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# THE DIDASCALIA APOSTOLORUM IN SYRIAC

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## HORAE SEMITICAE No. I

### THE

# DIDASCALIA APOSTOLORUM. Syring IN SYRIAC

EDITED FROM A MESOPOTAMIAN MANUSCRIPT WITH

VARIOUS READINGS AND COLLATIONS OF

OTHER MSS

BY .

MARGARET DUNLOP GIBSON M.R.A.S. LL.D. (ST ANDREWS)

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#### INTRODUCTION.

THE Syriac text of the *Didascalia Apostolorum* was edited by Dr Paul de Lagarde from the Paris MS. No. 60, ff. 1—90, the only complete MS. of it hitherto known, and it was published at Leipzig in 1854, the issue being limited to 100 copies, so that it is now very difficult to obtain.

This work is of great importance in ecclesiastical history, being assigned to the third century, the first six books of the Apostolical Constitutions being an amplification of it, made a century later.

So long ago as 1857, Dr de Lagarde expressed the opinion that the *Didascalia* had its origin amongst the heretical sect of the Audæans. Dr Zahn, in the *Neue kirchl. Zeitschrift*, 11 (1900) p. 498 f. has the same idea with regard to that cognate work, the *Testamentum D. N. J. C.*, which has been lately edited by the Patriarch Rahmani. See also the statement of St Epiphanius quoted by Nau (*La Didascalie*, pp. 112, 162).

As the original Greek is unknown, and as no English translation of the Syriac has yet been published, I was induced to undertake one two years ago at the suggestion of the Rev. Canon F. E. Warren. My reason for editing the Syriac text as well is that the Paris Codex (Codex Sangermanensis) above mentioned no longer stands alone. Professor J. Rendel Harris, whilst in Mesopotamia a few years ago, succeeded in obtaining an accurate copy of an ancient Syriac MS., which he most kindly placed at my disposal, and from it my text is printed. It contains a long addition to Chapter III. which is not contained in Cod. Sang.; there is also a different arrangement of the text in Chapter VI.

I regret that a large gap has been left near the commencement, in f. 2a; and f. 2b seems to be entirely blank, but I have been able to supply this deficiency from Codex Sangermanensis.

Dr Harris also kindly lent me a fragment of the *Didascalia* of which he had obtained a copy from another MS. in Mesopotamia. I have called it Codex Harris 2. Unfortunately it only came into my hands when my text had been already printed, and I could not therefore incorporate its variants at the foot of the pages, but have had to print them in an Appendix. It contains two long passages which are neither in Codex

Sangerman. nor in Dr Harris's first codex, but the greater part of it belongs also to the portion of the Mosul Codex as published by Dr Arendzen in the *Journal of Theological Studies*, London, October 1901. We may hope that it is not a common incident that this persevering scholar was engaged in painfully deciphering the Malabar Codex, whilst I had at least the half of the text that he was reading with so much difficulty already in print a year previously, from a beautifully clear MS., and its sheets were lying in the University Press, waiting for the sequence.

I have given the variants of Codex Sangerman, at the foot of each page, and indicated it throughout under the initial S. I have compared Lagarde's edition carefully with this MS., and have supplied what he omitted, viz. the indications of its folios. The words which Lagarde has printed in brackets are in the MS. in a later hand. I have noted in the Appendix a few slight errors in his edition.

The other collations which I have made are from

- I. Testamentum D. N. J. C. as edited by Rahmani. This only affects a few passages on pp. ., the beginning and end of which I have indicated in the text by and †.
- 2. Lagarde, Reliquiae Juris Eccles. Antiq. from p. . 1. 13 to p. . 1. 17, also fragmentary. This I have indicated as Rel. These two fortunately come into the portion of our text which is not in Cod. S.
- 3. A MS. in the Cambridge University Library, No. 2023, ff. 169—204. I regret that I only knew of the existence of this MS. on the publication of the Catalogue a year ago, and as I had at that time 104 pages of my work printed, I have put a collation of its first chapters in the Appendix, indicating it by the letter C, and the remainder will be found amongst the variants at the foot of the pages.

The letter C following a variant of S, means that in this variant C agrees with S; but where C precedes a variant, this denotes that the variant belongs to C alone. I have adopted a similar rule regarding the variants of the other MSS.

C is a paper codex, written apparently by two hands of the thirteenth century. It contains a collection of Ecclesiastical Canons. The extracts from the Didascalia begin on f. 169 a and are prefaced by the words can a few in a few in a few in a few introduced by the words libra or by and not frequently ends with a ita.

- 4. A portion of the Malabar MS. (Cambridge Oo. 1. 2. ff.) deciphered and published by the Rev. J. P. Arendzen, Ph.D., in the *Journal of Theological Studies* for October 1901, with the help of photographs of the Mosul Codex, furnished to him by Monsignor Rahmani, Uniat Patriarch of Antioch; these two MSS. being found by Dr Arendzen to be practically identical. This consists of the "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles," and I have indicated it by the letter *M*.
- 5. A MS. in the Museo Borgia, of which I have been kindly furnished with a collation by M. le Professeur Nau, of Paris, and with photographs by Monseigneur Graffin. This MS. is inferior to Codex Sangerman., and I have given its variants only where they differ both from my text and from S or others, indicating them by the letter B.
- 6. A quotation from a MS. in the British Museum, Add. 12,154, on f. 56 r. ll. 12—22. It begins as on page and note g, l. 13, Law des, to l. 20, is. This MS. is on vellum, the writing being good strong Estrangelo of the end of the 8th or beginning of the 9th century. Its contents are miscellaneous. The quotation is prefaced by the words writing being good strong. I have indicated its variants by the letter L.

There are many quotations from the Canonical Scriptures, and a few from apocryphal writings. Those from the Old Testament invariably point to the Septuagint as their source. It is specially interesting to observe that whilst some of those from the Gospels are derived from the Peshitta only, and others agree with both the Peshitta and the Old Syriac, there are a few in which the influence of the more ancient version can be distinctly seen. These are:

Matt. v. 201, Didascalia p. معدنه جميعة المباهات المباها

Old Syriac, Kuiso Kisan; co (Cureton + italu) \_ashan; idikh Klk;
(C + Kusu;) Khashal \_alsh Kl

Peshitta, کا دختجه حقجت مامند دم دهجت خامخاب کارم

Matt. x. 5, Didascalia p. سع. دوابده حل حجتب حساوه

ь

<sup>1</sup> This passage occurs in a dilapidated part of the Sinai Palimpsest, but it has clearly and This was detected by Mr Burkitt from one of Mrs Lewis's photographs, and was verified by Mrs Lewis herself during our visit to Mount Sinai this year.

O. S. Sinai Palimpsest (Cureton wanting) عماده ها المحالية المحال

Old Syriac, معن حدمته ها دومه الله (C هدام) المحمد من حدمته من حدمته ما حد

فعس مه که دافهه به الله دافهه می که درونه و محافد و Peshitta, حدونه و محافد و محافد

دهن دونه برا مدامل دونه مشومه منظر دونه مشور المعدد المعد

Prof. Edmund Hauler published two years ago at Leipzig fragments of a Latin translation of the *Didascalia* from a palimpsest at Verona, of the fourth century. The upper writing of the MS. belongs to the eighth century, and contains the Sentences of Isidore of Seville. The decipherment of the lower script must have been a laborious work, and it is satisfactory

• to find such a close agreement between the Latin and the Syriac.

Last year, also, a translation into French has appeared by M. le Professeur F. Nau, of the Catholic College in Paris, published seriatim in the Canoniste Contemporain, and now republished in a separate form. I have compared M. Nau's translation with my own, and in very few points indeed have I ventured to differ from him. His accuracy and penetration are beyond praise. I desire once more to thank him for his collation of Codex Borgia: and my gratitude is due also to Monseigneur Graffin for the photographs of that MS.; to Dr Eberhard Nestle of Maulbronn, and to my sister, Mrs Lewis, for their assistance in the revision of my proofs; and to the readers and printers of the University Press, for the care with which they have executed their troublesome work.

#### NOTES.

Page ¬, l. 9 κατασορή. It is curious that the Bodleian Codex of the Apostolical Constitutions has also Ψαλμῶν instead of 'Αριθμῶν, as Dr Nestle tells me.

Page <, ll. 5-13. These discourses of John and Matthew are almost identical with the commencement of the Διδαχή.

Page 15, l. 1 ff. The *Doctrine of Addai* is also contained under the title *Doctrine of the Apostles* in Cureton, *Syriac Documents*, 1864, pp. 24 ff. with notes on p. 166 ff.

In Lagarde's Reliquiae juris ecclesiastici antiquissimae graece, pp. 89—92, will be found a translation into Greek of this portion of the Didascalia, as far as to page

1. 17, inclusive.

Lagarde has also translated the first six books into Greek for Bunsen (see *Christianity and Mankind*, vol. vi.). For quotations from the *Didascalia* in the works of St Epiphanius (obiit 403) see this work of Bunsen, pp. 41, 42.

Page \( \) 1. 4. The mention of "a Nestorian" in this place would make us doubt the high antiquity of the *Didascalia*, if we had any grounds for supposing the \( \) to be an integral portion of it.

Page 33, l. 18 \( \sim \) = 0. For this addition in Ezekiel xxxiv. 4 read an article by Dr Eberhard Nestle in the Zeitschrift für N. T. Wissenschaft (ed. Preuschen), for 1900, p. 176.

Page a, l. 22 Page a. This addition in the Lord's Prayer is also found on the margin of the Pococke MS. (Bodleian 10) and it is the reading of the Acts of Thomas (see *Encyclopaedia Biblica*, 2818, § 4), though not in the ancient form of those contained in the Sinai Palimpsest.

Page 4, l. 19 - This addition to 2 Chron. xxxiii. 11 has hitherto been known only from the *Chronicon* of Bar Hebræus (see ed. Bruns, and

Kirsch, p. 26, or ed. Bedjan, p. 27) and from Anastasius on Psalm vi. (see Wace, Apocrypha, vol. ii. p. 363).

The Jewish Targum on 2 Chron. xxxiii. 11 says that Manasseh was confined in a אורות ברושו a mule of brass. This is supposed by Dr Nestle to be a mistake for במולות בשלום = zodiac. He has just published an explanation of this word in the Zeitschrift f. d. alttest. Wissenschaft. I understand him to mean that it was a brazen bull, representing the constellation Taurus, in which the unfortunate king was enclosed.

Page مدر الد عنه المارة. Here المدر الله , like the Arabic على, takes the accusative after it.

Page , l. 3, note c. Mary is called in Cod. S the daughter of James, as in the Lewis Palimpsest and in the Palestinian Syriac, Mark xvi. 1.

Page can, l. 10, where Cod. S has correct in this passage. Dr Nestle thinks that the translator has read δεδεκότας instead of δεδωκότας (as in Codex Alexandrinus), that the scribe of Cod. S has corrected it, and therefore our text is the more original.

Page بن المحمد من المحمد المح

#### ERRATA IN LAGARDE'S EDITION.

```
Page 33, line 4, for read read
 بعد (p. سے, note f)
                 عحب
                  خحد
                             żeż
   38, " 13 "
                          0320
               " منغده "
               ~oq+>+3 "
                          ومدخهوت
              (b. حصوب " محمون (b. حصوب uote B)
                  mp "
                           dv \leftarrow (p. dv, note k)
   70, " 21 "
                  ₩~ "
                            & (p. 312, note s)
   77, " 5 " Kuhmia " Kuhmia
 " 96, Il. 6, 7 the inserted • is not in the MS.
 ,, 119, line 17, for - who read - who a
```

#### CORRIGENDA.

Page 00, 1. 11 12-61] S 32-61

- " we note a, for hishard read hishar[4]
- " م، ۱. ۵ حنت، S حنب
- بر note b, for isais read isais
- ,, can, note l, + C
- منجور S + [منجوب ۲ ، ۲ ، ۲ م

In a MS. in the Cambridge University Library, Add. 3283 (paper, Carshuni, A. Gr. 1989 = A.D. 1678) a *Nomocanon* of Abu Ishāk, Hibatu 'llāh ibn Abi 'l Faḍl, commonly called Ibn all 'Assāl, in an account of works consulted by the author, there occurs on f. 7 the following passage:

f. 7 a, col. b, line II والكتاب الثالث الهوسوم بالدسقالية اى التعاليم تضهن انه اجتمع على وضعة بايرشليم.

الرسل الحواريون الاثنعشر، والرسول السهاوى بولس، ويعقوب بن يوسف، المسهى الحا الرب، اوّل اساقفة يروشليم، وهو كتاب مشحون علوما، مهلو فرايض الالهية مفعم احكاما روحانية، وبعضها عالهية، واكثر ما تضهنه، استشهادات من الانجيل الهقدس، ومن كتب العتيقة، وعدة ابوابه فيه تسعة وثلاثون باباً و 7 أ والرمز عليه في هذا الكتاب بثلث احرف، وهي دسق اى دسقالية واذا اردت الهقابلة عليه، بها ينسب اليه، في هذا الكتاب فلا تجعل عبدتك، في كله شرح صدور ابواب الفصل، كل اطلبه في الهنسوب اليه في هذا الكتاب فانك تجده اما في وسطه، واما في الحره، وكذلك افعل في جبيع ما يشكل عليك من هذا الوجه، في قوانين الهلوك وغيرها، وهذا الكتاب عني باخراجه القبط خاصة دون غيرهم وليس فيه ما تنفيه البيعة، ولا ما يباين صحف الشريعة، كل جبيعه لا يبكن احد من اولاد البيعتين الهلكية والنسطورية، ولا القوانين الرسولية، والهجامع الهتفق عليها في البيع الثلاثة، ولها استشهد فيه القوانين الرسولية، والهجامع الهتفق عليها في البيع الثلاثة، ولها استشهد فيه

#### CHAPTER XXI.

Page بنت المناسكة to المناسكة, five leaves being cut out.

The rubrics are as follows:

ال 2052 محامعة محتصه محمامه مدوعه الم

4 206 b Kgialana adama ondun nadaha Ajan, mahan ondun adaha Ajan, mahan adaha Ajan,

f. 207 a, on margin a do Kin other Kin

f. 208 a جعر دعمر The canon which follows is similar to that on pp. مد, له.

دلك شنف و معمله بالمام المعمل بالمام المام على 1. 200 على المام ا

f. 209 b משבאם החדים השלבים, in marg. אנים של

ال 2008 مراء مرامعمره مرطس علي مرساع علي

f. 211a אביים, on margin בוים אלים,

f. 211b غضر بسمه : معدمات بداه، خطاطة حصلت then follows as on p. حجم, l. 1 ending on f. 214b with the words معدم معرب معرب علي علي علي علي علي الم

#### CHAPTER XIII.

From p. 343, l. 1, C f. 198a 200ph 10 to l. 19 4 h

From p. തപ്പ, .l. 16, C f. 198b പ്രച്പ് to p. പെല, l. 2 <u>പോ</u>. In marg. പ്രവാനം പ്ര

خلام to p. سعب l. 16 خصع to p. سعب l. 2 حكات

From p. سعب ا. 15 مراكب المعامنة In marg. المعامنة From p. سعب المعامنة ال

#### CHAPTER XIV.

Page Jus, on margin near 1. 18 Kohuld Koo1 115 Kohuls

From p. 40, l. 18, C f. 1992 Kallsink to p. 40, l. 3 im

#### CHAPTER XV.

From p. コロ, l. 18 さべ to p. シロ, l. 11 このべ. In marg. べかし リケット From p. コロ, l. 5, C f. 199 かいかしゃ to l. 9 あつら

#### CHAPTER XVII.

From p. who, l. 12 Karana to p. 700, l. 3 wadre

#### CHAPTER XVIII.

From p. 700, l. 4, C f. 200 b < \\_\200 to p. 300, l. 15 < \alpha\u00e4ii

#### CHAPTER XIX.

From p. пээп, l. 8, C f. 203 a, l. 14 メルトロッカンロ, l. 4 メニュロット

From p. 1>10, l. 1 ←31 ← to l. 5 cm2

From p. 나>p, l. 5 보내 스크 to l. 12 ~ 소하이크야>>>

#### CHAPTER XX.

From p. - 1. 6, C f. 204 a 1/2 to p. 1. 1 ~ dada - 10

From p. aus, l. 11, C f. 2042 - to l. 14 m

From p. سمام, note b, l. 8 محمامت to l. 2 محمامة

لاملام to note l, l. 3 حمل نام from p. سعم المرام الم

Page حرح. C agrees with S in notes a, b, c l. 3, C f. 197 a ومختما (ال ال ال محتمد) ومختما

From Chapter XI. the variants of C are incorporated in the notes at the foot of each page. It will therefore be necessary to do little more than indicate the passages contained in it.

Page = e, l. 15 ~ dia>= ] B ~ dame =

Page رو، 1. 10 مرحمات] B مرحمات اا ا. 10 حريبة B حصيمة

Page og, l. 12 zamadr< ] B , manadr< || note j tandida ] B .atandida

#### CHAPTER XI.

C rubric معطمار عد محاممة مساءمه كيفهم محاء

Page Ka, l. 5, B om. an | note d, l. 3 بنيم مناطعة عامله مناطعة

Page בה, note c, l. 12 הבילה B בישל של

Page лю, note, l. 15 <= ¬ап[¬]¬] В <> ¬аשּׁ¬

Page mn, l. 2 anne] B andre

From p. and, l. 13 -od to p. an, l. 10 in

From p. 10, l. 3, C f. 197 b < i ch l. 8 : 200 dus

#### CHAPTER XII.

From p. Kun, l. 9 - and to l. 12 Kinn

From p. <=, 1. 7 in air to 1. 17 miles

Page <, C agrees with S in notes g, i, j, l, m, o.

ال من المنا المنا

Page ==, l. 18 : 0200 | B \_0200 | Days

Page 39, l. 1 20200 B 2020

From p. 32, l. 16 16 to p. 02, l. 12 12 12

Page 32, C agrees with S in notes o, p, q.

1. 16, C f. 194a בשרש | רבשר בישרא

Page 72, C agrees with S in notes a, b, c, d, e, h, j, k, m.

l. 4 ~wii] ~wii] ~ l. 8 ~iniqu] ~ini~in || ll. 11-14, C f. 194 b inote h ~ dwoi人] ~ dwoiし

Page as, C agrees with S in notes a, b, d, f, g, h, i, k, l.

From p. 12, l. 1 < to p. 12, l. 8 only 1

Page 12, C agrees with S in notes a, b, d, e, f, g, h, i, k.

Page us, C agrees with S in notes a, b, d.

l. I このかえ sic || l. 2 om. 上の古 || l. 4 (エエロス) (エエロス) || l. 5 om. たんべえ || l. 6 om. ヒス

#### CHAPTER X.

From p. 42, l. 14 < 1000 to p. < 2, l. 11 < 4025

Page , ll. 14-21, C agrees with S in notes k, m.

1. 22 Bom. hy~ | 1/2) 400

Page La, C agrees with S in notes a, c, d, f, g, h, j.

#### CHAPTER VIII.

From p. was, l. 11 - to p. - 1. 4 - 22-2-

Page \ C agrees with S in notes a, b, C f. 192 a, c, d, e, g, h, i, j, k.

Page >, C agrees with S in notes a, (b above line), c, e, f, g, i, j, k.

Page \_\_\_ C agrees with S in notes g, h, i, j, k, m, n, o.

1. 18 アコロ] + ベナコ || 1. 20, C f. 193 b かこの] かごの sic

From p. عصر l. 4 وعلمه to l. 6 وتعمد

Page so, C agrees with S in notes g, h.

1. 4 : 000 d = ( | c = 000 d =

#### CHAPTER IX.

From p. 15, 1, 15 115 to 1, 19 2021

Page عدم ۱. و المحكم B المحكم

Page 1. 4 x115] B x1x 121

Page A, l. 11, B om. \_obv < ... < i > como

C f. 190 b ~ i 二 ] ~ m l. 15 のi かかんの] i かかんの || note h om. \_ a) が

Page  $\rightarrow \infty$ , C agrees with S in notes a, b, d, f, g, h, i, j, l, n, o.

1. 4 مو عبره (عبرة | 1. 21 موصولاء من عبد الله عبره | 1. 16 عبره | 1.

Page , C agrees with S in notes a, b, c, d, e, f, h.

ا. ٤ أجمحة إ + شك ا ا ا. 8, C f. 191 b وماتحرت إمادتك ح

From p. 20, l. 15 <i in C f. 186 b, l. 19 to p. 300, l. 17 < 17

Page , C f. 187 a, C agrees with S in note n.

Page 300, C agrees with S in note a.

ال 1. 16 مربع المومه المربعة المربعة

From p. mao, l. 17 a>>>= to p. wao, l. 7 m2

Page 750, C agrees with S in note o.

اً. 12 حَمْدِكُ] B حَدَّثُ اللهُ ا

ا. 2 حملت] حمد sic || ال. ع, 5 om. كف.... هـ || ال. 7—16 om.

Page w, C agrees with S in notes a, b, d, e, f, g, h, j, k, l, n, o, q.

1. 1, B om. いかま || かべ!] B + \_\_oom || 1. 3, C f. 187 b ユロベロ] ユロカロ || 1. 8 四カンドネコ] 四カンドネコ || 1. 9 ュロロロコギカ] ュロロコギカ || 1. 11 コロロロ || 1. 13 ロロコロロ || om. ロン コロロロロ || 1. 16 om. インコロ || 1. 15, C f. 1882 ュロコロロ || om. ロンコロロロ || om. ロンコロロロ || 1. 16 om.

Page wo, C agrees with S in note a, sine uncis, j.

 $\Gamma$  3 om. ५-५८ क्यां ॥ 1. 5 क्यां कार्या व्याप्त क्यां कार्या क्यां विश्व । 1. 6 स्थां कार्या क्यां विश्व विष्य विश्व विश्व विष्व विश्व विश्व विश्व विश्व विश्व विश्व विश्व

Page בש, C agrees with S in notes a, b, c, f, h, i, l, m, o, p, q, s, t, u.

11. 3-4, C f. 186 b om. למשבים .... שבס | 1. 6 אבילה]

حية م] حبح ا ا. عن مس من ما ال معند الم

From p. ras, l. 16 C f. 188, \_\_\_\_ a l. 14 to p. \_\_\_\_, l. 8 unane

Page ms, C agrees with S in notes o, p, q, r.

1. 19 om. 17 ox to p. 01, 1. 17 0x 34

Page a, C agrees with S in notes s, t, v, w.

Page u, C agrees with S in notes a, b, c, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, o.

Page us, C agrees with S in notes a, b, d.

1. 1 (本本) | 1. 2 om. ベコタイ... ベラセの | 1. 4 ベロロ | インシャン | 1. 6, 7 om. \*ベンシェ... シベゴロリベコ || om. 1. 8 ママイ to p. 少, 1. 17 ベショル | 1. 16: (2つによる) | B のかいコココ

Page 4, C agrees with S in notes k, l, m.

ال 18 B om. حديث ال المراقعة المناقعة المناقعة

Page  $\prec \infty$ , C agrees with S in notes b, c, d, f, g, h, i, j.

ا. ١ عبعه ] B نعمه ا ا. ١ عبد ا ا ا. ٤ بعن ا المحرة ا المحرة ا المحرة ا

Page >, C agrees with S in notes a, b, c, g, i.

1. 6 かかか は B || 1. 10 この || 1. 11, C f. 184 a om. ベット || 1. 16-18 om. ベット || 1. 19 ベンタン || 1. 22 om. from || 1. 22 om. from || 1. 22 om.

Page , C agrees with S in notes 1, n, o.

عدر [حدب ۱. 20 ال عنه الديم الديم

Page  $\rightarrow$ , C agrees with S in notes a, c, d, e, j, k, l, m, n, o, r, t.

1. 2 ベルグン] B ベルン || 1. 6, C f. 184 b ののは0] + ののは0 || ののはは13 || 11. 6-8 om. 人口とは2 || 1. 8 人はく 人はくこ || 11. 6-8 om. 人口と .... 人口とは2 || 1. 10 人はく || 1. 15 人は3 || 1. 10 om. カンシー || 1. 11 のでは3 || 1. 15 人は3 || 1. 16 om. トロン || 1. 17 om. の2 || 1. 18 とのか || 1. 15 人は3 || 1. 16 om. トロンの || 1. 17 om. の2 || 1. 18 とのか || 1. 18 と

Page 2, l. 2, C agrees with S in notes a, b, d, e, sine uncis, f. g, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, t, u.

Page , C agrees with S in notes a, d, g.

1. 3, C f. 185 b عصص the ← by a later hand || 1. 4 أدم مه] مه || 1. 5 هاء] من الله عند || 1. 8 حملها || كان عند || 1. 14 حمه || B مه || المعادمة || 1. 20 حمهما || 1. 20 مهماء || 20 مهماء

#### CHAPTER VII.

From page \_\_\_, l. 18 & orp to p. 11, l. 20 ~ in 18

Page , C agrees with S in notes n, o.

1. 14 四点 1 B 四元 カコ || 1. 19 元本 0] 不下す || かりのカラ v かりのカ

Page , C agrees with S in notes a, b, d, k, l, m.

1.3 いっぱつ | 1.8, C f. 186 a om. まま | 11.9-13 om. そばな... いたましま | 1.15 のまといって | 1.16 という | 1.15 のまという ( とっぱい) | 1.16 という | 1.16 という | 1.16 という | 1.16 という | 1.17 という | 1.16 という | 1.17 という | 1.18, 19 B om. はし、 でしま | 1.20 この である | 1.17 という | 1.20 この である | 1.17 という | 1.20 この である | 1.20

1. 9 -more(ma] -mooma || 1. 10 : com the moo] ma comato || 1. 15 mahay (mana) || 1. 17, C f. 180 b om. com || 1. 18 になる || 1. 18 はんし) (というない) || 1. 19 になる || 1. 20 はんし) + (べんないい) (B よるしん)

#### CHAPTER VI.

Page عص, C agrees with S in notes k, l, o, p.

11. 18, 19, C f. 181 a om. حصاحات

Page , C agrees with S in notes b, d, g, h, k, l, m, n, o.

Page 35, C agrees with S in notes c, h, i, k.

Page and, C agrees with S in notes a, b, c, d, e, f, g, i, j, k, m, n, o, q, r, s.

Note c ユベ] ユベロ || 1. 4 ベン] ベンベ || 1. 6 ベカロエニコ] ベカロエココ ||
1. 7, C f. 182 b のないのいにの] ベロロコニロの || note i ベエニベ ニコラ ベエニコ ||
1. 10 ユニカロコン] B ユニカロロ || ベカコロコン] ベカコロコン || 1. 11 ベエンコン]
ベエス コン || 1. 15 さらべ] さっぱる in marg. レンの || 1. 16 ベエコン]
ベエス コン || 1. 17 ベゴロコ] ベンロニ || 1. 18 ーの内] ベロロ

Page a, C agrees with S in notes a, d, e, f, i, k, l, m.

l. 4, C f. 183 a ユルコ ベンマッ シベ] のしさら ベンショ ベンショ ( たん) | l. 9 またべっ] B またべ || l. 13 べるのうかいの || でありらしての || l. 18, C f. 183 b メンベン] アベン

Page a, C agrees with S in notes b, c, d, e, g, h, i, j, k, l.

ال المناهجة [ المناه المناهجة [ المناهجة [ المناهجة [ المناهجة المناهدة ال

Page ما ا. 2, C f. 177 ه جنعة] حائد || ا. 9 om. مديد || ا. 14 om. وعصمه ها ا. 15 om. بمامانه

Page 12, C agrees with S in notes b, c, d, e, f, g, h.

Page 山、C agrees with S in notes a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n.

1. 5 <20ロロローへ) ( くめの) ロロローへ) the addition being in a later hand ||

1. 12, C f. 178 b, <ニュント・ロロー) ユーニュー || 1. 13 <エコー) ||

1. 20 オロコー・ || 1. 21 一 ロロー) || 1. 22 エロロー) |

1. 20 オロコー・ || 1. 21 ー ロロー) || 1. 22 エロロー) |

1. 20 オロコー・ || 1. 21 ー ロロー) || 1. 22 エロロー) |

1. 20 オロコー・ || 1. 21 ー ロロー) || 1. 22 エロロー) || 1. 22 エロロー) |

1. 20 オロコー・ || 1. 21 ー ロロー) || 1. 22 エロロー) || 1. 23 エロロー) || 1. 24 エロロー) || 1. 24 エロロー) || 1. 25 エロロー・ || 1. 25 エロロー・

Page \( \subseteq \), C agrees with S in notes a, b.

1. 1 ->> que | m>> que

#### CHAPTER V.

From p. 41, 1. 3 < and on to p. >>>, 1. 10 < and on to p. >>> 1. 10 < and on to p. >> 1. 10 < a

Page  $\slash$ , C agrees with S in notes c, d, e, f, h, j, k, l, m, o.

Page ← C agrees with S in notes c, d, e, f, g, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t.

1. 2 → ← | 1. 7 ← ← | 1. 7 ← ← | 1. 2 → ← ← | 1. 2 → ← ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← | 1. 2 → ← |

Page ⇒ , C agrees with Rel. in notes a, b, d, e, f, j, m, n, o, r, s.

1. 2 보다 ] <= בובל | 1. 3 ניין | 1. 3 ניין | 1. 4, 8 אייה | בייל | C f. 212 b

in marg. <- למשטים <- למשטים | 1. 10 <- משטים | 1. 15

<- ביילים | 1. 10 <- ביילים | 1. 15

<- ביילים | 1. 10 <- ביילים | 1. 15

<- ביילים | 1. 10 <- ביילים | 1. 10

Page , C agrees with Rel. in notes a, c, d, f, g, h, i, k, l, m.

1. 2 ベエココ | ベニス | 1. 3 対域 | C f. 213 2, note c べるにな | べるこ | べるし | べるし | に 6 対域 | i がべ | note d, l. 1 om. (べいい i べい m. p.) | しなり | しってい (gl. べらな m. p.) | し. 3 べいい | でいる | し. 4 でいる | では | C in marg. べもしょ しゃ | し. 11 対域 | 対域 | l. 12, 14 om. 人ののも | し. 14 べきもし | し. 15 くしゃく | om. でのも | し. 17 om. くしゃく | し. 15 くしゃく | om. でのも | し. 17 om. くしゃく

Page 元, C agrees with Rel. in notes b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n.
l. 1 om. かいく || l. 2 アルトカ] アルトカ || l. 5, C f. 213 b さいく べいのくめ]
さいく べいん ||
C in marg. べかものいっ ニルカカス くちょう くんさっ ニュル ||

Page a, C agrees with Rel. in notes a, c, d, h, j, m, n.

#### CHAPTER IV.

From p. 2, l. 11 2 ... to p. 1, l. 2 ...

Page , C agrees with S in notes g, h, i, j.

|| 11-13, C f. 175 b - 175 c - 175 c

#### CHAPTER III.

From p. 24, 1. 3 ~ hand to 1. 16 ~ half

Page , C agrees with S in notes b, c.

From p. 2, l. 15 < about to p. 2., l. 20 < about

Page , C agrees with S in notes r, s, t, u.

1. 17, C f. 174 b water to make the

Page 3., C agrees with S in notes a, c, d, g, h, j, l.

1. 15 om. 上 || 1. 16, C f. 175a \_ om) | 1. 17 ~ dn dr と ではらい || 1. 17 ~ dn dr || と っかいって || 1. 17 ~ dn dr || と っかいって || 1. 17 ~ dn dr || と っかいって || 1. 17 ~ dn dr || と っかいって || 1. 17 ~ dn dr || と からで || 1. 17 ~ dn dr || と からで || 1. 17 ~ dn dr || と からで || 1. 17 ~ dn dr || と からで || 1. 17 ~ dn dr || と からで || 1. 17 ~ dn dr || 1. 1

From p. مد, l. 7 سفع to p. مد, l. 4 حضيت

Page ca, C agrees with S in notes b, c, d.

Page as, 1. 15 ration B ratio

From p. حج, l. 1 عبد منسه to p. مع, l. 17 دومب

Page  $\prec \sim$ , C agrees with Rel. in notes a, b, c, e, f, h, i, j.

#### CHAPTER II.

Page 3, m C f. 171 b <a href="https://www.naps.com/raps/">https://www.naps/<a href="https://www.naps/">https://www.naps/<a href="https://www.naps/">https://

From p. 70, l. 2 غصصه to p. 1, l. 14 صححه

Page 70, C agrees with S in notes b, d, g, h, j, k, l.

1. 4 ~ (a) day the third a by a later hand (B ~ audaha) || 1. 15 om. ~ cop

Page o, C f. 172 b, C agrees with S in notes a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, m, o, p.

1. 1 四元 | 1. 7 からに a 一部3 | 一部2 | 1. 18 とりは | 1. 12 人のは | 1. 12 人のは | 1. 13 人のは | 1. 14 とう | 1. 15 人のは | 1. 15 人の

From p. u, l. 4 جنے to p. لم, l. 8 بعد مجت

Page w, C agrees with S in notes d, f, g, h, i, k.

Page \( \), C agrees with S in note b.

From p. 4, 1. 12 thompo to 1. 20 indus.

Page  $\searrow$ , C agrees with S in notes j, k, l, n, o.

| 1. 17, C f. 174 g ow. デの人。| | 1. 18 人名かかから | 1. 10 人名 ow. データ・ | 1. 18 人名 ow ラング ・ 1. 18 人名 ow ・ 1. 19 ow の | 1. 19 ow

Page م, l. 7 حبته B حديم

# LIST OF PASSAGES IN CAMBRIDGE CODEX No. 2023 WITH NOTES OF COLLATION WITH COD. HARRIS and also some variants in Cod. Borgia.

#### CHAPTER I.

From p. ⇒, note a to p. ¬, l. 19 ≺orps

مراه المحدد

Page , C ff. 169 b, 170 a, C agrees with S in notes a, b, c, d, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, p, t, u, v, x.

Page 3, C agrees with S in notes a, b, c, h, i, j.

مرابه علم عصد مدوني حاسقت محمد حقداء بناح حزبعد خلصه حبدم ملحصم محدحه حددك لفاخكه: حلل دم عبةديك دهلاك هد معالم المراجعة الم حلعم لسجه مخصه. محنه معنه عد عندند دهنه مهماه علاد مدهد: دلی محمد لفلم دسودهه مدر مداله مدد الله مام مدار دسِله و المعلق على عيد عرسكم والمعلق والمعادة وا سلك لتخلمه وخذ عنام عمانك معافع ساء مدمل عند وصدم عمجة لم محمود وخلف صمح وهم وحسل صد منه وسلم بهوده دمح عدد أدع ونام حدد لعد ماذم مرك ولتعام لا ادع وبالموادم حدة كلم וששחן. אלא כה לבשון וישוחן במוכב אובוא מבעל ליקון والماعات المحمة المعتب المحمد المامية بالمعا المام الم لدمي. حيلا ضعمه عمه حمصوله. وهن وخدد حددكم لمتك. سميده المتاكم من معكم ومدلس من من بنه ومن الم معتدمك وحداده م عند علمه عبد ماهام المام خرم المام لم عمللنم مل معد حم مسمكه فصديم. كملك حد هممدنكم عبه لم جم له مدنه، خند. خدمهم لحمد داملام حوقدته حد لى مدور منسى: محمر ام ماملى عن مدموم، مامى دهده دخل عدم حسبه. ولم عدد معدم خدم

من بحرب ع حلمے صلع ہ ححم و «بظومحم <sup>4</sup> יב שלי אר אי et : h om. وبحيت ا عىللىعون د k ~300 1 **~**(7) ... 
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. n Jm له محمد ما ه محومحه ک→سر ۹ rom. べさっ جەھمى ، المسلك حمام حملت مستمله من حمله علم

لنها دم خديمين. لخليه دم احد عمه تبعت خسطهما. لنفلع دم وصعدلتهم عف خدمه م و فعده به لجد . حد الدمم وفاي وعملهم ساسه وحدمتنك وحدد المعدد حببت معاسب معمودك والمراحة عجن كاتحلمك به معتدم الهله الهدام بخم وبجماعة مراعات مالك خلص خند بخسام من دبقسون دبقسون ملك ما في من دولل صه دے دادھ. سے در درم کردیک لفا فالم دحورت کے برماسم عمدناه، العجعال المروب محمامين. حبذاله وبخودك ضلع وانتم لصعبعه. له دوسر مولود لم دوسود معلمه حوامه معنده در به المام عرب الحملتا حمقت المام الم سع به و المناس معتمد المحالية المحالية المحالية المال المعتمدة المحالية الم لمخاته معتبت عجبة عمامة بالمامي عابد العنصد مانة وجديه المجاه وحاسمه دور دول الموادي وحدله حقوبه خدمس. وله دعمه دحمنه نصحم بعماه دعمي لنه دعملم. وجم حوة حلك لحم وم لهد لكمام و وم لفنه و المعمد والمعمد 

ودم محنه ولي المنصور معلم من وعدد وعدد والم حدل عجمه. وفحومه بومسوعه فات جامعة جامعه المراهدة مادد مرحمه الحفاقديم حلتب به هویم ده معهدد لذین دله ددست جه تحمیر خلیم دة وحلمه بعود لحدثه. حد له خسم حملتحدوله لسدي حلال شلم المراها مناسد . خمام به به به به به نه ده ده و بانه لاهام المرابع المر محسنه لک معمورهد". کمفلک چن شام خلکمکا. لجن مه محک المالم لعمد لما حدم معنوب فعدم مدد مدد مدد معلم

حصلم ه ه بغاه بحث د om. غبر محمدوم و ضدت بع عصد اللسهاء دنههم المحددة k **K**iton 「\_თආ u Tirzogracio معتعة ه ه محولسح 1 8000 13300 r صللىمە لحوضة بعه ، ، معغله بوبحء لمحه ۹ **අතරුත** × のくっかく **"** om. אָשׁיּאַ ▼ in sic

<sup>,</sup> Coq. **ベフ**タケス

محروعت من المادر المورم المن و دور المورد ا

l. 21 ベルベラ] ベルボラ M || ôta] べota (M べota) ||

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و بجانه ملح مورسيم c 32 ur rur b بەھر ، 1-you-go 8 7~3 p miner prince ، **۱۸۹**م ومع ز r∠> q k Kgazziegi 1 + 62 خلہ ۳ لسووس م دبرصیه ه ه حلعح الجيه، ہ جے ہا ، حملم ، ر بسسحه u ←3mċ>>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cod. حابت <sup>1</sup> Cod. حابت <sup></sup>

له خلوحه که حددسه. که نصب دکیقه. ه فلم ولفلم وتعمر. عوبلک دے کسه دیمهمسد دلک کمهماده مسلم کابعد مراه المحمود ومردن المحمد والمحمد والمحمد المحمد ا ندح فقونه بعده بالمام الماله خليع به معنى حيل حدم به معنى معنى المحمد من معنى المحمد ال Kajafran 721 12 bains op Kagamak 124 1114. \* Kagamak ٥٠٠١١ من من الله المحدم العبر من المالم المحدم العبد المحدم العبد المحدم العبد المحدم له فرام خلم معدده شدیم معجد درای مومی اله به محلی الملمك، وحصوب كم وجوب على المرابع المربع الم معنه در محبه حد خصطب در المعدمه ما محله معلم محلاله وجعدت المدنك بور مدلك المنكب ودلكوك عسوم. اده صهريء درسون معنعي. بين دين حده مام رسون احب دبدر الم ج خلحک، ددیک حدم. اسمب ج عماه دولک. دیکه ا عصاد حده مدلک دله أن كسيرة كن د الله الله الله الله الله الله والله والمحمون الله الله والله والمحمود الله الله والله والل ەحصىتدىكى دىكىدىك دىندىعبى لحجىك دجەلىنىس؛ لىنلە دىك محسى لىج. عبته فانه دجم محبله لکم عهد دفرن المنه حددسک. הרן שבלא. ואקבח השתלאא הביא. אובוא הצבירו בחכא הרלא

المنكاليك. محطوص المنطي المنطوع المنط

<sup>،</sup> Cod. جيم مهنيء

p. コン, 1. 1 M om. 本名はでの | om. では、 | 1. 1 では、 | 1. 3 本名は「より、 | 1. 4 を できる。 | 1. 4 を できる。 | 1. 5 では、 | 1. 5 では、 | 1. 6 では、 | 1. 6

1. ان حملسها [ المنابع ] المنابع ال المنابع ال المنابع ال المنابع ال المنابع ال المنابع ال المنابع ال

1.6 M om. حامد | حديق به حملنوع ] M حديره به حملنوع | 1. 14 jank] jank | Kifa Fonk ok] jófag K70 ohgo | ا. ال حنت] مانت || ا. از كامحه] M كافي || ا. الا حميمت) ماميمت M || | فسك (حسك 1. 19 om. حلجه M || om. حدور M || الدور ا. 22 om. ﴿ مَحْطَهُ . . . ﴿ لَا يَحْمُونُ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ صيمه] + حفيت M || 1. 2 × عمل حميمه المحتاب عفل M حملهم sic || 1. 4 めべさかく] めらべさかく || 1. 5 人) 人 M || 1. 6 人はつろ] 人はつろ || 1. 7 < 1. 8 om. 7 M || 1. 8 om. 7 M || ا M مغه (غهه ا ا ا M الصحوب الصحوب السلامة السلامة السلامة [ما ا ا M مناهة المرابعة السلامة المرابعة المرابعة || ال. 13, 13 بيموسر مجمعاء] M مجمعاء بيموسم || ال. 11 محواجسا] محواء مسا || 1. 18 ~ down) ~ do ~ umo M || 1. 19 ~ um des | um des M / um des || p. كم ا. و بعثر عبد ] مشره M || om. حست M || حتماع ا. ف . . . حست ا. ع ] ححلل عصدته منخفله ام حتمه جم خلم بعد شمم | \* Kiax <u>مدنسك. هميلاً (مسعنك [7] محدلاً ...ها المحدث المجنة المحلة المح</u> حيل M) دلفه دباله عملة حمل (حدمله M) له نهده. محفله لعد (ه حلک لانفیک M) مهفت (کا محلک M) وخلف منافعک دانک وستوسک. سخلک حدصته. مخلک المرح لحدد عس معفلک لحدد عس جع ضلع كنة (حلصم + M) شفع دسلنه حمدت من M || 1. 12 大字母 入し入] 入しかん || M om. 大字母 || 入しり入っ 入しかん M || 1. اع حسلنه إ ال الم عليه إ + طنع M || om. حويمة M || ∠ш∠һҳ० | ∠ш∠һҳ० М | 1.16 ҳҳҳ० | ҳҳҳ० М | 1.17 om. ҳ ¼ҳ М | | ا. الا بهام) M كن المحلحة محميم الا محربة والمربع الا الا الله الله المحربة الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ا فاحد حلیک جے فل کا بعد حیلت [1.18 جے p. کے اردیک .... 1.1 رحم واد حیسک

## APPENDIX.

COLLATION OF CODEX HARRIS II. AND OF THE MOSUL CODEX (ed. Arendzen, Journal of Theological Studies, October, 1901).

Where only a word or two differs in M. these are underlined.

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page مع ١٠٦ حرمانه عن المسحم عنه عنه المسلم المسلم
   لاسانة] + : حجبتات || 1.8 مين] متن M || om. حرفاتك، M ||
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  ペタッゴンペ] W ペタジガンペ ||
1.13 akrajak7] Kgarja) (W arajaok7) | Kgrijós] Kgiz ||
1. 14 ~ dai+> ~ dia= ||

∠quafiz> ∠7] ∠quatz>>> ||

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ا جر حدمر [دحلهم محمه لحمه ا جمع العبد المنجر حمده ١١٥ ا
ا. اع om. حاء منه حصمت ال مناب حل محبد الله حاء حبد ا
M محصد لے [محبدہ لے لاحعداہ M) لاحعداہ تحلی حکم کا المحددہ M
                                                                  Lezha erien eeth (eheerinka M) eheenpha |
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1. 21 om. ماماً M | حماضح ماماء بنه] حماضعند، (M حماضح) | ا 35 لمن سري المحمد المحمد المحمد المواهد في المحمد المحم 1. 23 حماحة] حماح المفاء المناهجة وعنه الله om. وعنه p. حمر ال 1 حمد الله عند الله ب عدونا] om. و. 1 M || 1.4 وسند مبرحمته الله مستمع || 1.5 حوسة وحل الله الله عدونية || 1.5 مرطسة وحل ا معمورا محرور المحرور المحرور

والمهمور حدم. محدم ب نواه دول دور بابعه دهال به دور بابعه بابعه به بابعه بابعه

S in a much later hand:

اجر لحمد من ورمان من المراجعة والمحافية والمحافة والمحافية والمحا

<sup>\* + &</sup>lt;= 30

b In a later hand:

صمحتمِهُم. مسلم فقمم جوم ستحه ووجهم في منعت كمنة محتص الماسع مراع الماسع الماس مدعمه الم لمعنول معنول معنول معنول من مخاصر المعنول من مخاصر من منابع المنابع تم الفزالة ملحفه « «دهه عليه معجد محمد المعاد المعدد المع ٥ وربة عمر مردم مسلم حمل لمنه وحمد. حن شعب حدمهم منهمين حلهم لمناسر معمدم مخدم لنف ممايد حمومهم المعتمام منافاه مرابع مهم وفال معتب مراه سعجم لص ن الشه وم وحمه حسله المناه والجماد المناه والمحمد المناه والماد والما تهمدلم عوريده بحدنه حدد ممالم عمامه ومعدد oi معبسه نوزعه. هم دمولاد صقح وبلنه وبلانه. مدحه mari lacion la passa accasal. alima airam. عولحصا اخلحه المبحلة المواتم لخبله المسامة مالها سلسه منعدا عامهده ما المناسبة معنعه الم عدية مدنوسه مدنوسه مد. مبلاء الم محبله دة الماسم عل حة وحم. مخمة حسله معه الحد التم مخبطه!. "بالفء محدث متربية مكامك مكامع مدر "شعب محلام"

ه کی محدود که S. f. 89 a ما کی کی در محدود کی اور کی کی در محدود کی در محدود

دهناک ملقهک، دکرهناه ۲

۱+ مراعه معداه مراعه به روسا مرفه و om. فا

<sup>4</sup> المحتمدة Lag. p. 121 (1 pr. m. المحتمد + المحتمدة المح

وصد در دمه بداه ۱+: حدوده ۱ مصد واحمد ۱

שייויב בך + d בעניסים + o עמילבא ישים ל צוציליטשר בי

وجهجه ميم ، حمن محمد ، حيم حملي

<sup>·</sup> Komanzalo Kimok al " + Kalanjia

דאילים שוא באילים במשל. + י

ه معمد ملعة وام ملحلم حلحم محمدم ف

حزب مهرفس ن لغلم خلص مدهسة مهم هود مستسلم ميك معديم الموالم المرابع معمر لل والمعنوب المعرف لين لجلمه ودلعه حدد يدبذه المعندة المونه टीयक्र. एक्क रिक्र क्षिक राज्येक . क्षेत्र राज्येक देवने त्वक्ष उ عد منلم جماؤمحة. مد جه عد حني مفاهم بدبانمها عدد المعلا عنهم المرة المعلم المرة المعلم المرة المعلم المرة المعلم المرة المعلم المرة ا سبع حميد من مناء الخلع من المبعد مدر لحبعه معرد الحبعة المبعدة المبعد منوب سرم بعيرفع مه نجم الحدمام عم المرية مهم المناسبة من المرية نعصم. ممري هزالم ويدا عمدم. عد حده لمه ي حزي ١٥ ه 76 . محلوم. لى كن بجه ديجه وحدي له. علد وسعده ومعيك ف, مه عدد الم معلام ما الله على معالمة المانع الم مع المعلم مراية عدم المعالم ا حدة محدم دمخة منه الم خديم منهم .. ده شديد وي منحيم بعنك حسفه بعمه حرف هد مهميء دءمي م ابنام به محلل مهلا عنزه .. ملم المن عادم معومه بالم مه دلعه وخانمه دحستسعه. هیسه حازه و مهمه ا

حره به دماند المحمد من عبد ده المالم الم

ر با باسبت ه S. f. 88 p ه مسابه می باهده

المحر بصم حديم مساح عتك. ماله لحم حدر لتلك + ا

extend recold comments on all respects to the last of the last of the section of the last of the last

صبحته لهذ والمنجمه صوفه هدي وحدول هوي + م

<sup>4</sup> B + <u>a</u> 2 r + q 2 n n n

سافاعينة. ملك مع لعودماء «خلص عبلا منام عبلا منام. المامية المامية المامية المامية المامية المامية المامية الم محد بشوم تدم منام ددهنده متر مرند و دمن الاص المصم نعطم لصم حلا مندمم مدلم مصمت ه ۱٬۲۵۰ میم به به معموری می معموری از معموری میرد به ۲۶۵۰ میرد و ۱٬۲۵۰ میرد و ۱٬۲۵۰ میرد و ۱٬۲۵۰ میرد و ۱٬۲۵۰ میرد و و منهم حد موسم حمون دنیّم. مرحنه حد مهم حدیم roch. ofein onthom er thouse a caback " mr! figh سة ولنه حد له نفس باوديعي حلال ووحد من المناء والم حجمده به مه به المهاد عم البه مدد لعوم مر المهم ور بعسام حفاهه عديد مهيه مهيه ما بياد مربعه والماد مربعه الماد مربعه الماد مربعه الماد ال ج سلبههم. جمعهم خصد حفانسم عمة سحبده جر خلصه عيا سلمة ملم سقلهم مناسم وشويم مباهمه مهمة ملي يت ويهم بدومته بدون وموم محيد بدومه بريسي بدر مولي منة خوم بريامة ماءه معموم "ماء خومة على الم भीन्य प्रकार स्वायम क्षयंत्राच्य स्ववंद्र र व्यक्षक

Author arch. ochop feid 3 mapping. Wo mapping + a public mi mas mend mapping the company of the property of th

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ر+ جساعة المعاومة و (B جرامه معاومة) عدم و الا جرامية و (B جرامية و الا جرامية و الا جرامية و الا جرامية و الم

وحناها والمعالم المراجعة المرابعة

ودقده علمه و و و ا محله المعتمد وده و المعتمد و المعتم

احصاح عصمعند حماه

درد المراس (الاسترامية الاسترامية المراس المراسة المر

ملهناكم مصلحه معرود دلل دوزمند لمديه عالمد. ويمه لحکه ه ه نسطه و ملم و م حد (حصر B) علم که نصده. حد کملم ونهانم دەدىك معملك داده يك. هلم يعد دلهم بله الله عدله عمله عمله حصاحسه، بحالية حد ١١٥٥ بعد بعرف بعرف حدة وحب محرد. K) . Kowo Lag. p. 118 . Klas Kin on Komo . Ly obosed ak حله بنسط خدد وجعل دماته مهميمه وحدم عسنم لك שבע לבבבה. אונין כן הסבא סכן שמולפחלא בכה אול. איף הכולנון تحممك. سد كانه ديم دد مل خمصدني المدمع المحجد. ملك حصمور الهادع. حلا ديد هيمونه دوليه دم صححه ديمه ومدم كلته ودهسك هك كالله. ومدكاتك الموت مر بخونك وكالم ددنتم لص لحبع کماله. وی مل باده المدوع که لحبه محداث له حول نسب عاله لحجمت ملك محملهم الهاددك وحجمه مالم دسكم المعناء. محندله عداد المعادية حديثه المحادية مالمه بحدمهم حعنه عديه. ملدبلنه حمدته دعلك حفط عديه حليه. سيكية لهام بحدهم حفط ساله حليه. سحد وسلله هدوي بط. حللهن كن دوسانه صوحتى: عمههمسر به بدوسك. وسلقه صديب دخصت مهده . د می بند کای مهد S. f. 87 a . (B میسده) می است . ماید برفت به سال محد ، به به دفته فاید یک خط بحیل. حه کند نخدنه کام اور انده میمان در در در در در اور از این از در از این از این از این از این از این از این از ا ومخصة عاله ط خلعه محسه. هن وخمل حدة علم لهالم وغمار. حللمت مامه له به الله على عند الله المام المام معد المحدد حتب (mo) (u.v.). B). کام محملہ کا کا دینہ جنگ دینہ کا دختہ سده الله عدم محلم المعادة المرام المرامة المرامة المرامة المرامة المرامة المرامة المرامة المرامة المرامة المرامة

of. Numbers xxiv. 9

وحدم دیمول حدوم حنے وحدوم، لکہ اوود اولجدم کی اوم + ، م

کے حید دوسکہ دیکرہے، دھیں مصدیعی سحیکہ سحیا ہے۔ کمعجستی لین کمیونکہ دھیکہ دیکر کا سام سام دیکی ہوئے میں دیجینی حیمت حال دیکی دھارک ہیں دوسکہ صدیعت لگ حصط لین ن

محسله هو. آوس بانده ها در بد بد المسجوم المهدر اوس + علمه المسجوم المهدر اوس + علمه ملاحل والمحبوم المهدر اوس + علمه والمحبور المن بالمد والمحبور المن المد والمحبور المن المد والمحبور المن المد والمد والمد

هم دله عدمه بهتم هدل بدوره هداهد وله و المهد و المهد

عدنک می می کامیر S. f. 86 a می حاصر کامیر کامیر کامیر کامیر در کا

خذمم ٥ + ل محبكر أ

> \* **\*** 4 Kusa ahal (B ahal) → sinespy 3 ومعحشعه ا 1 ا + فيهنجوه 4 محاصم الم س خرمجيءه ودجية الم احلك بعب المات حدورها مسقم معمر المحتم المعتم المعتمر نلجه ه *و حولا* ۵ حد*ه حدا* الحن mo ه ÷ + **خ**سمځ ولك حفط حيس دوين به به به محمل المهاون محمل المهاون محمل المهادي محمل الم صدعك. وكالله وبحدد خدد للا لله والله الماله وحمه حد ذلك ودوسك لمعلم لك صحبك لذ كمانك لماهم. سمع لمن وخلك من ومس موسعة لله حفط لف حلله وحلمي رسلع حبل عدم دملت محس

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Cod. مير

فخنه، به به به مدونه ، دخده معنى دهندبه معيه منه، بهه مح دايم مديعه . معيمه مدلم مدنه محايل. مح و مراه دد اوسه مدبعه حدادم بح بالمهم محر once in the as the company of the company مان بعام به به به المان مدي المان مان المان مان المان الما مدبعه. لنحب نهائم مداه و معدد دلم المؤمن لمخدّه، 

ور لله نبله. فلا ونعجه حمونده وحلهم، نبله الم محلم محمية ١٥٠ منه زد احددسه مه مهزدها. حددسه همده لمهزدهه. «

هن مدور دهدد وبحد مربح مدين المحلم مدرد ومرد ومرد ومرد ومرد - معموم براء بعصة براء بملح بعد S. f. 85a ومعر معمومه حج حمد منه دهدنم دیمه لهم بعده در در در ملد مدم دنونم (そみりょうりょ

فعدة ه هجمعک و c om. ogs و خلنه نله ه Lag. p. 116 (B om. عت ... حجمه نصه) کمب دیمون دونے. + k دم + ا حدہ + ا المحب المحبوب مخدمے. + ع 1 Kusis 6K Kusian ™ om. ≺w⊃a⊃ . אבוב בל היכא מכבל כתהבשא יכא כמ. מכבל האוף בלמתר. מבל + ° 00. ווודב פ, 12 הנתא במעבלא, נתא כמ הכלק הבתו כמ, הבל הנתא בשתוא. 

منه دوسه موسعه. وحم همانوس بلانه منهد بعدم. وله الهامة دم لصمے عدد مالمد المعدجم مر منے معمد محسک، صفلاک محمدالمک: حدث البحر المائمة الماسك من المناسك المائمة ال صديصوب بالم بحربوء:

فلصه من محمونه دهنه نحفه، بعم بحمظهه، مجم منلم دفلم لحدده مجم منلم دوبسطه وحدده منام حضمت مالم دوبسطه وحدم المحدد منام محمد منام مالم عصمه منام مالم بالمسته في نظم مالم بالمسته في نظم مالم المحدد في الخلط والمحدد والمحدد

معبداند لهر محمصه در عدن هده ملم در دخوم دهده دله مده معدده مده معدده م

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سائل سروس المراق المرا

"حقدة حلسة،" سهب فالم. كلك حدد تهديك حجد. ملصمطكم همة. "معلب لحددسك". ملدنبك دلك. ملفلهم تدنيك مكسوم كمن لحدد تهديك لمن لحد تهديك لمن لحد تهديك لمن لحدد كالمنام المنام لحدد كالمنام المنام كمن المنام المنام كمن المنام ا

ر وسن نع مراه ۱ مهونیم ۱ مرمی مراه ۱ مرمی از مرمی ۱ مرمی ای اید ای ای مرمی ای مرمی ای مرمی ای ای ای مرمی ای ای مرمی ای ای

<sup>1</sup> Cod. Logitalia

LERGED TO HOUSE. TREED ON SERVE FLIMBY TREETE حل مابح عصبحه. حذمه وي كام عصلب حدة عداد. ممناه و الما محات بناء ما موهم و الم

دهنک که کالف غلم. محک دیمالحد دحدد. محمه حلدالک (B.s.u.) جنب من A ورنب من من من A ورنب من A ورنب من Aلكملم ودهنسم مودك هديل حامة وبالم يلك وينونك فكر ده عجعه دمر حاهم. هاه درم عدف معمانه. حد نصب لم لعجعه. الماء والمعالم المراجعة المراج نبدله المر وهع مركب وحدد المركب وحدة والمرابع المركب المرابع ا Walls and Klo (B Kendun Kennoke Lotonke Khar La Khar on Klor. Japah Llo Lachar Llo حامدت من المراجع من المحسك المحسل ال عدله سرحد مراها عنس ول مدحه ودنه هم، عجز له حلاحك. وحدث من محاجم حدلكين (حدلكين B). الوصل والمسلم عجب محلص ححدة بن مالد بن في مالا بنوام حددة بن مالا بنام مال حلملين مدهمة وعر بحقهه ورديقه وحلهم دهم مدمر مدمع شوم ٥٥٥ خالم. ٥٥٥ لمه عمله حر علهم دامه هدم دلم Lag. p. 114 حددنده المحادث محادث محددناته ملك المرادة المحدد الم خلام حماله بعداله عدمه حر حددهمم وحدوده دعلهه بعديد فلا دحمله مخعب تمسك محدد محلفه لم لحتماه صمحك وعدوبه بعد ومدود موالد بالم هديم وموالم هاه بماميدة لافلىسلا عيد، مهد بخنانال

Epistle of

Hilgenfeld, p. 16, l. 9

Matt. xx. 16

Jer. iii, 16

Ps. xxiv. 1

وجواجهه محوات م سضوم< p + 77200

om. Kop د B متسخ

العدة حديد، حيال بهجز دهده. بدخه مه مختب حبب همام فلحدم. هجمعه عجب علم حفقه هود هود هعهابه لحه فعدله. «بهنده خره مده هد هم هف هن بنه حيا بناهم واعم واعم بخلصه بهنده بهد حمونها هواها به بخنه الماسي هذاه فؤهم. حزيمه والم به بهناه والم بهنده به

S. f. 83 a \* + \_omla b + merico com. —odo d B om. Lam

\*\*Com iom. Kom

k om. och

مه در الله المحمد عدم المحمد المحمد

¹ Cod. om. <

المعنده بعدم بعدم، بعدم المعنده مدهدم في المداده المد

حفاع وخود له. المسائل محمومه بحومه دشك وخود مكسائل بدومه הלוץ היכולא. איקה עול מחבואי, האפסול אוע כן אילא הכץ וא. Erek. xx. איבו אילא הכץ ואים وكالله عام المعتاب ومنها المام ووقدر ودبير مام كالمراب تحب خدد لصمے دائعہ شکہ Lag. p. 112 کسے دمن حافظ حد المناه ا لصور مكرخة صحبك. ومندله لص ومقولك ولا محمد مرابك ولا المرابع الله عديد مكرخة المرابع حللما كه ددله ودفوده مهدبته دلم الدممه لحمد المالم مه הברא שתביא. מו הלול מו בללן הנולוללא בל משאי. מבוא ביו שברים ואו Deut. בו ط هن ومند وخول ده ده دله لكملم وغوم. وحلمه كمماه مد. حالمته لم مدعمه. محلم دم دله مماقهم دهمد حدمد. حد نعر. حبريمه لوه حيدسات الحميره وحديم بمههمستي هد حديد عد ماله . وسلان وسانه ما فاعه . دلماء الله 18 محمله وجود معمله علي محمد الله 18 معمله عدد معمله الله 18 معمله عدد معمله الله 18 معمله الله 18 معمله الله عجده د المالا المناسب ومناهد المالاء المالاء المالاء مالا معالله المالا المالاء المالاء المالاء المالاء المالاء شام مهدتسم مه بانعم دم هدی کن درانه دال حددها مراعد مراعد مراعد مراعد مراعد المراعد المراع سلمك. سح اله يدوها ماله المعبر من وهد حديد. والمن يدوها صه جذب محرب ورتب الله عدية من معدد لنجسه. محمل صحيل وجموم حلمون هلم وحلا ومله عمويه عمامه عمده وم المعاوم. ف لصمے لح کید لکملم دخدہ دم ساتھ سمے کم بند کی کا ۱۹۰۰ ما منه جامعه الله المراهم المالك المالك المراهم المالك المراهم ا صه وحداد معدد معدد المعدد المعلم على مدم المعدد الم بندله مادمه. حيل سلقه ديسانه دهم عدم احته هدايم شيام

Lag. p. 113 4 (>>0 b (4= 4) c <>>>10

بوزه می می دی ایماسه کی هیده حدید فل فتی دل میده می در نده می در نده می حفالت که میده می در نده می در نده

بلند المحمت، علم مباعه «حمية المعانية هـ المعامنة ال 410 مبانية المحمومة المانية المحمومة المانية المحمومة الم

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والمنه المت الانتصاء والتدمية والمدونة والمناه المتحدة المالة المناه المتحدة المالة ا

لهم محانه داله بحدمه بحصه بحصه حله حمله حاله مربه

سحنگ، h

معده من حدد محموه من جم حراب من حل سقده مله حل دسته. من عذبنا منه منه دنده هنه الم فعد. مله حمد منه منه منه المنه المعادية منه المنه المعادية المنه المنه

י אין רבים ארדין א

مهود در کمی حد کمخند زدیم جون کر معم ب ا Is. I. II ، ا ودوسوم مجند حدبه موحم شوبه ووديه والواحه وبمجته وودمه دامه الله باحد ماب بعد مدسك مورد العسام مراحد مدام دور الا المام مام مراحد المام الم کنتدومی لحدی داند لک اله معومی کے اله اله کے محدیک عدادت 18 ده معندی محفظ هه لر نیر باسده معتبده و مدحک دید. لی 14 حفدلم حلرم وشدور وحللتدور وحدتك ومنه بصر وحداهور الموح حامتك محدثة وخدال حدة وتبك لامل بحومك وتبك کی کی دورد کیدنے حاصل محدمی میں حاصب کے صحر کے حم عدم حكامان حدد عدد عدد مناها مد حكامان معلم عدم ملنخسله حد (محد B) سابه حلبهم مرحنتهم بعند للهام بحريبه لم ين دوسك. دام دودده والم ديم الم كالم الم ولك وقيك ولك بقويك فرف ، ولك حل وحاويد حاويم يحميه لحفده. لحمن . ذکر معتدم ن om. ه ه حنحه ه ı mqıs 

S. f. 80 b محتقه ملک محتر بحداندر + ه

مجدة لص صديد. حول ديمه المس مبد المعدد على المعدد المعدد

هری محتسم حضره معدیسه فیدن دری مهدیسه دری دری دری دری دری محتسم فیدن دری محتسم معدیسه و محتسم و

الله ۱۹۳۴ کمجند، کمافجد رای الحق الحدی هدی، وحتسه خدی و محاتسه و الله الحدی درمانی الله و محدنی هدی و محدنی درم محدنی و محدنی درمانی درم محدنی درمانی درمان

<sup>्</sup>वयाञ्च क्षंत्र्यं क्षेत्र्यः

هه + ۱ ماه به المحلات والمحتان المحتان المحتا

کاحک اسعالی، بقدیدی خدنی بقدیدی خدید دور دوستی اور ۱۹۱۰ کار میدیدی کیدنی بقدیدی کید دور دوستی کار ۱۹۱۰ کار میدیدی کیدندی کیدیدی کیدندی کند کرد. کیدندی کیدندی کیدندی کیدندی کیدندی کیدندی کیدندی کیدندی کارستان ک

ودر همدم هوانعه ودونده ودر مدم ورانعه والمعدم والمعدم والمعدم ورانعه والمعدم والمعدم

وردورد المراجع المراج

الجلسه عن المقادم التعلم الله المال المال

- وا كالموهد حصب مولين ودنكار هو دكاهد علوه ودنك معنى وا كالموهد موريد ودنك موريد المولين ودنك المريد المريد
- 1 هود حفعه مهله عمر حني. شده بم نحفهه 15 مود مونه مهر معنه مهر معنه مود مدخه ماتبله منتبله منتبله ماتبله ملا بهده معدم مدخه ماتبله شام بهداله هم محدم محله ملاهم مله محله ملاهم مله بهداله من المحدم محاتبه من المحدم معتبه مله ماتبه به المحدم منا المحدم منا المحدم ماتبله مله المحدم منا ا

<sup>\* +</sup> حجدات S. f. 79 a b om. حصاح د حتباء، ط + عحد B

من بداهم الاسمعة. + ١ لتدر حقاله عن من عن المناسبة المنا

i + وa المجادة المجاد

س حصت، [عسمم عند الله خصصة، عند الله خصصة [عمد عند الله خصصة عند الله خصصة عند الله خصصة الله عند الله عند الل

Lag. p. 108 P + ~ = del \_ oules 9 4 4 = -

معلم معنم امغديم. حلع وحده محمد مخده المنم نحفهم. ماوهاتم لفه خلص دة بعليم. وبدؤمه نجم مهم عربه بالمعنى منه دومي المجلم منه مهم مناص المخلع عدم المعجدة المسلم المخلم المعتمدة and the er wait we lather min rat eron, 2 outer the true outer cious reflies : subo دم منام دماره معم حمد لحضمد مانح فزوم يعمد معبسه .. له مجدل لهمهم في حدودة بده عدمد ست. دهمهه نلانه محمونه مدنيه دومهه نات المعسم المرات المر محمدة المام معمة المام معمة المام ا ة ولي موفودون موجمه بي المرابع ملم بن بن المراجع معمدة عبد المراجع ا

حددة مند مندل مباهدهم عدام. شلم ددهم مبله فعد موزسه وحده، وبدعوم ووسلة محلهم. ولخدورهم لمه دي. لاسعة محلبت محمضة عصعة عب أني ممبعة المنعم حبابع الله الله الله معر فأوم عجم. حصابه والمكتب حلك. Lister were norge anis List of more, when Ry fram rape. od iroas mel rame ref

1. XIX. 19 בהסגד נבנא<sup>9</sup> מאולי שבנא. ובגאשה הכילא הלא כסק <sup>9</sup>כפנא 20 تعبه ماسةنيم مورد ميكيم حفل دوح بمحبة في!.

Lag. p. 107 4. مراكب مراكب براه مراكب المراكب بدههمي d Kztasa ം ⊷്നാ 900 Coarac + 8 و جمعماء سه ه س الم h om. oṁ i giow ا مورسر سحت ۱۶ + محمد عداه ריבא מיי حد ه بديك P om. وجوبح حصبه سحب× + ب

¹ Cod. ≺≥∞≒≺o 2 Cod. کحت

الماخذة بدام مع مع ما معدده ما معدده ما معدده "Litza propulation " ver mobile" oper varien حسد زعندي. بومي خل سر سر جيم ١٥٥١مرليم لحنوي، مدهمي هد حدود مر لقدمه حلا دخل دخل دحدة محبة عملقلد دهمت همت عمره . ملايع الحسبت مراب مريع المناسع المناسع عمرة مريع المناسع المن جم لخدوهم الالموسام عدم مالا ملا الالموسام محمد ما المرابع ال جمولوب بخدهه معبد ممسلحدم معجمه حددهم. لشي " المخلم لمجلف محبوله محبوله المخلف المحلف المحب المخلف المحب المخلف المحب المخلف المحبوب الم ٥١ تخميه محمد . دلم بلحويض لحدمه مديده مديده دديم وديده האושאה בחושה, מאנם מראב מאנ באן יאנה נבאן יאני עבאן ציבון ציבון בין וויקה בין איני וויקה וויקה בין איני וויקה בין त्येत 'त्या त्येत' त्येवी त्येत त्या मान त्येत . भीवा माने حومكا. حد سامبحه حداكم لحن عمله ملهم منفل مدفل عمان ەدخل مدبيك. مدخلين المحمدة ودخلمك. حدورة محموموردر. مبحدم مهديمة حمامهم معجمه المعادم الم مريعت مرازمعاه تعمامهم مهيم "مبرهاءه

f. 72 a

ه om. حسبعه م p B magy< c Kmay haw hiteo وبكراك لحناهمه د <del>لاي، لاء</del>ه احسفت ەىخىكە ء احتك، والمجلك حكاله الموت الموت المقالك المتعام المراء ا صلم. شدم دم دور حذب کالم حدم . دام مدلم k + ≪q*onzaw*≥3 الحواصوبيع س حجوباعجت هم دحلمجم لجمه م 6 + Karjoga ه بهه محکه و حرسمه \* om. Ken K170 روم برعه ۱۲ موسمه مه مهم د برصامه موسم ۱۶ موسم ۱۲ موسم

سهبوه، وسنه هن له به جا عنه و مدهدا و الله و الله

Prov. xiv. 13 جدید می کام کام کی دور می در با در کام کی در این کام کی در با در کام کی در کام کی در کام در

لی مدور دحده ولی مدور درخللی کے معدید عجمع لھو۔ مامور در المع کے معدید مامور درک المع المع میں المع کے مدید کی المع کے مدید کے مدید کی المع کے مدید ک

وحجعج و

ته ته احتم. مه دهم اجمع دخنه المعالم عدنه العقام ا تىبەنسىمى جى ھىقتىكەن. تەھەدسى كىھنۇم، مەلك نبىدلىن كمناب ووريد المرابع ال ندعيم لحمي جم عوسلع، وتجلسمي، مجم صمحةيك و وحدة المحمد حلال ومولم عدم عليه والمحدد عليهما حن وبالمون لفاه دون دست والدبع المجام المعالم الما المالم ٥جم لحم الدمات المنابعة المرابعة المرا من عند العبن حصمت العبن حنين المناه : معمد المعلا من المعلا المع معتب والم مردي مراد مراده المراد الم حدم لسنه مه ما ما من سانه سانه مرسد مه مه ما مادع المفنص جے لخبولاء شلم بعلاصمے دحدلاء، سنلم دے حدمه. مداوه عدم حصتحد، حلل دسوه لسمي مفلم من ينه حطبة قصنه بعدام. عل فلم ينه عمد حنے مہجنے کی جمومیوں اھنیا جا سحنیہ دونیہ اللہ Hatt. عام مددة مناوس الاستان المنافسة المنافعة المنافعة المنافسة ا

هدی هدینی دختیمی کا محمد معدید در است مدینی در است در است مدینی در است د

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Cod. حلم نهر ا

<sup>°</sup> Cod. ∠o←

سيح منصهره

ه حدامههاه سم حلم+ه b om. معدد درصم برانده د om. ים בין ומנולא. + i העושאי ו מכניפר + ז د ئي S. f. 77 a بچموحت, ا om. حدد m >pleio≪> ەصومىيە ، רכבה<u>ד</u>ם کمح جهدم همه om. പ്രവ ا حصامها (Lag. حصامهم) Lag. p. 105 

<sup>،</sup> المراه (Bow.) مراجع ه به المام مراجع المراه « B مراه » المراه « B مراه » و المراه « B مراه » و المراه « المراه » و المراه

معتباساء محبت مده حدة مناه معتبعه

و حصبه حمهم تعدِ[ب] ه همدم و Lag. p. 104 المعتدء المعتد درسد∠. S. f. 76 b ودلمور حددك فرور عدر حلمورد عدر حلمور كاخذ دونك. + ع ونده عدم مر مرام مرام کام کام کام مرام کام مرام ۱۹۱۹ میر مرام ۱۹۱۹ میر مرام ۱۹۱۹ میر مرام ۱۹۱۹ میروند کام مرام لكملم وحد حددك حدويم لمه عملها. دبغمه محم+ ا دسسع محم دحسا engtons 4 1+42400 420000240 ™ ممامعه حسحنے  $P \text{ dwdd} \Leftrightarrow (B + \prec m \prec di ) \prec (A + [ \prec m \prec qi ) \prec (A + [ \prec m \prec qi ) ] )$ د بحسحه

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cod. نعة

مغامت عند موم منهم مدخر که مساه موم عدده المات المنافعة المانعة المانع لب فله «مخذ عجمه مهم حمه معمدل. معنه مخذه سه للب حذر بمحمول حدم بهلميمه. ممرة مل مان مسان دهازهم احتم احد ممخذا. حدم دماسه دحب من لم مصد. و . بالمعدد معنده معنده هلا معنده هدين المندي المعدد عمد المعدد ال حجده حم حديد ممخله بماله وحد خلله لحدمه عزنها I was in teacher with a series in a series of the series o و مجد لصف نوسه مدبعه. مهم دمه لم دمه فعد حمل لم مد المعنى دهميمية مدين المناسب المناس حسم مدلق نام دهمیده در میرس کا به مادی در با به در میرس میرس میرس کا م 11 كانك والم المحتفي معلى و معامل المحتفي الم 15 .: व्यक करत प्रत 'रमस्य मामकांक्र रमस्य कंस : रंगत ور ١٠ محلك والم يعن حف منهم. معنى بالمعود من المعدد الماء عند الماء عند الماء عند الماء عند الماء الم «« تعبير محرجة لي". وهذ لفهر خلعت التاسع معمبله حدقك معبة المحاسبة المحربة الماسية الماسية الماسية الماسية الم

حلم، ه دسکه ه حذبه. حيلا وله بخدله حداهم حد والمهم محصيده · + -204 ר איהיבה ז ه بمالانه محره هدده دود محدد (لم + B) ک مذبه دحده ۱+. د ه کنور د k dużeca ™ <<=>20 ه ححدهه ープイ n om. oop ه حرکه المعصم لحصحة *د الملخمه ب* ۹ دىس> • י אליםשאל בטה u om. 4

<sup>1</sup> Cod. 447

ابانك بدا سريد معمد محلم بعام مدعمياتها الم سعفعه بدوعه محموت مهد جومهد المعافعة جومهد مراه ن جم معمله، لم معمسه مراه ن لجمسم.. معامله المام المرام المحامة المعامد المعاملة ال و جماؤورعيم عفل مماؤرم «دجم حليم مضلم، عدنه لفاف ستع حصتحب متومع وخادي وبالموع علية عل فه الم عند معدد المعدد المعدد المعدد عدد المعدد عدد المعدد المع منقب منلم دسبجمه صهمه بع ممادد العقبم مستدم منطق المحياة. ملجلة نحفهم محفعها .. مضمرا ور مفتط منه مهندنه لصون بحدثه مسر مدام منام نجيمه على مخمل مقحمه متحمل مهناه ديمود في دعبة، دبل بد ماسه وبعجد خصام معلامه f. 70 a ەنبى بحدى نى مەلىمە خىب ئىدەلى مەسەر خلىمەن. لمەزىللەت ميلة ويم حد مرسوب صور الم حلم محدة لم علم 21 part ext. ser En efte moist will be mount of حجوده منلم وحافروم جوه لحصنده معل فلهم حج فلام. ater soir List It reprise the coint of the second of the s Letus rediny! och ur rafit chicadiany airba.

