



أوالميا

وران ماره شهر منتواز كه كاهمت وشيكي ترانها برشيون تعلق و فظر كوم رعوف بي مزوي

رین نوشنوسری ت ید . رین نوشنوسری ت در این مشیخت بر نوشنوسر نمتاز رین دلی درجا مغربهٔ بی تک مُنصر به می در نیزش یاز در کارت در در این مشیخت بر نوشنوسر نمتاز رین دلی درجا مغربهٔ بی تاک مُنصر به ميت . ازات ز ظه و جديد توجه خامي بخط و توست در مطوف شده و آنچ به خط طلعات محد مله این میر مرشده رجی عنیت دلالت دارد . درگ بین آمده که در ادن داده شده که اصل عرفر در خروف بيان دا منوب الآراص خط » (بالمعندهم از واحد موم بيان فارسر) خود حفرت باب اكثر المشيش كترنشعليق رابه كارى بعد و مرعت اش مرد تحسر روب جرت بربیننده در بی رناد شق خط صرت به کار متر در هدای خوبی نیمینه نوز با موقعد در در نظوط ترجیزت دیمود ات نواه زب في خونف مُقدّم وات در دوم مدر بزود المي المان المي المان فررو خود عازران وَشْنِ بِهِمْ دِورهُ قَاجِارِ بُوره بِورَشَرُ مِا فِتْهِ بِسَ (٧) وَمَتْ رَبِيرِ مَحِبِمُوهِ إِرْ نُونَهُ آثَارِ هُرُ مِنْ دَائِهُ وَشُنْ بِهِمِ يُفْضُلُ فَرِينَ زُرُكِ مُنْ فَي تحبير مردمرت كالمارطولاني درمحفر حفرت بهاردة أبيت وازكل ت آمز حفرت راي الم بري ترين قطيه فرزخطوط مقرون رتصوره رففر برالهام أرفت ، بلا دار رُزكدات ميزيال رصت حضرت بها آدامته ذربیز عالم عضر مربه جهان بنها الهراست. حضرت بهدارند به وضع تعالیم اخار خروروس نی وعرف نی اکتفا نکرده الله بکیننسپیاد تدنی بدیسی

آن دا به خایت زیبا که و مشیونی رساند ) محدو دخر شو ، روه نه دشاه و و خطوط مشداد ل دا به کال مهارت می نوشت و نموند کنرخوشنو سیر قطعه امراست که در آن آیات ار فرخبرت بها ، الله دا به انواع خطوط هوندگانه نوشته و در آمر به واقع هسنه نمانی کنه و در کرک ب کل ت مکنونه که متن آمر به خطاست علیق و عن وین آمر خ بخط فینه ایر :

عبد التي دراني مديرت ريده جهره نه درگ ب لا پيدائش خطّ وخف طان » (۵) درباره اين الا فن مرنوليد ؛ لا درخش خطوط هفت گاند ، يگاند زمام ولزنوابغ در از مرشاری رفته و النفرخط طشر کدر زميائه بي نظيرات در کاليد موريه و شامات و مصر زمنت بخشر متب خانه کالت . »

مهدرب یی درگذاب در احوال قرآهٔ رخوست نویان یستعلیق نویین » پیرز رنقر سخ جالجمر خاخر مباق الذاری نوید دکه کشیبه هار مقبر مهرز در سنم از دوست که در و بر کاغذ نوشته شده و در پر شیشه به دیوار نامز معبر و الصاق شده است . بیانی خواستعلیق شیک ته تعلیق شیک تنعیلی او زود ته نیمنی مجسئوه اسر محق چسسه ما در گذار ترق میر موصفه امریت و بی گام داریشته به و رهانت درخورست مین جنام میکنیفته یکی نی و با نوخب نه یک فرنبحد مهرنه قاصنه نگاری ندور منزل حقونجر رسیدا همهٔ در مجسز دان دا در خدمات دوبی و مسئر رود نشانه کا مینا بدسنه ون ترخورت ریم .

> بنجنادب وهز رفحاد مراندک روسر



شفير

وَكُرُّ وحيد رافتر

صدروهم ازاني تشف في خرسنت وشكين مرابد دبار دعوت فوده به اصرالدين ومع ومزكرد. الله فيسند بسراز و قوف بالنوع وحسنه فوق العاي شكير قلم اورار رس كل مقسام وليهد و رتبرز ما كمزيد تعیین فود ولعب رمشنی مسلم » رام او داد .

مشكي تسميان دېرز درسزل هېرسيزا جدر کانتراة مت نوده يعليم نوسيد ويازمانزاد وشغال داشت و دراييز مت مفرز كيه زيجف ن منود وبعدار مُدّتة مرباره عام طرد كند. شکین مرد و در است دایت بها فرران به در در در و مون بر طران باستد مهرای کیما

سرزان فالمده مرجمة عاتب موضاني درناج دمرع في مثلي تم مع وي روشر (زر الأصمر بود ولي ويفرز بين ١٩٤١ م عن ( ١٨٢٥ م ) در فا واده ارتجب ميت كوابسته بطريق في فعد الله محديد باردناكنات ودر ۲۵ وزري ١٣٣٠ ه.ق (عدمار

اززندكي مشكيث ورايام كودكي اطلاعات مفصى دردستنيت ولي تنوانيخت فالتي المديد كه مُعدّة تعلوم من رفد الامررا درزاد كاه خويش دروف و دوق و توقر فرادان يك جررت در انواع خطوط و نقاشر وطرام زخون ن ميداد . درية مروري شكيش م ، بيشرك تجهر ود به ونبالطلبرك از عي ارتج رهار والت به طهران رفته و ف ت الدو شافت م كالربسية برخيب سيد م طرون رفت واز قض روز برکه درد کال می اردشنان در طرون شدید صدر در کارزور و شکل کار مبونه نیز مواسع فی فی آذا و شدند و به برتر تعیب شکیق نم نب زید از ۱۸ مال در در القده ۱۳۰۳ ه. ق رسپیامبر ۱۸۸۶ م و تبرسر را به تصدیحی ترک نود و درجواری ناد مضرت بها دانند مافرکشت . در آیم رقامت در محق مشدین م به توید آثار بهایی و خطام و ترسیم نقوشر و قطعات نیختاره مشنول به به مجدداتی آذانه و الواح مصرت به به دانته از محرج ب نوعه با مرموموم به اقتدارات از شراق ب را ایمینه نود و در سنه ۱۳۱۱ ه. رسید می رس ادر سی سید در شرصرت عبارهایی را میخوان شرک در در ها نهال و به و است آثار به بی در هم نهال در برا مرفوند رسید می سرای م در سنه ۱۳۲۳ ه و ق م ( ه ۱۹۰ م ) مشکیرت می و است را آثار به بی در هم نه را در و می داند در این در می در این در و می داند در آثار به بی در این در می در این در می در این در می در این در اثار به بی در این در این در از در این در این در این در این در اثار به بی در این در اثار به بی در از در این در این در این در از در این در این در اثار به بی در از در این در این در این در اثار به بی در اثار به بی در از در این در از در این در این در این در این در از در این در اثار در از این در از در از در این در در این در از در این در اثار در این در از در این در از در از در این در اثار در این در از در این در از در این در از در این در اثار این در از در از در این در این در از در از در این در این در از در این در در این در از در این در از در این در از در این در از در از در از در از در از در این در از در از در از در این در از در

شدوچند مان در تنجاری مت نود . مشکه بیت در در تام ای مت رجن در نور دا تو برگشت ، لذا حضرت عبدالبها، دورا بدارض کور رصارت مودند و شکنیت می تا خوس ت درجود صفرت عبدالبها ریسه برده سرانجام در ۲۵ د مراتجی سند! ه. ق . ۱۶ در امبر ۱۹۱۲ م ، درعی زخت زبینی می بسرار در کیرکشید .

د المروث يرقع دوافعات المراب القابيم ازدواج نود ، تمرة المرازدواج وفترر بام ثاقيم

وبررينامي زاع دكر بودك اولاد واحفاد آخ امروز و تكفيد.

هٔ زاصی مشکرت منظرات ، گاه که شورهم ی سروده و زامیسیکه ، برشو و شاه برنتود نگشته است ، شاید شکوه وظنت کارخفاطر اوایی بنید زخیات ٔ هزرش داخت اُشر قرار داده ، باشد . در آین دیانت بهای شکیفت مرداش قریوسی ال و عذیان شور و حال و فرشرشر فیشیز نیمنی الله و خالی شور آ بود نلاق سه نمود پس به تبرز دفت وُمعتم کشت که بله خلاق سه حضرت می داند عادم مملاست نازشد. مشکیات می دارس کشت در دستگی مجودت پاش که واله صلب بود راه یافته مُعتم پیش توقوید . در بین لیام بود که نبسیر زر ندر متنبی و مُورخ شهر بهای نیز رجیب وارد شده باشکیز قیم ملاق منود و سب ایان والیقان کا مراویدام بحص یُه که ملا .

نمود وسب این و ایقان کامر او بدامر عب او گوید .

مشکرت از جدب از شده به صور حضرت به آدار نه شرف کشت و مذتی در آخر دارشه استرات از مراف این مراف ای

مشکین مرد ماغور از مال ۱۲۸۵ ه. ق (۱۸۶۸ م) تا ۱۲۹۴ه.ق (۱۸۷۷ م) بعزوب به ده ما مبخر بود و مؤخر قرمسر (زدست شائیز خوج و درخت معطر عکومت نظیم قرار گرفت عنوان برایام حلب برسیرد. و تقریب مراسته مراسته از نوشت از نبیر زندم خورست که شور کوید تا آن داورد نیر قطعات خود درج نباید ، نبیر این بهت را بلامث کین مرزشت : از در دیارخط شدهه مربع میکر بندهٔ باب بهاشیکی قیم » و از ترزیب برای بید براز رامشیکن مرد خالب قطعات خود به کاربُرده بهت . پایم نرین نوخ مختصر را به کلام حضرت عبدالبه ، زنیت مید بداکه در نبی تقدیم شرح حال شکر قیم در مقاب تذکرهٔ الوفا، اور راحبینی وصف فیرمود و ارند :

> ا و در جد فه محرس بن و مجاور ن و موند خط ط شد مر مرعاد نا حضرت مشکون مرس ، قعمت کند و وجین دوش نور نیز در شاهیر محرف و سرحاته کظر فا بود ، این عارف سالک صیش برجیم عالک رسید . در ایان سر و رفطه ها مرود و معرف ند او نور کار در طران در ناه و در ار و کومن و مطاب شدی مرد اشت و بنیاز مرفوم کدا و در دوم شهر بر مرز و بوم اجه و جی خطاطان حیران دار جها رست قلم او زیرا در جی خطوط ماهم به بود و در محالات نم راجس به . »

قف و ت جامع و در رسم کا مرسبات کار و کیفیت خطاطر شیدی قم درخوصندین مقاد مختصر خارج بت و لم آنی براج ال تیراز کفت آست که مشکرت می نها میک خطاط نوش نوسینمیت بلاه کنه زمندر با دوق قریحهات که درخلافیت و دوق و خرافت خربر رخور دار بعه و جهارتی تنام در نگی شر انواع خطوط عربه و فارسر زخود شاخ داده است .

