



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم وبه نستعين إنه خير ناصر ومعين الحمد لله رب العالمين وصلى الله على محمد وعلى آله الطيبين الطاهرين ولعنة الله على أعدائهم أجمعين أبداً لأبد

In the name of Allāh the Compassionate and the Merciful. We asking help to Allāh: verily He is the best Helper. Praise Allāh, the Lord of the worlds.

May Allāh pray on Mohammad, Eali and their family the virtuous, the pures and curse of Allāh be with their enemies forever and ever.

Allah the High, the Immense in His sage and high Book said: قَالَ الْإِشْبَاحُ وَجَعَلَ اللَّيْلَ سَكَنًا وَالشَّمْسُ وَالْقَمَرُ حُسْبَانًا 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-aalā 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 Šāheb 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 1435-1436 lunar hijri
1393-94 solar hijri = 2014-15 Jesus Nativity ﷺ
12539 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1488-89 Moḥammad nativity ﷺ
1175-76 the era of Šāheb 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-aalā Foundation**

Presentation 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 read 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 advenced 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 Asemān 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: *Bibliography 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>

Presentation and general manual of the calendars of Ĥayât-aĕlĭ Foundation

1. The master calendar of the publications.

Since the astronomical calendars of Ĥayât-aĕlĭ 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 Ĥādrat Moĥammad al-Moštafā ﷺ. However, the calendars of the Foundation are not limited to hijri dates and include the years counting from the creation of Ĥādrat Ādam ﷺ, the years counting from Moĥammad Nativity ﷺ and the Era of Mawlā Šāḥeb 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, Ĥādrat 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 Ĥādrat 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 (tinat) of Ĥādrat 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 Ėmāms; from the eighth to the eleventh Ėmām ﷺ), between the moment when Allāh breathed the soul into Ādam until his death, 1030 years have elapsed. And between the death of Ĥādrat Ādam ﷺ and the birth of

¹ The book saĕd al-soĕĕd, 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: $120 + 1030 + 9900 + 53 + 1436 = 12539$ 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 Ramadān, 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 Šāĥeb 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: $1435(\text{the actual date of hijri}) - 260 = 1175$ 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 Moharram al-ĥarām.

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

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 the basis of the calendars of the Foundation is the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation and the Holy Infallibles ﷺ, we give the preference to the divine guidance of the Treasure of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ over the common practices. This subject have been described in details in others publications of Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation.

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

The center of the Earth is **the Kaēbah** 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 Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation** is **the Kaēbah** mean time (**KMT**). So the time zones of every contries have been established according to this mean time.

The geographical coordinates description of the countries and the different time zones relative to **Kaēbah** has been exposed in the 52th number of the weekly Rāhe Āsemān, but a concise table describing the different time zones has been presented in this calendar.

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 known 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 **Ḥayāt-aēlā Fondation**, 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.

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

The criteria for determining the time of the astronomical twilight (faġr) is sensory and šarġi. 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 (maġreb) 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 doġã Kõmeyl 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 Ĥayât-aĕlĕ Foundation when it says, for example, that the Moon is entering into the sidereal sign of Aries on Sunday 9th Rabiĕ 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 planete.

In the calendars of Ĥayât-aĕlĕ Foundation, celestial events have been mentioned according the geocentric system.

10. The bibliography of the calendars of the Foundation.

In the domaine 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 Ĥayât-aĕlĕ 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

❖ All the **astronomical calendars** of **Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation** use the mean solar time of **Makkah Mukarramah** (KMT: Kaēbah Mean Time).



❖ The time zones has been presented in a table in the following page.

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 in the calendar, we obtain the local time of the astronomical event in the country wanted.

❖ **About 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 calendars was not taken into consideration**. Therefore, depending on the season, to obtain the local time of the astronomical event, we have to add daylight saving time to the hour mentioned in the calendar.

For example, between Iran and Makkah, the difference time is an half hour, but, from the beginning of spring to the end of the summer, because of the daylight saving time (one hour), we should add one hour and an half to the hours mentionned in the calendar to obtain the local summer time of the astronomical event in Iran (KMT + 1:30).

9+	New Zealand - Marshall Islands - Kiribati - Fiji - East of Russia (Petropavlovsk)
8+	Solomon Islands - Vanuatu – East of 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 šīites, there is a protection that if they travel through the depths of the seas and the deserts among predators and enemies from jīnns 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 الْمَنِيْعِ الَّذِي لَا يُطَاوُلُ وَلَا يُحَاوِلُ، مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ طَارِقٍ وَ غَاشِمٍ، مِنْ سَائِرِ مَا خَلَقْتَ وَ مَنْ خَلَقْتَ؛ مِنْ خَلْقِكَ الصَّامِتِ وَ النَّاطِقِ؛ فِي جَنَّةٍ مِنْ كُلِّ مَخْوفٍ يَلْبَاسٍ سَابِغَةٍ حَصِينَةٍ، وَ هِيَ وَلَاءُ أَهْلِ بَيْتِ نَبِيِّكَ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، مُتَحْتَجِباً مِنْ كُلِّ قَاصِدٍ لِي بِأَذْيَةٍ (x قَاصِدٍ إِلَى أَذْيَةٍ) بِجِدَارِ حَصِينِ الْإِخْلَاصِ فِي الْإِعْتِرَافِ بِحَقِّهِمْ وَ التَّمَسُّكِ بِحَبْلِهِمْ جَمِيعاً، مُوقِناً بِأَنَّ الْحَقَّ لَهُمْ وَ مَعَهُمْ وَ فِيهِمْ وَ بِهِمْ، أَوْلِيَ مَنْ وَالُوا، وَ أَعَادِي مَنْ عَادُوا، أُجَانِبُ مَنْ جَانَبُوا، فَصَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، وَ أَعِزَّنِي اللَّهُمَّ بِهِمْ مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ مَا أَتَقِيهِ، يَا عَظِيمُ حَجَزْتُ (x عَجَزْتُ) الْأَعَادِي عَنِّي بِبَدِيعِ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَ الْأَرْضِ، إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ سَدّاً وَ مِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ سَدّاً فَأَغْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ.

