

Correllian Herald

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Issued on first Monday of the month

February Full Moon

By Rev Firefay



Today, most western countries have a solar calendar widely known as the Gregorian calendar with 365 days divided into 12 months of 28 to 31 days each. Many eastern countries still follow a lunar calendar and their new year, as well as many other festivities do not always fall on the same day of the year but around a particular full or new moon of a given month. Cultures that traditionally followed a lunar calendar or even communities such as agricultural communities often named the thirteen moons of each year much as we name the 12 months of our year. Month means moon which is the proof that the idea of months came from the moon originally. Before the modern calendars were put into use, most calendars followed 13 months which followed the 28-day cycles of the moon. With 13 months of 28 days, the year was 364 days instead of 365 which means, after several years, the calendar was off track. Today we have longer months and 365 days, so each month has one full moon making 12 full moons per year. However, every two and a half years a blue moon occurs meaning we have 13 moons in one calendar year. Hence the saying, "Once in

a blue moon." This series of articles will talk about each moon, its significance, and the origin of its name for each month.

The February Full Moon is called the Snow Moon named after the snow cover on the ground during this time of year in the Northern Hemisphere. Some tribes call this moon the Hunger Moon because it is the moon that falls during the end of winter when all plant matter is dormant and animals are still hibernating. It was much harder to hunt and gather at this time.

In 2023 the Snow Moon will be visible February 5th and will reach it's peak around midnight EST but will rise around sundown so you will have a good visibility all night.

Since February is the month we celebrate Imbolc in the northern hemisphere, you may wish to use the extra moon energy for Imbolc spells. Since Imbolc represents rebirth and the return of the light, candles are always a great way to celebrate. Why not place these candles in the light of the full moon to charge them as well as any other tools or ingredients you might use for your rituals. Be sure to cleanse the area of all old energies in order to make room for new energies.

Blessed Be!

Imbolc Decorations

Crafting with Bella

Some years ago, I found this beautiful Brigid doll on Etsy.



But like with everything else,

I always try to make my own alter decorations.

This doll was not that easy and it came out crooked.

But I still love her and puts her on my alter every year at Imbolc.



You will need:

- white fabric
- gold coloured glass pearl string
- 1 gold snowflake ironing patch
- 2 gold crown ironing patch
- cotton wool for the inside

At one time I celebrated Imbolc with some friends and here we had to decorate glass jars in which we would later burn candles for the ritual.

I just love being creative and making my own things.



Lupercalia

Lupercalia was an ancient pagan festival held each year in Rome on February 15. Although Valentine's Day shares its name with a martyred Christian saint, some historians believe the holiday is actually an offshoot of Lupercalia.

Unlike Valentine's Day, however, Lupercalia was a bloody, violent and sexually charged celebration awash with animal sacrifice, random matchmaking and coupling in the hopes of warding off evil spirits and infertility.

Lupercalia and the Legend of Romulus and Remus

No one knows the exact origin of Lupercalia, but it has been traced back as far as the 6th century B.C.

According to Roman legend, the ancient King Amulius ordered Romulus and Remus—his twin nephews and founders of Rome—to be thrown into the Tiber River to drown in retribution for their mother's broken vow of celibacy.

A servant took pity on them, however, and placed them inside a basket on the river instead. The river-god carried the basket and the brothers downriver to a wild fig tree where it became caught in the branches. The brothers were then rescued and cared for by a she-wolf in a den at the base of Palatine Hill where Rome was founded.

The twins were later adopted by a shepherd and his wife and learned their father's trade. After killing the uncle who'd ordered their death, they found the cave den of the she-wolf who'd nurtured them and named it Lupercal.

It's thought Lupercalia took place to honour the she-wolf and please the Roman fertility god Lupercus.

Ritual Sacrifice

Lupercalia rituals took place in a few places: Lupercal cave, on Palatine Hill and within the Roman open-air, public meeting place called the Comitium. The festival began at Lupercal cave with the sacrifice of one or more male goats—a representation of sexuality—and a dog.

The sacrifices were performed by Luperci, a group of Roman priests. Afterwards, the foreheads of two naked Luperci were smeared with the animals' blood using the bloody, sacrificial knife. The blood was then removed with a piece of milk-soaked wool as the Luperci laughed.

