PERPETUAL CALENDAR (from 1583 AD)
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To find the calendar for a particular year:
- Find the first 2 digits of the year (e.g. the "19" in 1997) at the left of the INDEX
- Follow that row across to the year letter (A to G) under the last 2 digits of the year (e.g. the "97" in 1997)
- This letter (e.g. "D" for 1997) shows the days of the week in the CALENDAR for that year.

Leap years have 2 letters. Use the first letter for January and February, and the second for March to December

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>Tue</td>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>Thu</td>
<td>Fri</td>
<td>Sat</td>
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</table>

Examples:
The calendar for 1969 is found by obtaining the letter “D” from the INDEX, then using the days of the week in column D of the CALENDAR.
Hence, July 21st 1969, when man first walked on the Moon, was a Monday.
For leap years 1944, 1972, 2372 use year letters “GA”. The days of the week for each of these years appear in the CALENDAR in column “G” for January 1st to February 29th, and in column “A” for March 1st to December 31st.

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