



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم وبه نستعين إله خير ناصر ومعين الحمد لله رب العالمين وصلى الله على محمد وعلي وآلهما الطيبين الطاهرين ولعنة الله على أعدائهم أجمعين أبداً أبدين
In the name of Allah the Compassionate and the Merciful. We asking help to Allah: verily He is the best Helper. Praise Allah, the Lord of the worlds. May Allah pray on Mohammad, Eali and their family the virtuous, the pures and curse of Allah be with their enemies forever and ever.

Allah the High, the Immense in His sage and high Book said: قَالِقُ الْإِضْبَاحِ وَجَعَلَ اللَّيْلَ سَكَنًا وَالشَّمْسُ وَالْقَمَرُ حُسْبَاتَا ذَلِكَ تَقْدِيرُ الْعَزِيزِ الْعَلِيمِ
(He is the) Cleaver of the daybreak. He has appointed the night for resting, and the sun and the moon for reckoning. Such is the measuring of the All-Mighty, the All-Knowing.

The mean solar time of the calendars of the Hayāt-aēlā Foundation is Mean Time KMT, Kaēbah - Makkah

THE ANNUAL LETTER OF THE Concise lunar calendar

Lunar and solar islamic hijri calendars, Nativities of Moḥammad ﷺ and Jesus ﷺ, the Eskandarian calendar, Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ and the era of Mawlā Šāḥeb al-amr ﷺ.

For determining the beginning of the lunar month, Moonlight Nights, Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign, inauspicious times and days (for material and worldly affairs) and Interlunar days.

*The month of Ramaḍān 1437-1438 lunar hijri
1395-96 solar hijri = 2016-17 Jesus Nativity ﷺ
12541 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1490-91 Moḥammad nativity ﷺ
1177-78 the era of Šāḥeb al-amr ﷺ*

Research project, management and scientific peers:

Dār al-Maēāref al-Elāhiyyah

Preparation and compilation:

The Institute of astronomy, astrology and calendar of
Hayāt-aēlā Foundation

The manual of the Concise lunar calendar

1- This calendar presents: Lunar and Solar islamic hijri calendars, Year counting from the Nativity of Moḥammad ﷺ and the Nativity of Jesus ﷺ, Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ and the Era of Ḥaḍrat Mawlā Šāḥeb al-Amr ﷺ.

2- According to the Šariaē, the criterion which determines the first day of the lunar month is the collective observation of the Helāl. The opinion of the majority of the Muslim jurists, of all branches of Ēslām, is that; the astronomical calculation is not equivalent to the observation of the Helāl with naked eye. Therefore the method of calculation can not be used as a legal argument.

In the Speech of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ when an impediment about the collective observation of the Helāl happens or there is controverse about it, there is a rule which has been transmitted to remove every confusions. In this calendar, for determining the beginning of the lunar month, we referred to this rule transmitted from the Infallibles ﷺ.

3- As this calendar is concise, it presents the most essential dates such as: the beginning of the lunar month, Moonlight Nights, Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign, inauspicious times, interlunar days, lunar and solar eclipses.

4- To become familiar with the terms of this calendar and also with their scientific and religious basis, refer to the weekly “ Rāhe Āsemān” presented in the next page.

Prerequisites for using the Concise lunar calendar

If you are not yet familiar with the ancient and islamic calendar of astronomy and astrology, for better use of the **Concise lunar Calendar**, first carefully study the following numbers of the educational weekly **Rāhe Āsemān**.

For a general introduction about astronomical calendars of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation:

Rāhe Āsemān n°49: *The general manual of the Astronomical Calendars of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation*

Rāhe Āsemān n°97: *The advanced manual of the Public Ephemeris Calendar*

Rāhe Āsemān n°145: *The manual of the Professional Ephemeris Calendar.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°47: *KMT mean time: the mean solar time of all the Astronomical Calendars of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation*

Rāhe Āsemān n°50: *Scientific basis of the different astronomical times in the world.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°52: *Tables of Time Zones of Makkah Mean Time (KMT).*

Rāhe Āsemān n°7: *Research references of the astronomical calendars and publications of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation*

Rāhe Āsemān n°31: *Gathering and religious assemblies' schedule*

Rāhe Āsemān n°3: *About astronomy and astrology: those sciences are an inheritance of the prophets of Allāh and their successors.*

To download those numbers, refer to the data of **Rāhe Āsemān** in the astro web site of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation:

<http://Aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=52&t=35>

Ancient and Islamic Astro Center of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation

<http://aelaa.net/EN/Nojum.aspx>

The general manual of the calendars of Ĥayât-aĕlâ Foundation

1. The master calendar of the publications.

Since the astronomical calendars of Ĥayât-aĕlâ Foundation are Islamic, the calendar which has been choice as reference is the hijri calendar which the starting point is the Hejira of the last Prophet of Allah Ĥadrat Moĥammad al-Moštafâ ﷺ. However, the calendars of the Foundation are not limited to hijri dates and include the years counting from the creation of Ĥadrat Ādam ﷺ, the years counting from Moĥammad Nativity ﷺ and the Era of Mawlâ Šaĥeb al-amr ﷺ. Moreover, the hijri dates have been converted in the Solar Hijri calendar (with antique months), in the Žolqarnayn calendar ﷺ (the Syriac and Babylonia calendars with rumi months) and in the calendar of Jesus Nativity ﷺ (with western months).

2. Explications about the various years counting.

The years counting from the Creation of Ādam ﷺ: This is the calendar of the Mankind which has the oldest starting and it is also the longest calendar existing since the creation of the father of humankind, Ĥadrat Ādam ﷺ, which is the first event in the history of the human being. So, the mention of this calendar has an historical value for us as children of Ādam ﷺ and it is particularly appropriate in a divine calendar.

Although, the time that separates us from Ĥadrat Ādam ﷺ is so long and the reviews about his lifetime are numerous, so, for the beginning of this calendar, we have used the most ancient date mentioned in the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ that has been quoted from Sayyed ebn Tāwōs¹ from the writting of the Prophet Idris (Enoch) ﷺ:

Between the beginning of the creation and the mixing of the sludges (ġinat) of Ĥadrat Ādam Šafi-o-llah ﷺ and the moment when Allāh breathed the soul into Ādam, 120 years have elapsed. After this, according to a rewāyat reported by Faḍl ebn Šāzān (follower of four Ēmāms; from the eighth to the eleventh Ēmām ﷺ), between the moment when Allāh breathed the soul into Ādam until his death, 1030 years have elapsed. And between the death of Ĥadrat Ādam ﷺ and the birth of

¹ The book saĕd al-soĕd, Sayyed ebn Tāwōs p.37,quoted from Behār al-Anwār Vol.11, p.269 .

Ĥādrat Moĥammad ﷺ, 9900 years have passed.²

So we obtain: $120 + 1030 + 9900 + 53 + 1438 = 12541$ years.

Since the beginning of the new year, according to the School of the Revelation, for the followers of the Truth, is the blessed month of Ramaḍān, the starting point of these calculations is this blessed month.

Noting: 1) According to the modern scientists, the early history of the Homo sapiens doesn't go back further than the aforementioned date 2) The creation of Ĥādrat Ādam ﷺ and his descendants, who are the Homo sapiens, should not be confuse with the other human races who were living before Ĥādrat Ādam ﷺ and became extinct. Those apes had neither the intellectual capacities nor the reason of the Homo sapiens.

The years counting from the Nativity of Ĥādrat Moĥammad ﷺ :

Hijri date + 53 (the age of the Prophet ﷺ at the time of Hijri) = the calendar of the Nativity of Moĥammad ﷺ.

One of the disappointing things of the Arab countries is that their governments had established as official calendar, the calendar of the Nativity of Jesus ﷺ, while the population of their countries is Muslim. It is one of the reason why the Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation choice to use the hijri calendar as basis of its publications to raise the awareness of the people of faith and to preserve the importance of the Nativity of the Holy Prophet ﷺ. We hope that the Arab governments become aware and don't use the calendar of the Nativity of Jesus ﷺ any more, and if they want to use this calendar, use it, but not as the official calendar of their contry. And if they want to use a solar calendar, they can use the Islamic solar calendar.

The years counting of the Expectation: the date of the Era of Ĥādrat Ėmām-z-zaman ﷺ: Since the face of Allāh for the followers of the Truth, is Ĥādrat Mawlā Šāḥeb al-amr ﷺ, and since we are in the era of this Ėmām and at the end of the times, to preserve this value and ongoing attention to this huge divin order, this calendar starts with the beginning of the Ėmāmat of Ĥādrat (260 hijri) that's mean: $1437(\text{the actual date of hijri}) - 260 = 1177$ years of the era of Ėmām Mahdi ﷺ.

3. The beginning of the year.

Traditionally, in the opinion of the commun people and the Arabs, the new lunar year begins with the month of Moĥarram al-ĥarām.

But in the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ and for the followers of the Truth, the first month of the year is the blessed month of Ramaḍān and since

² The books of Al-Faḍāāel, Faḍl ebn Šāžān p.24, quoted from Beĥār al-Anwār Vol.15, p.288 .

the basis of the calendars of the Foundation is the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation and the Holy Infallibles عليه السلام, we give the preference to the divine guidance of the Treasure of the Custodians of the Revelation عليه السلام over the communal practices. This subject has been described in details in others publications of Ĥayât-aĕlā Foundation.

