



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ وَهُوَ نَسْتَعِينُ إِنَّهُ خَيْرٌ نَاصِرٍ وَمَعِينٍ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَىٰ وَآلِهِمُ الطَّيِّبِينَ الطَّاهِرِينَ وَلَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَىٰ أَعْدَائِهِمْ أَجْمَعِينَ أَبَدَ الْأَبَدِينَ

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: قَالِقُ الْإِشْبَاحِ وَجَعَلَ اللَّيْلَ سَكَنًا وَالشَّمْسَ وَالْقَمَرَ 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-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 1434-1435 lunar hijri
1392-93 solar hijri = 2013-14 Jesus Nativity ﷺ
12538 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1487-8 Moḥammad nativity ﷺ
1174-75 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
Ĥayāt-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 Moĥammad ﷺ and the Nativity of Jesus ﷺ, Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ and the Era of Ĥādrat Mawlā Šāĥeb al-Amr ﷺ.

2- According to the Šariaĥ, 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 Ęslām, 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 “ Rāĥe 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 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: *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 Ĥayāt-aĕlā Foundation

1. The master calendar of the publications.

Since the astronomical calendars of Ĥayāt-aĕlā 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 Šāĥeb 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 Ṭāwōs¹ from the writing of the Prophet Idris (Enoch) ﷺ:

Between the beginning of the creation and the mixing of the sludges (ĥinat) 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 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 Ĥādrat Ādam ﷺ and the birth of

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

Ĥādrat Moĥammad ﷺ, 9900 years have passed.²

So we obtain: $120 + 1030 + 9900 + 53 + 1435 = 12538$ 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 Ēmām-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 Ēmām 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 Ēmāmat of Ĥādrat (260 hijri) that's mean: $1435(\text{the actual date of hijri}) - 260 = 1175$ years of the era of Ēmām 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.

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 Ramadān and since

² The books of Al-Fadāāel, 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 common practices. This subject has been described in details in others publications of **Ĥayāt-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 **Ĥayāt-aĕlā Foundation** is **the Kaĕbah** mean time (**KMT**). 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 **Kaĕbah** 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. 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 determining 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 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 **Ĥayāt-aĕlā 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 (faĵr), Sunrise and Sunset times.

The criteria for determining the time of the astronomical twilight (faĵr) is sensory and šarĕi. 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 doċā 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-aċlā Foundation when it says, for example, that the Moon is entering into the sidereal sign of Aries on Sunday 9th Rabiċ 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 Ka'bah** 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 Ka'bah. All the **astronomical calendars** of **Ĥayāt-aĕlā 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 – 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 šiites, 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 pur 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 يُحَاوُلُ، مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ
 طَارِقٍ وَ عَاشِمٍ، مِنْ سَائِرِ مَا خَلَقْتَ وَ مَنْ خَلَقْتَ؛ مِنْ خَلْقِكَ الصَّامِتِ وَ النَّاطِقِ؛
 فِي جُنَّةٍ مِنْ كُلِّ مَخْوَفٍ بِلِبَاسِ سَابِعَةِ حَصِينَةٍ، وَ هِيَ وَ لَاءِ أَهْلِ بَيْتِ نَبِيِّكَ
 مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، مُحْتَجِباً مِنْ كُلِّ قَاصِدٍ لِي بِأَذْيَةٍ (X قَاصِدٍ إِلَى أَذْيَةٍ) بِجِدَارِ حَصِينِ
 الإِخْلَاصِ فِي الإِعْتِرَافِ بِحَقِّهِمْ وَ التَّمَسُّكِ بِحَبْلِهِمْ جَمِيعاً، مُوقِناً بِأَنَّ الحَقَّ لَهُمْ وَ
 مَعَهُمْ وَ فِيهِمْ وَ بِهِمْ، أَوْلِيَ مَنْ وَالُوا، وَ أعَادِي مَنْ عَادُوا، أُجَانِبُ مَنْ جَانَبُوا، فَصَلِّ
 عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، وَ أعِزَّنِي اللَّهُمَّ بِهِمْ مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ مَا أَتَّقِيهِ، يَا عَظِيمَ حَجْرَتِ
 (X عَجَزت) الأَعَادِي عَنِّي بِبَدِيعِ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَ الأَرْضِ، إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ
 سَدّاً وَ مِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ سَدّاً فَأَعْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ.

