



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ وَبِهِ نَسْتَعِينُ إِنَّهُ خَيْرُ نَاصِرٍ وَمَعِينٍ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِهِمَا الطَّيِّبِينَ الطَّاهِرِينَ وَلَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَى أَعْدَائِهِمْ أَجْمَعِينَ أَيْدِي الْإِبْدِينَ

In the name of Allah the Compassionate and the Merciful. We asking help to Allah: verily He is the best Helper. Praise Allāh, the Lord of the worlds. May Allah pray on Mohammad, Eali and their family the virtuous, the pures and curse of Allah be with their enemies forever and ever.

Allah the High, the Almighty in His sage and high Book said:

هُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ الشَّمْسُ ضِيَاءً وَالْقَمَرَ نُورًا وَقَدَرَهُ مَنَازِلَ لِتَعْلَمُوا عَدَدَ السِّنِينَ وَالْحِسَابِ

It is He Who made the sun a shining thing and the moon as a light and measured out for it stages that you might know the number of years and the reckoning.

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

THE ANNUAL LETTER OF THE Public Ephemeris Calendar

Lunar and solar islamic hijri calendars, Mohāmmad Nativity ﷺ, Jesus Nativity ﷺ, Eskandarian calendar, Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ and the Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr ﷺ.

**Position of the Sun and the Moon
in the Mansions of the Sidereal and Tropical signs.**

*Month of Ramaḍān 1434-1435 lunar hijri = 1392-93 solar hijri
2013-14 Jesus Nativity ﷺ = 12538 Creation of Ādam ﷺ
1487-88 Mohāmmad Nativity ﷺ = 1174 -75 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-aēlā Foundation**

Prerequisites for using the Public Ephemeris Calendar

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

Universal approach of the astronomical calendars of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation:

Rāhe Āsemān n°3: *Astronomy and astrology are an inheritance of the holy prophets of Allāh and their successors.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°4: *Features and interests of the astronomical calendars of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°49: *General manual of the astronomical calendars of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°97: *The manual of the professional ephemeris calendar.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°47: *KMT mean time: the mean solar time of all the astronomical calendars of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation.*

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

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

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

General approach of ancient and Islamic astronomy and astrology:

Rāhe Āsemān n°37: *Introduction about ancient and islamic astronomy and astrology.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°32: *Qoranic knowleges about the Moon.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°17: *The lunar islamic calendar.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°1: *The beginning of the lunar Year for the followers of the Truth.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°2: *Rites and rituals of every lunar months*

Rāhe Āsemān n°144: *The rituals for the beginning the Lunar New Year.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°25: *The solar Islamic calendar.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°14: *Jesus Nativity 𐤀𐤂𐤅𐤍 calendar (Gregorian calendar).*

Rāhe Āsemān n°11: *The importance of astrology.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°13: *The science of astrologic elections times .*

Rāhe Āsemān n°15: *Election of the Moon's light.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°19: *Astrological elections of the Lunar phases.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°39: *What is the celestial Clock*

Rāhe Āsemān n°41: *The manual of the celestial Clock*

Rāhe Āsemān n°28: *Poems of Kāḡeh Naṣīrod-dīn about astrological elections of the Moon in the zodiac.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°30: *Moon into signs*

Rāhe Āsemān n°16: *The characteristics of the zodiac signs.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°8: *The days of the lunar calendar on which is recommended to avoid material things and to be is dedicate on worship and spiritual affairs.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°9: *Inauspicious and inappropriate times.*

Râhe Āsemân n°10: *Perform affairs in inauspicious times.*

Râhe Āsemân n°22: *The Culture of the followers of the Truth relative to lunar and solar eclipses.*

Râhe Āsemân n°43: *Lunar and Solar eclipses in Astrology.*

Râhe Āsemân n°27: *Favorable and unfavorable moments for wedding and conception.*

Râhe Āsemân n°76: *Sun's exaltation (Sarafe-Šams).*

Râhe Āsemân n°77: *Rain in the month of Naysân.*

Râhe Āsemân n°35: *The astronomical calendars and their use in astrology.*

To download those numbers, refer to the data of **Râhe Āsemân** in Astro web site of Ĥayât-aēlā Foundation:

the Ĥayât-aēlā Foundation:

nojum.Aelaa.net

Ancient and Islamic Astro Center of Ĥayât-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 Allāh Ĥādrat Moĥammad al-Moštafa 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 calendar 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 writing of the Prophet Idris (Enoch) ﷺ:

Between the beginning of the creation and the mixing of the sludges (finat) 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 Šāžān (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 Ĥādrat Moĥammad ﷺ, 9900 years have passed.²

So we obtain: $120 + 1030 + 9900 + 53 + 1435 = 12538$ years.

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

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

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

Note: 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 Ḥādrat Ādam ﷺ and his descendants, who are the Homo sapiens, should not be confuse with the other human races who were living before Ḥādrat 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 Ḥādrat Moḥammad ﷺ :

Hijri date + 53 (the age of the Prophet ﷺ at the time of Hijri) = the calendar of the Nativity of Moḥammad 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 Ḥayāt-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 Era of Ḥādrat Ēmām-z-zaman ﷺ:

Since the face of Allāh for the followers of the Truth, is Ḥādrat Mawlā Šāḥeb 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 Ḥādrat (260 hijri) that's mean:

1435(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 Moḥarram al-ḥarām. 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 commun 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 **Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation** is **the Kaēbah** 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 **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. 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 **Al-šaratān** 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-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.

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 doĕā 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 Ĥayât-aĕlĭ 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 00:55, 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 Ĥayât-aĕlĭ Foundation, celestial events have been mentioned according the geocentric system.

10. The astronomical sources 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 *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 informations 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 manual of the Public Ephemeride

First column: Night and Day

In the first column are the days of the week in the order that preceded the night to day. The night before the day begins with sunset and sunrise and lasts until the day before the night begins with the sunrise and lasts until sunset.

At sunset, a day has passed and the calendar date change, as explained above, in the general manual of the calendars.

In the calendar, the night hours have been wrote in **blue** and daylight hours in **pink**.

As the night precedes the day, we have mentioned that order on top of the first column with the following title: **night - day**.

Second column: The Islamic lunar calendar

In the second column is the Islamic lunar calendar beginning with the Hijri of the Allāh's Messenger ﷺ.

The months of this calendar are the Arabic months (blessed month of Ramaḍān, Šawwāl, Ži-Qaēdah, Ži-Ĥejjah, Moḥarram al-ḥarām, Šafar, Rabiē al-awwal, Rabiē al-ākhar, Jomādā al-ōlā, Jomādā al-okrā, Rajab, Šaēbān).

The beginning of the lunar year and the first months of the New year for the common people and Arabs, is Moḥarram al-ḥarām, but in the Discourse of Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ and for the partisans of Truth, the New year begins with the blessed month of Ramaḍān, which is the first month of the year (more details about this subject have been published separately in the Rāhe Āsemān No. 6).

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 preference to the teachings of the Treasure of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ over the commun practices because the guidance of the Holy Infallibles is from divine source.

As the Islamic lunar calendar is organized according to the lunar months, we ordered it following the guidelines of the Treasury Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, so this calendar begins with the blessed month of Ramaḍān and ends with the month of Šaēbān.

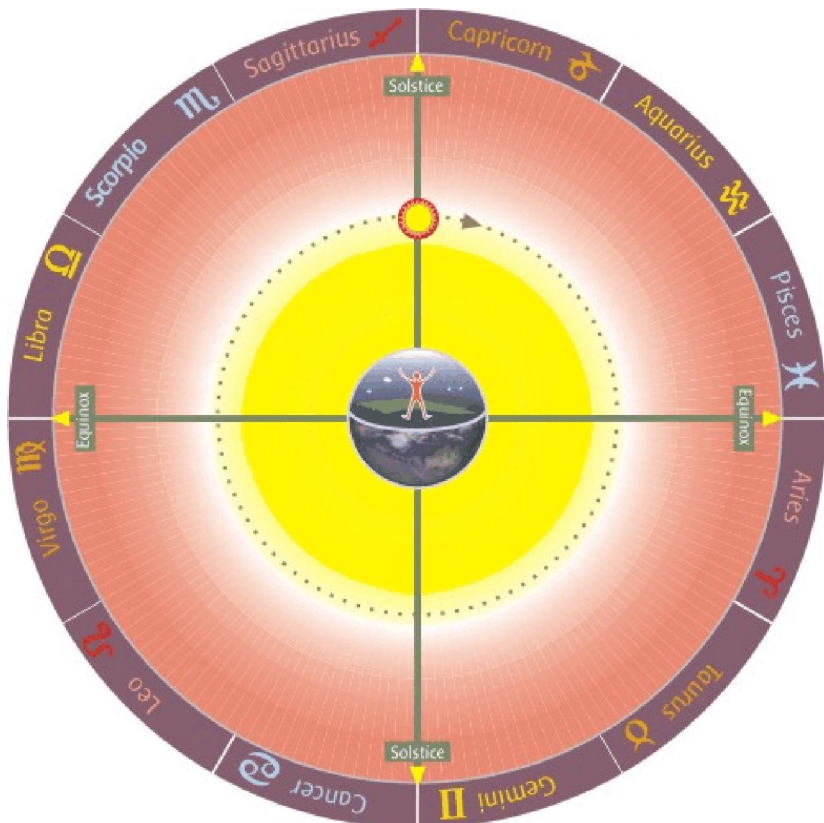
Third column: Solar calendar (base on tropical zodiac signs).

In the third column is mentioned the Sun position in the twelve signs of Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces.

The Orbit of the Sun in sky called zodiac contains twelve signs. The Sun crosses it in one year and every day moves there from one degrees. The New year happens in the day of *Nowruz*, on spring equinox, the first day of the spring: at this moment, the Sun is ingress in Aries sign. If this occurs before the transit of the sun, that day is considered as the first day of the new year and the first day of Aries month, but if it occurs after the sun transit, the first day of the New Year is the day after. On this day, night and day are of equal length.

In this column is the solar calendar and also the times when the Sun enter in a new constellation of the zodiac

Noting that the first six months of the solar year have thirty-one days and that the six months after have thirty days, excluding of the month of Capricorn which has twenty-nine days and thirty in leap years.



Fourth column: The Islamic and Iranian solar calendar

In the fourth column is the solar calendar. The months of this calendar are the months of Iranian Antiquity: Farwardin, Ordibehešt, Ķordād, Tir, Amordād, Šahriwar, Mehr, Ābān, Āžar, Dey, Bahman, Esfand.

The first year of this calendar is the year of Hijri of the Allāh's Messenger ﷺ.

In this calendar, the New Year begins on the day of Nowruzatvernal equinox, the first day of the spring: at this moment, the Sun is in Aries sign, as the solar calendar of the tropical zodiac. If this occurs before the transit of the sun, that day is considered as the first day of Farwardin, but if it occurs after the transit of the sun, the first day of Farwardin is the day after tomorrow. This day, night and day are of equal length.

The solar calendar of the tropical zodiac and the Iranian Islamic calendar start at the same time but differ in the number of days for the month of Dey (Capricorn) and Esfand (Pisces).

In the Iranian solar calendar, the month of Dey has thirty days and the month of Esfand has 29 days and 30 days in leap years.

Fifth column: Eskandar Žolqarnayn solar calendar (Syriac and Babylonian calendar)

In this column is mentioned the Eskandarian calendar with Rumi months: Āžār, Naysān, Ayār, Ĥazīrān, Tammōz, Āb, Aylōl, Tešrīn-Awwal, Tešrin-Āžkar, Kānōn-Awwal, Kānōn-Āžkar, Šobāt.

The founder of this calendar is Eskandar **Žolqarnayn** and not Alexander the Great. Given that Syriac was the common language spoken at that time, this calendar is also known as the **Syriac** calendar. After that, when it has been used by the Babylonian government of Nebuchadnezzar it has been known as the **Babylonian** Calendar. Later, when the government of Alexander the Great renewed this calendar by starting it, with the death of Alexander the Great, it was known as the **Rumi** calendar.

Our purpose is to vivify the Eskandar calendar as it has been mentioned in the Discours of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ. At the time of the Infallible Ėmams ﷺ, the version of the Eskandar calendar was the Rumi calendar. Moreover, as the details of the original Eskandar calendar have not come down to us, so the Ĥayāt-aĖlā Foundation mentions Rumi calendar and not the original form of Eskandar Žolqarnayn calendar.

Sixth column: the Jesus solar calendar

In the sixth column is the calendar of the Jesus Nativity ﷺ with the months of January, February, Mars, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. February in leap year has twenty-nine days and in normal year twenty-eight days.

Given that this calendar is used internationally, we have mentioned it to mention the equivalent of the others calendars in the Gregorian calendar.

In parallel to Rumi calendar, the use of this calendar by Christians occurred much later. Also, in the course of Christian history, this calendar has been restructured for many times.

The Jesus Nativity calendar has roots in the Rumi calendar. At present, the Jesus Nativity calendar is 13 days before Rumi calendar (the first Naysān Eskandari rumi = 14 Naysān Jesus arabic calendar).

Although this calendar begins with the Jesus Nativity ﷺ, it should be mentioned that the date of the Nativity among Christians is not precisely known and there are different opinions about it. The date of the Nativity upon the Catholics is six days before the first January, but others have opted for a date earlier or later.

Christmas refer in fact to a profane custom dating back to the European pagan times which has been assimilated by Christians after.

Due to the influence of the colonial culture, Arab governments, despite their Muslim populations, have chosen the Christian calendar as official calendar. They have kept the names of the months of the Eskandar calendar but the number of days of those months following exactly the number of the days of the Gregorian months. Thus, the calendar used by Arab States has the appearance of the Eskandar calendar but it is based on counting days of the Gregorian calendar: so, their calendar relative to Eskandar calendar is ahead of 13 days.

In the table below, are mentioned the gregorian months with their correspondent in the Rumi calendar that is used by the Arab governments:

Christian months	January	February	Mars	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Rumi months	Kānōnol-Ākar	Šobāt	Āžār	Naysān	Ayār	Ĥazīrān	Tammōz	Āb	Aylōl	Tešrīnol-Awwal	Tešrīnol-Ākar	Kānōnol-Awwal
Number of the days in the months	31	28 or 29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

The seventh column: the Moon in tropical signs.

This column shows the positions of the Moon within the tropical zodiac.

About the tropical zodiac: The starting point of the tropical zodiac is the vernal equinox. If we divide the apparent path of the Sun in the celestial sphere into twelve parts of 30° , we obtain the twelve tropical zodiac signs whose Aries sign is the first one.

The Moon completes one full cycle of the tropical zodiac in one month.

In this seventh column the time when the Moon enters into a new zodiac sign have been also mentioned.

The eighth column: the Moon in sidereal signs.

This column shows the positions of the Moon within the sidereal zodiac.

Sidereal signs are based on the observation:

The zodiac belt is the celestial sphere of the path of the seven planets.

The twelve zodiac signs are distributed on this celestial sphere of 360 degrees (that's mean each zodiac sign = 30 degrees).

The path time of the seven planets in the zodiac belt varies according the planet: for example, Saturn crosses the Zodiac in thirty years, the Moon, in one month and the Sun, in one year. It is for this reason that the solar calendar in the zodiac is one year and the lunar calendar in the zodiac is one month.

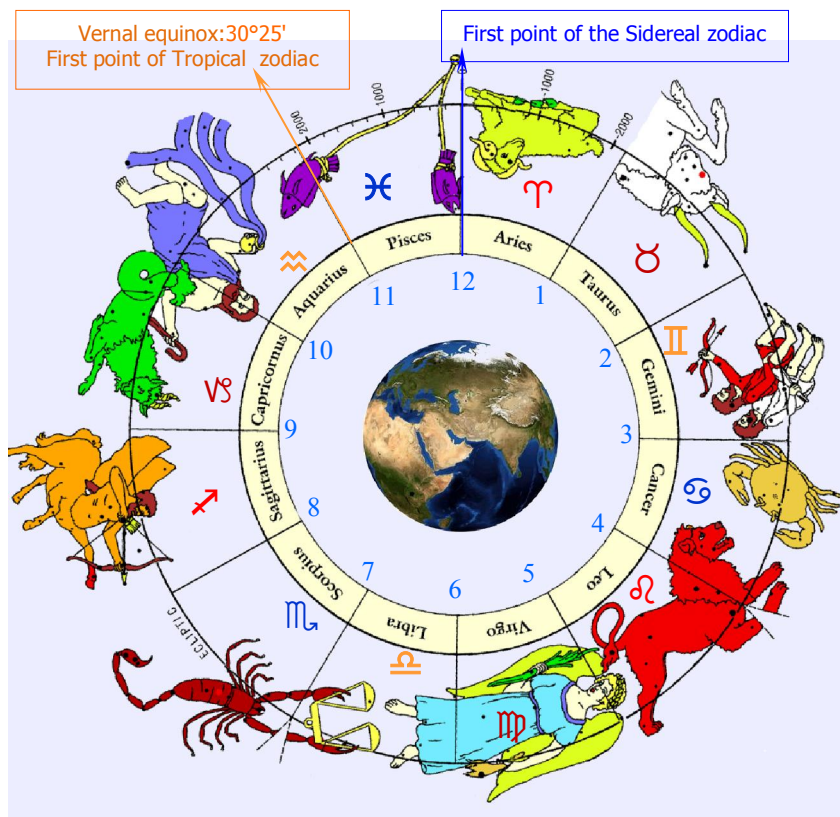
In the Revelation's speech and the Holy Qorān the zodiac signs (in its primary and exoteric meaning) have been evoked; *"the sky has zodiac signs"*: **والسماوات ذات البروج**

The position of the zodiac constellations can be calculated according different methods. We have chosen the method bases on the observation that was the method used by the Holy infallibles **عليه السلام** and the common people.

In the sidereal system, the zodiac signs are determined by the real position of the fixed stars in the sky and in the tropical system, the zodiac signs are determined from a hypothetical point.

Today, the position of the tropical zodiac signs in the sky is different from the position of the sidereal zodiac signs: because of the precession of the equinoxes, the position of the tropical signs moves slowly along the ecliptic and every 72 years, this hypothetical point moved of one degree.

Today the tropical zodiac relative to its initial position had shifted of $30^\circ 25'$ (i.e a little more than one zodiac sign) and the vernal equinox is located in the constellation Pisces. So, the first constellation of the Tropical zodiac belt is Pisces.



Since the scientific method of the **astronomy and astrology Institute of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation** is based on the **teachings of the School of the Revelation** and our purpose is introduce, revival and promote the Islamic astronomy and astrology, therefore we have mentioned the Moon trajectory and the trajectory of the other planets according sidereal signs.

Although the sidereal signs is similar to the Indian sidereal signs, between these two there are some differences.

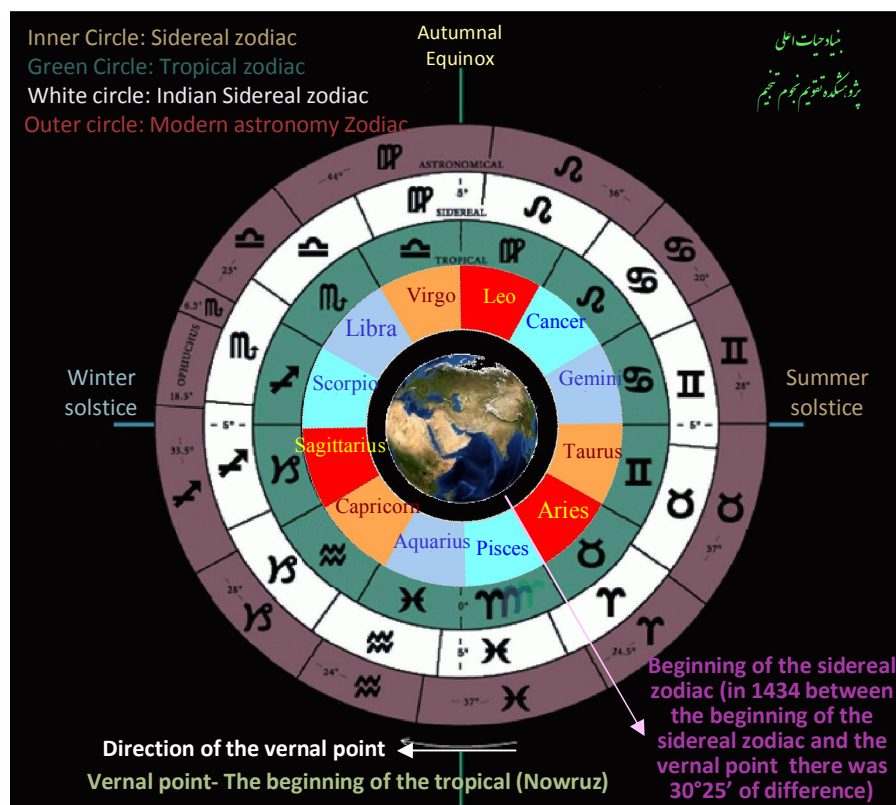
The beginning of the Sidereal zodiac:

The first point of the sidereal zodiac is Aries constellation (which is the first of the twelve signs of the zodiac) and Aries constellation begins with Al-šaraīān star. Al-šaraīān is the first mansion of the zodiac and follows the last mansion of the Pisces constellation. According to the researchs of the **Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation**, the beginning of sidereal zodiac is 51' after Rasha star. Every planet crossing Rasha mansion, entering in Al-šaraīān mansion and sidereal Aries sign. It is for this

reason that in Islamic astronomy the sidereal zodiac, begin with the sign of Aries after Rasha, the last star of Pisces.

In Indian and Babylonian astrology, it exists different choices concerning the beginning of the zodiac. This diversity has generated many currents in Indian astrology and Western new astrology but all those currents claiming affiliation to sidereal astrology. However, this sidereal astrology is different with the scientific basis of the Institute of astrology and astronomy based on ancient and Islamic astronomy.

Therefore, the similarity in the title of the zodiac signs should not cause confusion.



The starting point of the sidereal zodiac, which is also the beginning of the Aries sign, is Al-šaraḥān mansion that is offset by 30°25' with respect to the vernal equinox. Knowing precisely this position is important in the sciences of calendar, astronomy and astrology and don't paying attention to this point may cause inaccuracies.

Some more explanation

1-The starting point of the sidereal zodiac in the calendars of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation has no influence on the beginning of the year and the criterion for the New Year, in the calendars of the Foundation, is the beginning of the tropical year with the vernal equinox, the day of Nowruz.

Therefore, in the sidereal astronomical calendars, the new year occurs 31 days after the beginning of the tropical year.

2-In the calendars of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation, the starting point of the sidereal zodiac, is used to determine the astronomical events and the passage of planets in the zodiac signs.

Therefore, the passage of the Sun through the signs of the sidereal zodiac occurs 31 days after the vernal equinox in the tropical system.

3-In the calendars of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation, the beginning of each month in the solar calendar and the beginning of the new solar year, which is also the beginning of the zodiac, have been calculated from the vernal equinox. But, the passage of the all the planets in the zodiac has been mentioned according the tropical and sidereal systems. For example, we have mentioned the two dates of the Sun's exaltation which occurs every year at 19th Farwardin, in the tropical system, and at 19th Ordibehešt in the sidereal system (*for more details about Sun's exaltation, see the book that has been published separately by the Foundation*).

4-In Indian and Babylonian sidereal astrology and in Western new sidereal astrology, as we told, it exists different choices for determining the starting point of the zodiac. This diversity has generated many currents in Indian and Western astrology, all those currents are called sidereal astrology but the parameters of this sidereal astrology are different from some parameters in the sidereal astrology used by the Foundation which is based on ancient Islamic astronomy.

So, the fact that those currents are grouped together in sidereal astrology may not create confusion.

5-Among the ancient Arab people, there was a solar calendar that was based on the observation of the rise of the stars of the Mansions at Faĵr or Sunrise times. According to this method, we can say, for example, that Al-šaraťān, in 1434 of the Lunar Hegira, rose at Sunrise, 26°52' after the point of the vernal equinox i.e 27 days after Nowruz in tropical system (when the Sun enters in the sign of Aries).

This position of Al-šaraťān, calculated using the method of the ancient Arab calendar, should not be confused with the real coordinates of this star that marking the beginning of the zodiac and the New Year in the sidereal system.

Moreover, as the rise and set times of the stars differ depending on the country where we are, a calendar dedicated to the rise of Al-šaraťān star (which determinates the beginning of the New Year) doesn't have universal application and can't be used in a same country because the rise coordinates of Al-šaraťān star differ from city to city.

Apart from this point, this kind of calendar, in countries where the Mansions don't rise, doesn't have any application.

Third disadvantage is the existence of various methods of calculation used in the ancient Arab calendar. Some calendars are based on the rise of the star at Sunrise, some others, on the rise of the star at astronomical twilight (=Fajr), which delays the beginning of the year by 24 days compared to the previous method, and other calendars are based on the set of the star in east (=Anwãã), which delays the beginning of the year by 206 days.

In fact, the calendar of the rise of the Mansions of the Moon was primarily used by the Arabs in agriculture to determine locally the time of planting and harvesting but for determining the beginning of the New Year, the Arabs didn't use this calendar; they used the lunar months calendar.

The ninth to thirteenth columns: Detailed calendar of the lunar Mansions.

General explanations about the calendar of the lunar mansions:

The subject of the lunar mansions is a popular topic in the Arab and Islamic calendars and calculation methods for studying it, can be very different, and if it exists so many books about this subject, it also exists so many errors (even among the astronomers): why? Some similarities between the names of the lunar mansions and an insufficient attention in the choice of the calculation method and its applications.

For the first time in the history of the astronomical calendar, the Research Center of Astronomy of Hayât-aġlā Foundation presents in one calendar, eight different schedules for the lunar mansions.

For more familiarity with the lunar mansions, the table below shows the Arab names and their phonetic translation, their meaning in English, the names of the fixed stars which compose each mansion and the position of the most important star of the mansion (its longitude and latitude in observable sidereal) and length of the mansion in observable sidereal signs and tropical signs.

First point of sidereal mansions is the first point of sidereal signs and first point of the tropical mansions is the vernal equinox point.

After the table, you will find a map of the position of the sidereal mansions in observable sidereal signs and the position of the tropical mansions in the tropical signs.

Observable Sidereal and Tropical mansions

#	The phonetic translation of the Arab names	The meaning and the place of the mansions in the constellations	The fixed stars of the mansions in the constellations	The position of the important fixed stars of the mansions in sidereal signs.			The mansions length	
				Name of the important star	Sidereal Longitude	Latitude	Observable Sidereal	Tropical
1	الشَّرَاطَان Al- Šaraṭān	The Two Signs (horns of Aries)	alpha ,beta [Sheratan] , gamma [Mesarthim] Aries	beta [Sheratan]	03°45'06" Aries	+08°29'19"	12°02'00"	12°51'26"
2	البُطَيْن Al- Botain	The Belly (belly of Aries)	delta [Botein] ,rho ,epsilon Aries	delta [Botein]	20°38'02" Aries	+01°49'30"	13°06'00"	12°51'26"
3	الثُّرَيَّا Al- ṭorayyā	The Many Little Ones (Pleiades)	Alcyone	Eta Taurus	29°46'19" Aries	+4°03'08"	10°05'00"	12°51'26"
4	الدَّبَرَان Al-Dabarān	The Follower (eye of Taurus)	alpha Taurus [Aldebaran]	alpha Taurus [Aldebaran]	09°34'05" Taurus	-5°27'57"	11°15'00"	12°51'26"
5	الهَقَّة Al- Haqĕhah	The White Spot (Head of orion)	λOrionis,phi1,2	λOrionis	23°29'03" Taurus	-13°21'59"	15°35'00"	12°51'26"
6	الهَنْعَة Al- Hanĕhah	The Mark (Foot of gemini)	gamma Gemini [Alhena] Xi [Alzirr]	gamma Gemini [Alhena]	08°52'50" Gemini	-06°44'30"	13°26'00"	12°51'26"

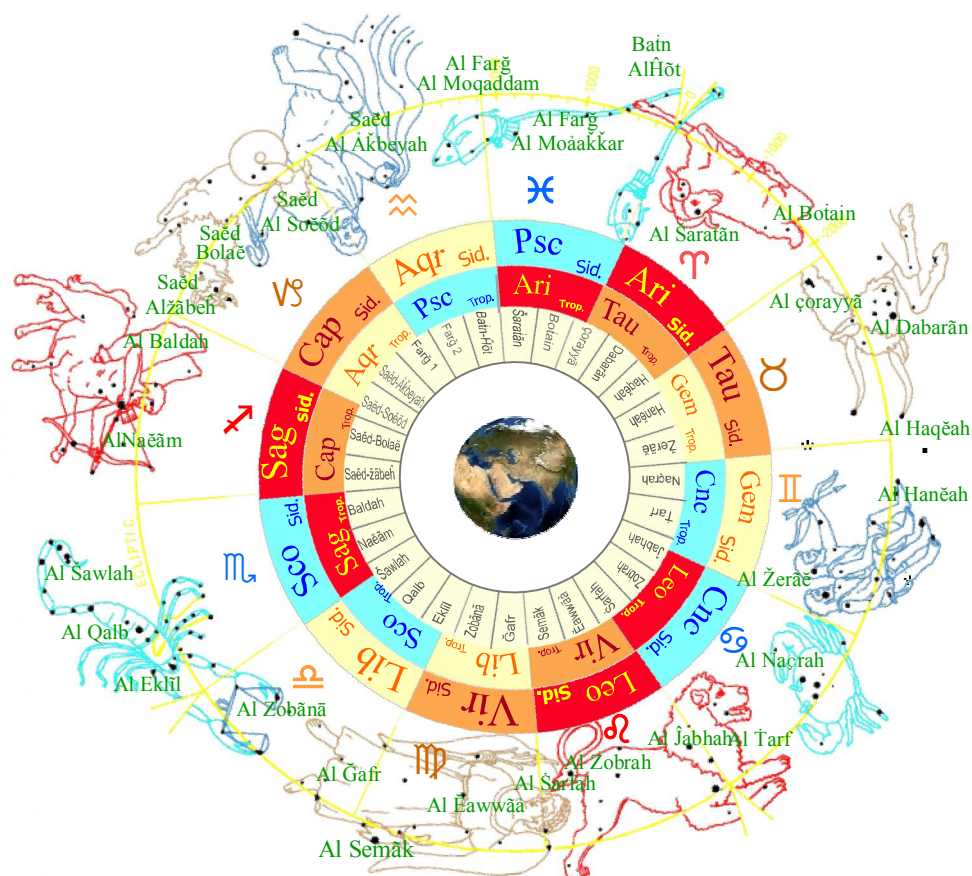
7	الذراع Al- Žerāē	The forearm (arm of Gemini)	alpha, beta Gemini (Castor and Pollux)	Beta Gemini [Pollux]	Gemini 22°59'17"	+06°41'04"	14°17'00"	12°51'26"
8	الثَّثْرَة Al- Naḡrah	The Gap or Crib (breasts of Cancer)	M 44 Cancer (PRAESAEPE)	M 44 Cancer	Cancer 07°11'54"	+01°33'51"	16°06'00"	12°51'26"
9	الطَّرْف Al- Tarf	The Glance (between cancer and leo)	Kappa cancer, Nu leo	Kappa cancer	Cancer 15°56'27"	-05°34'10"	11°38'00"	12°51'26"
10	الجَبْهَة Al- Jabhah	The Forehead (neck of Leo)	alpha [Regulus], gamma [Algieba], zeta [Adhafera], eta [Al Jabhah] Leo	gamma [Algieba]	Cancer 29°23'10"	+08°48'54"	08°37'00"	12°51'26"
11	الرُّبْرَة Al- Zobrah	The Mane (mane of leo)	delta [Zosma], theta Leo [Coxa] 60 Leo	delta [Zosma]	Leo 11°05'21"	+14°20'00"	09°54'00"	12°51'26"
12	الصَّرْفَة Al- Šarfah	The Changer (tail of Leo)	beta Leo [Denebola]	beta Leo [Denebola]	Leo 21°23'15"	+12°15'56"	09°33'00"	12°51'26"
13	العَوَّاء Al-Ėawwāā	The Barker (winged ones of Virgo)	beta [Zavijava] , eta [Zaniah], gamma [Porrima], delta [Auva], epsilon [Vindemiatrix] Virgo	delta Virgo [Auva]	Virgo 11°13'51"	+08°36'44"	22°17'00"	12°51'26"