4. The mean solar time of the calendar is KMT.

The center of the Earth is **the Kaĕbah** and **Makkah Mukarramah**. Therefore, we have choice as prime meridian, the meridian which crosses Makkah and the mean solar time of all the **astronomical calendars** of **Ĥayât-aĕlā Foundation** is **the Kaĕbah** mean time (**KMT**). The time zones of every countries have been established according to this mean time.

The geographical coordinates description of the countries and the different time zones relative to **Kaĕbah** has been exposed in the 52nd number of the weekly Rāhe Āsemān, but a concise table describing the different time zones has been presented in this calendar. In this table the increasing time difference has been mentioned by the sign (+) and decreasing time difference by the sign (-).

For example: If we need to determine the hour of an astronomical event in Iran (like when a planet entering in one of the signs of the Zodiac), since the time difference between Iran and Makkah is an half hour and since Iran is situated to the east of Makkah, we will add 30 minutes to the schedule of the calendar to obtain the local hour of the astronomical event.

But about the rise of the stars, it is different: since countries have not the same latitude and longitude, the concise table time zones can not help us to know the local time of the rise of the stars. Therefore, in the last column of the table time zones published in Rāhe Āsemān n°52, we have mentioned the rise of Aš-šaraīān star (which marks the beginning of the Arab solar calendar) relative to Makkah for every countries.

The geographical coordinates of all the countries have been extracted from satellite pictures used for military precise purposes: today, those satellite pictures are considered as the most precise references for geographical coordinates.

5. The hours of the calendar.

The calendar uses the system time of 24-hour clock starting at midnight (00:00). Those hours countdown is accurately and concisely using the numbers from zero to twenty-four.

6. Daylight Saving Time (Summer Time).

Typically clock is adjusted forward one hour, or two hour, in spring or other season. In autumn, generally, it return to current time. This hour change is not the same in all the countries and there is some countries which do not apply this system. So, in the calendars of **Ĥayât-aĥlā Foundation**, the daylight saving time has not been considered, that's mean that the hours mentioned are in Real time, without daylight saving time.

Thus, according to the season, users must add to the hours mentioned in the calendars, the daylight saving time of the zone they want.

For example, about Iran: the time difference is + 30 minutes. In early spring until the end of the summer, due to daylight saving time (+ 1 hour), the time difference between Makkah and Iran is one hour and an half. Then, it is necessary to add one hour and half to the hours mentioned in the calendar for getting the Iranian summer local time: (KMT+1h30).

7. The criteria for determining the astronomical twilight (faĥr), Sunrise and Sunset times.

The criteria for determining the time of the astronomical twilight (faĥr) is sensory and šarĥi. Astronomical twilight happens when the Sun reaches 18 degrees below the horizon (in regions of moderate altitude). The schedules of astronomical twilight of the calendars of the Foundation have been extracted from the Naval Observatory of U.S. Navy which is an international reference and the most accurate astronomical center of the world.

The criteria for determining the time of **Sunrise** and **Sunset**, is the upper periphery of the solar disk with the correction calculation of light refraction, and the most accurate method to determine precisely this moment is the visual perception and the observation.

8 . The sequence of nights and days in the calendar.

According to the Quran, the teachings of the School of the Revelation and the Islamic culture, the night precedes the day. Over the course of history, at the start of writing and subsequently, this order was the method of the lunar calendars; Persian, Arabic and most of the calendars of Orient.

The night preceding day, begins with Sunset and ends with Sunrise.

The day following night, starts with Sunrise and ends with Sunset.

Therefore, the new date of the calendar begins with Sunset (maĥreb) and not at midnight or at Sunrise.

For believers, according to this system, the night of Friday precedes the day of Friday. So, they don't recite the do'ā Kōmeyl in the night following the day of Friday but in the night before the morning of Friday and following the day of Thursday. The day of Friday begins at Sunrise and continues until Sunset and at Sunset, Saturday night begins.

In this type of calendar and according to this method, the date always changes at Sunset.

This detailed explanation is to correct the western habit which consists in preceding day to night. During these last years, due to the intrusion of colonial culture in most of Islamic countries, this system became the custom of those countries. So the people think that, the night of Friday is the continuation of the day of Friday.

In farsi, to avoid misunderstandings between night of Saturday and night of Friday, they say "the night of Friday" for the night before the day of Friday and "Friday night" for the night after the day of Friday.

In western calendar, Friday starts at midnight and continues until midnight of the following night. So, the night is divided into two halves; the first half of the night belongs to the day before and the second half to the day after. That is to say, the half before Friday midnight is considered as a part of Thursday and the half after midnight is considered as a part of Friday. In western calendar, the date changes at midnight. This system is contrary to the teachings of the School of the Revelation and contrary to the religious values and methods of the ancient calendars established by the divine prophets ﷺ.

In the astronomical calendars of Ĥayāt-a'ġlā Foundation when it says, for example, that the Moon is entering into the sidereal sign of Aries on Sunday 9th Rabi'ġ Al-Awwal, at 19:41, it means 19:41 in the night of Sunday before Sunday morning (not the night after the day of Sunday).

Also, when it is mentioned that the Moon is entering in conjunction with Al-Eklil mansion on Tuesday at 0:55, it means 55 minutes after midnight in the night of Tuesday after Monday's Sunset and not the night after the day of Tuesday.

9. Our reference for determine the times of the astronomical events.

In astronomy and astrology, the celestial events are studied according two coordinate systems: one is based on the observation of the celestial events from the surface of the Earth (topocentric system) and the second is based on a coordinate system whose origin is the center of the Earth (geocentric system).

Using the topocentric system, that's mean make a separate calculation and extract a calendar for every points on the surface of the Earth. It is for this reason that the

geocentric method has been established; to avoid this complexity and allow the uniqueness of the calendar of the celestial events for all the planets.

In the calendars of *Ĥayāt-aēlā* Foundation, celestial events have been mentioned according to the geocentric system.

10. The astronomical sources of the calendars of the Foundation.

In the domain of religious knowledges and astronomy and astrology for the extraction of the calendars, dates, time zones, lunar and solar eclipses and astrological elections, the Foundation *Ĥayāt-aēlā* uses the oldest books of references in astronomy, astrology and also the most recent scientific discoveries and researchs.

All the astronomical data of this calendar (the position of the Moon, the Sun and other planets and stars) have been extracted from the calculations and the tables published by the experts of the NASA and the Swiss ephemeris published by Astrodienst.

For more information about the bibliography of *Ĥayāt-aēlā* Foundation, refer to the weekly *Rāhe Āsemān* n°7 in the Ancient and Islamic Astro web site of the Foundation :

<http://www.aelaa.net/En/Nojum.aspx>



The difference between World Time Zones and Makkah Mean Time

❖ The center of the Earth is **the Kaʿbah** and **Makkah Mukarramah**. So, we have choice as prime meridian, the meridian which cross Makkah Mukarramah and the time zones have been established relative to the Kaʿbah. All the **astronomical calendars** of **Ĥayāt-aʿlā Foundation** use this mean solar time.



❖ The time zones has been presented in the following table. The time difference increasing are mentioned with the sign (+) and decreasing time difference with the sign (-). By adding or subtracting to the local time of Makkah the time offset mentioned, we obtain the local time of the country wanted.

❖ **Daylight saving time (DST):** Typically clocks are adjusted forward one hour, or more, in spring or an other season. But daylight saving time is not the same in all the contries and several contries don't use it. So, daylight saving time in the time zones table is not in effect.

For example: in Iran the difference time with Makkah is an half hour but, from the beginning of spring to the end of the summer, because of the daylight saving time (which is one hour), we should add one hour and an half to the hours mentioned in the calendars to obtain the local summer time of Iran.

