

إسْمَعْوَاصُونَالِثَهَا رَجَاءِ للسِيحِجَاءِ السِج يَرْبِشُنُواز زَمِينَ أَمَدَا مَامِ كَامْكَار

LISTEN TO THE VOICE OF THE HEAVEN:

THE MESSIAH
HAS COME,

THE MESSIAH

HAS COME.

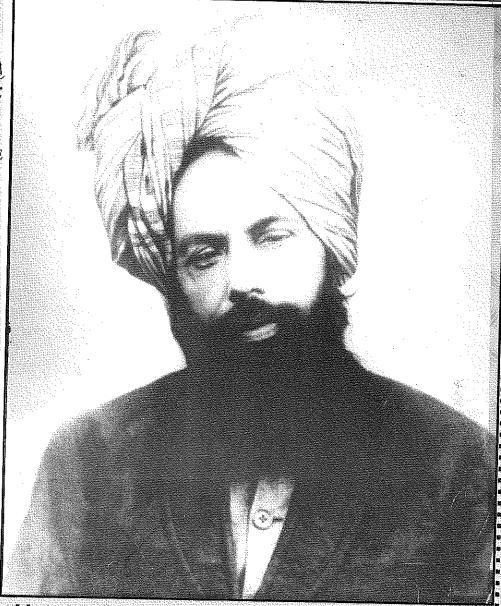
ALSO HEAR FROM

THE EARTH:

SUCCESSFUL

DIVINE REFORMER

HAS COME.



HAZRAT MIRZA GHULAM AHMAD OF QADIAN THE PROMISED MESSIAH AND MAHDI (PEACE BE ON HIM)

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# THE HOLY QURAN

When the eye is dazzled,

And the moon is eclipsed,

And the sun and the moon are brought together,

On that day man will say 'Whither to escape?' (75:8-11)

فَإِذَا بُرِقَ الْبُصَّرُ ۞ وَجُهِعَ الشَّهُسُ وَالْقَهُونُ يَقُولُ الْإِنْسَانُ يَوْمَهِنِ آينَ الْمَفَرُّ ﴿

## THE SAYING OF THE HOLY PROPHET (S.A.W.)

For our Mahdi there are two Signs which have never appeared before since the creation of the heavens and the earth, namely, the moon will be eclipsed on the first night in Ramadhan (i.e., on the first of the nights on which a lunar eclipse can occur) and the sun will be eclipsed on the middle day of Ramadhan (i.e., on the middle one of the days on which a solar eclipse can occur), and these Signs have not appeared since God created the heavens and the earth (Dargutani, Vol. 1 Part II, page 65)

انَّ لِهُهُ لِهُ مُنَا الْمِتَ فِينَ لَيْهُ مَثَكُونُ فَاهَنُ لُهُ خَلْقِ السَّلْولِي وَالْاَرْضِ يَنْكُسِفُ الْقَهُ رُلِاقِ لَ لَكُلَة مِنْ زَّمَهُ إِنْ أَنْ عُسَفُ الشَّمُ سُ فِي النِّصْفِ مِنْ هُ وَكَهُ تَكُونَا مُنُدُّدُ خَلُقَ السَّلْوَتِ وَالْاَرْضِ \*

# THE PROMISED MESSIAH (A.W.) SAYS

Glad tidings to you, O community of brothers Congratulations to you, O community of friends

The luster of God's Beneficence has become manifest And for those who can see, the way has become clear

The sun and the moon in these countries have been eclipsed According to God's plan in Ramadhan.

And a prophecy of glad tidings of the Chief Prophet of Allah Has been fulfilled magnificently without any blemish.

The Great is the Allah Who showed this Sign Who Illuminated the proof of exhibiting the mystery

Is this an act of the Almighty Allah Or you consider it a deception of man. (Noorul Haq Part II, pages 217, 218) سيتدنا حفرت ميح موفود على أسلام كاعربي سفوم كالام

القَصِيبُ للا (روحان خزائن حليث نور الحق حصدوم مطاع)

ا لُونِي لكم يَا هجمع الحنازي تمہیں اے جاعت دوستان مبادک ہو وبداالصراط لمن له العينان ادر وتخص دواً لكهين كما ب أسك اله داو كمل كيا خسفا باذن الله فى رمضان باذن الله رمعنان مِن گرمِن المد گيا ظهرت مُطهرةً من الأدران اليسه ياك فلد بيظام بركي كركول نميل أسكه ساته نهين بريان كوريشن كركے يكدوكو كھول ديا امرهل تراهمكائد الانسآن یا آدُ اس کو انسان کا فریب سمجت سے

بنشرى لكمريا معشر الاخوان تهیں اے جاعت برادران بشارت ہو ظهرت بروق عنابت الحنان مداتعالی کا عنایت کی جگ ظاہر او گئ التتران بهن الكلران مُودج اورجاندكو إل مُلكون مِن مُودج اورجاندكو إل وبشآرة من ستيب خدير الوسماعا اورایک بشارت رمهول انڈمل الله علیه به تم کی الله أكبركيف الدمي آنة كشف الغطاء بأنارة البرمان کمای زرگ مداسید کمو نگراش نے نشان کو فالرکیا ملكان هذا فعل س تقادر كما رقدا تعالى كا تعن

# THE ADVENT OF THE PROMISED MESSIAH AS VINDICATED BY THE SIGNS OF THE LUNAR AND SOLAR ECLIPSES

(Saleh Mohammad Alladin, Professor of Astronomy, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India)

(Reprinted from The Review of Religions, November 1989)

### **SUPPLICATIONS**

I bear witness that there is no God but Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and apostle.

After this I seek refuge in Allah from the accursed Satan. In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful. All praise belongs to Allah, Lord of all the worlds, the Gracious, the Merciful, Master of the Day of Judgement. Thee alone do we worship and Thee alone do we implore for help. Guide us on the right path. The path of those on whom Thou hast bestowed Thy blessings, not of those who have incurred Thy displeasure, nor of those who have gone astray.

O Allah, shower Thy mercy on Muhammad and his progeny as Thou didst shower on Abraham and his progeny. Verily Thou art the Praiseworthy, the Lord of honor. O Allah, shower Thy blessings on Muhammad and his progeny as Thou didst shower on Abraham and his progeny. Verily Thou art the Praiseworthy, the Lord of honor.

# THE PROPHECY REGARDING THE

## LUNAR AND SOLAR ECLIPSES

The coming of a great Divine Reformer in the Latter Days has been predicted in the holy scriptures of various religions. I propose to discuss a very remarkable prophecy made by our lord and master, the Holy Prophet Muhammad, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, which helps a seeker after truth in recognizing this Divine Reformer. According to this prophecy, lunar and solar eclipses on the specified dates of the month of Ramadhan would serve as Signs of his advent.

Almighty God says in the Holy Quran:

He (Allah) is the Knower of the unseen; and He reveals not His secrets to anyone, except to him whom He chooses, namely a Messenger of His (72:27-28).

We learn from these verses that the Messengers of God have a very close relationship with God and they have the distinction of being granted knowledge of the unseen by Him. They are thus able to make remarkable prophecies.

The Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, was granted knowledge of the unseen in abundance. He had prophesied that in the Last Age when the world would drift away from God, a Mahdi and Messiah (Divine Reformer) would come, through whom faith would be restored in the world and the renaissance of Islam would be brought about. He mentioned several Signs which would mark the advent of the Promised Messiah. These have been discussed in detail in the book An Invitation to Ahmadiyyat, by Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmood Ahmad, Second Successor to the Promised Messiah, may God be pleases with him [1]. In this discourse, I shall concentrate on the celestial signs of lunar and solar eclipses.

Hazrat Ali bin Umar Albaghdadi Ad-Darqutani, an eminent authority on Hadith, who lived from 918 to 995 of Christian Era (306 to 385 Hijri), had recorded the following Hadees narrated by Hazrat Imam Baqar Muhammad bin Ali, son of Hazrat Imam Zainul Abedeen (may Allah have mercy on them):

For our Mahdi there are two Signs which have never appeared before since the creation of the heavens and the earth, namely, the moon will be eclipsed on the first night in Ramadhan (i.e., on the first of the nights on which a lunar eclipse can occur) and the sun will be eclipsed on the middle day of Ramadhan (i.e., on the middle one of the days on which a solar eclipse can occur) and these

Signs have not appeared since God created the heavens and the earth [2].

These Signs are mentioned in the collections of Hadees of both Sunni and Shia sects. Eminent Muslim scholars have been quoting this Hadees in their books. This Hadees is recorded in several books [3] to [14].

Hazrat Sheikh Nematullah Wali, may Allah have mercy on him, who lived in the neighborhood of Delhi about 560 Hijri and is honored as Wali (Friend of God), wrote as follows:

*i.e.*, He will be both Mahdi of the time and Jesus. I see him blessed with both attributes. I see both the moon and the sun obscured [15].

Ahl-i-Hadees dignitary Maulana Hafiz Muhammad bin Maulana Barakallah Lakhoke wrote in his book *Ahwalul Akhirat* [16]:

It has been related that during the month of Ramadhan of that year there would be an eclipse of the moon on the 13th and an eclipse of the sun on 27th.

In this verse the dates of the lunar and solar eclipses are specified as the 13th and the 27th of Ramadhan. It will be explained later that in the light of the Hadees and the law of nature, the actual dates are the 13th and the 28th of Ramadhan.

The Hadees is strengthened by the fact that the Holy Quran mentions eclipses as important Signs of the approach of Resurrection. The Holy Quran says:

He asks, 'When will be the day of Resurrection?' When the eye is dazzled, And the moon is eclipsed, And the sun and the moon are brought together, on that day man will say, "Whither to escape?' (75:7-11).

The root of the prophecy thus lies in the Holy

Quran and the Hadees elucidates the verses of the Holy Quran and gives valuable details.

In the New Testament, Jesus, peace be on him, narrating the Signs of his second coming said:

Immediately after the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light (Matthew 24:29).

Mahatma Surdasji has mentioned the prophecy that when Kalki Autar would appear, the moon and the sun would be eclipsed. He wrote: (17)

Both the moon and the sun will be eclipsed and there will be much violence and death.

In the holy book of the Sikhs, Sri Guru Garanth Sahib, it is written:

When Maharaj will come as Nahkalank, the sun and the moon will be his helpers. [18,19,20]

In short, books of other religions also mention of the Signs of the sun and the moon. In the Hadees of Darqutani, quoted earlier, much detail is given, which we shall discuss subsequently.

# LUNAR AND SOLAR ECLIPSES IN THE LIGHT OF THE LAWS OF NATURE:

Lunar and solar eclipses are phenomena which occur according to the laws of nature. The Holy Quran has repeatedly drawn our attention to natural phenomena. A discussion of the astronomical background is, therefore, appropriate and relevant. It helps in understanding the Hadees.

The earth, the sun and the moon form a system of three bodies. The Holy Quran has referred to this system in a very beautiful way as follows:

Holy is He Who created all things in pairs, of what the earth grows, and of themselves, and of what they know not. And a Sign for them is the night from which We strip off the day, and lo! they are in darkness. And the sun is moving on the course prescribed for it. That is the decree of the Almighty, the All-knowing God. And for the moon We have appointed stages, till it becomes again like an old dry branch of a palm tree. It is not for the sun to

overtake the moon, nor can the night outstrip the day. All of them float in an orbit.

(36:37-41)

Five verses of the Holy Quran have been quoted here. In the first verse a fundamental fact has been mentioned that Almighty God has created all things in pairs. The second verse refers to the night and the day which arise from the motion of the earth. The third verse refers to the motion of the sun and fourth refers to the motion of the moon. In the fifth verse, the sun, the moon, the night and the day, are all mentioned together, and attention is drawn to the fact that the movements of the sun and the moon have their limits.

We learn from science that the earth and the moon move around each other and complete a revolution in one month, they form a pair. The earth and the moon jointly move around the sun and complete a revolution in one year. Thus the sun and the earth-moon system form another pair. In the solar system there are numerous pairs within pairs. The sun with all its planets and their satellites moves around the center of the Galaxy completing a revolution in about two hundred million years. Like our sun, there are billions of stars in our galaxy which move around the center of the Galaxy with different periods. Holy is He Who created all things in pairs.

When the moon, in the course of its motion around the earth, comes between the sun and the earth in such a way that it prevents the light of the sun from reaching the earth, we have a solar eclipse; and when the earth comes between the sun and the moon in such a way that its shadow falls on the moon, we have a lunar eclipse. In astronomical terminology, we say that a solar eclipse occurs at new moon and a lunar eclipse occurs at full moon. At the time of the new moon, the longitudes of the sun and the moon are the same and the moon is said to be in conjunction.

An eclipse does not occur at every new moon and full moon because for the occurrence of an eclipse it is necessary that the sun, the earth and the moon should be aligned. If the earth's orbit around the sun and the moon's orbit around the earth were in the same plane, there would have been alignment twice every month, and hence there would have been one lunar eclipse and one

solar eclipse every month. Actually the two orbital planes are inclined to each other by an angle of about five degrees, on account of which the maximum number of eclipses in a solar year does not exceed seven (four or five being solar and two or three being lunar). The minimum number of eclipses which can occur in a year is two, both being solar. A solar eclipse occurs more often than a lunar eclipse but it is visible from a much smaller surface of the earth than a lunar eclipse. Hence from any given place of the earth, more lunar eclipses are visible than solar eclipses. For further details, see books on Spherical Astronomy.

The motion of the moon is quite complicated. To a first approximation, the moon moves around the earth in an elliptic orbit, on account of which its distance from the earth and its speed vary within certain limits. When the moon is closest to the earth it is said to be at perigee. The speed of the moon with respect to the earth is greatest when it is at perigee. On account of the gravitational attraction of the sun, the position of the perigee changes in space. Thus sometimes the moon moves faster in the early part of the month and sometimes it moves faster in the latter part. Likewise the distance and velocity of the earthmoon pair with respect to the sun also change within certain limits in accordance with the law of gravitation. As the Holy Quran says:

The sun and the moon run their courses according to a fixed reckoning. (55:6)

The changes in distances and velocities of the bodies have their effects on the dates on which the eclipses occur. Thus there are limits on the dates on which lunar and solar eclipses can occur.

Astronomers take the time of conjunction as the beginning of the lunar month. At that time the moon cannot be seen at all. The month of the Islamic Calendar (Hijri) begins with the first sighting of the lunar crescent, *i.e.*, when the phase of the moon becomes big enough to be visible. This happens roughly about twenty-four hours after conjunction. An excellent book dealing with the problem of the first visibility of the lunar crescent, has been written by Dr. Mohammad Ilyas [21].

If the Hijri Calendar is used, the dates on

which a lunar eclipse can occur are 13, 14 and 15; and the dates on which a solar eclipse can occur are 27, 28, and 29. According to the prophecy, the lunar eclipse would occur on the first night and the solar eclipse would occur on the middle day in the month of Ramadhan. This fixes the thirteenth of Ramadhan for the lunar eclipse and the twenty-eighth of Ramadhan for the solar eclipse.

In the Hadees, the word *Qamar* is used for the moon and not *Hilal*. The crescent of the first, second and third nights, is called *Hilal* while *Qamar* denotes the moon from the fourth night onward [22]. Hence the interpretation that the first night in Ramadhan implies the thirteenth of Ramadhan and not the first of Ramadhan, is also supported by the word *Qamar* used in the Hadees, thus leaving no ambiguity.

# THE ADVENT OF THE PROMISED MESSIAH, PEACE BE ON HIM, AND THE FULFILLMENT OF THE PROPHECY:

I shall now discuss how the prophecy of the Hadees was fulfilled.

Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian, India, peace be on him, was born in the year 1835 of the Christian Era (C.E.). He was a model of extraordinary righteousness. Profound love for the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, was the salient feature of his personality. He was grieved to see the onslaughts against Islam by its critics and the poor spiritual condition of the Muslims. He dedicated himself to the service of Islam and prayed fervently for the spiritual regeneration of the world. His epochmaking work Braheen-e-Ahmadiyya published in four volumes from 1880 to 1884 is a masterpiece in which are discussed the truth of Islam and the excellences of the Holy Quran and the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him.

Hazrat Ahmad, peace be on him, had the privilege of being a recipient of Divine revelation from 1876 until 1908 when he passed away. In 1882 he received his first revelation regarding his appointment as Divine Reformer through the following words:

Allah bless thee O Ahmad. It was not thou

who didst throw but it was Allah Who did throw. The Most Gracious One has taught thee the Quran so that thou shouldst warn the people whose ancestors have not been warned and that the way of the guilty ones might become manifest. Proclaim: I have been commissioned and I am the first of the believers. [23]

He also received the following revelation:

Tell them I have with me testimony from Allah, then will you believe? Tell them I have with me testimony from Allah, then will you submit? [24]

In obedience to Divine command he declared that he is the Mujaddid (Reformer) of the fourteenth century of the Islamic era. Later, on the 23rd of March 1889, under Divine command, he took the first oath of allegiance at Ludhiana and thus formed the Ahmadiyya Community. Hazrat Al-Haj Hafiz Maulvi Hakim Nooruddin, may Allah be pleased with him, who later became his First Successor, had the honor to be the first person to take the oath of allegiance. On the same day, forty people swore allegiance to the Promised Messiah, peace be on him, and solemnly promised that they would give priority to religion over worldly affairs.

Towards the end of 1890 C.E.; Almighty Allah revealed to him that Prophet Jesus, peace be on him, had died and the prophecy of his second advent was to be fulfilled by a person like Jesus, and that he was the Promised Messiah. Among the revelations which he received to this effect was the following:

The Messiah, son of Mary, prophet of Allah, has died and in his attribute thou hast come in accordance with the promise. And the promise of Allah was bound to be fulfilled. [25]

After receiving this explanation from Almighty God, Hazrat Ahmad, peace be on him, claimed in 1891 to be the Promised Messiah and Mahdi whose advent was prophesied by the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him. Hazrat Ahmad, peace be on him, also gave arguments in support of his claim and wrote books. Fatahi-Islam (Victory of Islam), Tauzihi-Maram

(Explanation of Objectives) and *Izalai-Auham* (Removal of Suspicions). He asserted that the Almighty God had sent him to give spiritual life to people. The contemporary theologians rejected his claims and he met a storm of very violent opposition.

In his book *Noorul Haq* (Light of Truth) Part I. written in Arabic and published in early 1894. Hazrat Ahmad, the Promised Messiah, peace be on him, made the following humble supplications:

O God! Am I not from Thee? Curse and denial have now become excessive. Judge between us and our people with justice, for Thou art the Best of those who judge. O God! please send Thy succor for me from the heaven and help Thy servant in the time of adversity. I have become like the weak and disgraced and people have rejected me and reproached me. So Thou come to my help as Thou helped the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, on the day of Badr And protect us, O Best of Protectors. Thou art the Lord, the Merciful. Thou hast taken upon Thyself to show mercy, grant us a portion of it and show the help and have mercy on us and turn to us with compassion and Thou art the Most Merciful of all who show mercy. [26]

Among the objections raised against him was also the one that the prophecy pertaining to the eclipse of the sun and the moon has not been fulfilled. Then Almighty God manifested this heavenly Sign in the year 1311 Hijri (1894 C.E.) when the lunar and solar eclipses occurred over Qadian on the specified dates of Ramadhan in fulfillment of the grand prophecy of the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him. The lunar eclipse occurred after sunset on the 13th of Ramadhan (March 21, 1894) and the solar eclipse occurred on Friday, the 28th of Ramadhan (April 6, 1894). Apart from the almanacs, there was mention of the eclipse in the Indian newspapers of the time, Azad and Civil and Military Gazette. Even now, the dates (of the Christian Era) for these eclipses can be confirmed from Oppolzer's Canon of Eclipses [27] and Nautical Almanac, London, of 1894 [28]. The calculations based on the position of the moon

show that the lunar dates of the eclipses correspond to the thirteenth and the twenty-eighth of Ramadhan [41].

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECLIPSES OF RAMADHAN 1311 HIJRI (MARCH-APRIL 1894):

Soon after the celestial Signs were witnessed, the Promised Messiah, peace be on him, wrote the book *Noorul Haq* (Light of Truth) Part II, which is devoted to an extremely enlightening discussion of the accurate fulfillment of the splendid prophecy of the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him. In this book, he explained in the light of Divine revelation that the true interpretation of the Hadees is that in the time of the Mahdi, the moon will be eclipsed in the first of the three nights on which a lunar eclipse can occur, *i.e.*, on the 13th of Ramadhan, and the sun will be eclipsed on the middle day out of the days on which a solar eclipse can occur, *i.e.*, on the 28th of Ramadhan.

The Promised Messiah, peace be on him, drew attention to several properties of the eclipses which make the Signs very impressive. He pointed out that the word first and middle used in the Hadees were fulfilled in two ways, namely, with regard to date as well as with regard to time. Not only did the lunar eclipse occur on the first of the three nights but also it occurred in the beginning of the night in Oadian. The solar eclipse not only occurred on the middle day but also occurred in the forenoon in Qadian. It did not occur early in the morning and it was over before noon. The word used in the Hadees also means half. According to Calcutta Standard Time, the lunar eclipse was visible in India in the evening between 7 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. and the solar eclipse was visible in India in the forenoon between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. [29]

Aided by Divine revelation, the Promised Messiah, peace be on him, elucidated the deeper meaning of the Hadees as follows.

So the right interpretation and the true meaning of the expression: lunar eclipse will occur in the first night of Ramahdan, are that it will occur in the first of the three fullmoon nights and you know the expression

white nights. In addition to this there is also a hint that when the lunar eclipse occurs in the first full-moon night, it will occur in the beginning of the night and not after a lapse of time as will be clear to an enlightened person. And the lunar eclipse did occur accordingly and many had seen it in this country. [30]

With regard to the solar eclipse, he stated:

The saying that the sun will be eclipsed in the middle, implies that the solar eclipse will manifest itself in such a way that it will divide the days of the eclipse into two halves. It will occur in the second day of the eclipse and its time will not exceed the first half of the day because that is the limit of the half. So just as Almighty God ordained that the lunar eclipse should occur in the first night, so also He ordained that the solar eclipse should occur in the eclipse days in the time specified by half. So it happened as predicted. And Almighty God does not reveal His secrets to anyone except to those whom He chooses for the reformation of the world. Hence there is no doubt that this Hadees is from the Messenger of God, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, who is the best of all messengers [31].

By the grace of Almighty Allah, in the study of this subject, my humble self has been very fortunate to get the valuable encouragement, attention and prayers of our leader, the present Head of the Ahmadiyya Community, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, the Fourth Successor of the Promised Messiah. May Almighty Allah aid him with His mighty help and grant him a long, healthy life. While conversing with him in London, I mentioned to him that the prophecy was fulfilled in نصف منه two ways, with regard to date as well as with regard to time. Thereupon he commented that the third way in which the prophecy was fulfilled consisted in the fact that the eclipse was visible from a hemisphere of the earth. He added that the prophecy shows the greatness of the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, as well as the truth of the Promised Messiah, peace be on him.