14	السَّمَاءُ Al-Semāk	The Unarmed (Left hand of Virgo)	alpha Virgo [Spica]	Spica	Virgo	23°36'47"	-02°03'20"	12°51'26"	11°55'00"
15	العَفْرُ Al-Ġafr	The Cover (Skirt of Virgo)	iota [Syrma] , kappa, λ Virgo	iota [Syrma]	Libra	03°34'12"	+07°11'50"	12°51'26"	14°25'00"
16	الرُّبَائِي Al-Zobānā	The Claws (horns of Scorpio)	alpha [Zuben Elgenubi], beta [Zubenelschemali] Libra	alpha Libra [Zuben Elgenubi]	Libra	14°51'19"	+00°19'53"	12°51'26"	14°18'00"
17	الإِكْلِيلُ Al-Eklīl	The Crown (crown of Scorpio)	beta [Acrab] , delta [Dschubba] , pi Scorpius	beta [Acrab]	Scorpius	02°57'52"	+01°00'22"	12°51'26"	09°41'00"
18	الْقَلْبُ Al-Qalb	The Heart (heart of Scorpio)	alpha Scorpius [Antares]	alpha Scorpius [Antares]	Scorpius	07°34'28"	-04°34'15"	12°51'26"	7°54'00"
19	السَّوْلَةُ Al-Šawlah	The Sting (tail of Scorpio)	lambda [Shaula] , upsilon Scorpius [Lesath]	lambda Scorpius [Shaula]	Scorpius	24°21'44"	-13°47'30"	12°51'26"	14°22'00"
20	التَّعَامُ Al-Načām	The Ostriches (Bow, hand, breast of Sagittarius)	zeta, phi, gamma, delta , epsilon, eta, Nu, xi, theta, mu, psi Sagittarius	Delta Sagittarius	Sagittarius	04°21'31"	-06°28'29"	12°51'26"	15°17'00"
21	الْبَدَّةُ Al-Baldah	The City (The space after the head of Sagittarius)	The space after the head of Sagittarius from pi Sag[Albadah]	pi Sag [Albadah]	Sagittarius	16°01'49"	+01°26'07"	12°51'26"	15°49'00"

22	سَعْدُ الدَّابِجِ Saëd Al-žābehī	The Fortune of the Slayers (horn of Capricornus)	alpha [Giedi Prima] , beta [Dahib] Capricornus	beta [Dahib] Capricornus	03°49'40"	+04°35'16"	07°29'00"	12°51'26"
23	سَعْدُ بَلْعِ Saëd Al-Bolač	The Fortune of the Swallow (left hand of Aquarius)	mu , epsilon Aquarius	epsilon Aquarius	11°30'14"	+08°04'47"	09°23'00"	12°51'26"
24	سَعْدُ السُّعُودِ Saëd Al-Soëöd	The Fortune of the Fortunate (left shoulder of Aquarius)	beta [Sadalsuud], xi, delta Aquarius	beta [Sadalsuud]	23°10'35"	+08°36'52"	12°43'00"	12°51'26"
25	سَعْدُ الْأَخْيَةِ Saëd Al- Ākbeyah	The Fortune of the Hidden (left arm of Aquarius)	gamma, zeta, eta, pi, Aquarius	zeta Aquarius	08°41'43"	+08°50'40"	14°53'00"	12°51'26"
26	الْفَرْعُ الْمَقْدَمِ Al-Farğ Al- Moqaddam	The First Spout (Back of Pegasus)	beta [Scheat], alpha [Markab] Pegasus	beta Pegasus [Scheat]	29°09'28"	+31°08'27"	17°08'00"	12°51'26"
27	الْفَرْعُ الْمُؤَخَّرِ Al-Farğ Al- Moāakkar	The Second Spout (Back of Pegasus)	gamma [Algenib] , delta Pegasus (alpha Andromeda [Alpheratz])	alpha Andromeda [Alpheratz]	14°05'27"	+25°40'47"	15°26'00"	12°51'26"
28	بَطْنُ الْحَوْتِ Baīn Al-Ĥōt	The Belly of the Fish (Back of Andromeda)	beta Andromeda [Mirach]	beta Andromeda [Mirach]	00°11'14"	+25°56'33"	12°12'00"	12°51'26"

Tropical and observable Sidereal mansions in zodiac. Map of the observable Sidereal Mansions in the Sidereal zodiac and of the Tropical Mansions in Tropical zodiac.

Green: Observable Sidereal mansions in the constellations of the signs
Gray: Tropical mansions in Tropical signs



Ninth Column: Tropical Mansions of Moon.

This calendar is a part of the lunar calendar in the tropical zodiac.

The number of the lunar tropical mansions is twenty-eight.

If we divide, into twenty-eight equal parts, the apparent path of the Sun in the Zodiac belt, we obtain the twenty-eight lunar tropical mansions.

With in each zodiac sign, there is two mansions and a third.

The Moon completes a full cycle of the Mansions in one month.

The starting point of the lunar mansions is the beginning of the zodiac that's mean that the first mansion is in the sign of Aries.

In the ninth column of the calendar the time when the Moon is entering in a new mansion has been mentioned.

Tenth column: Sidereal Mansions of Moon

Astronomical observation of the Moon in sidereal mansions: This method is based on the observation of the conjunction or, the proximity, of the Moon in the limit of the fixed stars of the lunar mansions.

The Moon and stars must be visible in the night sky to locating the fixed stars and determining the position of the Moon when, for example, the Moon is entering in a new mansion. This method is the method of the most basic of the lunar mansions calendar which was used in astrological laws. It is also the method that has been recommended in the School of the Revelation.

In the tenth column, have been mentioned; the hour of entry of the Moon in a new mansion, the conjunctions and the positions of the Moon in the limit of some stars located between the mansions and which have a particular astrological influence.

Eventh column: Rise of the Mansions in the Arab calendar:

General explanations about the rise of the mansions mentioned in this column:

The method is the method of the solar mansions, that's mean that, in the night sky, when a mansion is rising at astronomical twilight (faḡr), we can say approximatively that the mansion that will rise at Sunrise will be the second mansion after.

If this rule is applied **according the calcul** (and not according astronomical observation), we get the rise of the mansions as determined in the Arab calendar.

The rise of the Mansions in the Arab calendar: The calendar begins with the rise of the star Al-Šaraṭān (Beta Arietis) at astronomical twilight (faḡr). The mansion that will rise at Sunrise is the second mansion after the mansion that rose at astronomical twilight (faḡr) and, as it's stipulated that the Sun stays thirteen days in each mansion (except in the mansion of Ḥabḥah where the Sun stays fourteen days), we can say that the new mansion will rise at after thirteen days.

The criterion for determining the rise of the mansions in the Arab calendar is the calcul according the mansion that rise at astronomical twilight (faḡr).

The use of this type of calendar has been previously mentioned in the explanation of the eighth column.

Twelfth column: Rise of the sidereal Mansions.

General explanations about the rise of the mansions mentioned in this column:

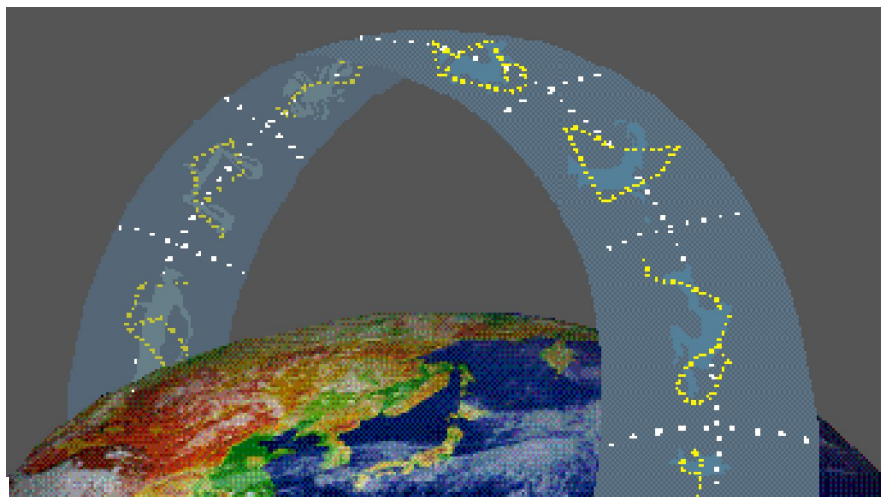
The method is the method of the solar mansions: in the night sky, when a mansion is rising at astronomical twilight (faḡr), the mansion that will rise at Sunrise is the second mansion after.

If this rule is applied according to the **astronomical observation** of the stars, we get the rise of the mansions as determined in the sidereal system.

The rise of the observable mansions: In this calendar, the rise of the fixed stars of the mansions must be observed at **astronomical twilight (faḡr)** and **Sunrise**. According to this method we do not stipulated that the Sun stays in each mansion thirteen days but we will observe exactly how long the Sun really stays in each mansion.

The use of this type of calendar has been previously mentioned in the explanation of the eighth column.

The rise of some stars other than the stars of the Mansions: In this column has also be mentioned the rise of some important stars than have influence in astrology.



The thirteenth column: The “anwāā”

The thirteenth column mentions another type of solar mansions calendar.

The “anwāā” is the plural of “nōā” which designs the set of the rival mansion of the mansion rising at astronomical twilight (faḡr).

When a mansion is rising at astronomical twilight (faḡr) in the east, at the same time, the opposite mansion is setting in the west. This mansion is the fourteenth

mansion after the mansion rising and this is this mansion which has been mentioned in the thirteenth column.


This mansion in Arabic is called “raqib” and set of raqib is called “soqōt” or “nōā”(plural: “anwāā”).

This type of solar calendar of the mansions (“anwāēā”), has two basic and important methods: the old Arab method which is approximate and has pre-established rules and the other method based on the astronomical observation.

- a- **The ancient Arab calendar of “anwāēā”:** This calendar reports the set of the rival mansion (“soqōt of raqib”) at astronomical twilight (fajr) time, according the rule follows: in the same date and at the same time, the mansion which is setting in the west is the rival of the mansion which is rising in the east. Between each new mansion, it has been stipulated that there is 13 days.
- b- **Astronomical observation:** This calendar reports the set of the rival mansion (“soqōt of raqib”) at astronomical twilight (fajr) time, according the astronomical observation of the mansion rising in the east and the rival mansion setting in the west.

The use of this type of calendar has been previously mentioned in the explanation of the eighth column.

Inauspicious days

According to the guidance and teachings of the Custodians of the Revelation  there is one day in each lunar month that generally is inappropriate for beginning and doing worldly affairs. Those days has been mentioned in the tables of the calendar with a yellow background color. For performing worldly affairs in emergency conditions in those days, there is some religious instructions which have been expressed in the pages 20 and 21 of this calendar. Scientific explanations and religious aspects of this subject has been published separately in the educational weekly *Rāhe Āsemān* n°8.

Dates of lunar and solar eclipses

The phenomenon of eclipses, accompanied by scientific explanations and religious remarks and a map describing the trajectory and the visibility of the eclipse was widely reported in the calendar. Our references for the dates of eclipses is the NASA (the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) and the precise hours of the event have been extracted from the most important international center of astronomical references, the HMNAO (astronomical center of the naval forces of England dependent on the Greenwich Observatory).

In the calendar, solar and lunar eclipses have been reported according different background colors.

The dates of **lunar eclipses** have been mentioned with dark blue background color.

The dates of **solar eclipses** have been mentioned with a dark brown background color.

The scientific and religious notions about lunar and solar eclipses, have been published in the educational weekly “*Rāhe Āsemān*”:

Rāhe Āsemān n°22: *The culture and understanding of the followers of the Truth about the phenomenon of eclipses.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°23: *Knowledges about LunarEclipses.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°24: *Knowledges about Solar Eclipses.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°43: *Astrological laws and ephemeral elections of lunar and solar eclipses.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°45: *Knowledges about Eclipses.*

Specific astronomical events: *Management of effects and repercussions of eclipses* (electional astrology - acts of worship - alms - characteristics of the planets - management of personal mood - how to manage those different programs – how to determine the degrees of the effects of lunar and solar eclipses)

For every lunar or solar eclipse, an article is published separately.

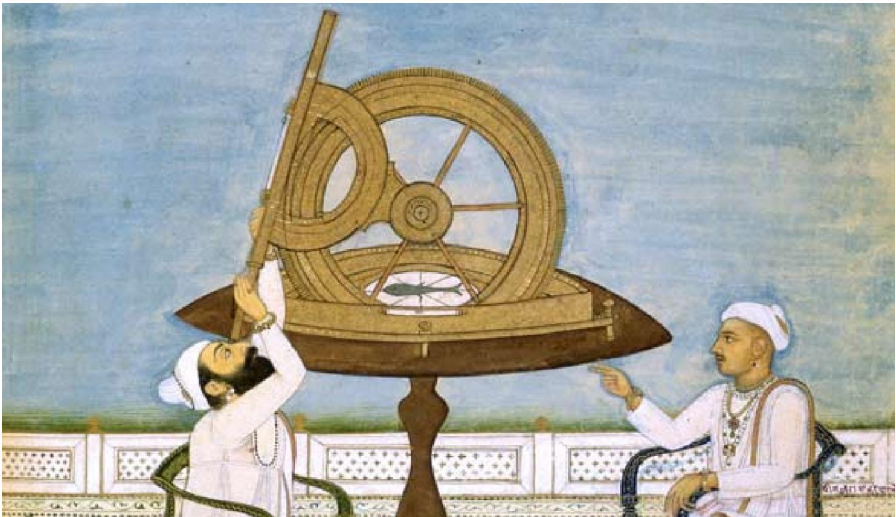
You can download those publications in the website of the *Astro Center of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation*:

Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation

www.Aelaa.net

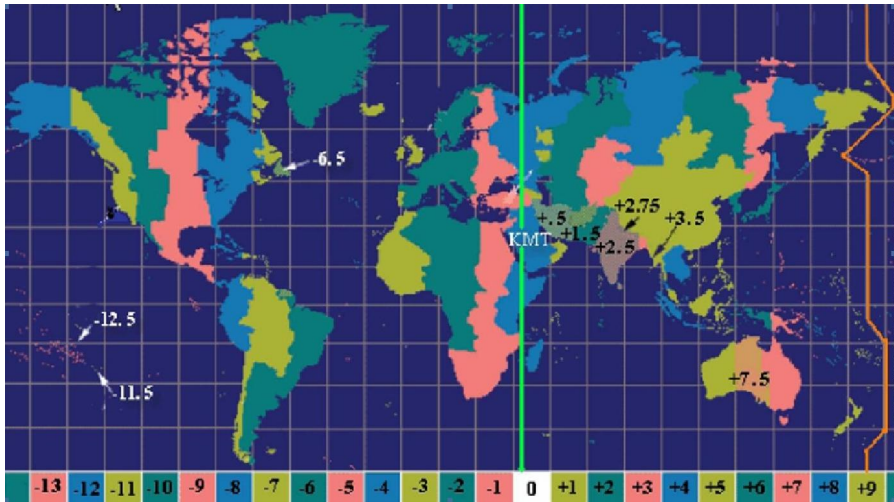
Islamic and ancient Astro Center of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation.

<http://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 chose 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 **Ĥayât-aĕlâ 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 mentionned in the calendars to obtain the local summer time of Iran.

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

The rituals of the Lunar months

1- Helāl sighting:

At the time of the Helāl sighting, perform these acts of worship:

a) « Žikr »:

Say Allāh-o-akbar three times and lā elāha ella-l-lāh three times.

Then say: al ḥamdole-l-lāhe-l-lažī ažhaba šahra (the name of the last month)
wa jāā bešahre (the name of the new month)

b) Recitation:

At the time of Helāl sighting, recite surah Ḥamd seven times to keep eyes safe from pain.

c) The Helāl sighting's prayer:

In the Discourse of Custodians of the Revelation عليه السلام, it exists different invocations for this occasion. These invocations are summarized in divine praise and eulogy then attestation of the divinity, creativity and the power of determination of Allāh and finally, that Moon is a creature and an effect of the Supreme Cause like other heavenly bodies.

Recite this invocation generates material and spiritual successes and also protection against losses and damages.

اللَّهُ اكْبَرُ اللَّهُ اكْبَرُ اللَّهُ اكْبَرُ، رَبِّي وَرَبُّكَ اللَّهُ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ،
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي خَلَقَنِي وَخَلَقَكَ، وَقَدَّرَكَ مَنَازِلَ (x فِي مَنَازِلِكَ) وَ
جَعَلَكَ آيَةً لِلْعَالَمِينَ، يُبَاهِي اللَّهُ بِكَ الْمَلَائِكَةَ اللَّهُمَّ أَهْلُهُ عَلَيْنَا بِالْأَمْنِ
وَ الْإِيمَانِ، وَ السَّلَامَةِ وَ الْإِسْلَامِ، وَ الْغِبْطَةِ وَ السُّرُورِ، وَ الْبَهْجَةِ وَ
الْحُبُورِ، وَ ثَبَّتْنَا عَلَى طَاعَتِكَ وَ الْمُسَارَعَةِ فِيمَا يُرْضِيكَ اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي
شَهْرِنَا هَذَا، وَ ارْزُقْنَا خَيْرَهُ وَ بَرَكَتَهُ، وَ يُمْنَهُ وَ عَوْنَهُ وَ قُوَّتَهُ (x قُوَّتَهُ)، وَ
اصْرِفْ عَنَّا شَرَّهُ، وَ بَلَاءَهُ وَ فِتْنَتَهُ، بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ.

Allāh-o-Akbar, Allāh-o-Akbar, Allāh-o-Akbar, rabbī wa rabbōka-l-lāh, lā elāha ellā hōwa rabbō-l-ēālamīn, al-ĥamdo-lel-lāhel-laẓī ḵalaqanī wa ḵalaqak, wa qaddaraka manāzela (ḵf manāzeleka) wa jaēalaka āyata-l-lel-ēālamīn, yobāhel-lāho beka al-malāāekah. Allāhōmma ahellaho ēalaynā belāamne wal-īmān, wa s-salāmate wal-eslām, wal-ġebtate wa s-sorōr, wa-l-bahjate wa-l-ĥobōr, wa ḡabbetnā ēalā tēēateka wa-l-mosāraēate fimā yordīka. Allāhōmma bārek lanā fī ṣahrenā ḥāẓā, warzoqnā ḵayrahō wa barakatah, wa yomnahō wa ēawnahō wa qōwwatah (ḵ fawzah), wa šref ēannā šarrah, wa balāāahō wa fetnatah, beraĥmateka yā aḥama-r-rāhemīn.

Note: When there is an impediment to see the Helāl in the first night of the month, it is possible to recite this invocation up to the third night.

2- Ziyārat:

Ziyārat of the Holy infallibles ﷺ and specially of Ēmām Ḥosayn ﷺ with Ziyārats maḵšōseh and Ziyārat jāmeēeh. If going to the holy shrines is not possible, with respecting the rites of the ziyārat, to performe the ziyārat at a distance from home or from the shrines of the holy people of our residence place or from Ēmāmbargah or from height place such as house roof or from an isolated place like desert .

The visit of every sanctuaries of the Holy Infallibles ﷺ has great virtues. But visiting the sanctuary which, in our epoch, is less visited have the preeminence. From the last century, the sanctuaries which are the less visited and the more isolated is the Ĥaramain Ēaskariyin (Ĥaram of Ēmām Hādi and Ĥaram of Ēmām Ēaskari ﷺ) and Ĥaram Mahdawi ﷺ in Sāmarrā.

Anxieties and pains tolerated and the potential harm of this ziyārat trip, considerably increases the reward of the ziyārat and it is equivalent to support those holy Infallibles and also creates more closeness and their heavenly companionship

3- Prayers:

The first night of each month:

Perform two rakēats prayer, in every rakēat recite surah Ĥamd and surah Anēām and pray Allāh the Almighty to protect you from every fears and pains.

The first day of month:

Perform two rakēat prayer + invocation + alms:

a) In the first day of the month, perform two rakēats prayer. In the first rakēat, after surah Ĥamd, recite surah Tawhid once, and in the second rakēat recite surah «innā anzalnāho » once.

b) In the first day of the month, perform two rakēats prayer. In the first rakēat, after

surah Ĥamd, recite surah Tawĥid thirty times, in the second rak'at, after surah Ĥamd, recite surah «innā anzalnāho » thirty times.

After the prayer of the first day of the month, recite this invocation:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ وَمَا مِنْ دَابَّةٍ فِي الْأَرْضِ إِلَّا عَلَى اللَّهِ رِزْقُهَا وَ
يَعْلَمُ مُسْتَقَرَّهَا وَ مُسْتَوْدَعَهَا كُلٌّ فِي كِتَابٍ مُبِينٍ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ وَ
إِنْ يَمْسَسْكَ اللَّهُ بِضُرٍّ فَلَا كَاشِفَ لَهُ إِلَّا هُوَ وَإِنْ يُرِدْكَ بِخَيْرٍ فَلَا رَادَّ
لِفَضْلِهِ يُصِيبُ بِهِ مَنْ يَشَاءُ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ وَهُوَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ
الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ سَيَجْعَلُ اللَّهُ بَعْدَ عُسْرٍ يُسْرًا مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ
حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ وَأَفْوُضْ أَمْرِي إِلَى اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ بَصِيرٌ بِالْعِبَادِ لَا
إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ
خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ رَبِّ لَا تَذَرْنِي فَرْدًا وَأَنْتَ خَيْرُ الْوَارِثِينَ .

Besmel-lāhe r-raĥmāne r-raĥīm wa mā men dābbaten fel-arde ellā ĕalal-lāhe
rezqohā wa yaĕlamo mostaqar-raha wa mostawdaĕaha kollon fī ketāben mobīn.
Besmel-lāhe r-raĥmāne r-raĥīm wa ey-yamsaskal-llāho bedorren falā kāšefa laho
ellā howa wa ey-yoredka bekāiren falā rādḁa le fadlehe yošībo behe man yašāāo
men ĕebādehe wa howal-ġafōror-raĥīm. Besmel-lāhe r-raĥmāne r-raĥīm sayajĕalol-
llāho baĕḁa ĕosren yosrā mā šāāal-llāho lā qowwata ellā bellāh ĥasbonal-llāh wa
neĕmal-wakīlo wa ofawweḁo amrī ellal-lāhe ennal-llāha bašīron belĕebāde lā ellaha
ellā anta sobĥānaka ennī konto menaž-žālemīn rabbe ennī lemā anzalta elayya men
ĥayren faqīron rabbe lā tažarnī fardan wa anta ĥayrol wāreĥīn.

After the prayer and the invocation of the first day of the month, give alms
(according to what you are able to give) to purchase for oneself health and
protection in this month.

4- Šadaqah and alms:

In addition to the šadaqah mentioned above, give šadaqah with an overall intention
is a good thing; for the well-being of our Ėmām, Ĥazrat Šāĥeb al-amr ﷺ and
well-being of oneself and our family, to keep away calamities and difficulties and
raise blessings and well-being.

5- Recitation of the Revelation's Speech and the Discourse of Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ :

In every month, it is recommended to recite a part of the Holy Qoran and it's specially recommended to recite in every lunar month surah Anfāl, Bara'at, Nahl and Yōnes. But the recitation in order of the Revelation and reading the whole Qoran have special virtues which are not limited to the blessed month of Ramaḍān. Otherwise, since reflection is a condition of the recitation and given that understanding the Revelation Speech that's mean the "Silent Qoran", is only possible with the Discourse of Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, the "Speaking Qoran", therefore recitation, reflection and consideration of the Discourse of Custodians of the Revelation is a necessity of the Qoran recitation.

6- Fast in every months:

Fast three days in every month: the first Thursday of the month, the Wednesday of the middle of the month and the last Thursday of the month. Fast these three days, remove temptation and its recompense is equivalent to the perpetual fast. This tradition is one of the sunnah of the Holy Prophet that he practiced until his death. Fast the Moonlight Nights (13th, 14th, and 15th) of each month has a lot of virtues. Fast on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in the month for anyone who have a need, as it has been mentioned in Hediato-z-zāerīn.

7- Prayer and Invocation :

For every days of the month, it exists some invocations which have been quoted from Ĥādrat Mawlā Ēālī ﷺ.³ The themes of those invocations are also in the invocations of every days of month of Ĥādrat Ēmām Sādeq ﷺ⁴ which have been reported in the Global calendar of "Gāh-šenāssi" Journal.

<http://aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=52&t=33>

*Inauspicious days *

According to the Infallibles ﷺ, in every lunar month, there is a date that is not suitable for the beginning of important works and for worldly affairs. It is recommended to spend those nights and days in acquisition of knowledges and worships. In the calendar, those dates have been mentioned with a yellow background color.

At the beginning of the month, it is recommended to eat some cheese with walnuts.

3. Beḥār oul-ānvār, vol.93 p.187

4. Beḥār oul-ānvār, vol.93 p.135

Perform affairs in inauspicious times

Question: In some legal and religious recommendations and also 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 doesn'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:

1- *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.

2- Šeik̄ 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 j̄inns and humans, they will be safe of any worries. So have confidence 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 days, say three times this invocation:

أَصْبَحْتُ اللَّهُمَّ مُعْتَصِماً بِذِمَامِكَ الْمَنِيعِ الَّذِي لَا يُطَاوُلُ وَلَا يُحَاوِلُ، مِنْشَرٌّ كُلَّ طَارِقٍ وَغَاشِمٍ، مِنْ سَائِرِ مَا خَلَقْتَ وَمَنْ خَلَقْتَ؛ مِنْ خَلْقِكَ الصَّامِتِ وَالنَّاطِقِ؛ فِي جُنَّةٍ مِنْ كُلِّ مَخُوفٍ بِلَبَاسِ سَابِغَةِ حَصِينَةٍ، وَهِيَ وَلَاءُ أَهْلِ بَيْتِ نَبِيِّكَ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، مُحْتَجِباً مِنْ كُلِّ قَاصِدٍ لِي بِأَذِيَّةٍ (X قَاصِدٍ إِلَى أَذِيَّةٍ) بِجِدَارِ حَصِينِ الْإِخْلَاصِ فِي الْإِعْتِرَافِ بِحَقِّهِمْ وَالتَّمَسُّكِ بِحَبْلِهِمْ جَمِيعاً، مُوقِناً بِأَنَّ الْحَقَّ لَهُمْ وَمَعَهُمْ وَفِيهِمْ وَ بِهِمْ، أُولِي مَنْ وَالُوا، وَأَعَادِي مَنْ عَادُوا، أُجَانِبُ مَنْ جَانَبُوا، فَصَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، وَاعْزِزْنِي اللَّهُمَّ بِهِمْ مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ مَا أَتَقِيهِ، يَا عَظِيمُ حَجَزْتَ (X عَجَزْتَ) الْأَعَادِيَ عَنِّي بِبَدِيعِ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ، إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ سَدّاً وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ سَدّاً فَأَغْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ.

Aşbahto allāhomma moētaşeman bežemāmekal maniē allaži lā yoŧāwalo wa lā yoŧāwalo, men šarre kolle tāreqen wa ġāšem, men sāyere mā ħalaqta wa man ħalaqta; men ħalqeka š-sāmete wa nnāteq; fi jonnaten men kolle maķōfen belebāsen sābegaten ḥašīnah, wa heya welāāe ahle bayte nabīyyeka moḥammaden (x šalla-llāho alayhe wa āleh) moḥtaḣeban men kolle qāşeden li beāāziyyaten (x qāşeden elā āziyyaten) beḣedāre ḥašīnel-eķlāş fel-eēterāfe beḥaqqqehem wa ttamassoke beḥablehem ḣamiēā, mōqenan be āannal-ḥaqqa lahom wa maēahom wa fīhem wa behem, owāli man wālaw, wa oēādi man ēādō, oḣānebo man ḣānabō, faşalle ēalā Moḥammad wa āle Moḥammad, wa aēežniy-allāhomma behem men šarre kolle mā attaḣīḥ, yā ēāzīmo ḥaḣazto (x ēaḣazate) l-āāēādiya ēanni bebadīēe-ssamāwāte wal-ard, ennā ḣaēalnā men bayne aydīhem saddan wa men ķalfehem saddan fa āaḣşaynāhom fa hom lā yobşerōn.

