

Monajjem for the Web

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Introduction

Monajjem is an Arabic word meaning astronomer. Monajjem for the Web is a browser-based application for converting dates in different calendar systems. It runs on browsers such as Microsoft Edge or Google Chrome. The Android App version of Monajjem is available on Google Play.

Supported Calendars

Monajjem for the Web supports the following calendars and years:

Calendar	Designator	Description	Years
Bahá'í	BE	Bahá'í Era	1 through 221
Persian Solar	AHS	Anno Hijra Solar (in the year of the Hijra, Solar)	1 through 9999
Muslim Lunar	AHL	Anno Hijra Lunar (in the year of the Hijra, Lunar)	1 through 9999
Christian	AD	Anno Domini (in the year of the Lord)	1 through 9999
Jewish	AM	Anno Mundi (in the year of the world)	1 through 9999

The Bahá'í Calendar

The Bahá'í Calendar is a solar calendar. The year starts with the coming of the Vernal Equinox (i.e. Spring in the Northern Hemisphere) and is made up of 19 months that are 19 days each. Four “Intercalary” days (five in leap years) are added to complete the year. The names of the months, which are the same as the days of each month, are as follows:

Month No.	Arabic Name	English Translation	No. of Days	Notes
1	Bahá	Splendor	19	
2	Jalál	Glory	19	
3	Jamál	Beauty	19	
4	‘Azamat	Grandeur	19	
5	Núr	Light	19	
6	Rahmat	Mercy	19	
7	Kalimát	Words	19	
8	Kamál	Perfection	19	
9	Asmá'	Names	19	
10	‘Izzat	Might	19	
11	Mashíyyat	Will	19	
12	‘Ilm	Knowledge	19	
13	Qudrat	Power	19	
14	Qawl	Speech	19	
15	Masá'il	Questions	19	
16	Sharaf	Honor	19	
17	Sultán	Sovereignty	19	
18	Mulk	Dominion	19	
	Ayyám-i-Há	Intercalary Days	4	5 in leap years
19	‘Ala’	Loftiness	19	

The year in the Bahá'í Calendar is 365 days in common and 366 days in leap years. Prior to the year 172 BE, a year was designated as a leap year if the corresponding year in the Gregorian calendar was a leap year. Since the year 172 BE, however, leap years have been determined by astronomical calculations, the first of which cover a period of 50 years: 172 BE through 221 BE. The origin of the Bahá'í Calendar is the Declaration of the Báb in 1844 AD. In the Bahá'í Calendar, the day starts at sunset, and the week starts on Saturday. The names of the days of the week are as follows:

Weekday Arabic Name	English Translation	Christian Day
Jalál	Glory	Saturday
Jamál	Beauty	Sunday
Kamál	Perfection	Monday
Fidál	Grace	Tuesday
'Idál	Justice	Wednesday
Istijlál	Majesty	Thursday
Istiqlál	Independence	Friday

The Persian Solar Calendar

The year in the Persian Solar Calendar starts with the coming of the Vernal Equinox (i.e. Spring in the Northern Hemisphere) and is made up of twelve months. The names of the months are as follows:

Month No.	Month Name	No. of Days	Notes
1	Farvardin	31	
2	Ordibehesht	31	
3	Khordad	31	
4	Teer	31	
5	Mordad	31	
6	Shahrivar	31	
7	Mehr	30	
8	Aban	30	
9	Azar	30	
10	Dey	30	
11	Bahman	30	
12	Esfand	29	30 in leap years

The year in the Persian Solar Calendar is 365 days in common and 366 days in leap years. The calendar was formally adopted in Iran on 31 March 1925 AD (11 Farvardin 1304 AHS). The beginning day of the calendar is 19 March 622 AD (1 Farvardin 1 AHS) —119 days before the Migration of the Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina.