> סבן שלבא האשינים אם בלמון + c \* **₹**7000 وحومعه و ه بحامحی ه خدهک به ا محد ا وكمنهم حلء Lag. p. 103 محد محمله معامده علم مل مد محمله + ۱۸ ا [مخاح] ا مر האשונא מספר בים שסם האיבין שביא + א <sub>l</sub> 6200 س حوماسح سحء Lastutus Lit a 9+44 ۰+۲ ، om. حرعبح omny acry er epimo,

¹ Cod. ۲۹۱۷

لفاع دسة نحسه. لعجاد شه مهمولمه معمله لعبانه تفلعه ن معنان مجمعه حدة تمامكية فل معنانه فل. olein wie exten. olious arixs. obapos i expery حدة مقبعه. مه شعده خدمه وهباهم والمعلم مقبعه ما فلهم einem phiname couries. oftensie supply chil الا المالا محنا معنا و المالا الم و منبحه مربخ والمربع مربخ والمربع معرف المحمد المح e obser oue brubba. oupoo dimo un esi. orna<sup>i</sup> شميل بمالمه امل حزيب لا بعزيد. شعم لمه در ١٥ م لحقيد المانه والما ومرية والمانه المانه والمانه المانه الم عدد المعنوب عنه المعنوب عنه المعنوب ا محمده بنه موحه شدی موحه شدی تخصه مدیم عخصه مل جمیده "سد اجر" محبؤده. هون لم در حدود مرسمه دار ل محمه مل بحن مت خدیم محمد مرم الله ما محمد مرم لعلبه حلسه. ملم مد حمد حمد محبه محبهمه מששאל האהוצלת. מה הבפלו אילה אינה ומה ומבובי ברבות 

باخ محربات محربات المربع المربع + (مربع ما المربع المربع

مولکی دحصام محاددی. وحل مدان الموردی و مدانی الموردی الموردی

ا المحصوص الله المراجعة المرا

محسمه جمع بعده محمد بعضه المعند المنعم المعند معند مومه لمي لحجم. مع حديد مومه لمي دسلم محدد مفاتم مستعمس مدسة بحب سمقطم مالله مستلمه "حدومه محلحه لحدي، محدد دنيه معر ميونه حل منحوب معل سبة حتبه محة بماتحب. سمب تفير في المرا المعتب نحد 5 مخل محد مخدد له . دست معجم وحديم محمد مد Luilohy 1 trisups ery. own rings eru inth هدوه جدم مكاب معسةد مر منان وعدم لم مموده مد لفهه. شديم المومج مهمجخة صورة متعبه دبله .. مهود الم عمد عليه مستام الكلم المحدد مومه وجلدوده. مبره مهم لعمي الفلمون سي نحفهم حل مزيم. مجاور المام المام عصعه من محل محت مرك مامة عسبة خل دلاهمي. وحميحه له بنونحيه في مهود در حسيديهم. 15 هدة حديث مركب حلعم مهمه مغلعم لمع جديمه حلم جوه دلم اسعد مدن منهم بعضم مهدد محدد ٣٠٠ نصد كالمولم مديعهم ش. وحدد مديعهم "وحل عجم" حعدسها جهمه مورسه حسبته المارهبي .. ماسيدم مؤد

התבבינו בינו י b om. ≺op ° om. +∞. . . . . . ≮¤oæ⊃ ە كىنجىدە a dyoja d om. Kkulo ..... iza احمعدا وجمودخد ر h om. Kakë ..... ¿ com ila S. f. 74 b i om. **≺o**ආ ه مهد ا om. مراجه ا om. مراجه ™ ≮r⊃wo opode. asi n احض بعد ۲+ ۲۰ و حرف نوح ۱۰ مس حبر ۱۰ مرب ۲۰ مرب ۲۰ om. حبع که om. حملاً بست « + ~ مع*ت* 

معد سام ححده ومناح مراح مراح والماء والمام مديديم. خديم جوم سنلح دمضموهم حافتهم محمد منح مبدء miky gow kompia krie knois kgaporo, kgomas, مند مند مند مند الله مند مند مند مند مند المناسبة المناس و جهد میلی دیابد، دمهاوهده دست کیدی، شد ده و بدعمه دشه. خدم کم عد کم دید حمصده دحموم بحلب ا جع، بالماء الماء الماء المؤلف الماء حديمه مدن مدني مدني معني معنوه المراجع خل مدي فالمرابع المرابع بنة علاؤه حفيلت. فه اختجة جهه حمد حصبحف. مهجة or free क्केंक निकास किया प्राप्त किया किया किया किया कार्य 10 حجلهم هديم حيل عليم ديليم حد درم عليم للمؤحدة لهما حتم لفله خلحه. معمم لحبه حجمه وبدور حلمه صدب حجد فهلت معلام معلام معدنه خمان مدنه معدده ويلام لعند في محلوم في عدي للله وعدم في المرابع الله والمرابع 15 علىحىفى محمدهم لعبحى .. مهود مى ملاممه مليمهم من المناعر بالمناه من جه في المناهم على المن المناه من المناه من المناه من المناه من المناه من المناه من المناه ا خدة، دبله علاؤه سبعم جهه، مهدن لحسطه حلهم. محد مه حدوديد عرعن لعدم معدد . مهموم مهم لعيدم.

و مراجع المحتمد المحتمد و Om. و مراجع المحتمد المحتم

ا عجده

m om. ⊀op

ومندور المرابع المرا

¹ Cod. عصوم عدم عدم المرابع ا

<sup>18.</sup> The second constant of the second of the seco

b manyers com. Kinn dom. Lkinnykin

معمله، لهم حد بند. مصدم کخر الهدم +٠

cont ion. I setton  $^{1}$  cont was to  $^{2}$  cont was  $^{2}$ 

of our property of the content of t

ورم المعلم ا

Lag. p. 100

"معلمين ني وحمونه مه وحدم و وعدم ملامه لعدم ومحافي مهرم له لعدمه دعنجعه. المدعدب لم مود فهله جرا حمد المنافعة من المام ال حدمه. ورحد دين معزمه موالحمله. معددية معيم علين و لعبعد خون من مناع العلب من المناع من المناع المنا تعليم بالمربي بهمه لدة معلى بدر بدامة والمربية بمراجع بعجم ملهه فعد لحمه. محلف لحدهم. مسعدة لمهزم بدمام rests. obique rotecubs acubs righters. osus 01 خدم شدنر مداور لموزما ورحسر لموزم شه ورجم له 16 ملهم لجماد ده. حزب بعنه ده لخلم .. سدم فر ين مجز. بجمام حيقحلم مستنيم لمية حيوه وحزيم مرهم و ١١١٠ 15 مراجات مراجات دون المن المراجة المراجات المراج المراج المراجات المراجات المراجات المراجات المراجات

والم الماسية والماسية والماسية

<sup>«</sup> العجم (B الاءمة) الاعمام الاعمام (B الاعمام) الاعمام (B الاءمة) ° om. ≺തി≺ ф + оф ף ow. קיוירצטמי ייי הצצים ം തവുമും רביתבית eros. d الحاملها 8 4×K יון באשר הכבל: האיבו אילי ל S. f. 73b באשרים בפלי אין בי שבלין ו سلمين كماي والحم ويمام خوام كالمرا . حواما " KWEKSO k om. Kahas ا بته هم حج[٤] محجزيت س P @@√ בליא להוצאי הלק כן דכולא + ף ं + ध्वकंट

ر الله مونالي موناله موناله المراب المراب

المنته المنت المن

م المستام

کیم تکو حنے معنوں بعدے کجند، درستم کانست مشدمک، +ط ۱۹۱۱ مامود: فد لم لحلحک حر حدقولک: کیسک صد لیڈ درکیائوں ۱۹۱۱ تحدولک معدیک: حنی در اللازی درکیدہ تکانوں، هدیم محدل حدید غدیم مومی.

ه المراجعة المراجعة

غدرا جلتوه المات ا

Adipriide. agio en eft ricia rera estes asig. edio: معدنه مهمه دلدهمي المربعي فيتحسم . مراحم مهم الض المناع المحمد المعامدة المناع الم مام مراضاء من من البيام بوابع مراضا عدء الماسية الماسي or دنسته دمونجم مل حددسه سام مداه د. صمره العبوم «بر احاد». «مدمه طعله خامه محامه عدمت عبه حاء حمتحب معدل منتوجه مهماه عند حاونسم بعد استما

r om. ≺\≺ فهد + ه

of the property of the same con company of و المرام المام المعروب عدم و حدام المام ال وروزي حصوفي وهور وحزي حدي حرسي وعبدنام هوه والم الوالم المسلوب المسلوب של במשטב (Lag. p. 99) במשטב (Lag. p. 99) של אביול

Numbers

<sup>-</sup> جبه مراحد

له ١١٠٠ معتب حيلا دمين عام محله ومنظمهم بالم المربع ە*حىچىم*ەسە + <sub>4</sub> S. f. 72 b ٠ + عمر 1+ 300 ولحذ الاهاكم ديماها + ع p --> preq ب محعم ا به به محدم حل محدم الم k + < سحد لتعدم من وهدنا ومنحد من المامة ومنا لمسكاء موسلح کسم حبته

حخبکه ه P [Kinan \_alad Kina] B sine uncis n om. 🗢 سع ين ووددول ديدوري دهدي : دري عود ودي حدود در الم موه : وحل ددهد حصور : عدده المعاد عدد المعاد المعاد

owns and constant of the same of the B and A and

وموصر + د من من من المناه و من

 $t + \dot{\phi}\omega$  a ow.  $\dot{\phi}\omega$   $\lambda$  (B  $\gamma = 0$ )  $\gamma = [\omega]$ 

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Cod. Toise

حبيه، فه د مود لعهد حدومة «بهعنام دمية حليه محبيه Krik Low trak Kisson oklity Kospiks Leseicobo siecoas. bre enish ed Lieu shlow upc. 666.1 لهمن. محملل جهه حبعه ما ننحم معجده دهنا. و مسعو موضعت معموده معموده و المعمودة محمد و «حبولام». مصححه حمقه حسم عولسته. مضمت همط تقفُّم معدبة أ حمدبعه مخذم جمه دلماً بعمام حمر مسحم کدیم مخه به دهمه دهمه دیمه دیمه محمده ١٥ ٢٠٠٠ و من المنام من المنام ouestring exercit por coo lis aptol rach velette مه هبزها دحقما المقاد مهما لحناها مراها المرامة والمرامة المرامة المرا حددةسمون. فلسر جسمن فبزحه ددشحه حمزد مهمه 11 كالمهم مستعبر هية حسر المحضر بمابغ بديم بهمه الم مسطبها مجم حصفن معمن معمن معني الما ممانة الرعبر تصعب الاعتضعود يرجره عدي جابر تحصده المحمد مناه مناه مناه مدام مدام المحالة عدم مدام مدام ما المام الم ونعده بعنسر عه معمر مسحم المريع جريه وعصره

<sup>&</sup>quot; مستحمد مهمد المستحمد المستح

سر معجد ليهزيم حسد دهيم عمر سنلم دلخم خاه سد בסקרטש ביד עשי דילר גדע קובה, פרשצעם רע נהשד ندعياً. وي ما حبوم عيد مي ناسم العيمالي الما الماسة الماسة الماسة الماسة الماسة الماسة الماسة الماسة الماسة الم لحجحة صدمك. دوحمه دموند ودهم مكرية مكحبة لكانة. جه مانلم وحده. اماد حدهم الماد حدونه الماد من عدم الماد عد والم موزيد المام موهد مدمعيم وموروله مختصم man, niva izupha ni sa icab imuha. nzip beella حتِعلى على شه وحي محدي اشه والعراب بالمهام استونهاما expode. all whom every sin boy and la ochann صه لح دنه. مستدل معلمه مددمه احذب دانيه دمديتمه ١٥ בברה אנה ב מבל בילא למ בביא בברה ".. מאתיםה" מול בילא نعم مم لدبيلة وهدته وحدد لعجم الملحم مكلبهم. محمطلم جهه حبعمه على حفعه. شه وشلم وغلمم مهقمهم مستعد مجمد بالمه لعجه. هه وهام حفقه عجب محلسه مه وی حجد لحدد المعدد شه دیمه حل حجة ۱۵ حقم. فه والله بعب وهمه معجه تلام عبه عبه حجه محجه. معجة لعدم عب المحادثه سبعه. ملحجلة قديمه علي لمه وسلب لمه ويعلم وتحديم. مير عمد الماميد مدرة خوم لعمر مدانية معدم بعم لصه عديه معرفيه المعلم معد المهاد وه

لص ن صحبته ومام وموسم على المناه معن حجامهم हरप्रिंक राष्ट्रिय स्वापिक स्वापिक रार्वित स्वापिक हार्यक्षितं करा حليمه في مدل منعيمه في مادخ بي المحلم والمها الم بجمم خدم حدم دلم بجمم عالم عم حتر عتبهمي و محافدتين مخصصي حلل وهم منبعهم حاملهم مدانيهم حبة المسمى منعلم على حاجة منتسم في المرابعة المرابعة على المرابعة معنی احدیا احدیث معدم المعدم هود دحمصيوهدم بالمدم يهدم دايم حزدوهم. مسلم عدم المحتمد معسفه المستمد حللمهم عدم ा भीका. व्यक्तिक कार्यक द व्यक्तिक स्वाद्यक राज्या हिन्दा हिन لص نبخه. مهره من مدن مرد مرد مرد دبه در دبه درونه المرد درون المرد درونه المرد درونه المرد درونه المرد درونه المرد مطلحوله درم درمان مرم ستعمد مملاء علم المرابع الماسك معامل المعامل

Chap. rainora reasina aino dito" rationa para a archan وا للسائم بدنون منام عنائم دهدمه خدمه، مهم موند مدمال م محدود فرد مده على المجموع المجمود المجمود المد משלב העודה מה, בהלה האלמה הולים בהלה האלמה האלמה سلم بسه مبع مجم خلحجم مملق عصبف العبني جدفك بازض هيموي. وهومون جنم فرست المايم هنمير ده وهم الماركة والماركة الماركة الماركة والماركة والماركة الماركة الم

ححربوحت و حد ه وغجدده کادے دے ا Lag. p. 96 حوقمه حلحمے ہ ר איד ארזטשט e xalq h \_ مسقبح ا \_ مسمقعاء حبه ا + - مام S. f. 71 a k 1022 1 Kalk Kital *حل* کەتھىيە مەھەتكە: ﺳ n + 6-3 دنغصم B ه حدهم ۹ محند الله على محدد الله على ال

= asmidus Kally Itans Kanas" + pida piens = aklao Chap. XXII لحبله بموتديمه مله بملعم حيته ديد والديم و مرماه ج ماخه بدراء بدخه ج ت مانه ج مسامه و e comment a place in a comment in a comment مەتخىمەم، منلى دخىن مىقىل لدىبلە مالىم، دلحم حىد جللت تعلمت معلونه. مد لمن له بهورت م متسمه. بدده خدیکه میم ستعه دبعه به در نامی که المومه، حدیث سنعما حلسه عده ب منام مدخ في ممهم عدم المح حلم المه عند 10 منام الم لم جمع بعة حمل فالباه في المعدد منهد منهد مد عدد مرسد . ن مصل خ مامه المسلح مسحه المبدنية مام رة وي المربعة المربع או אווות הנקים לה שבלא. אום ביד לעם או היים או אווות הנקים של שבה לא בצבלא נפבה יהו 48 ALL عدم مركم مرود محنة. وقل ويسم على عدام ووري الله الله عدم والم لدةه. ٢١٨ عدلي وبل مبلاهه، "حذ حديد حديد مديد مبدر المادة ته محدی مرتب الماری به مرتب الماری سلمه دخمه خدنه معد الدنها المرامة فعد المرامة المرامة

داده اندلوه اند

¹ Cod. هنما

تهذير المركم والمراجع المراجع حدومهم حل معسم دسد. دوم دم حطلة معسم ودهم. ٥كل العصور وعل محددهون. والحم من حذمه مد ملام سلمره خواسم خواسم المنافع مداءم ما مبد 5 حليمون حيمحه وعدمه وجهدا والمرابع المرام عدم ومسلم ع sinds. orent speacod canadas ours ospicasas at معتصه ندهد، معنه محده نده معنه المعتمد معنه معتمد aico lecim maria parida las ciem aico مكانية وصعدم وسعبة م ويعصد معربه المركبية المرك 10 مندسه مراعب المراعب المراع الماعد مدين في مل من بنها خوممه مديمة المرجعة مه حدد بدت دوه دردیم غلم. محلم معبؤسله مهه. سرمان فاحد مجمع والمرابع المعاد في الماد في الما sien ogodo z eductis. Eberto 1 zoico cho ور فلبة بسم عن مسلم المراجعة جه بنه لسلبهم خل وماهم دعمت وسع معدم. ملانف عليه بدم جامل عليه المام حفائله هله عدم الله المناه عدمه الله وعدم حلل الله الله

• K@JK ь 🟸 ک**ہننہ** c d + 🔀 · + 2× ( Kaman h om. amanghe حللک ه i + Kuzsa Lag. p. 95 وسمنة لصور: ٥ لكمان « «حلح» « k Kohera 1 + ea3 م <del>المعدلة المعدلة الم</del> و سبسره معصف r . **≺⊃**∞3 • جعمع *حملاح* + س لحے ہم ۲ \* **Kama**a

الله وعدم شه. وزح دم "حضه لله" دلسهد صهمه منحب

f. 65 a

<sup>1</sup> Cod. \_assleda

معبعر مورد مورد المورد بالمارد بالمارد المارد الما ميره دمه دمين محتني دمخره مودهم در مهد المراده دمه المراده المردي بيد المردي ا هود منلم ومعدمس معجله نموس، فه همة وحدفهمد له حسن بهمزي، معمله عدم دمويه طل مومدس ومعار بعد ومعا بدعنه معامل معند المعار المعار ومعار المعام ومعار ومعار المعارض والمعارض والم ممجلف الم بعلاء بعبه لصف بعندم المجارة المحلم المرابع موه الناحد عبيت مريد حديد من المرابع عدد عدد مله حجلا علم نماد دوجية والمه شديم المود عد عجم وعده». " ولي هابع لنهله لحبدو حده، ولي هملا edesso comor osici. riore, ciaros escas ait ar zoch. sied». sied» seud lar eta alca. ar zoch. 11.12. حبصر ملسر. معزدهه المدين بسمي ملسن ملسن ملسن. منتسم خربهم ملهم. حبه دمخ خران مجله وحبيم معافره المعام عدد المعام المائه المعامل المعامل المعاملة دلمه عد بر محدفدی "مقرب محتمد بداخه در حل المهم

حباعبد ۱۰ جمعه ۱۰ دم ۲۰ میتر ۱۰ حبر (محاهب ۱۰ میتر ۱۰

ا معمد ا معمد دخسه المحمد الم

<sup>&</sup>quot; + Krow Kyoru Kjok على من بندولد

<sup>&</sup>quot; o (B sine uncis) [ Lada . \_ oal a Lak Laza]

Pom. من S. f. 70 a و om. محلات معناه الله من S. f. 70 a و om. محلات الله من ا

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Cod. حام

دتم. معمد منهمدم دبه الله مبع حن سلعم حدودهم. مهنئه شعد حمود عما محمد عنده مدنهدها. مهود جم عصابه محبنوه المعامدة معادمة محاهمة المعاهمة «معا محصه منهم المالية المالي و نحفه و المام معامعا حميد منام المام و المام حفيها فوديه ومدي وهرفومه لم جراهه في مراهها في والمراد مومها حجم جحابة صهم ححم لحجمة. حداه مستبحه عفد esimy. Any 4.24 capan ordin for and points of نبعه مدند. حللفده مدم مجة مية مدن حمدله حفلام. os حصد هجات مجمع لصف عدله. حلال هغم جهمه لمجلم.» مهزمه مرده عل حسنسون به معلحهم لحمام. حلالفت

f. 64 b

b Kanes \* + Kgpzx20 on Lopen. occopen. معمدي معدني ومندون وحزب معمد : حومي المرام عجب + b حللک در داه عداهی هستم فذده مهدسوم. محصل تحدوله مكافيسده. وسده مكافع سه. دلل داهدها العبدال. عدر لم معسك. Lyny si the since ca catoa, and ao, aft mactano + o हत्क त्यारे काठ. रिक्र हम नियम हत्त्रकारमाः तर्दे वर्षातम् वर्ष् रिक. حمل وصدفدم وحمه ولك حدم من من مه لحلم. مرمان محمل وسحم حده ده ملا دده ولا حدك بعده دم لجه معدهك מש (Lag. p. 94) מה (S. f. 69 b הכלב. מסר אספי ששל ومهميريم حمود الله ومنهم الم

الحاله للماء لحما من الحاصل لحدمه علاء ין אשה כל + ין באל אלי היב מסט בינסים ביסים בי ין א ישר א יביסים יון א ישר ין [א]סים محمد محبر حجده [م] (B sine uncis) محمد محمد محمد المحبرة والمحمد المحمد ونجته ا س **بضحره** " \_ar جحوده حسمه + ۰ ٥ حديد من احد حومسحت عده عدستهم B و ۹ B

معجلبه لخدها دحنهدها المراه المحبة حجمة محمده مرابع المن المناه المناه بيا معادي المناهم المناهمة المناهم لى زحمينى مفيد بعده في عبد مبعنهال.. احللفت جر حعةه بمباهه وفام وعدم حدمت به مريكاً. ومعوم المحتور والمعتور والمعتور والمعتور ومعور ومعور ومعور قعم عددته لسحعه صحه. عزودهم دم معدمه معلمتهمه صومه احداد في معدم محدم ما موسلون ه 64 £ هبعب شهد غصانم محملي فلم للنه. دم للمه مدحدهم محمة من القباء محموليات محمودة حدسالهم عدله، مضدم بغه موهدم عن فديم كنه نوح. محسر حد سع حدز لفصدوله. دلاله معتدم مغصام جمع محملي محجم حل محديه وحصم عل ولم مام ممونه حفزهم. خمصا غدیما بدای بارس د مهدم د ماسد عد مدین حذب مندوه ه عدما معامعا حدمه مندوه والم حد حني. ملم بلا لصه عملنه للمنحومه معوسه هیم دهنی به دنویدهم نور مرازه به منابع مرد استوان مردم استوان اس بهدة عماً. عبلهم ونديم. لم مهلحب حددهم وحبيه والمعمدة 

<sup>•</sup> المنافع م المنافع م المنافع م المنافع م المنافع منافع المنافع المنا

d om. حرب المعرب المعر

S has on margin description when some

محدد ها داسه با مرسونه من الله المرسوب المرسوب المربع الم

S. f. 69 a ° معتده ۹ کمت ، برنغم برخیج • برخیع

فقهم، مهجز المه نظرة مهم دهر دبعد له مهزاه المتعدم من المهزية بهمه دم المناه المناهم المناهم

ه جمعت ه معملات

در الله المهله المهله

معلل در دریک دولم حدی: در در در در مدر در مهاید: + ه

المن المنتوب المنتوب

<sup>■</sup> om. while of a mandala o + (B + Kara) Kara Kara Kara

ه - صعب م جبر د مستفس ، مس مع ، البيه م جميع حوب م

om. الله و الله و الله الله و الله و

ا Lag. حدما

العلان محستحدی حصونه درسهای دهانا دندی، کهره دشدی و معتبعه لائه مدانی دوران درسهای د

صمعوم لکلهکد محد دم که الله مرح محسک من مخلوب موسای مند و مخلوب موسای موسله و مخلوب موسای در محده و موسله و محد محسک و محد محسله و محد محسله و محد محسله و محدوم و محدوم

<sup>1</sup> Cod. Legen

له جنا. مخسب، دهمابه به دخسه وحجسب دعديهم

وحر حمله حدده، وحله بهوسوم لعجمه ولحدم. عهم ويحدد وه مكاء محك مناسر مده فاغتمره ومحك ملاء بدلم لحدك والما جنا بخدر حل جده محمل عمجة معدنك لله مده حل حددكه: حللة دلي محموم مدخه ليماسي وحلله دلعهمدي فلس ههه : حد سلمح وماسح ومعبه احما حمه مخلع حنه حمام حامم حامح סורבם ורבש איש הבאפר בנסיב י בל במא נין אינא בלא מונרץ حص صحب محبدة. وهنه محتور موسم حلم و حدم والم حدة و ١١٠ ١١٠ ١١٠ من الما ١١٠ ١١٠ من محب وخرم وحضلهم حكه وكالم عديد المامك علم والما والما الم حجه دخله صدخر بنه صحل دهنها حجه لحن ط دله هبحنه ه حمه دلم کندن دیمانیاه لادست صدیعی، میماهمجده لمور ۱۵.۱۱۱۱۱.۱۵ لحملة حدمة مام مرود (Lag. p. gi) عرفة علم حدة حجة معدد من المالك محتدي عدي مناف معمد عدي المالك عدي المالك المالك المحتدد المالك ال سرماس بدهام المرابع ال ولله حلسه علم وبهوم صعوم عبد : حل عملم وحم حمد صبجنه دخنے عمد. حلا لمن حمنهه الحدي بعمد احم دنه هم المعمد ليذ شرم همه، مدهميم حسك الم عديم، ملك عمامِلهمد. له هر قامه دنه، عمله هر خددهد معمدهم. لعملم دهسجده دم حدی صعمح کمخذید: دبلعه کمحد خصصة علم حمد المرابع بالمرابع بالمرابع بالمرابع بالمرابع المرابع المرا دهمندموت دعه: شموت العدب بحب بحم حوب دوب دوب دوب سوم عملم وحصنحب حمد عملم وم وبلوم حللك وجوها عملوم حمامت مرابع على : معامله حديد مس مع بدلد وربال سعمادي مدامه المعتمد من المعامل المعامل المعامل المعاملة المعاملة

محديم حديك

حنے محلوں عص، فی مال الحفاظ عن خدم معملم معملم معملم معمدم، ومن خدم عند الحفاظ عدم على المعالم المعامل على المعامل ال

حمله من حصح حدم عند المحالة S.f. 66b ماعند المحتاء المحالة المحالة المحالة المحالة المحالة المحالة المحالة الم Togrow: Kgoojo ak hu -ogo (Br. n') [wy hor f Togrow] home Palexiv.4 הכבה אריי בהסבה. הכלם בהבאהשם שבם אולים של בהסבה Palexiv.4 معاملة بمنام عملم وحد حدد ما مناه الله علي المناهد مناهد الما عمام المناهد مناهد المناهد المنا حدی: هذفه کی می دم حدیده محل بده بده بدیدی. وعجر محميح ومد عدي موحوت والمحال والمراجع حديد ما حديد ما المام ال وحولسدي وحدين مريمه عن حد حيالم محاوم وجمع محموم حلا לביטוף בי בי שובר אוף שבר ארים בי בי ארים ארים בי בי ארים ארים בי אום בי ארים בי ארים בי ארים בי אום בי השרשא. (Lag. p. 90) איף הרץ שה פסרא הבלמט בשונינא האשם בל کادیم. و معادم لهمی مل وجده مر در سیلهای کام میکامی تعدمه عبدنه [لحم] (Bs.u.) وغرام مل حداد تحديد ، مهمدسم لعملم ومومن جر محدس دري بهري حوسم به ساعدومي ندحم کانم: دیره دیر در در در در در در در در در کا کامجمه اسم المصور في محمد عدم لا معلم لحور : كملك كانك نسجيم وسائك سلمل منام رواد من محمد محدث بناء عدم عرب المام हांक्य कंटकी कि . त्यी हां होता अल्क हतां अ. योक कर्य कर्य ومنع مسحله ومحاله: حواحمه لم لحبار. واحده محاله: محمد المعد على والمجموع و حدادك و حداد المعدي والمعدي والمعدي والمعدي والمعدد المعدد سلم وده بردلم عل م صور: سلف علام دعبه وده و مراف دوسه حدماده خمامه دهعده سهد در سدل درنسر حلسهمي ونشدج ونغ وج ونغ لك حلسهم حلل وحد كالله حديد لمله ملعيه، حيل صحيل ولم معامدت هنم حديم. محلوم لدم عانك

مند ،دخلبلههم مهممه خده با بمحدث حلل ،ده مجله

درا درا درا الله المحلف المحل معمومته هد در الاحماد و المحمد المحمد المحمد المحمد (المحمد B عمد المحمد المحم حملاطه (B sine uncis) [محتدم] (B om.) بتص حملاط :حماحة تصاع ح Ps. xxxix. S. f. 66 a . 2020 coho coho colo colox apa que : \_ all f دهه حصده معجه محتد حلل داجاه هحط مخطه شدن لحذير محددلمه. ولحديد (Lag. p. 89) حديد محدد محرفيه دهد معدي جل لمه لمد. مصدم محملسب محد لم وبل. محجد لم وم حد خلف صم لے: ولحک مطلعت نامع کوموسے موسع کی معتب کہاکہ حصلے کہاکہ دوم مراحم مر کا کر کے کر کے دور کا دور کا میں مورد کا میں مورد کی میں کے دور کی خددم لنه لهديم حصلم مخطع دغرمدم بمالمي. محمد حدكه وحدوده حدادم. عهد ددادت درونك درودك احدم ورودكم سمعت المامين عده ده دله الاصحاء لم علم لده لخمر न्मि हवात्मे का. त्मीकांत्र प्रत्यात्र कि त्मिलांत्र कार्तिक دم ود دسعه. کالی دم اله در صدی دفادیم. وهوم سحی محمد. م محک محل احدیکی می محک سحیعکی می محک عصبیکی می محک حصینہ: بصورے لدحیہ کمسٹکر دے اور محمد صحیح سومل بین میں حصید کے غ محم. على مقحم مخلحتهمة (معملتهمة B). معدم للله وحم داهة عدلهم: والمعرب لدم عدمدم في حصد داعم وعدم בה אילם סחב: רבה קם א שהרלא הבסרא. לא מסא רן איני בורא وحدى عدديك. يمل عبه وملمع بداله وهندله لحمد: والمصوم ن محب سلمسي كادحه صحة. حلا دكادحه العدا غانه لخدده بعجمى معسوب لله بعد وحمة الملمه صحه: שבא עד. וכבא [עור משות בלף] מובל: השכא מוס הכבן כוסומ.

<sup>• :</sup> بحصصه بحوبيمت نسح S. f. 68 a حطف سعبله: جومله و معدم: عدمه وخدوم عسده وحرم + ، Acom Acom. حح + ه

وصر کار ک العادی (B حامت العادی ا

صدم محجة لم حني. محمد محمدة معمد الحميد : وعلم محمدة لم حني (١٥ مدني ١١) +٤ والمعصودين حيل وحاب والمحتل لذخب والمخدر علي محروبه وحدمه محركة عدد المراجع معونه محر في المراجع المراع معمد به مربه دم هونه که در می مدید در مید کمولم معمد حامله حدک دوسی بوس لے للبه انتهای محلک کابدہ میں۔ لحب بجمع محدة ما الماله الماله معادم معدم عبد الماله حيله الم حصله العبد احتماله وحم حمله محكم كالمحبيد تعمص دحدي محملجلده حلمه حلحه ملمحك لموحك كملانك المسلموس سحم صحب فاحده لعللهم معدده موهد المود حيله المه علله و حلله وحم دله سحع حدك مدد يحوله ور حدودها ملا مهد معر مدح علهم محدم وعدن كم عدس دے سمملکرین کرائے کھامتھ بسملے معصد کلک روشنہ مللمه لمبلك ، ١٥مومه ده دخه دخه هدا عدم بع کے للے دنے۔ کسددک، وحم حادث مادے جوں سعمدک اللہ عمر محمليعب للمح. ماهم دم المعتصم (المعد L محدد للاحعكم. الله تعدم (لعبد المركب ماه معدم معدم الله العدم الله العدم العلم العدم. حه معربه برطعت محمد، دونصع حدمه در حملاهم صحح (صر. همود کسددک دعدم وهدم الله در حمة عدم معر معر من الله معر معدم عمله معلم المعلم مردلمه المرابع عدد مروم المحمد وحل المرابع المحمد ا سه محلان لحكمك. ماهمت كسدمك وعدمك. مصوب المله عمر

معمداء المعن ما لمبلعه ما شمراعه مدامه مدامه ما المراعم ما المراع «كنكد، الم معجع معلم دسيم بح ممقام المعرب، "ones ripirei" cenem sex repeix! oly ree lafter جم همجه محمد من المرابعة المر 1.632 مرم المنتص خوصلغ بسعنى خصصته المعبه مهرم، 1.632 بمجن حن محلفي در عمامهر ولخدم المحبومهر ومفسر سعبع ملاء خرمط نجمره ابعنه مل المربيعية الماء بعنه حتفه، المام الجام محمه المامي معمق المامي معمق المامي الم الم المناجعة معنى معنى المنازعة المنازعة المنازع المنازع المنازعة ٥١ ٢٠٠٥ جومله عدم من مخدم علد منلم دمحبدم. مهم جمع سلم عدد عد سد فنهم. دد کنن<sup>و</sup> مبلهمه، صمم عصم جع مدم دسه . حد مخلع جهم حجم جميعة محد لم. معدم

وهدده لحدر المالمر. مهدم همه حداسك. وكانك كمخدد + " دسجه، ولي الهسم حيد ولي) عبد مرية م (ويعمن B حجوير حملک اجام مانح کانور شرم کانور سیسم دی الاسام المان الاسام المان الاسام المان مح مح معرضه بعارض ملاسك عديد 3.1.65 عنه علم ومحنت مدمن ه ما جلع لمه ורש כה. הניבה כליא כלים וו

د + حرمهم به محر 4 + 40000ford 64 reperson of rings.

<sup>8 + ~~</sup> ia>>>>0

وتوحي ودونون مراسمه و مراسم المراسم المراسم المرابع ال المحصحة لحوليومه \* Tyazaras

<sup>4</sup> ملايه ا + برعاء ماعه مدره ا + **حنح**ه

رمامی و با مهدم به محدم و معامل محدم در معامل به معدم بن محدد + ۱۰۰۰ معامل به معامل حرميم حميه

حسامه دم دسم دهه. حيل دهلم له لحدهده وعديم. وماوب حم + " ישמשיאי שהשי

محبلا هربعه *حدحمح* + ط وبنع ه حصحک ،

فين " به حق من المحت ا

وليولقنك وحتقكه

التعام المن المنافع عدم الموتاء المواقع المنافع المنا

عبر المامد کبخد. وی دولون کی کبخد المامد (المامد المامد ا

من المان و مدان و المان (Lag. p. 87) کنن دهام وهام و هام همک مون ماک همک مدان المان و المان و المان و المان و ا

<sup>&</sup>quot; 子子 ' 八回木 大丁 ' com. 木丁 : com. 上丁 : com. 上丁

معابده مود: کا برا کی به دولت کی به ۱۹۵۰ دعد که ۱۹۵۰ دعد که ۱۹۵۰ دعد که دولت کی ۱۹۵۰ دعد که دولت که د

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Cod. Kits Kausa

² Cod. om. جست

ودجمه مند لمن المناه المناه المنه المنه المنه المنه المنه المنه و المنه و المنه والمنه والمنه والمنه و المنه و المنه

<sup>-</sup> പ്രത

k om, <>>< S. f. 64 b 1 B om. >2

"جبر خلص ن سلتمرا" هم" حصحته بنه هم المناب وجه صدف محتود مدبول موند هم والمحال المدول موند هم والمحال موند محتود محتود

ح حد سلایه معجمه م

ר. Ps.xxxi. 1 סושולפע פה הפון ÷ פעל האפיל פהסה על שמהא מפוא. הלספימס\_+ +

الم المال الم بحرد الم المحدد و المحدد

ه م اغطور ن مس. محاجد نه مصامع کی و کی از کی کا مصامع کی از کی کا مصامع کی در کی مصامع کی در کی مصامع کی در کا مصر کی مصامع کی در کی مصامع کی در مصر کی مصامع کی در کی در

<sup>• +</sup> حدم ۱۰ om. حان ۰ حقاحه ۹ مبعه حدماه مصعه

تهجن دیمیدی. سبای فلصن هوزمیس بهلیه. مهبنها ۱۰ ۱۱۱۱ ملامیدی مینیمی ۱۱ ۱۱۱۱ مینیمی مینیمی در العیمیدی مینیمی مینیمی مینیمی به المینیمی مینیمی به المینیمی مینیمی به المینیمی در المینیمی

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epinom 4 mo+3 chappen d discope fit of the open fit of the open fit of the open fit of the open fit op

دهمه موسي الم الموت مهمي الموامد

<sup>•</sup> **~**w:

ومود الحسيسوت وحسيب دعمها ومند جات حيد جات ولا + م

د محمدهاهاء

لا المحلم الم المحلم الم المحلم الم المحلم المحلم

هنوے هالم خشت جسون صد عجمه وصوله: نصهور علی الله کا ال عالم کا الله الله کا ا مارک کا الله ک

י שאיז איביא C י אלאמאיז אבין איביז אביזאיז C י איביד

Oracula Sibyllina, c. IV. 179—185 (Rzach)

و مواحد، علمه حذیحه بعلم لنوزه هم درمیدی و مهمیم و مواهده مواهده درمیم درمیم

ور ورسان ما قبط المبد المدن المبد ا

ەسخەرە - « دمحارح و c om. ج מארשל ש حصر بنا المود + ا دم + ا کید + ا منسر ۱ مسد دم المود ا m + ≺مه س+ ≺مه ه بعدین °+ عحل ۹ om. باه دلی حدللی: کخند در حل فیده (میده B) دستنک کیمهمهد. مدح ملح . بدهجم کے حصاح مے کے حمنه عدم فلمخنامکء مه که در ۱۱ میک حکوبام مه لحتیدی معک دم سد مه کاره در سال می دم سد حلسه حلسب. لعد المحتكاء بعقد المحتار (Lag. p. 84) . المحتار ا لخله ودوله وعدم وجديد وجهوب مروحة [مروح و ورام و ورام و רם בא למפבל כדושאי. ייבא נסרא מיי כן נבצהי היכספרא למי. המים مراحك. وحده اله وحد حر مراحك حدد والمالك المواحكة. واختك حددوها ەەك خىسى كىنىكى مەلىدىكى مەلىكى كىنىكى دىمانىكى دىمانىكى r om. אלאמצ

حل مبحمه مسته دلخلج. محل هبحه دادتهه هده وحده "وحنه مهده دستلاله". مدهة حصة نقبه هجهه هده هده وحده وحده المختلف وحده والمختلف والم

<sup>11</sup> ماهم هدی کند دنی که دورد. های فه له کان مدانده این مدانده می می دورد در می در مادر می در می

تعدیم المود: حل یحنهم محدتها منده مندهالمهم : محل المحدده المحدد المحدد المحدد المحدده المحدد المحد

٠٠٠ مصديه مل عمل حمل محل منون محر حرء وه

ا سلام دوموند

<sup>4 +</sup> بحف عدم احماد عبد عبد المرابع الم

Esek.

Exek.

Exek.

Exek.

Cod. KutoKa) Kuota Kita

وحد نقبه حلماية (B حبت حرماء) . معاد نباء و المحادث عبد الله المحادث الله المحادث الله المحادث المحاد

تعع، مد محک منحبل لحصحة و د فهعبل ولی حبوطلبل. حلال دهدی حلی لی دی حلوحتی دنوبی تعمد. مد حضمحبیل ححنی عفد حعیمی، وحصحوص، حنی ملهم مسبد فل وحنوسه ودیعی، دله معجه ومبونی لغلم خلحب محبر «

حلسه در حقوی در الله میده در در الله در الله

در عضا دعموما محامد شهرها بعديد مركبي الاعن Dan. XII. ع

ومس. خمن ومكفه C ومس. خمن ومسمح مرسم C ومس. خمن ومسمح ومسمح

"مرح مرصاح من العرملة بعد العن المام حلبله محرضا بمهدده ضباعه دمونست دونهمها دمهن فة مم دليه ملحبه دمونة جم وحمد ملك فليد دمه و حبنط مه احدها. سر ضعط بمنام المتعدده مد حدة سه نجهه لحد مريدة جه فلحدم عدد جلالهي المراحلة

(Boston B) czest obek cetow. No sopocep iche (B ولك لهفولر (له مولا B) محمده الله المهامين مقامة: المعادم الله المعادم الله المعادم الله المعادم الله المعادم الله אם לפל באסלים בנשאי אף נכאבא נות כל מונבאה: مح حمد المعرب معلم المعلم ال حدد حدد حر مدد دم مددد در مددد دم کنده کیند کیوه واد وحموليك وصعوبتك هجمه دديم محط محالمته حدوده دحوده که حدیدی: دهه لحکت هه ملکماریک شاهه بعید. وهموجه سبه لحلح حلحم دم عدم علامه. والمعرف نعد ومعاويم ولي سي لحلم. يحب ويعجز حدنك. وحل وانعر بصم المحديث. وحل ونوحة بصع مطله و بعدسن في مولك المرابع والمرابع المرابع المرا طلا زدیک دهای حلایی: دلی بحواه حل یحقر عجم دهای کالهی. لحلح بيم كوحة صوحه حدة عن المراعة والمعلمة حلا بحجة لم حم معسكم. كبه دكمون حكم المعلق. وحل ونخوه مر موم مستكم: Matt. x.88 אב אינא אבפסו כמו סומך אכן וכשמא. אינן (Lag. p. 81) וון ובבבו حص حدثه. خدم مغدم لمن حسمه حدثه. ماهم منه حدمه معدم معدم المارية Matt. vill. مسانع عتسمي. حيلا بعجة وحلا وانسر يصده مامنة مع ولر ليم غدي لر ن

<sup>[4]</sup> دم (دم B) هد حلحک و دم B) مد خاص د دم الله عدد الله **حذبک** + ه د بوست

حنے صحیک حصلم علمی سقممہ کی لجب حالا دیونی مفجد + ا حلمهد وبجلد. ونعوم حلمهد وبزمم حكقهم. وبعلم بلك محذاله ملعنه معدد حدد و العلمالي على م ليدي.

محمل + ا حدد کے کب انظی، + ۱ مخر ه+ه

حرائل دبنون ما المنال وحضود من الخديم سام المراقع والمحتل حقود المحتل حقود المحتل حقود المحتل حقود المحتل حقود المحتل حقود المحتل وحمل المحتل والمحال والمحال والمحال والمحال والمحال والمحال والمحال والمحتل والمحال والمحتل والمحال والمحتل والمحال والمحتل والمحال والمحتل والمحتل والمحتل والمحتل والمحتل المحال المحتل والمحتل والمحتل

<sup>\* +</sup> quaz b + 🗪 د حجوبامب عه ولحد بعما معلم حف و المعلم (Lag. p. 80) بعد [ب عدام عمل عبد المعام المعام المعام المعام المعام المعام المعام מהלא בלעסה ין כא הנבשא עסכא המערנת לב. סן בעוא הנבץ. حتر عتدلمے ، نامونم صحد ، ه مهد دم محد h + **≮**√∞ دمصد حماد ما بدسه حدمهاء برا محامد k 2214 m eirai ، له لا به لا به ها ه ° + **≺om** B ابباحظح ь В **′ тот/** בלונה מבין ען כן ביונא בי ניבה מבואף والعجوم نلف وبخدون محمية والمجسى 3 + **₹**000 به وجدات " دلملحت ، والمحدث والمراجعة المحدد حدثه حصدمه مدعمه: معدنه : لحنة دم المهدني

لله الله معوده مدي محلف هاف حر محدة عالم الله Mark TIII. هعوده مدي محلف هاف حر محددة الله الله الله سبعة. من خدم دال الماله همه المعمد مامود لم 18 که بالم مناب دفیلم علیه ماده مدیم معدمه با مدیمه beath. " who whished on the execution during the 5 بعض معلنة على أخل بمن شعب المام ا ini cica oint. which cut horcepa ourrow arty له دلم بعجدا حبه حبعهبه. مدم بدره ا جم منام جمعه لحم لم مراهم المامية المراجم الم on محلمی شحنے معنوم دمع جم محنی دلک سخلی حال «دبه مراه و الله مندر عوديم والم حام محاويت مناه مناويت المرام ا حصصدبهم مهود مهدده مر سام مجم لمحسم لموسيهم مجر مقهور مو جم بجعه. مهيدة أدومه جدهم لملبذم. مضلم مسدة مطلع ولم لكمنام ومضمعيم بوزهم مع رة المعموة المراجع معندم المراجع المعروب المعروب المعروب المراجع المر ملعه عجم عجمه المالم عبد مباله ما الماله الم محدة مجم فلم حمله بوزهم". مي شعد معيسه سع

०८८ हांकटर व्यक्त स्ट्रीकिन ष्रदणकं. ०८८ हांअपेअ व्यक्त ८६ व्दर्श विवह कंत. +\*

ولم ؛ لحدد [o] ، علم + b موحد ، m. ada

 $<sup>\</sup>mathbf{z} + \Delta \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{c}$   $\mathbf{c}$   $\mathbf{c}$ 

k Highery B wighter C

لحنے: لحنک لک حافہحس صملعت محصقعصہ۔ حیال ہمم عجم = حملائک معمدتک منبلک ملعحمسلکہ C

n + [عبانها حج] B in marg. معانها حجام S. f. 59 b

שים ביש אין מועי בישי ישים הישי בישי הישים וישים הישיבי שיים יישים יישים יישים יישים יישים יישים יישים יישים יי

<sup># + ~</sup> ozy. 4 + < r > ob

معمون .. ماعانلم ، محبة المناس محب معمون معدلم محبب من معمون معمل محبب من معمون معمون معمون محبب من المدون المعمون معمون معم

وور ۱۳ المعلا و المعلق و المعلق و المعلق و المعلق و المعلق المعلق و المعلق

هد هد بناه خفد منده "منه عملم غفد مناه خفان المنه خفه المنه عنه المنه ا

eparto do + =

وحد حصدلم کیلاوے لھونے ھونہوں شدم: دھون کیلاوے عوادتی و الدوجیھوں

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}$ 

ولي محمد معادد من محمد : مدل ديماويد له من مديم. + نا

وله محمل نصح مدله محر (S. 1.59 a) مدنته مخلص المحلم: +  $^{9}$  محمل محمل المحمل المحم

ر دهن م مرد در است. ا

ومنحوه ا عدم دتسع که دهه در: کمد کنده ده: ۲۰

حسلک محمدسک لجتے شبہ کہ مسکہ محمد صحصب کا مام کے د

otoi: + \* محل دانسر دنس مهن در دلب له غمه له. + \*

الخلع مديم ميه مديد "فه مندم" وحباها معمليم. معبة الم منه بعم مهاسه من منه دعمه مدخة م حبيبه الم ترملمه خرمسمبر معنارا بشدوه بمالمة فلا مفرعير حبة اسم، ولحب بنويعه مدم حبوبي بخ مابار ومسبوم و العدد مرحبة معدد معدد المعدد المعد حاء بوغهم مام سعبع سل . سن مرسم مام مسلمه مبه اساء مه شطاء مامد مكام معلمه ويا مهم ونسوليد مله مه خدد دبيعه معهد معمل سومه مهضه عموند بي مدد مهد حدد وبر مرا ol Ly 3 asies. es persis ceip acis. effacs dorpo مونسما مرس مرسم دوشهم دراء مرمهم المسابهم سنلم ومطبغه وحمله مهم خقه وبعمه مؤلمسه orientes. : carifolds afraga double : carifu لصديجيمي مهمي مريد بن مندي دونعي، ماكريد 15 maje - 12 min reft see proximal sign 15 مناؤلسة حصمي. لموسم سمامة المنهم فلنه لمبلم

f. 59 b

<sup>\*</sup> om. ≺u≺ oṁ C

ه + [: حقت الاعقب حساماه (C : حمد حرد عقب عسامه هم) d om. **← S.** f. 58 b ٠ حي٠ f B om. 🗝 🤊 له ب عام است ا ۱۳ مر + ۱ مر ا خاسم ا محل فحل محل المود + ۱ مر ا با المراس المر د مومی م عدم عامد ملفذ لمهما علمهم حدمات: معلما عامد معدله عامد معدله ١٩٠٠ בעל אינסשר: לסכםשר האולסלי בי שלייא. האסהר בכליא סואלים 9 1 .Kalk 7030

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Cod. **ベル**イ

مديم مبله مدير دليه له بهمجر. مفه حدير دنهم مهم له حضه معجه دبال لمسهده. مديم علمبة مبلوب مب سلب حدوده لب دهنده منه منه دغله منبه الملا ه در ۱ دغمر لملهم. محتب «محمله وحنده. مهم دمهر مدند. و در المربع מגע אבו הבל הנסהא בי מגע בענצא. אפ אוא אמרא כמס מגע אבן وحنحته . مله مهمم خصمه لحصحنا لفهمه خام ومحبعب سمده عدد مجددی فلم سته دلخلم هجنهی. ابعد ساند، أبء عأس ... مهمه في في دم به به المنديم المعتقدية حلمهه المراسب جوه لمي بعر مدم المتحلم الملحم قة خديمه ممدلهويد. مع هناه المعتبية معدم المناهب معرضاً عمد المناهب عند المنا « محبعهوس. محتهالت همنه محصبهوس." محمة ٢٠٠٨ هندي، ٥٠ منهمون لفهر. هندم بين دين دينه ديمهنده ١٠ عند 15 aprod is se ving overthe se fast der 12 in 88, 88 arrange. To it with account. The ciran' apart معجنه. من حد "محصد منه" مسجله. من حمل معبتم ه مماؤمل لفلام. وبجنه وبمجز لمون. دفل وحدولون لمشر مع با جوه حجهه .. نصعه با متبرت هم با متبرت الاستام المتباه ا

unclan دراعين " سفوله الما معنى « المام ا دىمنان دىدلل عجم درحيس حرفزدهم كان حرفبدعيم. المنفحة والمراقع المراقع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراقع المراقة منافست معنى النام محفدل هجم مناسعه مسفوله المود و لده فاده م دوره لديد و در منايم و المعلم و المعلم علم المعلم ال Exim, or is aff. ruppy. if is oracon the omino reai enon ... ectivafiiphon ocersium èct. origina walks was the rein of the second start was when en recipio caimes en sanju canto approse ٥١ كم المصحف خسمة جده، محلم جم محلمف مجم endistry, entire of when entire opening experience حلمه، والمعرب المراه والمراه والمراع المامل الموحد المحلم منام يعة وحلل عصم وحديد المام 15 معبعه محلهم المالي من المالي من المالي من المالي المال توسعه به معربه معربه معربه المربعة ال جمفندداء و ملند من جراد من مناب ومعمور فلم حصتحديم سعبلهم له موهه على حديسب لصف جم متسمه في.

د (B مالحما) مالحا مح حماقسا مح : معملا حسمه C 4 C < farf < if & < 3 °C om. ~~ ر حربامه شی مهمه C ه به بحربات i をissa (C をのんる) j C om. ベルイ <sup>h</sup> om. ዾክ C

به نسد ۲ 」 KSK とう C

<sup>■</sup> 大いさん レレ 大きえ ふえ (C しとと 大りさん レリ 大らさ 大きしん ふえ) » + .حصکح، C حسي حرمها

حکبده کنه شم کامور لحدیک حدوم: + ه عدان . . . محاف سحل . . . مخاف

סממהכחל בעבא מבולא עבול + ף ، لا محرح ۲ + ۵ محمد

י + ביצ אבישמספבס + C

<sup>&</sup>quot; parko p C Toomo c Tompra C q Tooma C

<sup>•</sup> C סרק ברלף C

محملم المورد وده المرابع المر

ا + حبعة و C ا بلدكاه C الحدما] معمد الم

ولكملم ودونست لعوسي به لدكهلام به لكحصوب، +1 والمحملم ودهنست للووم.

<sup>(</sup>تحک محمر: حدمر: + بجم حجم (C om. حجم + : بجم محمر)

<sup>•</sup> hwar≥ C , Hwapr≠ C

۵ (C كرمونو) مراحونو هواكباهر الاست حضون C مرحونون مراحونون C مرحونون المراجونون المراجونون المراجونون المراجونون

عرباطق C رجالمن عرصض C عبد حسم (C + عمر) وسماء C Lag. p. 77

· may C

بنه ولام محمد عله حدوسه وهدفي. لكم ويخر علم ملي في مهذم دانبهم. حلا دم سالم مةحلهم علد اتب مندة. معامل المساملة عدر المعافية عدم المرابعة المعادة المرابعة المرابع المماني و در المام عل حلمه وحدد به معمد و در المام در الم و هو دلم مبدوه، مرامه المعامل منوره بالمعامل منوره و معامل منوره منوره و معامل منوره منوره و م المناب فيلب داع معتدم حددسه دماهم مناء بلون بابه محنة نحفهم. لمل لمه لمه عمل علم ومحموني الم نهجس، عحجه من الحديث الحديث عجب ١٤.١١٠ ١١٠ من ١٤.١١٠ ١١٠ سانه خور بنافع خون مناعده الاداء المرب ال on منصحب التقوم حسنه المردر عند المعام حبيم منحم المردر ا دعه «غجر .. بربباره اسلند دلها عقده دعف خود عمرية على المرببارة ا ملهه. الم الموده على الموده على الموده المام الموده المود لعه وه وسعل من معنى من معنى و من منعه... صمف فعد محمص مخسف مفهم مفهما نبعصم بجم ور حصتحت منلم ومجمله معمل لحومه معمية حبار والمومون حدة عبر الماني ومربير مجم منام ويعبون جم حدام محببان بمهومة نصحب سعحه ومهم حل ببلبهم

c + محر C

exertopes b

b po <10 (C po <1)

ور ما معنور معنور المرابع الم

۵C - معبعه ، بجوسعی، C ، مس نباء م در محصم - معبعه C معبده C محفرته و C - معرفه م

<sup>1</sup> Cod. 一当っためっ

مخلمت منام ومر فحمل وجم فلم حماؤهم لماتحلهم ाष्ट्रकेरा प्रेयः प्रकार क्ष्या कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य प्टक्रिक त्रकारे प्टर्सिक त्रकार्यका कार्य त्रकार प्रविक्र دلبیحه دلسه، جم ححله دعمیهه می محبله و لنه. ٥٠ لنه بعد لنه جمأ فعلبا وحملكم. حسعة سعة لنه. rbaie," bezerbio oceabio ara mlom. omelm rboom البعه المعلقة فعيما حمله. لم المعالمحما خمهان ومالعيمون الملم" وعل دهعن دلسود حلل ومالمه خسة ١٥ الجم مبده همر". محبيب حفيد لصم لحقه لم مديم حل منلم دبيله مهندم حيليم. مدة بعابتدم علمهمم. منلم سنة وسيلمه محمنه مراه محام بمنود حملهم عند is they are show. Economy see the second المملك جر فانه دعيبا حلله مد منه بع ملاءه 

<sup>&</sup>quot; om. هم C ه om. منافعات C و + معمد C و منافعات C و المنافعات C و + معمد C و المنافعات C و المنافعا

<sup>\*</sup> om. at C y combte C \* C om. tom \*\* panton C

منالم، وحمل دهبست حمر والمهمي المديم المبه المتبعم المناس والمالي وال

مکست C S. f. 56 a ه صحنه C صحمحه

<sup>·</sup> ope 7 to B to 70 C ope to

ه مندسه ۱ منده معنی ۱ منده در نوسه به ۱ منده و بعده منده و بعده

<sup>\* :</sup> 人間 (C 人立人と路) 人口と なん C

الم در (Lag. p. 75) حصرات خالک + ش

י + : אים אים בבר באבואי : אים מן בבר באבוי + ו

۰+: مراحسنه (C محفالمات (صحفالمات) وسحماد : مراحل المراحد الم

P Llos C 9 B owntour

و المعدد ماه مه مد مند المعدد المعدد

دعمر، محالم مدا مدام به بالمه به ماله مدر دعمر، محالم مرحم، محالم می دران می

قروع دبلهم ن مدهم هستحدی مقصدی ادع دربعده ن کسی ۱۵ در دربعده ن کسی ۱۵ در دربعدی در دربعدی در دربعدی در دربعدی در دربعدی کسی در دربعدی کسی در دربعدی کسی کا محفوظ کا کا محفوظ کا کا کا محفوظ کا

" عبسد محمامد C ° om, وعمد C P C om. معمد و عبلات sic

<sup>•</sup> Kumau⊃a C b ←¬ C

حددست بن دملمه سعبد. حللفدت جم ملمه داموند. الحابت فبحلبمية بعد خلك ينه وبحلل في مده حل صهمار ماسم حفلم حفلم مناس ونصصر ملكه لية ويمبولي سلم. محمة صوف صله مرفق بالم لينه 6 06.1 و دهدم لع مبلهم ن مراسم المحلف المحمر دست «لخلم. ٥٥ منلم «مبله لصه عنه محدة حدولهم المحب. من مود سقسم مبهده و مابع و مسلم و مابد مستور مستور المستور مرابع المستور م نعدب صهدا حمداد مللفد بالمحدد فه حدم «نصحب حل «ماليه «مجهم «حقود» حصتحد، خلا «مبه ميحكم بهخدي فعمر له دعاند، مدودك شه دبيم مناهد حل صبحال مناه". ممبنده نه بجدد محموم بالمنعد. سند بنه دسبه لعه ودريله فعد. لم حصحم لملهم. مله لخحفيه محلك مهدة باعد محلمه منبع المناهب منبع ور لف لحلمه محمده تهدي محمدل جه مله صحبهه. المنا المناه المناه ميده بيعه المناه حصتحان منع ومع وهعبه نصد لفلد ععبة خدو

<sup>\* +</sup> Kom C Kam b om. Lea C حمر B حم C هجمکه ه om. حمل C الا بعصا محاصل الا [عرصا له وعلم والمرا BC sine uncis اه [حطمه، محاهم المحاهم BC المحامية المحاهم المحاهم المحاهم المحاهمة المحا ا منجور C C حلخم چمه × רבניתר + L محوحب ز S. f. 55 b. Lag. p. 74 a grige o Komosmao C Komosmao ョ太は人 bow Kigger C פריאשב BC ברשבים 1 + 62 C · Kmoma C Kmotoma ا محمد حداء مراحد C

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Cod. ---

منقب ولم نرص لحجد شمدين حللا محوفه وبلص ف حصة من دم دم الماره و الماره و الماره من الماره ال لهم لفلم بالمحلف في محتملم بعمه في سعم ما بماري محدم تستسا خصعنده . هدة مهد خطعب حدية مأعد حلم هدده 5 र्विनक एक्ट्रक्रिक एक्ट्रक्रिक एक्ट्रिक क्रिक्टर क्रिक् خمصا بصس محلة المستخب بالمعنى مصنعة بالمعنى المستخبة بالمعنى حدم. محم دهم اجين دحمولهم. صحوين للحزم لسد لحزمه ا بعد مرزم وغمرا الموسوم المرزم عمد المرزم ا سومه ماءه الملهدة من علم المنهدة الماء معهما من الماء من الماء الماء الماء الماء الماء الماء الماء الماء الماء حمد، معذبة عبه لموده، لخرا وصعد وعدة بعده دامة مرمادر الاعتساء : الاستفده ملاتمالاه محفقه وملك reliated 12 to comprise the service of the Line of the line المبله لصف محد للماله منه نصحب فلا لعن جم منابع ونعصب علا يم بهد المدنى مالعه صمحه ووبيه. ومندي وا سعد. سے حلل للمهم ممحدهم، مع حلل حربة وهم المستوفي مك حلة حسابه المعاني مك حلة هادبه وحتب بعد من في مد حبه ميت ميه معهدساً

حلا بغونم لتسعم : محصام + ه Lowigas 4 *هجبر* + ء ىجىلەت ە ് ~ായമുന്മുട്ടാത്ത ىنجىي ، S. f. 55 a حملاجدم ء  $h + \mu \pi$  (B om.  $\prec \mu + \mu \pi$  320) i Bom. ≺aża وبهم له حكته وحموحه + ناحم معاممه + نام k **~∠**0₀ الحلخا لحلخم ه ه بحصمريه حواسابحيه محموري خصحت 🖿 P + رحم C 4 + حرسامح الى C C معبوحہ ر

¹ Cod. ≺≒≥ . . . . • ≥ \ bis

cf. John

٥٥٠١٠١ لم ولم على عجده المحد محلد مصدة حلاله يد حدی ماهنگمه حامد کی دیل: دبجه صحب کیس، درهددی حص حملادم حديده و معرفه و المعلم به المعرب معربي مهمد عمال المعرب المعربية ال معديس كالمور ومادد. وكالمديك حباك حدث معدونك حتام وهد. وكالحر وحل وغور صووري مردي ورجه وحجد وننوي لي سوح واسجال المانك. المامك كاه س خدوس محدك سه لسد. كي محد حن حجة صحبك. مادان مختصر داولهم مادان داور خدم صحب كملم ودنهم وولك بند كرور: وعمام ومرك وعدب وعدور ومركم وصب عسدم مرام دراها مرامه مرامه مرامه مردي درام المرام الم Lastoned you cation. water the most con the المفدلي صوحه ووباكر حامدهم لحمي موسل لحمي لمتعصفه دهمه معدام لحلم مسلم دهبس وملاء ملم وماما وماما وماما خدودهم لهمسموهم والمسود والمسود والمسود والمسود لهم محمامجم له.

• بناية «خنامه مناع» و ۱ مناع المعالم المعالم

و المانلي و المانلي و المورس و المورس

<sup>40</sup>c + 4 \* Kma. العايم ميعيد وحسم المامة (حلا مقمعیه): مقمعه دم سهور دخی حسوفهور:+ ۱ للمحصصه دور والم دخد مهند مهند مهند حده ولك دهوم الشحم مهاة الم المحكد محلك معموم سجلم ده عدمه مدی مورک مورک مورک و (Bom) احدی احدالی: مورک مورک S. f. 54a صححتی. و بعدس مینس مینس الملت کردی و المنتام المنتا حمصه ملاء بداة سراه بحقاها : بحلب ب صعب ملاء مله حدة هاك بدلت حسور بليدور المحديدة والماك المراكم كالماكم دم مانهما المهمى سوله دامعمهم دنقي. وردنه معمد ده عدمه دردته. معرف مراسد لمعمده Lag. p. 72 ما محمده لعمصدين وكمحصومه والملامدة والمعادة والمعرض المحادة لكالع حدور. نصم خدل ملخم: حلم دجم بن دولت بدح دمدله. وبالمنول وتعذلين وجوه ديد دلح وديد له ملك ويدكم وعدم وخداكم אנד בין באסטן באסעום האינא מנבם היב אנה אנה עם ומסא ליצא: נמסא הביד אנה אנה אנה בין וומסא ליצא: נמסא للم حجة عدمة المناه المعادة المعاود المرابع المالم وبغرير. ووراه ل يعرف مواهد من المحال محال محال ما المحال ا ومعدد حد المعام معدد المعدد ال سلِف بمستدى: دله عصعده وداودما لهمي. بمولم بهذ جه حن لادما دولی عون حجده لقیدیا کے صحد حذب دعدیا

لخبه. حبرحه ومع معمد به مناسم محمل الخبه المحمد المعمد الم مهبه معمد معمد والمراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المحمدة هجه بحبسية لمن وخدوي مندم وبر ومبل مرهم. لحدة بالم دهنع بهم جومه فعد احد ملك حليه بالماد بالماد بالماد الماد بالماد بال وخدسباً صوه مع معبم حصد مخلعه ومبسخه ملاء مده طوع .؟ حين حدمهماً. حصنع مبدم جمعه نحيد أمعه دمنا العصم المعمد الم ور من مرود مرود مرود من المعتمر والمعتمر والمعتمر والمعتمر المعتمر ال لمعبعه. لحمحة في مداهم معمد معبد محبد محبد همومه نحا نحسه لنبخ. يحدنه سومه حددنا عليهم عحدة مفرنام براسموهم حقديم ، محمه " بنفلم سن بخصيم بن Kam Kisika markipa abalena abiena. Raiera mana 21 نفحه وحمده والم والم المرابعة المرابعة المربعة الم مهماس، مهتخعه مابده استخصه معنجهد مرسباه حعصعيبهم. حيلا دمه حني معدمم صد نقم حعجقسهم مجموحة دمينافس حذيم حادليالهم محذيم أهذ ومحددا

ه الاحتداء و معدد المحدد المحدد المداعة المدا

دهعیت در المحمد در المی المی المی المی در المحتاب در

S. f. 53a \* om. op...opo b + Lan change d Karonia

حمد و محمد من الله من ا

<sup>\* &</sup>lt; quainta C 1 < >> C = cuanca pap 1 conceptuates

<sup>-</sup> om. 大空台はあり . . . . . 大口・大口・大口・

مهم درست کیمون برخم مهم الم الم درمون دیکون مهم درمون دیگون مهم درمون می درمون دیگون درمون درمون

م حرفا من المناس من المناس من المناسبة المناسبة

ديده ميد مرسعت ١٠٠٠ د محد ٢٠٠٠ دم سعده ميده عدد عدد عدد دمامه

معن بهجناً. ووزعه لمنابع والميل معن معن معن محن المرابع المعام المرابع المراب وحم وخمالم لحمله. صومه من عند العمام في عدم العمام عدم عدما المراجع ا Matt z 13 بعدده معمله مخابد الم علمين من محلع من محلع من محله من معلام من محله الم سانم که قصه حمله علمه کرد الاسان می معمله محمله ما و ومعلمه الم جوم، جوم، جوم، بحمه المعلم علم المحمد و ومعلمه المعلم المعل ومعمدة لف م مر محميه الله الله الله الله الله غهم وبعدل لمهله. شها ومعمدة المعمود فلخم المهلم لمد منبعم به. لبعم جه لمل دمهبد حقولم. ومنديم وهةس جعوب شديم سوقعي المهلم المستعمر or هذيمه، مهود مجن بمنام وحدمم المهم سعبة, زحنت عديم والمراهم من دوهده کست ووده دهبایی می ویدوده حذب. داله دحباء ماله محبة عابه محبة المام، عام Prov. vl. ه دجه مام مربع हर्यायक ट्याइटर्कन स्थान. वस्त यसीकं स्कृवंट स्नाद्यां ह لعابة ملحقيدي. حلل 'ونسبحات معديسات مبامين. عد or حسله حبينه هذ. منديه شعد «حبونباه» حسله حبينه نه. حلا ووجه للماع غدمه محمون محمد عمد المرابع المراب وحيل خدم. شويه موسم حمتحيه حم حدحومه. خلا حدم ددبع دبحد لمع مسنى للعم به محدمعبل. فلحدم با علامة سنة دهد مده درسه مرك درسه مام درسة م

جهمه دعنه علبسه صهنهر ملبة جه صد. سنحه جهمه हिर्मिक स्थान कि हिन्द कि हिन्द कि कि कि कि कि कि हिन्द कि हि हिन्द है ملك محلم لحم صمور مهولم على مقدر مهمةم كالم سلِم منحلهم دنه امريد. مهرلم هود عل شه مصد. وسيع حكل بعجد حنى بله فدر دله مفحه. معدة لم سبنه مهبة جم ولهن منحلهم حنه ومحدد بعم مندم دلم حجموم شدنه جومه, لجعمحعه مدمسه وحصدنهمد الصمح معطوساً. من فعر في المعلمة على المعلمة ا 10 مهر المحب و بدعه منه منه الاصلاء المحب الاعلامة عدد المحب المح يههم المعت بعد المعت بعدم المعتاد محماً المحبر المحنة Indiquies it is a cost of the alpos and rein دمعتمدم معمدون عض مصر حد نهناء دواءدد حميه. معجد شديه شه من دعجد. منه, شديل دبسمه حميسة. لخديم حدزاء ماله المامية من ماله و وود ور م دعما «حجمه المعارة». والماء حلمية حباب حلمية الماء rub. of the rub, and allow case hope reas سمره ستعه. به له عجده، خدم بمخة دهدم. المحتدية المحتدية والمحتدية والمحتدية والمحتدية والمحتدية والمحتدية والمحتدية والمحتدية والمحتدية والمحتدية والمحتددة والمحتدية والمحتددة والمحتد

 <sup>+</sup> حمت ه حجمه المحمد ال

<sup>·</sup> C 12 · + - 2 K

١٨٥٨م. له ١٨١٨ هجله خديم عديه. دلعه عد هدنعم ممركلم عجمه حد حسيلت منه، حل شه دمود. سوله منهم عبده المهتمه وسوم مديد سوم مع איישטשי ביודא נשבלא. אם צודא ביו ובו ובובר אוא و جم حصتحدی بعوم وبحلا. ولی حواصی دنقم لدن وبه خلم. منام ومن عديم عنيه. عن معافير معلم معلم المنام والمعلم المنام ال مححلا لم بالم معند دام بعدد بمام بهمم مرام حلمه, ود حراعب منه, عجم. هضديم حددلت منه, حدم معطبح بصفره معادهم سلنح ملامهم مهام معلمم ١٥ حددسه مدبع المرامة الماحد معامد مدبعه المعادية الماحدة الما چه حلبل لعم حلسه. وهم، حقهم محقم محفودةم. معن ١٤٤٠ عمة محمع محلء احدمت صدبع بع محمده فيعسه عوم هدله حدم دجهه، مداله مهمدخة عجمه دخه دبعد. ور معن حد عجمة المرابع موه محابة معمومه مهم مع دوزيه. كن دمعينك كن دين دينود حدهده لا مكنزي. لع ندح جومه دمنه مغبنا مغبد صونه لم، مفعب جم هذ. منه محبن حام .مده مربباه حند .نه همده مربباه حند .نه בשמחוא הבינושה " אשל בפים מנוש האלשא. אנשי השמחוא 20 منط, ممخنم بهنم سطبنه منبح همنط له. مندح

oft maciph orgain. I si helput tehn hahem ەلەبەملىمە. مەندى خىخەلە لەجلەس مىخدەن، دحبى لامجدر.ك لمؤنعه ملعمه مجم حلمهم الخلع علم المعدمة منابع «لخلع مى منجة خلى «ادبى نومر كمنة معدميد «مبه repary, rietpr oring early nimes are of ary. or 5 1.53b لحبة كنة من نصبة حدم بح مدد. منه، فحمه دنه أ المرد سندى مىده، لا مەنھلىلە دىد المبيام دى لىسلاد دى دىمۇنەبىلە. معادر من من باعدبه دعاده دماده دماعه بح الماده الم تهاوس لفعدله حدة الكراد موعدسها لهالمه مخلونها لمامه تبجد°. مهمحنم دربومحل حخده لعننه. ممهددنس حنر ١٥ etebr eroer repiero. Pore transport rit paeis rejum, aren, sejus maks coluba. eft relus moi कंटकेन टर्न १०८५. ०महंद्रांक्रं १ ०म०वट रिक केस्टवर्णन وهدر والمراجعة ومعادر معادي والمراجعة والمراجع ومواد دم بعد سب مورسه درسخن و الاصوب من حد الله ود المولك على هذه العجدية. ولا مراعيه عنده عدم محتمد المواحدة مريضه الابيت المناه المرام المناه الم 

¹ Cod. 3=

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له معاومد. وجوه معاولهم معرض طوم المعام الم عدم له عدد الم Ruboc. علية عدم الماد بعده الماد بالماد الماد ا ەنبۇدىمە لىجىلەمدىلە. ەنىلەۋە جې ھەھ دىجە ەنجىسە. ك دائم سعد لعمدة الحديثين عل مملكم مر لحديده من و وجم مدمهم لحجم لله خلمين حلل وحدة مومونه شه. معبنده فعلم الهذ وحدده مله الشوه وغيدو بمله بعند علبل جهم. وجع مدهم لحبحه، جه حف محلمه جم المجمه حنيع خعد جهم. ٢١٠١ من منسا عجدا. ٢٠٠٠ ١٨٠٠ صفاعبية خرعملك خرماسة ملك مديده ميدهنه ١٥ كتك مكسمه. حم المؤدون الدن جم نحفه الممالية سل سسندسي ديمة والماله ويكالهم لفاله سقدم عل سفعدم سمن "Kuin to ak kuata oktataka to ak kut "Lo ەھەۋەدەلەك. كە ك كىلىك مەلى كىلىك كەلىكى دۇسىكىلىكى له حاوده منهم حم في الله مع المعلمة ا در ادماً ده عمل سدى جر شلم. ملك حيل شها دحدد ديتمام. مهاعتم به سلم بلند عامد "هماعتم بتد خرسته محجمة حصم. مبل لمنة ومحدة علا يعصم وماتحلهم مباهتما مخدده" دغما لعجما لا خديد له مهم ين حيلا عجم بهزملهم حجتهم لحبد لحدمهم. ملم

¹ Cod. om. <

تعدم عبه هذا: والم سلبحه بماه والم المام عقبه معام هونمه سعاء، فلا مرية عن المرية من المرية جم حدمه، حيلك "دخير نصحب". حيلمت مدم، نديمبه. والمارك والموعوم من مندم المنام فعمل لحجمة منابح وفعد منهدهم. والم مومه حلمه بن المن المن والمراجع المن والمراجع المراجع المراعع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراع سنام وهوهم. سخبح وهدوالله سركم سمد علبه جر معتبعه محموبقعمه عن متامي والم المناهم المنامم المناهم المناهم المناهم المناهم المناهم المناهم المناهم المنام لعم ةحملم عم معتبعت المبلقتم لصرا. حج ملمه مه ल्यमिल्य प्राप्तेन वर्षि स्वयंग्रेशिक त्याल स्प्रमायक्ष्य منهم ولا عوليه همتمم الفه ملهم. مع فل مسم جم حتر 10 خلصه احد حباه حدا له وبهم محبه حدد له. حلله دورون نصحب فلم يحمد ملع فلع عليه عدم لم معجم الم المعتب الم المعتب الم المعتب الم المعتب المعتبد المعتبد المعتبد الم हिन्दां के कार्य के कार्य के कार्य के कार्य कार्य कर्य कर्य कार्य कर्य معدمه في المؤلف علم محمد عل فل مخدم مدمون حرمنم عمر شه محدباً فل کن دسیه من دهمهه سر مه دهمه ج حدام ندع من مدنعا "مجمد عدسان البردرد مدامع بع وبعقام مهم خلم. مركمة بعباء مد مدم مهم معر مه "त्यारी त्याय क्ष्यारी प्रकृति त्या स्थित स्थित क्ष्यविक क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य

تسفیصه فی د حصة حلی ۱ می المعالی المعالی می المعالی المعالی

<sup>\*</sup> Cod. om. ベンシャラ

٣٠١هـــ. شهه خل همر مسلم جون فعدله لن صبحله. ط ەنبەم حقوم محفومید مدینل جا بمعسموم، با تخ بالعهد وله، حرفه دي حرصه الععمار والم والمام المام و حقيه حدم لدة جم حكم وحرفهم لصم اجم بمعبسهه عكا. ١٥٠ الحن ما ما من المال مع المال من المال وبعد المؤسرة بالمعام علامان والمعالم عمر عدم المفال المام عمر عمر المام العد المن ويقع مر المرابع المر حل بريد. لحز مجم هوموريء المحمومومية بريم هجم المحجد. المريد الم or حدم دلي هميد لين مابوطه". علد ديمابوددن دلي حزدهاي. جم منعم بعد نعدم منه من منطقه . دجم حدب نعدم سماه. سه دم سند معجده معجده مدن سه مل حيه بنجه مهر. من عل هند هنجه مهر مبده. لمه ندعه منه و معل سدم سدم بحر ف ليد علي علم معلى المرادة ور لحزب حدم ورباع: عل وحجمه مربع حديد وربع المحتربين الم with which there will be to said the said strains in the والم معنون ما مناه الماتحله مناه المرام مناه المرام لمستم حموة صدر معل صديحية كم حلبل لم دهي وحبر ملى لى . ماهم مردم مومن ماهم المرب خديم مركم المركم م

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حملف ماءه . محلاء محميح مداعه مدانه فلم حفلات معندمه مناسعه معنفه مهفار معنعه مدم حذب منعم خلحدم وخدم وحلد وخلم وحنين حل شة به مورد له لاية المؤمنية المرابعة ا فيله فراعده مراهدي محمية بعصم المحديث فالمرة em rhun era obniti. och enten erem chunt جله حبعه مهرفونه لصم. علد الم نعمه محرفه محرفة لده. حهلنه ما حفومه معمر. مضمد eliphia omeba. 474 rephia asy morth ard ١٥٠ لك، مفل وغالم من المام معلل المام معلله من المام معلله من المام الما محاهم مجنن ملع مباهم منام معند ملاء المام معرفه مام مرام المام المام مرام المام الما حب مرام ، حب مام منام مام . معتل منام ، دعت منام ، 52a cyloba. ocenes ola syraa. ocena ocenesous. oideni eerde oiern ist oebini. eft rheim era اع بعلبه مراب من المعلم المود لحسة من المرباط 15 جسمي حدم حلل منصبه لمنحلهم عن بمصمد علين من العدد من من العدد من العدد من العدد لهام. دميلهمه وبنام سد. هذ وحد بدالله حن محلعم خسا الجماعة عبد لم. من المناسبة، فهذه من المناسبة عليه المناسبة المنا 4 جم خلام مه جمنه الممهم. حلل اخلام جم حدم الممبة له ٥٥

<sup>\*</sup> om. o < dady b < com. in d B < damped o < lock

\* who \* indo

<sup>」</sup>Cod. 大いなっちゅつ

«محقدیم ملمنه «مالی» «مارس» دونبه ماین دونبه دونبه ماین دونبه ماین دونبه ماین دونبه Matt. VI. andra in Kair. ": amban : amina comina." ر دوسونه محل عصمهاء مهد محنونهم ومرمهاء 5 المعتب المعامة فلساء محمحه لمواهرته لمتعام المام obstant Rhaei, a la caran. Sels largada carpacas. ده محبت محملت مخصص مختص ملك ده عبد مهد مهد zers enerthes retreps. oer beoer testre. etreis or دلمندم همال من دلجسد و مدر. من دلجه هود ranci chan cra Liucho. oer aich raph' h خهه اخنین حل ملماخه. ملم حل حسندهم حد وهلمه L bi∠ibà. oritr tàecs à. Lr Lii¹ œqbœcs Lò™ كله مله مله معلد فهمه وله مهلد على ملاء المامه مام على مام على المام ال 15 جاخنین حل دلی جمع محم خلم لجن حمودی علم المناسة مام مرام ده دمن الم المرام ال محملك حمر وسماه عل حدم ومهاويه لما حمد حلل .. dighte the resit it is made the test the color of the "ماندلهم دم مندم دنوسم لحبعة لملصم. مافحم حهد

S. f. 49 b \* B ~ duoilo b ano o com riama d pamber octama i pandi i pa

<sup>«</sup>لحمود ، Cod

فهلت دجلهددي. ولم غدم لصون وبالهمية، لفل حدث. هبرخبطه، مخمعل بلحف بصبعه عد عمام محمدة بلنحمه الم الم مود حد صعبما نعمب اجم حدمه حدم حدم ومناع بالمراكب والمراكب والمرا ونجم فعمل مناسم وهدمه مباهم في ومنام علم ومنام ومناسبة ه ۱۱۰ ما علیمه معجد، وحدید معجد خصیل ۱۱۰ مهملال نام ذعصت فاحد محتسم خمينه فحدير محتسم حصره. دلی محمونی شره برای دیشسه و معتجم حكه تسمه عن ف فحسل حفه به بحده معدنه محنه المهمان مهدنه ورو «تلجههه» المرابع المر لهسله مطلله وخلامهم ونشوم مرائب وحتم مجم مدنه. مله معفقهم لحنها بهد الموانه المدهميم معق تكسيده ودبلودد، منحله وم منوم وضعدم مبلهمة لم غلحم لحددسه وصعبسم. حلل وعلمبد ور معے عف علد خمار بنام خصصف محم ا عملامح علاقاد. معلی محمد عربانا علاقات ا العد عدم بالمن من من المن المن المن المناه من المناه عدم المناه من المناه المن حسحه عبرا به به معدلات شريع فعدل المبلغ عالم. المالية بهبه مهرفهم سعنحه لسم عحفهم، منقص صعبههم، مسلع ومتعدع الميام بالمان ماهام والموالم والموالم والموالم والموالم والموالم الموالم ا

<sup>1</sup> Cod. \_allows

دهر مركب محتم جم حذب ملهم. حلل دمه عمد حعبسة حلهم. لم للمة عدة لم « بالملحد لعجم ملحقهم». مبه به در حص الملحبدال حديم حديدلها محديم مستفه. ملم عدة دله الحديد عصم لعدل بمن حفودكم و جمع المام و بنام موه معلم معمد به المام و بدائلمي و بدائلم Kapha Kaph Kla .8 mbuan Kapha Kupha وموفوع والما المام سنة بماهم لك بهوم، فهم محبؤدة ب حدود. مام، في ٥٥ دسته دومهم حماد حالم شدل حادث درهمه ١٨ مودهم ١٥ فصم محبود عدم خدم دمات مرك بمناب دوشمام متب ملم لعب حبه الله معلى معلى مناهم عنقرا مناهم على ولا والم حلبك لعم. مملم ويتوم حلتم لحصد. حلك ومباهمهم ا ور وحتمام ووالموسم، حوسمه حريب حرقهما. ولم الم معدماً. منل بقد مل بهمماره مناع بنام عقد لفه وجذبه ستم. معلم بعن معمله ومبعم ونسم وسور معدم. هضمنه مباهسه في ملم حبح ننحم مه فعلم ححلكم. حل ٥٥ حدم سنباء . مه دمه سند مستد بعدد عسندسه بعدد

ومعالم لعمر ليقوم حميد لعوب عمريم حلمه ...