مشكرت وأولدز خرمت دينا دات كدار خرخط و تقار بالرجس وتصوير مفاييم وتعاسر مذي وعرفانی استفاده کرده است . فیرام الهام او درخت اثار بی نظیر رکد از اورجا مانده آیات و تعیرت عرف ني موجود در آن رحضرت بها دونه و مضرت عبدالبها بهت كه آنها را بارتها ده زبيك بالمستروشات شه خفاط ارز وزك وهذر راتك و نقر شرمنف نظري بشريخ سهندوت. طُيور فارشكن تع في مؤرم و رمز الرقع بر برنظير « ورقة الفردوس » يا « دمك العرش » وت كارتفر والتراث الهيم منفول وده وخلق دار تحي وم الته شرت ميدم. كنّار دير مشكنيت غيراد كتركه بخط فوشر لذالواح و د أرجب ي متناخ موده شامر قطعات حاور عب رات وادف رتحية ته به في شر « يا بحب . الأهر » و « يا عن الأعلى » و « يا عبد الهما. » ولزيز فتسيرات داد بنايت اتقام كونته الطرافت و باظر جر محفرض دريشك ل واندازه ياى ممنت مرقع داشترات. عُلَيْتِ مِرْ أَرْخُ وَلَا فَالِيَّامِ وَ الْمِدْوَالِ اللهِ اللهِ



المعطاد بارة المركسي

پر فنوران ما در شیار

وارت شر فراد را هم ما انجور دار شده و .

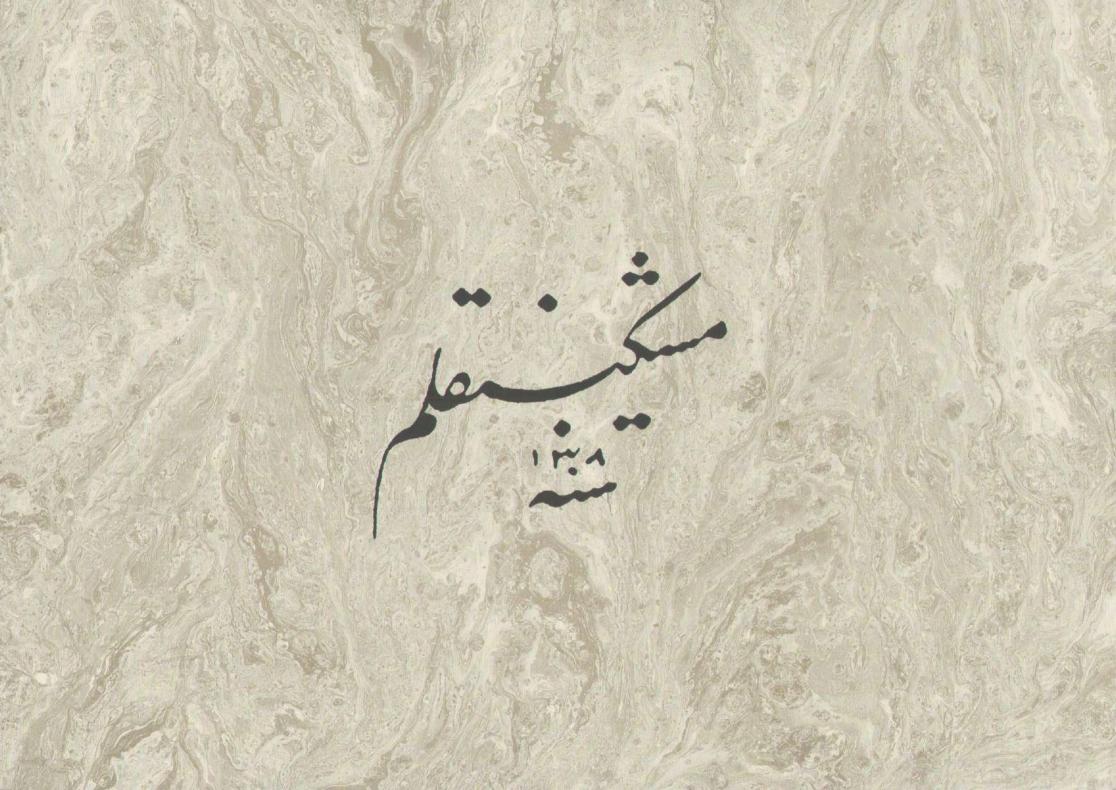
ع ـ در لغت عجب، ويا العني طوه زيم وف را بر كال رماندور ۵ - تعتور نورشكي قع از كدشتك وانتهاث تعليد وده وزكل مكي كه م مواره درك بديداورد خشيولر نو بوده كدبه عالم فرعرضد كرده ومورد التقبال وسي فالواح واقع شره است در بن مورد توجه ما برنموز اراز خرف ر به برک مایک آن در ارزمشر ، نظافت انعل ف بدانتها وظع ين المثانية . ء - وريث ومعرك استعلى عرك خطوط وصورت من الكفائرده ملك اين شيخمرا بالأرفع صاحب علوه وعل وجلال لعامت تازه ويدالدارة توجالت علاده برائح تسر بخطوط بصورت معلى معتقام ما استدن كدورات سنن درام اطوراع شامة عرضه ومورد كتفي الواقع ي شد وي تحديد وتطيف لأرم عدار مصاركدات اس. مك در تون وي مشروار زنده وارز ، در عشرواد ن مروف بافدر تعیام سرنار شراهی رُّرف بدنيا نوسر عِنوان ازارة له والرارد احما ما تعين المرود وكاوعرة ، وينهجو عالر رصف توصل این فاط فامداروی افتاد مع وظیم افتا حرافی شرور تعدد در خروسر طلاقی »ور دیکراس تدفرن مارا عت تأثير فراد كرفت إرداده وميديد.

> ئۇلىنىڭ بىلىر: - ئوشنونىر دۆرنىڭ كىملائى، چەپ دانشگا، نوپورك ، ١٩٧٨ . - ئوشنومىر كىلىرى كىدن دھىندى ئاشر لەپ بىرىل ١٩٧٠ .

ستشرق مروب دوورو دو ارو دو از در الترائع المعتال درمه الداران المح الويد و ر وشروشة المرضي و فررس رووردارسندويم درمي الارم طقه كالم المراسة ودارند ولا ستروط واند رمض ووركه به الانكارون يم يي مازد درم رزه فرز باشد حداقتى ورور منا برخیم رجازه کومروس اورانسید به .» دین در به است اثروت حدک بدول مع كوزة ويراسكوت علاوتون وزائت بن والنوساخ ن فردهم واوارات في موك شود وردانواع خطوط كتروم وره ويحموص دانار تعلق ورنها يتأسكر ويأور تحاملان در شوه اوشیاب سار منظام عادبت در مورز اعظم معنور شود و موسوت (مرع) در درال مقول ند) جانير امر المرفطيم التأن هذو سياح دربارة ميرعادي ويد: « واكر روزر شوه ميك ان در المارابدر بارما بعرت رمع ول وزن او مروار بدغلظ خديدات فروسيم لو . » ا مشكير قيم مهار يتعمر ورخط ورشت نشان داده اشالاً ورمور وحرف ف از أبلو مسلم معرور مطوسفاده لهاش (زيد الرساس) . ٢ - حروف كرد ورشيوه على والذيك زما ويوسيكي وع وتفاعر سك سيك . وكالله انك رات دقع او درموق شروع برخ وف زه رتشيد شه وجي اروشرا وحركات ارتمت ازك ومت عريض وبين كاملا محوسر ورزه علوم حيث لا تو لمرتوي و رحوكت و از خطام و مرميديد. الم يتم اخره رناي نظر وف و ويت الزوانون المساك .

المد المكامل المرابد المدال كلويكاري

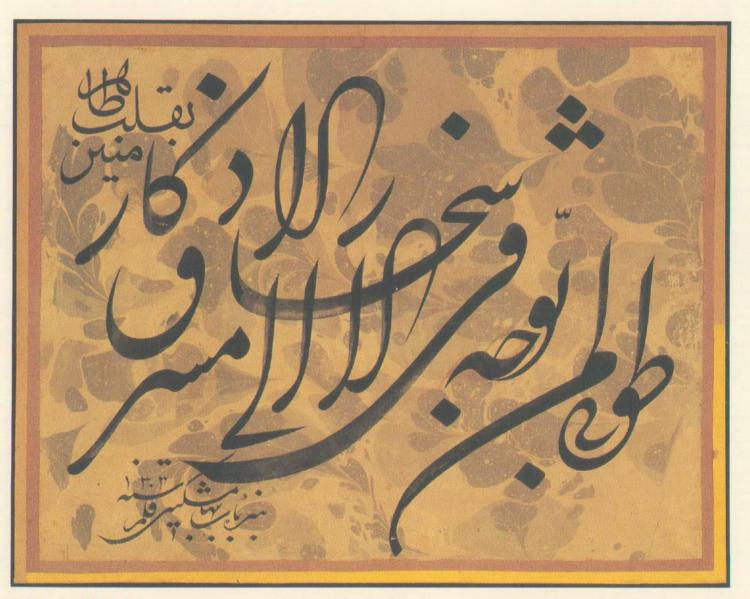
Mishkin Qalam's letter to Abul-Fazl of Gulpayegan





1 - International Archives building, Haifa, 20x13 cm.

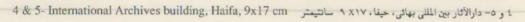
۱- دارالآثار بین المللی بهائی - حیفا، ۲۰ X۱۲ سانتیمتر



2 - Mansion of Bahji, Akka.







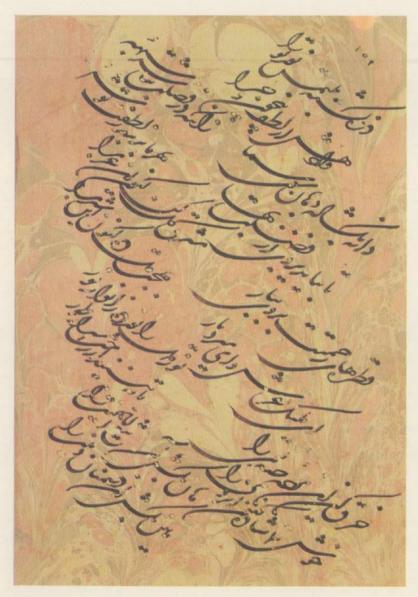


3 - International Archives building, Haifa دارالآفار بين المللي بهائي، حيفا - 7

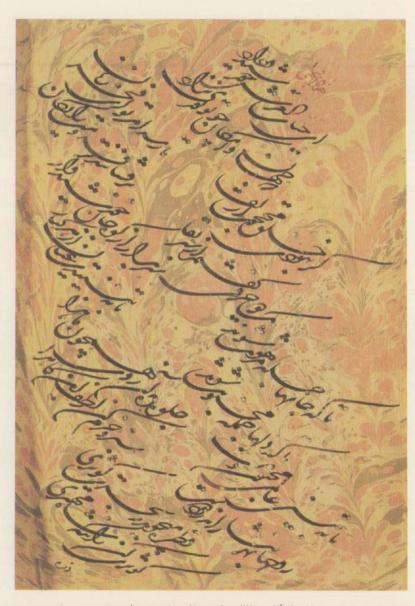


6- Mansion of Bahji, Akka.

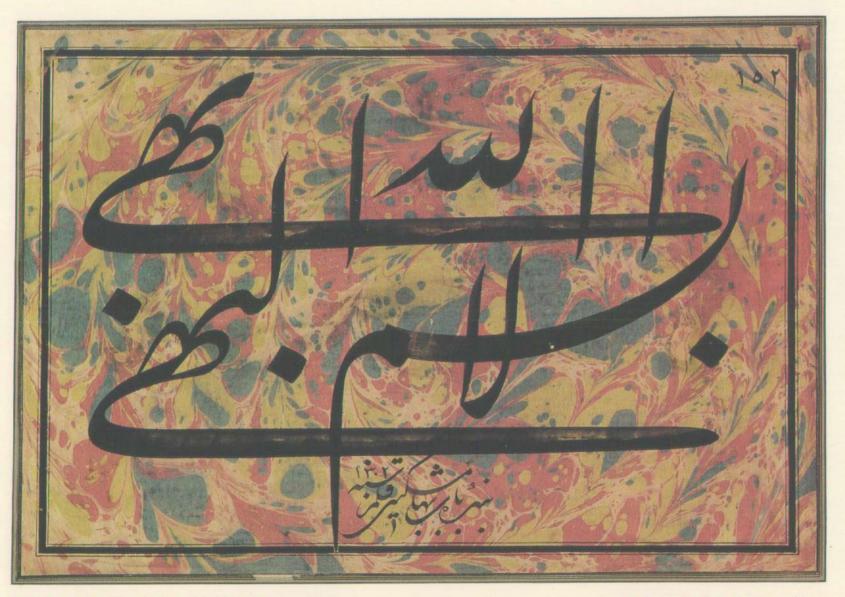
٦- قصر بهجي، عكّا



م- دارالآفار بین المللی بهائی، حیفا، ۲۵ x۱۷ مانتیمتر ۸ - International Archives building, Haifa, 25x17 cm.