And also say the same prayer three times in the evening (only instead of saying: aşbahtoallāhomma... 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, Ėmam ﷺ 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 Ėmrān. After this, recite surah Āle Ėmrān until the end and recite this invocation:

اللَّهُمَّ بِكَ يَصُولُ الصَّائِلُ، وَ بِقُدْرَتِكَ يَطُولُ الطَّائِلُ، وَ لَا حَوْلَ لِكُلِّ ذِي حَوْلٍ إِلَّا بِكَ، وَ لَا قُوَّةَ يَمْتَارُهَا (x يَمْتَارُهَا) ذُو قُوَّةٍ إِلَّا مِنْكَ (x) وَ لَا قُوَّةَ يَمْتَارُهَا ذُو الْقُوَّةِ إِلَّا مِنْكَ،) أَسْأَلُكَ بِصَفْوَتِكَ مِنْ خَلْقِكَ، وَ خَيْرَتِكَ مِنْ بَرِيَّتِكَ، مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ نَبِيِّكَ، وَ عِثْرَتِهِ وَ سُلَالَتِهِ؛ عَلَيْهِ وَ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ، صَلَّعَلِيهِ (x صَلَّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ) وَ عَلَيْهِمْ، وَ أَكْفِنِي شَرَّ هَذَا الْيَوْمِ وَ ضَرَرَهُ (x ضَرَّهُ)، وَ ارْزُقْنِي خَيْرَهُ وَ يُمْنَهُو بَرَكَاتَهُ، وَ اقْضِ لِي فِي مُتَصَرِّفَاتِي (x مَنْصَرِفِي) بِحُسْنِ الْعَاقِبَةِ (x الْعَافِيَةِ) وَ بُلُوغِ الْمَحَبَّةِ وَ الظَّفَرِ بِالْأَمْنِيَّةِ، وَ كِفَايَةِ الطَّاعِيَةِ الْعَوْبَةِ (x الْقَوِيَّةِ - الْمُغَوِيَّةِ)، وَ كُلِّ ذِي قُدْرَةٍ لِي عَلَى أَذِيَّةٍ، حَتَّى أَكُونَ فِي جُنَّةٍ وَ عِصْمَةٍ وَ نِعْمَةٍ؛ مِنْ كُلِّ بَلَاءٍ وَ نِقْمَةٍ، وَ أَبْدِلْنِي فِيهِ مِنَ الْمَخَافِ أَمْنًا، 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 yašōlo ššāael, wa beqodrateka yaťōlo tťāael, 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 šalqek, wa šiyyarateka men bariyyatek, Moĥammaden (x šalla-llāho alayhi wa āleh) nabiyyeka wa ētratehi 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 kayrahō wa yomnahō wa barakātah, waqde li fi motašarrafāti (x monšarafi) behosnel-ēāqebat (x ēāfiyah) wa bolōğel-maĥabbate wa-žzafare belāomniyyah, wa kefāyate tťāgiyatel-ğawiyyah (x al-qawiyyah, al-mağwiyyah), wa kolle ži qodraten li ēalā ažiyyah, ĥattā akōna fi jonnote 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 yašoddanī šāddon ēanel morād; wa lā yaĥolla bi tareqo m-men ažā-l-ēebād, ennaka ēalā kolle šayaen 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 Prayers 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) بِهَا 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 النَّخِرَةِ، وَرَبَّ السَّاعَةِ الْقَائِمَةِ، أَسْأَلُكَ يَا رَبِّ، أَنْ تُصَلِّيَ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ (× عَلَى) أَهْلِ بَيْتِهِ الطَّاهِرِينَ وَافْعَلْ بِي... (حاجت بخواهد) بِخَفِيِّ لُطْفِكَ يَا إِذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ، آمِينَ آمِينَ يَا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ.

Lâ hawla wa lâ qowwata ellâ bellâh, ofarrejo behâ kolla korbah, lâ hawla wa lâ qowwata ellâ bellâh, aħhallo behâ kolla ëoqdah, lâ hawla wa lâ qowwata ellâ bellâh, aĵlô behâ kolla zolmah, lâ hawla wa lâ qowwata ellâ bellâh, aftaħno behâ kolla bâb, lâ hawla wa lâ qowwata ellâ bellâh, astaëino behâ ëalâ kolle šeddatew-wa mošibah, lâ hawla wa lâ qowwata ellâ bellâh, astaëino behâ ëalâ kolle amre yyanzelo bi, lâ hawla wa lâ qowwata ellâ bellâh, aëtašemo behâ men kolle maħžören oħăžeroħ, lâ hawla wa lâ qowwata ellâ bellâh; astawjebo beha-l-ëafwa wal-ëafiyata wa r-rezâ mena-llâh, lâ hawla wa lâ qowwata ellâ bellâh, tofarreġo (× tafroġo) behâ aëdďaa-llâh, wa ġalabat ħoĵġato-llâh, wa baqeya waĵħollâh, lâ hawla wa lâ qowwata ellâ bellâh, allâhomma rabbal-arwâĥel-fâniyah, wa rabba-l-aġsâdel-bâliyah, wa rabba ššoëöre-l-motamaëëetah, wa rabbal-ĵolôdel momazzaqah (× al-motamazzeqah), wa rabbal-ëëzâme nnaġerah, wa rabba ssâëatel-qââemah, asâaloka yâ rabbe, an tošalliya ëalâ Moħammade wwa (× ëalâ) aħle bayteħe tătäherin, wa-fëal bi ... (*ask what you want*) beġafiyye loġfeka yâ ža-l-ĵalâle wa-l-ekrâm; âmîna âmîna yâ rabbal-âlamîn.

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

The beginning of the religious ephemeride

*Tuesday night, the night before the day of Tuesday is
the first of the blessed month of Ramaḍān 1434 lunar hijri*

which is equivalent to:

1174 *the Era of Šāhēb al-amr* عايشة

1487 *Mohammad Nativity* ﷺ

12538 *from the creation of Ādam* عايشة

which is equivalent to :

18th Cancer from Tropical calendar: 18th Tir 1392 Solar Hijri

9th July 2013 the Jesus Nativity عايشة

26th Ĥazīrān (Babylonian Esqandar Zolqarnayn)

Sun's position in sidereal zodiac : Gemini

*Moon's position : Gemini in sidereal zodiac and Cancer in
tropical zodiac*

*Rise time of the fixed star of Al-Hanġa in Arabic calendar
and rise time of the fixed star of Al-Dabarān*

Conjunction of the Moon with the fixed stars of al-Žerāġ

Moon's position in the mansion of Al-Ťarf

The blessed month of Ramaḍān 1434 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 صرّف
قلوبنا الى طاعتك ونور أبصارنا بالقرآنويا محول
الحول والأحوال حول حالنا إلى أحسن الحال

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

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

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

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

Rites and rituals for the Lunar New Year

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Click on the following link to download it:

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

Weekdays	Night Day	Ramadān 1434	Cancer	Tir 392	Ĥazirān Eskandar Zolq.	July 2013	Moon's Position				Mansions rise time		Anwāā Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar and Observed
							Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjunct with Mansions'stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Tue		1	18	18	26	9	Leo 13:48	Cnc 14:36 House	Al-Jābhah 05:12	South of Al-Naḥrah 13:31	Al-Haqēah Al-Zerāē	Al-Dabarān AlHanēah	Al-Šawlah Al-Naēām
Wed		2	19	19	27	10	Leo	Cnc House	Al-Zobrah 06:56	Al-Naḥrah	Al-Haqēah Al-Zerāē	AlDabarān (Bellatrix) Al-Zerāē	Al-Šawlah Al-Naēām
Thu		3	20	20	28	11	Leo	Cnc House	Al-Šarfah 08:22	Al-Tarf 21:56	Al-Haqēah Al-Zerāē	AlHaqēah Al-Zerāē	Al-Šawlah Al-Naēām
Fri		4	21	21	29	12	Vir 01:12	Leo 01:58	Ėawwāā 09:32	South of Jābhah 20:48 Zobrah 13:59	Al-Haqēah Al-Zerāē	Al-Haqēah Al-Zerāē	Al-Šawlah Al-Naēām
Sat		5	22	22	30	13	Vir	Leo	Al-Semāk 10:20	South of Al-Šarfah 09:04	Al-Haqēah Al-Zerāē	Al-Haqēah Al-Zerāē	Al-Šawlah Al-Naēām
Sun		6	23	23	Tammōz	14	Lib 10:41	Vir 11:25	Al-Ġafr 10:41	South of Ėawwāā 03:12	Al-Haqēah Al-Zerāē	Al-Haqēah Al-Zerāē	Al-Šawlah Al-Naēām
Mon		7	24	24	2	15	Lib	Vir	Al-Zobānā 10:30	Corvi 11:54 Al-Semāk 18:37	Al-Hanēah Al-Naḥrah	Al-Haqēah Al-Zerāē	Al-Naēām Al-Naēām
Tue		8	25	25	3	16	Sco 17:24	Lib 18:07	Al-Eklīl 09:46	South of Al-Ġafr 16:01	Al-Hanēah Al-Naḥrah	Al-Haqēah Al-Zerāē	Al-Naēām Al-Naēām
Wed		9	26	26	4	17	Sco	Lib	Al-Qalb 08:26	Al-Zobānā 17:13	Al-Hanēah Al-Naḥrah	AlHaqēah (Betelgeuse) Al-Zerāē	Al-Naēām Al-Naēām
Thu		10	27	27	5	18	Sco	Lib	Al-Šawlah 06:30	Al-Eklīl 17:29	Al-Hanēah Al-Naḥrah	AlHaqēah Al-Zerāē	Al-Naēām Al-Naēām
Fri		11	28	28	6	19	Sag 20:54	Sco 21:33	Al-Naēām 04:00	North of Al-Qalb 09:30	Al-Hanēah Al-Naḥrah	AlHaqēah Al-Zerāē	Al-Naēām Al-Naēām
Sat		12	29	29	7	20	Sag	Sco Fall	Al-Baldah 01:01	North of Al-Šawlah 22:24	Al-Hanēah Al-Naḥrah	Al-Haqēah Al-Zerāē	Al-Naēām Al-Naēām
Sun		13	30	30	8	21	Cap 21:39	Sag 22:17	Saēd Al-zābeh 21:39 Saēd Al-Bolāē 18:01	North of Al-Naēām 21:29	Al-Hanēah Al-Naḥrah	Al-Haqēah (Saiph) Al-Zerāē	Al-Naēām Al-Naēām
Mon		14	Leo 18:56	31	9	22	Cap	Sag	Saēd Al-Soēōd 14:19	Al-Baldah 21:42	Al-Hanēah Al-Naḥrah	Al-Haqēah Al-Zerāē	Al-Naēām Al-Naēām
Tue		15	Leo	Amordād	10	23	Aqu 21:07	Cap 21:45 Detriment	Saēd Al-Ākbeyah 10:42	Saēd Al-zābeh 22:41 Altair 00:11 Saēd AlBolāē 10:34	Al-Hanēah Al-Naḥrah	Al-Hanēah Al-Zerāē	Al-Naēām Al-Naēām

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيَّ وَآلِهِ وَاللَّهُ وَابِنُهُ وَأَوْلَادُهُ الْمَعْصُومِينَ حُجَّجَ اللَّهُ وَأَمَّا مُحَمَّدٌ الْحَسَنُ هُوَ الْقَائِمُ بِأَمْرِ اللَّهِ

Lā elāha ellal-lah, Moḥammad rasōlol-lah, Ēaliyyan waliol-lāh, wa ennaḥo wa aōlādahol-maēasōmīn ḥojjajol-lah, wa anna Moḥammad ebnaḥ-Ḥasan, howal-qāāemo be amerel-lah

*The twenty-third night of
the blessed month of Ramaḍān*

Laylat al-Qadr

Beginning of the New Year for the followers of The Truth
May Allāh make us honest and worthy of the
presence of Ḥādrat Qodsiyyeh Waḥḥollāh

اللهم يا مقلب القلوب والأبصار ثبت قلوبنا وأبصارنا على دينك اللهم يا مصرف القلوب صرف

قلوبنا إلى طاعتك ونور قلوبنا وأبصارنا بالقرآن وبما يحول الأحوال حول حالنا إلى أحسن الحال

Allāhomma yā moqallebal-qolōbe wal-ābsār ḡabbet qolōbanā wa absāranā
ēālā dīnek. Allāhomma yā moṣarrefal-qolōb, ṣarref qolōbanā alā tāēatek
wa nawwer ābsāranā bel-qorān, wa yā moḥawwela-l-ḥawle wal-aḥwāl
ḥawwel ḥālānā 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 illumined by the Qurān.*

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

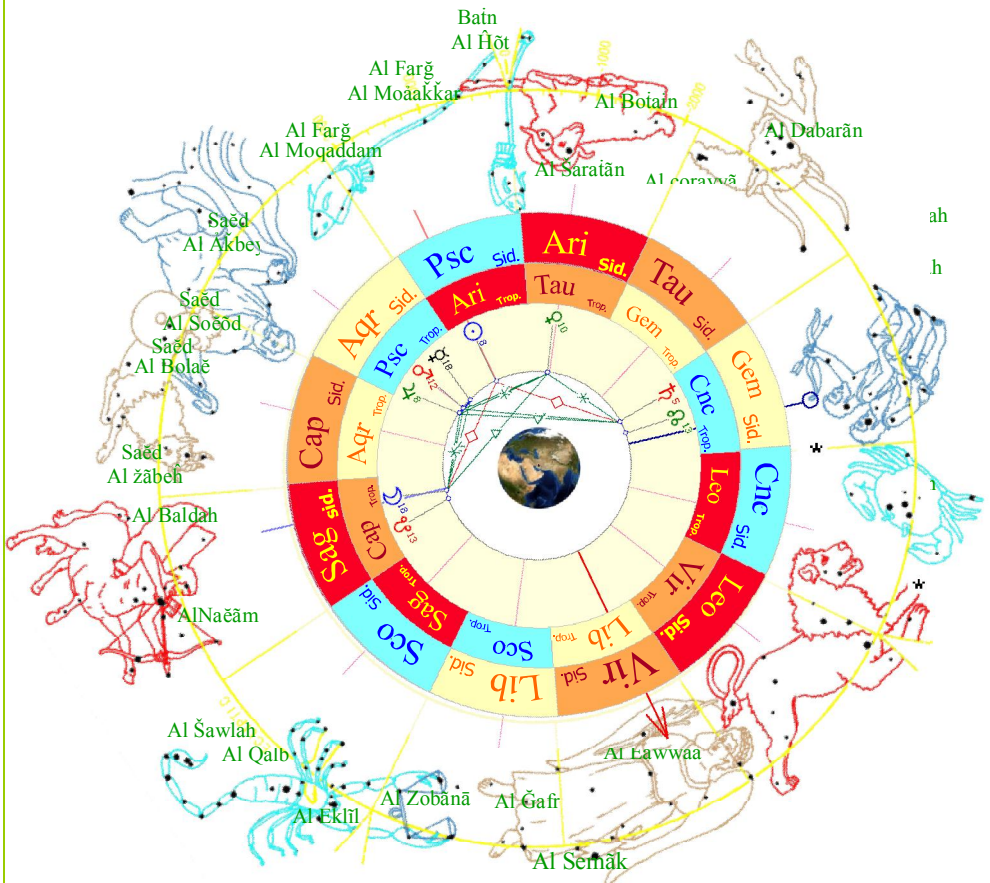
وَجَّهْتُ وَجْهِي لِلَّذِي فَطَرَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ * عَالِمِ الْغَيْبِ وَالشَّهَادَةِ * عَلَى مِلَّةِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
 وَدِينِ مُحَمَّدٍ * وَوَلَايَةِ عَلِيٍّ وَمِنْهَاجِ أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَهُدًى عَلِيِّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ * وَالْإِيْتِمَامِ
 بِالْأَيْمَةِ مِنْ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ (الحسن والحسين والسجاد والباقر والصادق والرضا والجواد والهادي
 والعسكري والمهدي) صَلَوَاتُكَ عَلَيْهِمْ * حَنِيفًا مُسْلِمًا * وَمَا أَنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ * إِنَّ صَلَاتِي
 وَنُسُكِي وَمَحْيَايَ وَمَمَاتِي لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ * لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَبِذَلِكَ أُمِرْتُ وَأَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ *
 لَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ وَلَا مَعْبُودَ سِوَاكَ * اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ *

Waĵjahto wajhĩ lellażĩ faṭaras-samawāte wa-l-ard, ěālemel-ġaybe
 waš-šahādah, ěalā mellate Ebrāhīma wa dīne Moĥammad, wa
 welāyate Ĕaliyyen wa menĥāĵe Amīre-l-moāmenīn, wa hodā Ĕaliyye
 ebne Abī Ṭāleb, wa-l-ītmāme be-l-aāmate men āle Moĥammad (al-
 Ḥasan, al-Ḥosayn, al-Saĵĵād, al-Bāqer, al-Sādeq, al-Redā, al-Ĵawād, al-
 Hādi, al-Ĕaskari wal-Mahdi) šalawātoka ěalayhem. Ḥanīfan,
 mosleman, wa mā anā mena-l-mošrekīn. Enna šalātī wa nosokī wa
 maĥyāya wa mamātī lellahe rabbe-l-ěālamīn, lā šarīka lah wa
 bežaleka omerto wa anā mena-l-moslemīn, lā elāha ġairoka wa lā
 maĕbōda sewāk. Allāhomma-ĵ-ěalnī mena-l-mosallēmīm.

*Verily, I have turned my face towards Him Who has created the
 heavens and the earth, the All-Knower of the unseen and the seen.
 according to the Ibrahim tradition and the religion of Muhammad,
 the Welayat of Ĕalī, the commander of the believers, and the
 guidance of Ĕalī ibn Abi Taleb, taking as Ĕmāms, the Ĕmāms of
 Muhammad's Family (al-Ḥasan, al-Ḥosayn, al-Saĵĵād, al-Bāqer, al-
 Sādeq, al-Redā, al-Ĵawād, al-Hādi, al-Ĕaskari wal-Mahdi). I am
 monotheistic and I am not polytheistic. Verily, my prayer, my ritual,
 my life and my death are for Allāh, the Lord of the Worlds: for so I
 am commanded and I am Muslim. O my Lord put me amongst the
 people who are muslim.*

Laylat al-Qadr astrological chart at the beginning of the new year for the followers of the Truth

At Sunset on 23th night of Ramaḍān
in **MAKKAH TIME**



Weekdays	Night Day	Ramadān 1434	Leo	Amordād 1392	Tammōz Eskandar Zoq.	July 2013	Moon's position				Mansions rise time		Anwāā Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar and Observed
							Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjunct with Mansions'stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Wed		16	2	2	11	24	Aqu	Cap Detriment	Al-Farḡ 1 07:22	Saʿd AlSoʿōd 01:36 Nashira08:13	Al-Hanēah Al-Naṣrah	AlHanēah Al-Zerāʿ	Al-Naʿām Al-Naʿām
Thu		17	3	3	12	25	Pcs 21:22	Aqu 22:01	Al-Farḡ 2 04:27	Saʿd Al-Aḳbeyah 22:36	Al-Hanēah Al-Naṣrah	AlHanēah Al-Zerāʿ	Al-Naʿām Al-Naʿām
Fri		18	4	4	13	26	Pcs	Aqu	Batn Al-Hōt 02:06	Al-Farḡ 1 23:31 Homam00:42	Al-Hanēah Al-Naṣrah	AlHanēah Al-Zerāʿ	Al-Naʿām Al-Naʿām
Sat		19	5	5	14	27	Ari 00:29	Pcs 01:11	Al-Šaratān 00:29	Kerb 02:14 Al-Farḡ 2 05:23	Al-Hanēah Al-Naṣrah	AlHanēah Al-Zerāʿ	Al-Naʿām Al-Naʿām
Sun		20	6	6	15	28	Ari	Pcs	Al-Boṭain 23:37	Batn Al-Hōt 09:28 ḡaʿlab16:31	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Ṭarf	AlHanēah Al-Zerāʿ	Al-Baldah Al-Naʿām
Mon		21	7	7	16	29	Tau 07:43	Ari 08:29	Al-Ḥorayyā 23:33	Al-Šaratān 08:29	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Ṭarf	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Zerāʿ	Al-Baldah Al-Baldah
Tue		22	8	8	17	30	Tau	Ari	Al-Dabarān 00:15	Al-Boṭain 07:46	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Ṭarf	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Naṣrah	Al-Baldah Al-Baldah
Wed		23	9	9	18	31	Gem 18:42	Ari	Al-Haqēah 01:32	South of Al-Ḥorayyā 09:43	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Ṭarf	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Naṣrah	Al-Baldah Al-Baldah
Thu		24	11	10	19	August	Gem	Tau 19:30 Exaltation	Al Hanēah 03:19	AlDīqah02:37 Al-Dabarān 06:00	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Ṭarf	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Naṣrah	Al-Baldah Al-Baldah
Fri		25	11	11	21	2	Gem	Tau Exaltation	Al-Zerāʿ 05:22	Al-Haqēah 04:47	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Ṭarf	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Naṣrah	Al-Baldah Al-Baldah
Sat		26	12	12	21	3	Cnc 07:30	Gem 08:17	Al-Naṣrah 07:30	Al-Hanēah 11:46 Tejat 18:36	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Ṭarf	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Naṣrah	Al-Baldah Al-Baldah
Sun		27	13	13	22	4	Cnc	Gem	Al-Ṭarf 09:32	South of Al-Zerāʿ 14:58	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Ṭarf	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Naṣrah	Al-Baldah Al-Baldah
Mon		28	14	14	23	5	Cnc	Gem	Al-Jabhah 11:23	Al-Zerāʿ	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Ṭarf	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Naṣrah	Al-Baldah Al-Baldah
Tue		29	15	15	24	6	Leo 19:58	Can 20:45 House	Al-Zobrah 12:59	South of Al-Naṣrah 19:41	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Ṭarf	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Naṣrah	Al-Baldah Al-Baldah
Wed		30	16	16	25	7	Leo	Can House	Al-Sarfah 14:16	Al-Ṭarf 03:53	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Ṭarf	Al-Zerāʿ Al-Naṣrah	Al-Baldah Al-Baldah

weekdays	Night Day	Šawwāl 1434	Leo	Amordād 1392	Tammōz Eskandar Zolq	August 2013	Moon's position				Mansions rise time		Anwāā Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar and Observed
							Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjoint with Mansions stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Thu	1	17	17	26	8	Vir 06:57	Leo 07:43	Ėawwāā 15:14	South of Al- Jabhah 02:36	Al-Zerāē Al-Tarf	Al-Zerāē Al-Naḡrah	Al-Baldah Al-Baldah	
Fri	2	18	18	27	9	Vir 06:57	Leo 07:43	Al-Semāk 15:52	Al-Zobānā 11:54 Al-Sarāhī 4:36	Al-Zerāē Al-Tarf	Al-Zerāē Al-Naḡrah	Al-Baldah Al-Baldah	
Sat	3	19	19	28	10	Lib 16:08	Vir 16:52	Al-Ėafir 16:08	South of Ėawwāā 08:40	Al-Naḡrah Al-Jabhah	Al-Zerāē Al-Tarf	Saēd Al-zābeh Al-Baldah	
Sun	4	20	20	29	11	Lib 16:08	Vir 16:52	Al-Zobānā 16:01	Corvi 17:26	Al-Naḡrah Al-Jabhah	Al-Zerāē Al-Tarf	Saēd Al-zābeh Al-Baldah	
Mon	5	21	21	30	12	Lib 16:08	Vir 16:52	Al-Eklīl 15:33	Al-Semāk 00:14	Al-Naḡrah Al-Jabhah	Al-Zerāē Al-Tarf	Saēd Al-zābeh Al-Baldah	
Tue	6	22	22	31	13	Sco 23:17	Lib 00:00	Al-Qalb 14:37	South of Al-Ėafir 21:54	Al-Naḡrah Al-Jabhah	Al-Zerāē Al-Tarf	Saēd Al-zābeh Al-Baldah	
Wed	7	23	23	Ab	14	Sco 23:17	Lib 00:00	Al-Šawlah 13:14	Al-Zobānā 23:37	Al-Naḡrah Al-Jabhah	Al-Zerāē Al-Tarf	Saēd Al-zābeh Al-Baldah	
Thu	8	24	24	2	15	Sag 04:04	Sco 04:45	Al-Naēām 11:24	Al-Eklīl 00:32 Al-Qalb 17:05	Al-Naḡrah Al-Jabhah	Al-Zerāē Al-Tarf	Saēd Al-zābeh Al-Baldah	
Fri	9	25	25	3	16	Sag 04:04	Sco 04:45	Al-Baldah 09:07	North of Al-Šawlah 06:24	Al-Naḡrah Al-Jabhah	Al-Zerāē Al-Tarf	Saēd Al-zābeh Al-Baldah	
Sat	10	26	26	4	17	Cap 6:25	Sag 07:04	Saēd Al-zābeh 06:25	North of Al-Naēām 06:15	Al-Naḡrah Al-Jabhah	Al-Naḡrah Al-Tarf	Saēd Al-zābeh Saēd Al-zābeh	
Sun	11	27	27	5	18	Cap 6:25	Sag 07:04	Saēd Al-Bolaē 03:24	Al-Baldah 07:11	Al Naḡrah Al-Jabhah	Al- Naḡrah Al-Tarf	Saēd Al-zābeh Saēd Al-zābeh	
Mon	12	28	28	6	19	Aqu 7:06	Cap 07:45 Detriment	Saēd Al-Soēōd 00:11	Saēd Al-zābeh 08:43 Altair 10:14	Al Naḡrah Al-Jabhah	Al Naḡrah Al-Tarf	Saēd Al-zābeh Saēd Al-zābeh	
Tue	13	29	29	7	20	Aqu 7:06	Cap 07:45 Detriment	Saēd Al-zābeh 20:54 Al-Farḡ 1 17:45	Saēd Al-Bolaē 20:46 Saēd Al-Soēōd 11:55 Nashira 18:43	Al Naḡrah Al-Jabhah	Al Naḡrah Al-Tarf	Saēd Al-zābeh Saēd Al-zābeh	
Wed	14	30	30	8	21	Pcs 7:44	Aqu 08:22	Al-Farḡ 1 14:45	Saēd Al-Ākbeyah 08:57	AlNaḡrah Al-Jabhah	AlNaḡrah AlJabhah	Saēd Al-zābeh Saēd Al-zābeh	
Thu	15	31	31	9	22	Pcs 7:44	Aqu 08:22	Batn Al-Ĥōt 12:12	Al-Farḡ 1 09:40 Homam 10:49	AlNaḡrah Al-Jabhah	AlNaḡrah (Canopus) Al Jabhah	Saēd Al-zābeh Saēd Al-zābeh	

weekdays	Night Day	Šawwāl 1434	Virgo	Šahrivar 1392	Āb Eskandar Žolq.	August 2013	Moon's position				Mansions rise time		Anwāʾ Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar and Observed
							Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjoint with Mansions stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Fri	16	Virgo 02:02	1	10	23	Ari 10:13	Pcs 10:54	AlŠaraīṭān 10:13	Kerb 11:55 Al-Farġ 2 15:01	Al-Tarf AlZobrah	AlNaḥrah AlJabhah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Zābeḥ	
Sat	17	2	2	11	24	Ari	Pcs	Al-Boṭain 08:51	Bain Al-Hōt 18:29	Al-Tarf AlZobrah	AlNaḥrah AlJabhah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Zābeḥ	
Sun	18	3	3	12	25	Tau 16:13	Ari 16:58	AlÇorayyā 08:15	Aç- çaēlab 01:22 Al-Šaratān 16:58	Al-Tarf AlZobrah	AlNaḥrah AlJabhah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Bolaē	
Mon	19	4	4	13	26	Tau	Ari	Al-Dabarān 08:23	South of Al-Boṭain 15:46	Al-Tarf AlZobrah	AlNaḥrah AlJabhah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Bolaē	
Tue	20	5	5	14	27	Tau	Ari	Al-Haqēah 09:14	South of AlÇorayyā 17:17	Al-Tarf AlZobrah	AlNaḥrah AlJabhah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Bolaē	
Wed	21	6	6	15	28	Gem 02:07	Tau 02:55 Exaltation	Al-Hanēah 10:39	AlDīqah9:58 Al-Dabarān 13:18	Al-Tarf AlZobrah	Al-Tarf Al-Jabhah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Bolaē	
Thu	22	7	7	16	29	Gem	Tau Exaltation	Al-Žerāē 12:30	Al-Haqēah 11:55	Al-Tarf AlZobrah	Al-Tarf Al-Jabhah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Bolaē	
Fri	23	8	8	17	30	Cnc 14:33	Gem 15:21	Al-Naḥrah 14:33	Al-Haqēah	Al-Tarf AlZobrah	Al-Tarf Al-Jabhah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Bolaē	
Sat	24	9	9	18	31	Cnc	Gem	Al-Tarf 16:34	Al-Hanēah 18:49 Tejat 01:39	Al-Tarf AlZobrah	Al-Tarf Al-Jabhah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Bolaē	
Sun	25	10	10	19	Sept.	Cnc	Gem	Al-Jabhah 18:26	South of Al-Žerāē 22:01	Al-Tarf AlZobrah	Al-Tarf Al-Jabhah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Bolaē	
Mon	26	11	11	20	2	Leo 03:01	Cnc 03:48 House	Al-Jabhah	South of Al-Naḥrah 02:44	Al-Tarf AlZobrah	Al-Tarf Al-Jabhah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Bolaē	
Tue	27	12	12	21	3	Leo	Cnc House	Al-Zobrah 20:00	Al-Tarf 10:51	Al-Tarf AlZobrah	Al-Tarf Al-Jabhah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Bolaē	
Wed	28	13	13	22	4	Vir 13:44	Leo 14:29	Al-Sarfah 21:09	South of Al- Jabhah 09:25	Al-Tarf AlZobrah	Al-Tarf Al-Zobrah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Bolaē	
Thu	29	14	14	23	5	Vir	Leo	Ėawwāa 21:55	South of Al-Zobrah 02:17	Al-Jabhah Al-Sarfah	Al-Tarf Al-Zobrah	Saēd Al-Soēōd Saēd Al-Soēōd	

