LEGENDS OF EASTERN SAINTS

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## CHIEFLY FROM SYRIAC SOURCES

EDITED AND PARTLY TRANSLATED

BY

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Vol. I.
The Story of Archelides.

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## PREFACE.

The legend of Archelides, which is published in the following pages, has hitherto been known by extracts only. It is mentioned for the first time in Asseman's Bibliotheca Orientalis, III, 286 who, wrongly, identifies Archelides with John of Rome although there is a certain likeness between the two legends ${ }^{1}$ ).

Wüstenfeld has translated the Arabic text of the synaxary of the Coptic church ${ }^{2}$ ).

In 1897 Erman edited some Coptic fragments of the legend together with the Arabic text of Wüstenfeld's translation $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$. The Coptic text is a poetic version, which seems to have been destined for public recitation.

Sachau has given a summary of our Ms. B in his catalogue of the Syriac Mss. at Berlin ${ }^{4}$ ).

The present book contains the Syriac, Arabic and Aethiopic versions of the legend. I have altered the readings of the Mss. only where the copyist seems to have made a blunder. So I have retained the orthography

[^0]of proper names of the Mss., however strange it may seem to us often. The translation of the Syriac text $\mathbb{C}$ is as literal as possible. In a few cases I have preferred readings of the sister-texts $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbb{B}$; sometimes also some of the too many synonyms had to be suppressed.

The Arabic texts are taken from karshuni Mss. For typographical reasons I have not retained the Syriac characters.

I have to thank the Trustees of the de Goeje Fund for their liberality in enabling me to copy the necessary Manuscripts in England.

I have to thank my friend Professor Mittwoch at Berlin, who had the kindness to read a proof of the Aethiopic text.

The photographs from the Vatican Mss. I got through the kindness of Professor Guidi, to whom I express my sincere thanks.

I am deeply indebted to Miss Nellie M. Sickels, Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A., who undertook to correct the style of the English part of this book.

Lastly I express my warmest thanks to Professor Snouck Hurgronje, who, with indefatigable kindness, offered to read a proof of the whole book. The reader can easily realise that it has profited much by his remarks and suggestions.

Utrecht, June igir. A. J. Wensinck.

## CONTENTS.



## CORRIGENDUM.

p. 6, 1. I read: revolved in stead of resolved.


INTRODUCTION.

## M A NUSCRIPTS.

$\mathbf{A}=$ Ms. syr. 234, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (cf. Zotenberg, Cat. des manuscr. syr. et sabéens de la Bibl. Nat., p. 182, $\mathrm{n}^{\circ}$. 17), fol. 156 et sequ.
$\mathbf{B}=$ Ms. syr. 235, Bibl. Nat., Paris (cf. Zotenberg, 1.c., p. $185, \mathrm{n}^{\circ}$. 10), fol. 60 et sequ.
$\mathbf{C}=$ Ms. Add. I4. 735, British Museum, London (cf. Wright, Catalogue of the Syriac Mss. in the Brit. Mus. acquired since the year 1838 , III, p. $1121, n^{\circ} .7$ ), fol. 127 et sequ.
D $=$ Ms. Add. 14.649 , Brit. Mus. (cf. Wright, 1.c., III, p. I 1o9, $\mathrm{n}^{\circ}$. 19), fol. 122 et sequ.
$\mathbf{E}=$ Ms. Add. 14.64I, Brit. Mus. (cf. Wright, l.c., III, p. $1045, \mathrm{~g})$, fol. 160 et sequ.

F = Ms. Syr. 236, Bibl. Nat., Paris (cf. Zotenberg, 1.c., p. 188, $\mathrm{n}^{\circ}$. 14), fol. 274 et sequ.
$\mathbf{R}=$ Ms. Rich 7 Igo, Brit. Mus. (cf. Catal. Codd. Mss. Or. qui in Museo Britannico asservantur, Pars I [ed. Forshall], p. 83, no. 82), fol. 364 et sequ.
A $=$ Cod. Syr. 196, Vatican Library, Rome (cf. S. E. et J. S. Assemanus, Bibl. apost. vaticanae codicum mss. catalogus, III, p. $422 \mathrm{n}^{\circ} .68$ ), fol. 414 et sequ.
$B=$ Ms. Sachau 45, Königliche Bibliothek, Berlin (cf. Sachau, Verzeichniss der Syr. Handschr. der Königl. Bibl. zu Berlin, II, p. 743, no. 4), fol. 137 et sequ.
$\mathrm{C}=$ Cod. Syr." 199, Vatican Library, Rome (cf. S. E. et J. S. Assemanus, 1.c., III, p. 446, n ${ }^{\text {co. XIX), fol. } 180}$ et sequ.