مل عنه مر مولوی مدل هذا مراه مراهم حلیم. ممل له محل نسم. وحل حلموله وعجم وحديث محل الححلله. حد يعذ بحلله دله بدعهم دمهلسم يهدهم حدمم عد حلمه. حلا بن ورديم حز لحلم ومدامه 'Leinhor minlo. 40' no winlos of chenod expectably. Kit do onite prip rational co. حلناشد مجذ حن حمديليم المتحلف ملفلهم ددوعه المراجع المسم الموسود مودا محمد المودد المدام المراجع ال مه بعن معجم عجم منلم وحفولاتهم لحلهما «بالصه. هد له حرفه حنه المعلمية بادع لف. مه والجنس وست والخلع مماية منه والمام معاملات مرابع مناهم معاملات لص ن عل ممنون لجع حنى ولانه. معل سعم محدسه وا ىحىمى دىداسى . سلم دادما دىعدسى لجلاله دىمامى doc . sobupe " Firs ich Rufids. La dell schen Riso خلم فه ، د بهقم نبخ خلعسه مهنزمبه حل عجم

وحديد ومل ووزوري وسعه لاسته محد الم المرابع مل المرابع

مقطع بنه مه دهالم. مطبغهبه دم منحلهه. مهم من من

<sup>\* + [</sup>حمل نصاب الحاده معانا حمله المناهد المنا

حلِل فنه حفل هوةهم يهمه حلبل له عل حقيده: سيدلم ي دسمجمل عصة. הمنديم أدي أدياه وي متحلل Chap. XV ستدامه مددوه مداهم مداهم مداهم معدده فالم enghang niveleta reacha alora alora, all و من بديده الاستراكات المالية ىدقىلەر. مەزەم لىسى كەزىدلىلەم دىشەم محبلەتكى لىموبھمەمكى ملحقید. مدلی سمعتے محمر دارد بن محصيمه، مدحستدی سبالمسم ، شلم المعدم العدم المدر المدر المدر المدر الما المرام علا تهالي وعاويدي مدلك مدون لمداله المعددة. معل سفحصم ور الديد ولدور والمرابع والمرا والماران السامية والمحمد لله فعدل لفل ماتحلهم ومهد 1. 502 rous cois con con con cois con cois con cois arly to the report control of the print of the فله هد همایه. مله دجه منب منب دام همه منه همانه 21 मंग्रू क्यूंबर्फा. वदर विधान क्यूंबर सर्वाप्त संकात के विद्याद्वा. همومه مهم فه دلم بينه مله عصبة. عل حدم مسنم منلم ونصوب معل فلن حولهم. معد المعلمال حالمه جم الع حد الم المعالمة المعالمة الم المالم الم 00 15,apph chups. Och parciphy sylpy obeon certy. سانحاه احدة معا خميماله بعدة سانحا خمصا

وهمونه ها ۱ مرناست المسلم علم الموسون عدد الموسون الموسون المرد و المرد و الموسون المردد الم

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Cod. مجمعه

ندعبه مند مند کونه کردنه و در بریا بریا بریا بریا بریا نده فعد نده این است. خهمه مدمونة جم خه اسمه اسمه سند. مطلفت هم مهم الم سندم حصبه دسنلم دلملم وبعاق وعدده لسلمه مه به معدد عليهم ومرد المام المعدد محمد والمعدد والمعد والمعد والمعدد والمعدد حصبه هد لحشده مهمه منه حمبة محلاتهم المحافظة هه ۱. علم منه بنام بنسوت دراء موه ماند معرب من ماندله. معسم حل حودات حلل بابدوها، مه حلل حواهد. مادجل لم. متفلع هومه نود. حلاهنه منلم منصوب ١٥ حمقدها. لم جمه جمية معنى نصحب لحمي المة حله. من من جوه حمة حم لصم. مندم دمية حجما سلع ععبة حسنني بملبي، ابمه فد صلحه لخم المولك لصه على ندر جه سنة ملمه لمه فع ونسد. معن 13 caphact. acm reall my day six sub for 51 عنجمه دهه دخود. سدنسون دم حملت سمله حلمه. حعجم حفلص عن محف محمد من من من من من معام علم علم علم علم الم مبلهسه ن هدفه دم و همود دم و همهد دم عدم المحتم المعند المعتم المعتمد المعتمد المعتمد المعتمد المعتمد المعتمد ا ١١١١١١١ ه دي. دبي لسجه لعفت. ملحضديه دليه لم حلك ٢٠٠١ العمل ، معد الهبياء حفولكم حفيده ، مله المصحب بخر حة حفية بي وه

مسوعاء دلفاء معيسمهم محلك متحلهم محقهمهم دهاع فامج حلم معند بعصبع خمامه ومم محالم الم دام حببنه جم حدة سحعب عتم ولجل دحهند دم، حلمه مرئع عقيدة دوههم و برميه والمرابع دوههم معتد الم و مسانه، مديم همبعه عندل دومونه ماتحله. ملى معسدة منحلمهم حلا للسماه مصدة لاحتماد gain duby at been exicteby. 'obol educy لملصه. هود لومدم علد دهوه المنام يحتب مهود دم L sydosid shoot today wieldy os نصحت جوه ملت ممينة حتمزهلماه. تحديم تمية تمزهلماة جملك، المحمر دحلف صوفة عليك احدى محبة!. كم دجلة محمر طسه،من هد مبله ف مبله ما به المادة ا جع مالمه بماله بعد المانحلله في بدعانه بعدد. في or . مراماس لفاه مراعه مديع دسم ماماس المامارية المامار Apport you were acting topologe extens. Design Lui ancobs. object, aft frappa since جم دستعه. مهجمة جم مماه مهنه وعضم. متحلهم جم منام جهلت به به مقبح حدودة متحله، ملن بتومم ٥٥ حباته عي محاولة على والمحمد والله والمام والمرا للحصم

<sup>\*</sup> om. D om D on D om D om D on D

<sup>1</sup> Cod. diago KLA

مة صحة به فهوه عصبيم. ممة حجيم فهوه م فلسب مله حموم مصمم خللم حلل بمجة حدم. שביאה האפיניאה באסיים האסיים האסיי 7 سعيم جده. لذه بعن ليه ليه فلسهمه مله خر بنالم. ه معلم مبده هسبه عوللته. محديد جم معلم لسجه. ٥ و مفعه لم خيد حسرته حصمه ده مفود مخذ وال لفه repiphs one raices elus. repluis energh elus ه مجم ححلت حفرمة د لحكمه لمامه لحمة مامح بعمه ١٠ ه أسبحهم معتبسهم مبلهني محة حسلم صبغه يور. عتشه و لسجعهم ممفردخة. حدمه لمجهر دخه مده سدسه ١٥ 10 محمده، و المعدد من عموم، علنه والمعرد والمناح والمعرد والماء والمعرد والمناح والمعرد والمناح والمن 11 Ape oalit paid sit of min. Opries, emerippe مه نشله. موزبعه مهم مدنه معبنه، مدم ١١٠ حصيبه المكتب معقدم محر معقدم المعادم ١١٠ محصديه ١١٠ محمد على معتمد المكتب ا bhina eur « manho saul elun celle, enem an 11 esent : Lit the Les réapers effer mon. rue, rue lébers." حبعه المناسبة المناس اسعدم برا بديمهم بروشاء بسر

مجلن اجدیم محلک محلک محلک اجدیم دمجلن اجدیم دمجین المجموع محلک اجدیم محلک منحمی در المجموعی منحض محادی محادی محادی منحض منحض منحض منحض المجادی منحض منحض المحادی منحض المحادی منحض المحادی ال

مخة بعند معبد معبد المناس الفرد المناس الفرد المناس الفرد المناس الفرد المناس مبهرسه عند منه بهمانم جم بداله. مهود مخذ. دنجم منلم دممانتم جم بداله مامتم. حلل دعمه شه دلمه ده المعدد 11 sic هم منام والمرابع المرابع المر و معجم متب جم بدله دلمجملاني المسد معجل مسر مملعم ولم المودر معال للهجر المخالف المعادم ۱۵۳. ع عندما عموم . عماره ما محجد، الاعجد، عموم عمورة عد عمدة مجزد! دعبونس معتبد مل المارلم بي فورد ما معيد ما المارد حعمة محاصة". وحليمبه فلم" بهؤسم جنفل متهبع. ومباهدهم ٥١ حين المعدير معرب المعام ال سيسمع دهمم حطة علمة الم حضيحية السيسم الماء باموند. لدة جم حما دريم له مانعمام دهله مديعيم. مصمله عن معنا من خلف بدله معندمه دهددته. مجر "دومص معتديد". منام در دللم در معددت ور معندميم ومرا معبلهم والم محميدهم وعلمم عدمهم سنلم وحبودتم وحدمه محدمه محدمه ملامه فلمن دهه ١٤٥٥ شعدلة محصّم حفلعيد. فل مجمع ولم مباهدي حدوم ححفقها هومله محبس مفله عمده استعها

<sup>4</sup> مربعا + مربعا مربعا م om. حنعا ل**كملم** + 4 مه ننه ۰ oeta h . प्राप्त । وعهدهاء *حصل* + ز ر محولاعيح א במשלשים אילים ו שי + ל יי om. של ه ب عبن مدحملن حونهدم وحدم و براعد برکها و . Kgraigy B graigy act + worko + Trace c حلموے « \* C om. Lac سے میں اسکان ا ۲ om. وم ۲ + 0 کوملی C و کامی C

مهنه و هومه خدم. به دلهونهمه در مخد دم دعنه وسلم مرسم بورم لحمين عن موسم في معلد حاسم الم حمومر مودي بعد معدم مريد بعده مع بعد معدم مديد معدم ديد م المعالم المعال ه منه منه المالا منه و والمال الماله الم وعجم عدمه مدبعها. معلى المالية محجمسب لجعةم ملجعيم جم بهنه ملحمسه. ممال لعبعه وعجده حلل وفي البيام والمماني والمنافع المنافعة سمي سه عجم في مخمل سامخم من بعد حد دند اه إخ مصنهند واحتماع براغيه مهميده فاعفعوه محمعهم وستدع حبته مجم نوسه من وفيلا محبت لمنة محتجبه محصقدم جم صنخدوهم ملدونم ولخلم «48» حمة حس. ملم حل «خلح» حلبل لعمي. محمة مهم» دعمدته حفسطه منهم منصم منصم للجنهد لحدمه ممهوليمرا حذاه سحيحه وحذبه ملسه حذبحه. ١٥ rbacles apleas walon exact tila. oxxen lasmap لمنلم ومعدلم حلمه وستم. صمله فعد محبس هدبيس حعر حستحديم بالنام وسام حمحدم عدله. هذ المسام بغبه نومهم المتنفس مهمهم المبغر المبغ عبعة المستعمرة المنابعة المستعمرة ال ारांव नेकाव वस्पर्का स्वाका अपर रक्षांका रहांकी

ا کوموسی ه همیا ا (مس) حسب نه برست ه مستان ه مستان ه کمی در میست ه مستان ه کمی در میست ه مستان ه کمی از مساورت ه ۱ (مس) استان ه مستان ه مستان

"us كىعمى ماتتى محفودى ددىم على في ماكم حصحم جم جللسمه في من مجم سلم محلهم مجمعة مدا ملا ملا صعديه. مهود مع جمع بفني بجعهم عبدتم. و حدة من الم ين حديم حواله وحديم. وحدة نحدهم ححدوه، سهره دمونده خره بالمرام سام حفوسطنام دهادم دعانام وليه دهم موافق درام . مانام المانام حددتے لصف حدم. خدم حدم حذوبت مبل لم مدم دغه مراه . مراهب المراهب المراهب المراهب والمراهب والم والمراهب والمراهب والمراهب والمراهب والمراهب والمراهب والمراهب و ٥١ حبرودي معلى حديث مدين الله الله عبد العمد المام حذسما مخدد حبعمه. لشمي دمجة لمو حدي حدي المنجديم عرف مرا مريد ملبل مرفاه في مريد مديده حدتبعها مهر احجدت حسلهم المشمون شعبه جاء عاد عاد الماء 15 کے مبوسمی <sup>™</sup> تماسی حجر دم سلم مبون ددلے موانے۔ " wich were ign this remen. all using حديد ومدوله والمراد وما المراد ومراد ومرا سبدا حلِمه" محفِحه. شده نصوبه ندح بموحتمهم در وحصيحته. جيده دنج مونوه حوفون عجدهم عونه وه دسله ماسه مه محتمده من شعب عندم دجم دجم دجم دجم

<sup>\*</sup> حَمْتُ حَمْد 

• + مِنْ الله الله و الله

هانه. مله مومور حدمانم جم حلمه درامه مراهم. محقه دوري مناحه به به معمله عدم فلحم مسمحه محاد. المخالف ەنى لىم مىلەن محبوسولىن مىلەن لىدە دەن حلا دەب مبطيقه لمعدة سلام . دعه معلم لحد عدم معمد المعدد معمد المعدد معمد المعدد المعد دنوسه مدم ملهم. لامالم دله منعم صمحه دهنه. و « دهام حدمام منصام ، دست، ملم معبعد دلماء محبعد دلماء مامام مامام مامام مامام مامام مامام مامام مامام مامام م ور بران المران المناس والمران المران حباسها منه منه المعدلة. بجم شلم ومرا ولخلع محمم حمنع، مدهبعه مراعبحهم سه مهنسهم خوامه ەدى جىلىن كى خاندى ئىرى بەللەن دەلەندى دەرى مىلى مەلىم مەلىر الم الخلم لعم ما الما المام مناهم مناهم مناهم المام ال ملم حبرسولس لحدمه ومعجمة ممصلم حلمه مراها، مهم ولعوسم ومناز والمنار والمنار والمنار والمناز والمنا حعم حدوسه. حلل لهذ استعم حمد المجم جرا عباهمه حفل مفح. مانلم صوفه وسطرون وبعجعي فللمعتبسون. 15 جم المر فلصم عفقيصم معمعةسم فعصم مالم مفيديم لعمدة عمم عن مطوح حتى وسيليمون لم خللم محلم محبد معرفه معرف الم مومم حلمه حتم علا عمل مد سنام دجم نوسم مماني ممود عد حبياله دلمجملة عن دبلهم عدبه دهب ممالنم خلهم ده دور مضمت هود منلم دهغيمام حبامة منام مودم، خللم

<sup>&</sup>quot; \_ معامق من الله من C مراعنه من C العون p. 59

" \_ معامق من الله من

حددن حددن دد مباهده و شدیل ستحم دحیسم. کم

ود هموه محدون بعبده به در مده مدیده مدیده مدیده مدیده مدیده محرد به در محده مدیده م

of. Matt. xxiii. 8

C Kara makar court kara polc com. Krark c approximation c com. Krark c approximation c com.

الا العلامة المحققية في المرابعة المرا ومناهد معاهد محم والمناصب مداور مناور منا تحلل. مديم سعبع هه مله نسد مبعنه ملم نودم ديعند. مفرحل فعم بحلل مديم مد ناويم مداه عن بياله مد mind. His peth His rough the contract colors of the surface of the colors of the color  $oldsymbol{\lambda}$  بخر  $oldsymbol{\kappa}$  به نجر حدویه میزانه، مربه  $oldsymbol{\omega}$ ois sub. La bac casa abaca abacaba ralba مهنوعم لعهد مدم مدم مدم بدم برماد مرم دمنهم همد دعلعه. ملم هعمه حلم ممتم صدله مدامع وا ەزىنى ئىقەھ، مىندەھ، ھىمەنى، ىموم مىبالى لىمى دودىلى. جه دم نعوم عل قبلمه، مهدم حد نموم منلم دللم المصرفي بين مند مده وهاده وهادي مندم وفعادها. منبؤل دوحمص سبة من من محبح كالم دنموس به المناس والماد وال مهمات لفه مندم جمع المع بجدا بودهم ملفه بمعبدة noch rayono, capti uciom, rufira i orlea i rac ستند ويسوم نسحم ومدلم لكنالم وحيموم حيسه ٥٥ مرود من حبود من المراه المراه المراه من المراه المراع المراه المراع المراه المراع المراه المراه المراه المراه المراه المراه المراه المراه المرا ببله". Ai of et espert Autha. arbitain topa tight

<sup>\*</sup> ملكنام الم المعادد + محل Lag. p. 58 ط حامع عدم و بعده المعادد المعا

حبصے ملصہ نے محبص سے مدلل ، خ مصام خ مصب سندم د مسقم د مهنما مربد د معندماد د معندماده د معندماده د معند د معندماد د ەسمەھے ك تىلسى نى مەمود مى مىلىم بىللىم دەخىم حبصم ولجمع. "ومدم لده" مهنه سقح حل تكليمم حجمة ر بعد ممنل درقه للحديد مللم منه لهم حديد و ىمة حرب ماسم. معقله المام مات عالم حربهم ماسم ىلىخ، محم خوست مام، معلى مام، معلى محرسة محرسة المام، والمام، والمام، محمد المام، والمام، والمام، والمام، والم مهود دیم شدی حجم در درلجی سد بلید سه در به باید به باید مه oi که ناهما. فه دیم کین هوجیک دراه بازی و المکان و ا عمينهما. دوهم خبذب حددهم. معميم معجمهم لحلِمه وحديد بالمرب بالمرب بالمرب من منهم بالمرب المرب منع منه نعهد المعدد معمد ما المعدد ا فر. كه دلعه هود كاتحله فر حضعدها، وم دخه ددها، ورا ور حداله فر به دلحه الله جم مجمعه المباوية مفدم المعبعه كالم بهاكم لفي المالي المالي المالي معبعها جر حدیده کمیزهی مجلوسی محتیدی صعبی صدیده حدودهدد . می معبهمه دی نبود عم محبهمه دی. 02 "rejeacer rubita luga". Elipha actibusibr Life

ه برء طما حرم  $^{b}$  حرمت  $^{c}$  حرمت  $^{c}$  حرمت  $^{d}$  حرمت  $^$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cod. گنجعه

र्भाष्ट्रक हम्भाष्ट्रक स्थलक राष्ट्रक व्यापन סאסב זין בעבם אעולא בגנעוא הבעלא. נופבם בבוא حتر خلحه. فوديم كية حاوديم حيده حدسه وحماله نجمه نفحم معتبعه. حم محبعقه على مجم خفادم لحدثه حتم خلحه. مضمع عبد محمد معجلات لحمله معمد ع حددة مدخلة مخطفه ي لحة م حدد مفديم هود نبخي. لومدل حدسه من حفود مديد دهموه ىم كالمربع من من من من من من المربع من المربع المر مسانه دي يومه فعر لدن جي هادي ميومه سنا المناس مجر خاهنم محم محمند بالمدنى سامد حعمد محسد محمد محدها معم معم بالماد الماد الم حدومه سعم حدم معامد من مداع مام مام المام ال mot so aciseira, acaderiam, especto vien sina la. Hitori Lis 21 وحين من مندي منديم ين ونيام لسته ما محدثل. ه ۱۹۵۱ امخة مع مقدم مقدم الأدام مقتح، واحم، مقتح، واحم، مجم المناع مسته مجسم بجر دنه المنف الم فنعم. ممود الما سته هم المار فلا سع منصم المعر منام الا الا المار الما حصلم حلبة. شعب شعب حبوحه مد حدوله. دمنام 20 اللم بجنس ن ملس ن باده ن مسه المناه ا لم تعمد عل تهلسه عند ممنام وعليم معمد

<sup>\*</sup> 四コンコ b コンココ c [ベルココ] d ベルタルコのベス ・ 上「ベナコ」 + [ベナル] s ベンの S. f. 43 b. Lag. p. 57 h 一当の人かつのは + ニャン 」 べきかる k ベコルコ ! ~~

جودهو عدين سد عمر سد. "وهمه سفتحه مرفسطه"

د بفحلون لعدله، ولمنالم ددخه مد فدون وهعيون وهعلان حلالهم، مولان خلالهم بحرف مولان مولان مولان مولان مولان مولان مولان مولان مولان ومولون مولان مولان مولان ومولون مولان ومولون مولان مولون م

مولکم نے دراق حصة کی دراق کے دربوں کے دربوں کے دربوں کا دربوں کے دربوں کے دربوں کے دربوں کا دربوں کی دربوں کا دربوں کی دربوں کا دربوں کی دربوں کا دربوں کی دربوں کی

نوسه محجعبدنوهم والماء نميماه محتمله محتمهم

تفلصه خدین بن محده نیم نیم نیم نیم بن هذ "خصاغ مهماسه معتديم معمليء مهمد مدينه مهمد حصدستم الماسك فودعه مواحد منسعه بعدست المسن منفه مفدله والمال مفده مفده مفاحل مفاحل ومن مربانه برنام وبريام برنام من موسع مربي من المربي المرب حبلاددي لمغبده. حدية لعدي المام، محسفة ليالمه بعد والعلم المنام والمنافع المنافع الم مغدى بعده بجر عدفى مضدك مؤود دعلمه نبلي ملاهم التعلقية كمنة فغوم مجة شديه. وفل ولم جعر مبلموهم وو 446.) موصد محدة به عمر بالماء مهدية حديد. مرك nder halpasses exizion exerción estabis. له خدل هموم محبم ويذه دستيد. من دحتهمه من حفة وحولم كا مراع المراع المراع المراع والمراع المراع والمراع والمراع المراع والمراع المراع والمراع وا جم حدمه. حلل دسم حسله دحنه ملهم ددنعما جم فلص عجمه مجم فلص نابعه ممملهم لحدمهم حمدته مهدمه مدلموهم. محميدهنه دخلهم دبحد م حنده دیم مناح می منتبعی مناح مدامی ا محمله البصير من المراجع المرا 

<sup>\*</sup> خدید مصاعه ه + مصاع ه الله و الله ه الله

on the rule of the confuse over the ىعدەف لەنبدى. مندىم دەعبەدد دد دىلى مىلە. ممهزديم حمدلم لمعذد لحزيم.. حيلنفه خدمه جمعت المعامة «جمعة المعادة المعامعة عدد المعامة المعامة المعامة المعامة المعامة المعامة المعامة المعامة المعامة د معلمعل معلم عندم منطوع المعلم المع منخة حجم حفله وحماء والحم مبل مدير ومسيد عل سووه معمه معدر. وي عبوم عدم المعالم المعالم المعام المع مسترس سد عمر سد. معين ممعجد علحه صدههم في حصمه الناع علم المراقع علاه من المراقع علم علم المراقع المر 10 وعلحه معلم حمل من شعب المسترب معلده من المسترب معلم المسترب معلم المسترب معلم المسترب المست علحه. ما دمجه به بله حبابه مل دمجه له درجه الم عم ستبه. سه حنه دنهها دنهها مدعلحه. هم الفلع بهها معلحه. محم مدم لم المؤدام عدم محمد الماله فلدم دنسه محملحه. مهمب حدونه حعر تملعها. فوله يعنه ور باحنیه دهنی بالمی برنام برنام درباد درباه مینام از نامیم، از نامیم از ن فلم حبادته دملم حمله ممادة حجانه جم نعبهٔ حفل™ «i مهi. حده نقبه ما«تبعه جغه لمنحوه منع مرمي علب مهد علبه معمون منها منهاه «حف النيهام». وبله دبو حمله «حله» ملهنمه جم عوده 00 هدونه معفد حديسه عجدم أ. معونه من معفد مهنونه. المناح من بالم ،هفت المنتاره هينه منه المناه المناه

oil leasa shirs sa subs. owns by air apiers. مهاده مراهد مرفاح مهماده معادم سع مدين مه مسوه فعدل «مسبه مدله مل مسفى معدم معدد. من هه مسبة عليه. لع علفه معهم معناء مداء ممناء «بابه حبف ما ما معنه وسير معنه مرب الما معنه و الما معنه و على الما معنه و الما معنه و الما معنه و الما معنه و الما م مربع المحافية على المربع المر "مامك المعبوله بالمراحك أن المراجعة المركبة المركبة المركبة المركبة المركبة المركبة المركبة المركبة المركبة الم مبلمسه في المستسم في المسلم عدد المستسم في المسلم المسلم المستسم المست المركم احتم حفدهم. كم حدم الممالة المركبة حباهد nd. eft extrecepts rlab man. eftler p. 10 efit by archief sub expass circliss. as less presun rafith or thereby. The so the second raphtry فاعاً. وهبده لمسمن شرمسط العديم احتم العديم احتم عدّ عدّد. فده برم ٢٠ دعد ١٥ مه عدم ١٥ د عدم ١٥ ضعداً عجمه لص لمسنم. ولاء مود نوحه منه ومعدمف لص کام معند علم معلم منازه معلم ماد بسد حاد .ها نعد مام منا مسامه فعد مهماء .امهمعا مام معن حلبه مة حمد مه بعدم احتم اعدمه لمه المه مود هود of the rite octable, the total report of Amph. 02

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Cod. حلام

## سبعت عفعا سعهافهم خومهم مراء معققبهم وير

عجبة هه ب عديم المعددي لية فتروفك دلسةوهد: حد لك فكم شه کسانک: ملک نجع ده ده کسک حل کی دخیام حلمهد: ولك نعط دوسك على بحقر بعدها ونبيده ويسور عماقة المروور عدم ك حصومهم سعت : برمال عدوه مصده مؤسره برسر هما : برسابر . ملم حلم به مرد به دور مرد الماري ا هم فه دیمسد حدوردی دولدی. وحدوده المود کاستاه کارد. الاسلامان دونه دبنه لهذی هاه می میدد. دونه مهدی مادهه میدادی. ه . الله على مهود عبد في الملك معنود عليه والما عليه الما عليه الما عليه الما عليه الما عليه الما الما الما الم color ethor et sor, ource tolde licebri se solo hoso sobër Leuro olucobos coio. Leor si etati ctin حدة وليكال من كالمدك و المالي المالي المالي المالي والمالي المالي المال ور المراجعة ستم دم دخلحک، حدور دم کاشدنی دشم کانام کانام درک درده فادم مامكنات حبته وها بالحف حنصح، وحملامه مهم حاملة لكملم وحفاص لهمي مناهم حسم وحدة لهمي مهدم اله و الله خدة دينه الله مديم محديم عمامهم. وحد سعلمودي يحد من منعجة ديمس. لي من حديده مخددم لم ورده المركبة المورد معالم المراجعة المر له المالية محلف محلم على محسم محسل محسل المستماد المستماد المستماد المستحدم محلف المستحدد الم فعصم علمهد الم وبدع وخدماكم وحديد عديهم العديم ەخصەرى دىنسى دے دحک ددنىدى. ھلى كىد خدىن ده سقى سامر مناسع العالم العمر عامله المامل مناسلام عامله المامل سلف ماس دوست محسدم حفلهمه عامل ور دو دوم ماسور وجنه محرس: محمد معرف وينهم : حدد ساح مرف و المحضمة المادين على عملك دلك نبد. سم صحد خلصم لحمر. داهمه م

مر کے حدید کی دیدهی، دیمبر دخلعی، بردی درن . موره برنی دردولزی جی شلی فلسی، دردل لدو خدا

\* + [حربغة ساهه حواصاه حزمك] سام مرابع المرابع من ما المرابع المرا بدحک هد هدید. دههده های در لله خدمی حل کسودی. حد هدید באסבי טוייב באום באים באים באים באים ובל ובוא: בבכא درماوت ورمونه ورجع ودركه المود يعدف حل عدم عديد ودمادخة عمة دم کښر. که دلحک کستنک ددنک لغه. حد نامت حدمعامده ەسىمەت دلى كەلەك، دە. ىنداس كەك جە ەدبدد لىد دى كىتب מבואי. סוארה כן מהק אלמאי. אב הין נולבאא כמו סוולהא מים دبيلك، وبوء لحة حة أجنك، كمه هه كمنك دحلمة ١٥٥ منكم دراه ودكم בם סובב אבסום: כא השישי הובים וביול אפי סס: ההלבא بالمعند محمد محمد وتعلم عدم كالمكر. Lag. p. 52 . مرام حسم عدم المرام ال لك بجمه وحدور. والمود عد هو عملك وداور به مولك كالمحلحه مكالمنعده صلمحمي: وبيره موقدوها. ودودتوها دحلك دلمت حاء محلم عتبم لحم حمامه ملح حمامة معنی حقید دهد کارد بعاده دهدید می کند حقید دهدیده دخيك هد ديمو هدي حلعملي دخيلم حلمهد عذبته هد. لمود دم لادع مه مه مدر درم عدم حديد مه مله مدر درم حخصص حلىهم دهلم: دهرهنده خصم احملان معدنك المهوم خسمم حل يديد و يداولك. وحل هاه عمله وصعافه وهاوره نبيده وهايه المن محمله . S. f. 40 محصوص حلمت دبني . محمله دم مدسور دلي محمل ط دبندور بالمجمع حده وبعوم دم دبوعهم حدده دبالاه والمحمد در محصصمه من در مداله: والعلم در المعادد ومعدد شه حددنی لنفیدی ددلدی دحده و ده سیمه کام کاند دربات دختها دد له ماهدم دله مهادد. نحد مه وبجحة بمحوهم. حة فعدة دحية حتيب دنيك هه. بمكم لمهام

سعفاهم من عبله علمه بهمه بهم من ملك مماهم من مام جم حتنعه خمامه الله من محتن معدلم محتناء معانات معا جم مالمه، ممعمده جم حدمه ممموليم، دملهم. حد المؤدم نام نام من المنام على المنام على و المنام على و المنام على المنام الم حقهم محسم الم لمن عند من المسمد معمرة ع دىمەك علىحى دىدەسەن. محمدە داھبةولەك دلمبلكباله. حدادهم ن به ما مرابه المام المام المام ما مع سد عمر سد. مبلعه لمومدم حل شه مندم ومعلنه المرابع مبله علمه، عل شدم حدولة المهاء من والعلم عد على مسوده معلم وا حقیمه، مهود بر دبلهددوه مدم مدسه، به جر ساند من من سفده . مباهد حمله لدواهما مدمند من " بودةه من مي " ميله من المن مدلي مركم المن من المن مع انم ماتحله محقوم معقدم منع بنم بنم مراته Lien. of whom, alen ornary relief of the 15 مخلع، معي مبلهمه، حاسمته، معيله مبده لحول. مله الم الحدوة ماه . ماه الم المراه المراه ماه ماه ماه و المراه المراع المراه المراع المراه المر 1.43a جلعت محمم مونست منقطه، هه دم شالم محمم محمدة. أ. 43a

مرودم حفلهمه دم حسعه

هم حاوده دم حدود ۱ معرب المرابع المرا

ورون و المورد و الم

where are the traper of a solution of the sol

هوماوی صحل دنیم: همه دخوهه دخوهه دهد. + " حداد دهامی هاید دها دهای ا

مهم در دوم در المراح در ا

¹ Cod. om. ≺≥häz

oi البرم سد عل سده. تماده مدده علم مدده علم حداله من من الم و. ب عند "كاجية الموسمة المتعدد علمي ندد المعدد ال المراوحي المعنهموم حمرا معتبع الحديد المراجمية. حر بناما محمد عمله و به ماهد عمر العدد. احتما العدد ا بصمل حب سم مخدفه له. حدهم لعدم احتم. صه دم 5 "مجن حلم المتعادة ال لعصم مل عجد عجد شمل بعد نهد محد محاسب ور عل مروح دعن الله مروم المورد المو אנז. בלא הנו עם בין על אנד ". אנה עדי בישטא בבעל جم حجددته و المراددي و المان و المراد و "حافت صححه نصمت شمع. دلحه بالمحم بالمحمد عموم" لبمحد حمحة متبسمه و. ويصم عبد لعمد لمهم الممانة حدمت لعدله. به دونومات المحتون علمي. المحتون علمي. موسم من دسه دعده + سمور شدم خرسه المحبقمه حفل وتب حمر معتبعه محتمر وصممه المناس وا الاعمرة عن معدد العمل في معدد العمرية والمحمد المحمد العمرية المحمد المح

\* + حتاعات محابه هو مر سه المرابه الم

<sup>1</sup> Cod. om. The Cod. in an and in

حب خدی محبب، لی کیه بجون نعیم ستعی حةبسمين. ملح معملم خريمه وهمهمه حليمه في الم همدنت ودهست . به ديم حكومي عدد معده و المعالم ومعن لمعبذ مدملهم لملهم بمومة فوسل نرحم لحسعة 2 oschuet whiship eques are are principle ceed دومند حلل علمه. لفل ملمه مهاونه سومه له. حلل ددنیک میل جا مرصه. محفوده میل می هومدی. مريم مرية مريم ومريم المريم Lopos. et icher efects les 3.6000. des 1213. ٥٠ وموسره برغب برمف برء بحافيه جوهب جوهبه ١٥ حمدنه معملم منام دمجنس لمجدد شديم مديم جبؤ حلداً فنه حزم من منبه منه منه معنه محزس مخلود ەجرىبى شىك ىغىد دىمقى شەن. دىمە دە شدىل مكازەرسى، 15 عرحة وسع، محموسه، « أجا حدوله المحمد و 1 أجا عدوله المحمد المختوبة المحموسة، « 142 مرحة وسعة المحموسة المحم مخطة مي محلمه، ولا بعجة لم يحبة عبل معلمه عد يعة بصوف حفاء محفوده سام بالمناس بشده مدار معمود المناسب المنا تبع معرفع بعدم الما ندعم معرفه معبة جم حن حدمه احتم احتم کے نصف حب سم مغدف لھ

Matt. xviii. 21

¹ Cod. om. **حنن** 

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Cod. പത<del>രമാംഗ</del>ര പതരുട്ടെ

شحمل لهنبيم تهمعممه في المحمدلة المعجم المعمد المعرفة سموري فوسل مول موسعقوم مختم دسة زحسه. ەددىلىلەھە جەملەت نخىس محك دسەت ھەنمىلەك. مولك المةسون سه ولمنة حبادت لعين لحبوم، محم مدنم، و مري دوددونها دهينومي منهمته ... والله وخم هوده فلحدم لمحبعمه عندت وحبسه لمحمض حبصم الم المناب والمعدد المعمر المنام المعادم المساوسة الماء المساوسة الماء ا ممعيمهم معموم ماجم المع بعيماً. حلا معم ما المبطيعة المتعدد ومنه المحدد ا المامة معدم عددها المام له شده معدهم و عدم مدم الم محلم الم בידאאיי אוצי אלציאין בל בבצוטף בילובבא בבצע سعيمه لي المراجع المر one" wood to be the celd class, place of com baco الم المجامع معدلم في المام المام المام على المام الما جم دبل، صد ستعم کمنه حملات دملدددم. مل عجدهم، مملهم. وحلل وجم معجله حمايهم متعه لحمر مجله د المعدد من المدين عرب لم يمن في المدين من المديد معتبارا و المدين من المدين من المدين من المدين من المدين من المدين من المدين المدين

city exters. or reserving continuous except «به المامي جم ستم «لخلم. حلنا «عجة المي الحبِّم» العام عنانه بالم معدية معاد، مجر عنانه معدد معادة م ocht apello rapiers arpa. ocriba stor و مهام مرنعه المحتصم هون المنافهاده و Chap. XI كويمو به معمقنعد هوا وعنه بدلهم به يعمد عدم و مداءِه الاستوادية المراجعة المراجعة المراجع المراجعة ال محسودي. مدلي سعله خ فصدورهم جم ستعم عل مدم ल्यांकास्यात्रः कर्मित एस्मिय कारकः दांकिस्यात्र द्व पदांकः ١٥ ١١٨٠١ : المديم مضم لصم نه ديم الله مدم سندم. دعمجتم rilling i vilve and entry, orthogon, ner mais un مناه با محرف ها با المناه ، والمناه المعلم محرفه المناه المناع المناه ال عديه داودران حجم حدمه حدده داهم د دهد فادع المانسون عدّره عدد دنوره و دندر شده و درندر دلم حمد حمقه 15 בה בווווי וֹיְהָוֹלֹא מציאולא. כולוי, כוֹנָבא בה מכחבון החבום הנווו הוכבולד. הולאידולים הבלולא ההינה העדים בחב שם ומווים ווע בוח בומבווים המשבה בדישה באואיום. בשם הוכאול בעי ובעובאי חול חב וכלל והלי הדצוק חדודם הוצבחם יין לוווליו למוצראה. אנניםם הפכן אלמוא בבנון בסבחבאיו: אוף יים ה 20 فعدل ٢٨ معبقعه عم معتجدي. دهمهه م المبير لفه حذب حيل دمجة حذب. دم فصمه فأبهم عحد.

2 Sam. Ps. xviii.

. Hire not come on the less at a sind!

ومستدوره محدوم ومدوره حدد هام + .. لحتمتما d + **\*** ه محصره به رحوبصحم S. f. 37 a s om. —od h om. Kupape .... in an adua ونجريه

لسة حدة منظ حدالت " مد حدة عدة مدابة حداد في دم محمبتهراه بحديسه بحسوليه محربمه محموضه بهويمه المحتفهة محملة ليولم. معتندم محة عدمه، شه مندم دهلم انم مندد. دور در جه دجلدددی حدد ده. محده لهه 5 til od . Karlyal herbara 8 represent too esta of the 5 حعمد ورسوم محدود حص محدولاً مغسم لين لحدمه، صه شب شعد مسه دمه المعدد معل محمد عصد لمع حدة كهة همه، الشب هميل عديه دها بمه بدهايد مسجولهم.  $\frac{1}{10}$  . Prop.  $\frac{1}{2}$  فنح کمنه حد تحمه مؤهم اقسم حم حدمه حمدهم mbema. auditnih seit Lebn. oft room co stem. حلا حمقدله وبمارة بن المناسبة مج حدمك لكنام وععبة حاوددني مهندي ديم مديد مناسك وا سةسه "محددةي محقية كالمعادة معالمة على المالية المالية

د از عوان مريستان مريستان مريستان مريستان د بها

odosta estados. Alesandos de centra en aposta + i

حصندی دنصن + ۰ لولوم ۱ مخله ۱ مخله ۱ میده ا المه ا سعمت ۱ می کند. دلل درم سال عدمی دلی کهدهی دولی + ۹ معمل حدمای حدمای

ولاهم المعتب المراحق المراحة المراحة

حفیمه، نحم به الفهدی محموسه، بخ عدمی، مخ خون احتب عنفه تحتفونه بوبي بالمباحد المانوس معافعه حرصه حنجه من منحه عبده معدمات معدم وحدمات وعدمات وموسان العبغم ونلغمط لكندك منفودهر. ولحك مود يهوموه حبارحه منحه وما عد المستناء مضاد محملات محمله على مترسه مدائم دد المهم مدينه له محموسه، دلم البهمة لهودا غلية محدليد لف لحدمه . منا بنه دهميا مبده صدر لهم موه حلل ولم نامه على مدر مدرم المدرم ٥٠ جمه فردي بيامي كين دين ويامي المن ويتبيع والمواجعة والمرافعة والمرافعة المرافعة صه دهدة مه المبته مختب مر محتمه مه محمر مسخم خصفه مد مربخه. هدم شلم حد مبدل مد مربخه جدمه جم ولانه. نهدنه مده عنه مده المالية مع لدونيه. ور مجل دناس شه نعموه معمونه والأنم". محدم له نسمني ده. حیل شه حدم مهنه دیمونعد جده. به به ar repara Lisa en estigos estigos birtigos المرام عن المرام به مرام به مرام به مرام به المرام و مه المرام به حدماك ولاغالم. هدوس مدم مدل منالم ومحتبد حملهم. प्रवंत्रमंद्रका त्यावक क्ष्य क्षांत्र व्यवस्था स्वयंत्र 20 ومدلياً. مخلفت محنه ومعنا محافقه علا عدمه. محدله

Lag. p. 47. S. f. 36 a a + -mal b + ml c zazz

بندار مسنه مدانه مدانه مدانه مدانه ا

ماهه متحلهم. مدويه دبيم لهنبه حلاته، ممادهاه فعل والم المومون نقدم حمقه ماموم دباء وحلمه سلع. ملسلم حذبذه. مفذم "بهصة لسعم حسلسلم. حلسه e mits. octer frais che some ourse estable election es حددني مله صومه من العبن الله المسحدة لما حفاتسط عند مصدنه عدد منسلام في المستون د.اله ١٤٠٤ هند جده دندم مدلاه عند المحدد المدينة المدي تتنس منطوت مفرتبي . ممحمه تحسيده خوام الهراسدمي. حلا شدى جوماله عصبه محليدي لعميه وا منه هم الله منه منه منه منه منه منه الله الله منه الله دلم مانسده. مديم دلء محمدا دمقه ملهه، ببده به محبقه محبقه الاعنادل مب الاعمه قد خرعمه، الأمد مدين فد محلاء مولاء من مديد مرة مضابه عدونه بعرب عرب المعامة مواسم المعام الموانية الموادعة الموا ه 40 منام" ومواعد بعده. مد بعوم جم مدول المناس المناس المناس المناس المناس المناسبة دبه دم دم به معل معلى معلى الله معلى الله المعلى حبيد المعلى حل سمنه، سمر وجر المؤخيل ميد والمن سمله معجس «بعدم لنجعمه». حيونه فيل جومه لم لمسفهر. حابد ده على بعدرات هاد، هضه حديث، حصه المجدد على المجدد الله وهور الدو المحالية والمرابعة والمرابعة والمرابعة والمرابعة المرابعة المرابعة

<sup>\*</sup> واسعالد الله و حصصه المناس و مواسع الله و الله و

ease airbea rapurs. ostru doc parta opira abore سلمبه معد لحقب موره معدد معدد معرف عصر لهر. شدم دحلعه الاسكامة حم المحلم المتابع وهموسه لصدحه فه دمر محمد دله سطبه من الفلم علام الم و وم موهم حليد لحوهم عليكمبه. ولم موهم حصفونهد حمل من من المعنى الم mour excits. opice, lapur rupur phraph'. مه فرده ميل مي د مركب و المراعد من المراعد من المركب مندسه درباط فله علام حله حسومه. مردم موبد لمردم ٥١ دلم نحد ديمود. ملم حلمه هجه هدنه ديعه. فدرم حخمه وحبرطه. هموم وجدسه، الم حدمه، مدير معموس ووراي به معملة المعالم والمعالم والمعالم والمعالم والمعالم المعالم المع تحمله حم معتجعت لممطهن لديلهم عب عننها. र्मे स्थान भारत के स्मी कहें राज हां कर के कि 15 ماهعسلمه د متبد المحلد المحدم د معلمه منه معلمه المحدم عندم ومنعم ملفه مندم وحبومه و و مد وم محم eispeh. deas: abstroum, et aren. eisten dels: حسم و و المرب الم obje her $^{m}$  ebeh. Repurh elof Lily Rüly $^{n}$ . Oemby  $^{8.1112.38}$ ۵۰ جُلِم له براهه ، ماهود سجة هنومه لللبحس مونه ماهجه

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Cod. حملحه

مهنات لمنالم بماره معود المراق معتبدم حبيبه. مؤسوم عجسه عمود من الم الم عبيد مبيد مبيد مباسه . مجله حجمه عصره عصره محمده عملهم سن ن مجر خده در بدود خلسه جسم ن منبه محات هاندهای. فارم مجلهسم، حرکه های السندیه و المندی فعل السعم حدد الله له. وضدم حمد المدام له. ضحب مد حل ضبح علمه، مبدء خلد حد خلد حركم حلمهر. تصديم المجل ماهجه المعمد علم المعمد لمعمد المعمد ا لية جه هنم مبدم سلم محمدة. مركنة حصنم مبدم و مربع المربع ا plik Lid Kor. Kensala cush kede kuk ونبلي، وجومه حفوف حفل سجحه. وحمة منه منسوله لعبدأنه دستسه في مله محمد لحفيم لمتحيث «حده»، بمل بمؤسعه حجله «حرق»، المه حدة له مدهام בשָּבָּשׁ. בען שבעביבא באשניא וכא מאבנישה. מאבים هم حصح ده با معدل دست من من دم حمد المراد مع مدمهم مين ماهم دونه مارية من المريد دوري المريد من المريد من المريد من المريد الم حلوسك المربع كذه المجمدة المربعة المجمد المربعة ال سلدباه، حدقت معدش فه دم حلانه « المواحد معلمه، ده

ا المعاون و المعاون ا + [حمل المعاون ا معاون ا معاون ا ا + [حمل المعاون ا معاون ا معا

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Cod. 如如为

² Cod. †œ√o

خم دحل حفقه حبعه محل دبلهمه مهم دهم خمانم مسعه ومعنون والمرابع والتسويم مجمور وبالمرابع هجمه والمنحب مهنون وحصمه والمرابع الموري والمحارب حعمه فيبها لمهن حدمه دسمه فهاته دهندمه حمط ، دم بهمه خملم. ميهه دباحت ديعجم درام. دلع محلمه مع به معلم عن المعلم عن المعلم عن المعلم عن المعلم معلم المعلم ملم بهوم نعمس لدن. حلل بهد بورد حمد برباه طوري ٥١ دلي معينه ملاهم حدوله. محدديم بعده مندم جم حنة بصه عد تحديم محاوسه المعدل والمعالم على المام الما مهود المنام لصف منحص، "محمد وتحصم المنام المام منام المام بدسان : مادهان ماده دوسعما الماده ناسه بالماد ماده بالماد ماده بالماده الماده عد نمومی شدید. مدومی جر حدالی در داودهمی حل لعدمه. منعجم خلمه به مبعمه عدم المام مع معنى من مفاتم حلتهاء حمية عبد معدم بستهاء لخقص معتفاء معا مفل جومه حجمه عدمه علامه الما مهده علمه، وةبعه ممخذب. وحمر حقصه مستلم. مفل مغلماً. شدم ووالعمد 20 حبه هذهم مهجة لمودل حسيده من منهده حبه 20 هيبمب مثلبحه عل منفح ، حكم لمنابع وجع حدوير.

Lag. p. 45. S. f. 34 b f in which f is f in the f in the

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Cod. حلحه

حده، بمنوه دم دبها العده بعبد و بنوه سعبد له مرسوم معبد له مرسوم هم فحصه و بالمحال المحلول المحلول المحال المحب المحال المحب المحتوال المحب المحتوال المحب المحتوال المحب المحتوال المحب المحب المحتوال المحب المحتوال المحب المحتوال المحب المحتوال المحتوال

الله معبد المعدد عمد المهدد ا

«بجده محنور مروري المجتمع المجامع المجامع المجامع المحامد المجامع المحامد الم

1.ag. p. 44 \* مه حره ه حرايد ا المحالات ا المحالات ا المحالات ا المحالات ا المحالات ا المحلات ا المحلات ا المحلات ا المحلات المحلات المحلات المحلات المحلات المحلكة ا

¹ Cod. عمماحد

مفلم ومعدد حصوبي سلمون مل مدم معرب حسمولمنه حديلهم. سمة معم حدينه مدعم في المهم في الم افط المناع، محمد. عمم المومه معملين لمدم من د تمر باله مله مديد من مديد منا مديد منا ما مرد 5 ميد الما ما مرد 5 الله الله معموم غدم ونهمه علمه حدوله. ملك شبعه خمسمبد سعفة سانك . فعدد خمله مح سعبة ا نعنيه. لمعدم لم مصمح حصيحيم لصف مدمةهم معنعقه محعضعت صميف اهبنا حبست دفلي. ٥١ حد المعجم عدم عدم على سر بح المسلم. جهمه حصم دخمه وحمه والمرابع المام ال محصصه سعبحكبه محفسحي دودومهر مكسه ودخمص ente do cestopy. L'an vigato est institution de sins Matt. aqueta .h, munt elega son acida san acida (vui) acida san ac عن ويمحبنه ومل هوم لهوم من ملكه هقوم لمموحرا خلا جلم. حلنفت وم مسر حبودهم لف لفعودوهم وحل هوم له با من الماله عقد من الماله فالماله فالماله فالماله فالماله الماله فالماله الماله فالماله الماله فالماله فا مدبعه هقهدس حل حفقه ددنبنعه. منعم حمة دمبه ٥٥ حة المندولات المناسبة المنا المناس المنع حلا شدم علا عوم المنام مشاسم

> هموهما فل حلمه. ممديم لم يجمحد محصيم، مدم خلف

D.

من المراجعة عليك لحد . حلل دلصه عدية. دهمه محديد حسبته. حبادحه لمه فعدل لهميهمهمه مه خسبته المنام ، سومه فاع و حبت حبت المام الماميد المحبة حبّعہ ہم سانحاہ کی اللہ معبہ کی المانی کی معبہ ا ه وسعبغم دماده و بانداء مهد دهابه و دمنده و معبغم و دمنده و معبغم بعدف من حف ديم ديم الماء الماء عليه الماء عليه عليه عليه لم لحب لمنبحم. محمله وبمبح عل بعدم حمدله ولاء المناس بالمناسبة المعالم المناسبة المنا is as with sheepensons at it is alary is a cital مبهب. لنه همهم زحم لب هستقصه مل معدوسه، 10 لدبت حميم بمنام ونصحم علمه، جمرهم لحزبه منام المرابعة جم مرفعه جموع علمه عمر فلدد. ماهست في المحدد علمه المحدد علم المحدد علمه المحدد علم المحدد سرسوءه . الالكرة حقد بعد مناهوره . الانهاء عندلعه Chap. X وحلل منلب وضمي حصلة لديم. من صفحه حل مدد. 15 ه و معمد مرا دبيه حل مناسم وحدة دهم دسلبه. محونهم معودله وحدوله. مريه وحنبهم المنحوله. وعومته دلفه معبعمه درفاله خديم مدعوه لمنلع ونبطه مرايه موليه مدنيه حد بلنها المناسبة مناهده عدم ماهم. مدسده النه وحفران والمباه. مد حمه صحبهم دنبع منه ممل لهم مماومها المام معدم سرعة المبار من المبار منهم المبارعة ال

المحلكة المحمدة من المحمدة ال

<sup>،</sup> Cod. متعاد ، Cod. حوامتها المتابع ا

ites rub. The exitant part it also certa دملهم. محفلات بهمه علابد معبع حادب. معمده. المناع بهما بهم منحفها منحفها مهم مامن المان المان المان المانية المان ر فلع سله .. سلعه خامه منت شه دغلت .. ملس هلغ 5 طسهد المؤسحى لحنه. بهم فه عجم لفه دعد زغم مخن لص عند المحكم فائم حققه الله والمعلم المالية المعلم المالية المال and into the serve and the serve ones لحذبك، معبة حسمه، حفلات جمعة محمدة. ملك لمجملة 01 Rive of Arby. ORY rivery Notiatry rapietry. Kra ं कार्य द्रमं रिम्लाव स्थित स्थाप स्थापन स्थित स्थापन भटखंधम. स्प्रीकं कर हस्यक भार्ष वैक्रम् oifi h. क्री हिन्दां क्षां कार्य कार्य कर्म कर्म कर्म कर्म कर्म कर्म ور صومه شعب خدد عدد م ما مام العام المام حعضه منعه ملعم مسحل معلم كتعم كنقس. محة جحة بالم ومعالم المرابع المعام ال المدون دري والموادين على المرابع المر ده مهستنه، سعته رکست من تسمی معنت به المعرب همنت معنتسه ده صه سجه. شهم منه لاية حفوله مرا من ستحم. المعبقم

S. l. 35 p , ow. o Air p + qr p + qr q + q

<sup>,</sup> Coq. - oqriqua

وصححهة ودة عمله ودهة عديه وحمة ددي. فالم فلهم سريس به المراجع المرا جم دهودته مدهةبعه دل مجاهم دعنعهم دعنعه.. ح جعم فعب بنه بي معليه الانطفه لانتصب عبن هن محمديه ه تعمله محمة على د في د ه مجدد مدر د مدرد. الا x عبير واجده فلحدم وبمبله المهاد، وهجه لحقوده. حالمانه فدیم حدیهاً. مهن دموی مدیم معیمه مدفق. obliphon the cir show. In this this resis was or by. 'twity fit bestup. of herez must up the watern breno esico di ili komb Kla . KeanenaKl أجة صغوره من مجهر نهد. من لحدم من مندم. من "لمناسم من المناسم المناسم المن من المناسم المن هخمخه هزام مراها، «معلِم حصبةهه، نجة صفهم شده. ور orspan lecentra rich de rocho. All coel rlag هصمه نلغ من هخد سمعديم لمعبقم من ححلا علمه, حبّعه. وحد فحمر مدل لموحل ملهم من حراهمل منه حجزعه، هصمه هبحه مدم حتبه، هذ دمحبنه له ط 36 م لم مبقد من مه محدد المحدد مل 136 م

 $<sup>^{\</sup>circ}$  +  $^{\circ}$  +  $^{\circ}$  مصده  $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$  +  $^{\circ}$  مصده  $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$  +  $^{\circ}$  مصده  $^{\circ}$  +  $^{\circ}$ 

محمدة مع مدة مع معمة عسم الم جسمه عبد حبود که دربه الله دربه مدرود مردد لعنلم وسعبة لصف عن لفليد عب واوم و به والمام المام ال apicy. Reel Lein Nan. limn runn eriorn و وعجب موهر حنب مالمه مدونه منعله لم القولم explano.. epie fit entepp et less estitos Aberra conjector topor at its sime conjector topo حطلفته جمعه محب خدد عديه. ولمه وحماد موادس. حلل دهنه ممل جدمي مومنه، معنه حبيمي سمه ۱۰ دیمه تعبه معمل جدم د بنه د لحدی، مهجد جدم فنم نحفعه. سرم مهنسمه وخنست مهم دموند. سرم دموند د علام بالمرب المرب المر الا كااا على المجد براء و عند ما محتب معمل الم يعتب المحمل لعمد عد عملام ، محاسبة على محنة . هذه لفه و علمي علم علم المعلم ا 15 مجم خصببال حنده . مهتبم ملقمه گبعده حتك 15 سبخه دبله علمه فده دبسه محمد علمه مخبه حلحر. مهجمسے نسب لسعتم دمن بنزر بعن حصبح صه ۵۰ محمدلم ملبله فهر .. کے فید منه منه دهموده به بهدوه ه f. 36 a وه مون مون و درد بناي و درون مون و مونون و درون و مونون و درون و ەحتلەھ» ەحىقە» دلىم، »ق» ەدىلەتەھ»، دەقدى». ھەمە

11 دحخده. مخیده پر بحصهٔ مهراه می نام محجه می در مخدمی از محجه می در محدده می در محدد می محدد می محدد می در محدد می مح حنه به مناسبه و بحره المناسبة عمد عمومه المناسبة المناسبة المناسبة المناسبة المناسبة المناسبة المناسبة المناسبة مه و مراعه و المعلى مومه على معلى على معلى على مهد مراعه المعلى على معلى المعلى المعلى المعلى المعلى المعلى الم سرك المعالم المناه الم اهم و معنا مه المعن المعن المعنادم من الم المعنادم الم מסא פנה בן בבא. מבנא מבא אם אפושתספא זכו لمه حبم جحم. منلم وحبوسعد منوح وغمم لمه ه الاه ده محمور له معتبعه دنت حاده. هدتم حده ده. محعب مهمورت منه فل محم ومراحيم له. لعوام ١٥ معجعمه وصمه. مخدم كسة ممينه أنهم لم ويمجة. حلم منه وملبغ الهماد عل معلمه حصله a resume at ni mi mo chupe. neixa mixa mixa ط 35 £ محلا مكنه حجل وبينه المناعة على المناعبة المناهمة تعخبه" حعوللت عخبه. عوللت بن أحه وعنجه ١٥٥٠ «سبة دل بصبح له. مام جمعه حسد، عام بعبه المحمد الم مهد والمحمد وورفيا مدم محمد والمحمد وا له مه دلماهم. مومه تحف الموسخ ومحفود ومبيته وبلعف والم

صمرف حمندسي له. سم ده بودنده ومعدده

¹ Cod. om. **\( \sigma\_{\sigma} \)** 

لش ي " و منولع سته منحويد أ. لش ي و و منوله مناهم zijove 2°. dala ejadra karak arizon zopeove 3°. ولحولديه بملهم حجبونده عقامك وحتر بالهوالم. بجم فلم مراهسةه. معده مده حدث مبعد جيد و بجده عبل جم ماده مهده دست مدهمه، له حد ونس لىناب دنيلى محسب لحمله حبوبه دلخلع دد بعجم معنة كام بحمة المرابع عند وسع ملم المومه. حملت «بعجله عسره کانس المناس معندم عمد فحمل محمد المعند سمون نعم. محب خلعه سمون سعبدم لحدن. ٥١ ممبعة حددته جمعه حمة حمادي لعم والعظم.

حبعه : معنفهام : مصحب بلنداء : مصل معنفه ندي : عبته حمرت لين حصونه مدهم دهادهم شديه. دمجة عحفهد وسع دسة ولازيعه المحدة المناسبة 

11 souty عليمه . لقسمه البين مستم من عل معتدمه. مدجة محماة بعرة ما معصمه محمد لم تبعر تالم موبعر وا حسمة مناسم من من المام من مناسم مناسم مناسم مناسب مناس تحب ومعتمده ولمستموم والمعتم المعتمل المعتمل والمعتمل والمعتمل والمعتمل المعتمل المعتم ملحدت دراهم وساهد مساله در مدة صدم د مانه دو يا

محدة بعدا وحمة بعد المراقب ال

مناصع المخلصة Lag. p. 40 محامعة م طيمناه المحامدة المحام حلهم حمل بخمه ್ಷ ಲಾಭಾಸ್ತ S. f. 31 a حدود

ەرىجەنجەھە، ،

والحجوب وحددم بنعود والمح المجدوس + م

ا معطشعهده حمعیتحه ۴ + حملی

<sup>\*</sup> Cod. \_azıtız · Cod. <u>Lassahar</u>

ا Cod نے محصت

<sup>4</sup> Cod. om. معمد المالية المالية

ماسد لفه دها المحمد هه هه ماحده ماحده ماحده ماحده ماحده ماحده به المحمد هه به المحمد هم المحمد الم

<sup>\*</sup> مع حنعت المحمد المعمد المعم

¹ Cod. yearment 'Cod. \_aealor

ور المجلف من مندوم. محديسه معفوما. مطلقه المعلد ويقدم ما مدالت مندون من مام محل مبعد مندون من محل مندون والم المحلل منون والم المحلل منون والمدال منون والمدال منون مناهم منون والمدال والمدال والمدال منون والمدال و

ور حصه حلمه، معل همنه ن. دلم همه علم نهلم مدفه و ۱۵ مستم المام علم محلم ملكم علم المام ال

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Cod. ~ '라그야'크

क् कारंत्र किरान. वस्केंक रास्त्र केवर किवा र स्टरहा مفلحةم حباسعدم لحجمة ده حدوحةهم للحمه حباها مطاجعه حجم له خدم حللا مفدنم محافط جه من مدير كين بنجيم محسوبي له مفيدم له. سب و مرام ، تحمد متعلى شائع ومحتب تمديم ومحب و مرم و المرب و مرم و مر المعام خينه حد رحةبة محدد محدد شدية مديل دمما مما مزعمه ماليء دعام مرتده د مام سونه ملم حصدنه معبمه لمنبي شنغر منوسم درادده لحمد مهدعها ملفي ومنحب صلاه ولاديم ولموسوه وخلا مبمة صمةب لخديم شحل مدالمه دبيبه ملكم وحدثه حصحت منطوع. وحصدته دله حاود لل مسدم منطوع. ملحلحه دامبع سلم واخلع والماء خداء محمدم سلنم عدية منابه المعنون لحنه مالمه. حد منابع منتحب حذبعمه عمرهم خمد نتعدم كمعبهمه عمده مدانهم علية عصون حلل وحمادم معمود Leisa : ebites rabines eur eara. Leisair 4 1. A دبه هذب هاد مودل مودل الماد عدني. في مودل الماد الماد عدني. ومعنوب عسفه به بعد المحتمد معدد عدون المنام ومرام المالية 

محفائه م معنور ا معنور ا معنور ا المحتور ا معنور المعنور معنور المعنور المعنو

Cod. Language

होत्यंत. त्यां प्याप्त का हार्य कार्य कार्य स्थापन कार्य حتد حلعه بمعبهمه عدده ، معمه علبلن بخدهم. مباهده لية حدمتك مخلصة وحدم. مروم منون مبل مبد مومت عبد ليم مه محر معتبع... لفل «وحم شحمل فلاء مم حتم و خلحہ مهم دادم له سومه حبمة حجمة علم. محمبعة ٥٠ محدوسته مخلصه . دم مكباً لمها محتم محمد معرف معتم المهام لصف ند مدم دجمه حدد عدم حدمة م لذبعه حدم «خدم بصهه على حدد صهومة لكم شده دم حدد محتجدك. nels si Leis slas sur el. exeu sur epaic. ١٥ مريم من حدد معيسم فلحدم فعدل دنودم درموره خددم حد محقم به محمد المحمد معدم بحده في محلما جم مدبع حصدلك دحية همديك. حبامة حدم كن صفه جم حلجة بجم خصنه. مهود دم مد حمل حمدته دستعم لمختم مدينه محملك. حدمه لمحبه لصا 15 محمد من المرابع ال لمعورة م حدة معديه. دام دم حدده المعمدانسون Egonaria e representation e esta esta esta mg.] لمنخاما لم محمة من من خديم مدمر ملم شدنم "aṁ [:డప్రాడు గుం గుండు కుండి యా mg.] "గుండు ఓ యువుద్దు "

\* وحدة المحادث و ملك المراق المحادث و ملك المراق المحادث المح

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Cod. **~** 

لمب مناعة حدمه مد مناعة مناعة المعمرة حامد جم المجدين عدم عدم حدم حامد محم معبهمه شد لعن بمورد به خدر له له به حابيد لم لخدم. لم ينه أبدمه ولحة جم أحد حقاله لعجد مالا محدم. موة حسمية و شدسل لمعبهمهم جومهم حمةدس من مدلمي حمده جده على من معلى المان عن معلى المان عن معلى المان الما حمد مريد مراد معيهم من عدية مجم حمنام ممانيم. ملفلیم دیم عدونه منهد میم دادم له. ددلیدی مید במ בנסכל אם כמ כצבלא. נמב וכולא מציאל אל אוי 10 כמ 1.33a مر محلم ملبل نعد. كمندم مرا مندح فصدم ماد حمام ويمالمه ويمالنك موجة جحده عقبة بمك وهودجه المه الاغبامي معني سعنبط سلستما سلمتم بماسخه سلنطاه ملباء. لمن نعوب معدن ماهود در بع جه وحدة مريع نصد لمة حلمه لمنهم وسعبة لف. لن ملبة العدة. 15. حدفصن سرد صل احدبته محدبه العن محد بد المحدد المحدد المحدد المحدد المحددة الم مسبة فل. محمه من مجمعهد "لعم منه من متحله. محم نبهه حمايهد لفل سدم بع معتبعيه لمبعده ومعيسه. هأم بمحقم لحددونه للمعدوسه ويمله بمسيد فل مديم 20 مدر جوسم علي رعد بصر محيدهم عدر محرد عادر

ەتىسە لەخبىت زىم<sup>1</sup> دىن عابنى. مى لەختىمەس، م حصقة الشبك فه والعدم العجم كباران عصبادهم المعتبد حديث عصموري في معروب في المراجع عنه المراجع ا مباهم بدق محجنه عمريتهم مطبق مستحيه ماهم مصحيمهم anstr eriste arite erite grade grade ? حعة في المعاد محمد في المعاد محمد المعاد الم مهمة بيام مزحر في في المنطق محمونة معمن محمق على مراد على مرد المراد ال مه المالا لافعم المعنفيم منة المعنفيم المعنف المالية من المالية المالي جنبته محتنه .مدمأة هماية .. د معينه عن نمام عمين عميم معتبعه ٥١ محقح مده تحمة محتحله الم من من مند حقمه عبده مده لعه در حلعت محدده في المجر خلفة محمله المعالم عدد ديد شد، شام مربة أبعده خمعدد الله المدالية المحلم الله لعم عبلهديم. فدي حدودهم ديمسة خل حددة. ملم ده معمن حسن لعم مرسم علم المعمد محمد 15 حدودهم دملهم مسبد فل ناهد لده في معتجم دس حدودهم دحيسه فعم مهممهم ي حصسها له حصصه جم حدهها «با معند» المجمع حدمة المعالم المعند المع دم حدمدة معلبه بعوه خميد مناهم معتمدهم دم محتمدهم 20 حدهفه المحدوس المهدي المعدد " معدد المرابع المعدد على المرابع المر مربة من المردن من المربة المر

لحمي + س لفه من .mo ا حدود من ا

<sup>\*</sup> Cod. حاته

KINIAA . azizin Kon hal Klaan Kinha " aklaa Chap. IX resonant i orunia ralk del remanent مهد درسام: مدسله : هدم مه درده : حلِمة مجم محصيه المهم من المنظم من المنام ومسيمين ١٥ جم حلحمه، ملم صد محتم بمدحوسه، فلحدم مصه بودانه منلعم وجماعته مدخلية بجم المدشية وحداله مهم الدعم rochon ime outrai naciona distribution de rociera حبيمه لحقيم من محيله لهم يد مدد مرب مخادرهم ي نعدب لسه ند بسهه نصدب لسه ندهنهد الم ور स्कृतिक स्वकृतिक स्व سعتد مستعد معدم بعدم مد المعتدم الم نصوبي: عجمه شميل شلير. بمو منهور دير علمه. حدله بحبه معد عدة لله مركب عدمه عدهم عبة منه ب المراجعة عبر عدم معملة المناسب مدنيده والمناسب ووريد المراجعة المناسبة الم حضيهم حلصم. حبع مدبع ححم لمناهمه. حدمه ندمه علمه حردهم لحنب ماله، منلم همل دمم المحدد، אן סדיעל. זהלין אהן שבאי הדיםדי, הטובדא סברשבא

<sup>ு</sup> மூர்க்கு ந [ ுழ்நாத் ந திரும் நிரும் ந திரும் நிரும் நிரும்

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Cod. عبع ' Cod. عبع

له ملانعه جم خدنه، محلا هنامه مهنون معجد. ١٠ شعاندهم ما محمة ما المام عده مناهم ما <u>فهما ما فهما</u> صلهه حلل بهنه مبنه حنم مخفهه مدامه حبر مبعة ملد ملحتر لـمب شهر مفجه خلصه محمدته وحبر الا و مبعه نام لنه منه منه منه منه منه منه منه و ملى بوزدى خود دتر له ميعزيم لحديد وهموده مدر الله عد مدر الله عد الله ىمدلىن ساھى جەھەلەر كالا ، دەھەك دە ئىك ھىجىلەر دە والمرابع المعلادة المرابع المرابع المرابعة المرا النام دومات ما للمنهبر بت محمد في مناهم المرابعة المنام or בדן נבלשב בבילה ביבי אימינא די אימינא ציילים היהיא אי ערבישב ביבילה אי ערביבים ביבילה איני ביבילה איני ביבילה איני لحنه. مفده من للقد منهمه المنافعة المنا لعم ن مدوسه و تب مبعنه مل له معنهم انتهم ما نخطه لخلم الم احلا مدنه عم مدمة الم علا عم المحدد عمر المحدد عمر المحدد عمر المحدد عمر المحدد لص ن حم ونصحم مدام ن حم حب حب منهامل معصله . دمم ور دين محمد لعدي بخدس بالبه المرابع المحمد بالمرابع المحمد المحم مىلەن يەزىكى لىدنى. ەھىھتى، بى ھىھتى. مىلوسىد 11 لعنه مهده . هنام حدونه مه عدنه عمد الاستامه عماله جم محمة الماد فوديم المواعد عدد عدور الحوام وماعداً. ١٠ جىندل محمة مده دنعم منهم خرم خلمه دتر د عبسة مل مرافل جسم عدون المنابع المعاون ومنابع المعاون ومنابع المعاون المنابع خصت جم خلصم حمصدهدے هونعت لحن ده جم وتعدم ومودة لصل فيسم والمحن المعن والمعارب والمحارب

معلمهمي. مجم خلص عراضهمي. خل الحماص لب or جم خل مه تعه. له سهه ملحته صده طهره همدلبه صدي oet rein disclous, nud ocino. apren upp lo.. 11 ەھلىم ىجەم لعى ، تبعىم تحەھدەھەن. جې خل عهةعنه مرتباء به مفدل بل بهداد بن مدية ملايم والتنام و Rights research of Frank Lancis of the same of the sam rehin etabal es et cais. et recien leis es or حسنع محده لحبنه دبله سهمه. دنم د م هدفونمه بان ماند مودته محدثه محدثه محدثه منام دلم 16 دمم درفومنده عده نور دن مناسم ملجل المجنوم دونجه. سجعه حموله محموله ومودعه. "دهوه معياه" 11 حمقلم بعضها دور با دوجيه بهويه مح دوجيه بيس 15 مدير له مونهم. موديم من ديجس فعود مدم حددسه. مهزدهم في مفرد مهزديم لغب هفه المحادث. ور ومعنع له معني، جر مونعدي ومودعي ورجنعت ويد مبعه بما لحد من به معدم من عند الحتم "مه لحتم " مع ححب نعدهم ولخلع ممنعه ولخلع مبلاه، موم حذبه.

