




BAHÁ'Í GLOSSARY



by
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A GLOSSARY OF PERSIAN AND ARABIC
WORDS APPEARING IN THE BAHÁ'Í WRITINGS

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REMARKS

Transliteration means putting the letters of one alphabet into another alphabet. There are sounds in Arabic and Persian which have no English equivalents. For this reason letters and combinations have to be made up to represent these sounds: gh, kh, and so forth. Besides this, Persian has four z's, three s's, two t's and two h's, which have to be differentiated in English by made-up letters, such as d, th and ṭ.

Persian and Arabic pronunciation varies throughout the Middle East; people from Cairo, Ṭīhrán and Káshán respectively would pronounce the same word three different ways. These variations are the greater because short vowels are not written; for example, "cat" would be spelled "ct." A Persian, seeing for the first time a list of unfamiliar Persian towns, cannot tell how to pronounce them. (To help Persian and Arab readers pronounce unfamiliar words "diacritical" marks are used.) Ṭīhrán Persian is considered the best.

In the early days, Orientalists added to the confusion by transliterating Persian and Arabic to suit themselves. A German might spell Sháh "Schah" while a Frenchman spelled it "Chah." On March 12, 1923, the Guardian of the Faith requested the Bahá'ís to "avoid confusion in future" by faithfully adhering to a uniform spelling (which had been adopted at one of the International Oriental Congresses). On November 26, 1923, the Guardian wrote:

"I am confident that the friends will not feel their energy and patience taxed by a scrupulous adherence to what is an authoritative and universal, though arbitrary code for the spelling of Oriental terms." These communications from Shoghi Effendi appear in Bahá'í Administration, page 56.

The result has been that order has replaced the previous individualistic and whimsical spelling of various early texts. Today a student, seeing a Persian or Arabic word transliterated according to this system, can immediately write the word back into the original, whereas formerly he often had to guess at what the original might be.

The "rhymes-with" and the "sounds-like" method is in the present writer's view the easiest now available. The American public is not polyglot and balks at phonetic symbols and other complicated aids familiar to linguists. An accurate pronunciation can be acquired only by listening to, and imitating, persons accurately speaking a given tongue. At best, the present text can provide only an approximation to the original Persian sounds.

It was not possible to include every proper noun in the Bahá'í Writings, but an attempt has been made to list names most often present in compounds. If a Persian or Arabic name is carefully scrutinized, element by element, it will prove easier to deal with: Shaykh Ahmad-i-Ahs'i means a religious leader named Ahmad from the town of Ahsá. Hájí Mírzá Siyyid 'Alí means one who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca, is of the scholar class and a descendant of the Prophet Muḥammad, and named 'Alí. The compound Abu'l-Ḥasan means Father of Ḥasan. The last element, when it does not refer to a town, often denotes the man's occupation: Bazzáz is a cloth merchant, Rikáb-Sáz a stirrup maker. Mírzá at the beginning of a name denotes an educated person or a scholar; at the end of a name it means Prince.

GUIDE TO TRANSLITERATION AND PRONUNCIATION OF THE
 PERSIAN ALPHABET, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMERICAL VALUE
 OF THE LETTERS (ABJAD RECKONING)*

<u>LETTER</u>	<u>TRANSLITERATION</u>	<u>PRONUNCIATION</u>	<u>NUMERICAL VALUE</u>
ا	á, a	arm, cat	1
ب	b	b	2
پ	p	p	
ت	t	t	400
ث	th	see	500
ج	j	John	3
چ	ch	church	
ح	h	h	8
خ	kh	loch	600
د	d	d	4
ذ	dh	z	700
ر	r	r	200
ز	z	z	7
ژ	zh	pleasure	
س	s	so	60
ش	sh	she	300
ص	s	so	90
ذ	d	z	800
ط	t	t	9
ظ	z	z	900
ع	'	silent "uh"	70
غ	gh	get	1000
ف	f	f	80
ق	q	get	100
ک	k	k	20
گ	g	get	
ل	l	l	30
م	m	m	40
ن	n	n	50
و, و	v, ú	v, oo	6
ه	h	h	5
ی, ی	y, í	yes, ee	10
ی	'	silent "uh"	1

* The non-Arabic letters in the Persian alphabet have no abjad value.

a as in account, or cat

á as in arm

aw ... as "ow" in mown

í as "e" in best

î as "ee" in meet

u as "o" in short

ú as "oo" in moon

These four letters are pronounced "z": dh, d, z, z.

These three letters are pronounced "ss": th, s, s.

These two letters are pronounced "t": t, t.

These two letters are pronounced "h": h, h.

Kh is pronounced like the "ch" in Scotch loch.

Zh is pronounced like "s" in pleasure.

Q and gh are almost unpronounceable by Americans. The sound is a deep guttural not unlike the sound made in gargling at the base of the throat; substitute a "g," a "k," or a Parisian "r."

Áh is pronounced approximately as in rah-rah or hurrah.

The other letters and combinations are the same as in English; e.g., ch as in church, and j as in John.

Note that ˆ represents a sort of silent "uh," produced in the chest; the same applies somewhat to ˆ, which represents a pause; the word Bahá'í should include the pause prior to final í: Ba-há...ee.

Stress every syllable equally, then repeat the word more rapidly, and you will not go too far wrong.

In the syllable "eh," used so frequently in what follows, the "e" is pronounced like "e" in set, and the "h" is aspirated.

Do not swallow the "h's"; breathe them. Ṭihrán is Teh-Ron. Alláh-u-Abhá is Alláh-ho-Abhá.

N.B. Usually mispronounced by Americans is the syllable "ar"; this does not rhyme with we are. It rhymes with the "ar" in Harry: Ṭabarsí is pronounced: Ta-bar-see.

The translations and definitions of terms appearing here are from the writings of Shoghi Effendi, wherever available. Other sources included the Bahá'í World volumes, standard Persian and Arabic dictionaries, encyclopedias such as Hughes' Dictionary of Islám and the Shorter Encyclopedia of Islám, various English translations of the Qur'án, R. A. Nicholson's Commentary on the Mathnawí, E. G. Browne's A Literary History of Persia, and Gobineau's Trois Ans en Asie.

Abbreviations are as follows:

BN	Bahá'í News
BW	Bahá'í World
DB	The Dawn-Breakers
Gl.	The Gleanings...from Bahá'u'lláh
GPB	God Passes By, by Shoghi Effendi
L.Hist.	Literary History of Persia, by E. G. Browne
PDC	Promised Day is Come, by Shoghi Effendi
PUP	Promulgation of Universal Peace, by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
r.w.	Rhymes with
SAQ	Some Answered Questions, by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
SV	Seven Valleys, by Bahá'u'lláh
SW	Epistle to the Son of the Wolf, by Bahá'u'lláh
Tr.Narr.	A Traveller's Narrative, by 'Abdu'l-Bahá (See E. G. Browne, Episode of the Báb)
WOB	World Order of Bahá'u'lláh, by Shoghi Effendi

Be sure to pronounce the middle column in the glossary to sound like or rhyme with English, remembering that "a" without accent mark is as in cat and "ar" rhymes with Harry. Ron, Al and Don are pronounced like the boys' names. Awn rhymes with awning (we freely admit that "aw" is too broad for the Persian sound involved, and "ah" not quite broad enough); do not swallow any letters, and breathe the h's; Oz sounds like Wizard of Oz.

— **A** —

'Abá	Ab-awe	Cloak, mantle
'Abbás-Qulí <u>Khán-i-i</u> <u>Lárijání</u>	ab-boss-coolie- con-eh-lorry- John-ee	Sniper who killed Mullá Husayn (DB 379), Feb. 1, 1849.
'Abdu' <u>dh-Dhikr</u>	ab-doz-zeckr	A designation of the Báb.
'Abdu'l-'Azíz	abd-ol-az-ease	Sultan of Turkey who "with Násiri'd-Dín Sháh was the author of the calamities heaped upon Bahá'u'lláh...." and embodied the concentrated power vested in Sultanate and Caliphate. (GPB 225). 1830-1876; ruled 1861-1876.
'Abdu'l-Bahá	Abdol-Bahá	The Servant of the Glory. The Center of Bahá'u'lláh's Covenant; Exemplar and Interpreter of the Bahá'í Faith. "The Most Great Branch," the "One Whom God hath purposed." (GPB 239). Bahá'u'lláh's "beloved Son....His vicegerent on earth, the Executive of His authority, the Pivot of His Covenant, the Shepherd of His flock, the Exemplar of His faith, the Image of His perfections, the Mystery of His Revelation, the Interpreter of His mind, the Architect of His World Order, the Ensign of His Most Great Peace, the Focal Point of His unerring guidanceoccupant of an office without peer or equal in the entire field of religious history...."(GPB 245). (1844-1921).
'Abdu'l- <u>Hamíd II</u>	ab-dol-ham-eed	"The Great Assassin." Nephew and successor of 'Abdu'l-'Azíz and with him responsible for 'Abdu'l-Bahá's forty years imprisonment. (PDC 61). 1842-1918; Sultan of Turkey 1876 till deposed 1909.
'Abdu'l- <u>Kháliq-i-</u> <u>Isfáhání</u>	ab-dol-caw-leck-eh- ess-fa-haw-nee	Man who cut his throat when Táhiriḥ put aside her veil at the Conference of Badasht.
'Abdu'lláh <u>Khán-i-</u> <u>Turkamán</u>	abd-ol-láh-con-eh- tor-cam-awn	Person first charged by the Sháh to destroy the handful of Bábís who had sought refuge at the Shrine of Shaykh Ṭabarsí. He recruited an army of 12,000 men and it was thought he could conquer the believers in "the space of two days." (DB 360).
'Abdu'lláh-i-Ubayy	abd-ol-láh-heh-obey	Powerful Medinite chief and Muḥammad's bitter opponent, whose hopes of sovereignty were defeated when the Medinites sent for the Prophet to rule over them. He was the leader of the Hypocrites (munáfiqún) who secretly thwarted and resisted the Prophet at Medina. (Muir, Sir Wm., <i>The Life of Muḥammad</i> , 181).

'Abdu'l-Majid	abd-ol-ma-jeed	Sultan of Turkey 1839-1861. Born 1823.
Abjad	ab-jad	"The name of an arithmetical arrangement of the alphabet, the letters of which have different powers [numerical values] from one to one thousand. It is in the order of the alphabet as used by the Jews as far as 400, the six remaining letters being added by the Arabians." (Hughes).
Abraham		"Father of a Multitude." An inhabitant of Ur in Chaldee, who founded the Jewish nation. Ancestor of Bahá'u'lláh through Katurah. This Manifestation of God is also called the Friend of God and the Father of the Faithful. (GPB 94).
Abu-'Abdi'lláh (or <i>Abí</i> -- for grammatical reasons)	aboo-ab-del-láh	Designation of the sixth Imám, Ja'far-i-Šádiq (the Veridical), great-grandson of al-Husayn. Died AD. 765, poisoned by Mansúr, the 'Abbáside Caliph.
Abú-'Alí Sína', also <i>Ibn-i-Sina</i>	aboo-alley-seen-aw	Avicenna, 980-1037? A.D., Persian physician and philosopher. The <i>Shifá</i> and the <i>Qánún</i> or <i>Canon of Medicine</i> are his most famous works.
Abú-Dhar	aboo-zar (ar as in Harry)	The shepherd who became a Companion of Muḥammad; celebrated for piety and asceticism, he preached the equality of all believers and denounced luxury. Claimed as a precursor by Muslim mystics. Bahá'u'lláh speaks of him as becoming "a prince of nations" SW 19.
Abú-Ja'far	aboo-ja-far (ar as in Harry)	This is the Kuniyah or designation of the fifth Imám, Muḥammad-Báqir (AD. 676-731). SW 113. Ab (or abu) means father.
Abu Jahl	aboo-ja-hl	The Father of Ignorance, Muslim surname of Muḥammad's bitter opponent, his uncle and an influential Meccan called Abu'l-Hikam, the Father of Wisdoms. Killed at Badr, he is said to have been called by Muḥammad "the Pharaoh of his people."
Abú Naṣr	aboo-nass-r	Al-Fárábí, whom Browne calls the "greatest philosopher of Islam before Avicenna." d.AD. 950. Nicholson adds, "He devoted himself to the study of Aristotle, whom Moslems agree with Dante in regarding as 'il maestro di color che sanno.'"
Abu'l-Ḥasan- 'Alí	abol-hass-san-alee	"Last of the Four Gates." See <i>Abváb-i-Arba'ih</i> , DB Liii. Dying, he refused to name a successor, saying that God had another plan.
Abu'l-Qásim-i-Káshí	abol-caw-sem-eh-caw-shee	A believer martyred through the decree pronounced by Mírzá Yaḥyá. (SW 176).
Abváb-i-Arba'ih	ab-vob-eh-ar-ba...eh	The Four Gates. Successive emissaries, for 69 years after the "disappearance," i.e. death, of the 12th Imám in 260 A.H., between the "Hidden Imám" and the people.

‘Ád	odd	Tribe living in Arabia immediately after Noah, and which built large edifices and pillars in “al-Aḥqáf” (The Sand Dunes). They grew haughty because of their prosperity and were destroyed for rejecting their Prophet, Húd. Cf. Qur’án 7:65, 41:15, 26:128, 89:5, etc.
Adam		Manifestation of God who inaugurated a 6,000 year cycle ending with the Dispensation of the Báb. “The Faith of Bahá’u’Iláh should indeed be regarded, if we wish to be faithful to the tremendous implications of its message, as the culmination of a cycle, the final stage in a series of successive, of preliminary and progressive revelations. These, beginning with Adam and ending with the Báb, have paved the way and anticipated with an ever-increasing emphasis the advent of that Day of Days in which He Who is the Promise of All Ages should be made manifest.” (Shoghi Effendi, WOB 103). The Guardian further writes of “the rise of the Orb of Bahá’u’Iláh’s most sublime Revelation marking the consummation of the six thousand year cycle ushered in by Adam, glorified by all past prophets and sealed with the blood of the Author of the Bábí Dispensation.” (BN, insert dated Oct. 8, 1952). Adam in Persian means man. The Qur’án uses the same phrase for the creation of Adam as for that of Jesus Christ; cf. 15:29, 66:12, etc.: “breathed of My spirit into him.”
Adamic cycle		Cycle “stretching back as far as the first dawns of the world’s recorded religious history.....” and ending with the Dispensation of the Báb.
Adhán	az-awn	“Announcement”; the Muslim call to prayer, proclaimed by the muezzin before the five stated times of prayer.
Ádhirbáyján	Oz-air-by-John	Province in Northwest Persia.
Afchih	aff-cheh	Village near Ṭihrán, site of Bahá’u’Iláh’s summer residence.
Afnán	aff-nawn	Twigs, i.e., the relatives of the Báb. (GPB 239).
Aghsán	ax-awn	Branches, i.e., the sons and descendants of Bahá’u’Iláh. (SW 94) (GPB 239).
A.H.		Anno Hejirae -- in the year of the Hegira; date reckoned according to the Muḥammadan era, which began in 622 A.D. with the “flight” -- properly emigration or severing of relations -- of Muḥammad from Mecca to Medina. Other spelling: Hijrah.
Ahlu’l-Kitáb	ahl-ol-ket-ob	The People of the Book. Qur’anic term explained by Bahá’u’Iláh, Iqán, 16: “It is evident that by the ‘people of the Book,’ who have repelled their fellow-men from the straight path of God, is meant none other than the divines of that age.....” Cf. Qur’an 3:70; 3:71; 3:99.
Aḥmad Big Tawfíq	a-h-mad-beg- tow-feeg	“Sagacious and humane” governor of ‘Akká, who at the suggestion of Bahá’u’Iláh restored the aqueduct leading to ‘Akká.
Akbar	ack-bar (or as in Harry)	Greater; greatest.

'Akká	ack-caw	Prison city north of Mt. Carmel, Israel; ancient Ptolemais and the "Strong City" of the Psalms. Site of the Most Great Prison where Bahá'u'lláh was incarcerated. A Tablet of 'Abdu'l-Bahá to Mrs. Ella G. Cooper states: "It is recorded in the Bible: 'Achor shall be a door of hope unto them.' This Achor is the City of 'Akká. Whoever interprets this otherwise is ignorant." (<i>Daily Lessons</i> , by H. S. Goodall and E. G. Cooper; quoted Tablet begins on p. 92; specific reference is to Hosea 2:15; transliteration above modernized). (GPB 184; 185). The St. Jean d'Acre of the Crusaders.
'Alí	a-lee	The first Imam, the rightful successor of Muḥammad; also the fourth Caliph. Cousin of Muḥammad and husband of Fáṭimih, he is known by titles including the Commander of the Faithful, the Lion of God, and the Lord of Saintship. Saint and warrior, brilliant writer and administrator, he was killed at Kufa by Ibn-i-Muljam (A.D. 661). Amír-'Alí states: "Ali was its [chivalry's] beau-idéal -- an impersonation of gallantry, of bravery, of generosity; pure, gentle, and learned, 'without fear and without reproach,' he set the world the noblest example of chivalrous grandeur of character." (<i>The Spirit of Islám</i> , 254).
'Alí-Khán-i-Máh-Kú'f	a-lee-con-eh- maw-coo-ee	Warden of the Castle of Máh-Kú'f.
'Alí Mardán Khán, Fort of	a-lee-mar-Don-con	Storm-center at Zanján.
'Alí-Páshá	a-lee-paw-shaw	Prime Minister of Turkey, denounced in the Lawḥ-i-Ra'ís. (GPB 231).
Alif.Lám.Mím.	aleff-lawm-meem	"A.L.M." Cf. Qur'an 2:1. Many surihis of the Qur'an are prefaced by disconnected letters. Cf. Iqan 202: "In the disconnected letters of the Qur'án the mysteries of the divine Essence are enshrined, and within their shells the pearls of His Unity are treasured."
'Alíyu'lláhí	a-lee-yol-law-hee	Islámic sect, found principally in Western Persia and also known as Nişará and Ahlu'l-Haqq, which teaches that 'Alí is an avatar. (Gobineau, <i>Trois Ans en Asie</i> , 338).
Alláh	al-láh	God. The most prevalent explanation of this word, given in such works as the <i>Shorter Encyclopedia of Islam</i> , is that the pre-Islamic Arabs worshipped as head of their pantheon a god called Alláh, meaning <u>the</u> iláh, or the god. Muḥam-mad taught: "There is no iláh save <u>the</u> iláh," "Lá iláhá illa'lláh," Allah being thus a combination of the particle "the" (al) and iláh.
Alláh-u-Abhá	Alláh-ho-Ab-há	God is All-Glorious. The Greatest Name, adopted during the period of Bahá'u'lláh's exile in Adrianople as a greeting among Bahá'ís. (GPB 176). Another form of the Greatest Name -- not used as a greeting but an invocation -- is Yá Bahá'u'l-Abhá, O Thou the Glory of Glories!
'Amá	am-awe	Light cloud, term symbolizing the First Invisible Substance.
Amín	am-een	The trusted one; designation of Muḥammad as a youth.