The Aethiopic Ms. which I have used is preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Ms. éth. 125 (cf. Zotenberg, Cat. des Mss. éthiopiens de la Bibl. Nat., p. I50, $2^{\circ}$.), fol. 150 et sequ.

The recensions of the legend contained in these Mss. will be discussed infra (p. xiv et sequ). Here is only to be said that palaeographically $\mathbf{D}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{R}$ belong to one family, in as much as $\mathbf{E}$ is closely connected with $\mathbf{D}$, whereas $\mathbf{R}$ seems to be a copy of $\mathbf{E}$. This may be concluded from these facts:

In $\mathbf{D}$ and $\mathbf{E}$ the words (p. $f(\boldsymbol{\sim})$ are
 have been copied from $\mathbf{D}$, or both Mss. are copies of the same archetype. The orthography of $\mathbf{E}$ is more modern and free than that of $\mathbf{D}$.
$\mathbf{R}$ on the other hand has copied even the orthography of $\mathbf{E}$, as may be seen from the notes. The relation between the three Mss. appears clearly in the treatment of the words Kwiar. relcs (p. w). These two words are in $\mathbf{D}$ only. The scribe of $\mathbf{E}$ has omitted the word rles and writes only Roincs which gives no sense. $\mathbf{R}$ has corrected this reading in Roviar.

## Proper Names.

The name of the hero of the story is variously written

 ارشيلدوس, KChn, 衾分, Archellites ${ }^{1}$ ), Archyllites ${ }^{1}$ ).

[^1]Apparently the same name is borne by one of the seven sleepers of Ephesus ${ }^{1}$ ); I have not found it elsewhere.

As his native town is mentioned in the Syriac texts Constantinople (infra, p. XIX), in the other versions Rome.

His father is called coselr, colld, Galenus; in the Arabic texts this name is replaced by $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{K}}^{\mathrm{K}} \mathrm{Z}$ ي, Johannes, which has a somewhat sacred sound, in the Aethiopic one by $\boldsymbol{N}_{\mathbf{a}} \boldsymbol{q}^{\mathrm{P}} \mathbf{3}:$ : Simon. In the Syriac versions the mother is called Augusta, in the Coptic one Synklytike, apparently a translation. The Synaxary ${ }^{2}$ ) has the latter one in two forms: اششالتيك, is scarcely recognisable in the forms, سندق , , , سقيد
 name, viz. $\boldsymbol{\| P \cdot గ \Pi} \boldsymbol{F}^{\circ}$ : Theopista, another proof of the later tendency of chosing sacred names. Further the versions differ as to the place where Archelides is travelling to in order to get wisdom. According to the Syriac his ship is going to Alexandria; but it is not expressly said, that he will study there. In the other versions his original aim is to reach Athens ${ }^{3}$ ) or Beirouth ${ }^{4}$ ).

Lastly we have to consider the names of the monastery where Archelides passes his life and where he is buried with his mother.

[^2]According to the Syriac versions it was the monastery of Mār Mēnā ${ }^{1}$ ). This monastery is well known in oriental literature. John of Ephesus mentions it several times in his Stories of eastern Saints (ed. Land, Anecd. Syr., II, pp. i 16, I94, 346). It was famous for its splendid church ${ }^{2}$ ) and situated on the road from Cairo to North Africa, probably in or near Wādī Naṭrūn.

The Arabic, Coptic and Aethiopic versions on the other hand say that it was the monastery of Romanos and in the Arabic texts Romanos is represented as the then living prior of the monastery. This monastery was situated in Palestina and was to be reached via Damascus. It is impossible for me to make out where it is to be sought. Kleyn (Facobus Baradaeus, p. 88) identifies the monastery of Casium between Egypt and Palestina with the monastery of Romanos; I do not know whether there are sufficient grounds for this identification.

## Character of the different versions. Syriac versions.

There can be no doubt about the fact, that the Syriac versions represent an older type of the legend than the other Mss. But the former are again of different character. We can discern two distinct groups: A, B, C, and $\mathbf{D}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{F}, \mathbf{R}$. The first group contains the simplest version of the legend, the second an enlarged recension. The differences between $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}$ and $\mathbf{C}$ are of little importance; $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{C}$ have nearly the same text; in $\mathbf{B}$

[^3]there are some more various readings, but none of them is materially important.
$\mathbf{D}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{F}, \mathbf{R}$ open with the usual exordium of the Syriac stories of the saints, viz. a discourse on the duty of the faithful to honour the memory of the saints and to glorify their deeds. The style is abundant with synonyms and tautologies. At the outset there is a lengthy description of the position and influence of Galenus, which is not sufficiently accounted for by the part he plays in the legend.

