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@yajnshri

This that possible?

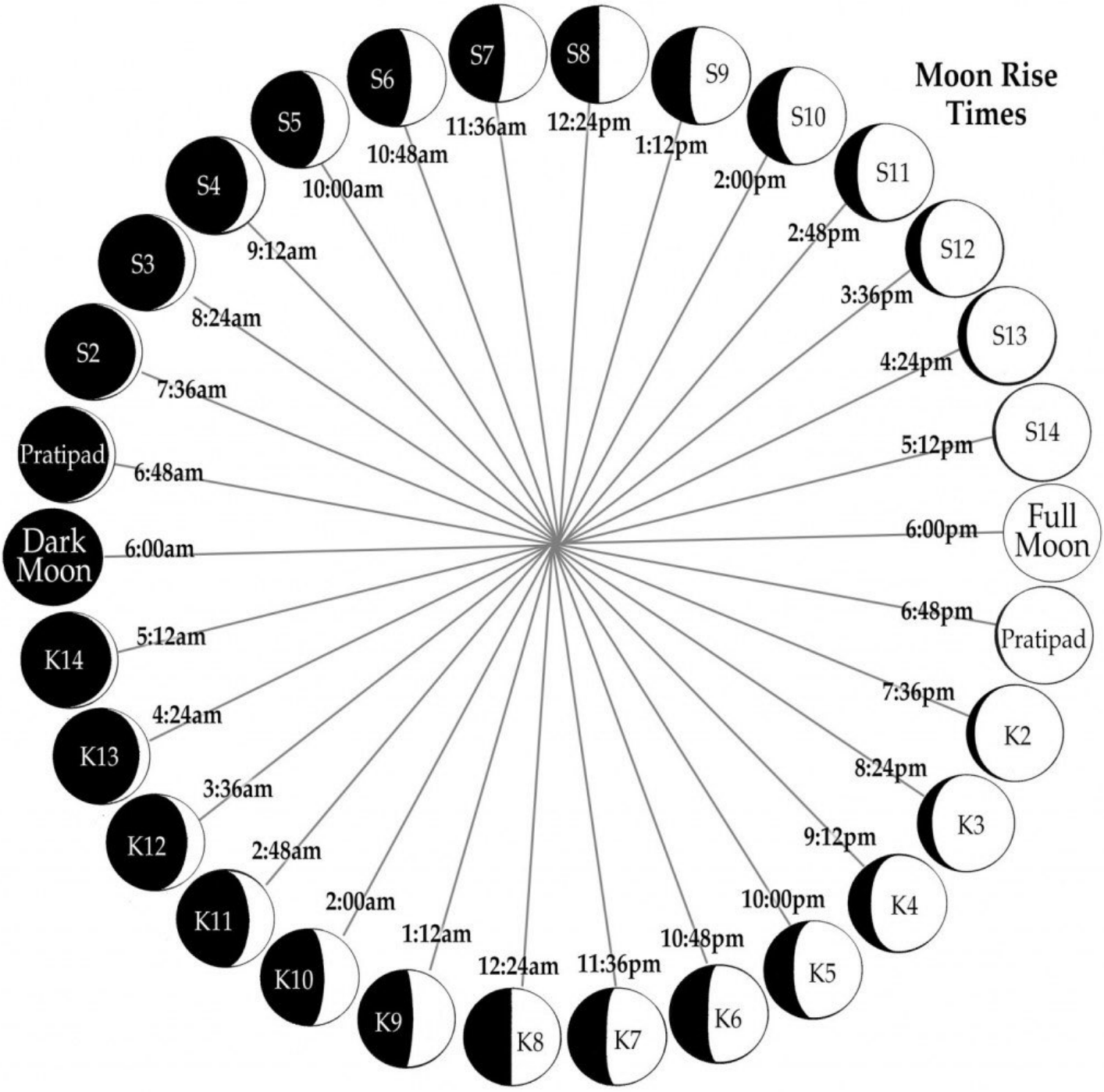
Telling the Dates by Seeing the Moon ? How..?

The moon does not appeal- the same every night. But it continues to change its shape. These different shapes are called kalas. The “deshi” (indigenous) date based on the kalas of the moon is called tithi.



Beginning from the next day after Amauasya, upto Purnima, the tithis.

are numbered as prathama (1) dwitia (2),... Panchdashi (15). They are of Shukla Paksha (ascending order of the moon). After that, and upto Amauasya the tithis are from 1 to 15 of Krishna Paksha (descending



Order of the moon . This is prakalp (arrangement) of a month. Begin it in a clear season from dwitiya (2) or tritiya (3) Shukla-Paksha, because you do not conveniently see the moon during the first one or two nights."

"(a) Fix a time at night, say one or two hours after sunset. It may be 8.00 P.M. (summers), 7.00 P.M. (winters). Look for the moon every day in the sky at this hour, and draw its figure in your notebook. Write down date and tithi along with it. In this way go on making figures in

in your notebook, seeing in the sky until Purnima (a day or after it). On top of the page write the name of your place (city or district), the time of seeing, and the name of the indigenous month."

b) When the Krishna-Paksha arrives, the moon rises late in the night. So you select some time near sunrise. Go on making figures of the moon as done earlier with the mention of tithis along with it.

“Carefully see the moon of teej (tritiya) of the Shukla-Paksha. It is thin like a sickle. But don’t you see its full round form in a faint way?
(d) Now make half a circle in your notebook. This is the path of the moon in the sky, which is spread from east to west. Now see the

moon everyday in the sky, as directed earlier. Pay attention to this also— where is it in the sky? In the east or in the west? How high? Make the figure of the moon every day in the half circle at its correct position. Write date and tithi. In this way, you will make two separate

pictures of Krishna-Paksha and Shukla-paksha.