Feast of Lupercal

In Ancient Rome, feasting began after the ritual sacrifice. When the feast of Lupercal was over, the Luperci cut strips, also called thongs or februa, of goat hide from the newly sacrificed goats.

Source: <https://www.history.com/>

Gemstone Corner

By Rev Firefay

Apatite



Apatite is a blue-green colour stone that is often used for balance, eliminating anything excessive, communication, promoting self-confidence, as well as for bones and joint health.

The stone can have different compositions coming from a group of phosphate minerals. Most often apatite is from one of the following three groups: fluorapatite, chlorapatite, or hydroxyapatite. Because the stone can have different compositions, many mineralogists confused apatite with other gems. The color and aspect of the stone can also vary quite a bit. Apatite comes from the Greek term “apathos” for deception because the stone can be deceiving and be mistaken for another stone such as azurite, turquoise, topaz, beryl, etc. Apatite can be found in igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rock.

Apatite is a stone for balancing just about everything from emotions, to physical, mental or anything else. Apatite gets rid of anything in excess such as extra weight, obsessiveness, stress, pain or anything else. In other words, wearing this stone will help regulate your appetite, your digestion, your emotional response, blood sugar, bone density and many others as well as balancing your chakras. Many people wear a pendant at the solar plexus for weight loss, at the heart chakra for emotional balancing, at the throat for communication, on the forehead for clairvoyance and connecting with the higher self, or at the sacral chakra for genital regulation.

For bone and joint health, apatite can be worn as a bracelet or pendent closest to the area where you wish to reinforce joints or bones. You can also create an elixir to drink by placing apatite stones in a glass recipient filled with water left overnight in the moonlight. You can then drink the water taking care to not swallow the stones. The best is to remove the stones or pearls from the water before drinking it. Be careful with your apatite stone because it is fragile and scratches easily. The stone will wear out over time, especially if you wear it in the shower because water erodes the stone. As a bracelet, the oils in your skin will also break down the stone. Your body will absorb small quantities of the mineral as well because apatite is present in the human body naturally, especially in bone tissue. To cleanse apatite, put it in a bath of distilled, unsalted water for 2-3 hours. Fully dry it then recharge it with a cluster or quartz crystals. Moonlight can also help recharge the stone.

Apatite is a rather expensive stone, but it is best to select a good quality and verify that it is true apatite stone. Most bracelets will cost at least 20 dollars for a decent quality of stone.

Festival of the Boundary Markers



Termini in Roman mythology began as boundary markers between wilderness settings. The termini were rural boundary stones marking property lines between fields and neighbours.

An annual ceremony held each 23rd day of February called the Terminalia when first fruits were offered and libations of oil and honey were poured over the termini to renew the power or forces within the boundary stones between properties

The Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus on the Capitoline Hill was thought to have been built over a shrine to Terminus, and he was occasionally identified as an aspect of Jupiter under the name "Jupiter Terminalis". Because of a belief that this stone had to be exposed to the sky, there was a small hole in the ceiling directly above it

Worship

Ancient writers believed that the worship of Terminus had been introduced to Rome during the reign of the first king Romulus (traditionally 753–717 BC) or his successor Numa (717–673 BC).

As recorded in the late Republic and Empire, worship centred on boundary stones, with which the god could be identified. Siculus Flaccus, a writer on land surveying, records the ritual by which the stone was sanctified: the bones, ashes, and blood of a sacrificial victim, along with crops, honeycombs, and wine, were placed into a hole at a point where estates converged, and the stone was driven in on top.

Neighbouring families would garland their respective sides of the marker and make offerings to Terminus at an altar—Ovid identifies these, again, as crops, honeycombs, and wine. The marker itself would be drenched in the blood of a sacrificed lamb or pig followed by a communal feast and hymns in praise of Terminus.

These rites were practised by private landowners, but there were also related public ceremonies. Ovid refers to the sacrifice of a sheep on the day of the Terminalia at the sixth milestone from Rome along the Via Laurentina; it is likely this was thought to have marked the boundary between the early Romans and their neighbours in Laurentum.