Ámín-i-Iláhf	am-meen-eh-el- awe-hee	Trusted one of God; first Persian pilgrim to penetrate into 'Akká and glimpse the imprisoned Bahá'u'lláh. (GPB 187).
Amínu 'l-Bayán	am-een-ol-by-awn	Surname of Hájí Sháh Muḥammad-i-Manshádí, one of the Persian believers who guarded the remains of the Báb. (GPB 274).
Amír	am-eer	Prince, governor, lord, commander, etc.
Amír-Nizám, Mírzá Taqí Khán	Am-eer-nez-awm, mere-zaw- tackee-con	Grand Vizier and "prime mover of the forces that precipitated the Báb's martyrdom." (DB 526). Murdered by order of Náṣiri'd-Dín Sháh.
Amríká	America	The United States, visited by 'Abdu'l-Bahá in 1912. Cradle of Bahá'í Administrative Order (GPB 329; 269).
Amru'lláh	am-rol-láh	The Cause of God; also the Command of God.
Ámul	awe-mol	Persian town near Caspian, where Bahá'u'lláh was bastinadoed in the presence of the assembled 'ulamás (Nov-Dec. 1848), when He had attempted to join the besieged at Ṭabarsí. (DB 372).
Anas, Son of Malik	a-nass; maw-leck	One of the most prolific traditionists, from the age of ten a servant of Muḥammad.
Anís	a-neess	Surname of the disciple who died with the Báb; Mírzá Muḥammad-'Alí.
Anísá	a-nee-saw	Tree of Life; associated with the new Covenant (GPB 238).
Anṣár	ann-sawr	"Helpers." Title of those Medinites who rallied around Muḥammad after His flight from Mecca to Medina; often coupled with al-Muhájirín, the emigrants, title of those Muslims who migrated from Mecca to Medina.
Áqa	aw-caw	Master; title given by Bahá'u'lláh to 'Abdu'l-Bahá. Also means mulla or sir.
Áqá Buzurg of Khurásán	awe-caw-bo-zorg; core-aw-sawn	Badí' (wonderful); Bahá'u'lláh's martyred messenger to the Sháh of Persia.
Áqá Ján-i-Khamsih	awe-caw-John-eh- cam-seh	Colonel who carried out the execution of the Báb.
Áqá Riḍá	awe-caw-rezz-awe	Supporter of Bahá'u'lláh, exiled with Him all the way from Bagh ^h dad to 'Akká.
Áqáy-i-Kalím	awe-caw-yeh- cal-eem	Noble brother of Bahá'u'lláh. See Mírzá Músá.

Aqṣá Mosque	ack-saw	"The Most Remote" Mosque, at Jerusalem; built on Temple area, and save Mecca alone, the most sacred spot in Islám. Also called as-Ṣakhrāh, "The Rock," also "The Holy House." (GPB xiii).
'Arafih	a-raff-eh	Vigil of the Feast of Sacrifice, when the Mecca pilgrims proceed to Mt. 'Arafāt. The 9th day of the month of <u>Ḍhi'l-Ḥijjih</u> . (DB 32).
Ard-i-Sirr	ar-zeh-sair	Land of Mystery (Adrianople). The numerical value of <u>Sirr</u> (mystery) is identical with that of <u>Adirnih</u> (Adrianople) (i.e., 260).
Ardishír Mírzá	ar-desh-sheer-mere-zaw	A governor of <u>Ṭihrán</u> .
'Aríf	awr-eff	Mystic knower, gnostic.
Ashraf	ash-raff	Man's name.
'Ashúrá	osh-oo-raw	The tenth of Muḥarram on which day the Imám Ḥusayn was martyred.
Ásíyih	awe-see-yeh	Qur'án 66:11, the wife of Pharaoh. To Muslims one One of four perfect women, the others being Sarah, the Virgin Mary, and Fatimih (See GPB 75) N.B. The reference in PUP I, 170 and index should be corrected to read Ásíyih, <u>not</u> Ayesha. The commentators say that because she believed in Moses, Pharaoh set a rock on her breast, fastened her hands to four stakes and left her in the blazing sun.
Asmá'u'l-Ḥusná	a-smaw-ol-hoss-naw	Most Beauteous Names (of God); phrases occurring in Qur'án 7:179, 17:110, etc. According to a ḥadīth, Muḥammad said, "Verily there are 99 names of God, and whoever recites them shall enter Paradise." The traditions also maintain that the 'Almighty has a hundredth name, the "Most Great Name," and that whoever calls on God by this Name shall obtain all his desires. Down the ages, various mystic orders have striven to, and claimed to, possess the Greatest Name -- which was not revealed until the Advent of Bahá'u'lláh. The Greatest Name is referred to as <u>Ism-i-A'zam</u> .
'Aṭṭár	at-tar (r.w. tar)	<u>Shaykh</u> Farídu'd-Dín 'Aṭṭár, "the Druggist", one who deals in attar of roses, etc. Great Persian mystic poet of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, born <u>Níshápúr</u> . His copious works include the <u>Manṭiqu't-Ṭayr</u> in which the birds, in search of the <u>Símurgh</u> , pass through the seven valleys of Search, Love, Knowledge, Independence, Unification, Amazement, Destitution and Annihilation.
'Aválim	av-awe-lem	"Worlds." Title of a work prophesying the opposition of the divines to the Promised One.
'Aynu'l-Baqar	ain-ol-bak-kar (ar as in Harry)	The Spring of the Cow, in 'Akká.
Ayyám-i-Ḥá	l-yawm-eh-haw	"Days of H." H according to the abjad system equals 5; the letters in the name of the Báb also total 5. The intercalary days.
Ayyam-i-Shidád	l-yawm-eh-shed-odd	Days of Stress: the supreme crisis in Adrianople, engineered by the diabolical Siyyid Muḥammad. (GPB 163).

A'zam	a...zam	The Greatest.
'Azíz <i>Khán-i-Sardár</i>	az-ease-con-eh-sar-dawr (or as in Harry)	Slayer of Tahirih.
'Azím (<i>Turshízí</i>)	a-zeem; tor-shee-zee	Man who publicly confessed his complicity in the attempt on the life of Náṣiri' d-Dín Sháh.

B

B and E

Be. Qur'án 3:42 states: "When He decreeth a thing, He only saith, 'Be,' and it is." The reference in *Prayers and Meditations*, page 85, thus means, "through His name creation was created." The Arabic is "k" and "n"--kun.

Bá and Há baw-and-haw B and H meaning Bahá. The Bahá'í ring symbol shows two "b's", four "h's" and two stars.

Báb rhymes with throb The Gate. The Prophet-Herald of Bahá'u'lláh, "The Manifestation of the Unity and Oneness of God and the Forerunner of the Ancient Beauty" (BA 11); the return of the Prophet Elijah, of John the Baptist and of the Twelfth Imám (GPB 276, 58); "My First Name," (GPB 57), Whom "posterity will recognize as standing at the confluence of two universal prophetic cycles, the Adamic...and the Bahá'í...." (GPB 54). "the independent Author of a divinely revealed Dispensation...also...the Herald of a new Era and the Inaugurator of a great universal prophetic cycle." (GPB 57). Born Shíráz, Oct. 20, 1819; martyred Tabríz, July 9, 1850.

Bábí bob-ee Of or pertaining to the Báb.

Bábí Dispensation Began May 22, 1844 A.D. at two hours and eleven minutes after sunset in Shíráz, Persia. Ended in the year 1280 A.H. (WOB 102; GPB xi).

Babí-Dukhtarán bob-ee-dock-tar-awn Site in Shíráz where the Báb's son is buried.

Bábu'l-Báb bob-ol-bob The Gate of the Gate. Title of Mullá Husayn, the first Letter of the Living.

Bábu'lláh bob-ol-láh The Gate of God; designation of the Báb.

Badasht ba-dasht Hamlet in a plain on the border of Mázindarán. Conference of, lasted twenty-two days (June-July 1848), and proclaimed the annulment of the old Order. (DB 301, n.1).

Badí' ba-dée... "Wonderful." Seventeen-year-old boy who delivered Bahá'u'lláh's Tablet to the Sháh of Persia and was in consequence tortured and killed. His given name was Áqá Buzurg of Khurásán; he was converted by the historian Nabíl and won the title of the "Pride of Martyrs."

Badí' calendar ba-dee... Name of the Bahá'í calendar. It begins with the year 60 (1844 A.D.). It is found in the *Kitáb-i-Asmá'*, a work of the Báb.

<i>Baghdád</i>	bag-dod	City where Bahá'u'lláh declared His Mission, to His companions, in 1863. Called by Him the City of God, and (prophetically) in the Qur'án the "Abode of Peace." (10:26; 6:127). (GPB 110).
<i>Bahá'í</i>	Ba-há-ee	Of or pertaining to Bahá'u'lláh.
<i>Bahá'í Cycle</i>	Ba-há-ee	Began May 22, 1844, at 2 hours and 11 minutes after sunset, in <u>Shíráz</u> , Persia. Destined to last for no less than 5,000 centuries. GPB xi, 55, 100.
<i>Bahá'í Era</i>	Ba-há-ee	Began May 22, 1844, at 2 hours and 11 minutes after sunset in <u>Shíráz</u> , Persia. The first century of this Era comprises the "Heroic, the Primitive, the Apostolic Age...and also the initial stages of the Formative, the Transitional, the Iron Age" ushered in by 'Abdu'l-Bahá's Will and Testament. (GPB xi, xiii). The Bahá'í Revelation is "the consummation of all the Dispensations within the Adamic Cycle, inaugurating an era of at least a thousand year's duration, and a cycle destined to last no less than five thousand centuries...." (GPB 100).
<i>Bahá'í Revelation</i>	Ba-há-ee	Revelation from God "signalizing the end of the Prophetic Era and the beginning of the Era of Fulfillment...." (GPB 100).
<i>Bahá'u'lláh</i>	Ba-há-ol-láh	The Glory of God. "...an appellation specifically recorded in the Persian Bayán, signifying at once the glory, the light and the splendor of God..." (GPB 93-94). "The Supreme Manifestation of God and the Dayspring of His Most Divine Essence." (BA 11). "...never to be identified with that invisible Reality, the Essence of Divinity itself," He is "the complete incarnation of the names and attributes of God." (WOB 114, 112). The Promised One of all the ages. Born <u>Tihrán</u> , Persia, Nov. 12, 1817; ascended Bahjí, Palestine, now Israel, May 29, 1892.
<i>Bahjí</i>	Ba-h-gee	Delight. Denotes that part of the plain of 'Akká where the Shrine and Mansion of Bahá'u'lláh are situated.
<i>Bahrayn</i>	ba-h-rain	Bahrein islands in Persian Gulf.
<i>Bálá-khánih</i>	baw-law-con-eh	Balcony.
<i>Bálá-Sarí</i>	baw-law-sa-ree	Above or over head. Term denotes Muslim worshippers who recited their prayers in the upper section of the Shrine of the Imám <u>Husayn</u> at <u>Karbilá</u> . (DB 84).
<i>Balál</i>	ba-lall	Ethiopian convert to Islám and the first muezzin. A speech defect caused him to mispronounce the letter "sh" (<u>shín</u>) as if it were "ss" (sin).
<i>Báqirí</i>	baw-care-ee	Sect of the Imámities.
<i>Baqíyyatu'lláh</i>	back-ee-yat-ol-láh	Remnant of God; a title of Bahá'u'lláh and also of the Báb.
<i>Barfurúsh</i>	bawr-fo-roosh	Town where <u>Quddús</u> was publicly martyred by the dregs of the inhabitants, May 1849.

Bast	r.w. fast	Right of sanctuary. The law could not touch a fugitive taking sanctuary or bast in Muslim mosques and shrines.
Baḥá	bat-haw	Mecca, hemmed in by bare hills, lies in an "ill-ventilated couloir." Its center and lowest part is Baḥá. Some buildings here were so close to the Ka'bih that their shadows merged with its shadow mornings and evenings.
Bayán (Arabic)	buy-awn	Work of the Báb; Smaller, less weighty than Persian Bayán (GPB 25).
Bayán (Persian)	buy-awn	Exposition; "The repository of the laws ordained by the Báb." (GPB 17). "Peerless among the doctrinal works of the Báb" (GPB 25). "Designedly severe.... drastic...." (<i>Ibid.</i>) Interspersed with "unnumbered passages...in which He fixes the date of the promised Revelation...." (GPB 28). Title given by the Báb to His Revelation, particularly His Books.
Bayán, Point of		The Báb (GPB 98).
Bayt-i-A'ẓam	bait-eh-a...zam	The Most Great House of Bahá'u'lláh in Baghdád, known at one time as House of Mírzá Músá, the Bábí. (GPB 129); "situated in the Karkh quarter, in the neighborhood of the western bank of the river...." (<i>Ibid.</i> , 130).
Baytu'l-'Adl-i-A'ẓam	bait-ol-adl-eh-a... zam	The Universal House of Justice, of which the Guardian is the permanent Head, and the members are elected by the members of the National Houses of Justice. This body makes and can abrogate its own laws; it legislates on "whatsoever has not been explicitly and outwardly recorded in His (Bahá'u'lláh's) holy Writ." (WOB 23). "...the twin pillars that support this mighty Administrative Structure--the institutions of the Guardianship and of the Universal House of Justice." (WOB 147). There are also Local Houses of Justice, at present termed Local Spiritual Assemblies, in cities, townships, etc. where nine or more Bahá'ís reside. These, elected by Bahá'ís within their jurisdiction of 21 years of age and over, direct the affairs of the Faith; National Spiritual Assemblies (future Houses of Justice) are elected by delegates who are themselves elected by adult Bahá'ís of each state, territory, province etc. within a given country, and have jurisdiction over Bahá'í affairs within the country as a whole.
Baytu'l-Ma'múr	bait-ol-ma...moor	The Frequented Fane, Qur'án 52:4. In Islám, the Ka'bih or its archetype in heaven.
Baní-Háshim	ban-ee-haw-shem	Sons of Háshim, the Prophet Muḥammad's great grandfather; family from which Muḥammad descended.
Bismi'lláhi'-Raḥmání'-Raḥím	bessm-ell-lah-hair- ra-h-mawn-eh-ra- heem	In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. Used at the head of every surih of the Qur'án except the ninth. Used at beginning of meals, putting on new clothes, beginning a new undertaking (by Muslims).
Big	beg (often, back)	Honorary title lower than <u>Khán</u> .
Biháru'l-Anvár	beh-hawr-ol-Anvawr	Seas of Lights, a compilation of Shí'ah traditions.
Bishárát	bes-h-awr-awt	Glad-Tidings, a Tablet of Bahá'u'lláh (Holy Land).

Black Stone		Hajaru'l-Aswad. Set about five feet from the ground in NE corner of the Ka'bih, the stone is an irregular oval about seven inches in diameter, reddish brown. Encircled by a gold or silver band, it has an undulated surface and is composed of about fifteen smaller stones joined by cement and surrounded by a brownish border. Sacred object of great antiquity (and never one of the pagan Arabs' idols) it is kissed during the rites of the hajj (pilgrimage).
Book, Crimson	-	Referred to in SW 32 as capable of fully disclosing and redoubling "that force which is hid in men"; identified as Bahá'u'lláh's " <i>Book of My Covenant</i> " in GPB 238.
Books, the		Zoroastrian Holy Writ (GPB 230).
Branch, Most Great		'Abdu'l-Bahá
Búshíhr	boo-shair	Persian town near north end of Persian Gulf.
Buzurg	boz-org	Great.

C

Caliph	cay-liff or ca-leef	Self-styled vicar of the Prophet of Islám (PDC 99). Sultanate and Caliphate were "the twin pillars of Sunní Islám." (WOB 173). The Caliphate, now abolished, was "the mightiest institution of Islám." (WOB 196). The founders of the Caliphate "usurped the authority of the lawful successors" of Muḥammad (WOB 178). "The cardinal point wherein the Shi'ites (as well as the other sects included under the more general term of Imamites) differ from the Sunnites is the doctrine of the Imámate. According to the belief of the latter, the vicegerency (<i>k̄hiláfat</i>) of the Prophet is a matter to be determined by the choice and election of his followers, and the visible head of the Musulmán world is qualified for the lofty position which he holds less by any special divine grace than by a combination of orthodoxy and administrative capacity. According to the Imámite view, on the other hand, the vicegerency is a matter altogether spiritual; an office conferred by God alone, first by His Prophet, and afterwards by those who so succeeded him, and having nothing to do with the popular choice or approval... the Caliph...is merely the outward and visible Defender of the Faith: the Imám of the Shi'ites is the divinely-ordained successor of the Prophet, one endowed with all perfections and spiritual gifts, one whom all the faithful must obey, whose decision is absolute and final, whose wisdom is super-human, and whose words are authoritative." Browne, E.G., <i>A Traveller's Narrative</i> , 296.
Caravanseraí		Inn for caravans
Chíhríq	cheh-reek	Fortress to which the Báb was transferred about April 10, 1848; designated by Him Jabal-i-Shadíd, the Grievous Mountain.
Chínár- Súkhtih	cheh-nawr-sook-teh	"Burnt Plane-Tree" quarter, native quarter of Vahíd at Nayríz.
City, the		Also "The Great City," Constantinople, called by Muslims "The Dome of Islám." The traditional seat of both Sultanate and Caliphate.

"The Book of My Covenant," written by Baha'u'llah entirely in His Own hand, establishing His Covenant and appointing 'Abdu'l-Baha as Its Center. This document has no parallel in the Scriptures of any previous Dispensation. (GPB 238)

D

<i>Dalá'il-i-Sab'ih</i>	dal-awe-ell-eh-sab-eh	"Seven Proofs" "...the most important of the polemical works of the Báb." (GPB 26).	
<i>Dárúghih</i>	daw-roog-eh	High constable.	
<i>Dáru'sh-Shafáy-i-Masjid etc.</i>	dawr-osh-shaff-awe-yeh-mass-jed	School in Tíhrán.	
<i>Darvís</i>	dar-veesh	Poor one. Religious mendicant. D'Ohsson in his "Ottoman Empire" lists 32 out of many more orders of these Islámic mystics. See Faqír.	
<i>Darvís</i> <i>Muḥammad</i>	dar-veesh Moham-mad	Name by which Bahá'u'lláh was known in Kurdistán.	
<i>Dawlih</i>	doe-leh	State; government.	
<i>Days of the week, Bahá'í:</i>			
<i>Jalál</i>	jal-all	Saturday	Glory
<i>Jamál</i>	jam-all	Sunday	Beauty
<i>Kamál</i>	cam-all	Monday	Perfection
<i>Fidál</i>	fez-all	Tuesday	Grace
<i>'Idál</i>	ed-all	Wednesday	Justice
<i>Istijlál</i>	ess-tej-lall	Thursday	Majesty
<i>Istiqlál</i>	ess-tek-lall	Friday	Independence
<i>Dayyán</i>	die-yon	Siyyid Asadu'lláh, distinguished believer who, with several others, was murdered by decree of Mírzá Yahyá (GPB 124; SW 176).	
<i>Dhabíḥ</i>	zab-eeh	The Sacrifice. Surname of Siyyid Ismá'íl-i-Zavári'í, extolled by Bahá'u'lláh as King and Beloved of Martyrs. (GPB 136).	
<i>Dhákírín</i>	zaw-care-een	Rememberers. Performers of a <i>dhikr</i> , the religious ceremony practised by various mystic orders.	
<i>Dhi'b</i>	zeb	The Wolf, <i>Shaykh</i> Muḥammad-Báqir.	
<i>Dhikr</i>	zeckr	Remembrance, commemoration, mention; praise or glorification of God; recital of His names; religious exercise or ceremony. Plural, <i>adhkár</i> .	

