



limb of My body would, as a result, be set afire. At such moments My tongue recited what no man could bear to hear.”<sup>2</sup> The poetic reflection of that experience, as conveyed in *Rashh-i-‘Amá*, can perhaps never be adequately rendered into another language, yet the present translation is an initial attempt to impart a glimpse of its power and momentous themes. In ‘Iráq, during the two years Bahá’u’lláh sought seclusion in the mountains of Kurdistán, far from the malice and dissension that had blighted the Bábí community in Baghdád, word of His presence in Sulaymáníyyih attracted religious scholars and mystics of the region, including several prominent Súfí shaykhs, to seek out the One Who dwelt as a humble dervish yet evinced a wisdom that was profound and a power of expression unequalled: “Through His numerous discourses and epistles”, Shoghi Effendi writes, “He disclosed new vistas to their eyes, resolved the perplexities that agitated their minds, unfolded the inner meaning of many hitherto obscure passages in the writings of various commentators, poets and theologians ... ‘In a short time,’ is ‘Abdu’l-Bahá’s own testimony, ‘Kurdistán was magnetized with His love. During this period Bahá’u’lláh lived in poverty. His garments were those of the poor and needy. His food was that of the indigent and lowly. An atmosphere of majesty haloed Him as the sun at midday. Everywhere He was greatly revered and loved.’ ”<sup>3</sup> When Bahá’u’lláh returned to Baghdád, His Kurdish admirers followed. The sight of ‘ulamá and Súfí shaykhs flocking to visit Bahá’u’lláh astonished the religious leaders of the city, who also began to seek His presence—and became enthralled. Their esteem for Him in turn attracted others, from poets and mystics to government officials, and further spread His fame. This period, Shoghi Effendi tells us, saw an “enormous expansion in the scope and volume of Bahá’u’lláh’s writings ... The verses that streamed during those years from His pen, described as ‘a copious rain’ by Himself, whether in the form of epistles, exhortations, commentaries, apologies, dissertations, prophecies, prayers, odes or specific Tablets” revived and transformed the Bábí community. It was a period so prolific that, on average, the

unrecorded verses He would  
reveal in a single day and night equalled in number those of the Qur'án.  
“As to those verses which  
He either dictated or wrote Himself, their number was no less remarkable than  
either the wealth  
of material they contained, or the diversity of subjects to which they  
referred.” 4  
Among the “priceless treasures cast forth from the billowing ocean of  
Bahá'u'lláh's  
Revelation” in those days is Bahá'u'lláh's “greatest mystical  
composition”, the Seven Valleys,  
which “describes the seven stages which the soul of the seeker must needs  
traverse ere it can  
attain the object of its existence.” 5 Writing years later in 'Akká, He  
explained:

This treatise was revealed in the language of the people, in the days prior to  
Our  
Declaration. The occasion for its revelation was the receipt of a letter  
addressed to the Most  
Holy Court in 'Iráq from a man of Sunní persuasion, who was both a scholar  
and a mystic.  
This treatise was therefore revealed, in accordance with divine wisdom, in the  
manner that  
was current amongst the people. However, in this day, every soul who hath fixed  
his gaze  
upon the Supreme Horizon, and hath recognized the one true God, hath verily  
attained unto  
every one of the seven valleys or seven stations mentioned therein. 6

Like the twelfth-century poem by 'Attár, *Mantiqu't-Tayr* (The  
Conference of the Birds), the  
Seven Valleys describes a journey through seven stations in quest of the  
Divine. However, the  
quest in the Seven Valleys is also one undertaken in a context defined by the  
imminent dawning  
of the new Revelation—and indeed the presence of the Beloved Himself.  
That the mystic journey cannot be reduced to a fixed scheme, nor the search for  
the Divine  
Beloved to a series of discrete stages, is highlighted in a number of other  
Tablets, four of which  
are included here. The volume closes with the Four Valleys, an epistle  
addressed to one of  
Bahá'u'lláh's devoted admirers from Kurdistán. Rather than describing  
a progression through  
stages, it elaborates four different paths of approach to the Divine.  
The current renderings of the Seven Valleys and the Four Valleys are based on  
the

translations by Marzieh Gail, in consultation with Ali-Kuli Khan, published in 1945. While those earlier translations contain many exquisite, inspired passages, some changes were required for clarity and accuracy. May the publication of this volume contribute to a deeper appreciation of the mystical dimensions of Bahá'u'lláh's Message and inspire a greater zeal and fervour in raising the celestial call of the Divine Beloved: "For whereas in days past every lover besought and searched after his Beloved, it is the Beloved Himself Who now is calling His lovers and is inviting them to attain His presence." 7

Rashh-i- 'Amá  
(The Clouds of the Realms Above)

- 1 'TIS FROM Our rapture that the clouds of realms above are raining down;  
8  
'Tis from Our anthem that the mysteries of faith are raining down.
- 2 Upon the Eastern wind Cathay's entrancing musk doth waft;  
This sweetly scented breeze from Our curling locks is raining down.
- 3 The day-star of adornment hath dawned forth above the face of God;  
Behold that mystic truth which from His Countenance is raining down.
- 4 The sea of purity hath from the wave of true reunion surged;  
This precious, rare bestowal from our rapture is raining down.
- 5 The treasuries of love lay hid within the very heart of Fárs;  
From out this treasure trove the pearls of faithfulness are raining down.
- 6 The splendour of the rose doth bring the ecstasy of choicest wine;  
This subtle music from the ringing tones of Lordship is raining down.
- 7 The trumpet-blast of Judgement Day, the joyful bliss of heaven's call—  
Both at a single breath are from the firmament now raining down.
- 8 The Day of "I am He" is made to shine resplendent from Our face;  
The Age of "He is He" from out Our flowing cup is raining down.
- 9 From out the fountain of Our heart hath God's celestial river flowed;  
This cup of honeyed nectar from Our ruby lips is raining down.
- 10 The Day of God hath been fulfilled, for lo, the Lord hath been unveiled;  
This wondrous message from the melody of Tá' is raining down.
- 11 Behold Bahá's outpouring grace, the bounty of the clouds above,  
Which, merged into a single song, in God's own voice is raining down.
- 12 Behold the Lord's leviathan, behold His sacred countenance;

Behold the blessings of the heart that from His throne are raining down.

13 Behold the Palm of Paradise, behold the warbling of the Dove;  
Behold the glorious hymns that in the purest light are raining down.

14 Behold the soul-entrancing song, behold the beating of the drum,  
Behold the sacred rhythms that from Our hand are raining down.

15 Behold the Countenance Divine! Behold the Maid of Paradise!  
Behold the grace upon the world from Our own presence raining down.

16 Behold the everlasting Face! Behold the chalice-bearer's charm!  
Behold the crystal draught that from Our brimming cup is raining down.

17 Behold the fire of Moses, see His hand that shineth white;  
Behold the heart of Sinai—from Our hand all raining down.

18 Hear ye the sotted lovers' sighs, behold the garden blooming fair;  
Behold the bliss that from His presence in your midst is raining down.

19 Behold the radiant face of Há', behold the beauteous robe of Bá';  
Behold the Lordly grace that from Our Pen is raining down.

20 The vessel of the Advent this, the clouds of limpid waters these;  
The trill of songbirds this, from Our fleeting Wellspring raining down.

The Seven Valleys

An exposition of the mysteries enshrined in the stages of ascent for them that  
seek to journey unto God,  
the Almighty, the Ever-Forgiving

IN THE NAME OF GOD, THE MERCIFUL, THE COMPASSIONATE!

1 PRAISE BE to God Who hath made being to come forth from nothingness; graven  
upon the tablet of  
man a measure of the mysteries of His eternity; taught him from the storehouse  
of divine  
utterance that which he knew not; made him a perspicuous book unto such as have  
believed and  
surrendered their souls; given him to behold, in this dark and ruinous age, a  
new creation within  
all things; and caused him to speak forth, from the midmost heart of eternity,  
and in a new and  
wondrous voice, embodied in the most excellent Temple. 9 And all to this end:  
that every man may  
testify, in himself and by himself, before the Seat of the revelation of his  
Lord, that there is none  
other God but Him; and that all may reach that summit of realities where none  
shall contemplate  
anything but that he shall perceive God therein. This is the vision of the  
splendours which have  
been deposited within the realities of all things; for otherwise He, exalted be

His glory, is entirely  
sanctified above being seen or witnessed: “No vision taketh in Him, but He  
taketh in all vision; He  
is the Subtile, the All-Perceiving.” 10

2 And I praise and glorify that primal Sea which hath branched out from  
the ocean of the  
unseen Essence, and that primal Morn which hath broken forth upon the horizon  
of Singleness,  
and that primal Sun which hath risen in the heaven of everlasting splendour,  
and that primal Fire  
which was kindled from the Lamp of eternity within the Niche of oneness: He Who  
is called  
“Ahmad” in the kingdom of the exalted ones, and “Muhammad” amongst  
the concourse of the  
favoured ones, and “Mahmúd” in the realm of the sincere; 11 and in the  
hearts of the knowing,  
“whichsoever ye call upon, most beauteous are His names.” 12 And upon His  
kindred and His  
companions be abundant, abiding, and eternal peace!

3 To continue: I have hearkened to the song of the nightingale of  
knowledge upon the twigs of  
the tree of thine inmost being, and to the cooing of the dove of certitude upon  
the branches of the  
bower of thine heart. Methinks I inhaled the fragrance of purity from the  
raiment of thy love and,  
in perusing thy letter, attained thy very presence. I noted, moreover, thine  
allusions to thy death  
in God and thy life through Him, and the love thou dost cherish for the beloved  
of the Lord and  
for the Manifestations of His names and the Exponents of His attributes. I have  
purposed,  
therefore, to acquaint thee with holy and resplendent tokens from the realms of  
might and glory,  
that haply they may draw thee nigh unto the court of holiness, nearness, and  
beauty, and draw  
thee to a station wherein thou shalt see naught in all existence but the  
hallowed Countenance of  
thy Beloved, and wilt behold all of creation as a day wherein none was deemed  
worthy of  
mention. 13

4 Of this did the nightingale of oneness sing in the garden of his  
mystical treatise, 14 saying,  
“And there shall appear upon the tablet of thine heart an inscription of the  
subtle mysteries of the  
verse ‘Fear ye God; God will teach you’, and the bird of thy spirit shall  
recall the sanctuaries of  
ancient splendour, and soar upon the wings of longing into the heaven of the

command 'Walk the  
beaten paths of thy Lord', and partake of the choice fruits of communion in  
the gardens of the  
utterance 'Feed, moreover, on every kind of fruit.'" 15

5 By My life, O friend! Wert thou to taste the fruits of these verdant  
trees that spring from the  
soil of true understanding, once the effulgent light of His Essence hath been  
reflected in the  
Mirrors of His names and attributes, yearning would seize the reins of patience  
and restraint from  
out thy hand and stir thy spirit into commotion with the splendours of His  
light. It would draw  
thee from this abode of dust unto thy true and heavenly habitation in the  
midmost heart of mystic  
knowledge, and raise thee to a station wherein thou wilt soar in the air even  
as thou treadest  
upon the earth, and wilt walk upon the water even as thou movest over the land.  
Wherefore, may  
it rejoice me, and thee, and whosoever mounteth into the heaven of knowledge,  
and whose heart  
hath been revived by the breezes of certitude that waft from the Sheba of the  
All-Merciful upon  
the meadow of his inner being. Peace be upon him who followeth the way of  
guidance! 16

6 And further: the stages that mark the wayfarers' journey from their  
mortal abode to the  
heavenly homeland are said to be seven. Some have referred to them as seven  
valleys, and others,  
as seven cities. 17 And it is said that until the wayfarer taketh leave of self  
and traverseth these  
stages, he shall never attain the ocean of nearness and reunion nor taste of  
the matchless wine.

