



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ وَهُنَّ مُتَسْعِينَ إِنَّهُ خَيْرٌ نَّاصِرٌ وَمَعْنَى

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَلَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَى أَعْدَائِهِمْ أَعْجَمِينَ أَبْدَى الْأَبْدِينَ

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: قَالَ أَلِيْضْنَا حَوْلَ اللَّيْلِ سَكَنًا وَالنَّهَارَ حُسْنَاتٍ كَلَّا كَلَّا تَقْدِيرُ الْعَزِيزِ الْعَلِيمِ (He is the) Cleaver of the daybreak. He has appointed the night for resting, and the sun and the moon for reckoning. Such is the measuring of the All-Mighty, the All-Knowing.

The mean solar time of the calendars of the *Hayāt-a-e'lā* Foundation is the Ka'bah Mean Time (KMT) - Makkah

THE ANNUAL LETTER OF THE Concise lunar calendar

Lunar and solar Islamic hijri calendars, Nativities of the Prophet Mohammad ﷺ and Jesus ﷺ, the Eskandarian calendar, Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ and the era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr ﷺ

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

*The month of Ramadān 1447-1448 lunar hijri
1404-1405 solar hijri - 2026-2027 Jesus Nativity ﷺ*
12551 Creation of Ādam ﷺ
1500-1501 Prophet Mohammad Nativity ﷺ
1187-1188 the Era of Šāheb al-amr ﷺ

Research project, management and scientific peers:

Dār al-Ma'āref al-Elāhiyyah

Preparation and compilation:

The Institute of astronomy, astrology and calendar of *Hayāt-a-e'lā* 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 Ḥadrat Mawlā Šāheb al-Amr ﷺ.

2- According to the Šariaě, 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 Ÿslām, 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 Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation:

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

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

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

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

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

Ancient and Islamic Astro Center of Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation

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

The general manual of the calendars of Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation

1. The master calendar of the publications.

Since the astronomical calendars of Ḥayāt-aēlā 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 Ḥaḍrat Muḥammad al-Moṣṭafā ﷺ. However, the calendars of the Foundation are not limited to hijri dates and include the years counting from the creation of Ḥaḍrat Ādām ﷺ, the years counting from Muḥammad Nativity ﷺ and the Era of Mawlā Šāheb 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 Ādām 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, Ḥaḍrat Ādām ﷺ. So, the mention of this calendar has an historical value for us as children of Ādām ﷺ and it is particularly appropriate as a divine calendar.

Although, the time that separates us from Ḥaḍrat Ādām 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 (“tinat”) of Ḥaḍrat Ādām Šafi-o-llah ﷺ and the moment when Allāh breathed the soul into Ādām, 120 years have elapsed. After this, according to a rewāyat reported by Faḍl ebn Šāzān (follower of four Īmāms; from the eighth to the eleventh Īmām ﷺ), between the moment when Allāh breathed the soul into Ādām until his death, 1030 years have elapsed. And between the death of Ḥaḍrat Ādām ﷺ and the birth of Ḥaḍrat Muḥammad ﷺ, 9900 years have passed.²

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

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

So we obtain: $120 + 1030 + 9900 + 53 + 1448 = 12551$ years.

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

Noting: 1) According to the modern scientists, the early history of the Homo sapiens doesn't go back further than the aforementioned date 2) The creation of Ḥadrat Ādām ﷺ and his descendants, who are the Homo sapiens, should not be confuse with the other human races who were living before Ḥadrat Ādām 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 Ḥadrat Muḥammad ﷺ :

Hijri date + 53 (the age of the Prophet ﷺ at the time of Hijri) = the calendar of the Nativity of Muḥammad 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-a-aelā 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 country. 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 Ḥadrat Īmām-zaman ﷺ: Since the face of Allāh for the followers of the Truth, is Ḥadrat Mawlā Šāheb al-amr ﷺ, and since we are in the era of this Īmām 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 Īmāmat of Ḥadrat (260 hijri) that's mean: 1448 (the actual date of hijri) – 260 = 1188 years of the era of Īmām Mahdi ﷺ.

3. The beginning of the year.

Traditionally, in the opinion of the common 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 Ramadān and since the basis of the calendars of the Foundation is the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation and the Holy Infallibles ﷺ, we give the preference to the divine guidance of the Treasure of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ over the common

practices. This subject have been described in details in others publications of Ḥayāt-ačlā Foundation.

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

The center of the Earth is **the Kačbah** and **Makkah Mukarramah**. Therefore, we have choice as prime meridian, the meridian which crosses Makkah and the mean solar time of all the astronomical calendars of **Ḥayāt-ačlā Foundation** is **the Kačbah** 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 **Kačbah** has been exposed in the 52nd number of the weekly Rāhe Āsemān, but a concise table describing the different time zones has been presented in this calendar. In this table the increasing time difference has been mentioned by the sign (+) and decreasing time difference by the sign (-).

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

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

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

5. The hours of the calendar.

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

6. Daylight Saving Time (Summer Time).

Typically clock is adjusted forward one hour, or two hour, in spring or other season. In autumn, generally, it return to current time. This hour change is not the same in all the countries and there is some countries which do not apply this system. So, in the calendars of **Ḥayāt-ačlā 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 (fajr), Sunrise and Sunset times.

The criteria for determining the time of the astronomical twilight (fajr) 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 (mağreb) 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 doěā 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 Ḥayāt-aḍlā Foundation when it says, for example, that the Moon is entering into the sidereal sign of Aries on Sunday 9th Rabi' 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 planet.

