

# Perpetual Calendar (Julian and Gregorian)

month	Dominical Letter (Z)						
January, October	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
February, March, November	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
April, July	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
May	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
June	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
August	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
September, December	F	G	A	B	C	D	E

  

day in the month	weekday						
1	Su	Sa	Fr	Th	We	Tu	Mo
2	Mo	Su	Sa	Fr	Th	We	Tu
3	Tu	Mo	Su	Sa	Fr	Th	We
4	We	Tu	Mo	Su	Sa	Fr	Th
5	Th	We	Tu	Mo	Su	Sa	Fr
6	Fr	Th	We	Tu	Mo	Su	Sa
7	Sa	Fr	Th	We	Tu	Mo	Su

## How to use these tables

First determine the **Dominical Letter (Z)** for the desired year from the table on the right. The centennial years for the Julian calendar (“Old Style”) are listed above, those for the Gregorian calendar (“New Style”) are listed below. **Note: for leap- or bissextile years two letters are given. The first applies for the months January and February, the second for the remaining months.**

Then use the above table to find the appropriate weekday sequence for the desired month and determine the weekday of the desired calendar date.

## Example

Determine the weekday of the first day of the third millennium (1 January 2001)?

For 2001 is  $Z = G$ , so 1 January was a Monday.

## The introduction of the Gregorian calendar in the Low Countries

According to a papal bull issued by pope Gregory XIII on 24 February 1582, announcing the reform of the Julian calendar, Thursday 4 October of that year was to be followed by Friday 15 October. Acting on an edict issued by the Duke of Anjou on 10 December 1582 several provinces in the Low Countries followed a few weeks later. The majority of the protestant provinces in the Low Countries remained Julian until the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

- |  |                    |                   |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| States-General, Brabant & Zeeland                        | 14 december 1582 ⇒ | 25 december 1582  |
| Southern Netherlands, Flanders & Hainaut                 | 21 December 1582 ⇒ | 1 January 1583    |
| Holland  | 1 January 1583 ⇒   | 12 January 1583   |
| Diocese of Liege   | 10 February 1583 ⇒ | 21 February 1583  |
| City of Groningen (then under Spanish occupation)        | 28 February 1583 ⇒ | 11 March 1583     |
| (Old Style reinstated after the liberation of Groningen) | 20 November 1594 ⇒ | 11 November 1594) |
| Gelderland   | 30 June 1700 ⇒     | 12 July 1700      |
| Overijssel & Utrecht                                     | 30 November 1700 ⇒ | 12 December 1700  |
| Friesland & Groningen                                    | 31 December 1700 ⇒ | 12 January 1701   |
| Drenthe  | 30 April 1701 ⇒    | 12 May 1701       |

Dominical Letter Z in the Julian calendar (“Old Style”)															
Repetition period in the Julian calendar is 28 years	0	100	200	300	400	500	600	0	100	200	300	400	500	600	
	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	
Repetition period in the Gregorian calendar is 400 years	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	
	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	
01	29	57	85	113	141	169	197	01	29	57	85	113	141	169	197
02	30	58	86	114	142	170	198	02	30	58	86	114	142	170	198
03	31	59	87	115	143	171	199	03	31	59	87	115	143	171	199
04	32	60	88	116	144	172	200	04	32	60	88	116	144	172	200
05	33	61	89	117	145	173	201	05	33	61	89	117	145	173	201
06	34	62	90	118	146	174	202	06	34	62	90	118	146	174	202
07	35	63	91	119	147	175	203	07	35	63	91	119	147	175	203
08	36	64	92	120	148	176	204	08	36	64	92	120	148	176	204
09	37	65	93	121	149	177	205	09	37	65	93	121	149	177	205
10	38	66	94	122	150	178	206	10	38	66	94	122	150	178	206
11	39	67	95	123	151	179	207	11	39	67	95	123	151	179	207
12	40	68	96	124	152	180	208	12	40	68	96	124	152	180	208
13	41	69	97	125	153	181	209	13	41	69	97	125	153	181	209
14	42	70	98	126	154	182	210	14	42	70	98	126	154	182	210
15	43	71	99	127	155	183	211	15	43	71	99	127	155	183	211
16	44	72	100	128	156	184	212	16	44	72	100	128	156	184	212
17	45	73	101	129	157	185	213	17	45	73	101	129	157	185	213
18	46	74	102	130	158	186	214	18	46	74	102	130	158	186	214
19	47	75	103	131	159	187	215	19	47	75	103	131	159	187	215
20	48	76	104	132	160	188	216	20	48	76	104	132	160	188	216
21	49	77	105	133	161	189	217	21	49	77	105	133	161	189	217
22	50	78	106	134	162	190	218	22	50	78	106	134	162	190	218
23	51	79	107	135	163	191	219	23	51	79	107	135	163	191	219
24	52	80	108	136	164	192	220	24	52	80	108	136	164	192	220
25	53	81	109	137	165	193	221	25	53	81	109	137	165	193	221
26	54	82	110	138	166	194	222	26	54	82	110	138	166	194	222
27	55	83	111	139	167	195	223	27	55	83	111	139	167	195	223
28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224
Repetition period in the Gregorian calendar is 400 years	1700	2100	2500	2900	1700	2100	2500	2900							
	C	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	C	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	
<b>Dominical Letter Z in the Gregorian calendar (“New Style”)</b>															