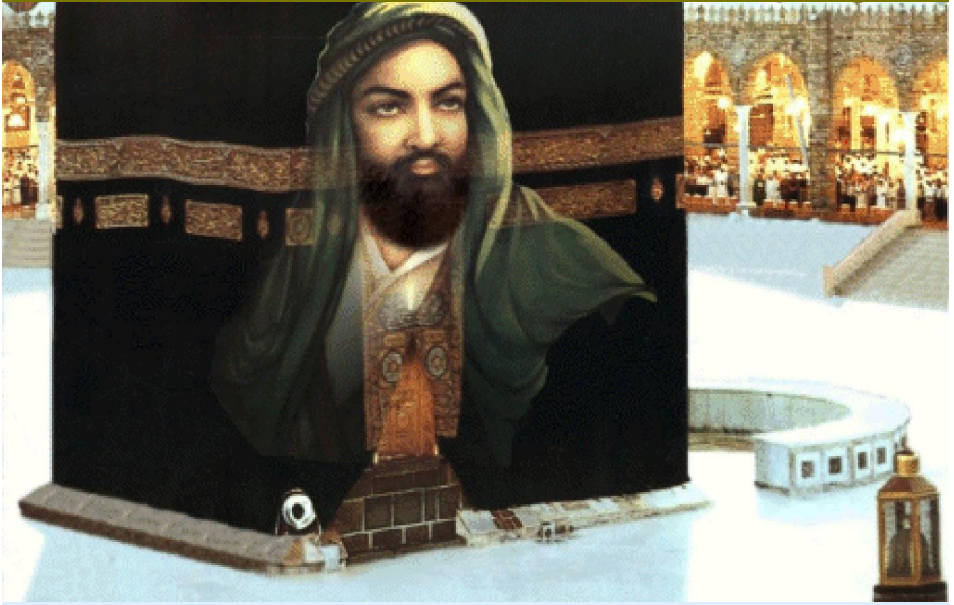
weekdays	Night Day	Ži-Qaċdah 1434	Virgo	Šahrivar 1392	Āb Eskandar Zolq.	September 2013	Moon's position				Mansions rise time		Anwāā Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar and Observed
							Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjunction with Mansions stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Fri	1	15	15	24	6	Vir	Leo	Al-Semāk 22:15	Šarfaħ 21:01	Ėawwāā 14:51	Al-Ĵabhah Al-Sarfah	Al-Ŧarf Al-Zobraħ	Saċċ Al-Soċċd Saċċ Al-Soċċd
Sat	2	16	16	25	7	Lib	Vir	Al-Ġafr 22:13	Ėawwāā		Al-Ĵabhah Al-Sarfah	Al-Ĵabhah Al-Zobraħ	Saċċ Al-Soċċd Saċċ Al-Soċċd
Sun	3	17	17	26	8	Lib	Vir	Al-Zobānā 21:47	Corvi 23:10	Al-Semāk 05:52	Al-Ĵabhah Al-Sarfah	Al-Ĵabhah Al-Zobraħ	Saċċ Al-Soċċd Saċċ Al-Soċċd
Mon	4	18	18	27	9	Sco	Lib	Al-Eklil 21:02	South of Al-Ġafr 03:21		Al-Ĵabhah Al-Sarfah	Al-Ĵabhah Al-Zobraħ	Saċċ Al-Soċċd Saċċ Al-Soċċd
Tue	5	19	19	28	10	Sco	Lib	Al-Qalb 19:59	Al-Zobānā 04:58		Al-Ĵabhah Al-Sarfah	Al-Ĵabhah (Regulus) Al-Zobraħ	Saċċ Al-Soċċd Saċċ Al-Soċċd
Wed	6	20	20	29	11	Sag	Sco	Al-Šawlah 18:38	Al-Eklil 06:01		Al-Ĵabhah Al-Sarfah	Al-Ĵabhah Al-Zobraħ	Saċċ Al-Soċċd Saċċ Al-Soċċd
Thu	7	21	21	30	12	Sag	Sco	Al-Baldah 15:06	Al-Qalb 22:46	Al-Šawlah 12:21	Al-Ĵabhah Al-Sarfah	Al-Ĵabhah Al-Zobraħ	Saċċ Al-Soċċd Saċċ Al-Soċċd
Fri	8	22	22	31	13	Cap	Sag	Saċċ Al-Zābeħ 12:56	North of Al-Naċām 12:45		Al-Ĵabhah Al-Sarfah	Al-Ĵabhah Al-Zobraħ	Saċċ Al-Soċċd Saċċ Al-Soċċd
Sat	9	23	23	Aylol	14	Cap	Sag	Saċċ Al-Bolaċ 10:31	Al-Baldah 14:24		Al-Ĵabhah Al-Sarfah	Al-Ĵabhah Al-Zobraħ	Saċċ Al-Soċċd Saċċ Al-Soċċd
Sun	10	24	24	2	15	Aqu	Cap	Saċċ al-soċċd 07:58	Saċċ Al-zābeħ 16:44	Altair 18:18	Al-Ĵabhah Al-Sarfah	Al-Ĵabhah AlSarfah	Saċċ Al-Soċċd Saċċ Al-Soċċd
Mon	11	25	25	3	16	Aqu	Cap	Saċċ Al-Ķbeyah 05:17	Saċċ Al-Bolaċ 05:09		Al-Ĵabhah Al-Sarfah	Al-Ĵabhah AlSarfah	Saċċ Al-Soċċd Saċċ Al-Soċċd
Tue	12	26	26	4	17	Pcs	Aqu	Al-Farġ 1 02:39	Saċċ Al-Soċċd 20:44	Nashira 03:32	Al-Ĵabhah Al-Sarfah	Al-Ĵabhah AlSarfah	Saċċ Al-Soċċd Saċċ Al-Soċċd
Wed	13	27	27	5	18	Pcs	Aqu	Al Farġ 2 00:08	Saċċ Al-Ķbeyah		Al-Ĵabhah Al-Sarfah	Al-Ĵabhah AlSarfah	Saċċ Al-Soċċd Saċċ Al-Soċċd
Thu	14	28	28	6	19	Pcs	Aqu	Baiħ Al-Höt 21:51	Al-Farġ 1 19:17	Homam 20:27	Al-Zobraħ Al-Ėawwāā	Al-Ĵabhah AlSarfah	Saċċ Al-Ķbeyah Saċċ Al-Ķbeyah
Fri	15	29	29	7	20	Ari	Pcs	Al-Šaraħān 19:58	Kerb 21:40	Al Farġ 2 00:45	Al-Zobraħ Ėawwāā	Al-Ĵabhah Ėawwāā	Saċċ Al-Ķbeyah Saċċ Al-Ķbeyah

weekdays	Night Day	1434 Ži-Qaēdah	Virgo	1392 Šahriwar	Aylōl Eskandar Žolq	September 2013	Moon's position				Mansions rise time		Anwāā Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar Observed
							Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjoint with Mansions's stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Sat		16	30	30	8	21	Ari	Pcs	Al-Boṭain 18:32 Al-Corayyā 17:41	Bain Al-Hōt 04:04 Aç-çaelab 10:53	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Al-Jābhah Ėawwāā	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Saēd Al-Akbeyah
Sun		17	31	31	9	22	Tau	Ari	Al-Dabarān 17:29	Al-Šaraṭān 02:17	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Al-Jābhah Ėawwāā	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Saēd Al-Akbeyah
Mon		18	Lib. 23:44	Mehr	10	23	Tau	Ari	Al-Haqēah 17:55	South of Al-Boṭain 00:45	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Saēd Al-Akbeyah
Tue		19	2	2	11	24	Gem	Tau	Al-Haqēah 10:34	South of Al-Corayyā 11:21 Exaltation	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Saēd Al-Akbeyah
Wed		20	3	3	12	25	Gem	Tau	Al-Hanēah 18:59 Exaltation	Al-Diḡah 18:18 Al-Dabarān 21:35	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Saēd Al-Akbeyah
Thu		21	4	4	13	26	Gem	Tau	Al-Žerāē 20:31 Exaltation	Al-Haqēah 19:58	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Saēd Al-Akbeyah
Fri		22	5	5	14	27	Cnc	Gem	Al-Naḡrah 22:25	Al-Hanēah 02:40 Tejat 09:29	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Saēd Al-Akbeyah
Sat		23	6	6	15	28	Cnc	Gem	Al-Ṭarf 00:25	South of Al-Žerāē 05:51	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Saēd Al-Akbeyah
Sun		24	7	7	16	29	Leo	Cnc	Al-Jābhah 10:58 House	South of Al-Naḡrah 02:22 10:39	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Saēd Al-Akbeyah
Mon		25	8	8	17	30	Leo	Cnc	Al-Zobrah 04:01 House	Al-Naḡrah	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Saēd Al-Akbeyah
Tue		26	9	9	18	Oct.	Leo	Cnc	Al-Šarfah 05:17 House	Al-Ṭarf South of Al-Jābhah 17:33	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Saēd Al-Akbeyah
Wed		27	10	10	19	2	Vir	Leo	Ėawwāā 21:52 22:37	South of Al-Zobrah 06:02 10:25	Al-Šarfah Al-Semāk	Al-Zobrah Ėawwāā	Al-Farg 1 Saēd Al-Akbeyah
Thu		28	11	11	20	3	Vir	Leo	Al-Semāk 06:16	South of Al-Šarfah 05:03	Al-Šarfah Al-Semāk	Al-Šarfah Ėawwāā	Al-Farg 1 Saēd Al-Akbeyah
Fri		29	12	12	21	4	Lib	Vir	Al-Ğafr 06:00 06:43	South off Ėawwāā 22:44	Al-Šarfah Al-Semāk	Al-Šarfah Ėawwāā	Al-Farg 1 Saēd Al-Akbeyah
Sat		30	13	13	22	5	Lib	Vir	Al-Zobānā 05:12	Corvi 06:35 Al-Semāk 13:09	Al-Šarfah Al-Semāk	Al-Šarfah Ėawwāā	Al-Farg 1 Al-Farg 1

weekdays	Night Day	Ži-Ĥejjah 1434	Libra	Mehṛ 1392	Aylöl Eskandar Žolq	October 2013	Moon's position				Mansions rise time		Anwää Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar and Observed
							Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjunct with Mansions stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Sun		1	14	14	23	6	Sco 11:33	Lib 12:14	Al-Eklīl 04:01	South of Al-Ġafr 10:11	Al-Šarfah Al-Semāk	Al-Šarfah Ėawwāā	Al Farğ 2 Al-Farğ 1
Mon		2	15	15	24	7	Sco	Lib	Al-Qalb 02:28	Al-Zobānā 11:16	Al-Šarfah Al-Semāk	Al-Šarfah Ėawwāā	Al Farğ 2 Al-Farğ 1
Tue		3	16	16	25	8	Sag 15:21	Sco 16:02 Fall	Al-Šawlah 00:40	Al-Eklīl 11:51	Al-Šarfah Al-Semāk	Ėawwāā Ėawwāā	Al Farğ 2 Al-Farğ 1
Wed		4	17	17	26	9	Sag	Sco Fall	Al-Naēām 22:39	North of Qalb 04:21 North of Šawlah17:47	Al-Šarfah Al-Semāk	Ėawwāā Ėawwāā	Al Farğ 2 Al-Farğ 1
Thu		5	18	18	27	10	Sag	Sco Fall	Al-Baldah 20:31	Al-Šawlah	Al-Šarfah Al-Semāk	Ėawwāā Ėawwāā	Al Farğ 2 Al-Farğ 1
Fri		6	19	19	28	11	Cap 18:17	Sag 18:57	Saēd Al- zābeh18:17 Saēd Al- Bolaē16:00	North of Al-Naēām 18:07	Al-Šarfah Al-Semāk	Ėawwāā Ėawwāā	Al Farğ 2 Al-Farğ 1
Sat		7	20	20	29	12	Cap	Sag	Saēd Al- Soēd 13:44	Al-Baldah 19:56	Al-Šarfah Al-Semāk	Ėawwāā Ėawwāā	Al Farğ 2 Al-Farğ 1
Sun		8	21	21	30	13	Aqu 21:00	Cap 21:40 Detriment	Saēd Al- Ākbeyah 11:31	Saēd Al- zābeh 22:41 Altair 00:16 Saēd Al- Bolaē 11:22	Al-Šarfah Al-Semāk	Ėawwāā Ėawwāā	Al Farğ 2 Al-Farğ 1
Mon		9	22	22	Tesřmöl- Awwal	14	Aqu	Cap Detriment	Al-Farğ 1 09:24	Saēd Al- Soēd3:19 Nashira 10:18	Al-Šarfah Al-Semāk	Ėawwāā Ėawwāā	Al Farğ 2 Al-Farğ 1
Tue		10	23	23	2	15	Pcs 00:05	Aqu 00:46	Al Farğ 2 07:27	Saēd Al- Ākbeyah 01:22	Ėawwāā Al-Ġafr	Ėawwāā Ėawwāā	Al Farğ 2 Al-Farğ 1
Wed		11	24	24	3	16	Pcs	Aqu	Batn Al-Ĥöt 05:43	Al-Farğ 1 03:05 Homam 04:18	Ėawwāā Al-Ġafr	Ėawwāā Ėawwāā	Al Farğ 2 Al-Farğ 1
Thu		12	25	25	4	17	Ari 04:18	Pcs 04:59	Al-Šarařān 04:18	Kerb 06:02 Al Farğ 2 09:11	Ėawwāā Al-Ġafr	Ėawwāā Ėawwāā	Al Farğ 2 Al-Farğ 1
Fri		13	26	26	5	18	Ari	Pcs	Al-Bořain 03:12	Batn Al- Ĥöt 12:52	Ėawwāā Al-Ġafr	Ėawwāā Ėawwāā	Al Farğ 2 Al-Farğ 1
Sat	Lunar eclipse	27	27	6	19	19	Tau 10:27	Ari 11:10	AlCorayyā 02:33	Aē-qaēlab 19:44 šarařān 11:10	Ėawwāā Al-Ġafr	Ėawwāā Al-Semāk	Al Farğ 2 Al-Farğ 1
Sun		15	28	28	7	20	Tau	Ari	Al-Dabarān 02:23	South of Al-Bořain 09:37	Ėawwāā Al-Ġafr	Ėawwāā Al-Semāk	Al Farğ 2 Al-Farğ 1

في الكعبة واتخذتها كالصدف

كالذمر ولدت يا تمام الشرف



والكعبة وجهها تجاه النجف

فاستقبلت الوجوه شطر الكعبة

6 Ži-Ĥeĵĵah

*Manifestation of the Truth in the Kaĕbah
and apparition of ĥazrat in qiblah
congratulations to all the Ālawites around the world*

To get more details about this subject, refer to the educational weekly Rāh Āsemān n°61 that you can download in the web site of the astro publications of Ĥayāt-aĕlā Foundation:

<http://aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=52&t=35&start=60#p1155>

Penumbral Eclipse of the Moon on the 14th Ži-Ĥejĵah 1434

Date of the eclipse:

Saturday 14th Ži-Ĥejĵah 1434=27th Mehr=27th Libra 1392= 19th October 2013

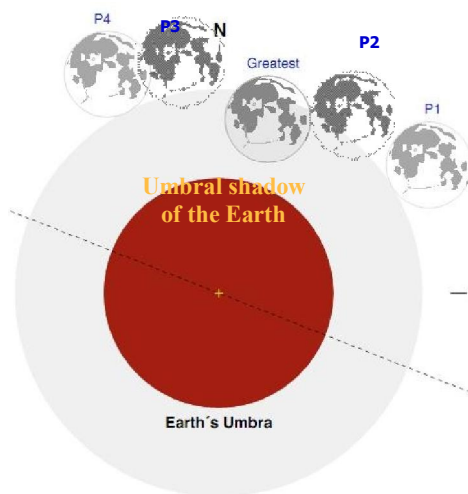
Location : This Eclipse will be visible in the Americas (South America and eastern of North America), Africa, Europe, western Asia (including Makkah Mukarramah, Hejaz (Saudi Arabia), Iraq, Iran) and China.

The 14th Ži-Ĥejĵah penumbral lunar eclipse is the 52th member of Saros Series 117 with a penumbral magnitude of 0.7649.

In the Šariĥa, the criterion which determines the obligation of the signs prayer is the observation with naked eye of the eclipse from the Earth's surface. The penumbral eclipse of the Moon becomes noticeable when penumbral shadow of the Earth cast onto the two-thirds of the full Moon and dims its surface.

The eclipse of the 14th Ži-Ĥejĵah will begin at 00:50 KMT (P1) but it's only around 02:37 KMT that Penumbra will cover the two-thirds of the Moon's face (P2) causing the moon to darken and appear to change color on the southern half of the Moon.

At this moment, the signs prayer is obligatory. The color of the Moon will change and reach its maximum at the middle of the eclipse at 02:51 KMT. After that, the color of the Moon will diminish until approximately 03:05 KMT (P3). After this point, the color change of the Moon will no longer be visible. So, according the Šariĥa, it will be the end of the eclipse and the end of the obligation of the signs prayer despite that, in fact, the eclipse, as an astronomical event, will continue until 04:50 KMT (P4).



The path of the eclipse:

In the following map; the grey-shaded areas are the zones where the penumbral eclipse will happen.

In the other areas, the eclipse will not be visible.

The center of this penumbral eclipse on the Earth will happen in Ghana in Africa.

Observation areas of all the phases of the eclipse:

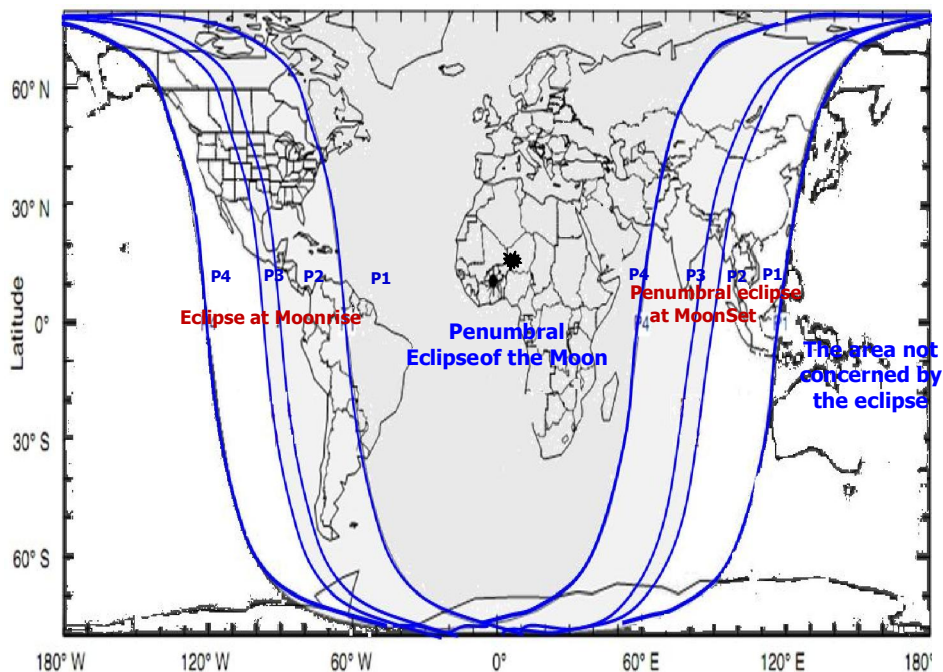
The observation of all the phases of this penumbral eclipse will be possible in the areas between P3, in Asia and P2, in America where the eclipse will start after moonrise and will end before moonset.

In those areas, the eclipse will be the longer.

Observation areas of some phases of the eclipse:

The observation of certain phases of this penumbral eclipse of the Moon will be possible in areas between P2 and P3, in the Americas, where the eclipse will begin before moonrise. Noting that in some countries of this zone, the eclipse will end in the rising Moon.

In the areas between P2 and P3, in Asia, the penumbral eclipse will end after moonset but in some countries the eclipse will end in the setting Moon (this is the case of the countries that P2 line is crossing).



Perform signs prayer

According to calculation, it is possible to determine the moment of the penumbral eclipse when the Moon will begin to change color, but in all cases, the criterion which determines the obligation of signs prayer is the observation; that is to say, from the beginning of the penumbral eclipse until the mid eclipse, it should be possible to see that the Moon has changed of color and became darker. In this case, the signs prayer is obligatory.

The beginning of the time of signs prayer is the beginning of the eclipse. It is not appropriate to delay the fulfillment of the prayer beyond the mid-eclipse. The time of signs prayer terminates with the end of the eclipse.

In the table below those times have been listed. The obligation of signs prayer is starting with the beginning of the eclipse. In the table, the hours of the beginning of the eclipse have been mentioned in the first column. As, it is not appropriate to delay the signs prayer after the middle of the eclipse (when the eclipse reaches its full development), the hours of the mid-eclipse have been mentioned in the second column. In this column, when no hour has been mentioned, it means that in this city, the eclipse will happen after the second half of the eclipse: in those areas, the signs prayer must be immediately performed, without delay in any case. The hours of the end of the eclipse have been listed in the last column: the hours mentioned in this column are also the hours of the end of the obligation of the signs prayer.

Eclipse total duration : 28 minutes

The hours of lunar eclipse in the eight Heavens (Local Time : LMT)

The eight Heavens	The beginning of the penumbral lunar eclipse	The mid eclipse	The end of the penumbral lunar eclipse
Mecca(Mokarramah)	02:37	02:51	03:05
Medine (Munawwarah)	02:37	02:51	03:05
Najaf - Najaf Ašraf	02:37	02:51	03:05
Karbala -Karbālā Moēlā	02:37	02:51	03:05
Kāzemain (Šarifain)	02:37	02:51	03:05
Mashhad(Moqaddas)	03:07	03:21	03:35
Samarra -Sāmarrā Ġarīb	02:37	02:51	03:05
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	01:37	01:51	02:05

The hours of the lunar eclipse in Islamic countries (Local Time : LMT)

Countrie's names	The beginning of the penumbral lunar eclipse P2	The mid eclipse	The end of the penumbral lunar eclipse P3
Dhaka (Bangladesh)	05:37	05:51	06:02 at Moonset
India	05:07	05:21	05:35
Pakistan - Turkmenistan - Uzbekistan -Tajikistan – Western Kazakhstan (Sagyz)	04:37	04:51	05:05
Afghanistan	04:07	04:21	04:35
Oman- UAE - Azerbaijan - Armenia - Nakhchivan – Georgia	03:37	03:51	04:05
Iran	03:07	03:21	03:35
Hejazi (Saudi Arabia)-Iraq- Bahrain-Kuwait-Qatar-Yemen	02:37	02:51	03:05
Turkey - Cyprus - Syria - Lebanon - Palestine - Jordan - Egypt – Libya	01:37	01:51	02:05
Tunisia – Algeria	00:37	00:51	01:05

The hours of the lunar eclipse where muslims live (Local Time : LMT)

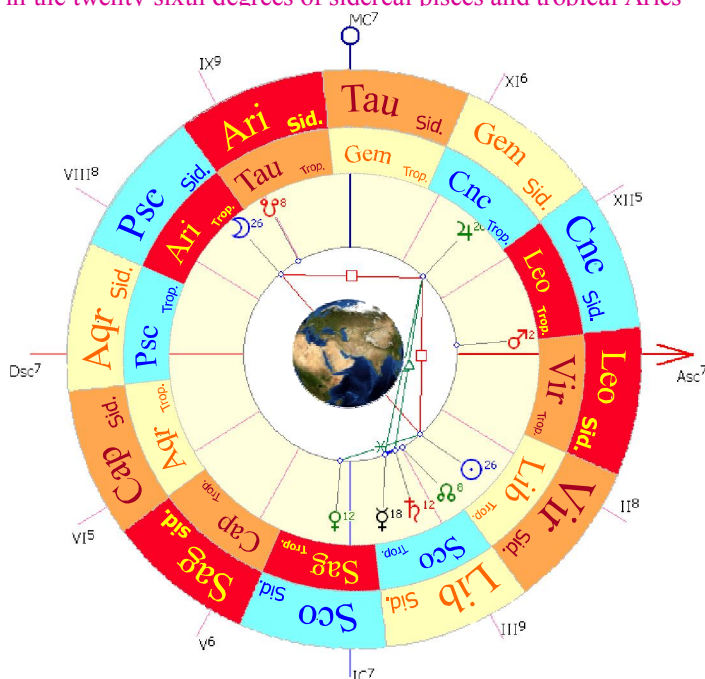
Countrie's names	Beginning of the penumbral lunar eclipse P2	Mid eclipse	End of the Penumbral lunar eclipse P3
Yumen (China)	07:37	-----	07:49 at Moonset
Kashqar- Yarkand (Western China) - Chovd (Western Mongolia)	07:37	07:51	08:05
Western half of Bhutan- Kyrgyzstan - Eastern half of Kazakhstan (Astana) - Russia (Omsk)	05:37	05:51	06:05
Nepal	05:22	05:36	05:50

Countrie's names	Beginning of the penumbral lunar eclipse P2	Mid eclipse	End of the Penumbral lunar eclipse P3
Eritrea - Djibouti - Ethiopia - Sudan- Somalia- Kenya - Uganda - Madagascar - Qamar - Tanzania - Western Russia (Moscow)	02:37	02:51	03:05
Rwanda - Eastern Congo – Malawi - Zambia - Mozambique - Zimbabwe - Botswana - Southern Africa - Burundi - Lesotho - Swaziland - Greece - Romania - Bulgaria - Moldova - Ukraine - Belarus - Lithuania - Latvia - Estonia - Finland – Sweden	01:37	01:51	02:05
Malta - Tchad - Niger - Nigeria - Benin – Central Africa - Cameroon - Western 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	00:37	00:51	01:05
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	23:37	23:51	00:05
Cape Verde Islands - Azores Islands –The eastern Greenland (Scoresby Sound)	22:37	22:51	23:05
Southern Georgia Islands (Grytviken) – Saint-Martin Islands - Das Rucas (Brazil) - Central Pacific	21:37	21:51	22:05
Greenland - Eastern Brazil (Brazilia) - Argentina - Uruguay – Suriname	20:37	20:51	21:05
Central Brazil (Manaus) - Guyana - Bolivia - Paraguay - Dominica - Chile –Eastern Canada (Quebec)	19:37	19:51	20:05
Venezuela	19:07	19:21	19:35

Countrie's names	Beginning of the penumbral lunar eclipse P2	Mid eclipse	End of the Penumbral lunar eclipse P3
USA (New York) - Cuba - Jamaica - Haiti - Panama - Colombia - Ecuador - Peru –west of Brazil (Pucaduacreh)	18:37	18:51	19:05
Dallas (USA)	17:43 at Moonset	17:51	18:05
USA(San Antonio)	17:53 at Moonset	----	18:05
Center of Canada (Winnipeg) - Guatemala - Honduras - El Salvador - Belize - Nicaragua - Costa Rica	17:37	17:51	18:05
Western Mexico(Frontera)	17:40 at Moonset	17:51	18:05

Astrological chart of the mid eclipse of the 14th Ži-Ĥeĵjah 1434

The mid eclipse will occur at the Moon's descending node in the twenty-sixth degrees of sidereal Aries and tropical Aries



Ġadīr Ķomm

the biggest ċaid of Allāh



*Notification of the prophetic mission and completion of the
heavenly religion by the declaration of the divine caliphate
and the affirmation of the infinite truth
in Ġadīr Ķomm*

Congratulations to all the Alawites

To get more details about this subject refer to the [divin calendar](#) of the month of [Ži-Ĥejjah](#) in the [welāyat and barāāat times](#) web site of [Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation](#):

<http://www.Aelaa.net/Fa/viewforum.php?f=165>

weekdays	Night Day	Ži-Ĥejjah 1434	Libra	Mehr 1392	Aylöl Eskandar Žolq.	October 2013	Moon's position				Mansions rise time		Anwāā Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar and Observed
							Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjunct with Mansions'stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Mon		16	29	29	8	21	Tau	Ari	AlHaqēah 02:43	South of Čorayyā 10:35	Ėawwāā Al-Ğafr	Ėawwāā Al-Semāk	Al Farğ 2
Tue		17	30	30	9	22	Gem 19:14	Tau 20:00 Exaltation	AlHanēah 03:33	AlDīqah 02:54 Al-Dabarān 06:09	Ėawwāā Al-Ğafr	Ėawwāā Al-Semāk	Al Farğ 2
Wed		18	Sco. 09:11	Ābān	10	23	Gem	Tau Exaltation	Al-Žerāē 04:53	Al- Haqēah 04:20	Ėawwāā Al-Ğafr	Ėawwāā Al-Semāk	Al Farğ 2
Thu		19	2	2	11	24	Cnc 06:36	Gem 07:24	Al-Nağrah 06:36	Al-Hanēah 10:50 Tejat 17:37	Ėawwāā Al-Ğafr	Ėawwāā Al-Semāk	Al Farğ 2
Fri		20	3	3	12	25	Cnc	Gem	Al-Tarf 08:31	South of Al-Žerāē 13:59	Ėawwāā Al-Ğafr	Ėawwāā Al-Semāk	Al Farğ 2
Sat		21	4	4	13	26	Cnc	Gem	Al-Ĵabbah 10:32	Al-Žerāē	Ėawwāā Al-Ğafr	Ėawwāā Al-Semāk	Al Farğ 2
Sun		22	5	5	14	27	Leo 19:11	Cnc 19:59 House	Al- Zobrah 12:25	South of Al-Nağrah 18:54	Ėawwāā Al-Ğafr	Ėawwāā Al-Semāk	Al Farğ 2
Mon		23	6	6	15	28	Leo	Cnc House	Al- Šarfah 13:58	Al-Tarf 03:29	Al-Semāk Al-Zobānā	AlĖawwāā Al-Ğafr	Batn Al-Höt Al Farğ 2
Tue		24	7	7	16	29	Vir 6:45	Leo 07:31	Ėawwāā 15:02	South of AlĴabbah 02:23	Al-Semāk Al-Zobānā	Ėawwāā Al-Ğafr	Batn Al-Höt Al Farğ 2
Wed		25	8	8	17	30	Vir	Leo	Al-Semāk 15:30	South of AlZobrah 19:27 South of AlŠarfah 14:16	Al-Semāk Al-Zobānā	Ėawwāā Al-Ğafr	Batn Al-Höt Al Farğ 2
Thu		26	9	9	18	31	Lib 15:22	Vir 16:05	Al-Ğafr 15:22	South of Ėawwāā 08:03	Al-Semāk Al-Zobānā	Ėawwāā Al-Ğafr	Batn Al-Höt Al Farğ 2
Fri		27	10	10	19	Nov	Lib	Vir	Al-Zobānā 14:33	Corvi 15:54	Al-Semāk Al-Zobānā	Ėawwāā Al-Ğafr	Batn Al-Höt Al Farğ 2
Sat		28	11	11	20	2	Lib	Vir	Al-Eklil 13:10	AlSemāk 22:27	Al-Semāk Al-Zobānā	Ėawwāā Al-Ğafr	Batn Al-Höt Al Farğ 2
Sun	29 Solar eclipse	12	12	21	3	Sco 20:35	Lib 21:16	Al-Qalb 11:15	South of Al-Ğafr 19:15	Al-Semāk Al-Zobānā	Ėawwāā Al-Ğafr	Batn Al-Höt Al Farğ 2	
Mon		30	13	13	22	4	Sco	Lib	Al- Šawlah 08:56	Al- Zobānā 19:52	Al- Semāk Al-Zobānā	Al-Semāk (Arcturus) Al-Ğafr	Batn Al-Höt Al Farğ 2

The annular, total and partial Solar eclipse 29th of Žĩ-Ĥejjah 1434

Date of the eclipse: According Mean Time KMT, Kaēbah – Makkah)

Sunday 29th Žĩ-Ĥejjah 1434= 12 Scorpio= 12th Ābān 1392=3th November 2013

Location: Eastern North America, from Central America to northern Brazil and Peru, Africa, southern Europe and Middle East (Hejaz, Iraq, from Syria to western Iran).

Eclipse path:

This is the 23th eclipse of Saros Series 142.

The eclipse will start from eastern America at 13:04:34 KMT and will continue its path, crossing the Atlantic Ocean, the Middle East, southern Europe and Africa and will end in western Africa at 18:28:22 KMT. The maximum eclipse will occur at 15:47:36 KMT in the Atlantic Ocean with a magnitude of 1.0159.

About the map of the eclipse path:

The area determined by a pink line on the left side of the map, shows the area where the eclipse will begin.

The area determined by a pink line on the rightside of the map, shows the areas where the eclipse will end.

In the area determined by a pink line on the left side of the map, the solar eclipse will begin at the end of the night. In those areas the Sun will rise eclipsed.

The area determined by a pink line, on the extreme left side of the map without blue line, designates the zone where the eclipse will be visible at sunrise. In this area, the eclipse will begin from the mid eclipse. In the countries of this area, the signs prayer must be immediately performed.

The area determined by a pink line on the left side of the map with blue lines, designates the mid eclipse and the phases of the eclipse after sunrise.

In the area determined by a pink line on the right side of the map, the night will begin before the end of the eclipse, so, the Sun will set eclipsed and the end phases of the eclipse will not be observed.

The area determined by a pink line on the extreme right side of the map with blue lines, designates the area of the mid eclipse and the phases after it, that will happen before sunset.

The area determined by a pink line on the right side of the map with blue lines, designates the mid eclipse and the phases after it, which will happen after sunset.

In this area, it will be only in the late afternoon, before sunset, that the beginning of

the eclipse will be visible. In this area, nor mid eclipse nor the end of the eclipse will not be observed.

In the countries of this area, signs prayer must be immediately performed, before sunset.

