



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم وبه نستعين إنه خير ناصر ومعين

الحمد لله رب العالمين وصلى الله على محمد و علي و آلهما الطيبين الطاهرين ولعنة الله على أعدائهم أجمعين أبداً لأبد  
In the name of Allah the Compassionate and the Merciful. We asking help to Allah: verily He is the best Helper. Praise Allah, the Lord of the  
worlds. May Allah pray on Mohammad, Eali and their family the virtuous, the pures and curse of Allah be with their enemies forever and ever.

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

The mean solar time of the calendars of the Ĥayât-aġlā Foundation is the  
Kaġbah Mean Time (KMT) - Makkah

# THE ANNUAL LETTER OF THE Concise lunar calendar

**Lunar and solar islamic hijri calendars, Nativities of the  
Prophet Moĥammad ﷺ and Jesus ﷺ, the Eskandarian  
calendar, Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ  
and the era of Mawlā Šāĥeb al-amr ﷺ**

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

*The month of Ramaġlān 1446-1447 lunar hijri*  
*1403-1404 solar hijri - 2025-2026 Jesus Nativity ﷺ*  
*12550 Creation of Ādam ﷺ*  
*1499-1500 Prophet Moĥammad Nativity ﷺ*  
*1186-1187 the Era of Šāĥeb al-amr ﷺ*

Research project, management and scientific peers:  
Dār al-Maġāref al-Elāĥiyyah  
Preparation and compilation:  
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Ĥayât-aġlā Foundation

# The manual of the Concise lunar calendar

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

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

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

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

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

# Prerequisites for using the Concise lunar calendar

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Ancient and Islāmic Astro Center of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation*

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

# The general manual of the calendars of Ĥayât-aĕlĕ Foundation

## 1. The master calendar of the publications.

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

## 2. Explications about the various years counting.

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

Although, the time that separates us from Ĥadrat Ādam ﷺ is so long and the reviews about his lifetime are numerous, so, for the beginning of this calendar, we have used the most ancient date mentioned in the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ that has been quoted from Sayyed ebn Tāwōs<sup>1</sup> from the writting of the Prophet Idris (Enoch) ﷺ:

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

<sup>1</sup> The book saĕd al-soĕĕd, Sayyed ebn Tāwōs p.37,quoted from Behār al-Anwār Vol.11, p.269 .

Ĥādrat Moĥammad ﷺ, 9900 years have passed.<sup>2</sup>

So we obtain:  $120 + 1030 + 9900 + 53 + 1447 = 12550$  years.

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

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

**The years counting from the Nativity of Ĥādrat Moĥammad ﷺ :**

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

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

**The years counting of the Expectation: the date of the Era of Ĥādrat Ėmām-z-zaman ﷺ:** Since the face of Allāh for the followers of the Truth, is Ĥādrat Mawlā Šāĥeb al-amr ﷺ, and since we are in the era of this Ėmām and at the end of the times, to preserve this value and ongoing attention to this huge divin order, this calendar starts with the beginning of the Ėmāmat of Ĥādrat (260 hijri) that's mean:  $1447$  (the actual date of hijri) –  $260 = 1187$  years of the era of Ėmām Mahdi ﷺ.

### 3. The beginning of the year.

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

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

<sup>2</sup> The books of Al-Faḍā'el, Faḍl ibn Šāžān p.24, quoted from Behār al-Anwār Vol.15, p.288 .

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

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

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

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

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

But about the rise of the stars, it is different: since countries have not the same latitude and longitude, the concise table time zones can not help us to know the local time of the rise of the stars. Therefore, in the last column of the table time zones published in Rāhe Āsemān n°52, we have mentioned the rise of Aš-šarāiān 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 Foundation**, the daylight saving time has not been considered, that's mean that the hours mentioned are in Real time, without daylight saving time.

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

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

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

The criteria for determining the time of the astronomical twilight (faĵr) is sensory and šarēi. 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 doēā 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-aĕlĕ Foundation when it says, for example, that the Moon is entering into the sidereal sign of Aries on Sunday 9<sup>th</sup> Rabiĕ Al-Awwal, at 19:41, it means: at 19:41, in the night of Sunday before Sunday morning, the Moon is entering into the sidereal sign of Aries.

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

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

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

Using the topocentric system, that's mean make a separate calculation and extract a calendar for every points on the surface of the Earth. It is for this reason that the geocentric method has been established; to avoid this complexity and allow the uniqueness of the calendar of the celestial events for all the planete.

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



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

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

Lien du site en persan:

<http://aelaa.net/Fa/viewforum.php?f=51>



## World Time Zones and Makkah Mean Time

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



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

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

For example: in Iran the difference time with Makkah is an half hour but, from the beginning of spring to the end of the summer, because of the daylight saving time (which is one hour), we should add one hour and an half to the hours 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 – East of Russia (Magadan)  |
| 7+               | East of Australia (Sydney) - Tasmania - New Guinea - Micronesia - Guam - East of Russia (Vladivostok)   |
| 6.30+            | Center of Australia (Adelaide - Darwin)   |
| 6+               | Japan - North Korea and South Korea- East of Indonesia (Daily) - East of Russia (Yakutsk)   |
| 5+               | West of Australia (Perth)- China – Macau- Hong Kong- Mongolia- Brunei- Philippines- Malaysia- Taiwan- Russia (Baykal)   |
| 4+               | West of Indonesia- Thailand- Laos- Cambodia- Vietnam- Russia (Novosibirsk)  |
| 3.30+            | Burma (Myanmar)-Cocos Islands   |
| 3+               | Bangladesh- Bhutan-Half of eastern Kazakhstan (Astana) - Russia (Omsk)  |
| 2.45+            | Nepal   |
| 2.30+            | India - Sri Lanka - Nicobar Islands   |
| 2+               | Pakistan - Turkmenistan - Tajikistan – Kyrgyzstan – West of Kazakhstan (Sagyz) - Maldives - Russia (Pern) – Uzbekistan  |
| 1.30+            | Afghanistan   |
| 1+               | Oman- UAE- Azerbaijan- Armenia- Nakhchivan- Georgia- Russia (Ishevsk)- Russia (Samara)  |
| 30+.             | Iran  |
| <b>KMT<br/>0</b> | Hejazi (Saudi Arabia)- Iraq- Bahrain-Kuwait-Qatar-Yemen-Eritrea-Djibouti-Ethiopia- Soudan- Somalia- Comoro Islands -Uganda- Kenya- 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 Hawaii - Samoa (-14)   |

## Perform affairs in inauspicious times

**Question:** In some legal and religious recommendations and also in ancient scientific terms and common beliefs, it exists inauspicious or inappropriate days or times (for the affairs of this world) such as; interlunar days or Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign, or other special days of the month. If someone 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:

*Avoidance + spiritual occupations + give alms + fast + prayer + seeking refuge to Allāh.* Those acts removed adverse effects of inauspicious times and days.