There is only one material difference between the two groups. A, B, C relate that Archelides left the ship in order to walk on the shore of the sea. There he finds the drowned man.

According to $\mathbf{D}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{F}, \mathbf{R}$ there rises a storm which compels Archelides and the seamen to take refuge into a harbour on an island. Here Archelides finds the drowned man, while walking on the shore. Afterwards they leave the island and reach the main land, whereupon the hero travels alone to the monastery. This order of facts seems more natural than that of the first group, where no motive is given for the youth's walking along the shore (for the description of this episode in the Arabic texts, see infra). From the fact that the second group has whole sentences which occur also in the first one, we may conclude that both derive from a common source.

Arabic and Aethiopic versions.
The Arabic texts are rather far removed from the original simple style of the first Syriac group; the order of events is nearly the same, but they bear the mark
of being told only for the sake of edification in a high degree. This is particularly true for A and C . Between these two versions there exists the same relation as between the two Syriac groups; $C$ is an enlarged edition of A .

At the outset they relate that Archelides' parents remained for a long time without children; on account of their prayers and good works God grants them their wish. This trait is frequent in stories of oriental saints, e.g. in the life of Jacob Baradaeus ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ ) and the legend of Hilaria ${ }^{2}$ ). According to A and C it is Archelides himself who proposes to his mother to go to a far distant country in order to acquire wisdom, whereas in $B$ and the Syriac versions it is his mother who makes the proposition. In the synaxary she sends him to the king to take the place of his father.

We have already mentioned the differences between the two Syriac groups regarding the events which took place on Archelides' journey. Of the Arabic texts B has a natural order of facts: Archelides and his companions have at first to travel on a ship; afterwards they get ashore and continue their travel along the shore, where they find the drowned man.

In $A, C$ and the synaxary they are shipwrecked themselves and in great peril of being drowned; they cling, each of them to a board of the ship and so reach the shore ${ }^{3}$ ). There they find the corpse of a drowned man, whom they know because he was with them on

[^4]board the ship. Of course these particulars are only added in order to heighten the colours of the picture. This is true for nearly all the other additional particulars in the Arabic versions: in A and C the abbot of the monastery, Romanos, has been informed of Archelides' coming by the Holy Ghost. The saint abstains from bread during his life. He makes a vow never to see the face of any man or woman; he takes his cell in the church, which he never leaves (A and C). His mother, departing on her journey, makes a donation of her possessions to the church. After a sea-travel of many days she reaches the convent in two years, whereas Archelides has made the same way in three days according to the Syriac texts.

At the end there is a sort of apotheose: while the monks are discussing the question whether Archelides and his mother may be buried together, the dead saint speaks twice to them, expressing his wish not to be separated from his mother.

From this description it may be seen, that the Arabic versions do not derive directly from one of our Syriac sources. Their language shows some traces of Syriac influence ; but their contents agree with the Coptic version ; so it is possible that they go back on a Coptic source. - The Aethiopic version is rather short and deviates in some points from all other versions; Archelides' father is a merchant; after his death it is the parents of Theopista who give her the advice of bringing her son up for the calling of a merchant. In other points this version agrees with the Arabic ones: Archelides goes to the convent of Hermanos in Palestine. The monks are not willing to bury him together with his mother; but
a voice from the corpse orders them not to separate mother and son. It seems probable that the Aethiopic version has been made after a Coptic one, just as the Arabic ones.

Age of the versions.
The story is said to have taken place in the second half of the $4^{\text {th }}$ cent. A.D. Our oldest manuscript (D) dates from the $9^{\text {th }}$ century. So in the time lying between these terms the legend must have originated. It is impossible to determine the date exactly; but because D does not represent the oldest type, we may suppose that the legend is much older. According to Erman the Coptic version dates from $\pm 1000$ A.D.; we may suppose that the legend was before that time known in Egypt, because Erman's text has served for public recitals.

The oldest of our karshuni Mss. has been written in I 545 A.D.; the Aethiopic Ms. is a XVth century copy.

## Original type of the legend.

According to our opinion $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$ are nearest to the original form of the legend. These have some traits which are to be found in other legends of oriental saints. Firstly the description of the hero, who is a son of pious parents, brought up as a student of the Holy Scriptures and over whom is spread an infinite beauty. We read the same about Jacobus Baradaeus and John of Tella. In the second place his flight from wordly wisdom, which is told concerning many other saints.

