| Year 2024 New Moon Days |
| :---: |
| Taiwan-Chinese and Gregorian calendars |
| Jewish Years 5784/5785 |


| Jerusalem |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | month | Chinese |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Time |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | begins | Time |
| astronomi- |  | ( Sun- | Mid- | Sun- |  | Sun- | Mid- | Chinese | astronomi- |
| cal change | Noon | set | night | rise | Noon | set ) | night | Calendar | cal change |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1/11@ |  | (Zhēngyuè |  |  |  |  |  | January | 1/11@ |
| 1:57 pm |  |  | first | equals | Jan. | 11) |  | 11 | 7:57 pm |
|  |  |  |  |  | NM |  |  |  |  |
| 2/10@ |  | (Xìngyuè |  |  |  |  |  | February | 2/10@ |
| 12:59 am |  |  | first | equals | Feb. | 10 ) |  | 10 | 6:59 am |
|  |  |  | NM |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3/10@ |  | (Táoyuè |  |  |  |  |  | March | 3/10@ |
| 11:00 am |  |  | first | equals | March | 10 ) |  | 10 | 5:00 pm |
|  |  |  |  | NM |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4/8@ |  | (Huáiyuè |  |  |  |  |  | April | 4/9@ |
| 9:20 pm |  |  | first | equals | April | 9) |  | 9 | 2:20 am |
|  |  | NM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5/8@ |  | (Púyuè |  |  |  |  |  | May | 5/8@ |
| 6:21 am |  |  | first | equals | May | 8 ) |  | 8 | 11:21 am |
|  |  |  |  | NM |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6/6@ |  | (Héyuè |  |  |  |  |  | June | 6/6@ |
| 3:37 pm |  |  | first | equals | June | $6)$ |  | 6 | 8:37 pm |
|  |  |  |  |  | NM |  |  |  |  |
| 7/6@ |  | (Qiǎoyuè |  |  |  |  |  | July | 7/6@ |
| 1:57 am |  |  | first | equals | July | $6)$ |  | 6 | 6:57 am |
|  |  |  | NM |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8/4@ |  | (Guìyuè |  |  |  |  |  | August | 8/4@ |
| 2:13 pm |  |  | first | equals | Aug. | $4)$ |  | 4 | 7:13 pm |
|  |  |  |  |  | NM |  |  |  |  |
| 9/3@ |  | (Júyuè |  |  |  |  |  | Septem- | 9/3@ |
| 4:55 am |  |  | first | equals | Sept. | 3 ) |  | ber 3 | 9:55 am |
|  |  |  | NM |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10/2@ |  | (Yángyuè |  |  |  |  |  | October | 10/3@ |
| 9:49 pm |  |  | first | equals | Oct. | 3 ) |  | 3 | 2:49 am |
|  |  | NM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11/1@ |  | (Dōngyuè |  |  |  |  |  | Novem- | 11/1@ |
| 2:47 pm |  |  | first | equals | Nov. | 1) |  | ber 1 | 8:47 pm |
|  |  |  |  |  | NM |  |  |  |  |
| 12/1@ |  | (Làyuè |  |  |  |  |  | Decem- | 12/1@ |
| 8:21 am |  | I | first | equals | Dec. | 1) |  | ber 1 | 2:21 pm |
|  |  |  |  | NM |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12/31@ |  | (Làyuè |  |  |  |  |  | Decem- | 12/31@ |
| 12:26 am |  | II | first | equals | Dec. | $31)$ |  | ber 31 | 6:26 am |
|  |  |  | NM |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Sources:
https://www.timeanddate.com/moon/phases/taiwan/taipei?year=2024
https://www.hko.gov.hk/en/gts/time/calendar/pdf/files/2024e.pdf (Hong Kong Observatory)
$\underline{\text { https: } / / w w w . c h i n e s e f o r t u n e c a l e n d a r . c o m / C L C / L e a p M o n t h . h t m ~}$

What is Chinese Lunar Leap Month?
First, we need to know the difference between the Chinese Astronomical Calendar and the Civil Calendar. The Chinese Civil Calendar is posted by the Chinese government. The Chinese Astronomical Calendar is used by astronomers who work for the government. The Astronomical Calendar is much more accurate than the Civil Calendar. The major difference is the assignment of Leap Months (Intercalary Months). We know a leap month is assigned if a lunar month (new moon to new moon) has no Solar Center Point. But, what do we do when the new moon day and the Solar Center Point fall on the same day?

If the new moon day and the Solar Center Point are on the same day, the lunar month contains that Solar Center Point in the Civil Calendar system. In the Astronomical Calendar, we have to compare the new moon time and the Solar Center Point time (hour, minute, and second). The lunar month contains that Solar Center Point only if the Solar Center Point time comes after new moon time.

## https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/Chinese_Customs/chinese_calendar.htm

The earliest evidence of the Chinese calendar is found on oracle bones of the Shang dynasty (ca. $1600 \mathrm{BC}-\mathrm{ca} .1046 \mathrm{BC}$ ), which seem to describe a lunisolar year of twelve months, with a possible intercalary thirteenth, or even fourteenth month, added empirically to prevent calendar drift (leap year).
The Sexagenarian cycle for recording days was already in use. Tradition holds that, in that era, the year began on the first new moon after the Winter Solstice.

The Chinese Calendar is the longest chronological record in history, dating from approximately. 2600 BC, when the Emperor Huang Ti (Yellow Emperor) introduced the first cycle of the zodiac.
From the earliest records, the beginning of the year occurred at a new moon near the Winter Solstice. In the late second century B.C.E., a calendar reform established the practice of requiring the Winter Solstice (entering Capricorn) to occur in month 11, as still practiced today.
https://www.hermetic.ch/chcal/leap_months.htm
A leap month can occur after any normal (1-12) month. The rarest is a $12^{*}$ leap month. Leap months $10^{*}$ and $11^{*}$ are unusual but not as rare as $12^{*}$.
https://www.chinesegenderchart.info/pregnancy-chart-gender-selection/leapmonth.html
Table of Leap Month (1931~2030)

Interesting videos on written Chinese characters:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BvNwrADLjq8
Chinese Characters and the Bible (Based on Stories from Genesis)
May 23, 2021 Chinese Characters and the Bible By Nelson Walters
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XdApKLwg70w
Creation of Adam and Eve. Did Ancient Chinese Know More Than We Do?
Aug 2, 2021 Chinese Characters and the Bible By Nelson Walters

## And Hebrew:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g87AKnEMAKo
Was Hebrew the First Alphabet? - Doug Petrovich
Premiered Sep 7, 2020 In-Depth Creation Lectures (2017 IGH Conference)
Dr. Doug Petrovich earned a PhD from the University of Toronto, with a major in SyroPalestinian archaeology, a first minor in ancient Egyptian language, and a second minor in ancient Near Eastern religions.