For better comprehension about this subject, we quote some hadiths:

1- Šeik̄ Tōsī has quoted that Sahl Ebn Yaʿqōb met ʿĒmām Askarī ﷺ and after he spoke about elections times and about which times are auspicious or inauspicious, Sahl Ebn Yaʿqōb to ʿĒmām asked: Sometimes I have to do a work in inauspicious time, what should I do? ʿĒmām said: Due to the blessing of our Welāyat for our šītes, 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 confident to Allāh the Almighty, and be pure and have sincere consecration to the Welāyat of Immaculate ʿĒmāms ﷺ. So, wherever you go and for any work you want to do, go and do it and before, the morning of these day, say three times this invocation:

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

Ašbahto allāhomma moētašeman bežemāmekal maniē allaži lā yotāwalo wa lā yohāwalo, men šarre kolle tāreqen wa gāšem, men sāyere mā kālāqta wa man kālāqta; men kālqeka š-sāmete wa nnāteq; fi jonnaten men kolle maķōfen belebāsen sābeğaten ḥāsīnah, wa heya welāāe ahle bayte nabiyyeka moḥammaden (x šalla-llāho alayhe wa āleh) moḥtajeban men kolle qāšeden li beaāZiyyaten (x qāšeden elā aZiyyaten) bejedāre ḥāsīnel-eḵlāš fel-eēterāfe beḥaqqehem wa ttamassoke beḥablehem jamiēā, mōqenan be āannal-ḥaqqa lahom wa maēahom wa fiḥem wa behem, owāli man wālaw, wa oēādi man ēādō, ojānebo man jānabō, fašalle ēalā Moḥammad wa āle Moḥammad, wa aēeZniy-allāhomma behem men šarre kolle mā attaqiḥ, yā ēažimo ḥājazto (x ēajazate) l-āaēādiya ēanni bebadīēe-ssamāwāte wal-ard, ennā jaēalnā men bayne aydiḥem saddan wa men kālfehem saddan fa āağšaynāhom fa hom lā yobšerōn.

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

اللَّهُمَّ بِكَ يَصُولُ الصَّائِلُ، وَبِقُدْرَتِكَ يَطُولُ الظَّالِمُ، 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، صَلِّ عَلَيْهِ (x صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ) وَ عَلَيْهِمُ، وَ اكْفِنِي شَرَّ هَذَا الْيَوْمِ وَ صَرَرَهُ (x ضَرَّهُ)، وَ ارْزُقْنِي خَيْرَهُ وَ يَمْنَهُ وَ بَرَكَاتَهُ، وَ اقْضِ لِي فِي مُتَصَرِّفَاتِي (x مَنْصَرِفِي) بِحُسْنِ الْعَاقِبَةِ (x الْعَافِيَةِ) وَ بُلُوغِ الْمَحَبَّةِ وَ الظَّفَرِ بِالْأَمْنِيَّةِ، وَ كِفَايَةِ الطَّاعِيَةِ الْعَوِيَّةِ (x الْقَوِيَّةِ- الْمَغْوِيَّةِ)، وَ كُلِّ ذِي قُدْرَةٍ لِي عَلَى أَدِيَّةٍ، حَتَّى أَكُونَ فِي جُنَّةٍ وَ عِصْمَةٍ وَ نِعْمَةٍ؛ مِنْ كُلِّ بَلَاءٍ وَ نِقْمَةٍ، وَ أَبْدِلْنِي فِيهِ مِنَ الْمَخَافِيفِ أَمْنًا، وَ مِنَ الْعَوَاقِقِ فِيهِ يُسْرًا (x بَرًّا)، حَتَّى لَا يَصُدَّنِي صَادٌّ عَنِ الْمُرَادِ؛ وَ لَا يَحُلَّ بِي طَارِقٌ مِنْ أَدَى الْعِبَادِ، إِنَّكَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، وَ الْأُمُورُ إِلَيْكَ تَصِيرُ، يَا مَنْ لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ، وَ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ.

Allāhomma beka yaşōlo şşāael, wa beqodrateka yaiōlo ttāael, wa lā hāwla lekolle zi hāwlen ellā bek, wa lā qowwatan yamtārohā (x yamtāzohā) žō qowwatan ellā menk (x wa lā qowwatan bemaçārehā žol-qowwate ellā menk), asāaloka beşafwateka men kalqek, wa ķiyarateka men bariyyatek, Moĥammaden (x şalla-llāho alayhi wa āleh) nabiyyeka wa eçtratehi wa solālātehi alayhi wa aleyhimo ssalām, şallē ealayhi (x şallē ealā Moĥammad) wa alayhim, wa-kfeni şarra hāžal-yawm wa dararahō (x darrahō) wa-rzoqni ķayrahō wa yomnahō wa barakātah, waqde li fi motaşarrafāti (x monşarafi) beĥosnel-ēāqebat (x ēāfiyah) wa bolōğel-maĥabbate wa-zzāfare belāomniyyah, wa kefāyate ttāğiyatel-ğawiiyyah (x al-qawiiyyah, al-mağwiyyah), wa kolle zi qodraten li ealā ažiyyah, ĥattā akōna fi jonnote w-wa eēşmate w-wa neēmāten men kolle balāe w-wa neqmah, wa abdelni fihe menal-makāwefe amnā, wa mena-l-ēawāaeqe fihe yosrā (x barrā) ĥattā lā yaşoddanī şāddon eanel morād; wa lā yaĥolla bi iareqo m-men ažā-l-ēebād, ennaka ealā kolle şayāen qadīr, wal-omōro elayka taşīr, yā man laysa kameçlehi şayā, wa howa ssamīeol-başīr.