7 The first is THE VALLEY OF SEARCH. The steed of this valley is  
patience; without patience the  
wayfarer on this journey will reach nowhere and attain no goal. Nor should he  
ever become  
downhearted: If he strive for a hundred thousand years and yet fail to behold  
the beauty of the  
Friend, he should not falter. For those who seek the Kaaba of "for Us"  
rejoice in the tidings "In  
Our ways shall We assuredly guide them." 18 In their search, they have  
stoutly girded up the loins  
of service and at every moment journey from the plane of heedlessness into the  
realm of search.  
No bond shall hold them back and no counsel deter them.

8 It is incumbent upon these servants to cleanse the heart, which is  
the wellspring of divine

treasures, of every marking; turn away from imitation, which is following the traces of their forefathers; and shut the door of friendship and enmity upon all the people of the earth.

9 In this journey the seeker reacheth a station wherein he seeth all created things wandering distracted in search of the Friend. How many a Jacob will he see searching after his Joseph, how many a lover will he behold hastening towards the Well-Beloved; a world of adoring souls will he witness tracing the path of the Adored One! At every moment he findeth a weighty matter, in every hour he becometh aware of a new mystery; for he hath severed his heart from both worlds and set out for the Kaaba of the Beloved. At every step, aid from the invisible Realm will attend him and the fervour of his search will grow.

10 One must judge of search by the standard of the Majnún of love. 19 It is related that one day they came upon Majnún sifting the dust, his tears flowing down. They asked, "What doest thou?" He said, "I seek for Laylí." "Alas for thee!" they cried, "Laylí is of pure spirit, yet thou seekest her in the dust!" He said, "I seek her everywhere; haply somewhere I shall find her."

11 Yea, though to the wise it be shameful to seek the Lord of Lords in the dust, yet this betokeneth intense ardour in searching. "Whoso seeketh out a thing and persisteth with zeal shall find it." 20

12 The true seeker hunteth naught but the object of his quest, and the sincere lover hath no desire save reunion with his beloved. Nor shall the seeker reach his goal unless he sacrifice all things. That is, whatever he hath seen, and heard, and understood—all he must set at naught with "no God is there", that he may enter into the realm of the spirit, which is the city of "but God". 21 Labour is needed, if we are to seek Him; ardour is needed, if we are to drink the nectar of reunion with Him; and if we taste of this cup, we shall cast away the world.

13 On this journey the wayfarer dwelleth in every abode, however humble, and resideth in every land. In every face he seeketh the beauty of the Friend; in every region he searcheth after the Beloved. He joineth every company and seeketh fellowship with every soul, that haply in some

heart he may discern the secret of the Beloved, or in some face behold the beauty of the Adored One.

14 And if, by the help of the Creator, he findeth on this journey a trace of the traceless Friend, and inhaleth the fragrance of the long-lost Joseph from the heavenly herald, he shall straightway step into THE VALLEY OF LOVE and be consumed in the fire of love. In this city the heaven of rapture is upraised, and the world-illuming sun of yearning shineth, and the fire of love is set ablaze; and when the fire of love is ablaze, it burneth to ashes the harvest of reason.

15 Now is the wayfarer oblivious of himself, and of aught besides himself. He seeth neither ignorance nor knowledge, neither doubt nor certitude; he knoweth not the morn of guidance from the night of error. He fleeth from both unbelief and faith, and findeth in deadly poison his heart's relief. Wherefore 'Attár saith:

For the infidel, error—for the faithful, faith;  
For 'Attár's heart, an atom of thy pain.

16 The steed of this valley is pain, and if there be no pain this journey will never end. In this plane the lover hath no thought save the Beloved, and seeketh no refuge save the Friend. At every moment he offereth a hundred lives in the path of the Loved One, at every step he throweth a thousand heads at His feet.

17 O My brother! Until thou enter the Egypt of love, thou shalt never gaze upon the Joseph-like beauty of the Friend; and until, like Jacob, thou forsake thine outward eyes, thou shalt never open the eye of thine inward being; and until thou burn with the fire of love, thou shalt never find thyself in true yearning's embrace.

18 A lover feareth nothing and can suffer no harm: Thou seest him chill in the fire and dry in the sea.

A lover is he who is chill in hellfire;  
A knower is he who is dry in the sea. 22

19 Love accepteth no existence and wisheth no life: In death it seeth life, and in shame it seeketh glory. To merit the madness of love, one must abound in sanity; to merit the bonds of the Friend, one must be free in spirit. Blessed the neck that is caught in His noose, and

happy the head that  
falleth on the dust in the path of His love. Wherefore, O friend, renounce thy  
self, that thou  
mayest find the Peerless One; and soar beyond this mortal world, that thou  
mayest find thy nest  
in the abode of heaven. Be as naught, if thou wouldst kindle the fire of being  
and be fit for the  
pathway of love.

Ne'er will love allow a living soul to tread its way;  
Ne'er will the falcon deign to seize a lifeless prey. 23

20 Love setteth a world aflame at every turn and layeth waste every land  
wherein it raiseth its  
banner. Being hath no existence in its kingdom; the wise wield no command  
within its realm. The  
leviathan of love swalloweth the master of reason and slayeth the lord of  
knowledge. It drinketh  
the seven seas, but its heart's thirst is still unquenched and it asketh,  
"Is there yet any more?" 24 It  
shunneth its own self and draweth away from all on earth.

Love's a stranger to earth and heaven too;  
In him are lunacies seventy and two. 25

21 Love hath bound a myriad victims in its fetters and pierced a myriad  
wise men with its arrow.  
Know that every redness thou seest in the world is from its wrath, and every  
paleness in men's  
cheeks is from its poison. It yieldeth no remedy but death and walketh not save  
in the valley of  
extinction; yet sweeter than honey is its venom upon the lover's lips, and  
fairer its deadly sting, in  
the seeker's sight, than a hundred thousand lives.

22 Wherefore must the veils of the satanic self be burned away in the  
fire of love, that the spirit  
may be cleansed and refined, and thus may apprehend the station of Him but for  
Whom the world  
would not have been created. 26

Kindle the fire of love and burn away all things;  
Then set thy foot into the land of the lovers. 27

23 And if, confirmed by the Creator, the lover escapeth the claws of the  
eagle of love, he will  
enter THE REALM OF KNOWLEDGE and come out of doubt into certitude, and turn  
from the darkness of  
wayward desire to the guiding light of the fear of God. His inner eye will open  
and he will privily  
converse with his Beloved; he will unlock the gates of truth and supplication

and shut the doors  
of idle fancy. He in this realm is content with the divine decree, and seeth  
war as peace, and in  
death findeth the meaning of everlasting life. With both inward and outward  
eyes he witnesseth  
the mysteries of resurrection in the realms of creation and in the souls of  
men, and with a  
spiritual heart apprehendeth the wisdom of God in His endless manifestations.  
In the sea he  
findeth a drop, in a drop he beholdeth the secrets of the sea.  
Split the atom's heart, and lo!  
Within it thou wilt find a sun. 28

24 Gazing with the eye of absolute insight, the wayfarer in this valley  
seeth in God's creation  
neither contradiction nor incongruity, and at every moment exclaimeth, "No  
defect canst thou see  
in the creation of the God of mercy. Repeat the gaze: Seest thou a single  
flaw?" 29 He beholdeth  
justice in injustice, and in justice, grace. In ignorance he findeth many a  
knowledge hidden, and in  
knowledge a myriad wisdoms manifest. He breaketh the cage of the body and the  
hold of the  
passions, and communeth with the denizens of the immortal realm. He scaleth the  
ladders of  
inner truth and hasteneth to the heaven of inner meanings. He rideth in the ark  
of "We will surely  
show them Our signs in the world and within themselves", and saileth upon the  
sea of "until it  
become plain to them that it is the truth". 30 And if he meeteth with  
injustice he shall have  
patience, and if he cometh upon wrath he shall manifest love.

25 There was once a lover, it is said, who had sighed for long years in  
separation from his  
beloved, and wasted in the fire of remoteness. From the rule of love, his  
breast was void of  
patience and his body weary of his spirit; he reckoned life without her as a  
mockery, and the  
world consumed him away. How many a day he found no respite from his longing;  
how many a  
night the pain of her kept him from sleep. His body was worn to a sigh, and his  
heart's wound  
had turned him to a cry of sorrow. A thousand lives would he freely have given  
for one taste of  
the cup of her presence, and yet even this was not within his reach. The  
doctors knew no cure for  
him, and companions avoided his company; yea, physicians have no remedy for one

sick of love,  
unless the favour of the beloved deliver him.

26 At last the tree of his longing yielded the fruit of despair, and the  
fire of his hope fell to ashes.

Then one night he could bear life no more, and he left his house for the  
marketplace. On a  
sudden, a watchman followed after him. He broke into a run, with the watchman  
in swift pursuit;  
then other watchmen came together and barred every passage to the weary one.  
And that  
wretched one cried from his heart, and ran here and there, and moaned to  
himself, "Surely this  
watchman is 'Izrá'íl, my angel of death, following so fast upon me, or he  
is a tyrant of men,  
prompted by hatred and malice." His feet carried him on—that hapless one  
bleeding with the  
arrow of love—while his heart lamented. Then he came to a garden wall, and  
with untold pain  
and trouble he scaled it. He saw that it was very high; yet, forgetting his  
life, he threw himself  
down into the garden.

27 And there he beheld his beloved with a lamp in her hand, searching  
for a ring she had lost.  
When the heart-surrendered lover looked upon his ravishing love, he drew a  
great breath and  
lifted his hands in prayer, crying, "O God! Bestow honour upon the watchman,  
and riches and  
long life. For the watchman was Gabriel, guiding this poor one; or he was  
Isráfíl, bringing life to  
this wretched one!"

28 Indeed, his words were true; for he had found many a secret justice  
in this seeming tyranny  
of the watchman, and had seen how many a mercy lay hid behind the veil. In one  
stroke of wrath,  
the guard had joined one who was athirst in the desert of love to the sea of  
the beloved, and  
dispelled the darkness of separation with the shining light of reunion. He had  
led one who was  
afar to the garden of nearness, and guided an ailing soul to the heart's  
physician.

29 Now if the lover could have seen the end, he would from the beginning  
have blessed the  
watchman, prayed God on his behalf, and seen his tyranny as justice; but since  
the end was veiled  
to him, he lamented and made his plaint in the beginning. Yet those who journey  
in the garden  
land of true knowledge, since they see the end in the beginning, behold peace

in war and  
conciliation in enmity.

30 Such is the state of the wayfarers in this valley, but the people of  
the valleys above this see  
the end and the beginning as one. Nay, they see neither “beginning” nor  
“end” and witness  
neither “first” nor “last”. Nay rather, the denizens of the city of  
immortality, who dwell in the  
celestial garden, see not even “neither first nor last”: They fly from all  
that is first and repulse all  
that is last. For these have passed over the worlds of names and, swift as  
lightning, fled beyond  
the worlds of attributes. Thus is it said: “The perfection of belief in  
Divine Unity is to deny Him  
any attributes.” 31 And they have made their dwelling-place in the shadow of  
the Divine Essence.

31 Wherefore Khájih ‘Abdu’lláh 32 —may God the Most High sanctify  
his blessed soul—hath  
made, in this connection, a subtle point and spoken an eloquent word as to the  
meaning of “Guide  
Thou us on the straight path”, 33 which is: “Show us the right way; that  
is, honour us with the love  
of Thine Essence, that we may be freed from occupation with ourselves and aught  
else save Thee,  
and may become wholly Thine; that we may know only Thee, and see only Thee, and  
think of  
none save Thee.”

32 Nay, they would even soar above this station, as it is said: “Love  
is a veil betwixt the lover and  
beloved.” “More than this I am not permitted to tell.”