As stated earlier, the Holy Quran also

mentions the lunar and solar eclipses. It is worthy of note that while the Holy Quran uses the word (Khasaf) for the lunar eclipse, it does not use the word (Kasaf) for the solar eclipse, but describes the solar eclipse in a special way by stating that the sun and the moon will be brought together. Commenting on this point, the Promised Messiah, peace be on him, said:

The Quran did not describe the solar eclipse as (Kasoof) in order to indicate an additional point. Because this solar eclipse which occurred after the lunar eclipse was an extraordinary and rare one and if you seek witness on this or desire the testimony of the observers on the extraordinary and strange features of this solar eclipse, then the news given in two renowned and reliable newspapers: 'Pioneer' and 'Civil and Military Gazette', should suffice. Both have published this in their issues of March 1894. [32]

Eclipses are of different kinds. Some are prominent and some are faint. Professor J. A. Mitchell has classified solar eclipses into four categories: (1) Partial, (2) Annular, (3) Annular-Total, and (4) Total. In a partial eclipse the sun becomes partly obscured. In an annular eclipse, the central part of the sun becomes dark but the outer rim remains bright. In a total eclipse, the sun is completely obscured. An annular-total eclipse, as the name implies, is intermediate between annular and total. In this case, the vertex of the moon's shadow just reaches the earth. This is the rarest of the four categories. Professor Mitchell has deduced from the data of the past eclipses that in the average century, the total number of eclipses were 237, out of which only ten were of the annulartotal type [33]. The solar eclipse of 28 Ramadhan 1311 Hijri was of the annular-total type. It was therefore different from the usual eclipses as indicated by the Promised Messiah, peace be on him. It was a spectacular eclipse.

It may also be noted that the lunar and solar eclipses were visible from India. A lunar eclipse can be seen from more than half the earth's sphere, but a solar eclipse is visible from a much smaller area. It often happens that a solar eclipse is only seen from a sparsely populated area or from an ocean. The solar eclipse of April 6, 1894,

was visible from a vast area of Asia including India. Professor T. R. Von Oppolzer has given details of the present and future lunar and solar eclipses from 1208 B.C. to 2161 C.E. in his book Canon of Eclipses [34]. He has shown by means of maps the paths of only the prominent solar eclipses; i.e., those of annular, annular-total and total categories. The path of the solar eclipse of 6th April 1894 is included in Oppolzer's map (Chart 148) [35]. The Nautical Almanac of 1894 has also shown the path of this eclipse by a map [36]. It can be seen from both these sources that the path of this eclipse passes through India.

The Promised Messiah, peace be on him, and his companions, saw this eclipse from Qadian. The Promised Messiah, peace be on him, stated that people should ponder over this fact that the sign was manifested in his country. He thus wrote as follows:

O servants of God, ponder and think. Do you consider it permissible that the Mahdi should be born in the countries of Arabia and Syria and his Sign should be manifested in our country; and you know that the wisdom of God does not separate the Sign from the person for whom the Sign is meant. Then how could it be possible that the Mahdi should be in the East but his sign should be in the West. And this should be sufficient for you if you are really seekers after truth.[37]

In short, the prophecy of our beloved master, the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, was fulfilled with great accuracy in a most elegant manner:

So blessed is Allah, the Best of creators (23:15)

Sir Isaac Newton had discovered the law of gravitation in the seventeenth century of the Christian era. Detailed astronomical calculations of the eclipses were not possible before this discovery. But our lord and master, the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, made such an amazing prophecy on the basis of the knowledge he acquired directly from the Omniscient God. I cannot conceive a better heavenly sign than this for indicating the advent of the Promised Messiah, peace be on him.

Holy is Allah, worthy of praise, Holy is Allah, the Great. O Allah, bestow Thy blessings on Muhammad and the progeny of Muhammad.

## CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE PROMIS-ED MESSIAH, (PEACE BE ON HIM), ON THE FULFILLMENT OF THE PROPHECY:

The Promised Messiah, peace be on him, was thrilled by the fulfillment of the grand prophecy of the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him. Replete with gratitude to Almighty God for His magnificent favor, he wrote a poem in Arabic [38]. The meaning in English of some of the verses are as follows:

Glad tidings to you O community brothers. Congratulations to you O community friends,

The brilliance of God's bounty has become manifest. And the way is opened for the person who can see;

The sun and the moon in these countries, have been eclipsed, by God's decree, in Ramadhan,

And a prophecy of glad tidings of the Chief Prophet of Allah has been fulfilled in such a pure way that there is no blemish in it.

Today every enlightened person is shedding tears of joy in remembrance of the bounties of Almighty Allah.

And in acknowledgement of the fulfillment of the prophecy of our Prophet. And are reflecting upon the Greatness of Allah, the real Benefactor,

Today every person who has pledged allegiance has increased so much in faith as though he has acquired a new faith.

Now after Ramadhan has passed, for others there is one Eid (festival) but for us there are two Eids.

The moon is showing you the light of guidance and the sun is guiding you towards faith.

For your benefit the Signs of the Creator have been manifested. In your own country for the Divinely supported person.

Is this a feat of an astrologer or is this a great sign of Almighty God?

This is the Hadees of the Holy Prophet, peace and

blessings of Allah be upon him, the savior of the creation and the leader of the valiant.

O my people, my sign was shown in Ramadhan by our Gracious God and Bestower of reward.

So read if you wish the verse of our Lord: The moon will be eclipsed, and leave off transgression.

Then the Hadees which is a Hadees narrated by a Holy Prophet's descendant in explanation of the verses of the Holy Quran.

These are the words of our Prophet and Beloved, so turn to them and don't bother about low people.

This is a long poem which ends with the verse:

O my Lord, bless this for the sake of the countenance of Muhammad, who is the best of all the noble and the purest of all the pure.

O Allah shower Thy mercy on our leader and master, the Holy Prophet Muhammad and his progeny. Verily Thou art the Praiseworthy, the Lord of Honor.

# THE SECOND PAIR OF ECLIPSES OF RAMADHAN, 1312 HIJRI (MARCH 1895):

According to another Hadees:

The sun will be eclipsed twice in Ramadhan [39].

In the following year 1895 C.E. lunar and solar eclipses again occurred in the month of Ramadhan on the 11th of March and 26th of March respectively. These eclipses occurred in the West. They were not visible from Qadian, but when the eclipses occurred, the dates in Qadian were the 13th and the 28th of Ramadhan respectively. The date of an eclipse can differ with the place.

The Promised Messiah, peace be on him, made mention of these eclipses also in his book *Haqiqatul Wahi*. He wrote as follows:

As stated in another Hadees, this eclipse occurred twice in Ramadhan, first in this country and then in America, and on both occasions it occurred on the same dates. Since at the time of the eclipse there was no other claimant on earth as Mahdi Ma'hood (Divine

Reformer) and since nobody else declared this eclipse as his sign and published hundreds of pamphlets and books in Urdu, Persian and Arabic, this heavenly sign is for me. Another proof of this is the fact that twelve years before this sign occurred, Almighty God had informed me that such a sign would occur and this news which is stated in Baraheen-e-Ahmadiyya was announced to hundreds of thousands of people before the sign was manifested [40].

## ANSWER TO THE OBJECTION THAT LUNAR AND SOLAR ECLIPSES HAVE OCCURRED MANY TIMES IN RAMADHAN:

Objections have been raised that lunar and solar eclipses have occurred in the month of Ramadhan several times and hence these could not be a reasonable criterion for the recognition of a Divine Messenger. It is true that both eclipses have occurred in the same month of Ramadhan many times but it is important to note that the Hadees makes mention of specific dates and the presence of the claimant is a vital part of the prophecy. The words

used in the Hadees clearly show that the prophecy is highly significant.

A study of the frequency of the occurrences of the eclipses shows that in a period of about 22 years, we have a year or more commonly two years, in which both lunar and solar eclipses occur in the month of Ramadhan over some part of the world or the other on any of the eclipse dates. The solar eclipse need not occur over the same place at which the lunar eclipse occurred. But it is worthy of note that the occurrence of both the eclipses on the specified dates of Ramadhan from a given place is quite rare. In the two centuries (1800 to 2000 C.E.) that we (Dr. G. M. Ballabh and myself) studied, we found that both lunar and solar eclipses had occurred 17 times in Ramadhan, but the year 1894 was the only year in which both the eclipses were visible from Qadian on the specified dates. This was also confirmed by Mr. A.K. Bhatnagar, Director Astronomy Center, India Meteorological department, New Alipore, Calcutta 700057. In short, the occurrence of both eclipses

over Qadian on the specified dates is quite a rare event. Out of many pairs of eclipses that occurred in Ramadhan, only one had the specified properties. For further details, see The Review of Religions, July, 1987 [41].

Furthermore, the presence of the claimant is a necessary condition for the fulfillment of the prophecy. The words of the Hadees make it clear that this Sign is for the benefit of the Mahdi. Mere occurrence of the eclipses without the claimant is of no significance. The words

in the Hadees, imply that such a Sign never occurred before. They do not imply that such eclipses never occurred before. The Promised Messiah, peace be on him, said:

We are not concerned with how often solar and lunar eclipses have occurred in the month of Ramadhan from the beginning of the world till today. Our aim is only to mention that from the time man has appeared in this world, solar and lunar eclipses have occurred as Signs only in my age for me. Prior to me, no one had this circumstance that on one hand he claimed to be Mahdi Mauood (Promised Reformer) and on the other, in the month of Ramadhan, on the appointed dates, lunar and solar eclipses occurred and he declared the eclipses as signs in his favor. The Hadees of Darqutani does not say at all that solar and lunar eclipses did not occur ever before, but it does clearly say that such eclipses never occurred earlier as Signs, because the word

this inplies that such a Sign was never manifested before. If it was meant that such eclipse's never occurred before which denotes masculine gender was needed and not which denotes feminine gender. It is clear from this that the reference is to the two signs because signs are feminine gender. Hence if anybody thinks that many times lunar and solar eclipses have occurred, it is his responsibility to show the claimant to Mahdi who declared the solar and lunare eclipses as his sign and this proof should be certain and conclusive and this can only happen if a book

of the claimant is produced who claimed to be Mahdi Ma'hood and had written that the lunar and solar eclipses which occurred in Ramadhan on the dates specified in Darqutani are the Signs of his truth. In short, we are not concerned with the mere occurrence of solar and lunar eclipses even if they had been thousands of times. As a sign this has happened at the time of a claimant only once and the Hadees has proved its authenticity and truth through its fulfillment at the time of the claimant to Mahdi [42].

The Promised Messiah, peace be on him, further said:

As a matter of fact, since Adam to the present time, nobody ever made a prophecy like this. The prophecy has four aspects: (1) the occurrence of the lunar eclipse on the first of the eclipse nights, (2) the occurrence of the solar eclipse on the middle of the eclipse days, (3) the occurrence in the month of Ramadhan and (4) the presence of the claimant who has been rejected. Hence if the greatness of this prophecy is denied, then show a parallel to it in the world, and until a parallel can be found, this prophecy ranks foremost among all those prophecies to which the verse

can be applied, because it is stated here that from the time of Adam to the end, it has no parallel. [43]

# THE CHALLENGE OF THE PROMISED MESSIAH, PEACE BE ON HIM

The Promised Messiah, peace be on him, also gave a challenge with a reward of one thousand rupees to anyone who could show that such a Sign had occurred earlier. He stated as follows:

Are you not afraid to deny the Hadees of the Messenger of Allah, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, even though its truth has become as manifest as the bright sun? Can you present a Sign like this in any age in the past? Do you read in any book that some person claimed to be from Almighty God and then in his time in Ramadhan, the lunar and solar eclipses occurred as you have now seen?

If you are aware then relate it and you will get one thousand rupees as a reward if you can show. So prove it and take this reward and I make Almighty God a Witness on this promise and you also be witness and God is the Best of all witnesses. And if you cannot prove, and you will never be able to prove, then guard against the Fire which is prepared for those who create disorder.[44]

## THE LOVE OF THE HOLY PROPHET, PEACE AND BLESSINGS OF ALLAH BE UPON HIM, FOR THE MAHDI, PEACE BE ON HIM, AND VICE VERSA

Hazrat Hafiz Mirza Nasir Ahmad, the Third Successor of the Promised Messiah, may Allah have mercy on him, used to say that the words *Our Mahdi* in the Hadees, denote the intense love which the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, had for the coming Mahdi.

According to another Hadees, the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, said:

Al-Mahdi, the vicegerent of Allah will appear. Even if you have to go crawling over mountains of ice, you should go to him and convey my Salaams (Greetings of Peace) to the Mahdi and swear allegiance to him because that Mahdi would be a vicegerent of God. [45]

Muslim divines, therefore, earnestly desired to convey the salaams of the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, to the Mahdi, peace be on him. Thus in the court of Hazrat Syed Ahmad Barelvi, the Mujaddid of the thirteenth century (may Allah have mercy on him), the poet Hazrat Momin of Delhi, expressed his longing desire as follows:

If you happen to be in the time of the Promised Mahdi, O Momin. Then first of all convey the holy Salaam of the Holy Prophet. [46]

While on one hand, we find that the Holy

Prophet, peace and blessing of Allah be upon him, had great love for the Mahdi, on the other hand, we find that Hazrat Ahmad, the Promised Messiah and Mahdi, peace be on him, had extraordinary love for his most revered master and leader, the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, as evinced in his innumerable writings. For example, he has written:

Bestow on me thy look of mercy and affection. O my master, I am thy most humble slave.

O my beloved, thy love has permeated my blood and my life, my feelings and my heart.

O my garden of delight, from the remembrance of thy countenance, I am not free for an instant or a moment.

My body yearns to go flying to thee. How I wish I had the capacity of flight.

My heart and soul are enchanted with the beauty of Muhammad. My body is like the dust of the path trodden by the progeny of Muhammad.

I have perceived with the eye of my heart and have heard with the ear of my intelligence that every part of the universe proclaims the beauty of Muhammad.

After God I am inebriated with the love of Muhammad, if this is infidelity, then by God I am a great infidel.

Our leader, through whom is all light, his name is Muhammad, He is my beloved.

I am lost in his light, I have become entirely his; He is everything. What am I? This is the essence.

O my beloved God, I swear by Thy Oneness I have forgotten myself in thy (Holy Prophet's) love.

I swear by God, the images of all others are wiped away from my heart from the time I planted thy image in my heart.

I cannot see at all the weakness of the religion of the Holy Prophet. O my Sovereign grant me success and triumph

O my Lord, shower Thy blessings on Thy Prophet forever and ever, in this world as well as in the next world. [47, 48]

Through this great divine, who annihilated himself in the love of the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, the world has heard in this materialistic age, the appealing voice of a divine Messenger calling us to God, our Creator and Master, with such heartfelt words as these:

How unfortunate is the man who does not know yet that he has a God who has power over everything. Our God is our paradise. Our highest delights are in our God, for we have seen Him and found every beauty in Him. This wealth is worth procuring even if one has to lay down one's life to procure it. This ruby is worth purchasing even if one has to lose oneself to acquire it. Oh Ye, who are bereft, run to this fountain and it will satisfy you. It is the fountain of life that will save you. What shall I do, and how shall I impress the hearts with this good news, and by beating what drum shall I make the announcement that this is your God, so that people might hear? What remedy shall I apply to the ears of the people so that they should listen? [49]

These are the words of the Divine Messenger of this age, replete with the deepest love and sympathy for all mankind. It was about him that the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, had said that even if faith were to go up to the Pleiades, he would surely find it [50]. He is the light of this age. He is the long-awaited person whom the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, so affectionately called *our Mahdi* and to whom he conveyed his precious greetings. The sun and the moon have borne testimony to his truth.

# DECLARATIONS ON OATH BY THE PROMISED MESSIAH

The Promised Messiah, peace be on him, also declared on oath that he is the Promised Divine Messenger and that the lunar and solar eclipses are Divine Signs for him. He stated as follows:

In my age only, in the month of Ramadhan, eclipses of the sun and the moon occurred; in my age only, in accordance with the authentic sayings of the Holy Prophet and the Holy Quran and earlier Books, there was the

plague all over the country, and in my age only, new mode of transport, namely railways came into existence and in my age only, as per my prophecies, terrible earthquakes came. Does not then righteousness demand that one should not be bold in denying me. Look! I swear by Almighty God and say that thousands of signs for establishing my truth have been manifested, are being manifested and will be manifested. If this were a man's plan, never would he have enjoyed such support and help. [51]

### He further said:

And I also swear by Almighty God that I am the Promised Messiah and I am the same person who was promised by the prophets. There is news about me and my age in the Torah and the Gospel and the Holy Quran, it is stated that there will be eclipses in the sky and severe plague on the earth. [52]

### He also said:

I swear by God in Whose Hand is my life that He has manifested this Sign in the sky to testify my truthfulness, and He manifested it at a time when the Maulvis (theologians) named me Dajjal (Anti-Christ), biggest liar, infidel and even biggest infidel. This is the same Sign regarding which twenty years ago I was promised in Baraheen-e-Ahmadiyya, namely, Tell them I have with me testimony from Allah, will you believe it or not? Tell them I have with me testimony from Allah, will you accept it or not? It should be remembered that although there are many proofs from Almighty God for vindicating my truthfulness and more than a hundred prophecies that have been fulfilled to which hundreds of thousands of people are witnesses, but in this revelation, this prophecy has been mentioned specifically, i.e., I have been given such a Sign which was not given to anybody else from the time of Adam to the present time. In short, I can stand in the sacred precincts of the Ka'ba and swear that this Sign is for testifying to my truth. [53]

In his verses, the Promised Messiah, peace be on him, appealed as follows:

To imagine that a Mahdi will come who will cause bloodshed and make religion prosper by killing the disbelievers.

O ignorant people, these ideas are completely wrong, they are calumnious and baseless, and they will not flourish;

O my dears, the man who was to come, has already come, even the sun and the moon have disclosed this secret to you. [54]

### In another context he said:

After me, of what use is waiting for others, repent, for one knows not how long one would live. [55]

O Allah, shower Thy blessings on Muhammad (peace be on him) and his progeny. And we conclude with the prayer: All praise belongs to Allah, the Lord of all the worlds.

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# FREQUENCY OF ECLIPSES IN THE MONTH OF RAMADHAN

(This paper was presented in the symposium on Panchang in Calcutta in February 1992 by Saleh Mohammed Alladin and G. Mohan Ballabh—Center of Advanced Study in Astronomy—Osmania University, Hyderabad)

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### **ABSTRACT**

Astronomy has its contact with various sciences on one hand and religion on the other hand. The present paper had been motivated by a prophecy found in Islamic literature according to which lunar and solar eclipses on particular dates of Ramadhan would serve as signs for a great Religious Reformer. It is found that in a period of about 22 years, we generally have two consecutive years in which both lunar and solar eclipses occur in the month of Ramadhan over some parts of the world or the other. But the occurrence of both the eclipses on the specified dates of Ramadhan from a given place is quite rare.

The study of the frequency of eclipses dates back to ancient times. The ancient Babylonians noted that eclipses occur in the same sequence after a period of about 18 years, known as the Saros. The sequence of eclipses recurs after 18 years and 10 and 1/3 days or 11 and 1/3 days depending upon the number of leap years these contain. This period corresponds to nearly 243 lunations (a lunation is the interval between one new moon to the next new moon) and nearly 242 draconic months (a draconic month is the time taken by the moon to go from one node to the same node again). Resonance between these two periods produces the Saros period, after which the moon and the sun return very nearly to the same relative position. It also turns out that this interval is nearly equal to 239 anomalistic months (an anomalistic month is the interval between moon's two successive crossing of the perigee).

We appreciate the statement made by Professor Das Gupta in the Inaugural Session that astronomy is a link between science and spirituality. We have been motivated to study the frequency of the eclipses in the month of Ramadhan by a well known prophecy found in

Islamic literature according to which lunar and solar eclipses on particular dates of Ramadhan would serve as signs of a great Religious Reformer. Darqutni, an eminent authority on Hadith, i.e., sayings of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (may peace and blessing of God be on him), who lived from 918 to 995 of the Christian Era (C.E.) had recorded that the Holy Prophet (peace and blessing of God be on him) said:

For our Mahdi (Spiritual Reformer) there are two signs which have never appeared before since the creation of the heavens and earth, namely, the moon will be eclipsed in the first night in Ramadhan (i.e., on the first of the nights on which lunar eclipse can occur) and the sun will be eclipsed on the middle day of Ramadhan (i.e., on the middle one of the days on which solar eclipse can occur); and these signs have not appeared since the creation of the heavens and the earth.

There are prophecies in other religions also that eclipses will serve as sign for a great reformer. [1]

A lunar eclipse occurs at full moon and a solar eclipse at new moon. The month of the Islamic Calendar begins with the sighting of the lunar crescent and not from new moon as given in the astronomical almanac. Hence the dates of the Islamic Calendar may differ from place to place. If the Hijri Calendar is used, the dates on which a lunar eclipse can occur are 13, 14, and 15; and the dates on which a solar eclipse can occur are 27, 28 and 29. [2] The prophecy thus requires that the lunar eclipse should occur on the 13th Ramadhan and the solar eclipse on the 28th Ramadhan.

Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, the Holy Founder of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community (peace be on him) claimed to be the Promised Divine Reformer in the year 1891 in Qadian, Punjab, on the basis of divine revelations which he received. The prophesied eclipses occurred were divine Signs for him. The lunar and solar eclipses both occurred in the month of Ramadhan on the specified dates at Qadian in 1894 (1411 Hijri).

It should be noted that the prophecy does not say that lunar and solar eclipses never occurred on the specified dates of Ramadhan in the past, but it does clearly say that such eclipses never occurred earlier as Signs. Nevertheless it is of interest to study how rare is the occurrence of the lunar and solar eclipses on the specified dates.

We have investigated the following questions:

- (i) How often do lunar and solar eclipses both occur in Ramadhan?
- (ii) How often do these eclipses occur on the same specified dates of Ramadhan at Qadian (75 23' E, 31 49' N)?

We have studied the eclipses of the two centuries 1800-2000. We used Prof. T. R. Oppolzer's Canon of Eclipses [3] to obtain the lunar and solar eclipses that occurred in Ramadhan. The Moon Tracker and the Sun Tracker Software of Zephyr Services [4] were used to obtain maps indicating the regions from which eclipses could be seen.

The times of the new moon preceding Ramadhan were taken from the U.S. Naval Observatory Circular [5]. These were used to estimate the dates of Ramadhan at eclipses at Oadian,

Our results are given in Table 1, given on the next page. It may be noted from the Table that in a period of about 22 years, we generally have two consecutive years in which both lunar and solar eclipses occur in the month of Ramadhan over

some part of the earth or the other. In the two centuries 1800-2000 C.E., both lunar and solar eclipses occurred in the month of Ramadhan seventeen times. Out of these, nine times neither the lunar eclipse nor the solar eclipse was visible from Qadian, six times the lunar eclipse was visible but the solar eclipse was not visible. Once the solar eclipse was visible but the lunar eclipse was not visible. Only in the year 1894, both the eclipses were visible from Qadian and these also occurred at Qadian on the prophesied dates.