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



لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أُنْفِجْ بِهَا كُلَّ كُرْبَةٍ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَحْلُ بِهَا كُلَّ عُقْدَةٍ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَجْلِبْ 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 (×) تَفَرِّقْ) بِهَا أَعْدَاءَ اللَّهِ، وَغَلَبْتُ حُبَّةَ اللَّهِ، وَبَقِيَ وَجْهُ اللَّهِ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّ الْأَرْوَاحِ الْفَانِيَةِ، وَرَبَّ الْأَجْسَادِ الْبَالِيَةِ، وَرَبَّ الشُّعُورِ الْمُتَمَعِّطَةِ، وَرَبَّ الْجُلُودِ الْمُمَرَّقَةِ (×) الْمُتَمَرِّقَةِ)، 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 الْجَلَالَ وَالْإِكْرَامَ؛ آمِينَ آمِينَ يَا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ.

Lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, ofarrejō behā kolla korbah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, aḥallo behā kolla čoqdah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, ajlō behā kolla zolmah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, aftaḥo behā kolla bāb, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, astaēino behā ēalā kolle šeddate w-wa mošibah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, astaēino behā ēalā kolle amre yyanzelo bi, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, aētašemo behā men kolle mahŽören ohāŽeroh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh; astawjebo beha-l-ēafwa wal-ēafiyata wa r-rezā mena-llāh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, tofarreḡo (× tafroḡo) behā aēdāaa-llāh, wa ḡalabat ḥojjato-llāh, wa baqeya wajhollāh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, allāhomma rabbal-arwāḥel-fānīyah, wa rabba-l-ajsādel-bāliyah, wa rabba ššoēöre-l-motamačēetah, wa rabbal-jolōdel momazzaqah (× al-motamazzeqah), wa rabbal-ēezāme nnaķerah, wa rabba ssāēatel-qāaemah, asāaloka yā rabbe, an tošallīya ēalā Moḥammade wwa (× ēalā) ahle baytehe itāherīn, wa-fēal bi ... (ask what you want) beķafīyye loifeka yā Ža-l-ġalāle wa-l-ekrām; āmīna āmīna yā rabbal-ālamīn.

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

# The blessed month of Ramaḍān 1446 lunar hijri

*Happy New Year !*



اللهم يا مقلب القلوب و الأبصار ثبت قلوبنا  
وأبصارنا على دينك اللهم يا مصرف القلوب صرّف  
قلوبنا الى طاعتك ونور أبصارنا بالقرآن ويا محول  
الحول والأحوال حول حالنا إلى أحسن الحال

*Happy New Year for the followers of the Truth*



## Invocation at the moment of the turn of the year

اللهم يا مقلب القلوب و الأبصار ثبت قلوبنا وأبصارنا على دينك  
اللهم يا مصرف القلوب صرّف قلوبنا الى طاعتك ونور أبصارنا  
ويا محول الحول والأحوال حول حالنا إلى أحسن الحال بالقرآن

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  
be illumined by the Qurān.*

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

# Rites and rituals for the Lunar New Year

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

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

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

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

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

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

5- The acts of worship for beginning the lunar new year have been published independently in the book:

*The rites and rituals for the beginning  
and the end of the Lunar Year  
(in persan).*

Please click on the following link to download it:

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

# THE CALENDAR OF THE BLESSED MONTH OF Ramaḍān 1446 lunar hijri

1499 Moḥammad nativity ﷺ 12550 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1186 Era of Mawlā Šāheḥ al-amr ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ramaḍān:

***The night before the day of Saturday 1<sup>st</sup> March 2025***

11<sup>th</sup> Esfand 1403 = 12<sup>th</sup> Pisces = 16<sup>th</sup> Šobāṭ (Žolqarnayn)

**Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biḍ)**

*13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Ramaḍān (from 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> March)*

**Lunar eclipse, the night of 14<sup>th</sup> Ramaḍān (14<sup>th</sup> March):**

Visible in North and South America, western Africa and eastern Australia.

**Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign**

*from 20<sup>th</sup> at 00:23 to 22<sup>rd</sup> Ramaḍān at 11:32*

*(from 20<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>rd</sup> March)*

**24<sup>th</sup> Ramaḍān (24<sup>th</sup> March): Inappropriate for worldly affairs**

*Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq*

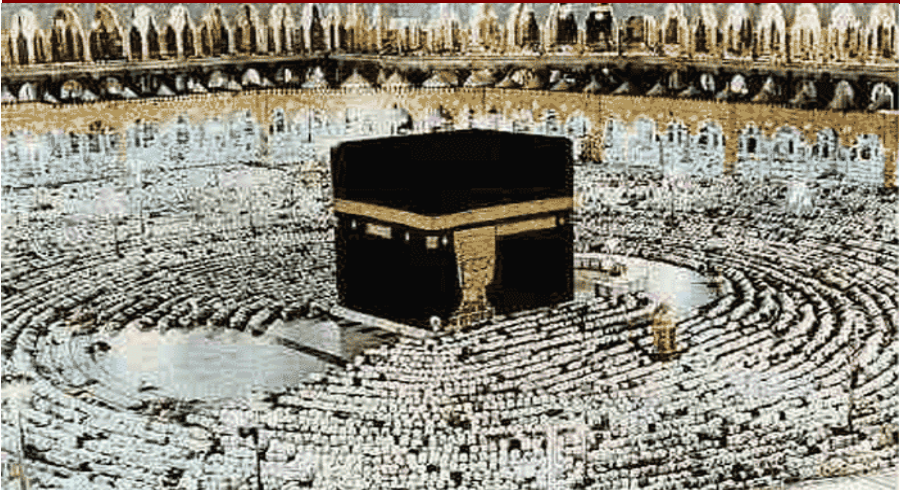
**Interlunar days :**

*from Sunrise 28<sup>th</sup> to Sunset 30<sup>th</sup> Ramaḍān*

*(from 27<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> March)*

**Solar eclipse 29<sup>th</sup> Ramaḍān (29<sup>th</sup> March):**

Visible from Eastern of North America to Western Europe



# THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Šawwāl 1446 lunar hijri

1499 Moḥammad nativity ﷺ 12550 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1186 Era of Mawlā Šāḥeb al-amr ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šawwāl:

