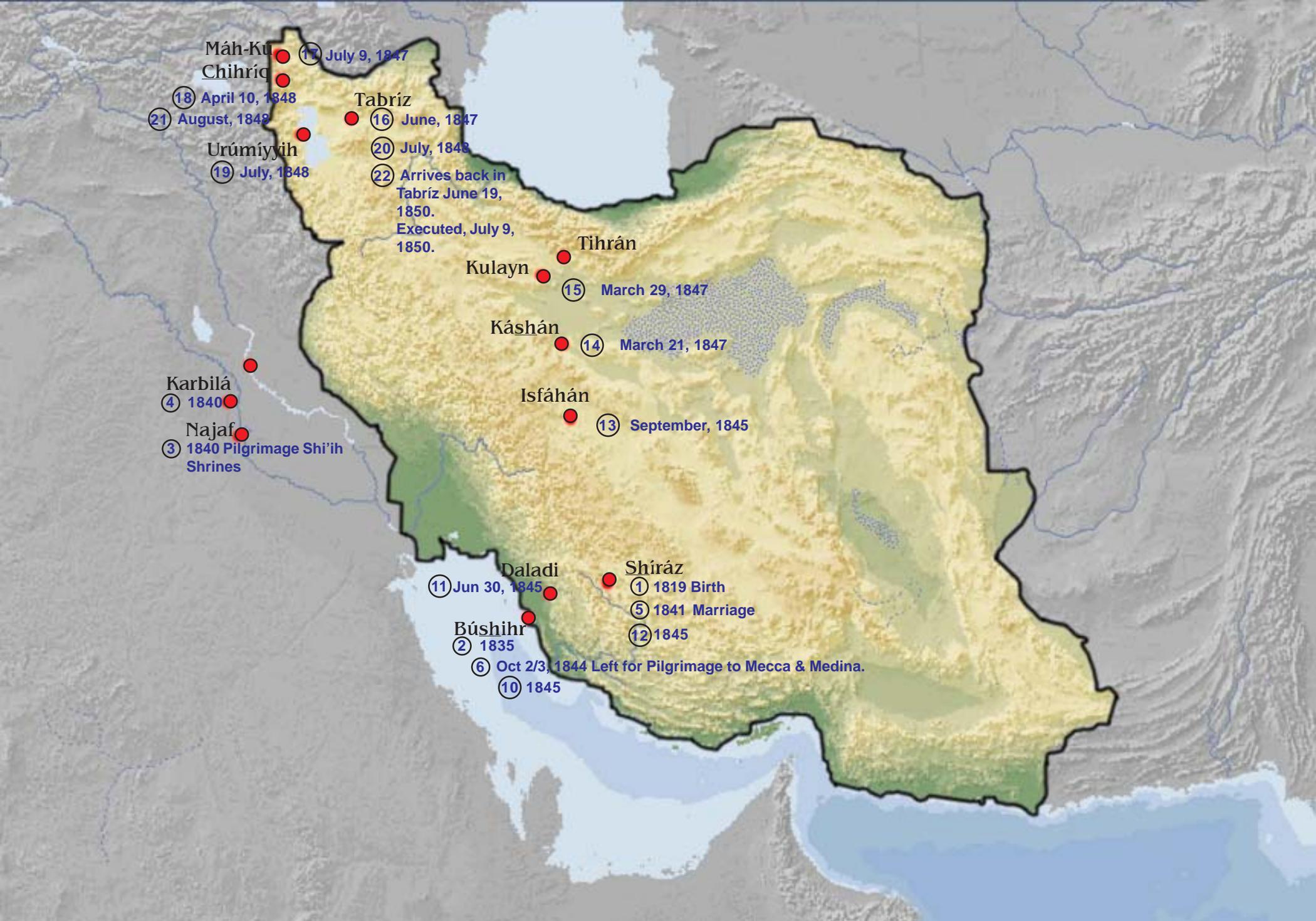


CHRONOLOGY OF THE BÁB - WITH MAPS OF HIS TRAVELS



Created and compiled by Duane K. Troxel for Wilmette Institute Course,
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The door of the Báb's house in Shíráz.



The Báb's travels from birth to martyrdom. The numbers indicate the order in which His travels took place. The circled numbers are correlated with their red counterparts in the chronology following the maps.





Medina
(Al Madinah)

⑨ 1845
Arrived
January 16.

SAUDI ARABIA

As Sidr
Al Faqīrah

A R A B I A N
P E N I N S U L A

N A J D

A L H I J Ā Z
Yanbu' al Bahr

1840

Red Sea

Rābigh

Al Khur

⑦ 1844
Arrived
sometime in
December.

Jiddah

Mecca
(Makkah)

⑧ 1844
Arrived Dec. 12.
Announced
He is Qá'im Dec. 20.

At-Tā'if

CHRONOLOGY RELATED TO THE LIFE OF THE BĀB

- 1778 Birth of Siyyid Muhammad Riday-i-Shirazi, the father of the Bab.
- 1783 Birth of Mirza 'Abbas-i-Irivi, later Prime Minister Haji Mirza Aqasi, in Mah-ku.
- 1796 Mar Aqa Muhammad Khan, leader of the Qajars, proclaims himself Shah of Persia; beginning of Qajar dynasty.
- 1797 Birth of Siyyid Kazim-i-Rashti in Rasht
- 1797 Jun 17 Assassination of Muhammad Shah in Adharbayjan.
- 1797 Aug Crown Prince Fath-'Ali Mirza assumes the leadership of Persia.
- 1798 Mar 21 Fath-'Ali Khan is crowned second Qajar Shah during Naw-Ruz festival.
- 1799 Mar 21 Fath-'Ali Shah's son, 'Abbas Mirza (aged 9), is designated Crown Prince of Persia.
- 1806 Birth of Mirza Muhammad Taqi Khan-i-Farahani, later Prime Minister of Persia, in Hizavih
- 1808 Jan 5 Birth of Muhammad Mirza (later Shah), son of Crown Prince 'Abbas Mirza and grandson of Fath-'Ali Shah.
- 1812 Birth of Mulla Muhammad-'Aliy-i-Zanjani, Hujjat.
- 1813 Birth of Muhammad Husayn-i-Bushru'i (Mulla Husayn).
- 1817 Shaykh Ahmad travels to Persia and visits Shiraz and Tihiran. He is in Tihiran when Baha'u'llah is born. DB13
- 1817 The birth of Fatimih Umm-Salamih, Tahirih (the Pure One), Qurratu'l-'Ayn (Solace of the Eyes), Sarrin-Taj (Crown of Gold). BBD220 GPB7 73 75
- 1817 Birth of Hand of the Cause Mulla Abu'l-Hasan-i-Ardikani (Haji Amin), in Ardikan, near Yazd.
- 1817 Nov 12 Birth of Mirza Husayn 'Aliy-i-Nuri (Baha'u'llah). The Dawn-Breakers, 9 footnote. BKOG, 7.
- 1817 Shaykh Ahmad travelled to Persia and visited Shiraz and Tihiran. He was in Tihiran when Baha'u'llah was born. DB13
- 1818 Birth of Mulla Zaynu'l-Abidin (Zaynu'l-Muqarrabin), Apostle of Baha'u'llah, in Najafabad.
- 1819 Death of Shaykh 'Ali, son of Shaykh Ahmad. Shaykh Ahmad considers this loss as a sacrifice for 'the 'Ali whose advent we all await.' MH24
- 1819-1831 'Abdu'llah Pasha was the governor of 'Akka.
- **1** 1819 Oct 20 Birth of Siyyid 'Ali Muhammad (The Bab), before dawn, in Shiraz. TB32 CH13 DB72 HotD15 -Shoghi Effendi said that this date is the fourth most important anniversary on the Baha'i calendar. ZK320 -The Primal Point (Nuqtiy-i-Ula). BBD185 -The Promised One of Islam, the Qa'im. BBD188 189 -Siyyid-i-Dhikr (Lord of Remembrance). BBD212 -His mother was Fatimih Bagum. (Zajra Bagum KB20) RoB2p382 TB33 46 -See DBlix for chart of the genealogy of the Bab. -His father was Mirza Muhammad Rida. BW4p234-5 SE206 LoG351 TN4 -He was a direct heir of the House of Hashim and descended thus from Muhammad and through Him from Abraham. BW8p874 -See DB75 for the extent of His schooling. HotD19 -See DB75 n1 for His education. He was also known as 'Abdu'dh-Dhidr (Servant of the Remembrance). BBD1 -and Baha'u'llah (The Gate of God) BBD30 -and Hadrat-i-A'la (His Holiness the Most Exalted). BBD93 -See BBD28. -In the year of His birth Shaykh Ahmad lost his own son whose name was Shaykh 'Ali. Shaykh Ahmad considered this loss as a sacrifice for "the 'Ali whose advent we all await". MH24 -See TN4 for a discussion of His father's death. -See DB28-30 75 for the extent of His schooling. -See DB75 n1 for His education.
- 1820 Birth of Khadijih Bagum (daughter of Mirza 'Ali, a merchant of Shiraz), first wife of the Bab, in Shiraz.
- 1820 Birth of Asiyih Khanum (Navvab), first wife of Baha'u'llah, in Yalrud. She was the only daughter of Mirza Isma'il.
- 1821 'Abdu'llah Pasha built the Mansion at Bahji. BBD5 42 -See CoB252f for a picture.
- 1822 Birth of Mirza-'Aliy-i-Barfurushi (Quddus), the 18th Letter of the Living.
- 1823 Baha'u'llah's father dreams that his Son is swimming in a sea with multitudes of fish clinging to the strands of His hair. He relates this dream to a soothsayer who prophesies that Baha'u'llah will achieve supremacy over the world. DB199-200
- 1825 Birth of Aqa Husayn-i-Isfahani (Mishkin-Qalam), Apostle of Baha'u'llah and well-known calligrapher, in Shiraz.
- 1826 Jun 27 Passing of Shaykh Ahmad-i-Ahsa'i, the leader of the Shaykhi sect near Medina near the tomb of Muhammad, at approximately 75 years. TB2 MH20 (Conflict BBD12 says it was 1828 and he was 81 years old). -He is buried in the cemetery of Baqi' in Medina. B2 MH20 -See CH11 and MH20 for three chief articles of faith for the followers of the Shaykhi sect. -At his passing Siyyid Kazim-i-Rashti became his designated successor. BBD12 -See BBR2pg8 for a brief account of his life. -See MH22 for a picture.
- 1827 Passing of Mirza Muhammad Rida, the father of the Bab. CAHIK (fr) (Conflict) According to Mirza Abu'l-Fadl-i-Gulpaygani the Bab was still an infant and had not yet been weaned, when His father passed away. DB72 -He was placed in the care of His maternal uncle, Haji Mirza Siyyid 'Ali, Khal-i-A'zam, (the Most Great Uncle). He was a leading merchant of Shiraz and was the first, after the Letters of the Living, to embrace the