9+	New Zealand - Marshall Islands - Kiribati - Fiji - East of Russia (Petropavlovsk)
8+	Solomon Islands - Vanuatu – Eastof Russia (Magadan)
7+	East of Australia (Sydney) - Tasmania - New Guinea - Micronesia - Guam - East of Russia (Vladivostok)
6.30+	Center of Australia (Adelaide - Darwin)
6+	Japan - North Korea and South Korea- East of Indonesia (Daily) - East of Russia (Yakutsk)
5+	West of Australia (Perth)- China – Macau- Hong Kong- Mongolia- Brunei- Philippines- Malaysia- Taiwan- Russia (Baykal)
4+	West of Indonesia- Thailand- Laos- Cambodia- Vietnam- Russia (Novosibirsk)
3.30+	Burma (Myanmar)-Cocos Islands
3+	Bangladesh- Bhutan-Half of eastern Kazakhstan (Astana) - Russia (Omsk)
2.45+	Nepal
2.30+	India - Sri Lanka - Nicobar Islands
2+	Pakistan - Turkmenistan - Tajikistan – Kyrgyzstan – West of Kazakhstan (Sagyz) - Maldives - Russia (Pern) – Uzbekistan
1.30+	Afghanistan
1+	Oman- UAE - Azerbaijan - Armenia - Nakhchivan - Georgia - Russia (Ishevsk) - Russia (Samara)
30+.	Iran
KMT 0	Hejazi (Saudi Arabia)-Iraq-Bahrain-Kuwait-Qatar-Yemen-Eritrea-Djibouti- Ethiopia- Soudan - Somalia-Kenya-Uganda-Madagascar-Tanzania-West of Russia (Moscow)
1-	Turkey - Cyprus- Syria- Lebanon - Palestine - Jordan - Egypt - Libya - Rwanda-East of Congo - Malawi - Zambia - Mozambique - Zimbabwe - Botswana - South Africa- Burundi - Lesotho - Swaziland - Greece - Romania - Bulgaria - Moldova - Ukraine - Belarus - Lithuania - Latvia - Estonia - Finland – Sweden
2-	Tunisia - Algeria - Malta - Tchad - Niger - Nigeria - Benin – Central Africa - Cameroon - West of Congo - Gabon - Zaire - Angola - Namibia - Equatorial Guinea - Albania - Macedonia - Croatia - Serbia - Bosnia - Sandžak - Kosovo - Slovenia - Italy - France - Spain - Germany - Denmark - Belgium - Poland - Hungary - Norway - Switzerland - Austria - Czech – Netherlands
3-	Portugal - England - Ireland - Scotland - Island - Morocco - Canary Islands - Sahara - Mauritania - Mali - Senegal - Burkina Faso - Guinea - Ivory Coast - Guinea Bissau - Gambia - Sierra Leon - Liberia - Chana - Togo – Ghana
4-	Cape Verde Islands - Azores Islands –The east of Greenland (Scoresby Sound)
5-	South of Georgia Islands (Grytviken) – Saint-Martin Islands - Das Rucas splint (Brazil) - Central Pacific
6-	Greenland - East of Brazil (Brazilia) - Argentina - Uruguay – Suriname
7-	Guyana - Central Brazil (Manaus) - Bolivia - Paraguay - Dominica - Chile –East of Canada (Quebec)- Venezuela (-7.30)
8-	USA (New York) - Cuba - Jamaica - Haiti - Panama - Colombia - Ecuador - Peru – west of Brazil (Pucaduacreh)
9-	USA (Dallas) – Center of Canada (Winnipeg) - Mexico - Guatemala - Honduras - El Salvador - Belize - Nicaragua - Costa Rica
10-	United States (Denver)- West of Canada (Edmonton)- West of Mexico (La Paz)
11-	United States (Los Angeles) - West of Canada (Vancouver) – pitcairn Islands
12-	Alaska
13-	Islands of French Polynesia – Islands of Hawadan Hawaii (U.S.) - Samoa (-14)

Perform affairs in inauspicious times

Question: In some legal and religious recommendations and also in ancient scientific terms and common beliefs, it exists inauspicious or inappropriate days or times (for the affairs of this world) such as; interlunar days or Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign, or other special days of the month. If someone don't know those times and their negative aspects or knows it but doesn't have the choice to let or change his activities what should he do?

Answer: If someone is not informed about inauspicious times (like Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign that is inauspicious for some worldly affairs) or doesn't have the possibility to know it precisely, the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ have transmitted some very easy recommendations:

Avoidance + spiritual occupations + give alms + fast + prayer + seeking refuge to Allāh. Those acts removed adverse effects of inauspicious times and days. For better comprehension about this subject, we quote some hadiths.

1- Šeik' Tōsī has quoted that Sahl Ebn Ya'eqōb met Ēmām Askarī ﷺ and after he spoke about elections times and about which times are auspicious and inauspicious, Sahl Ebn Ya'eqōb to Ēmām asked: Sometimes I have to do a work in inauspicious time, what should I do? Ēmām said: Due to the blessing of our Welāyat for our šiites, there is a protection that if they travel through the depths of the seas and the deserts among predators and enemies from jinnns and humans, they will be safe of any worries. So have confident to Allāh the Almighty, and be pure and have sincere consecration to the Welāyat of Immaculate Ēmāms ﷺ. So, wherever you go and for any work you want to do, go and do it and before, the morning of these day, say three times this invocation:

أَصْبَحْتُ اللَّهُمَّ مُعْتَصِماً بِذِمَامِكَ الْمَنِيعِ الَّذِي لَا يُطَاوُلُ وَلَا يُحَاوُلُ، مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ طَارِقٍ وَغَاشِمٍ، مِنْ سَائِرِ مَا خَلَقْتَ وَمَنْ خَلَقْتَ؛ مِنْ خَلْقِكَ الصَّامِتِ وَالنَّاطِقِ؛ فِي جُتَّةٍ مِنْ كُلِّ مَخُوفٍ يَلْبَاسٍ سَابِغَةٍ حَصِينَةٍ، وَهِيَ وَلَاءُ أَهْلِ بَيْتِ نَبِيِّكَ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، مُحْتَجِباً مِنْ كُلِّ قَاصِدٍ لِي بِأَذْيَةٍ (X قَاصِدٍ إِلَى أَذْيَةٍ) بِجِدَارِ حَصِينِ الْإِخْلَاصِ فِي الْإِعْتِرَافِ بِحَقِّهِمْ وَالتَّمَسُّكِ بِحَبْلِهِمْ جَمِيعاً، مُوقِناً بِأَنَّ الْحَقَّ لَهُمْ وَ مَعَهُمْ وَ فِيهِمْ وَ بِهِمْ، أُولِي مَنْ وَالُوا، وَأُعَادِي مَنْ عَادُوا، أُجَانِبُ مَنْ جَانَبُوا، فَصَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، وَأَعِزَّنِي اللَّهُمَّ بِهِمْ مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ مَا أَتَّقِيهِ، يَا عَظِيمُ حَجَزْتُ (X عَجَزْتُ) الْأَعَادِي عَنِّي بِبَيْدِيعِ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ، إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ سَدّاً وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ سَدّاً فَأَغْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ.

Asbahto allāhomma moētaseman beŽemāmekal maniē allaŽi lā yotāwalo wa lā yohāwalo, men šarre kolle tāreqen wa gāšem, men sāyere mā kalaqta wa man kalaqta; men kalqeka š-sāmete wa nnāteq; fi jonnaten men kolle makōfen belebāsen sābeġaten ḥasīnah, wa heya welāae ahle bayte nabiyyeka moḥammaden (x salla-llāho alayhe wa āleh) moḥtaġeban men kolle qāseden li beāaŽiyyaten (x qāseden elā aŽiyyaten) beġedāre ḥasīnel-eḵlās fel-eēterāfe beḥaqqehem wa ttamassoke beḥablehem ġamiēā, mōqenan be āannal-ḥaqqa lahom wa maēahom wa fiḥem wa behem, owāli man wālaw, wa oēādi man ēādō, ojānebo man jānabō, fašalle ēalā Moḥammad wa āle Moḥammad, wa aēeŽniy-allāhomma behem men šarre kolle mā attaḡiḥ, yā ēažīmo ḥaġazto (x ēaġazate) l-āaēādiya ēanni bebađīēe-ssamāwāte wal-ard, ennā ġaēalnā men bayne aydiḥem saddan wa men ḵalfeḥem saddan fa āaġšaynāhom fa hom lā jobšerōn.

2- And also say the same prayer three times in the evening (only instead of saying: asbahto allāhomma... say: amsaito allāhomma... then, you will take place in a divin fortress and you will be safe from any negative effets of those times. Then, Ēmam added: If you want to do something in inauspicious time, before doing it, recite those surahs; Ĥamd, Falaq, Nās, Tawḥid, Āyat al- Korsī, Qadr and the verses 190 to 194 of surah Āle Ēemrān. After this, recite surah Āle Ēemrān until the end and recite this invocation:

اللَّهُمَّ بِكَ يَصُولُ الصَّائِلُ، وَبِقُدْرَتِكَ يَطُولُ الطَّائِلُ، وَلَا حَوْلَ لِكُلِّ ذِي حَوْلٍ إِلَّا بِكَ، وَلَا قُوَّةَ يَمْتَارُهَا (x يَمْتَارُهَا) ذُو قُوَّةٍ إِلَّا مِنْكَ (x وَلَا قُوَّةَ بِمِثَارِهَا ذُو الْقُوَّةِ إِلَّا مِنْكَ)، أَسْأَلُكَ بِصَفْوَتِكَ مِنْ خَلْقِكَ، وَخَيْرَتِكَ مِنْ بَرِيَّتِكَ، مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ نَبِيِّكَ، وَعِثْرَتِهِ وَسُلَالَتِهِ؛ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ، صَلِّ عَلَيْهِ (x صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ) وَعَلَيْهِمْ، وَاكْفِنِي شَرَّ هَذَا الْيَوْمِ وَصَرَرَهُ (x ضَرَّهُ)، وَارْزُقْنِي خَيْرَهُ وَيَمْنَهُ وَبَرَكَاتَهُ، وَاقْضِ لِي فِي مُتَصَرِّفَاتِي (x مَنْصَرِفِي) بِحُسْنِ الْعَاقِبَةِ (x الْعَافِيَةِ) وَبُلُوغِ الْمَحَبَّةِ وَالظَّفَرِ بِالْأُمْنِيَّةِ، وَكِفَايَةِ الطَّاعِيَةِ الْعَوِيَّةِ (x الْقَوِيَّةِ- الْمَغْوِيَّةِ)، وَكُلِّ ذِي قُدْرَةٍ لِي عَلَى أَدِيَّةٍ، حَتَّى أَكُونَ فِي جُنَّةٍ وَعِصْمَةٍ وَنِعْمَةٍ؛ مِنْ كُلِّ بَلَاءٍ وَنِقْمَةٍ، وَأَبْدِلْنِي فِيهِ مِنَ الْمَخَافِيفِ أَمْنًا، وَ مِنَ الْعَوَاقِبِ فِيهِ يُسْرًا (x بَرًّا)، حَتَّى لَا يَصُدَّنِي صَادٌّ عَنْ الْمُرَادِ؛ وَلَا يَحُلَّ بِي طَارِقٌ مِنْ أَدَى الْعِبَادِ، إِنَّكَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، وَالْأُمُورُ إِلَيْكَ تَصِيرُ، يَا مَنْ لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ، وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ.