33 At this hour the morn of true knowledge hath dawned and the lamps of  
wayfaring and  
wandering have been quenched.

Veiled from this was Moses too,  
Despite His virtue and His light.  
Then thou who hast no wings at all,  
Abandon any hope of flight! 34

34 If thou be a man of communion and prayer, soar upon the wings of  
assistance from the holy  
ones, that thou mayest behold the mysteries of the Friend and attain the lights  
of the Beloved:  
“Verily, we are God’s, and to Him shall we return.” 35

35 After passing through the Valley of Knowledge, which is the last  
station of limitation, the  
wayfarer cometh to THE FIRST STATION OF UNITY and drinketh from the cup of  
oneness, and gazeth

upon the manifestations of singleness. In this station he pierceth the veils of plurality, fleeth the realms of the flesh, and ascendeth unto the heaven of unity. With the ear of God he heareth; with the eye of God he beholdeth the mysteries of divine creation. He steppeth into the inner sanctuary of the Friend and, as an intimate, shareth the pavilion of the Well-Beloved. He stretcheth forth the hand of truth from the sleeve of the Absolute and revealeth the mysteries of divine power. He seeth in himself neither name nor fame nor rank, but findeth his own praise in the praise of God, and in the name of God beholdeth his own. To him “all songs are from that sovereign King” and every melody from Him. He sitteth on the throne of “Say, all things are of God” 36 and reclineth upon the seat of “There is no power nor strength but in God alone.” 37 He looketh upon all things with the eye of Unity, and seeth the effulgent rays of the Sun of Truth shining from the dayspring of the Divine Essence upon all created things alike, and beholdeth the lights of Unity reflected upon all creation.

36 It is known to thine eminence that all the variations which the wayfarer in the stages of his journey beholdeth in the realms of being proceed from his own vision. We shall give an example of this, that the meaning may become fully clear. Consider the visible sun: Although it shineth with the same radiance upon all existence, and at the behest of the Lord of Revelation bestoweth light on all things, yet in each place it becometh manifest and sheddeth its bounty according to the potentialities of that place. For instance, in a mirror it reflecteth its own disk and shape, and this is due to the clarity of the mirror itself; through a crystal it maketh fire to appear; and in other things it showeth only the effect of its shining, but not its full disk. And yet, through that effect, by the command of the Creator it traineth each thing according to the capacity of that thing, even as thou dost observe.

37 In like manner, colours become visible in each object according to its nature. For instance, in a yellow glass the rays shine yellow; in a white glass they are white; and in a red glass red rays are visible. These variations proceed from the object itself, not from the

light. And if a place be  
shut away from the light, as by walls and a roof, it will be entirely bereft of  
the light of the sun  
and deprived of its rays.

38 Thus it is that certain feeble souls have confined the wide expanse  
of knowledge within the  
walls of self and passion, and beneath the cloak of ignorance and blindness,  
and have thereby  
veiled themselves from the light of the mystic Sun and the mysteries of the  
eternal Beloved. They  
have strayed far from the gem-like wisdom of the resplendent Faith of the Lord  
of the  
Messengers, 38 have been shut out of the inner court of the All-Beauteous, and  
have been banished  
from the Kaaba of glory. Such is the worth of the people of this age!

39 And if a nightingale soar beyond the clay of self and dwell in the  
rose bower of the heart, and  
in Arabian melodies and sweet Persian tones recount the mysteries of God—a  
single word  
whereof quickeneth anew every lifeless form and bestoweth the spirit of  
holiness upon every  
mouldering bone—thou wilt behold a thousand claws of envy and a myriad talons  
of hatred  
hunting after Him and striving with all their power to encompass His death.

40 Yea, to the beetle a sweet fragrance seemeth foul, and to the man sick  
of a rheum a pleasant  
perfume availeth naught. Wherefore hath it been said for the guidance of the  
ignorant:

Cleanse thou the rheum from out thine head  
And breathe the breath of God instead. 39

41 In sum, the differences among objects have now been made plain. Thus  
when the wayfarer  
gazeth only upon the place of appearance—that is, when he considereth only  
the glass—he seeth  
yellow and red and white. And so it is that conflict hath prevailed amongst  
men, and a darksome  
dust from limited souls hath settled over the world. Others gaze upon the  
effulgence of the light,  
while yet others have drunk of the wine of oneness and see naught but the sun  
itself.

42 As the wayfarers traverse these three differing planes, their  
understanding and their words  
differ accordingly, and hence the sign of conflict hath ever appeared on earth.  
For there are some  
who dwell on the plane of Divine Unity and speak of that world, and some  
inhabit the realms of

limitation, and some the grades of self, while others are completely veiled. Thus do the ignorant people of the day, who have no share of the radiance of the divine Beauty, make certain claims and, in every age and cycle, inflict upon the people of the ocean of Divine Unity what they themselves deserve. "If God should chastise men for their perverse doings, He would not leave upon the earth a moving thing! But to an appointed time doth He respite them." 40

43 O My brother! A pure heart is as a mirror; cleanse it with the burnish of love and severance from all save God, that the true sun may shine therein and the eternal morning dawn. Then wilt thou clearly see the meaning of "Earth and heaven cannot contain Me; what can alone contain Me is the heart of him that believeth in Me." 41 And thou wilt take up thy life in thy hand and with infinite longing cast it before thy newly found Beloved.

44 Whensoever the light of the revelation of the King of Oneness settleth upon the throne of the heart and soul, His radiance becometh visible in every limb and member. At that time, the mystery of the famed tradition gleameth out of the darkness: "A servant is drawn unto Me in prayer until I answer him, and when I have answered him, I become the ear wherewith he heareth ..." 42 For thus the Master of the house hath appeared within His home, and all the pillars of the dwelling are ashine with His light. And as the action and effect of the light are from the Light-Giver, so it is that all move through Him and arise by His will. This is that wellspring whereof the near ones drink, as it is said: "A fount whereof they who draw nigh to God shall drink". 43

45 However, let none construe these utterances to imply the incarnation or descent of the worlds of God into the grades of His creatures, nor should they lead thine eminence to such misapprehensions. For God, in His Essence, is sanctified above all ascent and descent, egress and regress; He hath through all eternity been exalted beyond the attributes of His creation, and will ever remain so. No man hath ever known Him; no soul hath ever fathomed the nature of His Being. In the valley of His knowledge every mystic wandereth astray; in the comprehension of

His Essence every saint standeth bewildered. Sanctified is He above the understanding of the wise; exalted is He beyond the knowledge of the knowing! "The way is barred and all seeking rejected. His proof is His signs, His evidence His being." 44

46 Wherefore the lovers of the countenance of the Beloved have said, "O Thou Whose Essence alone can lead to His Essence, and Who transcendeth all likeness to His creatures". 45 How can utter nothingness spur its charger in the arena of eternity, or a fleeting shadow reach to the everlasting sun? The Friend addressed by the words "But for Thee" hath said, "We have failed to know Thee"; and the Beloved alluded to by the words "or even closer" hath said, "nor attained Thy presence". 46

47 Indeed, the references that have been made to the degrees of mystic knowledge pertain to the knowledge of the effulgences of that Sun of Truth as it becometh reflected in various mirrors. And the effulgence of that light is present within the hearts, yet it is hidden beneath the veils of selfish desires and earthly attachments, even as a candle within a lantern of iron, and only when the cover is lifted doth the light of the candle shine out.

48 In like manner, when thou dost strip the veils of illusion from the face of thine heart, the lights of Oneness will be made manifest.

49 It is clear, then, that even these rays are not subject to egress or regress—how much less that Essence of existence and longed-for Mystery. O My brother, consider these matters in the spirit of enquiry, not in blind imitation. A true wayfarer will not be deterred by the impediment of words, nor daunted by the sway of insinuations.

How can a curtain part the lover from his love,  
When Alexander's wall cannot keep them apart? 47

50 Secrets are many, and strangers are myriad. Volumes will not suffice to hold the mystery of the Beloved, nor can it be exhausted in these pages, though it be no more than a word, no more than a sign. "Knowledge is one point, which the foolish have multiplied."

48

51 Infer, then, from this the differences among the worlds. Though the worlds of God be infinite, yet some refer to them as four: the world of time, which hath both a beginning

and an end; the world of duration, which hath a beginning but whose end is not apparent; the world of primordial reality, whose beginning is not to be seen but which is known to have an end; and the world of eternity, of which neither the beginning nor the end is visible. Although there are many differing statements as to these points, to recount them in detail would result in weariness. Thus some have said that the world of primordial reality hath neither beginning nor end, and have equated the world of eternity with the invisible, inaccessible, and unknowable Essence. Others have called these the worlds of the Heavenly Court, of the Celestial Dominion, of the Divine Kingdom, and of Mortal Existence.

52 Moreover, the journeys in the pathway of love have been reckoned as four: from the creatures to the True One, from the True One to the creatures, from the creatures to the creatures, and from the True One to the True One.

53 There is many an utterance of the sages and mystics of former times which I have not mentioned here, since I mislike copious citation from the sayings of the past; for quotation from the words of others betokeneth acquired learning and not divine bestowal. Even so much as I have quoted here is out of deference to the wont of men and after the manner of the learned. Further, such matters are beyond the scope of this epistle. My unwillingness to recount their sayings is not from pride; rather, it is the manifestation of wisdom and the revelation of bounty.

If Khidr did wreck the vessel on the sea,  
A thousand rights are in this wrong concealed. 49

54 Otherwise, this Servant regardeth Himself as utterly lost and non-existent, even before one of the beloved of God, how much less in the presence of His holy ones. Glorified be my Lord, the Most High! Moreover, our aim is to recount the stages of the wayfarer's journey, not to set forth the conflicting utterances of the mystics.

55 Although a brief example hath been given concerning the beginning and ending of the relative and contingent world, yet a further illustration is now provided, that the full meaning

may become clear. For instance, let thine eminence consider his own self: Thou art first in relation to thy son, and last in relation to thy father. In thine outward appearance thou tellest of the appearance of power in the realms of divine creation; in thine inward being thou revealest the hidden mysteries which are the divine trust deposited within thee. And thus firstness and lastness, outwardness and inwardness, are, in the sense referred to, all true of thyself, so that in these four states conferred upon thee thou mayest comprehend the four divine states, and that the nightingale of thine heart, warbling on all the flowering branches of the tree of existence, whether seen or unseen, might cry out: "He is the First and the Last, the Seen and the Hidden!" 50

56 These statements are made in the sphere of that which is relative. Otherwise, those souls who with but one step have traversed the world of the relative and the conditioned, and dwelt in the court of independent sovereignty, and pitched their tent in the realms of absolute authority and command, have burned away these relativities with a single spark, and blotted out these words with a mere dewdrop. And they swim in the sea of the spirit, and soar in the holy atmosphere of light. Then what existence have words, on such a plane, that "first" and "last", or other than these, should be mentioned or described? In this realm, the first is the same as the last, and the last is the same as the first.

In thy soul, of love build thou a fire  
And burn all thoughts and words entire. 51

57 O My friend, look to thyself: Hadst thou not become a father and begotten a son, neither wouldst thou have comprehended these words. Now forget them one and all, that thou mayest learn from the Master of Love in the schoolhouse of Divine Unity, mayest return unto God, forsake the land of unreality for thy true station, and dwell beneath the shadow of the tree of knowledge.

58 O thou dear one! Impoverish thyself, that thou mayest enter the lofty court of riches; and humble thy body, that thou mayest drink from the stream of glory and attain to the full meaning

of the poems whereof thou hadst asked.

59 Thus it hath been made clear that these stages depend on the attainment of the wayfarer. In

every city he will behold a world, in every valley reach a spring, in every meadow hear a song.

But the falcon of the mystic heaven hath many a wondrous carol of the spirit in its breast, and the

Persian bird keepeth in its soul many a sweet Arabian melody; yet these are hidden, and hidden shall remain.