عند من المنعاد و منعاد من المنعاد و منعاد من المنعاد و منعاد المنعاد و منعاد المنعاد و المنعاد المنعاد المنعاد المنعاد و المن

مسلم محتب ه فهدم مطهه ، معدمه مدتب ه دتم محدقه عدلم دلمب مغد لفهم مدفة همبحه حلب ورغمته محمد مويم مهده ومعمع معمد حعمت شد مفصده المام دغم المام تحام المواسعة المام و ملفه معدسه له بهمنده د مت لمب علم بعدهم ع a costia . where cases of the cost control care والماته والمعدد المعادد المعا oupeis to chaire libby. office thirobo wing. وموزيه مطوره وهدوسه والمراد المراد ال ١٥ مبعة عند منه بغده لمستعم لحب لمبر بم حداه ١٥ حبّر مبعة ملاً. حمه دلم نه دبه الحزب العجم العجمة العجمة 1 = ashains 2014 war wino pres representations ny été bezerba rerenn. ortes en nër bien اعجعه العجعلام والحف المها محده والمعاد الف المعادمة. 15 به مربع المعنا المناوعة المناه الم المهنيك وحط المهنون ويا من من من من من المناهم المناهمة مفده سميه المبح والحتب جم خده بالعدم والخلع. وها من المام 20 مجم مة دسمه عند مجم خلص عند بدننسه عند مجم خلصم

<sup>&</sup>quot; and all " and both on the series of the se

¹ Cod. om. ≺نهٰل ع ' Cod. غلب

، جهم عنه مه به معنبلاً . ملك مبوسعت حقيب جه و مرابع سلقم عمِلًا. محلنام مرفوس ، مس سعجسم محدسم محدمدم ه محجمعه. مجه دم حبارحسه حلل سلقم. محاودته حلل 12 حةليه. محمد شماه خلع مهم مبديه. مهود مخذ وسيلهم rayun qo art. oatt Lolmo : nighta .. ocrois ? محمله مع محمد عمد محمد خدم فومم حل محت سلقم حد هه دله ستلهم بمهمه حدة مه عد سفله ممبه نصله وحدماً. شديم وما مرامه وما مرامه مرامه وما مرامه الحمام لحمد المبسل مبتحف. المبها المه المعد مطها 10 ملاء المصدف المونية والمام في معامل في ماء مداء 10 مداء من المونية من المونية من المونية المام الم المعيمه مجانه منعنه مبالم عبالم مجالم المرامه مجالم المرامه مجالم المرام مجالم المرام صدی مد مین به درمان بالمند، دخمه عد درمون ٥٠٥ لعم حقام، منام وحبادتم لعم، مانجه لاعدمه بسعبة لهم عدية. مهم منقدم سمعدد اع مه والم المن المن المن المناه الم تهديعمفه مختصيم ملهم . "مضديم جمومهم الاستعادة مام المرابع المامة المرابع ا مالمت محمقعدی دفلسن مدم بالمه. سه دماند حصمة ومتسع ومال معنى حم معنى ممجة 

معامرة معنعر خوانعه محام خوبهمة مصام فبحده شده د مبده معنه محمد کرده کرده د مرده د مرده دونسه : محدده : ، مرون به مود محدده : دونس المون : و بحر محلمه. محنه احد الله معادل الله معالم المرابع والمرابع المرابع ا مهدوله والمرابع من المرابع والمرابع والمرابع المعامعة الم ععبة لتعديم بماسه "لحدمه مماماليم" منديم فديل المعجعة عد مدعف في مابع عميلم منافع في المعجعة م همدة مه الحميد مداخه مداخه المستسلم المراجع ال ٥١ محفوديه لعم نعم نعم في منا مناهدي المناهدي المناهد المناهدي المناهدي المناهد المناهد المناهد المناهد المناهد المناعد المناهد المناهد المناهد المناهد المناهد المناهد المناهد المناه مضعت لمود هيسم جم حمقدله خلم وحبابقدم لعه. خا حمد دوسنو باذرحت خاصوب حمد المعتجمة مل محافد المانكم المانكم المعابة لمانكم المانكم المانك rif to know ky in the company of int 15 theft by. ricer by ripais repair repair of the 15 منه لحب منه. فحدم أملهبة أجدف مدءاً. أمهمدل لهجمة resident of representations of the resident الفه مرا محاد، فودد من محاد، فود باعد لم المعالمة المعالم repro ? sith equity sien, after copies of contrast ٥٥ حل فة مصم ضحت. دبياسه، دليه جمه له ابمه. وله عليه عمودته. بالم وحديمة صوب محمدم براد ويتروي. مر لحنه هم دشعه". مبدح دبصحفك حمةهنا حلال دهند

a om. om b + \_oim c Kowlode matrix 1.ag. p. 33 d Kindre S. f. 25 b \*+ ペルボコベンo 「+ ox \*\* ベボルコ " みっぷく iom. o د مراع ما مراع المادة المادة

من عند محمل ماء مناعد علم مناعد عند مناحد مناحد مناحد مناحد مناحد مناعد مجدد ملام خلص محلحة. شعدم مد مالم علم ملكم عدما حدمة جمل عدء كالعبر بسهامه خمه مهمه حمد f. 29 b بحدوله بدرهه المراهم ramenator Lead rear acomo come de la comenta المخمعيم موهه حس بحب منلم الحافية مهدر لمواحب الماسم جم فلم حمد، حمقدمه معوديم مانعيهم محصة مدحقة ممة حديم منقدم علحم جسم حبره المراهم والم جمه دله خلیم و معنقه د معنقه د محتمد محتمده دراء ممن aft extrao : paraps dog exam ember afters. نة فه به تعامل مع معهد من مبعة بما معالم المانة منغهمه دلمب معمله نغهمه المتر محدد المدام شديل به حديم من محيقه ومن حقيم مبلوده في لحديد ي منامس ومعنم حصامه وبالمام مديعه ماهمانيم المرام ماهمانيم فد و محبد منحب مدم حدنه مدم مدم فدل مبهدم خدمت دشه دمعك متبعد محلفيها مهالبهم صله ملهم ملحقمصيا محمقلين والمرام وحدورين وحمدة بين ويؤوجه وحواجه والمراجع والمراع والمراجع والمراجع والمراع والمراع والمراع والمراع والمراع والمر ماسم. معقمه مرحنس في منهم مخليم لمحبيب مناه ن معمر بعد سفل سفل مديم مناه ن مناه ن مناه الم

مندم المعدن مراه من مراه مراه المعدن المعدن

xxxiv. 8

سامعت مناعده المراجعة المراجعة المعتدي المحدونة «أجة صغوبه «كمؤهم الله عند الله عند الله عند الله عند عند عند الله عند الل embes: arcibo olesar. ocea exilar ola lei جم ١٨٥١ مومه حواسعسن. جم منلم ١٤٥٦ مهم دجم و بمونامه. بمله حجیوسه، وله مهمون خصص محبروسم جم منلم وتعلم لحدهم فعم لم لمن لفعلم لحميم معسدة المس ودر قول محمل المته الماليم، الماليم وحد معدم مكام لحدمه ععبة جومهم خدة بعم لهم عهم دومدنه. لنلاحه ملهة حلله مكانبهم ملهدففسه. حمية مهه شهه سمعديه معلم لعي . نجة صهمه شهد mando : went really simen telmo : white summit لصف عد مدفق عم جومه عدم منكم حبصر. جم منام و المعالم المعالم المحالم المحالم المعالم المع ور معفوه عصوب المناح عصوبة لصه معامد مام ال المام خوصا مخفة للمه محلد مفل مفام ماء Lyergape Line Legiperby, vernor mps which جم منام و المجلم معمله معمله معمله عمله عمله المتقديم. مجغ<sup>8</sup> حذبه شدمه سلحه وتعدم المخلم مراه المحددة 20 لحم مدلم عن حموم المعنى المعنى المعنى عن المعنى عن المعنى عن المعنى عن المعنى المعن وبدلعه المناس مرابع المناس المناس المناس المساس الم

حکاته حوب ۵

נ ביפחיב הדיוש b om. \_asha S. f. 24 b

d om. oda e + oda ( + [≪qua>7=2] Lag. p. 32 د غضره

h om. خنع i om, خنج الممين هذا

الم ليهمه عديم من حرف حرب من فحدم العصب بعم سدن خرمص حلح . خرمسه الله مدر مه لله . خرص عدمه عدم معدد مصنعه المعرب من المعرف المعر لخفه معمودب عودمت لمنظر دنياس مددم معد سيك ولاماد، والمرابعة والمراب له حدی دل حفومته محموصه محموسه له ندح. حش contract six six lm. The mest "no repasses" nor franc kange kada kpa kana apasa ekrej دد الله معنه معنه معنه معنه معنه معنه المعنه المعن حجبه الم بخف معنى معنى معنى معنى معنى معنى المعنى الم . الم معلم على المحسم المعلم المعام الم سومه حبفوه مدم حشلم وتمل المتمال لحدمه مهم والمواصم المرابمين الملام دونه المالي المالم ا ic حمله دیمن مراهه، مدیمه جدیم، مدله هموسیه The art, ortigon whet we leave, tells my who is تعممهمي. منجلي عموست محدثه، حلل هوزهم العنقويم مناهم مهاتحلهما لله مهمم ننعب سحنه

مض : مامن معناه معالم مقام ا المامه معناه مهم المامه المامه معناه المامه المام

مك زميرا. ملك لهجمم عديس فيحبد ملك لهجمم عدفوهم

مله معمر تعمله والم المرابع ا

عهم ونجاء وبالمع جومه عنوسيسنان في محمق والماد وه

S. f. 24 a. Lag. p. 31, l. 10

ا مست کام نیست میدی درست الما می ا با کام سه می نیست الما می ا با کام نیست نیست الما می الما می نیست الما می ن

ه لکندی دهدینی حرود. فده در لغه ددلید که دهدست فه دم حدد خحفه دهدهندهه مسعدد ممبل له جم عبة حماه ملحصيه. المح سمسه المبله مه لم صحفه. Luft raiklo . ross baller ard ", outline a spec 5 معبه. فده دم لغه دمجهادم دستهمد. مدهبه لدن مهم «لفهه»، معجموسه، لحزر علم معلم معرفه، معمده المعرفة ا sacture, exizety of. in the time read Lasting rapido عجم معدنه ممازعب بعدم لمحديد. لم معدوميم, وحلمبه مجم الم معناه المعناه المعناء المعان مناوات المعناء ا حة حباله الله وم حداله منهم له حددد عد له سومه له لده مجم ورناس مرناس من مدارس المراس المرا ور ومديس معزمه معلم معلمه معمور مومهد لم ملحبس. د برون محمد معمد معمد معمد معمد به المنافعة معمد المنافعة المنافع لمؤجبه من باعم محدث من محدث من مدير من مديد محبوبه م مجبع. دة معصم مستعصم علم منهد محمد حد فحصمه.

f. 28b Esekiel xxxiii. 10

> حخی ۵ p ഘയത്ര ەكەسلىجىيەد. ، ه محملحهم ر مسصححه ه کمسعد ه ەخجى، מינס בין בערלא העבולא. הלאבא האביבא בייסה + מ ەحى*لل* ، حدجمهن ا m + [~diz~ ~in] + m ب حوامست رهوے ہ «کمنظم بهره «چمر» בבסרימו. י Lan + 9

> منديم شدمل جعميب لحجيب. كم يدة حبادهم ليه

\_\_\_\_\_

خته دخه دخه لدخه محمه نصب لنصب. هنه دم. حمه الم repasser Lrepasser. sento et eter eterto. الم محسد من علمه لمن علمه مم مود محسد دة علحه لهد محمد محمدة لهد مدننا جده عهد دجا 5 Kaaaaak Lis sunk kalk ids kalka kisa Kik عدد الله عند الله عند عليسه. وقل والمع عند لب عند. الله عند الله वर्धे रिका मिं मित्र मिं निर्मा वर्षित राम्याम वर्षित राम्या دعمهمه حسد لحت حلحه مه الدسه محادم محناهدا لصف حسطبهم وسفوهد عبه ولقحما وبصفوف منست ع هنوکه. به به دلویوکه معود معود به ما Ribicity seint extra extra port person port 1.28a محدة مدمن ماسك وعدم بانحام . معانع الم 1.28a مهد محاه معند المعنى المعند ومعادة المعادد الم المحديد، مجمع حنوب المنحول محدم المون. 15 risign abdie ... ambusint i aml resta gaidha wr مستصه المنجاء ملبحه بلغ فه مم المنجادة ومستعة حصمحدبه العبزنبه بلغ. ملححه خلم حعلحه مهمه نخم. ملمندیم وهسبلم مهومه حسد. فده وم لمهم ورايم المانية و المانية المان فده در لغهه «دونه حولهم دهيم" درد به لودي بمراحيس. دور

a \_ 03元3 b dus c duso d + [ベジレ] S. f. 19a c + om l ベンジョ B tusto h om. <20日の42~ o~ i + 上ので om. ・ om. ・ om. ・ Lag. p. 25 m oがしゅ m のものひがある

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Cod. حلامانية م

الحصيفي جوملوت لحميم حكقيف وحدةلم فحدث. محمة بالمحمد حدمة م صمام في لصم لفلوم حةبصلام حدم rerido - ria let. oreiano len. ola doc dopo es لجدهام. محدون حده بوسم لبيسم. محميع عليهون وحديد و مروري و طمةمبة حجة, يصمه أبعث حياه من مناه مناه مناه عند و طمة المناه عند المناه الم مهميع لصه عنعه معلعه. مهذلك ستمله دبعله جر عد مزحم. مربحتون محددته لهديلمبله. مدهدم خدمه. مه الله معند الماد، عند الماد معند معند الماد معند الماد ال ١٥ مه خدم المؤلم علامة مدين من المرابعة من المرابعة المرا مدعم بناهم المعامد عد محموط سقم دبره مندهم درمدعاه معفقهم من جم عبده وهعتدوسمه. ولم هود م سومت لجامها المعدم المعدم المعدم المامة حنها الماما بعن فحبله مله محدسل لصف محميم لصف مد 15 بهدهم لعجه الماء مول معلم معلم المجدم. » " منهم . ن مسعد " مصسالا مد نع مزيد مند، عديه בבה הגל הבשל אימולאל. אבי ביא אהמני .. שבבם شميل محبقمه وعجمه حتر خلحم ومنديم مجزه حزيم.

لحتره

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Cod. ≺\o ' Cod. <u>\_\_om</u>\≺

مله هود بذعه تعمله تعصف حام مفزمين المله مورد 11 جم مبذمده في مام موهم لمه مدالم». حلل مفعله مخند من ماشله مدمد منه عند معمود 12 خدم محمضدنی، بمب برضحهٔ زحمه لخدم تحمید ۱۱مهدی ۱۱مهد ده مبلة صلهم، فعلم خمعه خد ممخلسه ا. جم خل .13 مراوعه ديم و موري و موري و موري الماره و موري عبده معتد معند عدم خوم معتد مرم خوم معرف سن لمنعسد، منزمل خود حدائد . في مدنك خود المناسبة محفظ مة حله المناحة المحفظ المناط المناط المناط المناطقة no Khuazah Kapah. Lairan Rainatal. Agan berbuda 01 «نعمههه» . مفخرا بهفزه المحديد المناس المنا اه مانه مخزن مخز حزم مدور. دمحبد مفعود. مه المناح معنى معنى المحبوبة المحبوب مدعة المناك المناك المناك المناك المناكبة المن 15 معتجبة معذبة منهاده .. معتب متر حد أنه منهاد معتبه ما الم خبه محنج بهر فحم المار حباب عبد المار في المار ور من المنا المناه والمناه والمناه المناه ال معنده ، ان مهنب خبیعه مخفل مدین خرمه نرمه نرمه ا 10 وز وزير من المناه من ال الله المناع بالنح المناع المنا

ه ۱۵.۵ حتم ه حضمه مهدد المعدد المعدد

معلبه لصه جی جمع اجقهای عمانه مهجه لف سحه در معتبعه ده الله عماله مهجه فهمی محمد معتبعه ده می در الله عمانه مه الله عمانه مه در الله عمانه مهدم الله عمانه معلم محمد معتبه فرد مهدم الله عمانه معلم محمد معتبه الله عمانه معلم محمد معتبه معتبه

و ببته هم محتومه ممرة و و و ببته محتوم و ببته محتوم و ببته محتوم و و ببته و و ببته و و و ببته و ببته و و ببته و ب

ورد المحبه و المحبه

الفه دة، عده، ولم هوم عيم وسجه دمان: حلاله تحمه ماه الماه و معده الماه الماه معده الماه ا

نجه تحمله، حلل شدم تحمله عجمه المهجم وحنه. و 123، و 123، و غدم محفوه المعنف محفول معنف محفول معنف محفول معنف المعنف الم

om. : محتا ه الله المنا المنا

<sup>1</sup> Cod. حجع

عحبه مدید سند منودی مندی دیم دوهدیم حبعهم محدنه مولا الاتمام محد به عجم لم مالمه. ٥٥٠ لخد ليه سلهم ددبع جم دسلة هددةم. ندوم مهذم لهندوهه بعبد جهه. حل هند المخذ المقهم بهمم 4. दा प्रकार प्रदा्यक करावन होता. क्रांप प्रहा रहे रहे . र erett rie, elon, ough khour olecher. ettb حصف حد مونحنه مده بعنفه مديع نعدم معجة. دعدم جم المنوفه فعد عديد جومه. مصحوفه أد. مه منه معمد حفودد من من المعرد ملسه من مدند عده هما منه لفه حدنه، محجد دحبه مدم حدنه، ممجله الله من المصاح حنع معامد معلنها موحده منع ملها، جم منحم لخوفه المعربة فعل منام والمعربة المعربة مرمخ. والمراجع عام محمد المازة والمراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المنصلك المادي والماد المادي والمادي 12 Krima gru marau uza ifra grow kaonaiak eu سلمام . ملب الله دممه المام ال هانديم حيا سيلهم. جومه محمد محفد مديم لمنعه دهمد لم همدل حلل دمبهم دلم تسجه. له به مام سعنام محلل الله مرام مدينه العدوم مهلعي. ومحدد عمل وحدد والمار من المار و المار و المار و المارد و المار و الما ישטאיעם עדיצף ישטסברט ישסאצט עבבבה <sub>ה</sub>שסטיפעע יש

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cod. om.

مرك معام منام معمن بي بي بي بي بي المام المرام المام معن نس محلهم . لبا بعبة بعبة محلم مهم مكانه محامهم المبح حتم محنفة محند أمحه منه وعدم من المرابع 'assission in the stand comments of the contraction 6 lunchy. Arabet etern arabit fleathr. acts and فهداً حوة دوه، ولجر موضعي. وضعه من حصبحوله بي. سلنه حدنه سلنه. حلك ونبد مبت سلق حداده مناس مەنخىم. عدەء لب ھەنكى،.. ەلى ھەدەسە خىر ھىلمەر. ور دامنتاه من المراجع من من من من من من المنت المن المناسبة من المناسبة الم det "us si, frepho. ses to son mis esa mus لب. مه ۱۳سجیه، محللفه مغدسه حفادی، محفاهمی مه تنام الله الله الله معند الله الله المعالم المعندي. ملب حددنم لغلحطيحس. معجد حنم حفله الحديم ور مخبؤنسر حلمهر. مصمة حلمهر علمحبة دبوزة محبؤ وعزه معبه فلص عدد الله المحص عدد مصار معبة المحار معبه المحار المحر المحار المحر ا لحسب جع موالم بعده معهده علم علا معلمهما. اخه به به معند بخور به به مورد به المام حسبه معنور به المام خلص لجمه مجم خلف بعيص خلص خيم مخلم وستمص محبوبيت 

العلام و المعدد العلام المعدد المعدد

¹ Cod. **≟**وع⊀

محفیصد جهم لم لسجم دهنم دحماملم. مخمم ده ملبلب حملت علبل. سهم ومجان محلب محفر لنه . و المالك عدم المالك معفره باره مرية مرهام مربة مناح مارد مربة مناح 5 कव्योत , कंजन तकोत त्यां कराजा तमें ते दे में स्वाप क्योत f. 25 b دلمحتهم مدلميهم مدحمة مدانحهم دبيما، فه دحجد معنصره بعد بفدء من جوهاء معب محمنعه व्यवकार हर्षा कार्य के कार्य के कार्य कार्य स्वयं السبله محنجسه. فه الفلحدم الفلا منهم حرم مدم سله eft ils explicit tepp is in the representation of cirm conci traba ora encipa rioline rat afra. مدلم، نفعه مدلم حلله مباهمه تسخب دبله. حلل دعب بكفه محتسبه ومربع بابك محنع مهلم مبيد esseptor efection. Asperts specero tribo spices 21 جم سلقسعه .. محصف المم دةسجب هجه المنحوم مه المنتسمة والتباء مناه فالم المنتسمة والأباع المارية ال صهبه لاينعه هجم فنحفهم المحمد عدنهم المتبهم محمده. ملعد الم به ملعده الم الم الم معجم المندومة لبه ولبه مركب مركب ومانغ بن نباء والمان مركب مركب مركب البه المركب ووريد البه والمركب المركب مله لب نعمت دمانيم نبع جب مناحة معدف با ملاء حنب مرحم . حباد علمفع حن فبحدد "مهاد حابع

ا حام المراجعة المرا

دحند مدهر هدنها. بحب حقدیم دحقهها هدف دیمودد حنب. بخ مدر حید باهنهم. وحرا حدید الله الله الله الله الله الله ٥عل عجمه دعبيه وعجة من القباء معجة المعام 11 المودي علي الموادي المعام 11 المودي المعام 11 المودي المعام ا حلعه ببجوه به ماده فلم حمنة علم ، بمبه معدده و محبة به دجم مدحمه. ومسلب مد لبجود حدم مدوه. 13 drous ris : Lrients rolr ris isir rus risits حبّعه مل مهنعلم محل بصمه. مفلخم منعجد ستم سيل مة مس مقدم مه معدم على من على من مسعدم الم rivery, archalm rend mic. anition labitator my ٥١ وهما المام الم 14 Kriko Lair pleko Kojul, dobje koje loko «دجلة قدسه عند مسهم المسلم ملجده لفلهم قدمسم عدد معجده دبعم مدم عند حلل محتر الما الم من بحب معدم منه المحفظ لمحقيمه بعد مراب المرابع المرا 15 בברא לנס אבר יצם וביא ים ביי אבר מסא מבוא. 16 הבראא מסף אבר אבר 15 حدمه وحلنه لمنه علم معم حصم ملتله وسالته «بيكماً. ممسكب مفود لبصمه لحبحة وحبد مدم حديد... مسلمب علىص النورة ويك وبملوزة وبمبدوهر لحييك وهوزوهر 2 Chron. xxxiii. 11 مهزهبه صده حجله مهمجلهم, لخصل سرمهم عندسم... 20 مستعبور سيل محبة المراد مد محبة محمدة خلص دهة الم.

\*  $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{$ 

¹ Cod. **حابمه** ح

بعصب بنتد متعد من دن من منت مرابع منته عتب وسحعب f. 24b رد النعد عنباً عبر معجه محلم دعمة علم. معجه بمجمع المنابعة المنابعة علم معجه المنابعة علم المنابعة ا والمراعد مور معني بالمحواله المنجمي المان ه هذب هم مدم حتر مبعنه ملا. مهم هود مجسه طمه، لتحتبكه. فالم تهبه جمه سامت محفهر. ممتبع متحله 5 لحمله. معجد لمنقهمه مهم العدد مند حلم المبعثة ملا. محجه حدقسه لفل هولس عخبه. مصحد لفل ستلم عضه. א מבנא הצבעה לשאה בבשפה הכליא. איאי האבל הלים ב الاحكة علم حدورة بمعنم عجم لهذا لغلم الله معلم مديم لحلمه ممجغ. ولخلم بصم عجر. مديم حودسم لفل 10 mora e eplus seis chibans riche reuben recis. acces con حبّهه, حببة مسلم دحة هدمج. محسة مهم محسة مخدد جودة محتدم معتده متعدد جاعما بكعده معتده و مدم حيته و دهنه على در الحنا منه و علم علم العبد مكلبعه المعموم المحتد حصوم الحباس المعرفة المجة حذم لدوبة ولعلمه دوس ودها و عجر لخلع. ولم مهمه لهود لعجله تهام منحمه مصد به عند منفحه المنتهد المحتفيد والمعند والمعتبدة الله عن المناه و حجه, حفعه. مله عجمه مهلمب من عدمه لحبحه

 Lag. p. 28 \* om. コン
 b < do< コン</td>
 c < ddは dom. < ではる</td>

 c < によって</td>
 c < ないころ</td>
 c <

₃ Coq. ←அன்வு

المنهد بنديم مدية المعدد عمودمين لم شم موم لمه هم معمودله. محسد مده نعدم بهجنه. عخمه مد لى عجمة. مملك مطلة. فه يعنه وهم كالم بجم مدله دله حدّ محله مسام خدد مله مرابه ومهلك الم و حذبة منه. مميد بحم الله سمعي. م فر ين مناومك ادبمه جم مراح مناح مراجه دهمه حلله عبد الم الماء، ىبەمدك. شه دے دهم مددع جے حدمه مكم مهود حمدك لص ملك ولخلع ملك حبعهم محذبة مله وللهذي معبله الخلع نعد لع ملعم حمدة للهم الغه وحدد جم عدلم. ملم ٥٠ نامة دةسجه، ١٨٠٨م. ١٥٨م حافه خة المحدولة عمل المتحمد. مهم، بلند احتبدء احنه .حسبعه، مهم عمد حامة مام وم محافع . . محتوجه معنى ماغه المراجعة عدم المراجعة المحتوبة المحتوب لى كىغ كة كهبهمه هكا. دشه، هبتح مدم حيتيى. كالم دريد حبودبر. دجدهم لموسع دالمهاله منعبها دبوقه اهبنهبه محجومحه مكسه صميع معسم وبعد المجنس تعلمه و محب وهم حجد فعد معد العمام المعامد الم دوهه المراكب المناسم المراكب المحمد ا Lack ofly, busides on thurs "ne carin". edic 20 حجودته بهزحه بخلعه محادم المعادم المادم المعادم ال

<sup>#</sup> الماء محمد محمد المتبعة المحمدة الم

¹ Cod. ゃくっ ² Cod. くくしゅっ ² Cod. くっゅっっ

دهندهای. هذه مباهنی کنه هذ ددمهنی محددیم جهمه خصر. محبه ومعيمين لمجدد حمر حتر حجه. محملنته لمنته من مهدسه مهجم مام المعدل لمنابل ونهدي معنك معنك والمع المعلم المعلم المندمة المندمة المندمة المناسبة المناس 2 chiadra comp periode series series of a series 2 تقديم لحصدمناه المستموم الالالاي المالي الم حبعه مخلحه فاله. حام مم لله مهمه لحتسعه حعازه. ملى لسته لى المرامة لى المرامة حداله، دخ عماه نصف له. مهم عند الله مناهم العامد الله عماله الله الله عماله الله الله عماله الله الله عماله الله الله عماله الله الله عماله ال خلعم له. محلنا معموله وبله. هه دم الدهم بج حدام. مه من لحمة شدك مارك دعول. من دعة معبعه بلجد. محلمبه سومه له دوخته معدم حدمه، مجم معدنه مداهه. مجمعيد وهوم مندي حرية وحراب من المناسرة المناع المجم ماعدي محمة المجمع المعام معافر المام المعام المام ال سومدر، سوس مخاله من بوس من من المناه سوس − تا عوالا ۱۲ بوس المناه من ۱۶ بوس ۲۰ ا معاب بدا محملع، ساومه خرمه المامية محمونية 16,17 منعلع، محملع، محملع، محملع، محملع، محملع، محملع، محملع، دیه Luko vi. ۱۳ میلحک مباه مه و ده می دمجن دیده می در الده vi. ۱۳ ستلصه بهنائه منهام ويعادمه الله المعالم المام ال 20 محملت معود معود معود معرض عند المرافعة عبد المرافعة عند المرافعة المراف دمد مناهات المعدلات عودمدم. ماهود مالع لم المهميا RI.TH.HAM کا می الفاقات می الفاقات می الفاقات الفاقات

مهم دمه سم عجمه لستحم.. مددم لم معجمه عمد

مراعم و براعما و برا

محل فل محتى «منح». أحم هجمن للمتجمع ملاته المتعمل ما المتعمل حل لمهزم مال حجب المعن مندم المجلف محم المعجسطين لمحدث حد دهقه م حج نديم سدل دلاله عجسه له د ته محبهمه مهمیل فعد لیند مهمیله مردد. مهمیله خدی لمنك بهني مصوبه محديد لمندا مريد مهلا بمبله h seffer equal exists established in second with the second of the secon ومعبسه لحبع مدله. حللشدم مد عنهم مجن لشه وبهلم. عدبصه الم سلقه. همعده مهميع بال حعلم الم يعلم المعتد المعتدد ال ٥٥ من مبافعة حدم معدد مدنسة من الماند من ١٥ من من ١٥ من الماندة من ١٥ من الماندة من الما جر سلقه، حميم صهم لهم خده حد سلبحب دلم حمر. حة منه لصوب هدفه لخف مسعبلم حدة لسم عدمتك المحتدام ابيلغا مخميه معبعه لمن منعمغه لفليدا mala com. o'doit mile refer com cultinom i rela 15 لعر يعن صبعم طلبح عل محمد المالية وحبع Mark 11. 17 بعد المالية الم حبع ححبةم. ١٨٥ تمك تمك تمكي محبهمه المعلم المحالمة والمعاربة المعاربة المعاربة المعاربة المعاربة المعاربة الم eeps sub. La mart petra sandas equita trip ecimal. دسلتهسمي. ملم حفل عبةهم مجمع ممسلم ممميم منه عد عديم حديم والم الماء المؤسد حضوم حلمه ومجد f. 23 b ٥٥ حذبك، وحملينه وحدواسه لمهمي ومعدوم بعددوم بعددهم وه Exekiel xxxiv. 4 wert pass ses eafits. The pass the good to

حمد المعنب مبدر المعنب مبدر المعنب مبدر المعنب مبدر المعنب المبدر المعنب المبدر المبد

لان سنبه ملم ملم موهم دلم تسجم". على موهم حديد

<sup>்</sup> Cod. om. **≺க்**∤ு

وسلبحم المدلخة والمعنام وبهله مناهب وحمر وحمد ومهنو. معمل لصه وهندوه محموده محمد دهب محد محب فه دنیک مطبعه. معد حراب علمه، عدم مبع علمه، ا معدم مسمر حديل وربومه حدوله. لمنلم ومرودم محزوم mand reers arest. oces dime i arula loss. 3 دند عدم دمندم عربه مبل لم. مدموه دمجد هدي. مددم طهده میدهنه احداد نجمه علی. به مجن کنه حنب دسامه مل معبقمه منام دخمه حددهم ואבאר בא באלוסו הביא לבאה הביא לבי אנבאר באלוסו באלוסו באלוטו באלוסו באלוסו באלוסו באלוסו באלוסו באלוסו באלוסו الم بخد مدعة . خمص عنجه لمحدد معدد المعدد معدد ١٥ حنب مهدر من لتحمله بمبعينه لا دنيم بعيمي. « مخن لے نجم تحملی، سلحہ ہمنا ہدا سخم عددہ £23a لحصم مدلمن ملكندم معتديم فهلم مدلمي. 15." Lober mener of the sound of the 15.". 21 ملانيم بهوسيغ له منهون، ملمنيه برياد المحبه المعامد ملهنيه المحبيه المعامدة مدله عدد ملح مددورسه عدد ملح عدد مام ع ه مهماددنه عدم جم دلم زحمه. مجمعه حصده لسهم لسومه ««دنه» مماؤد» لتب خبه «بلر» عل خل لموتم «نحم». مو

b om. \_asa c om. a حربه فعنها *حل*ہ + ہ \* **~**\$ · + ~34 حدمور 1 12 س سرملین k 7.300.453 س .\_رهمجسح ہ −ہ مہ حہ مضدبوت ه rom. ≺woaso P om. وم Lag. p. 23 ومحملات ولمتر تدرا لحلن سولهما ochor 1 ومحموحديد . • של בר ברשא בברם + ...

<sup>1</sup> Cod. -> 34 di di 3

حفلته شه مدنه حلة لمنهم وسلبهم محرفحلت هذ الا طعلعة « محبنه . «حدان حدام علامه حدامة العلمة عصبه المالعة المالع الله منه من عجدهوسم، حديه المناسط المناطط الم «ي عام معمده مركم بيلم بينهم بيام بين معممه أ. 22 R ه الاعتباط عنداعه منطبة الانتخاص عنها عنونه عنداء و معادم المرابعة الاطلام المرابعة المرابعة المرابعة المرابعة ٥٠ بيلهم دومهد حدفوسه دسه ليه لمعيهمه وسد مهلعس سومه خلوب وسائمه ومداد والمعارد والمعادم والمعامدة وحجنها ومناعات والمراجع المناعات والمناعات والمعامدة محمند ماد بجابة مخابة محادد مامنه وسامة والمناح ومعزوره المورد والمراجع والمراع والمراجع والمراع والمراع والمراع والمراع والمراع والمراع والمراع والمراع والمراع وا حلمسح ديمة معبده والم والمحمد مله معبده والمحمد والمحم ندر موجدت مرحنده مراحه داء مراحه دمام دمام مراحه المراحة . . . . بانه بام د مون بياه لك المحتون عادد جر فالم الحدة الماتة والمستحدم حبد بصومه فعدل نهد محبهمه والمدر والمنالم 15 عمر المعلق مراء خصم المراء مريد الم معلى مراء الم مرمزير المواحد : والأول المام المواجعة المواجعة المراجعة معلمه المالية المحلم ا قط لعن محموا به دهم، معلف، مدلجه، دهر، تعبر على أهمه Chap. VII Myrding rue or rice or record and resonant هماسه عب مسبد فل منصده عباللتم لحبدم سالمه. وو 

 $m \leftarrow cop \leftarrow 22$  do + cop = 0  $cop \leftarrow do$  cop = 0 do + cop = 0 cop = 0 do + cop = 0 cop

¹ Cod. Kwaxao

معن معنا مرام به المعنان المناهم و المناهم و المناهم و المناهم المناهم و المناهم و المناهم و المناهم و المناهم و مبطههر. مندس حجم وموم مداوح مدلوهم ومدر مديد. من «بجهم حص منجمه، حمبةه، فبن «بكه مبكل محمد» تعمل لمن من مد دنسم ، نسم من من من مد تحديد الجم لحدثه حديسة. حلمه نهر العلمية حمالها وحديه والمالية وحديد والمعالم المعالم والمعالم والمالية المالية المالي البله له خسة منه. نعد تعدم مجم لممام منبه منبه منبه ा याप. वर्णका पेटमां पि किरववं पीत्र स्न याक राजावेष. حركنا هديل محبهمه اج المعجمة المام يعجم فهريده ددنه دن به دنوله دبر ردنه دنوسه. الاعممهم عدد المنده من موامعنوه حدد ندر حل व्यक्तां हर्व्यक संक पर्ववर्ता. कंत प्रां हर्पित्र क्रवत्र रिक प्रकारं 15 نحنت مله ما مود شعره حل بعده حلله بعده معل حفل سدی من مدر صعب عصد معمومه لنده بایت رجه دیس نعد لم لشه منهام. مخدة لم جديم. ما معا محدم المه محلك فائه نفلته حمه المعجد لمه مهام. صد سد هم حصستن محجه الله من دسع دهومه شده. 14aphs Kusts KJ saps kpirss Kawa x27 K12wa 20 الله حفوده محفودهم سنلم ونبلم سه وبدوده.

لغه دبيله. مؤسحه علمه معمه وبعموس لدني محم

تدفع احة "لى هافسده عن حلمس مدون على مدون المهر مدون المهر المن المناه المن المناه ا

Figure 4 < 0 and < 0 are also and also are also

a Cog. agusagus

<sup>්</sup> Cod. යුගුර්කණ

ومنعد والمحمومة والمحمومة والمحموم المحمد والمحمد والم جم عمله. ١١٥مم له حبيس لحبيه صمحه وشله. محة مجنوع المناطب لامن المناطب المنطب المنطب المنطب المناطب ا محجة حملة. خلص الانتفاق الاختلاء الله المهدون المن المحالف المرابعة المناسبة المناس و حمله محجم حص بعده عد مخن المخلم محجم المحدم المحد ەسەھە بىخى سىلىنى دىجىد، 11،بىمەلەھ، ھىجىكى، 14سىت سىكى، 15 وسلمعت دبيله بعنه مدةبيه وحقومةيه دسته يصلب. ١٥ ـ مصلغه . ام حب حامه مرامه محلمه عبد حلم سطقه دببله له دفهدفتی له. دبنه ۱۵مبعهم حجه ٥١ حكبيك المبيك، وكافع عدم حجها. حداده الموني كا ابيانه بلنحا بينه خوهه محاقع مهدم معمقبهم حسبنها محة بمحه. محل ن لقه وهم المحمل على معفوه والمايه مبنخد. حد سرور وعخصت حسوب بالمرور هشهو وساوره والمنوري "محجده مبلك". كان حد دبند كالا على مناهم والماء عاد ا 15 معنبت ديمجه. منه حيك ممعل له مبدم مدللسه، ولام ساجة له . . خديم خدل جومه خده . ديماله مدافسمر عجب .. مضه مود دنیام دلم دخیر ها مجد دلم دلمه مضم

a modalažo S. f. 15 a b izrik c modazum 12 1 jedobuo

موند ععبنه فر دحمل مبعنه ملد . كم موتسلام ععبنه فر دحمله مبعنه ملد علم مناسبة « لم عمية ... حللفت الفلع حبيه موتساه مدونته مجز هذب مدود وموفه معافه فله حملام باغ نوقم لحق ، ماء ، معدونه نوعام لمعسم 11 حبعه. مجده مهنسه جدده خلص نوعه بهنجدهه. دعبه مهنده مهنده م محدده لعي نجم بده، هزوسه المدهد، ملم محومه حنت محده الله الموجه مسبه به شدم مدمه حداً محتب سحتجه ەتسىخى، مىلىد مىلىمى تسجەھ، دىدنى كىسى، مىلىدەلەھ لغيسه حكمه مبرخبيك . محمه لجمه معمه مانحه ومسنعة من با با منه الماد عنه الماد منه منه منه الماد ها منه الماد شومه الماد معنه. معنه المنافعة منه المنافعة المنا مدنه. ململم بير براي بيله حله معند لصه . براي مدنه الم يهمه ي نفدني بهندين من معبله والمعلم المستربي المسترب المستربي المسترب المستربي المستربي المستربي المسترب المسترب المستربي المستربي المستر فعبها شعد معله عليه مناسب مناسب من الماسبة فعبكمبه

مجنة عبد حجب ١٦٦٠ مه حديث شعب مهدة المبلد عجب محنة المبلد عبد عبد المبلد المبلد عبد عبد المبلد عبد المبلد المبلد المبلد عبد المبلد الم

ر فه المناسر ه المناسب و مناسبه و منا

المحقق، الما مجاسة المسام المحقق الما الملح المالم للهجيب، هبيلو سلمويم. ملخهم لم حجم لححر. بحمه حمله. ممنخنم منهم على خنم لم تحبه عنه عمله ١٠ دمحفهر حلك دعجه دنه ادبعهم متسجم مفلهم و هومةدم بلغ محجد مرسك . دعامه عدم بنايم ه هب لهجوله و دنه له بلوفند سلقه بهدفهر. مهدم له ىبغوند سېتې ددنه. ادبعبهم دادبعې حلمه, لهبوم. معوب کے شومہ نظم عوامه دجد شومہ، وبارن س خلصه دبدح دمهمماه حبب محبد دبد دبد در المحب المربح ٥١ ١٥٥ نحبه مغلم عدله عبد للم عافه مهم ماه ١٥ ١٥ وسلعم. مجن هنم مدود. ملم خلخ وبهوه ب مونسه منعوب مناسب ، من سومه من الانتها من الانتها الانتهاد المناسبة المن حمله، مهم خلص حمله العجد، مهم حفله، خلص التبعيده 15 ومجدد معلمه من المرابع المر حصه نحمه. معجده دلع عطبنه مونسه. عجد دصه عد مبعة المراد معبة عربة عليه مرد علم موة سلامه عربة له عجبة .. وي سهوم ١٢بعه جم ١٤بعه هم عجبة ١٠ حمله. دحمله دحجه بحجه بهدمه حمله مجم ١٤ 20 حملت بخدد همه. محجد ببله مادبهمه الله ههب تحوف ممنخنم دحية مبعنهما دلما ععبنه مونسه دهنم. ه oxolopa exol x alan paox + 4

رفر درجت ه ۱۰ کان درجت ۱۰ منجد ۱۰ منحد ۱۰ منجد ۱۰ من ۱۰ من ۱۰ منجد ۱۰ من ۱۰ م

¹ Cod. om, <

لعمودی دورم کا بیمنی الله مدن کی دورم کی دورم در دورم کی دورم دورم کی دورم ک

11 مجر حملت سعم تمبده. منحبه مخلوحه لا بعد. 20 امحج الابعمة الابعمة المبعدة مدالم سالم. شدم لك بحمة حملك س

ال سحفهر. وروبيل ولي بجور سحوهها. وعل بلوزي الي معرف الم

مدعوالمه عبد ما معدم المعاملة عبداء . عبداء . عبداء عبداء عبداء عبداء عبداء عبداء . ع

معتده، لم نابع لعادة م دسل مبعن مل ملاه سدنه

لى سىلەھ. ملسجە بەل لىدىك. ملىنىللىك بلدى محصبەك.

<sup>\*</sup> شعب المعبد ال

حبلہ جوہ حجر، محل جو حلسهده، مجد: معد، حماحهم نفس مدةم حبّه وسه. صبه عبد ما محمد معرف المان معنا لباله فه حلد . منعفه حل حانسه مف اسع ميلدر حمدة مدل ستمله بعمه الم شميل خميم لعمي الم و وهمينا سيفه حممت منه بانها المناس المستمين الم of نتجم حقعه المراجعة على المراجعة الم ملم صومله معدام لمنام مفعب دابعس معبدهنه م خدوم منهام. والمعرف مده جر حمله. ولم مهم معدة لجسم نعر مل اندمهم مهترسه محالمه من محافهم الم or गठे प्रसंख्यवार हतः भारतिक मंद्रभ प्रसंघर प्रवासकार हता 10 فه دم لحة خلحه. لحة بعد سنعه دغرحه حصدده دمستنه. المالم بيام بهما فيعن دلسهد دهليم مرسام مالم معلقه ولا معمور فعدوم ومخدم من حدالمعدم دنیاها دیمستانی. فعم هود هتربههمی دبعهی، مهدیا Esek. 2011. 1 Les de la rope . Luci de l'ések \_ mlr rés Lran 15 ومزيم لحامد وزيع لخيم حدفلم مناهم " حمزمه د האישואל. בשול הלבית הנשטה הלבים בשול בשולה حملك شدة حيمة مبعة مل حلل دخلهم يعتمه دبلم متم. ١ ים 'ופצא האבא הולי. מבש את מבש הבוא הבוא מיי. ופצא «نالمت هب محدوه المدون على الموعد الابع عبد المبعد المبعد

المعاد ا

<sup>,</sup> Coq. ¬quàəəq

سامعاده محمد المعاده المعادة معلم العدم بهد محاهد من مدعة فعدم. معلم المعلم الم . بالم عمل مندوره و بالمناع ومناع ومناع منامع المامعة في المامعة في المامعة ا  $\lambda v$   $\dot{v}$   $\dot$ sejaseripho upiego angigura chizaban. April 1940 s Lebe oleheup.. eftions out at Los rosic. ex الله معلم بعد ملاء مله مله ملهم مام علمهم مل تسجه. سمن بمخنس بله فله بدلولمحه حر فلم. ٥٠ دسم منع سلع محقه و مهود دسامه لم حنة شديه. ١٥ על הציוע ביובא הביא הביא אב אכים Book ziv. בי אבי ארמקים ביינג ביוע. له بهله لب. ملاجحة حمله مدهد. مفعمل مبدر حلمه. مموخة جينة ضحم ولسحاء ممغدة حلية حميه مموحة جدة دستعم محميةم. مم يومه ده شلم الملم لحدّب. نفس مدسسك مسفد. هيف خديمهمهم خدسي وا معد عند المراب المرابع المراب ده دیم دی دیامی مع حدید دیامی کرد محدی. حلم خلع حدبمهم شع. ده حرف حلد ستلمه ور Trov. 7. 22 مرفعه حباد مصبحه هود مخز. مفلع حسله «تتراهه»، حاودة ق. خلسة سه ضعد جم حبّه خلحه عد ه 192 عليق من المالية ا

i om. i 人 如人 k + 礼人

مجة لدحية مستعمل دفعيم مجةوره . دةوعم مسلقم علىم مدى محصون حباه صديد منديم شديد معديد لحجيب مجة لصف سر منح تخد حديد محدود. ومدا المراد ال השופה א הצידו בשושה יהואים הרושה בשושה ביא בלי הים יהוא המים ביות הבים و حبعه مع معهده شميل ممهويه جم حبعه و<sup>6</sup> معهد ع مله محموم المعالم المع هدنه لعنلم دنيلم حم دهجه دسهم لسه عهزمت حمنحمهمي ملى بعضمه محنهمي مصمه entiman : 'adoc was i tuno: Ar redoca 3 ٥١ منجمي حل سلقمسي. منهوسي جم خلص لجسي. منام عد ماء .مهات ماء خراء معم ملب ملاء برء المانده بهمون هبيمير عل حفوله معل ومنشهما امعل عودمدي. ج عند منه منه منه منه منه منه عند المعند بعد عند منه منه منه المنه منه منه منه المنه منه المنه منه المنه ال مه دسته دخلعه شده مهد دهافود. حلل دلم ور ندح منه حقوب وجم خلحه هنه والحم المحمل دستهمين. olud fy hicado sy syerif esois. Ecropy est cours summer له. محلنه ما مسده منه منه خلم ونها العدم منه علم المعمد ا محمه دلام سهم مندنه مود" ادبعهم دلام مدبح etity weigh to popular to the correct se sentences 1813 مه خدیم جومه ایمند. لومده دینه مخطفه م محل دوسجم محنوسه. حد حجمه دهات دهات محاب حد مارند لم

مرعامه بهمه دهم دهم دهره مهم مرد مله کندی و Esek. مرد مربد الاسمید کندی و یکندی و یکن

<sup>•</sup> The bound of the contract o

له وخب المنس. المعدية تعدي محلل مواوريم للتعهد. مة حلل مهةديم ويعد . مسمه حد منه وحدالم 5 بيك، بجحميهه، «بدهة حديه»، مجيعمهه منك «شدي» ملمة عند بما المرابع والمرابعة المرابعة المرابعة المام له فعدة حمد عمود عبر بمولم المناب عليه المناب المناب المناب المود عمد ما 176 ما المناب المنا enfeate Line will a complete and contraction of the مجعه منعم سيم شه مند من حبير معيم منعم مانحعم وروس معامله والمن معامله مع والمرام والمرام من المامور من له محدوس لجمل لعيم على مهلك وحدوم مر وحنده. ور ممديم بي بيد ممبرهم ورياسي منهم المدوم دسي ميموهم. مله بعجد حدد جدص خفصله مله الما حمد معصمه ملم دعنام وحده. بافسحم شدم محدم بلنحه دعمة على مراه من خدة خدة من المام من المام الما ٥٥ المحادة حدة حديم، عمد صه المعد المود حم

6

D.

ه 10 عصف المحدد المادد المادد

15 كاتب، وبعجد بعجد، ماء عجده، محلم منام وهدفي جوده وعمر المالية والمادية المادية الم فان دحمادة ورقم عليهم خامه والمراجع والماء والماء كم كنة حصىحىبيم عسم. وحم وبيه مدم لتحدة و هود حنية بدبه مهامته المحتمل مستعه محقك الماد مراك المام فه, هه مه مبهبعه الفل مايدا. مفلخ محجم حبعه معدمة ەنقدەمىل دىم دىمھ ستھى شەم حكىدهى جهللمهم " دشلىم. حلنك ولم حفوسللبيم محصوب معلم معبله معبل لصوب الموني وا ه در المراق الم . The constant cours. There is a upon the course, the ممخذم حليمي خل جله حبع جلناه، دع علمه مدهد الم بده هزوره المرازون فيلب معدد فعدم لنة أدوم موه محتقید التیم. می منع شدا نجدها خصمه 15 ده کلهه که دهمه، جلنگ «حفوسه حفوسه اسخه حفه سخه... האלי בלכא עביר הלא משם האפלא" במא. אב אנו הין بلودهم وخدو حدة مدامه والمامه والمعلمة والمعلمة مالميا شاء محمد "مقده مديد لنه ليساله مام 20 amma कृति a क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र क

<sup>\* +</sup> عبد المنتف منتفد المنتفد المنتفد

ההסם אלכב .. עולבא מבעל אילסשר הביאה ספונא אילסשר nochio. 1002, vigow, veissoer. 14 grand of report chap. V. Keananer dial rimono rhouses. V. xun : arther منومه معدنا عل مبله مجاهة لحمه. ممنوس با له و مداه د بعد مدده نا المنام ومعدلم عمر مدمه. مكه سهم عل منام وحذعهم محبندلم لحمي، حبادح HOOD SILL YOU SELENT EXCESS THE GOOD معمد، محدز مل دبر، مه دحمم المعمد محدد لب مجنه هدنت. ممدله مق حند معدله بهدله or treng, similar up reserve by the option. مه حذابه هم، عب ججم لفه. حجه مخة لعفك جعدلم مجمله ىحەلى. ملى بىدادا مىجەدلى بىلى دىنسى خەلى جى خەلسى حفله ححمله بحمة. مدهم جم مبدّب مؤحد. منه دم 11 سحوره. محمده دعيم هدي. جللفديم بمد بمدون. حلك حجورم محصمتين ملك بجمادوني دله حددومه. صوبمه حد نعب بعب المالية لا المالية ٥٥ كنغ دينولعت مدعضه مربعه محفودهد همها بدد. oغer sejiby okpina ky cisby. kti rye kiy yki حنحةهم. عجد مبعة مديم لمحدث المهديم لم عجد ، Done vi. 4 . م

 $s + \mu s$   $b \mod b$   $c + \mu s$   $c + \mu$ 

نعنده. منهمه نسبع جم خلصم متحمه متعمله استعهار المتعمد المتعم مسابع المجسمة مندل معمد مندل منبع معمد مندلا منبع معمد مندلا لحتبعة مصومهم نيلام منهم دمعمه حبصم خنسك الم الموالع المام والمام المام rseit exper ceiuss. why exemples inon. eft 5 محم أسبم أحب مجم خل دبعم. بعدس بمالم مد للمالحبده مدر. والحد محدة موهدهم، عقبةم. وحدوم بعود אר האפין בבינסש, אפינ אין דאפין אין האפין אין האפין וביא. הניסטא Hoose iv. حصه مهم خصنه. أوحمه المن معلومه المن والمعمدة المعلمة المناسبة لحم. حللتهد لدون مبه لدون دههم وحديثه ١٥٠٠ هوه دما شحيك هم منطوب وحدوله ععبة لمه لمحدد. معرفع بلد مجمع المسال بعدية. مجمع علم علم عمر عمر عمر عمر المستعدد المستع المعاهدة دونعه حلا عمر دته عصره مهجوز لمون. محعد المد محبده مناء منام محلم محدام האולא מיי לבוא מי אל בישמים א ומיאבינים, טרביציים בי لمانه منباه . مدائد که حالات منابه مانه مانه مانه المانه وعتجد فله ومزيه وله مرابعة. وهم حابعه بهوه مقه وه مرنهر مرحنه برنس حر مر موهون وهما دره المعاردة ما بهزم حمز ما معدد ما क्षंका का का का क्ष्मिक्षक, अर्थका का स्वा अर्थका

وهمه م محلحه همه محله المهم المهم

سوه محفقت بلخه دنده مده مده مده مده مده مده مده مده دنده مده ده مده در مده مده در در مده در م

י ביבוס מססי

معرب المناسم الها ما موسل المال الم

ط محادة المحادة المحادة المحادة عنه عنه المادة الم

حم ٢٥ الله من من من من من من المام من ا نعب دمعيد مصوره مرسه محب للمعجعلم، مسوم عشم تعده. ولم تنومه حفوسحي. ويموم ندح دهيه طونهمبله exems rabicas cera respects lin. coucibs of العلقة، ممية دم مستفه دحد له صمه منحله صر هسعبة لف من حلك عباس من حلك الماحبال المناس مة حلك حسبله في المادة معناه المعل مهدة معلا مده. مدم عبد معدد دمهمه به مه خمه سدم. محدفهمل دله فعبه وحدة من من الم عمل المدملة مولم المدهد. ١٥ سهم شعبل محبهمه مهاء علم المعمد عدي تعمد مام سومه حامد جر عامية مل سومه غعة لمه لحة جر الاما ملام بعد محمد فلا محمد مراه محام مراه سهمه حبارة عليهم عليهم عليهم ديمه ديم ديم ديم ديم occession. He resen ribbaris lesson olectes. Laily 51 انسر حديقله حصيفه. مله دميه مدلم . ملك مومه سينه دويه مداهده مسمه سوبه في مالهده. وروه ما المرابع المرابع المرابع المربع المرب البومه حدة لعر محجعم حقدته فمدهبة. مسمه حجيم سعلذ خرمصة معند خملهمما معقه مصفعن مه توجه و التنام مورقيم لموليليم في مور فلحور وير.

and pequame cames q irrappr

حبقه. مطلوحت محمله. حيل «مجنة طهر مصعمله مطلوه». «معمد ١٠٤هـم حلحصه د بهدف سياهده لا لمامه ميذ مدجد مؤم محملمه. مله دجمه عليد. مؤم عجدة عل سحنه. مله سومه بلنجر مله مله سود. مله سومه و أنفح حبوعه. ولام بيومه لماء حبيته ولكه بهاوانع وبعلا ल्लेट्ये हाकार प्रकार कार्य कार्य हार्य हार्य करिय. تردجهٔ عنده عفیهٔ. هشمیک حدادههٔ مجده، وحمد هنم مبده. دىبود ددودكم دمويهقه وك<sup>1</sup>. كى مبره مى دوك. ٥١ همي مح ملامه حضمحيلهم في معطمه. ممي أحب حبّهه، حدسانة ماهم. ممزهب مملك. مم دنيل محفوسيم حيصا صمه محيمه علم فلمه فلمه معلم معرفة والم منحم لمودله ولام معفوهم له. منعنه في والدواء مراها نجمم خرامه معلم حدين له مراجعه مربعه دمرهمه ور والم حبوم حبقه مناسع مدهوني ما مراك وماد تصميله يناس ولحم مبله ده حمحه، دهه وفاح والمعدروا حذب. ووزير مع ليقبع حمد. وربوم حذبه ونير ونير الم محله سوحه. حلل بهجز شحونه. بسوحه محصه هم الماء الم ٥٥ وروزي مرابع المعرب وعبله مبده لحول مربعه أنمر مانخه

¹ Cod. om. ≺△¬¬

Tri piera vet ethn pipme. De extend et ... rebong حلم. ممديم لم ندح صعنه بصمه حجم مستبع حجلهم. منه عليك دعتيم .. مديم منه على مرية المهام. مام المهام مام المهام المها expen Lein whit cains. "ours commen," alow, rucia viru rapa reimavos. er, rapen rin, ett e منلم و معصور علمه عسدة مهر معمنلم و عصص وغمه مهم «دموم دموبهم موده»، مدده الملك شه و حصيمهم وحعلسوهم ووودته وهندوهم حسهم أمهي خلا همودا حلمه، لاحمد معلى محملاً. معدماً بأد دعلمه، معلمه، مراعد ستع عليمه عليه عنه ما ما عنه محله معلم علاء الم سبعد منعد حديمه حه دهبعب عتب محلم. مهود مه منعه دن عقب محلم «حل مبعه المار». حلل هدم مرعم مرام هه. ملم مدس مدسه للع ملعه مبس. حلل دبمجة هذب بالمه دبعيم. ددهدي بمنهة ماء عبد العبد عبد الماء عبد الماء عبد الماء عبد الماء عبد الم اعد .. عليه في حداء المحتمة لاست حرام المنافهالاه د ماهم معنا المحديد المحديد المحديد المحديد المحديد المعدد برهد المحديد المحد المنافق بالمحاد مسوم معاسم مراند والمنافق المعالمة المعال مونود . برخست : مون : مسلح ، درعسة على ترمين ومن المالة على المال و. بر بروم خدم علمه. حال دمحبة " بهوسون لنقدر

علحہ دحتمی دملسہ باومذہ نے دسمی دعلہ جم خا دور

معانده من درباد دور المحال المعانده المعانده المعانده المعارد المعانده المعاند المعاند المعانده المعاندة المع

D.

<sup>\*</sup> Lag. p. 9, l. 27 \* ぬかのコンジ Lag. p. 10 b om.
c ベロンベ いっぱっ d べかののの四回とべ c いっぱ 「 べかをのコ \* + ゴコト 大コロの i いっ i ・ さいしょ

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Cod. Jazda

شميل كرة سحبت محتب سب ميةه لله منعقه المناس معلبسه. خلب مفعدم لے محاصةم. محسبته محفلاتم والمالع في والماني معونة والمانيك المعالم المعالم المعالم المانيك الما اعماء مرمنف بسانه خوسمبره ستعد منقنه خوعا سعد يحدثه مدله مدنه داه قد معلم يحدثه لملبهم وحنه مجن دللبهم. كم معلم كحنه وحنه لهنام مسقلهم. ص معد لم يحدثه بعد مداهم. مدابل حدام لحدة. 10 ملعم II معلى بدنه من منها منها منها معلى من المعلى م Lein mudh aufl cida bacaa. a aneln Lein LAL LLARO  $\overline{L}$  who is a circle who  $\overline{L}$  on  $\overline{L}$ مربة المربعة مهام ماعده عديد معبولة وولام محرفه ننام البيعة. مح مه كالم يحدثه بعد دناه مسمن المراهد والم مع معدد مدء عمد معديده والم المام ا «ترس مه محله منهم» وهنه مل مانم وترس مه محله منعت مدم معديدهم دجم محمده بهم مام مام دمزيد له. ديسم. عل سخعم ١٤٦٠. ما ممولم ديسمم معبعم لخه مله مربه معبعه بهدفه والمحدودة الله معلام الله معلام الله معلم حديته عدم حام حهمام، حامع انعم عدم حوصا وستحديم ومدم منقب سمةم ديبوه في فمر لجمه محدو.

مل مدلك معوم. معلل هم ونجعة محمية المليم.

² Cod. عبر الم

Psalm

cicimo : orialy cubitoby repenty. Ly upaico: لمعتج. حيل هذ بمنه بنح صل دننيه. مدم مايم المدهمية لدبد جوه. حللفنف دعم عجبته دعجم حواسه على عل xxxi. 23 سنام وحد محمد معجه معمد عليسه. ودصما dira rouza de acenda de la comparta maisa plo 5 المعدة المام فلهم المام خلصه نعد بعد المحتمد فعدة صمه جم دومها रिवृद्ध केवर किता किता किता केवर केवर अंधित स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व f. 13 b منلع محفيدم والصحيف شهره، حصيم، المامه عليك ा किए : राक्षक : ठाकक्षक : वस्त स्तरक्षित . यह स्तरहार्भि المعدومة المحدد المالة المحدود المحدود المحدود المحدود المحدد الم סמובנת מסם מדמ ברבעה הבינהי. בם מובם מסם מסב shans. Its sur win amani era captus ramunds. سنعز ساء مهماسه سام المهان ماء مداما ماء ماء در برهد المجمع معد مرا معجم موه مود علبسم. والمجم המבורטה בים הים בים בים בים ושם ליובאין. יום المناع من من من المناع المناع

> مانا من ورور مراه معدي المراهب سداله والعباس عادية المناه والمعام عقد لم °د دهمحدبه ها به توقد محنحه علیسه ۱۹۰۰ مونهه ده سقيم دشدم دهد الله محتقعهم حدشه حمده ه وننح لحعبسه. حم عدده الفلم المهرسه حداله. محتب ومناع مدنع ومدناهم خدنه محتباهم خدنه

بہ ضحلہے ہ د بحءمظع حةحسم<u>ه م</u> حصة ا h **人ごうふっ** i Rel. in marg. **人いっぷっ** (sie) **人 いっぷっ** m. g ≪om 1 4 gray 4720 4 حصصت ן איים יישן hominis europaei

علبسه. دلم سومه علبل لجددونه دجله منام دحعمهم حجمه. بهوم خدة عقمة ماند مهمت بعض مرمه عصد relmo  $\perp$  coor ear occaphair. coo cera relmo  $\perp$  cerium $_{q}$ حص مله هم حصوبي. س هجه همه همد علبسه. مطهم منلم ونعمر من خلعت شاع حفه ومايه وسيحانه و بعضم المايم و عليه و عليه و المايم و المايم و المايم و المايم و الم حعبسه. محموله محلا عجم سمون خدم لمون جودون مدم ممللسه في ملك معجه جوم المورد عليم. والمراجعة المعتبر المع سلعه بهمند، خلفهر د. حولا فر دبخن لحنب حفاري. محفاري المعقِسالات حديد ودلله خانه ومخد فلم ١٥ مدحم. حب مجه جهه مود علبسه. دمناسم وهدومنم جم خصوب، الاعتمام خطة مهاة المام المنامعة الم ىلمنجمة مداومة حمة للمعجعمة أنفر وحددة بدواكماً. مبحربند نضد، حدند حدمة، حسلت عوم ممص مجمه حد دله دردمه. بمجل هجم دنبعه دردمه. به و مهر مهر و و المرامعة ور سحلبه، لعمهزيم من من من المعنوني معنه عدم معنوب صهه هود علیسی. دیمنلم وحدوم و وعدی بریسی سوم هود بعجم خبيع معنوب محمدا معدلم وعبي ومعمد المحماد المحماد المحماد المرمد المر دمحتسم على معجم موه "مود علبسم. بمنام وود علب مود

<sup>#</sup> そので " மூல மை மை மி + そもし Rel. in marg. イスでは m. europ. 「 கூர 8 + アロム h そけもな i そけませる j と Rel. p. ய k வைம ー シャ கூ ா வகை n Cod. o alterum ser. add.

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Cod، حلمعنه

תשמה שמהקלא הבקמלא. אם "אול להל" עדבא המקומא مظده. محعة لسلمه ملحيه بلهه. المه لحدم بهسبدي لملمه. بعميه مع معجعهم الماسع عدم مودا. 5 کے صحبہ جوہ مورد علید، جہے مبلہ مدید دولیا د المعجعمة مل عنه منه الم المود بعدد حلل الم عذبة لم حديد والمعجدهم والمرابع من حديد مل به بناء دیملهم، شه دلی مقدم مدهده مدهده موه معدد مهد السعدد هود عليسه. دمنه دهده مغمل ددبله شه شه سه حمد علی می می می می می دمی الله الله الله الله الله تأسط لمدين عند من مرام هوني مرد المرام المر لستعم فدن ذفريم لدة علم سلم دونه. كم بدول حسفهات وتعجد وبالام حسفهات بالموهر كه تعجموسهر 15 الما الموفق جدس من من المعلم عدس عدس من معجم صهه هود علبسه. دیم محمد مجم سته مهم مهم भिष्य व्यक्ति यहकार क्ष्य स्थान व्यक्ति व्यक्ति विष्य عجمه في ممال مود للحم دفهم مهم ده. مهمد "٢٠١٨ مضعب لم يبديهم في دلمة لهم احتم. لم لهود بلومدل. רנב מהיעל. שבא הסט הסט בש פין פהיעל. שפר בים 

ه طبعا کانجه ه کمتماه د Rel. Cod. بنسلا ط عمده د مهد h Koreseg العمادي ع الماء ا i wapana ga k Kanomal Cod. Kinomal Knom "Kinom Rel. p. 12 "+ m2 。 しきりえい 大学人 よりき u≥rty q

مجددة من الماس عن الماس معتبرة مردان معتبرة من معتبرة معتب صومه محود علبسه دهوه خدیم مححه ددسه دخذه ف «كابلات و المعلم و المعلم و المعلم ا مه جننه مرتسه متاه محمد آر هجه جهه ماود علبسه. ده الاحمام معتب مدهر سعس دفة مص بمنحم. مضدم خددم و لم ليمحك دسيم وليمحك دمنحوم. حلال ديمو من حزي حنه المحادة مادحم مقحم عم بعدة محادة محادة محادة ومعني ممم مجر بعقد بدخه هدم ماهز ممه معربة المناء مفدب ١٦٥هـم. مع صعبه جوه موه موه معمد مدعم الم فلصه نبوعة ممالا مرمد في ممالا مدون المعالم ال مده فعم حدي عل تكلمه، بعجموسه، حلال وهدوله شه دهوزمی دخلص نے دستعی کے صحبه جمه هود علبیم. وحعب دمة حصر مقحم وجر خدة مبحده مهده خدوم بموخونه وهم المام عدمه وعدسه والمعرب والمعرب المرامة المام المواسعة المام المواسعة المام ا اج ما تعموم ني ميلامم منتاء مهموله الير مام، مسلك درستسم دبلهم لك صهم حفومن مل دعبم حدمه. الماميعية موه مود علبيله المناه الله محد محدولة مرها ملقعهم منحقهم شده المبحد حض لم بصفه المربعة المر حددانه مغموره. ممند دندد لصوب مخدة حبسه ماري مام ماري مرائد مام عنبذ ماريك مام الماري مام الماري مام الماري مام الماري ماريك مار مح هجه جهه هود علبله المانح منع محم محم

a Kindo Kina Lomban b Khan c meni Know d Kean ako c + Lomp ak ( Kindan s Kina in marg. m. europ. Rel. p. の b Kuda k om.

epority it keperby the thirty. I pake doo wert. عابسه مذبعها. مدحمبه والمدسه جوه حراب حلال دمه دنم ددنم بر مدسه محافيه عدمه لحدنده. شديم ههم جهنوه دخته دعنها محضه دو مراوي مدر مراوي مدر و حدم ليم. وفع معدسه معلماته معلمة معمديم ليم. ولم نفيدوبين. و هجه هوه لمود علبسه وحدد حدد مهمه المعجعلات موزيه ويواد مدنية معانده حيلا وسد حعد مجرا معبسه مج حمل متبله. محسد حعده مبلم مهمه لعضية. محسد دعدي هود حوسه لسنها عم حاسقهم، ١٥ مة بعد محدة موه موه عليه الماد حدة حدد معدد معدد المعرفة ال المعجمة المحمد موزديماً. حلل وده هو الماء هذ Letyman, Le sym auxam, alayspha arahai. aayrha. هموه الملحبة مجلناهما حديمهما ومعده مهمه المود מצע בגמן האלארו מסף באולבא רבב הבין בעם ביים משו וז هدة مص حدة وحدة معملات معملات من عدد اج موم خلحه مخلصم ١١٦٨ دة الله عليه معده موه معنده معدد معدد مهده مهده مهده منع مريم مريم المهاعب بي تانها المنهد عنها المنهد عنها المنهد المنهد المنهد عنها المنهد المن حتر ٢١٥٠ من في محتجب عب المنه محقة بمنه المنه عب في المنه ال وهور حددنا والمرابع محمد مراعة المرابع المرابع

سوحديم وم المعتمد وورد والمعالم والمعالم المعالم المعالم المعتمد والمعالم المعتمد والمعالم المعالم الم

copies ifor realless realless with rein تراكمه \*وللمه عجله حرونه المحمد محتمله عجله عجله عجوب المحمد المح مدلمعتعص مدنهم مدر وهم مناهم هذا وهمولانه ما والمراط وحصمته المنكلي و وفع بعد معدم منهم الملمعة. و مرية لم حد مجدة للنه مهمله مبحده .. دهله عبر مي مهلله وحف عمل معنى جدا وبديم معم عملهم ومن معاقعم من حلا مدن مهل مرابد معسم على فلصم دة مام اداءً كه المراق من عدد المراق من من من المراق المر امه المرابعة حدوده حلم مهادب درحه مخدم و دور ١٥٠ والمعتقدم محلك ووز مدني مبولك سعم عصعه وموجدة المنه معجه حبامه بحم مدتسه عددته لم هددة. النبام بحنه وحني هد معلم نوسه دستد محمض الم محصد والاسلام مع حد محمد المراد والاسلام المراد ال لنسم ". جم مخعم" بمبحده .. "حصد بهموله بم بده 15 حلء مار حام خمعه ملقد بعء مهسنء مهبد لعبه ملسه وم حلحه فه معنه معنه مدسله ملعل on states constant control control

صحصة مة المال من مرك من عجم لجمامهم الم

«مبحح حصدنه لي. ولعولسه «خدم «بوهن». «ه

الحملسك ١

P 木みらみイン

و المولد و

من معمدة هذه وحن به الله المعالم المع

List deard exist. onely spein eads. MIN عمية مبلغة لفاقه الفلهم، حيلمام، كم المؤهلي. جة فاماء مرهم أحل . من مم بدم مرهم بصبح مديندء mil rhame est hub his. Lob bai ry rhap des hub. All و م مبله له دمبته هد هوزمد مر شهر در 5 Left. or et a dift fift oborc. . . . List or right فهٔ محمد المناه betobe? 14 Louby cellay. old boxes 11.1/2 riduay. مهنة حضلم لم حنقه المامة عقامه المعافدة عدم مابنه بما ٥١ حضل حباستلسم سنه اله والحر مجنه حصيصب مرا لعهد الم المنا العد العدم المباه ما منه لعم عدم فلم «دصه خلسب منهه ند له مسعوه نا معلم صحدم. بجم شه حد به به لعه د منبد مه بد محم بحد شه مدند. شه المرابع المراب ور ١٥ كن المحمد و المعمد المعم چەمە خلەمە لىخى، ئىلىم جى مالىمە، لىغ خەلى دىھجە. es es some sub aluma . ". onels resis sub reima ." الديمالية مرال فروسه فروسه موم لمومر مد محموسه حد خهد خصع لله نوم. له نوم. له محمدل المستعلم. مع ععبة ابك. ععبة أحدى. حباله عبسه ععبة عدنه. وحديث عدية حة الله عند حقدا هه أنه له مدهدا عوبة حبه محدولها.

ه مس. المحلف على المحلف المحل

¹ Cod. áa

ەزىدىمىم. كىنى دىلغ مەرك سىنى بىلى بىلىنى الانتعام ومانونوه مع حضنداد. ومحددومهم المان المرابعة له. بمه طِقه مدل به ندم به مده. ود المعالم المالية ا له هفه حدم ، فهمدي مردز دغر لهم دحيدلك حافه و منهد بها عصنه . منهد بهام ، منهد منهد منهدم הבשבאה. אובר איש בבופא הבעבא<sup>8</sup>. אופבים היים איל ביים ביים ביים אישר ובשבאה ביים אישר ובשבאה אישר הביים אובר הביים אישר הביים אום הביים אישר הביים אום הביים אישר הביים אישר הביים אישר הביים אישר הביים אום حلك محند . مساهاء مهم برم من أمن الصيده ملك الحدومة حدف المخر عبدة حدث المجمع المحقص حفلهٔ من المع لمعتبه الله المعندي منديم والمؤسس ١٥ حجّلسه عند حد كنة حولمه عن المدّنية المؤمدة الممونمية. دم سم مدور دوحه ساله. فع دوحه م معلم دستهم. مينة حمبةه، معمد حذب لحؤل لم. لموزهم نوسم. معبعه دستها ولجلاء محب مهنوبه مام منح ومونومه Luko x. 7 مؤسطنہ مہدد احد، معند معند معند عمام معند مر عبد مراه ، معمنه وحدة به المحلوم ، مامه المحلوم ם בא ובאדא הבוכמי לא אבל. "ייניסקדא הו שואה איני בו," له محجد" هذمه . معم بم لشار به بعده . محده خا لم هميد ديموم لمري بيرا مصمحه وعنواحه، دعواحه، مناباقعا ملعده .مدنه فاما منافه ومكس مهنه نسر ما

Rel. p.  $\Rightarrow$  om. by  $\pi$   $\prec$  double  $\pi$   $\Rightarrow$  om. by  $\pi$   $\prec$  double  $\pi$   $\Rightarrow$  of  $\pi$   $\Rightarrow$  of

مقمع معطبة نمةحي. محمقل لم لمة خقم محمله. م الحسيد محبعد محاجمة معاجمه بعض عمره مبدر دنر له محموم "حسست. حلل دلماله دساله عمدته حموله هام، حلهم المعمل المعلم المعلم مها المعلم و دونه مستقبه معامد معامد معامد مستقبه المرابع المام مستقبه المام مستقبه المام جم فهلم کنه خلصم جة، دسله عمدة من محمد محدد ددر 11 لم همومه محمل حله عدبة لهم محدبقه ما مرا حةسم جم ملصم. ممعلم لهصوم نح حتب. حلل دخل دنح حسته فعل مدم ملهم لله معند مدنه سحنه. لم ٥١ diua acompdn. جر شلع شمع كهذا منك الملهاء سلامان دن و له معوم مراع محمد معدد معدد معدد المراطب له لا يحدوله. معلم المعومة المعرد معدم معامر عبد عبد. جم شلم كنة خلصم هقم كنقههم. دنر لم مهوم حنهليم. eft. 3 Laran entri ifin. op. 4 mois voeste verse ( 101 ) 10 معلم حبة عنه حبيمه. جم فعلم يعة خلصم عقم يقدهم. هوب دم مباهم، بسم. حديدها. حلك دتيسه وحديده نة في حلمه العنديم. كالما همبا لكبة أوسا محاسحاً. خدء علحه. وهبه حلحه جم خلف حبعه. المحبحه معلم

b on b

حدال عدیته کی محمد ایم حیتی در هام به شهم به های حدالت ه در سر سران در سران محدی ایم کاری ایم در در سران در س

 $e_{\Gamma m} c_{\Gamma m} c_{\Gamma$ 

معلم عدم ابع. معلم عدمانه. لم معدا دبع ملا منبديد. معدله هجيم لمده علم لفين في لهده. علا فق دم المؤاسم. حلك فقد دم المركم. لفوت دم المسد ملهبة جي دعيم. مددة من ماددة حدد حدم جي خل as . ا حبعه. مجنفل ددخه له. مله المهم المهما المهم لنة أم لما من المن معرب المنافعة المناف لع هموم لمدنى. الملع معدلها. مولم دريم. معلم سجهدع. جم خلم بن خهم لعرا مهلايه ماليه مدا دة, له معوم ونفيلف حضورها لمن والما الما المام. ەنەھە لىسىدى لەلەش. عەدى ئىز سىجاسى مىبادىن ورىدى دور شه" في حمر أوجده، شه دم حمر هدوهم". محمددم لشلم «خام دهم دم دنونه من موزس مرباله مرب مبلهنية. ممجه, وحملهم احمة لهم المن حملهم لين مراه مراه ما نصله الله للعنا شا المراه ما المراه ما المراه المراع المراه المرا غدمه لم لدنيم دسمة مسيمهم لعننه. لسجمه دبلمه وي exputs took Lie. octobs 124is montos crein مه فعمر لنه ، المعند عند الله ما المعند عند المعند معند المعند معند المعند المع کنهٔ صدیدهما دبیهم. در فیل حده تر له مدر دحدهبسههم. عميم سقم. ممجمر وروس السم دوريم حمر خدم درويم

ه محلعه مح**لحہ** + ط د حديع عما 4 mind ・の人人ごと人 ر **حر** کا g glossa ≺கன்⇒ manu prima h **≪u**hina ا محتماعه ماسخاعه ماسخامه محماعه m. p. <sup>j</sup> om. k acarra m.√go≪n@ 1 gl. **←⇒≥** m. p. otho m لىنەس ، ه حرمحهه · KgoKnwo . m. p. حمو حصر به gl. محمومه m. p.

مهندر سجة كحة عست حد بدحبم وحلمه حميدب الجمل جهلك منام مماؤهمه لم. لم سعد قعدم سه دسه. ملكم مسهم האנץ נפולכי האכיו. מבת הלא לאי. נוףאכי הא לבפרש. هممودلمبه. عجة الله من لفلص من المحمية مفسل معجد مسلم الم و بهروز بموتسلم موتم بمباهدهم سبه دسته مسبه ومحمله. ملک عبوسلعه برم هنگنه به به نصل به نوام موتسهه. noimn° Li ruin nidia arn. areith raine Lulan ao हयदहरू स्न थेक दिर विषयस्य किंव हर्षाय स्न स्वर्वत. कंव حبط معبدة همومدت مدحمه. دهنم دم دهبت لعنبدم مي در بعص عبد دميمة هممديم المناس المنا ه حل، بلند سففه محم، همه، مجن مفلهم المنا والم نح المعنى به معنى من معنى معنى المعنى یم دین مرابع بر ایم کر عبد عبد مرابع در این مرابع ا حا .مثل لعسم ما .منام ما .jay م ما .Jaلم ما 15 bespe. Ly parod. Ty pair. Ty potor cir carry. معفله مع خدة وبدائد موللبه الله مانك شلع ومؤبدي. لم محجة حل حمقدمه الله معمد ويلكبه لم محجة حدم حبعهبه. له فهذ محفه حلبه اله هههم هفيد oc dizipy. ويمولي لوني الختي وسي كن دهومي بانومين مهانع الماعد . معنعه سماع محوبه مدا . مديع فمدنه لم هموم خلوحه معلم مرانه معلم معومه المعدد حتمد. ه جبنا ه om. د + رخه ما ماس محمد و براه \* Lag. Rel. p. \, l. 11

Rel. p. y hydrian i Klaro i Klaro

<sup>1</sup> Cod. Kalus

تهوم المحمعة من معتقعه دم من ومعمومة حموت مربه مربة سعبله. منابة حددة سه به منابه منابه منابه منابع المربع حمدلته به معنده . ددياه هن المدينة هوذله برياهه. مسومه مبله حفلام. حد لحبد شمنه سهنه. حد موزنه ° chips at edea sit has asida celecta sin 2 त्याप्त प्रकार प्राचित्र प्रवास निवास स्वित्र प्रवास with imeging repaid of they begin the sure adjust بده دنت ه دنه ، دده . دعجه ، ددني معه خدست. مهند حدة علاده. وعبللبعده ومدونهم وعجم ومحمد. مبسمة من معند. عم بلانهيل. ملاءمت. مدغ لمملحر. ١٥ הכאלא.. בג בפסמה הכין עם בי בבים ביםם, אבעהא مبد نام، منديم جعمد لي. ومدم وحماور مناهم علي مردد ومعدم معدم المعلمين المعتمد المبعدم ومعدم «جتنك، عبالله «محبقههه»، حقامت «معتبع»، محبته ومعتقعته. حقامته ومتومله الماعدينية المتحلمة والمادية مخلصي درةم لمة محمله معونه دحدهم. منديم دد. لموهم ندم دشد سهم سحد بدهوم مبلزه صد ندمم محنفل موديم. حد ندمم دحلهم مبه لصوب لحل معجد عمر بالم الله المرابع محدد عمد المحل بلزه متم. معمده لم لحعززه خلمه، حظ مهده مماودزه ٥٥ طوع لے تعدید لنفل جے تحدیدبہ محدفنبہ من جلفل سمهمه. دمعمه ولفلسه جبه جه حن کلی سمه وصنح مراحه ومراح معربه مراجع مراجع المراجع المراجع

<sup>\* 474</sup> Pototy com Kyana do 4 c Kielek

م معمومات حرمعه

وبولسف عفيزهم وبالمه. مونصوب وجاء بحب وبصوب مغونم لحدهم مفنفت مهمجيهم محمود مر ملصيه له سامعه حصفت خميمهم بخ في منعدم حديد حليد معجعم له دم بعمله حجوم ضليم دروم. موهم مدخلص ملبذه خلمد من المراد منه من المراد المحدد منه المحبود لعةبيه، منته " ومعجع معقيبه". وهميد لمة حلمه. محفر عنه منه من الماري والماري والمار المنا عامن بعنون المنا المناه " مبله لص عدتم لكدة من مندم، للحدة عدد مند مند مد حرده. حد فدة "معقسه". حد حسمه لشن ترجم همه دوهه ن خدن من حملهم. محلك مورزيم: معتبعه ور تفكيد بعوم حليل لع مدهد المحمد المحمد الم المحمد الم دنه درالي. أ بهر مدين حدوله معتب المؤسف المعتبد عدعه .. الله معدة عادم معدد معدد الله المعدد عدم الله المعدد الله المعدد عدد الله المعدد الم

aa ടാവ Rel. † Rahm. p. 82, l. 8 bb <>ടാർ< വലർത്തെ ∞ പ്രത

<sup>\*</sup> M. B. howine ம் \_ ஹ்ஷ் ∠ \_ வரை Rel. \_ வக்க் ∠ \_ வகை d \_omla Rel. د **العنفنہ** Rel. Rel. \_ooms R. p. 80 h പ്രത Rel. Rel. عددحناه ه i Rel. Kanmak J Rel. ≺ditamala 1 41740 n KuimaKl Rel. Lag. Rel. p. m om. Rel. Rel. محکم بداه در به در به در ا P windows Rel. प भंजेक स्मिन्ने क्षेत्र प्र r **علنه** Rel. · \_omous Rel. ं क्योबन Rel. व्योक्ना gl. विकात m. p. " Rel. 134 \* Rel. fuerat \_\_om\_ sed > p. m. inter versus additum . Rel حيلا × \* M. B. ベコのロン y cate a aith Rel. r om. معكي Rel.

حلميه ومعرف المعرب المعلم المعلم المعرب المعلم المعرب المع exams. sesully ocities exerts. co escapes se هد جمعيهمه عدة دحلعيهم لم يحلله حلتالهم. ٥ نجمح، بتند مناب معجمه بدام و بنام و المام و معنع خلص فهلم وملع ومص حصبه لمم صمحه كنة ومعنى مرامه مرام مرام و مرام المعربي المرام فدن دلم عجمه. وبموم لمنة موم المجمعه ومحمد. ومع ححلا لهود شلم بملد. شديم شميل بلد. منديم ١٥ خصا عامله مدعنم المراب معمد، عمد للمع ما المراب حذب معودلم وزوسه وبدخه والمعربة المعربة حلمه مدنع حذ لسفه مدم سابة م. ملم بجمه مغمر شده معجده mert alph upl where all friends and the \*czeszan ra uppaża. er nazer na ap ap grazer 15 אף אבין יש איישטשי אלי צילים בל יף יש איישעלי אר יאישעליי איישעליי איישעליי איישעליי איישעליי איישעליי איישעליי حلل دهمه مم حدب محلل نسمه مم بجم بقه هم مديم المصفيعة "منام ، مامام مرية من موا بي قطبه به مدل جم فلص حصتحب دله محددالة احدد المهلة المها مناهم ما لمناء الموسمة الماء الم 

<sup>\*</sup> Rahm. Test. p. 78, l. 17; Lagarde, Reliquiae Juris Eccles. Antiq. p. 4, l. 13

הסבוב C אום של ארבים ביש של ארבים ביש משל של מי ביש משל של מי ביש מי של מי ביש מי של מי של מי של מי של מי של מי

d Ken woody Rel. om. Kuk Rel. Rel. andrews

Rel. 4[01] h ~ h ~ khi ~ kel. i Rel. ~ n om. Rel.