Asbaħto allāhomma moətasəman bežemāmekal maniə allaži lā yoṯāwalo wa
 lā yoḥāwalo, men šarre kolle tāreqen wa ġāšem, men sāyere mā k̄alaqta wa
 man k̄alaqta; men k̄alqeka ś-sāmete wa nnāteq; fi jonnaten men kolle
 maķōfen belebāsen sābeġaten ḥašīnah, wa heya welāəe ahle bayte nabiyyeka
 moḥammaden (x šalla-llāho alayhe wa āleh) moḥtajeban men kolle qāseden li
 beāāžīyyaten (x qāseden elā ažiyyaten) bejedāre ḥašīnel-eklās fel-eēterāfe
 beḥaqqehem wa ttamassoke beḥablehem jamiēə, mōqenan be āannal-ḥaqqa
 lahom wa maəahom wa fīhem wa behem, owāli man wālaw, wa oēādi man
 ēādō, oĵānebo man jānabō, fašalle ēalā Moḥammad wa āle Moḥammad, wa
 aēēžniy-allāhomma behem men šarre kolle mā attaḡīḥ, yā ēažimo ḥaĵazto (x
 ēaĵazate) l-āəēādiya ēanni bebadīēe-ssamāwāte wal-ard, ennā jaēalnā men
 bayne aydīhem saddan wa men k̄alfehem saddan fa āaġšaynāhom fa hom lā
 yobšerōn.

2- And also say the same prayer three times in the evening (only instead of
 saying: asbaħto 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 يَطْوُلُ الطَّائِلُ، وَ لَا حَوْلَ لِكُلِّ ذِي حَوْلٍ إِلَّا بِكَ، وَ لَا قُوَّةَ يَمْتَارُهَا (x يَمْتَارُهَا) ذُو قُوَّةٍ إِلَّا مِنْكَ (x وَ لَا قُوَّةَ بِمِثَارِهَا ذُو الْقُوَّةِ إِلَّا مِنْكَ)، أَسْتَلُّكَ 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 عَلَيْهِمُ، وَ اكْفِنِي شَرَّ هَذَا الْيَوْمِ وَ صَرْرَهُ (x ضَرَّهُ)، وَ ارْزُقْنِي خَيْرَهُ وَ يُمْنَهُ وَ بَرَكَاتِهِ، وَ أَفْضَلِي فِي مُتَصَرِّفَاتِي (x مَنْصَرِفِي) بِحُسْنِ الْعَاقِبَةِ (x الْعَافِيَةِ) وَ بُلُوغِ الْمَحَبَّةِ وَ الظَّفَرِ بِالْأُمْنِيَّةِ، وَ كِفَايَةِ الطَّاعِيَةِ الْعَوِيَّةِ (x الْقَوِيَّةِ- الْمَعْوِيَّةِ)، وَ كُلِّ ذِي قُدْرَةٍ لِي عَلَى أَدِيَّةٍ، حَتَّى أَكُونَ فِي جُنَّةٍ وَ عِصْمَةٍ وَ نِعْمَةٍ؛ مِنْ كُلِّ بَلَاءٍ وَ نِقْمَةٍ، وَ أَبْدَلْنِي فِيهِ مِنَ الْمَخَافِيفِ أَمْنًا، وَ مِنَ الْعَوَائِقِ فِيهِ يُسْرًا (x بَرًّا)، حَتَّى لَا يَصُدَّنِي 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 yašōlo śšāael, 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 bešafwateka men kalqek, wa kiyarateka men bariyyatek, Moĥammaden (x šalla-llāho alayhi wa āleh) nabiiyeka wa eētratehi wa solālatehi alayhi wa aleyhimo ssalām, šallē ēalayhi (x šallē ēalā Moĥammad) wa alayhim, wa-kfeni šarra hāžal-yawm wa dararahō (x darrahō) wa-rzoqni kayrahō 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 jonnate w-wa eēsmate w-wa neēmaten men kolle balāe w-wa neqmah, wa abdelni fihe menal-makāwefe amnā, wa mena-l-ēawāāeque fihe yosrā (x barrā) ĥattā lā yašoddanī šāddon ēanel morād; wa lā yaĥolla bi tareqo 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؛ أفرَجْ بِهَا كُلَّ كُرْبَةٍ، لآحَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَحَلِّ بِهَا كُلَّ
عُقْدَةٍ، لآ حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَجْلُو بِهَا كُلَّ ظُلْمَةٍ، لآ حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛
أَفْتَحْ بِهَا كُلَّ بَابٍ، لآ حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَسْتَعِينُ بِهَا عَلَى كُلِّ شِدَّةٍ وَمُصِيبَةٍ، لآ
حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَسْتَعِينُ بِهَا عَلَى كُلِّ أَمْرٍ يَنْزِلُ بِي، لآ حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛
أَعْتَصِمُ بِهَا مِنْ كُلِّ مُحْدُورٍ أُحَادِرُهُ، لآ حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَسْتَوْجِبُ بِهَا الْعَفْوَ
وَالْعَافِيَةَ وَالرِّضَا مِنَ اللَّهِ، لآ حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ تَفَرَّقْ (× تَفَرَّقْ) بِهَا أَعْدَاءَ اللَّهِ، وَ
عَلَبْتَ حُجَّةَ اللَّهِ، وَبَقِيَ وَجْهَ اللَّهِ، لآ 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
عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ(× عَلَيَّ) أَهْلِ بَيْتِهِ الطَّاهِرِينَ وَافْعَلْ بِي... (حاجت بخواهد) بِحَفِي لُطْفِكَ
يَا ذَا 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 zolmah, 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
maḥzōren oḥāzeroh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh; astawjebō beha-l-ʿafwa
wal-ʿafiyata wa r-rezā mena-llāh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, tofarrejo
(× tafroqo) behā aēdāā-llāh, wa ḡalabat ḥojjato-llāh, wa baqeya wajhollāh, lā
ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, allāhomma rabbal-arwāḥel-fānīyah, wa rabba-l-
aḥsādel-bāliyah, wa rabba ššoēōre-l-motamaēēetah, wa rabbal-fojōdel
momazzaqah (× al-motamazzeqah), wa rabbal-ēēzāme nnaḡerah, wa rabba
sšāʿatel-qāāemah, asāaloka yā rabbe, an tosalīya ʿalā Moḥammade wwa (× ʿalā)
ahle baytehe ttāherīn, wa-fēal bi ... (*ask what you want*) bekafīyye loṭfeka yā ʿa-
l-ḡalāle wa-l-ekram; 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 Ramađān 1434 lunar hijri