February

Derived from the Latin word, the Roman month Februarius was named after the Latin term februum, which means "purification", via the purification ritual Februa held on February 15 (full moon) in the old lunar Roman calendar.

January and February were the last two months to be added to the Roman calendar since the Romans originally considered winter a month less period. They were added by Numa Pompilius about 713 BC. February remained the last month of the calendar year until the time of the decemvirs (c. 450 BC), when it became the second month. At certain times February was truncated to 23 or 24 days, and a 27-day intercalary month, Intercalaris, was occasionally inserted immediately after February to realign the year with the seasons.

February observances in Ancient Rome included Amburbium (precise date unknown), Sementivae (February 2), Februa (February 13–15), Lupercalia (February 13–15), Parentalia (February 13–22), Quirinalia (February 17), Feralia (February 21), Caristia (February 22), Terminalia (February 23), Regifugium (February 24), and Agonium Martiale (February 27). These days do not correspond to the modern Gregorian calendar.

Under the reforms that instituted the Julian calendar, Intercalaris was abolished, leap years occurred regularly every fourth year, and in leap years February gained a 29th day. Thereafter, it remained the second month of the calendar year, meaning the order that months are displayed (January, February, March, ..., December) within a year-at-a-glance calendar. Even during the Middle Ages, when the numbered Anno Domini year began on March 25 or December 25, the second month was February whenever all twelve months were displayed in order. The Gregorian calendar reforms made slight changes to the system for determining which years were leap years, but also contained a 29-day February.

Historical names for February include the Old English terms Solmonath (mud month) and Kale-monath (named for cabbage) as well as Charlemagne's designation Hornung. In Finnish, the month is called helmikuu, meaning "month of the pearl"; when snow melts on tree branches, it forms droplets, and as they freeze again, they are like pearls of ice. In Polish and Ukrainian, respectively, the month is called luty or лютий (lyutiy), meaning the month of ice or hard frost. In Macedonian the month is sechko (сечко), meaning month of cutting (wood). In Czech, it is called únor, meaning month of submerging (of river ice).

In Slovene, February is traditionally called svečan, related to icicles or Candlemas. This name originates from sičan, written as svičan in the New Carniolan Almanac from 1775 and changed to its final form by Franc Metelko in his New Almanac from 1824. The name was also spelled sečan, meaning "the month of cutting down of trees".

February symbolizes the starting point of the returning of light to the Northern Hemisphere. Bonfires are lit to give thanks and celebrate. It was the time that they would mark the beginning of the new agricultural year. So, the Celts would do all of these to honour the transitional period of the season. They could hold the ceremonies in honour of a Celt goddess Brigid who was also the goddess of fertility and abundance.



[The Temple of Contemplation Formal Shrine](#)

The Temple of Contemplation is now offering a monthly “contemplation” for anyone and everyone who wishes to partake. We have had some interesting conversations and contemplations over the last few weeks since the previous edition of the Herald. If any readers out there would like to contribute or have their contemplations published in the next edition, then please feel free to write in – we would love to hear from you about all that you have been contemplating!

Well it is that time of the calendrical year again! Most of us are reflecting on the calendrical year just gone and looking towards what the next one may bring. And that is just what we at the Temple of Contemplation have been doing! So please feel free to let us know all about your thoughts and contemplations about the new calendrical year or the year gone by. What are your aspirations? What specific things have you been reflecting on over the last year? Are there other things that you focus on at this time the calendrical year?

If you wish to share your thoughts and contemplations with us and have them published in the next edition of the Correllian Herald, then please feel free to email them to – heraldeditor@gmail.com - we would love to hear from you!

This might be the time of the calendrical new year that you are looking for something new or different to discover so why not become an official member of the Temple of Contemplation? To find out more information or to request to join the Temple of Contemplation please email admin@correlliantradition.co.uk

Also, the Temple of Contemplation holds a monthly online Peace Ritual, as part of the Correllian Global Rolling Peace Prayer, on the second Wednesday of every month. All are welcome to attend to help us send out peace across the globe. The importance of our peace prayer has grown of late, and we continue to send out peace through the Correllian Global Rolling Peace Prayer as well as our monthly online Peace Prayer Ritual. All are welcome to attend and join in our quest for Peace. For more information please go here - [Peace Page \(correlliantradition.co.uk\)](#)

For more information about online rituals go to - [Temples Ritual \(correlliantradition.co.uk\)](#)

New Year blessings to you all and happy contemplating!