<sup>+</sup> مسمطيح حامليح ب سيسح Rel. ا فحد س عمليطب Rel.

لِقَلَّهُ \* وَسَعِ حَصِفَتَهُ. وَحَلَّهُ وَيُمَاكُ أَ. وَلَكُ حَفِّهُ لِلنَّهُ وَفَصَّهُ محبيه حعر اخلعه. شديم ميمهمه معيديم وحطهم الميام حدیدلر. محضر درلجهم مدودهم دمارسه حصیحر. ععبته ضر תמשות ותאשש אל האועם בסייעם עלשה עף אוער עלש ושעי و صهم بحدثه دلسه. مندنه وحد حسبله مه وهم و अट्यहर एम्स. ८६ अन्ति हवकव्यक्त व्यापन एक्षेक्ट्रंस कि للسه عبد المعمدة بهده موسد محمد المدال معدد المدال ىمدل منى به مد خلص غلحم لجمه منسهم. مضمجم علمم، عم خلمه عتبعه امعم خلمه عدم عبقمه عما ١٥ دمونحم برمين درمين برمين برمين برمين برمين برمين ١٥ دمونمن ١٥ دمونمن برمين mos er emplos et elo aes. As opti resien se יתי בביבה בסוי. ועם מספים לבי הציאר אלא ביים ואיי הביבה ניוויים וליים ו حصومه. الم ونور معني المرابعة المراكب المحاوصة المداء الله محامد المراكبة المحامدة المراكبة المر رم «معه مل رح بجع معقم رح .محملا محمد اح LEAN. Rection Sydom, sais Ruthoff. Siers Res 600 حفلصم مبده معمه، المؤكلم لم جم ملصم. شلم معقسم المنام والمعرب المناه المعاد المعتمد ا

ونصر حدلك. ونعر كالحداله ونعر ماه د + \* c Kadain Mos. Borg. Kalan خلحک هنگ دیمهموهد له ه ۱۵۰۹۰۰۰ ۹ • M. Kanson ok معودكم ا f om. اباه محمصصعم i Kupuakara † Rah. Test. p. 66, l. 20 حصة سكم ٣ 1 om. Kaarmiak 7 ححبل ۵ د صدرجت <sub>k</sub> حصب رس B مجمد (٤) رس ه ۹ + حسب ۹ حمند حمسه " which is ، حواصته حرء حراء محراء F + 2

¹ Cod. 3233

وحدل مورس معن خوم منه محدد مرسم مدانه سنه هنبعها، وزحمه حسه وهدمه حدلهب منهم والمهم والمرابع والمهم افل سره، معونه به المه حمل عصوم المال معهد المال سمي سلام व्यक्तेन्द्राक्षेत्र. हर्ह्मा त्यावर अध्वर्ध कार व्योमिक पर्वत्रम ويدو عل مرهمه. معموله فيه مع مرهم. مناهم عدد و لمنلم ومطناهمه عبده مملمه صد عندم. محم وم مود حطم حضجته مهه. درم مود مدمحه ۱۹ . ۱۳۵۷ . دخادی، ۱۳۵۸ لخر دناریک بدر مدجولی و الحواد عد مذيه بمرخم. لحد جم ولحبحة عم منههم لعسنهم ٥٠ دله صلح ١٠٠٠ حفوصه لصم ينة لتبع وصد المسعباله ١٥٠ وبعدوها وهديدوها بشوم وسلة الماما لعوبيا والهزوبها ه ۱ دهمحدبه ددید. درخید درخید درخید دمیم دملیا ستبحمه محتسبه لعب منلم وعمية محسة .. موالم به مبلنم مبله من محمد مناسب محتب مناسب محتب مناس وا «دهم هبقس منام، «المقتلم لحلمها» «نخف مالهونبسما. er byer to eier fer. " of the majoration reconnected \*ىلەلەھەنى مەيھىمەمە دە. جى خلى محكى مدارلىدى. مىرى محديد، والم حبوبه، والمراه المراه المراع المراه المراع المراه ال

لم به سبه مهاد الله وصور مدل مهانه و بعر مرا

دحليك ، حليع ه و لاسانه S. f. 8a. ط محکم حتب لخلحواهه ه مهمونین s om. from 4 to end of chapter III. h 📣 حلوبک. + i \* Rahmani, Test. D. N. J. X. page 26, line 9.

ا **حکومت حل**ء

<sup>1</sup> Cod. page

الا : الاعمة حديث المامة المامة المامة المامة المامة مفغت لحفة مهانك ملنحاء معتبلت معتبلت معنفه حبه جدمي دعجة نظمة د لفهر. مدسعية زحنيه ممخة له. 16 مزود مديد مريد مريد خريد المريد والمريد والمري و ملى نعم ويسوي لهاي مجنوب والمعمل وعبور والم منته منه ماه معبوسة حامله منه منه منه منه حنه ماهسة حنى. ماهود. هفس لجاهد عل مناسم بريم بلد مد xxx.xxq جع والمحبحة حم ماملهم لعسنهم مهنهم حكم حمله .. ماله صحدله وخبيه منام مربه مد المدود وتعم منام وومم ٥١ فعدم منه منه منه منه و منهد الله المنهدية الم لحملم حليبه، صمية, غوزم. محم وحضلك مربة, حديمه: ear iver cheprer. Eaft busher ibeas aby وعبوفة ورام عام معربه والمرام والمرام المرام هوبله, نینځ محښلک. حد حسمیک بمله, مصوبله, اهبخ دة الم ومسيس معر معر مع مربع الماسية ححدبدك من حمزبهم ملهم حضيحدهم حدلمب عم باخریم کے کین محتقہ حسمت مرائی ج پدته بهدی حمسعبه و وجوهه مندی شدید. حم بداع ما بعبد . ببطعا منه حامد حرب لما وعبه الم ۵۰ دینی. محفیه به دومس دولهند در دینه موسی درینه مردنیم. ەھەتى لىدنا ئالبەلى. دىدھەلەلى مەدەسەلەلى ھەمەر ئىسىلى. محدوسته محجعوسهم. ملم حفلام ملم حفليفر. ملم حفلاه .مع ملم سوه، مايد لمر حين مفسم ماله, ده. حمية عتب حاومه لم يمنة عمة مناهم حضحاله.

حمدله جر حذب المام داعبه دسمحدها مراحه جا "ماهع ماهام قط عنه في بالمام المعامل المام ا beferby say rhappy been sures. als blacky مرع كيفراكم وانتوام. والم الحقيم والمنابع والمرابع والمر م الاعضاء بلنحل المعافية مريد . بيامجهم الاعمام الاعامادة مباهمين. ولي بوموم على على والمام ويمام ويمام. مح منه, له مبلم ححفته شده مهمها، دور دم دسته سلیم، دیمانیمه، محجده، لغه دنز کدر. می در اله سلیم سعد הנפצם המם. באפר הין מש הייליא, בעה. מלפשש אנאי, נפצב פו ماهر به المار به المار علمه، سجعة مرحنه، مندى بين دهديم فر: دراحة لنه حلبه محمد موارنه ويهم محمد محمد محمد «سعبة, أحنك™. "نلف عم مد مل فهلم. «منصب محواهم وا 22. Ino. عمل مدينه صديعه حديده بهذا لية شويه .. مهد مدعه ددهدك حسبة ف دسبة ف دسم عبودته كالمركم Rov. 1x. 18 خدنه منطقه منطقه منطقه منطقه المناسبة المناس معدمة نبكه. خهم هيبعه للسجه مله ندعه حموله. ٥٥

" om. < during > but > com. < during > but > com. < com. > com. >

¹ Cod. مر

ostita rizuta. of zeta rote on leelm. ola riga si sa للب خلص، المتحدة معهدة معينة بالماء معتبد فلم المحداك، ١١ محبيث فعبلة لخصوص. مجم فهوين بصوية لختعه. ملم ويه ويه و حملت وسام، محلل وفلس عدي مناه المعلم موه المعلم مل لحمية أ. مجدة لحملين لحقيم وحوب مهزيمان ع بدبد جهها حطف حلاته. حد نلحت حجملات دهته. حجدلاً بده حديمة حالام احبية الماء احباله المعادة ماعت ١٥٠١٠ ١٥ الماء عالماء الماء Lepso!. ohurn crown nuin epecin eduk cuerchn. 20 ١٥٠ همسةمر حسباب محلد للاسف محمد محمد معناهم ١٥٠ recolin. Lunes " ueusinh le rela. oeoecial edun لسجحه، "منحه محمد دوسجه على لبينه مجم حتين محبره الم مجد لشاء لمحد، وهف المام ويتمام متر عومة محماء وو ور حجدة زهة ده مماؤه والمحدة على فلهم بقيم. مدهم حمة ««بناك جر ماله» مؤدنداً. وسلمه وحدي هدي هدي المعتمد معدد المن الم جم عمةين دغمم لعيقمان. ماههادس داة عم محفل ماه ىعبۇدىد دخلىق. مەۋەد مىلەلەم كەندىنى خلىلىم بىر دولىق .. ئاللارمىر تلفقي ضميل ديمنههي بعقها واسخو حجري حجب بوعضيهي

ه جدست ، حوسمعه المعدوس ، ۱ معدوست ، ۱ مهر المعدوسة المع

ر Cod. منهاعت

<sup>·</sup> Cod. diam

10. المحدد مصدر المحدد المحد

om. لجومد ا تنصه هما المنامع الله على المامع الله على المامع الم

<sup>1</sup> Cod. mahrene hl

reinh\_1 thosen reappn. et i pop tuerchi. alapeti v.v. vie, erep. rhifip hierhi orrep. raëph, reepr. : ٨٠٠ حبل ددنعه حياهم هجةه مه دباطه المناهم الم محعومة ليض حسلت سخه . محسة مهمم الله عن محفية على محافية على محافية المحافة المحافة المحافة المحافة المحافة الم و کندی، وسانوی، بیا همه دلونی مونده و ترکیش کسته و لبه بن أحدم دفدم لمبقه في ملاء دامه دفر حمانا دست. ٥ الموعد من يعديد مام محبيد من عصب دور عحبد ١٠ oly pody se spress rever pine spine strugger ١٠ ميت حية المؤمن و المؤمن المرام المرام ١٥ مين المرام ١٥ مين المرام ١٥ مين المرام الم الا خصعف محام مجسة خصا مساء بلنما مستده נפבדיה של סבדשל לבלא האשונא. מבשיבפלא 11 bhoa! usy. och flei cain closen. obnei :: دلخنه هبيه حنه ۱۵، محصيه في المنار مين منع عضمه المنار مين منع معضم المنار المنار مين منار المنار ا 11 لفلت التحليد ولحة لهم ملك ملك منام الله علي شوم 14 مناء المام 14 مناء المام الما همنه لب حفل حبّعی.. ۱۵دلی دم حصیدیمه مهنی منجه و مجهوس حنه د مولعم مسوه معدمه حدم حدم المون سمتعدم كجه لعمن اجم منام وغفق لعم حمامه مدتبعه. مجم مملك دميلات دهيمة دهيمة وم

\* حديث المعارف و موسول المعارفة المعار

¹ Cod. \_idisən ¹ Cod. \_idusə

٥٤١٥ نعنسه عديم حعقمه على كبد ١٥٠١ معديل صافف. 10. و ولا معامرة حسمة معامرة المعامرة سماعی مهنام المحصور ، دممه و مهداره مهمار برمها دموند 11 لجموع المعادي وحدولة والمعالم والمعا 11 تركلين لك علم. محمد لحة فصك. محمد حقوم محملة على تا 13 اقىمە خىجىكە. مەسىدەھ "لحغ نىنىنى مىعمەھ. مەسىجە ١٠ كقين معجزة لم. وحبب عمد المعتب فزعه مه دیم دیت. حللنه به نصمه لمونی، وهم دیم مه 16 لحبيب. ممعميدهم. حمايه حمام عنه منه محمة حمة المرابعة  $r_1$  afæðin. afiðið 2 2  $r_2$   $r_3$   $r_4$   $r_5$   $r_5$  11 de epema eine de معدم لهونه. مدوم سه لسه ۱۰ دزیده ما اید "دخلنه دسته". ۱۱ له دمونسه « نسمه مرنزه المجتمع عمل حميده ، مهنوس « نسمه المربية الأعمام لحبابة، محلمه صفيه محليم وحدوده وحدودا ده همچههن اودنجای البلی محسن لفهن ساهه مهه مین الله و الم خطنف مهم محند المعنى المنال للعقبله. مهم حلمه יארם . בשאושב היותש "בלב" באור עורם ויתומשרל 23 فأند صعف، من مهمكاء من حين حاء حسف مهدن مه به جمع عجمه دنن. مي مه تخلمه، بدوبعن. لم الم الم ومركبة بحاء شفيت بحدنها عنوفه بحاء شهيةوبحا مرعا عدتلين حلنا دهم بهم المان المان علم المان علم المان علم المان علم المان 10 جننك لمكتبلين. موتسافي دحمان مويس محتمال

<sup>\*</sup> Kease by this on. Kenter 1. Lag. p. 6. d Kenter 6 om. Kenter 1. Lag. p. 6. d Kenter 6 om. com. Kenter 1. Kenter 1

مسبعه باله شعب برمنه بحق الم مومنه المحتفظة المراسمة المر فنه نحفهم فعبله. مغلم لهميكليم فهود ده . دممها من مدیته مد دجون خلعه دبر حلل دهدم دمكر حدنت بع محمد مومه حدية محلة محمد و حفلت شامه محلف المناع الم تخلف المولد بع ملمه معلم معلمه المعادنة معلمه ددبت المراجع معلمه عدده مجر حلمه مهركته ما الماله عملهما ددبته المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية ەسلە سى مجەنىسى . ، محمه شاس شعبل مەمە منى. ١٠ وهوم لعومه. وهسب حملهب ويحقه ولام موهم دوتبه. rtes es refut our diffusta oeriaum retipo. No my piper me my purion option report cho, oward, ضعد اسبة جم شام مهجسه المسلم المالية مخة عمريم مدبعه صدبعه حسبحه. دن لن تجل عبقددا مهعه ١١١١٠٠٠٠١١ 15 حيمه. حذر مع لحدث مماؤسل. ملجة جس لم المدبل Louis of epain our sais. oir and the celon : المسكرة. ومؤون بالم ي على المنافعة المنافعة على المنافعة لوسه والحبي معدة لسخمه منون عام المحالم معلى المحالم nore ciery. Epites is night is city of sity of

ده و و المعدود معنون من من من معملات معملات معملات معملات معمد المعروب معملات معملات

<sup>&</sup>quot; arzigheo | hember esperance centrals on. disconstitution of sections of sect

لب هدهمة مدمند. مصديم عبونه مناه لب خانهه والم المان مع المان مع المان ا "هِفني يحصب الحديث المحمد معلى ما محمد التام المحمد التام معمد التام المحمد ال سنام معمودلم سر حلمبه مرفة بعد .. دور دم معمودلم من و منحفهم من بونم نحفهم همب اهبة. وطبعة حجة ع ههمه غنه حم عبلاهبه. جم عبقته مجم اوسته دهبه حبهن ومعناع معبة له معمون عدل معلله معلام عدم فغه علم حفيه نحفه حضمه خلسهد عماوط داهد ەھىجىد كەلمە، تىج شالىم خلمەت مىموتە ھەم، ەشتە 10 همهه هبحه مدم حسب، دهجه به مهدد فده نحهمه. مخت تمف بعبة المواتم المواتم المخاصة المخاصة المحاسمة الم سلف ملب مدفعن سامه مدفعت : وماضا نحفهم خلصه عربة عربة معردته. نحفها كنه معدنة المراهم من مهما 15 مطلع مذبح محمد معمر المحبي معمل مخلك، متعلم 15 عمله 15 معلم المان ال صور الدجيس وهو المرابع الم مجر خله وعلمه لحمي لعلمخته معر علمين نحفها. وج مهوته دؤس نحفها دبنه لي بنه كن جر ٥٥ فين معمة م معنه فعدم لمنلم ومعمديم حص ممجد

مناهم ماتمه بلتمعم متمل خصلف ، ففل فعد بديده

שאר .. השלה הבים מומ בים של אוה המשם. הבים داناء بنوا منوم . مامل لجعف لهم محين عنوبه العبة الكارة هجدد دیمی فالم، مهنسه جم فلهم هنام دفعه حذیم. ملك همومه فهه محفونه "حققه حلبلها. مهمه د ندام بداهم هذبحبم مانكم دهمه حمله ددنم. دعن مدمور مدخد مومه مجدم منعن مهومه دعن لحبحه منلم ووسيع لص لملهم وحفيهمه وحدث المجاهد محفية محمد معمد معرسة مرهاء ورح، معتبة بحمد بولايه مكب يونيون و به به بحراه .. وجربه بحراه ٥١ هموم فعم محفوفة ب هغيمينه ملم مومه مجم حفلات. محفومة د. الحستحديم ماحتم نحنيه. مصوبه حفراه حجاله ستله محصه في مم دم له باد لهد صله معند سلمع خملكاهجاء محتاء معلق بغصاء معافعات 15 ملعفرت بودة عن من التحقيم من الحتمام 17 المامل. فيه ديمه مصعمة مصعمة بخ صمحته به ديالم. خدے چنه سعبه له حجله دمله، دحل ضلع عمقتمه دستعام معمد المانك بالمحتادة للمانك المعمل المعتاب المانك ٨٠٠ لم هجة خلعه. ٢٠٠ دم معتبعه معطله قهمه. ∞ عنه رس بجب دحص ج معند عام معند من من عنب مهند م جم معتبحه معبللةمة عها حجل الخامه علم المرامه، المعار، ومع ملم عدم المرابعة حده المرابعة المرابعة

<sup>•</sup> حقمعه المرائب ه om. ها « حل S. f. 4 a. ط + o حرفهاره ه • محمد الماسعة المحمد الماسعة المحمد الماسعة الماسعة الماسعة الماسعة الماسعة الماسعة الماسعة الماسعة الماسعة ا

exem sub viers. "sufib es". sett bezeiph Araci شديم. ملم حب جم حن ملهم. ولم ملكم مرام مرام سماسا نفعه، مام سعن حره .. منه، مفلله مغبل مكم "لحتر مديعه". المحصدة مدل لشب ملنسم الخلع. عهدة منب هده مماه من جم ماسم. كم هنوه مسم. ع न्याय त्राय हात्या हिन्द्र स्वतंत्र कात त्यायम केंद्र مام عنه محوم محام الحالم بحا مرعباء مزعم عد عوم orych & for work exer sub for oft habor set احجمع مانه مقبل ملك مهم حلم البقه منام المفاحد بهنا بريتي به حفهارتي دارها، بد لي لدين ١٥٠ مهضعفري برمافره لهدور ممبريء براعد . بخام دينه «أكروب وعنطون والمحار والمحال والمعالم والمحال والمحال المحال ا حىقىملى حلك دهلى خلصى عيقهه داندوهم. مخلحدم البنة فج منه خدا منه. حلل الهدام حصدت ەلمعەمەس. دىمبلەت شىك ھەلىك دۆللەك. ماكى ھومە ھەد محرحه له. ملت هموم محمم له تسمه ديومه عدية. والمعملمين المعسلمين المناسبة من و المعمون المستعم من في من المبعد العم المبعد المعمون المعم

<sup>\*</sup> いはい はなけれる b コカカウウ c ベエルコン d + かしゃ べらいのの。 om. ois 「+・あ」 かしゃ さららる ペーペ 5. f. 3 b. j ペートの b om. タイ・・・・・ ベート c かく い・ くっと で しょくし しょくし Lag. p. 4. P シーシウ しょくし Lag. p. 4. P シーシウ

الخفيم: مدحدلية عد تعد المسمد مدلم الملك المعمد اد بعد الله وينه وينهم و بصحف سد لسد هم حجة وهم وحتوهم Ran. Leta buddon Kla esper cla icas chalks و لجهداً. ولمسلمه دلسود سوهم غفة. ولف سوم حسب eriair. ochuet recio elupr chiuc. oly e ruibr. Ly forter rien brokens wholes incides abity. دماند دافت دمومه به حرب موند هاند ها به حده علدی جم ملعه هابنه به معلم نخلع . دمیام حدینه or asign occitique. equal ex actions or معسفه سلح مدين بالمحدية باعدم سابح فاسسف جب مدهوه دن. دنه دی حلیه بهام ددید محدیم حجده rations with the cital action will really such as the really المبائم ما مام مامله فهاد، ومالم صديع تسجم جم حدنه. حلل ولم معلحه لن معمد. مأم notice estate line es estate librare estate estate note estate علجة حب ممبة لمؤبنة حدمنين. معددة لفهرب مدله دم مهم 20 لحنه برنام بالمام. حفيه حن معافيه من برنام برابه حض. هب دم مهلانبه حلية علي مراك المراكب منه المراكب عنه وها المراكبة المرا oseri sugi. oszfete osereg ith resit. osuk

لحملة حدم حنعمه عمل وحدد لن عالم بالم ومحب

 $<sup>^{</sup>b}$   $^{c}$  om.  $^{c}$  om.  $^{d}$  om.  $^{$ 

خلوجوهم محدم عدوهما. محدح دمريد لم همزيم ي د ما بد ما كنة دنحةها. ولا ما المال حوم بالمال المالية والمالية المالية مله مناه مله مجمع ما معنه ماه ماهن ماه ماهن ماه سخذه. معلم حدم جم منسه: حلل دهلم فلمم تربيهم و جع حبعه من فه بنه دنه بنه منه مدنه من حجده من مخوه. خا حدن و روم مربع من مربع به محسد من حرمه والمحاوي. مهم غدد عمر دخنه. جم حن محلمه عدد حعبسه. شه وله معدة معبمة لخلع خلعم محبي. عبه وعد czyde kież grupana ista przy cyforz ور ونحفهد . حلل وعليد حنحفه ولا مربة . منه وم ٨خذ ٢ب لعم خمير شهر و و و المال الم شدیه امس، بخلف، دعل هند بخود معمده هندیه enche metal no riftis. K ero lin efem warns سفوسد هه دنيا مهد الاناء هه عسفهد ور من سخنه ممنيده مهد والحريده والحددنه أوحد ومود "هناك مذبوه الماسمة الماسمة الماسمة الماسمة المائد هجم لمد دلك مديم والمدين الله الله الله علم معلم معلم معلم معلم معلم معلم المعلم المعل حقهه محملة مسقمه عمر حليمي وهالم جر علام .. لحقيعة من منام محجم لملصه. سد جه نحفهم

<sup>1</sup> Cod. Kharkesia

Codex Sangerman, Paris, fonds Syriaque 62, f. 1 b. Lagarde, p. 1. مراعه المعامة المعا

needs as the ceich areas action adolers: yers aring they extended action action action and entry and action action action action and action action. Action actions action actions

#### حيلمهجرع

العجم محمد معند فل محلقه منهم المعند منونه عد: سد مرسله عنونه به معنون مهله عنونه بہت : تعت بحدیت بحسلة با مصبل، مهد بحدامه، الاستهما لاهقعاه لاعتبه لاهميه لاهمته لاعقبه و براه و و و دن دن و و دن الله و دنه و دنه و دنه در د त्यात्रः प्रमान्त्र क्राप्तिक केर्या प्रमानेत क्राप्ति क احمد ، معجد ، معلمه خوامه خوسم ، معمد احدة محتومه دعن البنده . برماناته برماناته برمامه ه، ومعتدم جون مودنه وهمتدم بالمعتدم بالمعتب ومعتدمة المعتدم بالمعتدم بالد بالمعتدم ب ७५० स्टब्वेन हडव्यान. ठकंटान हेव्ट स्टब्वेन हरहरून वहांडरून. محمدنه دولت بعوم ماون مدن مدن دهدم ديه ولل له جم مرد معتقعه . مدع مهد معمعهم عنعفد : مهام شلوبه، ويديع مهم عيديه. ومحوديون مهم محدوبه: لاعاته مرم م<del>المعاد</del> الادوية مهم م<del>اهدارا</del>م اع पर्यक्त र ७०७० प्रभंता पर देश प्रथानक प्रवेगीनकंत्रन جله معنانا معناد مده معاد معنانا فنقدم شابه المناسبة معمر مانيد من محمه معمره ·مهنع بيد باعمة تحسه لخلم جمعدنبه، حفوسم، معدنس، دعبد، ٥٥ مملنعتلهم معهم دوهه، دوهم دومينهم دوريم معتبسه

حسله نصدته،

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# THE DIDASCALIA APOSTOLORUM IN ENGLISH

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#### HORAE SEMITICAE No. 11

#### THE

## DIDASCALIA APOSTOLORUM.

TRANSLATED FROM THE SYRIAC

BY

MARGARET DUNLOP GIBSON M.R.A.S. LL.D. (ST ANDREWS)

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#### INTRODUCTION.

N preparing an English translation of the Didascalia Apostolorum from the Syriac (the original Greek being lost), I have been guided by the consideration that the student of Ecclesiastical History ought to familiarize himself with the ideas and practices of bygone ages, and that it is especially useful to us to know by what means the clergy, in the early centuries of our era, obtained for themselves, whether for good or evil, the unquestioning obedience of Christian people. To this end, the Didascalia Apostolorum must have been a potent instrument. As passages of it are quoted by St Epiphanius, who lived in the fourth century, we cannot doubt that it is of early date; but whatever the precise period at which it was first promulgated, it evidently came forth clothed with the supposed authority of our Lord's Apostles. When we have got over our initial amazement that any body of ecclesiastical rulers should attempt to use the names of their predecessors instead of their own, we must acknowledge that most of the precepts and practices inculcated are excellent, and well worthy of our own consideration; such as the directions to Bishops as to how they are to use the gifts brought to the Church for their own support and for the relief of the poor (Ch. VIII.), and those for the reception of strangers during Divine service (Ch. XII.). To some minds, no doubt, this document, from its early date, will appeal with greater force than to others; and to these I would respectfully suggest that if they consider it to be really of Apostolic authority, they ought to adopt its rules in their entirety; but that it is not legitimate to accept one and reject another, unless that other be proved to be a later interpolation. For instance, if implicit obedience is to be given to Bishops (Ch. IX. p. 48), they, the Bishops, must be elected by all the people<sup>1</sup> (Ch. III. p. 10). Some of the rules are now, through the progress of civilization, rendered unnecessary and obsolete.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Mrs Lewis found this custom existing in Cyprus, and was told that it prevails also in many parts of Greece.

I have endeavoured to translate each Syriac word by an English word conveying its original meaning, and to avoid any expression that savours of ambiguity. I am glad to see that Professor Nau also translates  $\frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial t} = i\epsilon\rho\epsilon\dot{\nu}$ s, alone as "priest," and  $\frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial t} = \pi\rho\epsilon\sigma\beta\dot{\nu}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$ s, which I call "Elder," he calls "vieillard." He has not condescended to adopt the still more appropriate word "ancien," used by his Protestant countrymen; and is obliged, in consequence, still further to explain it by drawing attention to the fact that the persons in question are not laymen (La Didascalie, Paris, 1902, note, p. 75).

The most salient feature of the *Didascalia* is its exaltation of the authority of the Bishops; yet it is noteworthy that there is no mention of the Bishops of Rome as superior over other Bishops. So far does the author go in the claim he makes for them, that M. Nau is impelled to introduce a foot-note to the passage at the foot of p. 51, to the effect that "it looks as if the author of the *Didascalia* had been a Bishop." Whether this were so or not, he had evidently forgotten our Lord's injunction to the Apostles: "It shall not be so among you." It is curious how the writers of this apocryphal literature loved to take Clement of Rome as their imagined author.

The quotations from the *Didascalia* in the writings of Epiphanius are given by Lagarde in Bunsen's *Christianity and Mankind*, Vol. III. pp. 41, 42. They are as follows (from Migne, as the Basle edition of 1544 is not in the University Library, and Lagarde's citations from it contain several misprints).

Epiph. adv. haereses, κατὰ Σευηριανών, p. 170, ed. Basiliensis 1544: Migne (Paris 1858) I. 836. 'Αλλὰ καὶ οἱ ἀπόστολοί φασιν ἐν τῷ Διατάξει τῷ καλουμένη, ὅτι φυτεία Θεοῦ καὶ ἀμπελών ἡ καθολικὴ ἐκκλησία.

Against the Severians. And the Apostles say in the so-called Constitution, that the planting and vineyard of God is the Catholic Church. See p. 2, ll. 9, 10.

κατὰ Αὐδιανῶν, p. 350, Basil.: Migne II. 356, 357. Οἱ αὐτοὶ Λὐδιανοὶ παραφέρουσι τὴν τῶν ἀποστόλων Διάταξιν.... περὶ τοῦ πάσχα.... ὁρίζουσι γὰρ ἐν τῆ αὐτῆ Διατάξει οἱ ἀπόστολοι ὅτι ὑμεῖς μὴ ψηφίζητε, ἀλλὰ ποιεῖτε ὅταν οἱ ἀδελφοὶ ὑμῶν οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς. Μετ' αὐτῶν ἵμα ποιεῖτε· καὶ οὐκ εἶπαν," Όταν οἱ ἀδελφοὶ ὑμῶν οἱ ἐν περιτομῆ, ἀλλὰ, οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς, ἵνα δείξωσι τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς περιτομῆς εἰς τὴν Ἐκκλησίαν μετελθόντας ἀρχηγοὺς εἶιαι μετ' ἐκεῖνον τὸν χρόνον.... Παρὰ τοῖς ἀποστόλοις δὲ τὸ ῥητὸν δι' ὁμόνοιαν ἐμφέρεται, ὡς ἐπιμαρτυροῦσι λέγοντες, ὅτι, Κἄν τε πλανηθῶσι μηδὲ ὑμῖν μελέτω.... φάσκουσι γὰρ τὴν ἀγρυπνίαν φέρειν, μεσαζόντων τῶν ἀζύμων.

Against the Audaeans. The same Audaeans mention the Constitution of the Apostles .... about the Passover .... for the Apostles define in that Constitution that ye reckon not, but observe [it] when your brethren from the circumcision do; do so together with them; and they did not say, "when your brethren in the circumcision," but "those from the circumcision," that they might show that those who had come over into the church from the circumcision were leaders after that time; with Apostles this is enjoined for the sake of harmony, as they testify, saying that even if they err it is no matter to you .... they say to keep vigil in the midst of the feast of unleavened bread. See p. 97, l. 33.

Ibid. p. 351: Migne II. 360, 361. Λέγουσι γὰρ οἱ αὐτοὶ ἀπόστολοι, ὅτι, ὅΤιαν ἐκεῖνοι εὐωχῶνται, ὑμεῖς νηστεύοντες ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν πενθεῖτε, ὅτι ἐν τῆ ἡμέρα τῆς ἑορτῆς τὸν Χριστὸν ἐσταύρωσαν. Καὶ ὅταν αὐτοὶ πενθῶσι τὰ ἄζυμα ἐσθίοντες ἐν πικρῖσιν, ὑμεῖς εὐωχεῖσθε.

The same Apostles say that when they (i.e. the Jews) feast, do ye mourn over them with fasting, because in the day of the feast they crucified the Christ; and when they are mourning, eating unleavened bread with bitter herbs, do ye feast. See p. 99, l. 29.

Et mox: Migne II. 361. Λὐτῶν ἀκούοντες ἐν τῆ Διατάξει, ὅτι Ὁ κακῶν ἑαυτοῦ τὴν ψυχὴν ἐν Κυριακῆ, ἐπικατάρατός ἐστι τῷ Θεῷ.

Hearing them in the Constitution, that he who vexeth his soul on Sunday is accursed with God. See p. 100, last line.

Ibid.: Migne II. 364. Παρατηρείται δὲ ἡ Ἐκκλησία ἄγειν τὴν ἐορτὴν τοῦ Πάσχα, τουτέστι τὴν ἑβδομάδα τὴν ὡρισμένην, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν ἀποστόλων ἐν τῷ Διατάξει, ἀπὸ δευτέρας σαββάτων, ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀγορασμὸς τοῦ προβάτου.

The Church takes care to keep the feast of the Passover, that is to say, the appointed week, and from the Apostles themselves in the Constitution from the second [day] of the week, when the purchase of the lamb takes place. See p. 98, l. 24.

κατὰ ᾿Αερίου, p. 387, Basil.: Migne II. 512, 513. Εἰ δὲ καὶ χρὴ τὸ τῆς Διατάξεως τῶν ἀποστόλων λέγειν, πῶς ἐκεῖ ὡρίζοντο τετράδα καὶ προσάββατον νηστείαν διὰ παντὸς χωρὶς Πεντηκοστῆς; καὶ περὶ τῶν ἔξ ἡμερῶν τοῦ Πάσχα πῶς παραγγέλλουσι μηδὲν ὅλως λαμβάνειν ἡ ἄρτου καὶ ἀλὸς καὶ ὕδατος; Ποίαν τε ἡμέραν ἄγειν, πῶς τε ἀπολύειν εἰς ἐπιφώσκουσαν Κυριακὴν, φανερόν ἐστι.... Εἰτα δὲ εἰ μὴ περὶ τῆς αὐτῆς ὑποθέσεως Τετράδων καὶ Προσαββάτων οἱ αὐτοὶ ἀπόστολοι ἐν τῷ Διατάξει ἔλεγον, καὶ ἄλλως ἐκ πανταχόθεν εἴχομεν ἀποδεῖξαι, ὅμως περὶ τούτου ἀκριβῶς γράφουσι.

Against Aerius. Is it necessary to quote that of the Constitution of the Apostles how there they appointed Thursday and Friday as a fast continually except during Pentecost; and about the six days of the Passover, how they recommend to partake of nothing whatever but bread and salt and water? what kind of day to keep, and how to release as Sunday dawns, is evident . . . . afterwards if not about the same subject of Thursdays and Fridays the same Apostles said in the Constitution, we could even show otherwise from all quarters how they write accurately about this. See pp. 98, 99.

κατὰ Μασσαλιανῶν, p. 452, Basil.: Migne II. 765, 768. Καὶ περὶ μὲν οὖν τοῦ γενείου ἐν ταῖς Διατάξεσι τῶν ἀποστόλων φάσκει ὁ θεῖος λόγος καὶ ἡ διδασκαλία μὴ φθείρειν, τουτέστι μὴ τέμνειν τρίχας γενείου, μηδὲ ἐταιρισμῷ κατακομεῖσθαι (οτ κατακοσμεῖσθαι), μήτε ὑπερηφανίας ὑπόδειγμα δικαιοσύνης τὴν προσέλευσιν ἔχειν.

Against the Massalians. About the beard in the Constitutions of the Apostles, the Divine word and the *Didascalia* say, not to destroy it, that is to say, not to cut the hairs of the beard, nor to adorn oneself for harlotry, nor have the approach of righteousness as a sign of arrogance. See p. 4, 11. 33-35.

I have in this translation incorporated or indicated the variants of Codex Sangerman and others only when they present anything of value. The Syriac student will find all the variants given in the preceding volume, and to the English reader most of them would be of little, or no interest. I have brought my translation to a close at the end of Chapter XXVI., which Professor Nau considers to be its natural termination (*La Didascalie*, p. 166).

Perhaps the most valuable part of the text is the multitude of Scriptural quotations included in it. As I have said in the Introduction to the previous volume, those from the Old Testament are all from the Septuagint, and I subjoin a list of them. Those from the New Testament are, as was to be expected, mostly from the Peshitta, the authorized version of the Syrian Church, which has held its own, with hardly any variants, for about fifteen centuries. It is therefore remarkable to find some quotations which in their choice of expressions coincide preferably with the Old Syriac, and this is more than we should have expected, considering how many times the *Didascalia* must have been copied, and how strong the tendency would be for each succeeding scribe to supply the quotation from the version with which he was familiar. There are also a large number of New Testament quotations which coincide neither with the

Old Syriac nor with the Peshitta. The most probable explanation is the conjecture of Lagarde with regard to the Apostolic Constitutions<sup>1</sup>, which are an amplification of the *Didascalia*, viz. that the immediate source from which the author drew was a Gospel Harmony. Professor Nau says of the *Didascalia* "elle parait ignorer l'Evangile de S. Jéan" (*La Didascalia*, footnote, p. 119). Nevertheless it will be seen from our list of quotations that there are several which can only be taken from the Fourth Gospel. I have endeavoured to classify all the quotations according to the best of my judgment as follows, on p. xiii.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Lagarde, Const. Apost. p. vii (London, 1862).

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#### CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION									PAGE
Quotations from the New Testament			•	•	•		•	•	. v
TRANSLATION		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	. xiii
CHAPTER I. About the simple and natural Law	Quotations from the New Testament	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	. xvi
CHAPTER II. That every man should please his Wife alone, etc	Translation	•		•	•	•	•	•	. 1
CHAPTER III. The Doctrine about Women, that they please and honour their Husbands only	CHAPTER I. About the simple and natural	Law	•		•		•	•	. 2
Husbands only	CHAPTER II. That every man should please	se his	s Wif	e alo	ne, e	etc.			. 3
About the Ordination of Bishops	CHAPTER III. The Doctrine about Women	n, tha	t the	y plea	ise a	nd h	onou	r thei	r
About the Election of Elders	Husbands only						•	•	. 8
How it is proper for the Elder to teach About the Election of Deacons About the Election of Deacons About Catechumens The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles From Paul the Apostle about the Times of Prayer Commandments from the writing of Addai the Apostle CHAPTER IV. What sort of man ought to be chosen for the Bishopric  CHAPTER V. Doctrine and caution for the Bishop  CHAPTER VI. Also teaches the Bishop, that he judge him that sins, as God, &c.  [CHAPTER VII.]  The Prayer of Manasseh  CHAPTER VII. A broad doctrine about the Bishop himself, &c.  CHAPTER VIII. Teaches the same Bishop that he be not luxurious, &c.  40  CHAPTER VIII. Teaches the same Bishop that they bring heave offerings of prayers and confessions to God, and that they honour the Bishop as God, &c.  CHAPTER X. Admonition about false Brethren, &c.  CHAPTER X. Admonition about false Brethren, &c.  54  CHAPTER XI. Again, exhortation to Bishops and Deacons, that they govern justly, &c.  58  CHAPTER XII. Commands Bishops to be quiet and humble, &c. The Order	About the Ordination of Bishops .	•			•				. 10
About the Election of Deacons	About the Election of Elders				•	•	•		. 11
About Catechumens	• •	1	•		•	•	•		. 11
The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles	About the Election of Deacons .		•		•	•			. 11
From Paul the Apostle about the Times of Prayer		•		•	•	•	•	•	. 12
Commandments from the writing of Addai the Apostle	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	
CHAPTER IV. What sort of man ought to be chosen for the Bishopric	•		•		•	•	•	•	
CHAPTER V. Doctrine and caution for the Bishop	Commandments from the writing of Ad	dai t	he A	postle	:	•	•	•	. 18
CHAPTER VI. Also teaches the Bishop, that he judge him that sins, as God, &c	CHAPTER IV. What sort of man ought to	be c	hosen	for	the 1	Bisho	pric		. 23
God, &c	CHAPTER V. Doctrine and caution for the	Bish	ор			•	•		. 26
God, &c	CHAPTER VI. Also teaches the Bishop.	that	he	iudge	hi	n th	at si	ns, a	s
The Prayer of Manasseh	• •					•		•	
The Prayer of Manasseh	[CHAPTER VII.]								. 34
CHAPTER VIII. Teaches the same Bishop that he be not luxurious, &c 42  CHAPTER IX. Exhortation to the people that they bring heave offerings of prayers and confessions to God, and that they honour the Bishop as God, &c	The Prayer of Manasseh						•		
CHAPTER IX. Exhortation to the people that they bring heave offerings of prayers and confessions to God, and that they honour the Bishop as God, &c	CHAPTER VII. A broad doctrine about the	Bis	hop t	imsel	f, &	c.			. 40
prayers and confessions to God, and that they honour the Bishop as God, &c	CHAPTER VIII. Teaches the same Bishop	that	he b	e not	lux	uriou	s, &c	: <b>.</b>	. 42
CHAPTER X. Admonition about false Brethren, &c	prayers and confessions to God, a								
CHAPTER XI. Again, exhortation to Bishops and Deacons, that they govern justly, &c	God, &c	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	. 47
justly, &c	CHAPTER X. Admonition about false Bretl	hren,	&c.					•	. 54
CHAPTER XII. Commands Bishops to be quiet and humble, &c. The Order		ops a	nd I	)eaco	ns, t	hat 1	hey	gover	
	justly, &c	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	. 58
of the House of God, &c	•	quie	t and	hum	ble,	&с.	The	Orde	
	of the House of God, &c	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	. 05

CHAPTER XIII. That no Christian should neglect the assembly of the	PAGE
Church, &c	67
CHAPTER XIV. About Widows	70
CHAPTER XV. How it befits Widows to conduct themselves	71
the Bishop	74
Reproof of rebellious Widows	75
It is not proper to pray with one who is censured	75
It is not permitted to a woman to baptize	75
About the jealousy of false Widows towards one another	75
About the audacity of cursed Widows	77
CHAPTER XVI. Of the appointment of Deacons and Deaconesses	. 78
CHAPTER XVII. It is right that the Bishop should take care of orphans, &c.  Those are guilty who take alms when they are not in want	80 . 80
CHAPTER XVIII. Exhortation to Bishops, concerning gifts	. 81
Those Bishops are culpable who take alms from the guilty	. 82
CHAPTER XIX. Exhortation to Bishops to take care of those who are persecuted	84
CHAPTER XX. About the Resurrection of the Dead	. 88
CHAPTER XXI. Exhorting every Christian to keep himself from all evil and frivolous conversation, &c. About the Holy Fast. About the Passion and Crucifixion of our Lord. About the fourteenth [day] of the Passover about the Friday of the Passion, and the Sabbath of the Annunciation and the Sunday of the Resurrection. About the mourning of the Sabbath and the rejoicing of the Christians	) ) )
CHAPTER XXII. Commandment about children	. 101
CHAPTER XXIII. About heresies and schisms	. 102
CHAPTER XXIV. That God hath left the Synagogue of the Nation, and hath come to the Church of the Gentiles; and that Satan also hath removed	
from the Jews, and hath come against the Church	. 105
About Simon Magus, &c	. 106 . 106
CHAPTER XXV. Teaches that the Apostles settled the disputations in the	•
Church, &c	. 107
CHAPTER XXVI. Showeth that from the first the Apostles turned to the Churches	
of the Gentiles, &c	. 110

### QUOTATIONS FROM THE OLD TESTAMENT CONTAINED IN THE DIDASCALIA.

		Genesis.		Deuteronomy.
i. 1	•••	•••	f. 74a	i. 17 f. 39 b
i. 19	•••	•••	63 a noi	
iv. 7	•••	•••	21 a	vi. 4 16b
ix. 6	•••	•••	40a	vi. 5 36 b
xxvii. 29	•••	•••	54 b <i>bis</i>	xvii. 6 73a
				xxi. 23 73 b, 74 a note
		Exodus.		xxiii. 18 57 b
iv. 22		•••	f. 74 a noi	2 xxv. 4 10b, 29a
vii. I			33 b	xxvii. 26 74 a note
xiii. 12			74 a <i>noi</i>	ze xxxii. 21 62 b note
xvi. 8			34a	xxxii. 43 70a
xx. 10	•••		74 a not	.
xx. II	•••	•••	74a	I. SAMUEL.
xx. 13	•••	•••	74 b noi	e ii. 3b f. 12 b
xx. 17	•••	•••	за	ii. 3 <sup>b</sup> f. 12 b viii. 11–17 35 a
xx. 24	, 25	•••	73 a noi	e   VIII. 11-1/ 35 a
xxi. 17	•••	•••	34 b	II. SAMUEL
xxii. 28	• • • •	•••	34 a	II. SAMUEL.
xxiii. 8		•••	39 b	xxii. 26 f. 41 a
xxiii. 15		•••	36 в	·
xxxii. 23	•••	•••	73a	II. Kings.
	,			iv. 34 f. 75 a note
		Leviticus		xxi. 1 24 b
ix. 2	, 4	•••	f. 74 a <i>noi</i>	e xxi. 10–16 24 b, 25 a
xxi. 17	•••	•••	15a	
				II. CHRONICLES.
		Numbers		xxv. 4 f. 18b
xii. 14			f. 21 a	xxv. 4 1. 18 b
xvi. 26			67 a noi	
xvi. 34			67 a noi	AAA 111
xvi. 37			67 а	
xviii. I		•••	22 b	IOB.
xviii. 1	-32	•••	30 b, 31 a, b	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
xxiv. 9	-		3 a, 75 a no	xiv. 4, 5 f. 62 a

	Psalms.		xxv. 24	•••	f. 7 a, b
i. 2, 4		f ach	xxvi. 2	•••	54 b
	•••	f. 73 b	xxvi. 17	•••	432 note
	•••	74 a note	xxxi. 10–30	•••	6a, b
,	•••	34 b		•••	
ii. 10–12	•••	62 b <i>note</i>		ISAIAH	_
iv. 4	•••	43 a		ISAIAF	1.
vi. 6	•••	18 a	i. 7	•••	f. 56 a
xiv. 3	•••	22 a	i. 11–14	•••	73 b note
xviii. 26	•••	41 a	i. 16	•••	69 b
xix. 7	•••	72 b	i. 17	•••	39 b, 43 a <i>note</i>
xxiv. 1	•••	74 a <i>note</i>	ii. 2, 3	•••	67 b
xxxi. 23	•••	13 a	ii. 6	•••	" note
xxxii. 1, 2	•••	62 a <i>note</i>	v. 18	•••	74 a note
xxxiv. ı	•••	13 a	v. 20, 23	•••	39 b
xxxix. 5	•••	63 a note	vi. 9, 10	•••	51 a, 73 b <i>note</i>
li. 4	•••	22 b	viii. 18	•••	67 b note
lxviii. 15, 16	•••	67 b	ix. 1, 2		
lxviii. 33		45 a	xiv. 9, 10	•••	<u> </u>
lxix. 33	•••	35 b		•••	36 a 61 a <i>note</i>
lxxiv. 4	•••	63 a note	xxvi. 19	•••	
lxxiv. 18	•••	18 P	xxvii. 11	•••	48 a
xc. 4	• •••	74 a nole	xxix. 13	•••	36 b
4 111	•••	,44	xl. 3	•••	72 b
r	ROVERBS.		xlii. 7	•••	35 b
	KOVEKBS.		xlii. 19, 20	•••	74 a <i>note</i>
iii. 9	•••	f. 58 a	xliii. 18, 19	•••	74 a note
v. 1-14	•••	5 b, 6 a	xlix. 9	•••	35 b
v. 22	•••	18 b	lii. 10	•••	61 b
vi. 6, 8	•••	54 b	lii. 14	•••	30 а
vi. 14	•••	42 b	liii. 2	•••	,,
vi. 6–11	•••	48 b	liii. 3-5	•••	,,
vi. 22		74 b <i>note</i>	liii. 11	•••	55 b note
vii. 1–27	•••	5 a, b	liii. 12	•••	30 а
ix. 13–18	•••	7 a	liv. 14	•••	58 a
ж. 18	•••	54 b	lvi. 7	•••	21 b
xi. 22	•••	7a	lvii. ı	•••	62 a note
xi. 26	•••	35 b	lvii. 12	•••	73 b
xii. 4	•••	6b	lviii. 6	2	2 a, 43 a note, 43 b
xii. 4 <sup>b</sup>	•••	7 a	lviii. 7	•••	49 b
xiii. 24		65 b	lxi. 3	•••	63 a note
	•••	•	lxiii. 10	•••	•
•	•••	71 b note	lxv. 1	•••	,
- <del></del>	•••	15 a	lxv. 2, 3		***
xv. 17	•••	57 b		•••	***
xvi. 25	•••	71 b <i>note</i>		•••	14 b
xviii. 3	•••	7 a	lxvi. 10	•••	63 a <i>note</i>
xix. 14	•••	69 a	,	mn n	. * *
xix. 16	••• •••	43 a	) J	EREMIA	AH.
xix. 18	••• •••	65 b	i. 11	•••	f. 65 b
xxii. 10	•••	40 b	ii. 11	•••	47 b
xxiii. 14	•••	65 b	iii. 16	•••	74 a note
					• •

Jer	EMIAH con	ıt.	xxxvii. I		. f. 61 a . 61 a <i>note</i>
iv. 1	•••	f. 62 b note	xxxvii. 1–14	•••	. Ola note
iv. 3	•••	69 b		DANIEL.	1
v. 7		62 b	xii. 2, 3	•••	f. 60b, 61a
vi. 20	•••	73 b <i>note</i>	2,5,	•••	
vii. 21	•••	73 b <i>note</i>		Hosea.	
vii. 22	•••	73 b	i. 10	•••	. f. 35 a
viii. 4		18 b	iv. 9	•••	16а
x. 2	•••	48 a, 62 b <i>note</i>	•	_	•
xvi. 11	•••	47 b		Joel.	
xvii. 12	•••	67 b <i>note</i>	ii. 13	•••	. f. 69 b note
xxiii. 15	•••	67 a	ii. 28		. 67 b note
xxiii. 29	•••	75 b			
			H	ABAKKUK.	•
	EZEKIEL.		i. 5	•••	. f. 61 a
viii. 16, 17	•••	f. 62 b	Z	ECHARIAH	
xiv. 13	•••	18Ъ			
xviii. 1–32	19	a, b, 20 a	xii. 12 xiii. 2		f. 64 b 62 b <i>note</i>
xx. 10	•••	74 a <i>note</i>	xiii. 2	•••	02 D note
xx. 25	•••	,, ,,		Malachi.	•
xxxiii. ı	•••	16а			f. 75 b note
xxxiii. 7	•••	16b	ii. 14, 15 iv. 4		f. 72 b
xxxiii. 10		28 b	17. 4	•••	1. /20
xxxiii. 10, 11		18а		Товіт.	
xxxiii. 12–16		20 b			6
xxxiv. 2-5		22 b, 23 a	iv. 15	•••	f. 54 b
xxxiv. 3		29a	PRAVE	R OF MAN	ASSEH
xxxiv. 4	•••	23 b	- AATE		
xxxiv. 7-30	•••	26 b. 27 a. b	1	1. 2	25 b. 26 a

## LIST OF QUOTATIONS FROM THE NEW TESTAMENT CONTAINED IN THE DIDASCALIA, CLASSIFIED.

(C. signifies Cureton, L. Lewis.)

#### Peshiţta.

MAT	THEW	·.	1			LUKE.		
v. 11 almost	•••	f.	17 a	vi. 40¹ (C. 16	rst)		•••	f. 60 b
v. 17	••	•••	72 b	vi. 46 (C. <i>lo</i>		•••	•••	75 b
v. 44 almost	••	•••	54 b	x. 16 almosi		•••	27	b, 34 a
vi. 21	•••	•••	51 a	xxi. 18, 19	•••	•••	•••	60 b
vii. 2 <sup>1</sup>	•••	•••	39 b					
vii. 2 <sup>1</sup>	•••	•••	42 b			Acts.		
vii. 16 (L. <i>lost</i> ) .		•••	71 a	viii. 20				f. 68 a
x. 5 <sup>2</sup> (C. lost) .	•••	•••	71 b		•••	•••	•••	
x. 13 (C. lost) .	•••		54 b	x. 9–16	•••	•••	•••	70 a
x. 24 <sup>2</sup> (C. lost) .		•••	74 a	xv. 8–11	•••	•••	•••	70 a
01 (0)	•••	•••	59 b					
	•••	•••	17 a		R	OMANS	•	
	•••	•••	74 b	iii. 15-17	•••	•••	•••	f. 23 b
xxiii. 38 almost (C. la		•••	67 b					3 -
xxv. 35 <sup>2</sup> (O. S. lost).		•••	59 a		GA	LATIAN	is.	
41 40 · A	•••	•••	59 a	•••				
			1	iii. 13	•••	•••	•••	f. 73 b
• ,	•••	•••	59 a					
3 ( , , ,	•••	•••	59 a		EP	HESIAN	rs.	
xxvii. 25 (C. <i>lost</i> )	•••	•••	64 a	iv. 26		•••		f. 43 a
M	ARK.							
ii. 17 (C. <i>lost</i> )	•••	f. 23 a,	38 b	I	I. Th	ESSALO	NIAN	s.
ii. 19 almost (O. S. I	lost)	•••	63 a	iii. 10	•••	•••	•••	f. 48 b

#### Old Syriac.

Ma	TTHEW.		xviii. 181	••	f. 17 b
vi. 11 (C.)	•••	f. 59 b	xix. 4 almost	•••	69 b
v. 12		17 a	xxvi. 22 almost (C. lost)	•••	63 a
v. 18 (L. quite, C. d	almost)	72 b	xxvi. 23 (C. <i>lost</i> )	•••	63 a
v. 20		36 a	1		
v. 23	•••	43 a	MARK.		
vi. 10 (L. <i>lost</i> )	•••	44 a	xii. 42 almost (C. lost)	•••	f. 52 a
x. 51 (C. lost)	•••	48 a			•
x. 37 almost		59 b	LUKE.		
xi. 28 (C.)	5 a, 35 b, 70 b	o, 73 b			
xii. 43		74 b	vi. 37 <sup>2</sup> (C. <i>lost</i> )	•••	f. 39 b
xii. 44 <i>almost</i>		75 a	1 -		
xviii. 10 (C.)		22 a	John.		
xviii. 172 (C.)	•••	37 b	xiii. 5 almost (C. lost)	•••	f. 55 b note

#### Old Syriac and Peshitta.

MATTHE	v.	xix. 5,
· 5, 7 ··· ···	f. 14 b	xix. 19 (C.
· 5, 7 ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	15a	хх. 16
. 9	15 a, 42 a	xxi. 13 (L. lost)
. 22 <sup>1</sup>	43 a	xxi. 46º almost
. 24 almost	43 a	xxii. 32
i. 3	41 b, 53 b	xxiii. 20, 21, 22 al
i. 12 (L. <i>lost</i> )	24 a	xxiv. 12, 13 (C. lo.
ii. 1 (L. <i>lost</i> )	36 b	xxv. 353 (C. lost)
i. 3 (L. <i>lost</i> )	31 b	xxv. 392 (C. lost)
. 5 (L. <i>lost</i> )	21 b	xxv. 46 <sup>3</sup> (C. <i>lost</i> )
6 almost (L. lost)	50 a	xxvi. 152 (C. lost)
. 15 almost	71 a	xxvi. 212 almost (C
ii. 12 <sup>2</sup> almost	60 a note	xxvi. 41 almost (C.
. 2 last clause (C. lost)	23 a	
24 <sup>1</sup> (C. lost)	74 a	M
2 almost	59 a	vii. 6 almost (C. los
3 almost	59 b, 60 a <i>note</i>	viii. 37 almost (C.
29, 30 almost	35 b, 70 b	x. 21 (C. lost)
. 30 almost (L. lost)	44 a, 46 b	xii. 26 (C. lost)
31, 32 almost	71 b	xx. 25
32	71 b	1
36 almost	14 b	vi. 46 (C. <i>lost</i> )
45 almost	75 a	x. 5 almost
i. 16	73 b note	x. 7 <sup>2</sup> (L.)
. 6 almost	71 b	xi. 23 almost
ii. 16 <sup>9</sup>	37 b	xi. 23 almost
iii. 18	22 a	21.1.13
ii. 21 almost	42 a	Joi
riii. 21, 22 almost	42 a	xiii. 42 (C. lost)

#### Neither.

MATTHEW.	vi. 37 (C. lost) f. 23 b
v. 22 <sup>2</sup> f. 34 a	vi. 40 <sup>2</sup> (C. <i>lost</i> ) 60 b
v. 28 3a	xii. 48 22 b
v. 44 3b &	s xiv. 11 15a
vi. 2 54 a	xv. 4, 5* 23 a
vi. 20 (L. <i>lost</i> ) 36 b	xxiii. 34 21 a
viii. 4 72 b	xxiii. 34 71 b note
x. 28 <sup>2</sup> (C. <i>lost</i> ) 59 b	Ioux
x. 38 59 b	JOHN.
xii. 44 <sup>2</sup> 75 a	vii. 24 f. 43 a note
xiii. 15 73 b #6	
xv. 4 34 b	xii. 25 (C. lost) 60 a note
xvii. 17 <sup>1</sup> 37 b	ACTS.
xviii. 7 <sup>2</sup> , 6 67 a	viii. 21 f. 68 a
xviii. 7 67 a no	nte x. 44 70 a
xviii. 15 37 b	xv. 1 69 b
xviii. 16 <sup>1</sup> 37 b	xv. 5 69 b
xviii. 19 51 a	xv. 7 ff 60 b
xx. 27 <sup>1</sup> (L. lost) 55 b n	ote   xv. 13-17 70 b
xxi. 21 51 a	xv. 18, 19 70 b note
xxii. 13 75b	xv. 20–29 70 b
xxiii. 8 46b	
xxiii. 18 74 b	Romans.
xxiv. 11 (C. lost) 71 a	ii. 1 f. 36 b
xxv. 29 (O. S. lost) 74 b no	I. CORINTHIANS.
xxv. 34 (O. S. <i>lost</i> ) 59 a	
xxv. 35 <sup>1</sup> (O. S. lost) 59 a	ix. 7 <sup>2</sup> f. 10 b
xxv. 37 (O. S. broken) 59 a	COLOSSIANS.
xxv. 381 (C. lost) 59 a	iii. 13 f. 42 a
xxv. 39¹ (C. <i>lost</i> ) 59 a	
xxv. 40 (C. <i>lost</i> ) 59 a	II. Тімотну.
xxv. 41 (C. <i>lost</i> ) 75 b xxv. 46 (C. <i>lost</i> ) 2 a	ii. 15 f. 37 a
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	I. PETER.
	iv. 8 f. 15 a
" - 10 1 1	10.0
xxvii. 24 (C. <i>10st</i> ) 64 a	REVELATION.
MARK.	xxi. 4, 5 f. 72 a
ii. 16 (O. S. <i>lost</i> ) f. 38 b	
viii. 36 (C. <i>lost</i> ) 59 b	EPISTLE OF BARNABAS.
xii. 43, 44 (C. lost) 52 a	ch. vi. (ed. Hilgenfeld) p. 16 f. 74 a note
Luva	l. 9 f. 74 a note
Lukr.	On a court a Sensor trave
ii. 23 (C. lost) f. 74 a no	766
iii. 13 38 a	ch. iv. 179–183 f. 61 a, b
iv. 24 (C. <i>lost</i> ) 46 a	187–190 61 b

<sup>\*</sup> This has been printed by mistake on p. cas as Matt. xviii. 12.

#### DIDASCALIA.

#### TRANSLATION.

"In the name of the Father Almighty, and of the Eternal Word and f. 1b only Son, and of the Holy Ghost, one true God. We begin to write the Book *Didascalia*, as the holy Apostles of our Lord appointed to us, with regard to the presiding officers of the Holy Church, and the Canons and the Laws for believers as they commanded in it.

We, then, twelve Apostles of the only Son, the Everlasting Word of God, our Lord and God and Saviour Jesus the Christ, being assembled with one accord in Jerusalem the city of the great King, and with us our brother Paul, the Apostle of the Gentiles, and James the Bishop of the above-mentioned city, have established this Didascalia, in which are included the Confession and the Creed, and we have named all the Ordinances, as the ordinances of the heavenly bodies, and thus again the Ordinances of the Holy Church. We assert that every one shall stand and confess and believe in what has been allotted to him by God; that is to say, the Bishop as a shepherd; the Elders as teachers; the Deacons as ministers; the Subdeacons as helpers; the Lectors as readers; the Singers as psalmists with intelligence and with constancy; and that the rest of the populace should be hearers of the words of the Gospel according to discipline. When we had completed and confirmed these Canons, we established them in the Church. And now we have written this other Book of doctrine which will enlighten all the habitable earth, and we have sent it by the hands of Clement our comrade. This which ye hear, O Christian Nazarenes, who are beneath the sun [is] that ye may learn with diligence and care. He who hears and keeps these commandments which are written in this Didascalia, will have everlasting life, and great boldness before the judgment-seat of our Lord Jesus the Christ the Son of God, He who taught us about His great mystery. And he who is contentious, and doth not keep them, they shall put him out as an opposer and quarreller, as it is written that those who do evil things shall go to £ 2a

everlasting torment, and those who do good things shall inherit everlasting life in the kingdom of heaven.

In it there are twenty-seven chapters.

#### CHAPTER I.

Teaches all men in general about the simple and natural law, that what is hateful to thyself thou shouldest not do to thy neighbour \* \*

(Codex Sangerman of. Lagarde.

"The Didascalia, or the Catholic Teaching of the Twelve Apostles and holy Disciples of our Saviour.

Chapter I. [About the simple and natural law.] The planting of God, and

Aposto-lical Constitutions Book I.

the holy Vine of His Catholic Church, the chosen people who trust in the simplicity of the fear of the Lord, those who by their faith inherit the eternal kingdom, those who have received the power and communion of the Holy Ghost, with which they are armed and confirmed in His worship, those who have been partakers in the sprinkling of the pure and precious blood of the great God, Jesus the Christ; those who have received boldness to call God the Almighty 'Father,' as heirs and partakers with His Son [and] His Beloved; hear the Teaching of God, ye who hope for and expect His promises, according as it was written by order of our Saviour, and is in accordance with His glorious commandments! Take care, ye sons of God, and do everything so as to obey God, and in all things be pleasing to the Lord our God. If any man run after iniquity, and oppose the will of God, he shall be counted by God as an heathen and an evildoer. Flee therefore and get far from all") avarice and iniquity, that ye may covet nothing from any one, for it is written in the Law, "Thou shalt not covet anything from thy neighbour, neither his field nor his house nor his servant nor his maidservant nor his ox nor his ass nor any of his goods, for all these desires are of the Evil One. For he that coveteth his neighbour's wife or his servant or his maidservant is already a thief and an adulterer." He is guilty of abomination, like a Sodomite, from our Lord and Teacher Jesus the Christ, to whom be glory and honour for ever and ever, Amen. As also in the Gospel He reneweth and confirmeth and completeth the Ten Commandments of the Law. For it is written in the Law, Thou shalt not commit adultery. But this I say unto you, as He who spoke in the Law of Moses, thus in Matt. ▼. 28 person I myself say unto you, that every one who looketh at the wife of his friend to lust after her, hath already committed adultery with her in his heart. Thus he that lusteth is guilty as an adulterer. Also he that coveteth the ox or the ass of his neighbour is likely to steal it and to lead it away. Again, he that coveteth the field of his neighbour, behold, doth he not wish to narrow it at the border, and to contrive

Ap. Con Bk. I. ch. i. f. 3 a Exodus XX. 17

to buy it to himself for nothing? Wherefore because of this, murders and deaths and condemnations come upon them from God. But to those men who are obedient to God there is one simple and valid law, and I say that thou shalt not make questions to Christians, this, that whatever thou hatest should happen to thyself from another, thou shalt not do to another. Thou dost not wish that any one should look at thy wife in an evil manner, for her corruption? do not thou also look at the wife of thy neighbour with an evil mind. Thou dost not wish that any one should take from thee thy garment? do not thou also take the garment of others. Thou dost not wish to be cursed or beaten? also do not thou do either of these things to others; but if any one curseth thee, thou shalt surely u bless him, for it is written in the book of 'the Psalms', "He that blesseth \*\*xxiv. 9 sic shall be blessed, and he that curseth shall be cursed," and again also f, 3 b in the Gospel it is written, "Bless those that curse you, and do not evil Matt. V. to those that do evil to you; do good to those that hate you"; be longsuffering and patient, for the Scripture saith, "Do not say, I will repay Proverbe to mine enemy evil as he has done to me, but be long-suffering, and the Lord will be a helper to thee, and will bring retribution on him that hath done thee evil." Again He saith in the Gospel, "Love them that hate watt. v. 44 you, pray for them that curse you, and no one shall be an enemy to you." see Let us look therefore, O beloved, and understand these commandments, and keep them, so that we may be the children of light.

#### CHAPTER II.

Teaches every man that he should please his wife alone, and should not adorn himself and be a stumbling-block to women; that he should not love idleness; that he should study the Scriptures of life, and keep away from the scriptures of paganism and from the bonds which are in Deuteronomy; and that in the baths he wash not with women, and let him not give his soul to the wickedness of harlots.

Let us be patient with one another, O servants and sons of God! Let not a man despise his wife, nor behave contemptuously and haughtily towards her, but let him be compassionate, and let his hand be liberal in giving. Let him please his wife alone, and soothe her with honour; let him study to be loved by her alone, and not by any other. Do not adorn Ap. Com. I. . thyself so as to be seen by a strange woman and that she should desire thee. If thou, for instance, art constrained by her, and sinnest with her,

death by fire shall come upon thee by decree from God, even that which is everlasting in the cruel and bitter fire. Thou shalt know and understand when thou art cruelly tormented. But, if thou doest not this abomination, but removest her from thee, and refusest her, in this alone thou hast sinned, that by means of thine adornment thou hast caused a woman to be held by desire of thee; for thou hast done this to her so that it has happened thus to her because of thee, and that by means of her desire she committeth adultery. But thou art not so much under sin, because thou hast not lusted after her. Mercy from the Lord shall be upon thee because thou hast not delivered thy soul unto her, and hast not been persuaded by her when she sent unto thee; not even in thy mind hast thou turned to this woman, who was held by desire of thee; but she suddenly met with thee, she was wounded in her mind, and she sent unto thee, but thou like a God-fearing man didst refuse her and remove thyself from her and hast not sinned with her. She in truth was struck in her heart because thou art a youth, beautiful and good, and thou didst adorn thyself and make her desire thee. And thou art found guilty, that she hath sinned in regard to thee; for because of thine adornment it hath thus happened to her. But seek from the Lord God, that no sin may be written against thee on her account. If thou wishest to please God, and not men, and hopest for life and everlasting rest, do not adorn the beauty of thy nature which hath been given to thee by God, but with the humility of neglect, make it poor before man. Thus again also let not the hair of thy head grow, nor comb it nor dress it; but shave it, and anoint it not, that it may not attract to thee such women as snare or are snared by lust, Also wear no beautiful garments nor even put on shoes of lustful and contemptible workmanship, nor set signet-rings encased in gold upon thy fingers, because that all these things are works of harlotry, and everything that thou doest which is beyond nature. For to thee, a man who believes in God, it is not allowed to let the hair on thy head grow, to comb it and make it even, which is this voluptuousness of desire, and thou must not put it in order and dress it, nor arrange it so as to be beautiful; nor must thou destroy the hairs of thy beard, nor the likeness of the nature of thy face, nor change it to something outside of what God has created, because thou wishest to please men. If thou doest these things, thou deprivest thyself of life, and thou art rejected from the presence of Ap. Con. I. the Lord God. As a man therefore who wishes to please God, be watchful iv. and do nothing like these things, keep away from everything which the Lord hates, and do not be wandering and turning vainly about in market-

f. 4 a

places, seeing the inane spectacles of those who behave themselves in an evil manner, but in thy craft and work be constant and watchful, and wishful to do those things that are pleasing to God. Meditate constantly in the words of the Lord. If then thou art rich and requirest not to work f. 4b for thy livelihood, be not wandering and turning inanely about, but be constant at all times, and have intercourse with believers and those like-minded with thyself, and be instructed along with them in the words of life. But if not, then stay at home, and read in the Law, Ap. Con. I. and in the Book of the Kings and in the Prophets and in the Gospel which is the fulness of these things. Keep far then from all the books vi. of the heathen. For what hast thou to do with foreign words or with false laws or prophecies, which also easily cause young people to wander from the Faith? What then is wanting to thee in the Word of God that thou throwest thyself upon these myths of the heathen? If thou wishest to read the tales of the fathers, thou hast the Book of the Kings, or of wise men and philosophers, thou hast the Prophets, amongst whom thou wilt find more wisdom and scripture1 than [amongst] the wise men and the philosophers because they are the words of God, of one only wise God; if thou desirest songs, thou hast the Psalms of David; or if the beginning of the world, thou hast the Genesis of great Moses; if law and commandments, thou hast the Book of Exodus of the Lord our God. Therefore keep entirely away from all these foreign things which are contrary But nevertheless what thou readest in the law of Deuteronomy, be heedful, that in reading thou readest only in it with simplicity. From the precepts and admonitions which are in it keep well away, lest thou lead thyself astray, and bind thyself with indissoluble heavy chains of burdens. For this reason therefore even if thou read in Deuteronomy, in this alone be intelligent to know, and glorify God, who has delivered us from all these chains. Let this also be put before thine eyes, that thou mayest distinguish and know what is the Law, and what are the chains that are in Deuteronomy; that after the Law had been given to those that were in the Law, on account of Deuteronomy they sinned all these sins in the wilderness. For the Law is in the first place that which f. 5a the Lord God spake, before the people made the calf and offered the sacrifices of idols, which is the ten Commandments and Statutes; and after they had worshipped idols He justly put upon them chains as they deserved. Thou therefore do not put them on thy heart, for our Saviour came for nothing else but to fulfil the Law, and to loosen us from the chains of

<sup>1</sup> S. science.

Matt. xi.

f. 5 b

Deuteronomy; for He loosened from these chains, and He called thus to those who believe in Him, and said, "Come unto me all ye who are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Thou therefore without the weight of these burdens read the simple Law which agrees with the Gospel, and again in the Gospel and in the Prophets, also in the Book of the Kings, that thou mayest know how many kings were righteous, and were made famous by the Lord God in this world, and rested also in the promises of everlasting life. But those kings who turned aside from God, and worshipped idols, justly perished cruelly by a decreed judgment, and were cut off from the kingdom of God, and instead of rest they were tormented. When therefore thou readest these things, thou shalt grow more in the faith and be increased. After these things rise and go out to the market-place, and wash in the baths for men, and not in those for women, lest, when thou hast stripped and shewn the bareness and nakedness of thy body, thou wilt either be hunted for or thou wilt constrain to fall and be hunted by thee; therefore be Ap. Con. I. watchful against these things and live for God. Learn therefore what the Prov. vii. 1 Holy Word saith in Wisdom, "My son, keep my words, and hide my commandments within thee. My son, honour the Lord and be strong, and fear 2 no other but Him; keep my commandments, and live well, and my law as s the apples of thine eyes, bind them on thy fingers, and write them on the 4 tables of thine heart. Say to Wisdom, Thou art my sister, and with unders standing make thyself acquainted; that she may keep thee from the • strange woman, and the adulteress whose words are flattering; for from 7 the window of her house and her lattice she looketh out into the street, and at every young man whom she seeth, those who are childish and void s of understanding, who pass in the streets by the side of the corners of the 9 paths of her house, and who talk in the dark, in the evening and in the 10 thick darkness of the silence of the night; then the woman goeth out, and in the garb of a harlot she meeteth the young man, and she causeth the ambush in the street and in the corners. She catcheth him who is 14 likeminded and kisseth him and maketh her face bold and saith unto him.

11 hearts of the youths to fly away. She is rebellious and insolent and prodigal.

18 Her feet rest not in her house but she is now wandering out, and now in

15 'I have peace-offerings with me, this day I have paid my vows; therefore I have come out to meet thee, expecting to see thee, and I have found thee.

16 With a carpet have I spread my bed, and with Egyptian tapestries have

17 I covered it; I have sprinkled saffron upon my bed, and in my house there

18 is cinnamon. Come, let us enjoy ourselves with love till the morning, and

embrace each other with desire. For my lord is not at home, he has gone 19 a long way off. He has taken a bag of silver in his hand, and he will come 20 to his house after many days.' She causeth him to err by the multitude 21 of her words, by the flattery of her lips and by a vile wink of her eyes she draweth him unto her. He goeth after her like an infant, and like an 22 ox that goeth to the slaughter, and like a dog to the chain, and like a stag ss which 'an arrow pierces' and he fleeth, like a bird into the snare, and he knoweth not that he is gone to the death of his soul. Wherefore 24 hearken unto me, my son, and give ear to the words of my mouth. Incline 25 not thy heart to her ways, and come not near to the door of her house; do 26 not wander in her paths; for she hath cast down a multitude of slain, her victims are innumerable. The ways of her house are the ways of Sheol, 27 which go down to the chambers of death. My son, give ear to my wisdom, Prov. v. 1 and incline thy mind to my understanding, that my counsel may keep thee, and the knowledge of my lips, which I command thee, because that 3 the lips of an adulteress distil honey, and with her flatteries she sweeteneth the palate; yet the latter end of them is bitterer than wormwood, and 4 sharper than a two-edged-sword; for the feet of the foolish woman bring 56.6a down to the chambers of Sheol those who adhere to her, for there is \*nothing which goeth before \* her heels; she walks not into the land of life, for her paths are in error, and are not known. Therefore, my son, a hearken unto me, and decline not from the words of my mouth; remove 7 thy way from her, and come not near the door of her house, that thou s give not thy life to others, and thy years to those that have no mercy; 9 lest strangers be satisfied with thy substance, and thy merchandise [pass] 10 to the houses of others; and in thine old age thou repent thyself, when 11 the flesh of thy body faileth, and thou shalt say, Why did I hate my 12 correction and my heart reject reproof, and I did not hearken to the voice 18 of my teachers, nor incline my ears to my monitors? I was very nearly in 14 all evil things." But let us not prolong and extend the admonition of our doctrine; if we omit anything, you, like wise men, choose from what pleaseth you in the holy books, and from the Gospel of God, so that ye may be confirmed, and all these evil things may be removed and cast away from you, and ye may be found blameless in everlasting life with God.

Lit. swallows an arrow.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> S. sinful

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> S. no standing-place for

#### CHAPTER III.

The doctrine about women, that they please and honour their husbands only, actively and wisely, attending with diligence to the works of their houses, and that they wash not with the men nor adorn themselves, and become a cause of offence to men nor hunt after them; that they be chaste and quiet and not quarrel with their husbands.

Ap. Con. I. viii. Again, let the woman be submissive to her husband, because the head of the woman is the man, and the head of the man who walks in the way of righteousness is the Christ, after the Lord Almighty our God and the Father of the worlds, of this one which exists and of that which is to come, Lord of all breathing things and of all powers, and His living and Holy Spirit, to Whom be glory and honour for ever and ever. Amen. O woman! fear thy husband, and revere him, and please him alone; be ready for his service; stretch out thy hands to wool, and let thy mind be on the spindle, as it is said in Wisdom, "Who can find a virtuous woman?

Prov. xxxi.

- on the spindle, as it is said in Wisdom, "Who can find a virtuous woman?

