

## Introduction

By Duane Troxel

The 42 hand-tinted photographs that make up the core of this publication were scanned in from an early Bahá'í publication whose title page states: Views of Acca, Haifa, Mt. Carmel, and Other Places, published by the Bahá'í Publishing Society, Chicago, U.S.A. The exact title and publication date of this work has never been firmly established in the various bibliographies that have been produced over the years. For example: *The Bahá'í World*, Vol. 17 (1976-79), p. 572 gives a close approximation to the actual title page; Views of Acca, Haifa, Mount Carmel and Other Holy Places. It states the book was published in 1918 in paper, cloth and leather.

One of the things which makes this book so extraordinary, besides its age, historical importance, and the coloring of the pictures is that 'Abdu'l-Bahá approved the images Himself. The title page declares: "THESE PHOTOGRAPHS WERE DULY AUTHORIZED BY 'ABDU'L-BAHÁ AND ARE PLACED IN THIS FORM FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE WHO LONG TO SEE THE DWELLING PLACE OF THE MOST HIGH."

The book's earliest mention may be the one that appears on page 2 of *Star of the West*, Vol. II, No.13 (November 4, 1911). Under a display ad giving the Price List of Publications of the Bahá'í Revelation this item is given: Portfolio of Views of [the] Holy Land.....1.00. On page 2 of *Star of the West* (Vol. III, No. 2, April 9, 1912) a full page ad appears announcing that The Bahá'í Publishing Society has just issued a handsome new edition of the Album of Views, which is bound in elegant cloth covers with gold letters for the sum of \$1.25. (All the photos in this publication were scanned from the 1912 cloth bound edition). The non-deluxe editions were bound with pasteboard covers. This writer believes this book originally appeared in pasteboard covers in late 1911 and in cloth covers sometime in April, 1912.

The photographs themselves reveal that some were taken at least as early as 1903 and others as late as 1911. The 1903 dating is derived from the fact that the 18th Apostle of Bahá'u'lláh, Mullá Zaynu'l-Abid'n, surnamed Zaynu'l-Muqarrab'n (pictured on second page before this) died in 1903. See his biography in *Eminent Bahá'ís in the Time of Bahá'u'lláh*, pp. 274-276). The 1911 date is taken from the photograph of 'Abdu'l-Bahá which was originally taken in Paris in 1911 and was first published on page 2 of *Star of the West*, Vol. II, No. 14 (November 23, 1911). Its caption states that "This photograph was selected by 'Abdu'l-Bahá from several taken in Paris, recently, and permission granted to circulate it."

The purpose of the newly-researched commentary is to correct and enrich the original commentary. There has been no attempt to be exhaustive in researching the photographs that appear in this publication. The aim is to enable users to learn a bit about each image and to get a lead or two about where additional information might be gleaned. In general, the user is advised to consult *The Bahá'í Holy Places at the World Centre*, Haifa: Bahá'í World Centre, 1968 and various editions of *The Bahá'í World* under the section titled International Survey of Current Bahá'í Activities--especially volumes 13-18. Also extremely useful are H.M. Balyuzi's biographies of *The Báb*, *Bahá'u'lláh: The King of Glory*, and *'Abdu'l-Bahá*. Additionally, see Adib Taherzadeh's works on *The Revelation of Bahá'u'lláh* (Vols. 3 and 4), *The Covenant of Bahá'u'lláh*, and *The Child of the Covenant*.

The people responsible for this presentation extend their deep gratitude to Erica Toussaint for lending her rare copy for use in creating this special work.

Research and Commentary by Duane Troxel, founder and CEO of Digital-Transformations,  
<http://digital-transformations.com/cart/>

Bill Dvorak provided the high quality scans of the book. Cary Enoch Reinstein [caryenochr@enochsvision.com](mailto:caryenochr@enochsvision.com) created the Web presentation and performed the image enhancements in *Photoshop* in an effort to show hidden detail and the original quality of the plates used for printing. (<http://www.enochsvision.com/>) The website for this book contains more information and a contact form. You can use the contact form for feedback or to suggest additional commentary and add more information.

Website: <http://www.viewsofakka.com/>

Updated August, 2007.

Additional commentary dated May 2008 on the following pages was added by Cary Enoch Reinstein.

Images enhanced and updated Feb. 2011.

Reference Type: Book  
Record Number: 10872  
Year: **1900**  
Title: Views of Acca, Haifa, Mount Carmel and Other Holy Places  
City: Chicago  
Publisher: Behais Supply and Publishing Board  
Number of Pages: [20] leaves, [18] leaves of plates  
Call Number: 7.2656 rev  
Label: 10854  
Keywords: PHOTOGRAPHY  
AKKA  
HAIFA  
HOLY PLACES  
Notes: Dating based upon signed, dated copies at Bahá'í world Centre.

Reference Type: Book  
Record Number: 10873  
Year: **1912**  
Title: Views of Acca, Haifa, Mount Carmel and Other Holy Places  
City: Chicago  
Publisher: Bahai Publishing Society  
Number of Pages: [21] leaves, [19] leaves of plates  
Call Number: 7.2657 rev  
Label: 10855  
Keywords: PHOTOGRAPHY  
AKKA  
HAIFA  
HOLY PLACES  
Notes: Advertised in Star of the west in 1912.

Additional Commentary (added May 2008): The photograph of 'Abdu'l-Bahá did not appear in the 1900 edition.

Dr. Edward C. & Lua Getsinger were guests of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst in the first pilgrimage group from America that arrived on 10 December 1898. Dr. Getsinger later published the album of photos. It is believed that he hired a local photographer in Haifa to take the photographs.

Information Added May 2008.



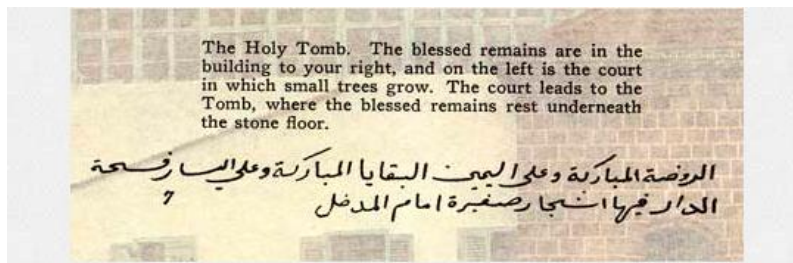
It's helpful to know a little about the layout of the original book. In this web presentation, scans taken of the captions on the overlay page precede each scanned image. In the original printed book picture captions for each page are printed on onionskin overlays. In this snapshot of the original book, you can see the portion of the page in the background through the thin onionskin of the caption sheet. On three of the pages larger images are printed sideways as shown.



Many of the book's 20 pages contain multiple images like the one below. We've added page and image numbers at the top of each Web page in gray text to refer to the book's printed layout. The numbers are for reference only. The printed book doesn't contain page or image numbers.

