

Numerology Made Simple¹ (Hisābi a Saukake)

This book explains the values of consonants and vowels in order to facilitate understanding for those seeking knowledge [of numerology], particularly women and children.

This book was reproduced with the permission of the one who assembled it,
Mu‘allam Uba na Kachalla, Unguwar Juma, Kano, Nigeria

May Allah Protect all Muslims from every tribulation.
May He save us and them from illnesses of the heart,
corruption and deadly envy.
May You grant more among Your Muslim servants
every goodness.

Publisher: Al-ḥājj ‘Abdullāhi al-Yassāri. May Allāh protect him.
May He guide him in secret and in the open. Author’s name: Sharīf Bala Zaytāwā

P.O. Box 46
Kano

¹ While the word *al-ḥisābi* in Arabic refers to arithmetic and the science of mathematics, in Hausa it has taken on a broader meaning that includes the use of the alphanumeric system in astronomy and astrology, for determining auspicious times for planting, romance and other human activities, and for reckoning dates and times.

حِسَابِ السُّوْفِي
وَنَدِيَارِ وَيَقُودِ قِرْوَانَ السُّوْفِي وَهَمَّتْ عَمِيئِينَ
لِلرَّكْمِ بِأَرَادَاتِ

أَنْ كَوَّرَ كَوَّرَ وَنَزَّاجِي دَائِدِ نَزَّاجِي دَائِدِ
مَقَامِ حَبَابِ كَثَلَهُ، عَمَّوْرُ جَوْمًا كَثَرُ نَجْمِي

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْقِطُوا وَجَمِيعِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ مِنْ كُرْهِيئِي
وَأَزْرَعُوا عَنْهُمْ الضَّغِيئَةَ

وَالْيَقِيءُوا عَسَاةَ الْعَرَامِ
وَكَثْرَةَ عِبَادِ الْفَسَلِيئِ
كُلِّ الْخَيْرَاتِ

➤ النَّاشِرُ الْعَامِلُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ الْبَيْتُ الرَّحْمَنِيُّ اللَّهُ،
➤ وَوَفَاءُ فِي الشَّرِّ وَالْجَهَانِ، اِسْمُ الْكَلْبِ شَرِيْفِي لِيَتَبَاوَا

P. O. Box 46
KANO

Table of Contents

Below is the table of contents for this manuscript. Although it appears at the end of the manuscript (page 51), we place it here, following English language conventions.

شماره	موضوع	شماره	موضوع
۳۶	طوطی	۴	نقطه کتاب
۳۷	اند بود	۷	۴ ۳ ۲ ۱ ۵ ۶ ۷ ۸ ۹
۳۸	زر کلبا	۸	آب جلا
۳۹	مختصه	۹	۴ ۳ ۲ ۱ ای فشر
۴۰	زر هابوع	۱۰	۱۰۰ ۱۰۱
۴۱	زر عسک	۱۱	بقرط لسا بر پیو پیو
۴۲	طم جنقا	۱۲	بقرط لسا بر کک
۴۳	زر کک	۱۳	بقرط لسا بر کک
۴۴	زر خطبا	۱۴	بقرط لسا بر خطبا
۴۵	سونایر ونه نشکر	۱۵	بقرط لسا بر خطبا
۴۶	سونایر انکو پکوی	۱۸	بقرط لسا بر پیر پیر
۴۷	سونایر ونه نعجم	۲۰	بقرط لسا بر شد شد
۴۸	سونایر تورارر بیزرا	۲۱	بقرط لسا بر کوی کوی
۴۹	سونایر تورارر دامنا	۲۲	بقرط لسا بر کوی کوی
۵۰	سونایر تورارر کاکا	۲۳	بقرط لسا بر کوی کوی
۵۱	سونایر تورارر کار	۲۴	بقرط لسا بر کوی کوی
۵۲	سونایر بر ج	۲۵	بقرط لسا بر کوی کوی
۵۳	خامراو بر ج	۲۶	بقرط لسا بر کوی کوی
۵۴	بیانر ایکه خاشم	۲۷	بقرط لسا بر کوی کوی
۵۵	تورر کوی مانس نیسنا	۲۸	بقرط لسا بر کوی کوی
۵۶	بیانر تورر انسا عبد درانا	۲۹	بقرط لسا بر کوی کوی
۵۷	بیانر اسک انکس	۳۰	بقرط لسا بر کوی کوی

Section One: Introduction

(Mss. Pages 1-6)

Many people would like to seek knowledge about the alphanumeric system used in numerology, astrology, and writing dates but are convinced that it is an extremely difficult and esoteric discipline. However, those knowledgeable in numerology are not special people. With hard work and determination and Allah's help, one can excel and be liberated from the darkness of ignorance. Unfortunately, many overlook this blessing.

People should seek knowledge of numerology because it is an important field of inquiry. God has made the sun a luminous object and the moon a luminous light and determined its phases so that they can be used for counting years, among other things.² Scholars have been working to compile the 28 letters of the alphabet with which the Holy Quran was written.

In numerology, each letter has a numerical value ascribed to it. For instance, *Alif*, *Baa*, *Jiim*, and *Daal* stand for 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively. As will be shown later in more detail, each letter has a name in Hausa so that it can be easily recognized. In this book, we show the numerical value of each letter.

In each chapter, you will see examples. You will see the names of months in Arabic and in Hausa, then you will see their names in Ajami and the number of days in their cycles. Then you'll see the names of each of the seven days. Then the names of the stars/planets governing the hot season (*bazara*), the rainy season (*damina*), the harvest season (*kaka*), and the cold season (*dari*), as well as their cycles (i.e., the days they are visible). You will also see names of auspicious days and times for particular activities. You will see *hatimi*³ for use in determining these auspicious times and days. I ask that Allah grant us insight; I hope that this book will show how to use this knowledge wisely as Allah has forbidden its use for envious or evil ends.