If I speak forth, many a mind will shatter,  
And if I write, many a pen will break. 52

60 Peace be upon him who concludeth this exalted journey and followeth the way of truth by the lights of guidance.

61 The wayfarer, after traversing the high planes of this supernal journey, entereth into THE CITY OF CONTENTMENT. In this valley he feeleth the breezes of divine contentment blowing from the plane of the spirit. He burneth away the veils of want, and with inward and outward eye perceiveth within and without all things the day of "God will satisfy everyone out of His abundance." 53 From sorrow he turneth to bliss, and from grief to joy, and from anguish and dejection to delight and rapture.

62 Although, to outward seeming, the wayfarers in this valley may dwell upon the dust, yet inwardly they are throned in the heights of mystic meaning; they partake of the eternal bounties of heaven and drink of the delicate wines of the spirit.

63 The tongue faileth in describing these three valleys, and speech falleth short. The pen steppeth not into this arena, the ink leaveth only a blot. In these stations, the nightingale of the heart hath other songs and secrets, which make the heart to leap and the soul to cry out, but this mystery of inner meaning may be whispered only from heart to heart, and confided only from breast to breast.

The bliss of mystic knowers can be only told from heart to heart,  
A bliss no messenger can bear and no missive dare impart. 54

How many are the matters I have out of weakness left unsaid;  
For my words would fail to reckon them and mine every effort would fall short.  
55

64 O friend, till thou enter the garden of these inner meanings, thou shalt never taste of the imperishable wine of this valley. And shouldst thou taste of it, thou wilt turn away from all else and drink of the cup of contentment; thou wilt loose thyself from all things and bind thyself unto Him, and lay down thy life in His path and offer up thy soul for His sake. And this, even though in this realm there is no “all else” that thou needst forget: “God was alone; there was none else besides Him.” 56 For on this plane the traveller witnesseth the beauty of the Friend in all things. In fire he seeth the face of the Beloved; in illusion he beholdeth the secret of reality; in the attributes he readeth the riddle of the Essence. For he hath burnt away all veils with a sigh, and cast aside all coverings with a glance. With piercing sight he gazeth upon the new creation, and with lucid heart he graspeth subtle verities. The words “And we have made thy sight sharp in this day” 57 are a sufficient proof of this assertion and a befitting description of this state.

65 After journeying through the planes of pure contentment, the traveller cometh to THE VALLEY OF WONDERMENT and is tossed upon the oceans of grandeur, and at every moment his wonder increaseth. Now he seeth the embodiment of wealth as poverty itself, and the essence of independence as sheer impotence. Now is he struck dumb with the beauty of the All-Glorious; again is he wearied out with his own life. How many a mystic tree hath this whirlwind of bewilderment snatched by the roots, how many a soul hath it worn out and exhausted. For in this valley the traveller is flung into confusion, albeit, in the eyes of him who hath attained, such signs are esteemed and well beloved. At every moment, he beholdeth a wondrous world and a new creation, and goeth from astonishment to astonishment, and is lost in awe before the new handiwork of Him Who is the sovereign Lord of all.

66 Indeed, O brother, if we ponder each created thing, we shall witness a myriad consummate wisdoms and learn a myriad new and wondrous truths. One of the created phenomena is the dream. Behold how many secrets have been deposited therein, how many wisdoms treasured up, how many worlds concealed. Observe how thou art asleep in a dwelling, and its

doors are shut;  
on a sudden thou findest thyself in a far-off city, which thou enterest without  
moving thy feet or  
wearying thy body. Without taxing thine eyes, thou seest; without troubling  
thine ears, thou  
hearest; without a tongue, thou speakest. And perchance when ten years have  
passed, thou wilt  
witness in this temporal world the very things thou hast dreamt tonight.

67 Now there are many wisdoms to ponder in the dream, which none but the  
people of this  
valley can comprehend in their reality. First, what is this world where without  
eye or ear or hand  
or tongue one can put all these to use? Second, how is it that in the outer  
world thou seest today  
the effect of a dream which thou didst witness in the world of sleep some ten  
years past?  
Consider the difference between these two worlds, and the mysteries they  
conceal, that, attended  
by divine confirmations, thou mayest attain unto heavenly discoveries and enter  
the realms of  
holiness.

68 God, the Most High, hath placed these signs in men so that veiled  
minds might not deny the  
mysteries of the life beyond, nor belittle that which hath been promised them.  
For some hold fast  
to reason and deny whatever reason comprehendeth not, and yet feeble minds can  
never grasp  
the reality of the stages that we have related: The universal divine Intellect  
alone can comprehend  
them.

How can feeble reason embrace the Qur'án  
Or the spider snare a phoenix in its web? 58

69 All these states are to be found and witnessed in the Valley of  
Wonderment, wherein the  
wayfarer at every moment seeketh for more and is not wearied. Thus the Lord of  
the first and the  
last, 59 in setting forth the grades of contemplation and expressing  
bewilderment, hath said:  
“Increase my wonder and amazement at Thee, O God!” 60

70 Likewise, reflect upon the perfection of man's creation, and that  
all these planes and states  
are folded up and hidden away within him.

Dost thou deem thyself a small and puny form,  
When thou foldest within thyself the greater world?

71 We must therefore labour to destroy the animal condition, till the

meaning of humanity

cometh to light.

72 Likewise, Luqmán, who had drunk from the wellspring of wisdom and tasted of the waters of mercy, in proving to his son Nathan the planes of resurrection and death, advanced the dream as evidence and example. We relate it here, that through this evanescent Servant a memory may endure of that youth of the school of Divine Unity, that elder of the realms of instruction and detachment. He said: "O son, if thou art able not to sleep, then thou art able not to die. And if thou art able not to waken after sleep, then thou shalt be able not to rise after death."

73 O friend, the heart is the dwelling-place of eternal mysteries: Make it not the home of fleeting fancies. Waste not the treasure of thy precious life occupied with this swiftly passing world. Thou comest from the world of holiness: Bind not thine heart to the earth. Thou art a dweller in the court of reunion: Choose not the homeland of the dust.

74 In sum, there is no end to the description of these stages, but because of the wrongs inflicted by the peoples of this age, this Servant is disinclined to continue:

The tale remaineth yet unfinished and untold;  
Forgive me, then, for weariness hath taken hold. 61

75 The pen groaneth and the ink sheddeth tears, and the river of the heart surgeth in waves of blood. "Nothing can befall us but what God hath destined for us." 62 Peace be upon him who followeth the way of guidance!

76 After scaling the high summits of wonderment, the wayfarer cometh to THE VALLEY OF TRUE POVERTY AND ABSOLUTE NOTHINGNESS. This station is that of dying to the self and living in God, of being poor in self and rich in the Desired One. Poverty, as here referred to, signifieth being poor in that which pertaineth to the world of creation and rich in what belongeth to the realms of God. For when the true lover and devoted friend reacheth the presence of the Beloved, the radiant beauty of the Loved One and the fire of the lover's heart will kindle a blaze and burn away all veils and wrappings. Yea, all that he hath, from marrow to skin, will be set aflame, so that nothing will remain save the Friend.

When once shone forth the attributes  
Of Him Who is the ancient King,  
All mention Moses burned away  
Of every fleeting, transient thing. 63

77 Whoso hath attained this station is sanctified from all that  
pertaineth to the world.  
Wherefore, if those who have reached the ocean of His presence are found to  
possess none of the  
limited things of this perishable world, whether earthly riches or worldly  
opinions, it mattereth  
not. For that which is with His creatures is circumscribed by their own  
limitations, whereas that  
which is with God is sanctified therefrom. This utterance must be deeply  
pondered, that its  
purport may be clear. “Verily the righteous shall drink of a cup tempered at  
the camphor  
fountain.” 64 If the true meaning of “camphor” become known, our true  
intent will become evident.

78 This station is that poverty of which it is said, “Poverty is My  
glory.” 65 And of inward and  
outward poverty there is many a stage and many a meaning which I have not  
thought pertinent  
to mention here; hence I have reserved these for another time, dependent on  
what God may  
desire and fate may seal.

79 This is the station wherein the multiplicity of all things perisheth  
in the wayfarer; and the  
divine Countenance, dawning above the horizon of eternity, riseth out of the  
darkness; and the  
meaning of “All on the earth shall pass away, but the face of thy Lord” is  
made manifest. 66

80 O My friend! Listen with heart and soul to the songs of the spirit,  
and treasure them as thine  
own eyes; for heavenly wisdoms, even as vernal showers, will not rain forever  
upon the earth of  
men’s hearts, and though the grace of the All-Bounteous One is never ceasing  
and never stilled,  
yet to every time and era a portion is allotted and a bounty assigned, which is  
vouchsafed in a  
given measure. “And no one thing is there, but with Us are its storehouses;  
and We send it not  
down but in settled measure.” 67 Indeed, the clouds of the Loved One’s  
mercy rain only on the  
garden of the spirit, and bestow this bounty only in the season of spring.  
Other seasons have no  
share in this supernal grace, and barren lands hold no portion of this

bounteous favour.

81 O My brother! Not every sea hath pearls; not every branch will flower, nor will the nightingale sing thereon. Then, ere the nightingale of the mystic Paradise repair to the celestial garden, and the rays of the morn of inner meaning return to the Day-Star of Truth, make thou an effort, that haply in this dust-heap of a mortal world thou mayest catch a fragrance from the everlasting rose-garden and live in the shadow of the inhabitants of this everlasting city. And when thou hast attained this highest plane and most exalted degree, then shalt thou gaze on the Beloved and forget all else.

The Friend, unveiled, doth shed the splendour of His light  
Through every door and wall, O ye endued with sight! 68

82 Thou hast given up the drop of life and drawn nigh unto the ocean of the Well-Beloved. This is the goal thou didst seek; God grant thou mayest attain thereunto.

83 In this city, even the veils of light are rent asunder and vanish away. "His beauty hath no veiling save light, His countenance no covering save revelation." 69 How strange that the Beloved is as visible as the sun and yet the heedless still hunt after tinsel and base metal. Yea, the intensity of His revelation hath veiled Him, and the fullness of His shining forth hath hidden Him.

Even as the noontide sun  
Hath the True One brightly shined,  
But alas that He hath come  
To the city of the blind! 70

84 In this valley the wayfarer passeth beyond the stages of the "unity of existence" and the "unity of appearance" and reacheth a unity that is sanctified above both of these stations. 71

Ecstasy alone can encompass this theme, not utterance nor argument; and whosoever hath dwelt at this stage of the journey, or caught a breath from this garden, knoweth whereof We speak.

85 In all these journeys the wayfarer must stray not a hair's breadth from the Law, for this is indeed the secret of the Path and the fruit of the Tree of Truth. And in all these stages he must cling to the robe of obedience to all that hath been enjoined, and hold fast to the cord of shunning

all that is forbidden, that he may partake of the cup of the Law and be informed of the mysteries of Truth.

86 If any of the utterances of this Servant be not understood, or lead to perplexity, the same must be enquired of again, that no doubt may linger, and that the meaning may shine as resplendent as the face of the Beloved dawning from His “Glorious Station”.  
72

87 These journeys have no visible ending in this temporal world, but the detached wayfarer— should invisible confirmation descend upon him and the Guardian of the Cause 73 assist him—may traverse these seven stages in seven steps, nay rather in seven breaths, nay even in a single breath, should God will and desire it. This is “a token of His grace vouchsafed unto whomsoever He pleaseth.” 74

88 They who soar in the heaven of Divine Unity and attain the depths of the sea of detachment reckon this city—which is the station of life in God—as the loftiest state of the mystic knowers and the furthestmost homeland of the faithful lovers. But to this evanescent One of the mystic ocean, this station is the first gate of the heart’s citadel, that is, man’s first entrance to the city of the heart; and the heart is endowed with four stages, which would be recounted should a kindred soul be found.