***The night before the day of Wednesday 10<sup>th</sup> April 2024***

11<sup>th</sup> Farvardin 1403 = 12<sup>th</sup> Aries = 18<sup>th</sup> Ādhar (Žolqarnayn)

**2<sup>nd</sup> Šawwāl (1<sup>st</sup> April)**

**Inappropriate for worldly affairs**

*Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq*

**Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)**

**13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Šawwāl (from 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> April)**

**Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign**

*from 17<sup>th</sup> Šawwāl at 06:45*

*to 19<sup>th</sup> Šawwāl at 18:15 (from 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> April)*

**Interlunar days**

*From 28<sup>th</sup> night of Šawwāl to sunrise 29<sup>th</sup>*

*(27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> April)*



# THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ži-Qaēdah 1446 lunar hijri

1499 Moḥammad nativity ﷺ 12550 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1186 Era of Mawlā Šāḥeb al-amr ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ži-Qaēdah:

***The night before the day of Tuesday 29<sup>th</sup> April 2025***

9<sup>th</sup> Ordibehešt 1404 = 10<sup>th</sup> Taurus = 16<sup>th</sup> Naysān (Žolqarnayn)

**Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bīd)**

13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Ži-Qaēdah (from 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> May)

**Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign**

from 15<sup>th</sup> Ži-Qaēdah (13<sup>th</sup> May) at 12:42

to 18<sup>th</sup> Ži-Qaēdah (16<sup>th</sup> May) at 00:02

**28<sup>th</sup> Ži-Qaēdah (26<sup>th</sup> May)**

**Inappropriate for worldly affairs**

*Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq*

**Interlunar days**

from Sunrise the 28<sup>th</sup> to Sunset 30<sup>th</sup> Ži-Qaēdah

(from 26<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> May )



Haram of Ēmām Ēalī ﷺ – Najaf Ašraf



# THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ži-Ĥejjah 1446 lunar hijri

1499 Moĥammad nativity ﷺ 12550 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1186 Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ži-Ĥejjah:

***The night before the day of Thursday 29<sup>th</sup> May 2025***

8<sup>th</sup> Ķordād 1404 = 9<sup>th</sup> Gemini = 16<sup>th</sup> Ayār (Žolqarnayn)

**8<sup>th</sup> Ži-Ĥejjah (5<sup>th</sup> June)**

**Inappropriate for worldly affairs**

*Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq*

**Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign**

*from 12<sup>th</sup> Ži-Ĥejjah (9<sup>th</sup> June) at 19:01*

*to 15<sup>th</sup> Ži-Ĥejjah (12<sup>nd</sup> June) at 06:00*

**Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biḍ)**

*13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Ži-Ĥejjah (from 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>nd</sup> June)*

**Interlunar days**

*From Sunrise the 28<sup>th</sup> Ži-Ĥejjah to Sunset 29<sup>th</sup> (25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> June)*



Mašhad of Fāṭemah Zahrā ﷺ - Ĥaram Nabawi ﷺ

# THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF **Moharram al-harām** 1447 lunar hijri

1500 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12550 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1187 *Era of Mawlā Šāheḥ al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Moharram:  
*The night before the day of Friday 27<sup>th</sup> July 2025*

6<sup>th</sup> Tir 1404 = 7<sup>th</sup> Cancer = 14<sup>th</sup> Ĥazīrān (Žolqarnayn)

## **Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign**

*from 11<sup>th</sup> Moharram (7<sup>th</sup> July) at 02:13*

*to 13<sup>th</sup> Moharram (9<sup>th</sup> July) at 12:59*

## **Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bīd)**

*13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Moharram (from 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>nd</sup> July)*

## **22<sup>nd</sup> Moharram (18<sup>th</sup> July)**

### **Inappropriate for worldly affairs**

*Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq*

## **Interlunar days**

*from Sunrise 28<sup>th</sup> to Sunset 30<sup>th</sup> Moharram  
(from 24<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> July)*

Ĥaram of ➞

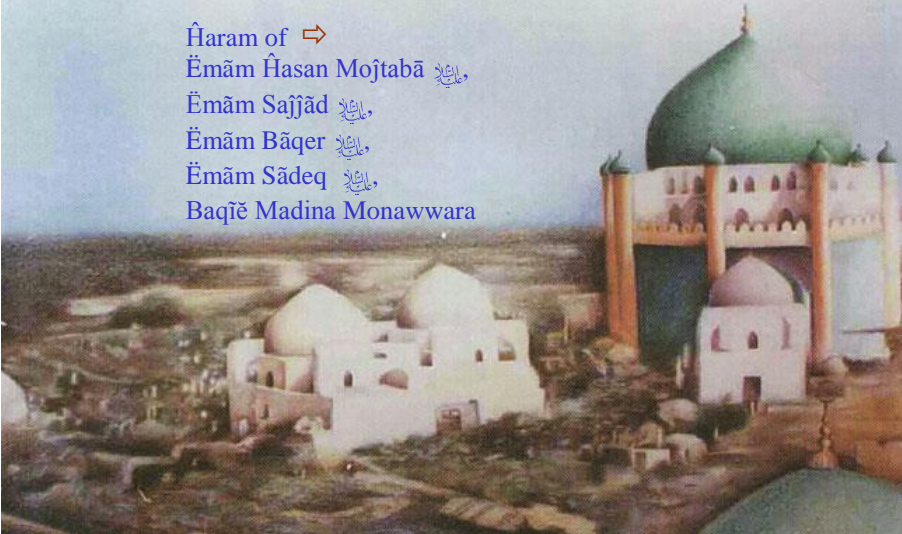
Ėmām Ĥasan Moĵtabā ﷺ,

Ėmām Sajĵād ﷺ,

Ėmām Bāqer ﷺ,

Ėmām Sādeq ﷺ,

Baqīḥ Madina Monawwara



# THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF **Šafar** 1447 lunar hijri

1500 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12550 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1187 *Era of Mawlā Šāheḥ al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šafar:

*The night before the day of Sunday 27<sup>th</sup> July 2025*

5<sup>th</sup> Amordad 1404 = 6<sup>th</sup> Lion = 14<sup>th</sup> Tammōz (Žolqarnayn)

## **Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign**

*From 8<sup>th</sup> Šafar (3<sup>th</sup> August) at 10:08*

*to 11<sup>th</sup> Šafar (6<sup>th</sup> August) at 21:08*

## **10<sup>th</sup> Šafar (5<sup>th</sup> August)**

## **Inappropriate for worldly affairs**

*Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq*

## **Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)**

*13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Šafar (from 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> August)*

## **Interlunar days**

*from 28<sup>th</sup> night of Šafar to Sunset 29<sup>th</sup> (23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> August)*

Ĥaram of Ėmām Ĥosayn ﷺ - Karbalā





# THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rabi' al-awwal 1447 lunar hijri

1500 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 1250 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1187 *Era of Mawla Šāheh al-amr* ﷺ

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

***The night before the day of Monday 25<sup>th</sup> August 2025***

3<sup>rd</sup> Chahriwar 1404 = 4<sup>th</sup> Virgo = 12<sup>th</sup> Āb (Žolqarnayn)

**4<sup>th</sup> Rabi' al-awwal (28<sup>th</sup> August): Inappropriate for worldly affairs**

*Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq*

**Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign**

*From 6<sup>th</sup> Rabi' al-awwal at 18:12 to 9<sup>th</sup> Rabi' al-awwal at 05:49  
(from 30<sup>th</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> September)*

**Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid):**

*13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Rabi' al-awwal (from 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> September)*

**Lunar eclipse, the night of 15<sup>th</sup> (8<sup>th</sup> September)**

Visible in Europe, in Africa and in Asia.

**Interlunar days**

*from Sunrise on 28<sup>th</sup> to Sunset on 30<sup>th</sup> Rabi' al-awwal  
(from 21<sup>st</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> September)*

**Solar Éclipse 29<sup>th</sup> Rabi' al-awwal (22<sup>nd</sup> September) :**

Visible from Eastern Australia to South pole

Ĥaram of Ēmām Kāzem and Ēmām Ĵawād ﷺ Kāzemayn Baġdād



# THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rabi' al-ākar 1447 lunar hijri

1500 Moḥammad nativity ﷺ 12550 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1187 Era of Mawla Šāheb al-amr ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Rabi' al-ākar:  
***The night before the day of Wednesday 24<sup>th</sup> September 2025***

2<sup>nd</sup> Mehr 1404 = 3<sup>rd</sup> Balance = 11<sup>th</sup> Aylōl (Žolqarnayn)

## **Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign :**

4<sup>th</sup> Rabi' al-ākar at 01:45 to 6<sup>th</sup> Rabi' al-ākar at 14:01  
(from 27<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> September)

## **Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)**

13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Rabi' al-ākar (from 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> October)

## **28<sup>th</sup> Rabi' al-ākar (21<sup>st</sup> October):**

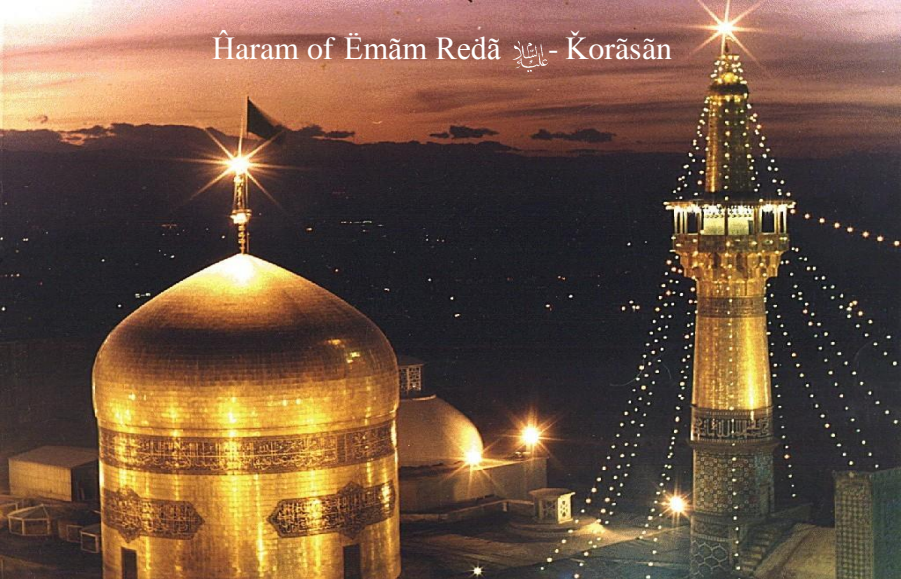
### **Inappropriate for worldly affairs**

*Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq*

## **Interlunar days**

*from 28<sup>th</sup> night of Rabi' al-ākar to 29<sup>th</sup> at Sunset  
(21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> October)*

Haram of Ēmām Redā ﷺ - Ķorāsān



# THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ĵomādā al-ōlā 1447 lunar hijri

1500 Moĥammad nativity ﷺ 12550 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1187 Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ĵomādā al-ōlā:

***The night before the day of Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2025***

1<sup>st</sup> Āban 1404 = 2<sup>nd</sup> Scorpion = 10<sup>th</sup> Tešrin-Awwal (Žolqarnayn)

## **Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign**

*From 2<sup>nd</sup> Ĵomādā al-ōlā at 08:27 to 5 Ĵomādā al-ōlā  
at 20:05 (from 24<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> October)  
and 29<sup>th</sup> Ĵomādā al-ōlā at 14:34 (20<sup>th</sup> November)*

## **Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)**

*13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Ĵomādā al-ōlā (from 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> November)*

