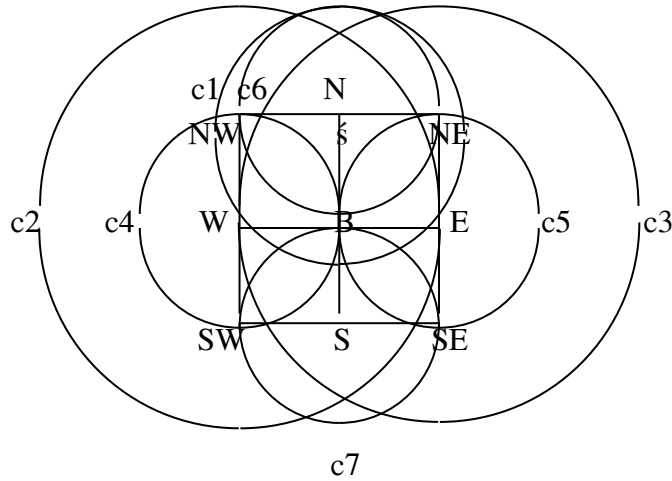


Figure 2: The use of the śaṅku and sūtra to determine the cardinal points and corners of the kṣetra, MY and MYcomm 5.1-3.



ś = śaṅku.

c1 = a circle about the śaṅku the diameter of which is twice the height of the śaṅku.

E and W = the points at which the shadow of the śaṅku touches c1 during the course of a day, to the east and west. An east-west line is drawn between them.

B = the brahmasthāna at the midpoint between E and W.

c2 and c3 = circles drawn about E and W. The radius of the circles is equal to the length of the east-west line.

N and S = points marked on the north-south line, such that the distances NB, SB, WB and EB are equal.

c4, c5, c6 and c7 = circles around E, W, N and S, with a radius the length of which is equal to half the east-west line length.

NE, SE, SW and NW = intermediate points that form the corners of the kṣetra.