

Tablet to the Sultan [Nasiri'd-Din Shah]: Tablet study out

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Leiden List to the Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh entry:

Lawh-i-Sultán, (Tablet to the King of Persia, to AQA1 66-96; Alw-Braz 145-201; Leiden Ms Or 4970 item 6 or 7; Rosen2 195-216 (with numerous glosses); Lawh-i-Mubarak-i-Sultán-i-Iran (with notes by Azízulláh Sulaymani), 132 BE, and repr. India, 158 pages. Another edition not sighted publ. Egypt 1940. According to a letter from Mírzá Sa'id Khán to Mírzá Husayn Khán, the original of this Tablet was sent to the latter, so it may be in Ottoman archives. Arabic and Persian, long. Sections trans. PB 57-60; PDC 39-41, 44, 72; self-citations in ESW 11, 39. Full text trans. by Browne in Traveller's Narrative, 112ff and in the appendix beginning 390. The appendix translates the portions of the tablet which are not cited by 'Abdu'l-Bahá in the version of TN which Browne had. But in the Persian edition of TN 'Abdu'l-Bahá cites the whole tablet (?). Browne indicates variant readings, but the Sulaymani edition has significant phrases missing in TN. Rosen2 192 also gives Bahá'u'lláh's instructions to Badí', and describes the Mss (part of Ms247) in St Petersburg. These instructions and the exordium not cited in TN are produced in Browne's edition of TN 390f, with the Persian of the instructions. Browne's trans. of the instructions reprinted in Balyuzi, Bahá'u'lláh King of Glory 299 and TahRB3 176. Part of the Arabic exordium also trans. in ESW 11, 39, and PB 57f, with only minor differences in translation. Full translation, comprised of Browne's and the Guardian's combined, available online at <http://bahai-library.com/provisionals>. Mentioned GPB 170, 171-2; discussed in Browne, The Bábís of Persia, their Literature and Doctrines, JRAS XXI 958-60; TahRB2 337-40, 346-57, TahRB3 109, 174- 203.

Name of Tablet in Arabic or Persian:

Lawh-i-Sultán, or Lawh-i-Mubarak-i-Sultán-i-Iran

Translation into English:

Tablet of the Sultán, or Tablet to the Blessed King of Iran. Parts of this Tablet have been authoritatively translated by the Guardian in *_Promised Day is Come_* 39-41, 44, 72. See also *_Proclamation of Bahá'u'lláh_* 57-60.

Bahá'u'lláh also cited Himself in what came to be authoritatively translated, the *_Epistle to the Son of the Wolf_*, 11 and 39. E.G. Browne translated the full text in the original edition of *_Traveller's Narrative_*, 112ff. and in the appendix beginning 390. Sen McGlinn has compiled the Guardians' text and Browne's translation to provide a full text, available online at <http://bahai-library.com/provisionals/tablet.to.shah.html>.

Significance of Name:

Named after the recipient, Nasiri'd-Din Sháh, the Sultán of Iran

Tablet was revealed in: Arabic and Persian

Name of Recipient: Nasiri'd-Din Sháh

Reason for Revelation of the Tablet: Proclamation of the revelation; chastisement of the Sháh.

Date of Revelation: Though not delivered until early-mid 1869 (see *_A Basic Bahá'í Chronology_*, 89), the Tablet was revealed shortly before leaving Adrianople, i.e. late 1867-mid 1868 (see *ibid.*, 78).

Place of Revelation: Revealed in Adrianople, delivered from Akká.

As a note of interest, it is because of the epistles to the Rulers that the house from which they were issued was titled "the house of Amru'lláh," the house of "God's command."

Style, subject, and genre of the Tablet: [?]

Style: Tablet with the tone of authority

Subject:

Tablets concerning matters of government and world order, and those addressed to the kings; Tablets exhorting men to education, goodly character and divine virtues; Tablets dealing with social teachings.

Genre: Letter/epistle to an individual

Voice of Tablet:

— Tablet to the Sultan [Nasiri'd-Din Shah]: Tablet study outline (Used by permission of the curator)