<i>Dhi'l-Jawshan</i>	zel-jo-shan	Possessor of the coat of mail. <u>Shimr</u> , leader of Yazid's army that martyred the Imám Husayn at Karbilá. Prototype of cruelty, he is represented in the passion plays as dressed in chain-armor.
<i>Dízvá</i>	deez-vaw	Village near Fort Ṭabarsí.
<i>Dragoman</i>		Interpreter (tarjumán).
<i>Du'á</i>	doe-awe	Prayer.

E

<i>Endowed with constancy</i>		Title given to those Prophets Who revealed a Faith and instituted religious laws. "The independent Prophets are the lawgivers and the founders of a new cycle...The other Prophets are followers and promoters...they are like the moon, which...receives its light from the sun." 'Abdu'l-Bahá, SAQ 188.
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F

<i>Fáqil-i-Qá'iní</i>	faw-zel-eh-caw-en-ee	Erudite early Bahá'í who taught in Samarqand and Bukhárá.
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<i>Faqír</i>	fack-eer	Poor, i.e., in need of God's mercy, poor in the sight of God. These are divided into two great classes, those who live by Qur'ánic law and those who, though calling themselves Muslims, live without the law. A member of the former is known as a traveler (sálik--saw-leck) on the pathway (taríqat--ta-ree-cat) to heaven. The latter are ázád (awe-zawd) free, or majdhúb (maj-zoob), rapt, abstracted, attracted. There are many orders of faqírs, practising many, and often secret, ceremonies. Their doctrines are Súfí, and their religious ceremonies are called dhikrs (zeckr)--rememberings.
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<i>Faraqíft</i>	fawr-a-kleet	Paraclete. This refers to Muḥammad. Cf. Tablet of 'Abdu'l-Bahá to Charles Mason Remey, S of W, vol. 3, No. 7: "His Holiness the Christ took the Covenant of the 'Paraclete'--which means His Holiness Muḥammad--and announced the glad-tidings of His appearance." Islámic doctrine is that this is the original of the word translated "Aḥmad" in Qur'án 61:6. Nicholson translates "Aḥmad" <i>laudatissimus</i> .
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<i>Farmán</i>	far-mawn	Order, command, royal decree.
<i>Farmán-Farmá</i>	far-mawn- far-maw	Title of a Persian dignitary, SW 170.
<i>Farrásh</i>	Far-rawsh	Footman, attendant; lit. carpet-spreader.
<i>Farrásh- Bashí</i>	far-rawsh bosh-ee	Head farrásh.

Farsakh	far-sack	3 to 4 miles; i.e., distance laden mule walks in 1 hour.
Fath-'Alí-Sháh	fat-alley-shaw	Qájár Sháh who reigned 1798-1834. Notorious among other things for wives, concubines, and "incalculable progeny." (PDC 68).
Fátimih	faw-teh-meh	Daughter of Muḥammad, consort of 'Alí, ancestress of the Báb, known among other titles as "The Chaste One" and "The Lady of Light." To Muslims, one of the four perfect women.
Fátimih, Book of		Words of consolation addressed by Gabriel to Fátimih, grieving for her departed Father. Dictated to 'Alí, this "Hidden Book of Fátimih" was believed by Shí'ah Islám to be in the possession of the promised Qá'im. (GPB 140)
Fatvá	fat-vaw	Sentence or judgment by Muslim muftí.
Fín	feen	Palace near Káshán, where the minister responsible for the death-sentence of the Báb was killed by royal order.
Fírúz-Kúh	fee-ruse-cooh	Persian town east of Tíhrán.
Fírúz Mírzá	fee-ruse-mere-zaw	Governor of Shíráz in 1850.
Friend of God		Abraham.
Fuqahá	fo-ka-haw	Muḥammadan jurists, sg. faqíh. Cf. Spanish <i>alfaqú</i> .
Futúhát-i-Makíyyih	fo-too-hot-eh-mack-ee-yeh	Celebrated work by Shaykh Ibnu'l-'Arabí, containing Muḥammad's prediction that all the Qá'im's companions would be slain, except one who would reach the plain of 'Akká.

G

Gílán	gie-lawn	Persian province on Caspian Sea.
Great Announcement		See Qur'án 78:1-2, a'n-naba'u'i-'Azím. This refers to the advent of the Day of the Lord. (SW 143).
Guardian		See Shoghi Effendi.
Gunjishk	gun-jeshk	Sparrow.
Gurgín Khán	gore-geen-con	Ruthless deputy governor of Isfáhán in the days of the Mu'tamidu'd-Dawlih.

<u>Ghawth</u>	go-ss	Title of head of Men of the Unseen, indicating saintship. Analagous term, Quṭb (kotb)--pole, pivot.
<u>Ghaybat</u>	gay-bat	Occultation; the whole period of the Hidden Imám's Imámate.
<u>Ghaybat-i-kubrá</u>	gay-bat-eh-cob-row	Major Occultation. Period from the death of the Fourth Gate till the return of the Twelfth Imám. During this period all communication between the Imám and his Church ceased.
<u>Ghaybat-i-Ṣuḡhrá</u>	gay-bat-eh-sog-row	Minor Occultation. 69-year period, beginning in 260 A.H., during which the Twelfth Imám was still accessible through the Four Gates.
<u>Ghuṣn</u>	gossn	Branch. Son or descendant of Bahá'u'lláh. (SW 94; GPB 239).
<u>Ghuṣn-i-Mumtáz</u>	gossn-eh-mom-tawz	The Chosen Branch, i.e., Shoghi Effendi.

H

<u>Há</u>	háh	The letter "h." The numerical value of this letter is identical with that of "Báb" (5).
<u>Há, Days of</u>	Days of háh	The Intercalary Days, so named by Bahá'u'lláh in the Book of Aqdas, where He also ordained that they should immediately precede the month of 'Alá, i.e., the month of fasting which closes the Bahá'í year. Every 4th year the number of the Intercalary Days is raised from 4 to 5.
<u>Habíbu'llah Mírzá</u>	hab-eeb-ol-law- mere-zaw	Persian prince martyred for the Faith in Dawlat-Ábád.
<u>Ḥadíqatu'r-Raḥmán</u>	had-ee-gat-or- ra-h-mawn	Place where the heads of the martyrs of Nayríz are buried.
<u>Ḥadíth</u>	had-eess	Tradition. The whole body of the sacred tradition of the Muslims is called the ḥadíth. (Plu. aḥadíth).
<u>Ḥadíth-i-Jábir</u>	had-eess-eh-jaw- bare	Well-known sacred tradition authenticated by Bahá'u'lláh in the Íqán. (GPB 80). Jábir Ibn 'Abdi'lláh al-Anṣarí was an early Muslim who accompanied the Prophet in battle, and died at Medina A.H. 78, aged 94.
<u>Ḥadíth-i-Qudsí</u>	had-eess-eh-kod-see	A ḥadíth "which relates a revelation from God in the language of the Prophet." Here is an example from the Mishkátu'l-Maṣábíḥ, a well-known book of Sunní traditions: "Abú Hurayra said, 'The Prophet of God related these words of God, "The sons of Adam vex Me, and abuse the age, whereas I am the Age itself: In My hands are all events: I have made the day and night." ' " (Cf. Hughes).
<u>Ḥaḍrat-i-A'la'</u>	has-ra-teh-a...law	His Holiness the Most Exalted One; a title of the Báb.

Háfiz	haw-fezz	Persian mystic poet, A.D. 1320-1390, author of unsurpassed odes in the <u>ghazal</u> form.
Haft-Vádí	haft-vaw-dee	<u>Seven Valleys</u> , revealed by Bahá'u'lláh in answer to questions of <u>Shaykh Muhyi'd-Dín</u> and describing "the seven stages which the soul of the seeker must needs traverse ere it can attain the object of its existence." (GPB 140).
Hájí	haw-gee	One who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.
Hájí Mírzá Áqásí	haw-gee-mere-zaw awe-caw-see	Prime Minister of Persia; the Antichrist of the Bábí Revelation. (GPB 164).
Hájí Mírzá Haydar-Álí	haw-gee-mere-zaw- hay-dar-al-lee	Noted early Bahá'í called "the Angel of Carmel."
Hájí Mírzá Karím Khán	haw-gee-mere-zaw- ka-reem-con	Writer condemned by Bahá'u'lláh for advocating the study of the science of metaphysical abstractions, of alchemy and natural magic, which Baha'u'lláh refers to as "vain and discarded learnings." (Cf. <u>Iqán</u> , 186). Author of a vicious attack on the Bábí Faith, written by request of the <u>Sháh</u> . (GPB 91).
Hájí Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqí	haw-gee-mere-zaw- mo-ham-mad-tackee	Cousin of the Báb and chief builder of the Temple at 'Ishqábád, to which he dedicated his entire resources. His state title was Vakílu'd-Dawlih. (GPB 268, 300).
Hájí Mírzá Siyyid 'Alí	haw-gee-mere-zaw- say-yed-al-lee	Maternal uncle of the Báb, who reared Him.
Hájí Muḥammad-Riḍá	haw-gee-moham-mad rez-aw	70-year old Bahá'í stabbed to death in broad daylight in 'Ishqábád at the instigation of the <u>Shí'ahs</u> , whose guilt was subsequently established by the Czar's military court. The aggrieved Bahá'ís intervened on behalf of the murderers and had their sentences commuted to a lighter punishment. (SW 77; GPB 202).
Hájí Sulaymán Khán	haw-gee-sol-ay- mon-con	Martyr who danced and recited poetry in the streets of <u>Ṭíhrán</u> as lighted candles burned into his flesh. (GPB 78; DB 618).
Hájíbu'd-Dawlih	haw-jeb-od-doe-leh	Persian official who devised hideous tortures for the Bábís and is described by Browne as "infamous monster." (DB, 617; "A Traveller's Narrative," 52, n.1).
Hakím	ha-keem	Man's name; wise, also doctor.
Hamzih	ham-zeh	Uncle of Muḥammad and "The Prince of Martyrs."
Haqíqat	hag-ee-gat	Truth, the goal of the mystic wayfarer.
Haram	har-am	Sanctuary at Mecca, a sacred area where no blood may be spilled.
Haram-i-Aqdas	har-am-eh-ack-dass	The outer Sanctuary of Bahá'u'lláh's Sepulcher.

<i>Haram-i-Ma'sūmih</i>	har-am-eh-ma... soom-eh	Shrine of Faṭīmah, d. 816 A.D., the sister of Imám Riḍá, at Qum.
<i>Hasan</i>	hass-san	Man's name.
<i>Háshimite</i>	haw-shem-ite	Of the family of Hášhīm, ancestor of Muḥammad.
<i>Hazíratu'l-Quds</i>	has-ee-ra-toj-kods	The Sacred Fold. Official title designating headquarters of Bahá'í administrative activity. This institution is complementary in its functions to those of the Mashriqu'l-Adhkár, which is "exclusively reserved for Bahá'í worship." (GPB 339).
<i>He Who Discoursed With God</i>		Moses (PDC 83).
<i>Hijáz</i>	hedge-Oz	"Barrier." Southwestern Arabia. Language of: Arabic.
<i>Hijrat, also Hija</i>	hedge-rat hedge-ra	Hejira; the departure of Muḥammad from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D., subsequently established as the first year of the Muslim era.
<i>Hill</i>	hel	The area outside the Hāram or Sanctuary. Blood may be shed at Hill, as the sanctity of the Hāram does not extend to it. The verse quoted in SW 17 expresses Bahá'u'lláh's willingness to give up His life anywhere.
<i>Hín</i>	heen	Time. Shaykh Aḥmad's prophecy of the Advent. In the abjad notation 68, and it was in 1268 that Bahá'u'lláh, confined in the Síyáh-Chál of Tíhrán, received the first intimations of His Divine Mission. Odes which He revealed in that year hint of this (DB 18).
<i>Hisámu's-Salṭanih</i>	hess-awm-oss- sal-ta-neh	Title of a Persian dignitary (SW 170).
<i>Howdah</i>		Litter, i.e. covered vehicle for travellers, carried on camel, mule, etc.
<i>Húd</i>	who'd	Prophet of God sent to 'Ád. Cf. Qur'an 11.
<i>Hujah</i>	hoj-ah	His reverence, eminence, etc.
<i>Hujjat</i>	hoj-jat	Erudite cleric and Bábí convert martyred at Zanján.
<i>Hujjatu'lláh</i>	hoj-jat-ol-law	The Proof of God. A title of the Qá'im.
<i>Huqúqu'lláh</i>	ho-coo-ko-law	Right of God; payment by believers instituted in the Kitáb-i-Aqdas.
<i>Húrí</i>	hoo-ree	Maidens of Paradise described in Qur'án 55:56, etc.
<i>Hurúf-i-Hayy</i>	ho-roof-eh-high	Letters of the Living, the Báb's first eighteen disciples; the nineteenth Letter was the Báb Himself, the twentieth Bahá'u'lláh. (DB xvii). The term denotes letters of the alphabet, not epistles.
<i>Husayn</i>	ho-sane	Proper noun. To Shí'ah Islám, Bahá'u'lláh is the return of the Imám Husayn. (GPB 94).

Ḥusayn-Ibn-i-Rūḥ Naw-Bakhtī	ho-sane-ebn-eh-rooh- no-back-tee	Third of the Four Gates (See <i>Abváb-i-Arba'ih</i>). Learned and holy <i>Shaykh</i> , died A.D. 937-8. (Browne, <i>Traveller's Narrative</i> , 302).
Ḥusaynīyyih	ho-sane-ee-yeh	Place where martyrdom of Ḥusayn is mourned, or where Muslim passion plays may be presented. Designation given by <i>Shī'ahs</i> to Bahá'u'lláh's Most Great House in Baghdád, forcibly occupied by them. (GPB 357).

I

-i-	eh	Of, from.
ī	ee	Pertaining to, belonging to.
Ibn	ebn	Son.
Ibn-i-Dhi'b	ebn-eh-zeb	Son of the Wolf--i.e. <i>Shaykh</i> Muḥammad-Taqīy-i-Najafī. Bahá'u'lláh's "Epistle to the Son of the Wolf" was His "last outstanding Tablet," practically terminating His "prodigious achievement as author of a hundred volumes..." 'GPB 201; 219, 220).
Ibn-i-Ḥájib	ebn-haw-jeb	Author of two well-known Arabic grammars, the <i>Káfiyá</i> and the <i>Sháfiyá</i> ; d. 1248 A.D.
Ibn-i-Malik	ebn-eh-maw-lek	Author of a versified grammar, the <i>Alfīyyih</i> ; from Jaen, d. 1273 A.D.
Ibn-i-Mas'úd	ebn-eh-mass---ood	Noted "companion" of Muḥammad; said to be one of ten whom Muḥammad assured of Paradise. A leading authority on text of Qur'án. Fought at Badr, etc. Died Medina A.H. 32, aged 60.
Ibn-i-Mihrfáyár	ebn-eh-meh-ree- awr	One who reportedly communicated with the Hidden Imám during the Minor Occultation. Browne, <i>Tr. Narr.</i> , 302.
Ibn-i-Šuríyá	ebn-eh-sue-ree-ya	Rabbi chosen by the people of <i>Khaybar</i> at Muḥammad's request to cite a point of Jewish law. (<i>Iqán</i> , 84).
'Ibrání	eb-raw-nee	Hebrew, i.e., "the language of the crossing."
Idhá	ezz-aw	if or when.
Íl	eel	clan.
Ílkhānī garden	eel-con-ee	Site of Ṭáhirih's martyrdom.
Imám	eh-mom	"...divinely-ordained successor of the Prophet, one endowed with all perfections and spiritual gifts...whose decision is absolute and final, whose wisdom is superhuman, and whose words are authoritative." (Browne, <i>Tr. Narr.</i> 296). The word means one who stands before or is followed; head, chief, leader.

Imáms, the Twelve:

1. 'Alí-ibn-i-Abí-Ṭálīb	alley-ebn-abee-taw-leb	martyred 40 A.H.	661A.D.
2. Ḥasan, son of 'Alí and Fátimih	hass-san	" 50	670
3. Ḥusayn, son of 'Alí and Fátimih	ho-sane	" 61	680
4. 'Ali, son of Ḥusayn and Shahr-Bánú	a-lee	"	
5. Muḥammad-Báqir (son of 4th Imám)	moham-mad-baw-care	"	
6. Ja'far-i-Ṣádiq (son of the 5th Imám)	ja...far-ess-saw-deck (The Veridical)	"	
7. Músá-Kázim (son of 6th Imám)	moo-saw-caw-zem	" by Hárúnu'r- Rashíd, 183 A.H.	
8. Imám Riḍá (buried Maṣḥhad) full name 'Alí-ibn-i-Músá	eh-mom-rez-aw	" 203 A.H.	
9. Muḥammad-Taqí (son of 8th Imám)	moham-mad-tack-ee	" 220 A.H.	
10. 'Alí Naqi (son of 9th Imám)	a-lee-na-kee	" 254 A.H.	
11. Ḥasan 'Askarí (son of 10th Imám)	hass-san ask-ar-ee	" 260 A.H.	
12. Muḥammad (son of 11th Imám)	moham-mad	Died A.H. 260, aged five.	

Bore not only the same name but the same kunya (designation) as the Prophet: Abu'l-Qásim; according to Shí'ahs only the Prophet may bear these two names together. Shí'ahs hold he did not die, but disappeared and would return.

Imám eh-mom Prayer leader, not to be confused with the Twelve Imáms.

Imám, Hidden Promised One of Shí'ah Islám, the 12th Imám who is to reappear at the time of the end and fill all the earth with justice. Fulfilled by the Báb, 1844, (1260 A.H.), exactly one thousand years after the death of the 12th Imám.

Imám-Jum'ih eh-mom-jum-eh Chief of the mullás, who recites the Friday prayers for the sovereign.