Shattered was the pen at once,  
Rent and torn in twain the page,  
When the pen did reach the point  
Of depicting such a stage. 75

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89 O My friend! Many a hound hunteth this gazelle of the desert of oneness; many an eagle pursueth this nightingale of the garden of eternity. Ravens of hatred lie in wait for this bird of the heavens of God, and the huntsman of envy stalketh this deer of the meadow of love.

90 O Shaykh! Make of thine effort a glass, that perchance it may shelter this flame from contrary winds, albeit this flame doth long to be kindled in the lamp of the Lord and to shine in the niche of the spirit. For the head that is raised up in the love of God will assuredly fall by the sword, and

the life that is aflame with longing will assuredly be extinguished, and the heart that cleaveth to the remembrance of the Beloved will assuredly break. How well hath it been said:

Live free of love, for its peace  
Is grief and sorrow at each breath.  
It starteth but with ache and pain;  
It endeth but with loss and death. 76

Peace be upon him who followeth the way of guidance!

91 The novel thoughts thou hast expressed as to the symbolism contained in the word "sparrow" were considered. 77 Thou appearest to be well grounded in mystic truth. However, in each realm, to every letter a meaning is allotted which pertaineth to that realm. Indeed, the wayfarer findeth a secret in every name and a mystery in every letter.

92 In one sense, these letters refer to the states of holiness. The first meaneth "Free thyself from the promptings of self, then approach thy Lord." The second meaneth "Purify thyself from all save Him, that thou mayest offer up thy life for His sake." The third meaneth "Draw back from the threshold of the one true God if thou art still possessed of earthly attributes." The fourth meaneth "Render thanks unto thy Lord on His earth, that He may bless thee in His heaven, albeit in the realm of His unity His heaven is the same as His earth." The fifth meaneth "Remove from thine eyes the veils of limitation, that thou mayest learn that which thou knewest not of the stations of holiness."

93 Wert thou to hearken unto the melodies of this mortal Bird, then wouldst thou seek out the eternal and undying chalice and renounce every fleeting and perishable cup. Peace be upon him who followeth the way of guidance!

From the Letter Bá' to the Letter Há'

**IN THE NAME OF OUR LORD, THE MOST EXALTED, THE MOST HIGH!**

1 I ADDRESSED UNTO THEE aforetime an Epistle in the lucid Arabian tongue, and I now reveal for thee this Tablet in wondrous Persian prose, that thou mayest hear, in the glorious accents of the Nightingale of 'Iráq, the sweet melodies of the nearness of the heavenly Paradise that had, ere

this, been intoned in the language of Hijáz. 78 Perchance thou mayest become pure spirit; attain, without taking a single step, the loftiest stations of mystic ascent; and explore, without leaving thine outward habitation, the furthest reaches of the worlds of inner significance. Thereupon wouldst thou, with a divine rapture, experience true spiritual attraction, lay down thy life in the path of the Friend, and sacrifice thy soul in the wilderness of His love. This indeed is the meaning of stillness in flight and flight in stillness, of fluidity in solidity and solidity in fluidity.

2 To continue: It is clear that the wayfarers in the wilderness of search and longing, of attainment and reunion, have numerous degrees and countless stations. Some, after spiritual struggle and physical toil, ascend from the lower reaches of “no God is there” to the lofty bowers of “but God”, 79 flee from the shadow of negation to abide in the limitless realm of affirmation, and abandon the privation of a transient existence for the bountiful assemblage of reunion. This is the uttermost limit of the realm of effort and striving.

3 Others, without receiving the least intimation of “no God is there”, pass beyond the highest horizon of “but God”; without even tasting a dewdrop of the degrees of self-surrender ascend unto the kingdom of life everlasting; and without partaking from the wellspring of utter abnegation quaff the wine of the Ancient of Days. These souls, as they traverse the stages of wayfaring and ascend unto the stations of reunion, walk a different path and occupy a different rank.

4 Still others, without having perused a single letter of the kingdom of names or acquired the faintest intimation from the realm of attributes, which pertaineth to this world, dawn above the invisible horizon of eternity and return again thereunto. A hundred thousand seas of glory surge in their luminous hearts, and yet to outward seeming their lips are parched; a myriad rivers of holiness stream within their breasts, and yet no trace thereof is to be seen; the books of God’s consummate wisdom are recorded upon the tablets of their hearts, and yet they breathe not a word thereof in the world of appearances. They dwell in the Egypt of certitude and journey in the

lands of resignation. They are intoxicated with the beauty, and entranced by the glory, of Him  
Who is the All-Glorious. Heart to heart they whisper hidden secrets; soul to soul they unfold  
abstruse matters. The mysteries of the Divine Essence glow upon their brows, and the lights of  
Divine Unity shine from their peerless faces. They clothe themselves in the robe of concealment  
and cast their sleeves over both this world and the world to come. Without wings they soar,  
without feet they walk, without hands they grasp and hold. They speak an unknown tongue and  
observe an unseen grammar, of which all the world's inhabitants know not a single letter, save  
those whom thy Lord hath willed. Unto each hath a share been vouchsafed in His Book, and they  
shall all attain unto that which hath been destined for them.

5 It is clear and evident that, in this Dispensation wherein the banner of utterance hath been  
raised aloft and the candle of discernment hath been lit, there is no Lord but the Exalted One. 80  
He it is Who is one in His essence and one in His attributes, single in the kingdom of names and  
peerless in the realm of actions. It is by virtue of His blessed name that the seas of Divine Unity  
have been made to surge; it is through the power of His resistless command that the immutable  
decrees of destiny have been enforced; it is through the potency of His sovereign might that the  
dictates of fate have been fixed. Who hath the power to soar in that exalted atmosphere or to  
cherish another beloved than Him? We all abide beneath His shadow and seek our portion from  
the ocean of His grace. However far the gnat may fly, it can never traverse the length and breadth  
of heaven, and however high the sparrow may soar, it can never attain the tree of immortality.

6 But since all do not possess the same degree of spiritual understanding, certain statements  
will inevitably be made, and there shall arise, as a consequence, as many differing opinions as  
there are human minds, and as many divergent beliefs as there are created things. This is certain  
and settled, and can in no wise be averted. Now, it is clear that some are virtuous, others are  
sinful, and still others are rebellious. One must call the people to love and faithfulness, to zeal and

contentment, that the sinful may be admonished and the ranks of the virtuous may swell. Nor is it possible that there be no sinners: So long as the name “the Ever-Forgiving” shineth resplendent above the horizon of existence, there will be sinners in the world of creation, for the latter cannot appear without the former and the former cannot exist without the latter.

7 Our aim is that thou shouldst urge all the believers to show forth kindness and mercy and to overlook certain shortcomings among them, that differences may be dispelled; true harmony be established; and the censure and reproach, the hatred and dissension, seen among the peoples of former times may not arise anew. Perchance they may be educated and, in the latter Resurrection, 81 inflict not upon that cherished Spirit and Essence of existence, that exalted and subtle Reality, the least of that which the Point of the Bayán was made to suffer.

8 Moreover, a reply to thine enquiries was sent aforetime. It is evident that whatever question is asked will be answered through the ocean of eternal grace, but such questions also add to the burden of duties imposed upon the servants. That which hath been recorded at God’s behest in the Persian Bayán is indeed sufficient unto all, and none will be held to account for what it hath not commanded. Consider how numerous were those in the early days of the Revelation who obeyed, without the slightest deviation, every least one of its injunctions and yet reaped no benefit therefrom. The beginning of religion is love for God and for His Chosen Ones, and its end is to manifest that love to His servants.

9 I swear by God! Whoso faileth to obey the commandments of God can in no wise be numbered among His loved ones, for among the conditions of His love is to follow His commandments and observe His prohibitions. But since these are the days of concealment, and the Sun of eternity remaineth hidden beneath the horizon of being, one must gather together everyone with love and protect them. The time for the completion of the commandments and the perfection of deeds will assuredly come.

Three Other Tablets

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IN THE NAME OF OUR LORD, THE MOST EXALTED, THE MOST HIGH!

1 O FRIEND! Many a day hath passed, and still the sweet fragrance of thy faithfulness hath failed to reach Us. Hast thou forgotten the One Who forgetteth thee not, and forsaketh thee not, and

neglecteth thee not, even as thou hast forgotten, forsaken, and neglected Him?

2 We have heard that sorrows have compassed thee round in these days. Thy sorrow hath grieved Us, and that which hath befallen thee hath touched Us with bitter pain and anguish. But

at this moment, O friend, the Herald of eternity announceth unto thee, by the robe of faithfulness, His joyful tidings and bestoweth upon thee this emerald-green Tablet. Set out, then, from thine abode, take thou seven steps upon the earth, and with each step complete a stage of the journey.

3 With the first, enter the ocean of search and seek God, thy Lord, with thine inmost heart and soul.

4 With the second, enter the ocean of love and make mention of God, thy Lord, in the transports of thy longing and the ecstasies of thy rapture.

5 With the third, tread the paths of detachment; that is, sever thyself from thine idle fancies and walk in the ways of thy Lord.

6 With the fourth, enter the fathomless depths of oneness and the billowing seas of eternity. Cover thy face in the dust before the Lord of Lords, and sanctify thy self and thy spirit from all departure and return, that thine inmost heart may be freed from all things in the kingdoms of creation.

7 With the fifth, ascend unto the heaven of wonderment, that thou mayest taste the goodly fruits of this blessed realm, lose thyself in bewilderment before the power of thy Beloved and the dominion of thy Creator, and proclaim that which the King of existence and the Goal of all desire hath proclaimed: "Increase my wonder and amazement at Thee, O God!" 82

8 With the sixth, soar upon the wings of submission and contentment unto the cities of the Unseen, that thou mayest enter the expanses of utter nothingness wherein thou shalt die to thy self and live in Him Who hath fashioned thee.

9 With the seventh, drown thyself in the depths of eternity, that death

may not overtake thee,  
and that thou mayest abide forever in the shadow of the everlasting Face of  
God. Thereupon shall  
the fragrance of the All-Glorious be diffused from the realm of the  
All-Merciful, and thy heart  
shall grieve no more over the vicissitudes of a fleeting life and the turns of  
a transient fortune.

10 When once thou hast privily completed these journeys, place this robe  
upon thy sightless  
eyes, that the eye of thine inmost heart may be opened. By God, O My friend!  
Wert thou to attain  
unto this station, thou wouldst find wondrous worlds; discover heavenly bowers,  
celestial  
gardens, and transcendent realms; and unravel the secrets of the progress of  
the souls of men  
through the atmosphere of eternal holiness and the heavens of imperishable  
glory. Thou wouldst  
so rejoice within thy soul as to cause the signs of joy and gladness to appear  
throughout the  
whole earth. Thereafter, sorrow would never again hold sway over thee, nor  
would grief ever  
seize thee in its grasp, for thou wouldst abide in the heaven of holiness  
amidst the concourse of  
the blissful.

11 Know thou, moreover, that in the sight of God thou holdest a lofty  
rank and an exalted  
station. Remove not thyself from the company of His servants; rather do thou  
gather them  
together in the Cause of God and admonish them in His days. Rely upon God in  
all thine affairs.  
He, verily, shall suffice thee in all things, shall protect thee from the  
followers of the Evil One, and  
shall cause thee to enter the everlasting Paradise, wherein thou shalt be  
numbered with the  
blessed. Convey, then, Our greetings unto those who follow thee in the Cause of  
thy Lord, and  
summon them unto the Straight Path.

**IN THE NAME OF THE PEERLESS AND EVER-LOVING LORD!**

1 O SHAMS! Hearken with all thy heart unto the nightingale song of the  
Beloved, that perchance  
thou mayest abandon the habitation of self and desire and step into the  
placeless realm of eternal  
glory, forsake thine own life, and commune with Him Who is the life of thy  
life. Wert thou to  
traverse the limitless reaches of the spirit, thou wouldst of a certainty rend  
asunder the garment

of patience and forbearance, hasten to offer up thy soul, renounce the dross of this fleeting world,  
and find repose upon the throne of ancient glory.