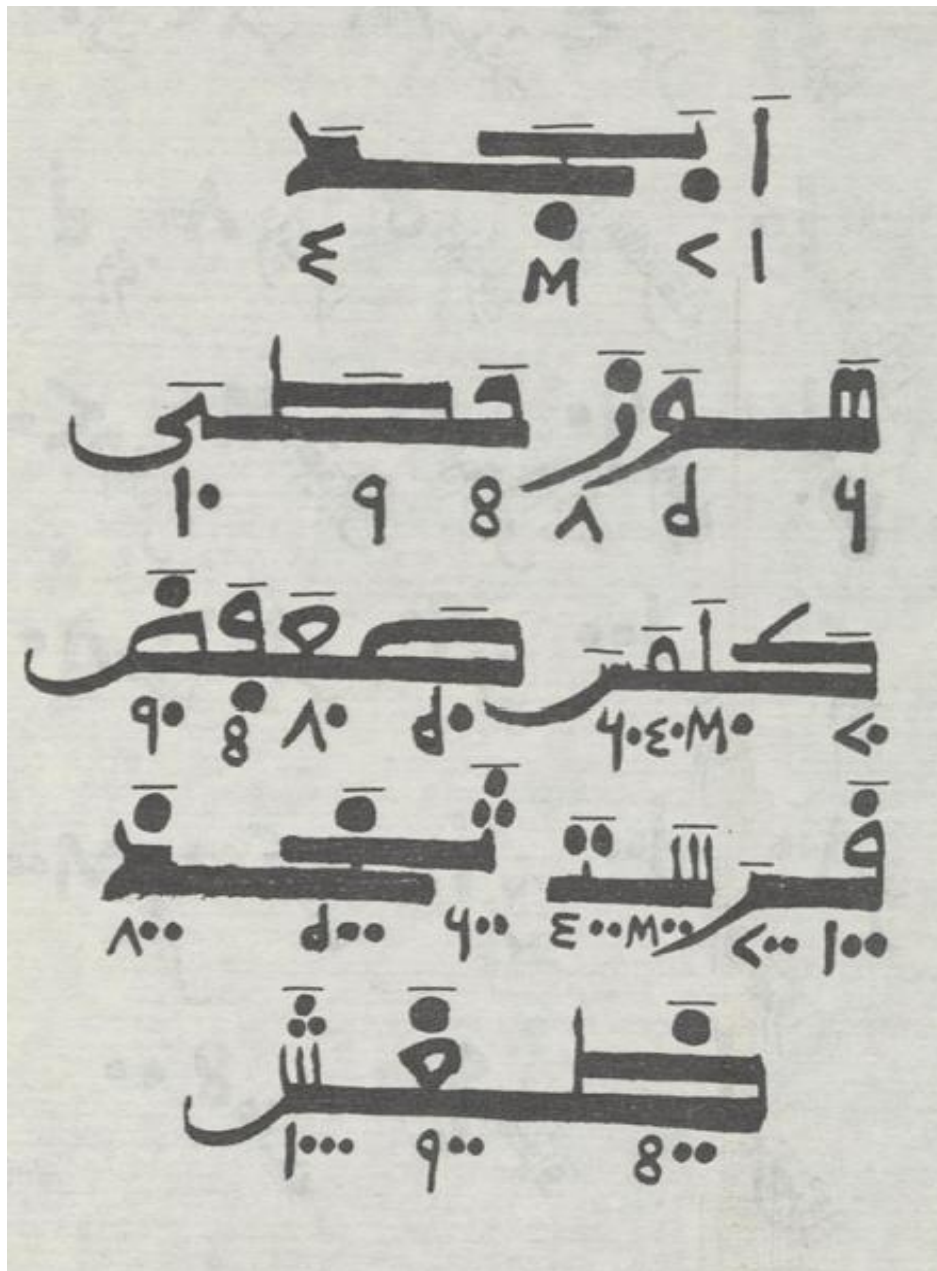
May Allah guide us in understanding and grant us knowledge useful in this world and the next. So, my friend, I'm showing you the path to learning about numerology. If you work at it, you will know the rules. Knowledge of numerology will be easy for you, God willing, because the route to knowledge is open to those committed to learning.

² See Qur'an 5:10.

³ A *hatimi* (from the Arabic *khātim*) is a table, often with esoteric value, used in divination, calculations, prayers, and amulets.

Section Two: Letters and Numbers (Mss. Pages 7-9)

In this section, the author presents each Arabic letter and the number to which it corresponds. For instance, the letter *Alif* corresponds to the number 1; *Baa* corresponds to the number 2; *Jim* corresponds to the number 3; *Siin* corresponds to 300; *Ghayn* corresponds to 900; and *Shiin* corresponds to 1,000. This is called the *Abajada*, or alphabetical, number system, as illustrated in the table below:



An illustration of letters and their corresponding numbers.

Below is another table illustrating the numerical value of letters. Along with each number presented, the name of the corresponding letter is written in Hausa Ajami. So for example, we see the number 1 in the upper right of the table, with *Alif* written alongside in Hausa Ajami.