  11 she is more precious than fine stones, which are of great value. The

  12 heart of her husband doth trust in her, and treasure is not wanting to her;

  she is a helper of her husband in all things; there is nothing wanting to
- f. 6b 18 him in his dwelling. She worketh wool and linen with her clever hands;
  14 she furnisheth good things; like a merchant ship which gathereth all her
  - 15 riches from afar. She riseth by night, and giveth covering to her house-
  - 16 hold and work to her handmaids. She looketh to her field, and also buyeth
  - it, and from the fruit of her hands she planteth a possession. She girdeth
  - 18 her loins with strength, and strengtheneth her arms. She tasteth that it is
  - 10 good to labour; her candle goeth not out all the night. She stretcheth out
  - her arms with activity, and her hands to the spindle; she extendeth her
     right hand to the poor, from her fruits she giveth to the needy. The master
  - of the house is not anxious, because that all his household is clothed with
  - wool above their raiment. She maketh for her husband garments of fine
  - 28 linen and purple. Her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth in
  - the seat of the elders. She maketh linen in her house, and selleth girdles to the merchants. Strength and glory are her raiment, she shall rejoice
  - 26 on the last day. She openeth her mouth in wisdom. Her tongue speaketh
  - 27 firmly with intelligence and order; the ways of her house are strict, she eateth not bread in idleness. She openeth her mouth according to
  - wisdom; the law of mercy is upon her tongue; her children shall arise and grow rich, and praise her; she shall rejoice in them in the latter days; also

her husband shall call her blessed. The multitude of her daughters possess great riches. She doeth great things and is exalted above all women, for the woman who feareth the Lord shall be blessed. The fear of the 20 Lord is (her) glory. Give her of her fruits that are worthy of her lips. 80 She shall be honoured in the gates, and in every place her husband shall be honoured. Again, a virtuous woman is a crown to her husband." Ye 31 have learnt therefore what praises a chaste woman who loveth her husband receiveth from the Lord God, she who is found faithful and desirous of Prov. x11. 4 pleasing God. Therefore, thou, O chaste woman, do not adorn thyself so as to please other men, and do not plait the plaits of harlotry, nor wear f. 7a the garments of lasciviousness, nor put on golden shoes, that thou mayest be like those that are such, that thou attract not to thyself those that are captivated by such things. Even if thou sinnest not by this act of abomination, nevertheless in this thou sinnest, that thou obligest and makest him to lust after thee; and if thou sinnest, thou also hast destroyed thy life from God, and thou art guilty also concerning the soul of that [man]. For again, as thou hast sinned with one, thou hast enervated thy soul, and thou wilt be going also after another, as it is said in Wisdom, "When the wicked hath gone into the depths of evil, he despiseth and ener- Prov. vateth his soul; ignominy and disgrace shall come upon him." She therefore that is thus, whose soul is completely wounded and is possessed by lust, taketh captive the souls of those who are void of understanding. But let us learn also about these things as the Holy Word unfolds them in Wisdom, for it speaks thus: "As a ring of gold in a swine's snout, so is Prov. xi. 22 beauty to a woman who doeth evil": and again, "As a worm in wood, so an 4b evil woman destroyeth a man": and again, "A woman void of understand- Prov. ix. 13 ing and boastful shall be in want of bread and shall not know shame. For 14 she sitteth in the market-place, at the door of her house on a high seat, and she calleth to those who pass on the road and to those who walk in her ways, 15 and saith, Whoso among you is simple, let him come near to me, and he 16 who is void of understanding, and she saith to him, Come near lovingly to 17 hidden bread and to stolen waters which are sweet; and he knoweth not 18 that strong men have perished with her and have been brought to the depths of Sheol. But flee, and tarry not in that place; do not lift thine eyes to look at her." And again, "It is better to sit upon a turret of the Prov. xxv. roof rather than to dwell with a woman who is garrulous and quarrelsome in the middle of the house." Thou therefore who art a Christian, do not be like such women, but if thou wishest to be faithful, please thy husband only, and when thou walkest in the market-place, cover thy head with thy f. 7b

D

В

garment, that by thy veil the greatness of thy beauty may be covered; do not adorn the face of thine eyes, but look down and walk veiled; be Ap. Coa. I. watchful, not to wash in the baths with men. When there are baths for women in the city or in the district, a believing woman will not wash in the baths with men; for if thou veilest thy face from strange men by a covering of chastity, how then goest thou with strange men to the baths? But if there are no baths for women, and thou art compelled to wash in the baths for men and women, this at the least is necessary, that thou wash with chastity and modesty and bashfulness and moderation; not at every time nor every day; nor at noon, but let the time for thee to wash be known to thee, at ten o'clock; for it is required of thee, O believing woman, that by every means thou shalt flee from the multitude of vain Ap. Con. I. sights of the pride of eye which is in the bath. But thy quarrel with every one, especially that with thy husband, cut short and prevent like a believing woman, lest thy husband, if he be a heathen, should be offended because of thee, and blaspheme God, and thou shouldest receive a woc Rom. ii. 24 from Him, for woe to those through whom the name of God is blasphemed amongst the Gentiles. Again, if thy husband be a believer, he is constrained as one who knows the Scriptures, and he will say to thee the word Prov. XXV. from Wisdom, that "it is better to dwell on a turret of the roof rather than to dwell with a garrulous and quarrelsome woman in the middle of the house." For it is required of women that by a covering of modesty and humility they show the fear of God, for the conversion and growth f. 8 a of the faith of those who are without, of the men and of the women. If we have a little admonished and instructed you, our sisters and daughters, our members, ye like wise women, seek and choose for yourselves those things which are excellent and honoured and without rebuke in the dwelling of the world; learn and know such things by which ye can get to the kingdom of our Lord and have rest, having already been pleasing to Him by good works.

Ap. com.

II. i.

About the ordination of Bishops. Let a Bishop be ordained having already been chosen by all the people, according to the will of the Holy Ghost, being blameless, chaste, quiet, humble, not anxious, watchful, not loving money, without accusation, not quarrelsome, clement, who does not talk excessively, a lover of good things (R.² + a lover of work, a lover of widows, a lover of orphans), a lover of the poor, expert in the mysteries,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The remainder of Chap. III. is absent from Codex Sangerman.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Rahmani, Test. D.N.J.C.

not distraught nor wandering together with the world; who is peaceable and a fulfiller of all good things, like one who is entrusted with the order and place of God. It is better that he should be and remain without a wife, Ap. Con. and if not, that he be husband of one wife only, that he may sympathize with the infirmity of the widows. Let him be of middle age, let him be ordained when he is not a boy. Being like this, on the Sunday let him receive the imposition of hands, all of them taking part in his ordination, and bearing witness about him with all the Elders and with all the Bishops who are near.

About the election of Elders. Let an Elder be ordained when he has the witness of all the people, like what was said before about the Bishop, wise in reading, humble, gentle, poor, not a lover of money, who has laboured much in the services of the weak, who has been proved, and is pure without a stain; if he have been a father to the orphans; if he have served the poor; if he have not stayed away from church; who in everything excels in piety; as he has been, let him be worthy in all things that have been revealed to us by God, those that are useful and those that are suitable, as those [men] are also worthy of the gifts of healing.

How it is proper for the Elder to teach, also whom, and with experience. f. 8b Let then the teaching of the Elder be suitable and apt, gentle and temperate, mingled with reverence and fear, in the likeness also of that of the Bishop, and in the teaching let them not talk vain things, but let the hearers when they have heard all keep all, that the Elder may say, that all the things which he has taught they remember; for in the day of the Lord the word will be required which he will testify to the people, so that those may be reproved who have not obeyed; that he may rise up before the glory of the Father. Again, when he speaks the things that he is teaching, thus therefore let him teach, so that he may not perish. Let him pray for those who hear, that the Lord may give them the sense of the Spirit of the knowledge of the truth, that he may not vainly throw pearls before swine, but may prove that they are worthy who have heard and laboured, lest when the word has not brought forth fruit in them, but has perished, he may give account of its perishing.

About the election of Deacons. Let the Deacon be ordained; when he has been elected according to what has been already said, if he be of good behaviour, if he be pure, if he have been elected on account of his purity, and because of his exemption from distractions; if not thus, even if he be in wedlock with one wife; one who is witnessed of by all the believers, who is not entangled in the merchandise of the world, who does not know a

f. 9a

diabolical craft, who has no riches and no sons; and if he have sons, it is also fitting that they should cultivate the beauty of piety and that they be pure, that they may be of those who adorn the Church and the canon of service. Let the Church be careful about them so that some of them may abide permanently in the law and in the care of the service; should he not then fulfil in the church the things that are suitable? Let then the service be like this: first, those things that are commanded by the Bishop, so that they only may be done at the ministration, and of all the clergy he may be the Counsellor and secret of the Church. He who ministers to the sick, he who ministers to the strangers, who helps the widows, and goes round all the houses of those who are in want; lest there should be any one in distress or sickness or in misery he goes round to the houses.

About Catechumens. How he is to confirm those that are in doubt, and instruct those that are ignorant. Men who are dead he is to clothe, having adorned them, burying strangers, leading them from their dwellings, wayfarers or exiles. For the help of those who are in want let him have much care and let him inform the Church. How it is fitting that the children of the Church should be. Let twelve Elders be known in the Church, seven Deacons, and fourteen Subdeacons; and let those Widows who sit first be thirteen. Let the Deacon who is considered among them to be the one who is most diligent and most judicious; let him be chosen to be the receiver of strangers in the house which is the inn of the Church; let him be at all times clad in white garments, having only a stole upon his shoulder. In everything he is as the eye of the Church. With reverence let him make known what is to be the type of the people of piety.

The teaching of the Twelve Apostles. Behold ye sons and daughters of the Church, in the name of our Lord Jesus the Christ, John, Matthew, Peter, and Philip, and Andrew, and Simeon, and James, and Jude the son of James; with Nathanael, and Thomas and Bartholomew and Matthia, all of us gathered together by command of our Lord Jesus the Christ our Saviour, according as He commanded us, that before ye are ready to divide anything by lot, for eparchies, ye shall count the places of the numbers, the authorities of the Bishops, the seats of the Elders, the continual offerings of the Deacons, the admonitions of the Readers, the blamelessnesses of the Widows, and all the things that are fitting to the foundation and confirm-

<sup>1</sup> Lag. Reliquiae, + even if he have a wife.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Cod. Harris 2 and Cod. Mosul. Rejoice, Cod. H<sup>2</sup>+all the power of our Lord Jesus the Christ.

ation of the Church, according as they already know the type of heavenly things. Let them take care and keep themselves from all error, knowing that they have an account to give in the great day of judgment concerning the things that having heard they have not kept. They commanded us 'to confirm' His words in all places. It appeared to us therefore, about the f. 9b reminding and admonition of the brethren, that as to each one of us our Lord revealed as the will of God by means of the Holy Ghost these words of remembrance, we should command you. John said, Men, brethren, knowing that we are about to give account concerning those things that were commanded us, do not accept one another's persons, but if a man thinks good to say anything that is not thine, let some one speak adversely to him in opposition. It pleased them all that John should speak first. John said, There are two ways, one of life and one of death, but the differences are many' between these two ways; for the way of life is this, first, that thou shalt love God, Him who has made thee, with all thy heart, and glorify Him who has redeemed thee from death, which is the first commandment. But secondly, that thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself, which is the second commandment, those on which hang all the Law and the Prophets. Matthew said, All those things that thou dost not wish to happen to thee, do not thou also do to others. That therefore which thou hatest, that shalt thou not do to others. O our brother Peter, tell thou the doctrine of these words. Peter said, Thou shalt not kill. Thou shalt not commit adultery. Thou shalt not commit fornication. Thou shalt not corrupt boys. Thou shalt not steal. Thou shalt not be a soothsayer. Thou shalt not use enchantments. Thou shalt not kill a child at its birth, nor after he is born shalt thou kill him. Thou shalt not covet what belongs to thy neighbours. Thou shalt not transgress oaths. Thou shalt not bear false witness. Thou shalt not say anything wickedly. Thou shalt not keep anger in thy heart. Thou shalt not be double-minded, nor double-tongued, for doubleness of tongue is a snare of death. Thy word shall not be vain, nor false. Thou shalt not be avaricious nor rapacious. Thou shalt not be a respecter of persons, nor evil-minded, nor be a boaster, nor shalt thou receive evil about thy neighbour; neither shalt thou hate any one, but thou shalt reprove some, and have compassion on others, pray for some, love others more than thyself. said, My son, flee from all evil, and from all that resembles it; be not angry, for anger leads on to murder, for anger is a masculine demon. f. 10a Be not jealous, but peaceful; nor quarrelsome, nor irritable; for from these

<sup>1</sup> Cod. M. to send.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> S. suitable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Cod. M. there is a great difference,

<sup>4</sup> Rel. + counsel.

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things arises murder. Philip said, My son, be not licentious, for lust leadeth to fornication, and attracts men towards it, for lust is a feminine demon. One with anger, the other with mirth, they destroy those into whom they enter; for the way of an evil spirit is a sin of the soul, and when it has got a little entrance, it enlarges it as itself, and brings that soul to all evil things, and does not allow the man to look and see the truth. Let there be a measure for your wrath, rule it for a little time and repress it, lest it throw you into an evil deed. For anger is an evil enjoyment, [such as] when they remain with a man for a long season, become demons, and when a man allows them, they swell up in his soul, and become greater and lead him to the works of iniquity, also they laugh at him and enjoy themselves in the destruction of the man. Simon the Zealot said, My son, be not a necromancer, for this will lead thee to the worship of idols; nor an enchanter, nor one who teaches extraneous and heathenish doctrine, nor an augur, nor even seek to know these things; from all these things comes the worship of idols. James said, My son, speak not foul and silly words, for these take one far from God, and be not haughty of eye, for every one that is haughty of eye falleth before God. Do not covet the wife of thy friend; do not love sodomy; from these things come adulteries and the wrath of God. Nathanael said, My son, be not false, for falsehood leads to theft, nor be a lover of money, nor vainglorious; from all these things come thefts. My son, be not a murmurer, for murmuring brings blasphemy, and be not proud nor arrogant, nor a contriver of evil things, for from all these things come blasphemies. Therefore be meek and humble, for the meek and humble shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven; but be long suffering and merciful, a peace-maker, pure in heart from all evil, innocent, quiet, and gentle; it is good that thou shouldest attend and tremble at the words which thou hast heard. Do not exalt<sup>2</sup> thyself, nor set thyself with the proud, but with the rightcous, and have intercourse with the poor; and the events that happen to thee receive as good things, knowing that without God nothing happens. Thomas said, My son, he who speaks the Word of God, and is the cause of life to thee, and gives thee the seal that is in the Christ; love him as the apple of the eye; remember him then by night and by day; honour him moreover as of God, for where the Godhead's is spoken of, there is the Lord. Thou shalt seek then his face daily; also the other Saints, that thou mayest be soothed by their words; for thou being joined to the Saints, art sanctified. Thou shalt honour him then as thou art able, by thy sweat and by the labour of thy hands. For if through him the Lord has

<sup>1</sup> C. rich.

<sup>2</sup> C. love.

<sup>3</sup> lit. Lordship.

honoured thee by giving thee spiritual food and the water of everlasting life, much more must thou offer him perishable and temporal food, for the labourer is worthy of his hire. The ox that grinds thou shalt not muzzle; and no one planteth a vineyard, and eateth not of its fruit. [ude the son of [ames1 said, My son, do not make schisms; calm those who are quarrelling, and judge righteously. Be no respecter of persons in reproving a man who is in fault, for riches can have no power with the Lord, nor does the Lord give more honour to dignities, nor has beauty any advantage, but there is equality of all these things with Him. In thy prayer do not doubt which of them shall be yea, or nay. Let it not be that thou shouldest stretch out thine hand in order to receive, whilst' the hand that giveth thou contractest'. If there be [aught] f. 11 a in thy hands, give the redemption of thy sins, and do not hesitate to give, nor when thou givest murmur and tell. Know then who is the good payer of thy reward. Turn not thy face from the needy; share with thy brother in all things, and say not that they are thine own, for if ye are sharers in immortal things how much more in those that are perishable? Bartholomew said, We then persuade you, my brethren, that while it is yet time, and whilst ye have among you some of the things by which ye work, ye should not spare yourselves in anything whatever of what ye have, for the day of the Lord is at hand in which all these things will be destroyed together with the Wicked One. For our Lord shall come, and His reward with Him. To yourselves then be lawgivers; be good counsellors of yourselves, taught of God. Keep these things that thou hast received, not adding to them, and also not diminishing from them.

Matthia<sup>3</sup> said about the Readers. Let a Reader be appointed, having first been proved by many probations, not a talkative man, not a drunkard, not a speaker of laughable things; of good manner, of good disposition, persuadable, of good will; who in the Lord's congregations on Sundays runs first, good at hearing, and as a maker of narratives; who knows that he takes the place of an Evangelist.

Cod. Harris 2. Peter said, Brethren, other things concerning admonition the Scriptures teach, but let us command and teach the things that we have been commanded.

All of them said, Let Peter speak.

Peter said, If there be (M + few people in a place,) and not many (M + such as can make choice about a Bishop, nearly twelve men, let them write to those Churches that are near, where there is a Church founded, so that from thence

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> C.M. + Cephas. <sup>2</sup> C. with the hand that giveth thou castest lots.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> In the Mosul Codex this speech is given to James, and comes somewhat later, after that of John, p. 16.

may come three chosen and tried men, to prove him who is worthy; if he be a man who has a good report from the Gentiles; if he be without sin, if he be not irascible, if he be a lover of the poor, if he be chaste, if he be not a drunkard, nor a fornicator, not avaricious, nor a calumniator, nor a respecter of persons, nor anything like these. It is a good thing if he have no wife, or if not, that he have one wife; who is a sharer in discipline, who is able to explain the Scriptures, but if he know not letters, let him be meek and humble, and in love to all men let him abound, lest he be reproved about anything by the masses, let him be a Bishop.

John said, Let the Bishop who is appointed, knowing the diligence and the love of God, and those who are with him, appoint two Elders, those whom he has proven.

All of them objected to this, and said, Not two, but three, for there are twenty-four Elders, twelve on the right hand and twelve on the left.

John said, Well do ye remember, my Brethren, for those on the right hand are those who having received (M. + the vials) from the Archangels instead of a reward, which they offer to the Lord, but those on the left rule over many angels. It is right that there should be Elders, those who formerly were for some time removed from the world, and in some way removed from intercourse with women, good at giving to the brethren, who do not accept any man's person, sons of the Mystery of the Bishop, and his assistants in gathering the people together, who act promptly with the Pastor and serve him. Let the Elders who are on the right have the care of those who labour at the altar, so that they may give honour and blame, and may reprove in what is necessary. But let the Elders who are at the left have the care of the multitude of the people, so that there be good administration without tumult, they having learnt beforehand to conduct themselves with all submission. But if a man, having been admonished, give an answer (M. rebelliously), those who are at the altar, being of one opinion, shall judge him that is such with one mind, as he deserves, so that the others also may fear, lest they accept one another's persons, and many think evil with the evildoers, and the evil spread like a gangrene, and all be taken captive.

James said (as Mathia on p. 15). He that fills the ears of him that is ignorant of what is written is considered before God.

Matthew said, Let three Deacons be appointed, for it is written that in the mouth of two or three every word of the Lord shall be established. Let them be those who are proved in all their service, that they may have witness from strangers and from the congregation, that they are [but once] married¹, and that their children are chaste, gentle, peaceable, not grumblers, not double-tongued, not wrathful, for wrath destroyeth a wise man; not respecters of the persons of the rich, nor oppressing the poor; not using much wine, very laborious and inventive in works that are hidden and good; inciters, obliging and constraining those of the brethren who have aught to stretch out their hands to give, and let them also be good givers, and communicators, that they may be honoured by the people with all possible honour and reverence, watching carefully for those who walk disorderly, dealing tenderly with some of them, and persuading others, inciting others with reproof, and others, who show complete contempt, excommunicating, knowing that those who are quarrelsome and contemptuous, and calumniators, are depraved, opposing themselves to the Christ.

Cephas said, Let three Widows be appointed, two who shall be continually in

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cod. unmarried.

prayer for all those who are in temptation and in regard to revelations and signs, for what is necessary, but one to be continually with the women who are tried by sickness, who is good at service, watchful to make known what is required to the Elders. [Let them] not be lovers of filthy lucre, not accustomed to much wine, so that they may be able to be watchful in the night services of the sick, and in any other good works that any one wishes to do, for these things are the first good treasures 'that are desirable'. Andrew said, Let Deacons, doers of good works, go round to every place by night and by day, that they may not neglect the poor, nor accept the persons of the rich; let them recognize him who is in straits, and deprive him not of the blessings. Let them constrain those who are able to lay up for themselves treasures in good works, looking forward to the words of our Teacher, that ye saw Mc hungry, and fed Me not; for those who have served Him well and blamclessly, prepare for themselves <sup>2</sup>a large place.

Philip said, The laymen shall obey the commands for laymen, being submissive to those who serve continually at the altar. Every one in his place shall please the Lord, not shewing enmity to one another concerning those things that are appointed, every one in that wherein he has been called of God. Let not one persuade to the course of another, for the angels also, beyond what is appointed to them, do no other things.

Andrew said, It would be very good, my brethren, that we should appoint women as Deaconesses.

Peter said, As we have commanded and appointed all these things, and arrived at this point, let us in truth make known accurately about the offerings of the Body and Blood.

John said, It has escaped you, my brethren, that when our Teacher asked for the Bread and the Cup, and blessed them saying, This is my Body and my Blood, He did not allow these to remain with us.

Martha said about Mary, I saw her laughing between her teeth joyfully.

Mary said, I did not surely laugh, but I remembered the words of our Lord, and I rejoiced, for ye know that He said to us before, when He was teaching, He that is weak shall be saved by means of the strong.

Cephas said, We ought to remember the single things, for it is not fitting for women to take the communion with heads uncovered, but having covered their heads.

James said, How then can we define any service for the women, except only some service of strengthening and helping those women who are in want?

Philip said, Now, my brethren, let us say this to you, in regard to the participation in gifts. He that doeth good works, lays up and prepares good treasures for himself, for he who lays up for himself treasures in the kingdom shall be counted as a workman (it is written) before God.

Peter said, These things, my brother, we do not command as necessary from the power that we have over men, but as we have a commandment from the Lord, our Lord, we persuade you to keep the commandments, not diminishing aught from them nor adding aught.

In the name of our Lord Jesus the Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever.

The teaching of the Twelve holy Apostles is finished by the hands of Baltous, an odious and lazy servant of the Christ, son of George Moses of the tribe of the

f. 11 b

household of John, from the village of the fortress of the woman, which is beside the Convent of Kourkama, an (episcopal) see of Western Syria, between the city of Mardin and the above-mentioned Convent in the year 1896 in the month of July, and to Him be glory, may His mercies be over us for ever.

From Paul the Apostle about the Times of Prayer. Institute prayer in the morning and at the third hour, and at the sixth hour, and at the ninth hour, and in the evening, and when ye go to sleep, that for protection, and at the cockcrow: in the morning thanking God who has given us light, having made the night to pass and brought the day; at the third hour because at it our Lord suffered judgment from Pilate; in that of the sixth hour because in it the Christ was crucified, all created things were shaken, trembling at the daring deed which the wicked Jews did; He was pierced in His side by a lance, and shed forth blood and water; in that of the ninth hour because when our Lord was crucified the sun was darkened at mid-day, and the dead arose from their graves; created things could not bear to see the ignominy of our Lord; also He gave up His Spirit into the hands of His Father; in that of the evening thanking God, who gave us the night for rest from the labours of the day; in that for protection while ye now slumber the sleep of rest from work; but pray that in sleep and in rest ye leave not this world, and if that should happen, the prayer which ye have prayed will help you in the way that is everlasting; and at cockcrow, because that is the hour in which announcement is made to us of the coming of the day, and for the labour of the works of light.

Commandments from the writing of Addai the Apostle.

- (1) The Holy Apostles have therefore decreed, first, that people should pray towards the East, because, that as the lightning that flashes from the East, and is seen unto the West, thus shall be the coming of the Son of Man. By this let us know and understand when we pray, that He shall be seen from the East, and towards it we expect Him and we worship Him.
- (2) Again, the Apostles have decreed, that on Sunday there shall be service and reading of the Holy Scriptures, and the Eucharist, because that on Sunday the Christ rose from the dead, and on Sunday He ascended to Heaven; on Sunday again He will appear at the end with His holy Angels.
- (3) Again, the Apostles have decreed that on Wednesday there shall be service, that is to say, the Eucharist, because that on it our Lord revealed to His Apostles about His judgment and passion, and crucifixion, and death, and resurrection; and the disciples were in sorrow about this.
  - (4) Again, the Apostles have decreed, that also on Friday at the

ninth hour there shall be service, because of what was said on Wednesday about the Passion of our Saviour; on the Friday it was accomplished, the f. 12a earth quaking and all creatures crying out, and the lights in the heaven were darkened.

- (5) The Apostles have also decreed that there shall be Elders in the Church like the holy Priests, the sons of Aaron; and Deacons, like the Levites; and Subdeacons, like those who carried the vessels of the court of the sanctuary of the Lord; and an Overseer who should be leader of all the people, like Aaron the High Priest, chief and leader of all the Levites and priests and of all the camp.
- (6) The Apostles have also decreed that they should make the day of the Epiphany of our Saviour to be the beginning of the yearly feasts, on the 6th of January (second Conun) according to the number of the months of the Greeks.
- (7) The Apostles have also decreed that forty days before the Passion of our Saviour they should fast, and then should keep the day of His Passion and the day of His Resurrection, because that also our Lord Himself, the Lord of the feast, fasted for forty days; also Moses and Elias, who were clothed with this mystery, fasted for forty days and then were glorified.
- (8) The Apostles have also decreed that at the end of all the Scriptures the Gospel shall be read as the seal of all the Scriptures, the people rising to their feet to hear it; because it is the Message of the Salvation of all men.
- (9) The Apostles have also decreed that at the end of forty days after His Resurrection, they should make remembrance of His Ascension to His glorious Father.
- (10) The Apostles have also decreed that except the Old (Testament) and the Prophets, and the Gospel, and the Acts of their own triumphs, nothing should be read from the pulpit in the Church.
- (11) The Apostles have also decreed that he who does not know the faith of the Church and the ordinances and the laws that are decreed in it, shall not be a leader and commander; and he who knows them and transgresses them, shall not again serve; because he is not true in his service, but false.
- (12) The Apostles have also decreed that he who swears and is untrue, 6. 12 b or who bears false witness or goes with wizards and diviners and Chaldæans, and confirms fortunes and nativities, or anything which those who know not God hold to; as if he were a man who knows not God, let him be put out of His service, and never again serve in it.

(13) The Apostles have also decreed that if there be a man who is doubtful about his service and not sure of it, he shall never again serve, because the Lord of the service is not real to him, and he deceives men; Cf. 1 Sam. but not God, before whom stratagems are not established.

11. 3.

- (14) The Apostles have also decreed that he who lends and takes usury, or he who uses merchandise of avarice, shall never again serve, and shall not remain in his service.
- (15) The Apostles have also decreed that he who loves the Jews like Judas Iscariot who loved them, or the heathen, who worship the creatures instead of the Creator, shall not enter among them nor serve; or if he be among them, they shall not allow him, but he shall be separated from them, and shall not serve with them.
- (16) The Apostles have also decreed that if there have come a man of the Jews or of the heathen and been mingled with them, and after he has come and has been received and mingled with them, he have turned and gone again to the sect in which he stood, and again have come and been converted to them for the second time, he shall not be received again, but as the sect in which he was at the first, thus those that know him shall regard him.
- (17)The Apostles have also decreed that it shall not be lawful for the ruler to administer the affairs of the Church without those who serve along with him, but in the counsel of all he shall command and oversee that with which all shall be pleased, and not in any way oppressed.
- (18) The Apostles have also decreed that all those who go out of this f. 13a world in the martyrdom of the faith of Jesus the Christ, and in tribulation for His Name's sake, of them remembrance shall be made on the day of their murders.
- (19) The Apostles have also decreed that whilst they stand in the service of the Church, they should recite the songs of David every day; PRESENT. 1 because of this, "I will bless the Lord at all times, and at all times His songs are in my mouth," and "in the night I will meditate and say and cause my Ps. lv. 17 voice to be heard before Thee."
  - (20) The Apostles have also decreed that those who are void of riches and do not run after increase of silver shall be chosen and also presented for the service of government.
  - (21) The Apostles have also decreed that the priest who binds in a hap-hazard and unjust manner shall receive punishment justly; but he who is bound shall receive the interdict as he who is reasonably bound.
    - (22) The Apostles have also decreed that those who are accustomed

to hear judgment, if it be perceived that they are respecters of persons condemning the innocent, and acquitting the guilty; they shall not again hear another judgment, and they shall also receive the reproof of their partiality.

(23) The Apostles have also decreed that those who are high-minded and lifted up in the haughtiness of pride shall not be presented for service, because of this that "he who is haughty among men is abominable before Luke xvi. God," for it is also said, "I will repay vengeance on them that exalt Ps.xxxd.28 themselves."

(24) The Apostles have also decreed that the commands of the Bishop shall be upon the Elders of the Churches who are in all the villages, that he may be known to be the chief of them all, that through him they may all be judged, for Samuel also visited thus from place to place and commanded.

f. 13b

- (25) The Apostles have also decreed that those kings who shall become believers in the Christ; it shall be lawful for them to go up and stand before the altar with the Ruler of the Church, because also David and those who were like him went up and stood before the altar of the Lord.
- (26) The Apostles have also decreed that no man shall venture to do anything with the authority of the priesthood in unrighteousness and impropriety but in integrity without accusation of partiality.
- (27) The Apostles have also decreed that the bread of the Eucharist in the day in which it is cooked shall be 'laid on the altar', and not after some days, which is not lawful.

Again, a little of the Canons of the Apostles, and the Fathers, by which the Church of the Christ is truly bound. To those who in everything agree with us in the Orthodox faith, and in the Apostolic laws; the holy Bishops, the glorious Priests, the pure Deacons; and the faithful and Christ-loving people, with the rest of all the ecclesiastical order, and the sons of the Lord; who live, that is to say, dwell as strangers in all the various provinces, keeping (themselves) continually in the Lord, Amen...Because, therefore, O beloved, we are sons and heirs of the laws, prophetical and apostolic, those which command and warn us that continually and always we shall learn the way which is straight and good, and that we should go in it; we have appointed to you twenty Canons, and they are these.

Canon I. A man shall not take a wife, and his son her daughter.

II. Nor shall a man take a girl, and his son the mother of the girl.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cod. consumed as bread.

- III. Nor a man and his son two sisters, or two daughters of a paternal uncle.
  - IV. Nor two brothers a woman and her daughter.
- V. Also a man shall not take a woman, and give his daughter to her son.
- f. 14a VI. Nor a man a woman, and give his daughter to her brother.
  - VII. Nor a man a woman, and give his daughter to her father.
  - VIII. Nor shall a man take the sister of his wife nor the daughter of his sister.
    - IX. Nor a man the wife of the brother of his wife.
    - X. Nor the wife of a brother or the wife of his son.
    - XI. Nor (is) a man bound to the wife of his paternal uncle.
    - XII. Nor is the wife of a mother's brother lawful.
    - XIII. Nor let a man take the daughter of the brother of his wife.
  - XIV. Nor let a man take his godmother from among men for three generations.
    - XV. Nor the brothers of that one for two generations.
  - XVI. Nor let a man take a (fellow-) sponsor of baptism, nor a man who is related to him in race for five generations.
  - XVII. Nor let an Elder baptize his son according to the flesh, unless a reason of death should happen to that child and there be no stranger Elder to baptize him.
  - XVIII. Nor let a man confirm the espousals of a woman except before the Elders and Deacons, and before free persons who are worthy to be believed.
  - XIX. And he who espouses a spouse let him not do violence to the girl, and let him not see her face until he has fulfilled to her all (things) that are obligatory to the order of Christians, and let the girl enter his house.
  - XX. It is not lawful for a Christian to give a woman to any kind of marriage with a Nestorian or with a people out of our fold, nor to a heretic, nor to those who are strange to us in faith.

These things we have determined thus and appointed to you as to sons and obedient people; as therefore ye keep them and walk in them, attend also to the Canons spoken by the Spirit; by them ye shall be kept, in this world ye shall be blest, and in that which is to come ye shall be saved to the kingdom of our Lord and ye shall have rest, pleasing Him by good works.

## CHAPTER IV.

Teaches what sort of man it is right to be chosen for the Bishopric, and what like his works should be.

About Bishops hear thus. Of the Pastor who is appointed as a Bishop Ap. Con. and chief in the Eldership of the Church in all the assemblies, it is required f. 14b that he be without reproof, irreprehensible, that he be far from all evil things, a man who is not less than fifty years (of age) and therefore far from the vehement manners of youth, from the desires of the Enemy, and from calumny, and from the blasphemy of false brethren which they bring against many, because they do not understand the word which is spoken in the Gospel, that "every one who speaks an idle word shall give account of Matt. xii. it to the Lord in the day of judgment, for by thy words thou shalt be st justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned." If it be possible let him be a teacher, and if he be illiterate, let him be persuasive and wise of speech: let him be advanced in years. If the assembly be small and there be not found a man advanced in years, [one] about whom there be witnesses that he is wise and suitable to be appointed Bishop; one being found who is a youth, whose companions testify about him, and those who are with him, that he is worthy to be appointed to the Bishopric; he though yet a youth shewing the works of age in humility and meekness, if all men testify about him, being proved by all the people; thus let him sit in peace, because that even King Solomon when twelve years of age, reigned over Israel, and Josiah reigned in righteousness when eight years of age; again also Joash, when seven years of age, reigned over Israel; therefore, this man even if he be a youth, yet let him be meek and reverent and gentle; because the Lord God said by Isaiah, "To whom will I look and In. lavi. 2 with [whom] will I rest, but with the gentle and meek who trembleth at My words"...Also in the Gospel He saith thus, "Blessed are the Matt. v. 5 meek, for they shall inherit the earth"; and let him be merciful, for He saith in the Gospel, "Blessed are the merciful, for on them shall be mercy"; 7 and again, let him be a peacemaker, for it is said, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." Let him be pure from all evil things, and injustice and iniquity, for it is said, "Blessed are Matt. v. 8 the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Let him be watchful, and chaste, Ap. Con. and stable, and well-regulated, and let him not be turbulent, nor trespass

Luke xiv. 11

Ap. Con. II. iii.

Lev. xxi.

Prov. xv. 1

17

in wine, nor be a calumniator, nor let him be contentious, nor a lover of money, nor have a childish mind, nor let him exalt himself and fall into the condemnation of Satan; for it is said that, "every one that exalteth himself shall be abased." Thus the Bishop is required to be; a man who has taken one wife, who ruleth his house well; and thus let him be proved when he receives the laying on of hands, that he may sit in the place of the Bishops, if he be chaste, and if also his wife be believing and chaste, and if he have brought up his children in the fear of God, and if he have admonished and taught them, and if they reverence and respect him at home, and if all of them be obedient to him; for if his household according to the flesh oppose him and do not obey him, how shall those who are without belong to him and submit to him? Let it also be proved that he is blameless in the affairs of the world, and in his body, for it is written; "See that there be no blemish in him who is appointed priest." Let him be also without anger, for the Lord hath said that anger destroyeth even the wise. Let him be merciful and gracious and full of love, for the Lord hath said that love shall cover a multitude of sins. Let his hand be stretched out to give; let him love both orphans and widows. Let him love the poor, and also strangers. Let him be apt in his service, and let him be constant in service. Let him humble himself, and not be ashamed; let him know who is most worthy to receive. For if there be a widow who possesses aught, or if she be able to provide for herself anything that is necessary for the nourishment of the flesh; and if there be another who is not yet a widow and is in want, either on account of sickness or the education of children, or because of the infirmity of the flesh, to this one rather let him stretch out his hand. If there be a person, who is spendthrift or drunken or lazy, and is constrained in provision for the flesh, this one is not worthy of alms nor even for the Church. Therefore let the Bishop also not be a respecter of persons, and let him not be ashamed before the rich, and let him not please them beyond what is right, and let him not despise or neglect the poor; let him not be haughty towards them. Let him be frugal and poor in his food and drink; so that he can be watchful in admonition and in discipline towards those who have no education. Let him not be very designing nor eccentric, nor be luxurious, nor let him love dainties, nor love pleasant viands, and let him not be irritable, but let him be long-suffering in his admonition. Let him be very diligent in his instruction; let him be constant in the reading of the divine books assiduously, that he may interpret and explain the Scriptures accurately. Let him compare the Law and the Prophets with the Gospel, how that the

Ap. Con. II. iv.

f. 15 b

Ap. Con. II. ▼. commandments of the Law and the Prophets agree with the Gospel. Before all things then let him be a good discriminator of the Law, and of Deuteronomy, so that he may distinguish and shew what is the law of believers, and what are the chains of the unbelievers; lest any man of those who are under thy hand should take the chains to be the Law, and should put heavy burdens upon his soul, and should become a son of perdition. Be therefore f. 16a diligent and careful about the Word, O Bishop, if thou 'canst explain' every commandment as it is in the doctrine.

(Cod. S. in order that by much teaching, thou mayest abundantly nourish and water thy people, for it is written in Wisdom, "Take care of the herb of the field, Prov. and shear thy flock; and gather the grass of summer, that there may be sheep for thy clothing. Take care and attend to thy flock, so that thou mayest have lambs." Therefore let not the Bishop love filthy lucre, especially not from the heathen; let him be oppressed and not be an oppressor, and let him not love riches, and let him not murmur at any one, and do not let him bear false witness, nor be wrathful, nor let him love disputes, nor let him love rule; let him not be double-minded, nor doubletongued; and let him not love to incline his ear to the words of an accuser and a murmurer, and let him not be a respecter of persons.)

Let him not love heathen feasts, nor be led by vain error. Let him Ap. Con. not be covetous, nor love money, because all these things come from the operation of demons. Then let the Bishop inquire into all these things and warn the whole world. Let him be wise and self-denying. Let him be a monitor and a teacher in his doctrine and in the discipline of God. Let his mind be clear, let him be far from all wicked designs of the heathen; let his mind be sharp to compare, that he may anticipate and know the wicked, and ye may keep yourselves from them. Let him be a lover of all men, being a righteous judge. Everything that is found good among men, let these things be in the Bishop; because when the pastor is far from all evil things, he can also constrain his disciples, and encourage them by his good manners, that they may be imitators of his good works; as the Lord said in the Twelve Prophets, "let the people be like the Hos. 1v. 9 priest"; for it is required of you that ye be an example to the people, for ye also have the example of the Christ. Therefore be ye also a good example to your people. For the Lord has said in Ezekiel the Prophet, "The word of the Lord was upon me, saying, Son of man, speak to the Exektel children of thy people, and say unto them, The land, when I bring a sword upon it, and captivity upon the people of this land, and they appoint a man from among them and make him a watchman, and he seeth the s sword coming upon the land, and he bloweth with the trumpet and warneth 4

the people; and whosoever heareth the sound of the trumpet and taketh f. 16b not warning, and the sword cometh and taketh him away, his blood shall

- <sup>5</sup> be upon his head, because he heard the sound of the trumpet, and took not warning, his blood shall be upon his head, but he that taketh warning
- 6 shall deliver his soul. But if the watchman see the sword coming, and blow not the trumpet, and warn not the people, and the sword come and take any soul from among them, he shall be taken away in his sins, but his blood shall be required at the watchman's hands." Therefore the sword is the judgment and the trumpet is the Gospel; the watchman is the Bishop who is appointed over the Church.

## CHAPTER V.

Doctrine and caution for the Bishop, that he should preach about judgment and warn the people, and remove himself from the disobedient, and judge those who do wrong like God, and not spare those that are wicked, and corrupt the people. It is required of thee, therefore, O Bishop, that when thou preachest thou shouldst testify and affirm about judgment, as in the Gospel, because the Lord hath said also to thee, "Also thou, O son of man, I have set thee for a watchman unto the house of Israel, that thou mayest hear the word at My mouth, and take heed, and preach it as

- s from Me. When I say unto the wicked, That the wicked shall surely die, and thou dost not preach and say, so that the wicked may turn from his iniquity, the wicked man shall die in his iniquity, but his blood will I
- require at thy hands. But thou, if thou warn the people from its way and it be not warned, the wicked shall die in his iniquity, but thou shalt deliver thy soul." Therefore ye also, because upon you will fall the accusation of those who have sinned without knowing, preach and testify, and those who walk without discipline, admonish and reprove them publicly. Though we say and repeat these things often, O brethren, let us not be blamed, for by a great deal of doctrine and by much hearing it may happen that a man is made to blush, and to do good things and avoid evil things. For Deut. v1. 4 the Lord saith in the Law, "Hear, O Israel," and to this day he has not

f. 17 a Matt. xi. 15

Esekiel xxxiii. 7

Ap. Con. II. vii. heard. Again, in the Gospel he preacheth much and saith, "Every one that hath ears to hear, let him hear," and they have not heard, even those that thought they heard, because they leaned to the evil perdition of the heresies, those on whom the sentence of condemnation will come, for we do not believe, brethren, that when a man goeth down to the water, he will again do the abominable and impure works of the heathen and the depraved;

for this is manifest and known to all men, that every one who doeth evil things after having received baptism, is already condemned to the Gehenna of fire. We think that even the heathen blaspheme on account of these Ap. con. things, because we do not mix with them, nor are we partakers with them; and by means of the falseness of the heathen, keep the more, brethren, to the truth; for He saith thus in the Gospel, "Blessed are ye when they Matt. v. 11 shall revile you, and shall say against you every evil word falsely for my sake; rejoice then and be glad, for great is your reward in Heaven, for 12 thus your fathers persecuted the prophets." Therefore if they blaspheme against a man falsely he is blessed, because he is tried by temptations, saith the Lord. And the Scripture saith, A man who is not tried is also not proved. For if a man be reproved for doing wicked works, he is not a Christian, but is false, and by hypocrisy he has adhered to the worship of God. On this account when some of these are detected and reproved in truth publicly, let the Bishop reject them, he who is without offence and without hypocrisy. If then even his mind be not pure, having respect to Ap. Con. persons on account of filthy lucre, or on account of the presents he has received, and he should spare him who has sinned wickedly [and] allow him z. to remain in the Church, the Bishop who is such pollutes the congregation before God, and also before men, and before many of the communicants who are young in their minds, or before the hearers; again also he destroys f. 17 b those that are young along with himself; for on account of the wicked lasciviousness which they saw in him among them, they also doubt in their souls, and imitate him, and they also stumble and are taken by this passion and perish with him....But if he who sinneth see the Bishop and the Deacons, that they are free from accusation and that all the flock are pure, in the first place he will not dare to go up to the congregation because he is reproved by his mind; and if it should happen that he have courage, and should go to the church in his impudence, let him be reproved and reprimanded by the Bishop; he will look at them all, and will not find an offence in one of them, neither in the Bishop, nor in those who are with him; he will blush therefore, and with much shame he will go out quickly, weeping, and be in penitence of soul. Thus the flock will remain pure. Again, when he has gone out he will repent of his sin and weep and be consoled before God, that he may have hope. Then again, all the flock, having seen his weeping and his tears, will fear, knowing and understanding that every one that sins shall perish. Because of this, therefore, O Bishop, strive to be pure in thy works, and Ap. Con. know thy place, that thou art appointed in the semblance of God Almighty,

and that thou holdest the place of God Almighty; thus sit in the Church and teach, as one who hath power to judge those that sin, in the place of Almighty God; for to you Bishops it is said in the Gospel, that what ye bind on earth shall be bound in Heaven.

### CHAPTER VI.

Also teaches the Bishop, that he judge him that sins, as God, and not spare him; that he receive in love him that repents and pardon him, and that he adhere not to the passions of the laity, and shut the door in the face of those who repent, but according to the greatness of his honour he carry the burden of all men's sins; with demonstration and threatening from Ezekiel, about Bishops who despise their flocks or about laymen who contemn the Bishop. Therefore judge severely, O Bishop, like Almighty God, and receive those who repent with compassion like God; and reprove, and beseech and teach, for even the Lord God has promised with oaths pardon to those who have sinned, as Ezekiel the prophet has said, "And thou, son of man, say to them of the house of Israel; Thus ye say, our transgressions and our sins are upon us, and in them we pine away; how should we then 11 live? Say unto them, As I live, saith the Lord God, I do not wish the death of the sinner, but that the wicked should repent of his evil way and live; repent therefore and turn from your evil deeds, and ye shall not die, ve house of Israel." Here therefore he gives hope to those who have sinned when they repent, that they may have forgiveness in their repentance; and their hope may not be cut off, and that they may not remain in their sins, nor add to these; but that they may repent and weep for their sins, and be converted with all their heart; and those who have not sinned may remain without sins; lest these also should have need of weeping and sighings and forgiveness. How knowest thou, O man that hath sinned, how many may be the days of thy life in this world that thou mayest repent, for thou knowest not thy departure from this world; lest thou shouldest die in thy sins and have no repentance, as it is said in Psalm vi. 5 David, "In Sheol who confesseth to Thee?" Therefore every one who hath pity on himself and remaineth without sins, may remain without danger; so that the righteousness which was done by him of old may be kept for him. Thou therefore, O Bishop, judge thus, first severely, and afterwards receive with mercy and clemency [him who] has promised to repent, reprove him and make him sorry and persuade him, because of the word that was said in David thus, "Thou wilt not give up the soul of him

Ap. Con. II. xii.

f. 18a

Matt.

xviii. 18

Exekiel xxxiii. 10

Ap. Con. II. xiii.

f. 18b Ap. Con. II. xiv.

that confesseth to Thee." Again, in Jeremiah He saith thus, about the repentance of those that sin, "He that falleth, shall he not rise; or he that Jer. viii. 4 turneth away [shall he] not turn back? Why hath My people turned away 5 with a shameless turning; they are held fast in their thoughts, and do not wish to repent and be converted." Because of this therefore receive him who repenteth, not doubting in the least, and be not prevented by those who have no mercy, those who say, We must not be defiled by those. For the Lord God hath said, "The fathers shall not die for the children, nor the children for the fathers." And again in Ezekiel he saith thus, "The word of the Lord Esek. xiv. came unto me, saying, Son of man, when a land sinneth against Me, and doeth wickedness before Me, I will stretch out My hand against it, and I will destroy from it the staff of bread, and I will send famine upon it, and I will destroy from it man and beast. Though these three men were 14 in it, Noah, and Daniel, and Job, they should deliver their souls by their righteousness, saith the Lord God." The Scripture therefore plainly sheweth that if the righteous be found with the wicked, he will not perish with him, but every man shall live by his righteousness, and if he be prevented, he is prevented by his own sins. In Wisdom again He saith, "Every man is bound Prov. v. 22 with the cord of his sins." Every one of the laity therefore shall give an account of his own sin and no man will be hurt because of the foreign sins of others. Not even Judas did cause us any loss by praying with f. 19a us, but he alone perished. Noah also in the Ark and two of his sons who were saved, were blessed; but Ham, the other, was not blessed; but his seed was cursed, because he mocked at his father, for going out to the beasts1. We do not require you therefore to confirm2 those who delight in death, hate their brethren, and love quarrels, for which reason they are ready to kill; but help those who are very sick, and are in danger and sin, and deliver them from death, not according to the hardness of their heart and their word and \*their thoughts\*. For it is not required of thee, O Bishop, that being the head thou shouldst listen to the tail, that is to say, to the layman, to the quarrelsome man who delights in the destruction of another; but look thou only at the command of the Lord God, and for this reason, that they may not expect to perish, nor be defiled with the sins of others. Cut away also their evil thoughts. Even in Ezekiel the Lord God saith thus, "The word of the Lord came unto me, saying. Son of man, why use ye this proverb in the land of Israel, 2 saying. The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> S. for he who came in as beast went out as beast.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> S. obey.

<sup>3</sup> S. the thoughts of men.

30 DIDASCALIA

s on edge. As I live, saith the Lord God, ye shall not use this proverb any 4 more in Israel, because all souls are mine; the soul of the father is mine, thus also the soul of the son is mine; the soul that sinneth, it shall die. 5, 6 If a man be righteous, and doeth judgment and righteousness, and eateth not upon the mountains, and lifteth not up his eyes to the idols of the house of Israel, and defileth not his neighbour's wife, and cometh 7 not near to a woman in her separation, and hath not acted to any one with violence, and even returneth the pledge of the debtor which he hath taken, s and clotheth the naked with a garment, and giveth not out his money to usury, and taketh not with avarice, and withdraweth his hand from iniquity, and judgeth true judgment between man and man, and walketh in my laws, and doeth my statutes and keepeth them; this is a righteous man, he shall 10 surely live, saith the Lord God. If he beget an evil son who sheddeth blood and doeth murder, and walketh not in the way of his righteous 11 father, and eateth on the mountains, and defileth his neighbour's wife, and 12 oppresseth the poor and needy, robbeth with violence, and returneth not the pledge that he hath taken; lifteth up his eyes to the idols, doeth 18 iniquity, giveth out his money to usury, and taketh with avarice, he shall not live, because he hath done all this iniquity, he shall surely die, and his 14 blood shall be upon him. Now if he beget a son, and he seeth all these sins that his father hath done, and feareth, and doeth not like unto him; 16 and eateth not upon the mountains, and lifteth not up his eyes to the idols 16 of the house of Israel, and defileth not his neighbour's wife, and oppresseth no man, and taketh no pledge, and robbeth not with violence; and giveth 17 his bread to the hungry, and clotheth the naked with a garment, and withdraweth his hand from iniquity, and taketh not usury and avaricious gain, and doeth righteousness, and walketh in My laws, he shall not die in 18 the iniquity of his father, but he shall surely live. But his father, because he hath grievously oppressed, and robbed with violence, and hath not done 19 good to My people, he shall die in his iniquity. And ye say, Why is not the son punished for the iniquity of his father? because the son hath done righteousness and mercy, and hath kept all My commandments and done them, he shall surely live; and the soul that sinneth, it shall die. The son shall not be recompensed for the sins of his father, and the father shall not be recompensed for the sins of his son; the righteousness of the righteous f. 20a 21 shall be upon him. If the wicked man turn from all his iniquity that he hath done, and keep all My commandments, and do judgment and right-22 eousness, he shall surely live, and shall not die, and all the iniquity that he hath done shall not be remembered unto him, but in the righteousness

that he hath done shall he live; because I have no pleasure in the death of 38 the sinner, saith the Lord God, but every one that turneth from his evil way shall live. And if the righteous turn away from his righteousness, 24 and do iniquity, according to all the iniquity that the wicked man hath done, all his righteousness that he hath done shall not be remembered to him, but in the iniquity that he hath done, in the sins that he hath sinned shall he die. And ye say, His way is not good. Hear, ye house of Israel, 25 My way is good, but your ways are not good. If the righteous man 26 turn away from his righteousness, and do iniquity, in the iniquity that he hath done shall he die; and if the wicked man turn away from his 27 iniquity that he hath done, and do judgment and righteousness, he shall save his soul, because he hath turned from all his iniquity, he shall surely 28 live, and shall not die. And ye of the house of Israel say, The way of the 29 Lord is not good. My way is good, O ye of the house of Israel, but your ways are not good. Because of this I will judge every one of you so according to his ways, saith the Lord God. Repent, and be converted from all your iniquity and wickednesses, and these shall not be an evil punishment to you. Cast away and remove from you all the wickedness 31 that ye have done wickedly, and make you a new heart and a new spirit, and ye shall not die, O ye of the house of Israel. For I have no pleasure in 32 the death of the sinner, saith the Lord God, wherefore turn and live." See, Ap. Con. II. xv. dear and beloved children, how many are the mercies of the Lord our God, and His goodness and clemency towards us. He requireth from those who f. 20 b have sinned that they repent; and in many places He speaketh about these things, and giveth no place to the opinion of those who are hardhearted, and who wish to judge sharply and without mercy, and to cast completely away those who have sinned, as if there were no repentance for them. But God is not thus, but He calls even sinners to repentance, and gives them hope, but those that have not sinned He teaches and says to them, that they must not expect that we should bear or share in the sins of others. Simply therefore receive those that repent, not doubting. For He saith in the Prophet thus, "And thou, Son of man, say unto the children of thy people, The righteousness of the righteous shall not deliver him in the day that he doeth evil, and the avarice of the wicked shall not hurt him in the day that he repenteth from his iniquity; and the righteous shall not be able to live in the day that he sinneth. When I say to 18 the righteous that he shall surely live, if he trust to his righteousness, and do iniquity, all his righteousness that he hath done shall not be remembered to him, but in the iniquity that he hath done shall he die.

- 14 When I say to the wicked that he shall surely die, and he turneth from
- 15 his sin, and doeth his righteousness; returneth the pledge which he hath taken, and payeth back that which he hath violently robbed, and walketh in the statutes and commandments of life that he may not do iniquity;
- 16 he shall surely live and not die, and all the sins that he hath sinned shall not be remembered unto him; he hath done judgment and
- 17 righteousness, he shall surely live. And the children of thy people say,
- (Cod. Sang. The way of the Lord God is not good. Say unto them, Your
- 18 ways are not good. If the righteous turn from his righteousness and do 19 iniquity, he shall surely die in his iniquity; and if the wicked turn from his wickedness and do judgment and righteousness, he shall live thereby)."

It is required of you, O Bishops, according to the Scriptures, that ye judge those who sin with pity and mercy. For him that walketh on the brink of a river and falleth, if thou leave him in the river, thou pushest and throwest him down and committest murder; or when a man has fallen by the side of a river's brink, and nearly perishes, stretch out thy hand to him quickly and draw him up that he perish not: thus therefore do, that thy people may learn and be wise, and also that he that sinneth, may not perish utterly, but that thou mayest look to him that hath sinned, be angry with him, and command them to put him out. And when he is put out, be ye not angry with him, and contend with him, but let them keep him outside of the Church, and then let them go in and make supplication for him, for even our Saviour made supplication to His Father for those that had sinned, as it is written in the Gospel, "My Father, they know not what they do, nor what they speak, yet, if it be possible, forgive them." Then thou, O Bishop, command him to come in, and thyself ask him if he repents. If he be worthy to be received into the Church, appoint him days of fasting according to his fault, two, or three, or five, or seven weeks, and thus allow him to go, saying to him all that is proper for admonition and doctrine. Reprove him, and tell him to be humble-minded, and to pray and make supplication in the days of fasting, that he be found worthy of the forgiveness of sins, as it is written in Genesis, "Thou hast Gen. iv. 7 sinned, cease. Let thy repentance be with thee, and thou shalt have power over it." Look also at Miriam the sister of Moses, when she had spoken against Moses, and afterwards she repented, and was thought worthy of forgiveness, it was said by the Lord, "If her father had but spit in her face, would she not have been ashamed and separated for seven days without the camp, and then she would have come in?" Thus also

f. 21 a

Ap. Con. II. xvi.

Luke xxiii. 84 sic

Numbers xii. 14

it is required of you to act towards those who promise to repent of their sins. Put them out of the Church as it is proper for their faults, and afterwards receive them as a merciful Father. If then the Bishop himself f. 21 b cause scandal, how can he rise and search for the sin of any one, or II. XVII. reprove for it, and command sentence by his hands? by respect of persons or gifts that they receive? either he or his deacons, whose conscience is not clear. They cannot contend in the help of the Bishop, for they fear lest they should hear as from a courageous man, this word that is written in the Gospel, "Why seest thou the straw that is in thy brother's Matt. vii. 3 eye, but observest not the beam that is in thine own eye? Thou hypocrite, 5 take first the beam out of thine eye, and then shalt thou explore clearly to take out the straw from thy brother's eye." Because [of this] therefore the Bishop fears the Deacons, lest they hear the word of the Lord from him that sinneth as from a courageous man. For he does not know that it is dangerous for a man to speak against the Bishop, and in all that place there will be a scandal, for he that hath sinned is wanting in reason, and doth also not spare his soul. Because of this therefore for every reason for which the Bishop fears, he makes himself as one who does not know him that hath sinned, and he passes away from him, and does not reprove nor correct him; and because of this, Satan, when he finds opportunity, will rule by means of one, also of others. God forbid that this should be! and should happen thus, that the flock becomes so as it can never again be<sup>1</sup>, for many sinners being found, evil becomes a force, because sinners are not corrected and reproved so that they may repent. In every man there is an incitement to sin, and it is fulfilled that was said, "My house shall be called a house of Is. 171. 7 prayer for all peoples, but ye have made it a den of thieves." If then the 12 matt. xxi. Bishop does not keep silence before them that sin, but reproves and censures f. 22a them, and corrects and admonishes and punishes him that hath sinned, he also throws fear on others; for it is required of the Bishop that by means of his doctrine he should be a preventer of sins unto death, and an exhorter to righteousness, and by the admonition of his doctrine a guide to good works, a glorifier and exalter of good things to come, that are promised by God in the place of eternal life; and a preacher also of future wrath by the judgment of God, by the threat of cruel fire, quenchless and unbearable. Let him know the effect of the will of God, that he may not despise any one, for our Saviour has said, "See that Matt. ye despise not any one, not one of these little ones who believe in Me." Therefore let the Bishop care for every one: for those who have not sinned Ap. Con.

33

that they may remain as they are without sin; also for those who have sinned, that they may repent, and let him give them pardon for their sins, as it is written in Isaiah that the Lord hath said, "Loose all the bands of Is. lviii. 6 wickedness, and cut all the burdens of deceit and of oppression."

# [CHAPTER VII. in Cod. S.]

Therefore, O Bishop, teach, and reprove, and loosen by pardon, and know that thy place is that of God Almighty, and thou hast received power to forgive sins, for it is said to you Bishops, "All that ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in Heaven; and all that ye shall loose shall be loosed." As therefore thou hast power to loose, know thyself and thy conduct and thy works, that in this life they may be (S. worthy) of thy place, but there is no man among the sons of men who is without sins, for it is written, "There is no man that is pure from the uncleanness of sin, no, not one, even if he have lived only one day in this world." Because of this the conversation and the conduct of the works of the righteous, and of the first Fathers were written, that it might be known f. 22 b that in each one of them was found just a little sin, that it might be Psalm 11.4 known that the Lord God alone is sinless, as David said, "That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings and be clear in thy judgments." For the uncleanness of the righteous is to ourselves a comfort and a consolation and a good hope, that we, though we have also sinned a little, have an expectation of getting pardon. There is therefore no man without sin. But thou, according to thy strength, be diligent that thou be not overtaken in aught, and be careful about every one, lest any man should be offended, and should perish because of thee; because the layman is careful of his own soul alone, but thou carriest the weight of every man, and it is a very great burden that thou bearest; "for he to whom the Lord hath given much, from him much will be required." Forasmuch, therefore, as thou bearest the burdens of all men, be watchful. For it is written that the Lord said to Moses, "Thou and Aaron shall bear the sins of the priestxviii. 1 sic hood." For thus, as thou shalt give a sufficient answer for many, so thou shalt care for every one; that thou mayest keep those that are whole, and admonish those that sin, and correct and reprove and punish and lighten them by means of repentance and pardon; and when a sinner repents and weeps, receive him; and when the people have prayed for him, lay [thy hands] upon him, and allow him thenceforth to be in the Church. Those who sleep and are negligent restore and rouse and confirm, and pray for them and heal them, for thou knowest where is the reward to thee if

Matt. xviii. 18 34

Luke xii.

thou hast done thus; so if thou neglectest it, a great danger will come upon thee. For the Lord hath said in Ezekiel about the Bishops who despise their people thus: "The word of the Lord came unto me, saying, Son Exektel of man, prophesy against the shepherds of Israel, and say unto them, Thus saith the Lord God, Woe to the shepherds of Israel that do feed themselves, and the shepherds do not feed My flock. Ye eat the milk, 8 f. 23a and clothe yourselves with the wool, and ye kill her that is fat, but ye feed not the flocks. Her that is sick have ye not cured; her that 4 is weak have ye not strengthened; her that was broken have ye not bound up; her that had wandered have ye not brought back; and her that was lost have ye not found; but with violence and levity have ye ruled them; and My flock is scattered without a s shepherd; it has become meat to the beasts of the field. My own flocks are wandering on all high mountains and on all the face of the earth." matt. Thou shalt leave the ninety and nine on the mountain, and go to seek Ap. Gon. her that was lost; and when thou findest her carry her upon thy II. xx b. shoulders, rejoicing, because thou hast found her that was lost; bring her and mingle her with the flock. Thus obey thou also, O Bishop; visit the one that is lost, and seek the one that has wandered, and restore the one that is far away, because thou hast power to forgive the sins of him that has fallen...for thou fillest the place of the Christ. Because of this also our Saviour said to him that had sinned, "Thy sins Matt. ix. 2 are forgiven thee; thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace." Peace then is the Church of quiet and rest; she in whom He established those whom He loosed from their sins whole and without spot, having a good hope, and being diligent in the cultivation of works and As a wise and sympathetic physician He cures all men, and mostly those who have wandered in their sins, for "the whole have Mark il. 17 no need of a physician, but they that are sick." Thou also, O Bishop, art made the physician of His Church, therefore do not restrain the medicine that thou mayest heal those that are sick in their sins, but cure them by every means and make them whole and establish them safe in the Church; f. 23b that thou be not taken by this word which the Lord spake, "Ye have Executed ruled them with violence and levity." Lead not therefore with violence; Ap. Con. be not vehement, nor judge sharply, nor be merciless, nor deride the people who are under thy hand, nor hide from them the word of repentance, for that would be to have ruled them with violence and levity. But if ye oversee my people harshly and punish them with violence, and drive them and expel them, and do not receive them that

have sinned, but harshly and mercilessly hide repentance from them, thou wilt even be a helper in their conversion to evil, and in scattering the flocks to be food for the beasts of the field, that is to say, to the wicked men of this world, but not to men in truth, but to the beasts, to the heathen, to the heretics; for him who goes out of the Church they follow immediately, like evil beasts, to swallow him for food; because of thine own harshness, he then that goeth out of the Church, either goeth and entereth in unto the heathen, or plunges into heresies; he will be entirely a stranger, and be removed from the Church, and from the hope of God, and thou wilt be guilty of his ruin, because thou wert ready to put out and to cast away those who sin; and when they repented and returned, thou didst not wish to receive them. Behold, thou art fallen under the condemnation of this word which said, "Your feet hasten to evil, and are swift to shed blood; affliction and misery are in their paths, and the way of peace have they not known." The Way of Peace Luke vi. 37 is our Saviour, as He said, "Forgive the sins of those who sin, that your sins also may be forgiven; give and it shall be given unto you," which is, "Give the pardon of sins, that you also may receive pardon." He also teaches us that we should be constant in prayers at all times, and that we should say, "Forgive us our debts and our sins, as we also forgive our debtors." For if thou forgivest not those that sin, how canst thou receive forgiveness? Behold, will not thy mouth accuse thee, and thou wilt convict thyself of having said, "I forgive" when thou hast not forgiven, but hast verily murdered; for he who puts any one out of the Church without mercy, what else does he do but murder bitterly, and shed blood without pity? For if a righteous man is unjustly killed by any one by means of the sword, he is received to rest with God; but he who puts any one out of the Church and receives him not again, kills verily evilly and bitterly for eternity; and God gives to be food to cruel fire for ever, him who puts out of the Church, and does not look at the mercy of God, and does not remember His goodness to the penitent, and does not bear the likeness of the Christ, nor pay attention to any people who repent of the multitude of their failings that they may receive pardon from him. It is required of thee then, O Bishop, that the things which happened of old should be put before thine eyes, that from them thou mayest understand and be taught the cure of souls, and admonition and reproof and intercession. When thou judgest men, compare cautiously and with much investigation, and cleave to the will of God; and according as He acts, thus ought ye also to act

Romans iii. 15

iii. 16

f. 24 a

Matt. vi.

Ap. Con. II. xxii.

in your judgments. Hear therefore, O Bishop, in regard to these things, an example that is congruous and helpful. It is written in the fourth Book of Kingdoms, and in the second Book of Days thus, that "in these f. 24 b days Manasseh reigned, being twelve years old, and for fifty years he xxi. 1 reigned in Jerusalem; the name of his mother was Apheeba (Hephzi-bah). 3 Chron. He did that which was evil before the Lord, like the abomination of a the peoples, whom the Lord had destroyed before the children of Israel." He returned and built the high places for the sacrifices which Hezekiah s his father had thrown down. He raised statues to Baal, and made abominations like as Ahab king of Israel had done. He made altars to all the army of Heaven, and worshipped all the powers of Heaven. He built an altar to demons in the house of the Lord, where the Lord 4 had said, "In Jerusalem is My house, I will put My name there for ever." Manasseh served the high places and said, My name shall endure for ever. He built an altar to all the army of Heaven in the two courts of the house of the Lord. "He caused his children to pass through the fire xxxiii. 6 in the valley of the son of Hinnom; he used auguries and sorceries; he made soothsayings and incantations and divinations, and wrought many evil things in the eyes of the Lord, to provoke Him to anger. He set a molten and carved image of the abomination which he had 7 made, in the house of the Lord, where the Lord had said to David and to Solomon his son, that in this house, and in Jerusalem which I have chosen from all the tribes of Israel, I will put My name for ever. Nor will I s any more restrain My feet from the land of Israel which I have given to your fathers, only if they keep all that I have commanded them, according to all the commandments which I commanded my servant Moses, and they did not hear. Manasseh caused them to err, to do 9 evil before the Lord, according to the works of the nations whom the \* Kings Lord had destroyed before the children of Israel." "The Lord spake with f. 25 a Manasseh, and to his people by the hand of his servants the prophets, and said, Because Manasseh king of Judah has done these abominations 11 in Jerusalem, like as did the Amorites who were before him, and has also made Judah to sin by his idols; therefore thus saith the Lord God 12 of Israel, Behold I bring such evil things upon Jerusalem and upon Judah, that the two ears of every one that heareth them shall tingle. I will 18 stretch over Jerusalem that measure of Samaria, and the weight of the house of Ahab, and I will wipe Jerusalem as one wipeth a watervessel when he turneth it on its face. I will give the remnant of Mine 14 inheritance to the sword, and will deliver them into the hand of their

enemies, and they shall be for a prey and a spoil to all that hate them, because they have done evil before mine eyes, because they have been provoking from that day that I have brought out their fathers from Egypt until this day. Manasseh also shed much innocent blood, till he had filled Jerusalem from rim to rim with the slain, because of the sins which he committed; and he made Judah to sin in doing evil before the Lord." "And He brought against them the captains of Assyria; and they took Manasseh and bound him, and threw chains about him and carried him to Babylon in a copper star, and shut him up in prison, having completely chained and bound him in irons." Bread of husks was given to him by weight, and water mixed with vinegar in small measure, that he might be alive and afflicted and heavily troubled. "When he was much afflicted he sought the face of the Lord his God, and humbled himself greatly before the God of his fathers." He prayed to the Lord God, and said:

2 Chron.

2 Chron.

xxxiii. 11

xxxiii. 12

f. 25 b

The Prayer of Manasseh.

Lord God of my fathers! God of Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, and of their righteous seed, who hast made the heavens with all their array, who hast chained the sea and established it by the command of Thy word, who hast bound the abyss and hast sealed it by Thine awful and glorious name; Thou before whose power everything trembles and shakes because of the unbearable greatness of the splendour of Thy glory, and no man can bear to stand before the anger of Thy wrath against sinners; whose mercies are infinite and measureless; for Thou art a Lord who is longsuffering and merciful and very gracious, and Thou regrettest the evils of the sons of man; Thou, Lord, according to the kindness of Thy goodness, hast promised forgiveness to those who repent of their sins, and in the greatness of Thy mercies Thou hast appointed repentance for the salvation of sinners. Thou, therefore, Lord God of the righteous, didst not appoint repentance to our father Abraham, and Isaac and Jacob, nor even to those who had never sinned against Thee. Yet thou hast appointed repentance to me, for I am a sinner, because my sins are more than the sand of the sea. I have not breath to lift up my head for the multitude of my iniquities. And now, Lord God<sup>1</sup>, behold, I am justly afflicted, and I am grieved as I deserve. Behold, I am chained and bent by a multitude of iron chains, so that I cannot lift up my head. Nor am I worthy to lift up mine eyes and look and see the height of heaven because of the multitude of my wickednesses, for I have done evil things before Thee, and I have kindled Thy wrath and set up idols, and multiplied

abominations. And now behold, I bend the knees of my heart before Thee, and seek Thy kindness. I have sinned, Lord, I have sinned. Because I know my sins, I supplicate before Thee, forgive me, Lord, and destroy me not in my follies. Be not angry with me for ever, nor keep my evil f. 26 a deeds, nor hold me guilty nor cast me down to the lower parts of the earth. For Thou, O Lord, art the God of those who repent, therefore even in me, Lord, shew Thy goodness, for though I am unworthy, save me according to Thy mercies. Therefore I will praise Thee at all times, and all the days of my life; for all the powers of Heaven praise Thee, and sing to Thee for ever and ever. And the Lord heard the voice of Manasseh, and had mercy upon him. There came upon him a flame of fire, and all the irons with which he was chained were melted and loosened; and the Lord delivered Manassch from his afflictions, and restored him to Jerusalem to his kingdom; and Manasseh knew the Lord, and said that He was God alone, with all his heart and with all his soul all the days of his life. He was counted righteous, and slept with his fathers, and Amon his son reigned after him. Ye have heard, dear children. Like as Manasseh worshipped evil idols bitterly, and killed the righteous, and when he repented, the Lord forgave him, although there is no sin worse than the worship of idols, yet a place Ap. Con. for repentance was given. But to him who saith, Good things shall happen to me though I walk in the perverse will of my heart, thus saith the Lord, I will stretch out My hand upon him, and he shall be for a history and a proverb, because Amon son of Manasseh having taken counsel with the counsel of law-breaking said, My father from his childhood was very wicked, and good in his old age; I also will act now according to the lusts of my soul, and at the last I will repent towards the Lord. He did that which is evil before the Lord. He reigned two years only. Therefore the Lord God destroyed him from the good land. Therefore take heed, Ap. Con. ye who have no faith, lest any of you should confirm in his heart the f. 26 b calculation of Amon son of Manasseh and perish quickly and swiftly. Therefore, O Bishop, keep with strength as thou canst those who have not sinned, that they may remain without sinning, and those who repent of sins heal and receive. For if thou receive not him who repents, because thou art merciless, thou sinnest against the Lord God, because thou dost not obey our Lord and God in acting as He acted; for even He to that woman who had sinned, her whom the elders placed before him and left it to judgment at His hands, and went away; He then who searcheth the hearts, asked her and said to her, "Have the Elders condemned thee, my daughter? She saith to him, No, Lord. And our Saviour said, Go, and

return no more to do this, neither do I condemn thee." In this therefore let our Saviour and King and God be to you a sign, O Bishops! be like Him, that ye may be gentle and humble and merciful and clement, and peacemakers and without anger, teachers, and reprovers, and receivers and persuaders. Be not wrathful and be not tyrants, nor contemptuous, nor haughty, nor boasters.

## CHAPTER VII.

Again a broad doctrine about the Bishop himself, that with much diligence he take care of his flock and admonish and encourage them, and teach them, that they may not cut off hope about themselves when they fall; and a great consolation to those who are shaken and are converted repenting, and a great condemnation upon the Bishop who receiveth not those who repent, and a command to him that he be gentle and kind towards the children of his people, and be not harsh and angry.

Ap. Con. II. xviii b. Esekiel xxxiv. 7

"Therefore, ye shepherds, hear the word of the Lord God. Forasmuch as my flock is for a prey and for meat to all the beasts of the wilderness, without a shepherd, and the shepherds have not sought my flock, but the shepherds fed themselves, and fed not my flock, therefore, ye shepherds, hear the word of the Lord. Thus saith the Lord God, Behold, I am against the shepherds, and I will require My flock at your hands, and cause them to cease from any more feeding My flock; neither shall the shepherds feed themselves any more, but I will deliver My flock from your hands, that they may not be meat for them. For thus saith the Lord God,

- 12 Therefore behold I will visit my flock, and will seek them out, as a shepherd seeketh out his flock in the day of storm, being amongst them, thus will I seek out my flock and gather it, from all the places where they
- 18 have been scattered, in the day of cloud and darkness. And I will bring them out from the peoples, and gather them from the lands, and bring them into their own land, and I will feed them upon the mountains of
- 14 Israel, and in all the waste places of the land. In a good and fat pasture I will feed them, and upon the high mountains of Israel shall be the glory of their splendour, and there they shall lie in a good fold, and in a fat
- 18 pasture shall they feed in the mountains of Israel. I will feed My flock,
- and I will establish them, saith the Lord God, I will seek that which is lost, and restore that which has wandered, and bind up that which is broken, and strengthen that which is sick, and I will keep that which is fat and
- 17 strong, and will feed them with judgment. And you My flock, the flocks

of My pasture, thus saith the Lord my Lord, Behold I judge between sheep and sheep, and between ram and ram. Is it a small thing unto you 18 that ye cat up the good and fat pasture, and the rest of your pasture ye tread down with your feet, and My flock drank what is trodden 19 down by your feet. Therefore thus saith the Lord my Lord, Behold I judge 20 between sheep and sheep, and between those that are sick; because ye 21 thrust with your sides and your shoulders, and with your horns ye pierced all the sick ones, until ye scattered them out. And I will save My flock, 22 and they shall no more be for a prey; and I will judge between sheep and sheep. And I will set up 'a shepherd over them', and David My servant 28 f. 27 b shall be captain among them, I the Lord have spoken. I will make with 25 them a covenant of peace, and will cause the evil beasts to cease out of the land, and they shall dwell safely in the wilderness, and sleep in the wood; and I will give them a blessing round about my hills. I will send down 26 the rain in its season and it shall be a rain of blessings. The trees of the 27 field shall yield their fruit, and the earth shall yield her produce, and they shall dwell safely in their land; and they shall know that I am the Lord, when I have cut the nooses of their yoke, and I have delivered them from the hand of those who made them to serve. And they shall no more be for 28 a prey, nor shall the beast of the field devour them; but they shall dwell safely, and there shall be none to make them afraid. And I will raise up 29 for them a Plant of renown2, that they may no more bear the shame of the nations; and they shall know that I the Lord their God am with them, 30 and that they of the house of Israel are My people, saith the Lord God."

Hear therefore, ye Bishops, and hear, ye laymen, that as the Lord hath Ap. Con. said, I will judge between ram and ram, and between sheep and sheep, that is to say, between Bishop and Bishop, and between layman and layman; for if the layman love the layman, let the layman also love the Ap. con. Bishop and honour him, and reverence him as father and lord and god after God Almighty, for it is said to the Bishop by means of the Apostles, that "all who hear you hear Me, and all that injure you injure Me, and Him Luke x. 16 that sent Me." Again, let the Bishop love the laymen as children, and sic nourish and inflame<sup>3</sup> them with the zeal of his love, like eggs, that chickens may come from them; hatch them like chickens and nourish them as with the nourishment of winged fowls. O Bishop! teach and admonish every one. Those who are deserving of reproof reprove, and make them sorry, as f. 28 a for conversion and not for destruction. Admonish as for repentance, and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> S. one Shepherd over them, and he shall feed them, and he shall be their shepherd.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> S. peace + that they may no more be few and abandoned upon the earth, and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Cod. admonish.

correct them, so that thou mayest make their ways straight and smooth for them, and make stable their mode of life. Keep what is in health, that is to say, keep carefully him who is steadfast in the faith, and feed all the people in peace. That which is weak strengthen, that is to say, him who is tempted, strengthen by means of admonition. That which is sick heal, that is to say, him who is sick with doubt of the faith heal by means of doctrine. That which is broken bind up, that is to say, him who is beaten or struck or broken by his sins or halting in the way of righteousness, bind him up, that is to say, cure him by means of intercession and admonition; raise him from his fall and encourage him; shew him also that there is hope for him. Bind him up and heal him; admit him also to the Church. That which has wandered persuade, that is to say, him that is abandoned in sins, and excommunicated as for reproof, leave not without, but teach and admonish and convert, and receive him into thy flock, that is to say, him who by the multitude of his falls has cut off his hope, and has let his soul go to perdition; do not allow him to perish utterly, lest by means of temptation or much negligence he sleep, and through the heaviness of his slumber he forget his life, and be removed and turned from the flock, that is to say, from the Church, and he come to perdition; for since he has got out of the fold and is removed from the flock, a wolf will eat him as he wanders, and he will perish utterly. But do thou visit him, admonish and teach and convert him, command him and encourage him to awaken; tell him that there is hope, and cut this off from their minds, that they may not say nor think that which was said of old, that "Our iniquities and sins are upon us, and by them we are corrupted; how then can we live?" It is not required of us that we should say or think these things, or suppose that their hope is cut off on account of the multitude of their sins, but that they should know that the mercies of God are many, that He hath promised with oaths and good counsel, pardon to those who have sinned. If then a man sin, and know not the Scriptures, and be not persuaded of the long-suffering and pity of God, and knoweth not the boundaries of pardon and repentance, he perisheth by this, that he knoweth not. Therefore thou, O Bishop, as a shepherd, a partaker in suffering, who art full of love and tenderness, be assiduous in visiting thy flock. Count the flock. Seek that which has wandered, as said the Lord God Jesus the Christ, our Teacher and our Good Shepherd.

CHAPTER VIII.

Teaches the same Bishop that he be not luxurious and covetous about the things that come into the Church, as provision for the poor, but that he furnish

f. 28 b

Exekiel xxxiii. 10

them with justice to those that are in want, as a just steward of God, and that he also may supply his own want out of them without guilt; and that he also stir up the people, that every one according to his ability take a share, and supply the need of the Church, in regard to the provision for the poor and for orphans and widows.