- new Cause in that city. He was one of the Seven Martyrs of Tihran. BBD14 (Conflict: was this 1827 or 1828)
- 1828 Defeat of the Persians at the hands of the Russians. BBR2pg55
 - 1830 Mulla Husayn left his home in Mashhad to peruse his religious studies in Karbila. MH113
 - 1830 The marriage of Tahirih to her cousin Mulla Muhammad, the son of Mulla Taqi.
 - 1830-1 Birth of Haji Mirza Muhammad Taqi Afnan (Vakilu'd-Dawlih), maternal uncle of the Bab, who supervised and largely paid for the building of the Mashriqu'l-Adhkar in 'Ishqabad.
 - 1831 The passing of Shaykh Ahmad-i-Ahsa'i (born 1753) who was the founder of the Shaykhi School and the first of the "twin luminaries that heralded the advent of the Faith of the Bab". KA239-40 1831 Birth of Mirza Yahya (Subh-i-Azal), half brother of Baha'u'llah.
 - 1831 Jul 17 Birth of Nasiri'd-Din Mirza, later Shah.
 - 1831 Jul 29 Birth of Nabil-i-A'zam, Muhammad-i-Zarandi. BHC85 (Conflict 1828 CAHIK)(Conflict Wendi Momen says it was 29 March, 1829)
 - 1831-40 Egyptian occupation of 'Akka. DoH128 BBR202 (Conflict: 1832?)
 - 1834 Sep 9 The end of the reign of Fath-'Ali Shah and the ascension of Muhammad Shah. BBD83 164 TB7 BBR153 482 -53 sons and 46 daughters survived Fath-'Ali Shah. B7 -See BBD164 for picture. -After his ascension he executed the Grand Vizier, the Qa'im Maqam, the man who had raised him to the throne. He then installed his tutor to the office of Prime Minister. -See TB112 for the relationship between the Shah and his new Grand Vizier, Haji Mirza Aqasi. -For details on the life of Haji Mirza Aqasi see BBD19.
 - 1835 Birth of Mirza Aqa Jan-i-Kashani (Khadimu'llah), Apostle of Baha'u'llah and His amanuensis.
 - 1835 Birth of Haji Siyyid Mahammad-Hasayn, Mahbubu'Sh-Shuhada (Beloved of Martyrs), in Isfahan.
 - 1835 Mulla Husayn moved to Karbila to study under Siyyid Kazim. MHgcs7
 - 1835 Oct Marriage of Mirza Husayn 'Ali (Baha'u'llah) to Asiyih Khanum, the daughter of a nobleman Mirza Isma'il-I-Vazie. CoB117 BKG23 RoB1p382 BPP44. -She was from Yalrud. SoG6
 - **2** 1835 The Bab moved to Bushihr to manage his uncles' business interests in that city. HotD19
 - 1835 Nov Haji Mirza Aqasi becomes Prime Minister of Persia.
 - 1837 Birth of Haji Siyyid Muhammad-Hasan, Sultanu'sh-Shuhada (King of Martyrs) in Isfahan.
 - 1837 Birth of Mirza Muhammad Mustay-i-Baghdadi, Apostle of Baha'u'llah, in Iraq.
 - 1838 Manuchihr Khan is appointed governor of Isfahan. BBR167
 - 1839 Passing of Mirza Buzurg. His body was taken to Najaf, Iraq. MBW175 BKG17 35 BBD49 BNE23-4
 - 1839 Defeat of Persia at the hands of the British. BBR2pg55
 - 1840 The British fleet took 'Akka from the Egyptians. BBR202
 - **3-4** 1841 Siyyid 'Ali Muhammad (the Bab) proceeded to Najaf and Karbila where He attended the lectures of Siyyid Kazim-i-Rashti, Shaykh Ahmad's successor. (Conflict BBR2pg13 says 1839/40). He remained here for about one year. TB42 44 SBBH15 RoB3p254 MH25 HotD25 -MH25 says that the followers of Shaykh Ahmad numbered about 100,000 in Iraq alone.
 - **5** 1841 Aug The marriage of Siyyid 'Ali Muhammad in Shiraz to Khadijih-Bagum (or Bigum) (born in 1821) daughter of Mirza 'Ali, a merchant of Shiraz. TB46 BKG402 RoB2p382 DoH107 HotD22 -See TB80 for a reproduction of the marriage certificate. - (Conflict BBD28 127 HotD23 says 1842.)
 - 1843 Birth of Ahmad, son of the Bab who died Shortly after birth. B46 HotD24 -See DB74 for picture of his resting-place.
 - 1843 The Bab experienced a dream in which He drank a few drops of blood from the wounds on the martyred Imam Husayn. After this dream He felt that the Spirit of God had taken possession of His soul. DB253 BBR2pg14 HotD23-4 -His wife had an indication of His calling after having seen Him wrapt in prayer during the night. HotD27
 - 1843 Jan The sacking of the holy city of Karbila after a seige of 24 days at the hands of the Turks. Thousands of its citizens were killed. BBR2pg55 HotD10
 - 1843 Dec 31 Passing of Siyyid Kazim-i-Rashti, the disciple and chosen successor of Shaykh Ahmad, in Karbila. Because Siyyid Kazim designated no successor, within a Short period of time the Shaykhi sect was split into several factions. The two largest were grouped around Siyyid 'Ali Muhammad and Haji Mulla Muhammad Karim Khan Kirmami. (see KA244-5) The first faction moved away from the outward practice of Islam, towards a development of inner realities and ultimately a new revelation. The second emphasized the continuing role of the Prophets and the Imams and sought acceptance from the Shi'ih majority which had formerly excommunicated Shaykh Ahmad and Siyyid Kazim. SBBH1 TB6 BBD126-7 MH26 HotD11 -See BBR2pg9 for a brief account of his life and the Shaykhi school under his leadership. -See MH28 for a picture. -See

MH46-7 DB43-4 for an account of a warning of his passing.

- 1844 Edict of Toleration The relaxation of the order for the exclusion of the Jews from the Holy Land. GPBiv Luke21:24
- 1844 The birth of Mirza Abu'l-Fadl-i-Gulpaygani, Apostle of Baha'u'llah, in Gulpaygan.
- 1844 Jan 22 Mulla Husayn returned to Karbila after a journey of two years in Persia on a mission in Isfahan and Mashhad where he had successfully defended the views of his master, Siyyid Ka'zim, before the leading cleric of those cities. MH49 -After a forty day period of mourning and a period of prayer and fasting in the vicinity of the Shrines in Najaf he set out for Persia in the company of his brother Muhammad-Hasan and his nephew Muhammad-Baqir. They were following the last wishes of Siyyid Kazim for his followers to quit Karbila and search for the Promised One. They went first to Bushihr and then on to Shiraz. MH55 HotD28. See SI dustjacket for a photo of the Shrine of Imam 'Ali.
- 1844 Feb 7 Birth of Shaykh Kazim-i-Samandari, Apostle of Baha'u'llah, in Qazvin.
- 1844 Apr Khadijih Bagum apparently recognizes her husband as the promised Qa'im 'sometime before the Bab declared His mission'. He bids her to keep this knowledge concealed. DB191-2 KB10-14
- 1844 May 22 Siyyid 'Ali Muhammad (the Bab) made His declaration to Mulla Husayn-i-Bushru'i at two hours and eleven minutes after sunset. -For details of the Declaration see HotD30. -Shoghi Effendi said that this is the second most important anniversary on the Baha'i calendar. ZK320 -He revealed the first chapter of the Qayyumu'l-Asma' (The Commentary on the Surih of Joseph). The entire text was later to be translated by Tahirih. BW12p85 GPB6 23 SBBH17 B16 BKG27 DB47-65 264 BBD190 216

BBR2pg14-5 MH56-71 -See SBBH5pg1 for discussion on the Qayyumu'l-Asma'. -This text was the most widely circulated of all His Writings and came to be regarded as the Babi Qur'an for almost the entirety of His mission. BBR2pg32 -Baha'u'llah has described this book as being "the first, the greatest, and the mightiest of all books" in the Babi Dispensation. GPB23 -See SBBH17 for a possible explanation for Mulla Husayn presence in Shiraz at that time. - See BBR2pg42-3 and DB57 for a list of signs by which the Promised One could be known. See SI231 for information on the anticipated return of the Hidden Imam. -See BW5p600-4 for a brief biography of William Miller the founder of the Adventist sect who, after intense study of the Bible, had predicted the return of Christ on March 21, 1844. -See BW5p604 for mention of other Christians who made similar predictions. - This date marks the end of the Adamic Cycle of approximately 6,000 years and the beginning of the Baha'i Cycle or Cycle of Fulfilment. BBD9 35 72 -The beginning of the Apostolic, Heroic or Primitive Age. BBD35 67 -See DB383 and BBR2pg25 for information on Mulla Husayn-i-Bushru'i. - See CoB110 for the significance of the first believer. -See MH86-7 for explanation of the implication of the word "Bab" to the Shi'i Muslims. -Three stages of His Revelation: 1. He chose the title of the Bab and Mulla Husayn was given the title Babu'l-Bab. 2. In the second year of the Revelation (from His confinement in the house of His uncle in Shiraz) He took the title of Siyyid-i Dhikr (dhikr means "remembrance of God) and gave the title "Bab" to Mulla Husayn. At Fort Tabarsi he was called Jinab-i Bab by his companions. 3. At His public declaration He declared Himself to be the promised Qa'im. MH87-8 -See July 1848.