<i>Imám-Zádih</i>	eh-mom-zaw-deh	Tomb of Muslim saint; descendant of an Imám.
<i>Imám-Zádih Hasan</i>	eh-mom-zaw-deh hass-san	Shrine in Tíhrán where the Báb's body was kept.
<i>Imám Zádih Ma'súm</i>	eh-mom-zaw-deh- ma...soom	Shrine where for a time the Báb's body was concealed, until 1867-68 when a Tablet was received from Bahá'u'lláh directing that the remains immediately be transferred elsewhere; not long after, this Shrine was rebuilt.
<i>'Imárat-i-Khurshíd</i>	em-aw-rat-eh-core- sheed	Structure of the Sun; the Governor's private residence in Isfáhán, where the Báb resided four months.
<i>'Imrán</i>	em-rawn	Name of the father of Moses and Aaron, and also of the Virgin Mary. Her mother's name was Hannah --Anna or Anne. The commentators state that Mary was called sister of Aaron (Qur'án 19:29) because she was of the Levitical race. (See Qur'án 3:31).
<i>Inshá'lláh</i>	en-shaw-lah	If God will.
<i>Írán</i>	ee-rahñ	The Persians' name for Persia. " <i>Iran, Eran, Aíran, the Aíríyana</i> of the Avesta, is the land of the Aryans (Ariya, Airiya of the Avesta, Sanskrit Arya[excellent, honorable])." (Browne, E.G., <i>L. Hist.</i> 1, 4n.)
<i>'Iráq</i>	eh-rock	Kingdom of Southwest Asia, practically co-extensive with region of Mesopotamia. Capital, Baghdád.
<i>Irshádu'l-'Avám</i>	air-shod-ol-av-awm	"Guidance unto the Ignorant," title of book by Hájí Mírzá Karím Khán.
<i>Isfáhán</i>	ess-fa-hawn	In 1592 Sháh 'Abbás the Great moved his court from Qazvín to Isfáhán. Of this ancient capital city, the Persians say Isfáhán nişf-i-jihán--half the world is Isfáhán.
<i>Isfandíyár</i>	ess-fan-dee-yawr	Bahá'u'lláh's servant, referred to by 'Abdu'l-Bahá as virtually "a perfect man." (PUP 421-422).
<i>'Ishqábád</i>	esh-cob-odd	The City of Love, in Russian Turkistán. Site of first Bahá'í House of Worship, initiated by 'Abdu'l-Bahá about 1902. (GPB 300).
<i>Ishráq</i>	esh-rock	Splendor.
<i>Ishráqát</i>	esh-rock-awt	Tablet of Splendors, by Bahá'u'lláh (Holy Land).
<i>Islám</i>	ess-lahm	Surrender of one's own will to the will of God; name of the religion founded by the Prophet Muḥammad.
<i>Ism-i-A'zam</i>	ess-meh-a...zam	The Greatest Name. Term applied to each of the following: Alláh-u-Abhá (God is All-Glorious) or Yá Bahá'u'l-Abhá (O Thou the Glory of Glories!), the first of which became the Bahá'í greeting during Bahá'u'lláh's exile in Adrianople (1863-1868). (GPB 176). Also, a title of Bahá'u'lláh (GPB 194).

<i>Ismá'íl</i>	ess-maw-eel	Son of Abraham, also called the Sacrifice. Qur'án 37:101 tells of Abraham's dream in which He was instructed to sacrifice His firstborn son, who according to Muslim tradition, was Ismá'íl. (G1.75). The twelve princes referred to in Genesis 17:20 are the twelve Imáms.
<i>Ismá'ílí</i>	ess-maw-eel-ee	Shí'ah sect who accept the line of Imáms to the death of Imám Ja'far-i-Sádiq, the sixth. Imám Ja'far disinherited his eldest son, Ismá'íl, for inebrity, appointing Músá in his stead. The Ismá'ílís, also called Seveners, adhere to Ismá'íl's son Muḥammad as the inaugurator of the Seventh Prophetic Period, the other six being those of Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus and Muḥammad.
<i>'Iṣmat-i-Kubrā</i>	ess-mat-eh-cob-raw	Bahá'u'lláh's doctrine of the "Most Great Infallibility" of the Manifestation of God. (GPB 214).
<i>Ismu'l-Azal</i>	ess-moll-as-AI	Name of Eternity (Mírzá Yaḥyá).
<i>Ismu'lláhi'l-Ákhir</i>	ess-moll-law-hel-awe-care	The Last Name of God, title given to Quddús by the Báb.
<i>Isráfil</i>	ess-raw-feel	Angel who sounds the trumpet on the Day of Judgement.
<i>Ithná-'Asharíyyih</i>	ess-naw-ash-aree-yeh	The Twelvers; those Shí'ahs who believe in the succession of the 12 Imáms and the return of the 12th.
<i>I'timádu'd-Dawlih</i>	et-em-odd-od-doe-leh	Chief minister of state at time of attempt on Sháh's life by a crazed Bábí, August 1852.

J

<i>Jabal-i-Básit</i>	jab-al-eh-baw-set	The Open Mountain; name given by the Báb to Máh-kú.
<i>Jabal-i-Shadíd</i>	jab-al-eh-shad-eed	The Grievous Mountain; name given by the Báb to Chihríq. The numerical value of <i>shadíd</i> is the same as that of <i>Chihríq</i> (318).
<i>Jabarút</i>	jab-a-root	Heaven; a degree in mystical life. World of Divine omnipotence.
<i>Jábir Ibn-i-Ḥayyān</i>	jaw-bare-ebn-eh-high-on	Pupil of Imám Ja'far-i-Ṣádiq; wrote a book of his sayings.
<i>Jábulqá and Jābulsā</i>	jaw-bol-caw, jaw-bol-saw	Mysterious cities where Shí'ahs believe the 12th Imám to be living with his chosen companions, waiting to come forth in the fullness of time and fill the earth with justice.
<i>Ja'far</i>	ja---far (ar as in Harry)	Man's name.
<i>Jāhilíyyih</i>	jaw-hel-ee-yeh	Age of Ignorance; term denoting heathenism prevailing in Arabia prior to the advent of Muḥammad.

<i>Jalálu'd-Dawlih, Prince</i>	jal-awl-od-doe-leh	A son of Zillu's-Sulṭán, as governor of Yazd he ordered the frightful deaths of seven believers in a single day. Stigmatized by Bahá'u'lláh as "The Tyrant of Yazd." (GPB 232).
<i>Jalálu'-d-Dín-i-Rumí</i>	jal-awl-od-deen-eh roo-mee	Usually titled Mawláná (our Master); Persia's greatest mystic poet, (1207-1273), who settled in Rúm (Asia Minor) and authored the <i>Mathnaví</i> .
<i>Jamál Páshá</i>	jam-awl-paw-shaw	Defeated Turkish commander-in-chief in Syria, who had sworn to raze Bahá'u'lláh's Tomb to the ground and crucify 'Abdu'l-Bahá in a public square in Constantinople. (PDC 65).
<i>Jamál-i-Mubárák</i>	ja-moll-eh-mo- baw-rak	The Blessed Beauty; a title of Bahá'u'lláh.
<i>Jamál-i-Qidam</i>	ja-moll-eh-keh-dam	The Ancient Beauty; a title of Bahá'u'lláh.
<i>Javád</i>	ja-vod	Man's name.
<i>Javáhiru'l-Asrár</i>	jav-awe-hair- olass-rawr	Writing of Bahá'u'lláh prior to His Declaration ('Iráq).
<i>Jayhún</i>	jay-hoon	The Oxus River.
<i>Jazíriy-i-Khadrá</i>	jazz-ee-ray-eh- kaz-raw	Verdant Isle. Reference to Mázindarán; also the Garden of Na'mayn. (DB 325; GPB 193).
<i>Jináb</i>	jen-ob	Courtesy title sometimes translated "His Honor."
<i>Jináb-i-Munír</i>	jen-ob-eh-mo-neer	Bahá'í exile who died at Smyrna en route to the 'Akka prison.
<i>Joseph</i>		Reference to Bahá'u'lláh in the Báb's Commentary on the Súrih of Joseph. (GPB 23).
<i>Jubbih</i>	jub-beh	Outer coat.
<i>Júk, Book of</i>	jook	Collection of early historical records referred to in G1. 174; probably Yogi traditions reported in such works as the <i>Dabistánu'l-Madháhib</i> , a treatise composed in India about the middle of the 17th century.

K

<i>Ka'b-Ibn-i-Ashraf</i>	ca...b-ebn-eh- ash-raff	Name of a Medinite divine and poet who opposed Muḥammad, entering into a Meccan alliance with Abú Ṣufyán after the Muslim defeat at Uḥud. Cf. Qur'ań 59:2.
<i>Ka'bih</i>	ca...beh	Cube-like, stone building at Mecca, containing the Black Stone. Traditionally built by Adam and reconstructed after the Flood by Abraham and Ishmael, it is the Qiblih and holiest spot in the Muslim world. "The first temple that was founded for mankind, was that in Becca, [place of crowding, i.e., Mecca] Blessed, and a guidance for all creatures." Q 3:90.

Kabīr	cab-ear	Great; the superlative is Akbar.
Kad-khudā	cad-co-daw	Alderman; bailiff. Head man of a village.
Kafī	caw-fee	Sufficing, an attribute of God (Qur'ān 39:37). Title of a book of sacred traditions collected by Abū-Ja'far Muḥammad-Ibn-i-Yāqūb (A.H. 328) and accepted by Shī'ahs.
Kāfūr	caw-foor	Camphor; in Qur'ān 76:5, a camphor fountain for the righteous in Paradise.
Kalāntar	cal-awn-tar (ar as in Harry)	Mayor.
Kalimāt-i-Firdawsīyyih	cal-em-awt-eh- fair-dose-ee-yeh	Words of Paradise, Tablet of Bahā'u'llāh (Holy Land).
Kalimāt-i-Maknūnih	cal-em-awt-eh-mack- noo-neh	The Hidden Words, revealed by Bahā'u'llāh as He paced the banks of the Tigris, 1274 A.H. It was originally designated by Him the Hidden Book of Fājimih. Shoghi Effendi refers to it as "this dynamic spiritual leaven cast into the life of the world for the reorientation of the minds of men, the edification of their souls and the rectification of their conduct...." (GPB 140).
Kamāl	cam-all	Ḥājī Mīrzā Kamāl-i-Dīn, who requested Bahā'u'llāh to write on Qur'ān 3:87.
Kamāl Pāshā	cam-all-paw-shaw	Turkish official who in Constantinople was directed by Bahā'u'llāh to lay the matter of promoting an international language before his government (August-December, 1863).
Kangāvar	kangg-awe-var	Persian town west of Mt. Alvand and Hamadān.
Karbilā	kar-bell-aw	City in 'Irāq, site of martyrdom (Oct. 10, 680 A.D.) and sepulchre of Imām Ḥusayn. Also called Mashhadu'l-Ḥusayn. "Karb and Balā"--anguish and calamity--Ḥusayn reportedly said of this name.
Karbila'ī	kar (ar as in Harry)- bell-aw-ee	Pilgrim who has been to Karbilā.
Karkh	cark	A quarter of Baghḍad.
Kāshān	caw-shawn	City in north central Persia, traditionally the native home of the Three Wise Men (A.V.W. Jackson, <i>Persia Past and Present</i> , 412-413).
Kashkūl	cash-cool	Alms-basket carried by dervishes. Hollowed-out receptacle "of about the size and shape of a cocoa-nut", around opening of which two chains are attached at four points, making a handle.
Kawthar	co-sar (ar as in Harry)	Abundance. Cf. Qur'ān 108:1-3; traditionally, lake or river in Paradise which Anas relates Muḥammad saw on the night of His Mi'rāj (q.v.) as "a river of water on each side of which there were domes, each formed of a hollow pearl."

<u>Kázimayn</u>	caw-zem-ain	Town three miles north of Baghdád, where the "two Kázims", the 7th and 9th Imáms, are buried.
<u>Khá, land of</u>	caw	The letter "khá" or kh, designating Province of <u>Khurásán</u> , NE Persia.
<u>Khadíjih</u>	cad-ee-jeh	First wife of Muḥammad. Considerably older than the Prophet, she remained His only wife for twenty-five years, when she died. He was then in His fifty-first year.
<u>Khádimu'lláh</u>	caw-dem-ol-lah	Servant of God; title of Mírza Áqá Ján. (GPB 115).
<u>Khájih, Fort of</u>	caw-jeh	Storm center of Nayríz upheaval.
<u>Khálidíyyih Order</u>	caw-led-ee-yeh	The eminent leader of this Order was completely won over by Bahá'u'lláh during His sojourn in Kurdistán. (GPB 122).
<u>Khalífih</u>	cal-ee-feh	Caliph. Vicegerent.
<u>Khalíl</u>	cal-eel	Friend (of God); title of Abraham.
<u>Khán</u>	con	Mongolian title of kings, princes, nobles. In modern times, originally a title of the nobility or of chiefs or tribes, by extension an honorific denoting gentleman.
<u>Khasá'il-i-Sab'ih</u>	cass-awe-ell-eh-sab-eh	Writing of the Báb, altering the sacrosanct formula of the Muslim call to prayer. (GPB 10).
<u>Khaybar</u>	kay-bar (as in Harry)	"rich vale of <u>Khaybar</u> " studded with villages and fortresses on the way to Syria north from Medina. (Muir's description of the region in Muḥammad's time).
<u>Khidr</u>	kezz-r	Lit. "The Green One." His name does not occur in the Qur'án, but most of the commentators identify him with the mysterious personage referred to in Qur'án 18:59-81. He is often referred to as having discovered and partaken of the fountain of life, and is called its custodian. He also symbolizes the true guide. "...he stands pre-eminently for the inner light of saintship as opposed to the intellectual, legalistic, and apostolic aspects of prophecy....Like the Súfí Pír [murshid], he claims silent and unquestioning obedience to his authority...." (Nicholson, <i>Commentary</i> , I, 25).
<u>Khiláfat</u>	kell-awe-fat	Vicegerency of the Prophet Muḥammad.
<u>Khirqiy-i-Sharíf</u>	care-gay-yeh-sha-reef	Name of mosque near which, on arrival in Constantinople (Aug. 16, 1863), Bahá'u'lláh and His family were first imprisoned. (GPB 157).
<u>Khurásán</u>	core-awe-sawn	Province of Northeast Persia.
<u>Khuṭbih</u>	cot-beh	Sermon delivered Fridays at noon. Cf. Qur'án 62:9; the "congregation day" is Friday in Islám and "remembrance of God" is understood to mean the sermon.
<u>Khuṭbiy-i-Tutújjíyyih</u>	cot-bay-yeh-to-too-gee-yeh	Sermon by 'Alí. 26

<i>Khuy</i>	co-ee	Town in Northwest Persia, West of Tabriz.
<i>Kinar-gird</i>	ken-awr-gaird	Fortress about 30 miles from Tihrán. A station on the old Isfáhán road.
<i>Kirmán</i>	care-mawn	City in South central Persia.
<i>Kirmánsháh</i>	care-mawn-shah	City in West Persia, near frontier of Turkey.
<i>Kitáb</i>	ket-awb	Book.
<i>Kitáb-i-Áhd</i>	ket-awb-eh-a-ht	The Book of Bahá'u'lláh's Covenant.
<i>Kitáb-i-Aqdas</i>	ket-awb-eh-ack-dass	The "Most Holy Book" of Bahá'u'lláh. "...the Charter of His World Order, the chief repository of His laws, the Harbinger of His Covenant, the Pivotal Work containing some of His noblest exhortations, weightiest pronouncements, and portentous prophecies...." (PDC 24) Revealed in 'Akka, circa 1873, "during the full tide of His tribulations, at a time when the rulers of the earth had definitely forsaken Him...." (GPB 213).
<i>Kitáb-i-Badí'</i>	ket-awb-eh-ba-dee	By Bahá'u'lláh, Adrianople, "refuting the arguments of the people of the Bayán." (WOB 124). "His apologia... corresponding to the Kitáb-i-Íqán, revealed in defense of the Bábí Revelation...." (GPB 172).
<i>Kitáb-í-Íqán</i>	ket-awb-eh-ee-con	"The Book of Certitude." "...of unsurpassed pre-eminence among the writings of the Author of the Bahá'í Revelation." Revealed in 1862, in fulfillment of the Báb's prophecy that the Promised One would complete the unfinished Persian Bayán, and in reply to questions asked by the Báb's as yet unconverted maternal uncle. (GPB 138).
<i>Kitáb-i-Panj-Sha'n</i>	ket-awb-eh-panj-sha...n	The Book of Five Ranks; one of the last works of the Báb, foretelling His Own death (GPB 51).
<i>Kitábu'r-Rûh</i>	ket-awb-or-rooh	Book of the Spirit, a 700-súrih work revealed by the Báb.
<i>Kúfih</i>	coo-feh	City on west bank of Euphrates, founded 636 A.D. The more ancient characters of Arabic writing are called Kúfic, after this one-time seat of learning.
<i>Kuláh</i>	co-láh	Persian hat, brimless, of lambskin or felt, long worn by government officials, civilians, etc. The term "hatted" refers to laymen while "turbaned" indicates the clergy or learned class.
<i>Kuláh-i-farangí</i>	co-láh-heh-fa-rangg-ee	European hat. Pavilion.
<i>Kull-i-Shay'</i>	coll-eh-shay	All things. A Bádí' calendar period comprising nineteen Váhjids. The numerical value of this term is 361 (19x19). We are living in the first kull-i-shay'.
<i>Kullu't-ta-'ám</i>	coll-ot-ta-awm	"All food," a Tablet revealed by Bahá'u'lláh concerning Qur'án 3:87 ("All food was allowed to the children of Israel."), in 'Iráq, after Mírzá Yahyá had proved incompetent to write on the subject. In it Bahá'u'lláh identifies Israel and his children with the Báb and His followers. (GPB 116-117).

<i>Kumayl</i>	co-mail	Tradition of; cf. Gl. 178.
<i>Kurd</i>	cord	Member of race numbering over two millions, and living principally in Kurdistán.
<i>Kurdistán</i>	cord-ess-tawn	In Turkey, 'Iráq and Northwest Persia, "a region whose sturdy and warlike people were known for their age-long hostility to the Persians...." (GPB 120).
<i>Kurúr</i>	core-oor	A crore; this equals 500,000.

L

<i>Láhút</i>	lah-hoot	Divinity; the plane of Divinity, the "inward, eternal aspect of Reality," contrasted with Násút.
<i>Lawh</i>	low-h	Tablet.
<i>Lawh-i-Ahmad</i>	low-heh-Ah-mad (a's as in at)	Tablet of Ahmad, by Bahá'u'lláh (Adrianople).
<i>Lawh-i-Aqdas</i>	low-heh-ak-dass	Most Holy Tablet, by Bahá'u'lláh (Holy Land).
<i>Lawh-i-Burhán</i>	low-heh-bore-hawn	Tablet of the Proof, by Bahá'u'lláh (Holy Land); addressed to "The Wolf," Šhaykh Muḥammad-Báqir.
<i>Lawh-i-Dunyá</i>	low-heh-dun-yaw	Tablet of the World, by Bahá'u'lláh (Holy Land).
<i>Lawh-i-Fu'ád</i>	low-heh-fo-odd	Tablet of Bahá'u'lláh prophesying the fall of the Sulṭán. Fu'ád Páshá, prematurely dead, had been the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs. (GPB 208). (Holy Land).
<i>Lawh-i-Hawdaj</i>	low-heh-how-dáj	Tablet of the Howdah, revealed by Bahá'u'lláh when, on His journey, He first sighted the Black Sea.
<i>Lawh-i-Hikmat</i>	low-heh-heck-mat	Tablet of Wisdom, by Bahá'u'lláh (Holy Land), setting forth "the fundamentals of true philosophy." (GPB 219).
<i>Lawh-i-Húrúyyih</i>	low-heh-hoo-ree- yeh	Tablet of the Maiden, prophetic writing of Bahá'u'lláh.
<i>Lawh-i-Hurúfát</i>	low-heh-horoo-fawt	Tablet of the Letters, revealed by the Báb in honor of Dayyán, and unraveling the mystery of the Mustagháth. (GPB 27, 69).
<i>Lawh-i-Karmil</i>	low-heh-car-mel (ar as in Harry)	Tablet of Carmel, of Bahá'u'lláh, (Holy Land).
<i>Lawh-i-Madínatu't-Tawhíd</i>	low-heh-ma-deen-at- tut-tow-heed	Tablet of the City of Unity, by Bahá'u'lláh, prior to His Declaration ('Iráq).