۳۰ دارالآثار بین المللی بهائی، حیفا، ۲۰ x۱۷ سانتیمتر - دارالآثار بین المللی بهائی، حیفا، ۲۰ x۱۷ ما - المتعمتر - To x۱۷ مارالآثار بین المللی بهائی، حیفان - ۷ مارالآثار بین المللی به المللی به



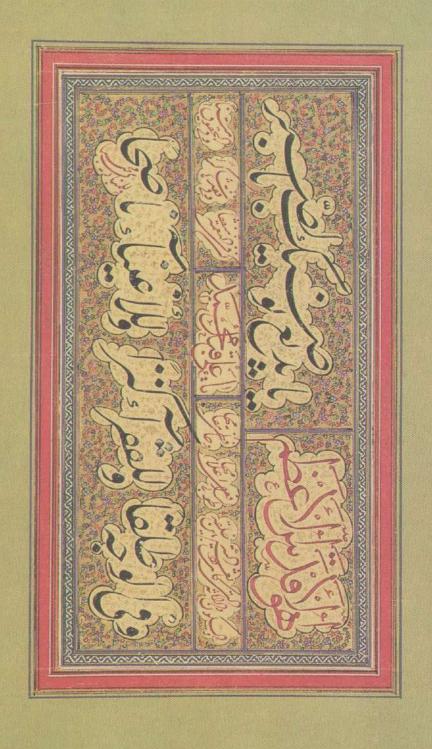
9 - International Archives building, Haifa, 26x35 cm.

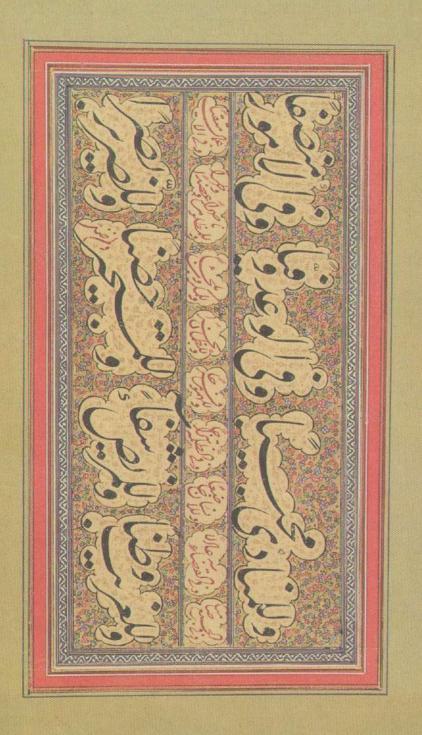
۹- دارالأثار بين المللي بهائي، حيفا، ٢٦ ×٢٥ سانتيمتر

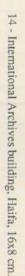


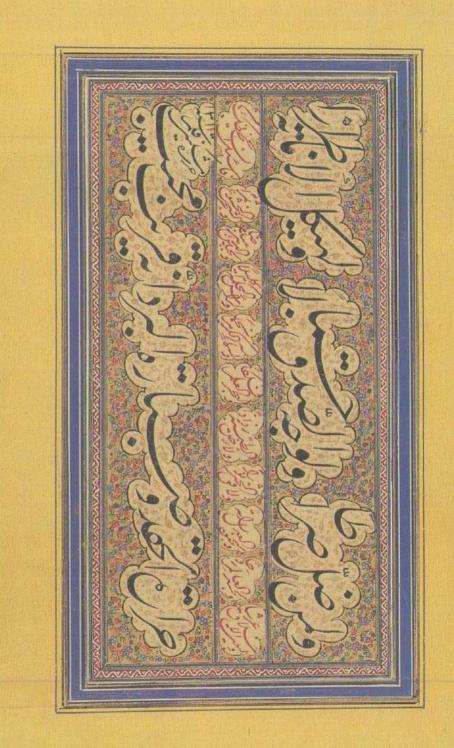
10 - Mansion of Bahji, Akka.

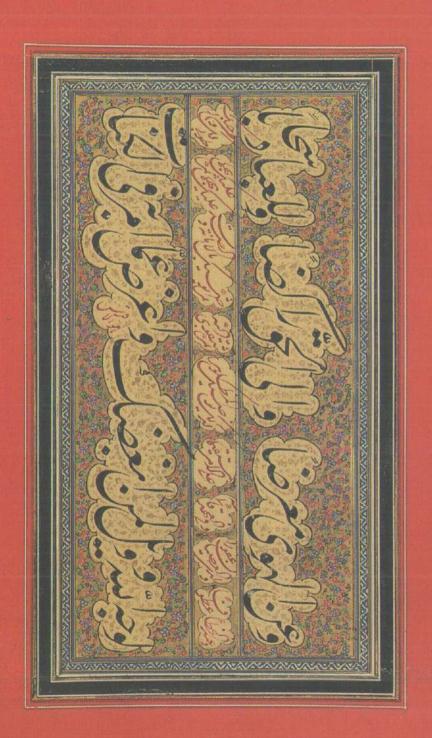
۱۰- قصر بهجی، عکّا، ۸۹ × ۸۹ سانتیمتر







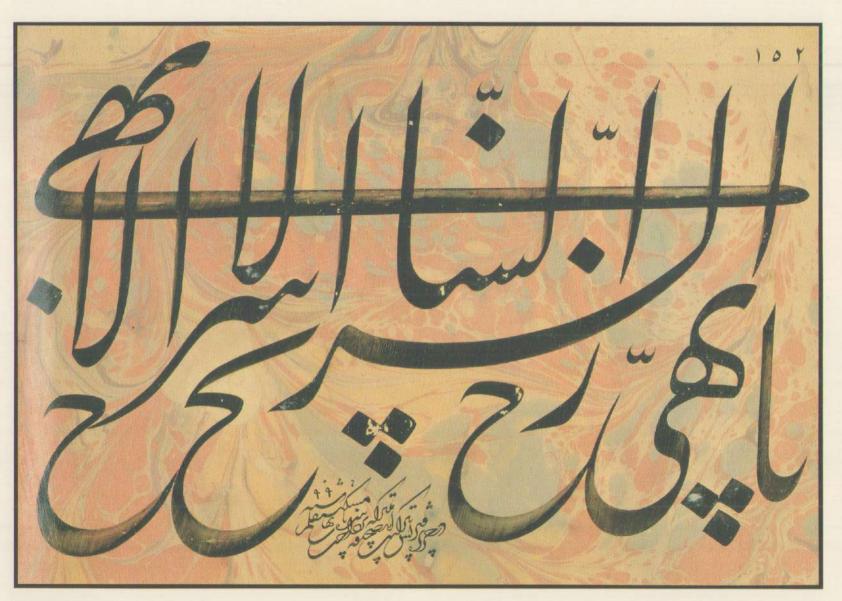




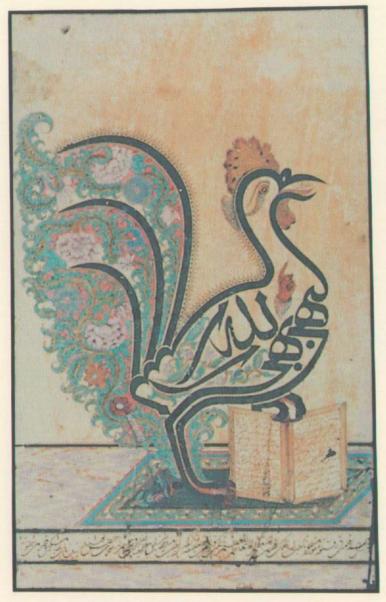


15 - Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, 41x26 cm.

۱۵- مرکز جهانی بهائی، حیفا، ۲۱ X ۲۱ سانتیمتر



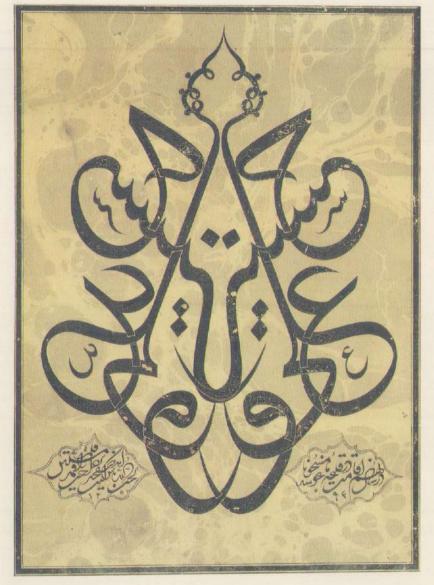
16 - Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, 41x26 cm.



۱۸ - محنظه آثار محفل روحانی ملّی بهائیان امریکا، شیکاگو 18 - National Baha'i Archives of USA, Chcago.



۱۷ محفظه آثار محفل روحانی ملّی بهائیان امریکا، شیکاگو 17 - National Baha'i Archives of USA, Chcago.



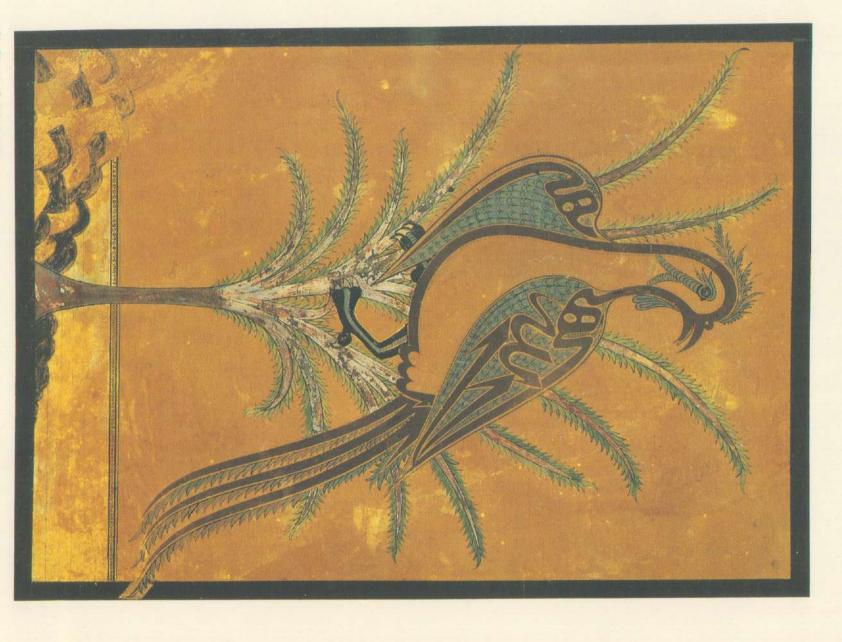


20 - Mazriah, Akka.