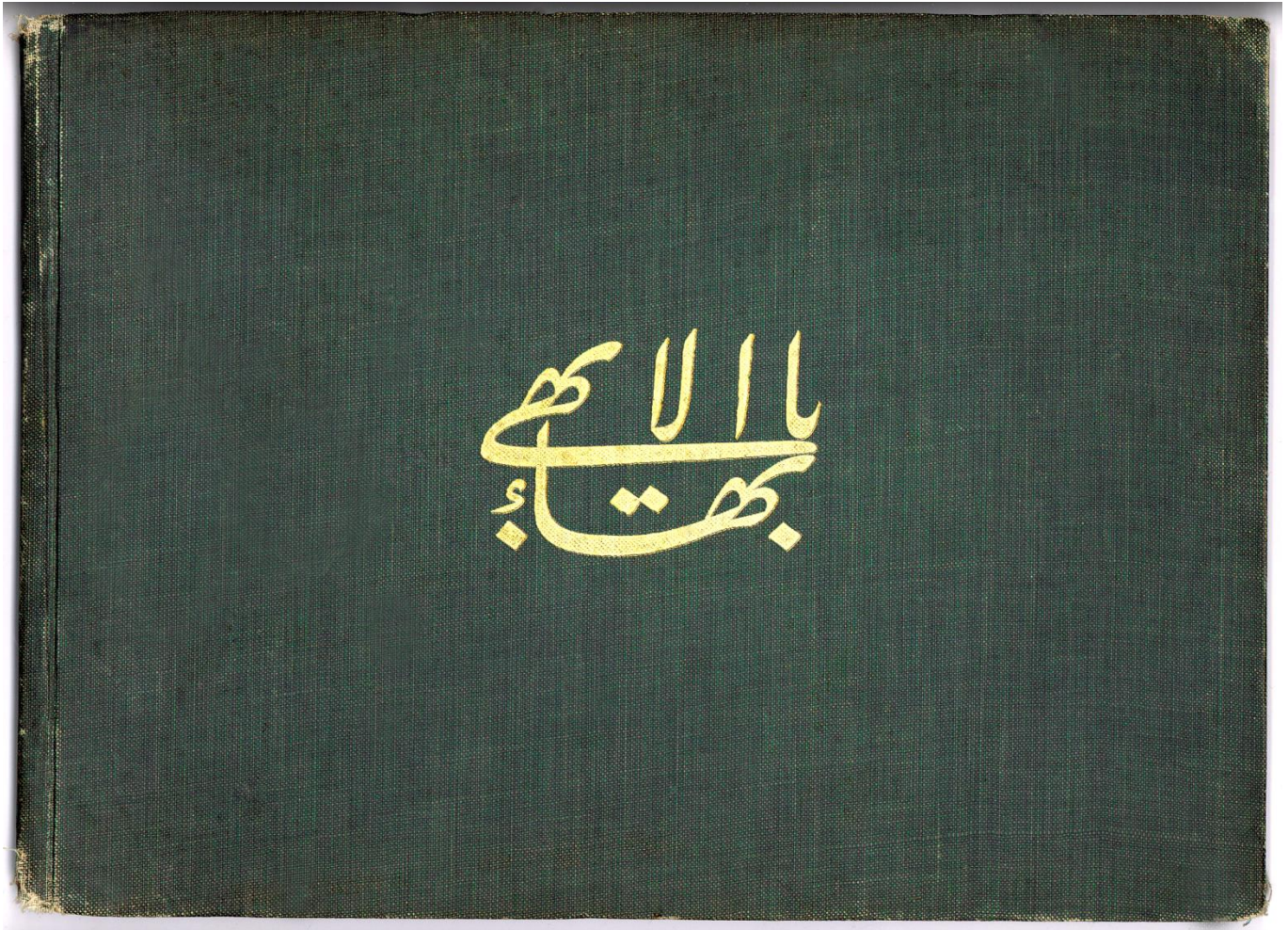


This web presentation contains some additional commentary supplied by Duane Troxel not found in the original book. Comments are located below each image in a gray box like the one shown below.



Additional Commentary - The brownstone building is the Shrine of Bahá'u'lláh, the holiest spot in the Bahá'í World. This is the point to which all Bahá'ís turn in prayer, the 'Point of Adoration' or Qiblih. The entrance to this Shrine and the gardens surrounding it have been greatly beautified since this photograph was made.





Additional Commentary - This is a scan of the original cloth cover of the "Album of Views".

# VIEWS OF ACCA, HAIFA, MT. CARMEL AND OTHER PLACES

THESE PHOTOGRAPHS WERE DULY AUTHORIZED BY ABDUL-BAHA  
AND ARE PLACED IN THIS FORM FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE  
WHO LONG TO SEE "THE DWELLING PLACE OF THE MOST HIGH."

كتاب

على جانب عظيم من الأهمية للناظرين  
وبه عدد وافر من المناظر الكائنة في عكا وحيفا وجبل الكرمل  
وأماكن أخرى أخذت بعد السؤال من حضرة عبد البهاء وقد  
جمعت في هذا الكتاب لفائدة الذين يتشوقون إلى رؤية  
المجالات التي سكنها الحق سبحانه وتعالى والتي وطئها  
قدماء المبشرين

PUBLISHED BY  
BAHAI PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Newly Researched commentary (at bottom of each page), to correct and enrich the original has been provided by Duane Troxel.

Additional Commentary - This is a scan of the original title page of the Album. It reads: "THESE PHOTOGRAPHS WERE DULY AUTHORIZED BY ABDU'L-BAHA AND ARE PLACED IN THIS FORM FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE WHO LONG TO SEE "THE DWELLING PLACE OF THE MOST HIGH."



The beautiful pine grove near the place where  
Baha'o'llah sought seclusion.

هذه صنوبر قرب القصر صيغما بهاء الله اشترى الاعتباف



Additional Commentary - The Shrine of Bahá'u'lláh can be seen between the two large trees in the foreground. This Shrine is the 'Point of Adoration' (Qiblih), the direction Bahá'ís face in prayer. It is the Qiblih of the Bahá'í World.



The Room of Baha'o'llah and His Divan in the house of the Rizwan.

غرفة بهاء الله ومحل الملاقاة محل استراحته  
فيستان الرضوان



Additional Commentary - In 1875 'Abdu'l-Bahá rented a garden not far from the walls of 'Akká. Bahá'u'lláh named it Riḍván (Paradise). Within the garden is a small house [see page 7 – (2)] with two plain upper rooms. This picture shows one of those two rooms. (See the map on the inside cover of the book *Bahá'í Holy Places* to locate the Riḍván Garden.)



The two Mulberry Trees in the Rizwan, which form  
"a tent without pole or rope." One of the two  
"thrones" is seen on your right.