Happy New Year !



اللهم يا متقلب 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
وإما حول 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 Šaĕbān.

To get more details about this topic, refer to the weekly **Rāhe Āsemān n^o1**:

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

2- The last day of the month of Šaĕbān, 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*.

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 Ramadān 1434 lunar hijri

1487 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12537 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1174 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ramadān:

The night before the day of Tuesday 9th July 2013

18th Tir 1392=18th Cancer 1392 = 26th Ĥazirān (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*from 11th night of the month of Ramadān (19th July at 21:33)
to 13th night of Ramadān (21th July at 22:17)*

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

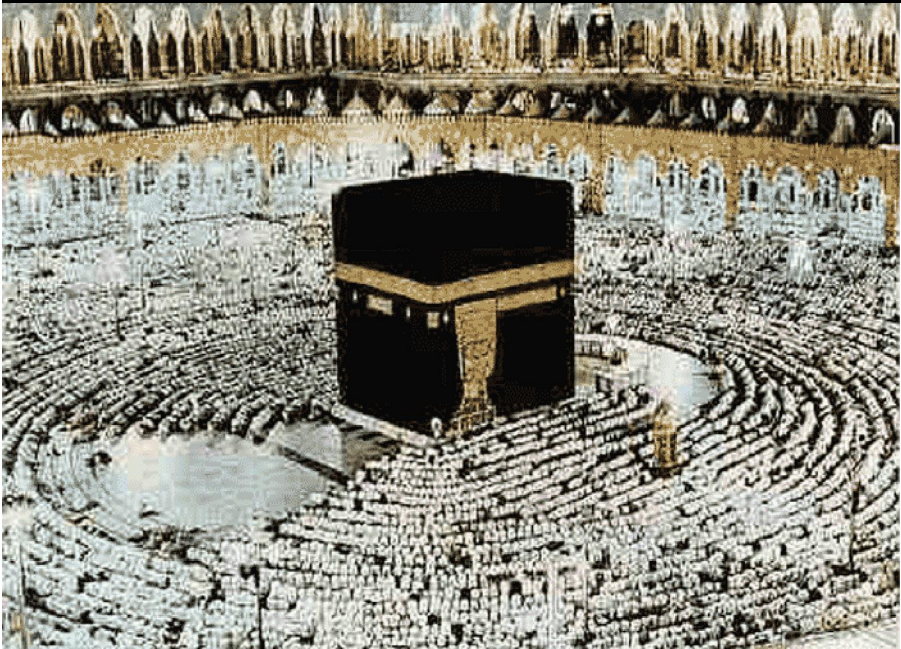
13th, 14th, and 15th of Ramadān (from 21th to 23th July)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 24th Ramadān (1th August)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from Sunrise on 28th to Sunset 30th Ramadān (5th to 7th August)



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Šawwāl 1434 lunar hijri

1487 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12537 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1174 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šawwāl:
The night before the day of Thursday, 8 August 2013

17th Amordād 1392=17th Leo 1392= 26th Tammöz (Žolqarnayn)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 2th Šawwāl (9th August)
Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*from 8th night of the month of Šawwāl (15th August at 04:45)
to 10th Šawwāl (17th August at 07:04)*

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th of Šawwāl (from 20th to 22th August)

Interlunar days

from 28th night to sunset on 29th Šawwāl (4th to 5th September)



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ži-Qaėdah 1434 lunar hijri

1487 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12537 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1174 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ži-Qaėdah:

The night before the day of Friday, 6th September 2013

15th Šahriwar 1392=15th Virgo 1392 = 24th Āb (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 6th Ži-Qaėdah (11th September at 10:17)

to 8th Ži-Qaėdah (13th September at 13:36)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th of Ži-Qaėdah (18th to 20th September)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 28th Ži-Qaėdah (3th October)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from Sunrise on 28 from Sunrise on 28th to Sunset on 30th