## **28<sup>th</sup> Ĵomādā al-ōlā (19<sup>th</sup> November):**

### **Inappropriate for worldly affairs:**

*Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq*

### **Interlunar days**

*From Sunrise on 28<sup>th</sup> to Sunset on 30<sup>th</sup> Ĵomādā al-ōlā  
(from 19<sup>th</sup> November to 21<sup>st</sup> November)*

Ĥaram of Ęmām Hādi and Ęmām Ėaskari ﷺ - Sāmarrā



# THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ĵomādā al-oĳrā 1447 lunar hijri

1500 Moĥammad nativity ﷺ 12550 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1187 Era of Mawla Šāheb al-amr ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ĵomādā al-oĳrā :  
***The night before the day of Saturday 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2025***

1<sup>st</sup> Āžar 1404 = 2<sup>nd</sup> Sagittarius = 9<sup>th</sup> Tešrin-Āžar (Žolqarnayn)

## **Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign**

*The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Ĵomādā al-oĳrā until 02:59(23<sup>rd</sup> November)  
and from 27<sup>th</sup> Ĵomādā al-oĳrā at 20:47 to 29<sup>th</sup> Ĵomādā al-oĳrā at 08:59.  
(from 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> December)*

## **12<sup>th</sup> Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (3<sup>rd</sup> December)**

### **Inappropriate for worldly affairs**

*Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq*

## **Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biĳ)**

*13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Ĵomādā al-oĳrā  
(from 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> December)*

## **Interlunar days**

*from 28<sup>th</sup> night of Ĵomādā al-oĳrā to Sunrise on 29<sup>th</sup>  
(19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> December)*

Mahdawi sanctuary: The birthplace of Ēmām Mahdi ﷺ - Sāmarrā





# THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rajab 1447 lunar hijri

1500 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12550 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1187 *Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Rajab:

***The night before the day of Sunday 21<sup>st</sup> December 2025***

30<sup>th</sup> Adhar 1404 = 1<sup>st</sup> Capricorn = 8<sup>th</sup> Kānōn-Āwwal (Žolqarnayn)

**12<sup>th</sup> Rajab (1<sup>st</sup> January)**

**Inappropriate for worldly affairs**

*Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq*

**Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bīd)**

*13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Rajab (from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> January)*

**Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign**

*From 25<sup>th</sup> Rajab (14<sup>th</sup> January) at 03:43*

*to 27<sup>th</sup> Rajab (16<sup>th</sup> January) at 15:53*

**Interlunar days**

*From sunrise 28<sup>th</sup> to sunset 30<sup>th</sup> Rajab (from 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> January)*



# THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Šaëbãn 1447 lunar hijri

1500 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12550 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1187 *Era of Mawlā Šāheh al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šaëbãn:

***The night before the day of Tuesday 20<sup>th</sup> January 2026***

30<sup>th</sup> Dey 1404 = 1<sup>st</sup> Aquarius = 7<sup>th</sup> Kãñõn-Āķar (Žolqarnayn)

**Moonlight nights (Ayyãm al-bid)**

13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Šaëbãn (from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> February)

**Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign**

from 22<sup>nd</sup> Šaëbãn (10<sup>th</sup> February) at 11:31

to 25<sup>th</sup> Šaëbãn (13<sup>th</sup> February) at 23:51

**26<sup>th</sup> Šaëbãn (14<sup>th</sup> February): Inappropriate for worldly affairs**

*Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq*

**Interlunar days**

*From the night 28<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> Šaëbãn (16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> February)*


**Solar Éclipse 29<sup>th</sup> Šaëbãn (17<sup>th</sup> February) :**

Visible from South pole to south of Africa

Sanctuary of Oways al-Qaranĩ, Ėamãr ebn Yãser and the martyrs of Šeffin.  
Ar-Raqqah - Syria



## Rītes and rituals for the end of the Lunar Year

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Astro publications

## of Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation

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

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

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

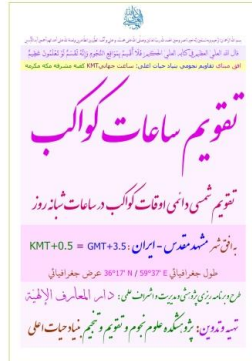
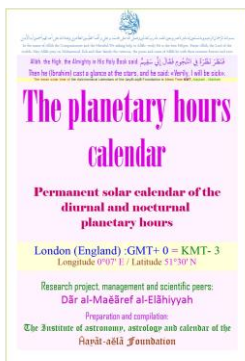
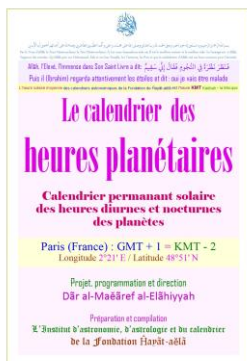
**4-Le calendrier des temps religieux (The calendar of the religious times):** Published in French since 1433.



**5-Taqwīm sācāt 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.

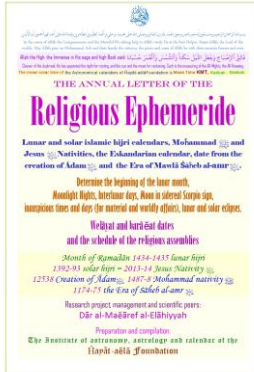
**14-L'Annuel du calendrier des phases de la lune (The Annual letter of the Moon phases Calendar) :** Published in French since 1433.