Our study thus shows that although eclipses are phenomena that occur frequently, the occurrence of lunar and solar eclipses on the specified dates of the Islamic Calendar at a specified place on the earth is quite a rare event. The Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of God be on him) made such a marvelous prophecy which was exactly fulfilled in our age.

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Eidul Fitr is expected to fall on March 14, 1994 The Ahmadiyya Gazette Staff wishes to convey to all our readers



# Pairs of Eclipses Occurring in the Month of Ramazan During 1800-2000 C.E.

		Eclipse Date & type				Date of N Prec Rama	edin	tg.		at 0	adian	From	Date of Eclipse		
1.	1807	No.	/ 15 / 29			1807	0ct	. 31	05:56	•		<b>НО</b>			
2.	1808		03 18		T P	1808	0c t	19	22:11			No No			
3.	1829		20		P T		Mar	05	18:17	Mar	06	Yes No	1244.	15 R	
4.	1830		09 24				Feb	23	10:19	Feb	24	Yes No	1245,	14 R	
5.			13 28			1851	Jun	29	11:54			No No			
6.	1872		15 30			1872	Nov	01	10:57			NO NO			
7.	1873	Nov Nov	<b>04</b> 20	L S		1873	Oct	21	16:25	Oct	22	Yes No	1290,	14 R	
8.	1894	Mar Apr	21 06	r S	P T(	1894 A)	Mar	07	19:47	Mar	09	Yes Yes	1311, 1311,		
9.	1895	Mar Mar		L S	T P	1895	Feb	24	22:12			Nо No			
10.	1916	Jul Jul	14 30	L S	P A	1916	Jun	30	16:13			No No			
11.	1917	Jul Jul		L S	Ţ P	1917	Jun	19	18:31	Jun	21	Yes No	1335,	14 R	
12.	1937	Nov Dec		Լ. Տ		1937	Nov	03	09: 45			<b>НО</b>			
13.	1938	Nov Nov	07 22		Ť P		Oct	23	14:11	0ct	24	Yes No	1357,	15 R	
14.	1959		<b>25</b> 08			1959	Mar	09	16:21	Mar	10	Yes No	1378,	15 R	
15.	1960	Mar Mar				1960	Feb	26	11:44			No No			
16.	1981	Jul <b>Jul</b>		L S		1981	Jul	02	00:33	Jul	03	Nо <b>Yes</b>	1401,	28 R	
17.	1982	Jul Jul				1982	Jun	21	17:22			No No			

Abbreviations : L : Lunar ; S : Solar ; T : Total ; P : Partial A : Annular ; R : Ramazan

# (Hayfolk

# Mixing religion and science

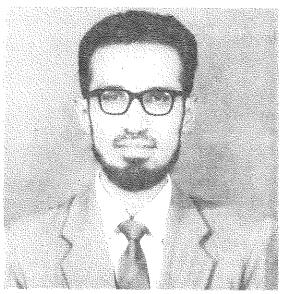
By Raseel Ahluwalia

Professor S M Alladin looks at the clouds above and they are silver. A blue ribbon panel of educators and opinion leaders has just chosen him for the Meghnath Saha award for research in theoretical sciences for the year 1981. At a function to be held later by the UGC, he will be presented a citation and a cash award of Rs 10,000 from the endowment made available by the Hari Om Ashram Trust. For his comprehensive work on dynamics of galaxies, as the letter states. Someone might have added: and also for his extreme simplicity. For humble he is, in homage and in manner, and the recognition seems to have effected him very little.

"I have always believed in prayer and though this (the award) is a big encouragement, it strengthens my faith that God accepts prayer and reveals. His acceptance through his beloved people." This is the only fundamental value he sees in the award, and his voice drops to a conspiratorial tone as he recounts an interesting back story. Two years ago, the Head of the Ahmadiya community (to which the Professor himself belongs) Hasrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad had a dream in which a rare honour had been bestowed on the Professor. The year 1983 also marked the hundredth year of the Kapteyan Laboratory in Groningen (Holland). Now Professor Alladin attended the colloquium along with Professor V Radhakrishna, Director of the Raman Research Institute at Bangalore, on the Milky Way Galaxy. A dignitary at Qadian, the headquarters of the community in India, wrote to the Head, that his dream had been fulfilled. The rejoinder was not long in coming: the Head was expecting a "bigger honour" for the Professor.

Professor Alladin, self-effacing as ever, in a suit that Clark Gable would never have worn, smiles. "I recall now, Professor Salem, when awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics, was asked whether it was by the Grace of God. Yes, of course, he replied, because I can name people who did good work but didn't get the reward. What a hard time it must be for the Judges." Professor Alladin wonders. The child, Saleh Mohammed Alladin had "always been interested in stars. They never ceased to fascinate me and I would spend a lot of time on the terrace, gazing at stars and reading popular articles on astrophysics." Educated in St. Patrick's and Nizam College, he was awarded his doctorate in Astronomy and Astro-Physics from the University of Chicago in 1963. His physics teacher, Dr R Satyanarayan, "who was also our VC for scmetime, recommended very strongly to the government for support to go to USA and I got this support from the US-India wheat loan under the educational exchange programme."

At that time, there was no department of Astronomy in Osma-



nia University. This is of a more recenf origin-1960-and the professor is now on a UGC fellowship which allows him the freedom to devote all his time to research without the accoutrement of teaching or administration. Being intensely devout, he was rather pained that the Ahmadiya community was "not being allowed to propogate the Kalima, which is that there is no God other than Allah and Mohammadis the messenger of Allah." In fact, so earnest is he on this score, that he politely asks me if I could "bring attention to the fact that the Ahmadiyas are being deprived of this right, just because they are not considered Muslims. To propogate the faith, the Holy Prophet suffered so much and now Muslims are stopping us from propogating it." In fact so committed does he sound to this cause that I wonder how does he ever evade the dichotomy between science and religion in his pursuit of both. "If one understands both religion and science correctly, there can be no conflict. If we find a conflict, then one of the two we are misunderstanding. Scriptures have often been misunderstood, but if there is some disagreement in observation and theory, we should try and remove that conflict."

Seeing story has certainly brought the Resourch Assistant of Yerkes Observatory (USA) in 1963 cin a long journey to the assignment as the Director of the Centre of Advanced Studies in Astronomy, a post Professor Alladin relinquished when his two-year UGC fellowship became tenable. Sometime ago, the afforestation drive of the Vice-Chancellor, from which the ecology on the campus had benefatted was new. Now, the decision of the UGC to confer this award on Professor Alladin, although first made public several months ago, is news. But the award notwithstanding, his interest in theology will endure. As he presents me a booklet, The Review of Religions, he says, "I try to study the Quran and Science and reflect on

verses in the Quran which deal with Nature."

# VERACITY OF THE HOLY PROPHET OF ISLAM HAZRAT MOHAMMAD MUSTAFA

(may Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him)
ESTABLISHED BY THE FULFILLMENT
OF A GRAND PROPHECY

(Anwer Mahmood Khan, Los Angeles, CA.)

There is a famous phrase which states: "Knowledge is power." This phrase has withstood the tests of time in every walk of human life. There exists, however, a type of knowledge which is perhaps the most powerful of all the known types of knowledge; yet it cannot be taught in any school or university. Man has been trying his level best to acquire it, but with total failure. What is this type of knowledge, that is so powerful and yet out of human reach?

This invaluable type of knowledge is the knowledge of the unseen. The sole reservoir of this type of knowledge is the one All-Knowing God. He Himself bestows some glimpses of the unseen to His select and sacred few-known as prophets or divine messengers. All of the prophets were the torch bearers of this divine wisdom which aided them in guiding all of humanity at large. In the Holy Qur'an, the holy book of Islam, Allah (God) describes this special blessing thus:

عَلِّمُ الْغَيْبِ فَلَا يُظْهِرُ عَلَى عَيْبِ آَ اَحَكَا اللَّاِلَّامَنِ الْأَضَى مِنْ رَّسُولٍ فَانَّهُ يَسْلُكُ مِنْ بَيْنِ يَكَ يُهِ وَمِنْ خَلِْفِهِ رَصَكَا اللَّهِ

He (Allah) is the Knower of the unseen; and He reveals not His secrets (the knowledge of the unseen) to anyone, except to him whom He chooses, namely a Messenger of His. And then He causes an escort of Guarding Angels to go before him and behind him. (72:27-28)

In light of this Quranic verse, all of the messengers of God were bestowed with the knowledge of the future, which was unknown to mankind. Examining biblical scriptures we find that both the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament) and the Christian Bible (New Testament) present glad tidings of the coming of an ultimate reformer at a later date. This reformer would bring a message that would be universal in its scope, complete in

its teachings and perfect in its ideology. In the Song of Solomon, even his name—Muhammad—has been mentioned. A few selected extracts from these prophecies are presented below:

The prophet Moses received the following promise from God:

I will raise them up a prophet from among thy brethren like unto thee and will put my words in his mouth; and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him. And it shall come to pass, that whosoever will not hearken unto my words which he shall speak in my name, I will require it of him. (*Deuteronomy* 18:18-19)

### Further we read:

And he said, the Lord came from Sinai and rose up from Seir unto them, he shined forth from Mount Paran, and he came with ten thousand saints; from his right hand went a fiery law for them. (*Deuteronomy* 33:2)

Jesus Christ said to his followers:

If ye love me, keep my Commandments. And I will pray to the Father and He shall give you another Comforter. That he may abide with you forever; even the Spirit of the Truth (*John* 14:15-17)

Nevertheless, I tell you the truth; it is expedient for you that I go away: for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send him unto you. (John 16:7)

I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. Howbeit, when he the Spirit of Truth is come, he will guide you into all truth; for he shall not speak of himself; but

whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak; and he will show you things to come. He shall glorify me. (*John* 16:12-14)

All of the above statements, given by God to his messengers, or stated by the messengers themselves, point to the fact that a reformer would be coming at a later date. Subsequent events of the world indicate that all these prophecies were gloriously fulfilled by the advent of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (may the peace and blessings of God be upon him. In what follows, any reference to the Holy Prophet Muhammad will be followed by the letters S.A.W., an Arabic expression for the phrase: may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) in Mecca, Arabia, as the universal Prophet for all of mankind. The Holy Qur'an comments on this fact:

Those who follow the messenger, the Prophet, the unlettered whom they find mentioned in the Torah and Gospel. (7:158)

An unbiased seeker of truth would like to have additional proof of the truth of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) The veracity of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) can be tested on all the criteria mentioned in the divine scriptures. The Holy Qur'an has set forth a very clear guideline to test the veracity of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) We read in Chapter 69 thus:

And if he had forged and attributed any saying to us, We would surely have seized him by the right hand, and then, surely, we would have cut his life-artery. And not one of you could have held Us off from him. (69:45-48)

Similar criteria have been mentioned in biblical scriptures. God spoke to Moses and said:

But the prophet, which shall presume to speak a word in my name, which I have not commanded him to speak, or that shall speak in the name of other Gods, even that prophet shall die. (*Deuteronomy* 18:20)

These passages clearly indicate that a truthful person succeeds in his mission and God assists his true messenger at every turn. He, in addition, causes His prophets to prevail against all odds. Thus, the prophet's future predictions come true to the letter in every instance.

Now, let us objectively evaluate the Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) on the above criteria. A study of his life indicates that he was bestowed with innumerable glad tidings of the future and all of them came to fruition. Too, he was considered even by his worst enemies as a truthful and honest man. Among the people of Mecca he was called "Al-Sadiq", meaning "The Truthful". and "Al-Amin" meaning Trustworthy". An eminent Christian author comments about the personality trait of honesty in the Holy Prophet of Islam (S.A.W.):

How could (Muhammad) have dared to preach, in spite of the insults of his countrymen, if he, a man of simple nature, had not been continuously urged on by inner forces? How could he have started a struggle which looked hopeless? How could he have carried it on for over ten years at Mecca with very little success and countless sorrows, if he had not the very deep conviction of the truth of his mission? How could so many noble and intelligent Muslims have believed in him and thrown in their lot with him, joined the new faith and consequently associated themselves with a society made up for the most part of slaves, freedmen and indigent people, if they had not felt in his word the sincerity of the Truth? We do not need to say more, for even among Occidentals the truth is accepted that the sincerity of Muhammad was deep and true. [1]

Perhaps the greatest of his prophecies was about the advent of a Messiah in the latter days. This prophecy had been described at length by both the Holy Qur'an and the Holy Prophet of Islam (S.A.W.). Several signs of the second coming of the Messiah have been cited in commentaries and interpretations of the Holy

Qur'an, and one such sign is expressed thus:

When the eye is dazzled, and the moon is eclipsed, and the sun the moon are brought together, on that day man will say, 'Whither to flee?' (75:8-11)

The commentators have interpreted these verses to be the signs of the last days. They expect that these eclipses will take place in the times of the advent of the Messiah. The phrase that the sun and moon are brought together signify the eclipses of both in the same month. As occurrence of eclipses is a natural phenomena, to mention these as a sign point out that these will have some special significance and that is the advent of Mahdi in the last days. It is for him that these celestial signs will be shown. Without this link with the Imam of the age, these eclipses have little significance. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) further explained these signs with greater specificity and details thus?

عَنْ عُكَمَّا بِهِ عَنِيٍّ إِنَّ لِمُهُ لِهِ يُعَاٰ اَيَسَى لِهَ تَكُوُكَا مَنْ لَهُ خَلْقِ السَّلَوٰبِ وَالْاَرْضِ يَنكَسِفُ الْقَبُ رُلاَقِ لِ لَيْ لَبِهِ مِنْ ذَعَمَ خَانَ وَيَنكِسِفُ الشَّمْسُ فِي التِّمْنِ مِنْ هُ وَكَدَهُ قَكُونَا مُنكُ خَلْقِ السَّلُوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ: (دارقعنی جدادّ ل حردمُ مصل)

i.e., For our Mahdi, there are two signs which have never appeared before, since the creation of the heaven and earth, namely, the moon will be eclipsed on the first night in Ramadhan (on the first of its appointed nights of eclipse in the laws of nature) and the sun will be eclipsed in the middle day of Ramadhan (middle of the appointed days of eclipse in the laws of nature). And these signs have not appeared since the creation of heaven and earth. (Darqutni Vol. 1, Part 2, p. 65)

A closer look at the words of this prophecy reveal the following facts:

- i) An advent of a person with the title "Mahdi" is predicted.
- ii) It is implicit in the statement that the "Mahdi" will be among the followers of the Holy

- Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) as the words "Our Mahdi" denote.
- iii) To establish the veracity of this claimant, Allah will bestow the Mahdi with two heavenly signs.
- iv) These signs have never been shown for any claimant since the beginning of time.
- v) These signs are
  - 1. The eclipse of the moon to take place on the first of its appointed nights according to the laws of nature.
  - The eclipse of the sun to take place on the middle of its appointed days according to the laws of nature.
  - Both of these eclipses will occur in the month of Ramadhan, the holy month of fasting for Muslims.

# STATUS OF HAZRAT IMAM DARQUTNI IN THE EYES OF ISLAMIC ELITES

Since the sayings of the Holy Prophet Muhammad S.A.W. (known as hadith) have been reported by several people of all ethical standards, it is advisable to study the narrators of this hadith to ascertain the authenticity of the report. This study indicates that Imam Darqutni, the narrator of this hadith, was one of the most respected saints in early Islam and was scrupulously careful in recording the saying of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) Hazrat Shah Abdul Aziz, Mauhaddis of Delhi, another eminent elite of Islam, comments about Imam Darqutni in his book *Nagbatul Fikr* thus:

...Imam Darqutni once said, 'O residents of Baghdad, do not even think that any narrator would be able to refer any false or incorrect statement to the Holy Prophet of Islam during my life time. (*Naqbatul Fikr*, footnotes, p.52)

## COMMENTARIES OF ISLAMIC SCHOLARS AND SAINTS ON THIS HADITH OF THE HOLY PROPHET OF ISLAM:

As it is customary in all divine scriptures as well as the sayings of the messengers, the words used in the prophecies could be interpreted literally, metaphorically, allegorically, or figura-

tively. Although the text of this hadith is quite clear and specific, it is necessary to review the various interpretations offered by the different scholars of hadith and pious elites of the Islamic past. A summary of this review is presented below:

1. Hazrat Sheikh Nematullah Wali wrote:

He will be both Mehdi of the time and the Messiah of the Age, I see him blessed with both attributes. I see both the sun and the moon obscured. (*Al-Qaseeda*)

2. Maulana Mohammad Ismail Shahdeed stated:

Strange and unusual events are going to happen in the 13th Century and I am visualizing the Eclipses of the Sun and the Moon to occur in this century (Arbaeen Fi Ahwalil Mahdiyeen)

3. Allama Sheikh Shahabuddin Ibn Al Hajar-al Hashimi wrote:

Muhammad bin Ali, an elite among the Ahle-Bait, narrates that there will be two signs for Imam Mahdi which have never been shown to mankind since the creation of the heavens and the earth. One of these is the eclipse of the moon on the first of its nights in the month of Ramadhan, and the eclipse of the sun will be on the middle of the days. (*Kitabul Fataw Al Hadeesiyya*, p. 31, Egypt)

4. Mohammad Noorul Hag wrote:

The Signs of the advent of Imam Mahdi include: Sinking of the Earth's crust, prevalence of accusations, an increase in women's population, a decrease in men's population, increase of wars and battles, eclipse of the moon on the first of its appointed nights and the eclipse of the sun on the middle of its appointed days. This sign has never been shown since the creation of the heavens and the earth. (Shajarul Auoliya, p. 165)

5. Qazi Mohammad Suleman, President of Ahl-e-Hadith, commented on the hadith thus:

Among the distinct portions of the knowledge of Hadith is that section which consists of prophecies. As the knowledge of the unforeseen belongs to Allah alone, the presence of certain prophecies in the statement of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) and their complete fulfillment is the clear proof of the truthfulness of the Holy Prophet's (S.A.W.) prophethood and the veracity of the statements uttered by him.

Sheikh Abdul Aziz Bahaduri, in the light of divine revelation, wrote:

During the month of Ramadhan, both the eclipses of the sun and of the moon will occur, then the Second Advent of Isa and Mahdi will take place. (*Al-Fazl*, March 23, 1979)

It becomes quite clear from the foregoing reviews that all the various scholars of Islam agree that this hadith has a specific prophecy to be interpreted literally and hence all await the advent of the Madhi.

### ASTRONOMICAL FACTS ABOUT ECLIPSES

Since the signs described are celestial in nature, it would be advisable to understand eclipses in the light of the laws of nature.

According to today's knowledge of astronomy, the sun is one of millions of stars of our galaxy, the Milky Way. There are nine planets revolving around the sun. Our planet Earth is the third closest planet to the sun in the solar system, tilted on its north-south axis at an angle of 23° 27' and revolving around the sun in a year's time. The moon is the natural satellite of earth and rotates around our planet completely in about 29-30 days.

The moon and the earth rotate on their own orbits and together rotate around the sun. During these rotations, there are times when all three bodies share the same plane, resulting in a situation known as an eclipse. When the earth comes between the sun and the moon, it prevents the light of the sun to be shed on the moon. Consequently, the moon appears dark and the result is a lunar eclipse. Similarly, at other times

the moon comes between the sun and the earth. This situation blocks the light of the sun coming to a portion of the earth and the sun thus appears dark if viewed by an observer standing within that shadowed portion, a phenomenon referred to by astronomers as a solar eclipse.

A renowned Indian astronomer, Dr. Saleh Mohammad Alladin, in one of his articles explained this phenomenon thus:

In astronomical terminology, we say that a solar eclipse occurs at new moon and a lunar eclipse occurs at full moon. At the time of the new moon, the longitudes of the sun and the moon are the same and the moon is said to be in conjunction. An eclipse does not occur at every new moon and full moon because for the occurrence of an eclipse it is necessary that the sun, the earth and the moon should be aligned. If the earth's orbit around the sun and the moon's orbit around the sun and the moon's orbit around the earth, were in the same plane, there would have been alignment twice every month, and hence there would have been one lunar eclipse and one solar eclipse every month. Actually the two orbital planes are inclined to each other by an angle of five degrees, on account of which the maximum number of eclipses in a solar year does not exceed seven (four or five being solar and two or three being lunar). The minimum number of eclipses which can occur in a year is two, both being solar. A solar eclipse occurs more often than a lunar eclipse but it is visible from a much smaller surface of the earth than a lunar eclipse. Hence from any given place of the earth, more lunar eclipses are visible than solar eclipses. (Review of Religions, Vol. 86, No. 11, Nov. 1989, p. 7)

The scientific calculation of the possible dates of this specific eclipse correspond to the 13th, 14th, and 15th for the lunar eclipse and the 27th, 28th and 29th for the solar eclipse, with respect to the Islamic calendar (the holy month of Ramadhan)

# THE CLAIMANTS OF THE TITLE "MAHDI" IN THE HISTORY OF ISLAM

Having understood the prophecy, its inter-

pretation and subject matter, we are now ready to investigate whether this prophecy has come to pass or not, since it was presented fifteen centuries ago. The scope of this investigation would include the identification of those who claimed to be the Mahdi, a study of the Promised Messiah and Mahdi's life and his bona fide claims, as well as the occurrence of these celestial signs which the claimant used to demonstrate his veracity.

The records of Islamic history of the last fifteen centuries indicate the emergence of several individual claimants to this high rank of Mahdi, from both within the Islamic faith and outside of the Islamic faith. The text of the hadith restricts our search of such claimants from among the followers of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.)

In this regard, Islamic history records several people who claimed to be the embodiment of the predicted Messiah, most of whom, however, used this title for gaining the political supremacy and/or territorial grounds. It would indeed be illogical to expect them to be the torch bearers of any sort of divine guidance, let alone show heavenly signs in this regard. It is interesting to note that the extremely short span of life each had subsequent to making their claims lend credence to the universal spiritual law cited above from both the Holy Qur'an and the Holy Bible: impostors (i.e., any false claimants who falsely assert that they are indeed from God or appointed by Him) are killed and ruined in the long run. Background information of some of these claimants (including their respective biographical sketches) is now presented below:

### Ubadullah Al Mahdi:

909-934 C.E. (297-322 A.H.)