Ži-Qaėdah (3th to 5th October)

Haram of Ēmām Ēalī ﷺ – Najaf Ašraf

7 9 2013

THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ži-Ĥejĵah 1434 lunar hijri

1487 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12537 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1174 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ži-Ĥejĵah:
The night before the day of Sunday, 6th October 2013

14th Mehr 1392 = 14th Libra 1392 = 23th Aylöl (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*from 3th Ži-Ĥejĵah (8th October at 16:02)
to 6th night of Ži-Ĥejĵah (11th October at 18:57)*

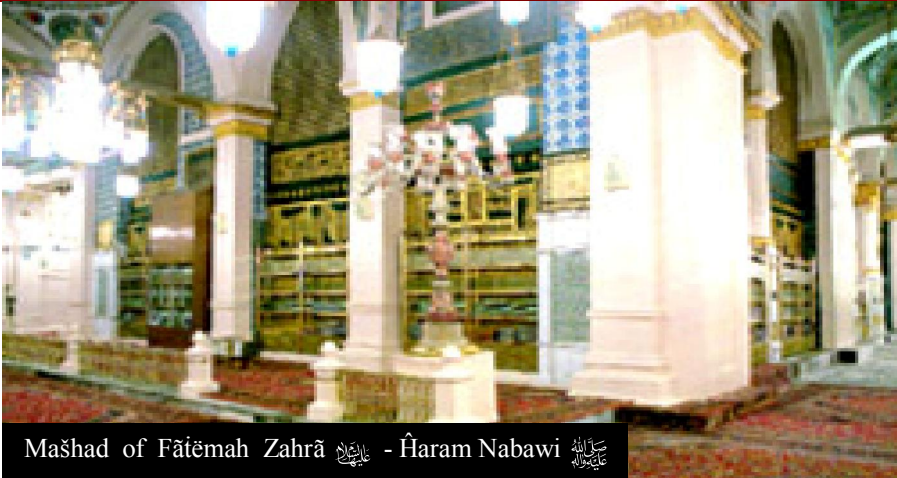
Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 8th Ži-Ĥejĵah (13th October)
Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)
13th, 14th, and 15th of Ži-Ĥejĵah (18th to 20th October)

Penumbral Lunar Eclipse: 14th Ži-Ĥejĵah (19th October)
Visible in America, Africa, Europe, West Asia to China

Interlunar days
from Sunrise on 28th to Sunset on 30th Ži-Ĥejĵah (2th to 4th November)

Annular, Total and Partial Solar Eclipse 29th of Ži-Ĥejĵah (3th November)
Visible in East of America to Africa and south of Europe, Hejaz to the western half of Iran (From Sari to Bandar Abbas)



Mašhad of Fātēmah Zahrā ﷺ - Ĥaram Nabawi ﷺ

THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF **Moharram al-harām** 1435 lunar hijri

1487 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12537 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1174 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Moharram:
The night before the day of Tuesday, 5th November 2013

14th Ābān 1392= 14th Scorpio 1392 = 23th Tešrīn-Awwal (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 1th night of Moharram (5th November at 23:54 to the 3th night of Moharram (7th November at 01:22) and from 28th Moharram (2th December at 10:10) to 30th Moharram (4th December at 10:27)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bīd)

13th, 14th, and 15th of Moharram (17th to 19th November)

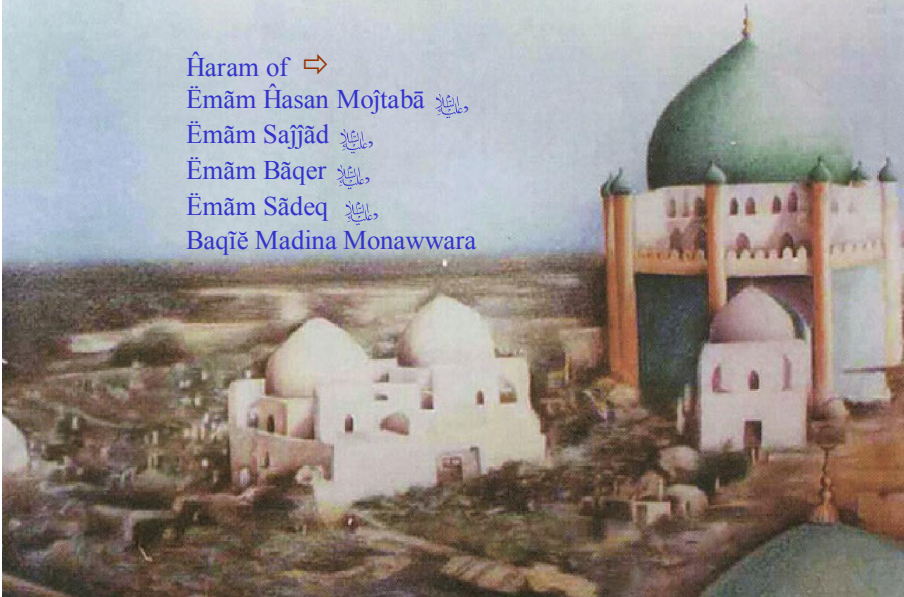
Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 22th Moharram (26th November)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from Sunrise on 28th to Sunset on 30th Moharram (2th to 4th December)