Lawḥ-i-Maḥfūz	low-heh-mah-fooz (a as in at)	Guarded or Preserved Tablet. Occurs only once in Qur'án, 85:21-22: "It is a glorious Qur'án written on the preserved table." (The plural of lawḥ, alvaḥ, occurs in Qur'án 7:142 concerning the tables of the law, of Moses). Nicholson, Commentary on the Mathnawí, I, 85, says "the heavenly Lawḥ-i-Maḥfūz on which all things are recorded from eternity to everlasting." BW V, 491 says this "denotes the Knowledge of God and of His Manifestation."
Lawḥ-i-Maḥḥu'l-Quds	low-heh-mal-láh- hoi-kods	Tablet of the Holy Mariner, "in which Bahá'u'lláh prophesies the severe afflictions" that were to befall Him. ('Iráq). (GPB 140).
Lawḥ-i-Maqṣúd	low-heh-mack-sood	Tablet of Maqṣúd, by Bahá'u'lláh (Holy Land).
Lawḥ-i-Maryam	low-heh-mar-yam (ar as in Harry)	Bahá'u'lláh's Tablet of Mary, addressed to His kinswoman. Herein He pronounces the period of His retirement in Kurdistán as "the most perfect and conclusive evidence" of the truth of His Revelation. (GPB 124).
Lawḥ-i-Nuqṭih	low-heh-knock-teh	Tablet of the Point, by Bahá'u'lláh (Adrianople).
Lawḥ-i-Ra'ís	low-heh-ra-eess	Bahá'u'lláh's Tablet to Ra'ís, "revealed on the morrow of its Author's final banishment from Adrianople to 'Akká." (PDC 63). It strongly denounces 'Alí Páshá, Prime Minister of Turkey.
Lawḥ-i-Ru'yá	low-heh-ro-yaw	Tablet of the Vision, by Bahá'u'lláh (Holy Land, 1873), in which the "Luminous Maid" bade Him hasten to His "other dominions." (GPB 221).
Lawḥ-i-Sayyáh	low-heh-sigh-yáh	Tablet of the Traveller, by Bahá'u'lláh (Adrianople).
Lawḥ-i-Sultán	low-heh-sol-tawn	Bahá'u'lláh's Tablet to the Sháh of Persia, despatched from 'Akká and His lengthiest epistle to any single sovereign. (PDC 40). The recipient put its bearer to death.
Lawḥ-i-Yáqúfí	low-heh-yaw-koo- tee	The Ruby Tablet, mentioned in Persian <i>Hidden Words</i> No. 47.
Lawḥu'r-Riḍván	low-heh-rezz-von	Tablet of Riḍván, by Bahá'u'lláh (Adrianople).
Lawḥu'r-Rúḥ	low-hoar-rooh	Tablet of the Spirit, by Bahá'u'lláh (Adrianople).
Lawḥu't-Tuqá	low-hut-tow-gaw	Tablet of the Fear of God, by Bahá'u'lláh (Adrianople).
Laylí	lay-lee	The beloved of Majnún, classic Persian loved one.
Letters of the Living		The first 18 disciples of the Báb; the 19th was the Báb, the 20th Bahá'u'lláh.
Livá	levv-awe	Banner. Name given by the Master to Lua Getsinger (Louisa A. Moore), "the mother teacher of the West." (GPB 257).

<i>Luqmán</i>	log-mon	Sage for whom Qur'án 31 is named. RÚmí refers to him as a Negro slave. He is often identified with Aesop, which Hughes reads Aethiops, i.e., Ethiopian.
<i>Lur</i>	lore	Tribe in western Persia.

M

<i>Ma'aní</i>	Ma-aw-nee	Significances.
<i>Madakhil</i>	Ma-daw-kell	Perquisite, squeeze, douceur.
<i>Ma'dan-Nuqrih</i>	ma...dan-knock-reh	"Silver Mine"; place on upper Euphrates where Bahá'u'lláh and those with Him suffered from intense cold.
<i>Madhhab</i>	mazz-hab	Religion.
<i>Madínatu'n-Nabí</i>	mad-eena-ton-Nab-ee	The City of the Prophet, i.e., Medina; it is the pre-Islámic Yathrib, and is also called "The Illuminated."
<i>Madrisah</i>	mad-ress-eh	Seminary, school.
<i>Majnún</i>	maj-noon	"Insane." Name of classical Persian lover. The romance of Laylí and Majnún has been popular in the East since the days of Nizámí of Ganja (q.v.); it forms the third poem of his <i>Quintet</i> .
<i>Majús</i>	ma-jooss	Magi; the Wise Men of the New Testament. Persian <i>mugh</i> and <i>majús</i> , English Magus, defined as a priestly caste or order of ancient Media and Persia. Zoroaster may have been a Magus; Persians use the term to mean Zoroastrian. Cf. also Qur'án 22:17.
<i>Mah-kú</i>	maw-coo	Fortress where the Báb was imprisoned, near Mt. Ararat. Referred to by Him as Jabal-i-Básit, "The Open Mountain." The numerical value of Básit equals that of Máh-kú (72).
<i>Maḥbúb</i>	maḥ-oob (a as in at)	The Beloved One.
<i>Maḥbúbu'sh-Shuhadá</i>	ma-hboo-bush sho-had-awe	Beloved of Martyrs.
<i>Maḥmúd</i>	ma-hmood	Praised One.
<i>Mahmud Khan-i-Kalantar</i>	ma-hmood-con-eh-cal-awn-tar (ar as in Harry)	"False-hearted and ambitious" mayor of Ṭihrán in 1852. Ṭahíríh was placed in his custody.
<i>Maiden</i>		In the Bahá'í Faith, the symbol of the Most Great Spirit, respectively symbolized in the Zoroastrian, the Mosaic, the Christian and Muhammadan Dispensations by the Sacred Fire, the Burning Bush, the Dove and the Angel Gabriel. (GPB 101; 121).
<i>Majdhúb</i>	maj-zoob	Dervish who was among the first to recognize the station of Bahá'u'lláh. (DB 118). This word is a technical Ṣúfí term for an attracted, or rapt, seeker.

Man-Yuzhiruhu'lláh	man-yoz-hairo-hol-láh	He whom God shall Manifest, the Manifestation Whose imminent Advent was foretold by the Báb. This prophecy was fulfilled by Bahá'u'lláh.
Manúchíhr Khân	man-oo-chair-con	Governor of Isfáhán who was devoted to the Báb. See Mu'tamid.
Malakút	ma-la-koot	"The infinite realm of the Divine attributes" contemplated by "the God-illuminated mystic." The word has been defined as "that by which a thing subsists." See Nicholson; also Qur'án 36:83: "Glory be to Him in Whose hands is the malakút of all things." Rodwell translates "sway over all things"; A. Yúsuf-'Alí translates: "dominion of all things."
Maqám	ma-cawm	Station.
Marhabá	mar-ha-baw	Bravo! Well done!
Mashhad	mash-had	Capital of Khurásán; Shrine of Imám Ridá (8th Imám) which is the "special glory of the Shí'ah world." (PDC 98). The word means place of martyrdom.
Mashhadí	mash-had-ee or mashdee	Person who has made the pilgrimage to Mashhad.
Mashriq'u'l-Adhkár	mash-reck-ol-as-car	Dawning-place of the Praises or "Remembrances" of God. Bahá'í House of Worship, "Symbol and precursor of a future world civilization." (GPB 350). The first two have been built respectively at 'Ishqábád, Turkistán, and Wilmette, Illinois.
Masjid	mass-jed	Mosque, lit. place of prostration.
Masjid-i-Jámi'	mass-jed-eh-jaw-meh	Mosque at Nayríz where Vahíd (va-heed) addressed the congregation. This was the city's cathedral mosque, where the <u>Khuṭbih</u> is delivered to large crowds on Fridays.
Masjid-i-Vakíl	mass-jed-eh-va-keel	Mosque in Shíráz where the Báb addressed the congregation, stating that He was neither "a representative of the Imám" nor "the Gate thereof." (DB 154)
Masjidu'l-Aqṣá	mass-jed-ol-ax-saw	"The Remotest Sanctuary," the mosque at Jerusalem on the site of the Temple--in whose court is the Dome of the Rock. Referred to in Qur'án 17:1. See Aqṣá.
Masjidu'l-Ḥaram	mass-jed-ol-ha-ram	"The Sacred Mosque," at Mecca; the Temple in whose enclosure is the Ka'bih, the well of Zamzam, and the Maqám-i-lbráhm.
Mathnaví	mass-na-vee	Verse form of Persian invention, in which noted Persian narrative poems have been composed. <i>The Mathnaví par excellence</i> always refers to one of the world's greatest poems, composed in six books sometime between A.D. 1246 and 1273 by Jalál-i-Dín Rúmí. See the erudite text, translation and commentary by R. A. Nicholson.

<i>Mawlaví</i>	mo-lav-ee	Order of dancing dervishes founded in the 13th century A.D. by Jalál-i-Dín Rúmí. Their name derives from his title, Mawlá (mow-law), Turkish Mevla, meaning Master.
<i>Maydán</i>	may-dawn	Square, open place.
<i>Mázindarân</i>	moz-enda-rawn	Native province of Bahá'u'lláh, on the Caspian Sea. (GPB 78).
<i>Mazra'ih</i>	mazz-ra-eh	Sown field, farm. Property about 7 kilometres north of 'Akká, where palace of Muḥammad Páshá Safwat was rented by the Master for Bahá'u'lláh, after nine years of His 'Akká prison life, during which time He "had not looked on verdure."
<i>Mazra'iy-i-Vaṣḥásh</i>	mazz-ra-eh-yeh-vash-awsh	Place on outskirts of Baghdád where Bahá'u'lláh celebrated Naw-Rúz, 1863.
<i>Men of the Unseen (Rijálu'l-Ghayb)</i>	rej-awl-ol-gayb	Šúfís believe in an invisible hierarchy of saints, fixed in number, thanks to whose intercessions the cosmic order endures. Their supreme hierophant is called a Quṭb. (axis) or Ghawth (succorer).
<i>Mihdí</i>	meh-dee	One Who is guided. A title of the 12th Imám.
<i>Mihdí-Qulí Mírzá</i>	meh-dee-coolie-mere-zaw	Commander of the army of Mázindarân; brother of Muḥammad Sháh. Prince who perjured himself at Ṭabarsí.
<i>Mihr-'Alí Khán, Shujá'u'l-Mulk</i>	mehr-alley-con-sho-jaw-ol-molk	Persecutor of the Bábís at Nayríz, who was struck dumb. (GPB 84).
<i>Mihráb</i>	meh-rob	Prayer niche in a mosque, where the Imám or prayer-leader leads the prayer. This niche shows the direction of Mecca.
<i>Mím</i>	meem	Letter "M", standing for Mázindarân.
<i>Mír Muḥammad-Husayn</i>	mere-moham-mad-ho-sane	Stigmatized by Bahá'u'lláh as the "She-Serpent." Accomplice of Shaykh Muḥammad-Báqir.
<i>Mi'ráj</i>	meh-rawj	"Ascent" of Muḥammad. See Qur'án 17:1, describing the mystic vision of the night journey in which the Prophet is transported from Mecca to Jerusalem and is shown the signs of God. An extensive ḥadíth literature exists on the Mi'ráj, the influence of which has affected medieval European literature including the Divine Comedy. Cf. the writings of Miguel Asin Palacios, Arabic professor at the University of Madrid.
<i>Mir'átu'l-Azalíyyih</i>	mare-awt-ol-as-al-ee-yeh	Everlasting Mirror (Mírzá Yahyá), who, himself a "Mirror," condemned all the Mirrors to death. "Mirrors," "Guides" and "Witnesses" comprised the Bábí hierarchy. (GPB 90, 114, 165).
<i>Mírzá Abu'l-Faḍl</i>	mere-zaw-ab-ol-fazz-l	Illustrious Persian Bahá'í scholar, who taught in the United States at the turn of the century; author of <i>The Bahá'í Proofs</i> , <i>The Brilliant Proof</i> , the <i>Fará'id</i> , etc. "Learned apologist" (GPB 195).

<i>Mírzá Áqá Ján</i>	mere-zaw-awe-caw- John	Amanuensis of Bahá'u'lláh for forty years. (GPB 115).
<i>Mírzá Badí'u'lláh</i>	mere-zaw-badee-ol- láh	Brother of Mírzá Muḥammad-'Alí. He wrote and published a confession testifying to the acts of the Covenant-Breakers against 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
<i>Mírzá Bâqir-i-Shírâzí</i>	mere-zaw-baw-careh- eh-sheer-Oz-ee	One of Bahá'u'lláh's secretaries in Adrianople. (GPB 171).
<i>Mírzá Buzurg (also called Mírzá 'Abbás)</i>	mere-zaw-bo-zorg	Persian nobleman who as the father of Bahá'u'lláh;
<i>Mírzá Hádíy-i-Dawlatábádí</i>	mere-zaw-haw-dee- yeh-doe-lat-awb- awd-ee	Notorious Azalí who ultimately denounced Azal. (SW 86; GPB 233).
<i>Mírzá Husayn-'Alí</i>	mere-zaw-ho-sane-a- lee	Persian nobleman designated by the title Bahá'u'lláh. Founder of the Bahá'í Faith.
<i>Mírzá Majdí'd-Dín</i>	mere-zaw-majd-eh- deen	Brother-in-law of Mírzá Muḥammad-'Alí. A Covenant-Breaker who aroused the Turkish Government against the Master so that His confinement was re-imposed.
<i>Mírzá Mihdí</i>	mere-zaw-meh-dee	The Purest Branch; twenty-two year old son of Bahá'u'lláh who died as a sacrifice in 'Akká, June 23, 1870. Praying, he fell from the roof of the Prison, and supplicated Bahá'u'lláh to accept his life as a ransom for those who were prevented from attaining the presence of their Beloved. (GPB 188).
<i>Mírzá Muḥammad-'Alí</i>	mere-zaw-moham- mad-a-lee	Arch-Breaker of Bahá'u'lláhs, Covenant; half-brother of 'Abdu'l-Bahá. (GPB 246, 249).
<i>Mírzá Muḥammad-'Alíy-i-Zunúzí</i>	a-lee-yeh-zo-noo-zee	Disciple who was executed bound to, and shielding, the Báb.
<i>Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqíy-i-Juvayní</i>	mere-zaw-moham- mad-tack-ee-yeh- jo-vain-ee	Early Bahá'í who threw away sum of silver and gold as a symbol of sacrifice.
<i>Mírzá Muḥíy-i-Kirmání</i>	mere-zaw-mo-heat- eh-care-maw-nee	Outstanding exponent of the <i>Shaykhí</i> school, to whom in Mecca the Báb, facing the Black Stone, declared His Mission. (DB 134).
<i>Mírzá Músá</i>	mere-zaw-moo-saw	Noble brother of Bahá'u'lláh, commonly called Áqáy-i-Kalím. "His staunch supporter and ablest of His brothers and sisters." (SW 166).
<i>Mírzá Na'ím</i>	mere-zaw-na...eem	Accomplice of Mihr-'Alí <i>Khán</i> .
<i>Mírzá Qurbán-'Alí</i>	mere-zaw-core-bawn- a-lee	Pious, esteemed dervish, one of the Seven Martyrs of <i>Tíhrán</i> .
<i>Mírzá Ridá-Qulí</i>	mere-zaw-re-zaw- co-lee	A brother of Bahá'u'lláh. (SW 170).

<i>Mírzá Sa'íd Khán</i>	mere-zaw-sa-eed-con	Foreign minister of Persia in 1863. Wrote authorities in Constantinople to exile Bahá'u'lláh from Baghdád.
<i>Mírzá Shu'á'Iláh</i>	mere-zaw-sho-awe-ol-lah	Son of Mírzá Muḥammad-'Alí.
<i>Mírzá Yahyá</i>	mere-zaw-ya-h-yaw	Treacherous half-brother of Bahá'u'lláh and "Arch-Breaker of the Covenant of the Báb." The Báb never named a successor, vicegerent or interpreter; He nominated Mírzá Yahyá (Ṣubḥ-i-Azal) merely "as a figure-head pending the imminent manifestation of the Promised One." (GPB 28; 233). Mírzá Yahyá is stigmatized as "This vain and flaccid man" "befooled and manipulated" by Siyyid Muḥammad. (GPB 112).
<i>Mishkín-Qalam</i>	mesh-keen-cal-am	Musk-scented Pen; title of a famed Bahá'í calligrapher.

Months (Bahá'í):

				First Day:
1st	<i>Bahá</i>	Ba-há	Splendor	March 21
2nd	<i>Jalál</i>	ja-lawl	Glory	April 9
3rd	<i>Jamál</i>	ja-mawl	Beauty	April 28
4th	<i>'Azamat</i>	az-am-at	Grandeur	May 17
5th	<i>Núr</i>	noor	Light	June 5
6th	<i>Rahmat</i>	ra-h-mat	Mercy	June 24
7th	<i>Kalimát</i>	cal-eh-mawt	Words	July 13
8th	<i>Kamál</i>	cam-awl	Perfection	Aug. 1
9th	<i>Asmá'</i>	assm-aw	Names	Aug. 20
10th	<i>'Izzat</i>	ezz-at	Might	Sept. 8
11th	<i>Mashíyyat</i>	mash-ee-yat	Will	Sept. 27
12th	<i>'Ilm</i>	elm	Knowledge	Oct. 16
13th	<i>Quadrat</i>	cod-rat	Power	Nov. 4
14th	<i>Qawl</i>	coal	Speech	Nov. 23
15th	<i>Masa'il</i>	mass-aw-ell	Questions	Dec. 12
16th	<i>Sharaf</i>	sha-raff	Honor	Dec. 31
17th	<i>Sulṭán</i>	sol-tawn	Sovereignty	Jan. 19
18th	<i>Mulk</i>	molk	Dominion	Feb. 7
19th	<i>'Alá</i>	a-law	Loftiness	March 2

<i>Months (Muslim):</i>		<i>Number of days:</i>
<i>Muḥarram</i>	mo-ha-ram	30
<i>Ṣafar</i>	sa-fa-r	29
<i>Rabī'u'l-Avval</i>	ra-bee-ol-av-val	30
<i>Rabī'u'th-Thání</i>	ra-bee-oss-saw-nee	29
<i>Jamádíyu'l-Avval</i>	jam-awe-dee-ol-av-val	30
<i>Jamádíyu'th-Thání</i>	jam-awe-dee-oss-saw-nee	29
<i>Rajab</i>	ra-jab	30
<i>Shā'bán</i>	sha...bawn	29
<i>Ramaḍán</i>	ram-az-zawn	30
<i>Shavvál</i>	shavv-awl	29
<i>Dhī'l-Qa'dih</i>	zell-ca...deh	30
<i>Dhī'l-Ḥijjih</i>	zell-hedge-eh	29-30

Mother-Book, see Ummu'l-Kitáb

<i>Mother-Book of the Bábí Dispensation</i>		The Persian Bayán.
<i>Mother-Book of the Bahá'í Dispensation</i>		The Kitáb-i-Aqdas. (GPB 324-325).
<i>Mu'abbirín</i>	mo-ab-bare-een	Soothsayers,
<i>Mu'adhḍhin</i>	mo-az-zen	Muezzin; caller of the <i>adhán</i> (az-awn) or summons to prayer. The first muezzin was Balál, the Ethiopian.
<i>Mu'avíyyih, son of Vahháb</i>	mo-awe-vee-yeh, va-hob	Mentioned in <i>Íqán</i> , 246.
<i>Mudarrisín</i>	mo-da-ress-enn	Professors,
<i>Mufaḍḍal</i>	mo-fazz-al	Contemporary of Imám Ṣádiq, who prophesied to him concerning the "year 60" (1844). (SW 112; <i>Íqán</i> 253).
<i>Muftí</i>	muff-tee	Expounder of Muslim law; gives a <i>fatvá</i> or sentence on a point of religious jurisprudence.
<i>Muḥaddithín</i>	mo-had-dess-een	Narrators (of <i>ḥadíth</i> --traditionally reported acts and words of Muḥammad, etc.)
<i>Muḥammad</i>	Mo-ham-mad	570-632 A.D. Prophet of God, Revealer of the Qur'án, Founder of Islám. His name means <i>valde laudatus</i> or <i>laudandus</i> --highly praised or to be praised; foretold by Jesus as Paraclete (see Faraqlit). Called by Bahá'u'lláh God's "Well-Beloved One." (G1. 221). Referred to in Qur'án 33:40 as the Seal of the Prophets. Speaking of the new Day, Bahá'u'lláh states: "The designation 'Seal of the Prophets' fully revealeth its [this Day's] high station. The Prophetic Cycle hath verily ended. The Eternal Truth is now come." (WOB 167).