شجرتا التوت في الرضوان على هيئة ضيعة واحدي العرشين  
على اليسار

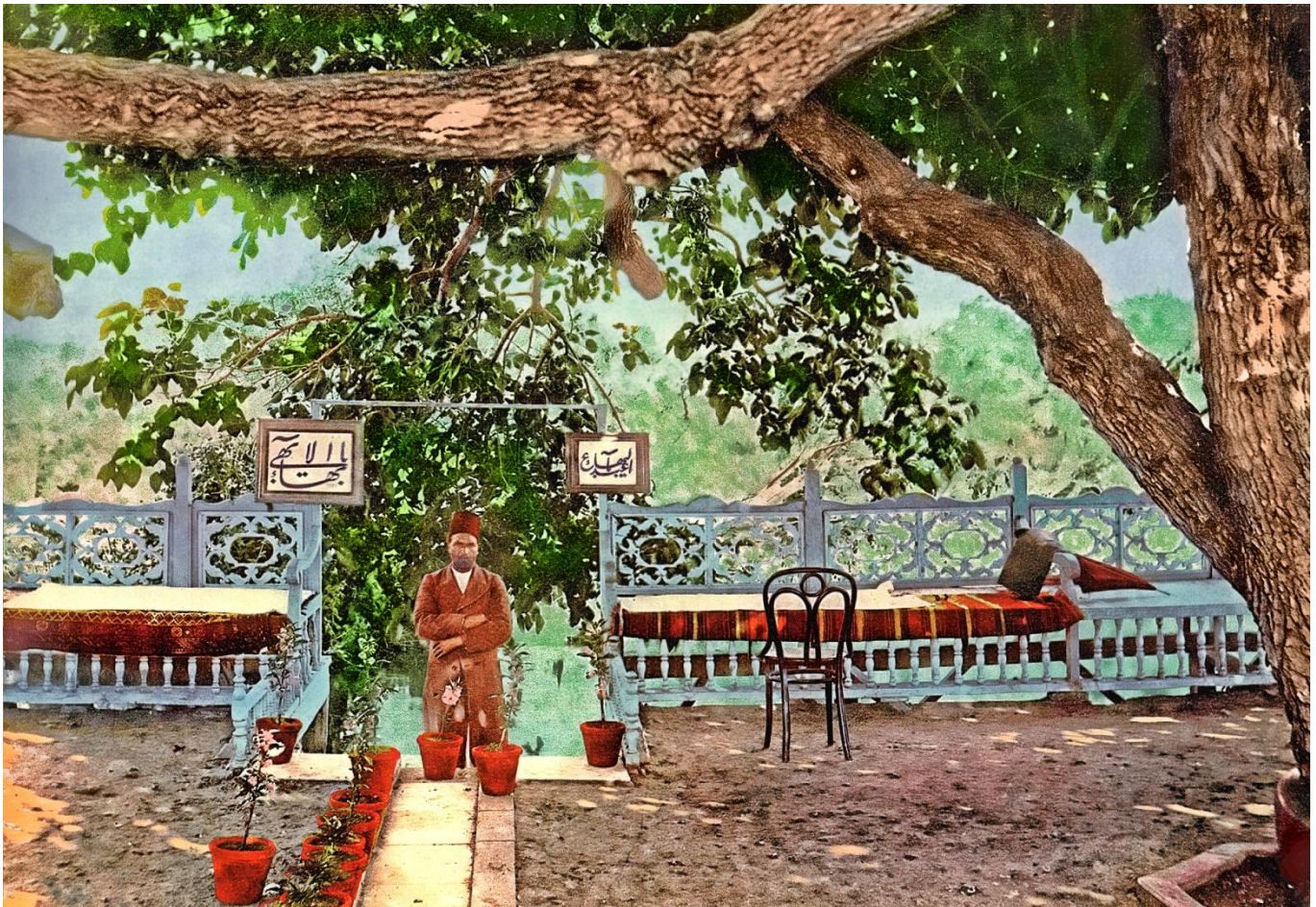


Additional Commentary - The Garden of Riḍván near 'Akká. The bench just behind the mulberry tree on the left is one of the seats occupied by Bahá'u'lláh when He visited the garden.



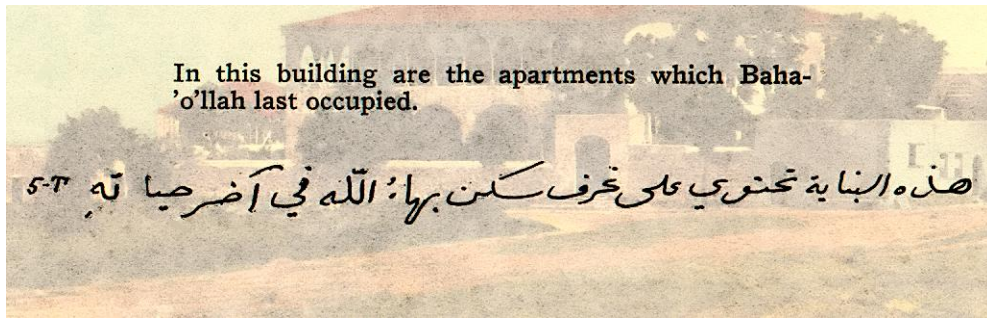
Two seats on which Baha'o'llah used to sit under the trees. Abul Kasim, the gardener of Baha, stands on the steps leading to the stream which flows through the garden.

مقعدان كان يجلس عليهما بآراء الله تحت الاشجار وعلى الدرع  
واقفاً ابوالقاسم وكيل البستان  
4

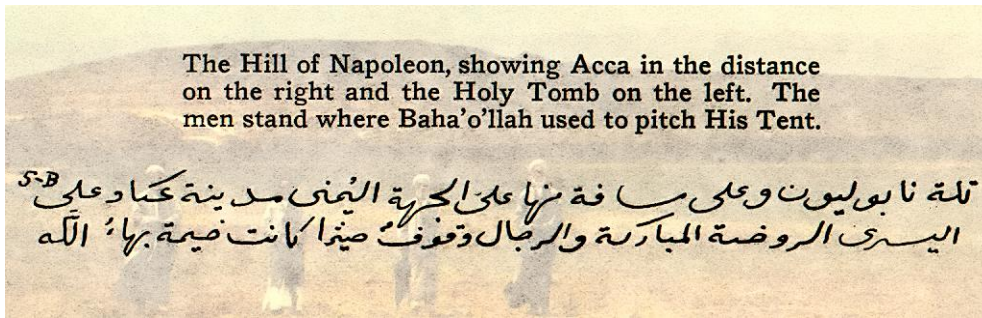


Additional Commentary - The Riḍván Garden was originally named Na'mayn after the Na'mayn River which used to flow through it. Bahá'u'lláh named it Riḍván (Paradise) and called it the 'New Jerusalem' and 'Our Verdant Isle.' Abu'l-Qásim served Bahá'u'lláh and then 'Abdu'l-Bahá in the Garden of Riḍván for many years. He was not, however, the first gardener of Riḍván; that honor belongs to `Abdu's-Salíh (see 'Abdu'l-Bahá's account of 'Abdu's-Salíh in *Memorials of the Faithful*, pp. 26-28.) See Page 17(3) for a close-up view of Abu'l-Qásim. Mr. Taherzadeh describes Abu'l-Qásim's life on pages 28-32 of *The Revelation of Bahá'u'lláh*, Vol. 4.





Additional Commentary - A southern view of the mansion of Bahjí'. On the far left the Tea House of 'Abdu'l-Bahá can be seen. Above the gate one can see the covered balcony which runs along the southern and western sides of the Mansion. The bluish-colored apartments running along the eastern side of the Mansion were constructed and occupied by the Covenant-breakers. They were pulled down a few months after the passing of Shoghi Effendi, who died in November 1957. (A copy of this photo appears on p. 363 of *Bahá'u'lláh: The King of Glory*.)



Additional Commentary - "Then there were hills nearer to 'Akká such as Tell al-Fakhkhár, which is also known as Napoleon's Hill, and is situated near the Garden of Riqvân; recent archeological work has demonstrated that it is the site of the ancient Phoenician/Canaanite city of 'Akká." -*Bahá'u'lláh: The King of Glory*, p.364.



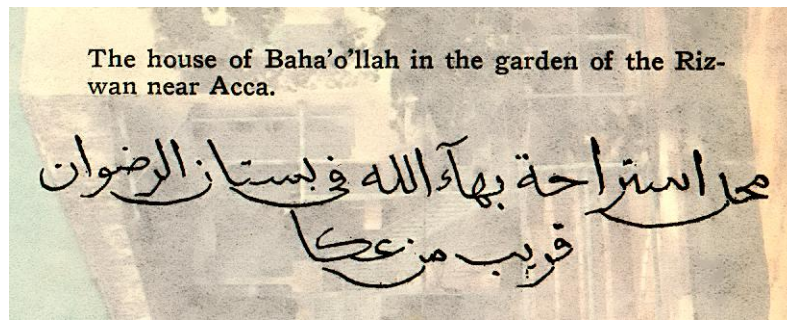
The City of Acca as seen from the Hill of Napoleon. Acca, Syria, is an ancient fortification, founded nearly 2,000 years B. C. For many years the Turkish Government has used it as a place of exile, to which the most desperate criminals are sent. See Judges 1 ch. verse 31. Baha'o'llah was exiled to Acca in 1866.

مدينة عكا كما ترون من تلّة نابوليون. عكا مدينة  
من أمّال سورية وهي حصن قديم بنيت سنة  
قبل المسيح وقد جعلت الحكومة العثمانية هذه  
المدينة منقلاً للمجرمين انظر سفر القضاة ص ١  
عدد ٣١. نفي البهاء الى عكا ١٨٦٦



Additional Commentary - The actual date of Bahá'u'lláh's arrival at 'Akká was August 31, 1868. The Bible verse cited above makes reference to "Accho", i.e. 'Akká.





Additional Commentary - "Bahá'u'lláh rested, dined and at times revealed Tablets" here, Mr. Taherzadeh notes. (*Revelation of Bahá'u'lláh*. Vol. 4, pg. 14.)



The Holy Tomb. The blessed remains are in the building to your right, and on the left is the court in which small trees grow. The court leads to the Tomb, where the blessed remains rest underneath the stone floor.

الروضة المباركة وعلى اليمين البقايا المباركة وعلى اليسار فسحة  
الدار فخرنا اشجار صغيرة امام المدخل



Additional Commentary - The brownstone building is the Shrine of Bahá'u'lláh, the holiest spot in the Bahá'í World. This is the point to which all Bahá'ís turn in prayer, the 'Point of Adoration' or Qiblah. The entrance to this Shrine and the gardens surrounding it have been greatly beautified since this photograph was made.



The interior of the Court and Tomb. Vases and lamps are arranged on both sides of the location where the remains rest.