Abu Abdullah, who intended to build the Fatmid Dynasty, left a message for his son Obadullah at the time of his death, stating that he will be the Mahdi people have been waiting for. The letter further stated that he must establish himself as the Mahdi of the age. In the year 909 C.E., Obadullah claimed to be the Mahdi. He established a city in 912 C.E. and named it Al-Mahdiya, which later became the capital in 921 C.E.. The Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics describes Al Mahdi's activities as follows:

The first capital of the Fatmid in Africa was called Mahdiyyah after the Mahdi who founded the dynasty (297 A.H. or 909 A.D.). The conquests which paved the way for his sovereignty were all achieved by an agent, who had ultimately to produce the person to whom he had preached allegiance; and according to the statements of his enemies, the person produced was an impostor, suddenly called to play the part, the real Mahdi having perished on his way to Africa. (Page 338)

It has been reported that Al-Mahdi was killed in his second or third year in prison by the dictator Al Yasa of the Saljaman District. With no spiritual attachment, political motives led him to gain power in the name of his spiritual importance as the Mahdi.

### Muhammad Ibn Taumart:

circa 1130 C.E. (524 A.H.)

Muhammad Ibn Taumart began his career as a moral reformer but was quite upset with the Shah of Morocco. This conflict resulted in his flight from Morocco to Mount Soce (Jabul-us-Soca). Here he formulated a group of people in opposition to the Moroccan Shah's regime under the title Al Mohad. The *Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics* explains the false miracles claimed to be performed by Ibn Taumart and how he acquired the title of Mahdi:

He appears to have started genuinely as a religious and moral reformer, and to have the title Mahdi when opposition and danger induced him to draw the sword; he is likely then to have been influenced by the prophecy of the appearance of such a reformer, which, as we have seen, had already found its way into an authoritative collection of traditions. The pedigree which brought him into connection with Ali may well be an invention later than his time, and as such his biographer appears to regard it. Some stories told by Ibn Khallikan are characteristic of such adventures, though not perhaps true in this case; he got access to the Book of Jafr, in which Ali had prophesied all that was to occur till the end of time, whence he obtained the letters which formed the name of the person destined

to be his chief helper and successor, with a description of his appearance. In order to be armed with a miracle, he persuaded a learned associate to feign illiteracy and ignorance of correct Arabic; one day this person claimed to have learned the Qur'an by heart in a dream, and this miracle convinced the most stubborn; the confederate then proclaimed Ibn Tumart the Mahdi, whereas he had previously been called imam. According to Ibn Khaldun, the only heresy of which he could be convicted was his agreeing with the Imamiyyah sect that the sovereign was infallible. (Encyclopedia of Religions and Ethics, p. 338)

As is quite clear from the foregoing, the very attempt to deceive his people nullifies any and all validity to his claim of Mahdi.

Sayyed Muhammad Nurbakhsh of Iran, his disciple Mir Sayyed Muhammad of India (circa 1505), and his disciple Sheikh Alai of India

These three individuals all claimed to be the Mahdi. Two of them retired from their claim and the third was tortuously killed. The following is an account recorded about these men in The *Encyclopedia of Religions and Ethics*:

The prophecy of a Mahdi assumed special importance at the commencement of the century preceding the first millennium of Islam, especially in India. According to the details collected by H. Blochmann, the Mahdist movement started in Badakhshan. where one Sayyid Muhammad Nurbakhsh gained numerous adherents, defied the Afghan government, was defeated, and fled to Iraq. where he maintained himself till the end of his life. In India it assume a definite form through the action of Mir Sayyid Muhammad of Jaunpur, who found an adherent in Gujarat in Sultan Mahmud I. Apparently this personage was, like Ibn Tumart in his early days, a preacher and reformer, whose doctrines gave offence, and who was forced to leave one place after another. Ultimately he decided that the burden of Mahdi-ship was too heavy for him to bear, and that, if he returned home, he would recant; he died in 911 at Farah in Baluchistan, where his tomb became a place

of pilgrimage. An interesting account of another Indian Mahdi of this century is given by the historian Bada'uni in his *Muntakhab al-Tawarikh*. This person was named Shaikh Alai, and was born in Baiana in Hindustan. To the same place there came one Miyan Abdallah, who was under the influence of Muhammad of Jaunpur. (*Encyclopedia of Religions and Ethics*, p. 339-40)

Sheikh Alai continuously and seriously interfered with the government and was finally told to abandon his claim of Mahdi. When he refused, he was tortured to death.

These individuals had similar claims and aspirations, and had serious conflicts with various governments of the time, but lost in their politically motivated deceptive practices. The *Encyclopedia of Religions* comments:

There are many instances in Muslim history of Mahdi claimants who sought to challenge and overthrow the existing political order by force of arms. Mahdi movements seldom achieved genuine political success unless they succeeded in laying a foundation based on existing tribal loyalties, on a rural or marginally urban sense of dispossession or alienation, or on patterns of sociopolitical opposition. ("Islamic Messianism", *Encyclopedia of Religions* (1987), Vol. 9, p. 480, Mircea Eliade).

### Mohammad Ahmed of Sudan (1844-1885)

Mohammad Ahmed Ibn Abdullah was born on August 12, 1844 and died on June 22, 1885. He was raised in the Soofi tradition of Samaniya in the Khartoum area. He was discontent with the Ottoman Empire, and used this discontent as a backdrop for his movement. He claimed to be the Mahdi in March 1881. *Encyclopedia Britannica* describes the background of his claim thus:

It was Muhammad Ahmed who converted this diversified discount into a unified movement that for a time would transcend tribalism and weld the faithful into an unconquerable military machine. Gradually, during 1880 and the first weeks of 1881, he became convinced that the entire ruling class had deserted the

Islamic faith and that the *khedine*, the Viceroy of Egypt, was a puppet in the hands of unbelievers and thus unfit to rule over Muslims. In March of 1881, he revealed to his closest followers what he considered his divine mission—that God had appointed him to purify Islam and to destroy all governments that defiled it. On June 29, he publicly assumed the title of Al-Mahdi, who according to a tradition cherished by the oppressed throughout Islamic history, would appear to restore Islam. (*Encyclopedia Britannica*, 15th Edition, Vol. 7, p. 697)

Immediately after his public announcement in Abba, the *Kalima*, or Islamic Creed, was modified. The Kalima has always remained sacred. It states "There is no one worthy of worship except Allah, and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah." Byron Farwell, in his book *Prisoners of the Mahdi*, wrote:

Here, for the first time, the new creed was recited by Abdullahi. It added a line to the old creed and some repeated after him: 'There is no God but Allah, and Mohammad is the Prophet of Allah, and Mohammad-al-Mahdi is the Successor of Allah's Prophet.' (*Prisoners of the Mahdi*, 1967, p. 11)

The above excerpt already sheds light that this claimant to the title of Mahdi defied the very creed which he was supposed to uphold. The false Mahdi died within four years after his claim. Although he scored politically by defeating the armed forces of the British Empire (who eventually took revenge 10 years later after his death and the destruction of his Mahdiyya Movement), he lost all his glory by 1898. His tomb was destroyed completely. One of his sons attempted to continue his father's abrupted mission but to no avail.

In addition to these false claimants, history also reveals that the nineteenth century turned out to be quite different than the previous ones, in as much as the coming of a reformer was awaited by many. While Muslims were waiting for the Mahdi, Christians were desperately awaiting their Messiah, and Buddhists and Hindus were also anxious to receive Buddha and Krishna, respectively.

Christians were waiting anxiously for the Messiah to descend from the heavens in 1844. Michael Sours comments about this situation:

There were large numbers of Christians who even thought that the year 1844 would be the year of Christ's return. The expectation was so great and so widespread that historians have called the period immediately following 1844 as 'the Great Disappointment'. Afterwards, many Christians continued to regard 1844 as a significant year, clearly marked by the prophecies of the Bible, but they acknowledged that the Signs which they expected to accompany the appearance of Christ had not occurred. (The Prophecies of Jesus, p. 13-14)

# Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian

(1835-1908)

The seventh major claimant to the title "Mahdi" was Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad. Let us analyze the major events of his life:

Birth:

February 13, 1835

Claim of Reformer:

March, 1882

Claim of Mahdi:

1891

Demise:

May 26, 1908

Hazrat Ahmad began receiving divine revelaions in 1876, and in March of 1882, he was commissioned by God as the reformer of the age through the following revelation:

Allah bless Thee O' Ahmad. It was not You who threw, it was Allah who did throw. The Most Gracious One has taught you the Qur'an so that you should warn the people whose ancestors have not been warned and that the way of the guilty ones might become manifest. Proclaim: I have been commissioned and I am the First of The Believers.

Unlike the other claimants discussed so far, Hazrat Ahmad, *Alahisalaam*, was quite different as he neither aspired for any power, political or military, nor did he show any rebellious actions against a state or sovereignty. On the contrary, he vehemently opposed the concept of a "Warrior Mahdi," and he denounced all acts of violence which were condoned under the euphemism "Holy War". His life was full of righteousness, extreme

piety, and a love for humanity; and he truly championed the cause of Islam with reason, intellect and Divine wisdom.

In 1891, he claimed to be that Mahdi who was prophesied by Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) to rejuvenate Islam at the time of extreme crisis. He wrote 85 books explaining the beauties of Islam and the concept of the Messiah; he presented the true definition of a Messiah as presented in the Holy Qur'an.

As he declared himself to be the Mahdi, a very strong opposition began due to the fact that he declared the prevailing notions of "Warrior Mahdi" to be absurd and false. Demands of him to show signs and miracles became an almost daily routine of the prevailing Islamic elites. They even demanded the fulfillment of the prophecy of the eclipses as was described by the Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.)

Hazrat Ahmad, Alahisalaam, was determined to carry out the task he was assigned by Allah irrespective of the magnitude of the opposition and continuously sought assistance from God for the support and success of his mission. In 1882, God told him that he will be bestowed with a heavenly sign in support of the truths of his claim. Twelve years later, in 1894, this sign of the eclipses of the sun and the moon manifested itself exactly according to the prediction of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) In this year, the holy month of Ramadhan saw the occurrence of a lunar eclipse on the 13th day, or March 21, 1894. It began in the early part of the night and lasted two and one-half hours. Similarly, a solar eclipse took place on the 28th day of Ramadhan, or April 6, 1894. It was visible throughout the northeastern region of India including the town of Qadian where Hazrat Ahmad, Alahisalaam, lived. This great sign was seen by thousands of people, and The Civil and Military Gazette, a daily Indian newspaper, as well as The Pioneer, both reported the news of the occurrence of these eclipses.

Several renowned astronomers have recorded these eclipses in their books as well. A few of these references are presented below:

1. Robert Sewel. *Eclipses of the Moon in India*, London: Swan Sommerschein & Co., Ltd.,

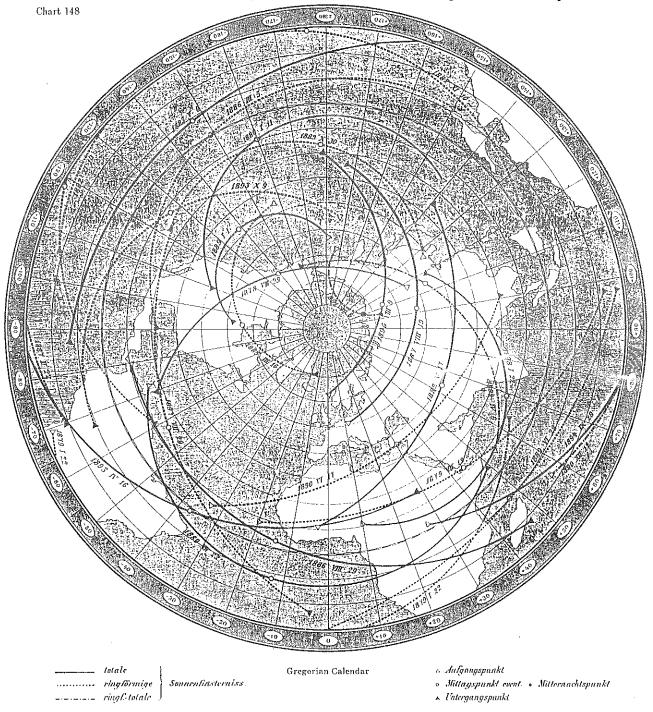
1898, Tables E and H.

- 2. Meeus, Jean and Mucke, Herman. *Canon of Eclipses* (2002-2526), Astronomisches Buro Wien Gegrundet, 1907, Page 211.
- 3. von Oppolzer, Theodor Ritter. Canon of Eclipses. Translated by Own Gingerich, New

York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1962. Pages 296-297, 393, and plate 148.

4. Nautical Almanac, London, 1894.

The detailed table and the plate appearing in the book *Canon of Eclipses* is reproduced here with the written permission of the publisher.



(1877 III 15 to 1898 I 22)

(This Inscription is not found on the original Chart)

To read the Chart:

Locate the region of India on the World Map in the Chart. Locate the two paths shown, both passing through India. The northeastern path is the eclipse of April 6, 1894. The date inscribed reads: 1894 IV 6. The other one is of Jan. 22 1896.

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Canon of Solar Eclipses

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Canon of Lunar Eclipses

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As is clear from the chart, the April 6, 1894 solar eclipse passes through India over the specific area where the town of Qadian—Hazrat Ahmad Alahisalaam's place of residence—is located.

The three other astronomers mentioned above have all studied and recorded the eclipses independently from one another, and all have presented the same data about these two great eclipses.

Dr. Saleh Mohammad Alladin, an astronomer at Osmania University in Hyderabad, India, presented a scientific paper in a symposium in Calcutta, India in February of 1992. He presented new findings he had made about these two eclipses, substantiating their uniqueness. Some of his findings are given below:

In the two centuries (1800-2000 C.E.), both lunar and solar eclipses occurred in the month of Ramadhan seventeen times. Out of these, nine times neither the lunar eclipse nor the solar eclipse was visible from Qadian, six times the lunar eclipse was visible but the solar eclipse was not, and once was the solar eclipse visible and the lunar eclipse not visible. Only in the year 1894 were both the eclipses visible from Qadian and they also occurred at Qadian on the prophesied dates. Our study thus shows that although eclipses are phenomena that occur frequently, the occurrence of the solar and lunar eclipses on the specified dates of the Islamic Calendar at a specified place on the earth is quite a rare event. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) made such a marvelous prophecy which was exactly fulfilled in our age. (Review of Religions, June 1992, 87(6):21-22)

Hazrat Ahmad, *Alahisalaam*, himself stated that this grand prophecy of the eclipses has been shown in support of his truthful claim as the Promised Messiah, and he congratulated all who witnessed the fulfillment of this great sign. His gratitude is embodied in an Arabic poem he wrote in his famous book *Noorul Haq* (Part II). A portion of this poem with its English translation is presented below:

# سيدنا حفرت يح موفود عليال لام كاعربي منطوم كالام

القَصِيبُ لَمُ (روحانى خزائن حليث - نورالحق حصر مع الما)

طُوبي لكم بالمجمع الخيالات تهين المحاعت دوستان مبادك بو وبدا المصراط لمن له العينات ادر وتض دو أتعين كتاب الكيان لومضاك باذن الله رمضان من كرين لك كيا ظهرت مُطهرة من الادران اليه يك المديظام بري كركن مين الكيان المران اليه يك المديظام بري كركن مين الكيان المران اليه يك المديظام بري كركن مين الكيان المران المرهل تراك مكا تك الانساك با تر إس كو انسان كا فريب سمجت ب بسن کی لکمریاً معشم الاخوان بهتر است بو نظیم سن برون عنایت الحیان الحقان نظیم سن برون عنایت الحیان نورات کی بر بوگی التی بی المی نوری ادرباند به ان ملکول می و بینارة من سید خیر الوم کی و بینارة من سید خیر الوم کی اید التی التی الدرکیف ال

Glad tidings to you, O' community of brothers, Congratulations to you, O' community of friends

The luster of God's Beneficence has become manifest and for those who can see, the way has become clear

The sun and the moon in these countries have been eclipsed according to God's plan in Ramadhan.

And a prophecy of glad tidings of the Chief Prophet of Allah has been fulfilled magnificently without any blemish.

The Great is the Allah Who showed this Sign Who illuminated the proof by exhibiting the mystery

Is this an act of the Almighty Allah or you consider it a deception of man

(Noorul Haq, Part II, p. 217-218)

In another saying of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.), we read:

"The sun will be eclipsed twice in Ramadhan."

(Alqutbur Rabbani, Sheikh Abdul Wahab Sherani, *Mukhtasar Tazkira Qurtabi*, p. 148.)

The first set of eclipses took place in 1894 and these were observed in the world's Eastern hemisphere. A year later, in 1895, the lunar and

solar eclipses were again observed during the month of Ramadhan on March 11 and March 26. These eclipses were seen in the Western hemisphere in various places. The corresponding dates for the 1895 eclipses in the Islamic Calendar are the same as predicted in the prophecy (13th and 28th days of Ramadhan). Reports from two major U.S. newspapers, *The New York Times* and *The Los Angeles Times* with regard to these eclipses are presented below:

From the Los Angeles Times, Monday, March 11, 1895

# Los Angeles Cimes: \_\_\_ Monday; March 11, 1895

## **MOON'S ECLIPSE**

As it was seen from the Summit of Mt. Lowe.

Graphic Decription of the Various and Beautiful Scenes Presented.

Startling Phenomenon During the Period of the Second Contact-Thousands of visitors to Witness the Sight

By Telegraph to The Times

ECHO MOUNTAIN, (Cal.) March 10. - (Special Dispatch) The eclipse was observed under most advantageous conditions upon the summit of Mount Lowe with the comet-finder of the Lowe Observatory,

The first contact was not observed. At 6:30 the eclipsed portion near the southern limb assumed a copperish hue, which was not visible at any other portion of the limb. At 6:45 a long, black, prominent and sharply-defined line, nearly parallel to the edge, appeared. Whether this was due to lunar formations emphasized by the phenomenon, or caused by the eclipse, the magnifying power employed would not determine.

Precisely at 6h. 52m. 12s. occurred the second contact. What was perhaps, to your correspondent, the most marked thing about this eclipse was the copperish color remaining bunched in one place at and near the southern limb. This color always accompanies an eclipse of the moon, but is generally spread over the

entire surface, while in this case, except just before the third contact, it was confined wholly to the region adjacent to the southern limb; while diametrically opposite, on the northern edge, the moon was enveloped in the most beautiful pale blue light. These colors maintained their relative position during the major portion of totality.

The celebrated crater Tycho was visible throughout the entire eclipse, and the white streaks radiating from it, some over a thousand miles long, were very prominent. The moon during totality appeared very globular, as a photograph of a sphere appears when viewed through a stereoscopic lens. At 7:14 a faint star appeared from behind the moon on the western limb. The stars in the field of the telescope adjacent to the moon showed brightly and with little diminution of brilliancy. At 7:30 o'clock the copper color became more general, and the blue diminished slightly. After the second contact search was instituted for a comet, and after a few minutes' efforts a nebulous object was discovered in the sickle, but nothing can be ascertained as to the identity until the charts are consulted in the morning. If the earth had no atmosphere the moon would entirely disappear, but the rays encountering the dense medium surrounding our globe are refracted and cause the moon to appear faintly shining with a dull, copper color, but why one limb should have this beautiful, pearly-blue hue is a mystery. At 7:38 came a startling phenomenon. Two small craters, about 2 minutes of arc from the northeastern limb, appeared as brilliant white spots. Why these two should shine like brilliant stars and other craters be shrouded in darkness is another unsolvable mystery as yet.

The third contact occurred at 8h. 26m. 30s., and the

eclipses terminated at 9h 31m. 10s.

The large number of guests on Echo Mountain were royally repaid for their coming, and some who had remained a week to witness the eclipse expressed themselves rewarded by the wonderful sight through the big telescope a thousand times.

The object of making the extended observation on Mt. Lowe was to test the superiority of the atmosphere over that of Echo Mountain for astronomical observations. This was the first telescope ever placed on Mt. Lowe, and the writer predicts a wonderful career for a telescope placed in the most perfect of all atmospheres, the summit of Mt. Lowe.

### ON MT. HAMILTON

LICK OBSERVATORY (Mt. Hamilton, Cal.) March 10. - The total eclipse of the moon, which occurred this evening, was observed at the Lick Observatory under somewhat unfavorable circumstance, the sky being obscured during the entire time by a thin haze. The moon was obscured by one-half the earth's shadow when it appeared at 6h. Pacific standard time. The totality began at 6h 51m. 55s., and lasted until 8h 27m 30s.

The moon left the earth's shadow at 9h. 25m. 20s. The moon's disc was visible at all times, being conspicuous a greater portion of the totality. The color of the unobscured portion of the disc varied from yellow to a light coppery hue. The times at which the edge of the shadow passed across some of the

prominent craters were noted, and the times of occultation of several small stars were observed.

#### IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, March 10. - The eclipse tonight was viewed at the Northwestern University Observatory at Evanston by Director George W. Hough and others. The moon entered the penumbra at 7:30. The first contact when the moon entered the shadow, took place at 7:45. Prof. Hough photographed the lunar disc in partial eclipse, and later secured six photographs at various points of contact. The total eclipse took place at 8:52. The third contact, when the moon began to emerge was at 10:27, and the fourth contact occurred at 11:25.

#### IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 10. - The eclipse of the moon was not to be seen in New York in a satisfactory way. Thick, fleecy clouds obscured the phenomenon and no special scientific data was obtained in this city.

#### IN COLORADO

PUEBLO (Colo.) March 10. - Not a cloud obscured the sky in Colorado and the lunar eclipse was observable most satisfactorily.

### AT SACRAMENTO

SACRAMENTO, March 10.-The total eclipse of the moon was perfect here tonight. The transit lasted from 7:45 till 9:15 o'clock and was witnessed by thousands of persons.

From the New York Times, Monday, March 11, 1895



NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1895 .- TWO PARTS .- 12 PAGES.

### CLOUDS WERE IN THE WAY

Clear View of the Total Eclipse of the Moon Not Obtained.

NOT OF GREAT SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Facts About the Earth's Satellite
Prett Well Established, So Astronomers
Paid No Attention to It.

The total eclipse of the moon which took place last night was all that it was advertised to be, but, unfortunately for astronomers and star-gazers in general, the sky was obscured by clouds, which prevented satisfactory observations.

It was what is known as a "light" eclipse. That is to say, the moon, while in the earth's shadow, was visible as a faint, orange-tinted disk, but the clouds were so thick that it was impossible to tell whether the moon was accompanied in its travels by a satellite.

Few astronomical events of recent years have excited greater popular curiosity than this eclipse. Knots of people gathered on street corners and other places of vantage to observe it. Many sat all the evening on their roofs and caught fleeting glimpses of the phenomena

through field and opera glasses. In every elevated railroad car there persons who twisted their necks to stare from the windows at the sky.

The night promised to be unusually propitious for observations. There was not a cloud visible at twilight, and the moon was very brilliant, as if conscious of what was expected.

Exactly at 7:57 the moon entered the penumbra, but it was not until 8:54 that the satellite arrived at the edge of the earth's shadow. At first it looked as if a very small portion had been sliced off with a knife. But the moon slid deeper and deeper into the shadow, until only half of its face was visible. The faint outlines of the darkened portion could just be defined by the eye. More swiftly, then, it seemed that the rest of the surface was swallowed up in the shadow, and at 11:27 the moon disappeared.