Allāhomma beka yašōlo ššāael, wa beqodrateka yaīōlo itāael, wa lā hāwla lekolle zi hāwlen ellā bek, wa lā qowwatan yamtārohā (x yamtāzohā) žō qowwatan ellā menk (x wa lā qowwatan bemačārehā žol-qowwate ellā menk), asāaloka bešafwateka men kalqek, wa kīyareteka men bariyyatek, Moḥammaden (x šalla-llāho alayhi wa āleh) nabiyyeka wa ētratehi wa solālatehi alayhi wa aleyhimo ssalām, šallē ēalayhi (x šallē ēalā Moḥammad) wa alayhim, wa-kfeni šarra hāžal-yawm wa đararahō (x darrahō) wa-rzoqni kayrahō wa yomnahō wa barakātah, waqde li fi motašarrafāti (x monšarafi) beḥosnel-ēāqebat (x ēāfiyah) wa bolōğel-mahabbate wa-zžāfare belāomniyyah, wa kefāyate itāğiyatel-ğawīyyah (x al-qawīyyah, al-mağwiyyah), wa kolle zi qodraten li ēalā ažiyyah, ḥattā akōna fi jonnote w-wa češmate w-wa neēmaten men kolle balāe w-wa neqmah, wa abdelni fihe menal-makāwefe amnā, wa mena-l-ēawāāeqe fihe yosrā (x barrā) ḥattā lā yašoddanī šāddon ēanel morād; wa lā yaḥolla bi tareqo m-men ažā-l-ēebād, ennaka ēalā kolle šayāen qadīr, wal-omōro elayka tašīr, yā man laysa kameçlehi šayā, wa howa ssamīēol-bašīr.

3- It also quoted that: If in inauspicious time you should perform an affair, so, after every Prayer call Allāh with this invocation to be safe from any calamities:

لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أُنْفِجْ بِهَا كُلَّ كُرْبَةٍ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَحْلُ بِهَا كُلَّ
عُقْدَةٍ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَجْلُو بِهَا كُلَّ ظُلْمَةٍ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛
أَفْتَحْ بِهَا كُلَّ بَابٍ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَسْتَعِينُ بِهَا عَلَى كُلِّ شِدَّةٍ وَمُصِيبَةٍ، لَا
حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَسْتَعِينُ بِهَا عَلَى كُلِّ أَمْرٍ يَنْزِلُ بِي، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛
أَعْتَصِمُ بِهَا مِنْ كُلِّ مُحْذُورٍ أُحَاذِرُهُ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَسْتَوْجِبُ بِهَا الْعَفْوَ
وَالْعَافِيَةَ وَالرِّضَا مِنَ اللَّهِ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ تَفَرَّقْ (×) تَفَرَّقْ) بِهَا أَعْدَاءَ اللَّهِ،
وَوَغَلَبْتُ حُبَّةَ اللَّهِ، وَبَقِيَ وَجْهُ اللَّهِ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَلَلَّهُمَّ رَبَّ الْأَرْوَاحِ
الْفَانِيَةِ، وَرَبَّ الْأَجْسَادِ الْبَالِيَةِ، وَرَبَّ الشُّعُورِ الْمُتَمَعِّطَةِ، وَرَبَّ الْجُلُودِ الْمُمَرَّقَةِ (×
الْمُتَمَرِّقَةِ)، وَرَبَّ الْعِظَامِ التَّخِرَةِ، وَرَبَّ السَّاعَةِ الْقَائِمَةِ، أَسْأَلُكَ يَا رَبِّ، أَنْ تُصَلِّيَ
عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ(× عَلَى) أَهْلِ بَيْتِهِ الطَّاهِرِينَ وَافْعَلْ بِي... (حاجت بخواهد) بِخَفِي لُطْفِكَ
يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ؛ آمِينَ آمِينَ يَا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ.

Lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, ofarreĵo behā kolla korbah, lā ḥawla wa lā
qowwata ellā bellāh, aḥallo behā kolla ʿoqdah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā
bellāh, aġlō behā kolla żolmah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, aftaḥo behā
kolla bāb, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, astaʿīno behā ʿalā kolle šeddate w-
wa mošibah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, astaʿīno behā ʿalā kolle amre
yyanzelo bi, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, aʿtašemo behā men kolle
maḥżören oḥāzeroh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh; astawĵebo beha-l-ʿāfwa
wal-ʿāfiyata wa r-reżā mena-llāh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, tofarreġo
(× tafroġo) behā aʿdāā-llāh, wa ġalabat hoġġato-llāh, wa baqeya wajhollāh, lā
ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, allāhomma rabbal-arwāḥel-fānīyah, wa rabba-l-
aṣṣādel-bāliyah, wa rabba ššoʿore-l-motamaʿeetah, wa rabbal-fołoddel
momazzaqah (× al-motamazzeqah), wa rabbal-ʿeżāme nnaķerah, wa rabba
ssāʿatel-qāʾemah, asāaloka yā rabbe, an toṣalliya ʿalā Moḥammade wwa (× ʿalā)
ahle baytehe tṭāherīn, wa-fēal bi ... (*ask what you want*) bekafiyye loṭfeka yā ẓa-
l-ġalāle wa-l-eķrām; āmīna āmīna yā rabbal-ālamīn.

It is worth noting that, in other case, and generally for relief to any affair,
calling Allāh with this noble invocation can be also benefit enšāa-allāh.

The blessed month of Ramaḍān 1437 lunar hijri

Happy New Year !



اللهم يا مقلب القلوب والأبصار ثبت قلوبنا وأبصارنا على دينك
اللهم يا مصرف القلوب صرف قلوبنا إلى طاعتك ونور أبصارنا بالقرآن
ويا محول الأحوال والأحوال حول حالنا إلى أحسن الحال

Happy New Year for the followers of the Truth

Invocation at the moment of the turn of the year

اللهم يا مقلب القلوب والأبصار ثبت قلوبنا وأبصارنا على دينك
اللهم يا مصرف القلوب صرف قلوبنا إلى طاعتك ونور أبصارنا بالقرآن
ويا محول الأحوال والأحوال حول حالنا إلى أحسن الحال

Allāhomma yā moqallebal-qolōbe wal-ābsār ḡabbet
qolōbanā wa absāranā ėalā dīnek. Allāhomma yā
mošarrefal-qolōb, šarref qolōbanā alā tāġatek wa nawwer
ābsāranā bel-qorān, wa yā moĥawwela-l-ĥawle wal-aĥwāl
ĥawwel ĥālanā elā aĥsanel-ĥāl

*O Allāh, the one who changing the hearts
and the discernments, keep our hearts
and discernments for Your religion.*

*O Allāh, the one who making the hearts
attentive, make our hearts attentive
to Your obedience and our discernment
illuminated by the Qurān.*

*O Allāh, the one who changes situations and
circumstances, change our circumstance
to the best of circumstances.*

Rites and rituals for the Lunar New Year

1-In the Discourse of Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, the lunar year, for the followers of the Truth, starts with the blessed month of Ramaḍān and ends with the month of Šaēbān.

To get more details about this topic, refer to the weekly **Rāhe Āsemān n°1**:

<http://www.aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=52&t=35#p1084>

2- The last day of the month of Šaēbān, at sunset and when the night is beginning, the lunar new year is starting. So, the first night of the blessed month of Ramaḍān precedes its first day.

3- In the School of the Revelation, for starting the New Year, there is specific acts of worship to ensure that the year will start in obedience and adoration.

4- This spiritual beginning allows that the followers of the Truth begin the New Year in success, enšāā-allāh, and benefit from a better protection against mistakes and calamities in the new year.

5- The acts of worship for beginning the lunar new year have been published independently in the book *The rites and rituals for the beginning and the end of the Lunar Year (in persan)*.

Please click on the following link to download it:

<http://www.aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=174&t=590&p=4535#p4535>

THE CALENDAR OF THE BLESSED MONTH OF Ramaḍān 1437 lunar hijri

1490 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12541 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1177 *era of Mawlā Šāheḥ al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ramaḍān:

The night before the day of Tuesday 7th June 2016

18th Kōrdād 1395 = 18th Gemini 1395 = 25th Ayār (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 12th night of Ramaḍān (18th June) at 05:26

to 14th Ramaḍān (20th June) at 15:45

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

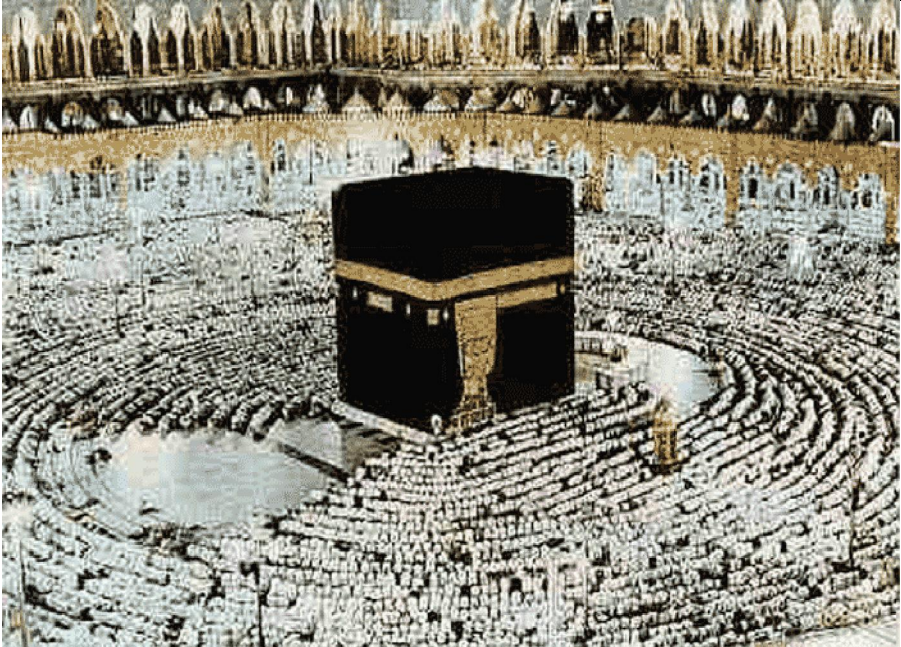
13th, 14th, and 15th Ramaḍān (from 19 to 21 June)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 24th Ramaḍān (30th June)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from Sunrise 28th to Sunset 30th Ramaḍān (from 4 to 6 July)