Be not lovers of wine, nor drunkards, nor much puffed up, nor Ap. Con. luxurious. Do not incur expense that is not proper from the gifts of xxv. God, as if it were not your own, but as if you were making use of your own; as those who are appointed to be good stewards of God, of Him who will in future require at your hands an account of the management of the stewardship with which you are entrusted. Let your sufficiency f. 29 a then be enough for you, food and raiment; make use of what is necessary and not beyond what is just from the things that come in, as from strange things, but in moderation; do not enjoy yourselves and be luxurious from the income of the Church, for to a workman his raiment and food are sufficient. Therefore as good stewards of God, do well in dispensing the things that are given and come into the Church, according to the commandment, to the orphans and widows and those who are in straits and to strangers, like men who know that ye have a God who requires at your hands an account of the stewardship which He has committed to you. Therefore distribute and give to every one who is in want, also yourselves provide and live from these things, from the things that come into the Church. Do not consume them yourselves alone, but give a share with yourselves to those who are in want. Be without offence before God; because God reproves Bishops who use the income of the Church avariciously and for themselves alone, and do not give a share with them to the poor. The Lord said thus, "Ye eat the milk of the flocks, and ye clothe Exektel yourselves with the wool." For it is required of you Bishops that ye be provided for out of the income of the Church, but not that ye swallow it up; for it is written, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that grinds." Thus Dout. xxv. therefore as the ox that works in the threshing-floor without a muzzle eats food, but does not consume it all, thus also ye who labour in the threshingfloor, which is the Church of God, provide for yourselves from the Church, like the Levites who served in the Tabernacle of witness, which was the type of the Church, as its very name tells, for the Tabernacle of witness f. 29b set forth the Church beforehand. Therefore the Levites who served in it were provided for without hindrance from the things that were given as the offerings of God by all the people, gifts, and oblations and firstfruits and tithes and sacrifices, and offerings and whole burnt-offerings,

they and their wives and their sons and daughters, because their work was the service of the Tabernacle alone. Therefore they received no inheritance of land among the children of Israel, for the inheritance of Levi and of his tribe was the inheritance of the people. Therefore ye also to-day, O Bishops, are priests to your people, and Levites who serve in the house of God, the Holy Catholic Church, those who remain continually before the Lord God. Therefore ye are to your people priests and prophets and chiefs and governors and teachers and mediators between God and the believers, receivers of the Word, preachers of it, evangelists of it, knowers of the Scriptures and of the words of God, witnesses of His will, ye who bear the sins of all men, and who will give account concerning all men; ye who hear how that word is kindled hardly against you, if ye despise, and do not preach the will of God, ye are they who are in grave danger of perdition, if ye despise your people. Ye again are those to whom is promised by God a great reward that will not disappoint nor be snatched away, and unspeakable grace in that great glory, if ye serve well the Tabernacle of God, the Catholic Church. Therefore as ye bear the burden of all men, thus also it is required of you that ye receive from all who are with you the service of food and clothing, and other things, such as are necessary. It is required also that ye take from the gifts that are given you by the people who are under your hands, and provide for the deacons and the widows and the orphans, and those that are in want. For it is required of thee, Bishop, that thou care for all men as a faithful steward, for as thou carriest the weight of all those who are under thy hands, thus, and more than all men, thou shalt receive the glory of excellency from God; for thou art the propitiator of the Christ; and as He has borne the sins of us all, thus it is required of thee that thou carry the sins of all those who are under thy hands. For thus it is written in Isaiah about our Saviour, "We have seen Him, that He had no splendour and no beauty, but His visage was more shamed and humiliated than men, and that He was a man of suffering; and knoweth \*[how] to under-4 stand's sicknesses; for His face was changed and done despite to, and He was of no account in our eyes. He then hath carried our sins, and for us He died; and we thought Him wounded and grieved and

Is. 1111. 2 lii. 14

1111. 3

5 humiliated. But He was wounded for our sins, and afflicted for our iniquities, and by His wounds we are all healed." Again he saith, that

12 "He bore the sins of many, and was betrayed because of their iniquity."

And in David and in all the Prophets and also in the Gospel, our Saviour entreats on account of our sins, He who was without sins. Therefore as ye have the example of the Christ, thus also be ye an example to the people that are under your hands, that as He hath taken our sins (S. so do ye also take the sins of the people). Do not imagine that the burden of the Bishopric is a light and easy one. Therefore as ye have received the burden of all men, thus also the fruits which ye draw from all the people, are yours for all things that are necessary to you. Provide well f. 30 b for those that are in want, like people who give account to an inquisitor who does not err and cannot be got over. As ye serve in the office of the bishopric, thus it is meet that from the office of the bishopric ye provide for yourselves; like priests and Levites and deacons who serve before God; as it is written in the Book of Numbers, that God spake to Aaron and said, "Thou, and thy sons, and thy father's Numbers house shall bear the sins of the holy things; and thou and thy sons shall bear the sins of the priesthood; and thy brethren the sons of thy ? father, the tribe of Levi, bring with thee; let them be placed beside thee and let them serve thee. Thou and thy sons with thee shall serve before this Tabernacle of witness, except that the sons of Levi shall not approach 3 the vessels of the sanctuary nor the altar, that they and ye die not; but they shall be added unto thee, and they shall keep the watches of 4 the Tabernacle of witness for all the service of the Tabernacle, and a stranger shall not come nigh unto thee. Ye shall keep these charges 5 of the holy things, and the charges of the altar; and there shall be no wrath upon the children of Israel. And behold, I have taken your 6 brethren the sons of Levi from among the children of Israel, they are given as a gift to the Lord, to do the service of the Tabernacle of witness. Thou, and thy sons with thee, keep your priesthood for all the service 7 of the altar, and of that within the Veil; do your service, as something that is given to your Priesthood; the stranger that cometh nigh shall die the death. And the Lord spake unto Moses and unto Aaron, and s said, Behold, I have given you the charges and the firstfruits of all that is hallowed to me by the children of Israel, to thee I have given them for service, and to thy sons after thee, a law for ever. This shall a be thine of all the holy things that are hallowed from their fruits and f. 31 a from their offerings, and from all their sacrifices, from all their errors and from all their sins, all that they offer to Me of all the holy things, let it be for thee and for thy sons; cat it in the Holy place; every male 10 shall eat it, thou and thy sons, it shall be holy to thee. These shall be 11

to you, the firstfruits of their gifts, from all the oblations of the children of Israel, to thee I have given them, and to thy sons and thy daughters with thee, for an everlasting law; every one that is clean in thy house 12 shall eat them, all the firstfruits of the oil, and all the firstfruits of the wine, and the firstfruits of the wheat, all that they give to the Lord shall be thine; every one that is clean in thy house shall eat of them. 13. 15 All the rest that remains shall be thine, and all that openeth the matrix of all flesh, all that they bring to the Lord, of men and even of beasts shall be thine; nevertheless the firstborn of men shall surely be redeemed, 16 and the firstborn of beasts that are not clean to be offered; and their redemption shall be from a month old and upwards; thou shalt redeem them for a price, five shekels by the shekel of the sanctuary, which is 17 ten<sup>2</sup> shekels of silver. But nevertheless the firstlings of oxen, and the firstlings of sheep and goats, thou shalt not redeem; they are holy; thou shalt pour out their blood before the altar, and their fat thou shalt 18 send up as an offering of a sweet savour unto the Lord; and their flesh shall be pure to thee, the end of the wave breast and the right forefoot 19 shall be thine. All the heave offerings of the sanctuary, which the children of Israel destine to the Lord, to thee have I given them, to thy sons and also to thy daughters with thee, for an everlasting law: it shall be a statute for ever before the Lord, to thee and to thy seed after thee. f. 31 b 20 And the Lord spake unto Aaron, and said, Thou shalt not inherit in their land, nor have any portion among them, because I am thy portion an and thine inheritance among the children of Israel. And behold, to the children of Levi I have given all the tithes of the children of Israel 22 for an inheritance, on account of their service in the Tabernacle. And the children of Israel shall not again come nigh unto the Tabernacle 28 of witness, that they receive not the sin of death, but the Levites shall do the service of the Tabernacle of witness, and they shall bear their sins, as an everlasting law to their generations. And among the 24 children of Israel they shall have no inheritance, because that the tithes of the children of Israel which they destine as heave offerings to the Lord, I have given to the Levites as an inheritance; therefore I said unto them, and to those of the house of Israel, that they shall 25 have no inheritance for ever. The Lord spake unto Moses and said to 26 him, Speak with the Levites, and say unto them, When ye take from the children of Israel the tithes that I have given you from them as an

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> S. that is dedicated by the children of Israel

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> S. twenty

inheritance, offer up from them also an heave offering to the Lord, even a tenth part of the tithes. The heave offering shall be reckoned to you as the wheat of the threshing-floor, and as the offering of the wine-press. Thus ye also shall offer a heave offering unto the Lord of all your tithes which ye receive from all the children of Israel, and ye shall give of them a heave offering to the Lord, to Aaron the priest, of all your gifts ye shall offer a heave offering to the Lord, of the firstfruits which He hath sanctified. And say unto them, When ye offer the firstfruits of them, to it shall be reckoned unto the Levites as the produce of the threshing-floor, and as the produce of the wine-press; they shall eat it in every place, ye and your households, because that is your reward for your service in the Tabernacle of witness, and ye shall have no sin because of it, f. 32 a sa when ye have offered the firstfruits of it; ye shall not pollute the offerings of the children of Israel, that ye die not."

### CHAPTER IX.

Exhortation to the people that they bring heave offerings of prayers and confessions to God, and that they honour the Bishop as [they honour] God, and reverence him, and that they do nothing apart from his permission, nor even give alms to those that are in need without him; but make everything known to him by means of the Deacon, and he will administer whatever is given, and that every one of the orders of the Church take its place and be honoured as befits it; condemnation and commination on those who speak wickedly to priests or despise them; that they think of them as of their kings, that they take them gifts from their labour for the supply of the need of the poor and the orphans and the widows, making no reckoning with them, as to whether they give or do not give.

Hear, therefore, these things, ye also, ye laymen, the Church chosen of God, because that even the first people was called the Church. Ye then, Holy and perfect Catholic Church, royal priesthood, holy assembly, people of inheritance, great Church, Bride adorned for the Lord God. As therefore was said before, hear also now, Bring heave offerings and tithes and firstfruits to the Christ, the true High Priest, also to His servants bring tithes of salvation, Him the beginning of whose name is the letter 10. Hear, thou Catholic Church, which art of God, who hast been delivered from 10 plagues, and hast received 10 commandments, and hast learnt the law and hast held the faith, and hast believed in a *yod* the beginning of a name, and art confirmed by the perfection of His glory; instead of the sacrifices of that time, offer now prayers and supplications and thanks-

f. 32 b

Ap. Con. II. xxvi.

givings; then were firstfruits and tithes and oblations and gifts, to-day are offerings that are presented by means of the Bishops to the Lord God, for those are your High Priests. Priests and Levites; now Elders and

Ap. Con. II. xxvii.

f. 33 a

Ap. Con. II. XXVIII.

Deacons, and Orphans and Widows. For the Levite and the High Priest is the Bishop. He is a servant of the Word of God and a Mediator, but to you a Teacher and your Father after God, who has begotten you by means of water. He is your Head and Governor, and he is a powerful king to you. He governs in the place of the Almighty, but let him be honoured by you as God, because the Bishop sits for you in the place of Almighty God; but the Deacon stands in the place of the Christ; and ye should love him, but let the Deaconesses be honoured by you in the likeness of the Holy Ghost. Moreover, let the Elders be to you in the likeness of the Apostles, but Orphans and Widows be considered by you in the likeness of an Altar. For as it was not allowed for the stranger, that is to say for him who was not a Levite, to approach the Altar, nor to offer anything apart from the High Priest, thus do ye naught apart from the Bishop. For if any one do aught apart from the Bishop, he cloeth it in vain, for it will not be counted to him as a work, because it is not fitting that any one should do aught without the High Priest. Present, therefore, your offerings to the Bishop, either ye yourselves, or by means of the Deacons; and what he receives let him deal to you justly, for the Bishop is well acquainted with those who are afflicted; for he provides for every one and gives as it becomes him; lest any one should receive many times in the day or in the week, and another should not receive even a little. For to him whom the priest and steward of God knows to be much afflicted, he does good, as is required of him. And those who ask widows to agapai, her whom he knows to be much afflicted, to her let him send oftenest. And again, if any one give gifts to widows, to her who is in want let him send most. Let the portion of a shepherd be defined and known, according as the law of old is defined, and even if he be not present 'ye shall not cause to perish [any that belong] to God Almighty. As often then as is given to you or the widows, let double be given to each of the Deacons for the honour of the Christ; twice double to the Governor for the honour of God Almighty. If any man wish also to honour the Elders, let him give also (S. + double) to them as to the Deacons. For it is required for them that they be honoured as Apostles, and as the counsellors of the Bishop, and also as the crown of the Church; for they are the directors and counsellors of the

<sup>1</sup> according to the law in agapai and gifts

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> to the honour of

<sup>3</sup> S. + to each of

Church. And if there be also a Reader, let him also receive along with the Elders. Every office, therefore, let each of the laity as is proper to him, honour by gifts, by dignity, and the respect of the world. Let them have great boldness with the Deacons, and let them not be troubling the Chief at all hours, but whatever they require, let them make it known by means of the servants, that is to say, by means of the Deacons. For not even to God Almighty can one approach save by means of the Christ. All things, therefore, that ye wish to have done, make them known to the Bishop by means of the Deacons, and then let them be done. Not even of old in the Temple of the Sanctuary was anything offered or done apart from the Priest. Again also, with the idols of the heathen, polluted and abominable and reprehensible, even to our day they imitate the Sanctuary, f. 33 b though in comparison the house of impurity is very far from the Holy place; but nevertheless in the work of their oversight (in another manuscript, of their folly), without their polluted priests they do not offer nor do anything; but thus they suppose that the mouth of the stones (that is to say, the idols he calls stones) is a polluted priest, and they wait for whatever he commands them to do, and in all that they contemplate doing they are counselled by their polluted priest, and they do nothing without him, for they think that this is acceptable whatever they do, honouring him and doing homage to him like their honouring of the dumb stones, those that are fixed as stones (S. in the walls) for the worship of impure and cruel demons. If they, therefore, who are foolish and [have] false customs and no hope, but err by a vain expectation, watch and desire to imitate a sanctuary, and honour with every honour those who stand in the house of their ridiculous idols, why then ye to whom it is known and manifest that ye believe in the truth, and are possessed by a hope that will not be falsified, and look to the promise of eternal glory which passeth not away nor dissolveth, should not ye the more honour the Lord God, by means of those who are appointed over you? Consider, therefore, the Bishop as the mouth of God. Ap. Con. For if Aaron, because he interpreted to Pharaoh the words that were given through Moses, was called a Prophet, as the Lord said unto Moses, "Behold, I have given thee for a god unto Pharaoh, and Aaron thy Ex. vii. 1 brother shall be thy prophet," why, therefore, do ye also not consider (S. + as prophets, and adore) as God those who are to you mediators of the Word? Now for us ourselves, Aaron is the Deacon, and Moses II. XXX. the Bishop<sup>1</sup>. Let him be honoured by you as God, and the Deacon as f. 34a

<sup>1</sup> S. + for if Moses was called a god by the Lord, let the Bishop be also by you.

D.

Ap. Con. II. xxxi. a Prophet. Therefore for the honour of the Bishop make known to him everything that ye do. Even by means of him let everything be comxxxii, pleted. If ye know that a man is much afflicted, but the Bishop doth not know it, inform him, but without him do nothing to disgrace him that thou bring no shame upon him as upon a despiser of the poor; for he who raises an evil report against the Bishop either by word or by deed, sins against God Almighty. But again, against a Deacon if any one speak evilly by word or by deed, he offends the Ex. xxtl. 28 Christ. Therefore it is written also in the Law, "Thou shalt not revile thy gods, nor speak evil against the ruler of thy people." Let no one suppose then that the Lord was speaking about idols of stone, but He calls 'gods' those who are placed over you. Moses also said again in the Book of Numbers, when the people had murmured against him and against Aaron, Ex. xyl. 8 "It is not against us that ye murmur, but against the Lord God." Luke x. 16 Also our Saviour said, "He that wrongeth you wrongeth Me, and Him that sent Me." For what hope is there, even a little, to him who has spoken evil things against the Bishop? or against the Deacon? For if one have called Matt. v. 22 a layman a fool or vile (Raca), he shall be condemned by the Synagogue, as one of those who rise up against the Christ, because he hath called his brother vain, him in whom the Christ dwelleth, who is not vain, but filled; or a fool him in whom dwelleth the Holy Spirit of God, the Perfecter in all wisdom, as if he were a fool from the Spirit that dwelleth in him! If, therefore, any one who should say one of these things to a layman be found f. 34 b to have fallen into all this condemnation, how much [more] if one venture to say anything against a Bishop or against a Deacon? him by whose means the Lord hath given you the Holy Ghost, and by whose means ye have learnt the Word and know God, and by whose means ye are known of God, and by whose means ye are sealed; and by whose means ye are become the sons of light; and by whose means the Lord in baptism, by the laying on of the Bishop's hand, gave witness about each of you, and Praim 11.7 caused His holy voice to be heard and said, "Thou art My son, this day have I begotten thee." Therefore, O my son, love thy Bishops, those by whose hands thou art become a son of God, and 1knowest the right Ap. Con. hand 1, and cherish him who after God is thy father and thy mother; Ex. xxi. 17 for every one who mocketh his father or his mother, let him die the death. Matt. xv. 4 But honour ye the Bishops who are able to loose you from sins, those who have begotten you anew by means of water, those who have filled you

with milk, those who have established you with the doctrine of life, those

1 S. and the right hand thy mother.

with the Holy Ghost, those who have nourished you with the Word as

who have confirmed you by admonition, and made you partakers in the holy Eucharist of God, and made you sharers and heirs of God's promise. Reverence these [men], and honour them (the Bishops) with all honour, for they have received authority from God of life and death, not that they may judge those who have sinned, and condemn them to death in everlasting fire, excommunicating and sending away those who are condemned, may this never happen! but that they may receive and give life to those who are converted and repent. Let these then be your Chiefs, and Ap. Con. let them be considered by you as kings, and by deeds give honour to them as kings, for it is required of you that ye provide for them and for those that are with them.

For thus it is written in the first book of the Kingdoms, that Samuel f. 35 a the prophet said unto the people by means of words of the Lord, to those that asked from him a king, and he said unto them, "This is the law 15cm. viii. of the king who shall reign over you; he will take your sons, and appoint them over his chariots, and make them runners before him; and will make 19 to himself captains over thousands, and captains over hundreds; they shall reap his harvest, and gather his vintage, and shall keep in order the instruments of his chariots. Your daughters he shall take to be weavers, 18 and servants of his house. Your fields, and your vineyards, and your 14 olive-yards, the best, he will take and give to his servants, and to eunuchs. Your maidservants and menservants, and your oxen and your asses he 16 shall take and tithe for the service of his work. He will take tithe of your 17 sheep; and ye also shall be his servants." According to this likeness also the Bishop rules. For if even a king who reigned over all that multitude of people, took from that people, as it is written in Hosea, that "the people Hos. 1. 10 of the children of Israel are many as the sand that is on the shore of the sea, which cannot be measured nor numbered," and according to the number of that people were also the services that were required from it, thus now also the Bishop taketh to himself from the people, those whom he considereth and knoweth to be worthy of him and of his office, and maketh them elders and counsellers, members of his session, deacons and subdeacons, all as he requireth according to the service of a house. What more can we say? for the king who wears the crown, reigns only over the body, and binds and looses only in this world, but the Bishop reigns over both soul and body, that he may loosen on the earth, and bind in heaven, by heavenly £ 35 b power. For it is a great heavenly power, that of the Almighty, which is given to him. Nevertheless, love ye your Bishop as a father, reverence him as a king, and honour him as God. Present to him your fruits, and the

work of your hands, that your firstfruits may be blessed. Give to him your tithes, and your vows, and your oblations; from them he will require to be nourished, and to provide also for those who are in want, to every one as it is proper for him. Thus thy offering shall be acceptable to the Lord thy God, for a sweet savour in the height of heaven, before the Lord thy God, and He will bless thee, and multiply to thee the good things of His Prov.xi.26 promise. For it is written in Wisdom, that "every simple soul shall be blessed," and that "blessings shall be on the head of him who giveth." Because of this be constant in work, and labour, and bring a gift; for the Lord hath lightened your burden, and loosened from you the chains of fetters, and lifted from you the heavy yoke; and made Deuteronomy pass away from you, according to the greatness of God's mercy, as it is written in Isaiah, "Say' to those who are in chains, Go out," and again, Is. xlix. 9 "to bring out the prisoners from the prisons." And in David He said, Pn. 1xtx. 38 that "He despiseth not His prisoners." And again in the Gospel He Matt.x1.28 said, "Come unto me, all ye that are weary and carry heavy burdens, and 1 will give you rest. Take My yoke upon you, and learn of Me, for I am so meek and humble of heart, and ye shall find rest unto your souls; for My yoke is easy, and My burden is light." If, therefore, the Lord, in the gift of His goodness, hath loosed you and given you rest, and brought your souls to enlargement, that ye be not again bound by sacrifices and by sin-offerings, by purifications, by vows, and by gifts, by oblations, by burnt-offerings, by shewbread, and by observations of purifications, again, by tithes, and by firstfruits, and by heave offerings, and by gifts, all these things were of necessity appointed for them to give; ye then are not bound by these things, for it is required of you that ye know the Matt. ▼. 20 word of the Lord which said, that "unless your righteousness exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of Heaven." Thus, therefore, your righteousness is more excellent than the tithes, and firstfruits, and heave offerings of these Mark x. 21 people, when ye act as it is written, "Sell all that ye have, and give to the poor." Therefore do thus, and keep the commandment by means of the Bishop and the priest, and thy mediator who is with the Lord God, for He has commanded thee to give. Take care that thou provide for these things, and do not exact an account from the Bishop; do not watch him as to how he provides and fulfils his stewardship, or when he gives, or to whom or how, whether well or ill, or if he gives as is fitting, for it is the Lord God who is the exactor, who has committed

<sup>1</sup> S. + by [Sabbath] rests (idleness).

f. 36 a Ap. Con. II, xxxv.

Is. will. 7

this stewardship to his hands, and counted him worthy of the priesthood of all this office. In order, therefore, that thou observe not nor require an account from the Bishop, nor speak evil things against him, resisting God, nor offend the Lord, let there be put before thine eyes what was said to thee in Jeremiah, "Shall the clay say to the potter, Thou workest not, and In. xIv. 9 thou hast no hands;" as he that saith to his father and his mother, "Hast 10 f. 36 b thou brought me forth?" but labour with a single mind and work in the house of God. Be it always written and established in thy heart, and remember Ap. Con. the saving voice of the renewal of the Law, as the Lord hath said, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, Dout. vl. 5 and with all thy strength." Your strength then is the property of the world. Do not love the Lord with the lips only, like that people to whom reproving He saith, "This people honoureth Me with its lips, but its heart is far Is. xxix.18 from Me." But love thou the Lord and honour Him with all thy strength; Markvil. 6 and bring thy gifts at all times, and keep not away from the Church. When thou receivest the Eucharist of the sacrifice, give whatever cometh to thy hand, as thou partakest, to the strangers; for this is collected by the Bishop for the reception of all strangers. Therefore according as thou art able, put down, and keep thyself, because the Lord hath said in the Law, "Thou shalt not appear before Me empty." Therefore do good works, Ex. xxiii. lay up for thyself a (S. + everlasting) treasure above in Heaven where Matt. vi. moth doth not destroy, nor thieves steal. When thou doest thus, do not judge the Bishop, nor the layman, because to you laymen it is said, "Judge Matt. vtl.1 not, that ye be not judged." For if thou judgest thy brother, and accusest him, thou considerest thy brother guilty, that is to say, thou accusest Rom. ii. 1 thyself; thou art then judged with the guilty; for the Bishop has the power to judge, as it is said to them, "Be accurate discerners." It is, f. 37 a therefore, required of the Bishop as a tester of silver that he should divide II. XXXVII. the evil from the good; those that are completely evil he should reject and 15 mm. 11. throw out; but those who are hard and defective for any reason, like those who are not defective, he should leave them in the crucible. The layman then is not allowed to judge his neighbour, nor even to impose upon himself a burden which is not his; for the weight of this burden belongs not to the layman, but to the Bishop. Therefore thou, being a layman, do not lay snares for thyself, but leave judgment in the hands of those who will have to answer for it to the Lord. But as for thee, strive to make peace with all men, and love thy limbs the children of thy people, because the Lord hath said, "Love thy neighbour as thyself."

### CHAPTER X.

Admonition about false brethren, and investigation about those that are accusers, or witnesses against any one, and the decree of punishment against those who are convicted of sin; and the consolation and reception into the Church, if they shew repentance; and injunction to the Bishops that they give the hand and bind up those who have sinned if they repent; that they should not judge with partiality, and be convicted before God; and that they should convict him who accuses falsely, in punishing as was fit him who was accused.

f. 37 b

Matt.

xviii. 15 16

Ap. Con. II. xxxviii. Matt. xviii. 17

If then there be false brethren, [who] on account of envy or the jealousy of enemies1, and of Satan, who works by them, bring a false accusation against one of the brethren, or even a true one, those shall know that every one who investigates about these things, in order to accuse or blaspheme about any one, he is the son of anger, and where anger is, God is not; for anger is of Satan, who by means of these false brethren never allows peace to be in the Church. Therefore when ye know them, those that are so far wanting in sense, first of all believe them not, and secondly, Bishops and Deacons, beware of them, how ye say ought of the things that ye have heard from them to any of the brethren. Consider about him against whom they bring an accusation, investigate wisely, compare his actions, and if he be found to merit reproof, according to the doctrine of our Lord which He hath spoken in the Gospel, reprove him between thee and him; if he repent, and be converted, save him. And if he will not be convinced, reprove him before two or three, and fulfil that which was said, that at the mouth of two or three witnesses every word shall be established; for therefore, brethren, it is required for witness, that it stand upon the mouth of two or three witnesses, because the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost testify about the works of men; for where there is admonition of doctrine, there is also discipline and conversion of those who have wandered. Therefore at the mouth of two or three witnesses every word shall be established. And if he obey not, reprove him before all the Church; if he do not hear even the Church, let him be counted unto thee as a heathen and as a publican. Because the Lord hath said unto you, O Bishops, that henceforth ye receive not that man into the Church 'as Christians' and be not partakers with him; for not even the heathen or the wicked

<sup>1</sup> S. the Enemy.

<sup>2</sup> S. as a Christian

publicans dost thou receive into the Church, nor make thyself partaker with them, unless they first repent, promising so that they may believe, f. 38 a and never henceforth again do evil deeds; for therefore our Lord and Saviour gave room for repentance to those who have sinned; for even Ap. Con. I Matthew, who am one of the twelve Apostles, who speak to you by this Didascalia, I was a publican of old, and because I believed, grace came upon me, and I repented from my former works, and I was thought worthy to become an Apostle and a preacher of the Word of God. Again also John 'the Baptist', that he might seek, preached in the Gospel to publicans, not to cut off their hope, but taught them how they should act in future. When they asked him for a reply he said to them, "Do not Luke !!!. 13 exact more than what is commanded and appointed for you." And also Zacchæus in repentance the Lord received, making a request of him. We do not refuse salvation even to the heathen if they repent and renounce and remove from themselves their error. Therefore let him be accounted to you as a heathen and as a publican, he who is convicted of evil works and of falsehood; and afterwards if he promise to repent as the heathen, when they wish and promise to repent and say, "We believe," we receive them into the congregation that they may hear the Word, but we do not communicate with them until they receive the seal and are confirmed. Thus also we do not communicate with these until they shew the fruits of repentance; for they can certainly come in, if they wish to hear the Word, that they may not perish utterly, but in prayer they take no part, but go outside; because that even they, when they see that they do f. 38 b not take part in the Church, restrain themselves, and repent of their former deeds, and become eager to be received into the Church in prayer. They also who see them and hear that they have gone out like publicans may fear, and take heed to themselves that they sin not, lest it happen thus to them also, and they go out of the Church, being reproved for sin or for falsehood. Do not utterly prevent them then from entering Ap. Con. the Church, and hearing the discourse of the Bishop; for even our Lord and Saviour did not completely reject and cast out the publicans and sinners, but even ate with them. Because of this also the Pharisees murmured against Him, saying, "He eateth and drinketh with publicans wark it. and sinners." Then our Saviour answered and said against their thoughts and murmurings, "They that are whole have no need of a 17 physician, but they that are sick." Therefore have intercourse with those who have been reproved for their sins, and are in a bad state, and

Ap. Con. II. xli.

f. 39 a

attach them to you, and take care of their [interests], and talk ye with them and console them, keep hold of them, and cause them to be converted; and afterwards when every one of them has repented, and has shewn the fruits of repentance, thereafter receive him in prayer as [ye do] to the heathen. As therefore thou baptizest a heathen, and thereafter receivest him, so on that man also lay the hand, every one praying for him; thereafter bring him in and let him partake with the Church. Let that laying on of the hand be to him instead of baptism; for if by the laying on of the hand and by baptism they receive the communication of the Holy Ghost...therefore as a sympathetic physician sharing in suffering, heal all those who have sinned, and distribute with all wisdom, offer healing for the help of their lives; and be not ready to cut off the members of the Church, but make use of the Word of remedies, also of admonitions of preparation and of the plasters of supplication; for if an ulcer goes deep, and diminishes his flesh, by means of curative medicines nourish it, and reduce it. If there be in it foulness, by a sharp medicine, that is to say by the word of reproof, purify it; and if more flesh should spring up, by a harsh medicine, that is to say, by the communication of judgment shave it off and reduce it. If there be in it gangrene, burn it with a cautery, that is to say, with the incision of a long fast, cut off the putridness of the ulcer. If the ulcer grow and get the better of the cauteries, decide about that which is corrupt, then after much consultation with other physicians cut off that member which is corrupt that it destroy not all the body. Be not ready to amputate speedily, and do not rush in a hurry and run to the saw of many teeth, but first use scalpels, and cut the ulcer, that the cause of the evil which is hidden inside it may be seen openly and be known, that the whole body may be kept from being affected. But if thou see a person who does not wish to repent, but has completely cut off hope of himself, then with grief and sorrow cut him off and cast him out of the Church. For if thou findest that that accusation of calumny is false, and ye pastors with the Deacons have received the falsehood as truth, because of the accepting of persons, or because of offerings which ye have received; and ye change judgments, because ye wish to do the will of the Evil one, and him who is accused, being guiltless of this accusation, ye put out and cast him from the Church, ye will give an account in the day of Dout. 1. 17 the Lord; for it is written, "Thou shalt not respect persons in judgment,"

f. 39 b Ap. Con. II. xlii.

Ex. xxiii. s and again the Scripture hath said, that a "bribe blindeth the eyes of seers,

<sup>1</sup> S. emollients

and perverteth righteous words." And again it hath said, "Deliver the 1s. 1. 17 oppressed, judge the orphans, justify the widows"; and judge righteous. judgment in the gates. Take heed then that ye be not respecters of persons and be condemned by the word of the Lord, who hath spoken thus, "Woe unto those that make bitter sweet, and sweet bitter; and call light Is. v. 20 sic darkness, and darkness what is bright, and justify the wicked for his s reward, and pass over the righteousness of the righteous." But be watchful, that ye condemn not any one iniquitously, and help the wicked, because that in condemning others ye are condemning yourselves; as the Lord hath said, that "with what judgment ye judge ye shall be judged, Luke vi. 37 and as ye condemn, ye shall be condemned." Therefore remember and apply to yourselves this word, "Forgive, and it shall be forgiven you; condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned." If then, your judgment, O Bishops, be without respect of persons, look at him who is the accuser of his brother, if he be a false brother, if for the sake of envy or jealousy or calumny he have brought disturbance on the Church of God, and he should kill him who is calumniated by him, being put out f. 40 a of the Church and delivered to the destruction of fire; thou therefore judge him severely, because he has brought an evil thing against his brother, as it were from his own imagination; if he had not found that it goes before to 'his hearing'; he would have killed his brother in the fire; for it is written, that "every one who sheddeth man's blood, his blood shall be shed Gen. ix. 6 for the blood which he hath shed." When that one then is found out to be Ap. Gon. thus, put him out of the Church with a great reprimand as a murderer: II. xiii. and after a time, if he promise to repent, admonish him, and lay a hard discipline upon him; and thereafter put on [your] hand and receive him into the Church; and take heed and observe him that is such, lest again it happen against some one else. And if ye see him after he has entered the Church, that again he quarrels and wishes to accuse others also, and chatters and fabricates, and casts blame upon many falsely: put him out, that he may never again disturb and trouble the Church; for he that is such, even if he be within, because he is not suitable to the Church, is of no advantage to her. For we see that there are men who are born with superfluous things in their bodies, let us say fingers or any other superfluous flesh; those people then that have such things according to the flesh, it is a disgrace and a shame to them, both to the flesh and to the man, because he has too much of them. When they are taken away by a practitioner, that man receives beauty

<sup>1</sup> S. the hearing of the judge

and loveliness of flesh, and nothing is wanting to it, on account of that

superfluity that has been taken away from him, but he is even the more f. 40 b seen in his beauty for it. In like manner therefore, ye also, O pastors, conduct yourselves; because the Church is a body, the members being we

who believe in God, and are in love in the fear of the Lord according to the commandment of the tradition which we have received. Therefore he that devises evil things against the Church, and troubles its members, and loves the blames and accusations of enemies, that is to say, turmoils and contentions and calumnies and murmurings and quarrels and questions and incrimination and afflictions and accusations; he that loves these things and makes them, and moreover the Enemy is working in him, and he remains in the Church, is a stranger to the Church, and of the household of the Enemy, for it is him whom he serves, who works in him, and he offends and afflicts the Church; that one then if he remains within, is a disgrace to the Church because of his blasphemies (S. + and his great agitation, and there is danger lest he destroy the Church of God). To that one Prov. xxii. therefore do as it is written in Wisdom, "Cast out the evil man from the congregation, and his contention shall go out with him"; on account

> of litigation and reproach, that he sit not in the congregation and disgrace them all. For that one, when he goes out for the second time from the Church, is justly cut off, and the Church is the more beautified, for there is peace in it (S. + for it was wanting to her, because from that hour the Church will be free from blasphemy and trouble).... But if your mind be not pure, either on account of respect of persons, or on account of gifts of filthy lucre which ye have received, and ye put out of the Church those who walk correctly, and ye increase many evil, quarrelsome persons, and profligate rulers amongst you, ye bring blasphemy against the assembly of the Church, and ye bring danger of death upon yourselves, that ye be deprived of eternal life, because ye have pleased man, and turned from the truth of God, for the sake of respecting persons, and for the sake

f. 41 a

# of accepting vain gifts; and ye have scattered the Catholic Church, daughter and beloved of the Lord God.

## CHAPTER XI.

Again, exhortation to Bishops and Deacons, that they govern justly, and that they be with one another in concord and love; that they do not receive testimony from the heathen against a believer, and that a Christian be not vexed and contend with his neighbour. If it happen that they have a lawsuit, let them not say their say before the heathen, but before the Church, and let

1 S. the Enemy.

them be pacified, even if one of them lose something according to the flesh; and let him that is hard and obstinate about peace be kept from the Church until he repent; when the two persons approach, let those judge who judge without respect of persons, with much caution, on Monday, investigating the conduct of him who brings the accusation, and his conscience, and the reason of his lawsuit and contention. And him that is accused in like manner. Let them punish justly him that is found guilty.

Again, about those who are angry, that it is right they should forgive each other's faults, if it be that we seek forgiveness from God.

Strive therefore, O Bishops, with the Deacons, that ye be righteous before the Lord, because the Lord hath said, "If ye be righteous with 2 8am. xxii. 27 sic. Me, I also will be righteous with you; and if ye walk with Me frowardly, Ps. xviii. I also will walk frowardly, saith the Lord of Hosts." Be ye therefore righteous, that ye may be worthy to receive praise from the Lord. Let Ap. Con. therefore both the Bishops and the Deacons be of one mind, and let them feed the people carefully in one opinion. For it is required of you twain that ye be one flesh, father and son, for ye are in the likeness of the Divinity. Let the Deacon make known everything to the Bishop, as the Christ doth to His Father; let the Deacon settle some of them himself that he can; the rest of the other things the Bishop must judge; f. 41 b but nevertheless let the Deacon be the ear of the Bishop, and his mouth and his heart, and even his soul; for when ye twain are of one mind and in one consent there is peace in the Church. This praise then Ap. Con. becomes the Christian, that he have not an evil word with any one. But if some temptation should happen to some one from the operation of the Enemy, and he have a lawsuit, let him strive to be delivered from it, even if he lose somewhat by it. Only let him not go to the Ap. Con. judgment of the heathen, and do not ye receive the testimony of the heathen about any of our people, for by means of the heathen the Enemy plots against the servants of God. Because the heathen are destined to stand on the left, he calls them the left, for our Lord hath said to us thus, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Let Matt. vi. 8 not then the heathen know anything about your lawsuits, and receive not testimony against yourselves from them. Be not judged before them, as also it is said in the Gospels, "Give to Caesar that which is Caesar's, Lukexx. 25 and to God that which is God's." Be therefore willing to lose, and more zealous to make peace though losing somewhat in worldly matters for the sake of peace; before God it will be thy gain, because thou fearest

f. 42 a

Matt. zviii. 21

Matt.

zviii. 21

Ap. Con. II. xlvii.

f. 42 b

God, and doest according to the commandment. But if there be brethren who have an unavoidable quarrel with one another, which God forbid! it is required of you 'that ye immediately make peace', that ye rulers may know that those who venture to act thus perform no act of brotherhood in the Lord. If then one of them be of the children of God, humble and much oppressed, that one is a son of light; but he who is hard and bold and injurious and a blasphemer, he is a hypocrite (S. + and the Enemy is working through him). Reprove him therefore, and reprimand him, disgrace him and put him out of the Church as a rebel, and afterwards receive him that he may not perish utterly. When ye punish and rebuke those that are such, ye will not have many lawsuits. For if they do not know the word which was spoken by our Lord in the Gospel, about how many times, if my brother offend me, shall I forgive him? and they are angry with one another (S. + and become enemies), teach them, and make peace between them, as it is said, "Blessed are the peacemakers." Know that it is required of the Bishop Matt. v. 9 with the Elders that he judge cautiously, as our Saviour said, when they? asked Him about how often, if my brother offend me, shall I forgive him? until seven times? But our Lord said, Not until seven times, but until seventy times seven seven. For thus the Lord desireth, that those who are His own in truth, should never have aught against any, and should not be angry with any one. But if there happen anything, by the operation of the Enemy, let them be judged before you; let it be on Monday, lest it happen that some one rise up against the word of your judgments; that there be opportunity for you until the Sabbath, that ye may arrange the matter, and make peace, and pacify them on the Sunday. Let the Bishops then be constant in all judgments with the Elders and Deacons, and judge ye without respect of persons; the two individuals therefore coming and standing together in judgment, as the Scripture hath said, "Those who have any controversy or litigation with one another," and when ye have heard them righteously, give an answer of judgment. Strive to keep them in love, before the judgment come out against them, (S. + lest against one of them being a brother there come among you a condemnation of earthly judgment, but judge thus, even as ye shall certainly be judged), so that in the judgment ve may have the Christ as Associate, Counsellor, Assessor and Overseer of the Court. If there are people against whom an accusation is brought that they

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> S. we

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> S. + and should still less have lawsuits with any one

do not walk well in the way of the Lord, having heard the two individuals, investigate carefully, like people who decree judgment concerning eternal life, or for a harsh and bitter death; and if some one be reproved and go out of the Church, he is cast out from life and from everlasting glory...he is rejected by men, and found guilty before God. (S. + There- Ap. Con. fore judge according to the gravity of that conviction with much clemency), and incline a little, that ye may save, without respect of persons, (S. + rather than cause to perish, when ye have condemned those who are judged). But if there be a man who is innocent, and is condemned by judges from respect of persons, it will not hurt him before God (S. + the judgment of unjust judges) but will rather advantage him the more on account of the short time that he hath been unjustly judged by men. (S. Afterwards in the day of judgment, because he was unjustly condemned, he will be the judge of the unjust judges, for ye have been mediators of unjust judgments.) Therefore thus shall ye receive retribution from God, and ye shall be cast out of the Catholic Church of God, and that shall be accomplished against you that by the judgment that ye have judged ye shall be judged. Therefore when Ap. Con. ye sit to judge, let the two individuals come and stand together; we do not call them brethren until there be peace betwixt them; and investigate carefully with diligence between them about those things concerning which they have a lawsuit and contention with one another. Learn first about him who accuses if there be any accusation against him, or if he have brought actions also against others, and again [if] the accusation proceed from some former enmity, or from contention or envy, and what his conduct is, and if he be humble and without anger; if he love widows, and the poor, and strangers, and doth not love filthy lucre; if he be quiet and philanthropic, a lover of all men; if he be merciful, and stretch out his hand to give; not a glutton and not greedy; not avaricious and not a drunkard; for a perverse heart that deviseth evil Prov. vi. things disturbeth cities (S. + at all times), even if he have not done the f. 43a evil things that are in the world (S. + adultery, and fornication, and other such things). If then he who accuses be free from all these things,

(S. + from of old it is known and manifest that he is a believer and his accusation Ap. Con. truthful; but if it be known that he is perverse and quarrelsome, and that his deeds are unrighteous, it is evident that he hath brought false witness against your brother. When, therefore, it is found and known that he is unjust; reprove him and put him out for a time; until he repent and be converted and weep; lest again he blaspheme against any other person among the brethren who conducts himself well; or lest another who is like him, sitting in your assembly and seeing

that he is not reproved, venture also and do likewise to one of the brethren, and perish from before God; but if he who has sinned be reproved and punished, and go out for a time, he also who is ready to be like him and to act like him, when he sees him put out, may also fear, lest it happen to him in like manner; and he will submit, and live before God, and not be ashamed at all before man. Also in regard to him who is accused, take counsel likewise, and consider amongst yourselves, and observe his habits and deeds in the world, whether ye have heard many accusations against him, or whether many wicked things are done by him; if it be found that many evil deeds are wrought by him, it appears as if also this accusation that they bring against him were true. It may also happen, that some sin has formerly been committed by him, but that he is innocent from the present accusation. Therefore investigate carefully about these things; that with great caution and with truth you pronounce sentence of judgment. Against him that is found guilty judge righteously, and pronounce judgment against him; but he amongst them who doth not stand by your judgment, let him be reproved, and let him go out of the assembly, until he repent, and implore the Bishop or the Church, and confess that he has sinned and that he repents; and thus there will be a help to many, lest even, when another person sees him sitting in the Church neither rebuked nor punished, he also venture to do like him, thinking that he will live before men, but before God he will perish. But if ye hear one person alone, the other not standing, nor defending himself on account of the action which they bring against him, but ye pronounce judgment hastily without consultation or investigation, and condemn according to false words which ye believe, he not having stood nor made any defence on his own behalf and ye have condemned him, ye have become partakers before God with him that hath brought the false witness, and ye shall be punished with him before God; for the Lord hath said in the Proverbs, that "he who stirs up strife that is not his is like him that taketh hold of the tail of a dog." In another place He hath said, "Judge righteous judgment"; and again He hath said, "Judge the orphans, and justify the widows," and again He saith, "Let the oppressed go free, and loose every unjust bond." But if it be that ye resemble those Elders that were in Babylon, who brought false witness against Susan, and condemned her unjustly to death, ye also will be partakers in their judgment and condemnation. For the Lord saved Susan by means of Daniel from the hand of the unjust; (S. f. 40 b) but these Elders who were guilty of her blood He condemned to the fire. Then let those who are of the sanctuary be far removed from the things of the world. we say that ye [must] see, brethren, when murderers are brought before the Authority, that the judges question carefully those that have brought them, and learn from them what they have done, and then again they say to that doer of evil things, if these things are so, and he confess and say yea, they send him not at once to die, but again they interrogate him for many days, and draw the curtains, and consider and consult much together, and then at last pass sentence of death upon him, and lift up their hands to Heaven, and call to witness that we are clear from men's blood; for they do these things being yet heathen, and knowing not God nor that they shall receive retribution from God on account of those whom they

Ap. Con. II. li.

Prov. xxvi. 17 John vii. 24 Is. i. 17 Is. lviii. 6

Ap. Con. II. lii. judge and condemn unjustly. But ye, knowing who our God is, and what are Ap. Con. His judgments, do ye dare to pronounce sentence on one who is not guilty? II. 1111. We therefore counsel you to investigate carefully with much caution, because that the sentence of judgment which ye pronounce goeth up to God at once; and if ye have judged justly, ye will receive the reward of justice from God, both now and in that [world] which is to come; and if ye have judged unjustly, thus also shall ye receive retribution from God. Strive therefore, brethren, that ye be found worthy to receive praise from God, and not blame, because praise from God is everlasting life to men, but blame from God is everlasting death to men.)

Be careful therefore, O Bishops, that ye be not hasty in sitting down in judgment hurriedly, lest ye oppress and condemn any one; but before they come and stand in judgment, bring them together, and make peace between them; and admonish them that have the lawsuit and strife with one another; and teach them first that no one ought to be angry; for the Lord hath said, that "every one who is angry with his brother without Matt. v. cause is condemned in the judgment"; and again, that if it happen that there is anger by the work of the Enemy, it is required of you immediately in that day that ye be reconciled and pacified, and that ye be at peace with one another; for it is written, "Let not the sun go down upon Eph iv. 26 wrath against thy brother." David also said, "Be ye angry, and sin not." Pa. xxxvil. This is, that ye be quickly reconciled, lest anger remaining, there be a grudge with it, and it should bear sin, for it is said in the Proverbs, "The Prov. xix. soul that keepeth a grudge shall die." Again, also our Saviour said, "If thou Matt. v. 23 bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother keepeth anger against thee; leave thy gift before the altar, and go, first be 24 reconciled to thy brother, and then come, offer thy gift." But the gift of God is our prayer and our Eucharist. If it be then that thou hast some grudge against thy brother, or he against thee, thy prayer is not heard, nor thy Eucharist accepted, but thou art found void of prayer and of the Eucharist, because of the anger that thou keepest. Prayer ought f. 43b to be made diligently at every season. But those who are in anger and malice with their brethren, God heareth them not. If then thou prayest three times an hour, thou hast no advantage, for thou art not heard because of the enmity towards thy brother. Therefore if thou carest, and strivest to be a Christian, acquiesce in the word of the Lord which He spake. "Loose all the bonds of wickedness, cut the bonds of the yoke of avarice"; Is. 1911. 6 for our Saviour hath given thee this authority, to forgive thy brother who hath wronged thee, until seventy times over seven, seven, that is 400-times. How many times therefore hast thou forgiven thy brother, that thou

dost not wish again to forgive him, but keepest a grudge and cherishest enmity, and desirest to go to law; thy prayer therefore is hindered, even if thou fulfil the 490 times which thou hast forgiven him, increase also for thine own sake, and in thy goodness without anger forgive thy brother. If thou doest it not for thy brother's sake, consider, and do it for thine own sake: forgive thy neighbour, that thou mayest be heard when thou prayest, and mayest bring an acceptable offering to the Lord. Because of this therefore, O ye Bishops, that your gifts and prayers may be received, when ye stand in the church to pray, let the Deacon say with a loud voice, Is there any one who is keeping any grudge against his fellow? If there be found any people who have a lawsuit and strife with one another, persuade and make peace betwixt them; in the house as they go in and say, Peace be to this house; they are also evangelists of peace who bring peace. If therefore thou preachest peace to others, it is required yet more of thee, that thou be at peace with thy brethren, as a son of light and of peace. Be to every one light and peace; and do not contend with any one, but be at rest and at peace with every one, and be a helper with God (S. + so that the number of the saved may be increased), for this is the will of the Lord God. They who love to be in enmity and quarrels, those are the enemies of God, because that the Lord from the beginning from generation to generation, by means of prophets and righteous men, calleth to repentance and to life. And we too, the Apostles, who have been found worthy to be witnesses of His revelation in (S. + and preachers of) the knowledge of the Divine Word, we have heard from the mouth of the Lord Jesus the Christ, we know truly and say, what is His will and the will of His Father, that no one should perish, but that all men should believe and live; for this is Matt. vi. 10 what He taught us, that we should say when we pray, "Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven," that as the Angels of Heaven and all the Powers praise God, thus also upon the earth should men praise God. It is His will therefore to save all men, and this is His delight, that there should be many who are saved. But he who is contentious, and is an enemy to his neighbour, diminishes the people of God (S. + for he sends out him whom he accuses from the Church and diminishes it) and deprives God of the soul of a man which would have been saved, or by means of his contentiousness expels and casts himself out from the Church, and thus again he sins against God, for God our Saviour hath said thus, "Every one that is not with Me is Luke x1.23 against Me, and every one that gathereth not with Me scattereth abroad." Thou art not therefore a helper with God, to gather the people, because

Ap. Con. II. liv.

f. 44 a

Ap. Con. II. ly.

Ap. Con. II. lvi.

Matt. xii. f. 44 b

thou art a disturber, and a scatterer of the flock, and an adversary of God. Be not therefore constantly prone to quarrel, either by fights or by calumnies, or by enmity or by lawsuits, that thou scatter not people from the Church, because that we, by the power of the Lord God, have collected from all peoples, and from all tongues, and have brought [them] to the Church by much labour and toil, and by daily danger, that we may do the will of God, and fill the chamber with guests, that is to say, the Catholic Church, that they should be glad and rejoice and confess and praise God, Him who has called them to salvation, and ye therefore, O ye laity! be at peace with one another, and like wise doves, strive to fill the Church, and those who are without convert and reconcile and cause to enter her (the Church). This is a great reward which is promised by God, if ye save them from the fire and bring them into the Church, confirmed and believing.

### CHAPTER XII.

Commands Bishops to be quiet and humble, far removed from all harshness and anger, and teaches them about the Order of the House of God, and how the places in it should be distributed for standing and for sitting, to every rank as befits it. And if there come a man from another Church, let him have honour as befits him; let him be honoured with the place that suits him, and let not the Christ, who loveth strangers, be despised in him.

Ye then, O Bishops, be not harsh nor tyrannical nor irascible; and Ap. Con. be not wroth with the people of God whom He has given into your hands; do not destroy the House of God nor scatter His people; but convert f. 45 a all men, that ye may be helpers with God. Assemble the believers with much humility and long suffering, and with patience without anger; by doctrine and entreaty, as servants of the everlasting kingdom; in your assemblies, in the holy Churches, after all good patterns form your gatherings, and arrange the places for the brethren carefully with all sobriety. Let a place be reserved for the Elders in the midst of the eastern part of the House, and let the throne of the Bishop be placed amongst them; let the Elders sit with him; but also at the other eastern side of the house let the laymen sit; for thus it is required that the Elders should sit at the eastern side of the house with the Bishops, and afterwards the laymen, and next the women: that when ye stand to pray the rulers may stand first, afterwards the laymen, and then the women also, for towards the East it is required that ye should pray, as ye know that it is written, "Give praise to God, who rideth on the heavens of heavens Ps. lxviii

towards the East." As for the Deacons, let one of them stand constantly over the gifts of thankfulness (the Eucharist), and let another stand outside the door and look at those who come in; and afterwards when ye make offerings, let them serve together in the Church. And if a man be found sitting out of his place, let the Deacon who is within reprove him, and make him get up and sit in the place that befits him, for our Lord compared the Church to a fold. For as we see the irrational beasts, we mean oxen, sheep, and goats, lying down in herds, rising and feeding and mating, and none of them is separate from its race; and also the beasts of the deserts go in the mountains along with those who are like them. Thus therefore it ought to be also in the Church, that those who are children should sit by themselves, if there be room; if not, let them stand upon their feet. And let those who are advanced in years sit by themselves. But let the children stay at one side, or let their fathers and mothers keep them beside them and let them stand on their feet. Again, also let those who are girls sit apart, or if there be not room let them stand on their feet behind the women. Let those who are married and young and have children stay by themselves, but the old women and widows sit by themselves, the Deacon seeing as every one enters that he goes to his place, lest any one sit in a place that is not his. Let the Deacon also notice lest any one whisper, or sleep or laugh or make signs; for thus it is required that [people] be attentive in the Church, with watchfulness and good manners, and with their ears open to the word of the Lord. If there come a person from another assembly, a brother or a sister, let the Deacon ask and learn if she be the wife of a man, or again if she be a believing widow, if she be a daughter of the Church, or if it be one of the heresies, and then let him lead her and put her in the place that befits her. If an Elder come from another assembly, ye Elders receive him to a share in your place, and if he be a Bishop let him sit with the Bishop, and let him give him the honour of his place like himself; and let the Bishop say to him that he preach to his people; for entreaty and admonition of strangers is of great help, especially because it is written, that "no prophet is acceptable in his country." When ye are offering the Eucharist, let him speak. If he be wise, and give thee honour and do not wish to officiate, yet over the cup let him speak. If while ye are sitting, there come another person, either man or woman who has honour in the world, either from the place or from another assembly, thou then, O Bishop, who speakest the word of the Lord, or hearest, or readest, do not shew respect to persons and leave off the service of thy word

Ap. Con. II. lviii.

f. 45 b

f. 46 a

Luke iv. 94

to appoint them a place, but remain thou quietly as thou art; do not interrupt thy word, but let the brethren receive them. If there be no room, let that one of the brethren who is full of love, and loves his brethren and would do honour, rise and give them place. Let him stand on his feet. If while the boys or the girls are sitting, he or she that is eldest rise and give up his [or her] place, look thou, O Deacon, at those who are sitting, for him who is younger than his comrades or her who is younger; make them rise, and seat the one who rose and gave up his place. Lead the one whom thou hast made to rise and put him behind his comrades, that others also may be educated and learn to give place to those who are more honourable than they. If a poor man or a poor woman come, either belonging to thine own assembly, or from another assembly, and especially if they are advanced in years, and there be no room for such, appoint a place for them with all thy heart, O Bishop, even if thou hast to sit on the floor, and be not thou like a respecter of persons, but let thy f. 46b service be acceptable to God.

## CHAPTER XIII.

That no Christian should neglect the assembly of the Church at the time of prayer, or of the Eucliarist; not for the sake of the work of the hands, or any other work of the world; he should not go to a theatrical spectacle, to hear heathen words, dissuading his soul away from the hearing of the words of the Scriptures of life; nor to the foreign assemblies of heretics. Let those who are children in the Church hear and serve in it without laziness. Let no Christian love idleness from the work of handicraft, which is alien to the Church.

When thou teachest, command and remind the people, that they Ap. Con. be constant in the assembly of the Church; so that ye be not hindered, but that they be constantly assembled, that no one diminish the Church by not assembling, and make smaller by a member the body of Christ. For it is not about others alone that a man should think, but also about himself, hearing what our Lord hath said, that "he who gathereth not with Me scattereth matt. xti. abroad." As, therefore, ye are members of the Christ, scatter not yourselves from the Church by not assembling yourselves, for ye have a head, that is the Christ, as He counsels and promises, that ye are partakers with us. Therefore do not despise yourselves, and do not deprive our Saviour of His members; do not mangle and scatter His body, do not have more respect to the affairs of the world than to the word of God, but leave everything on the Lord's day and run eagerly towards your Church, for this is your glory.

f. 47 a Ap. Con. II. lx.

f. 47 b

Ap. Con. II. lxi,

If not, what excuse will ye have before God, for those who have not assembled on the Lord's day, to hear the Word of Life, and to be nourished with the divine food which endureth for ever? For ye strive to get the things that are for a time, for a day or an hour, but ye neglect those that are eternal; ye go on providing for bathing, for eating, for drinking, for the belly, and for other things to be nourished; but for eternal things ye do not care; ye despise your souls and do not hasten to the Church, that ye may hear and receive the Word of God. In comparison with those who err, what apology have ye? for, because the heathen, when they rise from their sleep every day, go in the morning to worship and serve their idols, before all their works and labours they go first and worship their idols, and also they do not neglect their feasts and pilgrimages, but assemble constantly, not only the natives, but also those who come from afar. They also assemble for the spectacle of their own theatre, and all of them come. Thus also those who vainly are called Jews, are idle one day for six, and assemble in their synagogue. They do not neglect their holidays, they who have deprived themselves of the strength of the Word, because they believe not, nor even of the name by which they have called themselves, i.e. Jews. Jew is interpreted as confession, but they are not confessors, for they do not confess to the murder of the Christ, which they have committed in transgressing the Law, that they may repent and live. If, therefore, those who are not saved strive always for the things in which there is no profit nor help to them, what excuse has he before the Lord God? he who restrains himself from the assembly of the Church, and does not even imitate the Gentiles; and because he does not assemble, neglects himself and goes afar, and does Jer. XVI. 11 iniquities; those to whom the Lord spake by means of Jeremiah, "My laws ye have not kept;" but ye have not even walked according to the laws of the Gentiles, and ye have almost excelled them in wickedness. Jer. 11. 11 "Have the nations changed their gods, which yet are no gods? but My people hath changed its glory for that which doth not profit." How then can he who is neglectful make excuse, he who is not zealous in the assembling of the Church of God? If a man gets an excuse on account of secular work and is prevented, let him know that the handicrafts of believers are called works of superfluity; for the sure work is the fear of God. Do your handicrafts, therefore, as a work of superfluity for your nourishment, but let your real work be the worship of God. Strive, therefore, never to be hindered from the assembling of the Church. But if a man forsake the assembling of the Church of God, and go to the assembly of the Gentiles, what shall he say, and what excuse will he make to God in

the day of judgment? who has left the Holy Church, and the words of the living God which live and give life, and can redeem and save from the fire and give life? and hath gone to the assembly of the heathen, because he desired the spectacle of the theatre? Therefore he will be considered as one of those who enter there because he desired to hear and receive the fables of their words, which are those of dead men, and of the spirit of Satan; for they are dead and cause death, they cause people to turn from the faith, and bring near to everlasting fire. Yet ye care for the world, and 6.48 a occupy yourselves with domestic concerns, and ye disdain to hasten to the Catholic Church, the beloved daughter of the Lord God Most High, that ye may receive the doctrine of God which remaineth for ever and is able to give life to those who receive the Word of Life. Be, therefore, constant in assembling with the believers who are saved in your mother the Church, her who liveth and giveth life to her children. Be watchful not to assemble Ap. Con. yourselves as1 those who perish in the theatre, which is an assembly of the heathen of error and of perdition; for he who enters into the assembly of the Gentiles shall be counted as one of them, and shall receive woe; for the Lord saith by means of Isaiah the Prophet to those who are such, "Woe, woe, to [those who] come from the spectacle," and again He saith, "2 Women who come from the spectacle, because this is a people who have Is xxvii. no understanding." Therefore He calls the Church women, those whom He has called, and brought out, and drawn from the spectacle of the theatre, and He holds and receives them, and He has taught us not to go there any more; for He saith in Jeremiah, "Learn not the way of the Jer. x. 2 nations," and again in the Gospel He hath said, "Go not in the way Matt. x. 5 of the Gentiles." Here, therefore, He teaches and warns, that we remove completely from all heresies, which are the cities of the Samaritans, and that we should not enter into strange synagogues, and4 from their pilgrimages which are on behalf of idols. Let a believer not approach their pilgrimage, excepting to buy provision for his body and his life. Remove yourselves far from all vain spectacles of idols, and from their feasts and pilgrimages. Let then those who are children in the Church serve Ap. Con. diligently without laziness, in all things that are required, with much 6.48b modesty and chastity. All ye believers, therefore, at all times always when ye are not in the Church be constant at your labours; and in all the course of your life either be constant in exhortation, or labour at your work and never be idle, because the Lord hath said, "Be like the ant, O sluggard, Prov. vi. 6

1 S. with

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> S. + Thou wilt have mercy on

<sup>3</sup> S. Churches

<sup>4</sup> S. + let us flee also far from the theatre and

- 7 emulate its ways, and learn from it; for it has no office, and no one
- s to impel it, nor is it under authority. It gathers its food in the summer,
- and collects much food in the harvest." And again He saith, "Go to the bee, and learn how she works, that she doeth her work with wisdom, and
- so from her work she offereth food to the rich and to the poor. She is beloved and honoured, and yet she hath little strength. She honoureth
- wisdom and she is illustrious. Until when wilt thou sleep, O sluggard,
- 10 and when wilt thou arise from thy slumber? Thou wilt sleep a little and slumber a little, and sit a little, and put thy hands upon thy breast.
- 11 Poverty shall come upon thee as one who runs, and want as a skilful man. If then (S.+thou art) without laziness, thy revenues shall increase and overflow like a fountain, and poverty be removed from thee." Work, therefore, at all times, for idleness is a blot for which there is no cure. "If any man among you work not, neither let him eat," for the Lord even hateth sluggards, for a sluggard cannot be a believer.

2 Thess. iii, 10

## CHAPTER XIV.

About Widows, and about the time of their order in the Church. Encomium on her who keeps the statute of her widowhood before God, and condemnation of her who tramples on her statute. Exhortation to the Bishop about the Widows and the Poor and the Needy.

f. 49 a **Ap. Con.** III. i.

Let widows then be appointed; she who is not less than fifty years of age and over, in order that by reason of her years she may be removed from the thought of having another husband. If you appoint one who is a girl to the place of a widow, and she doth not support her widowhood because of her youth, she will take a husband, and bring disgrace upon the glory of widowhood. She will give account to God, first for having had two husbands, and next for having promised to God to be a widow; she has received as a widow and did not remain in widowhood. If there be the widow of a young man who was for a short time with her husband, and he died, 'or for any other reason which she receives and there be no separation, and she remain alone by herself, being in the honour of widowhood, she will be blessed by God, because she has resembled that widow who was in Zareptah of Sidon, with whom the holy messenger, the Prophet of God, found rest, or she will be as Anna, who celebrated the coming of the Christ, and there was a testimony to her, and for her goodness she receives honour from man on the earth, and inherits glory from God in Heaven. Let not then young widows be appointed to the

Ap. Con. III. ii.

<sup>1</sup> S. or for any other reason there be separation

office of widows, but let them be taken care of and trained lest by reason of their indigence they seek to take a husband a second time, and this act be an undisciplined one; for ye know that she who has had one husband has had him lawfully, and beyond this it is fornication. Therefore take by Ap. Con. the hand those who are young, that they may remain in chastity to God. Take care of them, therefore, O Bishop, and remember also the poor; hold them by the hand, and provide for them, even if none of f. 40 b them be widowers or widows, and they need help on account of poverty, or of sickness, or are straitened on account of the education of their children. It is required of thee that thou care for all men, and pay attention to all men. Therefore those who bring gifts are not to give to Ap. con. the widows with their own hands, but are to offer to thee on their behalf, as thou art well acquainted with those who are straitened, that thou mayest distribute to them like a good steward (S. + from what is given to thee); for God knoweth him that giveth, even when he is not present; and when thou distributest tell them the name of the giver, that they may pray for him by his name. For in all the Scriptures the Lord commandeth about the poor, even that they be partakers; and He even adds in Isaiah, and saith thus, "Break thy bread to the hungry, and bring Isaiah the poor man that hath no shelter into thy house; when thou seest the naked clothe him, and turn not away from thine own flesh." Therefore by every means care for the poor.

## CHAPTER XV.

How it befits Widows to conduct themselves in tranquillity and chastity, and it is not fitting that women should teach, not even those who are the Widows of the Church, nor the laity. About the dissimulation of false Widows. On the manners of chaste Widows. That it is necessary for Widows to be obedient to the Bishop and Deacons, and not to do anything without permission, and that those are guilty who act thus, or pray with those who are separated. That it is not permitted to a woman to baptize. Again, of the jealousies of false Widows amongst themselves. Reproof of those who curse by their jealousies.

It is required, therefore, of every one who is a widow that she be Ap. con. humble, peaceful and quiet; and also that she be not wicked nor angry, nor a great talker, nor lift up her voice when she speaks, and that she have f. 50 a not a long tongue, nor love quarrels; and that when she sees or hears anything that is hateful, she be as though she saw and heard it not. Let the

<sup>1</sup> S. helped

<sup>2</sup> S. C. + and two

widow care for nothing else, but to pray for those who give, and for the

whole Church. When she is asked for an explanation by any one, let her not give an answer in haste, unless it be about righteousness alone, and about the faith of God, and let her send those who wish to be instructed to the authorities. To those who ask them, let them return an answer only. [S. + It is not fitting for a widow to teach, nor for a layman either.] But about the destruction of idols, and about there being only one God, about punishment and about rest, and about the kingdom of the name of the Christ, and about His providence, it is not incumbent on the widow nor on the layman to talk; for if they talk without the knowledge of doctrine, they bring blasphemy against the Word; for our Lord compared the word of His Gospel to a grain of mustard; for mustard, if it be not prepared with art, is bitter and sharp to those who use it. Therefore the Lord said in the Gospel to widows and to all the laity, "Do not throw your pearls before swine, lest they trample them with their feet, and turn again and rend you"; for when the heathen who are instructed, hear the Word of God that it is not spoken in an orderly manner as it ought to be, for edification to eternal life, especially because it is declared to them by a woman, about how our Lord became incarnate, and about the Passion of the Christ, they will mock and joke, instead of praising as is right the word of the doctrine, and she will incur a great condemnation for the sin. Therefore it is not required nor necessary that women should be teachers, especially about the name of the Christ, and about salvation by His Passion, for women were not appointed to teach, especially not a widow, but that they should make prayer and supplication to the Lord God. For even Jesus the Christ, our Teacher, sent us the Twelve to make disciples of the people and the nations. There were with us female disciples, Mary Magdalene and another Mary, and He did not send [them] to make disciples with us of the people. For if it were required that women should teach, our Teacher would have commanded them to make disciples with us. But let the widow know that she is the Altar of God, and let her constantly sit in her house; let her not wander and gad about among the houses of believers in order to receive; for the Altar of God doth not wander and gad about anywhere, but remaineth in one place. It is, therefore, not fitting that a widow should wander and gad about amongst houses; for those who are wanderers are without modesty, and do not even frequent their own houses and sit in them, because they are not widows, but blind persons, and they

Matt. vii. 6

f. 50 b Ap. Con. III. vl.

care for nothing else, but to be ready to receive, because they are talkative,

1 S.+and Mary the daughter of James

DIDASCALIA.

and murmurers, insolent and inciters of quarrels, and they have no shame, for those that are such are unworthy of Him who has called them, for not even in the communion of the assembly of rest on Sunday, when they come, are they attentive who are such, the woman or the man, they either sleep soundly, or talk about something else; so that by their means others also are taken captive by Satan the enemy, and he does not allow them to be attentive to the Lord. Therefore those that are such, when they f. 51 a enter the Church empty, go out of the Church yet more empty, because they hear nothing that is spoken or read that they should receive it with the cars of their hearts. Those that are such are like those about whom Isaiah spoke, "Hear ye indeed, but understand not, and see ye Is. vl. 9 indeed, but perceive not; for the heart of this people is made fat, and 10 with their cars they hear heavily; their eyes have they closed that they may never see with their eyes, nor hear with their ears." In this same manner are closed the ears of the hearts of such widows, so that they sit not Ap. Con. beneath the shelter of their houses in order to pray and entreat the Lord, but they hasten to run so as [to gain] some advantage, and by their talking they accomplish the lusts of the Enemy. Such a widow then is not fitted for the Altar of the Christ; for it is written in the Gospel, "That if two agree and ask about all that they wish to be, it shall be given to you; and if they say to a mountain, that it be removed and fall into the sea, yes, it xxl. 21 shall be thus." We see, therefore, that there are widows, by whom this thing is considered a merchandise, and they receive with avidity, and instead of doing good works and giving to the Bishop as for the reception of strangers, and for the relief of the oppressed, they lend for bitter usury, they care for nothing but Mammon, those whose gods are their purses, and their glory is their bellies; for where their treasure is, there is also their Phil iii. 19 heart. For she who is assiduous to gad about in order to receive does 21 not devise good things, but only worships Mammon, and serves filthy lucre; f. 51 b and she cannot please God, nor attend to His service, by being constant in prayer and supplication, for her soul is much held captive by diligence in avarice. When she stands up to pray, she recollects where she should go to receive something, or that she has forgotten again to say some word to her friends. While she is standing in prayer her mind is not upon the prayer, but upon the idea that has come up in her soul. The prayer of such an one will not be heard, but is quickly cut short because of the agitation of her mind, because she has not offered prayer to God with her whole heart, but she goes into the thought wrought by Satan, and she speaks with her friends about something in which there is no advantage,

73

D.

because she does not know how she has believed, or of what place she is deemed worthy. But the widow who wishes to please God sits within her house, and meditates in the Lord by day and by night, without ceasing, at all times offering prayer and supplication, praying purely before the Lord, and receiving whatsoever she asketh, because all her mind is set upon this, for her soul is not greedy to receive, nor is her desire great to make great expenses, nor doth her eye wander about to see and desire anything and impede her mind. She doth not listen to wicked words to consent to them, for she goeth not out and gaddeth not without. Because of this her prayer is not impeded by anything, and her peacefulness, her quietness, with her purity, are accepted before God. Whatever she asketh of God she quickly receiveth her desire, for such a widow as she is loveth not silver, nor filthy lucre, and is not greedy nor covetous, but is constant in prayer, humble, not excitable, pure and modest; who sitteth in her house and worketh with wool and flax, that she may provide something for those who are straitened, or make return to others and not receive anything from them, because she remembereth that widow to whom our Lord bare witness in the Gospel, her who came and threw into the treasury two mites, which make one dinar, her whom when our Lord and 48 Teacher, the searcher of hearts, saw, He said unto us, O my disciples! this 44 poor widow hath cast in more alms than all men, because they all from their abundance have cast in, but she hath cast in all the treasure that she had. (S. + That it is not fitting for widows to do anything without the commandment of the Bishop.) It is therefore required of widows to be obedient to the Bishop, to be shamefaced and modest, to reverence the Bishop as [they reverence] God; not to act according to their own will, nor to do anything except what is commanded them by the Bishop, nor talk with any one without counsel as if for conversion, nor go with any one to eat or to drink, nor should they fast with any one, nor receive aught from any one, nor put their hands upon nor pray for any one, except by the command of the Bishop; but if some one do any thing that has not been commanded let her be prevented (S. reproved) because she has conducted herself without discipline. For whence dost thou know, O woman, from whom thou hast received, or from what service thou hast been nourished, or on account of whom thou hast fasted, or on whom thou hast put thy hand? Dost thou not know that about each of these things thou shalt give account to the Lord in the day of judgment, because thou hast been partaker of their

f. 52 a

Cf. Mark

xii. 42

Ap. Con. III. viii.

52 b

works?

Reproof of rebellious Widows.

But thou, O widow who art without discipline, thou seest the widows thy companions, or thy brethren, in sicknesses, and thou carest not to fast and pray for thy members, to put thy hand and to visit them; but thou makest thyself as if thou wert not in health, or as if thou wert not sufficient, and with others who are in sins or who have gone out from the Church, because they give much, thou art ready to go joyfully and to visit them. Therefore ye ought to be ashamed, ye who are such, ye who wish to be wiser and more intelligent not only than men, but also more so than the Elders and the Bishops. Know then, O sisters! that in obeying all that the Pastors command you, with the Deacons, ye are obeying God, and in all that ye take part by the order of the Bishop ye are blameless before God, as also every brother of the laity, when he obeyeth the Bishop and submitteth unto him, because they will give account on behalf of all men, but if ye obey not the mind of the Bishops and the Deacons, they will be clear from your faults, and you will give account of all that you have done of your own will, or of yours, O ye widows!

It is not proper to pray with one who is censured (S. separated). For every one who prays or takes part with any one who has gone out of the Church, is justly reckoned with him, for these things lead to the dissolution and the destruction of souls. For if any one take part and pray with him who is censured and is put out of the Church, and doth not obey the Bishop, he obeyeth not God, and is polluted along with him. Also he f. 53a alloweth him not to repent. For if a man doth not take part with him he repenteth, and weepeth, and prayeth, and imploreth to be received, and turneth from what he hath done and is saved.

It is not permitted to a woman to baptize.

We do not advise a woman to baptize or to be baptized by a woman, Ap. Con. for that is a transgression of the commandments, and there is great danger to her who baptizeth and also to him who is baptized; for if it were lawful to be baptized by a woman, our Lord and Teacher would have been baptized by Mary His mother; but He was baptized by John, as also others of the people. Therefore do not bring danger on yourselves, brothers and sisters, acting beyond the law of the Gospel.

About the jealousy of false Widows towards one another. About jealousy, Ap. Con. or envy, or about calumny and murmurings, and about strife and vain talking, or about contention, we have spoken to you before; it is not suitable that these things should be in a Christian; nor is it fitting that one of them should even be named among the widows. But because the

f. 53 b

Ap. Con. III. xiii.

Ap. Con. III. xiv.

Author of Evil has many devices he enters into those who are not widows,

and is glorified in them. For there are some who say of themselves that they are widows, and do no works worthy of their name. For it is not for the name of widowhood that they are found worthy to enter the Kingdom; but on account of faith and works. For if she cultivate good things, she will be honoured and praised; but if she cultivate evil things, and do the works of the Wicked One, she shall be reproved, and cast out from the everlasting kingdom, because she hath forsaken eternal things, and (S. desired and) loved the things of time. For we see and hear that there are some who are called widows and there is among them jealousy of one another. For when some old woman, thy companion, has received a garment or a gift from some one, thou, O widow, when thou seest thy sister comforted, thou who art a widow of God oughtest to say, Blessed be God, who comforteth the old woman my comrade; thou wilt glorify God, and afterwards him that gave, and thou wilt say, Let his deed be received in truth. Remember him, Lord, for good in the day of Thy retribution; and also my Bishop; his conduct is good before Thee, and he dispenses alms as it is necessary. For this old woman, my comrade, was naked, and was provided for. Increase praise to him, and give him a crown of glory in the day of Revelation, the [day] of Thy coming. Again, also that widow who has received alms from the Lord shall pray for him who served (S. did this service), hiding his name, like a wise woman, that his righteousness1 may be with God, and not with men. This service Matt. vi. s is as it was said in the Gospel, "When thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth," lest when thou dost disclose and reveal his name in praying for him who gave, his name be exposed and come to the ears of the heathen, and the heathen, that is the men of the left hand, should know; for it might happen also that one of the believers, on hearing thee, should go out and talk. It is not suitable that such things should go forth and be revealed, or be spoken of in the Church, for he who goeth out and talketh about them obeyeth not God. But do thou pray for him, concealing his name, and thus thou shalt fulfil that which is

f. 54 a

received alms from the Lord, if she be without sense, revealing what has

written, thou and the widows that are such, who are the holy Altar of the God, Jesus the Christ. We have now heard that there are widows who do not conduct themselves according to the commandment, but only care for this, that they may beg and wander and gad about. She again who has

makes known the name of the giver. And she, whenever she has heard it. grumbles and blames the Bishop who made the provision, or the Elder (S. Deacon) or him that gave the gift, and says, Dost thou not know that I am nearer to thee, and I am much more destitute than she? She knoweth not that this hath not happened by the will of man, but by the commandment of God. For if thou testifiest, and sayest, I am nearer to thee, and thou knowest that I am more destitute than she, thou oughtest to know him who has commanded, and be silent, and not blame him who has served; but go into thy house, and fall on thy face, and thank God on behalf of the widow thy companion, and pray also for the giver, and for the server, and seek from the Lord that the door of compassion may be opened also to thee, and the Lord will hear thy prayer quickly which is without grudge, and will send to thee more compassion than to that widow thy comrade, from whence thou hast never hoped to be served, and the proof of thy patience shall be found (S. praised). Or do ye not know that it is written in the Gospel, "When thou doest alms, do not blow a trumpet before thee Matt. vl. 2 (S. before men), that thou mayest be seen of them, as the hypocrites do. Verily I say unto thee that they have received their reward"?

About the audacity (S. reproof) of cursed Widows.

If therefore God command that a service be performed in secret, and he who serves has performed it thus; thou therefore who hast received in secret, why dost thou proclaim openly? or thou again, why dost thou inquire? for not only dost thou roundly blame, and grumble like a fool f. 54 b (S. not a widow), and thou also givest forth curses like the heathen. Or hast thou not heard what the Scripture saith, "Everyone who blesseth shall be 29 sic blessed, and every one who curseth shall be cursed "? Again in the Gospel He said, "Bless them that curse you," and again He said, "When ye go into Luke x. 5 an house, say, Peace be to this house. And if the house be worthy of your Matt. x. 18 peace, it shall come upon it, but if it be not worthy, it shall return to you." If therefore peace return to those that have sent it, more therefore shall Ap. Con. the curse be upon him who hath launched it. For if we (S. they) who have sent it out in vain, because he against whom it was sent was not worthy to receive a curse, everyone who curseth anyone in vain curseth himself; for it is written in the Proverbs, "As the swallows and the birds Prov. fly, thus vain curses return." And again he said, that "those who send Prov. x. 18 forth curses are void of understanding"; for we are compared to the likeness of the bee, as the Lord said, Go to the bee, and learn from her how Prov. vi. 6 she worketh, that she doeth her work with wisdom, and from her work food 8 is offered to the rich and the poor, for she is graceful and glorious, though

Tobitiv. 15 Gen. xxvii. 29 sic f. 55 a she hath little strength. Therefore as the bee with little strength, when she stingeth anyone leaveth her dart, is sterile and soon dieth, thus also we believers in this likeness, every evil thing that we do to another person we are hurting ourselves. For everything that thou wouldst hate to happen to thee, do not thou to another. Therefore everyone who blesseth is blessed, and he who curseth is cursed. Admonish and reprove those who are without discipline. Admonish therefore, strengthen and increase those who act honestly. Let the widows therefore be removed from curses, for they are appointed to bless. Therefore neither let Bishop, nor Elder, nor Deacon, nor Widow send out a curse from their mouth, that they inherit not a curse, but a blessing. Let this be a care to thee, O Bishop, that not even one of the laity should send out a curse from his mouth; for thou hast the care of every man.

### CHAPTER XVI.

Of the appointment of Deacons and Deaconesses, and of how it is fitting for them to conduct themselves in their service, without indolence of the mind nor license.

Therefore, O Bishop, appoint for thyself workers of righteousness and helpers, to help with thee to life, electing those who please thee from all the people (S. and appoint Deacons). The man who is elected is for many oversights that are required, but a woman for the service of the women; for there are houses where thou canst not send a Deacon to the women on account of the heathen. Send a Deaconess for many things. The office of a woman Deaconess is required, first, when women go down to the water, it is necessary that they be anointed by a Deaconess, and it is not fitting that the anointing oil should be given to a woman to touch; but rather the Deaconess. For it is necessary for the Priest who baptizeth, to anoint her who is baptized; but when there is a woman, and especially a Deaconess, it is not fitting for the women that they be seen by the men, but that by the laying on of the hand the head alone be anointed, as of old time the Priests and Kings of Israel were anointed. Thou also, in like manner, by laying on [thy] hand, anoint the head of those who receive baptism, whether of men or of women, and afterwards, whether thou thyself baptize, or command the Deacon or the Elder to baptize, let it be a Deaconess, as we said before, who anoints the women. Let a man repeat over them the names of the invocation of the Godhead in the water. And when she that is baptized arises from the water let the Deaconess receive her, and teach her and educate her, in order that

f. 55 b Ap. Con. III. xvi.

the unbreakable seal of baptism be with purity and holiness. Therefore we affirm that the service of a woman, a Deaconess, is necessary and obligatory, because even our Lord and Saviour was served by the hand of women deaconesses, who were Mary the Magdalene, and Mary (Cod. S. daughter) of James, the mother of Joses, and the mother of Zebedee's children, with other women. This service of Deaconesses is necessary also to thee for many things, for in the houses of the heathen, where there are believing women, a Deaconess is required, that she may go in and visit those who are sick, and serve them with whatever they need, and anoint (S. wash) those who are healed from sicknesses.