[School of Reiki](#)

The School of Reiki now has available places for new students to train in the art of Reiki **FREE OF CHARGE** at the online School - [School of Reiki Class Site](#) – you can sign up and start your training today and become a reiki Master! For more information visit the school website - [School of Reiki](#) – or email admin@schoolofreiki.org

Once again, we give a huge welcome to all of our numerous new students from all of us at the School of Reiki. We hope you are settling in well and enjoying your studies and the new journey you are undertaking. Many of our completed students are now taking advantage of the amazing benefits of registering with the IPHM! We are an IPHM registered trainer and therefore our Students gain certain benefits from being able to register with them once they have completed their studies. To find out more please do contact us.

It has been a busy time for the School of Reiki as we now have more students than ever before! But there is plenty of room for more budding reiki practitioners to join us – registration is FREE and open to all.

We now also have more students registered with the IPHM than ever before and therefore more approved therapists and practitioners helping and supporting the Order of Reiki and the Distance Healing Network. So is now the right time for you to embark on a reiki journey and start training with the School of Reiki? Or maybe you wish to return to your reiki studies and go on to join the Order of Reiki. Or even become an approved therapist with the IPHM!

Blessings

The School of Reiki

Also just a quick reminder that the Order of Reiki holds an online Reiki Healing Session on the third Wednesday of every month [Reiki Rituals \(orderofreiki.org\)](#) and that all students (and our Reiki Teachers!) of the School of Reiki are welcome to attend, as well as members and non-members of the Correllian Order of Reiki. You do not need to be Reiki trained in order to participate. Feel free to come along and pop in and watch.

The School of Reiki is registered as an IPHM Approved Training Provider



INTERNATIONAL
PRACTITIONERS OF
HOLISTIC MEDICINE
**Accredited Training
Provider**



[The Healing Temple Distance Healing Network](#)

Due to the demise and closure of the beloved Yahoo Groups, The Healing Temple Distance Healing Network is now having to start again from scratch. We have a brand new shiny io Group and we are currently seeking old members as well as new and additional healers to either join, or re-join, the Distance Healing Network to send out greatly required healing to those out there so desperately in need of healing energies.

You are more than welcome to participate in the weekly rituals if you so wish to. We receive many requests for healing on a weekly basis and would love more participation in sending that much needed healing out; even if it is just by joining our Distance Healing Network and sending out healing when you can. We hold a weekly online Healing Ritual EVERY Friday in the Temples Ritual Room - <http://www.chatzy.com/Temples-Ritual-Room> at 9pm GMT/BST UK Time - all are welcome to attend.

The Healing Temple is currently looking for more members, healers, distance healers or anyone who would like to help with our weekly healing rituals or our distance healing network – please do contact us if you are interested in participating or helping out.

To join our Distance Healing Network please go to - distancehealingnetwork@groups.io | [Home](#) –_and request to join or email Lady Anna: anna@thehealingtemple.org

To make requests for healing please go to - [Healing Request Form \(thehealingtemple.org\)](#)

To join and become a full member of the Healing Temple please go here - [Temple Membership \(thehealingtemple.org\)](#)



CALLING ALL BARDS!

The Order of Bards is looking for writers to feature their works in future editions of the Correllian Herald. So, if any members of the Order of Bards, or any budding writers in general would like to have their work, short stories, poems etc featured then please send your writings to – bards@correlliantradition.co.uk

PLEASE NOTE: All writings MUST be original, and you MUST be the author of any works submitted. We cannot publish any plagiarised or copyrighted works.

We have had a few people ask about book reviews and we hear at the Order of Bards think that is a great idea! So if anyone would like to submit a book review then please feel free to email in. And anyone who would like their own works published here then please do let us know.