<i>Muḥammad-Ḥusayn-i-Marághí'í</i>	mo-ham-mad-ho-sane-eh-ma-raw-gay-ee	One of the Seven Martyrs of Ṭíhrán.
<i>Muḥarram</i>	mo-ha-ram	First ten days of first month of Muslim year, observed by <u>Shí'</u> ahs as part of their mourning period for the Imams; the tenth day, 'Áshúrá', is the day of the martyrdom of Ḥusayn.
<i>Muḥsin</i>	moh-sen	Man's name.
<i>Mujtahid</i>	moj-ta-head	Doctor of Muhammadan law. Persian mujtahids generally receive their diplomas from eminent jurists of Karbilá and Najaf.
<i>Mullá</i>	mol-law	Muḥammadan priest, theologian, judge.
<i>Mullá 'Alíy-i-Bastámí</i>	mol-law-a-lee-yeh-bast-awm-ee	Man of learning who recognized the Báb. The first to suffer for His sake. (GPB 10).
<i>Mullá Báqir</i>	mol-law-baw-care	A Letter of the Living.
<i>Mullá Ḥusayn</i>	mol-law-ho-sane	The first to believe in the Báb. Called by Shoghi Effendi "the lion-hearted." (GPB 90).
<i>Mullá Muḥammad-'Alíy-i-Zanjání</i>	mol-law-mo-ham-mad-a-lee-yeh-zan-John-ee	Man of learning who recognized the Báb.
<i>Mullá Ni'matu'lláh-i-Mázindarání</i>	mol-law-neh---mat-ol-law-heh-mawz-end-a-raw-nee	Man of learning who recognized the Báb.
<i>Mullá Sádiq-i-Khurásání</i>	mol-law-saw-deck-eh-core-awe-saw-nee	Eminent Bábí, publicly tortured with Quddús and another believer.
<i>Múlla Ṣadrá</i>	mol-law-sad-raw	Great Persian philosopher of the middle Ṣafaví period (AD 1500-1736). He is called Ákhúnd (Master, <i>par excellence</i>).
<i>Mullá Sa'íd-i-Bárfurúshí</i>	mol-law-sa-eed-eh-bawr-fo-roosh-ee	Man of learning who recognized the Báb.
<i>Muná</i>	mo-naw	Place where Mecca pilgrim sacrifices cattle according to his means on the Day of Naḥr.
<i>Muná játháy-i-Şíyám</i>	mon-aw-jot-haw-yeh-see-awm	Prayers for Fasting, written by Bahá'u'lláh "in anticipation of the Book of His Laws...." (Adrianople). (GPB 172).
<i>Munzaví</i>	mon-za-vee	Recluse.
<i>Muqaddasín</i>	mo-cad-dass-een	Saints.

<i>Murād V</i>	mo-rawd	Immediate successor of Sulṭān 'Abdu'l-'Azīz. Soon deposed, his mind having been reduced to a nullity by intemperance and long seclusion in the "Cage"--i.e., the Grand Seraglio prison where Turkish princes were kept under lock and key.
<i>Murgh-Maḥallih</i>	morg-ma-hal-leh	Bahá'u'lláh's summer residence north of Ṭíhrán.
<i>Musakhkhirín</i>	mo-sack-air-een	Muḥammadan spirit-subduers.
<i>Mushíru'd-Dawlih</i>	mo-sheer-od-doe-leh	Persian ambassador to Constantinople, who calumniated Bahá'u'lláh. (SW 68, 159).
<i>Muṣíbát-i-Ḥurúfát-i-'Áliyát</i>	moss-ee-bawt-eh-ho-roof-awt-eh-awl-ee-yawt	Writing of Bahá'u'lláh prior to His Declaration ('Irāq).
<i>Muslim</i>	moss-lem	Follower of Islām; Muḥammadan.
<i>Muṣṭafá</i>	moss-ta-faw	Bahá'í martyr. Cf. SW 73.
<i>Mustagháth</i>	most-a-goss	"He Who is invoked." The cycle of every Divine Dispensation. Specifically, the time of Mustagháth is the day of the Latter Resurrection, i.e., the Advent of Bahá'u'lláh. (Íqán 229; 248). The letters total according to the abjad reckoning 2001--the limit of time assigned by the Báb for the advent of the Promised One. With these words of the Báb, Bahá'u'lláh refutes those who claimed that the Promised One would not appear until 2,001: "For none knoweth the time of the Revelation except God. Whenever it appeareth, all must acknowledge the Point of Truth, and render thanks unto God." (SW 157).
<i>Mu'tamidu'd-Dawlih</i>	mo-tam-ed-od-dow-leh	Title of the Governor of Isfáhán, Manúchíhr Khán, a Georgian Christian by origin, who wished to will all his fortune to the Báb.
<i>Mutavallí</i>	mo-ta-valley	Muḥammadan custodian or manager of a religious foundation.
<i>Muzaffari'd-Dín Sháh</i>	mo-zaff-fa-red-deen-shah	"Weak and timid" 5th Qájár Sháh.

N

<i>Nabíl</i>	nab-eel	Excellent; noble, etc. Term often used as a Bahá'í title; this name has the same numerical value as Muḥammad (92); it is also equal in numerical value to 'Akká, referred to as the "Vale of Nabíl" in Bahá'u'lláh's Lawḥ-i-Sayyáh, revealed during His first years in Adrianople. (GPB 171, 184).
<i>Nabíl-i-A'zam</i>	nab-eel-eh-a...zam	Title of Mullá Muḥammad-i-Zarandí, author of the <i>Dawn-Breakers</i> . It means the Most Great Nabíl. Nabíl is also called Bahá'u'lláh's Poet-Laureate. (GPB 130).
<i>Nadr-Ibn-i-Háarith</i>	nazzr-ebn-eh-haw-ress	Name of an influential pagan opposed to the Prophet Muḥammad. He preferred Persian romances to the Message of God.

<i>Nahr, Day of</i>	na-hr	Day of Sacrifice, 10th day of Mecca pilgrimage; after casting 7 stones each at 3 pillars of Muná, the pilgrim concludes his pilgrimage with a sacrifice of sheep, goat, cow or camel.
<i>Najaf</i>	na-jaff	One of the 2 holiest Shrines in the Shí'ah world. In 'Irâq, south of Karbilâ.
<i>Najíbíyyih Garden</i>	naj-ee-bee-yeh	Garden of Najíb Páshá, situated at Baghdád on the east bank of the Tigris. Arriving here on a Wednesday afternoon, April 22, 1863, Bahá'u'lláh tarried twelve days on the first stage of His four month's journey to Constantinople. During these days, designated the Ridván Festival, He declared His world Mission to His companions.
<i>Na'mayn</i>	na...main	Small island east of 'Akká, called Ridván and "The New Jerusalem" and "Our Verdant Isle." (GPB 193).
<i>Namáz-khánih</i>	nam-Oz-con-eh	Prayer house.
<i>Námiq Páshá</i>	nahm-ek-paw-shaw	Governor of Baghdád in 1863.
<i>Naqshbandíyyih Order</i>	naksh-band-ee-yeh	Powerful Şúffí Order founded A.D. 1319 by Pír Muḥammad. It has many adherents in India.
<i>Nárín, Fort of</i>	nawr-een	Fort in Yazd (DB 470).
<i>Náşiri'd-Dín</i>	naw-sair-ed-deen	"The helper of the Faith." Notorious ruler of Persia A.D. 1848-1896 (born 1831). Mightiest potentate of Shí'ah Islám. Stigmatized by Bahá'u'lláh as "Prince of Oppressors." (GPB 197).
<i>Násút</i>	naw-soot	Humanity. The "outward, phenomenal aspect [of Reality] from which the mystic 'passes away' in moments of ecstasy." The "Divine aspect of humanity."
<i>Navváb</i>	navv-ob	Highness; nabob.
<i>Navváb, The</i>	navv-ob	Saintly wife of Bahá'u'lláh, whose children included the Master, the Most Exalted Leaf and the Purest Branch. She was entitled by Him the "Most Exalted Leaf" and His "perpetual consort in all the worlds of God." (GPB 108).
<i>Naw-Rúz</i>	no-rooz	New Day. Bahá'í New Year's Day, which falls on March 21st only if the vernal equinox precedes the sunset on that day. Should the vernal equinox take place after sunset, Naw-Rúz is celebrated on the following day. Iránian tradition ascribes the Naw-Rúz to Jamshíd, pre-Deluge ruler in a golden age, who established the solar year. Although the Persians adopted the lunar calendar of Islám, they never abandoned the celebration of Naw-Rúz.
<i>Nayríz</i>	nay-reez	Persian town southeast of Shírâz.
<i>Nişáb</i>	ness-ob	Fixed amount of property on which zakát--legal alms--or a tax is due.
<i>Níshápúr</i>	neesh-awe-poor	Town in northeast Persia west of Mashhad.

<i>Níyálá</i>	nee-awe-law	Persian village near which Bahá'u'lláh was stoned. (DB 299; GPB 68).
<i>Níyávarán</i>	nee-awe-var-on	Village in <u>Shimírán</u> .
<i>Nizámí</i>	nez-awe-mee	Poet of Ganja, (A.D. 1140-1202), author of the <i>Panj Ganj</i> (Five Treasures).
<i>Nudbih</i>	nod-beh	"Lamentation" by the Imám 'Alí.
<i>Nuq̄t̄ih</i>	knock-teh	Point.
<i>Nuq̄t̄iy-i-Ukhrá</i>	knock-teh-yeh-okraw	The Last Point; title given to Quddús by Bahá'u'lláh.
<i>Nuq̄t̄iy-i-Úlá</i>	knock-teh-yeh-oo-law	The Báb--the Primal Point "from which have been generated all created things." (GPB 4) He is also called His Holiness the Exalted One.
<i>Nuṣayrí</i>	no-sair-ee	Syrian sect named after Nuṣayr, an adherent of 'Alí, which preaches the divinity of 'Alí. For a long period this sect held that "woman was the incarnation of the evil spirit or satan, and that man alone was the manifestation of God...." ('Abdu'l-Bahá, <i>Promulgation of Universal Peace</i> , I, 71).

O

Occultation See Ghaybat; the whole period of the Hidden Imám's Imámate.

P

<i>Pahlaván</i>	pah-la-vawn	Athlete.. Champion.
<i>Párán</i>	pa-Ron	Mountain in Arabia. The wilderness of Párán.is in Trans-Jordan. Bible references to Mt. Párán and the descendants of Ishmael refer to Muḥammad and the Arabs. Deut. 18:18 refers to the Arabs and Muḥammad (prophesying of <i>brethern</i> ; had the prophecy designated Christianity the term would have been <i>'seed</i>). Deut. 33:2 refers respectively to the Mosaic, Christian, Islámic and Bahá'í Dispensations.
<i>Pársí</i>	pawr-see	"Fársí" or Persian. Zoroastrian Persians who emigrated to India after the Arab Conquest.
<i>Páshá</i>	paw-shaw	Honorary title formerly given to officers of high rank in Turkey. There were three classes of Páshás, distinguished by one, two, or three horsetails borne on a standard.
<i>People of the Son</i>		Christians.

Persia, 19th century: administrative divisions and capitals:

<i>Ádhirbáyján-Tabríz</i>	Oz-air-buy-John	Tab-reez
<i>Khurásán & Sístán-Mashhad</i>	core-aw-sawn; seess-tawn	Mash-had
<i>Ṭíhrán & dependencies-Ṭíhrán</i>	teh-Ron	Teh-Ron
<i>Fárs-Shíráz</i>	fárss	She-Roz
<i>Isfáhán, dependencies-Isfáhán</i>	ess-fa-hawn	Ess-fa-hawn
<i>Kirmán & Persian Balúchistán-Kirmán</i>	care-mawn ba-loo-chess-tawn	Care-mawn
<i>'Arabistán-Shúsh-tar Gílán & Ṭálish-Rasht</i>	arab-ess-tawn gie-lawn & taw-lesh	Shoe-sh-tar (qr as in Harry) Rash-t
<i>Mázindarán-Ámul</i>	maw-zen-da-Ron	Awmol
<i>Yazd, dependencies-Yazd</i>	rhymes with jazzed	rhymes with jazzed
<i>Persian Gulf Littoral & Islands-Búshíhr</i>		Boo-sheh-r
<i>Píshkísh</i>	peesh-kesh	Present, tip, douceur.

Q

<i>Qáđí</i>	caw-zee	Judge.
<i>Qádiríyyih Order</i>	caw-dare-ee-yeh	Order of dervishes founded by 'Abdu'l-Qádir-i-Gílání 1077-1166 A.D. Descendant of 'Alí, patron saint of the Kurds, venerated among Indian Sunnís, called "Ghawth-i-A'zam," his influence extends to India and China.
<i>Qahru'Iláh</i>	Kah-rol-láh	Name given by the Báb to a dervish from India. (DB 305).
<i>Qahviy-i-Awlíyá</i>	kah-vay-yeh-oh-lee-awe	'School attended by the Báb, Shíráz.
<i>Qá'im</i>	caw-'em	He Who ariseth. The Báb. "When the Qá'im ariseth, that day is the Day of Resurrection." (Íqán, 144).
<i>Qá'im-Maqám</i>	caw-'em-mack-awm	Title, specifically of illustrious first minister strangled by Muḥammad Sháh Qájár. (PDC 68).
<i>Qájár</i>	caw-jar	Turkoman tribe who usurped Persian throne and reigned 1795-1925. This Dynasty was founded by the atrocious eunuch Áqá Muḥammad Khán. (PDC 67).

<i>Qalandar</i>	cal-an-dar (ar as in Harry)	Order of wandering dervishes often referred to in Persian literature. Their origin is obscure.
<i>Qalyán</i>	cal-yon	Hubble-bubble pipe. Smoking-pipe which draws the smoke through water in an attached vase.
<i>Qará-Guhar</i>	kara-go-har	One of the two heavy chains by which Bahá'u'lláh was bound in the Black Pit of Tíhrán.
<i>Qárún</i>	caw-roon	This individual and the keys to his treasures are mentioned in Qur'án 28:76 etc. He is identified by the commentators with the Korah of the Scriptures. His riches are proverbial; forty mules (or elsewhere, three hundred) were reportedly required to carry the keys to his treasure chambers.
<i>Qaşídiy-i-Varqá'íyyih</i>	cass-ee-day-yeh- var-caw-ee-yeh	"The Nightingale Ode," reduced by Bahá'u'lláh to 127 verses and widely read among Arabic speaking Bahá'ís. This Arabic ode was revealed by Bahá'u'lláh in the mountains of Kurdistán. (GPB 123).
<i>Qawlavayh</i>	co-la-vay	
<i>Qawthíyyih</i>	co-see-yeh	Sermon by the Imám 'Alí.
<i>Qayyúm</i>	guy-yoom	Siyyid Kázim's reference to Bahá'u'lláh, the promised Husayn, the second of the twin Manifestations which he foretold as imminent. (DB 41).
<i>Qayyúm-i-Asmá also Qayyúmu'l-Asmá</i>	guy-yoom-eh-a-smaw	The Báb's Commentary on the Súrîh of Joseph (Qur'án 12). It was regarded by the Bábís as their Qur'án. The first of its 111 chapters was revealed by the Báb on His Declaration night in the presence of Mullá Husayn. Táhîrih translated it into Persian. The fundamental purpose of this Book--"The first, the greatest, and mightiest of all books' in the Bábí Dispensation"--was to forecast what Bahá'u'lláh would have to endure from His faithless brother. (GPB 23).
<i>Qiblih</i>	keb-leh	Point of Adoration; prayer-direction, toward which the faithful turn in prayer. The Most Holy Tomb of Bahá'u'lláh at Bahjí is "the Heart and Qiblih of the Bahá'í world." (GPB 110, 277).
<i>Qibliy-i-Álam</i>	keb-lay-eh-awl-am	Center of the universe; a title of the Sháh.
<i>Quddús</i>	kod-dooss	Last of the 18 Letters of the Living, second only to the Báb in rank, identified with one of the "Messengers charged with imposture" (Qur'án 36:13) and one of the two "Witnesses" of St. John the Divine. (GPB 49; SAQ 64, 65).
<i>Qur'án</i>	core-on	The Reading; That which ought to be read. The Book revealed by Muḥammad, and called by Bahá'u'lláh the "unerring Book." (G1. 221). It is said to have 55 special titles, including The Firm Handle, The Rope and The Bayán.
<i>Qurbán</i>	core-bawn	Sacrifice.
<i>Qurrá</i>	core-raw	Intoners. Those acquainted with the science of reading the Qur'án ('ilmu't-tajvíd).

Qurratu'l-'Ayn core-ra-tol-ain Solace of the Eyes, a title given to Ṭāhīrih by her teacher, Siyyid Kāẓim. The term is used for a beloved object.

R

Raqshá rack-shaw "She-Serpent." The Imám-Jum'ih of Iṣfáhán was thus stigmatized by Bahá'u'lláh (SW 100).

Rashh-i-'Amá rash-heh-am-aw Sprinkling from the Light Cloud, a poem revealed by Bahá'u'lláh in Ṭihrán. 'Amá symbolizes the First Invisible Substance. (See GPB 121).

Rasht r.w. cashed Persian city near the Caspian seaport of Pahlaví.

Rawḍih-Khání rose-eh-con-ee Traditional lamentation for the Imám Ḥusayn. Also jeremiad.

Rayy ray Rhages; ancient city near which Ṭihrán is built.

Riḍván rezz-von
1. Name given by Bahá'ís to the Najfíyyih Garden at Baghdád. 2. The Garden of Na'mayn.
3. The "holiest and most significant of all Bahá'í festivals" commemorating Bahá'u'lláh's Declaration of His Mission to His companions, 1863. A twelve-day period beginning on April 21st and celebrated annually.

Riḍvánu'l-'Adl rezz-von-ol-adl Paradise of Justice: writing of Bahá'u'lláh prophesying the advent of just kings. (PDC 75).