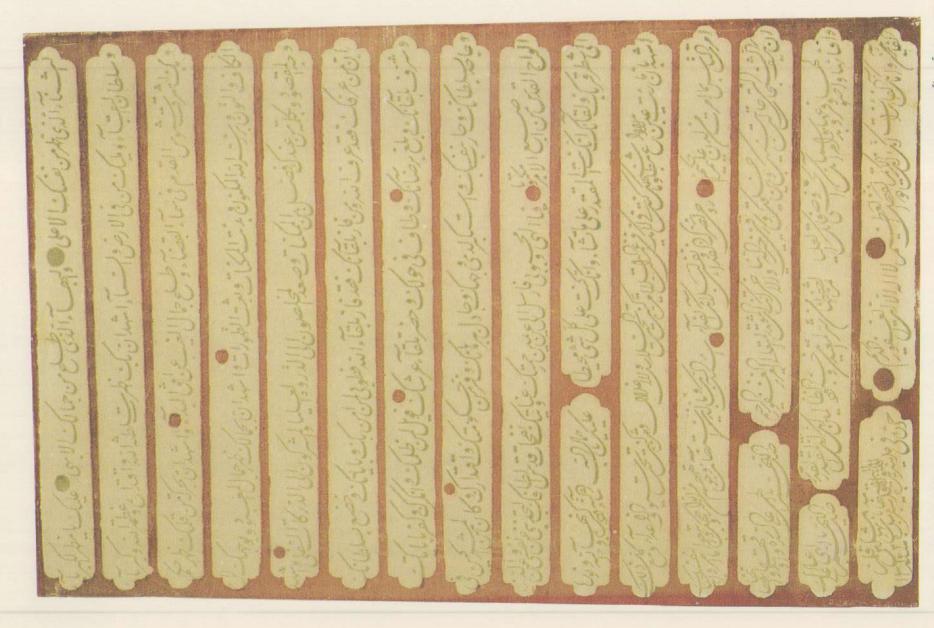
٣٠- قصر مزرعه، عكًا.

19 - Mazriah, Akka.

١٩- تصر مزرعه، عكًّا.



21- House of Abbud, Akka.







٢٦ - دارالأثار بين المللي بهائي، حيفا.

25 - International Archives building, Haifa.

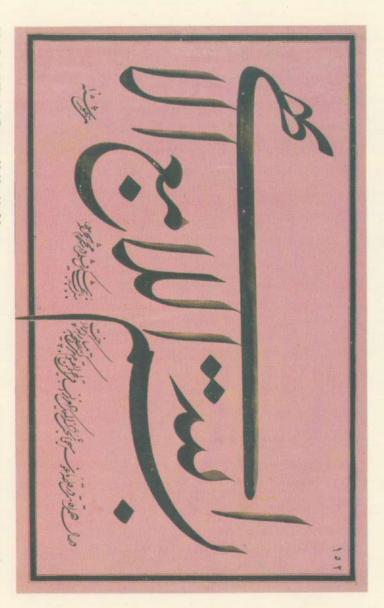
٢١- دارالآثار بين المللي بهائي، حيفا. 24- International Archives building, Haifa.

26 - International Archives building, Haifa.



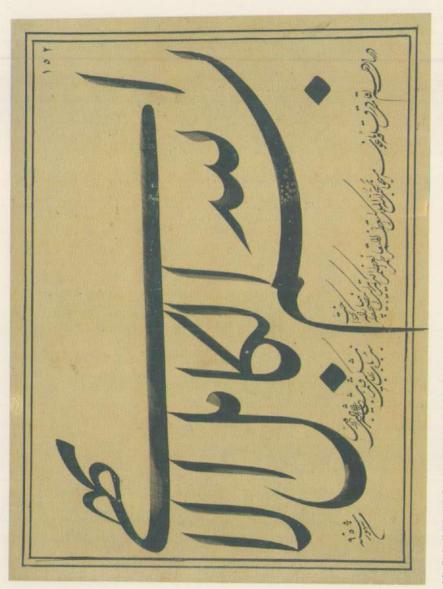
27 - Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, 41x26 cm.

۲۷ - مرکز جهانی بهائی، حیفا، ۲۱ × ۱۱ سالتیمتر



28 - Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, 41x26 cm.

۲۸ - مرکز جهانی بهائی، حیفا، ۲۱ × ۱۱ سالتیمتر



29- Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, 41x26 cm.

٢١ - مركز جهاني بهائي، حينا، ٢١ × ١١ سانتيمتر



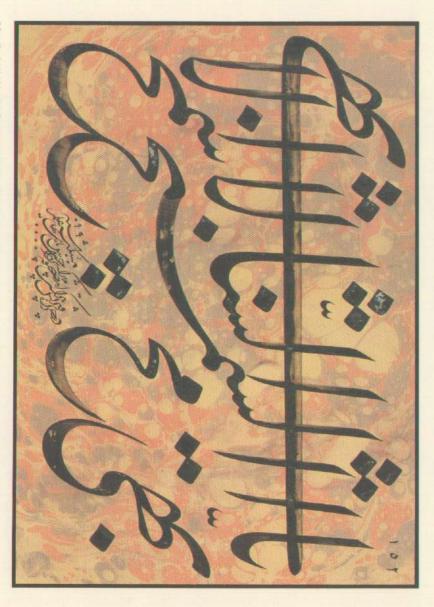
30 - Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, 41x26 cm.

·1- まないまるからいくずい LX X 17 101



31 - International Archives building, Haifa.

٣١ - دارالآفار يين المللي يهائي، حيفا، ٣٠ × ٢٤ سانتيمتر



32 - Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, 41x26 cm.



33 - Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, 41x26 cm.

٢٧ - مركز جالي بياني، حيا، ٢٦ × ١١ التيمة



34 - Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, 41x26 cm.

17 - 2/2( 4) 12 13/20 - 4-11 . LY X 17 17/11/11/21



37 - Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, 41x26 cm.

۲۷ - مرکز جهائی بهائی، حیفا، ۲۱ X ۲۱ سانتیمتر



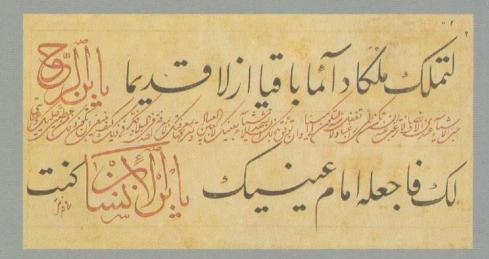
35 - Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, 41x26 cm.

۲۵ - مرکز جهانی بهائی، حیفا، ۲۱ X ۲۱ سانتیمتر



38 - Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, 41x26 cm.

۲۸ - مرکز جهانی بهائی، حیفا، ۲۱ X ۲۱ سانتیمتر



36 - Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, 41x26 cm.

۲۱ - مرکز جهانی بهائی، حیفا، ۲۱ X ۱۱ سانتیمتر

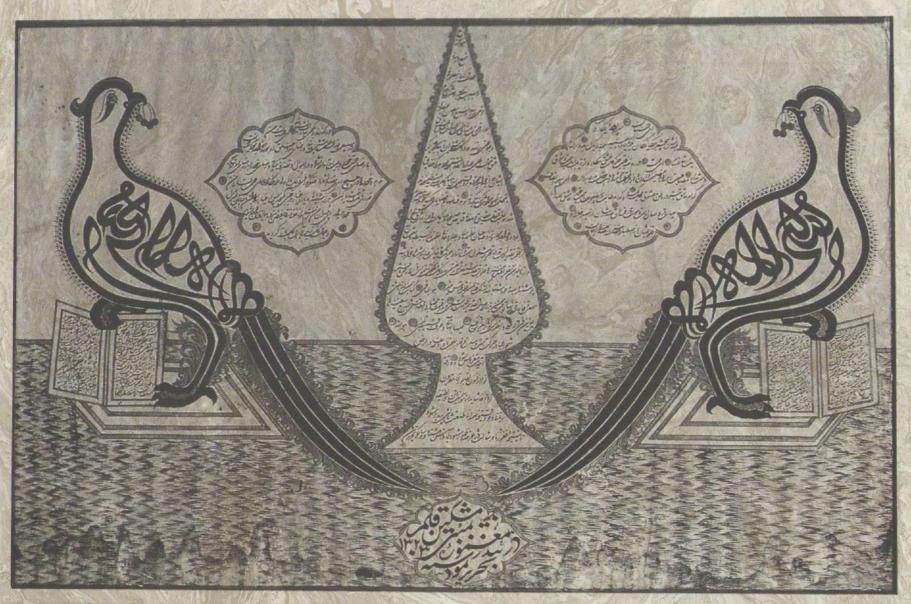


39 - The seat of the Universal House of Justice, Haifa.



40 - Courtesy of Momtaz family, London.

١ - مجموعه خصوصي خانواده، ممتاز ، لندن



41 - Courtesy of Mrs. Gol. Aydun, India.

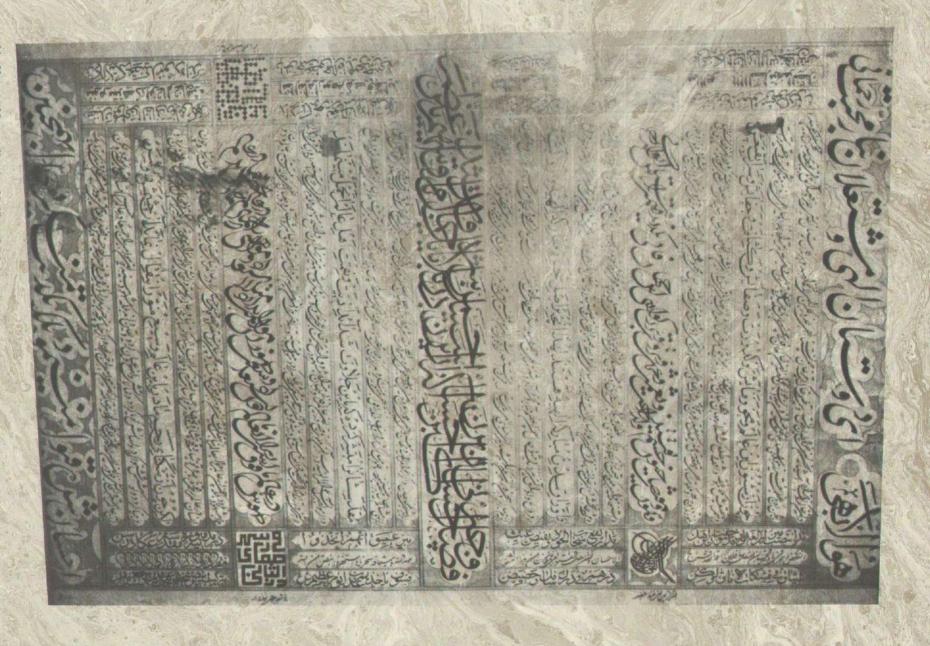


42 - International Archives building, Haifa



43- House of Udi Khammar, Akka.

۲۲ - بیت عودی خمار، عکا ..





45 - Mansion of Bahji, Akka.



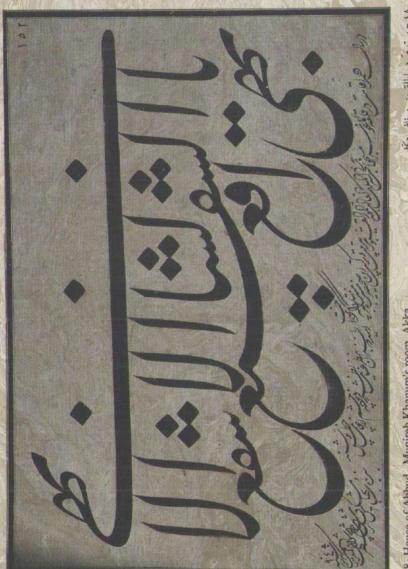
46 - Mansion of Bahji, Akka.

١١ - تسر بهي، عد



47 - House of Udi Khammar, Akka.

۲۷ - بیت مودی خمار، عکا.



48- House of Abbud, Munireh Khanum's room, Akka.

١٨٠ - بين عود الماق منوره خام ، مكا .



49 - International Archives building, Haifa, 40x26 cm.