Typical is his vow never to see the face of any woman. Ancient christianity, although raising woman to
a rather high level, yet finds in her the source of all evil and a constant danger to morality. Aphrahat is not the only man who speaks his mind plainly on this point. In the Arabic versions a softening tendency is introduced by the divine order to bury the mother together with her son. - The legend of Archelides belongs to a series of romances, the origin of which is to be sought at Constantinople, as the heroes are born there and belong to the classes surrounding the emperor. These stories have many traits in common, as will be seen from the second volume of this work, containing the legend of Hilaria and that of Xenophon, Maria, John and Arcadius ${ }^{1}$ ).

So it is probable that our story has originally been written in Greek; I have, however, not been able to find any trace of such a Greek work.

## Cult of archelides.

Although the name of Archelides has not penetrated into the Occident, he has been a rather popular saint in the Orient, as may be concluded from the wide spreadth of the story of his life and the numerous Mss.

His memory is celebrated by the Syrians on the $13^{\text {th }}$ of Tishrin I, by the Copts on the $14^{\text {th }}$ of Tybi, by the Abyssinians on the $14^{\text {th }}$ of Ter.

[^5]
## GLOSSARY OF ARABIC WORDS.

lb has $\& \Gamma^{4}$ the Syriac plural
لخترس seems to be the name of a special prayer, $19^{3}$. (?), $11^{13}$. Professor Snouck Hurgronje proposes to read: اذ كان.
بكا IV = I, $\Gamma 7^{3}$.
, بيرار , plur. of $1 \Gamma^{12}$.
㕄 $\Gamma 7^{13}$, "chapter", or some part of a book. Cf. Dozy s.v.
 phrase may be explained by two other places,
 Now bلوع means ulcer, so $\begin{aligned} & \text { bl } \\ & \text { b might mean }\end{aligned}$ something the like, cf. German "Aussatz", Dutch "uitslag".
السوقا, aI ${ }^{6}$, "the workmen" (? ?).
عزل IV, r\&. The expression is not clear; perhaps it means "to set apart much money".
$l_{\text {ma }} \|_{\text {l }} r^{15}=\varepsilon^{15}$
ma I or II $=\mathrm{IV}, 10^{5}$.

19 ${ }^{1}$, is stated to denote the feast of the consecration of the waters, $\left\lceil\boldsymbol{J}^{4,5}\right.$. The word seems to be "calendas".
vii $I I=I V, q^{13}$.
i) II (?), と", seems "to mean to drift ashore", perhaps in connection with $\dot{\xi}$, III and IV. The reading هتٌ would be possible too.
il , II, rr is , "to equip".

THE STORY OF ARCHELIDES (C).

## The Story of Archelides.

In the time of the faithful kings Gratian and Valentinian ${ }^{1}$ ) there was a man Galenus, a magistrate and a counsellor of the king. And he was wise in the doctrine of the Scriptures and also in the government of the world. He was a very pious man and governed all the matters of the king.

Now this man had a pious wife of a well-known family and her name was Augusta. They had one son, with whom this story deals. When he was three years old, his parents had him baptized and called his name Archelides. And when he was six years old, they gave him [to a master] that he might learn reading and the Psalms. Over him was spread an infinite beauty of meekness and gentleness, and all people loved him. And there was no virtue that was not to be found with him.

Now when this young man came to the age of twelve years, God decreed that his father Galenus should die. Some time after the death of her husband his mother Augusta, having recovered from her grief, bestowed great care on the education of her son and she made up her mind to send him to a far distant country in order to learn wisdom. So one day she called her son and said to him: "My son, thy father was, on account of the wisdom and philosophy he possessed, elected to

[^6]be a counsellor of the kings in subtle matters. Soon afterwards he was appointed a great magistrate of the kingdom. And the king and all people appeared to love him. Thou too, my son, if thou listenest to me, shalt depart for a country where there are wise men and philosophers of subtle knowledge; and thou shalt acquire wisdom and knowledge such as is becoming to thy race and the lofty position of thy father. And thou shalt gain the honour of thy father and thou shalt be known and great before the kings and the governors of this world."

When the youth heard the advice of his mother he obeyed, because he would not withstand her in any way. So he prepared himself and arranged all that was necessary. And he took with him money and two eunuchs to serve him, and horses to ride upon and for carrying their baggage. Then he left the town and embarked after having told his mother that he would return in five years.

