## Judge Malcolm Muir's Formula to Determine Day of Week for Any Date in History

```
Century ( \(21^{\text {st }}=0 ; 20^{\text {th }}=2 ; 19^{\text {th }}=4 ; 18^{\text {th }}=6\) )
\(+\quad\) year (last 2 digits)
\(+\quad\) number of leap years (divide year, above, by 4*)
\(+\quad\) month \((5114,6240,3513)\)
    i.e., Jan=5; Feb=1; March=1; April=4; May=6; June=2; July=4;
    Aug=0; Sept=3; Oct=5; Nov=1; Dec=3)
\(+\quad\) day of month
```

Total, divide by $7-\quad\left(*\right.$ Note: for $21^{\text {st }}$ Century, add 1 to leap year number)
If even = Sunday
+1 = Monday

$$
+2=\text { Tuesday, etc. }
$$

Century

$$
=2
$$

$$
\text { Year } \quad=70
$$

$$
\text { Leap years } \quad=17
$$

$$
\text { Month } \quad=1
$$

$$
\text { Day } \quad=6
$$

$$
\text { Total } \quad=96
$$

$$
96 \div 7=13+\mathbf{5}=\text { Friday }
$$

November 6, 2012

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Century } & =0 \\
\text { Year } & =12 \\
\text { Leap years } & =4^{*}\left({ }^{*} \text { Note: for } 21^{\text {st }} \text { Century, add } 1 \text { to leap year number }\right) \\
\text { Month } & =1 \\
\text { Day } & =6 \\
\text { Total } & =23
\end{array}
$$

$23 \div 7=3+2=$ Tuesday