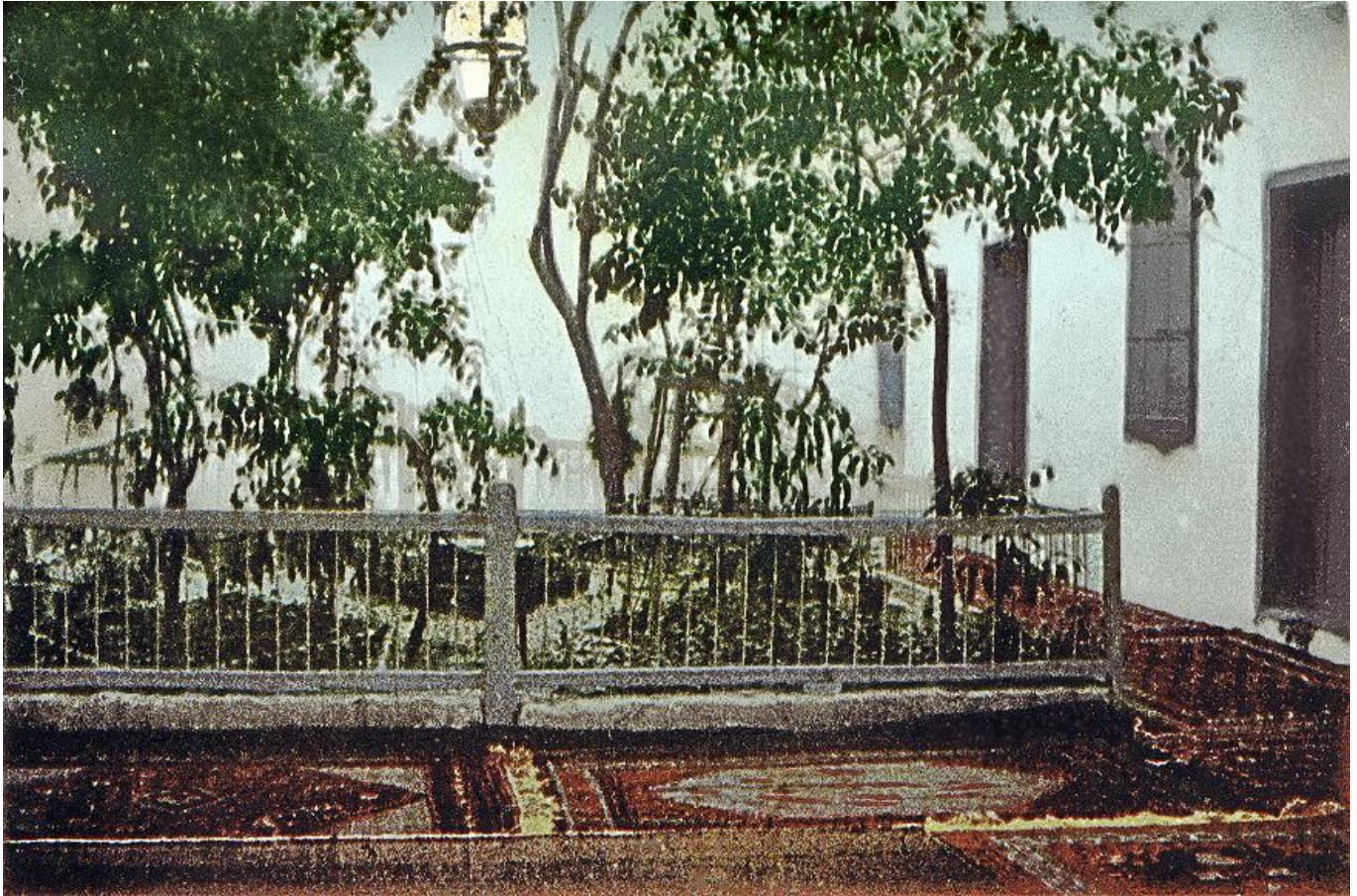
منظر الروضة وساحتها من الداخل قناديل ولؤوس على الجانبين



Additional Commentary - These eight photographs are the earliest record of the interior of the Most Holy Tomb. Before the passing of Bahá'u'lláh (May 29, 1892), it was the dwelling place of His son-in-law.



"The interior of the Court and Tomb." (*continued*)





"The interior of the Court and Tomb." (continued)



"The interior of the Court and Tomb." *(continued)*





"The interior of the Court and Tomb." (*continued*)





"The interior of the Court and Tomb." (*continued*)





"The interior of the Court and Tomb." (*continued*)





"The interior of the Court and Tomb." (*continued*)





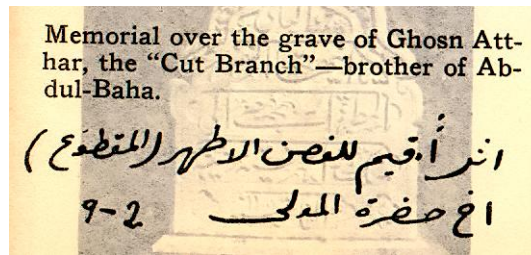
The place on Mt. Carmel where rest the remains of the Bab. It is directly above the main street of Haifa in the German Colony.

جبل الكرمل حيثما توجد بقايا الباب وهي فوق السوق العمومي  
من مستعمرة الالماني في صيفا  
٩-١



Additional Commentary - The small white structure above the red-roofed building is the original six rooms of the Shrine of the Báb. The building was constructed by 'Abdu'l-Bahá between 1900 and 1908. On March 21, 1909 'Abdu'l-Bahá (with Shoghi Effendi present) laid the body of the Báb to rest in the floor of that Shrine. The German Colony mentioned above is a reference to the Templars who left their native Germany to await the 'Return' of Christ in Haifa in the 19th century. (See drawing and map on pp. 374 and 375 of *King of Glory*.)





Additional Commentary - The headstone marking the grave of Bahá'u'lláh's youngest son, Mírzá Mihdí (The Purest Branch). The three special children born to Bahá'u'lláh's first wife, Ásíyih Khánum were 'Abdu'l-Bahá, Bahíyyih Khánum and Mírzá Mihdí (1849-70). He died on June 23, 1870 when he fell through an unguarded skylight from the roof of the Most Great Prison (the citadel) and landed on a wooden crate which pierced his chest. He was only 22 years old.

In 1939, after receiving permission from the proper authorities, Shoghi Effendi removed the remains of Mírzá Mihdí and his mother, Ásíyih Khánum, from their graves in 'Akká and interred them on the slopes of Mt. Carmel. When the remains were properly interred Shoghi Effendi cabled the Bahá'í World saying "that the conjunction of the resting-place of the Greatest Holy Leaf [Bahíyyih Khánum] with those of her brother and mother incalculably reinforces the spiritual potencies of that consecrated Spot...". *Messages to America*, p.32. (The death of Mírzá Mihdí is described in *The King of Glory* in chapter 34 "The Great Sacrifice", pp. 311-314. Copies of the only two known photographs of the Purest Branch are reproduced between pages 204 and 205 of *The Revelation of Bahá'u'lláh*, Vol. 3 by Adib Taherzadeh.)

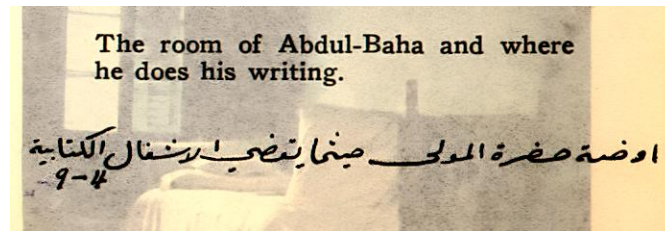


Memorial over the grave of Musa Ef-  
fendi, a brother of Baha'o'llah.

اشترأقيم على قبر موسى افندي اخ البهاء  
9-3



Additional Commentary - Mírzá Músá, surnamed Kalím, was Bahá'u'lláh's only "true" brother, meaning that he was both a full blood brother as well as one who remained faithful to Bahá'u'lláh all the days of his life. Shoghi Effendi identified Mírzá Músá as the first of Bahá'u'lláh's 19 Apostles. (See pp. 86-90 in *Memorials of the Faithful* for more details of the life of Mírzá Músá. For photographs of all 19 Apostles of Bahá'u'lláh see *Eminent Bahá'ís in the Time of Bahá'u'lláh* by H.M. Balyuzi, p.262.)