2 Each thing must needs have an effect and each sign reveal a secret. Not until the world-illuminating sun hath shone can the east be distinguished from the west, nor the blooming garden discerned from the barren waste. Heavenly strains compare not with earthly clamours, and the croaking of the raven can in no wise be confounded with the song of the nightingale. For the latter bespeaketh the land of the Beloved and increaseth life, whereas the former telleth only of the city of the blind and causeth faith to wither.

3 One must step forth and raise aloft the banner of earnest striving. By God! Wert thou to hearken unto the heavenly words of this evanescent Servant that have been raised in this mystic Tablet, thou wouldst assuredly take to the desert of self-surrender, turn aside from thine own heart and soul, and cast thy head at the feet of the Friend. How high is the soaring flight of the phoenix of love, and how low the requisite measure of our yearning! Strive but a little to soar, that, by the grace of Him Who is the eternal King, thou mayest ascend from the dust-heap of utter non-existence unto the loftiest heights of ancient glory. Give wings to thy celestial spirit and lend strength to thy mystic soul, that haply it may take flight in the atmosphere of divine nearness and attain the ultimate and invisible goal.

4 This profitless world produceth naught save deadly poison, and its ephemeral dregs can never yield the everlasting cup. Were the Jesus of the spirit to give ear to the call of holiness from the Falcon of the realm above, He would assuredly cry out from His inmost being and be seized with fervid longing even as the lover's soul. It is through that call that the Moses of eternity was dumbfounded; it is by its virtue that the Abraham of faithfulness shattered the idol of the mortal body. Shatter then, in turn, this idol, that thou mayest take up thine abode in the land of the Beloved; and forsake all desire, that thou mayest take flight unto the Egypt of imperishable glory. Sanctify the city of thine heart, that thou mayest behold the beauty of the Divine Essence and be quickened to a new life through the grace of the Holy Spirit.

5 No melody remaineth that was not intoned upon this branch; no song remaineth that this Nightingale hath not warbled. A thousand Arabian ears are powerless to fathom this Persian lament—nay, none but an embodiment of divine virtues can grasp this subtle mystery. Well it is, then, with the one who attaineth this ocean and drinketh therefrom the draught of life!

O thou lion-hearted soul,  
Even as a lion roar,  
That thy roaring may perchance  
To the seventh heaven soar! 83

2 PRAISE BE to Him Whose Essence is immeasurably exalted above the strivings of human hearts, however pure, to soar into the atmosphere of His nearness, and Whose Being is immensely sanctified beyond the exertions of human minds, however lofty, to ascend unto the heaven of His presence. From time immemorial He hath been exalted above the description of aught save Himself, and He will forever continue to be sanctified beyond the praise of all created things. The hearts of them that have recognized Him are sore perplexed before the tokens of His everlasting handiwork, and the minds of them that have attained His court are bewildered by the wondrous evidences of the Revealers of His oneness. He, verily, is the All-Possessing, the Almighty, the Most Glorious, the Help in Peril, the Self-Subsisting.

3 O friend! Thine epistle was received. It told of naught save the fire which hath been kindled in the tree of human reality, and bore no message but that which bestoweth a new life upon enlightened hearts. Well is it with him that hath been set ablaze by the fire of thy love, and who hath quaffed the water of life from the cup of thine affection. “The righteous shall drink of a cup tempered at the camphor fountain.” 84

4 To continue: Thy letter, which was a repository of the pearls of celestial knowledge, was brought before this Exile. God be praised, it rolled up the scrolls of separation and remoteness and spread out in their stead the realms of nearness and reunion. Methinks through the water of thy longing the fire of separation was changed into “coolness and safety”. 85  
In truth, a perfect meeting

was attained through thy letter, and, through thy mention of the stations of Divine Unity and the signs of pure abstraction and oneness, it lifted from the world the veils of limitation. And this, notwithstanding that even the limitations of the world of existence are praised and cherished by the wayfarer, for he seeth all things in the mirror of the verse “No defect canst thou see in the creation of the God of mercy”, and at every moment he heareth with his inner ear the tongue of the Holy Spirit uttering the words “Seest thou a single flaw?” 86 In faithlessness he beholdeth the secret of fidelity, and in deadly poison he tasteth the sweetest honey. Even vengeance is embraced in this state; nay more, the true lover welcometh the betrayal of the beloved.

Thy faithlessness I cherish more  
Than every gift that life can give.  
To suffer at thy vengeful hand—  
How much dearer than to live! 87

5 Thus do the wayfarers in the wilderness of solitude and search experience events and conditions which, though to outward seeming be a mortal poison, are inwardly a wholesome draught, and though in appearance a passing mirage, are in reality pure and refreshing waters. Were I to attempt a full description of this station, neither could I express it nor the hearer grasp it. And whoso observeth with the eye of innate knowledge will confess, openly as well as privily, the selfsame truth.

6 As to perceived differences, these can be attributed to the divers stations that have been attained by them that tread the path of search and mystic knowledge. Thus, at one time the wayfarer beholdeth the lover hastening in search of the beloved through the wilderness of desolation, and at another he seeth the beloved yearning for the lover across the wilds of longing and devotion, or wandering, aimless and bewildered, the wastes of love in his pursuit.

“O for a drop to drink!” the thirsty soul doth groan;  
“O for a thirsty soul!” the spring in turn doth moan. 88

7 From yet another vantage he perceiveth that the lover and the beloved are one and the same, and that the seeker is himself the very object of his search. “How can the

lover from the loved one  
ever part?" 89 So it is that, at times, the lovers of the celestial Beauty  
sound the clarion of "Say: All  
things are of God", while, at others, they raise the call of "It is from  
thyself." 90

8 Some have related the aforementioned stages to the inner and outer  
journeys of the soul,  
which is the station of "the knowledge of certitude", whilst others that  
have quaffed the wine of  
reunion regard each and every stage as relating to that knowledge, and consider  
the two stations  
of "the eye of certitude" and "the truth of certitude" as being exalted  
above and sanctified beyond  
these realms and all that pertaineth unto them, even as hath been clearly  
affirmed by that mystic  
knower. 91 For in all these stages the mirror of the wayfarer's heart may  
bear the reflection of  
shadowy desires, wayward thoughts, and worldly attachments. Wherefore hath it  
been said that,  
in these stations, at one time the hosts of reason are triumphant and, at  
another, the armies of  
love prevail. At one time, the clouds of affliction and sorrow conceal the  
heavens of gladness and  
joy; at another, the eternal leviathan of love devoureth, in one fleeting  
moment, all manifestations  
of sadness, anguish, grief, and dejection, and the morn of divine guidance  
dawneth forth with the  
joyful tidings of "despair not of God's mercy", 92 and the gentle breezes  
of His providence dispel  
every vestige of torpor and estrangement. These tidings, however, are not  
constant and  
immutable in these stations, and the wayfarer remaineth confined between the  
right hand of faith  
and assurance and the left hand of denial and despair.

9 Some wayfarers remain forever veiled in these stages. Others are  
assisted by invisible aid  
from the Source of unfailing grace, whereat the hosts of the Realm on high  
raise the tabernacle of  
divine power, and the ascendancy of "and verily Our host shall conquer" 93  
is manifested,  
obliterating the signs and standards of every worldly attachment and  
limitation, even as alluded  
to by some who have attained this station. At such times, the ascendancy of  
God's names and  
attributes will so surround a soul as to leave it no place either to stay or to  
flee. This station,  
however, hath its own obscurities and impediments, for they that journey

towards the land of  
Divine Unity and detachment are still wrapt within the confines of names and  
attributes, and take  
delight in their gardens and bowers. Thus it is that, in describing these  
stations, some have made  
reference to the “unity of existence” and the “unity of appearance”. 94  
By this is meant that the  
seeker will close his eyes to all save his Beloved and open them to naught but  
His beauty. He will  
pass beyond the mortal world and approach the everlasting realm. He will see no  
beauty but the  
Beloved’s and hear no utterance but His praise; that is, he will avert his  
gaze from aught save His  
beauty and refuse to hearken to any melody but the sweet accents of His voice.  
Howbeit some are  
led astray even in this station; for no sooner do they inhale the fragrance of  
reunion, and hearken  
unto the voice of the doves of heavenly grace, than they imagine themselves to  
have attained  
perfection and wander lost in the wilderness of self-conceit, thus depriving  
themselves of the soft-  
flowing stream of divine providence and the ethereal cup of heavenly delight.  
10 Yet others, assisted by the grace of the everlasting Friend, consume  
these veils with the fire of  
His love and step into the meads of ancient glory. That is, forsaking the  
wilderness of the “unity  
of existence”, they attain unto the ultimate abode of the “true appearance  
of the Divine Unity”. So  
clearly will they witness in this stage God’s all-encompassing mercy that in  
every created thing,  
both in the world and in the souls of men, they will behold Him Who hath been  
interpreted as the  
Holy Outpouring. No longer will they close their eyes to any beauty, nor stop  
their ears from  
hearkening to any voice. For there is no prohibition in this stage and no  
debarment, inasmuch as  
in all things they will discern, with both their outer and inner eyes, the  
revelation of the signs of  
Him Who is the King of all names and attributes, and in every atom they will  
find a door that  
leadeth to the garden of Divine Unity and the city of pure abstraction.  
“Where’er I turn my gaze,  
'tis Thee Whom I behold.” So entirely will the hearts of the wayfarers be  
transported by longing  
for the ecstasies of this station that they will come to conceive no stage  
apart from this stage, to  
see themselves as abiding within the court of the Beloved and circling round

His sanctuary, and to  
consider it as the ultimate abode of them that search and the uttermost station  
of such as have  
attained.

11 A myriad names and attributes have been ascribed to these degrees and  
stations, which I am  
disinclined to mention here. It is, indeed, solely because of thy longing and  
devotion that I have  
engaged in such ephemeral and limited topics. And this, notwithstanding that  
speech is the  
greatest evidence of the worth of the speaker and guideth unto the recognition  
of the source of  
guidance, for no more complete and enduring proof hath been or will be  
vouchsafed unto man  
from the empyrean of everlasting glory than words and utterance. This, verily,  
is a self-evident  
truth, for the braying of the donkey can never compare with the cooing of the  
dove. Never wilt  
thou hear from the raven the melodies of the nightingale, nor inhale from the  
abject beetle the  
fragrance of eternity.

The Four Valleys

HE IS THE EVER-LIVING.

O light of truth and sword of faith  
And soul of generosity!  
No prince hath sky or earth begot  
Who fain could hope to rival thee! 95

2 I KNOW NOT why the tie of love was so abruptly severed and the firm  
covenant of friendship  
broken. Did ever, God forbid, My devotion lessen or My sincere affection fail,  
that I came to be so  
neglected and forgotten?

What fault didst thou observe in me  
That made thee cease thy tender care?  
Is it that poverty's our lot  
And wealth and pageantry thy share? 96

3 Or is it that a single arrow hath driven thee from the battle? Hast  
thou not heard that  
steadfastness is the prime requisite of the mystic path and the means of  
admittance to His holy  
Court? "They that say 'Our Lord is God', and continue steadfast in His  
way, upon them, verily,  
shall the angels descend." 97

4 Likewise He saith, "Be thou steadfast as thou hast been bidden." 98

It followeth that they that  
abide in the court of reunion must needs conduct themselves accordingly.

I do as bidden and convey the message,  
Whether it give thee counsel or offence. 99

5 Though I have received no reply to My letter, and it would be  
unbefitting, in the eyes of the  
wise, to express anew My devotion, yet this new love hath annulled and effaced  
all the old rules  
and ways.