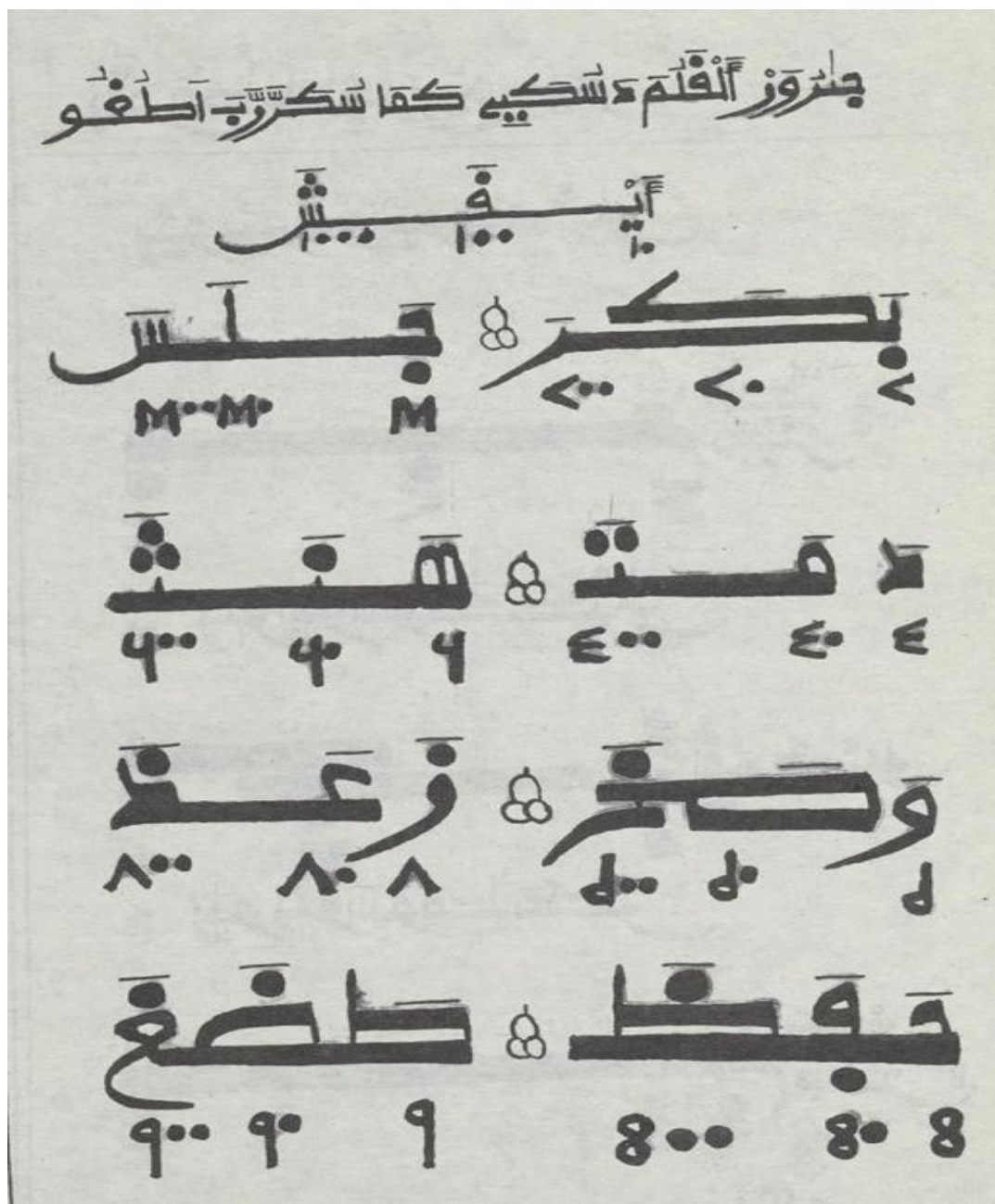
4	4	4	4	4
10	9	8	7	6
6	4	4	4	4
7	10	9	8	7
10	10	4	4	4
100	90	80	70	60

A table on page 6 illustrates the numbers and the names of their corresponding letters.

Using this system, one can write a text using numbers to represent letters. Likewise, letters may be used to represent numbers, as in dates (chronograms). For example, the

year 2022 can be written as follows: ششكب (*Shiin Shiin Kaaf Baa*), since *Shiin* corresponds to 1000, a double *Shiin* corresponds to 2000; *Kaaf* corresponds to 20; and *Baa* to 2.

The author goes on to note the importance of being able to differentiate between letters that are distinguished only by the presence or absence of a dot or dots (*digo*), as these distinctions are of critical importance, as indicated in the table below.



A list of letters that resemble one another but are distinguished by the dots [*digo*], appearing above or below; distinctions that signal different numerical values

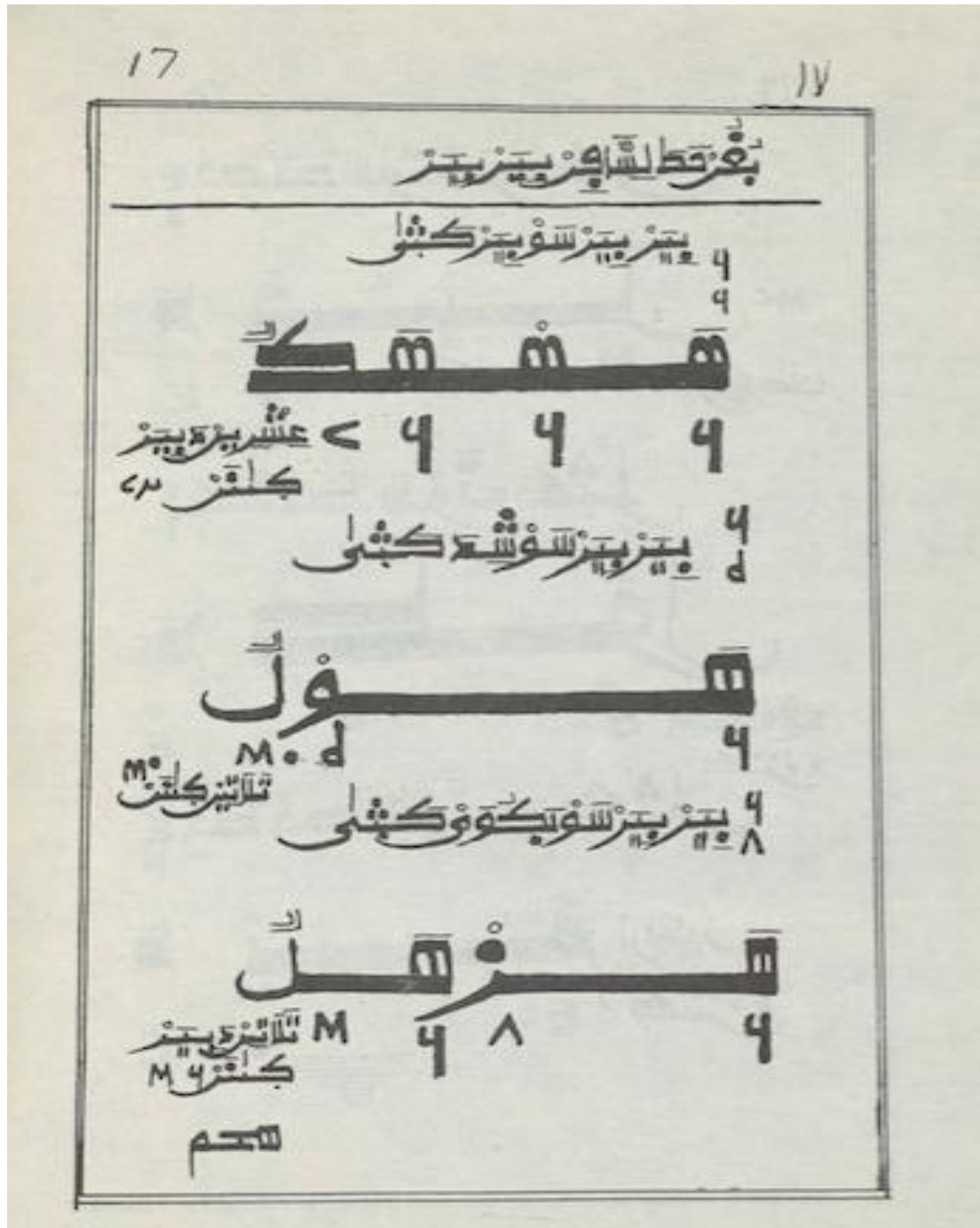
For instance, letter *Taa* is written the same as the letter *Thaa*, except that there are two dots for *Taa*, and three dots for *Thaa*. This distinction is important, as the value for letter *Taa* (with two dots) is 400, while the value for letter *Thaa* (with three dots) is only 200.