In the calendars of Ḥayāt-aḍlā 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 *Ḩayāt-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 *Ḩayāt-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 Kaēbah 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 Kaēbah. All the astronomical calendars of Ḥayāt-aēlā 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
KMT 0	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- Šeïk Tōsī has quoted that Sahl Ebn Yaēqōb met Ÿmām Askarī ﷺ and after he spoke about elections times and about which times are auspicious or inauspicious, Sahl Ebn Yaēqōb to Ÿmām asked: Sometimes I have to do a work in inauspicious time, what should I do? Ÿmām said: Due to the blessing of our Welāyat for our ūites, there is a protection that if they travel through the depths of the seas and the deserts among predators and enemies from jinns 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 Ÿmāms 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 مُعْتَصِمًا بِذِمَّاتِكَ الْمُنْبَعِ الَّذِي لَا يُظَاوِلُ وَ لَا يُحَاوِلُ، مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ
 طَارِقٍ وَ غَاشِمٍ، مِنْ سَابِرٍ مَا حَلَقْتَ وَ مَنْ حَلَقْتَ، مِنْ خَلْقَكَ الصَّامِتِ وَ التَّاطِقِ؛
 فِي جَنَّةٍ مِنْ كُلِّ مَحْوُفٍ بِلِبَاسٍ سَابِعَةٍ حَصِينَةٍ، وَ هِيَ لِوَاءُ أَهْلِ بَيْتِ
 مُحَمَّدٍ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، مُحْتَجِبًا مِنْ كُلِّ قَاصِدٍ لِي بِأَذْيَةٍ (× قَاصِدٌ إِلَى أَذْيَةٍ) بِحِدَارِ حَصِينٍ
 الْإِخْلَاصِ فِي الْإِعْتَرَافِ بِحَقِّهِمْ وَ التَّمَسُّكِ بِحَبْلِهِمْ جَمِيعًا، مُوْقِنًا بِأَنَّ الْحَقَّ لَهُمْ وَ
 مَعَهُمْ وَ فِيهِمْ وَ بِهِمْ، أُولَى مَنْ وَالْوَاءُ، وَ أَعْادِي مَنْ عَادُوا، أَجَانِبُ مَنْ جَانَبُوا، فَصَلَّ
 عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، وَ أَعْدَنِي اللَّهُمَّ بِهِمْ مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ مَا أَتَقِيَهُ، يَا عَظِيمُ حَجَرُ
 (× عَجَزَتْ) الْأَعْادِي عَنِي بِدَيْعِ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَ الْأَرْضِ، إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ
 سَدًا وَ مِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ سَدًا فَأَغْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبَصِّرُونَ.

Ašbahto allāhomma moětašeman bežemāmekal maniē allaži lā yořawalo wa lā
 yořawalo, men šarre kolle tāreqen wa gāšem, men sāyere mā kalaqta wa man
 kalaqta; men kalqeka š-šāmete wa nnāteq; fī jonnaten men kolle mak̄ofen
 belebāsen sābeğaten ḥašīnah, wa heya welāe ahle bayte nabiyekka
 mohammeden (x šalla-llāho alayhe wa āleh) mohtajeban men kolle qāšeden li
 beāažiyyaten (x qāšeden elā ažiyyaten) bejedāre ḥašīnel-eklāš fel-eēterāfe
 behaqqehem wa ttamassoke behablehem jamiēa, mōqenan be āannal-ḥaqqa
 lahom wa maěahom wa fihem wa behem, owāli man wālaw, wa oēdi man
 ēādō, ojānebo man jānabō, fašalle ēalā Moḥammad wa āle Moḥammad, wa
 aēežniy-allāhomma behem men šarre kolle mā attaqīh, yā ēažīmo ḥājazto (x
 ēajazate) l-āačādiya ēanni bebadīe-ssamāwāte wal-ard, ennā jačalnā men
 bayne aydīhem saddan wa men kalfehem saddan fa āaġšaynāhom fa hom lā
 yobšerōn.

2- After, Ēmam 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, Ēmam added: “If you want to do something in inauspicious time, before doing it, recite those surahs; Ḥamid, Falaq, Nās, Tawhīd, Āyat al- Korsī, Qadr and the verses 190 to 194 of surah Āle Īemrān. After this, recite surah Āle Īemrān until the end and recite this invocation”:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي يَصُولُ الصَّائِلُ، وَبِقُدْرَتِكَ يَطُولُ الطَّائِلُ، وَلَا حَوْلَ لِكُلِّ ذِي حَوْلٍ إِلَّا
بِكَ، وَلَا قُوَّةَ يَمْتَازُهَا (x يَمْتَازُهَا) دُوْ قُوَّةٍ إِلَّا مِنْكَ (x وَلَا قُوَّةَ بِمُثَارِهَا دُوْ القُوَّةَ
إِلَّا مِنْكَ)، أَسْأَلُكَ بِصَفْوَتِكَ مِنْ حَلْقِكَ، وَخَيْرَتِكَ مِنْ بَرِّيَّتِكَ، مُحَمَّدٌ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ تَبَّعُكَ،
وَعِتْرَتِهِ وَسُلَالَتِهِ؛ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ، صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ (x صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ) وَ
عَلَيْهِمُ، وَأَكْفِنِي شَرَّهَا الْيَوْمَ وَضَرَرَهَا (x ضَرَرَهَا)، وَأَرْزُقْنِي خَيْرَهَا وَيُمْنَهَا وَبَرَكَاتُهَا،
وَأَقْضِ لِي فِي مُتَصَرَّفَاتِي (x مُتَصَرَّفَاتِي) بِخُسْنِ الْعَاقِبَةِ (x الْعَافِيَةِ) وَبُلُوغَ الْمَحَبَّةِ وَ
الظَّفَرِ بِالْأُمْنِيَّةِ، وَكَفَائِيَّةِ الطَّاغِيَةِ الْعَوِيَّةِ (x الْعَوِيَّةِ- الْمَغْوِيَّةِ)، وَكُلُّ ذِي قُدْرَةٍ لِي
عَلَى أَذِيَّةِ، حَتَّى أَكُونَ فِي جُنَاحِهِ وَعِصْمَةٍ وَنِعْمَةٍ؛ مِنْ كُلِّ بَلَاءٍ وَنِقْمَةٍ، وَأَبْدِلُنِي فِيهِ
مِنَ الْمَخَافِفِ أَمْنًا، وَمِنَ الْعَوَائِقِ فِيهِ سُرَّاً (x سُرَّاً)، حَتَّى لَا يَصُدَّنِي صَادًّا عَنِ
الْمُرَادِ؛ وَلَا يَحْلُّ بِي طَارِقٌ مِنْ أَذَى الْعِبَادِ، إِنَّكَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، وَالْأُمُورُ إِلَيْكَ
تَصِيرُ، يَا مَنْ لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ، وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ.