Rik'at wreck-at Prostration in prayer.

Risáliy-i-Furú's-i-'Adl'yyih ress-awe-lay-eh-fo-roo-eh-adl-ee-yeh Arabic treatise revealed by the Báb. (GPB 24).

Ríz-Áb reez-ob Persian village, DB 364.

Rúhu'lláh roo-hol-law The Spirit of God, i.e., Jesus. He is also called The Son.

Rukn rockn Angle in which is set the Black Stone of the Ka'bih.

Rúz-bih rooz-beh Later named Salmán; the Herald of Muḥammad.

S

Sabzih-Maydán sab-zeh-may-dawn Market place.

Şád sot "ş"; this letter stands for Iṣfáhán.

<i>Şád of Şamad</i>	sot'of sam-ad	Commentary by Quddús, written in part at Tabarsí, and eulogizing Bahá'u'lláh. It is six times longer than the Qur'án. (GPB 40; 69).
<i>Sa'dí</i>	sa...dee	1184-1291 A.D. One of Persia's pre-eminent writers and teachers; author of the <i>Gulistán</i> (Rose Garden).
<i>Şádiq</i>	saw-deck	Man's name. The sixth Imám of Shí'ah Islám (A.D. 699-765) Ja'far-i-Şádiq (i.e., the Veridical), scholar, man of letters and jurisconsult.
<i>Şádiq-i-Tabrízí</i>	saw-deck-eh-tab-ree-zee	Half-crazed youth who made an attempt on the life of Náşiri'd-Dín Sháh, Aug. 15, 1852.
<i>Sadratu'l-Muntahá</i>	sad-ra-tol-monta-haw	The Divine Lote Tree; the Tree beyond which there is no passing (i.e., the Manifestation of God). A title of Bahá'u'lláh (GPB 94). The Lote-tree of the extremity (Qur'án 53:8-18). The Sidrah-tree which marks the boundary. The <i>zizyphus jujuba</i> . Tree seen by Muḥammad in the 7th firmament during the mi'ráj.
<i>Şadru'd-Dawlih</i>	sad-rod-doe-leh	Demoted by the Sháh for failing to defeat the Bábs at Zanján.
<i>Şadru'l-'Ulamá</i>	sad-rol-ola-maw	Cleric referred to by Bahá'u'lláh as Şád-i-Işfáhání. (SW 86).
<i>Şafaví</i>	saff-a-vee	Persian dynasty (1500-1736 A.D.)
<i>Şafíniy-i-Ĥamrá</i>	saff-ee-nay-yeh-ham-raw	Crimson Ark, ordained by God in the Qayyúmu'l-Asmá for the people of Bahá. (SW 139; WOB 84--"Ark of Bahá'u'lláh's Covenant").
<i>Şáhibu'z-Zamán</i>	saw-heb-oz-za-mawn	The Lord of the Age. Title of the Promised One of Shí'ah Islám: the Báb. Preceded by Yá (0), the battle-cry of the Dawn-Breakers.
<i>Şahífiy-i-baynu'l-Ĥaramayn</i>	sa-hee-fay-eh-bain-ol-ha-ram-ain	Book between the Two Sanctuaries; work revealed by the Báb between Mecca and Medina.
<i>Şahífiy-i-Şaḥḥíyyih</i>	sa-hee-fay-eh-sha-tee-yeh	Writing of Bahá'u'lláh prior to His Declaration ('Iráq).
<i>Sa'ídu'l-'Ulamá</i>	sa-ee-dol-olam-aw	Diabolical cleric who caused the martyrdom of Quddús. "...the fanatical, the ferocious and shameless mujtahid of Bárfurúsh." (GPB 39, 42; 83).
<i>St. Sophia</i>		In Istanbul, "The Second Firmament," "The Vehicle of the Cherubim"--one-time cathedral built by Justinian later the most famous of Muslim mosques, now a museum.
<i>(as-) Şakhráh</i>	sack-ra	The Rock. Sacred Rock at Jerusalem, revered by Jews, Christians and Muslims alike as the <i>omphalos</i> of the world. The Dome of the Rock is in the sanctuary of the Aqşá Mosque.

Ṣalāḥi'd-Dīn Ayyūbī	sal-aw-head-deen- l-you-bee	Saladin (1137-1193 A.D.) Sulṭān of Egypt and Syria 1174-93, conquered and drove out the Crusaders. The great Jewish philosopher Maimonides (Abū'Imrān Mūsā b. Maymūn of Cordova) was Saladin's physician.
Salām	sal-awm	Peace; salutation. Muslim greeting; word used to end a thesis.
Salāsīl	sal-aw-sell	One of the two heavy chains by which Bahá'u'lláh was tormented in the Black Pit at Ṭihrán. (SW 77).
Ṣāliḥ	sol-eh	Prophet of God sent to the tribe of Ṭhamūd. Sale states that this Prophet lived between Hūd and Abraham, and identifies him with Phaleg. (Prelim. Disc.) He identifies Hūd (q.v.) with Heber.
Salmān	sal-mawn	See Rūz-bih. Persian believer who taught the Muslims trench warfare. First foreign Muslim permitted by the Prophet to say his prayers in his own tongue. The earliest Persian convert, and revered "Companion," he is included by the Nuṣayrīs in their mystical Trinity denoted by the letters A M S ('Alī, the Idea--Muḥammad, the Name-- Salmān, the Gate). (Browne, L. Hist. I, 203).
Salsabīl	sal-sa-beel	Name of a river or fountain in Paradise. Qur'ān: 76:18: "From the fount therein whose name is Salsabīl (the softly flowing)." Thus Rodwell. A.Y. 'Alī gives the literal meaning as "Seek the Way."
Sām Khán	r.w. psalm-con	Christian colonel of Armenian regiment ordered to execute the Báb. When his regiment's seven hundred and fifty bullets did not touch the Báb, Sām Khán refused to fire on the Manifestation of God again.
Samandar	sa-man-da-r	Phoenix.
Sámirī	saw-mare-ee	Name in Qur'ān 20:85 etc. of the man who tempted the Israelites to the sin of the golden calf.
Saná'ī	san-aw-ee	Persia's first great mystic poet, author of the Ḥadīqatu'l-Ḥaqīqat or "Garden of Truth." (A.D. 1131). From Ghazna or Balkh. Persia's other great mystic writers in the Mathnavī form are 'Attār and Rūmī; the last-named humbly wrote: "Attār was the Spirit, and Saná'ī its two eyes; We come after Saná'ī and 'Attār."
Sarah		Wife and maternal aunt of Abraham. One of four pre-eminent women. (PUP II, 359).
Sarkār-Áqá	sa-r-car-awe-caw	The Honorable Master. A title of 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Sāsāniyān dynasty	saw-saw-nee-yawn	Persian dynasty (226-651) reigning when Muḥammad was born (570 A.D.).
Satan, Island of		Turkish name for Cyprus where Mírzá Yahyá was exiled.
Sayyáh	sigh-áh (or, si-yáh)	A disciple of the Báb (DB 432).

Seal of the Prophets

Muhammad; Qur'án 33:40. Last Manifestation of the Prophetic Cycle, before the advent of the Day of God. (PDC 83).

Sects

According to a ḥadīth Muhammad prophesied that His people would be divided into 73 sects, one being true. (There are, however, many more Muslim sects). The Children of Israel were also divided into 72 sects. Cf. 'Umar Khayyám: "The Grape that can with Logic absolute The Two-and-Seventy jarring Sects confute...."

Sháh	shaw	King, especially of Persia.
Sháhansháh	shaw-han-shaw	King of Kings (contraction of <u>Sháhán-sháh</u> which by inversion is <u>sháh-i-sháhán</u>).
Sháh-'Abbás the Great	shaw-hab-boss	Şafaví monarch (1557- 1628); ruled Persia from 1586.
Sháh'Abdu'l-'Azím	shaw-habd-ol-azeem	Muslim town and Shrine 5 or 6 miles south of Tíhrán. Long a "bast" where the largely-criminal population was safe from arrest, although the area of protection dwindled inversely with the enormity of the crime; a murderer, for instance, could not leave the mosque courtyard, while debtors could roam at will. (Cf. Browne's <i>A Year Amongst the Persians</i>). The Shrine has a great golden dome.
Sháh-Bahrám	shaw-ba-hrawm	World Savior and Promised One of the Zoroastrians. Fulfilled by Bahá'u'lláh.
Sháh-Chirágh	shaw-chair-og	Site where the Báb's wife is buried, in Shíráz.
Sháh-Rúd	shaw-rood	Persian town located northeast of Tíhrán.
Sháh Tahmasp I	shaw-ta-masp (r.w. wasp)	Sháh who, in the 16th century A.D., made Qazvín his capital. The city is said to have been founded in the 4th century by the Sásáníyán king Sháhpúr II. (PDC 98).
Sháh-Zádih	shaw-zaw-deh	Prince.
Shahr-Bánú	sha-hr-baw-noo	Daughter of Yazdigird III, the last Sásáníyán king. Consort of Husayn. Mother of the Fourth Imám.
Shams-i-Tabríz	shamss-eh-tab-reez	Rúmí's spiritual director, a comparatively illiterate but powerful mystic, killed at Qonya in a riot, A.D. 1246.
Shamsí Big	shamssee-beg	Official instructed by Bahá'u'lláh to deliver His Tablet to Turkey's Grand Vizier. Bahá'u'lláh and His family were entertained at Shamsí Big's house on first reaching Constantinople. (GPB 157; 160).
Shar'	shar (ar as in Harry)	In Persia, Muslim religious law, based on Islámic Scriptures, administered by ecclesiastical tribunals. (DB liv-lv).
Sharḥ-i-Qaṣídiy-i-Lámíyyih	shar-heh-cass-ee-day-yeh-lahm-ee-yeh	Writing by Siyyid Kázim alluding to the name "Bahá." (G1. 97).

<u>Sharī'ah</u> , <u>Sharī'at</u>	shar-ee-yeh shar-ee-yat (each ar as in Harry)	Muslim canonical law. The Law, the Path and the Truth are <u>Ṣūfī</u> terms concerning the journey of the soul toward God. A saying attributed to Muḥammad is: "The Law is My words, the Path is My works, and the Truth is My inward state." (SV 40).
<u>Shaykh</u>	shake	Venerable old man; man of authority; elder, chief, professor, superior of a dervish order, etc.
<u>Shaykh 'Abdu'r-Raḥmān</u>	shake-abd-or-ra-h-mawn	Leader of Qādirīyyih Order, who had at least 100,000 followers. In reply to his queries, Bahā'u'llāh revealed the <i>Four Valleys</i> . (GPB 122).
<u>Shaykh 'Ābid</u>	shake-awe-bed	Tutor at school where the Bāb remained five years. (DB 75).
<u>Shaykh-Aḥmad-i-Aḥsā'ī</u>	shake-ah-mad-eh-ah-saw-ee (each ah as a in at)	The first of the "twin resplendent lights" who heralded the Bāb and Bahā'u'llāh. Born 1753, died near Medina at the age of 81. (GPB 92; DB 42).
<u>Shaykh- 'Alī-y-i-Mūrī</u>	shake-al-lee-yeh-mee-ree	Muftī of 'Akkā and Bahā'ī convert.
<u>Shaykh Ḥasan-i-Zunūzī</u>	shake-hass-an-eh-zo-nooz-ee	Believer whom the Bāb sent to Karbilā "inasmuch as you are destined to behold, with your own eyes, the beautiful countenance of the Promised Ḥusayn." A prophecy fulfilled October 5, 1851, when he first saw Bahā'u'llāh. (DB 31-32).
<u>Shaykh Ismā'īl</u>	shake-ess-maw-ell	Leader of Khālidīyyih Order, who requested Bahā'u'llāh to reside at his seminary in Sulaymānīyyih.
<u>Shaykh Muḥammad-Bāqir</u>	shake moham-mad-baw-care	The "Wolf," to whom Bahā'u'llāh addressed His "Tablet of the Proof" and to whom He referred as "the last trace of sunlight upon the mountain-top." (GPB 232).
<u>Shaykh Muḥammad-Taqīy-i-Najafī</u>	shake-moham-mad-tack-ee-yeh-naj-aff-ee	The Son of the Wolf, to whom the celebrated Epistle was addressed by Bahā'u'llāh.
<u>Shaykh Muḥyi'd-Dīn</u>	shake-moh-yeh-deen	The "Seven Valleys" was revealed in answer to the questions of this Qāḍī.
<u>Shaykh Murtaḍāy-i-Anṣārī</u>	shake-morta-zaw-yeh-an-saw-ree	Leading mujtahid extolled by Bahā'u'llāh in the <i>Lawḥ-i-Sulṭān</i> . (GPB 143).
<u>Shaykh Ṭabarsī</u>	shake-tab-ar (as in Harry) - see	Shrine, turned into a fort, where 313 Bābīs, a "handful of untrained and frail-bodied students," withstood the besieging armies of Persia from Oct. 12, 1848 to May 9, 1849 (DB 345, 399). Never surrendering, the survivors were brought out of the Fort only when the enemy commander swore a false oath of peace on the <i>Qur'ān</i> .
<u>Shaykh 'Uthmān</u>	shake-oss-mawn	Leader of Naqshbandīyyih Order, to which the Sulṭān of Turkey and his entourage belonged. (GPB 122).

<u>Shaykhí</u>	shay-kee	School founded by <u>Shaykh-Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í</u> . Among his doctrines, in addition to the imminent dual Advent, were that the Prophet Muḥammad's material body did not ascend on the night of the Mi'rāj; that the Imāms were creative forces (a belief based on Qur'án 23:14: "God, the Best of Creators"); that 'Alí should be particularly venerated.
<u>Shaykh-u'l-Islám</u>	shake-ol-ess-lahm	Muḥammadan high-priest; title of highest degree in Muslim religion. Head of religious court, and appointed to every large city by the Sháh.
<u>Shí'ah (also Shi'ite)</u>	r.w. she-eh	Party (of 'Alí). Partisan of 'Alí and of his descendants as the sole lawful "Vicars of the Prophet." The Shí'ahs reject the first three Caliphs, believing that the successorship in Islám belonged rightfully to 'Alí (first Imām and fourth Caliph) and to his descendants by divine right. Originally, the successorship was the vital point of difference, and Islám was divided because Muḥammad's (albeit verbal) appointment of 'Alí was disregarded.
<u>Shíbvayh (also Síbvayh)</u>	sheba-vay	Illustrious Persian grammarian of the Baṣrah school, died A.D. 793. His grammar is titled "The Book of Síbvayh."
<u>Shikastih</u>	sheh-cass-teh	"Broken" or cursive script said to have been invented by the Ṣafaví governor of Herat, Murtaḍá Qulí-Khán Shamlú. Derived from Nasta'liq script, invented by Mír 'Alí Tabrízí, scribe of the 7th century A.H.
<u>Shimírán</u>	shem-ee-rah	Hill villages 6 miles or more north of Tíhrán, serving as summer resorts. (Usually pronounced Shem-rah).
<u>Shimr</u>	shemr	Yazíd's General, who slew the Imām Ḥusayn. Shimr is a prototype of cruelty and brutality.
<u>Shín</u>	sheen	This letter "sh") stands for Shíráz.
<u>Shír-Gáh</u>	sheer-gaw	Persian village connected with the Mázindarán upheaval. (DB 362).
<u>Shíráz</u>	sheer-Oz	City in South Persia where the Báb declared His Mission, May 22, 1844.
<u>Shoghi Effendi Rabbani</u>		Guardian of the Bahá'í Faith; 'Abdu'l-Bahá's eldest grandson, the Chosen Branch appointed in His Will and Testament as "Guardian of the Cause of God," authorized interpreter of the Teachings and permanent Head of the Universal House of Justice. "He is the expounder of the words of God and after him will succeed the first born of his lineal descendants." The word shawq signifies "yearning;" effendi is a Turkish honorific signifying "sir, master," and applied to officials and scholars, etc. in some parts of the Middle East. The Guardian resides at the World Center of the Faith, Haifa, Israel.
<u>Shuhadáy-i-Khamsih</u>	sho-had-aw-yeh-cam-seh	A group of five believers who were among those martyred during 'Abdu'l-Bahá's ministry.
<u>Shíghih</u>	seeg-eh	Legalized concubinage or temporary marriage which may be contracted in Shí'ah Islám for varying lengths of time.

<i>Sîmurgh</i>	see-morg	"Thirty Birds," a mythical bird dwelling in the emerald mountains of Qáf which according to ancient Arabian cosmography encircled the world.
<i>Şirât</i>	seh-rawt	Impassable to sinners, symbolic bridge over which the believer must pass to heaven. In Islâmic tradition it is finer than a hair, sharper than the edge of a sword. Paradise lies beyond it, hell stretches beneath. It is referred to in PDC 88. (Bridge). Lit., Path.
<i>Sirru'lláh</i>	sair-rol-láh	"The Mystery of God," a title conferred by Bahá'u'lláh on 'Abdu'l-Bahá, the only son of Bahá'u'lláh accorded by Him the privilege of being called "the Master." (GPB 242).
<i>Síyáh-Chál</i>	see-yáh-chol	Black Pit in the slums of Tíhrán, where (in August, 1852) Bahá'u'lláh was chained in the darkness three flights of stairs underground, with some 150 thieves and assassins. Here He received the intimations of His world Mission. Holiest place in Persia's capital. (DB 599; BN June 1954).
<i>Síyáh-Dihán</i>	see-yáh-deh-hawn	Village near Qazvín, Persia.
<i>Siyyid</i>	say-yed	Descendant of the Prophet Muḥammad. The word means lord, chief, prince. Lord Curzon says of them in his <i>Persia and the Persian Question</i> , "an intolerable nuisance to the country, deducing from their alleged descent and from the prerogative of the green turban, the right to an independence and insolence of bearing from which their countrymen, no less than foreigners, are made to suffer." (DB xlvi). Contrast noble Siyyids "of a pure lineage."
<i>Siyyid-i-Báb</i>	say-yed-eh-Bob	Name by which the Persian people referred to the Báb.
<i>Siyyid Husayn</i>	say-yed-ho-sane	"The Báb's trusted amanuensis and chosen repository of His last wishes." (GPB 90).
<i>Siyyid-i-Dhikr</i>	say-yed-eh-zeckr	Designation of the Báb. The meaning of <i>dhikr</i> include mention, remembrance, and praise.
<i>Siyyid Ibráhím</i>	say-yed-eb-raw-heem	Believer praised by the Báb as "My Friend," etc., and denounced by Mírzá Yahyá. (SW 176).
<i>Siyyid Ismá'íl-i-Zavári'í</i>	say-yed-ess-maw-eel-eh-za-vaw-reh-ee	Immortal follower of Bahá'u'lláh, formerly a noted divine, who offered up his life as a sacrifice. (SW 75; GPB 130; 136).
<i>Siyyid Kázim-i-Rashtí</i>	say-yed-caw-zem-eh-rash-tee	The second of the "twin resplendent lights" who heralded the Báb and Bahá'u'lláh. Died at Karbilá, Dec. 31, 1843. (DB 44).
<i>Siyyid Muḥammad</i>	say-yed-moham-mad	The Anti-Christ of the Bahá'í Revelation (GPB 164). Also called the Siyyid of Isfáhán.
<i>Siyyid Murtaḍá</i>	say-yed-mort-az-awe	One of the Seven Martyrs of Tíhrán.
<i>Siyyid of Findirisk</i>	say-yed,fend-air-esk	Abu'l-Qásim, poet and metaphysician of Isfáhán (middle Şafaví period.) Mulla Şadra was his pupil.