Meanwhile the clouds had become more numerous, so that only glimpses of the eclipse could be caught. Whenever they shifted and left an open space the moon could be seen through the shadow hanging like a dull, red ball over the earth. So it remained for an hour, and then it gradually emerged again and shone as resplendently as ever, as if a little thing like an eclipse was nothing to be alarmed about.

The Brooklyn Bridge was an excellent place from which to view the eclipse. Many persons who would never think of walking across the structure at this season went out upon the central span and stood patiently in the chill air to see the sight.

The most disappointed man in the city last night was Prof. J. V. Rees of Columbia College. Prof. Rees is the chief astronomer, and has two observatories - one at the college and the other at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue, in the old Bloomingdale Asylum grounds. He had made careful preparations to observe the eclipse from the Blooming-

dale observatory, and hoped to settle a number of scientific questions. He wanted particularly to ascertain if the moon has a smaller body moving around it.

Prof. Rees arrived at the observatory at 5 o'clock and remained there until 7. Then he went home, intending to return and take minute observations. The sky then was perfectly clear, but when he left his home an hour later the clouds were passing over the moon so swiftly and in such numbers that he decided it would be useless to return to his Bloomingdale Observatory. He then went to the college. But during the entire period of the eclipse he was unable to obtain a satisfactory view of the moon.

WASHINGTON, March 10. - The lunar eclipse, owing to the thick clouds, was only partially noticeable here. The Naval Observatory authorities paid no attention to it, saying it was of no astronomical value and that the conditions were unfavorable.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 10 - The preparations that were made at Harvard Observatory to observe the total eclipse of the moon this evenings were baffled by the unfavorable condition of the sky. Prof. Pickering, the Director of the observatory, said that there would probably be nothing of scientific importance in the eclipse. Arrangements had been made to photograph the heavens in the vicinity of the moon in the hope of discovering a satellite or of recording occultations or eclipses of smaller bodies.

CHARLESTON, S.C., March 10 - The total eclipse of the moon, which occurred tonight, was watched in this city by thousands of people. At first the moon was partially obscured by drifting clouds, but later the sky was clear and an excellent view was offered as the total eclipse occurred.

HALIFAX, March 10, - The eclipse of the moon began here at 10 o'clock sharp, and as there was a perfectly cloudless sky there was a beautiful view of its progress.

In this way, the prophecy of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) became manifest all over the globe by the appearance of these great eclipses in both hemispheres of the planet in 1894 and 1895. Hazrat Ahmad, *Alahisalaam*, made the following remarks:

"As stated in another hadith, this eclipse occurred twice in Ramadhan, first in this country and then in America, and on both occasions it occurred on the same dates. Since at the time of the eclipse there was no other

claimant of Mahdi Mau'ood (Divine Reformer), on the earth and since nobody else declared this eclipse as his sign and published hundred of pamphlets and books in Urdu, Persian and Arabic, this heavenly sign is for me. Another proof of this is the fact that 12 years before this, a glad tiding was published in Baraheen-e-Ahmadiyya and became well known to hundreds of thousands of people manifested." before this sign was (Haqueequatul Wahi)

The book entitled "Noorul Haq Part 2" was specifically dedicated by Hazrat Ahmed to detail the explanation and the fulfillment of this great prophecy. In this very book, he also made a bold challenge to all those who had any doubt about the prophecy to present a like thereof and collect a monetary reward of 1,000 rupees, a considerable sum of money in those days. He wrote:

"Are you not afraid to deny the hadith of the Messenger of Allah, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, even though its truth has become as manifest as the bright sun? Can you present a Sign like this in any age in the past? Do you read in any book that some person claimed to be from Almighty God and then in his time in Ramadhan, the lunar and solar eclipses occurred as you have now seen? If you are aware of any then relate it and you will get one thousand Rupees as a reward if you could show. So prove it and take this reward and I MAKE ALMIGHTY GOD A WITNESS ON THIS PROMISE AND YOU ALSO BE A WITNESS AND GOD IS THE BEST OF ALL WITNESSES. And if you can not prove, and you will never be able to prove, then guard against the fire which is prepared for those who create disorder." (Noorul Haq, Part II)

The challenge has remained open over the last one hundred years. Several hundred opponents of Hazrat Ahmed, to this date, have not been able to bring any example from human history which could account for the actual facts observed.

Before I conclude this short essay, I would like to draw the reader's attention to the universal law which has been observed since the beginning of times to vindicate the truthfulness of a divine Prophet that he always prevails and also that the impostors are severely punished by God. This was outlined earlier in the light of both the Holy Qur'an and the biblical Scriptures. With this background in mind, let us now review the following bold declaration of Hazrat Ahmed Alahissalaam in which he has declared to be the Mahdi under Divine Oath, he writes:

I swear by God in whose hand is my life that He has manifested this Sign in the sky to

testify to my truthfulness, and He manifested at a time when the Maulvis (theologians) named me Dajjal (anti-Christ), biggest liar, infidel and even biggest infidel. This is the same sign regarding which 20 years ago I was promised in 'Baraheen-e-Ahmadiyya' namely: "Tell them I have with me testimony of Allah, will you believe it or not?" "Tell them I have with me testimony from Allah, will you accept it or not?" It should be remembered that although there are many proofs from Almighty God for vindicating my truthfulness and more than a hundred prophecies that have been fulfilled to which hundreds of thousands of people are witnesses, but in this revelation, this prophecy has been mentioned specifically, i.e., I have been given such a Sign which was not given to anybody else from the time of Allah to present time. In short, I can stand in the sacred precincts of the Ka'ba and swear that this Sign is for testifying my truth. (Dafeul Bala'a, page 18)

If Hazrat Ahmad would be an imposter (God forbid), then he would have been ruined according to the universal spiritual law that the false prophets are destroyed. The very awe and majesty visible from the language used by Hazrat Ahmad depict that these words could not be uttered by a false claimant. He himself relates this in his Urdu psalms thus:

If this would be a human endeavor, the God of universe would have destroyed me Himself.

In conclusion, I would like to request all our readers to ponder on this great prophecy of the Holy Prophet of Islam (S.A.W.). How beautifully and majestically it has come to fruition. Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) presented this prediction when mankind had no clue of forecasting any of such celestial signs. The great fulfillment of this prophecy proves beyond the shadow of doubt that the Holy Prophet of Islam (S.A.W.) was endowed with Divine Representatives. May Allah shower His abundant blessings upon the Holy Prophet Mohammad Mustafa (S.A.W.) and enlighten our hearts with this Divine light. A'ameen!

# **DEVELOPING A LIVING RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD**

(Lt. Col Saied Ahmad Malik)

[This was handed over to Reverend Moon's daughter by Col. Malik when he attended a reception given in her honor and she spoke on the subject of "Developing a Living Relationship with God"—Ed]

Almost all major world religions believe in one God who is the Creator, Sustainer, Life-giver, Beneficient, Loving and Compassionate. God is not only Almighty and Supreme, He is all Wisdom, Truth and Beauty. Humankind depends upon God to achieve the very purpose of life, to receive Salvation and Success. Therefore, developing a living relationship with God has always been the most essential requirement for a happy, healthy, prosperous and fulfilled life.

How can we develop an ongoing, meaningful and vibrant union with the Loving and Almighty Creator? The supreme objective would have remained unattainable, had God himself not assured us that it is possible for all of us to become One with Him. Throughout the ages, the prophets, seers and sages, the men of God, have clearly conveyed to us the good news that a living relationship with God is possible in this life on this earth.

Abraham, Moses, Jesus and Muhammad (s.a.w), to name only a few out of millions, have

had demonstrated in their earthly journey that the goal is achieveable. Constant prayerfulness, unpretentious humility, unconditional love and selfless service for others are time-tested vehicles that make the journey fast and secure, ending in a sure success. One has to open up one's heart to receive the beams of light in thousand colors of God's numberless attributes. The more the mirror of heart reflects the attributes of God in one's person, the closer the person gets to God. God created mankind in His image; one has to sharpen the image of God's character in one's heart and to mould one's life in God's image by illustrating God's attributes of Love and Mercy.

March, 1994

Once the impress of God's Beautiful characteristics is fully developed in our personalities, we share God's everlasting bliss, forgiveness and nearness. An unbreachable bond with God provides us security from grief and fear. We become godly persons with evergreen joy in our hearts. A living and loving relationship with God makes our lives worthwhile.

# ANNUAL IJTEMA, MAJLIS ANSARULLAH, USA

The Annual litema of the Majlis Ansarullah, USA, will be held at NASIR MOSQUE, PHILADELPHIA { (215) 455-4655 }

On MAY 14 and 15, 1994

The litema will start at 8:30 a.m. on May 14 (Saturday) and will end at 1 p.m. on May 15 (Sunday)

The Program will include:

Religious Competitions: (Recitation of the Holy Quran, Poem, Impromptu and Prepared Speeches). The topic for prepared speech (5 minutes) will be: Striving Against Immoral and Evil Practices in Contemporary Society

Games Competitions
Question and Answer Session
Speeches by Ulema on Contemporary Issues

## **Annual Progress Report**

All Zo'ma should make special efforts that maximum number of their members attend the ljtema.

For Further Information Please Contact:

Karimullah Zirvi

Sadr, Majlis Ansarullah, USA

Tel & Fax #: (201) 794-8122

Dr. Abdul Sami Janjua Zaeem, Philadelphia Chapter

Tel: (215) 941-0882

#### FROM THE DESK OF THE VAKILUL MAL (II) TAHRIK-I-JADID, RABWAH, PAKISTAN

DATED: FEBRUARY 2, 1994

Musies that own property from which they accrue some income were exempt under wasiyyat rule No. 52, to pay chanda on it after they have paid hissa Jaidad in full. However, they were exhorted that for the purpose of attainment of spiritual reward it is preferable to continue paying chanda even after full payment of Hissa Jaidad. This rule required re-consideration and Huzoor Ayyadohullah has approved the following amended version of rule No. 52:-

"If Hissa Jaidad on such a property has been paid

In full then payment of Hissa Amad at the rate of chanda Aam on such income shall remain obligatory."

Please do the following:

- 1) Convey to each Musi this amendment of rule No. 52.
- 2) Make sure that those Musies who have already paid in full Hissa Jaidad continue paying Hissa Amad at the rate of chanda Aam (1/16) on its income, if any, regularly.

Jazakomullah

#### FROM THE DESK OF SAHIBZADA M. M. AHMAD SAHIB, AMIR, USA

We have a target of 1000 Baits during the year which ends at the time of U.K. Jalsa in July (August 93 to July 94).

At the review of the Bait target at the Amla meeting yesterday (2/5/94) it was reported that the total number of Baits since August are 140. There is some improvement in the number compared to last year but we have yet to go very far before we are anywhere near the target.

All the Jamaats are requested to make determined effort in Tabligh in accordance with the directions received from Hazrat Khalifatul Masih (ABA). The time is particularly opportune for a major effort in Tabligh with satellite transmission of Huzoor's Friday sermons and other

addresses.

It was also agreed at the Amla that between now and July we should hold two Tabligh Days when the entire Jamaat in each locality should fan out for an extensive Tabligh effort. They should go to schools, universities, shopping malls, etc. for distribution of literature and other Tabligh efforts. Further, individuals can invite non Ahmadis and non Muslims to their homes and have a closer and intimate Tabligh Session. The format of Tabligh can be discussed by local Amlas on the basis that the emphasis is on an all out effort and not by holding Tabligh Day in the Mission House with all the Jamaat members and a few non Ahmadis who may turn up on the occasion.

#### THE SATELLITE FUND

We are extremely fortunate to receive live transmissions of the Friday sermons delivered by our Imam, Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IV. These transmissions, however, place an additional financial burden on the Jamaat. In order to see and to listen to Huzoor every Friday we must contribute financially to defray the cost of these

transmissions. Please contribute regularly and generously towards the "Satellite Fund". Contact your local Jamaat's Financial Secretary to get more information and make a contribution. *Jazakomullah Ta'ala*.

Dr. Wajeeh Bajwa, Assis. Finance Secretary, USA.

## WASHINGTON NATIONAL MOSQUE PROJECT CONSTRUCTION UPDATE AS OF FEBRUARY 15, 1994

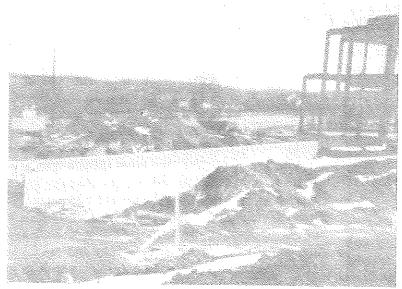
During this period the unusually severe temperatures, icy rain, snow and sleet has impacted the progress of the scheduled work at the site. The Contractors have tried to complete the following work items:

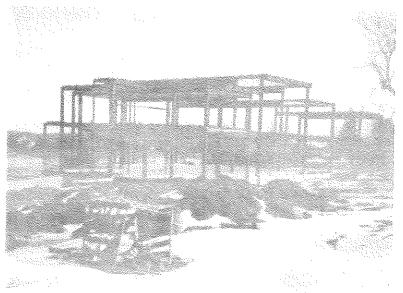
- 1. Building Footings and lower level concrete walls completed 100%.
- 2. Structural Steel columns and Floor Beams have been crected.
- 3. Precast Concrete wall Panels, are being fabricated at the plant now.

- 4. Water main tap and the Fire hydrant relocation, completed.
- 5. Material procurement orders are in progress.

All the brothers and sisters are requested to continue to pray more fervently in this blessed month of Ramadhan that May Allah the Almighty remove all the obstacles in the way of a timely completion and success of this project, Amen.

Manzoor Rehman, Deputy Chairman, Mosque Committee.





## O' Service

William Liver

## صابتی ستربوکش

المرسر الدر الدر سرالفارات بهلشر برنز اي ما المرسر الدر الدر سرالفارات بهلشر برنز اي ما الدر سرائر اي ما الدر سرائر اي ما الدر سيتن على الدر الشارة والما المرس ا

June

100 estaboliciones - \* انعداس = آمدی سری دان کی ریا سالی 01000 July 1 25 6 5 2 1. 16 6 5 جا شراد کا سر مفدحم جا شراد ارائ کے ہوں لولول كي آمدير حيره واحب بني ربي لقا-البة حصول تواب كلي جارى ركع فريراب 1, 2 1/2 ( 2 2 mo ) y to a 6 - 6" حفة الرالوسن عليغ المع الرابع المره الدنيان سموالوز فوالد وصد كان فاعره المراح س تراع منظر رئ بوت اس کالفاداب حسبذى سنفرزواكي -« صب جا سراد کا حصر جا سراد سرف صری اداردائ سراس برحم آمر المراقع وينره عام ک ادائی دری دی گ Muling a Labor fol. - 26 1 bir Soul oi جوموصیان کا شداد بر سرفتعدی مصرفاشدادی

جوموصیان کا تداد بر سرفتصدی مصرفاتدادی ادا شی کری بوئے بی ان کواکد میں کہا گراس جا شداد سے ان کواکد بسرتی کو اسکی آمدیر جوندہ مصر آمد لینے جوندہ عام (لم) اداکما ریں -اسکی المسرع بوندہ عام کی جائے جا جا تھے اسکی جا تشادسے آمدے یا بین تاکر قائدہ میں ترمیم کی المسرع بو

کسدم فاک چیسپری میارک مصلح الدین د کمیں المال نابی - ربو ہ

سرکلرفز ۱۵۵ خدرومایا ۲۰۰۴ ری کام

را باریامن احداث نیاست کا میان کا تعدیق

いんからりというにきがらいかくい سرال مار ما ي تورد الله المر اکے تواہوں نے ایس زبردی الخوارے کا کوشش الله الله المراه المراع الموالية الموالية المراهدة لو تعد آوروں سے اس نے فائر کردیا۔ گول رانا ریامی ایم کے کریم ملی اوردہ کے ہوس ہوکرام يرے- عدر ان والدران عبدالت رعب كوالخوارك ما معلى ملك يرك ك - جهال البول نے انکی آنکھوں پر سی اندہ دی اور ایس انسوں ادر سمیاروں سے ماران دع کردیا اوران جات - どかいでんくのかいとうしん دب ابنی بوش کیا ترا بنوں نے دیکھا کہ وہ ایک 12/2/2010-00 des/1/2 les لواس كو المدع دى -لولس البن بستال في أي الكي كالومعلى بواكه ما زوادر المالك كمرال ئرنى ئى س

رانارياض اهرين دن وي ت وصات كالشكي ك لعدى فرورى كورطلت و ملك - انا لدوا فالإراجون انكى فر 40 ك ل عى- النون عقدام المهجريم مين Elich & il Work with

بحیاں اور میں بیٹے تھوڑے ہیں۔ راما عدائے ارکوش دامی الی اللہ ہیں۔ راما ریاف اهری دای دای الدالله تع - دوسون دار راده ار طاع - ایک دوست نان عذر لوست لی کا -

موره فر فروری درم چرمری همیرلفرانوی -ف انی ماز فباره برهای جن س براردن درگ ش س بوت -

\*- كسوف وحسوف كى ينكوكى كى فرشى كے الليارس rul- WWWillow all & the winter سنن كمسر صوف كم مرريز بدن فحرب اله ف عظر ما كداره س دونه الله كالفاذ برحاب اس نے جا ماں سرروا مائے - جائد اس عمل لفمل س بازارون مين دِل عان سرروالله -

رات استنگ شرین در دوس از در لاً عرب البون عرف د لاه بازی را در アア文はりんとうだりにからからは ではなとこらならしいりという كو كرفتاركرك - الهي رات صدر غوى كي جيب ادر خدام الاجري كى كاركولى ابى كويل س لى ك الرناراندكان دلنقى امن ك لحت كاروالى رك Every ist ra piozbul whole - Lyt, will

4 , cico 2001 D 3 & 21 : 8 2 la le lend 10/2 por 16/2 of min 20 210 10 de 30/19 خلام كر كرمارك ك - مولولون غالوه من علومي لكالم ادرانتال الكر لون كائ-

اس سِنُون کے لیاس ۲۲ روزی کو بوک فاستس لورناز عناد طر برراها الرابرز وعِزہ می لگائے کے جس سر مخالفت نے تقانہ س ريور ك ادر ما مت ك درف ير جرور عرك عارافراد مكم لشرائق في صرفاعت مكرم بنارت سے میں مرم راللید میں اور 290/2 240/A 24 Jest 290/200

#### m lla lie

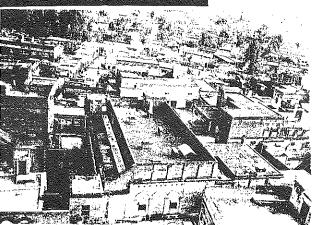
الله الله افدا کے بیاروں کو کمی قدر دو سروں کے ایمان کی قطر ہوتی ہے۔ ایک طرف آسانی نظان کی قطر ہوتی ہے۔ ایک دو مری طرف اس کے خفیف ہونے کے باعث او گوں کے ایمان کی قطرااای کیفیت قلمی کے سبب آپ و عاشمیں کیا کرتے ۔
قطبی نیویں جس کے ہردم آسان تک بے ثار فیف مہدی موعود کی توجہ نشان کو شفیف ما میں طرف میڈول ہو رہی نشان کو بھی 'دو سری طرف آسانی آقائی نظراپ خفیف سا میں دو مری طرف آسانی آقائی نظراپ نیارے کے دل پر تھی۔ اچانک وہ خفیف سا نیارے کے دل پر تھی۔ اچانک وہ خفیف سا نیارہ عمد ناریک ہوگیا۔ حتی کہ آفیاب کا زیادہ حصہ ناریک ہوگیا۔ اس پر حضور نے فیاں اس پر حضور نے فیاں۔

سم فے آج خواب میں بیاز دم محما تھا۔
اس کی تعبیر غم ہونی ہے۔ سو شروع میں سینے سے میں سینے سے علیور میں آیا ۔

یہ واقعہ رفقاء مہدی موعود کے احوال پر
مشمل محترم ملک صلاح الدین صاحب ایم اے کے سلسلہ کتبی پہلی جلدے صفحہ نمبر
۱۹ چاند سورج گربی کے آسانی نشان کے لئے
اللہ والوں کے سینے کس قدر متحس شے ان
کی نگاہیں گئی پیای اور روجیں مثلاثی فد اے قادر کے نشانوں کے ایسے قدر دان ہی
وہ فوش نصیب ہوتے ہیں کہ ہم طرح کے خوف
وہ فوش نصیب ہوتے ہیں کہ ہم طرح کے خوف
وہ فرش نصیب ہوتے ہیں کہ ہم طرح کے خوف
دادان کے من آسانی آوا نشتے ہیں
در مکان محبت سرائے ما"
(لمشبکہ یہ لروز نا ممر العضل لرادہ
(لمشبکہ یہ لروز نا ممر العضل لرادہ)

ينبُّنتُ الدَّعاء مِن يَعيرِ سِنهِ مِن مُولَى »

Baitu Dua Built in 1903 يارد جوم د آن لوقا ده فراچیا پرداز با لوغیس د فریجی تباچیا



Aerial View of Mohallah Ahmadiyya *Qadia*u. **مادیان** محسآراحدیہ کا ایک نعنائی منطب ا المام ما المام الم

رمضان کی تاریخوں میں دونوں گر ہنوں کا نظر آنا اس واقعہ کو نایاب بنا دیتا ہے۔ ۱۸۹۳ہے گر بمن کا دوسرے گر ہنوں سے موازنہ کرنابہت ایمان افروزہے۔

فاکسار نے اپنے دوست

Dr. Goswami Mohan Ballagh

الم اللہ جو عنانیہ یونیورٹی میں ریڈر ہیں

۱۸۰۰ء تا ۲۰۰۰ء میں رمضان میں ہونے

والے گر ہنوں کا مطالعہ کیا ہے۔ ہمارا

حاصل مطالعہ یہ رہاکہ ان دو صدیوں میں

مترہ دفعہ سویدج گر بن اور چاند گر بن

دونوں رمضان کے ممینہ میں ہوئے لیکن

صرف ۱۸۹۴ء ہی ایبا سال تھا جس میں

سورج گر بن چاندگر بن قادیان پر مقرر

کردہ تاریخوں میں ہوئے۔

كلكته مين حكومت مندوستان كا اواره

•:*4* 

METEOROLOGICAL

DEPARTMENT POSITIONAL

میری در خواست پر وہاں کے سائسد انون نے بھی تحقیق کی۔ انہوں نے دس دفعہ کے سائسد انوں نے بھی تحقیق کی۔ انہوں نے بھی صوف ۱۹۹۳ء کے سال کو ایساپایا جس میں سورج گربن اور چاند گربن دونوں قادیان سے مقرر کردہ تاریخوں میں نظر آتا کو کی ہوئی ہے۔ ان کی تحقیق کی تفصیل جولائی الغرض دونوں گربنوں کا مقرر کردہ تاریخوں میں قادیان سے نظر آتا کوئی معمولی بات نہیں ہے۔ کئی رمضان میں ہونے والے کسوف خسوف میں سے ایک مونی خسوف خسوف میں سے ایک مونی خسوف خسوف میں سے ایک مونی ہونے والے کسوف خسوف میں سے ایک مونی خسوف خسوف میں سے ایک کھون خسوف اس صفت کا ہوا ہے۔