Allāhomma beka yašolo ššāael, wa beqodrateka yaſtolo ṭṭāael, wa lā ḥawla lekolle
ži ḥawlen ellā bek, wa lā qowwatan yamtārohā (x yamtāzohā) žō qowwaten ellā
menk (x wa lā qowwatan bemaçārehā žol-qowwate ellā menk), asāaloka
beşafwateka men kalqek, wa kiyarateka men bariyyatek, Moḥammadən (x şalla-
llāho alayhi wa āleh) nabiyyeka wa ēetratēhi wa solālatehi alayhi wa aleyhimo
ssalām, şallē ēalayhi (x şallē ēalā Moḥammad) wa alayhim, wa-kfeni şarra hāžal-
yawm wa ḏararahō (x ḏarrahō) wa-rzoqni ḁayrahō wa yomnahō wa barakātah,
waqde li fi motaşarrafāti (x monşarafi) behosnel-ěaqebat (x ēāfiyah) wa bolōğel-
maḥabbate wa-żżafare belāomniyyah, wa kefāyate ṭṭāgiyatel-ġawiyyah (x al-
qawiyyah, al-maġwiyyah), wa kolle ži qodraten li ēalā ažiyyah, ḥattā akōna fi
jonnate w-wa ēeşmate w-wa neematen men kolle balāe w-wa neqmah, wa abdelni
fihe menal-maķāwefe amnā, wa mena-l-ěawāāeqe fihe yosrā (x barrā) ḥattā lā
yaşoddanī šāddon ēanel morād; wa lā yaḥolla bi tareqo m-men ažā-l-ěebād, ennaka
ēalā kolle şayāen qadīr, wal-omōro elayka taşīr, yā man laysa kameçlehi şayā, wa
howa ssamīol-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؛ أَفْرَجْ بِهَا كُلَّ كُرْبَةِ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَحَلَّ بِهَا كُلَّ
عُقْدَةِ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَجْلَوْ بِهَا كُلَّ ظُلْمَةِ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛
أَفْتَحْ بِهَا كُلَّ بَأْبِ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَسْتَعِينُ بِهَا عَلَى كُلِّ شَدَّةٍ وَمُصِيبَةٍ، لَا
حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَسْتَعِينُ بِهَا عَلَى كُلِّ أَمْرٍ يَنْزَلُ إِلَيْ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛
أَعْتَصِمُ بِهَا مِنْ كُلِّ حَمْدُورِ أَحَادِيرَةِ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَسْتَوْجِبُ بِهَا الْعَفْوَ وَ
الْعَافِيَةَ وَالرِّضَا مِنَ اللَّهِ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ، تَعْرُّقُ (× تَفْرُقُ) بِهَا أَعْدَاءَ اللَّهِ،
وَغَلَبَتْ حُجَّةُ اللَّهِ، وَبَقَى وَجْهُ اللَّهِ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّ الْأَرْوَاحِ
الْفَانِيَةِ، وَرَبَّ الْأَجْسَادِ الْبَالِيَّةِ، وَرَبَّ الشُّعُورِ الْمُتَمَعَّذِّةِ، وَرَبَّ الْجُلُودِ الْمُمَرَّقَةِ (×
الْمُمَمَّرَقَةِ)، وَرَبَّ الْعَظَامِ النَّخَرَةِ، وَرَبَّ السَّاعَةِ الْقَائِمَةِ، أَسْأَلُكَ يَا رَبَّ، أَنْ تُصَلِّيَ
عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ(× عَلَى) أَهْلِ بَيْتِهِ الظَّاهِرِيَّينَ وَافْعُلْ بِي... (حاجت بخواهد) يَخْفِي لُطْفَكَ
يَا دَا الْجَلَالَ وَالْإِكْرَامَ؛ أَمِينَ أَمِينَ يَا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ.

Lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, ofarrejo behā kolla korbah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, ahallo behā kolla ēoqdah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, ajslō behā kolla žolmah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, aftaḥo behā kolla bāb, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, astaēno behā ēalā kolle šeddate w-wa mošibah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, astaēno behā ēalā kolle amre yyanzelo bi, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, aētašemo behā men kolle maħżōren oħħāŽeroh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh; astawjebo beha-l-ċafwa wal-ċafiyata wa r-rezā mena-llāh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, tofarreqo (× tafroqo) behā aċdāāa-llāh, wa ġalabat hojjato-llāh, wa baqeya wajjhollāh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, allāhomma rabbal-arwāħel-fāniyah, wa rabbal-ajsādel-bāliyah, wa rabba ššoħdere-l-motamaċċetah, wa rabbal-żolōdel momazzaqah (× al-motamazzeqah), wa rabbal-ċeżżāme nnakerah, wa rabba ssāħatel-qāāemah, asāaloka yā rabbe, an toħalliya ēalā Muħammad wwa (× ēalā) ahle bayteħ it-tāheriñ, wa-fel bi ... (ask what you want) bekaħfiyye lotfeka yā Ža-l-jalāle wa-lekram; āmīna āmīna yā rabbal-ħalāmīn.

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 enšāā-allāh.

The blessed month of Ramaḍān 1447 lunar hijri

Happy New Year !