- 1844 May 23 The birth of 'Abdu'l-Baha in Tihran in a rented house near the Shimran

Gate. SoG4 AB9 -He was known as 'Abbas Effendi outside the Baha'i community and was named after His paternal grandfather, Mirza Buzurg. CoB110 SoG4. Baha'u'llah gave Him the titles Ghusn-i-A'zam (the Most Great Branch), Sirru'llah (Mystery of God) and _qa (the Master). BBD19 87 89 -Sarkar-Aqa (The Honourable Master) was a title of 'Abdu'l-Baha. BBD201 -He Himself chose the name 'Abdu'l-Baha after the passing of Baha'u'llah. BBD2.

- 1844 Seventeen others, later designated as "Letters of the Living", recognized Siyyid 'Ali Muhammad as the promised One after forty days. TB26 SBBH16 MH76-81 MH121 - During this period of waiting the Bab called Mulla Husayn to His house several times. He always came at night and stayed until dawn. HotD41. -Mulla 'Ali came to know the Bab was the Promised One when in a dream he saw a bright light that led him to the face of the Bab. HotD42 MHGcs16 -Tahirih saw a vision of the Bab in a dream. HotD43 - Quddus recognized Him by his gait. HotD44 -See TB26 BBD138 MH81 for a list of the Letters of the Living. -See RoB2p145 for the fate of the Letters of the Living. -See BBR2pg24 for further on the Letters of the Living. -See BBR2pg25 for a discussion of the special places occupied by Quddus, Mulla Husayn and Tahirih. -See GPB7-8
- 1844 Jul After meeting with Mulla Husayn, Baha'u'llah journeyed to Mazindarin, His native province, to promote the Cause of the Bab. He returned after the death of the Shah in 1848. BW8p782 DB109 SoB6 TN35 BPP45 48, SoG4.
- 1844 Aug 11 The Bab sent Mulla 'Aliy-i-Bastami to Najaf and Karbila to proclaim His Cause among the Shaykhis. In Najaf Mulla 'Ali delivered a letter from the Bab to Shaykh Muhammad Hasan Raa'is al-Ulama, the leading Shi'ih divine and the keeper of the Shrines in Iraq. SBBH20-21 BBR2pg15 HotD46 -His rejection of the claim led to

violent debate. Mulla 'Ali was taken to Baghdad and imprisoned there. After a public trial, a joint tribunal of Sunni and Shi'i ulama, he was sent to Constantinople or he was put to death in Iraq; no one knows of his fate. He was the first martyr of the Babi Dispensation. It is significant that Mulla Hasan Gawhar, a leading figure of the ShahKhai sect participated in the condemnation as it marked the first major challenge to Babism from a Shaykhi leader. BBR2pg17 TB27 37 58 BKG31 BBR83-90 DB90-92 GPB10.

- 1844 The intention of the Bab was to introduce the new Revelation slowly so as to not cause estrangement. SWB119 BBR2pg36 -The Bab addressed the Letters of the Living giving each a specific task. B28 SBBH19 CH16 DB92 MH82 GPBvii 8-9 -To Mulla Husayn He assigned the task of delivering a tablet to Baha'u'llah in Tihiran and to go to the court of the Shah and apprise him of the Bab's cause. He was not able to gain access to the Shah. BBR2pg15 TB48-57 BKG32 CH22 DB86-7 97 MH90-1 - His journey took him from Shiraz to Isfahan, Kashan, Tihiran and Khurasan. He was instructed to write to the Bab from Khurasan with a full report of his activities. HotD51-55 - See DB99 for the story of Mulla Ja'far, the Sifter of Wheat, who was the first to embrace the Cause of the Bab in the city of Isfahan. -See MH96 for information on Munirih, future wife of 'Abdu'l-Baha. After Isfahan Mulla Husayn visited Kashan about 130 miles from Isfahan then he went to Qum about 100 miles from Kashan. After Qum he went to Tihiran. MH98-101 -See DB104 "Mulla Hasayn, on his way from Shiraz to Tihiran...was the bearer of a tablet revealed by the Bab for Muhammad Shah". This was the first of a number of unsuccessful attempts to enlist his aid. BBR2pg20-1 MH102 -See RoB2p303 "The Bab...sent Tablets to only two monarchs of His day-

Muhammad Shah of Persia and Sultan Abdu'l-Majid of Turkey."

- 1844 Open rebellion against the Shah in Bujnurd, Khurasan. MH114
- 1844 Sep 9 After entrusting His wife and mother to the care of His uncle Haja Mirza Siyyid 'Ali the Bab, Quddus (Haji Mulla Muhammad-'Aly-i-Zunuzi) and the Bab's Ethiopian servant, Mubarak, left Shiraz for Bushihr en route to Mecca. The journey took 10 days. MH119 TB57 DB129 HotD59 GPB9
- 1844 Sep 30 The Bab received the letter from Mulla Husayn giving Him details of his journey and meeting with Baha'u'llah. MH118 (Conflict: HotD59 says He received the letter while yet in Shiraz.) -See MH121-2 for a discussion of the speed of Mulla Husayn's journey before the letter was dispatched to the Bab.
- **6** 1844 Oct 2 or 3 The Bab departed on His pilgrimage. MH119 120 TB57 -He instructed His followers to await His arrival in Karbila. SBBH23 -He had been awaiting a letter from Mulla Husayn before He started His pilgrimage. MH117.
- **7** 1844 app Dec The Bab and His companions arrived in Jeddah after a very difficult sea voyage of 2 months. There they put on the garb of the pilgrim and proceeded to Mecca by camel. TB71 -See HotD61 for the story of the Bedouin Arab thief who stole a sack containing a number of His writings.
- 1844 Dec 12 The Bab arrived in Mecca and performed the rites of pilgrimage in company with 100,000 other pilgrims. GPB9 -See B72 for the significance of a pilgrimage, the Greatest Hajj, at that particular time.
- **8** 1844 Dec 20 He made a declaration of His mission by grasping the ring on the front door of the Ka'bih and calling aloud three

times: "I am that Qa'im whose advent you have been awaiting". CtR29 -He made an open challenge to Mirza Muhit-i-Kirmani of the Shaykhi school and sent an invitation to the Sherif of Mecca, the custodian of the Ka'bih, to embrace the new Revelation. The Sheriff was too busy to respond. GPB9 89 TB74 BW12p89 DB138 HotD62.

- 1844 Dec 20 The Bab offers 19 lambs as a sacrifice in the prescribed manner, distributing the meat to the poor and needy. B71, DB133.
- 1845 Birth of Mirza 'Ali-Muhammad-i-Khurasani, later known as Ibn-i-Asdaq, Hand of the Cause.
- 1845 Jan 10 (The beginning of the new year on the Islamic calendar.) Crowds gathered in Karbila in response to the Bab's summons. BBR2pg215.
- 1845 Jan 13 The trial of Mulla 'Ali-i-Bastami in Baghdad. A fatwa is issued in Baghdad against both Mulla 'Ali-i-Bastami and the Bab, who is unnamed in the fatwa, to death as an unbeliever. SBBH21-22 TB64 BBR2pg15 215.
- **9** 1845 Jan 16 The Bab arrives in Medina from Mecca. (Khut Biy-i-Jiddih" -He reveals 'The Epistle between Two Shrines' en route. B73-4 -He stays 27 days. Manuchehr Salmanpour 'Arabia' (manuscript)
- 1845 Feb 12 The Bab leaves Medina for Jiddah. Manuchehr Salmanpour 'Arabia' (manuscript)
- 1845 Feb 27 The Bab leaves Jiddah. Manuchehr Salmanpour 'Arabia' (manuscript) -He disembarks at Muscat and remains there for two months, awaiting news of the outcome of Mulla 'Ali-i-Bastami's trial. Manuchehr Salmanpour 'Arabia' (manuscript) -He sends a letter to the Imam of Muscat. Manuchehr Salmanpour 'Arabia' (manuscript) Note: SBBH23 GPB10 says

the Bab left Jiddah on the 4th of March, 1945. Notes B75 and DB140 indicated that the Bab arrived on the 10th of January. The Research Department state that the date 16 January accords with the Bab's own writings. (Report 20 January, 1994)

- 1845 Mar 21 The first Naw-Ruz. Shoghi Effendi said that the Feast of Naw-Ruz and fasting were the fifth most significant events or commemorations on the Baha'i calendar. ZK320
- **10** 1845 May 15 (SBBH 23) (Conflict: TB77 says Feb-Mar) The Bab returned to Bushihr from Medina via Jeddah. He sent Quddus to Shiraz with a letter addressed with a treatise entitled "The Seven Qualifications" to His uncle Haji Mirza Siyyid 'Ali who embraced the Cause upon the receipt of the letter. (Conflict see 1827) He promised Quddus his martyrdom. TB77-78 DB142-3 HotD63-4 - Before leaving on pilgrimage the Bab had stated that He would return to Karbila. He had asked His followers to congregate there. An explanation in part for the large following that had gathered there was the messianic expectation associated with the year 1261, just over one thousand years after the Iman's disappearance in 260 A.H.. This gathering was perceived as a threat by the authorities. SBBH23 32 BBR2pg15 45 216.
- 1845 Apr 16 Mulla 'Aliy-Bastami is removed from his prison cell in Baghdad and taken to Istanbul where he is sentenced to hard labour in the imperial naval dockyard.
- 1845 Apr/May The Bab returns to Bushihr. He sends Quddus to Shiraz with a letter addressed to His uncle Haji Mirza Siyyid 'Ali who embraces the Cause. The Bab also entrusts Quddus with a treatise intitled Khasa-i-Sab'ih (The Seven Qualifications) and promises him his impending martyrdom. B77-8 DB142-3 -He changed His plan to meet His followers in Karbila and instructed

them to go to Isfahan instead. A number abandoned Him regarding this as an "alteration of divine will". SBBH23 BBR2pg16 MH125 -Some speculate that He did not go to Karbila to avoid conflict and sedition. It must be remembered that His Writings condoned "jihad" or holy war. BBR2pg21-2 MH125 Note B77 and GPB10 say He arrived in BuShihr in Feb-Mar. SSBHI:23 says 15 May.