The author draws the reader's attention to these differences so that they can avoid confusing them.

Section Three: Computations with the Alphanumeric System (Mss. Pages 9-27)

This section presents computations/mathematical operations—in this case, multiplication. Pages 9 through 23 lay out these operations on the numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, always noting the corresponding letters of the factors and the products. For each number, we begin by multiplying it by itself, e.g., 2×2 , 4×4 , 5×5 , etc., and then continuing through 10. In presenting the number 2, for example (corresponding to the letter *Baa*), we have $2 \times 2 = 4$ (corresponding to the letter *Daal*); 2×3 (*Jiim*) = 6 and so on through $2 \times 10 = 20$.

Take the number 5; below is page 17 of the manuscript, which begins to lay out the operations for the number 5. The page begins with a statement of the problem (*biyar sau biyar ka ce ...five times five makes ...*). Written out below in letters is the problem, with numerals underneath and with the solution presented to the left (*biyar sau biyar ka ce ashirin da biyar, five times five makes twenty-five*).



This section of the manuscript provides detailed computations for each of the numbers 2 through 9. These computations are followed by three tables on pages 24, 25, and 26, summarizing the letters and numbers.

شونايير اقام فبسر وكمنش

25	٢٥			
الف	سربا	سرمينفوك	٤٥٠	٥٥٠
٦٥٥	٧٥٥	٨٥٥	٩٥٥	١٠٥٥
١٠٥٥	١١٥٥	١٢٥٥	١٣٥٥	١٤٥٥
١٥٥٥	١٦٥٥	١٧٥٥	١٨٥٥	١٩٥٥
٢٠٥٥	٢١٥٥	٢٢٥٥	٢٣٥٥	٢٤٥٥
٢٥٥٥	٢٦٥٥	٢٧٥٥	٢٨٥٥	٢٩٥٥
٣٠٥٥	٣١٥٥	٣٢٥٥	٣٣٥٥	٣٤٥٥
٣٥٥٥	٣٦٥٥	٣٧٥٥	٣٨٥٥	٣٩٥٥
٤٠٥٥	٤١٥٥	٤٢٥٥	٤٣٥٥	٤٤٥٥
٤٥٥٥	٤٦٥٥	٤٧٥٥	٤٨٥٥	٤٩٥٥
٥٠٥٥	٥١٥٥	٥٢٥٥	٥٣٥٥	٥٤٥٥
٥٥٥٥	٥٦٥٥	٥٧٥٥	٥٨٥٥	٥٩٥٥
٦٠٥٥	٦١٥٥	٦٢٥٥	٦٣٥٥	٦٤٥٥
٦٥٥٥	٦٦٥٥	٦٧٥٥	٦٨٥٥	٦٩٥٥
٧٠٥٥	٧١٥٥	٧٢٥٥	٧٣٥٥	٧٤٥٥
٧٥٥٥	٧٦٥٥	٧٧٥٥	٧٨٥٥	٧٩٥٥
٨٠٥٥	٨١٥٥	٨٢٥٥	٨٣٥٥	٨٤٥٥
٨٥٥٥	٨٦٥٥	٨٧٥٥	٨٨٥٥	٨٩٥٥
٩٠٥٥	٩١٥٥	٩٢٥٥	٩٣٥٥	٩٤٥٥
٩٥٥٥	٩٦٥٥	٩٧٥٥	٩٨٥٥	٩٩٥٥
١٠٥٥٥	١١٥٥٥	١٢٥٥٥	١٣٥٥٥	١٤٥٥٥
١٥٥٥٥	١٦٥٥٥	١٧٥٥٥	١٨٥٥٥	١٩٥٥٥
٢٠٥٥٥	٢١٥٥٥	٢٢٥٥٥	٢٣٥٥٥	٢٤٥٥٥
٢٥٥٥٥	٢٦٥٥٥	٢٧٥٥٥	٢٨٥٥٥	٢٩٥٥٥
٣٠٥٥٥	٣١٥٥٥	٣٢٥٥٥	٣٣٥٥٥	٣٤٥٥٥
٣٥٥٥٥	٣٦٥٥٥	٣٧٥٥٥	٣٨٥٥٥	٣٩٥٥٥
٤٠٥٥٥	٤١٥٥٥	٤٢٥٥٥	٤٣٥٥٥	٤٤٥٥٥
٤٥٥٥٥	٤٦٥٥٥	٤٧٥٥٥	٤٨٥٥٥	٤٩٥٥٥
٥٠٥٥٥	٥١٥٥٥	٥٢٥٥٥	٥٣٥٥٥	٥٤٥٥٥
٥٥٥٥٥	٥٦٥٥٥	٥٧٥٥٥	٥٨٥٥٥	٥٩٥٥٥
٦٠٥٥٥	٦١٥٥٥	٦٢٥٥٥	٦٣٥٥٥	٦٤٥٥٥
٦٥٥٥٥	٦٦٥٥٥	٦٧٥٥٥	٦٨٥٥٥	٦٩٥٥٥
٧٠٥٥٥	٧١٥٥٥	٧٢٥٥٥	٧٣٥٥٥	٧٤٥٥٥
٧٥٥٥٥	٧٦٥٥٥	٧٧٥٥٥	٧٨٥٥٥	٧٩٥٥٥
٨٠٥٥٥	٨١٥٥٥	٨٢٥٥٥	٨٣٥٥٥	٨٤٥٥٥
٨٥٥٥٥	٨٦٥٥٥	٨٧٥٥٥	٨٨٥٥٥	٨٩٥٥٥
٩٠٥٥٥	٩١٥٥٥	٩٢٥٥٥	٩٣٥٥٥	٩٤٥٥٥
٩٥٥٥٥	٩٦٥٥٥	٩٧٥٥٥	٩٨٥٥٥	٩٩٥٥٥
١٠٥٥٥٥	١١٥٥٥٥	١٢٥٥٥٥	١٣٥٥٥٥	١٤٥٥٥٥
١٥٥٥٥٥	١٦٥٥٥٥	١٧٥٥٥٥	١٨٥٥٥٥	١٩٥٥٥٥
٢٠٥٥٥٥	٢١٥٥٥٥	٢٢٥٥٥٥	٢٣٥٥٥٥	٢٤٥٥٥٥
٢٥٥٥٥٥	٢٦٥٥٥٥	٢٧٥٥٥٥	٢٨٥٥٥٥	٢٩٥٥٥٥
٣٠٥٥٥٥	٣١٥٥٥٥	٣٢٥٥٥٥	٣٣٥٥٥٥	٣٤٥٥٥٥
٣٥٥٥٥٥	٣٦٥٥٥٥	٣٧٥٥٥٥	٣٨٥٥٥٥	٣٩٥٥٥٥
٤٠٥٥٥٥	٤١٥٥٥٥	٤٢٥٥٥٥	٤٣٥٥٥٥	٤٤٥٥٥٥
٤٥٥٥٥٥	٤٦٥٥٥٥	٤٧٥٥٥٥	٤٨٥٥٥٥	٤٩٥٥٥٥
٥٠٥٥٥٥	٥١٥٥٥٥	٥٢٥٥٥٥	٥٣٥٥٥٥	٥٤٥٥٥٥
٥٥٥٥٥٥	٥٦٥٥٥٥	٥٧٥٥٥٥	٥٨٥٥٥٥	٥٩٥٥٥٥
٦٠٥٥٥٥	٦١٥٥٥٥	٦٢٥٥٥٥	٦٣٥٥٥٥	٦٤٥٥٥٥
٦٥٥٥٥٥	٦٦٥٥٥٥	٦٧٥٥٥٥	٦٨٥٥٥٥	٦٩٥٥٥٥
٧٠٥٥٥٥	٧١٥٥٥٥	٧٢٥٥٥٥	٧٣٥٥٥٥	٧٤٥٥٥٥
٧٥٥٥٥٥	٧٦٥٥٥٥	٧٧٥٥٥٥	٧٨٥٥٥٥	٧٩٥٥٥٥
٨٠٥٥٥٥	٨١٥٥٥٥	٨٢٥٥٥٥	٨٣٥٥٥٥	٨٤٥٥٥٥
٨٥٥٥٥٥	٨٦٥٥٥٥	٨٧٥٥٥٥	٨٨٥٥٥٥	٨٩٥٥٥٥
٩٠٥٥٥٥	٩١٥٥٥٥	٩٢٥٥٥٥	٩٣٥٥٥٥	٩٤٥٥٥٥
٩٥٥٥٥٥	٩٦٥٥٥٥	٩٧٥٥٥٥	٩٨٥٥٥٥	٩٩٥٥٥٥
١٠٥٥٥٥٥	١١٥٥٥٥٥	١٢٥٥٥٥٥	١٣٥٥٥٥٥	١٤٥٥٥٥٥
١٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٦٥٥٥٥٥	١٧٥٥٥٥٥	١٨٥٥٥٥٥	١٩٥٥٥٥٥
٢٠٥٥٥٥٥	٢١٥٥٥٥٥	٢٢٥٥٥٥٥	٢٣٥٥٥٥٥	٢٤٥٥٥٥٥
٢٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٦٥٥٥٥٥	٢٧٥٥٥٥٥	٢٨٥٥٥٥٥	٢٩٥٥٥٥٥
٣٠٥٥٥٥٥	٣١٥٥٥٥٥	٣٢٥٥٥٥٥	٣٣٥٥٥٥٥	٣٤٥٥٥٥٥
٣٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٦٥٥٥٥٥	٣٧٥٥٥٥٥	٣٨٥٥٥٥٥	٣٩٥٥٥٥٥
٤٠٥٥٥٥٥	٤١٥٥٥٥٥	٤٢٥٥٥٥٥	٤٣٥٥٥٥٥	٤٤٥٥٥٥٥
٤٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤٦٥٥٥٥٥	٤٧٥٥٥٥٥	٤٨٥٥٥٥٥	٤٩٥٥٥٥٥
٥٠٥٥٥٥٥	٥١٥٥٥٥٥	٥٢٥٥٥٥٥	٥٣٥٥٥٥٥	٥٤٥٥٥٥٥
٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٥٦٥٥٥٥٥	٥٧٥٥٥٥٥	٥٨٥٥٥٥٥	٥٩٥٥٥٥٥
٦٠٥٥٥٥٥	٦١٥٥٥٥٥	٦٢٥٥٥٥٥	٦٣٥٥٥٥٥	٦٤٥٥٥٥٥
٦٥٥٥٥٥٥	٦٦٥٥٥٥٥	٦٧٥٥٥٥٥	٦٨٥٥٥٥٥	٦٩٥٥٥٥٥
٧٠٥٥٥٥٥	٧١٥٥٥٥٥	٧٢٥٥٥٥٥	٧٣٥٥٥٥٥	٧٤٥٥٥٥٥
٧٥٥٥٥٥٥	٧٦٥٥٥٥٥	٧٧٥٥٥٥٥	٧٨٥٥٥٥٥	٧٩٥٥٥٥٥
٨٠٥٥٥٥٥	٨١٥٥٥٥٥	٨٢٥٥٥٥٥	٨٣٥٥٥٥٥	٨٤٥٥٥٥٥
٨٥٥٥٥٥٥	٨٦٥٥٥٥٥	٨٧٥٥٥٥٥	٨٨٥٥٥٥٥	٨٩٥٥٥٥٥
٩٠٥٥٥٥٥	٩١٥٥٥٥٥	٩٢٥٥٥٥٥	٩٣٥٥٥٥٥	٩٤٥٥٥٥٥
٩٥٥٥٥٥٥	٩٦٥٥٥٥٥	٩٧٥٥٥٥٥	٩٨٥٥٥٥٥	٩٩٥٥٥٥٥
١٠٥٥٥٥٥٥	١١٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٢٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٣٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٤٥٥٥٥٥٥
١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٦٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٧٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٨٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٩٥٥٥٥٥٥
٢٠٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢١٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٢٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٣٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٤٥٥٥٥٥٥
٢٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٦٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٧٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٨٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٩٥٥٥٥٥٥
٣٠٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣١٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٢٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٣٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٤٥٥٥٥٥٥
٣٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٦٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٧٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٨٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٩٥٥٥٥٥٥
٤٠٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤١٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤٢٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤٣٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤٤٥٥٥٥٥٥
٤٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤٦٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤٧٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤٨٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤٩٥٥٥٥٥٥
٥٠٥٥٥٥٥٥	٥١٥٥٥٥٥٥	٥٢٥٥٥٥٥٥	٥٣٥٥٥٥٥٥	٥٤٥٥٥٥٥٥
٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٥٦٥٥٥٥٥٥	٥٧٥٥٥٥٥٥	٥٨٥٥٥٥٥٥	٥٩٥٥٥٥٥٥
٦٠٥٥٥٥٥٥	٦١٥٥٥٥٥٥	٦٢٥٥٥٥٥٥	٦٣٥٥٥٥٥٥	٦٤٥٥٥٥٥٥
٦٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٦٦٥٥٥٥٥٥	٦٧٥٥٥٥٥٥	٦٨٥٥٥٥٥٥	٦٩٥٥٥٥٥٥
٧٠٥٥٥٥٥٥	٧١٥٥٥٥٥٥	٧٢٥٥٥٥٥٥	٧٣٥٥٥٥٥٥	٧٤٥٥٥٥٥٥
٧٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٧٦٥٥٥٥٥٥	٧٧٥٥٥٥٥٥	٧٨٥٥٥٥٥٥	٧٩٥٥٥٥٥٥
٨٠٥٥٥٥٥٥	٨١٥٥٥٥٥٥	٨٢٥٥٥٥٥٥	٨٣٥٥٥٥٥٥	٨٤٥٥٥٥٥٥
٨٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٨٦٥٥٥٥٥٥	٨٧٥٥٥٥٥٥	٨٨٥٥٥٥٥٥	٨٩٥٥٥٥٥٥
٩٠٥٥٥٥٥٥	٩١٥٥٥٥٥٥	٩٢٥٥٥٥٥٥	٩٣٥٥٥٥٥٥	٩٤٥٥٥٥٥٥
٩٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٩٦٥٥٥٥٥٥	٩٧٥٥٥٥٥٥	٩٨٥٥٥٥٥٥	٩٩٥٥٥٥٥٥