اللهم يا مقلب القلوب و الأ بصار ثبت قلوبنا
وأ بصارنا على دينك اللهم يا مصرف القلوب صرف
قلوبنا الى طاعتك ونور أ بصارنا بالقرآن ويا محول
الحول والأ حوال 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 صرف قلوبنا الى طاعتك ونور أبصارنا

ويا محول الحول والأحوال حول حالنا إلى أحسن الحال بالقرآن

Allāhomma yā moqallebal-qolōbe wal-ābshār çabbet
qolōbanā wa absāranā ēalā dīnek. Allāhomma yā
mośarrefal-qolōb, şarref qolōbanā alā tāeatek wa
nawwer ābshāranā bel-qorān, wa yā moħawwela-l-
ħawle wal-āħwāl ħawwel ħālanā elā aħsanel-ħāl

*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 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 Ramadān and ends with the month of Šaēbān.

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

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

THE CALENDAR OF THE BLESSED MONTH OF Ramadān 1447 lunar hijri

1500 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12551 *Creation of Ādām* ﷺ 1187 *Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ramadān:
The night before the day of Wednesday 18 February 2026
29 Bahman 1404 = 30 Aquarius = 5 Šobāt (Žolqarnayn)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13, 14, and 15 Ramadān (from 2 to 4 March)

Lunar eclipse

the night of 14 Ramadān (3 March):

Visible in North and South America, Australia, East Asia

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*from 21 Ramadān at 19:45 to 23 Ramadān at 8:15
(from 10 to 12 March)*

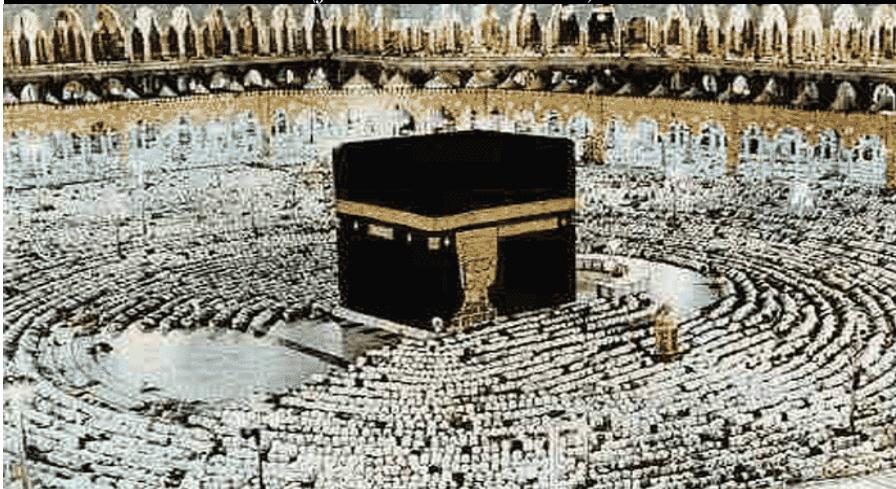
24 Ramadān (13 March):

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days :

*from Sunrise 28 to Sunset 30 Ramadān
(from 17 to 19 March)*



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Šawwāl 1447 lunar hijri

1500 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12551 *Creation of Ādām* ﷺ 1187 *Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šawwāl:
The night before the day of Friday 20 March 2026
29 Esfand 1404 = 30 Pisces = 7 Ādhār (Žolqarnayn)

2 Šawwāl (21 March)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biḍ)

13, 14, and 15 Šawwāl (from 1 to 3 April)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 18 Šawwāl at 03:40
to 20 Šawwāl at 16:12 (from 6 to 8 April)

Interlunar days

From 28 night of Šawwāl to sunrise 29
(16 and 17 April)



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Žī-Qaēdah 1447 lunar hijri

1500 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 1255 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1187 *Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Žī-Qaēdah:
The night before the day of Saturday 18 April 2026
29 Farvardin 1405 = 29 Aries = 5 Naysān (Žolqarnayn)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biḍ)

13, 14, and 15 Žī-Qaēdah (from 30 April to 2 May)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 16 Žī-Qaēdah (3 May) at 10:42
to 19 Žī-Qaēdah (6 May) at 23:14

28 Žī-Qaēdah (15 May)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from Sunrise the 28 to Sunset 30 Žī-Qaēdah
(from 15 to 17 May)



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Žī-Hejjah 1447 lunar hijri

1500 *Mohammad* nativity ﷺ 12551 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1187 *Era of Mawla Šāhib al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Žī-Hejjah:
The night before the day of Monday 18 May 2026
28 Ordibehešt 1405 = 28 Taurus = 5 Ayār (Žolqarnayn)

8 Žī-Hejjah (25 May)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

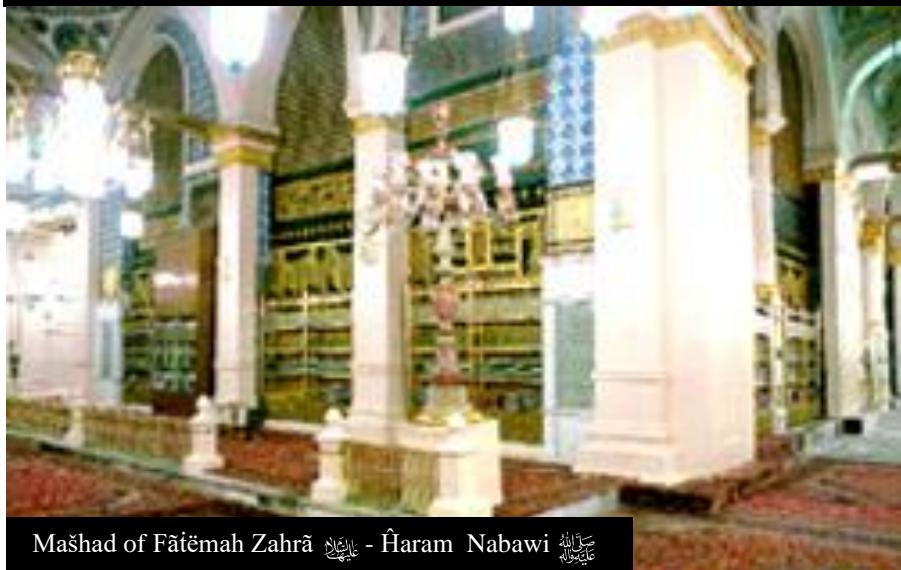
*from 13 Žī-Hejjah (30 May) at 16:53
to 16 Žī-Hejjah (2 June) at 05:28*