- 1845 The governor of Fars, Husayn Khan ordered that Quddus and Mulla Sadiq be arrested and tortured. GPB11 DB145 TB78. See TB79 for background on Husayn Khan. - The governor ordered that the Bab be arrested and brought to Shiraz. GPB11 -The fact that He had instructed that His name be added to the call to prayer had provoked a public commotion. BBR2pg16
- 1845 Jun 23 Quddus, Mulla Sadiq-i-Khurasani, Mulla 'Ali-Akbar-i-Ardistani and Mulla Abu-Talib were arrested, beaten and expelled from Shiraz by Husayn Khan who then ordered the arrest of the Bab. BW18p380 NN178
- **11-12** 1845 Jun 30 The Bab came from Bushihr to meet the soldiers of the governor of Fars who had been sent to arrest Him. They met at Daladi some 40 miles northeast of the city. He was escorted to Shiraz where He was publicly interrogated, struck in the face and later released in the custody of His maternal uncle Haji Mirza Siyyid 'Ali. GPB11 BBR170 TB84-89,105 DB148-151 TN6 BBR2pg216 CtR29
- 1845 Upon hearing the news of the confinement of the Bab, Mulla Husayn and his companions left Isfahan where they had been awaiting further instructions and travelled to Shiraz. Mulla Husayn was able to meet secretly with the Bab in the house of His uncle. The Bab sent word to the remainder of the followers to leave Isfahan

and travel to Shiraz. MH128. After a time the presence of Mulla Husayn in Shiraz threatened to cause civil unrest. The Bab instructed that he should go to Khurasan via Yazd and Kerman and that the rest of the companions Should go to Isfahan. MH130. This three month period, described as the "most fecund period" of His ministry, marks the birth of the Babi community. Communities developed in Shiraz, Isfahan and Tabriz while in Zanjan, Mulla Muhammad 'Ali, Hujjat, was responsible for the conversion of several thousands of followers. TB90 BBR2pg16 41 50 -The Bab was invited to the mosque to appease the hostility and the curiosity of some of the residents of Shiraz. DB151-157 TB94 -see DB152 for pictures of the above mosque. - One of the most learned men in Persia, Siyyid Yahyay-i-Darabi, surnamed Vahid, became a follower of the Bab when he was sent by the Shah to investigate His claims. As a result of his conversion most of the inhabitants of the town of Nayriz followed. BBR2pg41 50 GPB11 TB90-94 CH21 TN7 BBD216 CtR29 -Another learned scholar, Muhammad-'Aliy-i-Zanjani, surnamed Hujjat became a believer after reading only one page of the Qayyumu'l-Asma'. GPB12 TB100-2 185-7 BBD111 -Mirza Ahmad-i-Azghandi, yet another learned man who had compiled traditions and prophecies concerning the expected Revelation, became a believer as well. GPB12-13 -In Karbila, Fatimih Bigum Baraghani (1814-1852), Tahirih, had revived the remnant of the Babi community that existed there. She was considered a part of the radical element of Shaykhi-Babis because She believed that the Shaykhi tradition had been abrogated by the new Revelation. This new movement caused the Shaykhi leaders to redefine the nature of the sect, toning down its more controversial teachings and moving back towards mainstream Shi'ism. BBR2pg16-8.

- 1845 Jul In Kirman Karim Khan, a leading Shaykhi cleric had a number of Babis expelled from the city and wrote a number of refutations. The Crushing of Falsehood was published in 1845. The opposition helped to cause the believers to dissociate themselves from Shaykhism. BBR2pg17-8.
- 1845 Aug 6 Mulla Sadiq and Quddus were arrested and interrogated in Shiraz following Quddus' return from pilgrimage with the Bab. BHC94.
- 1845 In Baghdad a "fatwa" (legal pronouncement) was signed by the leading clerics of the Shi'i world that condemned the as yet unnamed Bab to death as an unbeliever. Later other fatwas were issued in Shiraz, Isfahan and finally at Tabriz in 1848. BBR2pg19.
- 1845 Nov 1 "The Times" of London carried an item on the unrest in Shiraz in June. This is the first known reference to the Revelation in any Western publication. BBR4 69 TB76-77.
- 1846 The birth of Bahiyiyih Khanum (The Greatest Holy Leaf), sister of 'Abdu'l-Baha in Tihiran. She was designated by Shoghi Effendi as "the outstanding heroine of the Baha'i Dispensation". BK42-3 BBD42. SoG4 says the birth was in 1947.
- 1846 The governor, threatened by the Bab's rising popularity, ordered His arrest. The chief constable, 'Abdu'l-Hamid Khan took the Bab into custody and escorted Him to the governor's home, but found it abandoned. He then took the Bab to his own home and learned that a cholera had broken out and that his son had been stricken. At the chief constable's insistence the Bab cured the boy by requesting he drink some of the water with which He had washed His own face. 'Abdu'l-Hamid resigned his post and begged the governor to cease his attacks on the Bab. The incident proved to be Husayn Khan's undoing. The Shah dismissed him from office Shortly after. TB104 GPB13 DB195 TN9 BBR2pg55. See BBR170 DB197 for the fate of Husayn Khan. -The divines of Shiraz gathered together and passed a verdict on the Bab which carried with it the sentence of death. TB113
- 1846 summer The Bab moved to the house of his uncle, bequeathed all His possessions to His mother and His wife and revealed a special prayer for His wife to help her in times of sorrow. He told them of His impending martyrdom. GPB14 TB103-5 KB21
- 13** 1846 Sep 23 The Bab departed for Isfahan after a sojourn in Shiraz of less than 15 months. TB105 BW18p380 BBR2pg216 CtR29 -On His approach to the city He wrote Manuchihr Khan, (see TB108 for background) the governor of the province of Fars and asked him for Shelter. The Governor requested that Siyyid Muhammad, the Imam-Jum'ih of Isfahan accommodate Him. During His stay of 40 days He impressed His host, the High Priest as well as the governor. TB109-110 -Manuchihr Khan arranged a meeting between the Bab and the divines to silence their opposition. After the encounter they (about 70 in number) banded together and called for His death. DB209 TB112-3 -The Shah had instructed Manuchihr Khan to send the Bab to Tihiran but the governor, fearing for the safety of the Bab, devised a scheme to have the Bab publicly escorted from Isfahan but secretly returned to his own residence. He remained there for four months with only three of His followers apprised of His whereabouts. These four months are described as having been the calmest in His Ministry. DB209-11 TN9-11 -The Lawh-i-Sultan, the second Tablet to the Shah was revealed in Isfahan. BW12p93. It was during His six month (?) stay in Isfahan that the Bab took a second wife, Fatimih who was the sister of a Babi from that city. RoB1p249 -The governor offered all of his resources to try to win the Shah over to His Cause but the Bab declined his offer saying that the Cause will triumph by the "poor and lowly". DB213 TB115.
- 1846 Qurratu'l-Ayn's teaching activities provoked disturbances in Karbila. BBR2pg216.
- 1847 Feb-Mar The passing of Manuchihr Khan. His death had been predicted by the Bab eighty-seven days earlier. The governor had made the Bab the beneficiary of his vast holdings, estimated to be 40 million francs but his nephew Gurgin Khan appropriated everything after his death. -See BW2pg546 for picture. -The governor was the first official to believe in the Bab. DM289 -See DM289 where Hand of the Cause Muhajir says that 'Abdu'l-Baha said that whoever prays over his grave, God will grant them all that they wish. -The Bab instructed His followers to disperse. DB213-214 TN11 BBR2pg216 - Gurgin Khan, in his role as the new governor, informed the Shah of the situation and as per instructions from the Shah ordered that the Bab be taken to Tihiran in disguise. DB215 TN11.
- 14** 1847 Mar 21 En route to Tihiran the Bab spent three nights in Kashan in the home of Haji Mirza Jani, a noted resident of that city who had realized in a dream that the Bab would be his quest. DB217-222. At a distance of about 30 miles from Tihiran, Muhammad Big the head of the escort, received a message from Haji Mirza Aqasi, the prime minister, (see DB233 for picture) instructing him to take the Bab to Kulayn to await further instructions. GPB16 DB225-6.

• **15** 1847 Mar 29 The Bab arrived in Kulayn where He stayed for 20 days. He sent a letter to the Shah requesting an audience. DB227-9 TN11 -See DB226 for pictures of Kulayn.

• 1847 Apr 1 The Bab received a letter and gifts from Baha'u'llah in Tihiran. The letter cheered His heart which had been despondent since His arrest and departure from Shiraz. That night the Bab disappeared and was found the next morning on the road coming from the direction of Tihiran. GPB67 DB227-8 (Had They met?)