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Šawwāl 1437 lunar hijri

1490 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12541 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1177 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šawwāl:

The night before the day of Thursday 7th July 2016

17th Tir 1395 = 17th Cancer 1395 = 24th Ĥazīrān (Žolqarnayn)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 2nd Šawwāl (8th July)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 9th Šawwāl (15th July) at 13:06

to 12th night of Šawwāl (18th July) at 23:23

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th Šawwāl (from 19th to 21st July)

Interlunar days

From 28th night of Šawwāl to sunrise 29th (3 and 4 August)



المواجهة النبوية الشريفة

THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ži-Qaēdah 1437 lunar hijri

1490 Moḥammad nativity ﷺ 12541 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1177 era of Mawlā Šāḥeb al-amr ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ži-Qaēdah:

The night before the day of Friday 5th August 2016

15th Mordād 1395 = 15th Leo 1395 = 23rd Tammōz (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*from 8th night of Ži-Qaēdah (12th August) at 21:16
to 10th Ži-Qaēdah (14th August) at 08:02*

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th Ži-Qaēdah (from 17 to 19 August)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 28th Ži-Qaēdah (1st September)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from Sunrise 28th Ži-Qaēdah to Sunset 30th (from 1 to 3 September)

Annular Solar eclipse 28th Ži- Qaēdah (1st September)

Visible in African continent, Hijaz and Yemen,
Indonesia to western Australia



Haram of Ēmām Ēalī ﷺ – Najaf Ašraf

THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ži-Ĥejjah 1437 lunar hijri

1490 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12541 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1177 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ži-Ĥejjah:

The night before the day of Sunday 4th September 2016

14th Šahriwar 1395 = 14th Virgo 1395 = 22nd Āb (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 5th night of Ži-Ĥejjah (8th September) at 05:13

to 7th Ži-Ĥejjah (10th September) at 16:46

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 8th Ži-Ĥejjah (11th September)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th Ži-Ĥejjah (from 16 to 18 September)

Lunar eclipse 14th night of Ži- Ĥejjah (17th September)

Visible in Africa, Europe, Asia and Australia

Interlunar days

from 28th night of Ži-Ĥejjah to Sunset 29th (1 and 2 October)



Mašhad of Fāṭemah Zahrā ﷺ - Ĥaram Nabawi ﷺ

THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF **Moharram al-ĥarām** 1438 lunar hijri

1491 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12541 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1178 *era of Mawlā Šāḥeb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Moharram:

The night before the day of Monday 3th October 2016

12th Mehr 1395 = 12th Libra 1395 = 20th Aylōl (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*from the 3rd Moharram (5th October) at 12:19,
to the 6th night of Moharram (8th October) at 00:32*

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th Moharram (from 15 to 17 October)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 22nd Moharram (24th October)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

*from Sunrise 28th to Sunset 30th Moharram
(from 30th October to 1st November)*

Ĥaram of ➡

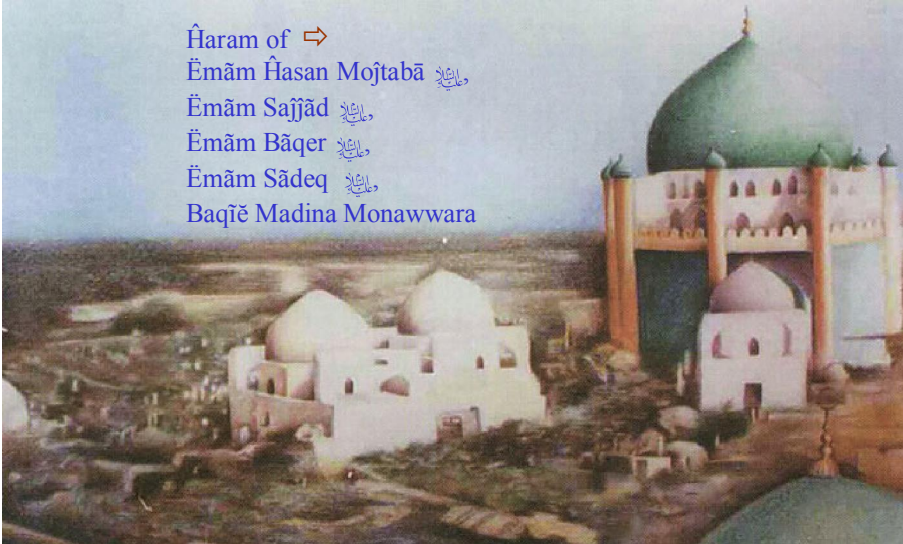
Ėmām Ĥasan Moĵtabā ﷺ

Ėmām Sajĵād ﷺ

Ėmām Bāqer ﷺ

Ėmām Šadeq ﷺ

BaqĭĖ Madina Monawwara



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF **Šafar** 1438 lunar hijri

1491 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12541 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1178 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šafar:

The night before the day of Wednesday 2nd November 2016
12th Ābān 1395 = 12th Scorpio 1395 = 20th Tešrīn al-Awwal (Žolqarnayn)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 10th Šafar (11th November)
Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)
13th, 14th, and 15th Šafar (from 14 to 16 November)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
From 1st night of Šafar (2nd November) at 18:36
to 3rd Šafar (4th November) at 06:57,
and 28th night of Šafar (29th November) at 00:39 to the end of month

Interlunar days
from 28th night of Šafar to sunset 29th (29 and 30 November)

Ĥaram of Ēmām Ĥosayn ﷺ - Karbalā



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rabi' al-awwal 1438 lunar hijri

1491 Moḥammad nativity ﷺ 12541 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1178 era of Mawla Šāheḥ al- amr ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Rabi' al-awwal:

The night before the day of Thursday 1st December 2016

11th Āžar 1395=11th Sagittarius 1395= 18th Tešrin-Āžkar (Žolqarnayn)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 4th Rabi' al-awwal (4th December)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biḍ)

13th, 14th, and 15th Rabi' al-awwal (from 13 to 15 December)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*From the 1st night of Rabi' al-awwal (1st December) to the day after
at 12:45 and 26th Rabi' al-awwal (26th December) at 07:11
to 29th night of Rabi' al-awwal (29th December) at 19:04*

Interlunar days

*from Sunrise on 28th to Sunset on 30th Rabi' al-awwal
(from 28 to 30 December)*

Ĥaram of Ēmām Kāžem and Ēmām Ĵawād ﷺ Kāžemayn Bağdād



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rabi' al-ākar 1438 lunar hijri

1491 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 1254 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1178 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Rabi' al-ākar:

The night before the day of Saturday 31st December 2016

11th Dey 1395 = 11th Capricorn 1395 = 18th Kānōn-Awwal (Žolqarnayn)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th Rabi' al-ākar (from 12 to 14 January)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 23rd Rabi' al-ākar (22nd January) at 14:38

to 26th night of Rabi' al-ākar (25th January) at 02:36

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 28th Rabi' al-ākar (27th January)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from 28th night of Rabi' al-ākar to 29th at sunset (27 and 28 January)

Haram of Ēmām Redā ﷺ - Kōrāsān



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ĵomādā al-ōlā 1438 lunar hijri

1491 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12541 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1178 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ĵomādā al-ōlā:

The night before the day of Sunday 29th January 2017

10th Bahman 1395 = 10th Aquarius 1395 = 16th Kānōn-Ākar (Žolqarnayn)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th Ĵomādā al-ōlā (from 10 to 12 February)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*from 22nd night of Ĵomādā al-ōlā (19th February) at 22:46
to 24th Ĵomādā al-ōlā (21st February) at 11:00*

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 28th Ĵomādā al-ōlā (25th February)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Lunar eclipse 14th Ĵomādā al-ōlā (11th February)