١٠٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	١١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٢٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٣٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٤٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٦٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٧٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٨٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٩٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٢٠٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٢٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٣٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٤٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٢٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٦٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٧٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٨٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٩٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٣٠٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٢٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٣٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٤٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٣٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٦٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٧٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٨٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٩٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٤٠٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤٢٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤٣٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤٤٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٤٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤٦٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤٧٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤٨٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤٩٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٥٠٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٥١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٥٢٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٥٣٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٥٤٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٥٦٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٥٧٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٥٨٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٥٩٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٦٠٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٦١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٦٢٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٦٣٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٦٤٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٦٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٦٦٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٦٧٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٦٨٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٦٩٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٧٠٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٧١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٧٢٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٧٣٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٧٤٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٧٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٧٦٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٧٧٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٧٨٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٧٩٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٨٠٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٨١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٨٢٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٨٣٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٨٤٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٨٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٨٦٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٨٧٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٨٨٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٨٩٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٩٠٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٩١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٩٢٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٩٣٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٩٤٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٩٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٩٦٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٩٧٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٩٨٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٩٩٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
١٠٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	١١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٢٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٣٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٤٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٦٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٧٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٨٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	١٩٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٢٠٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٢٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٣٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٤٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٢٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٦٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٧٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٨٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٢٩٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٣٠٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٢٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٣٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٤٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٣٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٦٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٧٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٨٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٣٩٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٤٠٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤١٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤٢٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤٣٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥	٤٤٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
٤٥٥٥٥٥				