• **16** 1847 Mar-Apr The Bab received a courteous message from the Shah, who, no doubt on the advice of his Prime Minister, Haji Mirza Aqasi, assigned Him to the fortress of Mah-Ku in the province of Adhirbayjan. Some accounts maintain that the prime minister intervened in the correspondence between the Bab and the Shah. TN12 GPB16 DB229-231 TN11. En route to Mah-Ku, the Bab arrived in Tabriz where He remained for forty days. He was well received by the general populace and spent his time in seclusion. Only two followers were allowed to visit Him. GPB18 DB239 TB127 BBR72 TN12 -See BW2pg594,597 for pictures. The Bab's presence in Mah-Ku, so close to the Russian frontier, was a cause for concern for the Russian government and they asked that He be removed. TB122 TN13 -See TB126 for an account of His demonstration to his guards that He could have escaped had He so wished.. See TB125 for an account of His refusal of an offer to be rescued made by Hujjat. -See GPB26 for details of a tablet written to the Shah while in Mah-Ku. -See BBD142 for a description of the fortress of Mah-Ku.

• **17** 1847 Jul 9 The Bab was taken to the prison fortress of Mah-Ku (The Open Mountain) in the province of Adhirbayjan. TB128 (approximately-'Abdu'l-Baha states that He was there nine months) TN12 DB259 -See TB160 for pictures. -From the outset the warden 'Ali Khan kept the Bab strictly confined and allowed no visitors but he became contrite after seeing the Bab engaged in prayer outside of the prison gates when the warden knew He was inside. TB129 DB246 -A large part of the Bab's Writings were revealed during His confinement in Mah-Ku and Chihriq. GPB24 BBD55 -He addressed all the divines in Persia and Najaf and Karbila where He detailed the errors committed by each one of them. -He revealed nine commentaries on the whole of the Qur'an which have since been lost. GPB24 -The Bayan-i-Farsi (Persian) (Exposition), containing the laws and precepts of the new Revelation, was written. GPB24-5 BW12p91 BBD45 BBR2pg32-3 -He stated in the Bayan that to date He had revealed some 500,000 verses, 100,000 of which had been circulated. BBR2pg32 -The Bayan (Arabic) was revealed. The book is primarily an eulogy of the Promised One. It abrogated the laws and ceremonies of the previous dispensation while upholding the belief in the mission of Muhammad. GPB25 BBD25. In the Dala'il-i-Sab'ih (Seven Proofs) He blamed the seven powerful sovereigns then ruling the world and censured the conduct of the Christian divines who, had they recognized Muhammad, would have been followed by the greater part of their co-religionists. GPB26 BW12p96 BBD63. Tahirih was in Karbila, awaiting the signs which Siyyid Kazim had foretold when She received the tablet from the Bab addressed to all the believers instructing them to proceed to Mashhad in the province of

Khurasan.(Mashhad is the city from which the 12th Imam disappeared. It was believed that he would re-appear there on the Day of Judgment). DB269 271 (Conflict: CtR says that this instruction was written by the Bab Shortly after His arrive at Chihriq which was in April of 1848.) -During her time in Iraq She enlisted a considerable number of followers and made a number of enemies among the clergy for her celebration of the birth of the Bab which fell at the same time as the commemoration of the martyrdom of Husayn. DB271 -She proceeded from Karbila to Baghdad (She met Hakim Masih a doctor who later became the first Jewish Baha'i and was the grandfather of Dr. Lutfu'llah Hakim). TB165 AB68 (Conflict) (see 1852 Aug 15) and from there on to Khaniqin and Karand where She is reported to have convinced 1200 people of the truth of her beliefs. DB272 TB164 TN20 -In KirmanShah She was respectfully received by the ulamas. DB272 TB164 -In Hamadan She was convinced by a delegation sent by her father to return to her native city of Qazvin where She refused her estranged husband's attempts at reconciliation. DB275 TB165-6 BBR2pg36

• 1847 (Spring-Summer) Qurratu'l-'Ayn made a teaching trip through Western Persia before returning to Qazvin. BBR2pg216.

• 1847 Mulla Husayn was residing in Mashhad where he had been since returning from Shiraz. TB56 -To avoid having to decline alliance with revolutionary forces in the province of Khurasan he left to visit the Bab. He departed on foot even though the distance from Mashhad to Mah-Ku was the breadth of Persia, some 1200 miles. En route he visited the believers in every town and stopped in Tihiran to visit Baha'u'llah. In Qazvin he met with Tahirih for the first time. MH137.

• 1847 Sep 23 In Hanadan, Mulla Ibrahim-i-Mahallati, the bearer of the treatise of Tahirih

to the 'ulama of Hamadan, was severely beaten. NN178.

- 1847 Sep or Oct The murder of Mulla Taqi, the powerful uncle of Tahirih. BBR2pg216 CtR3.
- 1847 Oct Tahirih was accused of instigating the assassination and was confined to her father's house while her companions were incarcerated in the home of the village headman. DB276-8 BW18p380 NN178 -This murder marked a turning point in the history of the Babis in Persia. A large-scale persecution of the Qazvini Babis began and several individuals were murdered. The incident served to brand the believers as being violent opponents of the ulamas and intensified the antagonism of the clerics. BBR2pg22.
- 1847 Oct 28 Revolt in Persia against the central government. DB253-4.
- 1847 Nov-Dec Baha'u'llah, Who was living in Tihiran at the time, visited the companions in Qazvin and intervened on their behalf. He, too, was implicated in the crime and was incarcerated in Tihiran. This was the first affliction that He was made to suffer in the path of the Cause. The assassin confessed and He was released a few days later. DB279 585 GPB68 BKG41-2 -Shaykh Salih-i-Karimi, one of the companions of Tahirih was falsely accused and put to death. He was the first to suffer martyrdom on Persian soil. His remains were interred in the courtyard of the Shrine of the Iman-Zadih Zayd in Tihiran. DB280 -A large number of the remaining captives were ignominiously put to death by the relatives of Mulla Taqi. DB280-3 -Baha'u'llah planned Tahirih's escape and had her escorted from Qazvin to His own home in Tihiran and then She was transferred to the home of a sister of His distant relative, Mirza Aqa Khan-i-Nuri. DB284-5 460 (Conflict: CtR31 says that She was freed.) -After a few days She received the call of the Bab to proceed to Khurasan.

He instructed that His brother Aqay-i-Kalim escort her to a location near Badasht. DB287 460 GPB68 (This Should be placed after 1848 April).

- 1848 Mar 21 Mulla Husayn and his companion arrived at Mah-Ku on the eve of Naw-Ruz and stayed for nine days. DB256 262 MH135 -See DB256 for story of the dream of warden 'Ali Khan preceding the arrival of Mulla Husayn at Mah-Ku. From this time on the pilgrims were allowed unrestricted access to the Bab. -The warden even made a request for the Bab to marry his daughter. MH143 -Mulla Husayn was directed to return to his native province on foot as he had arrived, stopping on the way to convey the greetings of the Bab to the believers in Khuy, Urumiyih, Maraghih, Milan, Tabriz, Zanzan, Qazvin and Tihiran (where he visited Baha'u'llah) and then to Mazandaran. MH144. He was instructed to pause in the province of Mazindaran where he was promised he would be called upon to perform great deeds and find a hidden treasure. While visiting Quddus in his native city of BarfuruSh, Mulla Husayn came to realize that the hidden treasure was his recognition of the station of Quddus. DB263 -Also see BBR2pg? (fr) for a discussion of the station of Quddus. -Quddus instructed Mulla Husayn to interview the Sa'idu'l-'Ulama, and teach him of the New Revelation and then to proceed to Mashhad to build a house. MH154-5 -After his visit in Barfurush Mulla Husayn proceeded to Mashhad and started construction on the house of Babiyyih (the Babi place, the centre of the Babis) as instructed by Quddus. When the house was completed he and Quddus took up residence and began the teaching work. DB260-267 BBR2pg52 MH158 -See MH156 for picture of the first teaching centre for the Faith. -This house was confiscated and destroyed in about 1980. DM249 -Among their contacts was Sam Khan, the chief of

police who did not become a follower but was to play an important part in the history of the Faith. MH158 -The teaching of the Faith took a turn at this point. Prior to this time the emphasis had been on the knowledge of the fact that the new "gate" had appeared. Now Mulla Husayn made an open declaration in the mosque. MH159 - See MH158-9 for background on the Shi'ih tradition of the two other Qa'imis. -See MH163 for the story of the trick Mulla Husayn played on the mullas by writing a passage of the Bab's writings in black ink (usually done in red) and copying a passage of Imam 'Ali's writings in red ink.

- 1848 The birth of Mirza Midhi, "the Purest Branch". BBD155. He was named after the dear brother of Baha-u-llah who had died a year earlier. SoG4.
- 1848 Apr 9 The Bab left Mah-Ku. The Russian envoy, Dolgorukov, was fearful that the Bab's presence in Mah-Ku would be the cause of a disturbance near the frontier of the province of Caucasus so he convinced Haji Mirza Aqasi to remove Him. TB132 GPB19 BBR72 -His Writings up to this time amounted to more than 500,000 verses. GPB22
- **18** 1848 Apr 10 The Bab was transferred to the fortress of Chihriq 'Jabal-i-Shadid' (The Grievous Mountain) in the custody of Yahya Khan. GPB19 BBR72 NN178 BBR2pg216 - He remained there for two years. BBR73 BBD55 -(Conflict) TN14 says it was a three month stay in Chihriq. -See TB161 DB301 for picture. -Warden, Yahya Khan, was the brother-in-law of the Shah. GPB19 - Excitement among local people eclipsed that of Mah-Ku. GPB20 -Many priests and government officials became followers, among them was Mirza Asadu'llah of Khuy, surnamed Dayyan. TB136 GPB20 -See TB136 for the story of the honey incident. -A

derviSh, a former navvab, arrived from India after having seen the Bab in a vision. GPB20 -While confined here He revealed the Lawh-i-Juru'Fat (Tablet of the Letters) in honour of Dayyan. GPB27 -During His confinement He completed the revelation of His laws and established the Lesser Covenant. The Covenant was not incorporated in a specially written Testament but rather was interspersed in the Persian Bayan (The Book of Laws). GPB25 28 BBD44. During His confinement His attitude towards the Qajar court became more and more contentious. The Shah, whom He first considered a potential ally, was condemned for His suffering. BBR2pg21 -Shortly after His arrival at the Chihriq He sent a letter to all the Babis of Persia and Iraq summoning them to go to Khurasan to the aid of Mulla Husayn and Quddus. Those who gathered at the conference of Badasht, including Baha'u'llah and Tahirih, were on their way to Khurasan. MH160A sketch CtR30.