Keep on writing and sending your written works in to bards@correlliantradition.co.uk

[Chartered Bodies of the Correllian Tradition](#)

Witan Shrines are the first level of the Temple-Making Process. Witan Shrines are created by Charter of the Tradition and may progress to Full Temple status over the course of several years or remain at Witan Shrine status indefinitely.

A list of current Witan Shrines may be found HERE: <http://correllian.weebly.com/witan-shrines.html>

Proto-Temples are groups which have progressed beyond the status of Shrines and are on their way to becoming Full Temples but have not yet achieved that status.

A list of current Proto-Temples may be found HERE: <http://correllian.weebly.com/proto-temple.html>

Full Temples of the Correllian Tradition have completed the Temple-Making Process and, if headed by a Third Degree, have representation on the Witan Council. A Full Temple can perform all of the functions of a Temple and may in some cases have multiple branches.

A list of current Temples may be found HERE: <http://correllian.weebly.com/temple.html>

Formal Shrines are Shrines that are dedicated to specific activities of a limited nature. Formal Shrines may exist as an aspect of a larger group or may stand alone in their own right.

A list of current Formal Shrines may be found HERE: <http://correllian.weebly.com/formal-shrines.html>

Personal Shrines are an aspect of an individual Correllian member's personal piety and are not bodies of the Tradition as such. Personal Shrines exist wholly at the discretion of the member, however the Tradition does acknowledge them upon request.

A list of current Personal Shrines may be found HERE: <http://correllian.weebly.com/personal-shrines.html>

Orders are associations within the Tradition dedicated to specific skills, tasks, or interests. This sort of Order is not to be confused with the Meritorious Orders which are awarded in recognition of service.

A list of current Orders may be found HERE: <http://correllian.weebly.com/orders.html>

Houses of Contemplation are established to facilitate the temporary or permanent practice of the contemplative religious life. Depending upon the rules of the specific House of Contemplation guests may come for spiritual retreats of designated length, or to pursue a life of permanent contemplation in the manner of a Monastery.

A list of current Houses of Contemplation may be found HERE: <http://correllian.weebly.com/houses-of-contemplation.html>

For information on how to start a Shrine, Order or Correllian Study Group or for an application form contact the Witan Herald: witanherald@gmail.com

[Membership Groups](#)

Outer Court Department

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/265398186909862>

This is a social group for all the members of the Outer Court of the Correllian Tradition. Feel free to share, discuss, and enjoy with all our wonderful Correllian family around the Globe!

Correllian Membership Hub

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/CorrellianMembershipGroups>

Correllian membership group for all Correllian members

Correllian Clergy

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/CorrellianClergy>

Group for all members of Correllian Clergy

Witan Herald's Office

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/WitanHeraldOffice>

This is where general membership and clergy may directly contact the Witan Herald

Correllian Herald - Newsletter

www.facebook.com/groups/correllianherald/

Correllian Herald Publication Group. This group is for the distribution of the Correllian Herald Newsletter.

Correllian Prayers

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/2112247592362824>

To provide a supportive venue where all Correllians, friends and family may post prayer requests.

Correllian Elder's Office

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/133563646851853>

This Facebook group is for ALL TRADITION members to enter and submit a comment.

The Correllian Temples, Shines, Groups and Project Keepers

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1508370089410767>

The Correllian Temples, Shines, Groups and Project Keepers is a place for all Third Degrees, Second Degrees, First Degrees, Temple Heads, Shrine Heads, Group Heads, and Project Keepers. Purpose: is so that all groups can share open communication with each other. Giving each other support and encouragement. As well as hopefully, work on collective projects from time to time.

[Herald Adverts & Articles](#)

Disclaimer: Any views expressed within any articles in this publication are not necessarily the views of the Correllian Tradition the Correllian Herald Publication or the Correllian Herald Editor and staff. Any groups advertised within the Herald, which are not part of or affiliated to the Tradition, are not endorsed by the Tradition.

Writers for January:

Rev. Firefay - France

Rev. Bella – Denmark

Editor Lady Anna – UK

Additional Articles – Lady Anna

Next edition: **Monday 6 March 2023**

Send your adverts, articles and inclusions to: heraldeditor@gmail.com

If you would like to write articles or be an online reporter for the Herald, please contact the Herald editor:
heraldeditor@gmail.com

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