۱۸ -دارالآثار بين الللي بهائي، حيفًا، ۲۱ x . ك سالتيمتر



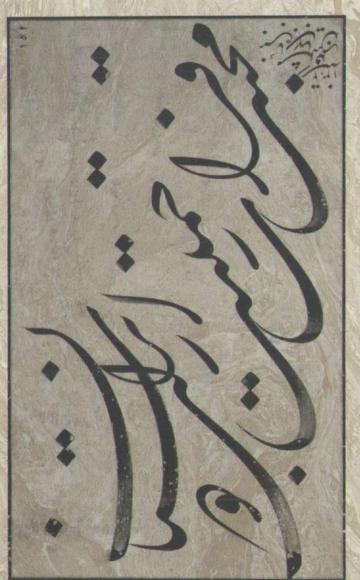
50 - House of Abbud, dining-room, library, Akka.

٥٠ -بيت عبود ، اطاق پذيرائي ، كابخانه ، هكا .

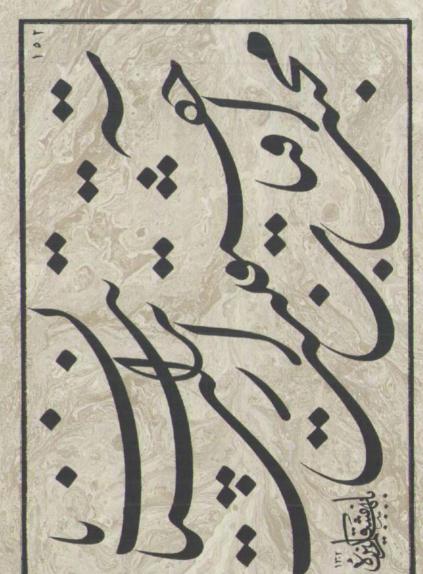


51 - Courtesy of Mrs. Gloria Faizi, India.

٥١ - مجموعه خصوصي خانم كلوريا فيضي، هندوستان



52- House of Abbud, the room in which Abdul-Baha was married, Akka, 48x29 cm. ٥٠ - بيت عبود، اطاق عروسي سركار آقا، عكا، ١٨ × ١٨ سالتيمنر



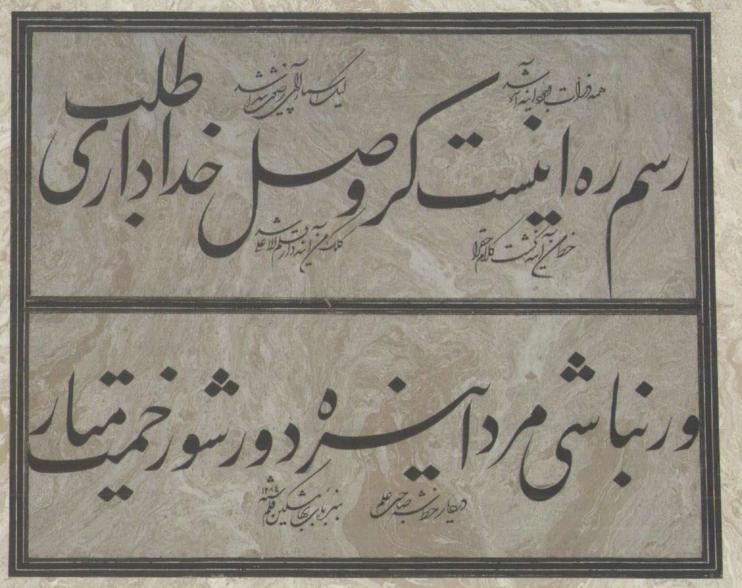
٥٠ - معل تكهداري امل شناخته نشده.

53 - The owner is not known.



54 - Mansion of Bahji, Akka.

٥١ - قسر بهجي، عكّا .



55 - Mansion of Bahji, Akka.

٥٥ - قسر يهجي، عكما.



56- Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, 41x26 cm.

- مرکز جهانی بهایی، حیفا، ۲۱ x انا ساتیم



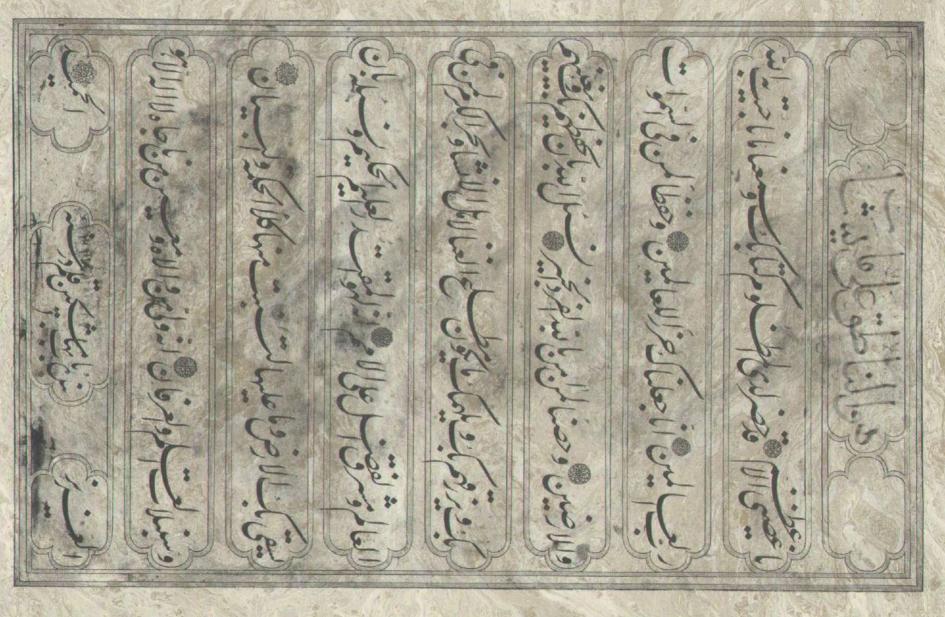
57 - Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, 41x26 cm.



58 - International Archives building, Haifa.



59 - Mansion of Bahji, Akka



60 - Baha'i World centre, Haifa

かられらかがる



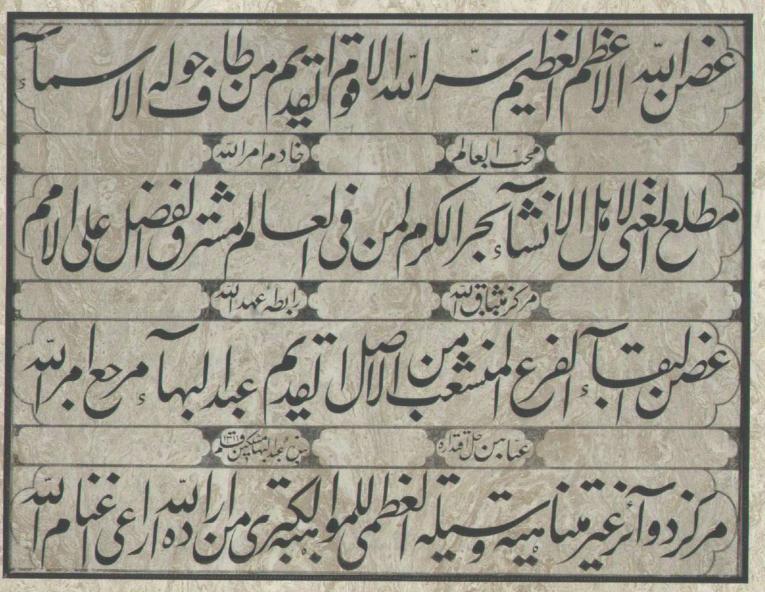
61- House of Abbud, Munireh Khanum's room, Akka, 80x60 cm.

- يا عيود الماق ميره خام ، مكار . ١٨ . ٨ الليد



62 - House of Udi Khammar, Akka, 86x62 cm.

۱۱ - بين عودي خمار ، مكا ، ۲۱× ۲۸ سائيسر





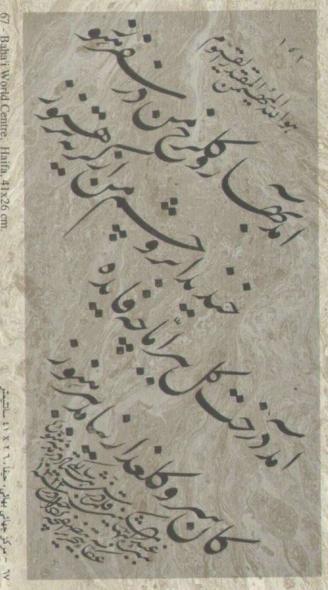
64 - Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, 41x26 cm.

۱۶ - مرکز جهانی بهائی، حیفا، ۲۸ X سانتیمتر

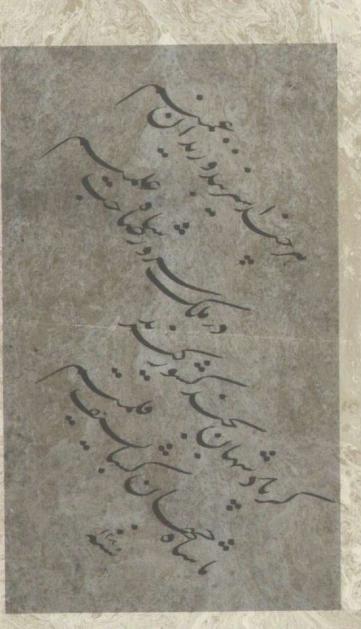




66 - Baha'i World centre, Haifa.



67 - Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, 41x26 cm.



68 - Baha'i World centre, Haifa,

١٨ - مركز جهاني بهايي - جيا



69 - Baha'i World centre, Haifa.

٦١ - مركز جهاني بهائي، حيفًا.



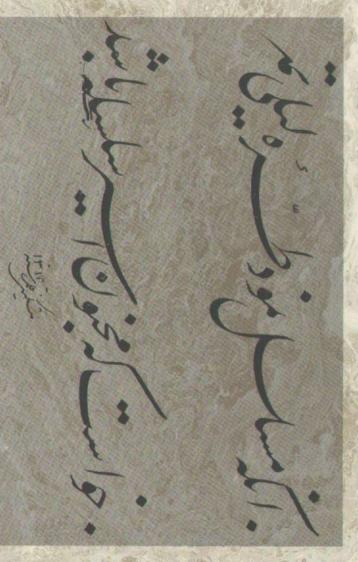
70 - Baha'i World centre, Haifa, 21x11 cm.

۷۰ - مرکز جهانی بهائی، حیفا، ۱۱ X ۱۱ سانتیمتر



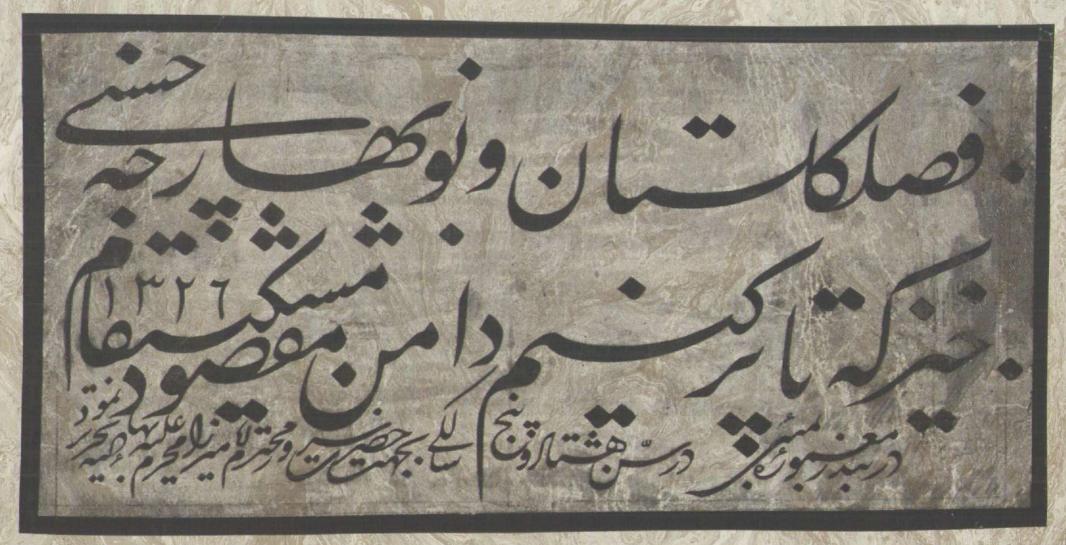
71 - Baha'i World centre, Haifa, 22x14 cm.