- 1848 Jun The Conference of Badasht - Purpose "...to implement the revelation...by a sudden, a complete and dramatic break with the past..." (ie. the abrogation of Islamic law) and secondly to consider means to emancipate the Bab from His confinement in Chihriq. GPB31 157 403 MoF201 DB293-8 BBR2pg23 CtR31 -Baha'u'llah, who hosted and directed the event, rented three gardens. One He assigned to Quddus, another to Tahirih and the third was for Himself. GPB31 68 SoB7 MoF200 -It was attended by 81 believers and lasted 22 days. GPB31-2 -On each day He revealed a tablet and on each believer He conferred a new name. He, Himself, took the name "Baha". CoB44 GPB32 94 WoB104 -See MoF201 DB293 for the story of the central event. -See CoB115 DB294-5 for an account of the activities of Tahirih during the conference. -It was held near the village of Shahrud. BBR2pg23 -Also

see BKG43-7 DB292-298 TB167-9 RoB2P352 BBD31-2 BBR2pg46 54 BPP49.

- 1848 Jul The group of Babis was attacked by a mob of more than five hundred outside the village of Niyala while on their way from Badasht to the province of Mazindaran. BW18p380 GPB68 NN178 CtR35. The attack provoked by the unwisdom of some of the Babis who had abused the liberty which the abrogation of the laws and sanctions of Islam had conferred upon them. DB298 - From Niyala Baha'u'llah, Tahirih and her attendant proceeded to Nur. DB298.

- **19** 1848 Jul After three months in Chihriq the accounts of the excitement caused by the presence the Bab reached Tihiran and He was arraigned to Tabriz under escort. TB137 -En route they stopped in Urumiyyih where the governor tested the Bab by offering Him an unruly horse to ride. TB137 BBR74 TN14 BW18p380 -A sketch was made of the Bab and later two copies of the portrait were made in water colour. The sketch and one of the water colours are now in the International Archives. TB138-9.

- **20** 1848 Jul Upon reaching Tabriz He was brought before a panel headed by the seventeen year old Crown Prince Nasiri'd-Din Mirza where He publicly made His claim that He was the Qa'im. Before this time His claim was to be the gate for the Hidden Imam and now He claimed to be that One. These claims were also announced to those gathered at Badasht. TB140-7 BBR157 TN14 NN178 BBR2pg23 216 SI231 -This constitutes the formal declaration of His mission. GPB22 -Also see SBBH1p6 34 41(NOTE 6) RoB2p337 -The purpose of the public forum had been to force the Bab to recant His views, instead He took control of the hearing and embarrassed the clergy. They decided after considerable argument

and discussion that He was devoid of reason and to bastinado Him. This was the first formal punishment which He received. BBR2pg20 GPB22 TN14 BBD44 DB209 He was first attended by an English physician, a Dr. Cormick to ascertain His sanity. Cormick was the only westerner to have laid eyes on Him. GPBv TB145 DBxxxiii (Conflict) (See 1850 Jun 19) -The clergy issued a "fatwa" or legal pronouncement against the Bab condemning Him to death for heresy but it had no effect because the civil authorities were unwilling to take action against Him. BBR2pg19-20

- 1848 Jul Baha'u'llah journeyed to Nur, going from village to village along the Caspian Sea as he went. While in Bandar-Jar an edict came from Muhammad Shah ordering His arrest. It was his intention to put Him to death. The Russian agent offered Him passage on a Russian Ship which was at anchor there but He refused. In a few days the news of the Shah's death arrived. DB299 BKG49-50 (Conflict BW18p341 says September 1848).
- 1848 Summer Quddus was arrested and imprisoned in the town of Sari in the home of one of the prominent divines of the province of Mazindaran. BKG50 BW18p380 DB300. In Mashhad, the believers attracted more adherents to the Faith as the opposition of the clergy increased. Mulla Husayn was invited to stay in the camp of the soldiers who were garrisoned in the area to control a local revolt. This invitation amounted to a confinement but he was able to teach the soldiers while so confined.
- 1848 Jul 21 Mulla Husayn left the camp near Mashhad where he had been a guest of a brother of the Shah under the pretext of making a pilgrimage to Karbila. While making preparations for the journey he received a tablet from the Bab instructing him to go to Mazindaran to help Quddus. Mulla Husayn was also instructed to wear

the Bab's own green turban and to take a new name, Siyyid 'Ali. He and his companions were joined by Babis who had been at Badasht. DB324-6,9 TB171 176 BBR2pg26 216 MH174 The "Black Standard" was raised on the plain of Khurasan. TB171 176-7 BBD46 BBR2pg52 MH175 -The Black Standard was to fly for some 11 months-until approximately May 1849. DB351 -The first town they stopped in was NiShapur, where a turquoise merchant named Haji Abdu'l-Majid, the father of Badi, was enlisted under the banner. MH177 -The next town was Sabzavar then Mazinan where they received a letter from Quddus with instructions and prophecies. MH177-8 -Next stop of significance was Miyamay then Urmiyan, Shah-Rud and Kih-i Mulla where Mulla Husayn received a second message from Quddus. MH178-9 -Next stop was Mihman-Dust where Mulla Husayn ordered that the followers be divided into groups of ten men, each group with a supervisor. MH179 -Next stop was Chashmih-'Ali, a crossroad where they camped under the Shade of a tree. A great wind broke a large branch and Mulla Husayn correctly predicted that Muhammad Shah was dead. MH182 -While the group travelling under the Black Standard was in the village of Khawriyyih a messenger arrived from Quddus with instructions for the company to proceed to Barfurush. He was being held prisoner in the town of Sari some 24 miles from his native village of Barfurush. His imprisonment had been instigated by the Sa'idu'l-'Ulama and had happened when he had returned from the Conference of Bahasht. MH185 (note: by this time the Bab had made His public declaration at Tabriz-MH188). At Urim the believers were asked to renew their commitment to the mission. Of the 232 present only 20 decided to return to their homes. MH188?

- **21** 1848 Aug The Bab was taken back to Chihriq. TB147 TN14 -After His return He wrote a denunciatory Tablet to Haji Mirza Aqasi which was delivered to him by Hujjat. GPB27
- 1848 Sep 4 The decree from the Shah ordering the arrest and execution of Baha'u'llah arrived in Bandar Jaz. NN178 DB 299-300 -The death of Muhammad Shah. BBR153 -See BKG49 for picture. -the downfall of the Grand Vizier, Haji Mirza Aqasi, the Anti-Christ of the Babi Revelation. TB147 BKG52-55 BBR154 BBD19
- 1848 Sep 12 The accession of Nasiru'd-Din Shah (The Prince of Oppressors RoB3p201) at Tabriz. BBR482 -It took him 45 days to travel to Tihiran to occupy his father's throne. MH240 -He was seventeen years of age. BBR158 -He ruled from 1848 to 1896 when he was assassinated on the eve of his jubilee. Bbd168 -The first four years of his reign were marked by the fiercest and bloodiest of the persecution of the religion of the Bab and Baha'u'llah. During the whole of his reign there were sporadic persecutions and in at least some cases he himself was directly responsible for the death of the martyrs. BBR157. For the first time in the Faith's history the civil and ecclesiastical powers banded together in a systematic campaign, a campaign that was to culminate in the horrors experienced by Baha'u'llah in the Siyah-Chal and His subsequent banishment to Iraq. GPB37 - See BBR2pg25 for an explanation of why the Babi religion was a challenge to the secular regime. -See SoB86 for reason for his cruelty towards the Babis-Baha'is. -See RoB3p201 for explanation for his lengthy reign. -He choose as his prime minister, Mirza Taqi Khan-i-Farahani, known as the great reformer and founder of modern Iran. BBR160 BBD221 -It was not until the spring

of 1849 that the new regime was in firm control.

- 1848 (fall) Tahirih was detained and taken to Tihiran where She was held in the home of the mayor of the city until her martyrdom. BKG50 CtR36.
- 1848 Baha'u'llah returned from His home province where he had gone in 1844. He, together with Mulla Abdu-l-Karim of Qazvin, hatched a plot to divert attention from Himself and the Bab by ostensibly appointing Mirza Yahya as the head of the sect. TN37 KA248.
- 1848 Oct 19 (Conflict of dates with what follows) The townspeople called a truce with those marching under the Black Standard and promised to escort the band to the next town however they were deceived and were attacked by the mounted guards. DB341-3 BW18p381.
- 1848 Oct 10 ?The company arrived near Barfurush (or Babul as it is called today). The journey from Mashhad had taken 83 days. The Sa'idu'l-'Ulama, threatened by their presence, had stirred up the multitude. Some three or four miles from the city the mob and the company met. After considerable restraint the Babis attacked the mob. It was here that Mulla Husayn cut a man, a musket and tree with one blow from his sword. Mulla Husayn then rode to BarfuruSh and the home of the Sa'idu'l-'Ulama, circled it three times and reminded the priest that he who incites others to holy war must himself lead the attack. Soon the inhabitants of the town pleaded for peace. MH188-98? DB324-31 335-6 MH261. He and his band of followers took Shelter in a caravanserai. MH201 -Three young men who mounted the roof to raise the call to prayer each met with a bullet and were in turn killed. Mulla Husayn gave the command to attack and again the enemy was routed. DB338 NN178 MH203.