Outside of this zone, in areas determined by blue lines, all the phases of the eclipse will be observed.

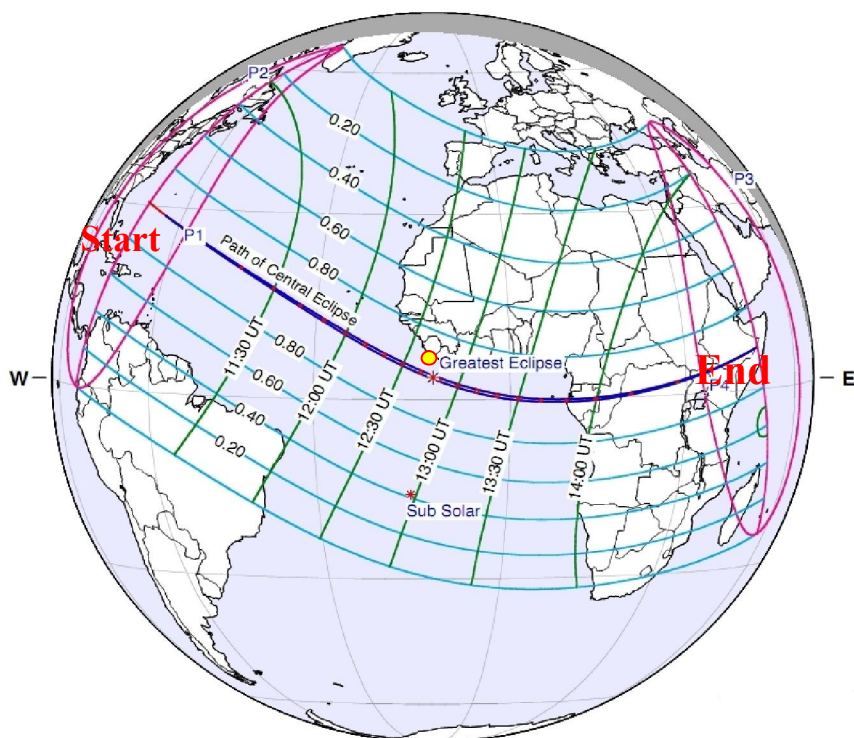
The blue strip, in the middle of the map, which corresponds to an area of 57.7 km wide, indicates the area where the eclipse will be the longer.

Visibility of the eclipse in Iran:

In the western half of Iran (from Sari to Bandar Abbas and throughout the west of the country), the partial eclipse will be visible before sunset.

In this zone, the signs prayer must be performed. In this first half of the country, the eclipse will begin at 16:50 local time and will continue until sunset.

In the second half of the country, which is included in the area determined by the pink lines on the map, only some phases of the beginning of the eclipse will be visible since that the rest of the eclipse will occur after sunset. So, in those regions of Iran, it will be only the beginning of the eclipse until sunset that eclipse will be visible.



Perform signs prayer

The beginning of the time of signs prayer is the beginning of the eclipse. It is not appropriate to delay the fulfillment of the prayer beyond the mid-eclipse. The time of signs prayer terminates with the end of the eclipse.

In the table below those times have been listed. The obligation of signs prayer is starting with the beginning of the eclipse. In the table, the hours of the beginning of the eclipse have been mentioned in the first column. As, it is not appropriate to delay the signs prayer after the middle of the eclipse (when the eclipse reaches its full development), the hours of the mid-eclipse have been mentioned in the second column. In this column, when no hour has been mentioned, it means that in this city, the eclipse will happen after the second half of the eclipse: in those areas, the signs prayer must be immediately performed, without delay in any case. The hours of the end of the eclipse have been listed in the last column: the hours mentioned in this column are also the hours of the end of the signs prayer.

Characteristics of Solar Eclipse in the eight Heavens (in local time: LMT)

The eight Heavens	beginning of eclipse	Sun's altitude	Maximum eclipse	Sun's altitude	Sun's azimuth	End of Eclipse	Sun's altitude	Magnitude	Maximum eclipse
Mecca Mekkah Mokarramah	16:13	19	17:15	05	251	17:41 at Sunset	00	0.520	41.4%
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	16:14	18	17:12	05	251	17:38 at Sunset	00	0.440	32.6%
Najaf Najaf Ašraf	16:18	10	17:05	00	252	17:08 at Sunset	00	0.288	17.7%
Karbala Karbala Moēlā	16:18	10	17:04	01	251	17:08 at Sunset	00	0.272	16.3%
Kāzemain Kāzemain Šarifain	16:18	09	17:03	00	252	17:06 at Sunset	00	0.258	15.4%
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Samarra Sāmarrā Ġarīb	16:18	09	17:01	01	251	17:06 at Sunset	00	0.235	13.2%
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	15:12	18	15:59	09	246	16:43	00	0.239	13.5%

Characteristics of Solar Eclipse in the Muslims countries (in local time: LMT)

Cities names	The beginning of eclipse	Sun's altitude	Maximum eclipse	Sun's altitude	Sun's azimuth	End of Eclipse	Sun's altitude	Magnitude	Maximum eclipse
Tehran	16:50	02	17:04 at Sunset	00	251	17:04 at Sunset	00	0.128	05.4%
Qom	16:49	02	17:08 at Sunset	00	252	17:08 at Sunset	00	0.166	07.9%
Isfahan	16:49	03	17:08 at Sunset	00	252	17:08 at Sunset	00	0.185	09.3%
Tabriz	16:50	05	17:20 at Sunset	00	251	17:20 at Sunset	00	0.161	07.6%
Shiraz	16:50	04	17:09 at Sunset	00	251	17:09 at Sunset	00	0.220	11.9%
Yazd	16:50	01	16:58 at Sunset	00	251	16:58 at Sunset	00	0.099	03.7%
Ahvaz	16:49	06	17:22 at Sunset	00	252	17:22 at Sunset	00	0.290	17.9%
Kermanshah	16:49	06	17:24 at Sunset	00	252	17:24 at Sunset	00	0.240	13.6%
Rasht	16:50	03	17:09 at Sunset	00	251	17:09 at Sunset	00	0.140	06.2%
Bushehr	16:49	05	17:17 at Sunset	00	253	17:17 at Sunset	00	0.294	18.3%
Bandar Abbas	16:50	01	16:57 at Sunset	00	252	16:57 at Sunset	00	0.096	03.5%
Baghdad	16:18	09	17:03	00	252	17:06 at Sunset	00	0.258	15.4%

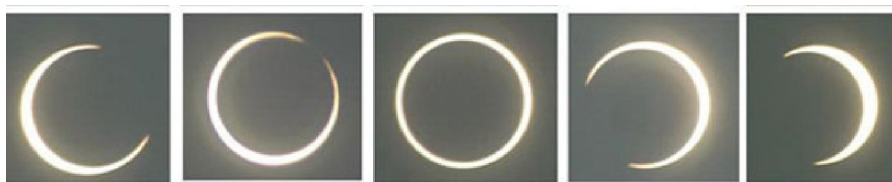
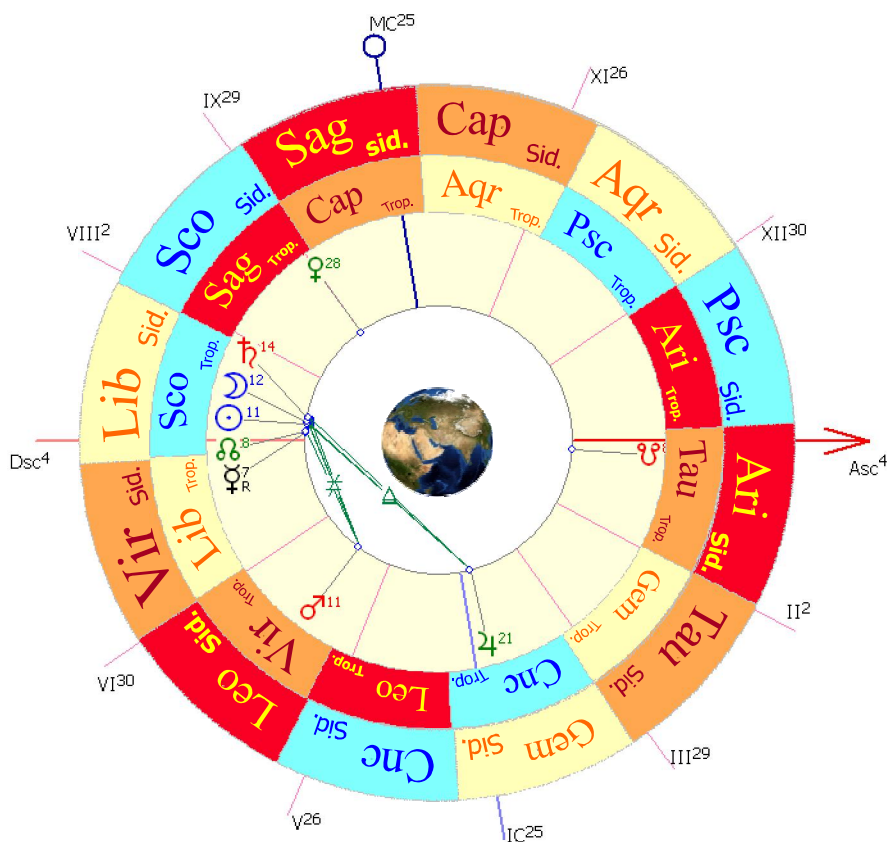
Koweit	16:18	08	16:57 at Sunset	00	253	16:57 at Sunset	00	0.348	23.3%
Al Manāma	16:19	07	16:51 at Sunset	00	253	16:51 at Sunset	00	0.364	24.9%
Doha	16:20	06	16:49 at Sunset	00	253	16:49 at Sunset	00	0.353	23.8%
Abu Dhabi	17:20	04	17:39 at Sunset	00	253	17:39 at Sunset	00	0.244	13.9%
Aden	16:19	16	17:24	01	254	17:30 at Sunset	00	0.799	74.6%
Riyadh	16:18	11	17:09 at Sunset	00	253	17:09 at Sunset	00	0.207	10.9%
Damas	15:14	16	15:58	08	246	16:38 at Sunset	00	0.478	36.7%
Ankara	16:19	14	16:45	09	241	17:09	05	0.063	01.9%
Shirvan Armenia	17:22	05	17:53	00	250	17:54 at Sunset	00	0.115	04.6%
Baku Azerbaijan	17:22	02	17:32 at Sunset	00	250	17:32 at Sunset	00	0.070	02.2%
Oman	15:13	17	16:00	08	246	16:42 at Sunset	00	0.239	13.5%
Beirut	15:13	16	15:57	08	245	16:37 at Sunset	00	0.194	10.0%
Algeria	13:14	37	13:55	34	205	14:35	30	0.102	03.8%
Cairo	15:07	22	15:58	13	244	16:45	04	0.257	15.0%
Benghazi	13:52	31	14:40	23	233	15:24	15	0.172	08.4%
Rabat Morocco	11:33	40	12:31	41	187	13:30	37	0.213	11.5%

Characteristics of Solar Eclipse where some Muslims lives (in local time: LMT)

Cities names	The beginning of eclipse	Sun's altitude	Maximum eclipse	Sun's altitude	Sun's azimuth	End of Eclipse	Sun's altitude	Magnitude	Maximum eclipse
Porto-Novo Benin	12:46	68	14:28	54	233	15:28	35	0.813	76.7%
Yaounde Cameroon	13:17	63	14:53	43	245	16:15	24	0.879	84.9%
Bangui Central Africa	13:37	53	15:06	33	249	16:21	15	0.881	85.1%
Congo Brazzaville	13:34	60	15:04	39	254	16:21	21	0.877	84.7%
Moqadisho Somalia	16:23	18	17:29	03	255	17:41	00	0.881	84.9%
Khartoum Sudan	15:05	29	16:16	14	250	17:17	00	0.630	54.0%
Tunis Tunisia	13:38	33	14:13	30	217	14:47	25	0.081	02.7%
Addis Abeba Ethiopia	13:14	25	14:24	08	253	15:00 at Sunset	00	0.860	82.3%
Madrid Spain	13:00	34	13:35	34	191	14:10	32	0.077	02.5%
Lisbon, Portugal	11:35	35	12:23	36	181	13:10	35	0.146	06.5%
Quebec Canada	06:33 at Sunrise	00	06:33 at Sunrise	00	112	07:12	06	0.453	35.0%
New York United States	06:32 at Sunrise	00	06:32 at Sunrise	00	110	07:11	06	0.558	45.6%
Washington United States	06:40 at Sunrise	00	06:40 at Sunrise	00	109	07:10	05	0.445	33.2%
Natal Brazil	07:48	41	08:56	57	109	10:12	74	0.399	28.5%
Caracas Venezuela	06:21 at Sunrise	00	07:05	10	108	08:10	23	0.440	32.6%
Bogota Colombia	05:43 at Sunrise	00	06:06	05	106	06:43	14	0.196	10.1%

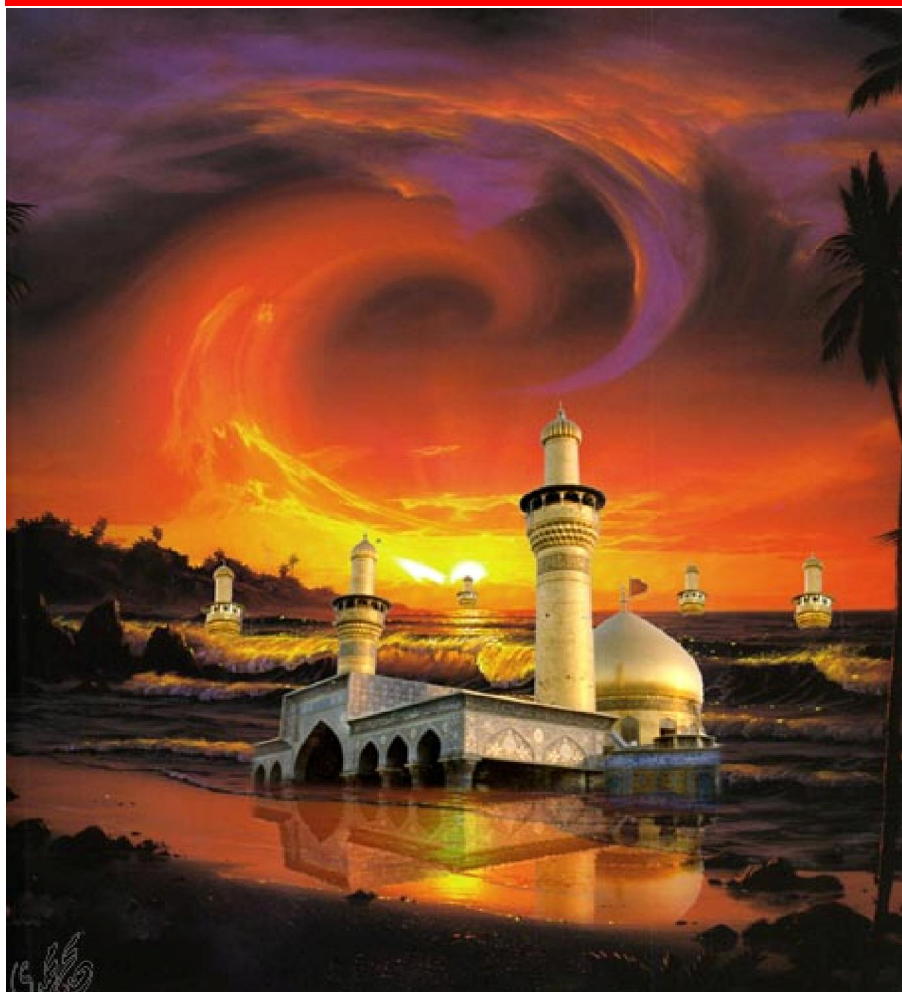
Astrological chart of the mid eclipse

The mid eclipse will occur at the Moon's ascending node in the twelve degrees of sidereal Libra and tropical Scorpio.



The month of Moḥarram al-ḥarām

The days of mourning for martyrdom
of Ēmām Ḥosayn عليّ السلام



weekdays	Night Day	Môharram 1435	Scorpio	Ābān 1392	Tešrīn al-Awwal	November 2013	Moon's position				Mansions rise time		Anwāā Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic Calendar and Observed
							Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjunct with Mansions'stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Tue	1	14	14	23	5	Sag	Sco 23:54 Fall	Al-Naēām 06:20	North of Al-Qalb 11:52	Al-Semāk Al-Zobānā	Al-Semāk (Arcturus) Al-Ġafir	Batn Al-Hōt Al Farğ 2	
Wed	2	15	15	24	6	Sag	Sco Fall	Al-Baldah 03:33	North of Al-Sāwlah 00:54	Al-Semāk Al-Zobānā	Al-Semāk Al-Ġafir	Batn Al-Hōt Al Farğ 2	
Thu	3	16	16	25	7	Cap	Sag 00:44	Saēd Al- zābeh 00:44	North of Al-Naēām 00:33	Al-Semāk Al-Zobānā	Al-Semāk Al-Ġafir	Batn Al-Hōt Al Farğ 2	
Fri	4	17	17	26	8	Cap	Sag	Saēd Al-Bolaē 21:56	Al-Baldah 01:48	Al-Semāk Al-Zobānā	Al-Semāk AlZobānā	Batn Al-Hōt Al Farğ 2	
Sat	5	18	18	27	9	Aqu	Cap 02:30 Detriment	Saēd Al- Soēōd19:19 Saēd Al- Ākbeyah 03:09 16:54	Saēd Al- zābeh 04:10 Altair 05:44 Saēd Al- Bolaē 16:46	Al-Semāk AlZobānā	Al-Semāk AlZobānā	Batn Al-Hōt Al Farğ 2	
Sun	6	19	19	28	10	Aqu	Cap Detriment	Al Farğ 1 14:48	Saēd Al- Soēōd 08:43 Nashira 15:42	Al-Ġafir Al-Eklīl	Al-Semāk AlZobānā	Al-Šaratān Al Farğ 2	
Mon	7	20	20	29	11	Pcs	Aqu 05:36	Al Farğ 2 06:18	Saēd Al- Ākbeyah 06:54	Al-Ġafir Al-Eklīl	Al-Semāk AlZobānā	Al-Šaratān Al Farğ 2	
Tue	8	21	21	30	12	Pcs	Aqu	Batn Al-Hōt 11:38	Al Farğ 2 08:58 Homam 10:12	Al-Ġafir Al-Eklīl	Al-Semāk AlZobānā	Al-Šaratān Al Farğ 2	
Wed	9	22	22	31	13	Ari	Pcs 10:39	AlŠaratān 10:39	Kerb 12:26 Farğ 2 15:37	Al-Ġafir Al-Eklīl	Al-Semāk AlZobānā	Al-Šaratān Batn Al-Hōt	
Thu	10	23	23	Tešrīnol Ākar	14	Ari	Pcs	Al-Boṭain 10:01	Al Farğ 2	Al-Ġafir Al-Eklīl	Al-Ġafir AlZobānā	Al-Šaratān Batn Al-Hōt	
Fri	11	24	24		15	Ari	Pcs	AlÇorayyā 09:48	Batn Al-Hōt 19:51 Aççaēlab 02:51	Al-Ġafir Al-Eklīl	Al-Ġafir AlZobānā	Al-Šaratān Al-Šaratān	
Sat	12	25	25	3	16	Tau	Ari 17:50	Al- Dabarān 09:59	Al-Šaratān 18:33 South of Boṭain 17:17	Al-Ġafir Al-Eklīl	Al-Ġafir AlZobānā	Al-Šaratān Al-Šaratān	
Sun	13	26	26	4	17	Tau	Ari	AlHaqēah 10:31	Al-Boṭain	Al-Ġafir Al-Eklīl	Al-Ġafir AlZobānā	Al-Šaratān Al-Šaratān	
Mon	14	27	27	5	18	Gem	Tau 03:07 Exaltation	AlHanēah 11:27	South of Çorayyā18:26 AlDīqah10:46 Al-Dabarān 14:03	Al-Ġafir Al-Eklīl	Al-Ġafir AlZobānā	Al-Šaratān Al-Šaratān	
Tue	15	28	28	6	19	Gem	Tau Exaltation	Al-Žerāē 12:46	Al-Haqēah 12:12	Al-Ġafir Al-Eklīl	Al-Ġafir (Alphekka) AlZobānā	Al-Šaratān Al-Šaratān	

weekdays	Môharrem 1435	Scorpio	Ābān 1392	Tešrīn al-Āġar	November 2013	Moon's position				Mansions rise time		Anwāā Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar and Observed
						Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjunct with Mansions'stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Wed	16	29	29	7	20	Cnc 14:23	Gem 15:11	Al-Naġrah 14:23	Al-Haqēah	Al-Ġafr Al-Eklīl	Al-Ġafr Al-Zobānā	Al-Šarātān Al-Šarātān
Thu	17	30	30	8	21	Cnc	Gem	Al-Ṭarf 16:14	Al-Hanēah 18:36 Tejat 01:22	Al-Ġafr Al-Eklīl	Al-Ġafr Al-Zobānā	Al-Šarātān Al-Šarātān
Fri	18	Sag: 06:49	Āġar	9	22	Cnc	Gem	Al-Ṭarf	South of Al-Žerāē 21:41	Al-Ġafr Al-Eklīl	Al-Ġafr Al-Zobānā	Al-Šarātān Al-Šarātān
Sat	19	2	2	10	23	Leo 02:57	Cnc 03:45 House	Al-Ĵabhah 18:15	South of Al-Naġrah 02:38	AlZobānā Al-Qalb	Al-Ġafr AlZobānā	Al-Boṭain Al-Šarātān
Sun	20	3	3	11	24	Leo	Cnc House	Al-Zobrah 20:16	Al-Ṭarf 11:30	AlZobānā Al-Qalb	Al-Ġafr AlZobānā	Al-Boṭain Al-Šarātān
Mon	21	4	4	12	25	Vir 15:11	Leo 15:57	Al-Šarfah 22:07	South of Al-Ĵabhah 10:44	AlZobānā Al-Qalb	Al-Zobānā AlZobānā	Al-Boṭain Al-Šarātān
Tue	22	5	5	13	26	Vir	Leo	Ėawwāā 23:37	South of Al-Zobrah 04:07	AlZobānā Al-Qalb	AlZobānā Al-Eklīl	Al-Boṭain Al-Boṭain
Wed	23	6	6	14	27	Vir	Leo	Al-Semāk 00:37	South of Šarfah 23:21 South of Ėawwāā17:32	AlZobānā Al-Qalb	AlZobānā Al-Eklīl	Al-Boṭain Al-Boṭain
Thu	24	7	7	15	28	Lib 01:00	Vir 01:44	Al-Ġafr 01:00	Ėawwāā	AlZobānā Al-Qalb	AlZobānā Al-Eklīl	Al-Boṭain Al-Boṭain
Fri	25	8	8	16	29	Lib	Vir	Al-Zobānā 00:37	Corvi 02:01 Semāk 08:40	AlZobānā Al-Qalb	AlZobānā Al-Eklīl	Al-Boṭain Al-Boṭain
Sat	26	9	9	17	30	Sco 07:03	Lib 07:44	Al-Eklīl 23:33	South of Al-Ġafr 05:42	Al-Zobānā Al-Qalb	AlZobānā Al-Eklīl	Al-Boṭain Al-Boṭain
Sun	27	10	10	18	Dec	Sco	Lib	Al-Qalb 21:46	Al-Zobānā 06:23	AlZobānā Al-Qalb	AlZobānā Al-Eklīl	Al-Boṭain Al-Boṭain
Mon	28	11	11	19	2	Sag 09:31	Sco 10:10 Fall	Al-Šawlah 19:23 Al-Naēām 16:30	Al-Eklīl 06:09	AlZobānā Al-Qalb	AlZobānā Al-Eklīl	Al-Boṭain Al-Boṭain
Tue	29	12	12	20	3	Sag	Sco Fall	Al-Baldah 13:15	North of Al-Qalb21:56 South of Al-Šawlah 10:41	Al-Zobānā Al-Qalb	AlZobānā Al-Eklīl	Al-Boṭain Al-Boṭain
Wed	30	13	13	21	4	Cap 09:49	Sag 10:27	Saēd Al- žābeh 09:49	South of Al-Naēām 09:39	Al-Zobānā Al-Qalb	AlZobānā Al-Qalb	Al-Boṭain Al-Boṭain

Month of Šafar

Following of **the mourning for Ēmām Ĥosayn** عليه السلام
and days of **grief and captivity of the House Hold of the Prophet** صلى الله عليه وآله
Šalla l-lāho ėalayka yā mawlā yā abā Moĥammad al-Ĥassan al-Moĵtabā
The seventh day of the month of Šafar
the martyrdom of Ĥadrat Ēmām Ĥasan Moĵtabā عليه السلام

View of the Sanctuary of the martyrs of Šeffin battle



The eighteenth day of Šafar is the commemoration of the martyrs of the Šeffin battle. Ĥadrat Mawlā himself made the funeral prayer and buried them himself (Ēmār, Oweys, ĥazīmeh, Abol Heyĥam and ...). This place is also the qadamgah and mošallā of Ĥadrat Mawlā, Ĥadrat Ēmām Ĥasan Moĵtabā and Ĥadrat Ēmām Ĥosayn. The importance of this place is so remarkable that it is worthy recommended to go there for ziyārat and spending a few days near the martyrs. Allāh grants this success to all believers.

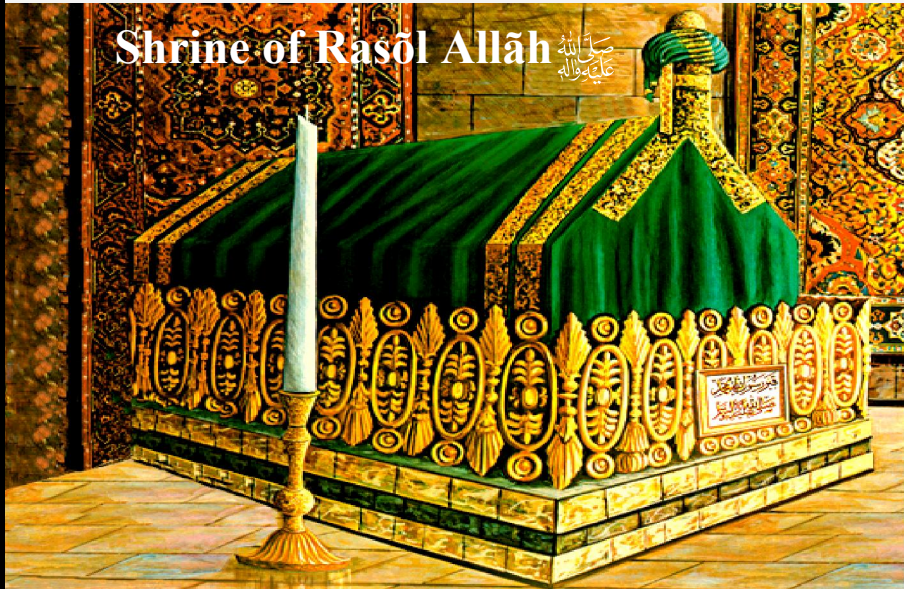
Today a shrine has been built in Ar-Raqqa in Syria. This shrine is the result the efforts of Ayatollāh Fehrī. May Allāh help to complete this great work, its development and maintenance.