Asbaḥto allāhomma moētasēman bežemāmekal maniē allaži lā yotāwalo wa lā yohāwalo, men šarre kolle tāreqen wa ḡāšem, men sāyere mā ḵalaqta wa man ḵalaqta; men ḵalqeka š-sāmete wa nnāteq; fi jonnaten men kolle maḵōfen belebāsen sābegaten ḥašīnah, wa heya welāāe ahle bayte nabiyyeka moḥammaden (x šalla-llāho alayhe wa āleh) moḥtajeban men kolle qāsedēn li beāāžīyyaten (x qāsedēn elā ažiyyaten) bejedāre ḥašīnel-eklās fel-eēterāfe beḥaqqehem wa ttamassoke beḥablehem jamiēā, mōqenan be āannal-ḥaqqa lahom wa maēahom wa fīhem wa behem, owāli man wālaw, wa oēādi man ēādō, o jānebo man jānabō, fašalle ēalā Moḥammad wa āle Moḥammad, wa aēēžniy-allāhomma behem men šarre kolle mā attaḡīḥ, yā ēažīmo ḥajazto (x ēajazate) l-āāēādiya ēanni bebadīēe-ssamāwāte wal-arḍ, ennā jaēalnā men bayne ayḏīhem saddan wa men ḵalfehem saddan fa āaḡšaynāhom fa hom lā yobšerōn.

2- And also say the same prayer three times in the evening (only instead of saying: asbaḥto 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, Tawḥīd, Āyat al- Korsī, Qadr and the verses 190 to 194 of surah Āle Ēmrān. After this, recite surah Āle Ēmrān until the end and recite this invocation:

اللَّهُمَّ بِكَ يَصُولُ الصَّائِلُ، وَبِقُدْرَتِكَ يَطُولُ الطَّائِلُ، وَ لَا حَوْلَ لِكُلِّ ذِي حَوْلٍ إِلَّا بِكَ، وَ لَا قُوَّةَ يَمْتَارُهَا (x يَمْتَارُهَا) ذُو قُوَّةٍ إِلَّا مِنْكَ (x وَ لَا قُوَّةَ بِمَتَارِهَا ذُو الْقُوَّةِ إِلَّا مِنْكَ)، أَسْأَلُكَ بِصَفْوَتِكَ مِنْ خَلْقِكَ، وَ خَيْرَتِكَ مِنْ بَرِيَّتِكَ، مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ نَبِيِّكَ، وَ عِثْرَتِهِ وَ سُلَالَتِهِ؛ عَلَيْهِ وَ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ، صَلِّ عَلَيْهِ (x صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ) وَ عَلَيْهِمْ، وَ اكْفِنِي شَرَّ هَذَا الْيَوْمِ وَ صَرَرَهُ (x صَرَّهُ)، وَ ارْزُقْنِي خَيْرَهُ وَ يُمْنَهُ وَ بَرَكَاتِهِ، وَ أَفْضَلِي فِي مُتَصَرِّفَاتِي (x مَنْصَرَفِي) بِحُسْنِ الْعَاقِبَةِ (x الْعَافِيَةِ) وَ بُلُوغِ الْمَحَبَّةِ وَ الظَّفَرِ بِالْأُمْنِيَّةِ، وَ كِفَايَةِ الطَّاعِيَةِ الْعَوِيَّةِ (x الْقَوِيَّةِ- الْمَغْوِيَّةِ)، وَ كُلِّ ذِي قُدْرَةٍ لِي عَلَى أَدِيَّةٍ، حَتَّى أَكُونَ فِي جُنَّةٍ وَ عِصْمَةٍ وَ نِعْمَةٍ؛ مِنْ كُلِّ بَلَاءٍ وَ نِقْمَةٍ، وَ أَبْدَلْنِي فِيهِ مِنَ الْمَخَافِ وَأَمْنًا، وَ مِنَ الْعَوَاقِبِ فِيهِ يُسْرًا (x بَرًّا)، حَتَّى لَا يَصْدُنِي صَادٌّ عَنِ الْمُرَادِ؛ وَ لَا يَحُلَّ بِي طَارِقٌ مِنْ أَدَى الْعِبَادِ، إِنَّكَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، وَ الْأُمُورُ إِلَيْكَ تَصِيرُ، يَا مَنْ لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ، وَ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ.