۱۷ - مرکز جهانی بهائی، حیفا، ۱۵ × ۲۱ سالتیمتر



72 - Private collection, Frankfurt. 19x13 cm.

XX - مجموعه، خصوصي، فرانكفورت ١٩ X ١٨ سالتيمنر



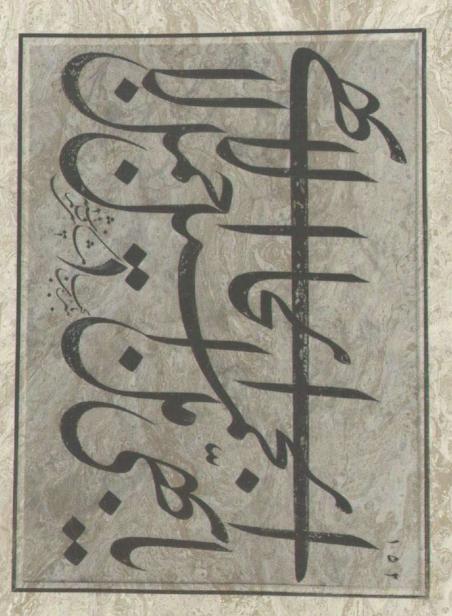
73 - Baha'i World centre, Haifa.

۷۳ - مرکز جهانی بهائی، حیفاً.



74 - House of Abbud, Greatest Holy Leaf's room, Akka.

٧١ - يت عبود، الماق حضرت ورقه عليا، عكا .



75 - Courtesy of Schwitzer family, Stuttgart. 41x26 cm. بيت امرى (تندعي خاتواد، غوايتور) افتوتكارت، ٢١ × ١١ ستيتر ، ٧٥ - بيت امرى (تندعي خاتواد، غوايتور) افتوتكارت، ٢١ × ١١ ستيتر

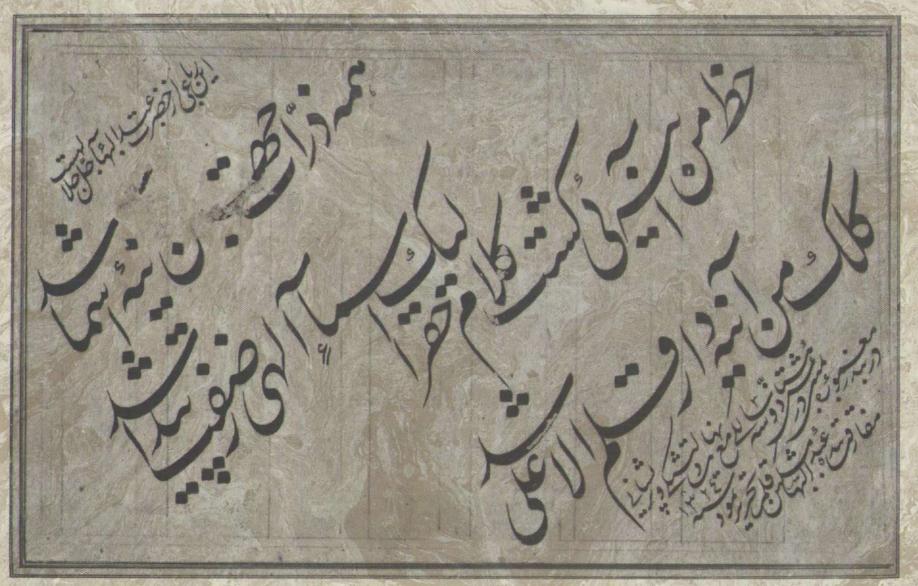


76 - Baha'i World centre, Haifa.



77 - Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, 41x26 cm.

۷۷ - مرکز جهانی بهائی، حیقا، ۲۱ × ۲۱ سانتیمتر

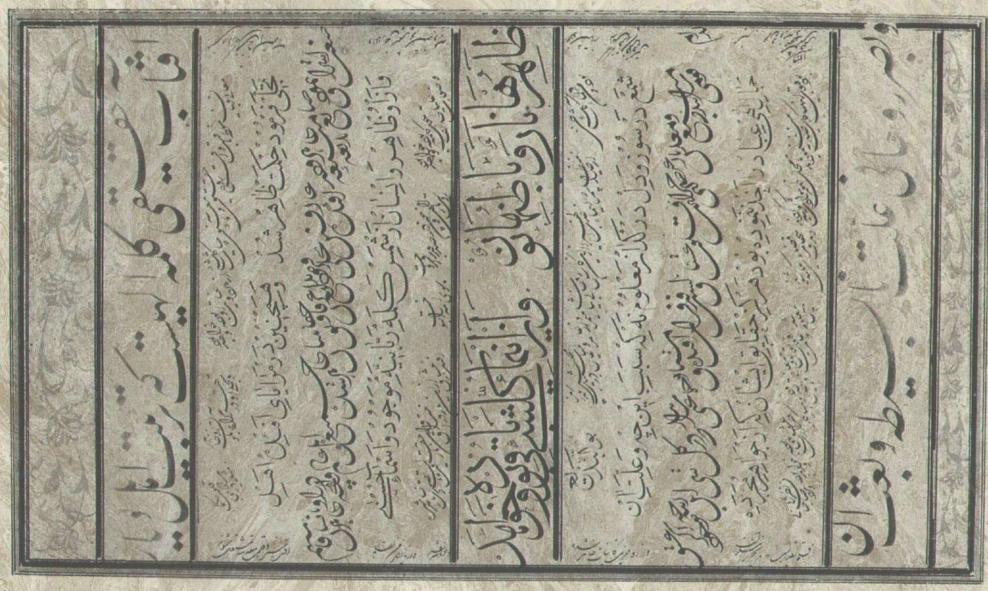


78 - Private collection, Frankfurt. 18x11 cm.



79 - Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, 41x26 cm.

۷۹- مرکز جهانی بهائی، حیفا، ۲۱ X ۲۱ سانتیمتر

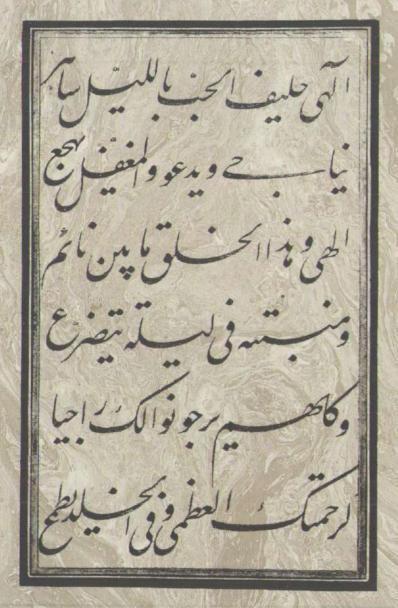


81 - Baha'i World centre, Haifa.



83 - Private collection, Frankfurt. 18x11 cm.

۸۲ - مجموعه خصوصی، فرانکتورت، ۱۸ X ۱۱ ساتیمتر



٨٥- مجموعه خصوصي، از كتاب "روح الخطّ العربي".

85 - Private collection, from "Ruh-ul Khatt-ul Arabi"



٨٤ - مجموعه خصوصي فؤاد اللادقي از كتاب "روح الخط العربي".

84 - Private collection of Fo'ad Al-ladeghi, from "Ruh-ul Khatt-ul Arabi".



86 - Private collection, from "Ruh-ul Khatt-ul Arabi".

٨٦- مجموعه خصوصي ، از كتاب "روح الخط العربي"

87 - Private collection of Al-khattat Fahd ul-Andari, from "Ruh-ul Khatt-ul Arabi".

٨٧- مجموعه، خصوصي الخطّاط فهد العنداري، از كتاب "روح الحطّ العربي".





**Professor Anne-Marie Schimmel** 

## Note on Mishkin Qalam

Every visitor who comes to the Sackler Museum of Art at the Harvard University is attracted by a beautiful calligraphic picture showing a golden rooster on a radiant blue background -- one of the few items in the Near Eastern Galleries whose reproduction as a greetings card is available in the Museum Shop.

We are often asked about the rooster's provenience and its meaning, and try to explain its importance to our visitors: throughout Iranian history the rooster was a bird connected with light, the herald of the true morning and, in the Islamic tradition, of the time for dawn prayer -- hence a bird whose picture evokes thoughts of clarity and splendor, bahá. It is, therefore, not surprising that the leading Bahá'í calligrapher, Mishkín Qalam, has devoted some of his calligraphic paintings to the representation of this bird of light, made up from religious formulas.

For Mishkin Qalam was not only a master calligrapher. Born in Iran in early nineteenth century, he became an ardent believer in the Bahá'í Faith, and spent a considerable time in Turkey—first in Edirne, then in Istanbul. However, on the instigation of the then Persian ambassador he was, like many other Bahá'ís, imprisoned between 1885 and 1894 in Famagusta. He also spent a few years in India. He died in the Holy Land in the early years of the twentieth century. His art was greatly admired in Iran and the countries under her cultural influence, and E. G. Browne remarks in his account of his sojourn in Iran (A Year among the Persians) that Mishkin Qalam's calligraphies were very famous and would be eagerly sought after by Persians of all classes, were it not for his signature which betrayed him as a Bahá'í and made him, therefore, unacceptable for a faithful Shiite.

This is certainly a sad statement, for there is no doubt that Mishkin Qalam (he with the musk black, fragrant pen) is one of the finest calligraphers at the turn of this century. He wrote in different styles, especially in nasta'liq, and his crisp, clear hand immediately proves that he grew up in the tradition of Mir 'Imád (assassinated 1615), the leading master of Safavid Iran, about whom the Mughal Emperor Jahangir said:"If Shah 'Abbás had sent him to me I would have paid his weight in pearls."

Mishkin Qalam's firm hand makes the observer feel that he was well versed in large inscriptions for he forms his letters (e.g. the wide initial kh) in the style used in architectural inscriptions. His rounded letters in nast'liq are of flawless beauty, and the upper endings of the high strokes show that he liked to write with a sharp, freshly cut pen by which the contrasts between the thin and the thick strokes become very prominent so as to enhance the writing's beauty. Remarkable is also his elegant way of writing the heart-shaped medial h which occurs so frequently in the words bahá and abhá.

Mishkin Qalam would not be such a widely acclaimed artist had he remained always faithful to the traditional style. His writings show some innovative trends which were to become more prominent in the calligraphies of a later period; his way of somewhat softening the end of the rá is a novelty. Not satisfied with writing only traditional nasta'llq or inventing delightful birds, Mishkin Qalam tuned in with those who tried to give calligraphy a new character by creating as it were calligraphic porticoes or curtains, and he perfectly mastered the art of mirror script which had become very popular in Turkey in his days for pious formulas and invocations.

A firm hand, a flawless technique in shaping the letters, a vast imaginative power and a deep love for calligraphy as a means of expressing religious feelings, these are the qualities of Mishkin Qalam, a truly great master whose influence--beyond the Golden Rooster--can be detected in the works of the masters in our century.

## Bibliography

- 'Abdu'l-Bahá. Memorials of the Faithful. Wilmette: Bahá'í Publishing Trust, 1971.
- Aidun, Gol. "Mishkin Qalam, The Great Calligrapher and Humorist."