To get more details about this topic refer to the divin calendar of the month of Šafar in **welāyat and barāāat times** website of **Ĥayāt-aėlā** Foundation:
<http://www.Aelaa.net/Fa/viewforum.php?f=167>

weekdays	Night Day	Šafar 1435	Sagittarius	Āzar 1392	Tešrīn al-Ākar	December 2013	Moon's position				Mansions rise time		Anwāā Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar Observed
							Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjoint with Mansions'stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Thu		1	14	14	22	5	Cap	Sag	Saēd Al-Bolaē 06:19	Al-Baldah 10:03	AlZobānā Al-Qalb	AlZobānā Al-Qalb	Al-Boṭain
Fri		2	15	15	23	6	Aqu 09:53	Cap 10:32 Detriment	Saēd Al-Soēd 02:57	Saēd Al-Žābeh 11:30 Altair 13:01	Al-Eklīl Al-Šawlah	AlZobānā Al-Qalb	Al-Ḥorayyā Al-Boṭain
Sat		3	16	16	24	7	Aqu	Cap 10:32 Detriment	Saēd Al-Ākbeyah 23:50	Saēd Al-Bolaē 23:41 Saēd Al-Soēd 15:10	Al-Eklīl Al-Šawlah	AlZobānā Al-Qalb	Al-Ḥorayyā Al-Boṭain
Sun		4	17	17	25	8	Pcs 11:34	Aqu 12:15	Al Farğ 1 Ēawwāl 21:07	Nashira 21:59 Saēd Al-Ākbeyah 12:50	Al-Eklīl Al-Šawlah	AlZobānā Al-Qalb	Al-Ḥorayyā Al-Boṭain
Mon		5	18	18	26	9	Pcs	Aqu	Al Farğ 2 18:52 Baīn Al-Ĥōt 17:10	Al Farğ 1 Ēawwāl 14:32 Homam 15:45	Al-Eklīl Al-Šawlah	AlZobānā Al-Qalb	Al-Ḥorayyā Al-Boṭain
Tue		6	19	19	27	10	Ari 16:06	Pcs 16:48	Al-Šaraīān 16:06	Al Farğ 1	Al-Eklīl Al-Šawlah	AlZobānā Al-Qalb	AlḤorayyā Al-Boṭain
Wed		7	20	20	28	11	Ari	Pcs	Al-Boṭain 15:33	Kerb 17:52 Al Farğ 2 21:04	Al-Eklīl Al-Šawlah	AlZobānā Al-Qalb	Al-Ḥorayyā Al-Boṭain
Thu		8	21	21	29	12	Ari	Pcs	AlḤorayyā 15:33	Baīn Al-Ĥōt 01:28 Aç-çaēlab 08:31	Al-Eklīl Al-Šawlah	Al-Zobānā Al-Qalb	Al-Ḥorayyā Al-Ḥorayyā
Fri		9	22	22	30	13	Tau 23:40	Ari 00:25	AlDabarān 16:01	Al-Šaraīān 00:25	Al-Eklīl Al-Šawlah	Al-Eklīl Al-Qalb	Al-Ḥorayyā AlḤorayyā
Sat		10	23	23	Kānōmīl Awwal	14	Tau	Ari	AlHaqēah 16:53	South of Al-Boṭain 23:27	Al-Eklīl Al-Šawlah	Al-Eklīl Al-Qalb	Al-Ḥorayyā AlḤorayyā
Sun		11	24	24	2	15	Gem 09:40	Tau 10:27 Exaltation	AlHaqēah	South of Al-Ḥorayyā 00:54 AlDīqah 17:26	Al-Eklīl Al-Šawlah	Al-Eklīl Al-Qalb	Al-Ḥorayyā Al-Ḥorayyā
Mon		12	25	25	3	16	Gem	Tau 10:27 Exaltation	Al-Hanēah 18:07	Al-Dabarān 20:43	Al-Eklīl Al-Šawlah	Al-Eklīl Al-Qalb	AlḤorayyā AlḤorayyā
Tue		13	26	26	4	17	Gem	Tau 10:27 Exaltation	Al-Žerāē 19:35	Al-Haqēah 19:01	Al-Eklīl Al-Šawlah	Al-Eklīl Al-Qalb	AlḤorayyā AlḤorayyā
Wed		14	27	27	5	18	Cnc 21:16	Gem 22:04	Al-Naḥrah 21:16	Al-Hanēah 01:31 Tejat 08:17	Al-Eklīl Al-Šawlah	Al-Eklīl Al-Qalb	AlḤorayyā AlḤorayyā
Thu		15	28	28	6	19	Cnc	Gem	Al-Ṭarf 23:07	South of Al-Žerāē 04:34	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Eklīl Al-Qalb	AlDabarān AlḤorayyā

weekdays	Night Day	Šafar 1435	Sagittarius	Āẓar 1392	Kānōn al-Awwal	December 2013	Moon’s position				Mansions rise time		Anwāā Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar and Observed
							Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjoint with Mansions’stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Fri		16	29	29	7	20	Leo 09:47	Cnc 10:36 House	Al-Jabhah 01:07	South of Al-Naḡrah 09:30	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Eklīl Al-Qalb	Al-Dabarān Al-Dabarān
Sat		17	30	30	8	21	Leo	Cnc House	Al-Zobrah 03:08	Al-Naḡrah	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Eklīl Al-Qalb	Al-Dabarān Al-Dabarān
Sun		18	Cap 20:12	Dēy	9	22	Leo	Cnc House	Al-Šarfah 05:05	Al-Ṭarf 18:25	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Qalb Al-Qalb	Al-Dabarān Al-Dabarān
Mon		19	2	2	10	23	Vir 22:19	Leo 23:06	Ėawwāā 06:52	South of Al-Jabhah 17:50 South of Al-Zobrah 11:26	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Qalb (Vega) Al-Šawlah	Al-Dabarān Al-Dabarān
Tue		20	3	3	11	24	Vir	Leo	Al-Semāk 08:19	South of Al-Šarfah 07:01	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Qalb Al-Šawlah	Al-Dabarān Al-Dabarān
Wed		21	4	4	12	25	Lib 09:17	Vir 10:03	Al-Ġafr 09:17	South of Ėawwāā 01:38	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Dabarān Al-Dabarān
Thu		22	5	5	13	26	Lib	Vir	Al-Zobānā 9:37	Alġorāb (Corvi) 11:03	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Dabarān Al-Dabarān
Fri		23	6	6	14	27	Sco 16:58	Lib 17:40	Al-Eklīl 09:15	Al-Semāk 17:53 South of Al-Ġafr 15:35	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Dabarān Al-Dabarān
Sat		24	7	7	15	28	Sco	Lib	Al-Qalb 08:06	Al-Zobānā 16:56	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Dabarān Al-Dabarān
Sun		25	8	8	16	29	Sco	Lib	Al-Šawlah 06:14	Al-Eklīl 17:12	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Dabarān Al-Dabarān
Mon		26	9	9	17	30	Sag 20:37	Sco 21:16 Fall	Al-Naēām 03:41	North of Al-Qalb 09:10	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Dabarān Al-Dabarān
Tue		27	10	10	18	31	Sag	Sco Fall	Al-Baldah 00:34	North of Al-Šawlah 21:59	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Dabarān Al-Haqēah
Wed		28	11	11	19	Jan 2014	Cap 21:01	Sag 21:39	Saēd Al-zābeh 21:01 Saēd Al-Bolaē 17:12	North of Al-Naēām 20:51	Al-Šawlah Al-Baldah	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Haqēah Al-Haqēah
Thu		29	12	12	20	2	Cap	Sag	Saēd Al-Soēōd 13:20	Al-Baldah 20:51	Al-Šawlah Al-Baldah	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Haqēah Al-Haqēah

Yā Rasōlo-llāh, Yā ʿeś mato-llāh



The early days of the month of Rabiʿ al-awwal
the days of mourning for
Moḥammadi, Moḥseni and ʿĀskari ﷺ

صلى الله عليك يا رسول الله صلى الله عليك يا أهل بيت النبوة
Šalla-llāho ʿalayka yā Rasōlo-llāh
šalla-llāho ʿalaykom yā Ahle bayte nobowwat

To get more details about this subject refer to the divin calendar of the month of Rabiʿ al-awwal in the *welāyat and barāʿat times* web site of *Ḥayāt-aʿlā* Foundation:

www.aelaa.net/Fa/viewforum.php?f=168

يا مولاتي يا فاطمة الزهراء أعيشيني

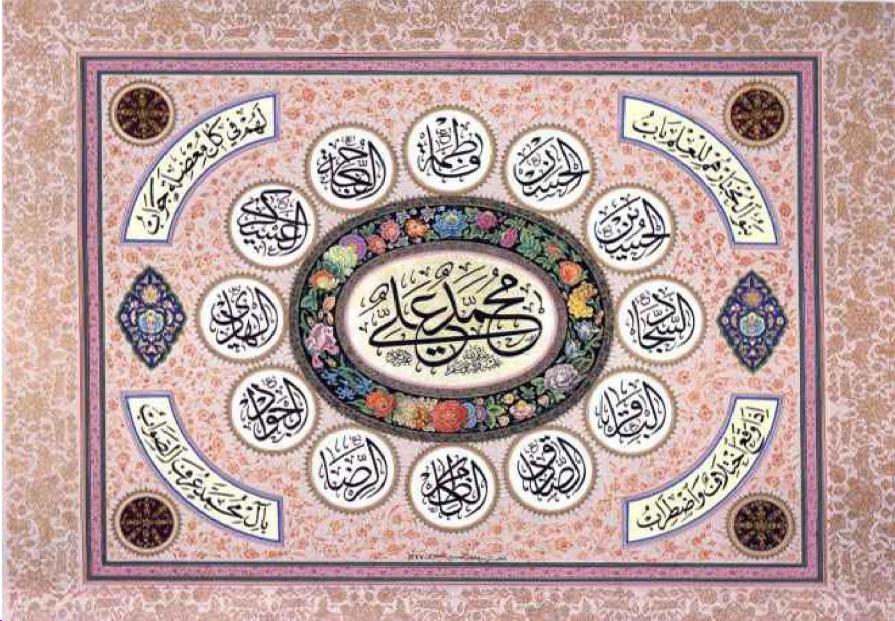
Yā Mawlāti Yā Fātēmah Zahrā Aḡīḥini



View of Rawdato-Nnabi ﷺ and the main door of the house of ḥazrat Mawlā and Fātēmah ﷺ through which Gabriel ﷺ didn't enter without permission. When ḥazrat Moḥammad ﷺ wanted to enter in this house, he laid his two hands on the both sides of the door and with a loud voice so that the people of the mosque hear, he recited the verse of the holy Qoran about the virtues of the Ahlol-Bayt and said salam to them and if he didn't hear answer, he turned and went away. This same door has been broken and burned and three people were done martyrs. The Muslims (with the exception of a few persons) watch this drama without saying anything. (In the left side of the picture; the door of the house of Fātēmah ﷺ. To hide it, the Wahhabis have put some shelves on doorstep and they have eliminated the inscription that was above the door).

weekdays	Rabi' al-awwal 1435	Capricorn	Dey 1392	Kānōn al-Awwal	January 2014	Moon's position				Mansions rise time		Anwāā Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar Observed
						Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjoint with Mansions'stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Fri	1	13	13	21	3	Aqu 20:03	Cap 20:41 Detriment	Saēd Al-Ākbeyah 09:32	Saēd Al-zābeh 21:37 Altair 23:06 Saēd Al-Bolae 09:25	Al-Šawlah Al-Baldah	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Haqēah Al-Haqēah
Sat	2	14	14	22	4	Aqu	Cap 20:41 Detriment	Al Farğ 1 06:02	Saēd Al-Soēd 00:20 Nashira 06:54	Al-Šawlah Al-Baldah	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Haqēah Al-Haqēah
Sun	3	15	15	23	5	Pcs 19:58	Aqu 20:38	Al Farğ 2 03:00	Saēd Al-Ākbeyah 21:12	Al-Šawlah Al-Baldah	Al-Qalb Al-Naēām	Al-Haqēah Al-Haqēah
Mon	4	16	16	24	6	Pcs	Aqu	Bain Al-Hôt 00:32	Saēd Al-Farğ 1 21:59 Homam 23:09	Al-Šawlah Al-Baldah	Al-Qalb Al-Baldah	Al-Haqēah Al-Haqēah
Tue	5	17	17	25	7	Ari 22:45	Pcs 23:28	Al-Šaratān 22:45	Kerb 00:30 Al Farğ 2 03:37	Al-Šawlah Al-Baldah	Al-Qalb Al-Baldah	Al-Haqēah Al-Haqēah
Wed	6	18	18	26	8	Ari	Pcs	Al-Bo'tain 21:41	Bain Al-Hôt 07:27 Aç-çaēlab 14:25	Al-Šawlah Al-Baldah	Al-Qalb Al-Baldah	Al-Haqēah Al-Haqēah
Thu	7	19	19	27	9	Tau 05:24	Ari 06:09	AlÇorayyā 21:21	Al-Šaratān 06:09	Al-Šawlah Al-Baldah	Al-Qalb Al-Baldah	Al-Haqēah Al-Haqēah
Fri	8	20	20	28	10	Tau	Ari	Al-Dabarān 21:41	South of Al-Bo'tain 05:06	Al-Šawlah Al-Baldah	Al-Qalb Al-Baldah	Al-Haqēah Al-Haqēah
Sat	9	21	21	29	11	Gem 15:26	Tau 16:14 Exaltation	Al-Haqēah 22:34	South of Al-Çorayyā 06:37	Al-Šawlah Al-Baldah	Al-Šawlah (Albireo) Al-Baldah	Al-Haqēah Al-Haqēah
Sun	10	22	22	30	12	Gem	Tau 16:14 Exaltation	Al-Hanēah 23:54	Al-Dīqah 23:15 Al-Dabarān 02:33	Al-Šawlah Al-Baldah	Al-Šawlah Al-Baldah	Al-Haqēah Al-Haqēah
Mon	11	23	23	31	13	Gem	Tau 16:14 Exaltation	Al-Žerāē 01:34	Al-Haqēah 01:00	Al-Šawlah Al-Baldah	Al-Naēām Al-Baldah	Al-Haqēah Al-Haqēah
Tue	12	24	24	Kānōn al-Awwal	14	Cnc 03:25	Gem 04:14	Al-Naçrah 03:25	Al-Hanēah 07:41 Tejat 14:29	Al-Naēām Saēd Al-zābeh AlBaldah	Al-Naēām (Acumen) AlBaldah	Al-Haqēah Al-Haqēah
Wed	13	25	25	2	15	Cnc	Gem	Al-Tarf 05:22	South of Al-Žerāē 10:49	Al-Naēām Saēd Al-zābeh AlBaldah	Al-Naēām AlBaldah	Al-Haqēah Al-Haqēah
Thu	14	26	26	3	16	Leo 16:01	Cnc 16:49 House	Al-Jābhah 07:21	South of Al-Naçrah 15:45	Al-Naēām Saēd Al-zābeh AlBaldah	Al-Naēām (Deneb) AlBaldah	Al-Haqēah Al-Haqēah
Fri	15	27	27	4	17	Leo	Cnc House	Al-Zobrah 09:19	Al-Naçrah	Al-Naēām Saēd Al-zābeh	Al-Naēām Al-aldah	Al-Haqēah Al-Haqēah

The ninth day of Rabi' al-awwal
The great festivity of Mohammad's family ﷺ ﷺ



The seventeenth day of Rabi' al-awwal
The Birthday Festival
of the Prophet and Wasi

Ĥadrat Ĥabibo-llāh Moĥammad al-Moṣṣafā ﷺ ﷺ

And Ĥadrat Ĥaq nāteq Ĵa'fer Šadeq عليه السلام

We convey our congratulations to Ĥadrat Waĵhollāh, the
real qiblah of Allāh's servants, Mawlānā Šāheb al-amr,
the Master of the Order (*May our souls be his ransom*)

weekdays	Rabi' al-awwal 1435	Capricorn	Dey 1392	Kānōn al-Ākar	January 2014	Moon's position				Mansions rise time		Anwāā Setting of rival mansion at Faḡr in Arabic calendar and Observed
						Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjoint with Mansions'stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Faḡr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Faḡr Sunrise	
Sat	16	28	28	5	18	Leo	Cnc House	Al-Šarfah 11:12	Al-Ṭarf 00:33	Al-Naēām Saēd Al- zābeḥ	Al-Naēām Al-Baldah	Al-Hanēāḥ Al-Hanēāḥ
Sun	17	29	29	6	19	Vir 04:24	Leo 05:12	Ėawwāā 12:57	Al-Jabhah 23:55 Al-Zobrah 17:33	Al-Naēām Saēd Al- zābeḥ	Al-Naēām Saēd Al- zābeḥ	Al-Hanēāḥ Al-Hanēāḥ
Mon	18	Aqu 06:52	30	7	20	Vir	Leo	Al-Semāk 14:30	South of Al-Sarfah 13:11	Al-Naēām Saēd Al- zābeḥ	Al-Naēām Saēd Al- zābeḥ	Al-Hanēāḥ Al-Hanēāḥ
Tue	19	2	Bahman	8	21	Lib 15:43	Vir 16:31	Al-Ġafr 15:43	South of Ėawwāā 07:59	Al-Naēām Saēd Al- zābeḥ	Al-Naēām Saēd Al- zābeḥ	Al-Hanēāḥ Al-Hanēāḥ
Wed	20	3	2	9	22	Lib	Vir	Al-Zobānā 16:31	Alġorāb (Corvi) 17:59	Al-Naēām Saēd Al- zābeḥ	Al-Naēām Saēd Al- zābeḥ	Al-Hanēāḥ Al-Hanēāḥ
Thu	21	4	3	10	23	Lib	Vir	Al-Eklīl 16:46	Al-Semāk 01:00	Al-Naēām Saēd Al- zābeḥ	Al-Naēām Saēd Al- zābeḥ	Al-Hanēāḥ Al-Hanēāḥ
Fri	22	5	4	11	24	Sco 00:43	Lib 01:28	Al-Qalb 16:22	South of Al-Ġafr 23:19	Al-Naēām Saēd Al- zābeḥ	Al-Naēām (Altair) Saēd Al- zābeḥ	Al-Hanēāḥ Al-Hanēāḥ
Sat	23	6	5	12	25	Sco	Lib	Al-Šawlah 15:18	Al-Zobānā 01:32	Al-Naēām Saēd Al- zābeḥ	Al-Naēām Saēd Al- zābeḥ	Al-Hanēāḥ Al-Hanēāḥ
Sun	24	7	6	13	26	Sag 06:12	Sco 06:54 Fall	Al-Naēām 13:32	Al-Eklīl 02:41	Al-Naēām Saēd Al- zābeḥ	AlBaldah Saēd Al-Bolaē	Al-Hanēāḥ Al-Hanēāḥ
Mon	25	8	7	14	27	Sag	Sco Fall	Al-Baldah 11:05	North of Al-Qalb19:13 North of Al-Šawlah 08:26	Al-Baldah Saēd Al-Bolaē	AlBaldah Saēd Al-Bolaē	Al-Žerāē Al-Hanēāḥ
Tue	26	9	8	15	28	Cap 08:05	Sag 08:43	Saēd Al- zābeḥ 08:05	North of Al-Naēām 07:55	Al-Baldah Saēd Al-Bolaē	AlBaldah Saēd Al-Bolaē	Al-Žerāē Al-Hanēāḥ
Wed	27	10	9	16	29	Cap	Sag	Saēd Al-Bolaē 04:35	Al-Baldah 08:17	Al-Baldah Saēd Al-Bolaē	AlBaldah Saēd Al-Bolaē	Al-Žerāē Al-Hanēāḥ
Thu	28	11	10	17	30	Aqu 07:33	Cap 08:11 Detriment	Saēd Al-Soēōd 00:50	Saēd Al-zābeḥ09:07 Altair10:35	Al-Baldah Saēd Al-Bolaē	AlBaldah Saēd Al-Bolaē	Al-Žerāē Al-Hanēāḥ
Fri	29	12	11	18	31	Aqu	Cap Detriment	Saēd Al-Akbeyah 20:57 Al-Farġ 1 17:08	Saēd Al-Bolaē 20:50 Saēd Al-Soēōd11:32 Nashira17:59	Al-Baldah Saēd Al-Bolaē	AlBaldah Saēd Al-Bolaē	Al-Žerāē Al-Hanēāḥ
Sat	30	13	12	19	Feb.	Pcs 06:45	Aqu 07:23	Al Farġ 2 13:35	Saēd Al-Akbeyah 07:56	Al-Baldah Saēd Al-Bolaē	AlBaldah Saēd Al-Bolaē	Al-Žerāē Al-Hanēāḥ

weekdays	Night Day	Rabi' al-Ākar 1435	Aquarius	Bahman 1392	Kānōn al-Ākar	February 2014	Moon's Position				Mansions rise time		Anwāā Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar and Observed
							Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjunct with Mansions's stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Sun		1	14	13	20	2	Pcs	Aqu	Bain Al- Ĥōt 10:27	Al Farğ 1 07:59 Homam 09:07	Al-Baldah Sa'ed Al-Bola'ē	AlBaldah Sa'ed Al-Bola'ē	Al-Zerāē AlHanēah
Mon		2	15	14	21	3	Ari 07:55	Pcs	Al-Šaratān 08:36	Kerb 09:35 Al Farğ 2 12:36	Al-Baldah Sa'ed Al-Bola'ē	AlBaldah Sa'ed Al-Bola'ē	Al-Zerāē AlHanēah
Tue		3	16	15	22	4	Ari	Pcs	Al-Boṭain 06:02	Bain Al-Ĥōt 15:29	Al-Baldah Sa'ed Al-Bola'ē	AlBaldah Sa'ed Al-Bola'ē	Al-Zerāē AlHanēah
Wed		4	17	16	23	5	Tau 12:47	Ari	AlÇorayyā 04:58	Çaēlab 22:14 Al-Šaratān 13:31	Al-Baldah Sa'ed Al-Bola'ē	AlBaldah Sa'ed Al-Bola'ē	Al-Zerāē AlHanēah
Thu		5	18	17	24	6	Tau	Ari	AlDabarān 04:39	South of Al-Boṭain 11:55	Al-Baldah Sa'ed Al-Bola'ē	Al Baldah Sa'ed Al-Soēōd	Al-Zerāē AlHanēah
Fri		6	19	18	25	7	Tau	Ari	Al-Haqēah 05:05	South of Al-Çorayyā 13:01	Al-Baldah Sa'ed Al-Bola'ē	AlBaldah Sa'ed Al-Soēōd	Al-Zerāē AlHanēah
Sat		7	20	19	26	8	Gem 21:45	Tau 22:31 Exaltation	Al-Hanēah 06:08	Al-Ďīqah 05:29 Al-Dabarān 08:45	Al-Baldah Sa'ed Al-Bola'ē	AlBaldah Sa'ed Al-Soēōd	Al-Zerāē AlHanēah
Sun		8	21	20	27	9	Gem	Tau Exaltation	Al-Žerāē 07:41	Al-Haqēah 07:08	Sa'ed Al- zābeḥ Sa'ed Al-Soēōd	AlBaldah Sa'ed Al-Soēōd	AlNaçrah Al-Zerāē
Mon		9	22	21	28	10	Cnc 09:33	Gem 10:21	Al-Naçrah 09:33	Al-Hanēah 13:49	Sa'ed Al-zābeḥ Sa'ed Al-Soēōd	Sa'ed Al-zābeḥ Sa'ed Al-Soēōd	AlNaçrah Al-Zerāē
Tue		10	23	22	29	11	Cnc	Gem	Al-Ṭarf 11:33	Tejat 20:38 South of AlŽerāē 17:01	Sa'ed Al- zābeḥ Sa'ed Al-Soēōd	Sa'ed Al-zābeḥ Sa'ed Al-Soēōd	AlNaçrah Al-Zerāē
Wed		11	24	23	30	12	Cnc	Gem	Al-Jābhah 13:35	Al-Žerāē	Sa'ed Al- zābeḥ Sa'ed Al-Soēōd	Sa'ed Al-zābeḥ Sa'ed Al-Soēōd	AlNaçrah Al-Zerāē
Thu		12	25	24	31	13	Leo 22:15	Cnc 23:05 House	Al-Zobrah 15:32	South of Al-Naçrah 21:59	Sa'ed Al-zābeḥ Sa'ed Al-Soēōd	Sa'ed Al- zābeḥ Sa'ed Al-Soēōd	AlNaçrah Al-Zerāē
Fri		13	26	25	Šobāt	14	Leo	Cnc House	Al-Šarfah 17:19	Al-Ṭarf 06:45	Sa'ed Al-zābeḥ Sa'ed Al-Soēōd	Sa'ed Al-zābeḥ Sa'ed Al-Soēōd	AlNaçrah Al-Zerāē
Sat		14	27	26	2	15	Vir 10:25	Leo 11:13	Al-Šarfah	South of Al-Jābhah 05:58	Sa'ed Al-zābeḥ Sa'ed Al-Soēōd	Sa'ed Al- zābeḥ Sa'ed Al-Soēōd	AlNaçrah Al-Zerāē
Sun		15	28	27	3	16	Vir	Leo	Ėawwāā 18:56	South of Al-Zobrah 23:29	Sa'ed Al-zābeḥ Sa'ed Al-Soēōd	Sa'ed Al-zābeḥ Al Farğ 1	AlNaçrah Al-Zerāē

weekdays	Rabi' al-Āḡar 1435	Aquarius	Bahman 1392	Šobāt Eskandar Žolq.	February 2014	Moon's Position				Mansions rise time		Anwāā Setting of rival mansion at Faḡr in Arabic calendar and Observed
						Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjunct with Mansions'stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Faḡr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Faḡr Sunrise	
Mon	16	29	28	4	17	Vir	Leo	Al-Semāk 20:17	South of Al-Sarāḡ 19:02 South of Ėawwāā 13:40	Saēd Al-žābeh Saēd Al-Soēōd	Saēd Al-Bolaē Al-Farg 1	Al-Naḡrah Al-Zerāē
Tue	17	30	29	5	18	Lib 21:22	Vir 22:10	Al-Ġaḡr 21:22	Ėawwāā	Saēd Al-žābeh Saēd Al-Soēōd	Saēd Al-Bolaē Al-Farg 1	Al-Naḡrah Al-Zerāē
Wed	18	Pcs. 21:00	30	6	19	Lib	Vir	Al-Zobānā 22:07	Corvi 23:36 Al-Semāk 06:37	Saēd Al-žābeh Saēd Al-Soēōd	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Al-Naḡrah Al-Zerāē
Thu	19	2	Esfand	7	20	Sco 06:33	Lib 07:18	Al-Eklīl 22:31	South of Al-Ġaḡr 05:07	Saēd Al-žābeh Saēd Al-Soēōd	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Al-Naḡrah Al-Naḡrah
Fri	20	3	2	8	21	Sco	Lib	Al-Qalb 22:25	Al-Zobānā 07:46	Saēd Al-žābeh Saēd Al-Soēōd	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Al-Naḡrah Al-Naḡrah
Sat	21	4	3	9	22	Sag 13:11	Sco 13:55 Fall	Al-Šawlah 21:52	Al-Eklīl 09:33	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Al-Ṭarf Al-Naḡrah
Sun	22	5	4	10	23	Sag	Sco Fall	Al-Naēām 20:45	North of Al-Qalb 2:37 North of Al-Sawlah 6:18	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Al-Ṭarf Al-Naḡrah
Mon	23	6	5	11	24	Cap 16:51	Sag 17:31	Al-Baldah 19:04 Saēd Al-žābeh 16:51	North of Al-Naēām 16:41	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Al-Ṭarf Al-Naḡrah
Tue	24	7	6	12	25	Cap	Sag	Saēd Al-Bolaē 14:07	Al-Baldah 17:56	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Al-Ṭarf Al-Ṭarf
Wed	25	8	7	13	26	Aqu 17:55	Sag	Saēd Al-Soēōd 11:01	Al-Baldah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Al-Ṭarf Al-Ṭarf
Thu	26	9	8	14	27	Aqu	Cap 18:35 Detriment	Saēd Al-Ākbeyah 07:39	Saēd Al-žābeh 19:32 Altair 21:02 Saēd Al-Bolaē 7:31	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Al-Ṭarf Al-Ṭarf
Fri	27	10	9	15	28	Pcs 17:52	Cap Detriment	Al-Farg 1 04:10	Saēd Al-Soēōd 22:30 Nashira 05:01	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Al-Ṭarf Al-Ṭarf
Sat	28	11	10	16	Mars	Pcs	Aqu 18:31	Al-Farg 2 00:45	Saēd Al-Ākbeyah 19:05	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Saēd Al-Soēōd Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Al-Ṭarf Al-Ṭarf
Sun	29	12	11	17	2	Pcs	Aqu	Bain Al-Ḥōt 21:30	Farg 1 19:04 Homam 20:11	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Saēd Al-Soēōd Saēd Al-Ākbeyah	Al-Ṭarf Al-Ṭarf

weekdays	Night Day	Jomādaal-ŕlā 1435	Pisces	Esfand 1392	Šobāt Eskandar Zolq.	Mars 2014	Moon's Position				Mansions rise time		Anwāā Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar and Observed
							Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjoint with Mansions'stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Mon		1	13	12	18	3	Ari 18:40	Pcs 19:20	Al-Saratān 18:40 Al-Boṭain 16:18	Kerb 20:19 Al Farg 2 23:16	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Akbeyah	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al-Farg 1	Al-Tarf Al-Tarf
Tue		2	14	13	19	4	Ari	Pcs	Al-Çorayyā 14:36	Batn Al-Hōt 01:30 Aç-çaelab 08:05	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Akbeyah	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al-Farg 1	Al-Tarf Al-Tarf
Wed		3	15	14	20	5	Tau 22:12	Ari 22:55	Al-Dabarān 13:37	South of Al-Saratān 22:55	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Akbeyah	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al-Farg 1	Al-Tarf Al-Tarf
Thu		4	16	15	21	6	Tau	Ari	Al-Haqēah 13:22	South of Al-Boṭain 20:41	Saēd Al-Bolaē Saēd Al-Akbeyah	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al-Farg 1	Al-Tarf Al-Tarf
Fri		5	17	16	22	7	Gem 05:37	Tau 06:23 Exaltation	Al-Hanēah 13:51	South of Al-Çorayyā 21:07 Al-Diqah 13:11 Al-Dabarān 16:25	Saēd Al-Soēōd Al-Farg 1	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al-Farg 1	Al-Jabhah Al-Tarf
Sat		6	18	17	23	8	Gem	Tau Exaltation	Al-Žerāē 14:57	Al-Haqēah 14:24	Saēd Al-Soēōd Al-Farg 1	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al-Farg 2	Al-Jabhah Al-Tarf
Sun		7	19	18	24	9	Cnc 16:33	Gem 17:22	Al-Naçrah 16:33	Al-Haqēah	Saēd Al-Soēōd Al-Farg 1	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al-Farg 2	Al-Jabhah Al-Tarf
Mon		8	20	19	25	10	Cnc	Gem	Al-Tarf 18:26	Al-Hanēah 20:47 Tejat 03:35	Saēd Al-Soēōd Al-Farg 1	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al-Farg 2	Al-Jabhah Al-Tarf
Tue		9	21	20	26	11	Cnc	Gem	Al-Tarf	South of Al-Žerāē 23:54	Saēd Al-Soēōd Al-Farg 1	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al-Farg 2	Al-Jabhah Al-Tarf
Wed		10	22	21	27	12	Leo 05:09	Cnc 05:58 House	Al-Jabhah 20:28	South of Al-Naçrah 04:52	Saēd Al-Soēōd Al-Farg 1	Al-Farg 1 Al-Farg 2	Al-Jabhah Al-Tarf
Thu		11	23	22	28	13	Leo	Cnc House	Al-Zobrah 22:27	Al-Tarf 13:39	Saēd Al-Soēōd Al-Farg 1	Al-Farg 1 Al-Farg 2	Al-Jabhah Al-Tarf
Fri		12	24	23	29	14	Vir 17:17	Leo 18:05	Al-Sarfah 00:14	South of Al-Jabhah 12:52	Saēd Al-Soēōd Al-Farg 1	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al-Farg 2	Al-Jabhah Al-Tarf
Sat		13	25	24	1	15	Vir	Leo	Ėawwāā 01:45	South of Al-Zobrah 06:18	Saēd Al-Soēōd Al-Farg 1	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al-Farg 2	Al-Jabhah Al-Tarf
Sun		14	26	25	2	16	Vir	Leo	Al-Semāk 02:57	South of Al-Sarfah 01:39	Saēd Al-Soēōd Al-Farg 1	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al-Farg 2	Al-Jabhah Al-Tarf
Mon		15	27	26	3	17	Lib 03:46	Vir 04:32	Al-Çafr 03:46	South of Ėawwāā 20:09	Saēd Al-Soēōd Al-Farg 1	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al-Farg 2	Al-Jabhah Al-Jabhah

weekdays	Night Day	Jomādā al-ōlā 1435	Pisces	Esfand 1392	Āžār Eskandar Zolq.	Mars 2014	Moon's Position				Mansions rise time		Anwāā Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar and Observed
							Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjoint with Mansions'stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
The	16	28	27	5	18	Lib	Vir	AlZobānā 04:11	Algorāb 05:39	Al-Semāk 12:36	Saēd Al-Soēōd Al-Farg 1	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Al-Jabhab Al-Jabhab
Wed	17	29	28	6	19	Sco 12:14	Lib 12:58	Al-Eklīl 04:17	Al-Ġafr 10:48	Saēd Al-Soēōd Al-Farg 1	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Al-Jabhab Al-Jabhab
Thu	18	30	29	7	20	Sco	Lib	Al-Qalb 03:57	Al-Zobānā 13:15	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Al-Zobrah Al-Jabhab
Fri	19	Aries 19:58	Far. 1393	8	21	Sco	Lib	Al-Šawlah 03:18	Al-Eklīl 15:00	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Al-Zobrah Al-Jabhab
Sat	20	2	2	9	22	Sag 18:39	Sco 19:22	Al-Naēām 02:15	North of Al-Qalb 08:10	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Al-Zobrah Al-Jabhab
Sun	21	3	3	10	23	Sag	Sco Fall	Al-Baldah 00:50	North of Al-Šawlah 22:01	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Al-Zobrah Al-Jabhab
Mon	22	4	4	11	24	Cap 23:03	Sag 23:44	Saēd Al-Zābeh 23:03	North of Al-Naēām 22:53	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Al-Zobrah Al-Jabhab
Tue	23	5	5	12	25	Cap	Sag	Saēd Al-Bolāē 20:55 Saēd Al-Soēōd 18:30	Al-Baldah 00:51	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Al-Zobrah Al-Jabhab
Wed	24	6	6	13	26	Aqu 01:39	Cap 02:19 Detriment	Saēd Al-Akbeyah 15:50	Saēd Al-Zābeh 03:19 Altair 04:53 Saēd Al-Bolāē 15:43	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Al-Zobrah Al-Jabhab
Thu	25	7	7	14	27	Aqu	Cap 02:19 Detriment	Al-Farg 1 13:03	Saēd Al-Soēōd 07:11 Nashira 13:56	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Al-Zobrah Al-Jabhab
Fri	26	8	8	15	28	Pcs 03:11	Aqu 03:50	Al Farg 2 10:13	Saēd Al-Akbeyah 04:25	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Al-Zobrah Al-Jabhab
Sat	27	9	9	16	29	Pcs	Aqu	Batn Al-Hōt 07:27	Al-Farg 1 04:58 Homam 06:07	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Al-Zobrah Al-Jabhab
Sun	28	10	10	17	30	Ari 04:53	Pcs 05:34	Al-Šaratān 04:53	Kerb 06:33 Al Farg 2 09:32	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Al-Zobrah Al-Jabhab
Mon	29	11	11	18	31	Ari	Pcs	Al-Boītain 02:38	Batn Al-Hōt 11:48 çaēlab 18:21	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Al-Zobrah Al-Jabhab
Tue	30	12	12	19	April	Tau 08:20	Ari 09:02	Al-Ġorayyā 00:49	South of Al-Šaratān 09:02	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Saēd Al-Akbeyah Al Farg 2	Al-Zobrah Al-Jabhab