Visible in America, Africa, Europe and Asia to eastern China

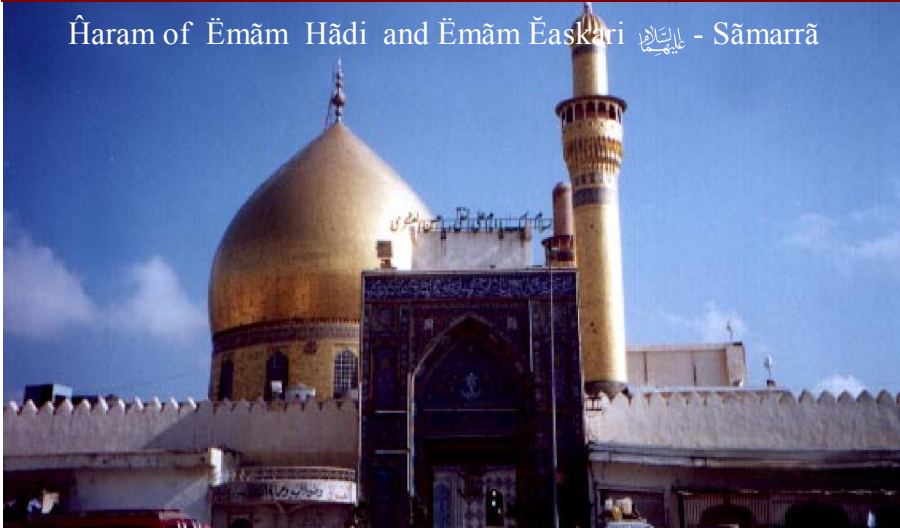
Interlunar days

On Sunrise 28th to Sunset 30th Ĵomādā al-ōlā (from 25 to 27 February)

Solar eclipse 29th Ĵomādā al-ōlā (26th February)

Visible in the South America (Chile to the southern half of Brazil)
and the southern half of Africa

Ĥaram of Ēmām Hādi and Ēmām Ėaskari ﷺ - Sāmarrā



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ĵomādā al-oĳrā 1438 lunar hijri

1491 Moĳammad nativity ﷺ 12541 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1178 era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ĵomādā al-oĳrā :
The night before the day of Tuesday 28th February 2017

10th Esfand 1395 = 10th Pisces 1395 = 15th Šobāt (Žolqarnayn)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 12th Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (11th Mars)
Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)
13th, 14th, and 15th Ĵomādā al-oĳrā
(from 12 to 14 Mars)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
from 19th Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (18th Mars) at 06:54 to
22nd night of Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (21st Mars) at 19:24

Interlunar days
from 28th night Ĵomādā al-oĳrā to sunrise on 29th (27 and 28 Mars)

Mahdawi sanctuary: The birthplace of Ēmām Mahdī ﷺ - Šāmarrā



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rajab 1438 lunar hijri

1491 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12541 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1178 *era of Mawlā Šāheḅ al- amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Rajab:

The night before the day of Wednesday 29th Mars 2017

9th Farwardin 1396 = 9th Aries 1396 = 16th Āžār (Žolqarnayn)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 12th Rajab (9th April)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th Rajab (from 10 to 12 April)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

From 17th Rajab (14th April) at 14:20 to

20th night of Rajab (17th April) at 02:58

Interlunar days

From sunrise 28th to sunset 30th Rajab (from 25 to 27 April)



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Šaëbān 1438 lunar hijri

1491 *Mohammad* nativity ﷺ 12541 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1178 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šaëbān:

The night before the day of Friday 28th April 2017

8th Ordibehešt 1396 = 8th Taurus 1396 = 15th Naysān (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*from 15th night of Šaëbān (12th May) at 20:53,
to 17th Šaëbān (14th May) at 09:32*

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th Šaëbān (from 10 to 12 May)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 26th Šaëbān (23rd May)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from 28th at Sunset to 29th Šaëbān (from 25 to 27 May)

Sanctuary of Oways al-Qaranī, Ėamār ebn Yāser and the martyrs of Šeffin.
Ar-Raqqah - Syria



Rītes and rituals for the end of the Lunar Year

1-In the Discourse of Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, the lunar year, for the followers of the Truth, starts with the blessed month of Ramaḍān and ends with the month of Šaēbān.

To get more details about this topic, refer to the weekly **Rāhe Āsemān n°1**:

<http://www.aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=52&t=35#p1084>

2- The last day of the month of Šaēbān, at sunset, the lunar year is ending. So, the last night of the month of Šaēbān precedes its last day.

3- For the end of the year, in the School of the Revelation, there is specific acts of worship to ensure that the year will end in obedience and adoration.

4- This spiritual end, invites the believer to an internalization and examination of his soul. This act allows that the believer benefit from a better protection against mistakes and calamities, enšāā-allāh.

5- Those acts of worship have been published independently in the book *The rites and rituals for the beginning and the end of the Lunar Year (in persan)*. Please click on the following link to download it:

<http://www.aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=174&t=590&p=4535#p4535>

Astro publications

of Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation

1- Taqwīm Awqāt šar'ī (The calendar of the religious times): *Permanent calendar of the ten ritual times for the holy cities of the "eight Heavens", the lands of the prophets and their successors (aleyhimo s-salam), the Muslim countries and others countries). The calendar of the ritual and religious times may be issued for all countries in the world on demand. Published in Farsi since 1418.*

2-Tawqīm mawāqit al-ēbādah (the calendar of the religious times): Published in Arabic since 1434.

3-The calendar of the religious times: Published in English since 1433.

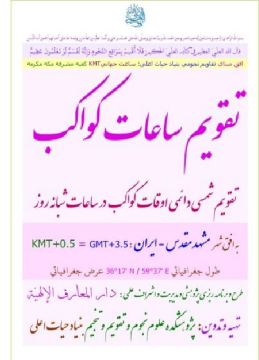
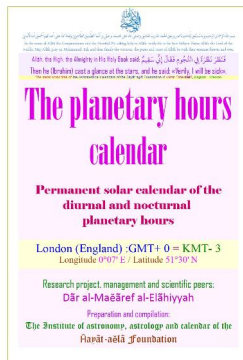
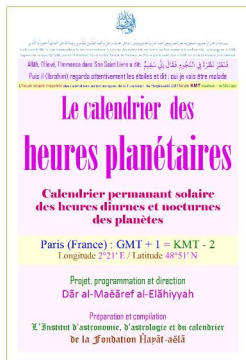
4-Le calendrier des temps religieux (The calendar of the religious times): Published in French since 1433.



5-Taqwīm sāēāt kavākeb (The planetary hours calendar) : *Presents the diurnal and nocturnal planetary hours in the solar year. Published in Farsi since 1433.*

6-The planetary hours calendar : Published in English since 1433.

7-Le calendrier des heures planétaires (The planetary hours calendar) : Published in French since 1433.

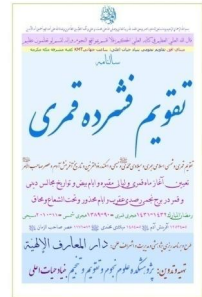
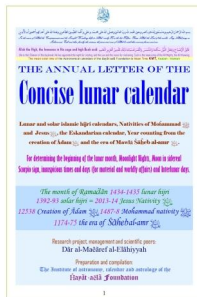


8- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm feṣordeḥ (The annual letter of the lunar concise calendar): *Determination of the beginning of the lunar month, Moonlight Nights (Full moon), Interlunar days and Moon conjunction - Avoidance days (for material and worldly affairs), solar and lunar eclipses.* Published in farsi since 1426.

9-Al-taqwīm al-qamarī al-basīṭ (The annual letter of the lunar concise calendar): Published in Arabic since 1431.

10-The Annual letter of the concise lunar calendar : Published in English since 1433.

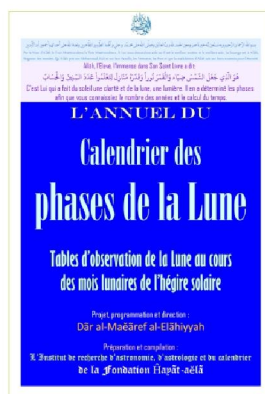
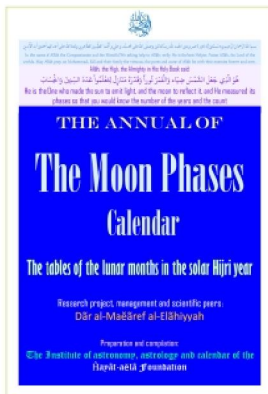
11- l'Annuel du calendrier lunaire concis (The Annual letter of the concise lunar calendar) : Published in French since 1433.



12- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm raṣādī (The Annual letter of the Moon phases Calendar) : *Describes the phases of the moon for every day of the solar month (format web page).* Published in farsi since 1428.

13-The Annual letter of the Moon phases Calendar : Published in English since 1433.

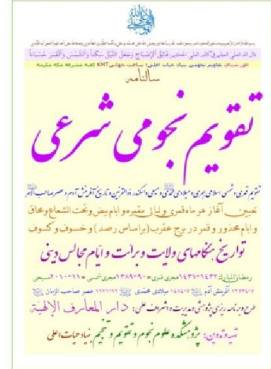
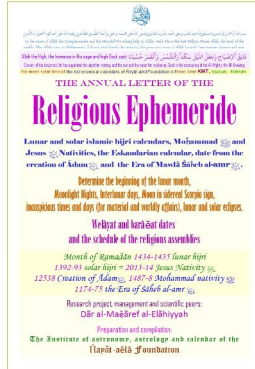
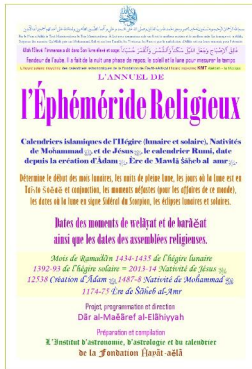
14-L'Annuel du calendrier des phases de la lune (The Annual letter of the Moon phases Calendar) : Published in French since 1433.



15-Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm nojūmi šar'ī (The Annual letter of the Religious Ephemeride): *Determination of the beginning of the lunar month, Moonlight Nights (Full moon), Interlunar phases and Moon in « Taḥte-Šo'āḩ », inauspicious times, Moon in Sidereal sign of Scorpio, lunar and solar eclipses, the dates of welāyat and barā'āt times and the schedule of the religious events and assemblies.* Published in farsi since 1426.