Ĥaram of ⇨
Ēmām Ĥasan Moĵtabā ﷺ
Ēmām Sajjād ﷺ
Ēmām Bāqer ﷺ
Ēmām Sādeq ﷺ
Baqīē Madina Monawwara



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF **Šafar** 1435 lunar hijri

1487 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12537 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1174 *era of Mawlā Šāheḅ al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šafar:

The night before the day of Thursday, 5th December 2013

14th Āžar 1392 = 14th Sagittarius 1392 = 22th Tešrin-Āžkar (Žolqarnayn)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 10th Šafar (14th December)
Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biḅ)
13th, 14th, and 15th of Šafar (17th to 19th December)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
from 26th night of Šafar (30th December at 21:16) to 28th night of Šafar (1th January at 21:39)

Interlunar days
from 28th night to Sunset on 29th Šafar (1th to 2th January)



Ĥaram of Ēmām Ĥosayn ﷺ - Karbalā



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rabi' al-awwal 1435 lunar hijri

1487 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 1257 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1174 *era of Mawlā Šāheḅ al-amr* ﷺ

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

The night before the day of Friday, 3th January 2014

13th Dey 1392=13th Capricorn 1392 = 21th Kāñōn-Awwal (Žolqarnayn)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 4th Rabi' al-awwal (6th January)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th of Rabi' al-awwal (15th to 17th January)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 24th night of Rabi' al-awwal (26th January at 06:54)

to 26th Rabi' al-awwal (28th January at 08:43)

Interlunar days

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

(30th January to 1th February)

Haram of Ēmām Kāzem and Ēmām Ĵawād ﷺ Kāzemayn Baġdād



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rabi' al-ākar 1435 lunar hijri

1487 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12537 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1174 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

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

The night before the day of Sunday, 2th February 2014

13th Bahman 1392=14th Aquarius 1392 = 20th Kānōn-Ākar (Žolqarnayn)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th of Rabi' al-ākar (14th to 16th February)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 21th Rabi' al-ākar (22th February at 13:55)

to 23th Rabi' al-ākar (24th February at 17:31)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 28th Rabi' al-ākar (1th Mars)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from night 28th to Sunset on 29th Rabi' al-ākar (1th to 2th Mars)



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ĵomādā al-ōlā 1435 lunar hijri

1487 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12537 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1174 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ĵomādā al-ōlā:
The night before the day of Monday, 3th Mars 2014
12th Esfānd 1392= 13th Pisces 1392 = 18th Šobāt (Žolqarnayn)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th of Ĵomādā al-ōlā (15th to 17th Mars)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*from 20th night of Ĵomādā al-ōlā (22th Mars at 19:22) to 22th night
of Ĵomādā al-ōlā (24th Mars at 23:44)*

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 28 th Ĵomādā al-ōlā (30th 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
(30th Mars to 1th April)*

Ĥaram of Ęmām Hādi and Ęmām Ęaskari ﷺ - Šāmarrā



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ĵomādā al-oĳrā 1435 lunar hijri

1487 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12537 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1174 *era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ĵomādā al-oĳrā :
The night before the day of Wednesday, 2th April 2014

13th Farwardin 1393 = 13th Aries 1393 = 20th Āžār (Žolqarnayn)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 12th Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (13th April)
Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)
13th, 14th, and 15th of Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (14th to 16th April)

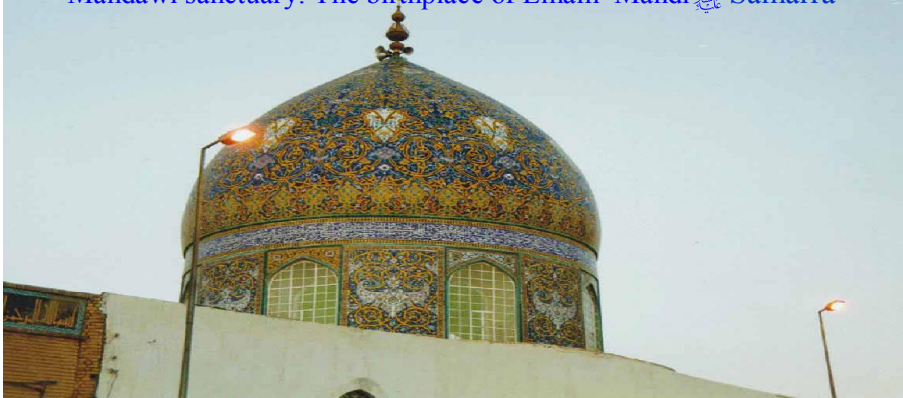
Penumbral, Total and Partial Lunar Eclipse 14th Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (15th April)
West Africa, America, Australia, East Asia
(Invisible in Makkah, Hijaz and Iran)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
*from 17th night of Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (18th April at 01:26) to
19th Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (20th April at 05:09)*