Allāhomma beka yaşōlo şşāael, wa beqodrateka yatōlo ttāael, wa lā hāwla lekolle ži hāwlen ellā bek, wa lā qowwatan yamtārohā (x yamtāzohā) žō qowwatan ellā menk (x wa lā qowwatan bemačārehā žol-qowwate ellā menk), asāaloka beşafwateka men kalqek, wa ķiyarateka men bariyyatek, Moĥammaden (x šalla-llāho alayhi wa āleh) nabiyyeka wa ēetratehi wa solālatehi alayhi wa aleyhimo ssalām, šallē ēalayhi (x šallē ēalā Moĥammad) wa alayhim, wa-kfeni šarra hāžal-yawm wa đararahō (x đarrahō) wa-rzoqni ķayrahō wa yomnahō wa barakātah, waqde li fi motašarrafāti (x monšarafi) beĥosnel-ēāqebat (x ēāfiyah) wa bolōğel-maĥabbate wa-žzafare belāomniyyah, wa kefāyate ttāğiyatel-ğawiyyah (x al-qawiyyah, al-mağwiyyah), wa kolle ži qodraten li ēalā ažiyyah, ĥattā akōna fi ĵonnate w-wa ēēsmate w-wa neēmaten men kolle balāe w-wa neqmah, wa abdelni fihe menal-maķāwefe amnā, wa mena-l-ēawāāeqe fihe yosrā (x barrā) ĥattā lā yaşoddanī šāddon ēanel morād; wa lā yaĥolla bi țareqo m-men ažā-l-ēebād, ennaka ēalā kolle šayāen qadīr, wal-omōro elayka tašīr, yā man laysa kamečlehi 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؛ أَحَلِّ 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؛ تُفَرِّقْ (× تَفَرَّقْ) بَيْنَا أَعْدَاءَ اللَّهِ، وَغَلَبْتَ حُجَّةَ اللَّهِ، وَبَقِيَ وَجْهُ اللَّهِ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ اَللَّهُمَّ رَبَّ الْأَرْوَاحِ الْفَانِيَةِ، وَرَبَّ الْأَجْسَادِ الْبَالِيَةِ، وَرَبَّ الشُّعُورِ الْمُتَمَعِّطَةِ، وَرَبَّ الْجُلُودِ الْمُمَرَّقَةِ (× الْمُتَمَرَّقَةِ)، وَرَبَّ الْعِظَامِ التَّخِرَةِ، وَرَبَّ السَّاعَةِ الْقَائِمَةِ، أَسْأَلُكَ يَا رَبِّ، أَنْ تُصَلِّيَ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ(× عَلَى) أَهْلِ بَيْتِهِ الطَّاهِرِينَ وَافْعَلْ بِي... (حاجت بخواهد) بِحَفِي لُطْفِكَ يَا إِذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ، آمِينَ آمِينَ يَا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ.

Lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, ofarrejo behā kolla korbah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, aḥallo behā kolla ʿoqdah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, aḥlō behā kolla ʿolmah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, aḥaḥo 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, aḥtašemo behā men kolle maḥzōren oḥāzeroh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh; astawjebo beha-l-ʿāfwa wal-ʿāfiyata wa r-rezā mena-llāh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, tofarrejo (× tafroqo) behā aḥdāā-llāh, wa ḡalabat hojjato-llāh, wa baqeya wajhollāh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, allāhomma rabbal-arwāḥel-fāniyah, wa rabba-l-aṣṣadel-bāliyah, wa rabba ššoʿore-l-motamaʿeetah, wa rabbal-foḥodel momazzaqah (× al-motamazzeqah), wa rabbal-ʿeēzāme nnaḡerah, wa rabba ssāʿatel-qāʾamah, asāaloka yā rabbe, an toṣalliya ʿalā Moḥammade wwa (× ʿalā) aḥle bayteḥe tṭāherīn, wa-fēal bi ... (ask what you want) bekafiyye loṭfeka yā ʿal-ḡalāle wa-l-ekrām; 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 1435 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

اللَّهُمَّ يا مقلب القلوب و الأبصار ثبت قلوبنا
وأبصارنا على دينك اللَّهُمَّ يا مصرف القلوب صرف
قلوبنا الى طاعتك ونور أبصارنا بالقرآنويا محول
الحول والأحوال حول حالنا إلى أحسن الحال

Allāhomma yā moqallebal-qolōbe wal-ābsār ṣabbet
qolōbanā wa absāranā ʿalā dīnek. Allāhomma yā
moṣarrefal-qolōb, ṣarref qolōbanā alā tāʿatek wa nawwer
ābsāranā bel-qorān, wa yā moḥawwela-l-ḥawle wal-aḥwāl
ḥawwel ḥālanā elā aḥsanel-ḥāl

*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.*

THE CALENDAR OF THE BLESSED MONTH OF Ramaḍān 1435 lunar hijri

1488 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12539 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1175 *era of Mawlā Sāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ramaḍān:

The night before the day of Sunday 29th June 2014

8th Tir 1393=8th Cancer 1393 = 16th Ḥazīrān (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*from 11th night of the month of Ramaḍān (9th July at 05:07)
to 13th night of Ramaḍān (11th July at 07:04)*

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

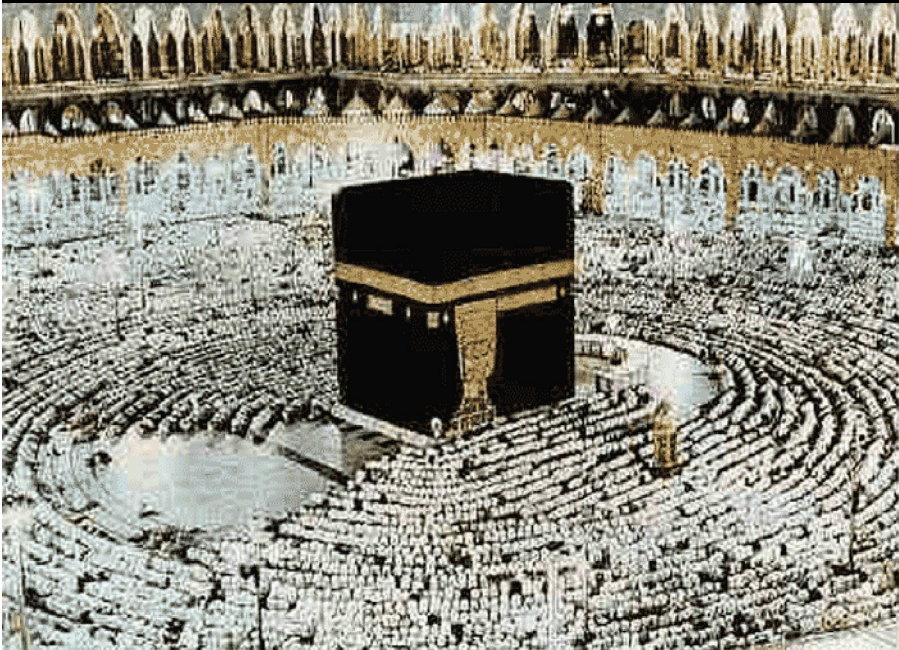
13th, 14th, and 15th of Ramaḍān (from 11th to 13th July)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 24th Ramaḍān (22th July)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from Sunrise on 28th to Sunset 30th Ramaḍān (26th to 28th July)