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13, 14, and 15 Žī-Hejjah (from 30 May to 1 June)

Interlunar days

From Sunrise the 28 Žī-Hejjah to Sunset 30 (14 to 16 June)



Mašhad of Fāfiemah Zahrā (رضي الله عنها) - Ḥaram Nabawi

THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Moharram al-ḥarām 1448 lunar hijri

1501 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 1255 *Creation of Ādām* ﷺ 1188 *Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Moharram:

The night before the day of Wednesday 17 June 2026

27 Khordad 1405 = 27 Gemini = 4 Ḥazīrān (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*from 11 Moharram (27 June) at 22:49
to 13 Moharram (29 June) at 11:26*

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biḍ)

13, 14, and 15 Moharram (from 29 June to 1 July)

22 Moharram (8 July)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

*from Sunrise 28 to Sunset 30 Moharram
(from 14 to 16 July)*

Ḥaram of ➔

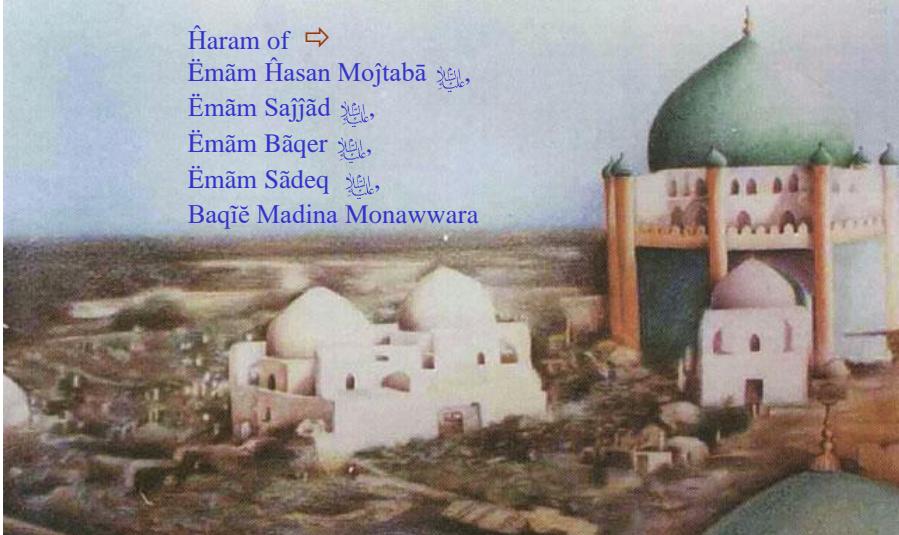
Ēmām Ḥasan Mojtābā ﷺ,

Ēmām Sajjād ﷺ,

Ēmām Bāqer ﷺ,

Ēmām Sādeq ﷺ,

Baqīe Madina Monawwara



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Šafar 1448 lunar hijri

1501 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12551 *Creation of Ādām* ﷺ 1188 *Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šafar:

The night before the day of Friday 17 July 2026

26 Tir 1405 = 26 Cancer = 4 Tammōz (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

From 8 Šafar (24 July) at 05:16

to 10 Šafar (25 July) at 17:53

10 Šafar (26 July)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biḍ)

13, 14, and 15 Šafar (from 29 to 31 July)

Interlunar days

from 28 night of Šafar to Sunset 29 (13 and 14 August)

Ḩaram of Ḥamām Ḥosayn ﷺ - Karbalā



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rabi  al-awwal 1448 lunar hijri

1501 *Moh mad nativity* ﷺ 12551 *Creation of  d m* ﷺ 1188 *Era of Maw a  ah b al-amr* ﷺ

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

The night before the day of Saturday 15 August 2026

24 Amordad 1405 = 24 Lion = 2  b ( olqarnayn)

4 Rabi  al-awwal (18 August):

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*From 6 Rabi  al-awwal at 12:39 to 9 Rabi  al-awwal at 01:07
(from 20 to 23 August)*

Moonlight nights (Ayy m al-bid):

13, 14, and 15 Rabi  al-awwal (from 27 to 29 August)

Lunar eclipse

the night of 14 (28 August)

Visible in North and South of America, in Africa, Hedjaz and Iran.

Interlunar days

*from Sunrise on 28 to Sunset on 30 Rabi  al-awwal
(from 11 to 13 September)*

 aram   of  m m K zem and  m m  aw d  ll  K zemayn   Ba d d 



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rabi  al- kar 1448 lunar hijri

1501 *Moh ammad* nativity ﷺ 12551 *Creation of  d m* ﷺ 1188 *Era of Maw a  ah b al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Rabi  al- kar:
The night before the day of Monday 14 September 2026

23 Chahrivar 1405 = 23 Virgo = 1 Ayl l ( olqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign :

4 Rabi  al- kar at 20:50 to 6 Rabi  al- kar at 09:03
(from 17 to 19 September)

Moonlight nights (Ayy m al-bid)

13, 14, and 15 Rabi  al- kar (from 26 to 28 September)

28th Rabi  al- kar (11 October):

