

## *Travels of Baha'u'llah*

legend to the map at [bahai-library.com/map\\_travels\\_bahauallah](http://bahai-library.com/map_travels_bahauallah)

### Photographs

1. Hamlet of Badasht
2. Ámul, where Bahá'u'lláh was bastinadoed
3. Tákur—Bahá'u'lláh's summer house
4. Tīhrán—Bahá'u'lláh's house
5. Karbilá—Shrine of Imám Ḥusayn
6. Constantinople—house where Bahá'u'lláh stayed
7. Adrianople—Bahá'u'lláh wrote letters to the kings and rulers of the world
8. 'Akká—"The Most Great Prison"
9. 'Akká—House of 'Abbúd, where Bahá'u'lláh wrote the Kitáb-i-Aqdas
10. Bahjí—mansion where Bahá'u'lláh lived.

### Places

1. Hamlet of Badasht (36.421145, 55.052742)
2. Sháh-Rúd (36.403805, 54.995831)
3. Bandar-i-Jaz (36.775484, 53.949476)
4. Niyála (Niala, 36.618933, 53.822311)
5. Fort Ṭabarsí (36.435206, 52.685490?)
6. Ámul (Amol, 36.466423, 52.354574)
7. Tákur (Takor, 36.200164, 52.010178)
8. Tīhrán
9. Rayy (Rey, 35.577576, 51.461567)
10. Hasan-Ábád (35.367500, 51.236944)
11. Qal'a-i-Muḥammad 'Alí Khán (35.252778, 50.981111)
12. 'Alí-Ábád (35.1318499, 50.9764761, Aliyabad)
13. Kushk-i-Nuṣrat (35.109773, 50.896706)
14. Bāqir-Ábád Caravansary (34.930381, 50.823423)
15. Manzariyyih Caravansary (34.891092, 50.819865)
16. Qum
17. Taláb (Táyiqán, 34.489102, 50.696197)
18. Táji-Khátún (34.551389, 50.496667)
19. Ráhjird (34.389203, 50.366349)
20. Siyávisih (Siyáwashán, 34.446679, 49.992299)
21. Sárúq (34.414167, 49.494167)
22. Díz-Ábád (34.490278, 49.181111)
23. Hamadán
24. Gardánihi-i-Ásad-Ábád (34.812973, 48.162259)
25. Ásad-Ábád (34.781937, 48.122466)
26. Kangávar (34.502416, 47.960880)
27. Şahnih (34.480369, 47.690936)
28. Bísitún (34.396402, 47.444158)
29. Kirmánsháh
30. Máhi-Dasht (34.269379, 46.804095)
31. Hárún-Ábád (now Islám-Ábád-i-Gharb, 34.108199, 46.529327)
32. Karand-i-Gharb (Kerend-e Gharb, 34.280834, 46.235450)
33. Surkhīh-Dizih (Shorkhah Dizah, 34.397780, 46.050669)
34. Sar Púl-i-Dhaháb (Sarpol-e Zahab, 34.451437, 45.860968)
35. Qaşr-i-Shírín (34.516084, 45.577168)
36. Khusraví (Khozravi, 34.389623, 45.471174)
37. Khánaqín-'Irāq (34.343750, 45.382461)
38. Ghazál-Ribāt-i-Máhi Dasht
39. Sháhrabán (now al-Muqdádiyah, 33.976113, 44.938727)
40. Ba'qúbah (33.751435, 44.608896)
41. Baghdád