weekdays	Night Day	Jomādā al-okrā 1435	Aries Sign	Farwardin 1393	Āžār Eskandar Zolq.	April 2014	Moon's Position				Mansions rise time		Anwāā Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar and Observed
							Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjoint with Mansions'stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Wed		1	13	13	20	2	Tau	Ari	Al-Dabarān 23:33	South of Al-Boṭain 06:29	Al-Farğ 1 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al Farğ 2 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al-Sarfah Al-Jabhah
Thu		2	14	14	21	3	Gem 14:48	Tau 15:33 Exaltation	Al-Haqēah 22:52	South of Al-Ḥorayyā 06:28	Al-Farğ 1 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al Farğ 2 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al-Sarfah Al-Jabhah
Fri		3	15	15	22	4	Gem	Tau Exaltation	Al-Hanēah 22:51	AlDīqah 01:22 Al-Dabarān	Al-Farğ 1 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al Farğ 2 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al-Sarfah Al-Jabhah
Sat		4	16	16	23	5	Gem	Tau Exaltation	Al-Žerāē 23:29	Al-Haqēah 22:56	Al-Farğ 1 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al Farğ 2 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al-Sarfah Al-Jabhah
Sun		5	17	17	24	6	Cnc 00:40	Gem 01:27	Al-Naḥrah 00:40	Al-Hanēah 04:51 Tejat 11:33	Al-Farğ 1 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al Farğ 2 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al-Sarfah Al-Jabhah
Mon		6	18	18	25	7	Cnc	Gem	Al-Ṭarf 02:16	South of Al-Žerāē 07:42	Al-Farğ 1 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al Farğ 2 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al-Sarfah Al-Jabhah
Tue		7	19	19	26	8	Leo 12:50	Cnc 13:39 House	Al-Jabhah 04:10	South of Al-Naḥrah 12:33	Al-Farğ 1 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al Farğ 2 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al-Sarfah Al-Jabhah
Wed		8	20	20	27	9	Leo	Cnc House	Al-Zobrah 06:09	Al-Naḥrah	Al-Farğ 1 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al Farğ 2 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al-Sarfah Al-Jabhah
Thu		9	21	21	28	10	Leo	Cnc House	Al-Sarfah 08:00	Al-Ṭarf 21:23	Al-Farğ 1 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al Farğ 2 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al-Sarfah Al-Zobrah
Fri		10	22	22	29	11	Vir 01:08	Leo 01:56	Ėawwāā 09:36	Al-Jabhah 20:41 Al-Zobrah 14:09	Al-Farğ 1 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al Farğ 2 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al-Sarfah Al-Zobrah
Sat		11	23	23	30	12	Vir	Leo	Al-Semāk 10:49	South of Al-Sarfah 09:32	Al-Farğ 1 Ėawwāā Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al Farğ 2 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al-Sarfah Al-Zobrah
Sun		12	24	24	31	13	Lib 11:33	Vir 12:19	Al-Ğafr 11:33	South of Ėawwāā 03:59	Al-Farğ 1 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al-Farğ 2 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Al-Sarfah Al-Zobrah
Mon		13	25	25	Naysān	14	Lib	Vir	AlZobānā 11:47	Alğorāb (Corvi) 13:13	Al Farğ 2 Al-Saratān	Al Farğ 2 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Ėawwāā Al-Zobrah
Tue	14 Lunar eclipse	26	26	26	2	15	Lib	Vir	Al-Eklīl 11:31	Al-Semāk 20:04 Al-Ğafr 17:57	Al Farğ 2 Al-Saratān	Al Farğ 2 Baṭn Al-Ĥōt	Ėawwāā Ėawwāā
Wed		15	27	27	3	16	Sco 19:20	Lib 20:04	Al-Qalb 10:47	Al-Ğafr	Al Farğ 2 AlSaratān	Al Farğ 2 AlSaratān	Ėawwāā Ėawwāā

Penumbral, Partial and Total Eclipse of the Moon: 14th Jomādā al-oḵrā 1435

Date of the eclipse:

Tuesday 14th Jomādā al-oḵrā 1435=26th Farwardin =27th Aries 1393= 15th April 2014

Location :

This eclipse will be visible in western Africa (from western Nigeria to Algeria), western Europe (Spain and Portugal), the Americas (North and South America), from Australia to eastern Asia (Indonesia and Philippines to Japan and Eastern Russia).

In those areas the signs prayer is obligatory.

In Makkah Mukarramah, Hejazi and Iran , the eclipse will not visible and there is no signs prayer.

This is the 56th eclipse of Saros Series 122.

Umbral magnitude: 1.2907

Penumbral magnitude: 2.3182

The legend of the codes of diagram:

P1: first point of exterior contact times with the penumbra

P2: The penumbra covers two-thirds of the moon's surface= the beginning of the penumbral eclipse

U1: first point of external point of contact with the shadow= the beginning of the partial eclipse

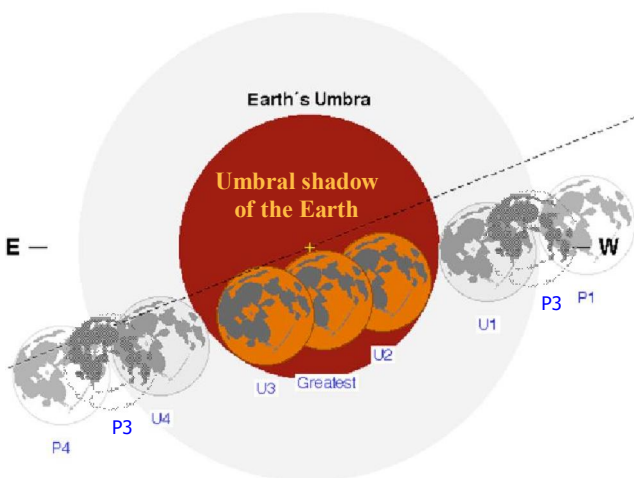
U2: the beginning of the total eclipse

U3: the end of the total eclipse

U4: the end of the partial eclipse

P3: the last point where penumbra covers two-thirds of the moon's surface= the end of the penumbral eclipse

P4: last point of exterior contact times of the Moon's penumbral shadow



The hours of the penumbral, total and partial eclipse:

In the Šariċa, the criterion which determines the obligation of the signs prayer is the observation with naked eye of the eclipse from the Earth's surface. The penumbral eclipse of the Moon becomes noticeable when penumbral shadow of the Earth cast onto the two-thirds of the full Moon and dims its surface.

The eclipse will begin at 07:54 KMT (P1) but it's only around 08:37 KMT that Penumbra will cover the two-thirds of the Moon's face (P2) causing the moon to darken and appear to change color on the southern half of the Moon.

At this moment, the signs prayer is obligatory. Before this, color change and darkening of the Moon are not perceptible.

The partial eclipse will begin at 08:58 KMT (U1) and will finish at 12:33 KMT (U4).

The total eclipse (U2) will begin at 10:07 KMT and will end at 11:25 KMT (U3).

The total eclipse will reach its maximum at 10:47 KMT and until approximately 13:16 KMT, two-thirds of the moon are in darkness (P3).

After this point, the color change of the Moon will no longer be visible. So, according to the Šariċa, it will be the end of the eclipse and the end of the obligation of signs prayer despite that, in fact, the eclipse, as an astronomical event, will continue until 13:38 KMT (P4).

The areas of visibility of the penumbral, total and partial eclipses:

In the following map; the grey-shaded areas are the zones where the penumbral eclipse will happen.

In the other areas, the eclipse will not be visible.

The center of the eclipse will happen in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.

About the areas of the penumbral lunar eclipse located between P1 and P4:

- 1) In western Africa to the Americas: the eclipse will occur in the setting Moon.
- 2) In western Asia and Australia, the eclipse will occur in the rising Moon.

Observation areas of all the phases of the penumbral, partial and total eclipses:

In grey-shaded areas located between P3, in America and P2, in the Pacific Ocean, all the phases of the eclipse will be observed after moonrise and the eclipse will end before moonset.

In those areas, the eclipse will be the longer.

In grey-shaded areas located between U1, in Africa and U4, in America, the partial eclipse will begin after moonrise and will end before moonset.

In those areas, the partial eclipse will be the longer.

In grey-shaded located between U3, in western America and U2, in western Australia, the total eclipse will begin after moonrise and will end before moonset.

In this area the total eclipse will be the longer.

Observation areas of some phases of the penumbral, partial and total eclipse:

From western America to Africa: In areas located between P3 and U4, the end of the penumbral eclipse of the Moon will happen after moonset, therefore the eclipse in those areas will not be visible. Similarly, for the end of the partial eclipse in the areas between U3 and U4. Between U2 and U3, for the total eclipse, between U1 and U2, for the partial eclipse, between U1 and P2 for penumbral eclipse, the observation of the eclipse will not be possible in areas where the eclipse will occur after moonset but in areas where the eclipse will coincide with Moonset, the eclipse will be visible.

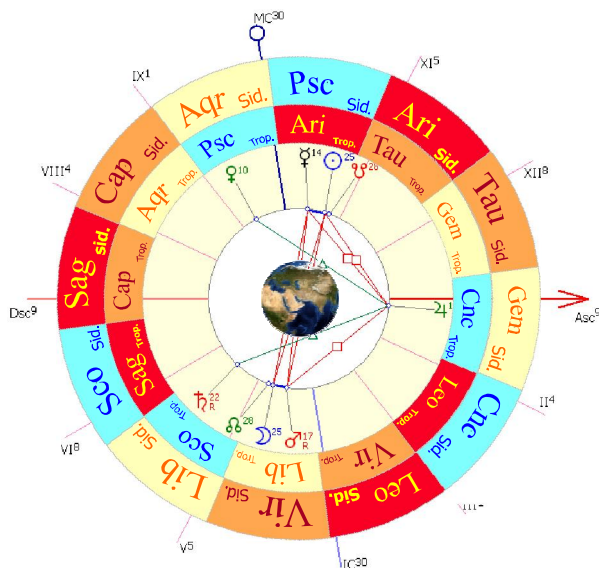
In western Asia and Australia:

In areas located between P3 and U4, the end of the penumbral eclipse will occur before moonrise, therefore the eclipse will not be visible. Similarly, in the areas between U3 and U4 for the end of the partial eclipse. Between U2 and U3, for the total eclipse, between U1 and U2, for the beginning of the partial eclipse and between U1 and P2, for the beginning of the penumbral eclipse, the observation of the eclipse will not be impossible given that the eclipse will occur after moonrise but areas where the eclipse will coincide with moonrise, the eclipse will be visible.

On the map, the white areas, between P1 and P2, in Africa and Europe and the areas between P4 and P3, in Asia and Australia, the penumbral eclipse only will occur but it will not be perceptible because the penumbra will cover less than two-thirds of the full Moon and the color change of the Moon will not perceptible. In those areas, according to the criteria of the Šariĕa, there is no eclipse and no signs prayer.

Astrological chart of the mid eclipse of the 14th Ĵomādal-oĵrā 1435

The mid eclipse will occur at the Moon's ascending node in the twenty-sixth degrees of sidereal virgo and tropical Libra.



Perform signs prayer

According to calculation, it is possible to determine the moment of the penumbral eclipse when the Moon will begin to change color, but in all cases, the criterion which determines the obligation of signs prayer is the observation; that is to say, from the beginning of the penumbral eclipse until the mid eclipse, it should be possible to see that the Moon has changed of color and became darker. In these case, the signs prayer is obligatory.

The beginning of the time of signs prayer is the beginning of the eclipse. It is not appropriate to delay the fulfillment of the prayer beyond the mid-eclipse. The time of signs prayer terminates with the end of the eclipse.

In the table below those times have been listed. The obligation of signs prayer is starting with the beginning of the eclipse. In the table, the hours of the beginning of the eclipse have been mentioned in the first column. As, it is not appropriate to delay the signs prayer after the middle of the eclipse (when the eclipse reaches its full development), the hours of the mid-eclipse have been mentioned in the second column. In this column, when no hour has been mentioned, it means that in this city, the eclipse will happen after the second half of the eclipse: in those areas, the signs prayer must be immediately performed, without delay in any case. The hours of the end of the eclipse have been listed in the last column: the hours mentioned in this column are also the hours of the end of the signs prayer.

Eclipse Partial duration : 2 hours and 18 minutes

Eclipse total duration: 1 hours and 18 minutes

Penumbral, Partial and Total lunar eclipse duration: 4 hours and 39 minutes

The hours of the lunar eclipse in Islamic countries (Local Time : LMT)

Countries names	beginning of the Penumbral Eclipse P2	beginning of the Partial Eclipse U1	beginning of the Total Eclipse U2	Mid eclipse	End of the Total Eclipse U3	End of the Partial Eclipse U4	End of the Penumbral Eclipse P3
Cordoba (Spain)	06:37	----	----	----	----	----	6:43 at Moonset
Lisbon (Portugal)	05:37	----	----	----	----	----	6:00 at Moonset
Rabat (Morocco)	05:37	----	----	----	----	----	5:56 at Moonset
Mali(Gao, Mali)	05:37	----	----	----	----	----	5:44 at Moonset
Tamale, Ghana (Ghana)	05:37	----	----	----	----	----	5:52 at Moonset
Kankan, Guinea	05:37	05:58	----	----	----	06:27 at Moonset	----

Countries names	beginning of the Penumbral Eclipse P2	beginning of the Partial Eclipse U1	beginning of the Total Eclipse U2	Mid eclipse	End of the Total Eclipse U3	End of the Partial Eclipse U4	End of the Penumbral Eclipse P3
Monrovia, Liberia (Liberia)	05:37	05:58	----	----	----	06:36 at Moonset	----
Dakar, Senegal (Senegal)	05:37	05:58	----	----	----	06:57	----
Iceland, Reykjavik	05:37	05:58	----	----	----	05:59 at Moonset	----
Praia, Cape Verde	04:37	04:58	06:07	----	06:22 at Moonset	----	----
Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)	02:37	02:58	04:07	04:47	05:25	06:13 at Moonset	----
Paramaribo (Suriname)	02:37	02:58	04:07	04:47	05:25	06:33	6:39 at Moonset
Argentina- Uruguay	02:37	02:58	04:07	04:47	05:25	06:33	07:16
Georgetown, Guyana	01:37	01:58	03:07	03:47	04:25	05:33	5:51 at Moonset
Quebec, Canada	01:37	01:58	03:07	03:47	04:25	05:33	6:03 at Moonset
Bolivia- Paraguay- Dominican- Chile	01:37	01:58	03:07	03:47	04:25	05:33	06:16
Caracas, Venezuela	01:07	01:28	02:37	03:17	03:55	05:03	5:54 at Moonset
United States (New York) - Cuba - Jamaica - Haiti - Panama - Colombia - Ecuador - Peru – West of Brazil	00:37	00:58	02:07	02:47	03:25	04:33	05:16
USA (Dallas)- Centre of Canada (Winnipeg) - Mexico – Guatemala- Honduras- El Salvador- Belize- Nicaragua- Costa Rica-	23:37	23:58	01:07	01:47	02:25	03:33	04:16
U.S. (Denver)- Western Canada (Edmonton)- Western Mexico (La Paz)	22:37	22:58	00:07	00:47	01:25	02:33	03:16

United States (Los Angeles) – West of Canada (Vancouver)	21:37	21:58	23:07	23:47	00:25	01:33	02:16
Eastern Alaska	20:37	20:58	22:07	22:47	23:25	00:33	01:16
Islands of French Polynesia – Islands of Hawadan Hawaii (U.S.)	19:37	19:58	21:07	21:47	22:25	23:33	00:16
Wellington, New Zealand	17:43 at Moonrise	17:58	19:07	19:47	20:25	21:33	22:16
Eastern Russia Petropavlovsk	----	----	20:22 at Moonrise	----	20:25	21:33	22:16
Eastern Russia (Magadan)	----	20:12 at Moonrise	----	----	----	20:33	21:16
Sydney (Australia)	----	----	17:28 at Moonrise	17:47	18:25	19:33	20:16
Hobart,Tasmania	----	----	17:33 at Moonrise	17:47	18:25	19:33	20:16
Port Moresby (New Guinea)	----	----	18:05 at Moonrise	----	18:25	19:33	20:16
Adelaide River(Australia)	----	18:39 at Moonrise	----	----	----	19:03	19:46
Tokyo (Japan)	----	18:14 at Moonrise	----	----	----	18:33	19:16
Seoul (Korea)	19:10 at Moonrise	----	----	----	----	----	19:16
Indonesia(Hollandia)	----	17:37 at Moonrise	----	----	----	18:33	19:16
Perth (West of Australia)	17:55 at Moonrise	----	----	----	----	----	18:16
Butuan (Philippines)	17:49 at Moonrise	----	----	----	----	----	18:16

weekdays	Jomādaal-okrā 1435	Aries	Farwardin 1393	Naysān Eskandar Zolq.	April 2014	Moon's Position				Mansions rise time		Anwāā Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar and Observed
						Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjoint with Mansions'stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Thu	16	28	28	4	17	Sco	Lib	Al-Šawlah 09:40	Al-Zobānā 19:53	Al Farğ 2 Al-Šaratān	Batn Al-Ĥöt AlŠaratān	Ėawwāā Ėawwāā
Fri	17	29	29	5	18	Sag 00:44	Sco 01:26 Fall	Al-Načām 08:12	Al-Eklīl 21:09 North of Al-Qalb 14:01	Al Farğ 2 Al-Šaratān	Batn Al-Ĥöt AlŠaratān	Ėawwāā Ėawwāā
Sat	18	30	30	6	19	Sag	Sco Fall	Al-Baldah 06:26	North of Al-Šawlah 03:40	Al Farğ 2 Al-Šaratān	Batn Al-Ĥöt AlŠaratān	Ėawwāā Ėawwāā
Sun	19	Tau. 06:56	31	7	20	Cap 04:28	Sag 05:09	Sačd Al-zābeĥ 04:28	North of Al-Načām 04:18	Al Farğ 2 Al-Šaratān	Batn Al-Ĥöt AlŠaratān	Ėawwāā Ėawwāā
Mon	20	Tau.	Ordi-beĥešt	8	21	Cap	Sag	Sačd Al-Bolač 02:19	Al-Baldah 06:16	Al Farğ 2 Al-Šaratān	Batn Al-Ĥöt AlŠaratān	Ėawwāā AlŠarfah
Tue	21	2	2	9	22	Aqu 07:18	Cap 07:59 Detriment	Sačd Al-Sočöd 00:04	Sačd Al-zābeĥ 09:00 Altair 10:34	Al Farğ 2 Al-Šaratān	Batn Al-Ĥöt AlŠaratān	Ėawwāā AlŠarfah
Wed	22	3	3	10	23	Aqu	Cap Detriment	Sačd Al-Ākbeyah 21:45	Sačd Al-Bolač 21:36 Sačd Al-Sočöd 13:25	Al Farğ 2 Al-Šaratān	Batn Al-Ĥöt AlŠaratān	Ėawwāā AlŠarfah
Thu	23	4	4	11	24	Pcs 09:55	Aqu 10:36	Al-Farğ 1 19:25 Al Farğ 2 17:10	Nashira 20:19 Sačd Al-Ākbeyah 11:12	Al Farğ 2 Al-Šaratān	Batn Al-Ĥöt AlŠaratān	Ėawwāā AlŠarfah
Fri	24	5	5	12	25	Pcs	Aqu	Batn Al-Ĥöt 15:00	Al-Farğ 1 12:26 Homam 13:37	Al Farğ 2 Al-Šaratān	Batn Al-Ĥöt AlŠaratān	Ėawwāā AlŠarfah
Sat	25	6	6	13	26	Ari 13:01	Pcs 13:42	AlŠaratān 13:01	Kerb 14:43 Al Farğ 2 17:46	Al Farğ 2 Al-Šaratān	Batn Al-Ĥöt AlŠaratān	Ėawwāā AlŠarfah
Sun	26	7	7	14	27	Ari	Pcs	Al-Boťain 11:15	Al Farğ 2	Batn Al-Ĥöt Al-Boťain	Batn Al-Ĥöt AlŠaratān	AlSemāk AlŠarfah
Mon	27	8	8	15	28	Tau 17:23	Ari 18:07	AlČorayyā 09:47	Batn Al-Ĥöt 20:35 çaelāb 3:13 South of Al-Šaratān 18:07	Batn Al-Ĥöt Al-Boťain	Batn al-Ĥöt AlŠaratān	AlSemāk AlŠarfah
Tue	28 Solar eclipse	9	9	16	29	Tau	Ari	Al-Dabarān 08:43	South of Al-Boťain 15:41	Batn Al-Ĥöt Al-Boťain	Batn Al-Ĥöt AlŠaratān	AlSemāk AlŠarfah
Wed	29	10	10	17	30	Tau	Ari	AlĤaqēah 08:03	South of Al-Čorayyā 15:38	Batn Al-Ĥöt Al-Boťain	Batn Al-Ĥöt AlŠaratān	AlSemāk AlŠarfah

The annular and partial Solar eclipse

28th of Ĵomādā al-okrā 1435

Invisible in Makkah, Middle East and Iran

In those areas there is no signs prayer.

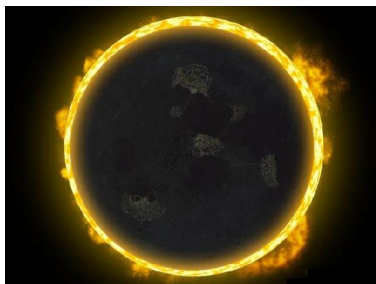
Date of the eclipse: According Mean Time KMT, Kaēbah - Makkah, Tuesday 28th Ĵomādā al-okrā 1435 = 9th Taurus = 9th Ordibehešt 1393 = 29th April 2014

Location: From Australia, southern Indonesia, Antarctic, Pacific Ocean to the waters of eastern south of Africa.

Eclipse path:

This is the 21th eclipse of Saros Series 148. The eclipse will start in Atlantic Ocean in southern of Africa at 06:52:38 KMT and will continue its path, crossing the Antarctic and the Atlantic Ocean and will end in Australia at 11:14:28 KMT.

The maximum eclipse will occur at 09:03:24 KMT in the Antarctic with a magnitude of 0.9842.



About the map of the eclipse path:

The area determined by a pink line on the left side of the map, shows the zone where the eclipse will begin. The area determined by a pink line on the right side of the map, shows the zone where the eclipse will end. In the area determined by a pink line on the left side of the map, the solar eclipse will begin at the end of the night. In those areas the Sun will rise eclipsed. In the area without blue lines, the solar eclipse will be visible at sunrise from the mid eclipse. In those areas the signs prayer must be immediately performed. In the area with blue lines, the solar eclipse will be visible after sunrise from the mid eclipse. The area determined by a pink line on the right of the map, represents the end of the solar eclipse but since that the eclipse will begin with the beginning of the night, the Sun will set eclipsed. In this zone, in the area without blue line, Sun before mid eclipse will set. And before sunset it will be only the firsts phases of the eclipse which will be visible. In this zone, the signs prayer must be performed before sunset. The area determined by a pink line with blue lines, designates the middle of the eclipse and the phases after it after sunset. Outside of this zone, in areas determined by pink line with blue lines, all the phases of the eclipse will be observed. The eclipse will be the longer in Antarctic as annular solar eclipse. In other areas it is a partial eclipse will happen.

Annular Solar Eclipse of 2014 Apr 29

Geocentric Conjunction = 05:37:49.4 UT J.D. = 2456776.734600

Greatest Eclipse = 06:03:24.3 UT J.D. = 2456776.752364

Eclipse Magnitude = 0.9842 Gamma = -1.0001

Saros Series = 148 Member = 21 of 75

Sun at Greatest Eclipse (Geocentric Coordinates)

R.A. = 02h25m52.9s

Dec. = +14°26'54.2"

S.D. = 00°15'52.9"

H.P. = 00°00'08.7"

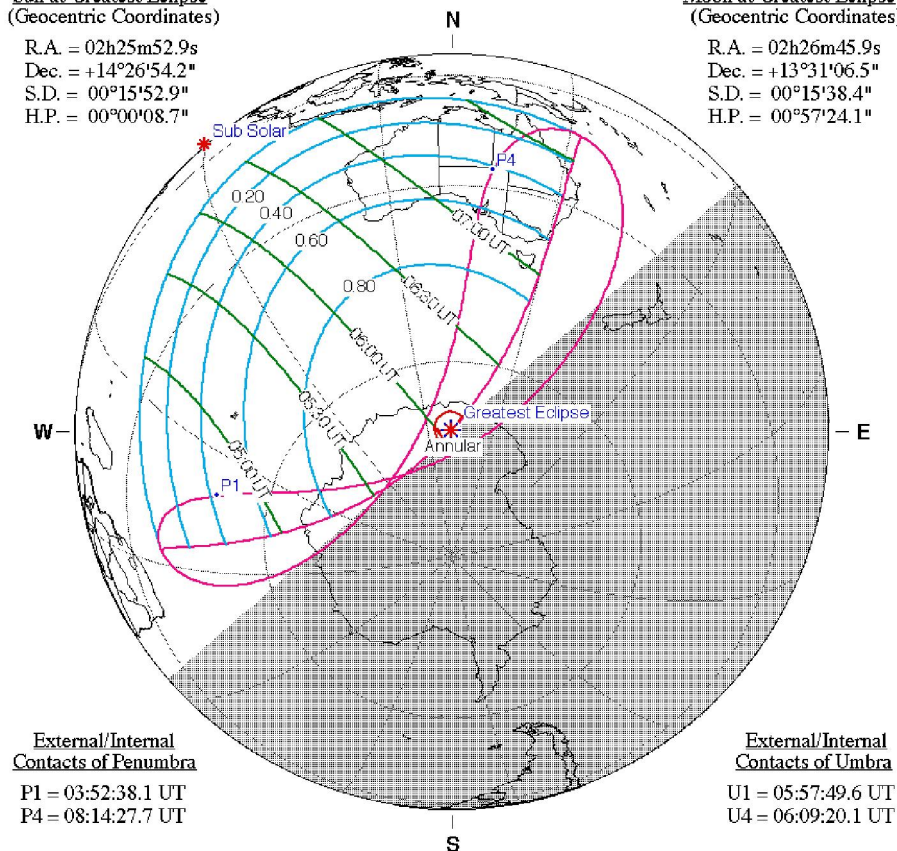
Moon at Greatest Eclipse (Geocentric Coordinates)

R.A. = 02h26m45.9s

Dec. = +13°31'06.5"

S.D. = 00°15'38.4"

H.P. = 00°57'24.1"



External/Internal Contacts of Penumbra

P1 = 03:52:38.1 UT

P4 = 08:14:27.7 UT

External/Internal Contacts of Umbra

U1 = 05:57:49.6 UT

U4 = 06:09:20.1 UT

Local Circumstances at Greatest Eclipse

Lat. = 70°38.7'S Sun Alt. = 0.0°

Long. = 131°18.3'E Sun Azm. = 318.8°

Path Width = 0.0 km Duration = 00m00.0s

Ephemeris & Constants

Eph. = Newcomb/ILE

$\Delta T = 70.9$ s

k1 = 0.2724880

k2 = 0.2722810

Ab = 0.0" Al = 0.0"

Geocentric Libration (Optical + Physical)

l = 4.76°

b = 1.28°

c = -20.10°

Brown Lun. No. = 1130

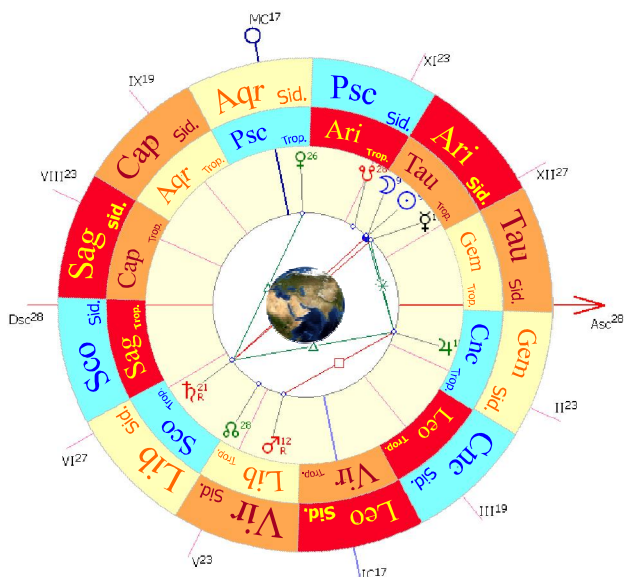


Characteristics of Solar Eclipse in the Muslims countries (in local time: LMT)

Cities names	Beginning of eclipse	Sun's altitude	Maximum eclipse	Sun's altitude	Sun's azimuth	End of eclipse	Sun's altitude	Magnitude	Maximum eclipse
Canberra (Australia)	16:08	13	17:12	01	289	17:20 at Sunset	00	0.565	46.1%
Adelaide (Australia)	15:25	23	16:36	10	296	17:33 at Sunset	00	0.608	51.2%
Australia (Perth)	13:17	41	14:42	32	317	15:59	19	0.590	49.2%
Sydney (Australia)	16:13	11	17:14 at Sunset	00	287	17:14 at Sunset	00	0.522	41.4%
Southport (Australia)	16:30	09	17:13 at Sunset	00	286	17:13 at Sunset	00	0.357	24.1%
Brisbane (Australia)	16:31	09	17:16 at Sunset	00	286	17:16 at Sunset	00	0.353	23.7%
Alice Springs (Australia)	15:44	29	16:47	17	295	17:44	05	0.378	26.2%
Hobart (Tasmania)	15:50	13	17:00	02	292	17:14 at Sunset	00	0.719	64.4%
Ruteng (Indonesia)	14:57	39	15:15	35	295	15:34	31	0.024	04.0%