Cod. S. About Deacons. Let the Deacons in their conduct resemble the Ap. Con. Bishop; let them however work very much more than he. Let them not love filthy lucre, but let them be diligent in service. According to the number of the congregation of the Church let there be Deacons, that they may be able to distinguish and to comfort every one, so that to the aged women who have no strength, and to the brothers and sisters who are in sicknesses, they may prepare for every one of them the service that is fitting for him. But let a woman preferably be diligent in the service of the women, and a man, a Deacon, in the service of the men. Let him be ready to hear and to obey the command of the Bishop. In every place to which he is sent to serve or to say something to any one, let him work and labour; for it is necessary that every one should know his office, and be diligent in fulfilling it; and be of one counsel, and of one mind, and of one soul dwelling in two bodies. Know what that service is, as our Lord and Saviour said in the Gospel, "Whosoever among you wishes to be chief let him be your servant; even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His soul a ransom for many." Thus ye ought to work also, ye Deacons, even if ye have to give your lives for your brethren, in the service that is required of you. For even our Lord and Master did not despise when He served us, as it is written in Isaiah, "To justify the righteous Is. 111. 11 who doeth a good service to many." If therefore the Lord of Heaven and of earth did service to us, bore and endured everything on our account, how much more is it required of us, that we should do thus to the brethren, that we, who are His imitators, and take the place of the Christ, should be like Him? You will find also that it is written in the Gospel, how our Lord girt a towel about His loins, and Cf. John poured water into the wash-bason, while we were reclining, and drew near and washed the feet of us all, and dried [them] with the towel; but He did this, that He might show us the love and affection of brethren, that we also should do likewise to one another. If therefore our Lord did thus, ye Deacons, do ye hesitate to do thus to those who are sick and have no strength, ye who are doers of the Truth, and preserve the likeness of the Christ? Therefore serve in love, and do not grumble nor hesitate; but if not, if ye have done this service for the sake of men, and not for God, ye shall receive your reward according to your service in the day of judgment. It is therefore required of you Deacons, that ye visit all those who are in want, and make known to the Bishop those who are afflicted, that ye be his soul and his mind, and that ye labour and obey him in everything.

Matt. xx.

## CHAPTER XVII.

It is right that the Bishop should take care of orphans, those who are left young, and give them to be reared; and there is a condemnation on you, on those who have aught, and are not in want, who are greedy, and take of the gifts that are given to the Church for the orphans and the poor.

Ap. Con. IV. 1. f. 56 a

Of. Is. i. 7 Ap. Con. IV. ii.

If one of the children of Christians be an orphan, either a boy or a girl, it is good that if there be one of the brethren who hath no children, he take the boy in place of children, and let him take a girl, every one who has a son; when her time comes let him give her to him in marriage, and fulfil his work in the service of God. If there be people who do not wish because of their riches1 to do thus to orphan members, such people will meet also with the same, and they shall spend (S. their) parsimony in these things, and what the saints have not eaten, the Assyrians shall eat; and strangers shall devour your land before your eyes. Ye therefore, O Bishops, take up the burden of them, that they be brought up so that nothing be wanting to them, and when it is the time for the maiden, give her in marriage to one of the brethren. And let the boy when he is grown up learn a handicraft, and when he is a man let him take the wage that is meet for his craft, (S. + and acquire the necessary tools,) that he may no longer be a burden on the charity of the brethren, which they had without deceit and without hypocrisy. And truly blessed is he who is able to help himself, and does not straiten the place of the orphans and the widows and the poor.

Ap. Com. IV. iii.

f. 56 b

Those are guilty who take alms when they are not in want. Woe unto them who possess, and who receive falsely. For every one of those who receives will give account to the Lord God in the day of judgment, of how he received, whether it was on account of childish orphanhood, or on account of the feebleness of old age, or on account of the weakness of sickness, or for the education of children that he received. Verily this man is also to be praised, he is considered as the Altar of God, therefore he shall be honoured by God; for it was not in vain that he received, for he prayed diligently at all times without idleness for those who gave. He offered his prayer, which is his strength, in return for his receiving, for such people shall receive from God a blessing in everlasting life. But

<sup>1</sup> S. + because of pleasing men, and being ashamed

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those who possess, and receive by improbity, or again, who are idle, and instead of working and giving to others, themselves receive a gift, what therefore they have received shall be required of them, because they have straitened the place of the believing poor. Every one who has property Ap. Con. and does not give to others, nor make use of it himself, lays up for himself a treasure which perishes on the earth; and inherits the place of the scrpent who sits upon the treasure, and incurs the danger of being reckoned with it. For he who possesses, and receives by falsehood, does not believe in God, but in the mammon of iniquity, and because of the gains of avarice holds the Word in hypocrisy, and is filled with infidelity. He that is such, incurs the danger of being reckoned with the Infidels. But he who simply gives to every one, does well to give, and he is also pure who has received through necessity, and uses with sense what he has received; he has well received, and will be glorified by God in everlasting life and rest.

# CHAPTER XVIII.

Exhortation to Bishops, that they watchfully take care not to receive gifts from those who are guilty, as for the provision of orphans and widows and the poor, not even if they are constrained to be degraded by hunger, and that they are guilty if they accept; and that the prayers of the poor are not heard when they pray for them that are such, being supplied by their goods. It is f. 57 a fitting that they receive from the believing and the honest for the provision of the poor, and for the redemption of prisoners and the oppressed.

Therefore, O Bishops and Deacons, be constant in the service of Christ's Ap. Con. Altar. For we have said about widows and orphans, that with all care and diligence ye shall observe the things that are given, what is the conduct of him or of her who gives for the provision, we say also again, of the Altar; because when widows are provided for by the work<sup>2</sup> of righteousness, they bring a holy and acceptable service before the Lord (S. + God Almighty) by means of His beloved Son and His holy Spirit, to Whom be glory and honour to all eternity. Amen. Therefore take care and be diligent that ye serve the widows with the service of a pure mind, that what they ask for be given [to them] quickly with their prayers. If there be any Bishops who are contemptuous, and pay no attention to these things through partiality, or for the sake of filthy lucre, or because they are careless and do not investigate, they shall give an account in no

ordinary manner. For they accept what is for the service of the provision for orphans and widows, from the rich who have put people in prison, who act badly towards their servants, or who deal hardly in their cities, or who oppress the poor, or from the impure and from those who use their bodies wickedly (S.C. + or from doers of evil), from those who diminish and lend with usury; (S. C. + or from villainous advocates); (S. + or from infamous accusers); or from judges who are accepters of persons; (S. C. + or from the concocters of poisons; or from the makers of idols); from worshippers of gold or silver or brass (S. C. + as thieves; or from unjust publicans; or from seers of visions); from those who change weights, or from those who measure in deceit; or from tavern-keepers who mix [wine] with water; or from soldiers who conduct themselves iniquitously; (S.C. + or from murderers; or from guilty executioners); or from any arrogant princes who have been polluted in wars, and have shed innocent blood unjustly; (S. C. + or from the reversers of judgments who for theft act unjustly and deceitfully towards the country people and all the poor; and from worshippers of idols; or from the polluted); or from the usurers and the covetous; those therefore that from these [persons] provide for widows and the poor, will be found guilty in the judgment of the (S.C. + day of the) Lord; because the Lord hath said, "Better is a dinner of herbs with love and peace than a slaughter of fatted oxen with hatred." If a widow be nourished only with food from honest work, it will be of profit to her; but if aught be given to her from abundance of iniquity, it will be a certain loss to her. If a widow be nourished by aught that is unjust, she cannot offer her service and her prayer (S. C. + in innocence) before God; even if she be just who prays for the wicked, her prayer for them will not be heard, but only [that] for herself; for God is a trier of hearts and He receives prayers in righteousness (S. C. + and discrimination), but if they pray for those who have sinned and repent, their prayers will also be heard; for those who are enchained in sins and do not repent, not only are they certainly unheard when they pray, but they also call their delinquencies to mind before God.

Deut. xxiii. 18

f. 57 b

Prov. xv.

Those Bishops are culpable who take alms from the guilty. Therefore, O Bishops, flee from such services; for it is written, "Thou shalt not take up to the altar of the Lord the price of a dog nor the wages of a harlot." For if the widows in their blindness pray for adulterers and transgressors of the law, "their prayers are not heard". Ye cause a blasphemy to come upon the Word by your evil administration, as if there were not a good and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> S. C. Scripture

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> S. C. they are not heard, not receiving their requests

liberal God. Be very watchful therefore that ye serve not the Altar of God f. 58 a from the services of a transgressor, for there is no cause for your saying, We did not know, for ye have heard what the Scripture has said, "Remove Is. IIv. 14 from evil, and fear not" (S. B. C. + and terror shall not come near thee). Ap. Con. IV. viii. Say not, These are they who alone give alms, and if we do not accept from them, from whence shall the orphans and widows who are in straits be served? God has said to you not to take from the wicked and help the Churches<sup>1</sup>, it were profitable for you to be tortured by hunger, rather than to take from the wicked. Therefore investigate and prove, that ye may receive from believers, those who are in communion with the Church<sup>a</sup> and conduct themselves aright, that ye may nourish those who are in straits. Do not receive from those who are put out of the Church and are blameable, until they are thought worthy to become members of the Church. But if ye be in want, tell the brethren, let them work amongst you, and give; serve thus with justice. Teach and say to the people, that it is Ap. Con. written, "Honour the Lord with honest work, and with the first of all thy Prov. 111. 9 fruits." Therefore with the honest work of believers nourish and clothe those who are greatly in want (S. C. + and what is given to you by them, as we said to you before, distribute it at the time for the ransom of believers). Ransom slaves and captives, and those who are treated with violence, those who are condemned by the mob, (S. + those who are condemned to the circus, or to the mines, or to exile, or to the amphitheatre), and those who are in straits (S. C. + Let the Deacons go in to them), let them visit every one and provide them with what they are in want of. If it should happen Ap. Con. that ye take from the wicked, against your will, make no use of it for nourishment, unless it be just a little, expend it in wood 'for fire'; lest a widow being in straits should buy with it some food for herself. Thus let the widows, not being polluted by evil, pray that they may receive from f. 58b God all good things that they ask and seek. Also each one of them by herself, and ye also, will not be held by these sins.

<sup>1</sup> S. B. C. Because ye have received the gifts of the Levites, the firstfruits and offerings of your people, that ye may be nourished, and have also a superfluity that ye be not straitened and take from the wicked. But if the Churches are so poor, that those who are in want must be nourished by such people

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> S. Churches

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> S. unlawfully by the crowd

<sup>4</sup> S.C. for yourselves and for the widows

### CHAPTER XIX.

Exhortation to Bishops to take care of those who are persecuted or imprisoned for the name of the Christ, that they visit them, and keep away from him who is imprisoned and receives punishment from judges because of his depravity. Also exhortation to all Christians that they suffer with those who suffer for the sake of the Christ, and that out of fear they deny not or forsake them. He who denieth them, denieth Christianity and the Christ. And let him pray that he enter not into temptation.

Ap. Con. V. 1.

Do not take your eyes off the Christian who is put in prison for the name of God, and for his faith and love, and 'is cast into the mines'; but by your work and by the sweat of your face send him nourishment, and for the wage of the soldiers who guard him, that he may be at ease and be taken care of, but that your blessed brother be not completely afflicted. For he who is condemned for the name of God the Christ, let him be considered by you as a holy Martyr, and an Angel of God, (S. + or as God upon earth) he who is clothed spiritually with the Holy Ghost (S. + of God, by whose means ye behold the Lord our Saviour), because he has been thought worthy of an incorruptible crown (S. + he has renewed the testimony of the Passion). Therefore it is obligatory that all ye believers should diligently comfort the Martyrs with your goods (S. + by means of your Bishops). But if there be a man who has nothing, let him fast, and what he would have spent for himself for that day, let him give to his brother. But if thou art rich, it is required of thee that thou serve them according to thy power, or even that thou give all thy property to redeem them from the chains of death, for they are worthy of God, and children who fulfil His will, as the Lord hath said, "Whosoever shall confess Me before men, him will I also confess before My Father which is in heaven." Do not be ashamed \*to talk with\* them when they are imprisoned, and in doing these things ye shall inherit everlasting life, for ye shall be partakers in their martyrdom; as we know Matt. xxv. that our Lord hath spoken thus in the Gospel, "Come unto Me, all ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom that is prepared for you before

f. 59 a Matt. X. 32

so the foundation of the world. I was hungry, and ye fed Me; I was thirsty, 36 and ye gave Me drink; I was a stranger, and ye gathered Me in; I was st naked, and ye clothed Me; in prison, and ye came unto Me. Then shall

<sup>1</sup> S. is condemned to the amphitheatre, or to the beasts, or to the mines

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> S. om. <sup>8</sup> S. to visit 4 Cod. ye

the righteous answer and say, 'Lord, when saw we Thee hungry, and fed Thee; or thirsty, and gave Thee to drink; or naked, and we clothed 88 sic Thee; or sick, and we visited Thee; or a stranger, and we gathered 39 sic Thee in; or in prison, and we came unto Thee?' And he shall answer 40 and say unto them, 'that all that ye have done to My little brethren, ye have done it unto Me.' Then shall the righteous go unto eternal life." 46 But if there be a man who is called a Christian, and he should stumble, Ap. Con. and be tempted by Satan, and be reproved for wicked works, either theft or murder, keep away from any that are such; lest one of you be tempted by those who belong to him. For if a heathen should lay hold of thee, and ask thee and say to thee; Thou art also a Christian like that man, thou canst not deny that thou art a Christian, but thou confessest, and thou art not condemned as a Christian, but art punished as an evil-doer, for thou wast asked if thou wert like that man, and thy confession is in vain to thee; if thou deniest, thou hast denied the Lord. Therefore keep away from them, that ye may be without offence. But help with much zeal those believers, your members, who are in the bond of iniquity as evil-doers and are imprisoned, and free them from the hand of the wicked 1. f. 59 b For if some one approach those who are imprisoned for the name of the Christ our Lord, and is laid hold of along with them, blessed shall he be that he has been thought worthy of all this companionship. Receive and refresh those who are persecuted on account of the Faith, Ap. Con. who migrate from city to city according to the Lord's command, rejoicing that ye are partakers of their persecution; for our Lord spake about you in the Gospel, "Blessed are ye when they persecute you, and upbraid Matt. v. 11 you for My name"; because when a Christian is persecuted, and killed because of the Faith, the is a Martyr of God2; (S. + and henceforth he will not be persecuted by any one, for he is known of the Lord). But if he deny Ap. Con. that he is a Christian, he will be called a [cause of] offence; he will not<sup>3</sup> be persecuted by men, but he will be rejected by God because of his denials (S. + and henceforth he will have no part with the saints in the everlasting kingdom, and according to the promise of the Lord; but his inheritance shall be with the wicked), for the Lord God hath said, "Whosoever denieth Me, or is ashamed of Me and of My words, I matt. x. will deny him before My Father which is in heaven, when I come (S. + with strength and glory) to judge the quick and the dead." Again it is written, "Every one who loveth his father and mother more than 87

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> S. + But if any one joins himself to them, and is taken along with them, and is confined, being innocent, for the sake of his brother; blessed is he that he is called a Christian, that he has acknowledged the Lord, and that he will live before Him

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> S. he becomes a man of God

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> S. om. not

Matt. z. 28 sic

Ap. Con.

₹. ₹.

f. 60 a

Me, is not worthy of Me (S. + and every one who loveth his son or 88 sic his daughter more than Me is not worthy of Me); and every one who taketh not up his cross, rejoicing, and cometh not after Me, is not worthy of Me." (S. + and "every one who loseth his life because of Me shall Mark viii. find it, and every one that saveth his life by denying shall lose it.) For what shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world, and lose his soul, or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"; and again, "Fear not those who kill the body, but they cannot kill the soul; rather fear Me, who am able to destroy soul and body in hell." Now every one who learns a handicraft looks at his master, and sees how by means of his craft and knowledge he perfects his work; he also imitates him, and perfects the work that has been entrusted to him that he may not hear upbraiding from him, but if he come short of what has been entrusted to him, he is 'not a disciple'; but we who have a master and teacher, our Lord and Saviour, who rose incorruptible from the grave, because by His doctrine we possess incorruptible beauty<sup>2</sup>, thus He came in poverty; He also separated Himself from Mary, His blessed mother, and from His brethren, also from Himself, and endured persecution even unto the Cross. These things He suffered on our account, that He might save us who believe, who are of the house of Israel, from chains and condemnations, which we have mentioned before, and deliver you who are of the Gentiles from the worship of idols and from all iniquity. If therefore the Christ suffered on our account, to save us who believe in Him, why should we not resemble Him in His sufferings when He has given us patience? and these things [are] for our own sake, that we may be delivered from the Gehenna of fire. For He suffered for us; let us suffer for ourselves (S. + or does our Lord certainly need that we should suffer for Him except for this only that He would prove the warmth of our faith and the desire of our souls?). Let us separate ourselves from our fathers and from our tribe, and from all that is in the world, and turn from ourselves, praying that we fall not into temptation. But if we are called to martyrdom, being questioned, let us confess; suffering, let us endure; being oppressed, let us rejoice; being persecuted, let us not be saddened; because it is not only our own souls that we are delivering (S. + from hell, by acting thus), but also those who are children in the faith, (S. + and we teach the hearers to act thus,) that they may live before God. But if we are defaulters towards the faith in the Lord, and deny because of the weakness of the flesh, as the Lord

Ap. Con V. vl.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> S. not perfect

<sup>2</sup> S. why do we not resemble Him in His doctrine and conduct, because He forsook riches and beauty and power and glory

I accept Dr Nestle's emendation, that <!! is a scribe's error for \( \) is a scribe error for \( \

hath said, "The spirit is ready and willing, but the flesh is weak," it was. is not merely ourselves whom we destroy, but also the souls of our brethren (S. + we kill along with ourselves); for when they see our denials, they will think that they have been taught 'error of doctrines', and when they are 2made captive2 we shall have to answer for them as well as for ourselves, every one of us to the Lord in the day of judgment. (S. + But if thou art taken and brought before the governor, and deniest thy hope in the Lord in thy holy faith, and art set free to-day, but to-morrow thou art sick with a fever, and fallest on thy bed, or thy stomach pain thee, and thou takest no food, but givest it back with severe pains, or fallest into the affliction of gripes, or of the hurt of one of thy members; or thou sendest forth from thy bowels blood and gall by severe pains; or thou hast a tumour in one of thy members; and thou art cut up by the hands of doctors, and diest in afflictions and in great agonies, what will thy denial that thou hast made profit thee, O man? for behold, thou hast caused thy soul to inherit pains and sufferings, and thou hast lost thy eternal life before God. Thou wilt burn and be tormented without rest for ever; as the Lord hath said, "Every one who loveth his life shall lose John xii. it; and every one that loseth his life for My sake shall find it." Therefore the Christian who denies, loves his life for a short time in this world, that he may not die for the sake of the name of the Lord God; but he destroys himself for ever in the fire, for he himself falls into hell, because Christ denies him, as He hath said in the Gospel, "Whoso- Matt. x. 33 ever denieth Me before men, I also will deny him before my Father which is in Heaven." But those whom the Lord denieth go out and Matt. viii. are cast into outer darkness, and there they shall have weeping and gnashing of teeth; for He has said that "every one who loveth his life more than Me is not worthy of Me.") But let us be diligent, my brethren, to commend our lives to the Lord God; and if a man be found worthy f. 60 b of martyrdom, let him receive it with joy, that he is thought worthy of this crown, and that his exit from this world should be by martyrdom; for our Saviour has said that "there is no disciple that is above his Lord, but let Luke vi. 40 every one be perfect like his Lord." (S. + Our Lord therefore chose all these sufferings in order to save us; He accepted to be beaten and blasphemed against, and His face spat upon, and to drink vinegar and myrrh, and at length He endured even to being hanged upon the cross.) We therefore who are His disciples, let us be imitators of Him; for if He endured everything for our sakes (S. even to sufferings) how much ought not we to bear for

ourselves? suffering and not hesitating, for thus He has counselled us, that if even we were to burn in coals of fire, let us believe in the Lord Jesus the Christ, and in His Father, the Lord God Almighty, and in the Holy Ghost, to whom be glory and honour for ever and ever. Amen.

### CHAPTER XX.

About the Resurrection of the dead, we are taught not only by the Holy Scriptures, but also by means of demonstrations from the books of the heathen; and by means also of these natural demonstrations let us, being diligent, like believing men who have a sure hope of the Resurrection, not excuse ourselves from martyrdom on account of the Christ, if we are called to it.

Ap. Con. V. vii.

God the Father Almighty will raise us by means of God our Saviour, as He has promised. He will raise us from among the dead just as we are, in the likeness in which we now are; nevertheless there shall not be wanting to us the great glory of everlasting life; for even should we be thrown into the depths of the sea, or scattered by the winds like chaff, we shall always be within this world, and all this world is enclosed in the hand of God, and therefore from the interior of His hand the Lord God will raise us, as He1 hath said, "A hair 10 of your head shall not perish," and "in your patience possess ye your souls." About the resurrection and about the glory of martyrs the Lord Daniel xii. hath said in Daniel thus, that "many who sleep in the surface of the earth shall arise in that day, some to everlasting life, and some to shame 3 sic and contempt (S. + and dispersion). And they that be wise shall shine as the lights of heaven, and those that are mighty in the Word as the stars of heaven." As the sun and as the moon (S. + those lights of heaven), He hath promised to give (S. + the glorious light) to those who (S. + are wise, and) are martyrs for his Name. And it is not to believers<sup>2</sup> that He hath promised resurrection, but also to all men; for He hath said thus in Ezekiel, "The hand of the Lord was upon me, and he led me out into (S. in the Spirit and set me in the midst of)

Ezek. xxxvii. 1

f. 61 a

- 2 the plain, and it was full of bones, and He caused me to pass by them round about, etc. (S. + and they were many and very dry.
- s And He said unto me, Son of man, do these bones live? And I said,
- 4 Thou knowest, O Lord God. And the Lord said unto me, Prophesy upon these bones, and say unto them, O ye dry bones, hear ye the word
- 5 of the Lord. Thus saith the Lord God unto these bones, Behold, I will

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> S. the Lord and Saviour

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> S. martyrs only

cause breath to enter into you, and ye shall live; I will put sinews 6 upon you, and build flesh upon you, and clothe you with skin, and I will give breath into you, and ye shall live, and ye shall know that I am the Lord. So I prophesied as He had said to me, and as I 7 prophesied there was a voice, and a shaking, and the bones came together, bone to bone; and I saw that sinews and flesh came up upon 8 them, and skin was drawn over them from above, but there was no breath in them. And the Lord said unto me, Prophesy unto the wind, 9 and say, Thus saith the Lord God, Come, O wind, from the four quarters, and enter into these dead men, and they shall live. So I pro- 10 phesied as He commanded me, and the wind came into them, and they lived; and they stood up upon their feet, in a great army. And 11 the Lord said unto me, Son of man, those bones are they of the house of Israel, who say, Our bones are dried, and our hope is destroyed, and we are not. Thus saith the Lord God, Behold, I open your graves, 12 and I will bring you from thence, O my people, and I will lead you into the land of Israel; and ye shall know that I am the Lord when 18 I open your graves, to bring out My people from the tombs. And I will 14 put My Spirit into you, and ye shall live, and I shall cause you to dwell in your land, and ye shall know that I am the Lord who hath spoken and done, and all the dwellers on earth shall be at peace, saith the Lord."

Again He hath said by means of Isaiah, "All they that sleep and Is xxvi. the dead shall arise, and all that are in the graves shall awake, for thy dew is unto them the dew of healing, but the land of the wicked shall be destroyed.")

And again he hath spoken by means of Isaiah 'the prophet' about the Resurrection and eternal life and about the glory of the righteous, and also about the shame and destruction of sinners, (S. + about their conduct, and their fall, about their dissolution, their ruin, and their condemnation, for when He said that the land of the wicked shall fall, he spoke of their body, because it is from the earth, and will be accounted with shame as of the earth; because they did not worship God, they shall fall into fire and torment). And in the Twelve Prophets they said thus, "Behold, ye wicked, and see and understand wonders, and return Habakkuk to corruption, for I will work a work in your days (S. + which if a man

these are said against those who do not believe in the Resurrection, and <sup>1</sup> S. and all the other prophets

declare it unto you ye will not believe.") These things and more than

against those who deny God, (S. + and against those who do not worship God, and against transgressors of the Law and against the heathen,) that when they shall see the glory of believers they shall return to perish in the fire because they did not believe. But we have learnt and believed in His Resurrection from the dead. The Resurrection which God has promised to us is sure to us and not deceptive, because our Saviour Himself is the earnest of our resurrection, He having risen first.

Oracula Sybilina c. iv. 179-185 (ed. Rsach) f. 61 b

187-190

Confirmation about the Resurrection, even from the writings of the heathen. Also those among the Gentiles who read, read and hear, even among the heathen, about the Resurrection from the Sybil, what was said and preached to them thus, "When everything shall be dust and ashes, the Most High God shall cause the fire which He hath kindled to cease, and then God Himself shall raise the bones and ashes of men, and shall clothe them with their likeness, and raise men as they were before. And then the judgment shall take place, in which God shall judge the wicked in the future world, and the earth shall cover the impious. The just and the righteous shall live in the land of life; God will give them spirit and goodness, (S. + and life) and thereafter they shall all see one another." It is not only, my friends, by means of the Sybil that the Resurrection was preached to the heathen, but also by means of the holy Scriptures, before the Lord preached to the Jews and to the heathen and to the Christians together, and announced the Resurrection of the dead which shall come to men.

(S. + Confirmation about the Resurrection also from natural demonstrations.) God shows us abundantly about the Resurrection, even by means of a bird that cannot speak, we mean the phœnix, which is solitary, for if it had a mate many would be seen by man, but now one alone is seen once in five hundred years, which enters Egypt and goes to the altar that is called of the Sun. It brings cinnamon; as it prays towards the East, the fire kindles of itself, and consumes it, so that it becomes ashes; and again from the ashes is formed a worm, which grows up in its likeness, and becomes a perfect phœnix, and thereafter it departs and goes whence it came.)

Confirmation that we must not excuse ourselves from Martyrdom for the sake of the Christ. If therefore God has shown us about the Resurrection by means of an irrational animal, much more we who believe in the Resurrection of God and in the promise of God, if martyrdom come upon us as on men worthy of all this glory of God, shall receive the incorruptible crown in eternal life, and in the glorious honour of the martyrdom of God;

let us receive it joyfully with all our hearts, and let us believe in the Lord God who will raise us in glorious light. As in the beginning, God commanded by a word, (S. + and the world was) and He said, Let there be light, and night and day; and heaven and earth and seas, and birds and beasts, and creeping things of the earth (S. + and fourfooted beasts) and trees, and everything was established (S. +in its nature) by His Word, as the Scripture hath said, (S. + all these works that were done were by means of the obedience they give Him; they witness about God who made them, that "He created and founded them out of nothing," (S. + they also show a sign of the Resurrection. As therefore He made everything,) thus also man who is His creature He will especially vivify and raise (S. + For if He founded and established the world out of nothing, this would be still more easy, that out of nothing He should vivify and raise man, who is the creature of His hands), and as with human seed He clothes man with a garment in the womb and makes him grow. If therefore He shall raise all men, as He hath said in Isaiah, "All flesh shall see the salvation of God," yet more will He vivify and raise believers (S. + and again the believers of believers, who are the Martyrs, He will vivify and raise and establish in great glory, and make them His councillors), because to the simple disciples who believe in Him, He hath promised a glory like that of the stars; but (S. + to the Martyrs) He hath promised to give eternal f. 62 a glory, (S. + like shining bodies that are not wearied with exceeding light, which shine continually. Therefore, as disciples of the Christ, let us believe that we shall receive from Him all good things which He hath counselled and promised us in eternal life. Let us be conformed to all His doctrine and to His patience.) Let us believe in His birth from a virgin, and in His coming and in His willing Passion. Let us be convinced by means of the Holy Scriptures, as the Prophets announced beforehand everything about His coming, and (S. + all these things) were confirmed in our hearts (S. + for even the demons, when they trembled at His name, extolled His coming. You believe therefore and are convinced of the things that we said before); and we still more, we who were with Him, and saw Him with our eyes and ate with Him, and were companions and witnesses of His coming, we believe in the great unspeakable things (S. gifts) which He will give as He hath promised. (S. + Let us believe and hope that we shall receive, for all our faith is surely proved) if we believe in His promises that they shall be. Let us be called to martyrdom for His name's sake; when we go out of this world by confession, we Ap. Con. are sanctified from all our sins (S. + and follies, and we shall be found

xxxii. 1,

pure, for He hath said in David about martyrs thus, "Blessed are they whose transgression is forgiven, and whose sins are covered. Blessed is the man to whom the Lord will not impute his sins." Therefore the Martyrs are blessed and pure from all follies, who are raised above all evil and taken away from it, as He said in Isaiah about the Christ and His

Ia, lvii. 1

Martyrs, "Behold, the righteous perisheth, and no man considereth; and holy men are taken away, and no one careth for it; for the righteous is a gathered away before the evil, and his grave shall be in peace." But these things are said about those who suffer martyrdom for the name of the Christ. Sins are also forgiven) in baptism to those who come from the heathen and enter the holy Church of God. (S. + Let us ask again to whom sins are not imputed.) Their sins are considered like Abraham and Isaac and Jacob (S. + and all the Patriarchs, as well as the Martyrs.

Job xiv.

4, 5

Prov. Ex. 6 Hear then, my brethren) for the Scripture saith, "Who shall boast himself and say, I am pure from sins, or who will (S. + dare to) say, I am holy?" and again, "There is no man clean from pollution, even if his life should be only for a day upon the earth." Every one therefore who believeth and is baptized, his former sins are forgiven; but should he again sin after baptism, (S. + even if he do not commit a mortal sin or participate in it, but only seeth or heareth or speaketh, and thus again) he is guilty of the sin. If then one go out of this world by martyrdom for the name of the Lord, blessed is he; for the brethren who have suffered martyrdom and have gone out of this world, in these things their sins are covered (S. + Behold, like this, that "every one who looketh on a woman to lust after her," hear also, "accusation and evil speaking," or like this, that "every vain word that men shall speak," etc.)

# CHAPTER XXI.

Exhorting every Christian to keep himself from all evil and frivolous conversation, and from all bad and heathenish conduct. About the Holy Fast. About the Passion and Crucifixion of our Lord. About the fourteenth [day] of the Passover of the Jews; about the Friday of the Passion, and the Sabbath of the Annunciation and the Sunday of the Resurrection of our Saviour. About the mourning of the Sabbath-day of the nation of the Jews, and about the rejoicing of the people of the Christians.

Ap. Con. V. z.

f. 62 b

Therefore it is required of the Christian that he keep himself from vain work, and from lascivious and impure words, (S. + even on Sundays when we are glad and rejoice) no one is allowed to say a word

that belongs to sport or is foreign to the fear of God. (S. + as our Lord also taught us in the Psalm, in David, and saith thus, "Now there- Ps. it. 10 fore understand, ye kings, and be instructed, all ye judges of the earth; serve the Lord with fear, and rejoice before Him with trembling. Attend 11, 12 to discipline, lest the Lord be angry, and ye perish from the way of justice, because His anger is kindled but a little against you; blessed are all they that put their trust in Him.") But it is therefore required of us that we keep feasts, and that we make our rejoicing with fear and trembling, for a believing Christian ought not to recite the hymns of the heathen, Ap. Con. nor to approach those foreign customs, 'nor to' remember the name of an idol, may this be far from believers! for the Lord rebuketh in Jeremiah and saith, "They have forsaken Me, and sworn by those that are not gods," Jer. v. 7 (S. + and again He saith, "If Israel will return unto Me, let him return, Jer. iv. 1 saith the Lord, and if he will take away his abominations from his mouth, and will fear before My face, and will swear as the Lord liveth," and 2 again He saith, "I will take the name of the idols from your mouth." By Zoch. xiii. means of Moses again He saith to them, "They have moved Me to jealousy Dout. with that which is no God, and with their idols they have made Me angry." And in all the Scriptures He speaketh against these things, and not only concerning the idols.) It is not allowed to believers to swear, not by Ap. Con. V. xii. the sun nor by the moon, for the Lord God hath spoken thus by means of Moses, "My people, if ye see the sun and the moon, be not led astray Doub.iv.19 by them, nor worship them; for the Lord hath given them to you for lights upon the earth." (S. + and by means of Jeremiah again He saith, "Learn not according to the ways of the heathen, and be not afraid of Jer. x. 2 the signs of heaven.") And by means of Ezekiel He hath said thus, "And He brought me into the court of the house of the Lord, between the Exek. viii. porch and the altar, and I saw there men with their loins girt towards the temple of the Lord, and their faces opposite the East, and they were worshipping the sun. And the Lord said unto me, Son of man, is this a 17 small thing to the house of Judah to commit these abominations here? and they have filled the land with iniquity. (S. + and they have returned to provoke Me to anger, and they are as mockers. I also will deal in fury; 18 mine eye shall not spare, nor will I have pity; even if they cry in Mine ears with a loud voice, I will not hear them." Ye see, beloved, how severely and bitterly the Lord giveth judgment in His wrath against those who worship the sun or swear by it.) It is therefore unlawful for the believer to swear either by the sun or by any of the signs of heaven (S. + or

1 S. and doctrines of assemblies, for it will happen that by means of hymns, he will

f. 63 a Ap. Con. V. xiii. Mark il. 19

the elements); either to mention the name of an idol with his mouth, or to let a curse go out of his mouth, but only blessings (S. + and psalms, and

Ap. Con. V. xiv. Of. Matt. xxvi. 21

John vi. 71 Of. Matt. xxvi. 81

the authoritative and divine Scriptures, which are the foundations of the truth of our faith), especially in the day of the fast and the holy Passover, in which all believers fast (S. + who are in all the world), as our Lord and Teacher said, when they asked Him, "Why do the disciples of John fast, and Thy disciples fast not?" And He said unto them, "The children of the bridechamber cannot fast while the bridegroom is with them, (S. + but the days will come when the bridegroom shall be taken from them, and then shall they fast in those days)." Now then by means of His deeds He is with us (S. + but to sight He is far off, because He hath risen to the heights of Heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of His Father). Therefore when ye fast, pray and implore for those who are lost, as we also did when our Lord was suffering; for while He was yet with us before He suffered, while we were eating the Passover with Him, He said to us, "This day, in this night, one of you betrayeth Me." And every one of us said to Him, "Surely it is not I, Lord?" And He answered and said unto us, "He who stretcheth out his hand with Me in the dish." He signified Judas Iscariot, who was 'one of the twelve'. (S. + Then our Lord said unto us, "Verily I say unto you, yet a little while, and ye shall leave Me, for it is written, I will smite the shepherd, and the sheep of His flock shall be scattered." And Judas came with the scribes and with the priests of the people, and delivered up our Lord Jesus. But this was on Wednesday, for when we had eaten the Passover on Tuesday in the evening, we went out to the Mount of Olives, and in the night they took our Lord Jesus; and on the next day, which was Wednesday, He remained in prison in the house of Cepha the High Priest. In that day the chiefs of the people were assembled, and they took counsel together against Him. Again, the next day, which was Thursday, they brought Him to Pilate the governor, and again He remained in prison with Pilate, in the night after Thursday. And when it dawned on Friday, they accused Him much before Pilate, yet they could show nothing true, but they brought false witness against Him. And they asked Him from Pilate, to put Him to death, and they crucified Him on Friday. At six o'clock therefore on Friday He suffered, and these hours during which our Lord was crucified have been reckoned a day, afterwards it was again dark for three hours, and it was reckoned a night; and again from the ninth hour till the evening, three hours, a day; and again afterwards the night of Passion Sabbath; but in the Gospel of Matthew it is thus written,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> S. one of us, who betrayed Him

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The addition in S. reaches to p. 97

that "in the evening of the Sabbath, when the first day of the week dawned, came Mary, and another Mary, the Magdalene, to see the matt. sepulchre. And there was a great earthquake, for the angel of the Lord came down and rolled the stone." And again the Sabbath-day. Then 2 three hours of the night after the Sabbath, in which our Lord slept [and rose], and the saying was fulfilled (marg. Take heed!) that "it is required watt. xii. of the Son of Man that He should pass through the heart of the earth, three days and three nights," as it is written in the Gospel. Again, it is written in David, "Behold, thou hast appointed my days by measure," Ps. xxxix. because therefore these days and nights are made shorter. Thus it is written, "In the night therefore, as the first day of the week dawned, He was seen or math. by Mary Magdalene, and by Mary the daughter of James; and in the night of the first day of the week He went in to Levi, and then He was seen also by us." But He said unto us when He was teaching us, "Will ye Ap. Con. fast because of Me in these days? or do I need that ye afflict yourselves? but for the sake of your brethren ye have done this, and do it in these days when ye fast; and on Wednesday, and on Friday at all times, as it is written in Zechariah, 'The fast of the fourth and the fast of the fifth,' Zech. viii. which is Friday; for it is not lawful for you to fast on Sunday, because it belongs to My resurrection; wherefore Sunday is not counted amongst the numbers of the fast-days of the Passion, but they are counted from Monday, and are five days. Therefore let the fourth fast, and the fifth fast, and the seventh fast, and the tenth fast be to those of the house of Israel. Fast, therefore, from Monday, fully six days, until the night after the Sabbath, and let it be counted to you as a week; but the tenth, because the beginning of My name is a yod, in which is the beginning of the fasts, but is not as a feast of the former people, but as a new covenant which I have appointed to you, that you should fast on their behalf on Wednesday, because on Wednesday they began to destroy themselves and laid hold of Me; for the night after Tuesday, which was Wednesday, as it is written, that 'the evening and the morning were one day, the evening [see that thou take Gen. 1. 19 heed!] therefore belongs to the day that follows it, for on Tuesday in the evening I ate with you My passover, and in the night they laid hold on Me [fast then], but again also on Friday, fast on their behalf, because on it they crucified Me in the midst of their feast of unleavened bread, as it was foretold by David, 'In the midst of their feasts they have put their Ps. lxxiv.4

<sup>1</sup> Cod. Brit. Mus. adds here "He rose; and again it was the Sabbath day, and then three hours of the night after the Sabbath, in which our Lord rose"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The letter yod, being the tenth letter in the Hebrew and Syriac alphabets, serves also as a numeral signifying 10.

signs, and have not known.' But do ye fast constantly during these days at all times, especially those who are from the Gentiles; for because the nation doth not obey I have separated them from the blindness and from the error of idols; and I have received them in order that by means of your fast, and of those who are Gentiles, and your worship during those days, whilst ye are praying and imploring on account of the error and ruin of the nation, your prayer and entreaty may be accepted before My Father which is in heaven, as from the one mouth of all the believers that are on the earth, and all that they have done to Me may be forgiven them. Therefore also in the Gospel I said before to you, 'Pray for your enemies'; and 'Blessed are they who mourn for the perdition of unbelievers.'" Therefore know, brethren, that our fast which we keep in the Passover, because our brethren have not obeyed, ye shall keep even if they hate you; but brethren we are bound to call them, because it is written for us thus in Isaiah, "Call them brethren that hate you and reject you, that the name of the Lord may be glorified." On account of them and of the judgment therefore and corruption of the land we are required to fast and mourn, that we may rejoice and be glad in the world to come, as it is written in Isaiah, "Rejoice, all ye who mourn over Zion," and again He saith, "to comfort all those who mourn over Zion; instead of ashes the oil of joy, and instead of the spirit of heaviness the garment of glory." It is required of us therefore to have pity upon them, and to believe, and to fast and pray for them; because that when our Lord came to the nation they did not believe Him when He was teaching them, but they let His teaching pass away from their ears. Because therefore this nation obeyed not, He received you, brethren, who are from the Gentiles, and He opened your ears for the hearing of your heart, as our Lord and Saviour said by means of Isaiah the prophet, 18. 18v. 1 "I was seen of those that asked not for Me; I was found of those that sought Me not; and I have said, Behold Me, to a people who have not called [upon] My name." About whom therefore did He thus speak? was it not about the Gentiles, because they had never known God, and because they had worshipped idols? but when our Lord came to the world and taught you, ye believed, ye who believed in Him, that God is one. And again those believe who are worthy, until the number of the saved shall be completed; a thousand times a thousand and ten thousand times ten thousand, as it is written in David; but about the nation which did not believe in Him thus He said, "I have stretched out My hands all the day unto a people who will not be persuaded and are disobedient, and who walk in a way that s is not good, and who go after their sins, a people who provoke Me to anger

Issiah lxvi. 5

Is. xii. 6 Is. lxi. 8

Is. lxv. 2

before Me." See therefore that the people provoked our Lord to anger Ap. Con. because they did not believe in Him; wherefore He saith that "they provoked Is. 13111. 10 the Holy Spirit to anger, and turned themselves to enmity." And again otherwise He saith about them by means of Isaiah the prophet, "The 1s. 1x. 1 land of Zebulun, the land of Naphtali, the way of the sea, beyond the Jordan, Galilee of the nations; the people that sat [in] darkness, ye have a seen a great light, and those who sat in darkness and in the shadows of death, upon them hath the light shined." "Those that sat in darkness," He said, about those from the Nation who believed in our Lord Jesus; for because of the blindness of the Nation a great darkness surrounded them; for they saw Jesus, and they did not know that He was the Christ, and did not understand Him, not from the writings of the Prophets, nor from His works and healings; but to you of the Nation who believe in Jesus we say, that ye have learnt how the Scripture testifieth about us and saith, "they have seen the great light." Ye therefore who have believed in Him, ye have seen a great Light, Jesus the Christ our Lord. And again those who believe in Him shall see; but those who sit in the shadows of death, are ye who are from among the Gentiles; for ye have been among the shadows of death, ye who have trusted in the worship of idols, and have not known God; but when Jesus the Christ, our Lord and Teacher, was seen by us, a light dawned upon you, in that ye have gazed on and trusted in the promise of an everlasting kingdom, and ye have removed yourselves from the feasts and customs of the former error; and ye worship idols no more as ye worshipped them; but ye have long since believed and have been baptized in Him, and a great light hath dawned upon you. Thus therefore because the Nation did not obey, there was darkness; but the hearing of your ear, you who are from among the Gentiles, became light. Because of this therefore pray and implore for them, and especially in the days of the passover, that by your prayers they may be found worthy of forgiveness, and may be converted to our Lord Jesus the Christ.)

But it is required of you, my brethren (S. + in the days of the passover), Ap. Con. that ye (S. + investigate and) keep your fast with all care, (S. + but commence, when your brethren of the Nation keep the Passover); because when our Lord and Teacher ate the Passover with us, after that hour He was delivered up by Judas, and immediately we began to be grieved about what we had done to Him; and the number of the moon is as our number in the numbers of the believing Hebrews. In the tenth of the moon, on Monday, came the priests and the elders to the court of Kaipha, the high priest, and took counsel to kill Him, but they feared, saying, "Not on the Matt.

XXVI. 5

Of. Matt. xxi. 46

f. 63 b Matt.xxvi.

15 sic

feast-day, lest there be an uproar of the people," because every one was attaching himself to Him and they held Him to be a Prophet, on account of the wonders that He wrought amongst them. But Jesus was in that day in the house of Simeon the leper, and we were together with Him; He also related to us about what was to happen. But Judas had gone out from among us in secret, on that Monday, hoping to deceive our Lord; and he went to the house of Kaipha, where the High-priests and elders were assembled, and he said to them, "What will ye give me, and I will deliver my Lord unto you, when I have opportunity?" And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver. And he said to them, "Get ready young men armed because of His disciples" (S. + that if he should go out by night to a desert place, I may come and lead you; then they prepared the young men, and were ready to take Him). But Judas watched when he could find opportunity to betray Him, (S. + because of the crowds of all the people who had come from every city and every village, up to the temple to keep the Passover in Jerusalem). And the priests and elders (S. + considered and) commanded (S. + and decreed) that they should keep the feast with haste, that they might take Him without tumult; for the people of Jerusalem were occupied in the sacrifice and the eating of the Passover, and all the people from without had not yet come, because they deceived them [about] the days, that they might be reproved before God that they were greatly mistaken in everything. So they anticipated and kept the Passover three days earlier, in the eleventh of the moon on Tuesday; for they said, because that all the people go astray after Him, now that we have the opportunity to take Him; and then when all the people have come, we will kill Him before all men for His fault, and this will be known openly, and all the people will turn from after Him. Thus in the night (S. + when Wednesday dawned) Judas delivered up our Lord, but they had given the reward to Judas when he covenanted with them (S. + on the tenth of the moon) on Monday. Therefore it was considered by God, as if they had taken Him from Monday (S. + because that on Monday they consulted how to take Him and to kill or. Ex. xtl. Him), and they accomplished their deed on Friday, as it was said in the Book of Exodus, "The Passover shall be kept by you from the tenth to the fourteenth, (S. + on marg., now pay great attention) and then all Israel shall keep the Passover." Therefore from the tenth day, which is Monday, during the days of the Passover, ye shall fast, and be nourished by bread

8, 6

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For a translation of Professor Nau's note on this chronology, see Appendix.

<sup>2</sup> Probably \square is a mistake for \square

and salt and water (S. + only), at the ninth hour, until Thursday. Friday and on Saturday ye shall fast completely, and eat nothing; but assemble yourselves, and wake and pray the whole of the night, with prayers and supplications, and with the reading of the Prophets, with the Gospel f. 64a and the Psalms, with reverence and fear, and intercession, until the third hour of the night after the Sabbath, and then ye shall cease your fast, for it was thus that we also fasted, while our Lord was suffering, in testimony to the three days, and we watched and prayed and implored about the perdition of the Nation, because they went astray and did not confess our Saviour. Thus also pray ye, that the Lord may not remember to them their guilt unto the end, on account of the perfidy which they showed unto our Lord, but may give them a place for repentance, and conversion for the pardon of their iniquity; because he that was a heathen, and a stranger from the Gentiles, Pilate the judge, had no pleasure in the work of their wickedness, but took water and washed his hands and said, "I am Matt. innocent of the blood of this man"; but the people answered and said, "His blood be upon us and on our children." Herod commanded that he 25 should be crucified, and our Saviour suffered for us on Friday. Therefore the fast of Friday (S. + and Saturday) is especially required of you, also the watch and vigil of Friday1, the reading of the Scriptures and the Psalms, and the prayers and supplications for sinners (S. + and the expectation and hope of the resurrection of our Lord Jesus, until the third hour of the night after the Sabbath. Then bring your offerings, and thereafter eat and enjoy yourselves, rejoice and be glad, because the Christ is risen, the earnest of your resurrection). Let that be to you an eternal law until the end of the world. (S. + for those who do not believe in our Saviour, He is dead, because their hope in Him is dead, but for you who believe, our Lord and Saviour is risen, because your hope in Him is immortal, and lives eternally. Fast therefore on Friday, because in it the Nation killed itself in crucifying our Saviour; and on Sabbath again, because it is the sleep of our Lord, for it is a day when fasting is especially required), as the blessed Moses (S. + the prophet of all this) has thus commanded; and it was commanded him by God, who knew what the Nation was about to do to His Son and His beloved Jesus the Christ; as they denied Moses and said to him, "Who hath made thee a chief and a Ex. 11. 14 judge over us?" therefore he bound them beforehand in mourning at all times in separating and appointing to them the Sabbath, because they deserved to mourn (S. + who denied their life), who laid their hands

upon Him who gave them life, and delivered Him over to death.

f. 64 b

Therefore He appointed to them beforehand the mourning of their perdition. Let us look and see, my brethren, that most men in their mourning imitate the Sabbath; thus also those who keep the Sabbath sit in mourning; for he who is in mourning does not kindle a light, nor do the people 'of the Jews' on account of the commandment of Moses (S.+ for thus they were commanded by him. He who is in mourning does not wash himself, nor do the people on the Sabbath. He who is in mourning does not furnish a table, nor do the people on the Sabbath), but they prepare it in the evening and put in order for themselves something to eat, because they have a consciousness of mourning that they were ready to lay hands on the Christ. He who is in mourning does not work nor speak, but sits in sadness; thus also do the people on the Sabbath; (S. + for it was said thus to the people about the mourning of the Sabbath) "Thou shalt not lift thy foot to do any work, nor speak any word from thy mouth." Who is it therefore that testifieth that the Sabbath is a mourning to them? The Scripture testifieth and saith, "Then the people shall lament, tribe by tribe; the tribe of the Levites Of. Zech. xii. 12 apart, and their wives apart; the tribe of Judah apart, and their wives apart." As also after the mourning of the Christ even until now, on the ninth of the month of Ab, they read in the Lamentations of Jeremiah, and assemble, and wail and lament. But the ninth is called O, for the 6 indicates God; therefore they lament about God, about the Christ who suffered; but nevertheless on account of the Christ our Saviour, and about themselves and their perdition. Why, my brethren, doth a man lament, unless he be in mourning? Wherefore mourn ye also for them, on the Sabbath day of the Passover, until the third hour of the following evening; and thereafter rejoice in His resurrection; be glad and rejoice on their account; cease your fast, and the remainder of f. 65 a your fast of six days offer to the Lord God. Let those who abound in worldly goods serve those who are poor and in want, and succour them diligently, that the reward of your fast may be received. When-

ever the fourteenth day of the Passover may fall, thus observe it; for neither the month nor the day corresponds in time every year, but it

study to complete your vigil in the midst of their unleavened bread. On Sunday be always glad, for every one who afflicts his soul on

Therefore ye, when the people keep the Passover, fast and

Sunday is guilty of sin. Therefore also, except at the Passover, no one is allowed to fast during these three hours of the night which is between Saturday and Sunday, because it belongs to that night of But nevertheless in that night only fast those three hours of that night, being assembled together, ye Christians who are in the Lord.

### CHAPTER XXII.

Commandment about children that they should be given to learn handicrafts, and that they should not learn bad habits of idleness, and at suitable times wives should be given to them that they fall not into sin, and their fathers be held guilty for their sins.

Teach your sons handicrafts which are suitable and helpful to the fear of God, lest by means of idleness they serve voluptuousness, for not being educated by their parents, they wickedly do works like the heathen. Therefore spare them not, but reprove and discipline and teach them, for by correcting them verily ye will not kill them, but rather ye will give them certain life, as also our Lord teacheth us in Wisdom and saith f. 65 b thus, "Chasten thy son because there is hope for him, for thou shalt beat 18 Prov. xix. (S. + him) with the rod, and shalt deliver his soul from Sheol." And again Prov. xxiii. He saith, "Every one who spareth his rod hateth his son." But our rod is Prov. xiii. (S. + the Word of God,) our Lord Jesus the Christ, as also Jeremiah saw the rod of an almond-tree. Every one who spareth to speak a word Jer. 1. 11 of reproof to his son hateth his son. (S. + Therefore teach your sons the word of the Lord.) Therefore chasten them with blows, and do not spare on account of their youth, by the word of the fear of God, and do not give them the power of rising against you, and against their parents; and let them do nothing without your advice; that they go not with those of their age to assemble and amuse themselves; because thus they learn vanity, and are laid hold of by harlotry and fall. Should this happen without their parents, they and their parents will be themselves guilty in the judgment before God. If again by your permission they are without correction, and you, their parents, sin, ye shall be held guilty on their account before God. Therefore be zealous that in their time ye take wives for them; and marry them, lest in their youth, in the fire of their adolescence, they commit fornication like the heathen, and ye shall give answer to God in the day of judgment.

#### CHAPTER XXIII.

About heresies and schisms; that those are condemned to the Gehenna of fire who split the Churches, like Korah and Dathan and Abiram, those who wished to split Israel. Teacheth that the Church of God is one, and that the Churches of heresies are not Churches of God.

f. 66 a

Before everything beware of all odious heresies, and flee from them as from a burning fire, and from those who adhere to them; for if a man in making a schism, condemneth himself to the fire with those who err after him; what shall it be if a man go to steep himself in heresies? for know this, that if any of you love preeminence or venture to make a schism, he will inherit the place of Korah and Dathan and Abiram, he and those who are with him, and also with them he will be condemned in the fire. They also of the house of Korah were Levites, and they served in the Tabernacle of witness. They loved preeminence, and coveted the high-priesthood, and began to speak evil things against that great Moses, as that he had espoused a heathen woman, because he had an Ethiopian wife, and he was defiled by her. Many others of the house of Zambri were with him who committed fornication with Midianitish women, and that the people were defiled along with him. His brother Aaron was the leader in the worship of idols, who made images and sculptures for his people; and they spoke wicked things against Moses, him who did all these signs and wonders from God to the nation, him who had done these glorious and perfect works for their help; him who had brought upon Egypt ten plagues, him who had divided the Red Sea, and raised the waters like a wall on either side, and made the people pass over as in the dry wilderness; and had drowned their enemies (S. + and evildoers and all who were with them); him who had sweetened for them the fountain of waters; and from the flinty stone had brought them out streams, and they had drunk (S. + and been satisfied); him who had brought down to them manna from heaven, and with the manna had given them flesh; him who had given them a pillar of light (S. + for light and guidance) by night, and a cloud for a shade by day; and in the desert had stretched out a hand to them for the dispensation of the Law, and had given them also the Ten Commandments of God. They spoke evil things against the friend and servant of the Lord, as if to be glorified in righteousness and to boast in holiness and to exhibit purity, and in hypocrisy they showed religion. They also said thus as sober and sedate in holiness,

**f. 6**6 b

We will not be soiled with Moses and the people who are with him, for they are polluted. Two hundred and fifty men arose, and led [them] astray in leaving that great Moses, as if they hoped for themselves that they would the better glorify God, and zealously serve Him; for in that multitude of the people it was said, for one censer of perfumes was offered to the Lord God, but those who were in the schism were two hundred and fifty with their leaders; every one of them offered a censer of perfumes to God, two hundred and fifty censers, as those who were more pure and zealous than Moses and Aaron, and than the people 'of the Lord'; but the multitude of the service of their censers which was in schism was of no advantage to them; but a fire was kindled from before the Lord and devoured them; and these two hundred and fifty men were burnt while they were still holding the censers in their hands; and the earth opened her mouth and swallowed Dathan and Korah and Abiram, and their tents and their vessels and all that was with them, and they went down alive to Sheol. The chiefs of their error of schism were swallowed up by the earth (S. + but these two hundred and fifty men who went astray were burnt in the fire, all the people looking on). The Lord spared the rest of the multitude of the people, though there were many sinners amongst them; the Lord judged each one of them according to his works. The Lord spared the multitude of the people; but those who thought that they were purer and more holy and had done more service the f. 67a fire devoured because they were in schism. And the Lord said unto Moses and unto Aaron, Take the censers of brass from out of the burning, and make them into thin plates, and strew them upon the altar, that the children of Israel may see, and not add to their sins by doing thus, (S. + and pour out the strange fire there, because the censers of the sinners are hallowed in their souls, in the fire; the Lord hath condemned to fire, in that fire came out from before the Lord, and burnt those who put on the incense, which was not permitted to them). Let us look then, beloved, at the latter end of schisms, what happened to them; because if they appear to be pure and holy, their final consummation is in fire and everlasting burning. Let this therefore be a cause of fear to you, for the fire of schism is also judged by fire (S. + not because it sanctified the censers, for they sanctified them through themselves), that is to say, because the fire finished its work, for these people thought in their hearts that their censers were holy; for it was necessary that the fire which was

bers xvl. 37

taken for the service of transgression (S. + and for the irritation of God) should not obey them, but should cease from its work or be quenched, and should not consume anything that was put upon it; for now it would not have done the will of the Lord, but would have obeyed schism. Therefore it was said, Pour out there also the strange fire, that is to say, that the Lord judged fire by fire; (S. + if therefore this curse and judgment are appointed for these schisms that think they are praising God,) what will happen to these heresies which blaspheme against Him? but ye from the Scriptures and with the eyes of faith, seeing the plates of brass that are encrusted on the altar, be careful not to make a schism, and not to fall into judgment, but therefore, as believing and intelligent people, keep far away from schisms, (S. + and come not near to them, not even in anything, as Moses said about them to the people, "Separate yourselves from among these cruel people, and come not near to anything that is theirs, that ye perish not with them in all their sins." Whilst the wrath of the Lord was burning about the schism, it is written that the people fled from them, saying "Lest the earth swallow us also with them." Thus ye also, like people who make a struggle for your lives, flee from schisms, and reject those who wish to do thus, for ye know the place of their condemnation. But about heresies, do not even wish to hear their names, and do not defile your ears, for not only do they not verily praise God, but they even verily blaspheme Him, [marg. nor does the Lord have pleasure in the prayers of the heretics, nor their supplications, nor their praises.] Therefore the heathen will be judged because they knew Matt.xviii: not) 1 and offences and divisions, as our Lord said, "Woe to that man by whose means the offence cometh; it were right for him and better for him that a millstone of an ass were hung about his neck and he were drowned in the sea1." But the heretics, because they oppose God, are guilty, (S. + as also our Lord and Saviour Jesus said, "There shall be Matt.xviii. heresies and schisms," and again, "Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences and schisms come, but woe to that man by whose means they come," then we verily heard) but now we verily see. as also the Scripture hands down by means of Jeremiah, that "profanity" and heresies have gone out into all the land" (S. + as if to persuade our heart) and to confirm our faith that the prophecies are sure; for behold they exist and have been accomplished; because of all the work of the Lord our God, the Lord has turned it from the Nation to the Church by means

Numbers xvi. 26

Numbers xvi. 84

f. 67 b Jer. xxiii. 15

of us the Apostles, and He hath removed and forsaken the Nation, (S. + as it is written in Isaiah, that He hath forsaken the people of the house 15.11.6 of Jacob), and Jerusalem is forsaken; and Judah is fallen, and their tongues are in iniquity, and they have obeyed not the Lord, (S. + and He hath abandoned the vineyard), and behold, your house is left unto you desolate.

### CHAPTER XXIV.

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God, the Lord has turned it from the Nation to the Church by means

Numbers xvi. 26

Numbers XVI. 34

f. 67 b Jer. xxiii. DIDASCALIA.

105

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Numbers xvi. 26

Numbers xvi. 34

f. 67 b

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Numbers xvi. 26

Numbers XVI. 84

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Matt vyiii

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from that Nation, and hath come upon the Church, and henceforth he will not tempt that Nation, because the Holy Spirit hath left it, for by their wicked works they have fallen into his hands, but he prepares to tempt the Church, and to do his works in her, and to raise against her afflictions and persecutions and heresies and schisms (S. + and before that time there were in that Nation heresies and sects; but now Satan, by his wicked energy, sent out those who belong to the Church, and caused heresies and sects).

About Simon Magus.

The beginning of heresies was thus. Satan possessed a man, Simon, who was a magician, and who had formerly been his servant; and when we, by the gift of the Lord our God and the power of the Holy Ghost, were doing miracles of healing in Jerusalem, and by means of the laying on of hands the gift and fellowship of the Holy Spirit were being given to those who came near, then Simon offered us much silver, and wished that as he had deprived Adam of the knowledge of life by means of the eating of the tree, thus also by the gift of silver he should deprive us of (S. + the gift of) God; and (S. + by the gift of a possession) should get hold of our mind, so that we might exchange and give him for silver the power of the Holy Ghost; and we were all shaken about this. Then Peter looked at Satan, him who dwelt in Simon, and said to him, "Thy money go with thee to perdition; and thou shalt not have any part in this word."

Cf. Acts viii. 20, 21

About the false Apostles. But when we had divided all the world into twelve parts, and had gone out among the Gentiles to preach the Word, then Satan wrought and excited the Nation; and they sent after us false Apostles to destroy the Word; and they sent out from the Nation one whose name was Cle[o]bius, and he adhered to Simon, but also to Theuda, and to Judah the Galilean, as well as to others after them. But Simon's people adhered to me, Peter, and came to destroy the Word. When he was in Rome, he greatly troubled the Church, and perverted many, and showed himself as if he were ready 'to ascend to Heaven'; and captivated the Gentiles, exciting them by the power of the energy of his sorceries. One day I went and saw him in the market deceiving the people; we had a dispute with each other about the Resurrection and about the life of the dead; and when he was conquered, he pretended to fly in the air, and began to give a sign to his gang to raise him. And when he had risen to a great distance, then I stood and said to him, "By the power of the name

f. 68 b

of the Christ, I cut off thy powers that they depart from thee." Then the demons departed from him, and he fell, and was broken from the heel of his foot, and he died. And many turned from him; but others, who were worthy of him, remained with him; thus first his heresies were fixed. But also by means of other false Apostles the Enemy wrought. They all had one Law on the earth; and they did not recite either the Torah or the Prophets, and they blasphemed against the Father, God Almighty, nor did they believe in the Resurrection; but also in other things they taught and excited with many opinions; for many of them taught that no man should take a wife, and said that when a man did not take a wife it was Holiness, By means of holiness, and for its name, they praised the weak opinions of their heresies. Again, others of them taught that a man should not eat flesh, and they said that it is not right for a man to eat anything that has f. 69a life in it. Others said that he must keep himself from swine, and that he may eat the things that the law cleanses (S. + and circumcise as in the Law). Others again taught otherwise, and made strifes, and troubled the Church.

## CHAPTER XXV.

Teaches that the Apostles assembled and settled the disputations and confusions that were in the Church, and cured the scandals that the false Apostles had wrought in it; and freed the people of the Christ from the burden of the observances of the law of Moses; and wrote writings to all the Churches of the Gentiles about what it was necessary for them to observe; and they wrote this Didascalia. We therefore have begun to preach the Holy Word of the Catholic Church. We returned again to visit the Churches, and found them of different opinions; some observed as holiness, thinking marriage profane, and some abstained from flesh and from wine, and some from swine's flesh; and they kept all the bonds that are in Deuteronomy. When therefore a danger arose that heresies should be in all the Church, we assembled together, the twelve Apostles, in Jerusalem, and considered about what was to be. It pleased us all with one mind, to write this Catholic Didascalia, for the assurance of you all; and in it we confirmed and appointed that ye should worship God (S. + the Father) Almighty, and His Son Jesus the Christ, and the Holy Ghost, and that ye should minister in the Holy Scriptures, and believe in the Resurrection of the dead, and make use of all His creatures with thankfulness, and take wives, for He said in Proverbs, that "from God the wife is betrothed to the Prov. xix.

man," and in the Gospel our Lord said, that "He that created in the f. 69 b beginning the male hath said that He created also the female. Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto s his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh; what therefore God hath joined together let no man put asunder." But the spiritual circumcision of the heart is sufficient for believers, as it is said in Jeremiah, "Light Jer. iv. 3 4 a lamp for yourselves; sow not among thorns" (S.+"circumcise to the Lord your God; circumcise the foreskins of your hearts, ye men of Joel 11. 18 Judah"; and again in Joel He saith, "Rend your hearts and not your garments"). About Baptism also, this one alone is sufficient (S. + to you), the one which has completely taken away your sins; for Isaiah did not say "Be ye washed," but "Wash yourselves once and be clean." But Is. i. 16 we had a long disputation, as men who wrestle for the sake of life; it was not among us the Apostles only, but also among the people, with James the Bishop and Saint of Jerusalem, him who according to the flesh was brother of our Lord, (S. + and with his Elders) and the Deacons of the of.Astaxv. Church of Jerusalem3. Because also some days before men had come down from Judæa to Antioch, and had taught the brethren, "Except ye be circumcised, and conduct yourselves according to the Law of Moses, and be cleansed from meats (S. + and from all the other things), ye cannot be And they had much vexation (S. + and disputation). \*The brethren of Antioch did not know that we were all assembled and come in order to examine about these things; they sent to us believing men who were acquainted with the Scriptures, that they might learn about this question, (S. + and when they were come to Jerusalem, they told us about the Acts xv. 5 dispute) which they had in the Church at Antioch. But some men of the doctrine of the Pharisees who believed arose and said, "Ye ought to be circumcised, and to keep the Law of Moses," (S. + and others also cried Cf.Actaxv. out and said thus). Then I Peter rose and said unto them, "Men and our 7 ff. brethren, ye also know that from the first days when I was among you, God chose that by means of me the Gentiles should hear the Gospel and f. 70 a believe; and God, who searcheth the hearts, bare witness to them, to Cornelius the Centurion, when the Angel appeared to him, and spoke to or. Acts x. him about me, and he sent for me. But while I was getting ready to go to 9-16 him, it was revealed (S. + to me) about the Gentiles who should believe, and about all meats; for I went up on a roof to pray; and I saw the Heavens opened, and a garment bound at its four corners, and it was let down and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This passage stands nearly thus in the Old Syriac.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> S. and with all the Church.

<sup>3</sup> S. When the brethren of Antioch knew.

descended to the earth, and in it were all four-footed beasts and creeping things of the earth and fowls of the heaven; and there came to me a voice saying, Simon, rise, slay and eat. And I said, Be it far from me, Lord, to eat anything that is impure, (S. + for I have never eaten anything that is impure and polluted). And another voice came to me the second time, saying, What God hath cleansed, call not thou common. But this was done three times, and it was lifted up from me into heaven. Then I considered and knew the word of the Lord, that as He said, Be glad', ye Gentiles, Dent. with the people, (S. + and that in every place He hath spoken about the xxxii. 48 calling of the Gentiles). And I rose and went; and when I entered his house, I began to speak the Word of the Lord; the Holy Ghost Of. Acts z. rested upon him and upon all the Gentiles who were present there. God therefore gave them the Holy Spirit, even as unto us, and made no Of.Actaxv. difference in faith between them and us, and purified their hearts. Now 10 therefore why tempt ye God, to put a yoke upon their necks, which neither our fathers nor we were able to bear? But by the goodness of our Lord 11 Jesus the Christ, we believe that we shall be saved even as they; for the Lord hath come to us, and hath loosed us from these bonds, and hath said f. 70 b to us, Come unto Me, all ye who are weary and carry heavy burdens, and Matt.xl. 28 I will give you rest. Take My yoke upon you, and learn of Me, for I am so quiet and humble in My heart, and ye shall find rest unto your souls, for so My yoke is pleasant and My burden is light. If therefore our Lord loosed us and lightened from us, why do ye wish to put a halter on yourselves?" Then all the people kept silence, and I James answered and Acts xv. 13 said, "Men and our brethren, hearken unto me. Simon hath declared how 14 God at first did say that He would choose from among the Gentiles a people for His name; and to this agree the words of the Prophets, as it is written, 15 After this I will raise and build the tabernacle of David which is fallen; 16 and its ruins I will build and raise; that the residue (S. + of men) may 17 seek the Lord, (S. + and all the Gentiles, upon whom My name is called, 18 sic saith the Lord, who knoweth these things from everlasting. Therefore I say, 19 let no man dispute with those who from among the Gentiles are turned to God), but let us send to them thus: Remove from idols and from sacrifices 20 and from blood and from strangled things." Then it pleased us the Apostles 22 (S. + and the Bishops and the Elders) with all the Church, to choose from among them men and to send them with those of Barnabas and Paul, who came from thence; and we chose Judah who was called Barnaba, and Shela, men distinguished among the brethren, and we wrote these with our hands: 28

1 Or "Make merry."

Letter of the Apostles. "The Apostles, and Elders and Brethren, to the Brethren who are of the Gentiles that are in Antioch, and in Syria, and in 24 Cilicia, much greeting. Because we have heard that men whom we have not 25 sent trouble you with words which corrupt your souls; it seemed good to all of us, being assembled together, to choose and send men to you with 27 our beloved ones those with Barnaba, whom we have sent. But we have sent Judah and Shela, who also by word will speak to you about these f. 71 a 28 things: for it hath pleased the Holy Ghost, and us, that no greater burden should be put upon you than that ye remove yourselves from what is necessary, and from sacrifices, and from blood, and from strangled things (S. + and from fornication); from these keep yourselves, and ye shall do good things, and fare ye well in our Lord." But we sent this letter, and we remained in Jerusalem many days; and we examined and we decreed together the things that were said to all the people; but further we wrote also this Catholic Didascalia.

#### CHAPTER XXVI.

Showeth that from the first the Apostles turned to the Churches of the Gentiles, as from the beginning of preaching, and in passing among them, they fixed and confirmed them, and appointed Canons among them. The opinion therefore which we have counselled and considered about those who were formerly in error, and we have sent and decreed, is thus, that we should return again anew, and also go to the Churches a second time, as from the beginning of preaching; we should also confirm believers, that they should avoid the before-named offences, that they receive not those who come among them falsely in the name of the Apostles, and that they distinguish them by the difference between their words, and the effects of their deeds, because these are those of whom our Lord said that there shall come to you men wearing sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are 16 ravening wolves; and by their fruits ye shall know them. Beware of them therefore, for false Christs and lying prophets shall arise, and shall xxiv. 11 12 deceive many, and because of the greatness of iniquity, the love of many 18 shall wax cold; but he that shall endure unto the end, he shall be saved. Those therefore that have not been deceived and those who repent of error, they shall be left in the Church; but those who hold fast the error f. 71 b

<sup>1</sup> S. helpful.

Matt. vii. 15

and repent not, we cut off and appoint that they go out of the Church, and be separated from the believers, because they have heresies, (S. + in order to command the believers, to keep entirely away from them), and they should have no communion with them either by word or by prayer; for these people are the enemies (S. + and spoilers) of the Church; for about these our Lord hath commanded us and said unto us, "Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees Katt. xvi. and of the Sadducees"; and "Into the cities of the Samaritans enter not," Matt. z. 5 (S. + but the cities of the Samaritans are of heresies), which walk in a crooked way (S. + of which He spake in the Proverbs, "there is a way that men think Prov. straight"), "and its end leadeth lower than Sheol." These are they against xvi. 25 whom our Lord decreed severely and bitterly, and said, "They shall not be Matt. xil. forgiven, neither in this world, nor in that which is to come," (S. + for because of the Nation which did not believe in the Christ, and laid hands upon Him, on the Son of man, that laid hands on Him blaspheming; and our Lord said, "It shall be forgiven unto them"; and again our Lord said about them, "My Father, they know not what they do, nor what they Luke xxiii. speak; if it be possible, forgive them"; but again also the Gentiles blaspheme against the Son of man, because of the Cross, and to them he hath also given forgiveness), to those who believed (S. + of the Nation or) of the Gentiles by means of baptism, and blasphemed, He hath not given the pardon of their wicked deeds, as the Lord the Christ hath said, "Wherefore Matt. xii. I say unto you, that all sins and blasphemies shall be forgiven unto men; but the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven, neither in this world nor in that which is to come; and every one who speaketh a 32 word against the Son of man, it shall be forgiven him; for every one that blasphemeth against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven, (S. + neither in this world, nor in the world to come). Those who blaspheme against the Holy Ghost, those who against God Almighty hastily and hypocritically blaspheme, (S. + those heretics who receive His holy Scriptures, or who receive them wickedly in hypocrisy with blasphemy, or who blaspheme by wicked words against the Catholic Church, which is the receptacle of the Holy Ghost, are those who before the future judgment and before the Spirit, have from of old been condemned to give answer before the Christ; for this which He said, that "it shall not be forgiven unto them," is a sentence of severe punishment of the condemnation which expels them), and say that the Holy Ghost does not dwell in baptism, nor in the flesh and blood of the Christ. Having decreed and established and confirmed with one mind, each one of us went out and departed to his first portion, confirming the Churches, because the things that had

been predicted were fulfilled, and disguised wolves had come, and false f. 72 a Christs and lying prophets had appeared; for this was known and manifest that when (S. + the times) should approach (S. + and His coming be near, there should be more and worse than these, from whom may the Lord God therefore deliver you!) may they also repent of their godless error, and by much admonition and by the word of doctrine of prayer we have cured and healed and forgiven in the Church<sup>1</sup>. Those who \*restrain the word\* by the perverted word of error, and there is no cure for them, we put out, that they may not \*lead the holy Church astray\*, the pure Church of God; lest like a hateful leprosy and like a cancerous ulcer it should get to every one; but that pure and unpolluted and passionless and spotless, the Church may be sealed to the Lord God, they who are in every place and in every city, and in all the habitable part of the world. We make and testify; and we leave this Didascalia, holy and Catholic, justly and righteously to the Catholic Church, and for the assurance of believers.

S. Churches.
 S. are mortally wounded.
 S. pollute the Holy Catholic Church.

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# APPENDIX.

Translation of note by Professor Nau on the Chronology contained in Chapter XXI. (*La Didascalie*, p. 119).

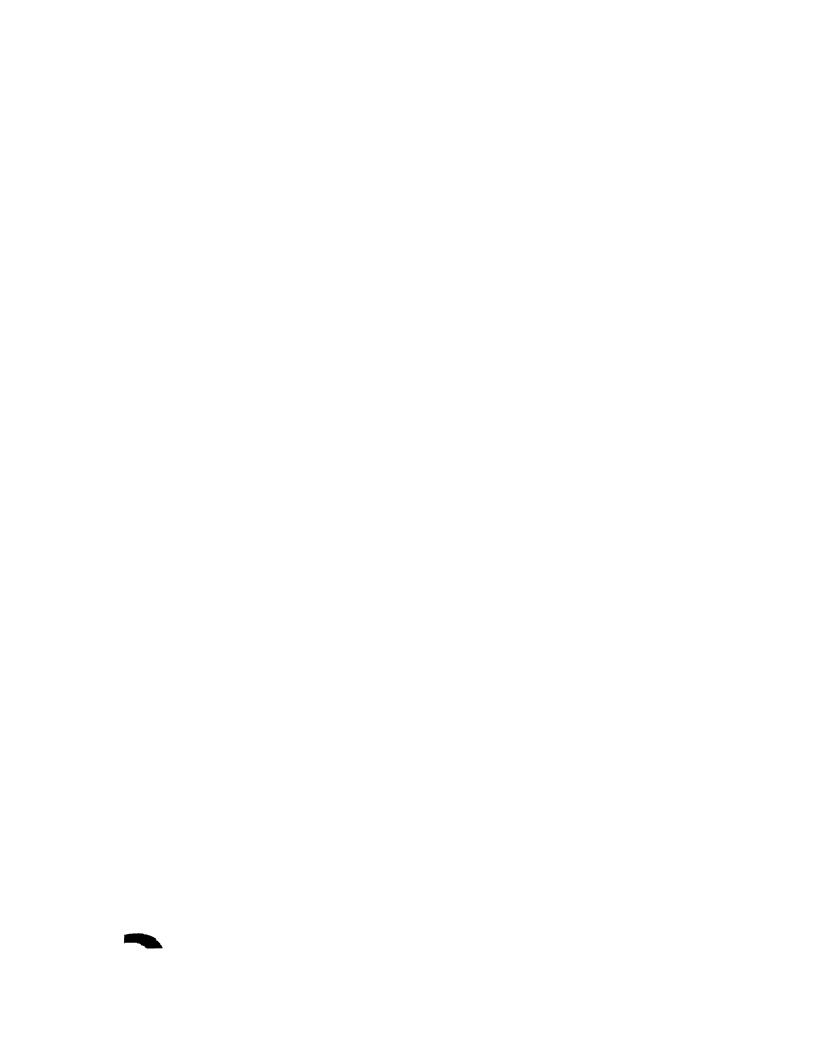
"There are numerous discussions on the chronology of the week of the Passion... The greatest difficulty consists in conciliating the Synoptics with St John. The Didascalia does not think of this conciliation, for it seems to ignore the Gospel of St John, but nevertheless it furnishes a solution. (On Sunday Jesus announces that in two days it will be the Passover, and that the Son of man will be delivered up to be crucified.) On Monday the chief priests assemble, and decide to seize Jesus and to keep the Passover on Tuesday. On this Monday Jesus was in the house of Simon the Leper. As Friday is to count for two days, that really takes place, as St John says, six days before the Passover or the Saturday. For the evening of Friday, when the Passover was usually celebrated, was the commencement of Saturday. Thus the Synoptists and St John speak, the first of the day on which the Passover was celebrated that year, and the second of the day on which it ought to have been celebrated. All are then right; it was enough that we should understand them. Next, our Lord celebrates the Passover on Tuesday; He is arrested on the night following Tuesday, that is to say, on Wednesday; He passes Wednesday in the house of Caiphas, Thursday in the house of Pilate; He is crucified on Friday. At His death darkness covers the earth, which makes two days of Friday, and allows it to be said that our Lord appeared to be dead during three nights, namely, the supplementary night consisting of the darkness which followed His death, the night from Friday to Saturday, and the night from Saturday to Sunday. This explanation, if it had been imagined in our day, would be worthless, but as it has been written at the latest in the third century, it may rest upon a tradition still more ancient, and ought not to be rejected without examination."

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