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

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

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

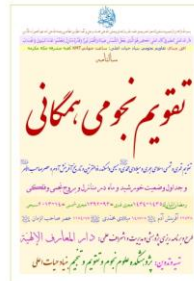
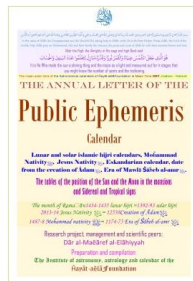


**18- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm hamegāni (The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar) :** *Lunar and Solar islamic hijri calendars- Nativity of Mohammad ﷺ - Jesus Nativity ﷺ - Žolqarnayn ﷺ calendar - Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ - The era of Mawlā Šāḥeb al-amr ﷺ - The tables of the situation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

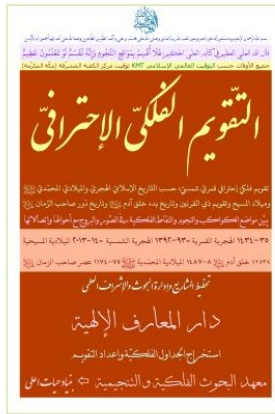
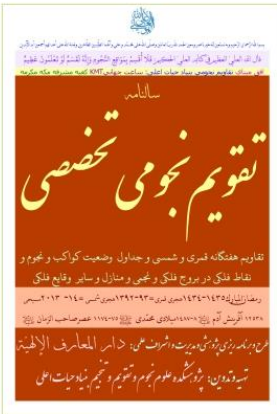
**19-Al-taqwīm al-falakī al-ēām (The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar):** Published in Arabic since 1430.

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

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



## 22-Taqwīm nojōmī 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.

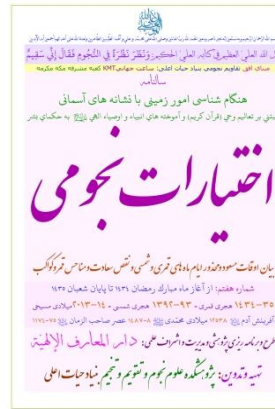


## 23-Al-taqwīm al-falakī al-ehterāfī (The annual letter of the Professional Ephemeris Calendar): Published in Arabic since 1430.

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

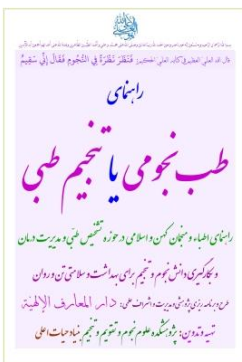
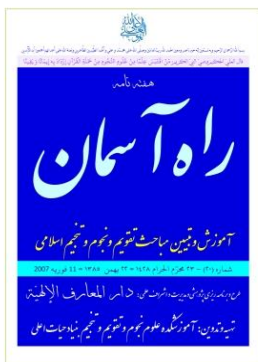
## 25-« Al-eḵtīyārāt al-falakiyyah » (The annual letter of the astrological elections) : Published in Arabic since 1431.

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



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

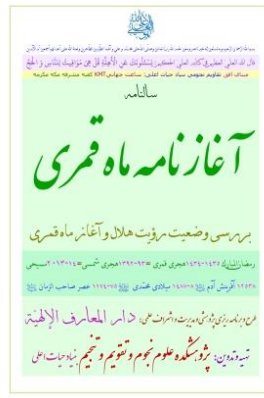
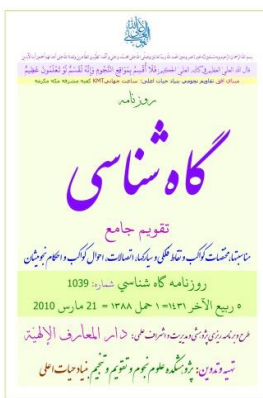
**28-Sālnāmeḥ āḡāz māḥ qamarī (The annual letter of the beginning of the lunar months):** *Report and analysis about the visibility of Helāl for the beginning of every lunar months.* Published in farsi since 1428.



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

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

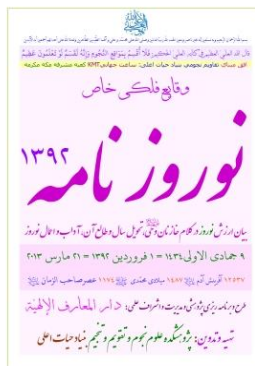
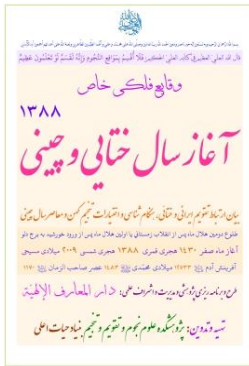
*The astronomical events of the planets, asteroids and orbital nodes - the conjunctions, the positions of planets and astrological laws. This journal is published since Jomādā al-ōlā 1428. In 1434 : more than 2100 numbers has been published. Due to the volume of this calendar, this daily publication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



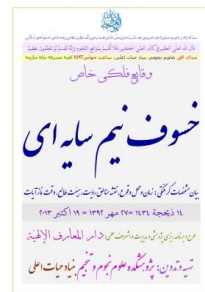
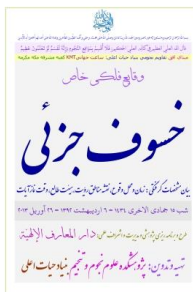
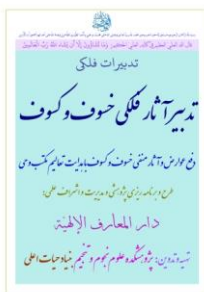
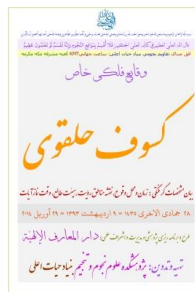
**31- Various publications about particular astronomical events: Sun's exaltation** (« Šarafe Šams » : *explanations about the diagram of esm aēzam, the best time for doing the diagram, astrological elections relating to the Sun's exaltation – secret of the effects of the diagram of « Šarafe Šams »,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



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 (الانجیل)). Published in farsi since 1426.*

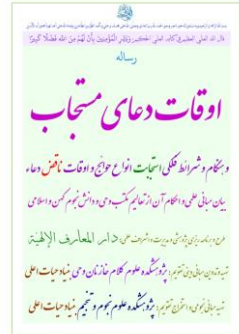


**32- SālnāmeH Hengām- šenāśī dočā mostajāb :** This calendar presents the astronomical favorable and the nun favorable times for fulfillment of the prayers and also the times that can have the opposite effect. Published in Farsi since 1435.

**33- Sālnāmeḥ taqvim laḥẓeh dočā mostaḥab (Annual calendar about the position of "the star for the fulfillment of prayers"):**

*The Caph star when it arrives in the Cassiopeia constellation and in the middle of the sky.*

Published in Farsi since 1435.