- 1848 Oct 10 or 12 The band of 72 Babis took refuge in the Shrine of Shaykh Tabarsi which was located about 14 miles south-east of Barfurush, and prepared it for siege. Baha'u'llah Himself visited the fortress and approved the fortifications. DB345-9 BKG70 TN22 BBR2pg26 58 -See BW18p381 BBD217 NN178 BBR2pg26 MH221-86 for chronicle of events. -See DB343-5 for pictures and DB348 for sketches. - Baha'u'llah inspected the fortifications. MH227 -See MH212 for a diagram of the fortifications. -When Baha'u'llah was in Shaykh Tabarsi He instructed that they secure the release of Quddus. MH227 - Before leaving for Tihrah Baha'u'llah asked that some men be sent to Sari to secure the release of Quddus. He had been incarcerated in the home of the leading priest of that village for 95 days. DB351 -See DB352 for the entry of Quddus to Shaykh Tabarsi. His arrival brought their number to 313. -BBR2pg26 MH233-4 says that the number of defendants rose to 500-600 individuals. 12,000 government troops surrounded the fort. DB360 MH242 -Note: The events surrounding the seige of Shaykh Tabarsi are known as the Mazindaran upheaval. It lasted for eleven months GPB38, 42 -Nur, the ancestral home of Baha'u'llah, is located in the province of Mazindaran. -See BBR2pg45 for commentary on Tabarsi compared to Karbila. -37% of the identified participants were of the ulama class. RRB2pg50 -When Mulla Husayn first arrived there were 47 from Isfahan in his company. MH98
- 1848 Dec 1 The Babis charged the government troops, scattering them and killing 450 within 45 minutes. Not one of the band was killed. DB362 MH243-4 -For the next 19 days they dug a moat. DB363 -The government forces were reinforced. DB365 - Baha'u'llah set out to reinforce the Babis despite the fact that the governor had

ordered that anyone doing so would be punished. He was arrested and taken to the town of Amul where He was bastinadoed and held prisoner in the home of the governor. NN179 -This was the second imprisonment He was made to endure. He intervened to spare His companions the punishment requesting that He alone receive it. When the governor returned to his home he ordered that Baha'u'llah and His companions be released and arranged a safe conduct to Tihrah. DB369-376 GPB68 SoB7 TB174 BKG56-60 (BKG57 for picture) BW18p381 BBD44

- 1848 Dec 19 The Sa'idu'l-'Ulama of Barfurush had written to the new Shah to request troops to put down the Babi "rebellion." The grand vizier, Mirza Taqi Khan, was anxious to restore order and so 'Abdu'llah Khan was appointed to head an army. On this date the troops under 'Abdu'llah Khan arrived and the siege began. NN179 MH242-3 (Conflict with dates here). The supply of bread and water was cut. When the water supply was exhausted a rainfall replenished their supply. The same rain that had been a blessing for the defenders of the fort was a disadvantage for the king's army as the barricades were filled with water and mud and its munitions were mostly ruined. On the next night snow fell and further hampered the army's movement. The defenders made a mounted attack on the section of the army that was positioned at the barricades and on the larger part of the army that had taken Shelter in the village of Afra. All of the officers were killed including 'Abdu'llah Khan. A number of soldiers were drowned as they retreated into the Talar River. More than 400 of the army had been killed but only one of the Babis had been wounded. MH243-6 -After the arrival of the Shah's army the local inhabitants ceased to be friendly towards the defenders. Order was given to construct a

stronger wall for the eventual onslaught. MH247 -The Shah was incensed upon hearing of the defeat of his army and ordered that reinforcements be sent under the command of Mihdi-Quli Mirza, an uncle of the king. MH249 -An envoy was sent to the fort to ask them to give up. Mulla Husayn, in his response to the request, challenged them to a debate between the Babis and the local clergy in the presence of the prince. The prince refused. MH253 While he was waiting for reinforcements the prince had set up his headquarters in the village of Vas-Kas, across the Talar river and some four villages away from the fort.

- 1848 Dec 21 202 of the companions routed the combined forces of 'Abbas-Quli Khan, Prince Midhi-Quli Mirza and Sulayman Khan-i-Afshar and caused the prince Mihdi-Quli Mirza to flee barefoot. DB367 BBD217 NN179. Mulla Husayn, whose sword had been broken in the attack, took the favourite sword of the prince as a replacement. MH257 -At daybreak the soldiers mounted a counter-attack. MH258 -In this encounter Quddus was wounded in the mouth. He was subsequently rescued by Mulla Husayn who dispersed the enemy using his new sword and that of Quddus. DB367 MH258.
- 1849 Jan 11 A night sortie was lead by Quddus on the headquarters of Mihdi-Quli Mirza at Vaska and the camp was dispersed. NN179 (Conflict: this appears to be the same event as December 21).
- 1849 A younger brother of Baha'u'llah died and, in accordance with approved custom and expectation, Baha'u'llah married the widow. BPP45note CoB117.
- 1849 Jan 27 The arrival of reinforcements for the besiegers. This was the third army to be mustered. NN179 -Again the water supply was cut off and Mulla Husayn ordered that a well be dug and that a bath be constructed. MH263.

- 1849 Feb 1 The well was completed and the companions were able to prepare for their martyrdom. MH264.
- 1849 Feb 2 (Conflict: RoB2p211 says it was Jan 23, 1850) Mulla Husayn put on clean clothes and the turban of the Bab and led a charge of 313 men that again routed the king's army. He was mortally wounded by a gunshot wound to the chest during the sortie. His body was carried back to the fort where he was buried. TB174 DB379-382 NN179 -See BW2pg518 for picture of tree from which he was Shot. -See SDH14 for an account of his death by his murderer. See DB413-5 for an account of the heroics of Mulla Husayn. -See MH265-270 for an account of the death and burial of Mulla Husayn. -Also see BW2pg518. -He was 36 years of age. MH273 DB382-3 -See DB383 for a recap of the life of Mulla Hasayn. -17 of the original 313 inhabitants of the fort had been martyred by this time. DB382 -The enemy was 45 days before they could reassemble their forces again. DB384 -News of the death of Mulla Hasayn was disclosed to the enemy by a traitor, a siyyid from Qum, Mirza Husayn-i-Mutavalli. FreSh attacks resulted. The enemy was repelled by only nineteen led by Mirza Muhammad-Baqir. DB384-6
- 1849 Mar 18 approx Renewed forces under Prince Mihdi-Quli Mirza encamped in the neighbourhood of the fort and began their preparations for a siege. DBK390-1 -Mirza Muhammad-Baqir and eighteen others attacked the new fortifications and destroyed some of them. DB394.
- 1849 Apr 24 A charge by the enemy was repulsed by thirty-six of the companions. DB395 -A few of the companions left the fort on the promise of the Prince that they would be returned to their home. He reneged on the agreement and they were put to death. DB398
- 1849 May 9 The prince sent two emissaries to conduct negotiations. On the strength of assurances written in a Qur'an, Quddus and his 202 companions left the fortress and joined the prince in his camp. DB399-400 NN179 -The companions were not conducted to their homes as promised but some were sold into slavery, others were ransomed and still others were mercilessly killed. The fortifications around the Shrine were all razed to the ground. DB403-4 MH284-5
- 1849 May 10 or 11 Quddus was taken to Barfurush and handed over to the priests. His martyrdom closely parallels that of Christ's. BBD191 MH283-4 -See DB414 for a list of the martyrs of Tabarsi. -See BS2pg518 for photo of his burial place -See DB407 for the significance of the "Black Standard". -The seige of Tabarsi lasted for 7 months. TB176
- 1849 May 16 Quddus was martyred. BHC85 His remains were gathered and buried by a friend. DB413 BW18p381 NN179 -For information about Quddus see BBD191 TB150. -The Bab, in prison in the castle of Chihriq, was so overcome with grief that He was unable to write or dictate for a period of six months. DB411 TB176 -See GPB49 for prophecies concerning Quddus and his titles. -See BBD191 TB150.
- 1850 Jan 15 The Bab instructed His attendant to make a pilgrimage to the graves of Quddus and Mulla Husayn. DB431.
- 1850 Jan or Feb The Yazd Episode in which Vahid (Siyyid Yahya Darabi) clashed with the authorities. He escaped and made a missionary journey through Fars. RoB2p256 DB466 BBR106 BBR2pg28 50 52 216 HotD179.
- 1850 Feb 14 The arrest of the Seven Martyrs of Tihiran as a result of the actions of an informer. NN179 BBR2pg28 216.
- 1850 Feb 19 or 20 The death of the Seven Martyrs of Tihiran. A number of believers were taken into custody to Tihiran because they were betrayed by a siyyid from Dashan who had pretended to be a Babi. Seven were executed under the orders of the Grand Vazir under the charge of plotting to kill him. They are the "seven goats" that were to "walk in front" of the promised Qa'im referred to in the Qur'an. TB182-5 206 GPB47 BBR100-5 DB462 BKG71 BW18p381 BBD225 NN179 BBR2pg28 -Shoghi Effendi describes it as "one of the grimmest scenes witnessed in the course of the early unfoldment of the Faith..." GPB47 -Some consider this public execution marked a step forward for Iran as previous to that time most executions were done away from public view. TB103 -Three of the victims were so eager to be martyrs that they asked the executioner if they could be first. Their bodies were left in the public square for three days. See BBD225 for a list of their names.
- 1850 May 13 to Dec Beginning of the Zanjan Upheaval under the leadership of Hujjat where 1800 were martyred. GPB44 TB185, 209-13 BBR114 BKG71 TN24 BBR2pg28 216 HotD181 -See GPB45 BBD245 for the story of Zaynab the woman who dressed as a man and defended the barricades. -See BW18p381 NN180 for chronicle of events.
- 1850 May 27-Jun 21 Vahid entered Nayriz to mark the beginning of the First Nayriz upheaval where the Babis were defeated and massacred. TB178 DB485-99 BBR109-13 GPB42 RoB1p264 BKG71 TN24 BBR2pg28 216 HotD180. See BW18p381 NN179 for chronicle of events. -See RoB1p325 for the story of Vahid. -Also see GPB50. Forty days before the Bab was to leave Chihriq He collected all His documents, tablets, pen cases, seals and His agate rings, put them in a coffer and entrusted it to Mulla Baqir, one of the Letters of the Living and instructed him to deliver it to His secretary. He found the man in Qum who opened the coffer and found a tablet in the form of a

pentangle with 500 verses consisting of derivatives of the word "Baha". The secretary was instructed to proceed to Tihran to deliver it to "Jinab-i-Baha". At the time of "The Most Great Separation" Baha'u'llah gave these items to Mirza Yahya. CoB85 It was also during the last few months of His life that He revealed the Arabic Bayan. This book does not appear to have been widely circulated. BBR2pg23 TB151 DB504 TN25 BBD45 GPB25 69 HotD181 ZK308. On the orders of Haji Mirza Aqasi the Bab was taken to Tabriz to be put on trial. His body guard took Him via a circuitous route through Urumiyyih where His presence was noted by American missionaries. BBR73 HotD182.