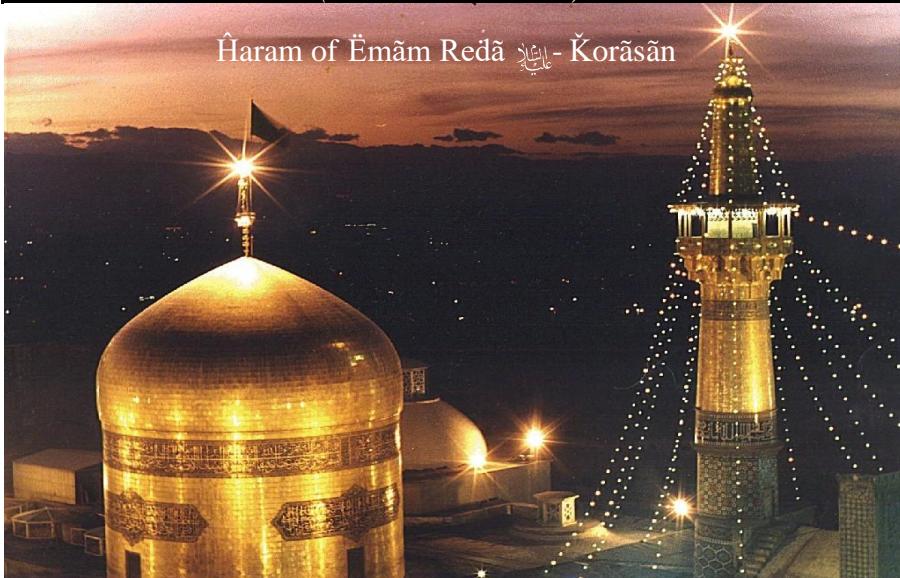
Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

*from 28 night of Rabi  al- kar to 29 at Sunset
(11 and 12 October)*

 Haram of  m m Red  -  or s n



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Jomādā al-olā 1448 lunar hijri

1501 *Mohammad* nativity ﷺ 12551 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1188 *Era of Mawlā Šāhib al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Jomādā al-olā:

The night before the day of Tuesday 13 October 2026

21 Mehr 1405 = 21 Balance = 30 Aylōl (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*From 2 Jomādā al-olā at 05:07 to 4 Jomādā al-olā
at 17:06 (from 14 to 16 October)
and 29 Jomādā al-olā at 12:43 (10 November)*

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13, 14, and 15 Jomādā al-olā (from 25 to 27 October)

28 Jomādā al-olā (9 November):

Inappropriate for worldly affairs:

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

*From Sunrise on 28 to Sunset on 30 Jomādā al-olā
(from 9 to 11 November)*

Ĥaram of Īmām Hādi and Īmām Īaskari ﷺ - Sāmarrā



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Jomādā al-ōkrā 1448 lunar hijri

1501 *Mohammad* nativity ﷺ 12551 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1188 *Era of Mawlā Šāhīb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Jomādā al-ōkrā :

The night before the day of Thursday 12 November 2026

21 Āban 1405 = 21 Scorpion = 30 Tešrin-Awwal (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*The 1 and 2 Jomādā al-ōkrā until 00:36 (13 November)
and from 27 Jomādā al-ōkrā at 19:15 to 29 Jomādā al-ōkrā at 07:17.
(from 8 to 10 December)*

12 Jomādā al-ōkrā (23 November)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

*13, 14, and 15 Jomādā al-ōkrā
(from 24 to 26 November)*

Interlunar days

*from 28 night of Jomādā al-ōkrā to Sunrise on 29
(9 and 10 December)*

Mahdawi sanctuary: The birthplace of Ḥamādānī - Sāmarrā



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rajab 1448 lunar hijri

1501 *Mohammad* nativity ﷺ 12551 *Creation of Ādām* ﷺ 1188 *Era of Mawla Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Rajab:

The night before the day of Friday 11 December 2026

20 Adhar 1405 = 20 Sagittarius = 28 Teşrin-Ākar (Žolqarnayn)

12 Rajab (22 December)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid̄)

13, 14, and 15 Rajab (from 23 to 25 December)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

From 25 Rajab (4 January) at 01:06
to 27 Rajab (6 January) at 13:27

Interlunar days

From sunrise 28 to sunset 30 Rajab (from 7 to 9 January)

يا قدس .. إنا قادمون ..

自上而下地演進的歷史，是我們民族的民族性。



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Šaēbān 1448 lunar hijri

1501 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12551 *Creation of Ādām* ﷺ 1188 *Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šaēbān:

The night before the day of Sunday 10 January 2027

20 Dey 1405 = 20 Capricorn = 28 Kānōn-Āwwal (Žolqarnayn)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13, 14, and 15 Šaēbān (from 22 to 24 January)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 22 Šaēbān (31 January) at 7:22

to 25 Šaēbān (3 February) at 19:43

26 Šaēbān (4 February): Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

From the night 28 to 29 Šaēbān (6 and 7 February)

Solar Éclipse 28 Šaēbān (6 February) :

Visible from South pole to south of Africa

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



Rites 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 Ramadān and ends with the month of Šaēbān.

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

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

Astro publications

of Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation

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

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

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

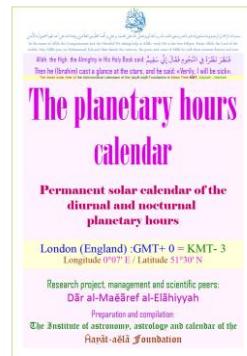
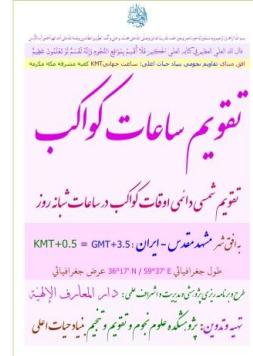
4-Le calendrier des temps religieux (The calendar of the religious times): Published in French since 1433.



5-Taqwim 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- Sālnāmeh taqwim fešordeh (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-basīt (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- Sālnāmeh taqwim rašadī (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.