16-The Annual letter of the Religious Ephemeride : Published in English since 1434.

17-L'Annuel de l'éphéméride religieuse (The Annual letter of the Religious Ephemeride) : Published in French since 1434.

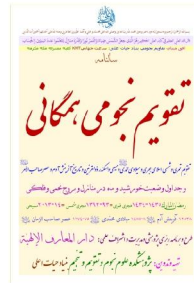
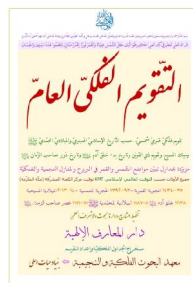
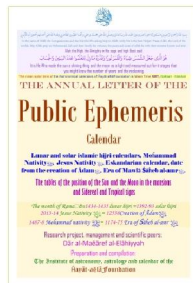
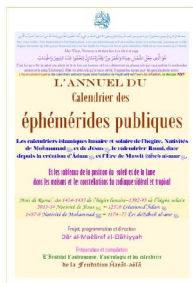


18- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm hamegāni (The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar) : *Lunar and Solar islamic hijri calendars- Nativity of Mohammad ﷺ - Jesus Nativity ﷺ - Žolqarnayn ﷺ calendar - Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ - The era of Mawlā Šāḩeb al-amr ﷺ - The tables of the situation of the Sun and the Moon in the Mansions, in Sidereal signs and in Tropical signs - Lunar and solar eclipses.* Published in farsi since 1427.

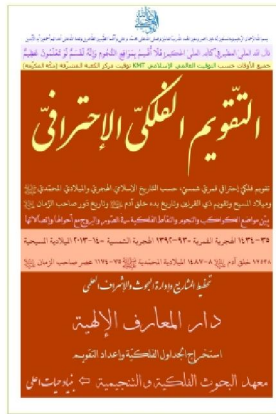
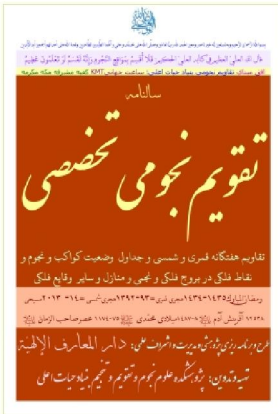
19-Al-taqwīm al-falakī al-ĕām (The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar) : Published in Arabic since 1430.

20-The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar : Published in English since 1435

21- L'Annuel du calendrier des éphémérides publiques (The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar) : Published in French since 1435.



22-Taqwīm nojōmī taḳašoši (The annual letter of the Professional Ephemeris Calendar): The seven lunar and solar calendars - The tables of the situations of the planets, stars and virtual objects in the Tropical and Sidereal signs - The Mansions – The lunar and solar eclipses- The astrological aspects - Retragrations and others planets aspects (the seven planets, new planets, fixed stars, virtual objects and some asteroids). Published in farsi since 1429.

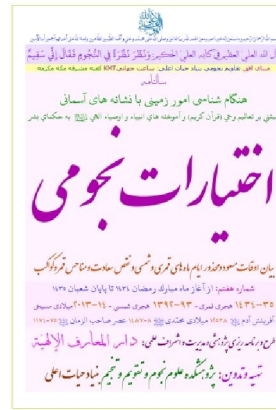


23-Al-taqwīm al-falakī al-ēhterāfī (The annual letter of the Professional Ephemeris Calendar): Published in Arabic since 1430.

24-Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm eḳtīyārāt nojōmī (The annual letter of the astrological elections): Auspicious times and inauspicious times for every months of lunar and solar calendars according seventy topics and the times whose auspicious and inauspicious aspect is not total and absolute. Published in farsi since 1431.

25-« Al-eḳtīyārāt al-falakiyyah » (The annual letter of the astrological elections) : Published in Arabic since 1431.

26-Saʿādāt nāmeḥ (the calendar of the most favorable times): The most propitious times of astrological elections, without adverse effects of the moon and others planets. Published in Persian since 1435.



27-Taqwīm nojōmī īebbī (Medical almanac): *Astrological guide for health – How to use the astronomy for hygiene and health of body and spirit- Astrological Elections for important subjects of health and hygiene.* Published since Rabi' al-awwal 1429.

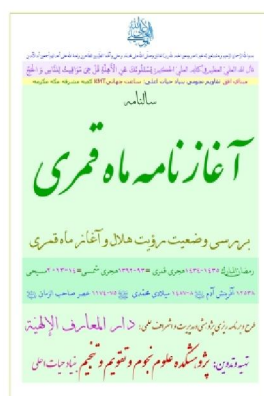
28- Sālnāmeḥ āḡāz māḥ qamarī (The annual letter of the beginning of the lunar months): *Report and analysis about the visibility of Helāl for the beginning of every lunar months.* Published in farsi since 1428.




29-«**Rāhe Āsemān**» (**The Way of the Heaven**): *Lessons of Astronomy, Astrology and Islamic calendar: 60 chapters has been published.*
Published in farsi since 1427.

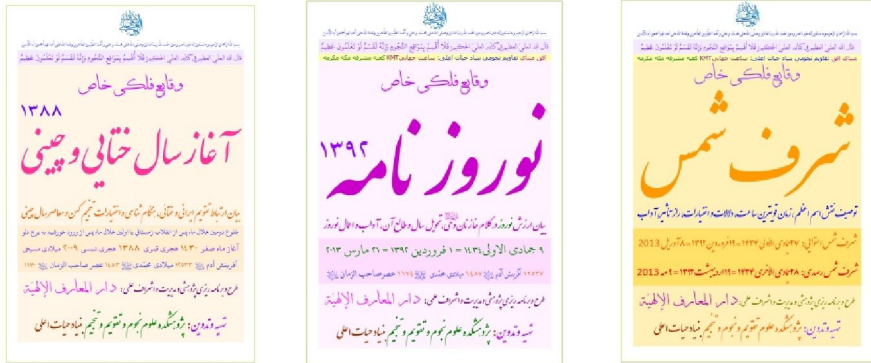
**30- The «Gāh-Šenāsi »
Journal (The global
astronomical calendar):**

The astronomical events of the planets, asteroids and orbital nodes - the conjunctions, the positions of planets and astrological laws. This journal is published since ʿomādā al-ōlā 1428. In 1434 : more than 2100 numbers has been published. Due to the volume of this calendar, this daily publication is only available in electronic format.



31- Various publications about particular astronomical events: *Sun's exaltation*
 (« Šarafe Šams » : explanations about the diagram of esm aēzam, the best time for doing the diagram, astrological elections relating to the Sun's exaltation – secret of the effects of the diagram of « Šarafe Šams », rituals and the good manners relating to the diagram),
Nowruz letter (the value of Nowruz in the Discours of the Custodians of the Revelation , the hour of the turn of the New Year, astrological chart of this hour, the rites and rituals of

Nowruz), *The Chinese New Year* (the relation between the Iranian calendar and Khotan calendar, astrological elections of the New Year in ancient and new astrology).



Lunar and solar eclipses accompanied by astrological annotations and comments (the characteristics of the eclipse; the date and the location of the event, maps, astrological chart and schedules of the Signs Prayer), The effects and repercussions of the eclipses (How to manage the negative effects of the eclipse according to the Discourses of the Custodians of the Revelation). Published in farsi since 1426.



32- SālnāmeH Hengām- šenāsi dočā mostaʿjaḥ :

This calendar presents the astronomical favorable and the nun favorable times for fulfillment of the prayers and also the times that can have the opposite effect.

Published in Farsi since 1435.

**33- Sālnāmeḥ taqvim laḥẓeh doḗ
mostajab (Annual calendar
about the position of "the star
for the fulfillment of prayers"):**
*The Caph star when it arrives in the
Cassiopeia constellation and in the
middle of the sky.*

Published in Farsi since 1435.

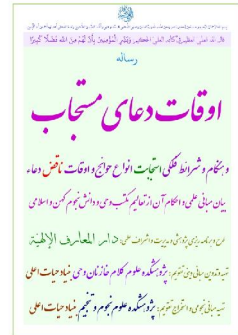
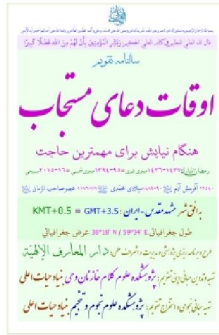
All the astro publications of the **Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation** can be download in website of the Foundation:

Hayāt-aĕlā Foundation

www.Aelaa.net

Ancient and Islamic Astro Center of Ḥayāt-aġlā Foundation.

<http://aelaa.net/En/Nojum.aspx>



Astro publications of the Institute of astronomy and astrology of **Ĥayāt-aĕlā Foundation**, is not limited to the above publications and with the grace and the help of Mawlā ﷺ, in different domains, the **astronomical and astrological calendars** will be developed and published, enšāā-allāh.



Astronomers online of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation

Some of the astronomical calculations such as religious times or the planetary hours according to the local times need to extract a special calendar for every time zones. Due to the accuracy of astronomical calendars of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation, requests of astronomical, scientific and religious Centers around the world, for extracting calendars tailored to their area to use them in publications and software, became increasingly numerous. For providing to this requests and also demands of the privates, we have developed an automated system online so that anyone anywhere, with using internet can be able to access in a few minutes to the different kinds of calendars. This system has been put into service for the most of our publications and others are in progress. To consult and download the calendars of the list below, refer to website of the **Centre of islamic and ancient astro of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation**.