  Unpublished paper delivered at the New England Regional
  Conference of the Association for Bahá'í Studies, 1982.
- Balyuzi, H. M. Bahá'u'lláh:King of Glory. Oxford: George Ronald, 1980.
- Browne, Edward Granville. A Year Amongst the Persians. London: Century Publishing, 1984.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Materials for the Study of the Bábí Religion. Cambridge: Cambridge Press, 1961.
- Haydar- Alí, Hájí Mírzá. The Delight of Hearts. Translated and abridged by A. Q. Faizi. Los Angeles: Kalimat Press, 1980.
- Ishráq-Khávarí, 'Abdu'l-Hamíd. Nurayn-i-Nayyerayn, Tehran: Bahá'í Publishing Trust, 1967.
- Mázandarání, A. Asráru'l-Áthár, Part I. Tehran: Mu'assisih-i Mellí-i Matbú 'át-i Amrí (National Bahá'í Publishing Trust), 1968.
- Mooghen, Amanullah. "Áthár va Ahvál-i Ba dí az Khushnivísán-i Bahá'í" in Khoosh-i-há'í az Kharman-i Adab va Honar. Landegg, Switzerland: Persian Letters and Art Society, 1990.
- Momen, Moojan. The Bábí and Bahá'í Religions 1844-1944: Some

Contemporary Accounts. Oxford: George Ronald, 1983.

- Nabíl-i A'zam, Muhammad. The Dawn-Breakers: Nabíl's Narrative of the Early Days of the Bahá'í Revelation. Wilmette: Bahá'í Publishing Trust, 1932.
- Nakhjavání, Bahíyyih. Four on an Island. Oxford: George Ronald, 1983.
- Oeming Badiee, Julie and Heshmatollah Badiee. "The Calligraphy of Mishkin Qalam" in *The Journal of Bahá'í Studies*. Volume 3 (1991), Number 4, pp. 1-22.
- Schimmel, Anne-Marie. Calligraphy and Islamic Culture. New York: New York University Press, 1978.
- . Islamic Calligraphy. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1970.
- Stevens, E. S. The Mountain of God. London: Mills and Boon, 1911.
- Tahirzadeh, Adib. The Revelation of Bahá'u'lláh, volume I. Oxford: George Ronald, 1975.
- The Revelation of Bahá'u'lláh, volume II. Oxford: George Ronald, 1977.

- 1. Dr. Mehrdad Meshkin as well as the late Gol Aidun report the year of Mishkin Qalam's birth as 1810
- 2. 'Abdu'l-Bahá, Memorials of the Faithful, English translation by Marzieh Gail, p. 99n.

During his years in 'Akká Mishkín Qalam devoted himself to transcribing the Bahá'í writings and to creating magnificent works of art. He produced many calligraphic copies of Bahá'í writings, including two volumes of the writings of Bahá'u'lláh, which he completed in 1892 and had printed in Bombay. A copy of Bahá'u'lláh 's Hidden Words in the handwriting of Mishkín Qalam was published recently (1983) in Germany.

After the passing of Bahá'u'lláh, Mishkín Qalam continued to render devoted services to 'Abdu'l-Bahá, Bahá'u'lláh's son and His appointed successor as the leader of the Bahá'í community. In 1893 he transcribed 'Abdu'l-Bahá's Treatise on Politics, which was published in Bombay the same year.

In 1905 Mishkin Qalam was directed by 'Abdu'l-Bahá to go to India to assist with Bahá'í publications. He continued his services there untill he fell ill and, at the invitation of 'Abdu'l-Bahá, returned to the Holy Land where he resided until the end of his life. One of his last services was to design the calligraphic inscriptions carved on the sarcophagus presented by the Bahá'ís of Burma to hold the remains of the Báb, founder of the Bábí Faith.

Not only was Mishkin Qalam a distinguished calligrapher and artist, he also composed poetry. Yet his enduring fame is due to his penmanship, which is characterized by elegance in a wide range of different styles of Persian and Arabic scripts. Bahá'í historians have described Mishkin Qalam as a pleasant man with a keen sense of humor who was always ready to offer a witty response in conversation.

A full study and thorough evaluation of the work of Mishkin Qalam remains to be undertaken by experts. But without doubt, Mishkin Qalam's most outstanding contribution is that he was the first Bahá'í artist to have used the art of calligraphy and painting to express profoundly his religious convictions and mystical experiences. The concept of combining epigraph and images in a figural calligraphy was well established in Islamic culture,

but Mishkin Qalam's main source of inspiration was the Bahá'í writings. Bird imagery, which appears so frequently in Mishkin Qalam's calligraphic renderings, is a powerful expression of the theme of the "Nightingale of Paradise" or the "Cockerel of the Throne" announcing the dawn of the new Faith and the bringing of a heavenly message to the mortal world.

Besides his transcriptions of the Bahá'í writings, Mishkín Qalam produced scores of calligraphic renderings of verses from the Bahá'í texts, and of invocations such as "Yá Bahá'u'l-Abhá," "Yá 'Alíu'l-A'lá," (O, Thou Exalted, the Most Exalted) and "Yá 'Abdu'l-Bahá" (O, 'Abdu'l-Bahá) in various sizes and designs of exquisite beauty, proportion, and originality. Mishkín Qalam had mastered the traditional styles of calligraphy such as Nast'líq, Naskh, and Shikastih, in addition to his own unique "bird script," and he often incorporated several styles in one piece. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of examples of his artistry are preserved in Bahá'í archives or displayed in Bahá'í Centers or Holy Places or in the homes of some Bahá'ís around the world. Some pieces even are in prominent museums such as Arthur M. Sackler Museum, Harvard University.

Mishkin Qalam usually signed his works as "Servant at the gate of Bahá', Mishkin Qalam." The story of this signature dates back to his days in Aleppo. When he had finished one of his pieces, he asked Nabil to write a verse to be put on the work. Nabil inscribed the following verse:

Dar diyár-i khatt shah-i sáhib 'alam, Bandiy-i báb-i Bahá, Mishkín Qalam. [In the realm of calligraphy the King who possesses the Banner is the Servant at the gate of Bahá', Mishkín Qalam.]

Or in Marzieh Gail's translation,

"Lord of calligraphy, my banner goes before; But to Bahá'u'lláh, a bondsman at the door, Naught else am I, Mishkín Qalam"<sup>2</sup>

## Mishkin Qalam

Mírzá Husayn, known as Mishkín Qalam (Musk-Scented Pen), was a renowned Persian calligrapher, painter and poet. He was the son of Fátimih and Hájí Muhammad 'Alíy-i-Isfahání, who were born of merchant families originally from Shíráz, Iran. Born in Isfahán, Iran, in 1241 or 1242 AH [1826 A.D.¹] Mishkín Qalam passed away on 25 Dhu'l-Hijjih 1330 AH [6 December 1912] in 'Akká.

Little information is available about the childhood of Mishkin Qalam, but it is known that he received his primary education in Isfahán, and that from his childhood he showed a great deal of interest in different styles of calligraphy and painting. Mishkin Qalam married, in Isfahán, Ághá Bigum who gave birth to a daughter, Sháh Bigum, and a son, Mírzá 'Alí-Akbar.

When Mishkin Qalam was about twnety-five years old, his father passed away during a business trip to Tihrán. Mi shkín Qalam hastened to Tihrán to attend to his father's affairs. While there, Mishkin Qalam visited a friend who was a shopkeeper. As he sat in the friend's shop, the Grand Vizir passed by. A skilled artist even in his youth, Mishkin Oalam was inspired to sketch a portrait of the Vizir with the mere impression of his finger nail on paper, a technique which he had perfected. He presented the portrait to the shopkeeper and left. Later, when the Vizir passed by once again, the shopkeeper showed him the portrait Mishkin Qalam had created. The Vizir was delighted and insisted on meeting such a brilliant artist. The shopkeeper with great difficulty located Mishkin Qalam and arranged the meeting. The Vizir invited Mishkin Qalam to the royal court to be presented to Násiri'd-Dín Sháh, the ruler of Iran. The Sháh, recognizing the extraordinary talent of the young artist, gave him the title of "Mishkin Qalam" and appointed him as a tutor to his Crown Prince who was in Tabríz.

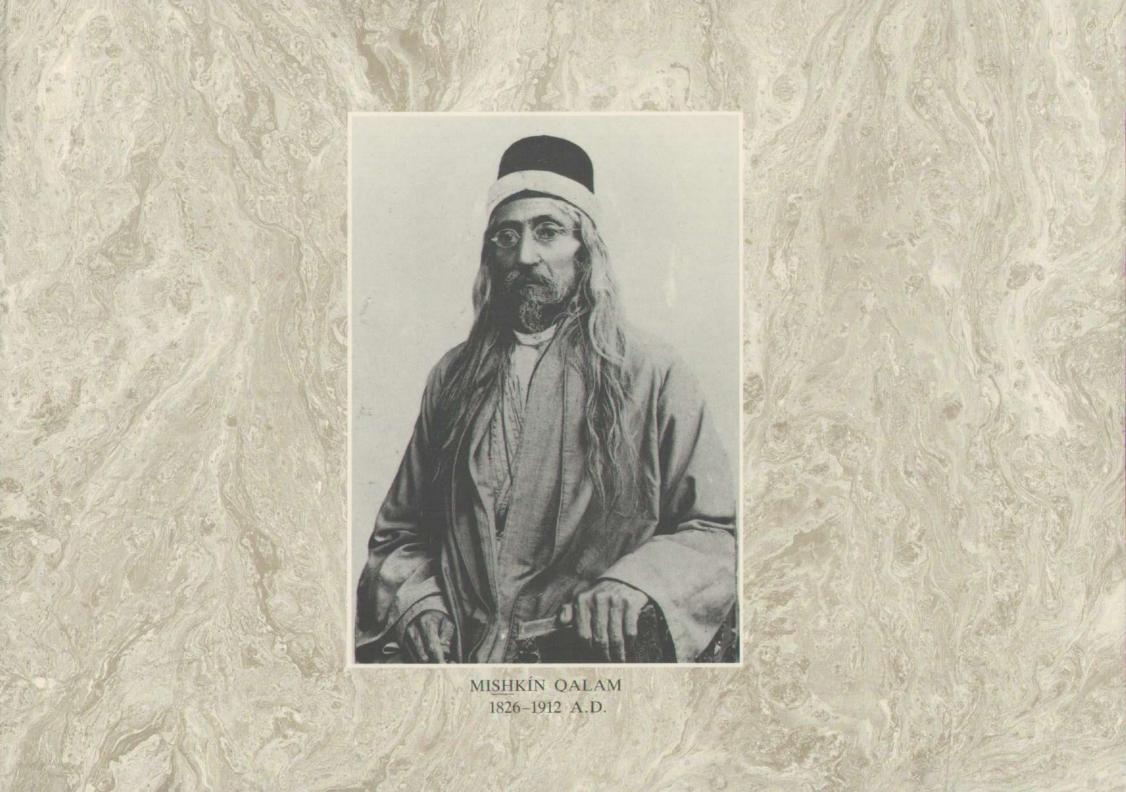
Mishkin Qalam lived in Tabriz for several years as a teacher of the Crown Prince and other members of the royal family. During those years he made

a trip to Isfahán to visit his family. On the way back to Tihrán, he met a certain Bahá'í by the name of Siyyid Mihdí who told him about the Bahá'í Faith. The impact of this meeting on Mishkín Qalam was so great that, without informing the court or his family, he decided to visit Bahá'u'lláh, the Prophet-Founder of the Bahá'í Faith, who was residing in Adrianople (Edirne) at the time.

En route to Adrianople Mishkin Qalam stopped at Aleppo where he was hired by Jawdat Páshá, the governor of that city, as a tutor for his children. While he was in Aleppo, Nabil Zarandí, the great Bahá'í teacher and historian of the Bahá'í Faith, arrived in the city. He met Mishkin Qalam and brought him to a full recognition of the station of Bahá'u'lláh, Prophetfounder of the Bahá'í Faith.