Tell us not the tale of Laylí, nor speak of Majnún's woe—  
Thy love hath made the world forget the loves of long ago.  
When once thy name was on the tongue, it reached the lovers' ears  
And set the speakers and the hearers dancing to and fro. 100

6 And as to divine wisdom and heavenly admonitions:

Each moon, O my belov'd,  
For three days I go mad;  
Today's the first of these—  
'Tis why thou seest me glad. 101

7 I hear that thou hast journeyed to Tabríz and Tiflis to engage in  
debate and instruction, or  
hast set out for Sanandaj to scale the heights of knowledge.

8 O my eminent friend! They that seek to ascend to the heaven of mystic  
wayfaring are of four  
kinds only. I shall describe them in brief, that the signs and degrees of each  
may become plain and  
manifest to thee.

9 If the wayfarers be among them that seek after THE SANCTUARY OF THE  
DESIRED ONE, this plane  
pertaineth to the self—but the self which is intended is “the Self of God  
that pervadeth all His  
laws”. 102 In this station the self is not rejected but beloved; it is  
regarded with favour and is not to  
be shunned. Although at the beginning this plane is the realm of conflict, yet  
it endeth in the  
ascent to the throne of glory. As it hath been said:

O Abraham of the Spirit and God's Friend in this day!  
Slay! Slay these four thieving birds of prey! 103

that after death the mystery of life may be unravelled.

10 This is the plane of the soul that is pleasing unto God, whereof He  
saith: “Enter thou among  
My servants, and enter thou My Paradise.” 104

11 This station hath myriad signs and countless tokens. Hence it is  
said: “We will surely show

them Our signs in the world and within themselves, until it become plain to them that there is no God save Him.” 105

12 One must, then, read the book of one’s own self, rather than the treatise of some grammarian. Wherefore He hath said, “Read thy Book: There needeth none but thyself to make out an account against thee this day.” 106

13 The story is told of a mystic knower who went on a journey with a learned grammarian for a companion. They came to the shore of the Sea of Grandeur. The knower, putting his trust in God, straightway flung himself into the waves, but the grammarian stood bewildered and lost in thoughts that were as words traced upon the water. The mystic called out to him, “Why dost thou not follow?” The grammarian answered, “O brother, what can I do? As I dare not advance, I must needs go back again.” Then the mystic cried, “Cast aside what thou hast learned from Sībavayh and Qawlavayh, from Ibn-i-Hájib and Ibn-i-Málik, and cross the water!” 107

With renunciation, not with grammar’s rules, one must be armed: Be nothing, then, and cross this sea unharmed. 108

14 Likewise He saith, “And be ye not like those who forget God, and whom He hath therefore caused to forget their own selves. Such men are the evil doers.” 109

15 If the wayfarers be among them that dwell in THE COURT OF THE ALL-PRAISED, this is the station of the Intellect, which is known as the messenger of the realm of the body and the most great pillar. That which is intended, however, is the universal divine Intellect, whose sovereignty fostereth the growth of all things, and not every vain and feeble mind. Thus hath the wise Saná’í written:

How can meagre reason comprehend the Book,  
Or the spider trap a phoenix in its web?  
Wouldst thou that the mind not hold thee in its snare?  
Seize it and enrol it in the school of God instead!

16 On this plane, the traveller meeteth with many a trial and reverse. Now is he lifted up to heaven, now is he cast into the depths. As it hath been said: “Now Thou drawest me to the throne of the realms above, again Thou scorcest me in the fire of hell.” The hidden mystery of this

station is divulged in the following blessed verse from the Súrih of the Cave:  
“And thou mightest  
have seen the sun when it arose, pass on the right of their cave, and when it  
set, leave them on  
the left, while they were in its spacious chamber. This is one of the signs of  
God. Guided indeed is  
he whom God guideth; but for him whom He misleadeth, thou shalt by no means  
find a guardian  
and guide.” 110

17 If a soul could grasp the allusions that lie hid in this single  
verse, it would suffice him. Such  
indeed are those whom He hath extolled as “men whom neither merchandise nor  
traffic beguile  
from the remembrance of God”. 111

18 This station is that of the true standard of knowledge and the final  
end of tests and trials. Nor  
is it needed, in this realm, to seek after knowledge, for He hath said  
concerning the guidance of  
wayfarers on this plane, “Fear ye God; God will teach you”, 112 and again,  
“Knowledge is a light  
which God casteth into the heart of whomsoever He willeth.” 113

19 Wherefore, one must make ready the receptacle and become worthy of  
the descent of  
heavenly bestowals, that the all-sufficing Cup-Bearer may give one to drink of  
the wine of bounty  
from the crystal chalice of mercy. “For this let the striving strive!” 114  
And now do I say, “Verily,  
we are God’s, and to Him shall we return.” 115

20 If the lovers be among them that abide within the precincts of THE  
ABODE OF THE LODESTONE OF  
HEARTS, no soul may dwell on this kingly throne save the countenance of love. I  
am powerless to  
describe this station or to depict it in words.

Love shunneth this world and that world too;  
In him are lunacies seventy-and-two.  
The minstrel of love harpeth this lay:  
Servitude enslaveth, lordship doth betray. 116

21 This plane demandeth pure love and unalloyed affection. In describing  
these companions He  
saith: “They speak not till He hath spoken, and act according to His  
commandment.” 117

22 In this station, neither the reign of the intellect is sufficient nor  
the rule of self. Thus one of  
the Prophets of God asked, “O my Lord, how shall I reach Thee?” And the  
answer came: “Leave  
thy self behind, and then approach Me.”

23 In the estimation of such souls, to be seated amidst the sandals by the door is the same as to abide at the place of honour, and in the path of the Beloved the retreats of earthly beauty differ not from the field of a battle waged.

24 The dwellers of this abode know not the destination, yet they spur on their chargers. They see naught in the Beloved but His very Self. They find all words of sense to be meaningless, and senseless words to be full of meaning. They cannot distinguish head from foot or one limb from another. To them the mirage is water itself and departure is the mystery of return. Wherefore hath it been said:

The story of Thy beauty reached the hermit's dell;  
Crazed, he sought the Tavern where the wine they buy and sell.  
The love of Thee hath levelled down the fort of patience;  
The pain of Thee hath firmly barred the gate of hope as well. 118

25 In this station, both instruction and apprenticeship are assuredly of no avail:

The lovers' teacher is the Loved One's beauty,  
His face their lesson and their only book.  
Learning of wonderment, of longing love their duty;  
Not on learned chapters and dull themes they look.  
The chains that bind them are His musky hair;  
The Cyclic Scheme, to them, is but to Him a stair. 119

26 Here followeth a supplication to God—blessed and glorified be He:

O Lord, O Thou Whose grace fulfillleth every need!  
To mention aught before Thee would be sin indeed.  
Allow this mote of knowledge hidden in my soul  
To free itself of lowly clay and reach its goal.  
And grant this drop of wisdom that  
Thou gavest me To be at last united with Thy mighty sea. 120

27 Thus do I say: There is no power nor strength except in God, the Help in Peril, the Self-Subsisting.

28 If the mystic knowers be among them that have attained THE BEAUTY OF THE BELOVED, this station is the throne of the inmost heart and the secret of divine guidance. This is the seat of the mystery "He doeth what He willeth, and ordaineth what He pleaseth." Should all that are in heaven and on earth attempt to unravel this exalted allusion and subtle mystery, from now until the Day

whereon the Trumpet shall sound, yet would they fail to comprehend even a letter thereof, for this is the station of God's immutable decree and His foreordained mystery. Hence, when asked regarding this matter, He made reply: "It is a bottomless sea that none shall ever fathom." And when the question was repeated, He answered: "It is the blackest of nights through which none can find his way." 121

29 Whoso comprehendeth this station will assuredly conceal it, and were he to reveal but the faintest trace thereof, they would assuredly hang him from the gallows. And yet, by God, were a true seeker to be found, I would divulge it to him; for He saith: "Love is a distinction never conferred upon a heart possessed by fear and dread." 122

30 In truth, the wayfarer who journeyeth unto God, who treadeth the snow-white Path and turneth towards the Crimson Pillar, will never reach his heavenly home unless his hands are empty of such worldly things as are cherished by men. "And he that feareth not God, God shall make him to fear all things; whereas all things fear him who feareth God."

Speak the Persian tongue, though the Arabian pleaseth more:  
Love indeed doth have a hundred other tongues in store. 123

31 How sweet in this connection is the following couplet:

Our hearts will be as open shells  
Should He the pearls of grace bestow;  
Our lives will ready targets be  
Were He to hurl the darts of woe.

32 And were it not contrary to the commandment of the Book, I would surely have bestowed a part of My possessions upon My would-be murderer, and given him to inherit Mine earthly goods, and rendered him a myriad thanks, and solaced Mine own eyes with the touch of his hand. But what can I do? Neither have I any wealth, nor hath the Lord of destiny so decreed.

33 Methinks at this moment I perceive the musk-scented fragrance of the garment of Há' from the Joseph of Bahá; verily He seemeth near at hand, though ye may think Him far away. 124

My soul doth sense the fragrant breath  
Of a well-beloved soul:

The fragrance of that kindly friend  
Who's my heart's desire and goal.

The duty of long years of love obey,  
And tell the tale of blissful days gone by,  
That land and sky may laugh aloud today,  
And it may gladden mind and heart and eye. 125

34 This is the realm of pure awareness and utter self-effacement. Not even love can find a way to this plane, nor doth affection have a place therein. Wherefore is it said: "Love is a veil betwixt the lover and the beloved." Here love becometh but an obstructing veil, and aught save the Friend but a curtain. Thus the wise Saná'í hath written:

None may approach that well-belov'd  
Who harboreth his own desire;  
None may embrace that beauteous form  
Who's burdened with his own attire.

For this is the realm of God and is sanctified above every allusion of His creatures.

35 Abiding in the court of rapture, the dwellers of this mansion wield with utmost joy and gladness the sceptres of divinity and lordship; and, established upon the lofty seats of justice, they exert their rule and bestow upon every soul its due. Those who drink of this cup abide beneath the canopy of glory, above the throne of the Ancient of Days, and dwell upon the seat of grandeur beneath the tabernacle of majesty. These are they that "know neither sun nor piercing cold". 126

36 On this plane the highest heavens are neither opposed to, nor distinguished from, the lowly earth, for this is the realm of divine favours, not the arena of worldly contraries. Albeit at every moment a new condition be displayed, yet that condition is ever the same. Wherefore He saith in one instance, "Nothing whatsoever keepeth Him from being occupied with any other thing." 127

And in another He saith, "Verily, His ways differ every day." 128

37 This is the food whose savour changeth not and whose colour altereth not. Wert thou to partake thereof, thou wouldst assuredly recite the verse "I have turned my face to Him Who hath created the heavens and the earth, following the right religion and submissive before God. I am not one of those who add gods to God." 129 "And thus did We show Abraham

the kingdom of the  
heavens and of the earth, that he might be stablished in knowledge.” 130  
Wherefore, put thy hand  
into thy bosom, then stretch it forth with power, and behold, thou shalt find  
it a light unto all the  
world.

38 How clear this crystal water that the enraptured Cup-Bearer passeth  
round! How exquisite  
this pure wine that the intoxicated Beauty doth proffer! How pleasing this  
draught of joy that  
floweth from the Heavenly Cup! Well is it with him who drinketh thereof, and  
tasteth of its  
sweetness, and attaineth unto its knowledge.

No more than this will I impart to thee:  
The riverbed can never hold the sea. 131

39 For its mystery lieth hid in the storehouses of His inviolable  
protection and is laid up in the  
treasuries of His power. It is exalted above the highest essence of utterance  
and sanctified beyond  
the subtlest mode of explanation.