Additional Commentary - This appears to be the room of 'Abdu'l-Bahá in His house in 'Akká, the house of `Abdu'lláh Páshá. Compare it with the photograph of His Haifa bedroom between pages 464 and 465 of *'Abdu'l-Bahá* by H.M. Balyuzi.



Haifa as seen from the Tomb of the Bab on Mt. Carmel.

منظر صيفنا عن قمة الكرمل حيث بقايا الباب وعكايفنا رايها  
برزده العلامة X



Additional Commentary - At the time of this photo only the original first six rooms of the Shrine had been completed by 'Abdu'l-Bahá during the period 1900-8. This photograph is taken from behind and above the roof of the Shrine. In 1953 Shoghi Effendi, using the design created by William S. Maxwell, completed the superstructure and the dome that crowns the present-day Shrine of the Báb. The houses with red tile roofs that can be seen below the Shrine were built by the German Templars. They are now officially protected by a decree of the government of Israel.



A clump of trees on Mt. Carmel, marking the spot where Baha'o'llah used to sit to view the scenery. It is in the rear of the Bab's Tomb.

بعض اشجار على جبل الكرمل صنفاً كان يجلس براه الله وحده  
على الجبهة الخلفية من محل بقايا الباب "



Additional Commentary - During one occasion when Bahá'u'lláh had pitched His tent on the slopes of Mt. Carmel, He sat in this cypress grove and pointed to 'Abdu'l-Bahá the spot on which a befitting mausoleum should be built to house the remains of the Báb. "A decade went by before 'Abdu'l-Bahá could carry out that command. The sons of Bahá'u'lláh, who had strayed away from His Covenant, strove hard to block the enterprise." - *The Báb* by H.M. Balyuzi, p.192.



Front view of the building in which Baha'o'llah was imprisoned when He first arrived in Acca as an exile and prisoner. Here He spent a number of years in close confinement.

منظر بناية سجن البرهان الامام  
لدى وصوله الى عكا وفيها صرف  
عدة سنين محبوساً  
12-1



Additional Commentary - This photograph was taken on the east side of the barracks. To reach the cell of Bahá'u'lláh one must first climb the flight of stairs shown in the photograph. A part of the barracks is now a museum honoring Israelis who fought for independence. A black and white reproduction of this photograph is bound between pages 28 and 29 of *The Revelation of Bahá'u'lláh*, Vol. 3, by Adib Taherzadeh.



...Building in which Baha'o'llah was imprisoned (this image doesn't have an overlaid caption).



Additional Commentary – A view of the inner moat that lies east of the citadel which can be seen in the distance and where Bahá'u'lláh was imprisoned two years, two months and five days. See the map mentioned below to locate the 'inner moat'.



From the rear of Abdul-Baha's house can be seen the rear of the prison in the distance. It is still the highest building in Acca.

مَوْضِعُ الْمَسْجِدِ الْمَأْمُورِ مِنْ مَوْضِعِ بَيْتِ  
حَضْرَةِ الْمَوْلَى وَتِلْكَ الْبِنَايَةُ لِلسَّنْزَالِ  
لِلدَّائِمِ أَعْلَى بَيْتِ نَبِيِّكُمْ ١٢-٢



Additional Commentary – The Mansion of 'Abdu'lláh Páshá (shown on the map on p. 318 of King of Glory) was the home of 'Abdu'l-Bahá. This photograph of the prison was taken from the back of the Master's house. The reference to “the highest building in 'Akká may be to an oft repeated saying that there is a tradition in Islam, that the “Promised One” would be imprisoned in the highest building in 'Akká. Photographs of the Mansion of 'Abdu'lláh Páshá can be found bound between pages 252 and 253 of *The Covenant of Bahá'u'lláh* by Adib Taherzadeh. The building was renovated and restored by Riḍván 1983. An article with photographs can be found in *The Bahá'í World*, Vol. 18, between pages 77 and 80.



Acca when approaching it. Mt. Carmel across the bay. The ruins of the tower built by the early Crusaders projects from the water.

منظر عمالدى الاقتراب الىها. جبل  
القدس عبر الخليج. بقايا برج  
الصليبيج في الماء ١٢-٣-٨



Additional Commentary - In those days, one reached 'Akká from Haifa by traveling over the hard packed sand of the beach that connected them. In the far distance at the left of the picture can be seen the place where Mt. Carmel meets the sea. To the right is 'Akká.



House in Haifa which Baha'o'llah once occupied.

بيت في صيفنا سنة ١٢٠٤  
حفرة البها

12-4-B



Additional Commentary - Another photograph taken in 1922 and from a different angle can be found on page 295 of *Star of the West*, Vol. 13, No. 11 (February, 1923).



The house of Abdul-Baha outside of Acca and only a short distance from the Holy Tomb, which is on your right. Here he rests after visiting the Tomb.

بيت حفرة المولى خارج عن المسافة صغيرة  
من الروضة الى الجحمة اليمن وهو محل  
يستريح فيه بعد الزيارة  
12-7



Additional Commentary - The building in the foreground is known as the Tea House of 'Abdu'l-Bahá. Mr. Taherzadeh recounts that "One of the Covenant-breakers had built a blacksmith's shop next to the eastern wall of the Holy Tomb." Those buildings on the left must have been that blacksmith's shop. He goes on to say that "Shoghi Effendi removed these unsightly buildings." (*The Covenant of Bahá'u'lláh*, p.330). The building with the caved-in roof (shown in the photograph) was no doubt the "small one-storey building with five rooms which was in ruins." [Ibid.] It was completely demolished in 1952.



The house by the "Den of Elijah" where Baha'o'llah spent some weeks in the summer, because it is near the sea.

البيت الملتصق بمغارة ايليا صيحات البرية  
بصرف بعض ايام في الصيف لقربه من البحر  
13-1



Additional Commentary - Somewhere near this site Bahá'u'lláh pitched His tent, the "Tabernacle of Glory," and revealed the Tablet of Carmel, "remarkable for its allusions and prophecies." *God Passes By*, p.194.



Mt. Carmel. The building at the foot and on your left is where the "Den of Elijah the Prophet" still exists, and where he found shelter. On the summit is a convent.

صلى الله عليه وسلم  
مفارة ايليا النبي النبي اخيراً في راد على محمته دبر  
13-2



Additional Commentary – On one of Bahá'u'lláh's visits to Mt. Carmel, he visited the Cave of Elijah. The cave is west of the Shrine of the Báb and below the Carmelite Monastery that once stood at the above cave. See *God Passes By*, pp.194; 277 and *The Revelation of Bahá'u'lláh*, Vol. 4, p.351.



The arbor in the garden of Afifi, seven hours from Haifa, where Baha'o'llah spent several summers.

مظلة بستان عفيفي وهو على مسافة سبع ساعات من  
صيفا وهناك مات بها الله بعرض بعض ايام الصيف





A grove in Mazraa where Baha'o'llah used to pitch His Tent, and the house which He occupied.