( لشکریہ روزنا مرالفضل دلبرہ - ۲۰ دسمبر<del>1993</del>ر)

# قامان ہے ہورج گرطن کا نظارہ ( از کر برلان قراعظم المریط)

### آمانى نتان ك لئے ملاشى نكابى

سرور كائات فخرموجودات مفرت محمد مصطفیٰ احمد مجتبی اللهایج نے سدی موجود ناد عسل" کیارے اللہ ے نوازتے ہوئے اس کی حائی پر آمانی نثان کا ذکر فرمایا که رمضان کی معین ناریخون مین کسوف و خسوف میعنی جاند كرين اور مورج كرين ك كا- يوده صدیوں کے دوران اس نان آسانی کو و کھنے کی تمنا پرورش باتی ری۔ آثر ۱۸۹۲ء بطابق ۱۱۳۱ھ کے ماہ رمضان ک ۱۳ کو چاند کو کرین لگ۔ چاند کرین گئے کے بعد نظری آمان کی طرف اٹھ ری تھیں۔اب مورج کو بھی اس پیشکو کی کے طابق کرین کے گا۔ تاریان کے افق یہ اں قان کی محیل دیکنے کے گئے روسی منظرب قیل مدی مدویت طرت مرزاغلام احم صاحب قادیانی اور آپ ک رفقاء معروف رعاتے اور ظهور نثان کے منظر۔ یہ روح پرور نضاتی وکش تھی کہ رور دور عيدانون كو تخفي رى گا-اس به خال مذب وكشش كى ايك ايمان افروز واستان رياست نونك كوزير اعظم مرزا عبدالرحيم كي اولاد مين سے دو بھائوں اور ان کا کیدوست کی ہے۔ بھائیوں میں سے مرزا ابوب بیک صاحب چینس کالج لاہور میں سائنس کے ا تارتھے۔ ان کے بھائی مرز العقوب بک صاحب میڈیکل کالج کے مٹوؤنٹ۔ جبکہ مرزاای بیک صاحب کایک محلّدوار اور بم جماعت مولوي عبدالعلى ضاحب آف كلانوران كالمالى ت

#### والتان بذب وستى

۱۲/ مارچ ۱۸۹۳ء بمطابق ۱۳۱۰ رمضان المبارک ۱۱۳۱۱ه کو چاندگر بمن کے بعد اسی رمضان میں سورج گر بمن لگنے کے دن قریب آئے تو یہ شیوں فدا کار لاہور سے چل پڑے ۔ ول میں عزم صمیم لئے کہ چھ اور چل کو جو نے والے مظیم واقعہ اور مداقت مہدی کے نشان کو قادیان پہنچ کر ساتھ ملا خطہ کریں اور نماز کسوف میں شامل ہوں۔

ایک دن پہلے کی شام لاہورے روانہ ہو
کریہ دیوانے رات قریبا گیارہ بجے بٹالہ
پنچے۔اس شب بٹالہ کاموسم آگے۔ خرکرنے
سے روک رہاتھا۔ آندھی جل رہی تھی۔
بادل کر جة اور بجل چہتی تھی۔ ہوا تخالف
تھی اور مٹی آنکھوں میں پڑتی تھی۔ قدم
اچھی طرح نہیں اٹھتے تھے۔ راستہ صرف
بجلی چپکنے نے نظر آناتھا۔ سب نے ارادہ کر
رکھاتھا کہ خواہ بچھ ہو راتوں رات قادیان
بینیا ہے۔ چنانچہ شیول دوستوں نے راستہ
میں کھڑے ہوکرتقرع سے دعاکی کہ:۔

اے اللہ ابو زمین و آسان کا قادر مطلق غدا ہے اہم تیرے عاجز بندے ہیں 'تیرے مہدی کی زیارت کے لئے جاتے ہیں اور ہم پیدل سفر کررہے ہیں 'مردی ہے۔ توبی ہم پیدل مفرکر رہے ہیں 'مردی ہے۔ توبی ہم پیدر مح فرما' ہمارے لئے راستہ آسان کر دے اور اس باو مخالف کو دور کراا

رے اور اس باد کا تھا کو دو اور سرا ا انجمی آثری لفظ د عاکامنہ میں بی تھاکہ ہوا نے رخ بد لا اور بجائے سامنے کے پیشت کی طرف ہے چلنے آئی اور ممد سفرین گئی۔ ایسا معلوم ہو تا تھا کہ ہوا میں اڑے جا رہے ہیں۔ تھوڑی ہی دیر میں نسریہ پہنچ گئے۔

نماز کسوف اور نظارہ سورج کر ہمن مند نبوی الطبیع کے مطابق نماز کسوف کا اہتمام ہوا۔ حضرت ممدی معود کے ارشاق پر یہ اہتمام بیت مبارک کی چھت پر کیا گیا۔ کئی دوستوں نے شیشے پر یا گائی ہوئی تھی جس میں ہے وہ گر ہمن میا تھی نیس مشغول تھے۔ ابھی خفیف ی میا تھی گئے پر شروع ہوئی تھی کے حضرت میری موعود کو کسی نے بتایا کہ مورج میری کر ہمن لگ گیاہے۔

آپ نے اس شیشہ میں ہے ویکھا تو نمایت خفیف می ساھی معلوم ہوئی۔ حضور نے اظہار افیوس کرتے ہوئے فرمایا کہ اس کر بین کو ہم نے تو دیکھ لیا گریہ ایسا خفیف ہے کہ عوام کی نظرے او جمل رہ جائے گا۔ اور اس طرح ایک عظیم الثان میشہ ہو جائے گا۔ حضور نے ہیں کا نمان مشتبہ ہو جائے گا۔ حضور نے کئی مرتبہ اس ناسف کا اظہار کیا!!

تک وہ قمر کہلا تا ہے۔ (ا قرب الموار وجلد

۱۸۹۳ء رمضان السارك كي مقرر كرده تاریخول میں چاند اور سورج کو گر ہن لگے۔ چاند گر ہن ۱۴سر مضان کی ابتدائی رات ۲۱/ مارچ کو ہوا اور سورج گر بمن ۲۸/ رمضان بروز جمعه ۲/ ابرط کو ہوا۔ ۱۸۹۴ء کی جنتری کے علاوہ گر ہن کا ذکر اخبار آزاداور

Civil and Military Gazette ش بی برا۔ Professor T.R.Von Oppolzer کی た Canon Of Eclipses むし ۱۲۰۸ قبل مسیم ہے لے کرا۲۱۷ عیسوی کے گر ہنوں کی انگریزی تاریخیں دی گئی ہیں۔ اس کتاب ہے بھی نہ کورہ بالا تاریخوں کی تقدیق ملی ہے۔ یہ کتاب عثانیہ یونیورٹی حید رہ آیاد کے شعبہ ایئٹ کی لائبربری میں موجود ہے۔ ۱۸۹۳ء کے - Nautical Almanac London

بھی تصدیق حاصل کی جاستی ہے۔ ۔ گرہنوں کے اقسام ہوتے ہیں۔ بعض گر ہن خفیف ہوتے ہیں اور بعض نمایاں ہوتے ہیں۔

ہوتے ہیں۔ Professor J.A.Mitchell نے اپنی

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN (COLUMBIA ... UNIVERSITY PRESS NEW YORK, 5TH EDITION 1951 P 53 میں سورج گر ہن کی چار اقسام کا ذکر کیا

(1) PARTIAL (2) ANNULAR (3) ANNULAR TOTAL (4) TOTAL-PARTIAL

گر ہن میں سورج کا کچھ حصہ تاریک ہو تا ے AnnuLAR گریس میں سورج کا ورمانی حصہ تاریک ہوتا ہے۔ لیکن اطراف کا حصہ تاریک نمیں ہوتا۔

ہندوستان میں ہے گزر تاہے۔ ممینه میں کر بن ہوئے۔ بدگر بن قاریان سے نظر نہیں آئے زمین کے مغربی کرہ کے بعض علاقول سے نظر آسکتے تھے۔ جاند گرین ۱۱/ مارچ ۱۸۹۵ء کو ہوا۔ اور سورچ گرین ۲۲۷ مارچ ۱۸۹۵ء کو ہوا۔ ان گرہنوں کے وقت بھی قادیان میں ر مضان کی تاریخیس ۱۳ اور ۲۸ تھیں۔ مقام کے بدلنے سے گر بن کی تاریخیں بدل سکتی ہیں۔ اس د فعہ کاسورج گر بمن نمایاں تشم كا نبيل تفاله لذا این Professor Von Oppolzer كتاب ميں اس كے وكھائى دينے والے مقامات کو نقیتے پر ظام رنہیں کیا۔

اس اعتراض کاجواب کیمورج چاندگر ہن رمضان میں کی دفعہ ہوئے

ا کلے سال ۱۸۹۵ء میں بھی رمضان کے

یہ اعتراض کیا جا تاہے کہ سورج گر ہن' چائد گر ہن رمضان کے مہینے میں کئی دفعہ ہوئے ہیں للزالاتاھ ۱۸۹۳ء کے گر ہی کو اہمیت نہیں دی جا عمق۔ یہ درست ہے کہ و قاً" فوقاً" رمضان کے مسنے میں دونوں گر ہن ہوئے ہیں کیکن حدیث شریف میں معین تاریخوں کا ذکرہے اور مدعی کاموجو د ہو نا ضروری شرط ہے۔ حدیث شریف کے الفاظ لم تكونا منذ فلق السموات والارض صاف طور پر ہتاتے ہیں کہ اس خدائی خبر میں کوئی معمولی بات نہیں بتائی گئی ہے۔ خاکسار نے جو مطالعہ کیا ہے اس سے معلوم ہو تا ہے کہ کم و بیش ہربائیس سال میں ایک سال یا متواتر دو سال ایسے آتے ہیں جبکہ جاند اور سورج کو رمضان کے مہینہ میں دنیا کے کسی نہ نمسی حصہ پر گر ہن لگتا ہے۔ لیکن سمی معین جگہ سے معین با فی صلا پر کالم ا

TOTAL گربهن میں سورج تمام کا تمام تاریک ہو جاتا ہے۔ ANNULAR\_TOTAL جياكه نام TOTAL JO ANNULAR - 15 کے در میان کی قتم ہے۔ یہ تیسری قتم کا ار ان سب سے زیادہ نایاب ہے۔ Professor Mitchel نے ماشی کے گر ہنوں کا جائزہ لینے سے یہ اشغباط کیا ہے کہ اوسط صدی میں ۲۳۷ سورج کر ہن ہوئے جس میں سے صرف دس اس تیسری فتم کے تھے۔ ۱۲۸ رمضان المبارک ۱۱۳۱۱ه کاگرین اس تبیری قشم کاتھا۔ اس کئے وہ عام سورج گربہن ہے مختلف تھا۔ یہ بات بھی قابل توجہ ہے کہ بھائد کوجب گر ہن لگتا ہے تو زمین کے نصف کرہ سے زیادہ حصہ ہے دیکھاجا سکتاہے لیکن سورج ا کرئن کم علاقہ ہے دیکھا جا سکتا ہے۔ کئی وفعہ ایسے مقامات پر سورج کر ہن ہو تاہے جمال سندر ہونا ہے یا آبادی کم ہوتی ہے ۱۸۹۳ء کا سورج گر ہن ایشیا کے گئی مقامات سے ریکھا جا سکتا تھا جس میں ہندوستان بھی شامل ہے جمال حضرت بانی سللہ احمدیہ اور آپ کے رفقاء نے اپنی آئکھوں ہے اسے دیکھا۔

Professor Oppolzer Canon of Eclipses میں صرف نمایاں سورج گرہنوں کے مقامات کو نقشہ کے وربعہ دکھایا گیا ہے ۱۸۹۳ء کے رمضان کا سورج گربن چونکیه نمایاں قشم کا تھا اس لئے اس کے دکھائی دینے والے رہتے کو یروفیسر OPPOLZER نے نقشہ کی مدور ے تایا ہے۔ اس کتاب کے جارث نمبر ۸ ۱۲ میں اس سورج گر ہن کے راستہ کی نثان دی کی گئی ہے۔ ۱۸۹۴ء کے Nautical Almanac London ش بھی اس سورج گر ہن کے راستہ کو نقشہ کے ذریعے جایا گیا ہے۔ دونوں کتابوں میں دیکھا جا سکتا ہے کہ سورج گر ہن کا راستہ

## فإندون كرص

(از کرم صالح محمد الله دین میت پروفیسر شعبه دیئت عثانیه بونیورش حیدر آباد-انڈیا)

لینی (آخضرت الله این نے فرمایا)

"مارے میدی کے آو و نگان مقردین

اور جب ہے کہ آمان اور اس سالہ

ین ظاہر نمیں ہوئے۔ان میں سے ایک ہے

ہے کہ میدی موعود کے زمانہ میں چاند کو

(اس کی مقررہ راقوں میں سے) اول رائے

مقرر کردہ دنوں میں سے) اول رائے

مقرر کردہ دنوں میں سے) در میان (کے

دن) میں کربن کے گا اور سورج کو (اس کے

مقرر کردہ دنوں میں سے) در میان (کے

دنین میں کربن کے گا اور یہ ایے نشان میں

زمین بیداکیا بھی کی مامور کے لئے ظاہر

زمین بیداکیا بھی کی مامور کے لئے ظاہر

منیں ہوئے" (سنی دار تھنی جلد اول

صدود کے اندر کی بیشی ہوتی رہتی ہے۔
کبھی چاند کی رفار اول مہینہ میں ٹیز ہوتی
ہوتی ہے۔ سورج کے فاصلے اور رفار میں
بھی صدود کے اندر کی بیشی ہوتی رہتی ہے
لیمی سب کچھ حساب سے ہوتا ہے فاصلہ
اور رفار میں کی بیشی کا اثر کر ہی کی
تاریخوں پر پڑتا ہے اور کر ہی کی تاریخوں
کی بھی صدود مقرر ہیں۔
کی بھی صدود مقرر ہیں۔

F. V. L. SEW MOON اورج اور چاند کے LONGITUDE ايد مدين الدوت عاند إلى نظر نیں آیا۔ کین جری سینہ کی ابتداء اس وقت عه ل عجب إندال قدريا يوما تا به ك وه نظر آ مكا به اگرى كيندركو استعال كياجائ توجائد كرين قرى مىندى ١٥٬١٣١٢، ١٥٠١١ تاريخلى يى کی بی ایک نارخ کو ہو سک ہے اور 413 74 'YA 'YZ 56 1 31 1 30 20 20 - 今じらららばんりんらく فدال فرش بالالا بك المائد كري رمفان كاول راتين مركاور سورج اری در میان یں۔ للذا چاند کر بن کے لئے تیر حویں رمضان اور مورج کر بن ك لئے اٹھا كيسويں رمضان مقرر ہو كے۔ اول پانہ ے مراد چاند کی شرعویں いきょうがばんだい きょうきん ال تا بت ے كر مديث تريف يى قركا لفظ استعال ہوا ہے نہ کہ بلال کا۔ پہلی دو سری اور تیسری تاریخ کا چاند عرلی زبان ين بلال كلاتاء - يوشى تاريخ ع آفر

مورج کی روشی کو زشن پر پڑنے سے روک دیا ہے او سورج کر بن ہو جاتا ہے اورجب زين فإنداور مورج كورمان اس طرح آجاتی ہے کہ زین کاسایہ جاندیر پاہ قوطاء کی ہوبانا ہے۔ ملم ہے ی اطلاح یں چاند کرین FULL MOON کونت ہوتا ہوا YOU NOON WEN 2 وق کری او کے کے فروری ہے ك مورج جاند اور زيل تيول ايك لائن سى بول يا قريب قريب ايك لائن ش ہوں۔ چاند اور زشن کے ایک دو ارسک کے کرو گوئے کی سطح اور دونوں کے سورج کے گر د گھوشنے کی سطح میں کو کی باپنج ذكى كافرق ب- اكرية فرق ند الآثام مہینہ کر ہی کی شرط بوری ہو جاتی اور سورج گری اور جاند گری بر ممینه ہوتے۔ لیکن ای فرق کی وجہ سے ایک متنی سال میں زیادہ سے زیادہ سات کربین ر کے ہیں (جن اس سے چاریا پانچ موری کر ہی ہوتے ہیں اور تین یا دو چاند کر ہی ہوتے ہیں) اور کم ہے کم دوگر ہی ہو کے ہیں اور یہ دونوں جی سورج کر ہی ہو کتے ہیں۔ سورج کر ہن کی تعداد چاند گر ہن ت زیاره مونی م کس جب جاند کو گرین لگ ہے تو وہ زیادہ وسی علاقے سے نظر آ تا ے اور ورج کری کی علاقے تا اتا ے۔ الذاکی میں بک سے چاند کر ای زیادہ نظر آیا ہے ۔ نبت مورج کری

چاند کی حرکت کافی چیدہ ہے۔ چانداور زمین کے در میان فاصلے میں اور ر فار میں

ایک کسون فحسوف کا نشان ہے۔ مولوی جب کک یہ نشاك فرمانيس بواسمقادودوكراس مديث كويرهاكت تقدمونوى محد كلموك والي نے اپنی کماب احوال المتونت جی اس نشان کو بڑے ندوشور سے بیان کیا ہے کہ حمیلہ کی كي ندانم من دمضان ك بيين من كسوف اورضوف بوكا. وارتطني كحول كرديك وكدكياب صديث اس بيس موجود سي يا بنبيع؛ نيكن جب بد نشان ليدما بهوا اور خد ايك و فعد ملكه دو مرتبد-ایک مرتبدای ملک میں بوا۔ دوسری مرتبد امریکی میں بوا۔ اس شد حکمت بے تھی کد تا دو مرتبد عجت بُورى بمرجاوسے اور اس ملک میں اس لئے كرچ كو وہ مك عيسائى خرب كى اش كسقين ال يهي المام تجت مواب بتاؤكم علاده الدب شادنشان كي ذيردمت نْشَاكِ ظَامِرُ كِمَا- الدَاسَ كُو لِهِ مَا بُوسَتُهِ مِن كَلِيادِه سَالُ كُذُوسَكَتُهُ - اكْرَتَشِيقَ عَدى بموج ونه ثقا تو چربه نشان کس مضفظ مرجوا ؟ نشان بادوا بوچکا مگرتم ابھی تک تشیقی وعویدار کو دجال اود اوروا بسب القتل كي جائے جو- ميريد ايك وورت فيديان كيا كرجب يد نشان إورا محاتم ايك موادى فام مرتعنى تام فيضوف قرك وقت بى وافون يدات مدادكر وبيس كونى سيابا كنَّ بعد الليراكها كداب دُنيا كُراه بوكى فيال أوكره كيا وه ضوا نشا في سع برُّه كر وُنيا كا خير فواه تقا- اس في كيسى غلطى كما في - أكر العداث اور غدا ترسى بونى قو ميريد معاطه ين ا کل کے بعد خاموش ہوجا تے۔ گر نہیں اور بھی و لیر ہوئے۔ یہ کسوت خسوف کا نشان مدیث ای میں بیان جیس برار بلکہ قرآن مجید لے بھی اس کو بیان کیا ہے۔ ملفوظ صلعہ 9 صح کا ا

ہم نے اس بات سے کہی الکارنہیں کیا کہ پہلے جی دمضان میں کسی کسوف خسوف ہوا ہو بلکہ ہم آونظام ہمسی کے قائل ہیں اور ایمان دکھتے ہیں کہ مسکن ہے کہی ہیں ایسا واقعہ ہیں کہا ہو بلکہ ہم آونظام ہمسی کے قائل ہیں اور ایمان دکھتے ہیں کہ مسکن ہے کہی ہیں واقعہ ہیں ہور کے ہی ایسا درج ہے ایسا آج سے پہلے کہی واقعہ ہیں ہوا بھائی ہیں میں شافلاں موبائ میں میں ت ایرخ مقرد کا گئی ہے کہی اور گئی ایت گئی ہی کہ جاند گئی ایش کی مقرور تاریخ کی مقردہ تاریخ کی کا مقددہ تاریخ کی کا مقددہ تاریخ کی کا مقددہ تاریخ کی مقددہ تاریخ کی کا مقددہ تاریخ کی کہی کہی کہ مقددہ کی کا مقددہ تاریخ کی توجدہ تاریخ کی در موجد کی تاریخ کی اور اس کا در مقدد کی تاریخ کی توجدہ تاریخ کی در در در داخل و در اجارت میں مشہودہ ہوگی ہوگا۔

پس کیا بدا کھیم نے ایسا بھی ٹبوت دیا ہے کہ وہ پید گری ہو دمضان میں واقع کوئے
سے ان شاسے کو کی ان مسوالط و لوازم اور قید تاریخ سے بھی واقع ہوا تھا؟ اور کیا اس
وقت پہلے اس کے کہ وہ اس طرح کا مولودہ کسوف شسوت فلبور میں آوے کوئی مدمی
مہدویت اور مسجبت موجود تھا جس نے اپنے وقوی کو مام کتب کے ذریعہ سے شالع بھی
کیا ہو اور اس کا دعویٰ دنیا میں شہرت یا فقہ ہو اور پھراس کے ساتھ کوئی آسمانی یا نسینی
نشان اور تائیدات بھی موجود ہول یا قرآن و صدیت سے مبرین کیا گیا ہو۔ ہمالا مطالبہ تو
ان مشان اور تائیدات بھی موجود ہول یا قرآن و صدیت سے مبرین کیا گیا ہو۔ ہمالا مطالبہ تو

دیکھواس واقعہ کا بیان قو انگریزی اخبامات مثل سول طری اور پاؤنیر وغیرونے بی کردیا تھا کہ اس بیشت کذائی سے اس سے پہلے کھی کوئی واقعہ ظہور میں نہیں آیا۔ اس سے بڑھ کردیل اور بے ایمانی کیا ہوگی کر سب لوازم کو ترک کر کے صرف ایک بات کو اتھ میں لے کراعتراض کردینا و کھانا تو یہ جا بیٹیے تھا کہ ایسا فشان تا ہر ہونے سے پہلے کہ وہ مقردہ کارکوئل میں فاہر ہما ہو ، کوئی مرک بھی موجود ہو۔ پھوائس نے دعوی میں کیا ہو۔

اس دعوی کی اشاعت بھی کی ہو اوراس کو آیات و نشانات ادعنی وسماوی اور ولائی قاطعہ سے مبرئن بھی کیا ہو۔ اونہی نبان احتراض بلا دینے سے کیا ہوتا ہے۔ کسس طرح سے توتمام نبوت کا خاتمہ ہوسکتا ہے۔ ملعٰ ظات جمعہ 10 مست 18