40 Astonishment here is highly prized, and utter poverty greatly  
cherished. Wherefore hath He  
said, “Poverty is My pride.” 132 And again: “God hath a people beneath  
the canopy of grandeur,  
whom He hath concealed in the garment of poverty to exalt in rank.” 133 These  
are they who see  
with His eyes and hear with His ears, as hath been recorded in the well-known  
tradition. 134

41 Concerning this realm there is many a tradition and many a verse,  
whether of general or  
specific import, but two of these will suffice, that they may serve as a light  
for knowing hearts  
and bring delight to longing souls.

42 The first is His statement “O My servant! Obey Me, that I may make  
thee like unto Myself.  
For I say ‘Be’, and it is, and thou shalt say ‘Be’, and it shall be.”  
And the second: “O son of Adam!  
Seek fellowship with none until thou hast found Me, and whensoever thou shalt  
long for Me, thou  
shalt find Me nigh unto thee.”

43 Whatever high proofs and wondrous allusions are recounted herein  
concern but a single  
letter and a single point. For such is God’s method, and no change canst thou  
find in His mode of  
dealing. 135

44 I undertook to write this epistle some time ago in thy remembrance,

and, since thy letter had  
not reached Me yet, I began with a few words of grievance and reproach. Now,  
thy new missive  
hath dispelled that feeling and hath caused Me to send thee this letter. To  
speak of My love for  
thine eminence is needless. “Sufficient witness is God unto us.” 136

45 As for his eminence Shaykh Muhammad—may God, the Exalted, bless  
him!—I shall confine  
Myself to the two following lines, which I request be delivered to him:

I seek thy nearness, more desired than heaven in mine eyes;  
I see thy visage, fairer than the bowers of Paradise.

46 When I entrusted this message of love to My pen, it refused the burden  
and swooned away.  
Then, coming to itself, it spoke and said, “Glory be to Thee! To Thee do I  
turn in penitence, and I  
am the first of them that implore Thy pardon.” 137 All praise be to God, the  
Lord of the worlds!

Let us tell, some other day  
This parting hurt and woe;  
Let us write, some other way,  
Love’s secrets—better so.  
Leave blood and noise and all of these,  
And say no more of Shams-i-Tabríz. 138

Peace be upon thee, and upon them who circle round thee and attain thy  
presence.

47 That which I had written ere this hath been eaten by the flies, so  
rich was the ink to their  
taste, even as Sa’dí hath said:

I write no more, beleaguered by the flies  
That my sweet words have drawn about the page.

48 And now the hand can write no more, and pleadeth that this is enough.  
Wherefore do I say:  
Far from the glory of my Lord, the All-Glorious, be that which His creatures  
affirm of Him!

Notes

1 Epistle to the Son of the Wolf (trans. Shoghi Effendi, Wilmette, IL:  
Bahá’í Publishing Trust, 1988),  
p. 15. ?

2 Epistle to the Son of the Wolf, p. 22. ?

3 God Passes By (Wilmette, IL: Bahá’í Publishing Trust, 1974, 2018  
printing), pp. 192–93. ?

4 God Passes By, p. 216. ?

5 God Passes By, pp. 217 and 220. ?

6 From a previously untranslated Tablet. ?

7 Bahá'u'lláh, Gleanings from the Writings of Bahá'u'lláh, CLI, ¶

2. ?

8 “‘Amá’ is defined as an extremely thin and subtle cloud, seen and then not seen. For shouldst thou gaze with the utmost care, thou wouldst discern something, but as soon as thou dost look again, it ceaseth to be seen. For this reason, in the usage of mystics who seek after truth, ‘Amá’ signifieth the Universal Reality without individuations as such, for these individuations exist in the mode of uncompounded simplicity and oneness and are not differentiated from the Divine Essence. Thus they are individuated and not individuated. This is the station alluded to by the terms Ahadíyyih [Absolute Oneness] and ‘Amá’. This is the station of the “Hidden Treasure” mentioned in the Hadíth. The divine attributes, therefore, are individuations that exist in the Essence but are not differentiated therefrom. They are seen and then not seen. This, in brief, is what is meant by ‘Amá’.” (From a previously untranslated Tablet of ‘Abdu'l-Bahá.)

?

9 The Manifestation of God. ?

10 Qur’án 6:103. ?

11 Ahmad, Muhammad, and Mahmúd are names and titles of the Prophet derived from the verb “to praise”, “to extol”. ?

12 Qur’án 17:110. ?

13 Cf. Qur’án 76:1. ?

14 Literally, “in the garden of Ghawthíyyih”. The Risáliy-i-Ghawthíyyih is a mystical treatise by ‘Abdu'l-Qádir-i-Gílání (ca. 1077–1166). The sentence that follows is a quotation from this work.

?

15 Qur’án 2:282, 16:69. ?

16 Qur’án 20:47. ?

17 ‘Attár (ca. 1119–1230) in his Mantiq’u-t-Tayr (The Conference of the Birds) has elaborated seven valleys through which the birds pass in search of their king. Bahá'u'lláh refers to ‘Attár’s scheme of the valleys. Rúmí (1207–1273) alludes to the “seven cities of love” crossed by ‘Attár. ?

18 Qur’án 29:69. ?

19 Majnún means “madman”. This is the title of the celebrated lover of ancient Persian and Arabian lore whose beloved was Laylí. Symbolizing true human love bordering on the

- divine, the story  
has been the theme of many Persian romantic poems, most famously that of Nizámí, written in 1188. ?
- 20 Arabic proverb. ?
- 21 A reference to the Islamic profession of faith: “No God is there but God, and Muhammad is the Messenger of God.” ?
- 22 Saná’í (ca. 1045–1131). ?
- 23 Saná’í. ?
- 24 Qur’án 50:30. ?
- 25 Rúmí. ?
- 26 An allusion to the Hadíth in which God is said to address the Prophet Muhammad in these words: “But for Thee, I would not have created the spheres.” ?
- 27 From a poem of Bahá’u’lláh. ?
- 28 Hátif-i-Isfahání (d.1783). ?
- 29 Qur’án 67:3. ?
- 30 Qur’án 41:53. ?
- 31 From a Hadíth. ?
- 32 Shaykh Abú Ismá’íl ‘Abdu’lláh Ansárí of Hirát (1006–1089), a Súfí master, poet, and scholar. ?
- 33 Qur’án 1:6. ?
- 34 Rúmí. ?
- 35 Qur’án 2:156. ?
- 36 Qur’án 4:78. ?
- 37 Qur’án 18:39. ?
- 38 The Prophet Muhammad. ?
- 39 Rúmí. ?
- 40 Qur’án 16:61. ?
- 41 From a Hadíth. ?
- 42 From a Hadíth. ?
- 43 Qur’án 83:28. ?
- 44 From a Hadíth. ?
- 45 From a prayer of Imám ‘Alí. ?
- 46 “But for Thee” refers to the Hadíth quoted in note 26. “We have failed to know Thee” alludes to a prayer attributed to Muhammad that says, “We have not known Thee, O God, as Thou oughtest to be known.” “Or even closer” alludes to Qur’án 53:9. ?
- 47 Sa’dí (ca. 1213–1292), author of the Gulistán and other poetical works. ?
- 48 From a Hadíth. ?
- 49 Rúmí; a reference to Qur’án 18:71. ?
- 50 Qur’án 57:3. ?
- 51 Rúmí. ?
- 52 This refers to Bahá’u’lláh Himself, Who had not yet declared His

mission. ?

53 Qur'án 4:130. ?

54 Cf. 'Attár. ?

55 Ibn-i-Fárid (1181–1235). ?

56 From a Hadíth. ?

57 Cf. Qur'án 50:21. ?

58 Saná'í. ?

59 The Prophet Muhammad. ?

60 From a Hadíth. ?

61 Rúmí. ?

62 Qur'án 9:51. ?

63 Rúmí. ?

64 Qur'án 76:5. ?

65 From a Hadíth. ?

66 Qur'án 28:88. ?

67 Qur'án 15:21. ?

68 Hátif-i-Isfahání. ?

69 From a Hadíth. ?

70 Attributed to Rúmí. ?

71 A reference to two Sufí concepts. The doctrine of the unity of existence is commonly ascribed to

Ibnu'l-Arabí (1165–1240), that of the unity of appearance to Ahmad Sirhindí (1564–1624). See

'Abdu'l-Bahá, *Some Answered Questions*, chapter 82. ?

72 Qur'án 17:79. A reference to the station of the Manifestation of God. ?

73 “The word ‘Guardian’ in the Seven Valleys has no connection with the Bahá'í Guardianship.”

(From a letter dated 8 January 1949 written on behalf of Shoghi Effendi.) ?

74 Qur'án 2:90. ?

75 Rúmí. ?

76 Ibn-i-Fárid. ?

77 In what follows, Bahá'u'lláh interprets the meaning of each of the five letters comprising the word “sparrow” (gunjishk) in Persian. ?

78 The recipient of this Tablet was Mírzá Hádí Qazvíní. ?

79 Allusions to the Muslim profession of faith. See note 21. ?

80 The Báb. ?

81 An allusion to Bahá'u'lláh's approaching declaration. ?

82 From a Hadíth. ?

83 Rúmí. ?

84 Qur'án 76:5. ?

85 Qur'án 21:69. ?

86 Qur'án 67:3. ?

87 Rúmí. ?

88 Rúmí. ?

89 Rúmí. ?

- 90 Qur'án 4:78–79. ?
- 91 A reference to the three levels of certitude in the Islamic mystical tradition. ?
- 92 Qur'án 39:53. ?
- 93 Cf. Qur'án 37:173. ?
- 94 See note 71. ?
- 95 Rúmí. Bahá'u'lláh is here comparing Shaykh 'Abdu'r-Rahmán, the recipient of the Tablet, with Husámu'd-Dín Chalabí, to whom Rúmí dedicated his Mathnaví. Husámu'd-Dín means “sword of faith”. ?
- 96 Sa'dí. ?
- 97 Qur'án 41:30. ?
- 98 Qur'án 11:112. ?
- 99 Sa'dí. ?
- 100 Sa'dí. ?
- 101 Rúmí. ?
- 102 From a prayer attributed to Imám 'Alí. ?
- 103 Cf. Rúmí. Here Rúmí tells a story of four evil birds which, when put to death, changed into four birds of goodness. The allegory refers to subduing evil qualities and replacing them with good. ?
- 104 Qur'án 89: 29–30. ?
- 105 Cf. Qur'án 41:53. ?
- 106 Qur'án 17:14. ?
- 107 Famed writers on grammar and rhetoric. ?
- 108 Rúmí. ?
- 109 Qur'án 59:19. ?
- 110 Qur'án 18:17. ?
- 111 Qur'án 24:37. ?
- 112 Qur'án 2:282. ?
- 113 From a Hadíth. ?
- 114 Qur'án 83:26. ?
- 115 Qur'án 2:156. ?
- 116 Rúmí. ?
- 117 Qur'án 21:27. ?
- 118 Sa'dí. ?
- 119 Rúmí. A reference to the Cyclic Theory of Avicenna (Abu-'Alí Síná [980–1037]). ?
- 120 Rúmí ?
- 121 From a Hadíth. ?
- 122 From a Hadíth. ?
- 123 Rúmí. ?
- 124 An intimation of Bahá'u'lláh's imminent Manifestation. ?
- 125 Rúmí. ?
- 126 Qur'án 76:13. ?
- 127 A famous adage cited in many Islamic sources. ?

- 128 Qur'án 55:29. ?  
129 Cf. Qur'án 6:79. ?  
130 Qur'án 6:75. ?  
131 Rúmí. ?  
132 From a Hadíth. ?  
133 From a Hadíth. ?  
134 See the Seven Valleys, ¶ 44. ?  
135 Cf. Qur'án 35:43, 48:23. ?  
136 Qur'án 4:166. ?  
137 Cf. Qur'án 7:143. ?  
138 Rúmí. Shams-i-Tabríz was the Sufí who exerted a powerful influence on Rúmí, diverting his attention from science to mysticism. A great part of Rúmí's works are dedicated to him. ?

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