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Šawwāl 1435 lunar hijri

1488 Moḥammad nativity ﷺ 12539 Creation of Ādam عليه السلام 1175 era of Mawlā Šāḥib al-amr عليه السلام

The beginning of the month of Šawwāl:

The night before the day of Tuesday, 29th July 2014

7th Amordād 1393= 7th Leo 1393= 16th Tammōz (Žolqarnayn)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 2th Šawwāl (30th July)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 8th of the month of Šawwāl (5th August at 14:02)

to 10th Šawwāl (7th August at 17:19)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th of Šawwāl (from 10th to 12th August)

Interlunar days

from 28th night to sunset on 29th Šawwāl (25th to 26th August)



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Žĩ-Qaědah 1435 lunar hijri

1488 Moĥammad nativity ﷺ 12539 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1175 era of Mawlā Šāĥeb al-amr ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Žĩ-Qaědah:

The night before the day of Wednesday, 27th August 2014

5th Šahriwar 1393=5th Virgo 1393 = 14th Āb (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 7th Žĩ-Qaědah (2th September at 21:02)

to 9th Žĩ-Qaědah (4th September at 01:56)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biđ)

13th, 14th, and 15th of Žĩ-Qaědah (8th to 9th September)

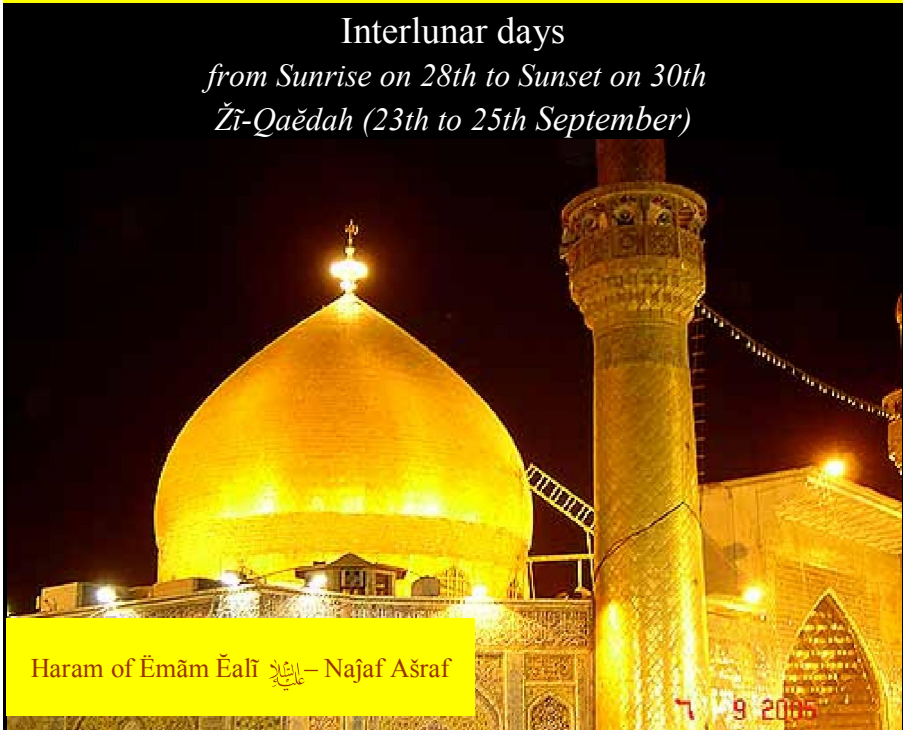
Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 28th Žĩ-Qaědah (23th September)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from Sunrise on 28th to Sunset on 30th

Žĩ-Qaědah (23th to 25th September)



Haram of Ēmām Ēalĩ ﷺ – Najaf Ašraf

7 9 2005

THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ži-Ĥejjah 1435 lunar hijri

1488 Mohammad nativity ﷺ 12539 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1175 era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ži-Ĥejjah:
The night before the day of Friday, 26th September 2014

4th Mehr 1393 = 4th Libra 1393 = 13th Aylōl (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 4th Ži-Ĥejjah (29th September at 2:36)

to 6th night of Ži-Ĥejjah (1th October at 8:24)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 8th Ži-Ĥejjah (3th October)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biḍ)

13th, 14th, and 15th of Ži-Ĥejjah (8th to 10th October)

Penumbral Lunar Eclipse on 13th Ži-Ĥejjah (8th October)