اس صدی میں سے بیسواں سال بھی تروع ہوگیا گرائن کا حجد داب تک ندایا۔
اسمان ندرمضان کے کسوف خصوف سے گواہی دی اور یہ گواہی مذ صرف شنیوں کی
کتاب دارقُطنی میں درج سے بلکرشیعوں کی کتاب انجال الدین نے می جو نہایت معتبر سمجی
حباتی ہے ہی مدیث کسوف وُسوف کی مہدی موجود کی علاقہ میں المحق کا کھر ججری ان لاکوں نے
صریح ہے ایمانی سے اِس صدیث کو بھی کہ ذکر دیا۔ کیا بادج دانغاق دو فرق سے بھر جھی یہ
صریح ہے ایمانی سے اِس صدیث کو بھی کہ ذکر دیا۔ کیا بادج دانغاق دو فرق سے بھر جھی یہ
صدیف جی نہیں ؟ مزد ل المسیح۔ روحانی حریق حجمہ جوا صفحہ کا 8 کا

نشانول كوديجمنااور بميزنكذبيب كرنا

كياس مع زياده كوني اورسترالت موكى كيانسوبكسون دمضان مين نهي بايا؟ کیا شیعهاورسُنِی دونوں فرن کی کتابول میں بیرحدیثکیں موجو دہمیں اکیا بجرمیرے كى در مدعى كے وقت موا ؟ ادركون ہے جس نے كہاكہ بد ميرے كئے مېوا ۱ اور په کهناکه په مدیث صحیح نهیں په دوسسرا ظلم ہے۔لے نا دانوں مبکه بیرم بیث سُنیول و شیعوں دونوں فرین کی کتابوں میں موجو د ہے اور میرعلاوہ اس کے مدانے حدثيث كمصفهمون كووا تع كركيه اس كي صحت نابت كردى توبه حدميث تو اورتمسام حدیثوں کی نسبت اقل درجہ کی قوی ہوگی کیونکہ نہ صرف ببکہ دوفران اس کے محافظ بِلِمُا اَنْهُ إِن بِكُرُ مُدانْ اس مديتْ كي بيشاه أن كو يُرا كركم اس كي سياني پر مُهر کر دی اور اس سے علاوہ ہے کہ بہلی کیا اوں میں بھٹی کسیح موعود کی علامت خسوت و کسون لکھا ہے اور یہ حدمیت کتاب دار قطنی اور ا کمال الدین میں ہے جس پر انہوں نے کوئی جرح نہیں کی۔ اور یہ امرکہ خسوف کسوف مہدی موعود کی علامت کیوں تھمرا یا گیا یہ اس بات کی طرف اشارہ ہے کہ اس کا انکار جو زمین پر جو رہا ہے یہ موجب عُصْمی البنی ہے جنائجہ ببداس کے زمین پر و مُغَصّب ہذر بعد طاعون تفاہر ہوگیا۔ غرمن اِنٹہ تعلیانے جا اگر لوگوں کی تنبیداور یاد و ان کے لئے پیر مخموصہ آسمان برقائم کرے اور تمویہ کے لئے کسوٹ خسوف دو نول کو اختیاد کیا گیاہے کیونکرا قرآب کی ملطنت ون پرسے اور ماہماب کی سلطنت را ن پر اسى طرح يەامام موعود دونول سلطنتوں كامالك كيا كياسے۔ یعنی دین اسلام ہولطورون کے سے اور وُومرے ادیان جوبطور رات کے ہیں۔ ان سب پر حکرانی کرنے کے لئے یہ موعود آیاہے بسایے وقت میں کداس کے دن کی سلطنت میں بھی روکیس اور سجاب میں اور نیز رات کی سلطنت میں بھی روکبی ہیں محمت الہی نے جا پاکہ آسان پرکسو ن خسوف کا انداری كموسر بيش كرك ادراس نشان من ظامركيا كياسيه كرميساكه كسون خسوف بكه تفور می مرت کے بعدر نع اور دُور موجا ماہے اور بدو نول نیز اپنی ابنی سلطنت بر تِنامُ ہوجاتے ہیں ایساہی اس مگر میں ہوگا۔ سُتی اور شبہ معیر دولوں گروہ اس كسون حسوف كينيره موبرس سيمنتظر نفي أرجب وه ظام تؤا قائس كَانْكُذيب كَى لَيا بهوديت كَر بجد اورتعي معنى إن ينزدل المسيح ، رمعاني خرائس علد 18 صفحه 405 - 406

كيا بعص كم يمره مورس معكل إلى اسلام منتظر عقد - يم كرد كراب لوكول كي طبعتیں چا ہتی تقین کر میرے مهدویت کے دعویٰ کے وقت میں اُسان پر دمقان کے مہینہ می شون کسوت موجائے۔ ان تیرہ صور مول می بہترے لوگن نے مدی چونے کا دحویٰ کیا طرکسی کے لئے یہ اُسانی نشان ظاہرے ہوا۔ بادشاہوں کو مسی جن کو مهدی بفت کا شوق تھا یہ طاقت نہ ہوئی کد کسی حیلہ سے اپنے لیے دمغال کے مِينَه مِن صُون كسوت كاليق - مِيثك وه وك كروام إ روبي ويف كوتياد تق اُکر کسی کی طاقت میں بجز خدا تعالے کے بوتا کہ اُن کے دعوے کے آیام میں رمضان میں ضوف کسون کر دیتا۔ مجھان فلل قسم بعض کے المحقی میری جان ہے کہ اُس میری تعدیق کے لئے آسان پر یہ نشان ظاہر کیا ہے اور اُس دقت ظاہر کیا ہے جبکہ مولویل فیمیرانام و قبال اور کذاب اور کافر بلکه اکفر د کھا تھا۔ یہ دہی نشان بے من كانبت أع مع من برس مبله راين احديد من بطور الكوني وعده وياكيا فعا اور وه يه به - قل عندى شهادة من الله فهل انتقرمومنون - قل عندى شهادة من الله فهل انترمسليون - يعني ان كوكمد عد كرير پاس خدا کی ایک کواری بے کیانم اس کو مانو کے یا بنیں - بعران کو کرد مے کومیرے پاس فواکی ایک گواری بے کیاتم اس کو قبل کی کیا نہیں - یاد رہے کہ اگرچہ میری تعدیق کے ایم فدا تعالیٰ کی طرف سے بہت گوامیاں میں اور ایک موسے زیادہ دہ میشکونی ہے جو پوری ہو چکی جن کے لاکھول انسان گواہ ہیں۔ مگر اس الهام طی اس پیگوئی کا ذکر محف تحقیص کے لئے ہے ایسی مجھے ایسا نشان دیا گیا ہے جو آدم ہے ہے کر اس ونت تک کسی کو بنیں ریا گیا ۔ غرمن میں خانہ کتبہ میں کھڑا جو کر قسم كاسكتا موں كريہ نشان ميرى تعديق كے الله با مكى اللے تعفى كى تعديق كيك س كى الحبى مكذيب ميس موى أدرجس بريه شور مكفيراو رُكذبب او تفسيق ميس يطا- اور السابی می خان کعبر می کھڑا ہو کر طلقاً کہد سکتا ہوں کہ اس نشان سے مدی کی تعیین ہوگئ ہے کیونکہ جبکہ یہ نشان چیرحوں مدی می ایک شخص کی تعدیق کے نے ظہور میں آیا تومنتین ہوگیا کہ انخصرت صلی افله علیہ دسلم فے مهدی کے ظہور کے ليئريود مدين مدي ي قراد وي متى - كيو نكر عب مدى كي مسر بريش كي في لودي موفي تحف كوروي ، روعاني فزائن جلر 1 صفى 132 م 14 ع

الرقي الإ

كذيب كرتمة مي دى محرك بوتمه في - نشانول كى بيى فلاسفى ب - ادريدكسبى نبيل بوتاك نشان تو اُج ظام رو اورمی کی تصدیق اوراس کے می الفول کے ذب اوردفع کے الله و فتان ہے دہ میں سویا دوسویاتین سویا مِزار برسس کے بعد بدیا ہو اورخود ظاہرے کہ ایسے نشانی اسکے دىو سے كوكيا دد بيني كى و بلك على م كد اس عرصة مك اس نشان پر فنظر د كھ كركئى دى پيدا موجائي تواب كون نيصله كريكا كدكس مرحى كى تا يُديس يه نشان ظاهر م التساء تعجب ہے کد عی کا تو امیمی وجود سے بنیں اور مراس کے دعوے کا وجود ہے اور فواکی تطري كوفى محرك مكذيب كرف والا موجود ب بلدسويا دوسويا بإدرس كع بور انظاد بٍ وَقَلِ إِذْ وَتَت نشان كي فا مُره وس كا ادركن وَم كبياء بوكا كوز مُر وجوه وا انك وك ترابے فان کے بھی فائدہ ہیں، فائے جی کے ماقد دی ہیں ہے۔ ادرم کے فان دیجے والے جی سب خاک میں ل جائی کے لار کوئی ذین پر ذخرہ بنیں ہو گا ج یہ کم سے کہ بَى فَيْ جِانْدِ اور مورج كومِنْم فود كرين بوت وبكِما قوايي نشان سيكيا فاكده مزنب بوكا. جوزنده دی کے زاد کے وقت مرف ایک مرده تقد کے طور پریش کیا جا کیگا اور فدا کو کیا الىي جادى يْرى تى كدكى موبرس بيليم نشان فا مركر ديا اورايسى دعى كانا م دنشال نميل -نداى كياب داد ك كورنام ونشان - ينجى إد دكمو كريمنيده اللست اويشيد كا الم بے کیدی منظام ہوگا وَصلى كامر ہوكا فار وكا ان ولك بدى كافور كے ف مدى كىرى نرط ب. أو ال صدى ي أو بدى كريدا بوغ ما فقد مود كفا چاہيكونك مدى كا مركّد ركيا دراب بات دومرى صدى پرجا بْرى اوراس كى نسبت بسى كو فى تعلقى على يس كودك مب كرى دهوي مدى بوهديث نوى كامعداق منى يورنيز الم كشف كم كشفول لدى بونى تقى خالى گذرى تو نېدرسوي هدى يركيا اختياد د يا - بېرمېك آف دا له مېمدى ظمورك كونى مجمي نظرنس أت اوركم ، كم موبرس بريات عا فرى آواس بعوده نشان فرون كون ع فالمع كي الم الله عندى كانب وك مروائي كا أورك في خون كودن كا ديكين والاندة وربيع كا أوال والتارك وناضوف كالشال محض ايك تدكد كمان يوبائكا اورعكن به كراس وتت المائك كام الكوامك والف مدیث کے طور پر مجھ کر داخل دفتر کر دیں عفر ض اگر مہدی ادر اس کے نشان میں حبالیٰ ول ری جائے تو یہ ایک کردہ مرفالی ہے جس سے میکھما جاتا ہے کہ خدا تعالی کا ہرگز اداده بى تىسى بىكداس كى مېدويت كواسانى نشانوں سے تابت كرے - بير مبكد قدم سے سنت اللہ مہی ہے کہ نشان اس وقت ظاہر ہوتے ہی جبکہ خدا کے دمولوں کی گذیب ہوتی تے اور ان کو مفتری خیال کیا جاتا ہے تو بی عمیب بات مے کہ دعی آو ایسی ظاہر نہیں ہوا ادر اس کی کاریب ہوئی گر نشان سیلے ہی سے ظاہر ہو گیا - ادرجب دوقین سو رکے بعد کوئی جدا ہوگا اور مکذم بوگی تب یہ باسی تعقد مس کام اسکتاب كيونكم فبرمعاكندك بإبر منين بوسكتى . اور دا يع دعى كانبت تطح كرسكة إي كم درحقیدت فال مدی می فسوت کسودن اُسی کی تصدیق می موا تھا ۔ فدا کی مرکز س عادت بنیں کہ برعی اور اس کے تائیدی نشانوں میں اس قدر نمیا فاصلہ وال دے جس الراشتيد موجائ كي يرچند نفظ فرت كاكام دے سكتے بي كه فلال مدى يں جو مسوت کسودن بوا تھا دہ اس دعی کی تائید میں بُوا تھا۔ یہ نوب بُوت ہے جو طور ايك دومرع أو ما تا ك عرض يد والمطنى كى عديث الماؤل ك كينات مفید ہے۔ اس نے ایک توقعی طور پر بمدی معمود کے نے بود صوب مدی کا نانہ مقرر کردیا ہے اور دومرے اس مبدی کی نائیدی اس نے ایسا اسمانی نشان بیش

وُكُول كاكام بع بن كوفوا تعلل كافوت بني بعد وأرَّج با عب كرَّت اوركمال منررت مے اس صریف کا انحفرت علی المترطید وسلم مک رفع نیس کیا گیا اور ذاس کی فرهت مجي كأي كرفواف ابن ووكواميول مصديني أيت فله يظهران اورايت جمع الشميد والفريش خود اس عديث كومراوع متعل بنا ديا - سوبالسرقراني سمادت عاب يد حدیث مرفوع مقصل م میونکو قران ایسی تمام پیشگوئوں کا جو کمال صفافی سے بودی ہو چائی ان ہمت سے تبریر کا مے کہ بجر فوا کے دمول کے کوئی اور تحق ان کا بال کرنوالا ب . نوذ الله يه فدا كي كلم كي كديب بك ده توصاف لفظول مي بيان فراد كرين مرج اورصاف بي كويون ك كهذير بجزاب دمول ككى كو قدرت بين ديا مین اس کے برخلات کوئی ادر یہ دعویٰ کرے کدائی پی گوئیاں کوئی آور می کرسکت ہے مِن بد فعدا كى طرحت سے دى كالى نيس بوئى ، اور اس طراقتى سے آيت فيلا يعظهم على غيبه أحدًا كى كزيب كرديوے -غوض جبكد ان تمام طراقوں سے إس حديث كاصحت ثابت مِوكمى اورنيز اس كى بشيگونى اپنے پورسے بسرايد ميں و قوع ميں ميى أكَّى تواے خدا سے ولدنے والو! اب مجھے كہنے دوكد اليي مديث سے افكاركريا جوگیارہ موبرس سے علماء اور نواص اور عوام یں شاکح مو دی ہے اور امام محدالم اس کے دادی بن اور تیرہ تلو برسس سے یعنی ابتداء سے اُجتک کسی فے السن کو موهنوع قرار نهي ويا واور مدوار قطني في اص كي صفعت كي طرف الثاره كي - اور وران آيت جمع الشمس والفي من اس كامعدق مع يعي اس كرين مورج اورجائد کی طرف ید آبت میں اشارہ کرتی ہے اور نیز قرآن صاف اور صریح لفظوں یس فراآما م کمکسی پیگونی برجوصات اور صریح اور فوق العادت طور بر اوری بوگئی ہو بجز فدا کے رمول کے اُدر کوئی شخص قادر منس موسکتا - ایسا انکار جو عنا داکیا جائے براز کسی ایماندار کا کام نہیں۔

ددىرا احترام فى نفين كايد ب كديم فيكوئي ابد الفاظ كرمفهوم كرمطابق پورى نېس بوئى - كيونكر چاند كا گرمن رمضان كى يېلى دات يى بني برا المكرتر صوبي رات مين مؤدا اورنيز صورج كالكرمن ومضان كى جدوهول تاريخ بنين بوا طله ١٥٥ ماريخ کو مؤا ۔ اس کا جواب یہ ہے کہ رسول اسد صلے اللہ علید دسلم نے اس گرمن کے لئے كوئى نيا قاعده ابني طرف سے بنيں تراش طلد أى قانون قدرت كا أزر أخد كرين کی تاریخول سےخبردی مے بو خدانے ابتداد سے صورج اورجا فد کے لئے مقرر کر وکھا ہے۔ اورصاف تفظوں میں فرما دیا ہے کہ مورج کا کسون اس کے دنوں میں سے ي كه دن يس موكا - اور قمركا خسوف س اس كى مهلى دات يس موكا - يعني أن ين دانوں میں سے جو فدا نے قرکے گرمن کے نے مقرر فرمائی مسیلی دات من فوق ہوگا. سواليا أي وقوع من آيا كونكم جاندكي تيرهوي وات مي جو قمركي خسوفي واتول مي سے بہلی دات ہے خسوف داتع موگ ادر حدیث کے مطابق واقع ہوا درنہ مہدینہ کی بہلی دات می قمر کا گرمن ہونا ابسا ہی بدیسی محال ہے جس میں کسی کو کلام نہیں وجد یہ کہ عرب كى زبان مِن جاند كو اسى حالت مِن قمركمد مسكتے بن جار جاند مين وان سے زيادہ كا ہو اور تین دن مک اس کا فام بلال ہے من قمر اور بعض کے نزدیک سات دن تک بال بي كتية بي مجناني قمرك لفظ من سان العرب وغيره من يه عبارت ب - هو بعد مُلك ليال الى أخوالشهم يعنى جا مُركا قرك نقط براطات من رات ك بعد مِن ب پھر مبكر بہلى دات ميں جو چا مرتكل مے دہ تمرنيس مے ادر نه تمركي وج سمبرانني شدت میدیدی دردشن اس میں موجود ہے تو بھر کھی تکریے مصفی مجھ موسطے کم بہلی رات میں قر

كوگرمن لكيكا - يه تواليي بى شال ب جيب كوئى كيد كه فلان بوان عورت بيلى داتين ہی عاملہ موجائی - اور اس پر کوئی مولوی صاحب مدرکے یہ سے بال ویں کہ سیل رات سے مراد وہ رات ہے من رات وہ والى بدا بوئى شى توكى يد معن ديم موتع، اوركيا أن كي فدعمت مي كو في عرض بنيس كريكاكم صن يهلي دات من آو ده جوان عورت منیں کہلاتی بلد اس کومبید یا بیر کہیں گے۔ بیر اس کی طرف عل مندوب کرنا کیا سے مكسما ہے ، اور اسكد سراكي عقامند سي سمي كاكر سبل دات سے مراد زنات كى رات ہے جبکہ اوّل دندمری کوئی عورت این فادند کے اس مائے -اب مثلاد کہ اس نقرے یں الکون اس طرق کے سے کرے تو کی وہ سے اب کے زور کے عجے میں ؟ اس بنیاد پرکه خدا برایک چیز برخادر معداءر کیا کپ ایسا خیال کر اینگے که وه جوان فرد مدا موتے ی این مدائش کی سی دات می بی حاطر موجائے گا ۔ اے مضرات! خدامے ورا يجكه حديث من قمركا نفظ موجود ب احد باؤنفاق قمراس كو كہتے ہيں جوتين دن مے بعدیا سات دن کے بعد کا جا ند ہو تا ہے تواب ہلال کو کیو کر قرکہا جائے نظم کی مجى آد كوئى عدود تى ہے۔ بيرظام ہے كد جبكد قرك كرين كے لئے بين واتي فواك تاذب قدرت مي موجود بي اورسلي دات جا نرك خصوت كي تين دا تون مي مصبين كي مرهولي رات ہے ادر ایسائی سوری کے گرمن کے ایم تعالم قانون قدرت میں تین دن میں اور یے کا دن مورج سے کسوٹ کے دفول میں سے مہینہ کی اٹھالیسویں تاریخ م أو یہ معن کیے صاف ادر سید صے ادر مراج الغہم اور تالون قدرت پرمبنی میں کہ مہدی کے طبود کی یہ نشانی ہو گی کہ جا ندکو اپنے گرمن کی مقررہ را توں میں سے جو اس کے اللے خدانے ابتداء سے مقرر کر دھی میں بہلی دات میں گرمن لگ جائے کا لینی ہمیند کی تیرھویں رات جرگرمن کی مقررہ را توں میں سے بہلی دات ہے۔ ایسا ہی صور ج کو ایخ گرمن کے مفررہ دنوں میں مے بچ کے دن میں گرمن لکیکا بعنی مہدینہ کی اٹھا میسویں تاریخ کو جو سودج کے گرین کا ہمیشہ یک کا دن ہے کیو نکم فوا کے قانون قدرت کے دُر سے ہمیشد عاند كاكرين من واقول مي سيكسى رات مي مونا عديدة ١٥٠١١ و١٥٠ - ايسا بي سورة كالرمن أس كه قن مقرده دنون يحمي بامرنهين جاما يدي مبينه كا عدد ٢٨ و ٢٩ -يس جا ذرك كربن كابيلا دن ميشه تبرحوي اديخ سجعاجا ما ب اورمور كركين كا ين كادن ميشه ميندكى ٢٨ تادريخ ومقلمند جانما ب- اباليي صاف سينكوني م بحث كرنا ادريه كهذا كه قركا كرين مهينه كي بهل دات من بونا جا ميد تقايعني جبكه كن ره أسمان بربال فودار موا ب يركس تدرهم ب- كمال بي ردف والعجواس قسم کی عقوں کو روویں۔ بیاسی خیال بنیس کرنے کو پہل اور عظ کا عامد مس کو بال كيت ين ده تو فودي شكل سے نظراً أنه ب واسى دجد سيميشد عيدون ير حيكم الله يو تي ياس اس غريب عاده كا كربن كي بوكا - كيا پذي كيا پدى كا شورا -

تظیرا اعتراض ای فشان کو مثا فی کے لئے یہ بھی کی گیاہے کہ کیا مکن نہیں کہ کسو ف خسو ف تو اب رمضان میں ہوگی ہو گر مہدی جس کی ائید اورشناخت کیلئے خسو ف کسو ف ہوا ہے دہ پذر صوبی مدی میں یا اس کے بعد کسی اور صدی میں۔

ہوا ہے دہ پذر صوبی مدی میں پرا ہو یا سو اسویں مدی میں یا اس کے بعد کسی اور صدی میں۔

اس کا جواب یہ ہے کہ اب بزرگو ؛ فرا ہی تم پر رحم کرے جبکہ آپ وگوں کی نہم کی میاں تک ذوب بہت کئی ہے تو برے اختیاد میں نہیں کہ می کھی مجھا سکوں۔ صاف ظاہر ہے کہ فوا کے نشان اس کے مولول اور مامورول کی آمدی اور شاخت کیلئے ہوتے میں اور ایسے و تت میں ہوتے ہیں جبکہ اس کی صفتی کا در فاص قراد دیا جا تا ہے نب طوا کی اس کی صفتی اور فاص قراد دیا جا تا ہے نب طوا کی غیرت اُن کے منے جوش اور ی ہو اور دو جو ایس ہے کہ اپنے نشانوں سے صادی کو صادی کو مادی کرکے کی مزدرت ہوتی ہے دوجو وگ بار باد