Astrological chart of the mid eclipse

The mid eclipse will occur at the Moon's descending node in the ninth degrees of sidereal Aries and tropical Taurus



weekdays	Night Day	Rajab 1435	Taurus	Ordibehešt 1393	Naysân Eskandar Zolq	May 2014	Moon's Position				Mansions rise time		Anwâa Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar and Observed
							Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjoint with Mansions/stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Thu		1	11	11	18	May	Gem 23:55	Tau 00:40 Exaltation	Al-Hanēah 07:56	Al-Dīqah 07:18 Al-Dabarān 10:25	Baīn al-Hōt Al-Boīain	Baīn al-Hōt Al-Šaratān	Al-Semāk Ēawwāa
Fri		2	12	12	19	2	Gem 23:55	Tau 00:40 Exaltation	Al-Žerāē 08:19	Al-Haqēah 07:46	Baīn al-Hōt Al-Boīain	Baīn al-Hōt Al-Šaratān	Al-Semāk Ēawwāa
Sat		3	13	13	20	3	Cnc 09:14	Gem 10:00	Al-Naṣrah 09:14	Al-Haqēah 13:21	Baīn al-Hōt Al-Boīain	Baīn al-Hōt Al-Šaratān	Al-Semāk Ēawwāa
Sun		4	14	14	21	4	Cnc 09:14	Gem 10:00	Al-Tarf 10:34	Tejat 19:59 South of Al-Žerāē 15:57	Baīn al-Hōt Al-Boīain	Baīn al-Hōt Al-Šaratān	Al-Semāk Ēawwāa
Mon		5	15	15	22	5	Cnc 09:14	Gem 10:00	Al-Jabhah 12:18	Al-Žerāē	Baīn al-Hōt Al-Boīain	Baīn al-Hōt Al-Šaratān	Al-Semāk Ēawwāa
Tue		6	16	16	23	6	Leo 20:55	Cnc 21:45	Al-Zobrah 14:13	South of Al-Naṣrah 20:38	Baīn al-Hōt Al-Boīain	Baīn al-Hōt Al-Šaratān	Al-Semāk Ēawwāa
Wed		7	17	17	24	7	Leo 20:55	Cnc House	Al-Sarfah 16:10	Al-Tarf 05:30	Baīn al-Hōt Al-Boīain	Baīn al-Hōt Al-Boīain	Al-Semāk Ēawwāa
Thu		8	18	18	25	8	Vir 09:24	Leo 10:13	Ēawwāa 17:57	South of Al-Jabhah 04:55	Baīn al-Hōt Al-Boīain	Baīn al-Hōt Al-Boīain	Al-Semāk Ēawwāa
Fri		9	19	19	26	9	Vir 09:24	Leo 10:13	Ēawwāa	South of Al-Zobrah 22:32 South of Al-Sarfah 18:06	Baīn al-Hōt Al-Boīain	Baīn al-Hōt Al-Boīain	Al-Semāk Al-Semāk
Sat		10	20	20	27	10	Vir 09:24	Leo 10:13	Al-Semāk 19:23	South of Ēawwāa 12:42	Baīn al-Hōt Al-Boīain	Baīn al-Hōt Al-Boīain	Al-Semāk Al-Semāk
Sun		11	21	21	28	11	Lib 20:19	Vir 21:05	Al-Ğafr 20:19	Ēawwāa	Al-Šaratān Al-Çorayyā	Al-Šaratān Al-Boīain	Al-Ğafr Al-Semāk
Mon		12	22	22	29	12	Lib 20:19	Vir 21:05	Al-Zobānā 20:38	Corvi 22:05 Al-Semāk 04:56	Al-Šaratān Al-Çorayyā	Al-Šaratān Al-Boīain	Al-Ğafr Al-Semāk
Tue		13	23	23	30	13	Sco 04:07	Lib 04:51	Al-Eklil 20:21	Al-Ğafr 02:44	Al-Šaratān Al-Çorayyā	Al-Šaratān Al-Boīain	Al-Ğafr Al-Semāk
Wed		14	24	24	Ayār	14	Sco 04:07	Lib 04:51	Al-Qalb 19:25 Al-Šawlah 17:57	Al-Zobānā 04:25	Al-Šaratān Al-Çorayyā	Al-Šaratān Al-Boīain	Al-Ğafr Al-Semāk
Thu		15	25	25	2	15	Sag 08:44	Sco 09:25 Fall	Al-Naēām 16:01	Al-Eklil 05:13	Al-Šaratān Al-Çorayyā	Al-Šaratān Al-Boīain	Al-Ğafr Al-Semāk



Universal mission of
the Seal of the prophets,
Ĥaĉraté Moĥammad al-Moštafā ﷺ

weekdays	Rajab 1435	Taurus	Ordibehešt 1393	Ayār Eskandar Zolq.	May 2014	Moon's Position				Mansions rise time		Anwāā Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar and Observed
						Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjunct with Mansions stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Fri	16	26	26	3	16	Sag	Sco Fall	Al-Baldah 13:44	North of AlQalb 21:43 North of Al-Sawlah 11:02	AlŠaratān Çorayyā	AlŠaratān Al-Boṭain	Al-Ğafr Al-Semāk
Sat	17	27	27	4	17	Cap 11:12	Sag 11:52	Saēd Al-Zābeh 11:12	North of Al-Naēām 11:02	AlŠaratān Çorayyā	AlŠaratān Al-Boṭain	Al-Ğafr Al-Semāk
Sun	18	28	28	5	18	Cap	Sag	Saēd Al-Bolae08:31	Al-Baldah 12:23	AlŠaratān Çorayyā	AlŠaratān Çorayyā	Al-Ğafr Al-Semāk
Mon	19	29	29	6	19	Aqu 12:5	Cap 13:38 Detriment	Saēd Al-Soēōd 05:50	Saēd Al-Zābeh 14:38 Altair 16:11	AlŠaratān Çorayyā	AlŠaratān Çorayyā	Al-Ğafr Al-Semāk
Tue	20	30	30	7	20	Aqu	Cap 13:38 Detriment	Saēd Al-Ākbeyah 03:14	Saēd Al-Bolae 3:06 Saēd Al-Soēōd 18:49	AlŠaratān Çorayyā	AlŠaratān (Algol) Çorayyā	Al-Ğafr Al-Semāk
Wed	21	Gem 6:00	31	8	21	Pcs 15:18	Aqu 15:59	Al-Farğ 1 00:47	Nashira 01:41 Saēd Al-Ākbeyah 16:35	AlŠaratān Çorayyā	AlŠaratān Çorayyā	Al-Ğafr Al-Semāk
Thu	22	1	Ķordād	9	22	Pcs	Aqu	Al Farğ 2 22:35	Al-Farğ 1 18:03	AlŠaratān Çorayyā	AlŠaratān Çorayyā	Al-Ğafr Al-Semāk
Fri	23	2	2	10	23	Pcs	Aqu	Baīn Al-Hōt 20:38	Homam 19:15	AlŠaratān Çorayyā	AlŠaratān Çorayyā	Al-Ğafr Al-Semāk
Sat	24	3	3	11	24	Ari 19:01	Pcs 19:44	Al-Šaratān 19:01 Al-Boṭain 17:41	Kerb 20:45 Al Farğ 2 23:52	Al-Boṭain AlDabarān	AlŠaratān Çorayyā	AlZobānā Al-Ğafr
Sun	25	4	4	12	25	Ari	Pcs	AlÇorayyā 16:42	Baīn Al-Hōt 03:14 çaeḷab 10:00	Al-Boṭain AlDabarān	AlŠaratān Çorayyā	AlZobānā Al-Ğafr
Mon	26	5	5	13	26	Tau 00:28	Ari 01:11	AlDabarān 16:04	South of Al-Šaratān 01:11	Al-Boṭain AlDabarān	AlŠaratān Çorayyā	AlZobānā Al-Ğafr
Tue	27	6	6	14	27	Tau	Ari	AlHaqēah 15:46	South of Al-Boṭain 23:09	Al-Boṭain AlDabarān	AlŠaratān Çorayyā	AlZobānā Al-Ğafr
Wed	28	7	7	15	28	Gem 07:48	Tau 08:33 Exaltation	AlHanēah 15:52	South of AlÇorayyā 23:26 AlDīqah 15:13 Al-Dabarān 18:22	Al-Boṭain AlDabarān	AlŠaratān Çorayyā	AlZobānā Al-Ğafr
Thu	29	8	8	16	29	Gem	Tau 08:33 Exaltation	Al-Žerāē 16:20	Al-Haqēah 15:49	Al-Boṭain A-Dabarān	AlŠaratān Çorayyā	AlZobānā Al-Ğafr
Fri	30	9	9	17	30	Cnc 17:13	Gem 18:01	Al-Naçrah 17:13	Al-Haqēah	Al-Boṭain AlDabarān	Al-Boṭain Çorayyā	AlZobānā Al-Ğafr

weekdays	Night Day	Šaëbân 1435	Gemini	Ķordād 1393	Ayâr Eskandar Zolq.	May 2014	Moon's Position				Mansions rise time		Anwâa Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar and Observed
							Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjoint with Mansions stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Sat		1	10	10	18	31	Cnc	Gem	Al-Ťarf 18:29	Al-Hanëah 21:21 Tejat 03:57	Al-Boŭtain Al Dabarân	Al-Boŭtain Al Dabarân	Al-Zobânâ Al-Ġafr
Sun		2	11	11	19	June	Cnc	Gem	Al-Ťarf	South of Al-Žeräë 23:50	Al-Boŭtain Al Dabarân	Al-Boŭtain Al Dabarân	Al-Zobânâ Al-Zobâna
Mon		3	12	12	20	2	Leo 04:44	Cnc 05:31 House	Al-Jabhah 20:06	South of Al-Naġrah 04:27	Al-Boŭtain Al Dabarân	Al-Boŭtain Al Dabarân	Al-Zobânâ Al-Zobânâ
Tue		4	13	13	21	3	Leo	Cnc House	Al-Zobrah 22:00	Al-Ťarf 13:17	Al-Boŭtain Al Dabarân	Al-Boŭtain Al Dabarân	Al-Zobânâ Al-Zobânâ
Wed		5	14	14	22	4	Vir 17:20	Leo 18:09	Al-Šarfah 00:00	South of Al-Jabhah 12:49	Al-Boŭtain Al Dabarân	Al-Boŭtain Al Dabarân	Al-Zobânâ Al-Zobânâ
Thu		6	15	15	23	5	Vir	Leo	Ėawwâa 01:58	South of Al-Zobrah 06:36	Al-Boŭtain Al Dabarân	Al-Boŭtain Al Dabarân	Al-Zobânâ Al-Zobânâ
Fri		7	16	16	24	6	Vir	Leo	Al-Semāk 03:42	South of Al-Šarfah 02:24	AlÇorayyâ AlHaqëah	Al-Boŭtain Al Dabarân	Al-Eklîl Al-Zobânâ
Sat		8	17	17	25	7	Lib 05:00	Vir 05:48	Al-Ġafr 05:00	South of Ėawwâa 21:16	AlÇorayyâ AlHaqëah	Al-Boŭtain Al Dabarân	Al-Eklîl Al-Zobânâ
Sun		9	18	18	26	8	Lib	Vir	AlZobânâ 05:44	Corvi 07:11 Al-Semāk 14:09	AlÇorayyâ AlHaqëah	Al-Boŭtain Al Dabarân	Al-Eklîl Al-Zobânâ
Mon		10	19	19	27	9	Sco 13:38	Lib 14:22	Al-Eklîl 05:47	Al-Ġafr 12:14	AlÇorayyâ AlHaqëah	Al-Boŭtain Al Dabarân	Al-Eklîl Al-Zobânâ
Tue		11	20	20	28	10	Sco	Lib	Al-Qalb 05:05	Al-Zobânâ 14:06	AlÇorayyâ AlHaqëah	Al-Çorayyâ Al-Dabarân	Al-Eklîl Al-Zobânâ
Wed		12	21	21	29	11	Sag 18:23	Lib	Al-Šawlah 03:40	Al-Eklîl 14:54	AlÇorayyâ Al-Haqëah	Al-Çorayyâ Al-Dabarân	Al-Eklîl Al-Zobânâ
Thu		13	22	22	30	12	Sag	Sco 19:04 Fall	Al-Naëām 01:38	North of Al-Qalb 07:15	Al-Çorayyâ Al-Haqëah	Al-Çorayyâ Al-Dabarân	Al-Eklîl Al-Zobânâ
Fri		14	23	23	31	13	Sag	Sco Fall	Al-Baldah 23:03	North of Al-Šawlah 20:24	Al-Çorayyâ Al-Haqëah	Al-Çorayyâ Al-Dabarân	Al-Eklîl Al-Zobânâ
Sat		15	24	24	Ĥazîrân	14	Cap 20:05	Sag 20:44	Saëd Al-zäbeh 20:05 Saëd Al-Bolaë 16:51	North of Al-Naëām 19:55	Al-Çorayyâ Al-Haqëah	Al-Çorayyâ Al-Dabarân	Al-Eklîl Al-Eklîl

The month of Šaĉabān : the month of the manifestation of Ĥādrat Mawlā Šāheb al-amr ؑ



**The nativity of Ĥādrat Mahdī on 8th Šaĉabān
and presentation of his Excellence to the Shias on 15th Šaĉabān.**

To download the books about this subject, refer to the following addresses:

The nativity letters of Ĥādrat Šāheb al-amr ؑ

<http://Aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=173&t=564&p=4258#p4258>

A cup from the jar of Mahdawi knowledge ؑ

<http://Aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=52&t=35&start=40#p1140>

Anthology of Qoranic verses about Ĥādrat Mahdi ؑ

<http://Aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=52&t=35&start=40#p1140>

The Mahdawi's knowledge in Revelation's Speech; from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ؑ

<http://www.aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=7&t=120&start=130#p3699>

weekdays	Night Day	Šaēbān 1435	Gemini	Ķordād 1393	Ĥazirān Eskandar Zoq.	June 2014	Moon's Position				Mansions rise time		Anwāā Setting of rival mansion at Fajr in Arabic calendar and Observed
							Tropical signs Ingress time	Sidereal signs Ingress time	Tropical Mansions Ingress time	Sidereal Mansions Conjunct with Mansions stars Ingress time	Arabic calendar Fajr Sunrise	Mansion Observed Fajr Sunrise	
Sun		16	25	25	2	15	Cap	Sag	Saēd Al-Soēōd 13:32	Al-Baldah 20:36	Al-Çorayyā AlHaqēah	Al-Çorayyā Al Dabarān	Al-Eklīl Al-Eklīl
Mon		17	26	26	3	16	Aqu 20:27	Cap 21:07 Detriment	Saēd Al-Ākbeyah 10:18	Saēd Al-Žābeḥ 22:04 Altair 23:36 Saēd Al-Bolaē 10:10	Al-Çorayyā Al Haqēah	Al-Çorayyā Al Dabarān	Al-Eklīl Al-Eklīl
Tue		18	27	27	4	17	Aqu	Cap 21:07 Detriment	Al-Farğ 1 07:15	Saēd Al-Soēōd 01:26 Nashira 8:08	Al-Çorayyā AlHaqēah	Al-Çorayyā Al Dabarān	Al-Eklīl Al-Eklīl
Wed		19	28	28	5	18	Pcs 21:26	Aqu 22:06	Al Farğ 2 04:34	Saēd Al-Akbeyah 22:41	Al-Çorayyā AlHaqēah	Al-Çorayyā Al Dabarān	Al-Eklīl Al-Eklīl
Thu		20	29	29	6	19	Pcs	Aqu	Batn Al-Ĥōt 02:15	Al-Farğ 1 23:41 Homam 00:52	Al-Dabarān AlHanēah	Al-Çorayyā Al Dabarān	Al-Qalb Al-Eklīl
Fri		21	30	30	7	20	Ari 00:26	Pcs 01:08	AlŠaraīān 00:26	Kerb 02:10 Al Farğ 2 05:15	Al-Dabarān AlHanēah	Al-Çorayyā Al Dabarān	Al-Qalb Al-Eklīl
Sat		22	Cnc 13:52	31	8	21	Ari	Pcs	Al-Boṭain 23:05	Batn Al-Ĥōt 08:39 Al-caēlab 15:28	Al-Dabarān AlHanēah	Al-Çorayyā Al Dabarān	Al-Qalb Al-Qalb
Sun		23	Cancer	Tir	9	22	Tau 06:03	Ari 06:47	Alçorayyā 22:14	South of Al-Šaraīān 06:47	Al-Dabarān AlHanēah	Al-Çorayyā AlHaqēah	Al-Qalb Al-Qalb
Mon		24	2	2	10	23	Tau	Ari	Al-Dabarān 21:50	South of Al-Boṭain 05:00	Al-Dabarān AlHanēah	Al-Çorayyā AlHaqēah	Al-Qalb Al-Qalb
Tue		25	3	3	11	24	Gem 14:06	Tau 14:51 Exaltation	Al-Haqēah 21:51	South of Al-Çorayyā 05:37	Al Dabarān AlHanēah	Al-Çorayyā AlHaqēah	Al-Qalb Al-Qalb
Wed		26	4	4	12	25	Gem	Tau 14:51 Exaltation	Al-Hanēah 22:15	Al-Ḍiqah 21:37 Al-Dabarān 00:49	Al-Dabarān Al-Hanēah	Al-Çorayyā Al Haqēah	Al-Qalb Al-Qalb
Thu		27	5	5	13	26	Gem	Tau 14:51 Exaltation	Al-Žerāē 23:00	Al-Haqēah 22:28	Al-Dabarān AlHanēah	Al-Çorayyā Al Haqēah	Al-Qalb Al-Qalb
Fri		28	6	6	14	27	Cnc 00:05	Gem 00:53	Al-Naçrah 00:05	Al-Hanēah 04:14 Tejat 10:52	Al-Dabarān Al-Hanēah	Al-Çorayyā Al Haqēah	Al-Qalb Al-Qalb
Sat		29	7	7	15	28	Cnc	Gem	Al-Ťarf 01:27	South of Al-Žerāē 06:49	Al-Dabarān Al-Hanēah	Al-Çorayyā AlHaqēah	Al-Qalb Al-Qalb

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 are 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*.

Click on the following link to download it:

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

Astro publications

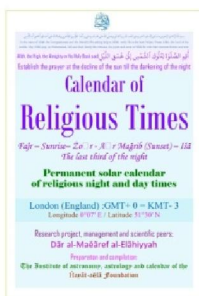
of Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation

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

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

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

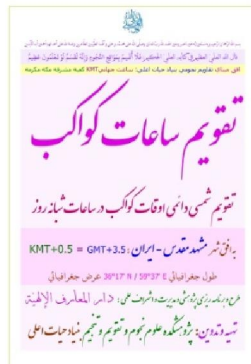
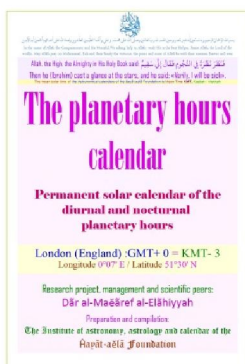
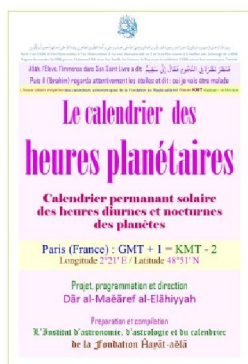
4-Le calendrier des temps religieux (The calendar of the religious times): Published in French since 1433.



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

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

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



8- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm feṣordeh (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.

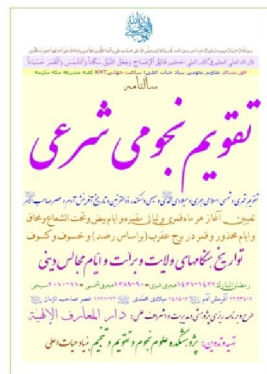
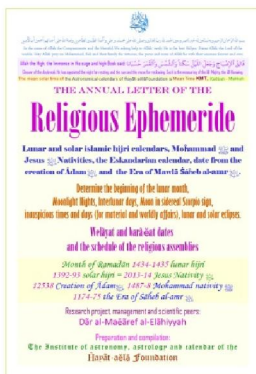
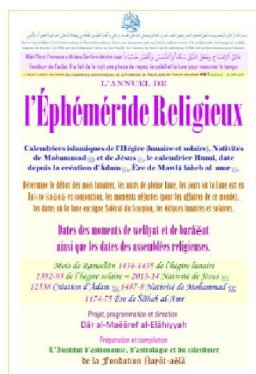
14-L'Annuel du calendrier des phases de la lune (The Annual letter of the Moon phases Calendar) : Published in French since 1433.



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

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

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

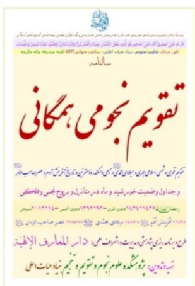
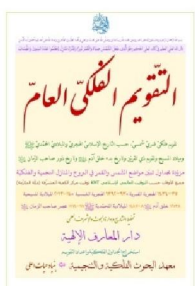
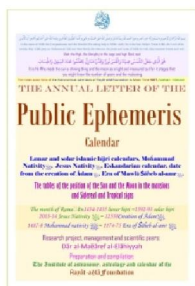


18- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm hamegāni (The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar) : *Lunar and Solar islamic hijri calendars- Nativity of Moḥammad ﷺ - Jesus Nativity ﷺ - Žolqarnayn ﷺ calendar - Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ - The era of Mawla Šāḩeb al-amr ﷺ - The tables of the situation of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

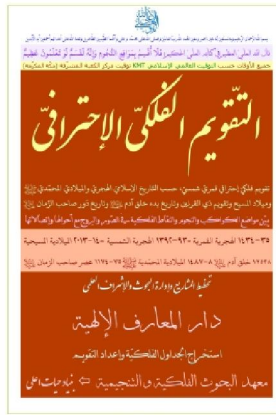
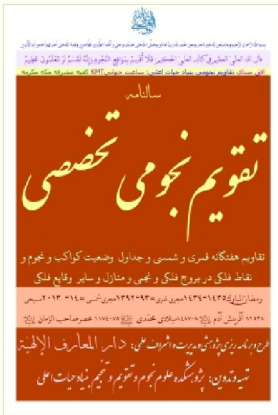
19- Al-taqwīm al-falakī al-ġām (The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar): Published in Arabic since 1430.

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

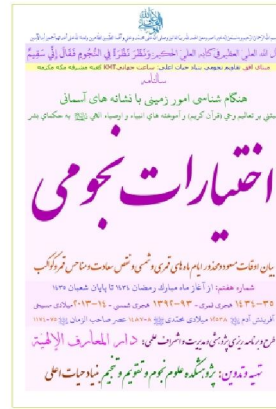


23-Al-taqwīm al-falakī al-āḥṡarāfī (The annual letter of the Professional Ephemeris Calendar): Published in Arabic since 1430.

24- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm eḵṡiyārāt 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.

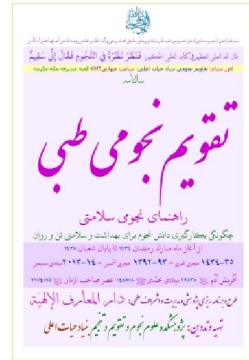
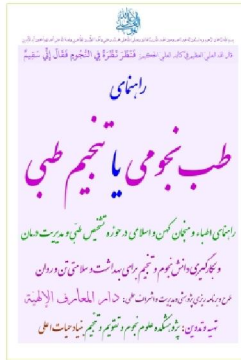
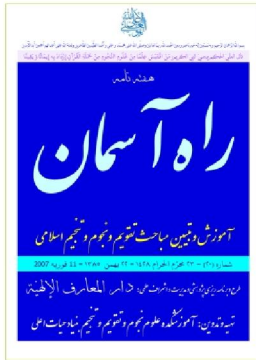
25-« Al-eḵṡiyārāt al-falakīyyah » (The annual letter of the astrological elections) : Published in Arabic since 1431.

26- Saʿādāt nāmeḥ (the calendar of the most favorable times): The most propitious times of astrological elections, without adverses 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.

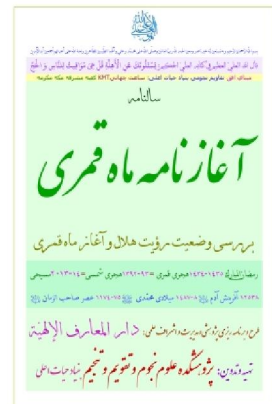
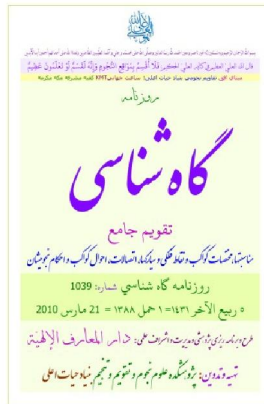
28-Sālnāmeḥ āḡāz māḥ qamarī (The annual letter of the beginning of the lunar months): *Report and analysis about the visibility of Helāl for the beginning of every lunar months.* Published in farsi since 1428.



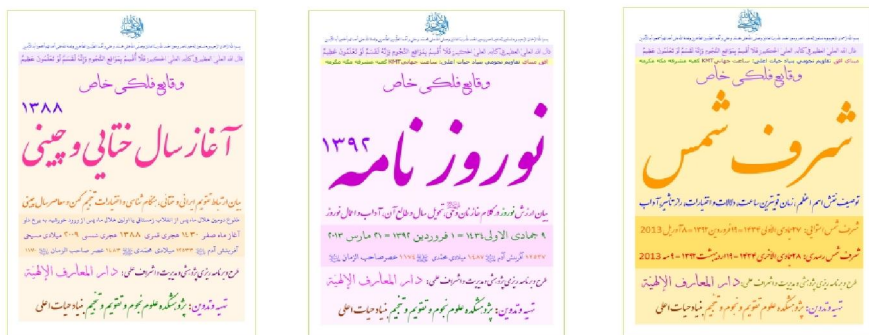
29-« Rāhe Āsemān » (The Way of the Heaven): *Lessons of Astronomy, Astrology and Islamic calendar: 60 chapters has been published.* Published in farsi since 1427.

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 (« Šarāfe 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 « Šarāfe 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 the Discours of the Custodians of the Revelation ^{الانبياء}). Published in farsi since 1426.



32- Sālnāmeh Hengām-šenāsī dočāmostajab: *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 taqwīm 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-Ķadīb) 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 ﷺ, in different domains, the astronomical and astrological calendars will be developed and published, enšāā-allāh.



Astronomers online of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation

Some of the astronomical calculations such as the time of the prayer or other ritual times or the planetary hours... need to extract a calendar for every time zones. Due to the accuracy of astronomical calendars of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation, the requests of astronomical, scientific and religious Centers around the world, for extracting calendars tailored to their area to use them in publications and softwares, became so numerous. For providing to this requests and also to the 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 is in service for the most of our publications and others will be soon available. To consult and download the calendars of the list below, refer to website of the **Centre of islamic and ancient astro of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation**.

1- Religious times Astronomer: *This astronomer emits a permanent calendar for the ten ritual times, for all the points of the Earth (mid and high geographic latitudes and polar regions) in the calendar of your choice (lunar, solar or 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 Moĥammad's nativity calendar, Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ, the calendar of era of Sāheb 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 calculation 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/TaqwimBasit.aspx>

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

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

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

Annual publication.

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

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

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

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

Available in Farsi, Arabic, English and French.

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

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

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

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

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

Available in Farsi.

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

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

Will soon be available in Farsi.

10- The beginning of the lunar months Astronomer: *This astronomer determines the first day of the lunar months with notes and diagrams about the Helāl 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 thebeginning, 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

Nashyah Moqaddash	Selected answers	Dar al-Ma'arif al-Islamiyyah	Genealogy	Alawites' Foundation	Global medicine	Hayat-aēlā Media
Astronomer online	<p>In the name of Allah the Compassionate and the Merciful</p> <p>We asking help to Allah: verily He is the best Helper. Praise Allah, the Lord of the worlds</p> <p>May Allah pray on Muhammad, Ali and their family the virtuous, the pures</p> <p>And curse of Allah be with their enemies forever and ever.</p>					Institute
Religious times astronomer						Institute of calendar
Lunar observations calendar						Institute of astronomy sciences
Universal calendar astronomer						Institute of astrology sciences
Planets hours astronomer						Library - Astronomy - Astrology
Astronomer of answered prayer						Academy
Astrological consultations						student registration: astronomy
Extraction of astrology chart						Teaching session: astronomy
Extraction of natal chart						Teaching session: Software
Electing Times. Medicine						Teaching session: extract calendar
Electing Times for birth						Educational textbooks
Electing Times for marriage						Courses about astronomy
Electing Times. Building						Response to questions
Electing Times. Economy						Students' examinations results
Electing Times. Education						Observatory Lounge
Electing Times. Administration						Observation of the Sun
Electing Times. Agriculture						Observation of the Moon
Electing Times. Society-Public						Observation of the missions
Electing Times for personal affairs						Observation of the constellations
Electing Times. Industry						Observation of the planets
Electing Times. Employment						Observation of fixed stars
Electing Times. Communications						Observation of the sky
Electing Times for spirituality and						scientific discussion Society
Astronomy publications	<p>The current local time in Moscow Tuesday 02:51:57 and in your country (Unknown) (without summer time consideration)</p> <p>16 September 1435 Lunar Noon 13 September 1391 solar Noon 1173 era of Islam 1486 Muhammad's nativity 12537 Creation of Adam 3 September 2012</p> <p>New topics</p>					<input type="checkbox"/> Society of the sciences of calendar <input type="checkbox"/> Society of Astronomy Sciences
Lunar observations calendar						

The internet database of the
Center of ancient and islamic astronomy
 for research, teaching and spread of
 ancient and islamic Astronomy

Ancient and Islamic Astro Center of Hayāt-aēlā Foundation.

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



Table of Phonetic Transcription

Institute of Revelation Language Sciences

Arabic + Farsi phonetic transcription

Ḍ=d	ض	h × t	هـ	A= a	Fathah = ا
Ṭ=t	ط	Ç= ç	ث	O=o	Ẓammah = و
ẓ=Ẓ	ظ	p=P	پ	E =e	Kasrah = اِ
ě=Ě	ع	ĵ=Ĵ	ج	ä=Ä	Esbāē Fathah
ǧ=Ǧ	غ	Č = č	چ	Ö=ö	Esbāē Ẓammah
f=F	ف	Ĥ = ĥ	ح	ë=Ë	Esbāē 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) = اِى
m =M	م	z=Z	ز	Ā=ā	Hamzah اءِ
n=N	ن	j=J	ژ	w =W	(و) the letter (waw)
h=H	ه	s=S	س	y=Y	(ي)the letter (yaā)
w =W	و	š=Š	ش	b=B	ب
y=Y	ي	Š=s	ص	t=T	ت

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

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

INSTITUTES AND ACADEMIES of Ḥayāt-aĕlā Foundation

Divine True Knowledge sciences

Revelation Language sciences

Revelation Speech sciences

Revelation Speech Recitation sciences

Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation sciences

The sciences for comprehension of the divine Law

Astronomy and Astrology Sciences

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

www.Aelaa.net

taqwim@aelaa.net nojum@aelaa.net tanjim@aelaa.net

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