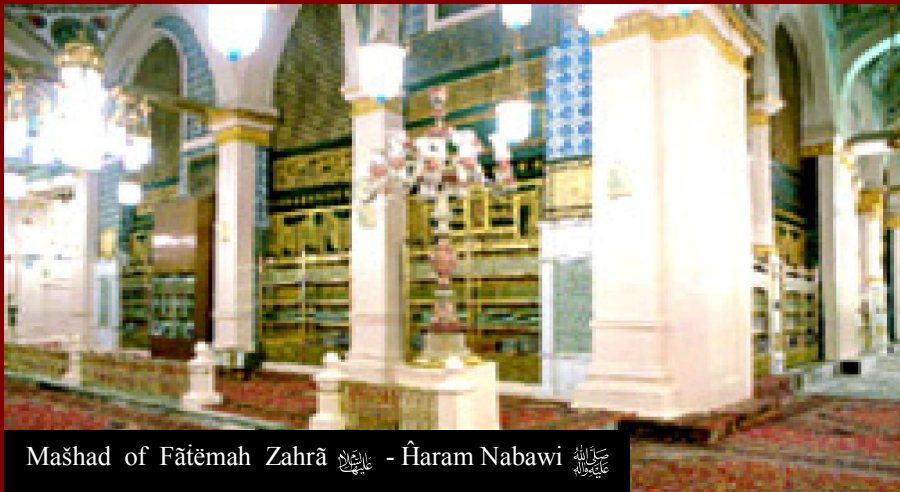
Visible from Pakistan to Australia and America

Interlunar days

from Sunset on 28th to Sunset on 29th Ži-Ĥejjah (23th to 24th October)

Solar eclipse on 29th of Zi-Ĥejjah (24th October)

Visible in Mexico, United States (Los Angeles) and Canada



Mašhad of Fāṭimah Zahrā ﷺ - Ĥaram Nabawi ﷺ

THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF **Moharram al-harām** 1436 lunar hijri

1489 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12539 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1176 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Moharram:
The night before the day of Saturday, 25th October 2014
3th Ābān 1393 = 3th Scorpio 1393 = 12th Tešrīn-Awwal (Žolqarnayn)

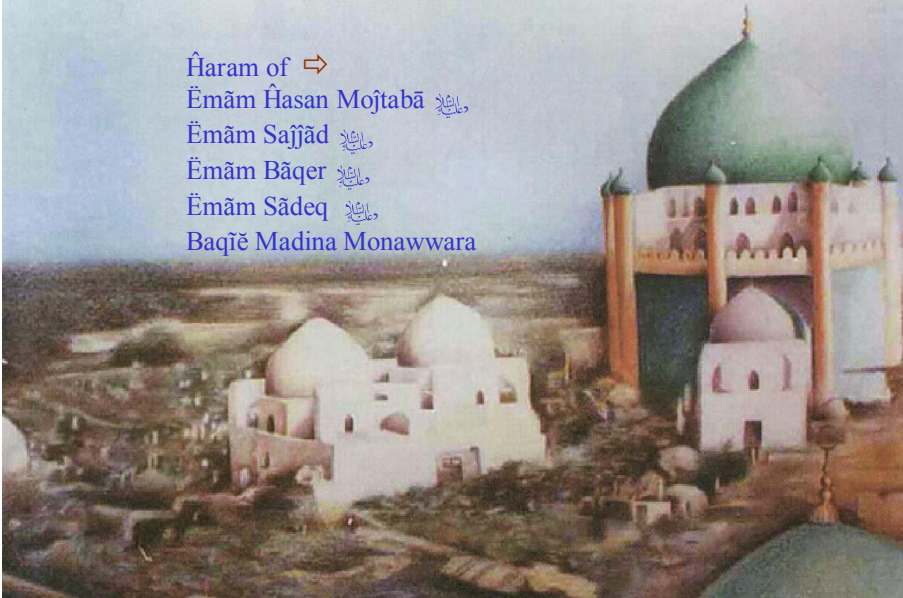
Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
from 2th Moharram (26th October at 08:24
to 4th Moharram (28th October at 13:46)
and from 29th Moharram (22th November at 16:03) to the end of month

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)
13th, 14th, and 15th of Moharram (6th to 8th November)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 22th Moharram (15th November)
Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days
from Sunrise on 28th to Sunset on 30th Moharram (21th to 23th Nov.)

Ĥaram of ➡
Ėmām Ĥasan Moĵtabā ﷺ
Ėmām Sajĵād ﷺ
Ėmām Bāqer ﷺ
Ėmām Sādeq ﷺ
BaqīĖ Madina Monawwara



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF **Šafar** 1436 lunar hijri

1489 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12539 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1176 *era of Mawlā Šāheḅ al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šafar:

The night before the day of Monday, 24th November 2014

3th Āžar 1393 = 3th Sagittarius 1393 = 11th Tešrin-Āžkar (Žolqarnayn)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 10th Šafar (3th December)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biḅ)

13th, 14th, and 15th of Šafar (6th to 8th December)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

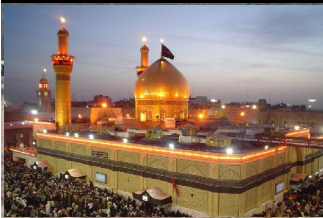
from 1th of Šafar to 2th night of Šafar (25th November at 20:13)

and 27th night of Šafar (20th December at 01:39)

to 29th night of Šafar (22th December at 05:06)

Interlunar days

from 28th night to Sunset on 29th Šafar (21th to 22t Dec.)