میرے دھویٰ کے وقت رمذان کے ہینہ یں ای صدی این چودصوں مدی الاعلامين خنو کو د بوک ، فالحد ندی ذاک وایسان دارهای کا ایک مدیث می اس بات بر دالت کرتی ہے کہ ہی مہور چرجوں مدی کے مریقا ہر ہوگا۔ دہ مریث یے ہے کہ ق كاندين الا : وتام ميث كاي ب كانديد الا يتي الله كاند نئان يى عب معزى دا مان كى فياد أولى كى ده نشان كى احد ادر سل الدنى ك يخورين بني ائد اور و افان ين كرباندكا ين مقره واقول يد يك رات يى دوسى كابخ نقره دان ي عين كرد ي دفان كيين ي الر بركة ينى ابنى دفى ي يكربدى ابنا دعوى دنياك ما خيرش كرسكا ادر دنياك كونبول ين كسك أعلى باس كالمعديق ك الكريك فطان فابر بوكا - اورده ي كريقره المغولي بياكرميث فذكره يرسع بي سع بإفركا دهناك ميند يرو زول كام إلى كا بينه بحران والم المناسبة كالمناسبة كا رافده برگا کذین بظم کوئل ادر جوفدا کامون سے تقال کوفتری محالی اب بهى نانبائه در كزي كما خانان چ آگا به ده جرمول معرى ای بڑا ہے۔ اب اس سے زیادہ مات اور مری ویل کوئی ہوگ کا کو ت فو کے نان كو بهدئ مهود كا زان عربيث في مقرركيا بعدد يد اعرشهود صوى بعكريك وف خوت چرموں مدی بری بری برا ادای مدی بر بدی بونے کے دی کا ت "كذيب بين بن ان طبي اورتقني مقدمات سي يقطبي اورنقني تتجرفطا كرمهدى معجود كاذا نود حوى مدى ب ادراى عانكادكذا الوزيمود عود مرسيد كا الكادب بارى فالعناس ات كول ما تي كولد ادر بود كاكري ومنان ي واتع يوكيا. ادر چود صوي مدى يى داخ باد الرئيات فلم ادى بائى كاد كانى فلدى كا ي - نافرن ورسوال كيد مناع ين

(١) اول يوند عدر المعن دادي اس مويث كفافة من عنين بري - إلى كا جواب یہ ہے کہ اگر درتفیقت بعن دادی مزنبد اختیاد سے کرے ہوئے قدید اعتراض دار تطنى ير بوكا كر أس ف الى عديث كو مك كوسل في كوكون د صوكا د باباتنى يد عديث اكرتاب اطنباد نهي فتى تودار تطنى في ابن ميح س كيون اس كودد كايا عالانكر وه اس مرتبد کا اُدی ہے جو می بخادی رہی تعاقب کر نامے اور اس کی تنقید میکی کو کالفہر ارداس كى تايىن كو بزاد سال مى ناده كدني كراب تكسكى علم في بى مريث كو زر مجت لاكراس كوموض فراد بنس ديا - زيد كها كراس كم فوت كي أكديس كى دومر طرق مصدد بنیں فی ملک اس وقت سے جو یہ کتاب ممالک اسھ میدیں شائع ہوئی تمام طاء, نفلار مقدين و تافين ير مان المعديث كان كابون ك على الم بعلا الكركسى في اكابر تعدثين يس معداس مديث كوموض ع المبرايا ب تواكن يوسي تعدث كا فعلى يا قول بين أو كروم بي مكها موكريه عديث موخوع بـ - اوراأركى جيل الثان عدّ ف ك كتب س مريث كا موخوع بونا أبت كرا تريم ف الفور أيك مودوير بطور انعام تباری خدر یکے س جگرچا ہو اماناً بہتے جمع کرا او - در فال سے فدو ہو برے بغض کے نیمنچ مریش کا و علائے تبانی نے مکی ہی موضوع مطراتے ہو حال کہ امام نادی ف توجين مدافض اورخارج ي مي روايت لي ب إن تمام عديثول كوكول يج عاف يود غرض نظري كے من يرضيا دكت اكد اكد كوئى تضى اس مديث كوموضوع قرار

دیتا ہے تو وہ اکابر محدین کی شمادت سے بوت بیش کرے - بم حتی وعدہ کرتے ہیں کرہم اس كو ايك مودو ميه بعدد انعام دے ديگ فواه يددد پيدي و دى او معيد محيد في ك باس اين تنتى ك ي بشرائط فركده بالاجع كراله . اور اگري مديث موفوع بنيس اور افترار كى بمت عداس كا داس بأك ب اوتقوى اورايا مدادى كايبى تقاضا بونا چاہیے کہ اس کو قبول کراو - مختین کا برگزید قاعدہ نیس ہے کے کسی رادی کی نسبت اللّ جرح مصيمي في الفورهديث كوموضوع قرار دياجات - بجلاجن مدينول كي دُوس مدين خونى كومانا جاتاب دوكس مرتبه كى يرود أياكن كم تمام دادى جرح مع خال يرود بالد صِياك الن فلدون في مكماع تمام المحديث جانة أبي كم مهرى كا عديد ل بي ايك مدیث بی بری سے عال آس . بھر آن بدی کی مدینوں کو ایسا تبول کر دیٹ کر گویا اُن كا ذكاد كفري والانكروه مب كي منب برح سے تعرى بوئى بى - اور ايك الى مات ے انکار کرنا ہو اورطراقوں عربی تابت ہے اورجو خور قرآن ایت منع المقدس و القبي بن اس كم عفون كامعشق ب كياني المانداري به مدينول كحيح كزوك برایک جرع سے عدیث کونہیں ہینک دیتے تے در دان کے نے شعل ہومانا کہ الإالتزام عمام افياد وكالركو الملاككة - يا إن مداك معوم إلى وكا اب تخل ہوئی ادر ہا ہے۔ احواس کے جبکہ معنون اس مدیث کا جوعینی کی جرید مُشْتَلَ بِدِيرًا بِوَكَيْ وْبُوجِبِ آيت كرمِد خلايظهِ بِخَلْ غِيبَهِ احْدَالًا مِن ادْعَنِي من وسول تطعى اوليقيني طورير انتاج أكديد عرفي ومول المدعي المدهيد والمرك بع - ادراس رادی مجی خطیم انشان انجمہ میں سے ہے ۔ ابعنی الام محمد باقر رضی افد عشد - تو اب ابتدائی اور اللہ المراث ورانی مشر ك برآيت فلا يظهر على غذبه احدًا الله ماريك كم مجانب رسول بوف برل أي ہے میر جی ای کو حدیث دمول الله صلے الله عليه وسلم ترجمحا كيا ير ويا ت كا طرق ب اور کیا آپ لوگوں کے زومی اس اعلیٰ درجر کی بشیگولی پر بجر خدا کے وسولوں کے کو لُ آفد مى فادر بوسكتا بع إدر الرئيس بوسكنا توكون اس بات كا اقرار بيس كرت ك قراً في سمادت کے دُوسے مدورت ومول الفرصلى الله عليد دسلم كى حدرث ب الله الله كاب روى كى زدىك ايى بىلگوئى بركوئى دومراسى تادر بوسكت بى تو سيراب اكى نظيري كري بن مع تابت بوكدكس مفترى يا رسول كه مواكس أدرف كسي يه بشكونى كى بوكد ایک زماند کا ہے جس می فوں مہینے میں جائد ادر صورج کا خود ت کموت ہوگا اور فال فان ارفون میں ہوگا اور برنشان کسی امورس اللّٰد کی تصداق کے نئے ہو گا جمی مكذ يب كَ كُن مِوكًى - اود اس صورت كا نشان اوّل سے أخ مك كسى وأيا مي ظام رئيس موًا جوكا . اورش دعوے سے کہتا ہوں کہ آب برگز اس فی نظر ویش بنیں کر علی گئے۔ در حقیقت أوم مع مداس دفت كم كبى استعم كى بشكونى كسى فى بنيس كى - اورير شكونى عارمملو رکھتی ہے ، ١) معنی جا ند کا گرس اس کی مقررہ وا تول میں سے بہلی وات على بونا (٢) سورج كاگرېن اس كے مقرره دلول س سے چے كے دن بس بونا ١٣) قبرے یدکد دمضان کا مہدند ہونا (۲) ہوسے مدی کا موجود ہونا میں کی کندب کی گئی ہو۔ لی اگر اس بشکولی کی عظمت کا انکار ہے تو رنیا کی مادیخ می سے اس کی نظیر پیش کرد اور حبب مک نظرز ال سکے تب مک ير بشكوئي ان تمام بشگويوں سے اول درجرير عجبى كالبت أيت فلا يظهم على غيب احدًا كالمعنون مادق أسكتاب كونكم اس م بان كيا ك ب ك أدم ع أخرتك اس كى نظر بس في حبك الك عديث ددرى مديث مع توت باكريا لينفن كوميج جاتىب توجى مديث في فدا تعالى ك کلام سے توت پائی ہے اُس کی نبت یہ زیان براہ ناکہ دہ موضوع ادرمرددد ہے اُبنی

اس کو د کیموکه تیرو سو برس کے بعد میر چینگونی پوری ہوئی ررمول الندصلی الندعلیہ وقم نے بہدی کا نشان مقرکیا تقا کہ اُس کے دقت میں درمضان کے بہینہ خسوف اورکسوف ہوگا الديوريهي فرايا ي كرينشان ابتدائية فنش سے ال كركمين بن كو كرك قدر عظيم الشان نشان ہے بس کی نظیرادم سے لے کو اُخضرت صلی النّعلید دستم کے وقت تک اور آخضرت ملی اللّ عليدوس سے كرمهدى كے وقت تك يالى نس جاتى - اب تھے جو دجال اور كذاب كباجاتك ب كياكاذب اوروم ال كصافة ى الندانعالى في بينشان مقردكيا تقا كيا خدا تعالى كومبى دحوكا لك كياركراك تو تجصدى كريهيجا وديوره تنام نشان اورهلامات بعي قافم كردين . یوسے مواددا در بہدی مواود کے وقت کے موسقے صلیب کا غلبری میے وقت میں ہی بوگیا۔اود پیڑھون وکسون کا نشان کی ایوا کردیا۔اس قدرلمباسلسلر شدانے وصو کے کادکھا ضراتعانی کی شان اس سے منزہ ہے کردہ کسی کودھوکا دیے بسلمانوں کی موجودہ حالت بھار تقى كركسى راستباز اورصادق كيما تقان كى تائيد كى جاتى شركه كافب اورمفترى كوبسيجا جآلا. اور پر ہے کہ کا ذب کے دقت میں نشان وہ پُدسے کئے جوصادت کے لئے مقرر سے کیا برجب کی بات نربوگی اسل یی بے کرخدا تعالی نے اپنے وعد م کے موانق جبکہ اسلام بہت گزور ہو كيا تقاا وربالكن رسم يرمتى اودنام كيطود يرده كيا تقارا وويبكر نصادى كافتنه صدي براحكيا تقا اورانہوں نے اسلام کے ڈلیل کونے کے لئے برقسم کے منصوبے کئے اورانی کوششول یں کاسیاب ، وف کے لا وال اور اکیلے اکیلے نور لگایا۔ دسول الد صلی الدعلیہ والم کی سخت توٹین کی گئی یہانتاک کہ آپ کومعا ذالتہ تھٹوٹا نبی کہاگیا۔ اور خطرناک الزام آپ کی پاک ذات پر لگائے اور کوئی دیقہ اسلام کی ہتک اور بیعز تی کا باقی نر مکھاگیا۔ اور اپنے خرمب بن اس قدينلوكيا كرايك صفيف عودت كريج كوخوا في كر تخت يرسيطايا وادريك انسان كوخوا بناكر كهيراس كوملتمون قراد دے كراس كى لعنت كوبركت كا ذريعه بنايا تو ضوا تعالے نے بوغيور خلاب ایک عابر انسان کواپنے وعدہ کے موانق قائم کیا احداس کی تالیدا وراصرت کی اس كے لئے ان نشانوں كو بوراكيا جواس وقت كے لئے مقر متے اوراسے در اول الله صلى الله عليدو تم كى بتتك اورتوبين كا أشقام لينف والانفسيلياء اوروه اس طرح يركرجس عاجز انسان سيح ابن مرمم كوخدا تشيرا يأكيا تقاغيرت الهى نے اس كومسيح ابن مرتم سے اُصل بناكر دنيا ميں بھيجا اومسيح موثود اں کافام رکھا مسیح موبود کامسیح ابن مربم سے انفنل ہوناخو دہیود و نصاریٰ کے مسلمات ہے ہے عیسانی احتراض کرتے این کماس کی آمدائی بہلی آمرے مقابل بین جلالی ہوگی بہلی آمراکای كى تقى الى سى براء كرا وكيا أبوت جابية غرض خدان مجيم سيح موعود تطيرايا - اورمير نشاات كوقوت اورتعوادي مسح كےنٹ نات سے بهت براء كرابت كيا الكسى عيسا في وشك بور و توت ثبوت الدتعداد كے لحافات ميرے نشانوں كا اورمسيح كے نشانوں كامقا باركر كے ديكے لے ان نشا نول پی سے ہی پیخسوف وکسوٹ کا نشان سے ہج اپنے دقت ہے میری صداقت الا ومول النفط المنطيدوسم كى سخا أى يرفرك نے كے لئے بولا بوا ميں نے مسئل الم ميں ليك مولوى نقداس في جب ديكها كفيموت وكسوت كانشان إدا بوكيا قواس في إقتد مارماركر كهدكم اب خلقت مكراه بركى راب خلقت گراه بركى مكراس اعتى سدكونى اتنا إر ي كورندانيا نےجب وہ نشان پوماکیا۔ جوصا دق کے لئے مقرد تقا بھر لوگ گراہ ہوں گئے یا بدایت یائس گے ؟ خثوف وكشوت كانشان

ملغوظات جلد 3 مسطح 3

ببت بڑا نشان ہے۔

کے لئے کوئی خاص رات معیّن نہیں رہتی۔ اُور یہ کہنا کہ سُنّت اللّٰہ کے موافق کسون خسوت ہونا کوئی خارق عادت امر نہیں یہ ؛ دسری حمافقت ہی ۔ اصل غرض اس بیٹ گوئی سے رینہیں ہے کہ کہی خارق عادت عجو بہ کا وعدہ کیا جائے بلکہ غرض اصلی آیک علامت کو بیان کرنا ہے عس میں دُوسرا شریک پذہو۔

رات تک ہلال ہی ہے۔ یس اِس صُورت میں میشکوئی کے ظہور

ما سے وبین مربت بین برعلامت بیال کیگئی ہو کہ جب وہ تجام بدی دعوی اس مدیت بین بیر میسان کے مہینہ میں اپنے حسوف کی مہیارات کر میگا تو اُس زمانہ میں فررمضان کے مہینہ میں اپنے حسوف کی مہیارات عیم مخصف ہوگا اور ایسا واقعہ بہلے کبھی بیش نہ آیا ہوگا اور اس مجوشے کہ مہین میں اور ان ماریخوں مربح جوشو کسوٹ مہیں ہوا۔ اور اگر ہوا ہو تو اس کو جبینہ میں اور ان ماریخوں میں بیشت کر میں میں موقع کے کھا خوات کو جبینہ تو ایک علامت کا بہتانا تھا برخوں موقع ہوگئی۔ اگر سمقی میں ہو وہ متحقق ہوگئی۔ اگر سمقی میں تو یا سس واقعہ کی صفحہ تا اپنے میں مو وہ متحقق ہوگئی۔ اگر سمقی میں دور اس کے مہرگز بیش نہ کر سکو گے۔

کوئی نظیرتو بیش کرو۔ اور ماد در سے کہ ہرگز بیش نہ کر سکو گے۔

صفحہ میں خود کی المربح ، روحانی خزائین جار ۱۹ معلقہ ۱۹۰۵

# كثوب وخنوب كانشاك

# حضرت مسيم وعُود عليالت لام كى ايني تحريث ني كروين

## مرتبه: مرم بولانا رستيد يخي ما

جونشانات میری تا نید میں ظاہر موٹے ہیں ۱ ن کو دیکھ لو۔ مجھے انسوس ہوتا ہے جب میں ان مخالفول کی صالت پر نظر کرتا ہول کر جن امور کو بطور نشان پیش کیا کرتے ستے۔ اب وہ جب پُورے ہو گئے تو اُن کی صحت پر احتراض کرنے گئے۔ مشلاً کشوف خشوف والی پیشگوئی کو اب کہتے ہیں بیرصدیت صحیح تہیں۔ مگر کوئی ان سے بو چھے کر جس کو خلا تعالیے نے مصیح ثابت کر دیا کیا اب وہ ان کے کہنے سے چھوٹی ہو جائے گی؟ انسیس تہ میں سرکہ انسان کہتے ہوئے ان کی شہر مرہنس آئی کو اس سے ہم مسم موجود

انسوں تویہ ہے کہ اتنا کہتے ہوئے ان کو شرم نہیں آئی کہ اس سے ہم میسے موقود
کی تکذیب نہیں کرتے۔ رسول کرم صلے السطیعہ وسلم کی تکذیب کر رہے ہیں ، میری تصدیق
اور ثانید کے لئے ایک کسو ون خشون جی نہیں ہزار یا دلائل اور شوابدیں اور اگر ایک
نرمجی ہوتو کھی گڑتا نہیں۔ گراس سے یہ تو پایا مباشے گا کہ یہ بشگوئی غلط ہوئی۔ انسوسس یہ
لوگ میری مخالفت ہیں میتدالصاد تین کی پیشگوئی کو باطل کرنا جا ہے ہم اس بیشگوئی کو
بڑے ندرسے بیش کرتے ہیں بہ ہمارے آقاکی صداقت کا نشان ہے۔

پی حدیث جس کو تم طن کی سیاہی سے کلعتے سے واقعہ نے اس کی صداقت کو یقین تک پہنچا دیا۔ اب اس سے انکار کرنا ہے ایمانی دو بلدت ہے موضوع احادیث میں کیا عدت یہ کہہ دیتے ہیں کہ ہم نے ہو رکھ لیا ہے۔ نہیں بلکہ بہی کہیں گے کہسی کا حافظہ ورست نہیں یا داست باز ہونے میں کلام ہے۔ گر محدثین نے مید اصول تسلیم کر لیا ہے کہ ایک حدیث اگر ضعیت بھی ہو گھراس کی پیشکونی فیوری ہو جا دے تو وہ صحیح ہوتی ہے۔ پھر اس معیاد یر کیر کرکوئی ہے کہنے کی بڑات کرسکتا ہے کہ میرصدیث تعمیرہ نہیں۔

پس یا در کھو کہ اُسنے والا یا تو نصوص صریحہ سے برکھا جا اَ ہے ، وہ اس کی نا بُدک تی ہیں اور میرطق جو کہ بدوں نظیر نہیں مان علی نظائر اس کے ساتھ ہوتے ہیں - اور سب سے بڑھ کر خوا تعالیٰ کا اُیدیں اس کے ساتھ ہوتی ہیں ۔ اُگر کسی کو کوئی شک وشہ ہوتو وہ میرسے سامنے آئے اور اُن طریقول سے جو سنہاج نبوت پر ہیں میری سمیّائی کا شہوت مجھ سے لے میں اگر تجو ٹا ہوں گا تو بھاگ جاؤں گا - مگر نہیں - اللہ تعالیٰ نے اندین کیسے کہا

بنصرك الله فى مواطن پهر جه طرح نبيون يا دسُولون كو پركها گيا ، مجھ پر نه لو- اور مين دندي سے كہنا بون . كه اس معياد پر مجھے صادق ياؤگ . ملفوظات جهر 4 ص

تروسورى بدير كون المخفرت كالدُّر طيرة كم يحترة كادُونان كل إدور لكون خلى المحتورة كالكون خلى المحون من المحتورة كالمؤون المحالة المحتورة كالمؤون المحتورة كالمؤون المحتورة ال

سوجب نطر نتجراجائے گی ۔ اورجا ندکوخسون مگے گا ۔ اورسورج اورجا ندرونوں کوجمع کردیاجا ٹے گا اس وفت انسان کے کا ۱اب میں بھاگ کرکماں جاسکنا ہوں ۔ فَإِذَا بَرِقَ الْبَصَرُ ﴿
وَخَسَفَ الْقَهَرُ ﴿
وَخَسَفَ الْقَهَرُ ﴿
وَجُمِعَ الشَّهُ الْكَارُ الْقَهَدُ ﴿
وَالْقَهَدُ الْإِلْسَانُ يُومَيِنٍ اَيُنَ الْهَفَدُ ﴿

ربه في مركفيت فراك مركفيت ها ستورة القيلية



لیمنی (آتخضرت الله الله الله فیلی است مهدی کے لئے دونشان مقرر ہیں اور جب ہے کہ آسان اور زمین پیدا ہوئے ہیں یہ نشان کسی اور مامور کے حق میں طاہر نمیں ہوئے۔ان میں ہالی یہ کہ ممدی موعود کے زمانہ میں چاند کو راس کی مقررہ راتوں میں ہے) اول رات کو گربن گے گا اور سورج کو راس کے مقرر کردہ دنوں میں ہے) در میان (کے دن میں گربن گے گا اور یہ ایسے نشان ہیں کہ جب سے کہ اللہ تعالی نے آسان اور زمین پیدا کیا کہمی کسی مامور کے لئے ظاہر زمین پیدا کیا کہمی کسی مامور کے لئے ظاہر

سنن دارقطن حلد ادّل حصر دوم صه

مبارک صد سارک

## سيدنا حفرت يربح موفود عليالسلام كاعربي منظوم كلام

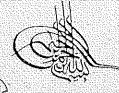
القَصِيتُ لَا (روحان خزائن حليهُ ـ نورالحق مصروم صلا)

طُوبِی لکه یا هجه الن آن مورک بو مهمین المحصور و رستان مبارک بو و بی المحصور المحصور

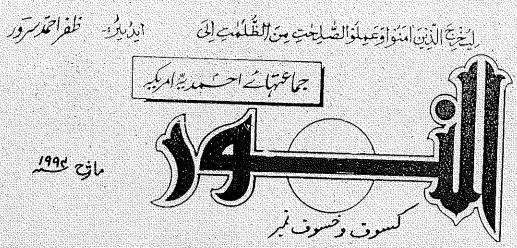
بشری لکم بیامعش الاخوان بتین اسر جاعت بر در ران بنارت بو ظهرت بروق عنایت الحنان فداتعالی کوعنایت کی جک ظاہر ہوگی الت بران بھن ہ الب لس ان نورج اور جاندکو ران ملکوں میں وبشارة من سبید خیر الوس کی اور ایک بنارت رمول الله شار الوس کی اور ایک بنارت رمول الله شار الوس کی اید کیا ہی فرائس کے نشان کو ظاہر کیا کیا ہی فرائس فعل س ب قادر کیا یہ فدا تعالیٰ کا فعل س ب قادر کیا یہ فدا تعالیٰ کا فعل س ب قادر

یارو جو مرد آنے کو تھا وہ تو آپچکا یہ راز تم کو شمسِ و قمر بھی بتا چکا

ا اک گواہ چاند اور سورج ہوئے میرے گئے تاریک و تار



مان يام





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