Siyyid Šádiq-i-Tabátabá'í	say-yed-saw-deck-eh-tab-aw-tab-aw-ee	Mujtahid denounced by Bahá'u'lláh as "the Liar of Tíhrán." He authored the decree condemning every Persian male Bahá'í to death, and every Bahá'í woman to deportation. Šádiq means truthful. (GPB 232).
Siyyid Yaḥyáy-i-Dárábí	say-yed-ya-h-yaw-yeh-daw-raw-bee	See Vaḥíd.
Šubḥ-i-Azal	sob-heh-az-AI	Morning of Eternity (Mírzá Yaḥyá). Bahá'u'lláh cites Amos 4:12-13, "He...that maketh the morning darkness" with reference to him (SW 146). See GPB 90; 113; 114; 115).
Sublime Porte		Formerly, the Ottoman court. Government of the Turkish Empire from the gate (porte) of the Sulṭán's palace where justice was anciently administered.
Šúf	soof	Wool; the practice of wearing the woollen robe, i.e. garb of Muslim mystic, is one definition of Šúfism.
Šúfí	soo-fee	This word, probably derived from the Arabic for wool, denotes the mystics in Islám. Divided into innumerable sects, differing in customs, dress, observances, their common goal is to rejoin the Godhead from which all things emanate, through ecstasy (vajd) and contemplation. Life to them is a journey (safar) having various stages (manázil); the soul is an exile, a traveller going homeward, seeking reunion (vaṣl) with God, and thus achieving nothingness--(faná)--"total absorption into the Deity, extinction." Bahá'u'lláh teaches: "By self-surrender and perpetual union with God is meant that men should merge their will wholly in the Will of God, and regard their desires as utter nothingness beside His purpose." (G1. 337). 'Ishq, love (of God) has been termed "the one distinguishing feature of Šúfí mysticism." Cf. Hughes, <i>Dict. of Is.</i>
Šúfí literature		Written in its special terminology, this literature assigns spiritual meanings to a long list of words such as wine, love, the cypress, the letter alif, the Ka'bih, etc.
Sulaymáníyyih	sol-ay-mawn-ee-yeh	Town in Northeast 'Iráq; Bahá'u'lláh lived in retirement two years in Kurdistán, first on an isolated mountain named Sar-Galú, later in the town of Sulaymáníyyih at a theological seminary. (April 10, 1854-March 19, 1856).
Sulṭánu'sh-Shuhadá	sol-tawn-osh-sho-had-aw	King of Martyrs, eminent Iṣfáhání who, together with his brother the Beloved of Martyrs, was put to death by Mír Muḥammad-Ḥusayn (who denounced them as Bábís to escape repaying the large debt he owed them), Shaykh Muḥammad-Báqir and the Zillu's-Sulṭán.
Sunní (also Sunnite)	sonn-nee	From Sunna (the Way or Practice of the Prophet, as reported in the ḥadīth). By far the largest sect of Islám, this includes the four so-called orthodox sects: Hanbalites, Hanafites, Malikites, Shafiites. These four principle schools of Muslim jurisprudence are founded to a considerable extent on the Sunna. Sunnites regard the first Caliphs as legitimate successors of Muḥammad and accept the "six authentic" books of tradition. They believe the Caliph must be elected and must be a member of the Quraysh--the Prophet's tribe.

<i>Súratu'l-Haykal, also Súriy-i-Haykal</i>	sue-ra-tol-hay-cal	Súrih of the Temple, by Bahá'u'lláh; with the most important of His Tablets to sovereigns of the earth, its Author ordered this Tablet to be written in the shape of a pentacle, symbolizing the temple of man and identified by Him as the "Temple" mentioned by Zechariah. (GPB 212; PUP 427; PDC 47).
<i>Súrih</i>	sue-reh	A row or series; term used by Muslims for the chapters of the Qur'án.
<i>Súriy-i-Amr</i>	sue-ray-eh-amr	Tablet of Bahá'u'lláh unmistakably affirming His Mission, and formally read aloud to Mirzá Yahyá. (GPB 166). (Adrianople).
<i>Súriy-i-Aṣḥáb</i>	sue-ray-eh-as-hob	Súrih of the Companions, by Bahá'u'lláh (Adrianople).
<i>Súriy-i-Damm</i>	sue-ray-eh-damm	Súrih of Blood by Bahá'u'lláh (Adrianople).
<i>Súriy-i-Ghuṣn</i>	sue-ray-eh-gossn	Tablet of the Branch, by Bahá'u'lláh, in which He writes of 'Abdu'l-Bahá, "There hath branched from the Sadratu'l-Muntahá this sacred and glorious Being, this Branch of Holiness...." (WOB 135). (Adrianople).
<i>Súriy-i-Hajj</i>	sue-ray-eh-haj	Súrih of the Pilgrimage, by Bahá'u'lláh (Adrianople).
<i>Súriy-i-Mulúk</i>	sue-ray-eh-mo-luke	Súrih of Kings; "the most momentous Tablet revealed by Bahá'u'lláh" (GPB 171). (Adrianople).
<i>Súriy-i-Ra'ís</i>	sue-ray-eh-ra-eess	Súrih of the Chief; addressed to 'Alí Páshá, Grand Vizier of Turkey, by Bahá'u'lláh. From the moment it was revealed, He writes, "until the present day, neither hath the world been tranquillized, nor have the hearts of its peoples been at rest...." (WOB 194). Revealed August, 1868, at Kásháníh near Gallipoli; completed soon after at Gyawur-Kyuy. (GPB 172, 174, 180).
<i>Súriy-i-Ṣabr</i>	sue-ray-eh-sabr	Súrih of Patience, revealed by Bahá'u'lláh and extolling the sufferers of Nayríz. ('Iráq).
<i>Súriy-i-Tawḥíd</i>	sue-ray-eh-tow-heed	Súrih of the Declaration of the Oneness of God, writing of the Báb, referred to in SW 41.
<i>Surra-man-Ra'á</i>	sue-ra-man-ra-awe	Samarra; city in 'Iráq whose name means Gladdened is he who hath beheld it--where, Shí'ahs hold, the 12th Imám disappeared in an underground passage in A.H. 329.

T

<i>Ṭá</i>	taw	Letter "Ṭ", standing for Ṭihrán.
<i>Ṭabarsí</i>		See <u>Shaykh</u> Ṭabarsí.
<i>Tablet of the Holy Mariner</i>		Sad prophecies revealed by Bahá'u'lláh, Naw-Rúz 1863 ('Iráq).

Tabríz	tab-reez	City in Northwest Persia, where the Báb was martyred July 9, 1850.
Ṭaff	r.w. raff	Stands for the lands about Karbilá.
Ṭafsír-i-Hú	taf-seer-eh-hoo	Writing of Bahá'u'lláh ('Iráq).
Ṭághút	taw-goot	An idol mentioned in Qur'án 2:257, etc. Also the devil. Stigma wrongfully applied by Mírzá Yahyá to the distinguished Dayyán, whom he caused to be murdered.
Ṭáhirih	taw-hair-eh	"The Pure One," so named by the "Tongue of Glory," noblest of her sex in, and outstanding heroine of, the Bábí Dispensation; only woman among the Letters of the Living, and the first woman suffrage martyr. Born Qazvín, 1817-1818, put to death Ṭihrán, August, 1852. (GPB 7, 33, 75; DB 628).
Ṭáj	tawj	Tall felt headdress adopted by Bahá'u'lláh in 1863, on the day of His departure from His Most Holy House. Crown. (GPB 152).
Ṭajallí, pl. Ṭajallíyát	ta-jal-lee-yawt	Effulgence(s), Tablet of Bahá'u'lláh (Holy Land).
Ṭákur	taw-core	Village in the district of Núr, Mázinarán, where the stately ancestral home of Mírzá Buzurg and Bahá'u'lláh was located.
Takyih	tack-yeh	Monastery or religious establishment. Religious theatre.
Takyy-i-Mawláná Khálid	tack-yeh-yeh-mo-lawn-aw-caw-led	Theological seminary "of our Master, Khálid," in a room of which Bahá'u'lláh resided in Sulaymáníyyih.
Takyy-i-Mawlaví	tack-yeh-yeh-mo-la-vee	Seminary of the Mawlaví dervishes.
Taqíyyih	tack-ee-yeh	Lip-denial of one's faith, sanctioned by Shí'ah Islám in times of peril.
Ṭarázát	tar-Oz-ought (ar as in Harry)	Ornaments. Tablet of Bahá'u'lláh(Holy Land)
Ṭarbíyat	tar-bee-yat (ar as in Harry)	Training. Name of two Bahá'í Schools in Ṭihrán for boys and girls respectively.
Ṭaríqat	tar-ee-kat (ar as in Harry)	Path of mystic wayfarer. Way.
Ta'zíyih	ta...zee-yeh	Consolation. Muslim passion play.
Ṭhábit	saw-bet	Steadfast. Name given to Thornton Chase, "the first American believer" (converted 1894), by 'Abdu'l-Bahá. (GPB 257).
Ṭhamúd	sa-mood	Ancient Arabian tribe, the "successors...of the 'Ádites" (Qur'án 7:74). They moved from the country of the 'Ádites to al-Hijr where they lived in habitations cut in the rocks. (Qur'án 15:80). This people hamstrung the she-camel miraculously produced as a sign of His mission by their Prophet, Şálih, and were destroyed by a "terrible noise from heaven." (Qur'án 54:31).

Tihrán teh-Ron Birthplace of Bahá'u'lláh; capital of Persia since 1788. The city came into existence about 700 years ago, north of the site of ancient Rhages (Rayy).

Tulláb toll-lob Pupils.

U

'Údí Khammár oo-dee-cam-mawr In 'Údí Khammár's house, Bahá'u'lláh revealed the Kitáb-i-Aqdas, ca. 1873. (GPB 213). He was also the owner of the palace of Bahjí. (GPB 193).

'Ulamá o-lam-awe Plural of one who knows (all-em), learned; a scholar. Denotes bodies of doctors learned in Muḥammadan divinity and law-headed by a Shaykhu'l-Islám—who by their decisions regulate Muslim life.

'Umar omar (ar as in Harry) The second caliph.

Umm-i-Ashraf omm-eh-ash-raff Mother of Ashraf, whom she gave birth to while under siege in the Fort of 'Alí-Mardán Khán. Years afterward when the unbelievers decided to kill Siyyid Ashraf they called her in to urge him to recant; instead she admonished him to die for the Faith. He was martyred in Zanján. (DB 562; G1. 135; GPB 199).

'Ummál-i-dhakát om-moll-eh-za-caught Almsgivers.

Ummu'l-Kitáb om-mull-ket-ob The Mother of the Book. "The heavenly original of the Scriptures revealed to the prophets, inscribed on the 'Preserved Tablet'...." Cf. Qur'án 13:39: "With Him (God) is the Mother of the Book." Also Qur'án 3:5 and 85:21. The Mother Book is "also the Book of Divine Knowledge and Foreordainment." (Nicholson, R.A., *Commentary on the Mathnawí*, I, 32). The word "umm"--mother--means source, basis, chief part. Mother Book is also defined as "the original copy of the Book with Alláh in heaven, from which the revelations of the Qur'án come...." (Sh. Enc. of Is.) It is the archetypal Book, Qur'án 43:3; the source of Revelation, Qur'án 13:39.

'Urf orff In Persia, the common law; supposedly based on oral tradition, precedent, custom, it is administered by civil magistrates--kad-khudá (headman), dárúghih (police magistrate), etc. (DB lvi).

Urúmíyyih or-room-ee-yeh Town in Northeast Persia, now Ridá'íyyih.

'Urvatu'l-Vuthqá or-vat-ol-voss-caw The "Sure Handle" "mentioned from the foundation of the world in the Books, the Tablets and the Scriptures of old is naught else but the Covenant and the Testament [of Bahá'u'lláh] " 'Abdu'l-Bahá (quoted in GPB 238).

Úshídar-Máh oo-she-dar-máh (ar as in Harry) Promised One referred to in Zoroastrian Scriptures and fulfilled by the Báb (GPB 58).

'Uthmán oss-mawn The third caliph. The word Ottoman derives from 'Uthmán. The Ottoman Empire is the Turkish empire which attained its maximum power under Sulaymán II, 1520-1566.

V

<i>Váhid</i>	vaw-head	1. A "unity" or section of the Bayán. The Persian Bayán consists of nine Váhids of nineteen chapters each, except the last, which has only ten chapters. 2. The 18 Letters of the Living, (constituting the Báb's first disciples) and the Bab Himself. 3. Each cycle of 19 years in the Badí calendar. The word, signifying unity, symbolizes the unity of God. The numerical values of the letters of this word total 19. (GPB 25, 29; SW 153).
<i>Vahíd</i>	va-heed	The Sháh's erudite emissary, sent to interrogate the Báb, converted by Him and martyred at Nayríz. The most learned and influential of the Báb's followers. (WOB 62).
<i>Vakílu'd-Dawlih</i>	va-keel-od-doe-leh	See Hájí Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqí.
<i>Va'l-'Aṣr</i>	val-assr	Súrih 103 of the Qur'án, translated by Rodwell "The Declining Day," on which the Báb revealed a commentary.
<i>Válí</i>	vaw-lee	Governor.
<i>Valí</i>	va-lee	Guardian.
<i>Valí-'Ahd</i>	va-lee-ah-t	Heir to the Throne of Persia.
<i>Valíy-i-Amru'lláh</i>	va-lee-yeh-am-rol-láh	Guardian of the Cause of God.
<i>Varaqiy-i-'Ulyá</i>	var-ack-ay-yeh-ol-yaw	The Most Exalted Leaf; title of the Navváb and also of Bahíyyih Khánum, the daughter of Bahá'u'lláh.
<i>Varqá</i>	var-caw	Dove. Surname given by Bahá'u'lláh to the renowned Bahá'í teacher and poet, Mírzá 'Alí-Muḥammad. He was cut in pieces before the eyes of his 12 year old son, Rúḥu'lláh, who, refusing to recant, was then strangled. (GPB 296).
<i>Vás-Kas</i>	voss-cass	Persian village pictured in DB 364.
<i>Váv</i>	vov	Letter "v" or "ú", mentioned in the writings of Shaykh-Aḥmad and interpreted by Bahá'u'lláh. ('Irāq). (GPB 140).
<i>Viláyat</i>	vel-awe-yat	Guardianship.
<i>Vu'ázz</i>	vo-Oz	Muslim preachers (sg. vá'iz). Those who remind mankind "of those punishments and rewards which soften the heart."
<i>Waqf</i>	wackf	Priceless Muslim endowments, in Persia the landed property of the expected Imám.

Yá.	yaw	Letter "y" or "í."
Yá.Sín.	yaw-seen	The 36th sūrih of the Qur'án, named from the disconnected letters at its opening, (y and s). Said to have been termed by Muḥammad "The Heart of the Qur'án," this chapter is recited to the dying, at the tombs of saints, etc.
Yá	yaw	Oh!
Yá Bahá'u'l-Abhá	yá-Ba-há-ol-Ab-há	O Thou the Glory of Glories! Another form of the Greatest Name, Alláh-u-Abhá (Alláh-ho-Ab-há) (PDC 14).
Yá Rabbīya'l-Abhá	yaw-rab-bee-al-Ab-há	"O my Lord, the All-Glorious!" Cry of a certain martyr before he was beheaded. (GPB 178).
Yanbú'	yan-boo...	Collection of sacred traditions from the 6th Imám. (Iqán, 243).
Yathrib	yass-reb	Ancient name of Medina; cf. Qur'án 33:13.
Yazdigird III	yaz-deh-gaird	The last king of the Sásáníyán Dynasty, died ca. 651 A.D. Ancestor of Bahá'u'lláh. His daughter, Bíbí-Shahrbanú, married Ḥusayn and is known as "The Mother of Nine Imáms."

Years, names of in a cycle of 19 years (see Váhid No. 3):

1. Alif	a-leff	"A"
2. Bá'	baw	"B"
3. Ab	r.w. cab	Father
4. Dál	doll	"D"
5. Báb	r.w. throbb	Gate
6. Váv	vovv	"V" or "Ú"
7. Abad	a-bad	Eternity
8. Jád	jod	Generosity
9. Bahá	Ba-há	Splendor
10. Ḥubb	hub	Love
11. Bahháj	ba-hodge	Delightful
12. Javáb	ja-vob	Answer
13. Aḥad	a-had	Single
14. Vahháb	va-hob	Bountiful

15. <i>Vidád</i>	veh-dodd	Affection
16. <i>Badí</i>	bad-ee	Beginning
17. <i>Bahí</i>	Ba-hee	Luminous
18. <i>Abhá</i>	Ab-há	Most Luminous
19. <i>Váhíd</i>	vaw-head	Unity

Young Turks Party of Turks organized to effect radical political and social reforms. The "Young Turk" revolution, 1908, forced the Sulṭán to promulgate the constitution and to release, among others, all religious prisoners, including 'Abdu'l-Bahá. (GPB 272).

Z

<i>Zahru'l-Kúfih</i>	zah-rol-koo-feh	Name designating Baghdád in Islámic traditions.
<i>Zakíyyih</i>	zack-ee-yeh	Virtuous; one of Ṭáhirih's designations.
<i>Zamzam</i>	zam-zam	Sacred well within the precincts of the Great Mosque at Mecca. Though salty, its water is much esteemed for pious uses, such as ablutions, and drinking after a fast.
<i>Zanján</i>	zan-John	City in Northwest Persia.
<i>Zaqqúm</i>	zack-koom	Infernal tree referred to in Qur'án 37:60, 44:43, etc. Thorny Arabian tree with bitter fruit.
<i>Zarrín-Táj</i>	zar-reen-tahj	Crown of Gold: one of Ṭáhirih's designations.
<i>Zawrá'</i>	zo-raw	Persian mountain as referred to in a prophetic tradition. Cf. Íqán, 246.
<i>Zaynu'l-Ábidín Khán</i>	zane-ol-awe-bed- een-con	Governor of Náyírz in 1850.
<i>Zaynu'l-Ábidín Khán, Fakhru'd-Dawlih</i>	fack-rod-doe-leh	One of the princes who paid tributes to Bahá'u'lláh in Baghdád.
<i>Zillu'lláh</i>	zell-ol-láh	Shadow of God; a title of the Sháh.
<i>Zillu's-Sulṭán</i>	zell-oss-sol-tawn	Shadow of the King, eldest surviving son of Náṣiri'd-Dín and virtual ruler of over two-fifths of Persia. Stigmatized by Bahá'u'lláh as "The Infernal Tree." (GPB 232)
<i>Zíyárat</i>	zee-awe-rat	Visiting Tablet revealed by 'Alí.

Zoroaster

Prophet of ancient Írán and ancestor of Bahá'u'lláh.

Probably died B.C. 583. 'Abdu'l-Bahá states that

Zoroaster was one of the Prophets who arose after Moses (Persian Tablets, II, 76); that the "men of Rass" in Qur'án 25:40 and 50:12 refers to the men of the Araxes River, and that many Prophets of high rank were among these, including Mah-Ábád and Zoroaster.