مدن نوح المزرعة صيفا كانت براء الله ينصب ضمنه  
والبيت الذي كان يكن فيه 15

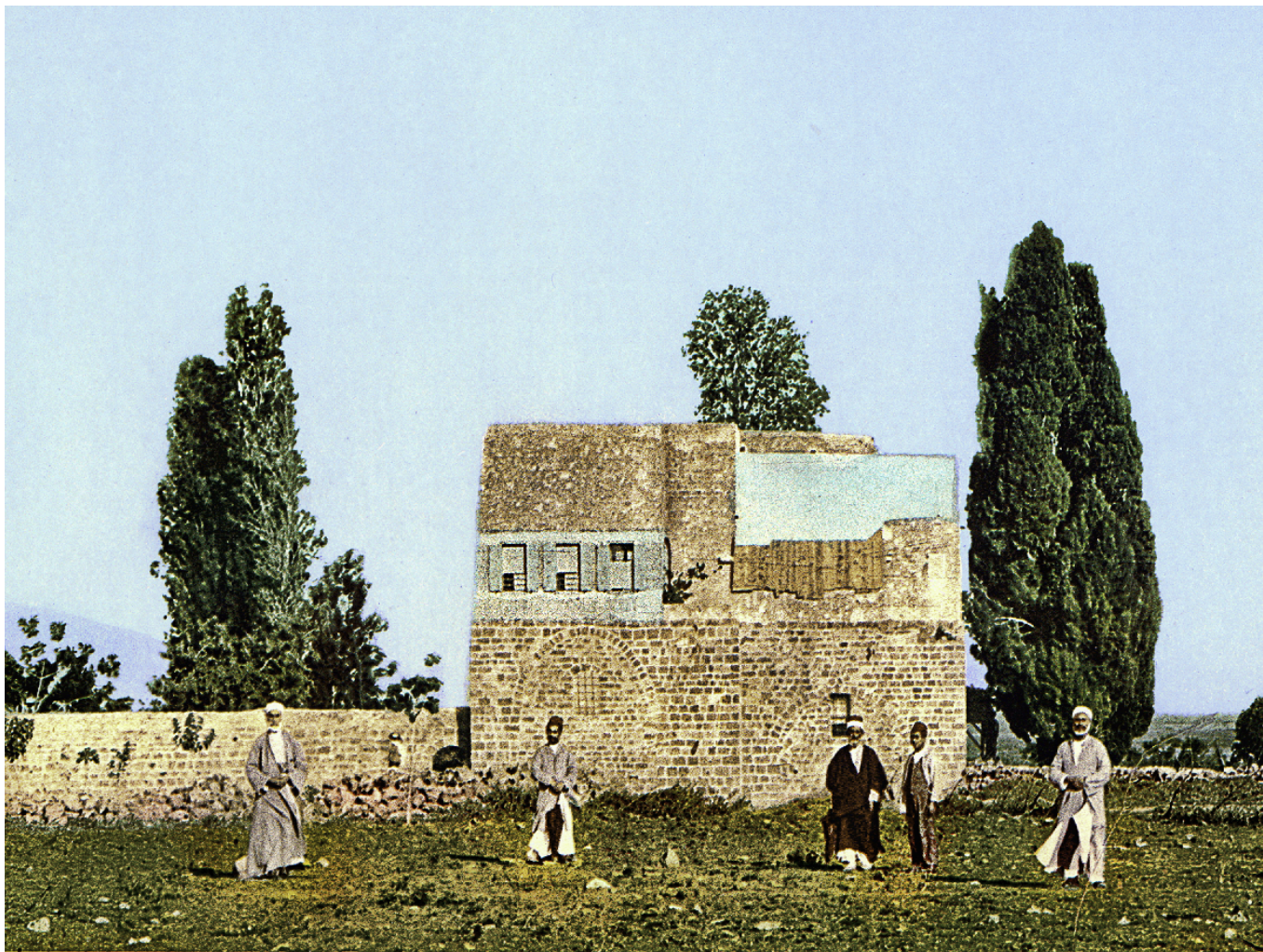


Additional Commentary - Hájí Muhammad Táhir-i-Málmírí attained the presence of Bahá'u'lláh around 1878-9. He has left an account that mirrors photograph 33: "Early in the morning a large tent was pitched in front of the entrance to the garden on a delightful open space. That morning all the believers, numbering almost two hundred, consisting of those who were living in the Holy Land and the pilgrims, came to Mazra'ih. Around the time of noon, the Blessed Beauty came down from the Mansion and majestically entered the tent. All the believers were standing in front of the tent." *The Revelation of Bahá'u'lláh*, Vol 4, p.9.



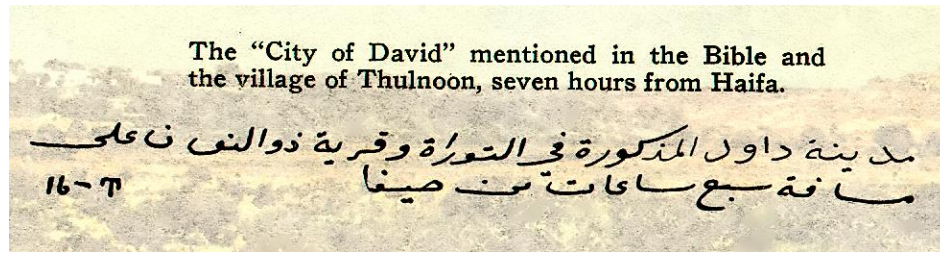
A grove in Mazraa where Baha'o'llah used to pitch His Tent, and the house which He occupied.

مدین نوح المزرعة صفا ناکت براه الله نصب ضمیمه  
والبيت الذی ناکت یکن فیہ 15



Additional Commentary - After nine years of confinement within the walls of 'Akká, Bahá'u'lláh one day remarked: "I have not gazed on verdure for nine years. The country is the world of the soul, the city is the world of bodies." Upon hearing this, 'Abdu'l-Bahá found a house outside the walls of 'Akká—a place called Mazra'ih. From 1877 to 1879, Bahá'u'lláh lived at Mazra'ih. (See account in *The King of Glory*, p. 357). This property is now owned by the Bahá'í Faith and is a place of pilgrimage.



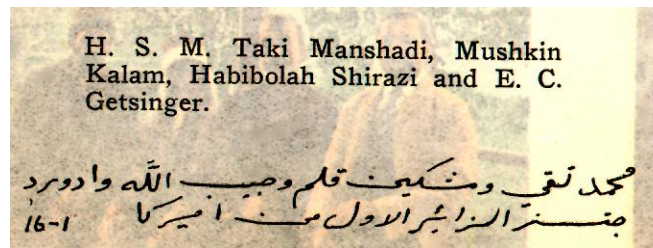


Additional Commentary – This writer could not find the village of Thulnoon on a modern map of Israel. The phrase: City of David appears numerous times in the Bible (e.g. KJV 2-Samuel 5:7 and Luke 2:4). The Guardian used the phrase in The Promised Day is Come (p. 96) in reference to the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans.

*Commentary added May 2008:*

What appears to be the same photograph from page 17 (1) of this website is found (in black and white) on page 119 of David S. Ruhe's "Door of Hope: The Bahá'í Faith in the Holy Land" (2006). Its caption gives: "View eastward to the hills of the western Galilee where are located (here unseen) the Druze villages of Yerka and Jatt. In the midground left the village of Shaykh Dawúd (David) and at right the village of Shaykh Dannún (Thulnoon in Bahá'í notes). (Getsinger, c. 1900)".





Additional Commentary – Each of the 4 individuals pictured here will be described, starting from the left.

H.S.M. Taqí Manshadí - He is mentioned on p. vi. of *The Tablets of 'Abdu'l-Bahá Abbas*, Vol. 1, as one of the translators of those Tablets. Might he also be the Siyyid Muhammad-Taqei Manshadí who was memorialized by 'Abdu'l-Bahá in *Memorials of the Faithful*, pp. 54-57 and in *Some Answered Questions*, p. 271. (Today “Taki” would be transliterated as “Taqi”.)

Mírzá Husayn-i-Isfaháni- Known as Mishkín-Qalam (“musk-scented pen”) is the 15th Apostle of Bahá'u'lláh and the most celebrated calligrapher of the Bahá'í Faith. The calligraphic symbol of “The Greatest Name” which adorns most Bahá'í households is a reproduction of his original rendering. A brief biography of his life appears on pgs. 270-272 of *Eminent Bahá'ís in the Time of Bahá'u'lláh*.

Habíbu'lláh Shírází--[No information found as of this date.]

E.C. Getsinger--Dr. Edward Getsinger, the husband of Lua Getsinger, was in the first group of Western pilgrims to visit 'Abdu'l-Bahá on December 10, 1898. *God Passes By*, p. 257. He also made the original voice recording of the Master's voice.



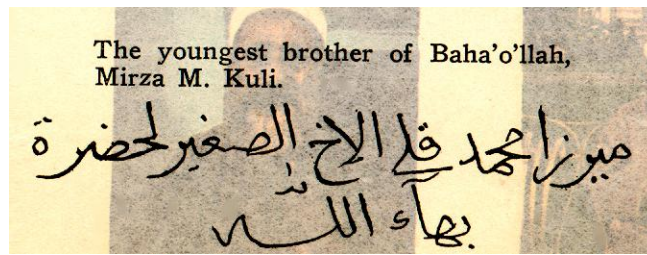
Abdul Kazim, the gardener of Baha'-  
o'llah, and his assistant.