Ĥaram of Ĥimām Ĥosayn ﷺ - Karbalā



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rabi' al-awwal 1436 lunar hijri

1489 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12539 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1176 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

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

The night before the day of Tuesday, 23th December 2014

2th Dey 1393=2th Capricorn 1393 = 10th Kānōn-Awwal (Žolqarnayn)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 4th Rabi' al-awwal (26th December)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th of Rabi' al-awwal (4th to 6th January)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 25th of Rabi' al-awwal (16th January at 11:45)

to 27th Rabi' al-awwal (18th January at 15:46)

Interlunar days

from Sunrise on 28th to Sunset on 30th Rabi' al-awwal

(19th to 21th January)

Ĥaram of Ėmām Kāzem and Ėmām Ĵawād ﷺ Kāzemayn Baġdād



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rabi' al-ākhar 1436 lunar hijri

1489 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12539 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1176 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

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

The night before the day of Thursday, 22th January 2015

2th Bahman 1393=3th Aquarius 1393 = 9th Kānōn-Ākhar (Žolqarnayn)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th of Rabi' al-ākhar (3th to 5th February)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 23th night of Rabi' al-ākhar (13th February at 20:33)

to 25th night of Rabi' al-ākhar (15th February at 02:07)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 28th Rabi' al-ākhar (18th February)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from night 28th to Sunset on 29th Rabi' al-ākhar

(18th to 19th February)

Ĥaram of Ēmām Redā ﷺ - Ķorāsān



FARS

THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ĵomādā al-ōlā 1436 lunar hijri

1489 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12539 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1176 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al- amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ĵomādā al-ōlā:
The night before the day of Friday, 20th February 2015
1th Esfand 1393= 2th Pisces 1393 = 7th Šobāt (Žolqarnayn)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th of Ĵomādā al-ōlā (4th to 6th Mars)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*from 21th night of Ĵomādā al-ōlā (12th Mars at 03:18)
to 23th Ĵomādā al-ōlā (14th Mars at 10:24)*

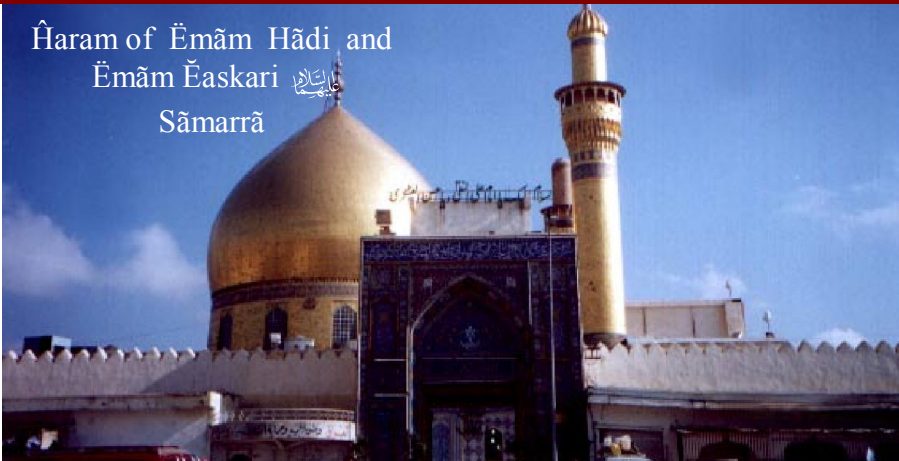
Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 28 th Ĵomādā al-ōlā (19th Mars)
Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

*from Sunrise on 28th to Sunset on 30th of Ĵomādā al-ōlā
(19th to 21th Mars)*

Solar eclipse 29th of Ĵomādā al-ōlā (20th Mars)
Visible in north of Hejazi (Saudi Arabia), north of Iran,
north of Asia to Europe and north of Africa

Ĥaram of Ēmām Hādi and
Ēmām Ėaskari ﷺ
Sāmarrā



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ĵomādā al-oĳrā 1436 lunar hijri

1489 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12539 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1176 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ĵomādā al-oĳrā :
The night before the day of Sunday, 22th Mars 2015
2th Farwardin 1394 = 2th Aries 1394 = 9th Āžār (Žolqarnayn)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 12th Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (2th April)
Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biĳ)

13th, 14th, and 15th of Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (3th to 5th April)

Lunar eclipse 14th of Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (4th April)
Visible from Afghanistan to East of Asia, Australia and the Americas

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
from 18th Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (8th April at 08:55)
to 20th Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (10th April at 16:32)

Interlunar days
from 28th night to Sunset on 29th Ĵomādā al-oĳrā
(18th to 19th April)

Mahdawi sanctuary: The birthplace of Ēmām Mahdi ﷺ Šāmarrā



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rajab 1436 lunar hijri

1489 *Mohammad* nativity ﷺ 12539 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1176 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Rajab:

The night before the day of Monday, 20th April 2015

31th Farwardin 1394 = 31th Aries 1394 = 7th Naysān (Žolqarnayn)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 12th Rajab (1th May)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biḍ)

13th, 14th, and 15th of Rajab (2th to 4th May)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

From 16th Rajab (5th May hour 15:00)

to 19th night of Rajab (8th May at 22:01)

Interlunar days

From sunrise on 28th to sunset on 30th Rajab (17th to 19th May)



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Šaēbān 1436 lunar hijri

1489 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12539 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1176 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al- amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šaēbān:

The night before the day of Wednesday, 20th May 2015

30th Ordibehešt 1394 = 30th Taurus 1394 = 7th Ayār (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 14th night of Šaēbān (2th June at 22:25)

to 16th night of Šaēbān (4th June at 04:34)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biḍ)

13th, 14th, and 15th of Šaēbān (1th to 3th June)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 26th Šaēbān (14th June)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from night 28th to Sunset on 29th Šaēbān (16th to 17th June)

Sanctuary of Oways al-Qaranī, Ėamār ebn Yāser and the martyrs of Šeffīn.
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.