source: H. Grotefend, *Taschenbuch der Zeitrechnung des deutschen Mittelalters und der Neuzeit* (Hannover, 1898)  
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# Easter Sunday (Julian and Gregorian)

Golden Number $\mathbb{G}$ in the Julian and Gregorian calendar																				
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1900
100	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	2000
200	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2100
300	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	2200
400	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2300
500	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	2400
600	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2500
700	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2600
800	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	2700
900	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	2800
1000	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2900
1100	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	3000
1200	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	3100
1300	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	3200
1400	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	3300
1500	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	3400
1600	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	3500
1700	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3600
1800	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	3700

## How to use these tables

Traditionally, Easter Sunday is defined as the Sunday after the Easter Full Moon (*luna XIV*) which falls on or after the Vernal Equinox (21 March).

First determine the **Golden Number** ( $\mathbb{G}$ ) for the desired year (see above table). Then determine the date of Easter Full Moon (with the corresponding weekday letter) in the table at the right. From the **Dominical Letter** ( $\mathbb{Z}$ ) of the desired year then determine the Sunday which follows. **Note: in a leap- or bissextile year, always use the second Dominical Letter.**

## Example

When is Easter Sunday in 2038 (Gregorian)?

For 2038  $\mathbb{G} = 6$  and  $\mathbb{Z} = C$ , thus Easter Full Moon will be on 18 April. As this falls on a Sunday, Easter Sunday will be a week later, on 25 April.

Easter Full Moon ( <i>luna XIV</i> ) in the Julian and Gregorian calendar						
date	Julian calendar	Gregorian calendar				
		1582-1699	1700-1899	1900-2199	2200-2299	
21 March	C	16	3	14		6
22 March	D	5		3	14	
23 March	E		11		3	14
24 March	F	13		11		3
25 March	G	2	19		11	
26 March	A		8	19		11
27 March	B	10		8	19	
28 March	C		16		8	19
29 March	D	18	5	16		8
30 March	E	7		5	16	
31 March	F		13		5	16
1 April	G	15	2	13		5
2 April	A	4		2	13	
3 April	B		10		2	13
4 April	C	12	10		10	
5 April	D	1		10		10
6 April	E		7	18		10
7 April	F	9		7	18	
8 April	G		15		7	18
9 April	A	17	4	15		7
10 April	B	6		4	15	
11 April	C		12		4	15
12 April	D	14	1	12		15
13 April	E	3		1	12	
14 April	F		9		1	12
15 April	G	11	9		9	1
16 April	A		17	9		9
17 April	B	19	6	17		9
18 April	C	8		14	6	17
19 April	D		14		6	17
20 April	E					
21 April	F					
22 April	G					
23 April	A					
24 April	B					
25 April	C					