Annular and Partial Solar Eclipse 28th of Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (29th April)
Visible in Australia, south of Indonesia and south of the Atlantic Ocean
Invisible in Makkah, Hijaz and Iran

Interlunar days
*from 28th night to Sunset on 29th Ĵomādā al-oĳrā
(29th to 30th April)*

Mahdawi sanctuary: The birthplace of Ēmām Mahdi ﷺ Sāmarrā



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rajab 1435 lunar hijri

1487 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12537 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1174 *era of Mawlā Šāheḇ al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Rajab:

The night before the day of Thursday, 1th May 2014

11th Ordibehešt 1393 = 11th Taurus 1393 = 18th Naysān (Žolqarnayn)

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

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biḇ)

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

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

From 15th Rajab (15th May hour 09:25)

to 17th Rajab (17th May at 11:52)

Interlunar days

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

يا قدس .. إنا قادمون ..

شيعن الوردى بمسجد قلاوون المسجد الحرام إنا السجود الأضواء الذي سرنا حوله بأمر من ربنا أنه فواكسيع القمبر



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Šaëbān 1435 lunar hijri

1488 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12538 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1175 *of the era of Mawla Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šaëbān:

The night before the day of Saturday, 31th May 2014

10th Kordād 1393 = 10th Gemini 1393 = 18th Ayār (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*from 13th night of Šaëbān (12th June at 19:04) to 15th night of
Šaëbān (14th June at 20:44)*

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bið)

13th, 14th, and 15th of Šaëbān (12th to 14th June)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 26th Šaëbān (25th June)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from night 28th to Sunset on 29th Šaëbān (27th to 28th June)

Sanctuary of Oways al-Qaranī, Ĕamār 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 البيان, 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-Tawqīm 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.

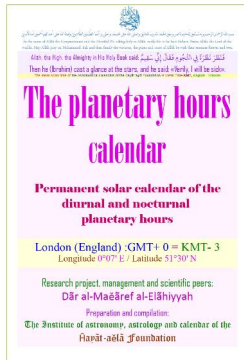
4-Le calendrier des temps religieux (The calendar of the religious times): Published in French since 1433.



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.

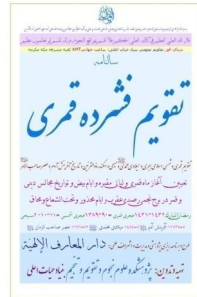
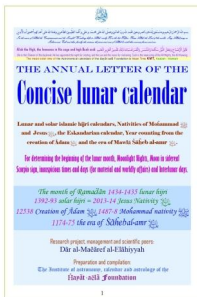


8- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm feṣordeḥ (The annual letter of the lunar concise calendar): *Determination of the beginning of the lunar month, Moonlight Nights (Full moon), Interlunar days and Moon conjunction - Avoidance days (for material and worldly affairs), solar and lunar eclipses.* Published in farsi since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

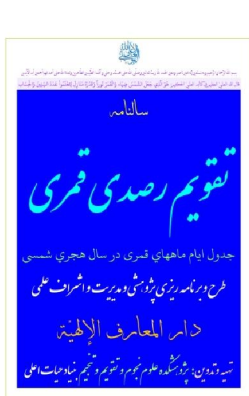
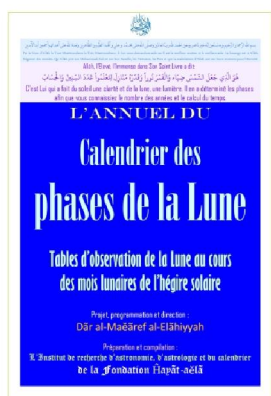
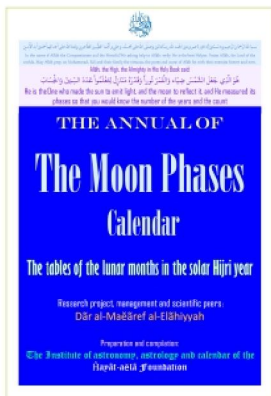
11- l'Annuel du calendrier lunaire concis (The Annual letter of the concise lunar calendar) : Published in French since 1433.



12- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm rašādī (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.