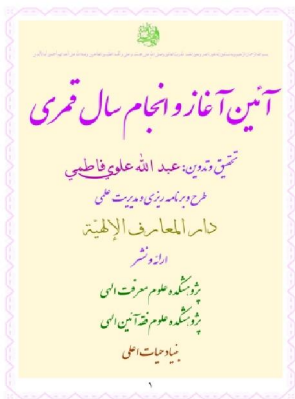
To get more details about this topic, refer to the weekly **Rāhe Āsemān n°1**:

<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*. 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- Taqvim Awqāt šarēi (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-Tawqim mawāqit al-ēebādah (the calendar of the religious times): Published in Arabic since 1434.

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

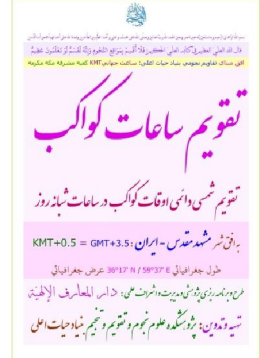
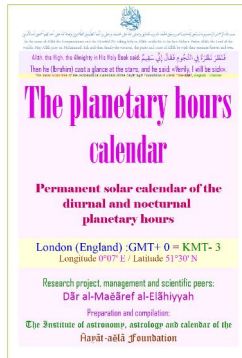
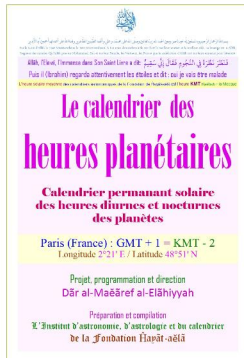
4-Le calendrier des temps religieux (The calendar of the religious times): Published in French since 1433.



5-Taqvim 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.

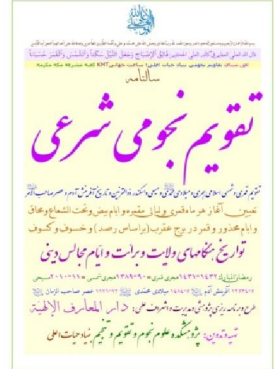
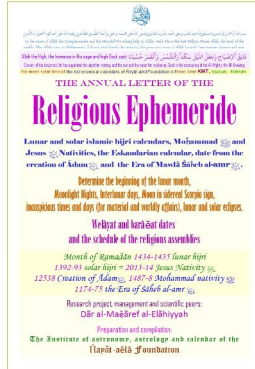
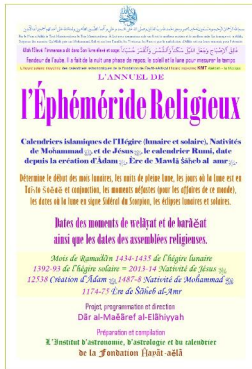
14-L'Annuel du calendrier des phases de la lune (The Annual letter of the Moon phases Calendar) : Published in French since 1433.



15-Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm nojōmi šarēi (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-Šoēāē », inauspicious times, Moon in Sidereal sign of Scorpio, lunar and solar eclipses, the dates of welāyat and barāāt 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 religieux (The Annual letter of the Religious Ephemeride) : Published in French since 1434.

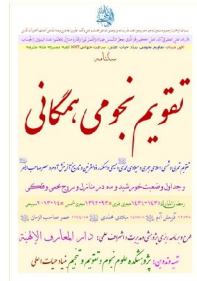
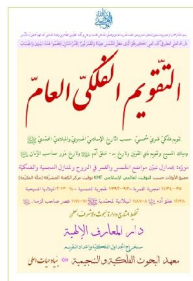
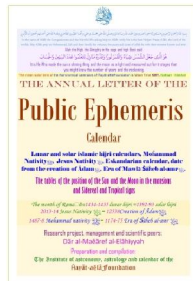
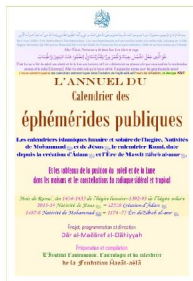


18- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm hamegāni (The annual letter of the public ephemeris) : *Lunar and Solar islamic hijri calendars- Nativity of Mohammad ﷺ - Jesus Nativity ﷺ - Žolqarnayn ﷻ calendar - Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ- The era of Mawlā Šāḥeb al-amr ﷺ- The tables of the situation of the Sun and 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-ēām (The annual letter of the public ephemeris): Published in Arabic since 1430.

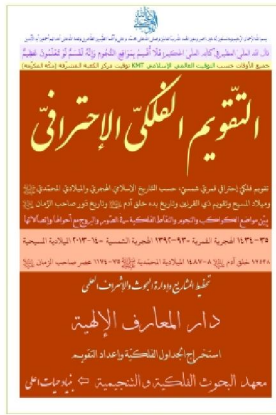
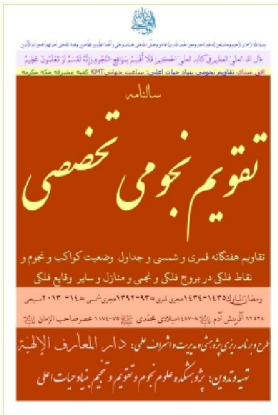
20-The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar : Published in English since 1435

21- L'Annuel de l'éphéméride publique (The annual letter of the public ephemeris): Published in French since 1435.



22-Taqwīm nojōmi taḵašoši (The annual letter of the Professional Ephemeris): 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.