1- Religious times Astronomer: *This astronomer emits a permanent calendar for the ten ritual times, for all the points of the Earth (mid and high geographic latitudes and polar regions) in the calendar of your choice (lunar, solar or jesusian). Explanations about the basis of the calendar are available in Farsi, English and French.*

In Farsi = <http://aelaa.net/Fa/Awqaat1.htm>

In English = <http://aelaa.net/En/Awqaat.htm>

In French = <http://aelaa.net/Fr/Awqaat.htm>

2- Universal calendar Astronomer: *Lunar hijri calendar, the Mohāmmad's nativity □ calendar, Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ, the calendar of era of Sāḥeb al-amr ﷺ, the Iranian and Afghan calendar, the Islamic and solar calendar, the ancient Persian calendar, the Jesus ﷺ calendar, the Julian calendar, the Žolqarnayn calendar ﷺ (rumi calendar), the Hebrew, Indian, Mayan calendar, ISO-8601, Julian Day, Modified Julian Day, Unix and Excel.*

<http://aelaa.net/Fa/TaqwimJahaani.aspx>

3- Determination of the qiblah: *This program determines precisely the direction of the qiblah for the localities of your choice on satellite image and according to the calculations of spherical trigonometry. Available in eight languages:*

in Farsi = <http://aelaa.net/Fa/Qeble.htm>

in Arabic = <http://aelaa.net/Ar/Qeble.htm>

in Urdu = <http://aelaa.net/Ur/Qeble.htm>

in English = <http://aelaa.net/En/Qeble.htm>

in French = <http://aelaa.net/Fr/Qeble.htm>

in Spanish = <http://aelaa.net/Es/Qeble.htm>

in Turkish = <http://aelaa.net/Tr/Qeble.htm>

in Albanian = <http://aelaa.net/Sq/Qeble.htm>

4- Planetary hours Astronomer: *This astronomer gives the hours of the seven planets for the locality of your choice and also in the calendar of your choice (lunar, solar or jesusian) with explanations about the characteristics of the planetary hours.*

Available in Farsi, English and French.

In Farsi = <http://aelaa.net/Fa/Saaeat-Kawaakeb.htm>

In English = http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/EN/Plantary_hours.htm

In French = http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/FR/Heures_plan%C3%A9taires.htm

5- The lunar concise calendar Astronomer: *This astronomer gives “the lunar concise calendar” for the year of your choice, past or future.*

Available in Farsi, Arabic, English and French.

In Farsi = <http://aelaa.net/Fa/TaqwimFeshorde.aspx>

In Arabic = <http://aelaa.net/Fa/TaqwimBasit.aspx>

In English = http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/EN/concise_calendar.aspx

In French = http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/FR/calendrier_concis.aspx

6- Solar calendar astronomer of lunar observation: *Illustration of the phases of the Moon for each day of the lunar months.*

Annual publication.

In Farsi = <http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Rasadi/TaqwimQamari.htm>

In English = http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/EN/Lunar_calendar.html

In French = http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/FR/Astronome_observation_lunaire.htm

7- The Public Ephemeris Calendar Astronomer: *This astronomer gives “the public ephemeris calendar” for the year of your choice, past or future.*

Available in Farsi, Arabic, English and French.

In Farsi = <http://www.aelaa.net/Fa/TaqwimHamegaani.aspx>

In Arabic = <http://www.aelaa.net/Fa/TaqwimFalakiAaam.aspx>

In English = <http://www.aelaa.net/EN/public%20ephemeris.aspx>

In French = <http://aelaa.net/FR/éphémérides%20publiques.aspx>

8- The Professional Ephemeris Calendar Astronomer: *This astronomer gives “the professional ephemeris calendar” for the year of your choice, past or future.*

Available in Farsi.

In Farsi = <http://aelaa.net/Fa/TaqwimTakhasosi.aspx>

9- The Astrological elections Astronomer: *This astronomer gives “the annual letter of the astrological elections” for the year of your choice, past or future.*

Will soon be available in Farsi.

10- The beginning of the lunar months Astronomer: *This astronomer determines the first day of the lunar months with notes and diagrams about the Helâl for the year of your choice past or future.*

Available in Farsi.

11- Astronomer of the hours of answered prayers: *the Caph star (Beta Cassiopeiae / al Kaff al-Ķadib). Annual calendar about the position of “the star of the fulfillment of the prayers” (the Caph star in the Cassiopeia constellation) when transits.*

Will soon be available in Farsi

12- Lunar and Solar eclipses times Astronomer: *This astronomer determines the dates of lunar and solareclipses, the time of the beginning, the middle end the end of the eclipsefor all the countries concerned. Also it mentions what kind of eclipse is and mentions the time of the signs Prayer.*

Will soon be available in Farsi

Nashiyah Moqaddash	Selected answers	Dar al-Ma'arif al-Islamiyyah	Genealogy	Alawites' Foundation	Global medicine	Hayat-aēlā Media
Astronomer online	<p>In the name of Allāh the Compassionate and the Merciful</p> <p>We asking help to Allāh: verily He is the best Helper. Praise Allāh, the Lord of the worlds</p> <p>May Allāh pray on Muḥammad, Ali and their family the virtuous, the pures</p> <p>And curse of Allāh be with their enemies forever and ever.</p>					Institute
Religious times astronomer						Institute of calendar
Lunar observations calendar						Institute of astronomy sciences
Universal calendar astronomer						Institute of astrology sciences
Planets hours astronomer						Library - Astronomy - Astrology
Astronomer of answered prayer						Academy
Astrological consultations						student registration: astronomy
Extraction of astrology chart						Teaching session: astronomy
Extraction of natal chart						Teaching session: Software
Electing Times. Medicine						Teaching session: extract calendar
Electing Times for birth						Educational textbooks
Electing Times for marriage						Courses about astronomy
Electing Times. Building						Response to questions
Electing Times. Economy						Students' examinations results
Electing Times. Education						Observatory Lounge
Electing Times. Administration						Observation of the Sun
Electing Times. Agriculture						Observation of the Moon
Electing Times. Society-Politic						Observation of the missions
Electing Times for personal affairs						Observation of the constellations
Electing Times. Industry						Observation of the planets
Electing Times. Employment						Observation of fixed stars
Electing Times. Communications						Observation of the sky
Electing Times for spirituality and						scientific discussion Society
Astronomy publications	<p>The current local time in Mecca Tuesday 02:51:57 and in your country (Unknown) (without summer time consideration)</p> <p>16 Sawmā 1438 Lunar 13 Sawmā 1391 Solar 1173 ere of Islam 1486 Muḥammad's nativity 12537 Creation of 3 September 2012</p> <p>New topics</p>					<input type="checkbox"/> Society of the sciences of calendar <input type="checkbox"/> Society of Astronomy Sciences
Lunar observations calendar						

وَلِئَنَّهُ فِي أُمِّ الْكِتَابِ لَدَيْنَا عَلَى حَكِيمٌ

Allāh the High, the Almighty in His Holy Book said:

And verily, it is in the Mother of the Book (Ommoul-Ketab), with Us, high, full of wisdom.

Praise be to Allāh the High, the Highest and with His permission

The internet database of the

Center of ancient and islamic astronomy

for research, teaching and spread of
ancient and islamic Astronomy

Ancient and Islamic Astro Center of Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation.

<http://aelaa.net/En/Nojum.aspx>



Table of Phonetic Transcription

Institute of Revelation Language Sciences

Arabic + Farsi phonetic transcription

Ḍ = ḍ	ض	h × t	ه × ه	A = a	Fathah = ا
Ṭ = ṭ	ط	Ç = ç	ث	O = o	Ẓammah = و
Ẓ = ẓ	ظ	p = P	پ	E = e	Kasrah = اِ
ě = Ě	ع	Ĵ = Ĵ	ج	ä = Ä	Esḃāē Fathah
ǧ = Ğ	غ	Č = č	چ	Ö = ö	Esḃāē Ẓammah
f = F	ف	Ĥ = ĥ	ح	ë = Ě	Esḃāē Kasrah
q = Q	ق	Ķ = ķ	خ	Ã = ã	Elongated sound (madd) = آ
k = K	ك	d = D	د	ĩ = ã	Elongated sound (madd) = اِي
g = G	گ	ž = Ž	ذ	Õ = õ	Elongated sound (madd) = او
L = l	ل	r = R	ر	Ā	(Alef Maqṣōrah) = اِى
m = M	م	z = Z	ز	Ā = ʾ	Hamzah = ء
n = N	ن	j = J	ژ	w = W	the letter (waw) (و)
h = H	ه	s = S	س	y = Y	the letter (yaā) (ي)
w = W	و	š = Š	ش	b = B	ب
y = Y	ي	Š = š	ص	t = T	ت

* To learn more about the basis of this table, refer to the Publication Manual of the Phonetic transcription in the following link:

<http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/10/AwaaNegaariyeBargozide.pdf>

INSTITUTES AND ACADEMIES of Ḥayāt-aĕlā Foundation

Divine True Knowledge sciences
Revelation Language sciences
Revelation Speech sciences
Revelation Speech Recitation sciences
Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation sciences
The sciences for comprehension of the divine Law
Astronomy and Astrology Sciences
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Research project, management and scientific peers:

Dār al-Maĕāref al-Elāhiyyah

1438

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All the praises and thanks be to Allāh, the Lord of the Worlds