42. Najbíyyih (3–14 of Dhi'l-Qa'dih AH 1279)<sup>1</sup>
43. Judaydih (al Jadidah, 33.636831, 44.422570)
44. Dili-'Abbás (Delli Abbas, near al-Muqdádiyah, 34.070928, 44.862341)
45. Qarih-Tapíh (Qarah Tabbah/Qarah Tapah, 34.430687, 44.933844)
46. Šaláhiyyih (Kifri, 34.688301, 44.960467)
47. Dúst-Khurmátú (Tuz Khurmát/Tuz Khurma, 34.884834, 44.625429)
48. Táwuq (35.142520, 44.446838)
49. Karkúk (Kirkuk, 35.466490, 44.380907)
50. Irbil (Erbil, 36.190170, 44.009110)
51. By the river Záb (near Kalak, 36.265119, 43.644271)
52. Barṭallih (Barṭ Alláh, Bartella, 36.352876, 43.379679)
53. al-Máwšil (Mosul)
54. Zákhu (Zakho, 37.149812, 42.683666)
55. Jazírih (Cizre, Ar. Jazárat ibn 'Umar, 37.332608, 42.185489)
56. Nišibin (Nusaybin, 37.070941, 41.212416)
57. Ḥasan-Áqá (north of Amuda?, 37.104353, 40.927880)
58. Márdín (37.312889, 40.733240)
59. Diyár-Bakr (Diyabakir, 37.924803, 40.210225)
60. Ma'dan-Mis (Maden, 38.393366, 39.669922)
61. Khárpút (Harput castle, 6 km north east of Elâziğ, 38.703926, 39.256913)
62. Ma'dan-Nuqrih (Keban, 38.793796, 38.744617)
63. Dilík-Tásh (Kangal, 39.235877, 37.388878)
64. Sívás (39.750469, 37.014918)
65. Túqát (Tokat, 40.323672, 36.551850)
66. Amásiyá (Amasya, 40.656516, 35.837366)
67. Iláhiyyih (Kavak, 41.078892, 36.041969)
68. Sámsún (on the Black Sea)
69. Sinope (now Sinop) 14 Aug
70. Anyábulí (Inebolu, 41.977250, 33.759564) 15 Aug
71. Constantinople (now Istanbul)
72. Kúchik-Chakmachih (Küçükçekmece, 41.008743, 28.777404)
73. Búyúk-Chakmachih (Büyükçekmece, 41.037869, 28.532804)
74. Salvarí (Silivri, 41.078750, 28.236594)
75. Birkás ("Lule Burgas" or Lüleburgaz, 41.403278, 27.360743)
76. Bába-Ískí (Babaeski, 41.431042, 27.090220)
77. Adrianople (Edirne)
78. Uzún-Kúprú (Uzunköprü, 41.267186, 26.685532)
79. Káshánih (Keşan, 40.859386, 26.629946)
80. Gallipoli (Gelibolu, 40.414231, 26.669997)
81. Madelli (Mytilene, 39.106660, 26.557367)
82. Smyrna (Izmir)
83. Alexandria
84. Port Said
85. Jaffa (Yafo, Yáfá)
86. Haifa
87. 'Akká

<sup>1</sup> Now the site of the Baghdad Medical City (33.344808, 44.377556?). The first stop after Najbíyyih (for seven days) was at Firayját, on the bank of the Tigris River, 5 km to the north.

## Legend

Bahá'u'lláh's travels

Summer 1848

Bahá'u'lláh's pilgrimage to holy cities in 'Iráq

Early August 1851–1852

Bahá'u'lláh's exile

12 Jan. 1853—31 Aug. 1868 (235 days)

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- |      |        |   |
|------|--------|---|
| 1817 | 12 Nov | Birth of Bahá'u'lláh in Tīhrán, Írán.   |
| 1835 | Oct    | Bahá'u'lláh's marriage to Ásíyih <u>Khán</u> um, better known to us as Navváb. Bahá'u'lláh was nearly 18.   |
| 1839 |        | Mírzá Buzurg, Bahá'u'lláh's father, passed away.  |
| 1844 | 23 May | Birth of 'Abdu'l-Bahá   |
| 1844 | Aug    | Mullá Ḥusayn meets Bahá'u'lláh at His house in Tīhrán to give Him a scroll from the Báb.  |
| 1847 | 1 Apr  | Bahá'u'lláh sends a letter with gifts to the Báb, who was being kept in Kulayn (12 miles from Tīhrán).  |
| 1848 | Jun    | Conference of <u>Badašht</u> , 22 days. Eighty one people were present, including Bahá'u'lláh, Quddús and Táhirih. Raising of the Black Standard ends the Islamic Dispensation and implements the revelation of the Bayán.                        |
| 1848 | 21 Dec | Bahá'u'lláh leaves Tīhrán to return to Fort Ṭabarsí and share the fate of His friends. He is arrested in Ámul, where He offers to bear the punishment included for His companions. He is bastinadoed.   |
| 1851 | June   | Bahá'u'lláh left for Karbilá as requested by the 'Amír-Nizám.   |
| 1851 | 30 Jul | Bahá'u'lláh arrives in the holy city of Karbilá   |
| 1851 | Aug    | Bahá'u'lláh leaves on pilgrimage to visit the holy cities in 'Iráq, via Kirmán <u>sháh</u> .  |
| 1851 | 28 Aug | Bahá'u'lláh arrives in Karbilá and meets <u>Shaykh</u> Ḥasan-i-Zunúzí. He had been a disciple of Siyyid Kázim and the Báb. He was promised that before he dies, he would meet "Him whom God shall make manifest". This promise was fulfilled now. |
| 1852 | Aug    | Bahá'u'lláh returns to Írán after a year of absence   |
| 1852 | 15 Aug | Attempt on the life of Náṣiri'd-Din <u>Sháh</u> , following which Bahá'u'lláh was arrested and brought to Tīhrán, where He was imprisoned in the Síyáh- <u>Chál</u> , a subterranean dungeon. It was here that the Bahá'í Revelation was born.    |
| 1852 | Dec    | Bahá'u'lláh is finally released from the Síyáh- <u>Chál</u> .   |
| 1853 | 12 Jan | Bahá'u'lláh is banished with His family from Tīhrán, Persia to Baghdád, 'Iráq.  |
| 1853 | 8 Apr  | Bahá'u'lláh arrives in Baghdád after travelling for 3 months in the heart of winter.  |
| 1854 | Apr 10 | Bahá'u'lláh withdraws into the mountains of Kurdistán for two years, just as Moses went out to the desert of Sinai, Buddha sought out the wilds of India, Christ walked the wilderness of Judaea, and Muḥammad paced the hills of Arabia.         |
| 1856 | 19 Mar | Bahá'u'lláh returns to Baghdád from His seclusion in Kurdistán after 2 years, at the insistence of 'Abdu'l-Bahá (12 years old), Mírzá Músá (Bahá'u'lláh's full brother), <u>Shaykh</u> Sultán, and Javád <u>Ḥaṭṭáb</u> .                          |
| 1858 |        | (Baghdád) Whilst walking on the banks of the Tigris River, Bahá'u'lláh reflected on the nearness of God and   |

