UNIVERSAL CALENDAR

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Instructions for use

1. Year in century (intersect!) ↓ Month → **K**
K - key day (remember **K**!)

2.
K | ← Century (remember col. with **K**!)

3.
D | ← Date
D - day (in remembered column)

Year in the century

00	01	02	03		**04**	05
06	07		**08**	09	10	11
	12	13	14	15		**16**
17	18	19		**20**	21	22
23		**24**	25	26	27	
28	29	30	31		**32**	33
34	35		**36**	37	38	39
	40	41	42	43		**44**
45	46	47		**48**	49	50
51		**52**	53	54	55	
56	57	58	59		**60**	61
62	63		**64**	65	66	67
	68	69	70	71		**72**
73	74	75		**76**	77	78
79		**80**	81	82	83	
84	85	86	87		**88**	89
90	91		**92**	93	94	95
	96	97	98	99		

The date Thursday October 4, 1582 (old style) is followed by the date Friday October 15, 1582 (new style).

In Bulgaria the date Thursday March 31, 1916 (old style) is followed by the date Friday April 14, 1916 (new style).

The **leap** *years* and *exact centuries* are in **bold**. *January* and *February* in **leap** years are also in **bold** – **Jan** and **Feb**.

Month / Day / Full centuries

Month			Day							Old style					New style		
		Jun	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	1	8	15	22	29			
Dec	Sep		Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	2	9	16	23	30		18	22
	Jul	Apr **Jan**	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	3	10	17	24	31			
Oct		Jan	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	4	11	18	25		15	19	23
		May	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	5	12	19	26		**16**	**20**	**24**
	Aug	**Feb**	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	6	13	20	27				
Nov		Mar Feb	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	7	14	21	28		17	21	25

Date

Detailed description of the steps

All steps use the central rectangle with the names of the days of the week.

1. Intersect the horizontal row containing the month (left) and the vertical column containing the last two digits of the year (above) to find the **key day K**. Remember it just as a symbol to be used in Step 2! (Be careful if the month is January or February. For leap years (see Note: below) use **Jan** and **Feb**.)

2. Find the full centuries (right) in one of the rectangles in accordance with the style – old or new. In the horizontal row with the centuries find the key day **K** from Step 1. Remember **the column** containing **K** in the central rectangle for Step 3!

3. The rectangle, used in Step 2 for old style centuries, is now used for the dates of the month. Together with the column remembered in Step 2 it gives the month calendar, i.e. intersect the horizontal row with the date of the month and the remembered column to find the **day of the week**.

Note: Leap years in the old as well as in the new style are those which can be divided by 4 without remainder. There are **exceptions** only for the *new* style: the exact centuries (ending with *00*), which cannot be divided by 400 without remainder, are *not* leap years.