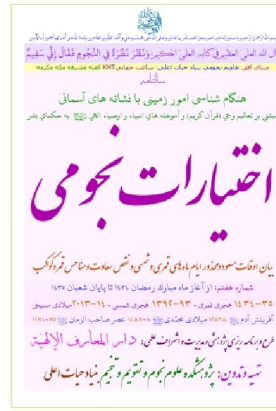
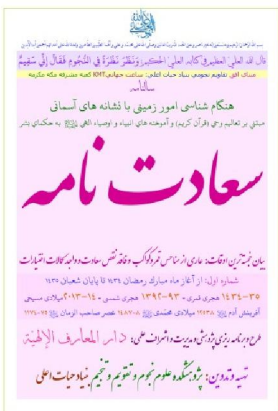


23-Al-taqwīm al-falakī al-eḥṭerāfī (The annual letter of the Professional Ephemeris): Published in Arabic since 1430.

24-Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm eḵtīyārāt 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.

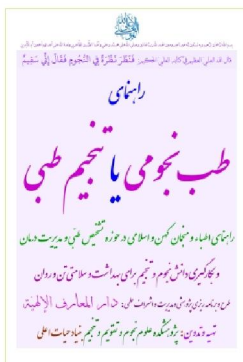
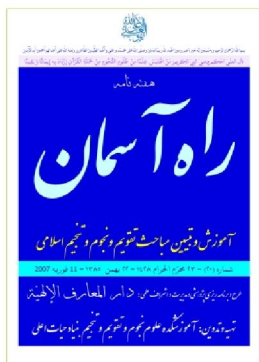
25-« Al-eḵtīyārāt al-falakiyyah » (The annual letter of the astrological elections) : Published in Arabic since 1431.

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-Taqwim nojōmī iebbī (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.

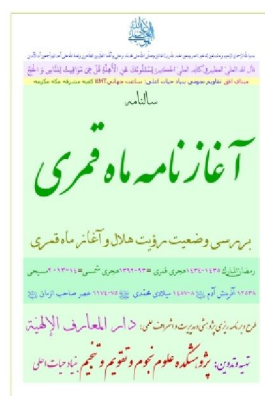
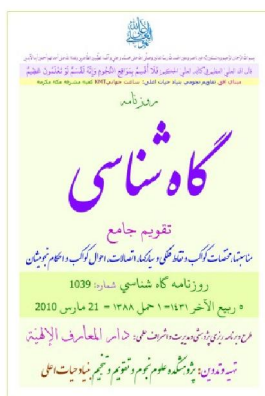
28-Sālnāmeḥ āḡāz māḥ qamarī (The annual letter of the beginning of the lunar months): *Report and analysis about the visibility of Helāl for the beginning of every lunar months.* Published in farsi since 1428.



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

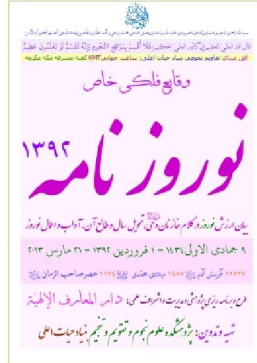
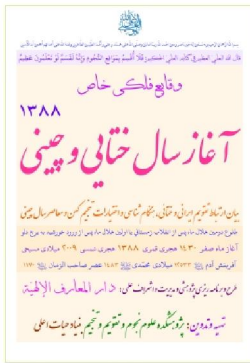
30- The «Gāh-Šenāsi» Journal (The global astronomical calendar):

The astronomical events of the planets, asteroids and orbital nodes - the conjunctions, the positions of planets and astrological laws. This journal is published since Jomādā 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.

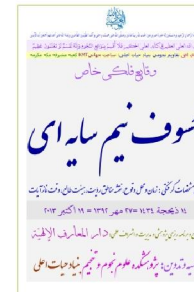
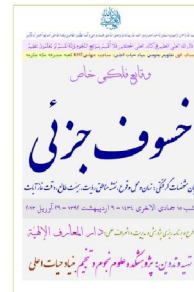
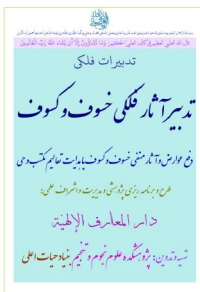
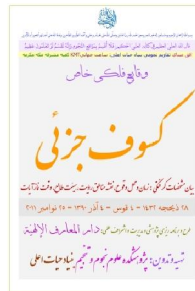
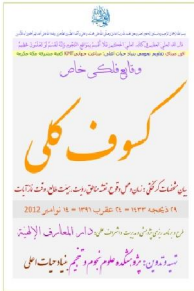


31- Various publications about particular astronomical events: Sun's exaltation (« Šarafe Šams » : *explanations about the diagram of esm aēzam, the best time for doing the diagram, astrological elections relating to the Sun's exaltation – secret of the effects of the diagram of « Šarafe Šams », rituals 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 Discours of the Custodians of the Revelation). Published in farsi since 1426.

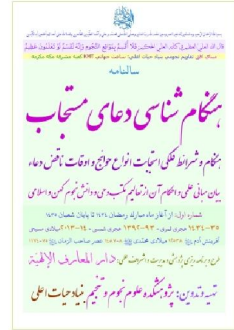


32- SālnāmeH Hengām- šenāš dočā mostaʿjab :

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 setāreh ḥejābat yāb (The annual calendar of the star that has an effect in the fulfillment of the prayers): *The calendar of the transit of Beta Cassiopeiae (al-Kaff al-Kaḏib) for every locations.*

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



Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation

www.Aelaa.net

Ancient and Islamic Astro Center of Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation.

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

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



Astronomers online of Ĥayât-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 Ĥayât-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 Ĥayât-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 Sāheeb 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/Planetary_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 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 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 eclipse for 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

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