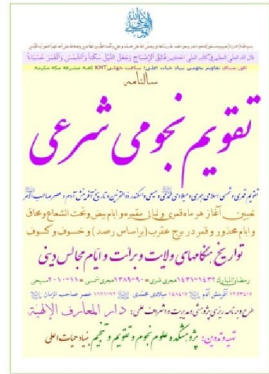
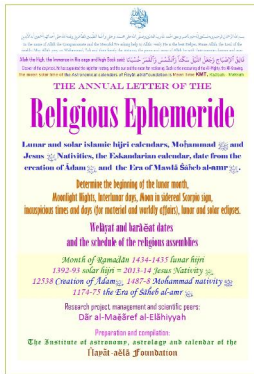
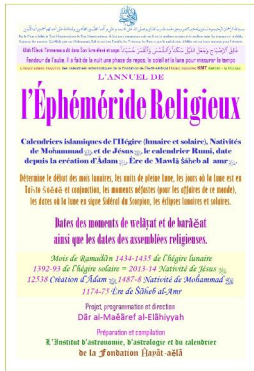
14-L'Annuel du calendrier des phases de la lune (The Annual letter of the Moon phases Calendar) : Published in French since 1433.



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 barāāat 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.

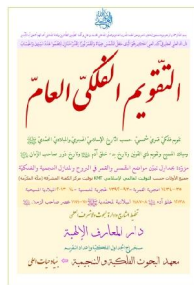
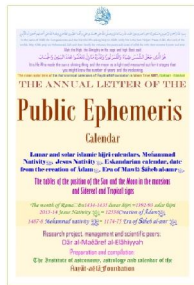
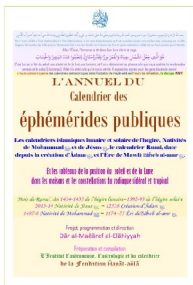


18- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm hamegāni (The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar) : Lunar and Solar islamic hijri calendars- Nativity of Mohammad ﷺ - Jesus Nativity ﷺ - Žolqarnayn ﷻ calendar - Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ - The era of Mawlā Šāḥeb al-amr ﷺ - The tables of the situation of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

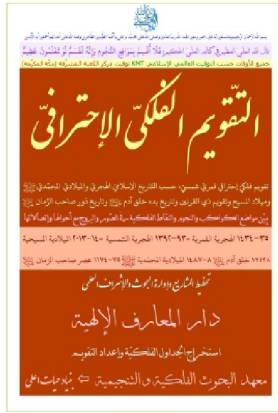
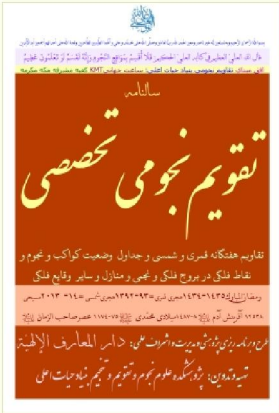
20-The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar : Published in English since 1435

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



22-Taqwīm nojōmi tākašoši (The annual letter of the Professional Ephemeris Calendar): The seven lunar and solar calendars - The tables of the positions of the planets, stars and virtual objects in the Tropical and Sidereal signs - The Mansions – The lunar and solar eclipses-

The astrological aspects - Retragradations and others planets aspects (the seven planets, new planets, fixed stars, virtual objects and some asteroids). Published in farsi since 1429.

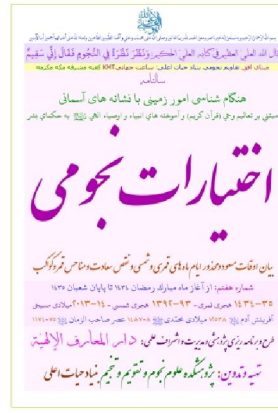
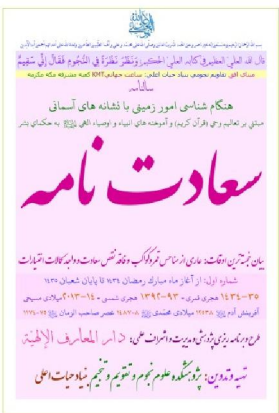


23-Al-taqwīm al-falakī al-eḥṭerāfī (The annual letter of the Professional Ephemeris Calendar): Published in Arabic since 1430.

24- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm eḫtīyārāt 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.

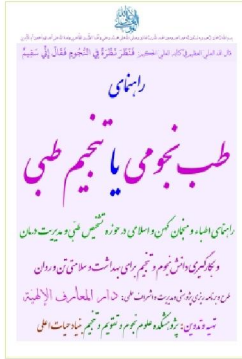
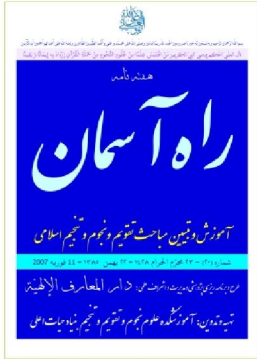
25-« Al-eḫtīyārāt al-falakiyyah » (The annual letter of the astrological elections) : Published in Arabic since 1431.

26- Saēādāt 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 ʿēbbī (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 Rabiʿ al-awwal 1429.