The Muslim Lunar Calendar

The Muslim Lunar Calendar is based on the rotation of the Moon around the Earth. The year is made up of twelve months. The names of the months are as follows:

Month No.	Month Name	No. of Days	Notes
1	Muharram	30	
2	Safar	29	
3	Rabi`-al-avval	30	
4	Rabi`-al-thani	29	

5	Jamadi-al-avval	30	
6	Jamadi-al-thani	29	
7	Rajab	30	
8	Sha`ban	29	
9	Ramadan	30	
10	Shavval	29	
11	Dhi-al-qa`dah	30	
12	Dhi-al-hijjah	29	30 in leap years

The year in the Muslim Lunar Calendar is 354 days in common and 355 days in leap years. The calendar began on 16 July 622 AD — the day on which the Prophet Muhammad left Mecca for Medina. His departure from Mecca is known as the Hijra or Migration and the calendar is known as the era of Hijra. Thus 16 July 622 AD corresponds to 1 Muharram 1 AHL.

Note: There is a difference between the Lunar Calendar used in Iran and the Muslim Lunar Calendar supported here and used elsewhere. In the Persian Lunar Calendar, the actual illuminated fraction of the Moon (i.e. whether the Moon can be sighted or not) determines the beginning day of each month. In the Muslim Lunar Calendar, however, the number of days in each month is fixed as shown in the above table, except for the last month, which can be 29 or 30 days. As a result, there can be a difference of one day between the dates in these two calendars when referring to the same day.

The Christian Calendar

The Christian Calendar is a solar calendar. The year is made up of twelve months. The names of the months are as follows:

Month No.	Month Name	No. of Days	Notes
1	January	31	
2	February	28	29 in leap years
3	March	31	
4	April	30	
5	May	31	
6	June	30	
7	July	31	
8	August	31	
9	September	30	
10	October	31	
11	November	30	
12	December	31	

The year in the Christian Calendar is 365 days in common and 366 days in leap years. The origin of the calendar is the Birth of Christ, and the years are known in Latin as Anno Domini (in the year of the Lord). By the year 1582 the Christian Calendar had advanced ten days beyond the solar year. As a result, ten days (5th through 14th) were omitted from the month of October of that year and a new method for designating leap years was adopted. The reformed calendar is known as the Gregorian Calendar and the unreformed calendar as the Julian Calendar. The Gregorian Calendar was not adopted in some countries, including England, until 1752, in which case eleven days (3rd through 13th) were omitted from the month of September of that year to bring the calendar back in synchronization with the solar year. The year of calendar reform is selectable as an option.

The Jewish Calendar

The Jewish calendar is a luni-solar calendar that depends on both the rotation of the Moon around the Earth and the Earth around the Sun. The lengths of the month and year vary. A year can be common or leap. Common years have 12 months, and leap years have 13. In addition, a year may be “regular,” “deficient,” or “excessive.” The number of days in each type of year is as follows:

Year Type	No. of Days in a Common Year	No. of Days in a Leap Year
Deficient	353	383
Regular	354	384
Excessive	355	385

The names of the months in a common year are as follows:

Month No.	Common Year Month Name	No. of Days	Notes
1	Tishri	30	
2	Heshvan	29	30 in excessive years
3	Kislev	30	29 in deficient years
4	Tevet	29	
5	Shevat	30	
6	Adar	29	
7	Nisan	30	
8	Iyar	29	
9	Sivan	30	
10	Tammuz	29	
11	Av	30	
12	Elul	29	

The names of the months in a leap year are as follows:

Month No.	Leap Year Month Name	No. of Days	Notes
1	Tishri	30	
2	Heshvan	29	30 in excessive years
3	Kislev	30	29 in deficient years
4	Tevet	29	
5	Shevat	30	
6	Adar I	30	The intercalated month
7	Adar II	29	
8	Nisan	30	
9	Iyar	29	
10	Sivan	30	
11	Tammuz	29	
12	Av	30	
13	Elul	29	

The week in the Jewish Calendar starts on Sunday. Except for the last day, days of the week do not have names, but are numbered as shown below.

Day of Week	Christian Day
Day 1	Sunday
Day 2	Monday
Day 3	Tuesday
Day 4	Wednesday
Day 5	Thursday
Day 6	Friday
Sabbath	Saturday

Notice

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