- revealed “The Hidden Words”.
- 1862 Bahá’u’lláh revealed the “Kitáb-i-Íqán” (Book of Certitude) within a span of 48 hours, answering questions posed by the uncle of the Báb.
- 1863 21 Mar Bahá’u’lláh celebrated Naw-Rúz in Baghdád and on that happy occasion gave us “The Tablet of the Holy Mariner”.
- 1863 26 Mar Bahá’u’lláh’s return to Baghdád from celebrating Naw-Rúz at the farm of Mazra’iy-i-Vashsháh.
- 1863 23 Apr On the 32nd day after Naw-Rúz, Bahá’u’lláh walks to the banks of the Tigris to the Garden of Ridván to begin the errands of “The King of Glory”, and to announce to the world, “The Divine Springtime is come”.
- 1863 9 May Bahá’u’lláh’s departure from Firayját, the first stop on His journey to Constantinople.
- 1863 13 Aug Bahá’u’lláh departs by steamer from the port of Samsún to Constantinople.
- 1863 16 Aug Arrival of Bahá’u’lláh in Constantinople at noon on Sunday.
- 1863 12 Dec Arrival of Bahá’u’lláh in Adrianople for a stay of four years, eight months and twenty two days.
- 1864 15 Aug Mírzá Díyá’u’lláh, a son of Bahá’u’lláh, was born in Adrianople in the house of Amru’lláh.
- 1867 Adrianople—Mírzá Badí’u’lláh, the youngest son of Bahá’u’lláh, was born.
- 1868 12 Aug Bahá’u’lláh departs from Adrianople overland to Gallipoli.
- 1868 21 Aug Bahá’u’lláh departs Gallipoli by steamer for Haifa, and then by sail to ‘Akká.
- 1868 31 Aug Arrival of Bahá’u’lláh in the Holy Land, where He spent the last 24 years of His life. He entered the Most Great Prison in the afternoon on this dark day in history.
- 1869 Badí’, a seventeen year old youth travelled on foot from Írán via Baghdád and Mosul all the way to ‘Akká to come into the presence of Bahá’u’lláh. He delivered on behalf of Bahá’u’lláh a tablet to the Sháh. In turn, he was tortured and was put to death.
- 1870 23 Jun Death of the Purest Branch, Mírzá Mihdí, son of Bahá’u’lláh, in ‘Akká.
- 1877 June Bahá’u’lláh leaves ‘Akká for His new residence in Mazra’ih.
- 1878 Mishkín-Qalam, an apostle of Bahá’u’lláh and the designer of the Greatest Name, was released from Cyprus and went to ‘Akká to meet with Bahá’u’lláh.
- 1879 Sep Arrival of Bahá’u’lláh at the mansion of Bahjí.
- 1887 Death of Áqáy-i-Kalím, Mírzá Músá, the brother of Bahá’u’lláh.
- 1888 11 Dec Nabil presents his chronicle of the beginnings of the Bábí Revelation (*The Dawn-Breakers*) to Bahá’u’lláh in ‘Akká.
- 1890 15 Apr Professor E. G. Brown meets Bahá’u’lláh on four visits in Bahjí.
- 1892 29 May Ascension of Bahá’u’lláh at Bahjí.