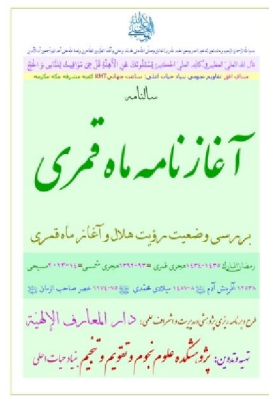
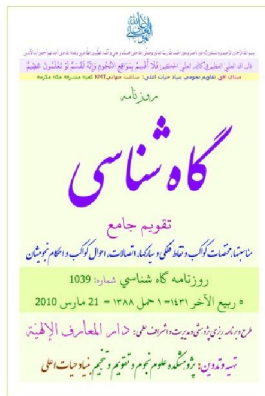
28-Sālnāmeḥ āḡāz māḥ qamarī (The annual letter of the beginning of the lunar months): *Report and analysis about the visibility of Helāl for the beginning of every lunar months.* Published in farsi since 1428.



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 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*

fulfillment of the prayers and also the times that can have the opposite effect. Published in Farsi since 1435.

33- Sālnāmeḥ taqvim setāreḥ ḥējābat 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-Kāḍib) for every locations.

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

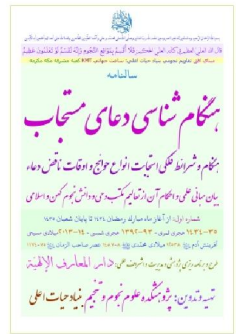
Ḥāyāt-aēlā Foundation

www.Aelaa.net

Ancient and Islamic Astro Center of Ḥāyāt-aēlā Foundation.

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

Astro publications of the Institute of astronomy and astrology of Ḥāyāt-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 Ĥayāt-aĕlā 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-aĕlā 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-aĕlā 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 jesuan). 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 jesuan) 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/TaqwimBasis.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-Kādib). 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

Naahiyah Moqaddasah	Selected answers	Daar al-Ma'arif al-Islahiyah	Genealogy	Alawites' Foundation	Global medicine	Hayaat-aēlā Media
Astronomer online	<p><i>In the name of Allah the Compassionate and the Merciful</i> <i>We asking help to Allah; verify He is the best Helper. Praise Allah, the Lord of the worlds.</i> <i>May Allah pray on Muhammad, Ali and their family the virtuous, the pures</i> <i>And curse of Allah be with their enemies forever and ever.</i></p> <p>وَلِنُرْفِي أَمْرَ الْكِتَابِ لَدَيْنَا عَلَى حَكِيمٍ</p> <p>Allah the High, the Almighty in His Holy Book said: And verily, it is in the Mother of the Book (Dmmoul-Ketab), with Us, high, full of wisdom.</p> <p>Praise be to Allah the High, the Highest and with His permission</p> <p>The internet database of the Center of ancient and islamic astronomy for research, teaching and spread of ancient and islamic Astronomy</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 calen
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-Politik						Observation of the missions
Electing Times for personal affa						Observation of the constellation
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 an						scientific discussion Society
Astronomy publications	The current local time in Mecca Tuesday 02:51:57 and in your country: (Unknow) (without summer time consideration)					Society of the sciences of calen
Lunar observations calendar	16 Sarwaēl 1435 Lunar 13 Sarwaēl 1291 solar 1173 era of Imam 1486 Yahmammad's 12537 Creation of 3 September 2012					Society of Astronomy Sciences
	New topics					

Ancient and Islamic Astro Center of Hayāt-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	Fathāh = َ
Ṭ = ṭ	ط	Ç = ç	ث	O = o	Ẓammah = ُ
Ẓ = Ẓ	ظ	p = P	پ	E = e	Kasrah = ِ
ĕ = Ē	ع	ĵ = Ĵ	ج	ä = Ä	Ēsbāĕ Fathāh
ġ = Ğ	غ	Č = č	چ	Ö = ö	Ēsbāĕ Ẓammah
f = F	ف	Ĥ = ĥ	ح	ë = Ē	Ēsbāĕ Kasrah
q = Q	ق	Ķ = ķ	خ	Ã = ã	Elongated sound (madd) = آ
k = K	ك	d = D	د	ĩ = ĩ	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) = اِ
m = M	م	z = Z	ز	Ā = َ	Hamzah ى ء ا ؤ ؕ
n = N	ن	j = J	ژ	w = W	the letter (waw) (و)
h = H	ه	s = S	س	y = Y	the letter (yaà) (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/AwaaNegaariyeBarqozide.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

Global medicine sciences

The sciences for a pure lifestyle

Teaching upper sciences

Upper sciences

Strength with divine force

Genealogy Sciences

Ḥayāt-aĕlā Media

Research project, management and scientific peers:

Dār al-Maĕāref al-Elāhiyyah

1435

taqwim@aelaa.net

<http://Aelaa.net>
nojum@aelaa.net

tanjim@aelaa.net

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