26

۲۶

بِقَافِيهِ الْأَقْلَامِ نَجَسٌ وَطَنَةٌ لِكَلِّ رَشْوَةٍ وَطَو

أَبِي						
	ا	ب	ت	ث	ج	د
	۴	۳	۲	۱	۰	۰
لَقَوْلِي قَطِي						
	ل	ق	ط	ي		
	۱۰	۹	۸	۷	۶	۵
كَأَمْرٍ لَقَضِ						
	ك	أ	م	ر	ل	ق
	۳	۳۰	۴۰	۵۰	۶۰	۷۰
	۹۰	۸۰	۷۰	۶۰	۵۰	۴۰
فَرِيحَتِي						
	ف	ر	ي	ح	ت	ي
	۱۰۰	۳۰۰	۴۰۰	۵۰۰	۶۰۰	۷۰۰
	۷۰۰	۶۰۰	۵۰۰	۴۰۰	۳۰۰	۲۰۰
ضَغِيغ						
	ض	غ	ي	غ		
	۱۰۰۰	۹۰۰	۸۰۰	۷۰۰	۶۰۰	۵۰۰

The table on page 26 provides a summary listing of letters with their corresponding numbers beneath.

27

لا م

بِقَابِلِ شَعْدَةَ سَكَرَ رَبِّ نِكْرَةَ عَدَدِهِ، تَمْفِرُ وَ تَقْبِلُ

٩٠٠	٨٠٠	٩٠	١٠٠٠	٥٠	٣٠٠	عَدَدِي تَمْفِرِي
م	ظ	ض	ش	ص	س	بِقَابِلِي
١٠٠٠	٩٠٠	٨٠٠	٣٠٠	٩٠	٤٠	عَدَدِي تَقْبِلِي

كل

On page 27, another table alerts the reader to differences between the alphanumeric system used in the Western part of the Muslim world (including most of West Africa) and that used in the Eastern part of the Muslim world (the Arab world and beyond). Specifically, the six letters in the middle row have different numerical values depending on whether one is in the Western region (corresponding numerical values shown in top row), or Eastern region (corresponding numerical values shown in bottom row).