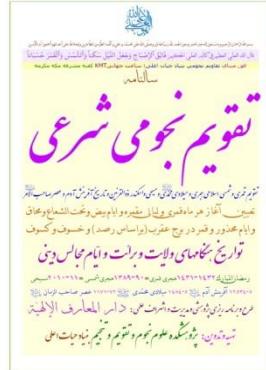
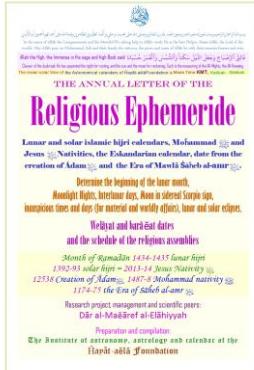
14-L'Annuel du calendrier des phases de la lune (The Annual letter of the Moon phases Calendar) : Published in French since 1433.



15-Sâlnâmeh taqwim nojômi şarî (The Annual letter of the Religious Ephemeride):
 Determination of the beginning of the lunar month, Moonlight Nights (Full moon), Interlunar phases and Moon in « Tahte-Şoëä », inauspicious times, Moon in Sidereal sign of Scorpio, lunar and solar eclipses, the dates of welâyat and barââat 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.

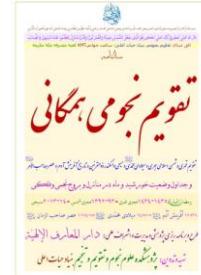
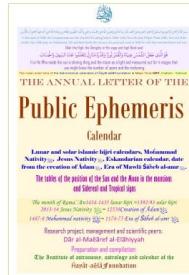


18- Sâlnâmeh taqwim hamegâni (The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar):
 Lunar and Solar islamic hijri calendars- Nativity of Mohammad ﷺ - Jesus Nativity ﷺ - Žolqarnayn ﷺ calendar - Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ - The era of Mawlā Šâhêb al-amr ﷺ - The tables of the situation of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

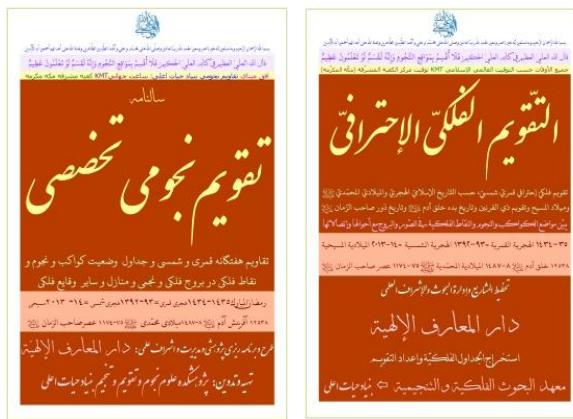
19-Al-taqwim al-falakî al-ěäm (The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar): Published in Arabic since 1430.

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-Taqwim nojōmī takašošī (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 - Retrgradations and others planets aspects (the seven planets, new planets, fixed stars, virtual objects and some asteroids). Published in farsi since 1429.



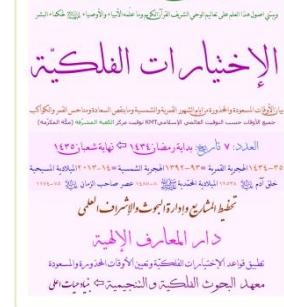
24- Sālnāmeh taqwim ektiyārāt nojōmī (The annual letter of the astrological elections) : Auspicious times and inauspicious times for every months of lunar and solar calendars according seventy topics and the times whose auspicious and inauspicious aspect is not total and absolute. Published in farsi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

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

26- Saēdat nāmeh (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.

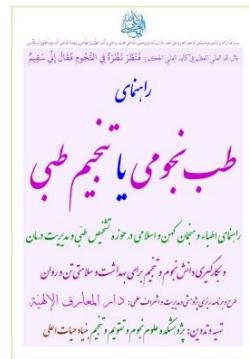
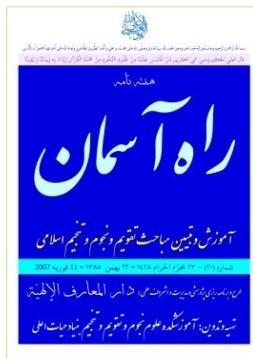


23-Al-taqvīm al-falakī al-eħħerāfī (The annual letter of the Professional Ephemeris Calendar): Published in Arabic since 1430.



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

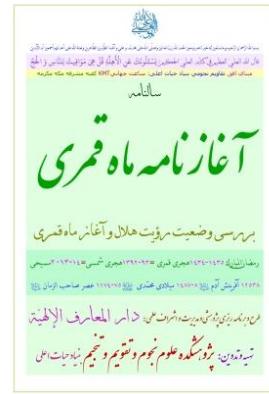
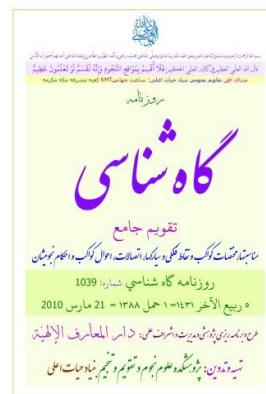
28- Sālnāmeh āgāz māh qamārī (The annual letter of the beginning of the lunar months): Report and analysis about the visibility of Helāl for the beginning of every lunar months. Published in farsi since 1428.



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.

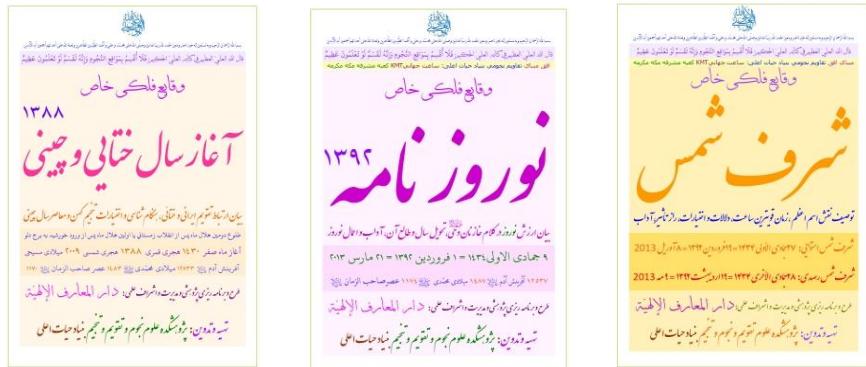
30- The «Gāh-Śenāsi » Journal (The global astronomical calendar):

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-ñlā 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 aēžam, 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 Discourses of the Custodians of the Revelation). Published in farsi since 1426.