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

**Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation**

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

**1- Religious times Astronomer:** *This astronomer emits a permanent calendar for the ten ritual times, for all the points of the Earth (mid and high geographic latitudes and polar regions) in the calendar of your choice (lunar, solar or 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 Mohammad's nativity □ calendar, Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ, the calendar of era of Sāḥeb al-amr ﷺ, the Iranian and Afghan calendar, the Islamic and solar calendar, the ancient Persian calendar, the Jesus ﷺ calendar, the Julian calendar, the Žolqarnayn calendar ﷺ (rumi calendar), the Hebrew, Indian, Mayan calendar, ISO-8601, Julian Day, Modified Julian Day, Unix and Excel.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Available in Farsi, English and French.*

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

In English = [http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/EN/Plantary\\_hours.htm](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](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](http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/EN/concise_calendar.aspx)

In French = [http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/FR/calendrier\\_concis.aspx](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](http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/EN/Lunar_calendar.html)

In French = [http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/FR/Astronomie\\_observation\\_lunaire.htm](http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/FR/Astronomie_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 the beginning, the middle end the end of the eclipsefor all the countries concerned. Also it mentions what kind of eclipse is and mentions the time of the signs Prayer.*

*Will soon be available in Farsi*



| Naahiyah Moqaddassah               | Selected answers   | Daar al-Ma'arif al-Ilashiyah | Genealogy | Alawites' Foundation | Global medicine  | Hayat-aēlā Media |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|--|------------------|
| <b>Astronomer online</b>           | <p><i>In the name of Allāh the Compassionate and the Merciful</i><br/> <i>We asking help to Allāh: verily He is the best Helper. Praise Allāh, the Lord of the worlds.</i><br/> <i>May Allāh pray on Muḥammad, Ali and their family the virtuous, the pures</i><br/> <i>And curse of Allāh be with their enemies forever and ever.</i></p> <p>وَاللَّهُ فِي أُمْرِ الْكِتَابِ لَدَيْنَا عَلَى حَكِيمٌ</p> <p>Allah the High, the Almighty in His Holy Book said:<br/>         And verily, it is in the Mother of the Book (Ummoul-Ketab), with Us, high, full of wisdom.</p> <p>Praise be to Allah the High, the Highest and with His permission</p> <p><b>The internet database of the</b><br/> <b>Center of ancient and islamic astronomy</b><br/>         for research, teaching and spread of<br/>         ancient and islamic Astronomy</p> |                              |           |                      | <b>Institute</b>   |                  |
| 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 praye       |  |                              |           |                      | <b>Academy</b>   |                  |
| <b>Astrological consultations</b>  |  |                              |           |                      | student registration: astronomy  |                  |
| Extraction of Astrology chart      |  |                              |           |                      | Teaching session: astronomy  |                  |
| Extraction of natal chart          |  |                              |           |                      | Teaching session: Software   |                  |
| Electing Times: Medecin            |  |                              |           |                      | Teaching session:extract calend  |                  |
| 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           |  |                              |           |                      | <b>Observatory Lounge</b>  |                  |
| Electing Times:Administration      |  |                              |           |                      | Observation of the Sun   |                  |
| Electing Times: Agriculture        |  |                              |           |                      | Observation of the Moon  |                  |
| Electing Times: Society-Politic    |  |                              |           |                      | Observation of the manissions  |                  |
| Electing Times for personal affa   |  |                              |           |                      | Observation of the constellation   |                  |
| Electing Times: Industry           |  |                              |           |                      | Observation of the planets   |                  |
| Electing Times: Employment         |  |                              |           |                      | Observation of fixed stars   |                  |
| Electing Times:Communications      |  |                              |           |                      | Observation of the sky   |                  |
| Electing Times for spirituality an |  |                              |           |                      | <b>scientific discussion Society</b>   |                  |
| <b>Astronomy publications</b>      | <p>The current local time in Meccas: right Tuesday 02 : 51 : 57 and in your country (UnkNow) -- : -- (without summer time consideration)</p> <p>16 Sawwāl 1433 lunar Hijri- 13 Virmen 13 Sahriwar 1391 solar Hijri- 1173 era of Imam Khatib- 1406 Muḥammad's mawlid- 12537 Creation of Birmen- 3 September 2017</p> <p><b>New topics</b></p>   |                              |           |                      | <p>Society of the sciences of calen</p> <p>Society of Astronomy Sciences</p> |                  |
| Lunar observations calendar        |  |                              |           |                      |  |                  |

*Ancient and Islamic Astro Center of Hayāt-aēlā Foundation.*

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



# Table of Phonetic Transcription

## Institute of Revelation Language Sciences

### Arabic + Farsi phonetic transcription

|       |   |       |       |       |                              |
|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|------------------------------|
| Ḍ = ḍ | ض | h × t | ه × ه | A = a | Fathah = ا                   |
| Ṭ = ṭ | ط | Ç = ç | ث     | O = o | Ẓammah = و                   |
| ẓ = Ẓ | ظ | p = P | پ     | E = e | Kasrah = اِ                  |
| ĕ = Ē | ع | Ĵ = Ĵ | ج     | ä = Ä | Esḃāĕ Fathah                 |
| ğ = Ğ | غ | Č = č | چ     | Ö = ö | Esḃāĕ Ẓammah                 |
| f = F | ف | Ĥ = ĥ | ح     | ë = Ē | Esḃāĕ 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 = ʾ | Hamzah = ء                   |
| n = N | ن | j = J | ژ     | w = W | the letter (waw) (و)         |
| h = H | ه | s = S | س     | y = Y | the letter (yaʾ) (ي)         |
| w = W | و | š = Š | ش     | b = B | ب                            |
| y = Y | ي | Š = š | ص     | t = T | ت                            |

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

<http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/10/AwaaNegaariyeBargoziide.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*  
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*Upper sciences*  
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Research project, management and scientific peers:  
**Dār al-Maĕāref al-Elāhiyyah**  
**1447**

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[aelaa.net@gmail.com](mailto:aelaa.net@gmail.com)

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