- **22** 1850 Jun 19 The Bab arrived in Tabriz. GPB51.
- 1850 Jun 21 End of the 1st Nayriz upheaval. BBRxxix 112.
- 1850 Jun 28 or 29 Vahid martyred in Nayriz. His death parallels the martyrdom of Imam Husayn. TB182 204 GPB42 RoB1p265 SDH13 BW18p381 NN180 -See CH21 for story of how Vahid became a follower of the Bab.
- **23** 1850 Jul 9 The martyrdom of the Bab. He and His companion, Anis (Aqa Muhammad-'Aliy-i-Zunuzi) were suspended on a wall in the market place in Tabriz and Shot by 750 soldiers in three ranks of 250 men. When they looked for the bodies they were no where to be found. The Bab was later discovered to be completing His dictation to His companion, Siyyid Husayn, unhurt by the volley of bullets. He and His companion were suspended a second time and this time they were Shot and killed. DB510-517 TB152-160 202-3 GPBv 49 BBR77 TN26 BBD147 -See BBD200 for the story of Sam Khan the Christian colonel of the Armenian regiment who was ordered to

execute the Bab. -See BW2pg532 for photo of Aqa Jan Khan-i- Khamsih who carried out the order for the execution of the Bab. -The Russian Consul had an artist make a sketch of the body of the Bab. TN28 HotD191-3 - See TN28 HotD195-6 for the story of the recovery of the bodies. -Mulla Muhammad Mamaqani, one of the disciples of Siyyid Kazim who gathered a following after the death of his leader, was one of the divines who signed the death warrant of the Bab. MH26

- 1850 Jul See DoH197 and CH239 for the story of the phenomenon of the two sunsets.
- 1850 Jul The Faith had spread to 2 countries at this point. MBW61 -His Writings amounted to more than 500,000 verses. BW4p282
- 1850 Aug 25 The continuation of the Zanzan upheaval, the arrival of 'Aziz Khan-i-Mukri, the head of the military affairs, to take charge of the operation. BBR119.
- 1851 Jan 8 Hujjat was killed in Zanzan after a seven month struggle that was much like those at Shaykh Tabarsi and Nayriz. There had been some 20,000 soldiers with 19 pieces of artillery against 1500-2000 Babis. There were 1800 martyrs. BBR114-126 DB527-581 GPB44-46 BBD111 TB185-7.
- 1851 beginning The Faith now entered a period of underground existence. It was in a state of decline and was fragmented. Direction came from local leaders. BBR2pg29.
- 1851 Jun circa Baha'u'llah left Tihran for Karbila where He remained for one year. BKG66 (Conflict GPB127 says that Baha'u'llah spent seven months in Karbila). He returned at the invitation of the newly installed chief minister, His distant relative, Mira Aqa Khan-i Nuri. He was staying with the minister's brother at the time of His arrest after the attempt on the life of the Shah. BBR2pg58 SoG11.

- 1851 Aug 28 Baha'u'llah arrived in Karbila via Baghdad on His pilgrimage. BKG67 GPB70.
- 1851 It was during this period in Karbila that Baha'u'llah met Mirza Aqa Jan, a youth of sixteen who later became His amanuensis. He gave him a glimpse of His coming Revelation. For forty year Aqa Jan served Baha'u'llah but turned against 'Abdu'l-Baha. BBD19.
- 1851 Oct 5 Shaykh Hasan, the Bab's amanuensis, met Baha'u'llah in Karbila as promised by the Bab. BHC85.
- 1851 Nov 13 The fall of Mirza Taqi Khan, Amir Nizam, the person most responsible for the execution of the Bab. He was murdered. He is regarded by some historians as having been a great reformer and one of the founders of modern Iran. BBR160 BBD221 - Mirza Aqa Khan-i-Nuri become the Prime Minister Shortly after. BKG69-73.
- 1852 'Abdul-Baha contracted tuberculosis. SoG11.
- 1852 Aug 15 The attempt on the life of Nasir'd-Din Shah. GPB61 BKG74-78 MBW34 RoB2p342 BBR128-146 TN29 BBR2pg30 BPP49-50 -See GPB64 for a description of the torture that followed. -See GPB77-79 for a description of the suffering that followed. -Baha'u'llah, who had been staying in Lavasan, just above Tehran, as a guest of the Grand Vizir, rode to the headquarters of the Imperial army in Nayavaran in the district of Shimiran. Prince Dolgorouki, the Russian Minister, offered his government's protection but Baha'u'llah was arrested and was taken "on foot and in chains, with bared head and bare feet" to Tihran where He was cast into the Siyah-Chal. GPB70-1 ESW20-1 77 DB631 BBD211 BPP50 53 ZK309-312 BNE51 GPB93 SoG11 -He stayed in the prison for four months GPB104 TN31 -See DB631 BKG79-83 RoB1p9 CH41 GPB109 for a description of conditions in the Siyah-Chal. -Asiyih Khanum sought Shelter for herself and her

children in a section of Tihiran called Sangilaj where She rented a small house with the help of Mirza Musa. SoG13 -See AB11-2 for 'Abdu'l-Baha's account of His visit to His Father. -Also see RoB1p9 -See BBR171 for the story of Mahmud Khan, the Kalantar of Tihiran, and his role in the arrest and execution of the Babis. -Baha'u'llah's properties were confiscated and plundered. RoB1p11. See RoB3p266 for the story of the conversion of Hakim Masih, the physician who became the first Jewish convert. His grandson was elected to the first Universal House of Justice. (Conflict: See 1847.) -It was while Baha'u'llah was in the Siyah-Chal that the Revelation of the Bab was brought to fruition. This experience compares to the episode of Moses and the Burning BuSh, Zoroaster and the Seven Visions, Buddha under the Bodhi tree, the descent of the Dove upon Jesus and the voice of Gabriel commanding Muhammad to "cry in the name of thy Lord". GPB101-2 158 BBD142 211-12 BPP55 ESW21-2 -See GPB93-99 for an indication of Baha'u'llah's station. -See CH43 for information on the role of the Russian Consul in securing His release. - While in the Siyah-Chal He revealed a tablet, 'Kullu't-Ta'a'm which proved His spiritual ascendancy over the superficiality of His half-brother Mirza Yahya. RG7 -See CoB52-3 for information on the ode, Rashh-i-'Ama, which was revealed during His confinement. -See BBD4 for story of 'Abdu'l-Vahhab-i-Shirazi who was martyred while being held in the Siyah-Chal. -See BBD 190 200 for information on the two chains with which He was burdened while in the Siyah-Chal. -See ESW77 for Baha'u'llah's description of the Siyah-Chal. -He had some 30 companions and an attempt was made to poison Him. B'91pg6.

- 1852 Aug 15 or 18 The martyrdom of Tahiri in Tihiran. BKG87 MRHK396 BBR172-3 TN19 (Conflict) BW18p382 NN181 BBR2pg30 -See GPB73-75 for a history of her life. She was martyred in the IlKhani garden, strangled with her own silk handkerchief which She had provided for the purpose. Her body was lowered into a well which was then filled with stones. She is considered the first woman's suffrage martyr. BBD220 BBR2pg47 -After about twenty or more Babis were distributed among the various courtiers and government departments to be tortured and put to death. NN181.
- 1852 Aug 15-27 The martyrdoms (38) of Tihiran. BKG88 -The persecutions were so severe that the community was nearly annihilated. The Babi remnant disappeared from view until the 1870s. EB269 BBR2pg30 -see GPB81-85 for a description of the suffering endured by those who opposed, persecuted or watched with indifference while the Babis were being persecuted.
- 1852 Oct (mid) The intimation of His Revelation to Baha'u'llah in the Sah-Chal. This marks the birth of His Mission. KA196 - The Bab repeatedly gave the year nine as the date of the appearance of "Him Whom God Shall make manifest". This year began in about mid-October when Baha'u'llah had been imprisoned for about two months. CoB46-7.
- 1852 Dec circa Baha'u'llah was released from the Siyah-Chal because of: efforts of the Russian Minister Prince Dolgorouki the public confession of the would-be assassin testimony of competent tribunals the efforts of His own kinsmen and the sacrifices of those followers imprisoned with Him. GPB104 BPP57. Upon His release from the Siyah-Chal He did not tell anyone of His experience however 'Abdu'l-Baha and the Greatest Holy Leaf immediately recognized

a change in Him. Others, too, such as Quddus and Tahiri knew of His destiny before He made His formal declaration. CoB55-6 CH45.

[END OF CHRONOLOGY]