Section Four: The Alphanumeric System and Its Applications (Mss. Pages 28—36)

This section provides examples of the application of the alphanumeric system. It includes complex computations for each of nine letters, outlining the sum total of values that can be derived for each letter. For instance, the letter *Alif* that has a value of one (1) can produce 1, 11, 111, 1111, 11111, 111111, and so on. In the table below, from page 29, we see the computations for the letter *Baa* which has a value of two (2) and can produce 2, 22, 222, 2222, 22222, and 222222. These computational results are used in astrology and in determining propitious times for activities.



Computations using the letter *Baa*, the numerical value of which is two (2).

Section Five: The Months in Arabic and [Hausa] Ajami

(Pages 37- 40)

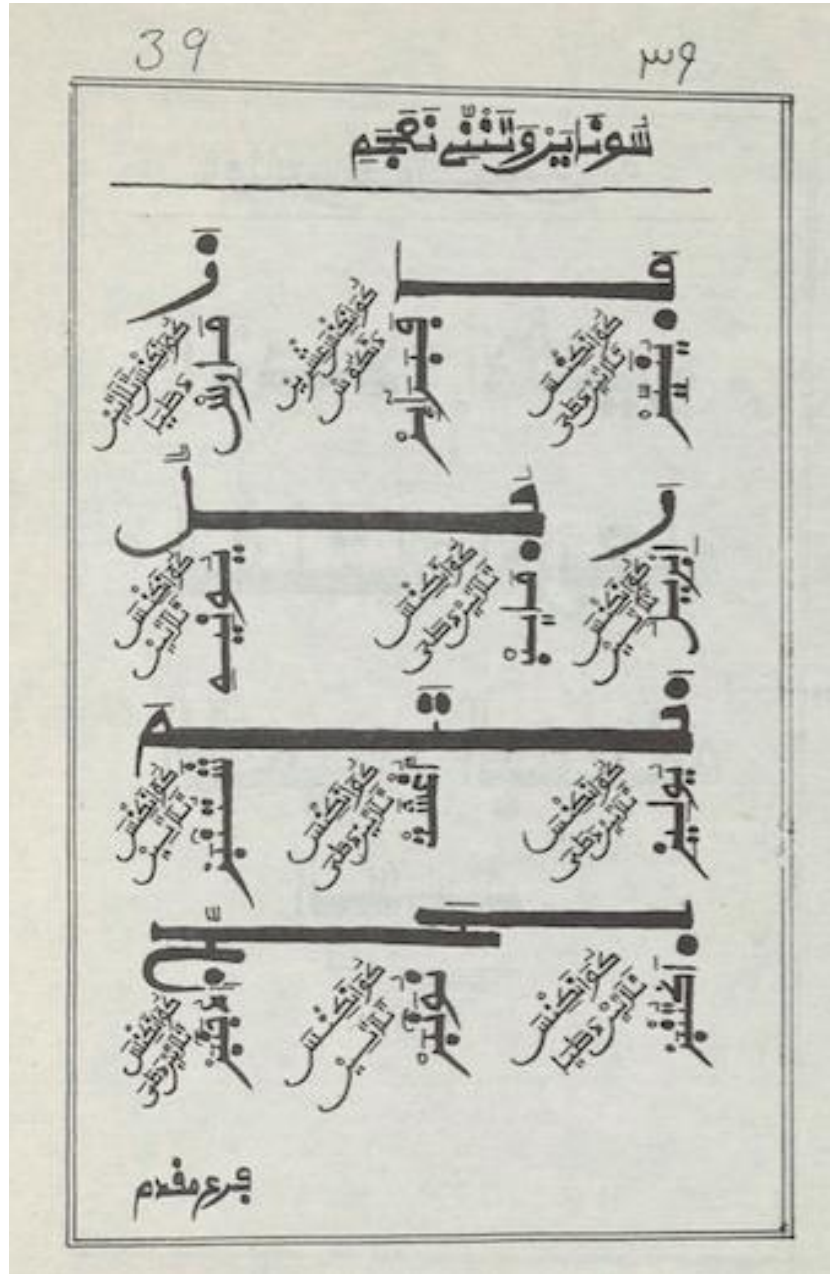
This section presents the Arabic names of each of the twelve months in the Islamic [lunar] calendar. In the presentation below, there are four rows with three months in each row; the names of the months are written in bold. The commentaries for each of the months are shown in Hausa Ajami below the names of the months. **Muḥarram**, for example, is the first month in the Islamic year; the Hausa commentary indicates that it is called *Watan Cika-ciki* [month of the full belly/harvest], and that *shi ne watan ḍaya* [this is the first month]. In this way the author presents each of the twelve months in the Islamic calendar.



Page 37 lists the twelve months in the Islamic calendar (Muḥarram, Ṣafar, Rabī‘ al-awwal, Rabī‘ al-thānī, Jumāda al-ūlā, Jumāda al-ākhirah, Rajab, Sha‘abān, Ramaḍān, Shawwāl,

Dhū al-Qa‘dah, and Dhū al-Hijjah) with an explanation of each in Hausa. The line at the end of the page is a Quranic verse attesting that there are twelve months in a year.⁴

This section also includes a table showing the Hausa names of each of the months.



Page 39 shows the names of the twelve months of the Gregorian calendar in Hausa Ajami (Note that the names of these months are borrowings from English).

⁴ The number of months in the sight of God is twelve (in a year) - so ordained by Him the day He created the heavens and the earth; of them four are sacred: this is the ever-true law [of God] -- (Quran 7:54).