ابو القاسم بستاني مزرعة البهرا، مع مساعد  
16-2



Additional Commentary - Abu'l-Qásim served in the Garden of Riḍván for many years. (See *The Revelation of Bahá'u'lláh*, Vol.4, pp.29-32.) He was not, however, the first gardener of the Riḍván Garden, that was 'Abdu's-Sálih (see *Memorials of the Faithful*, pp.26-28). No information about the assistant is available at this time.





Additional Commentary – Mirzá Muhammad-Qulí, a half-brother of Bahá'u'lláh (his mother was Turkamáníyyih) who accompanied Him into exile and imprisonment and remained faithful all the days of his life. After leaving the Most Great Prison he acquired a farm on the south-eastern shore of Galilee where he died in 1910. In October 1985, his remains were reinterred in a new Bahá'í Cemetery on the slope of Tell Susita. See *The Bahá'í World*, Vol. 19, p.56. See also pp.14-15 of *King of Glory*.



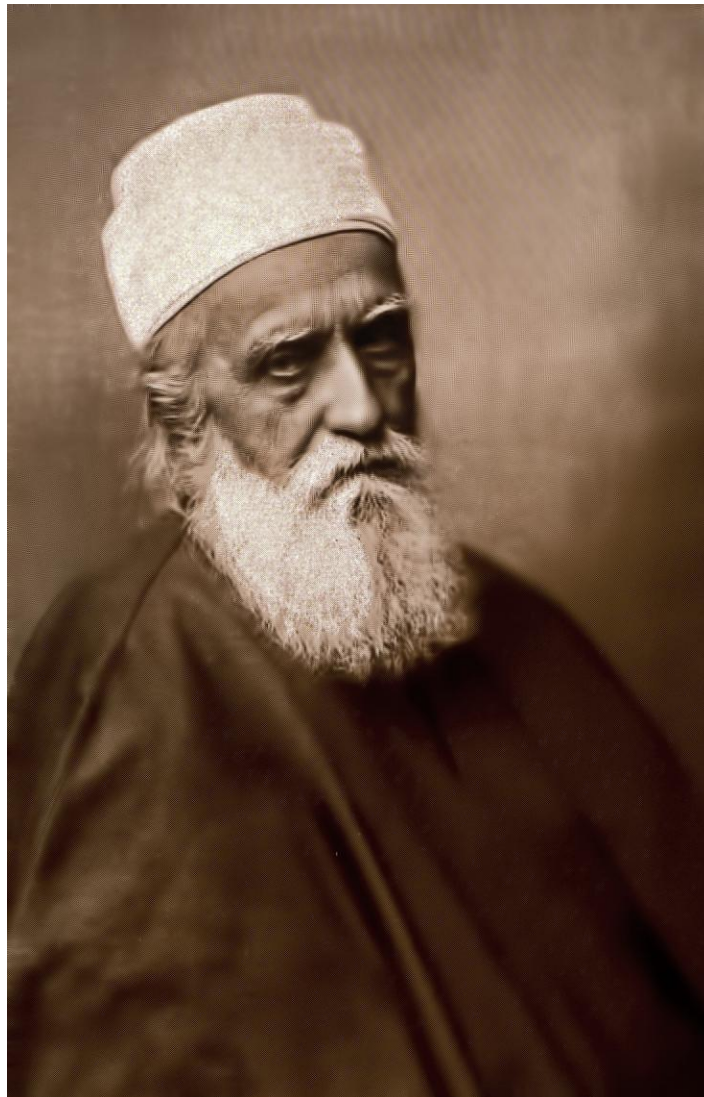
Abdul Karim of Cairo, Egypt.

عبد الكرم افندي طهراني مصر القاصريه  
16-4



Additional Commentary – Hájí 'Abdu'l-Karím-i-Tihrání was a merchant of Tihrán who, in the late 19th century, was residing in Cairo, Egypt. It was 'Abdu'l-Karím who taught the Bahá'í Faith to Dr. Ibráhím George Khayru'lláh (1849-1920), a Christian Arab from Lebanon (see "Ibrahim George Kheiralla and the Bahá'í Faith in America" in *From Iran East & West*, Vol.2, pp.94-133). Dr. Khayru'lláh was the first Bahá'í teacher in America.





ABDUL-BAHA ABBAS

(ABBAS EFFENDI)

“When the ocean of My Presence hath disappeared and the Book of Origin is achieved to the end, turn your faces toward Him Whom God Hath Purposed, who hath branched from this Pre-Existent Root.”— Words of BAHÁ'O'LLÁH.

This photograph was selected by Abdul-Baha from several taken in Paris, recently, and permission granted to circulate it.

چون آنکه باطن زمان و زمان به سبب بر ما به کثرت از عظمی  
 تاکنون در ظهور انوار و کمال انوار و انوار الوجود  
 و ظهور آنکه از انوار انوار و انوار الوجود الله الی انوار  
 من نور انوار و انوار انوار انوار انوار انوار انوار  
 همه کس و همه انوار انوار انوار انوار انوار انوار

لله اعلم  
 عبد الباقی

محمد رفیق بن عبد الباقی، کوه پارس، سنه ۱۳۱۰

Additional Commentary – This famous portrait of 'Abdu'l-Bahá was originally taken in Paris, in 1911 and was first published in *Star of the West*, in Vol.II, No.14, p.2 in the November 23, 1911 issue. The new translation of the quotation of Bahá'u'lláh cited above reads: “When the ocean of My presence hath ebbed and the Book of My Revelation is ended, turn your faces toward Him Whom God hath purposed, Who hath branched from this Ancient Root.” -*Kitáb-i-Aqdas*, p. 63. The second paragraph reads “This photograph was selected by Abdul-Baha from several taken in Paris recently and permission was granted to circulate it.”



“When the ocean of My Presence hath disappeared and the Book of Origin is achieved to the end, turn your faces toward Him Whom God Hath Purposed, who hath branched from this Pre-Existing Root.”— Words of BAHÁ’O’LLÁH.

This photograph was selected by Abdul-Baha from several taken in Paris, recently, and permission granted to circulate it.

حسب الله لكم ما اذعصان وانان ونسب بطرا به عَصْرُ الْعِظْمِ  
ناظر يا شند الطور وما انزلناه كما والانس اذا عَصْرُ الْوَصَالِ  
وقضى كما والانس في المثال فوجهوا اليه من ارض الله الذي الشعب  
من هذا الاصل القديم مفضلوا ان ابن ابيه مبارك عَصْرُ الْعِظْمِ  
يوده كذلك اظهروا الامر وعلامتنا عندنا وانا الضمك الكرميه

لله اعلم  
عبد

عشره لک محضرت عبد البهاء کد در پاریس حدیثه است



Group of Believers of Acca, and former secretaries of Baha'o'llah. The fourth from your left is Mushkin Kalam, the great penman; in front of him are sitting two sons-in-law of Abdul-Baha, Mohsin and Hadi Effendi. Sitting at the right end is the venerable Jenabi Zaine, the writer of "The Traveler's Narrative."

عده مؤمنين في عكا والكتبة في زون البراء، الرابع من على اليسار  
مشكين قلم الكاتب الشيرير وامامه جلوس صهر ارضه المولى  
محمد افندي وصاردي افندي وعلى اليمين الموقر جناب  
زين مؤلف قصة المسافر 17



Detailed additional commentary on the following page...





Additional Commentary – Several of the 11 individuals pictured here will be described, starting from the left, for those standing, and then ring to the left for those sitting.

[1] Háji Haydar-ÁlÍ of Isfahán, “The Angel of Carmel”. Portions of his memoirs were published in English and abridged by Hand of the Cause, A.Q. Faizi in the book, *The Delight of Hearts* (1980). See also, “The Angel of Carmel”, pp.237-250 in *Eminent Bahá'ís in the Time of Bahá'u'lláh*. He died in Haifa on 27 December 1920.