32- Sâlnâmeh Hengâm- şenâsî doëä mostâjâb : This calendar presents the astronomical favorable and the non favorable times for fulfillment of the prayers and also the times that can have the opposite effect. Published in Farsi since 1435.

33- Sâlnâmeh taqwim lañzeh doçâ mostâjâb (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 *Hayât-aëlâ* Foundation can be download in website of the Foundation:

Hayât-aëlâ Foundation

www.Aelaa.net

Ancient and Islamic Astro Center of Hayât-aëlâ Foundation.
<http://aelaa.net/En/Nojum.aspx>

Astro publications of the Institute of astronomy and astrology of *Hayât-aëlâ* Foundation, is not limited to the above publications and with the grace and the help of Mawlâ لِيَلِيَّةِ, in different domains, the astronomical and astrological calendars will be developed and published, enshââ-allâh.



Astronomers online of Ḥayāt-aělā 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 Ḥayāt-aělā 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 Ḥayāt-aělā Foundation](#).

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

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

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

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

2- Universal calendar Astronomer: *Lunar hijri calendar, the Mohammad's nativity calendar, Year counting from the creation of Ādām ﷺ, the calendar of era of Šāheb 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/TagwimJahaani.aspx>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Available in Farsi, English and French.

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

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

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

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

Available in Farsi, Arabic, English and French.

In Farsi = <http://aelaa.net/Fa/TagwimFeshorde.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_concise.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/TagwimTakhasosi.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 and the end of the eclipse for all the countries concerned. Also it mentions what kind of eclipse is and mentions the time of the signs Prayer.*

Will soon be available in Farsi

Nahiyah Mogaddasah	Selected answers	Daar al-Ma'aaref al-Ilahiyah	Genealogy	Alayyed' Foundation	Global medicine	Hayat-a'laa Media
Astronomer online			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 Muhammad, Ali and their family the virtuous, the pures And curse of Allah be with their enemies forever and ever.			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 praye						Academy
Astrological consultations						student registration:astronomy
Extraction of Astrology chart						Teaching session: astronomy
Extraction of natal chart						Teaching session: Software
Electing Times, Medeon						Teaching session:extract calen
Electing Times for birth						Educational textbooks
Electing Times for marriage						Courses about astronomy
Electing Times,Building						Response to questions
Electing Times,Economy						Students' examinations results
Electing Times,Education						Observatory Lounge
Electing Times,Administration						Observation of the Sun
Electing Times, Agriculture						Observation of the Moon
Electing Times, Society-Politic						Observation of the mansions
Electing Times for personal affa						Observation of the constellator
Electing Times, Industry						Observation of the planets
Electing Times, Employment						Observation of fixed stars
Electing Times,Communications						Observation of the sky
Electing Times for spirituality an						scientific discussion topic
Astronomy publications						Society of the sciences of calen
Lunar observations calendar						Society of Astronomy Sciences

The current local time in Mecca: night Tuesday 02 : 51 : 57 and in your country (Un)Known ← → (without summer time consideration)

16 Sa'wîl 1433 lunar 13 13 Safîr 1391 solar 1173 era of Imam Mâlik 1405 Mohammad's nabiyyah 12537 Creation of Adams 3 September 2017

New topics

وَإِنَّهُ فِي أُمِّ الْكِتَبِ لَدَيْنَا الْعَلِيُّ حَكِيمٌ
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 Muhammad, Ali 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 Holy Book said:
And verily, it is in the Mother of the Book (Qummoul-Ketab), with Us, high, full of wisdom.
Praise be to Allah the High, the Highest and with His permission

The internet database of the Center of ancient and islamic astronomy

for research, teaching and spread of
ancient and islamic Astronomy

Ancient and Islamic Astro Center of Hayat-a'laa Foundation.
<http://aelaa.net/En/Nojum.aspx>



Table of Phonetic Transcription

Institute of Revelation Language Sciences

Arabic + Farsi phonetic transcription

Đ = đ	ض	h × t	ة × ئ	A = a	Fathah = ـ
Ṫ = ṭ	ط	Ç = ç	ث	O = o	Żammah = ـ
ż = ż	ظ	p = P	ٻ	E = e	Kasrah = ـ
ě = Ě	ع	j = J	ج	ä = Ä	Esbāء Fathah
ং = ং	ং	ঃ = ঃ	ং	ঁ = ঁ	Esbāء Żammah
f = F	ف	h = H	ح	ঁ = ঁ	Esbāء Kasrah
q = Q	ق	ک = ڪ	خ	ঁ = ঁ	Elongated sound (madd) = ـ
k = K	ك	d = D	د	ـ = ـ	Elongated sound (madd) = ـ
g = G	گ	ڙ = ڙ	ڙ	ـ = ـ	Elongated sound (madd) = ـ
L = l	ل	r = R	ر	ـ = ـ	(Alef Maqṣōrah) = ـ
m = M	م	z = Z	ز	ـ = ـ	ـ ئـ ؤـ Hamzah
n = N	ن	j = J	ڙ	ـ = ـ	ـ وـ the letter (waw) (وـ)
h = H	هـ	s = S	سـ	ـ = ـ	ـ يـ the letter (yaā) (ـ يـ)
w = W	وـ	ـ = ـ	ـ	b = B	ـ بـ
y = Y	ـ يـ	ـ = ـ	ـ	t = T	ـ تـ

* 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-aělā 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

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Research project, management and scientific peers:

Dār al-Maěāref al-Elāhiyyah

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