Mishkin Qalam then travelled to Adrianople, where he attained the presence of Bahá'u'lláh and became one of his scribes. At this time the use of the invocation "Yá Bahá'u'l-Abhá" (O, Thou glory of the Most Glorious) became prevalent among the Bahá'í. Mishkin Qalam, deeply moved by the implications of that invocation known as the Greatest Name, arranged it in the beautiful form in which it is generally represented today.

Mishkín Qalam later settled in Constantinople (Istanbul) where he came into contact, through his art, with many distinguished Persians and Turks. His stay there, however, was brief. As a result of the machinations of the enemies of the Bahá'í Faith he was arrested and sent to Gallipoli. Together with some other Bahá'ís, he arrived there on 16 August 1868. Bahá'u'lláh and his companions arrived a day later on their way to exile in 'Akká, Palestine. Shortly afterwards Mishkín Qalam and the other prisoners who were brought from Constantinople were put on board ship with Bahá'u'lláh and His companions bound for 'Akká. On arrival in Haifa, however, Mishkín Qalam and three other Bahá'ís were sent to Cyprus while Bahá'u'lláh and most of his followers were taken to 'Akká. From 1868 to 1877 Mishkín Qalam was in exile in Famagusta, Cyprus. When Cyprus came under British rule the Ottoman prisoners were set free. In 1886 Mishkín Qalam was finally able to go to 'Akká and join the entourage of Bahá'u'lláh.



handwritings." The Báb himself most often used shikastih nasta'llq and the speed of his writing was the source of astonishment of those present. Calligraphic exercises in the handwriting of Bahá'u'lláh when still a child are available. The beauty of those pieces is evidence of being instructed by His illustrious father Mírza 'Abbás (Buzurg) Núrí, who was one of the greatest calligraphers of the Qájár era.

The publication of the present collection of the works of the great master of calligraphy and graphic design, Mishkin Qalam, honors one who lived for many years in the presence of Bahá'u'lláh and received from His words the inspiration to create unique pieces of calligraphy and art. It also commemorates the centenary of the passing of Bahá'u'lláh.

Bahá'u'lláh has not only given humanity a set of moral and spiritual teachings, he has also laid the foundation for a new civilization and a new world order. Its goal is to gather all of humanity together under the banner of peace, fellowship and justice. In His teachings, Bahá'u'lláh has emphasized art, creativity, praise and respect for nature, and loving care for whatever God has created. This compilation is but a small tribute to all those who are striving to build a better and more beautiful world and hope that one day goodness, beauty and truth will take the place of ugliness, evil and deceit.

In conclusion it remains for us to acknowledge the contributions of all those who have helped in the production of this compilation, especially Dr. Vahid Rafati and Professor Anna Marie Schimmel who have provided brief introductions to the life and work of Mishkin Qalam; Dr. Mohammad Afnan and Mr. Saeed Motamed who assisted with the selection of the specimens of Mishkin Qalam's calligraphy and took charge of technical matters connected with printing of the compilation with great patience, sincerity and care; also Dr. Manuchehr Derakhshani and Mr. Foad Rousta'i who assisted in the translation and editing work for this volume. Finally we express gratitude to Mr. Amanullah Mooghen who, himself an acknowledged artist, has graced this volume with his calligraphy.

The production of such a compilation requires a substantial capital. Without the generosity and support of Mr. Hussaingholi and Mrs. Khojasteh Kiayani the project would not have been realized. We wish all of these dear colleagues evermore success in their literary, artistic and humanitarian services.

Persian Letters and Arts Society

- 1. For instance the four volume Ahvál va Áthár-i Khushnivisán (Life and Work of Calligraphers,) 2nd. ed. Tehran: 1363 AH (1984).
- Ahvál va Áthár-i Naqqáshán-i Qadím-i Iran va Barkhí az Masháhír-i Nigárgar-i Hind va 'Uthmání (Life and Work of Ancient Iranian Painters and Some Indian and Ottomán Artists),
   volumes, London: 1369 AH (1990)
- 3. For a biography of Mishkin Qalam see "Mishkin Qalam" by Dr. Mehrdad Meshgin (his great grandson) in *Herald of the South*, Vol. 3, April 1985, pp. 2-11, or articles by Amanullah Mooghen in *Khoosh-i-há'l az Kharman-i-Adab va Honar*, Vol. 1, and by Saeed Motamed in *Khoosh-i-há'l az Kharman-i-Adab va Honar*, Vol. 4.
- 4. Mírzá Husayn-'Alí, entitled Bahá'u'lláh, Founder of the Bahá'í Dispensation
- 5. Mírzá 'Alí-Muhammad of Shíráz, known as the Báb, was the inaugurator of the Bábí Dispensation and the Forerunner of the Bahá'í Dispensation
- 6. Persian Bayán, Báb-i Hifdahum (chapter 17), Váhid Sivum (unit 3)

## PREFACE

Mírzá Hussain Isfahání, who was given the title "Mishkin Qalam" (black or musk-scented pen) by the Shah of Persia, will always have a special and exalted rank among the great masters of calligraphy and design.

Although some Iranian scholars, perhaps due to religious prejudice, have either ignored or made only a passing reference to Mishkin Qalam's work,1 many fair-minded scholars and researchers have praised him as a great master of his art. For example Muhammad 'Alí Karímzádeh Tabrízí has testified2 that Mishkin Qalam was "an innovative creator of tughras from Isfahan who produced masterpieces by combining calligraphy with figuredrawing (now called calligraphic painting) and illuminated them in gold and other decorative colors. I have seen his tughras that were in the form of a bird, Bismillah or a human face, or in chalipa style and all were signed Mishkin Qalam and dated between 1305 to 1325 A.H. The best of the artist's tughras displayed in Islamic World Festival exhibition in London was in the form of a bird composed of letters and it was signed 'servant of the gate of Bahá, Mishkin Qalam, 1305.' Another beautiful work of this master was in the form of a bird facing its mirror image, composed of words, and the margins were exquisitely illuminated. This fine piece which was sold in 1977 by Spinks Gallery in London was signed 'Servant of the gate of Bahá. Mishkin Qalam, 1307.' Mishkin Qalam died in 1330 A.H. and is buried outside Iran"3

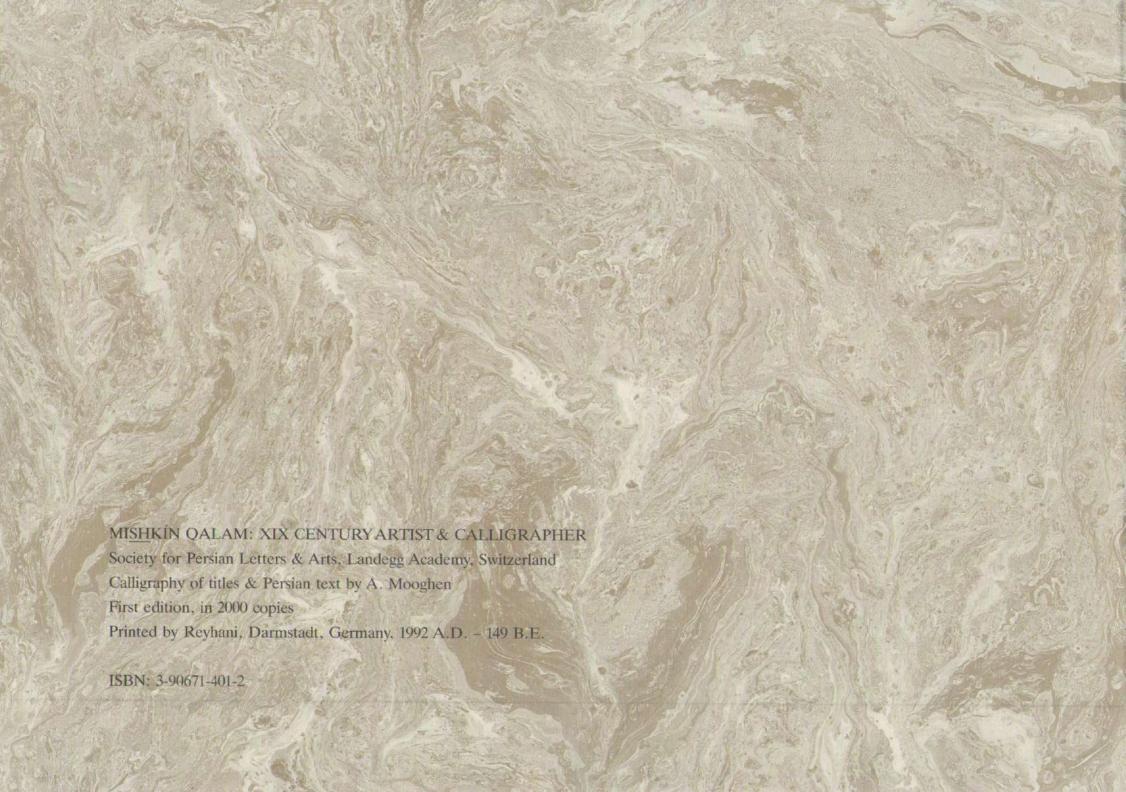
There is no doubt that Mishkin Qalam's skill was not limited to nasta'liq, the style that was perfected by Mir Imád Hassani Seifi Qazvini. He excelled in every style of calligraphy prevalent in his days. Evidence of his mastery is a piece in which he has written some of the verses of Bahá'u'lláh' in the seven principal styles of calligraphy. In that masterpiece he has demonstrated the highest level of calligraphic skill. Another example is a copy of The Hidden Words of Bahá'u'lláh the opening page of which he has written in nasta'liq and naskh.

In Ruhu'l-Khat Al'Arabí (the spirit of Arabic calligraphy) [2nd. edition, Lebanon, 1988] Kamál-el-Bábá, himself a peerless artist, has included five works of Mishkín Qalam in the chapter entitled Lawhát-i Fanní (masterpieces). All of them are in very fine nasta'líq style. One which stands out is a special arrangement of a verse which means "He will glorify the one who is humble and will abase he who is greedy." Another piece that catches the eye is a verse from the Holy Qur'án in the form of a cone. Kamál-el Bábá refers to Mishkín Qalam as the Persian Bahá'í calligrapher.

'Abdu'l-Muhammad Irani, editor of the periodical <u>Chihrihnama</u>, in his book <u>Peydáyish-i Khat va Khattátán</u> (Calligraphy and Calligraphers) [Tehran:n.d., p. 356] has these words about Mishkín Qalam. "In mastery of the seven styles he was indeed peerless among his contemporaries and must be counted among the geniuses of his age. His work which is of unparalleled beauty is now displayed in libraries in Syria and Egypt."

Mehdi Bayani in his three-volume work Ahvál va Áthár-i Khushnivisán-i, Nasta'liq Nivisán (Life and Work of Calligraphers in Nasta'liq) after quoting the above words of Abdu'l-Muhammad Khan adds that the inscriptions in the mausoleum of Mírzá Muslim (located near the shrine of Seyyed Hamzih in the Sorkháb district of Tabriz) are the work of Mishkin Qalam. These inscriptions were made on paper and attached to the walls of the shrine under glass. Bayani praises Mishkin Qalam's nasta'liq, shikastih ta'liq, and shikastih nasta'liq calligraphy.

It is worth noting that although Mishkin Qalam is an outstanding calligrapher, he was not the only eminent calligrapher among the Bahá'ís. From the very beginning of the new religion special attention was paid to calligraphy, and all that is written in the hand of the central figures of this Faith witness that attention. The Báb's writes "Permission is not given to anyone to write even a single letter of the Bayán except in the best of





XIX Century Artist and Calligrapher

1826-1912 A.D.



Persian Letters and Arts Society Landegg Academy, Switzerland