[2,3] The identities of these individuals were not known at the time of this publication.

[4] Mishkín-Qalam (“musk-scented pen”) is the 15th Apostle of Bahá'u'lláh and the most celebrated calligrapher of the Bahá'í Faith. The calligraphic symbol of “The Greatest Name”, which adorns most Bahá'í households, is a reproduction of his original rendering. A brief biography of his life appears on pages 270-272 of *Eminent Bahá'ís in the Time of Bahá'u'lláh*. (See pages 22 and 30 for other pictures of him.)

[5] Siyyid Mustafá Rúmí, builder of the Burmese Bahá'í community, posthumously appointed a Hand of the Cause of God by Shoghi Effendi in 1945. Mustafá Rúmí was taught the Faith by Sulaymán Khán, the spiritual conqueror of the Indian subcontinent. A photograph and a brief mention of him is made on pp. 127-128 of *Eminent Bahá'ís in the Time of Bahá'u'lláh*. (He is pictured again on page 30.)

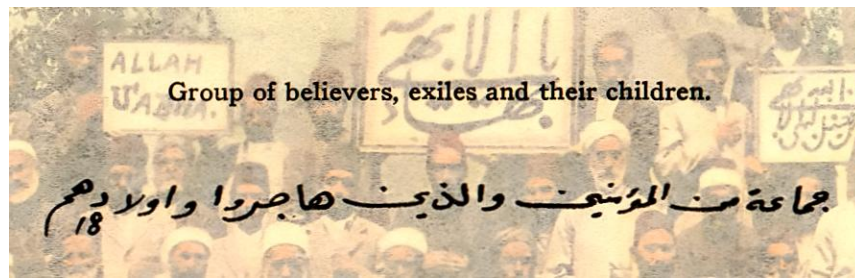
[6,7(seated),8] The identities of these individuals was not known at the time of this publication.

[9] Mírzá Muhsin, an Afnán. (Afnáns are descendents of the Báb, “The Gate”). 'Abdu'l-Bahá's second oldest daughter, Túbá Khánum, “married Mírzá Muhsin, an Afnán, a son of Háji Mírzá Siyyid Hasan (the Great Afnán); the brother of the wife of the Báb. They had three sons: Rúhí, Suhayl, and Fuád, and one daughter, Thurayyá. Their family name was Afnán.” (p. 358 *The Covenant of Bahá'u'lláh*). Mírzá Muhsin died in 1927. “Shoghi Effendi described him as the beloved son-in-law of the Master and distinguished servant of His Cause.” (Ibid., p.360) “His wife and all of his children were later declared Covenant-breakers.” (Ibid.)

[10] “Mírzá Hádí Shírází was an Afnán, a grandson of Háji Mírzá Abu'l-Qásim, who was a cousin of the mother of the Báb and a brother of His wife.” (Ibid.) Mírzá Hádí Shírází married the eldest daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá, Díyá'íyyih Khánum . From this union Shoghi Effendi was born on 1 March 1897 in the house of 'Abdu'l-Bahá in 'Akká. The other children were Husayn, Riáz, Rúhangíz and Mehrangíz. “Their family name was Rabbání, a name given to them by 'Abdu'l-Bahá.” (Ibid.) Shoghi Effendi eventually had to put his entire family out of the Faith.

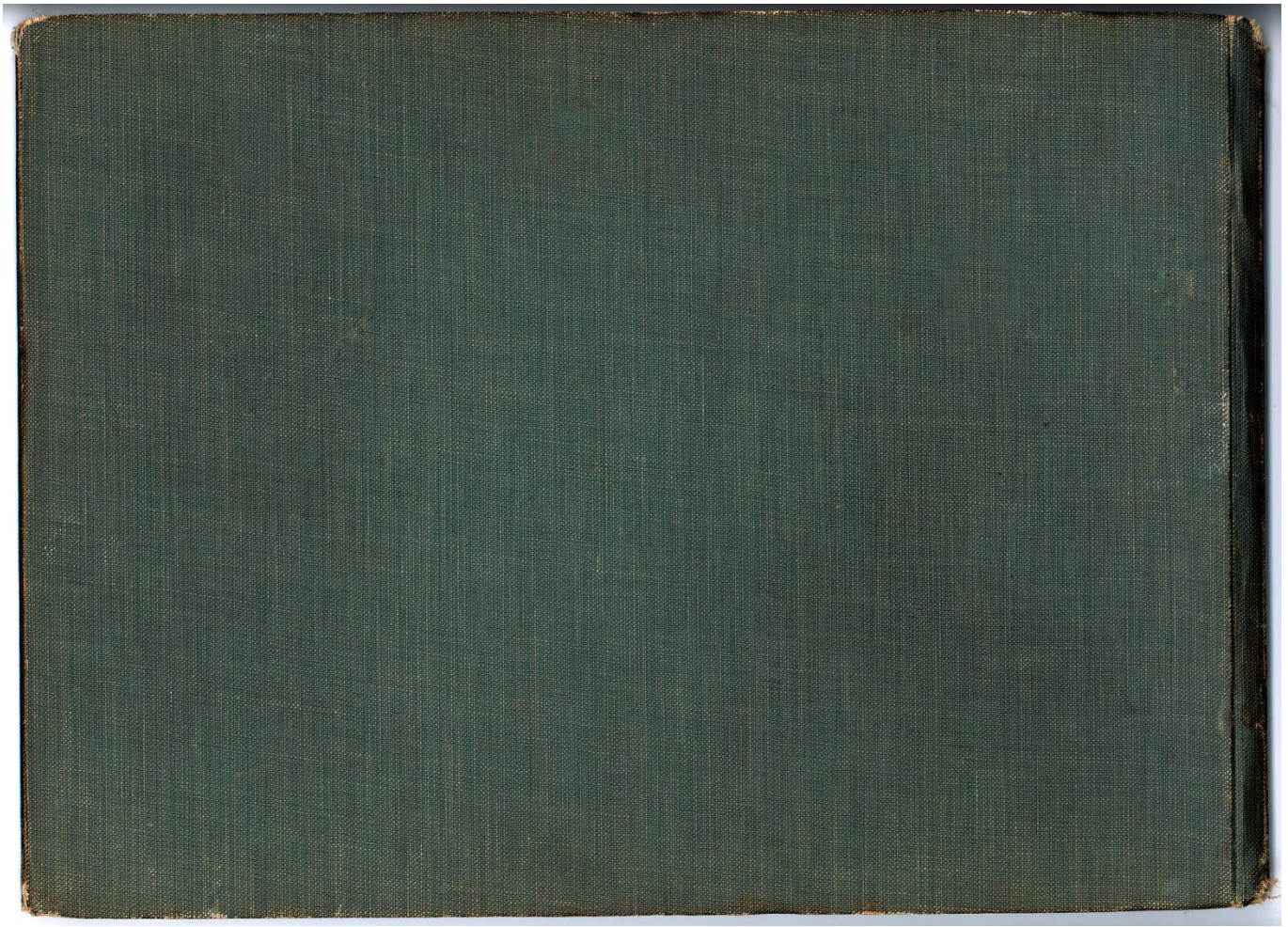
[11] Mullá Zaynu'l-Abidín, surnamed Zaynu'l-Muqarrabín (“the Ornament of the Near Ones”), the 18th Apostle of Bahá'u'lláh. Born in Rajab, in May of 1818, he died in 1903. His transcriptions of Bahá'u'lláh's Tablets are accounted to be the most accurate. In the original Album of Views commentary, the authorship of A Traveller's Narrative is wrongly attributed to him.. 'Abdu'l-Bahá was the Author of that work. A biographical note on Zaynu'l-Muqarrabín is given on pages 274 to 276 of *Eminent Bahá'ís in the Time of Bahá'u'lláh*.





Additional Commentary - This photograph was taken outside of the Pilgrim House at Bahjí. Compare it with the photograph that appears between pages 412 and 413 of *The Covenant of Bahá'u'lláh*. Many of the Bahá'ís identified in photograph 41 appear here. No further identifications have been made by this writer. Help in this matter will be greatly appreciated and the information that can be substantiated will be published with the next edition of this work.





Additional Commentary - This is a scan of the original cloth back cover of the "Views of Akka".