Section Six: The Seasons and their Governing Stars

(Mss. Pages 40-43)

In this section, the author presents the seven stars associated with each of the four seasons: *bazara*, or the hot season; *damina*, or the rainy season; *kaka*, or harvest season; and *dari*, or the cold season. The author also indicates the number of days each star is visible. This section also describes the signs that each star possesses, as well as the functions that each star performs. Below is an example:



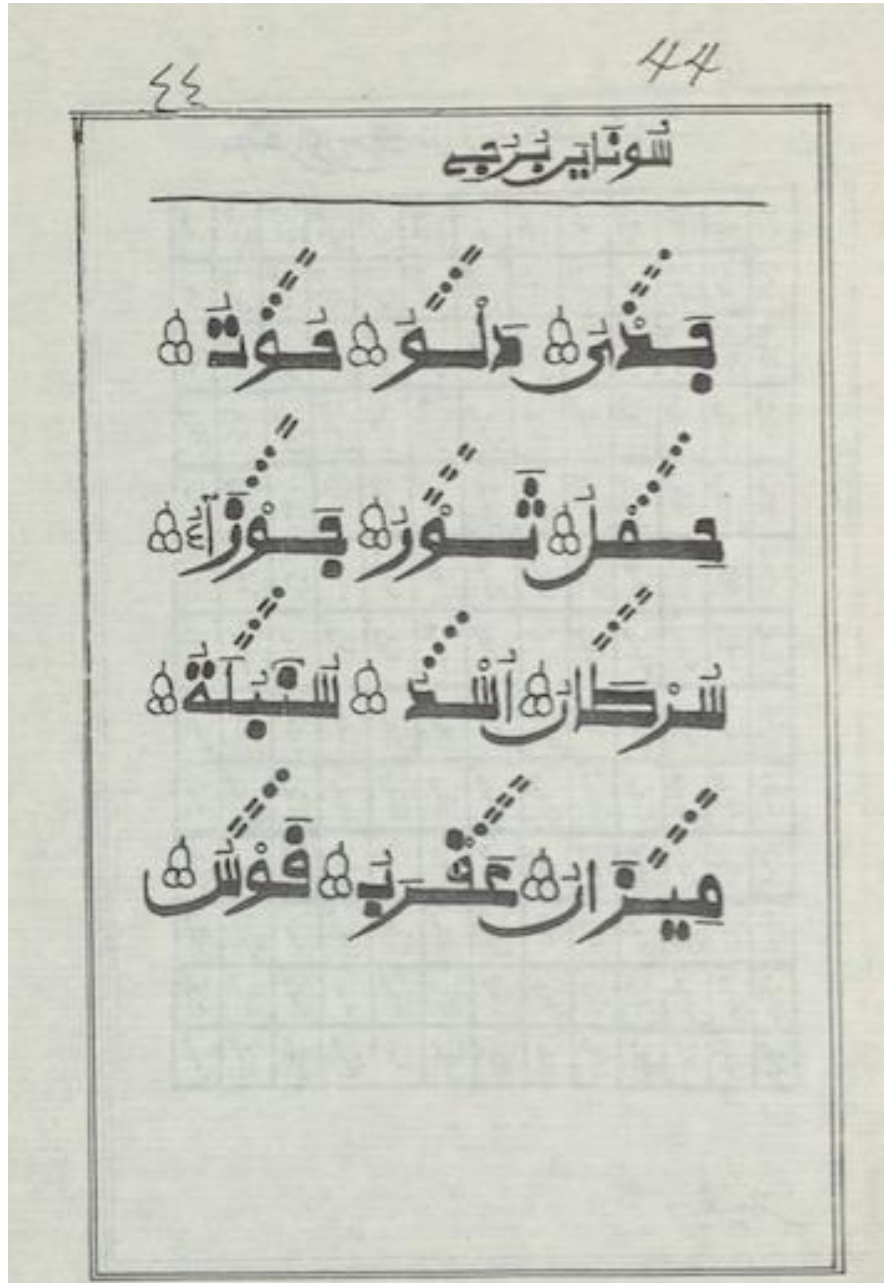
Page 40 features a table of the stars governing *bazara*, or the hot/dry season, with a glossary in Hausa Ajami that reads “this star spends [is visible] for thirteen days.” This same explanation appears under each star, which means that each of the seven stars is visible for thirteen days, the season of *bazara* thus lasting for 91 days.

Similar tables are provided for each of the four seasons, indicating the governing stars and the number of days that each is visible.

Section Seven: The Moon, Sun, and Hatimi

(Mss. Pages 44-50)

This section presents detailed information about the moon including the names assigned to the moon, as well as planets and their positions.



Page 44 shows the names of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

The author then instructs the reader in the use of this *batimi*. By placing the right index finger in the row indicating the days in Arabic, then placing a finger on the Ajami-written months in the left-most column, and moving the two fingers until they meet, at the point of their convergence, there will be a star/sign of the zodiac. Whatever the sign, the moon will surely pass through. The author notes that while this is authentic, it would be wise to consult learned scholars for more precise and in-depth details about this.



Page 47 is a poem in Arabic focusing on seven inauspicious planets/stars. These are: *Nabisatu*, *An-nusha*, *Ad-dabrana*, *Al-iklili*, *As-simakul Kalbi*, *Buldatum*, and *Qamar*. These planets/stars are used by numerologists to identify times of ill-fortune and when it is best to avoid undertaking certain activities. The poem ends with a caution that travels on days that a particular planet appears is highly discouraged.

for the remaining days for those who want their invocation accepted. For everything one intends to do, there is a suitable planet.

In what follows, the author explains how to get blind love from those in power or excessive control over them; how to choose the best business partner or a fertile farm; and how to reverse a curse or counteract sorcery. The period of the moon is best for these purposes. For unearthing a spell (where an object is buried for the purpose of carrying out a magic spell); or for getting slavish love from a boyfriend/girlfriend or total submission from someone, the period of *Mercury* is best. If seeking happiness or dating someone, then the propitious time is during the period of *Saturn*.

The period of the *Sun* is most propitious for victory, charisma and power, consolidating fame and power. To ruin the relationship between lovers (where the love is not for God's sake) or to make them hate each other; destroying unbelievers' towns or causing enmity among them; causing enemies fall sick or killing them, the propitious time is during the period aligned with *Mars*.

For improving one's life, achieving fame, or protection from an enemy, the propitious time is during *Jupiter*. To keep apart those who come together to hatch evil schemes or cause enmity among them, or to control desire and sleep, the time is during *Saturn*. We are advised to check to determine whether this is during the day or night in order to choose a suitable star.

If God so wishes, the author assures us, we will be successful.

The book ends with thanks to Allah.