After a sea travel of some days - they had determined to go to Alexandria - the youth Archelides left the ship in order to walk upon the shore of the sea. There he saw the body of a man who had been drowned in the sea. When he saw him a great astonishment befell him and he meditated and said: "What has befallen this man"? And some of the seamen, the masters of the ship, came near and recognized the man, because they had heard of his drowning and knew him by many signs.

They answered and said to Archelides: "This man, whom thou seest, was a well-known merchant. And for many years he used to sail on the sea and to carry
with him a great abundance of wares. This time also he took with him much merchandise. And there arose a heavy storm against his ship so that it was wrecked and all that was in it perished. And he together with his companions was drowned. This is the man thou seest here." When the youth Archelides heard these things, great astonishment befell him. He repented in his mind and the whole night he lay awake, considering in his soul what he should do and where he should go. Then he said to himself: "How hath this man, who was said to be so rich and so clever, been helped by his worldly affairs, or what profit hath he got from all his merchandises and possessions? For the end of everything, a bitter death, hath reached him. Why may not a similar thing happen to me? If not drowning, death at least? Who knows whether I shall return unto my friends? and whether I shall acquire praises on account of wisdom? and whether I shall rejoice in the intercourse with kings? So I will leave thoughts of idle things and I will seek those that remain eternally. I will love the true wisdom that is the fear of the Lord and the kingdom of God. And I will serve the good service that pleaseth Christ and be a stranger to my friends and approach to God who is near to all. His help will be sufficient for me, more than all other help".

And when he had considered these things in his heart he determined to go and become a monk. So at daybreak he called his two servants and said to them: "Listen, my brethren, to the good advice I give you, an advice that will be highly profitable to me and likewise to you. The secret I reveal to you must be concealed.

I have resolved in my mind that I am toiling vainly in the course of this way because I gain not a single profit for my soul. What reward cometh to us from wordly wisdom? and from riches that are not of profit to their possessors or from the temporary glory of the kingdom that is to be dissolved? Beautiful and very becoming therefore it is, that we love the fear of God more than anything else and that we seek those things that advance His kingdom. So I bid you to accept from me this money and all the rest of my possessions. Divide them equally between yourselves and go where you like, freed from my service. For I have determined to go and place myself in a convent of monks and to seek the things that please God. My whole purpose for the sake of which I have departed, shall be given up, because it is sinful and without any profit".

When the eunuchs heard this from their lord, they submitted to his will and did all he had told them. All the silver and all the rest they divided between themselves. Then they embraced him tearfully and kissing him they said: „Woe to us for thy sake, our good and meek lord. How shall we live without thee? Whom else have we so beloved, as a companion, not as a lord ?

How will thy gentle and excellent mother live when she hears that thou wilt not return to her and that she will not again see thy beloved face? As for us, we cannot return to her, lest we be bearers of a grieving message; for it might happen that thy housemates would do us harm for thy sake, suspecting us to be the murderers of their master. Now, lord, peace be with thee and may God guide and protect thee".

Then he retired from them a little in the direction of the road that leads to Egypt and knelt in prayer before God and spoke thus: "Our Lord Jesus Christ, who willest not the death of the sinner, hear me this time. Open to me Thy gate full of mercy. Give me Thy helping hand and guide me on Thy way of life. For my soul loveth Thee more than all visible things. Be Thou my guide where Thou wilt, that I may please Thee according to Thy will and praise and glorify Thee eternally." When he had finished his prayer, he went in the direction of the sea, carrying nothing but some dry bread. After two days walking, on the morning of the third day, he lifted up his eyes and saw from afar a building in the shape of a tower, with a surrounding wall.

Coming nearer there met with him on the way some men who were travelling to Egypt. He asked them what the building was and they answered and said to him: "That is a convent of monks, called the convent of Mar Mena, a devoted and illustrious martyr. There dwell a multitude of holy, world-denying monks." When he heard this, he directed himself towards that convent and, reaching it, knocked upon the outer gate of the wall. The porter who watched the gate answered from within: "Welcome, my lord. Who art thou and what is thy wish?" He said to him: "I am a stranger, wearied and exhausted from the toil of travelling on the way. But if it please thee, I beg to take rest with you for a day." Thereupon he opened the gate for him with great joy and let him enter and gave him rest and he loved him much. Then he entered and told the prior: "There is a brother without, who requests to be let in and to take rest for a day. He seems to
me very humble and gentle and according to his words, he desires to be a monk; and, as I heard from him, he wishes to be with us."

When the prior heard this, he ordered the porter to admit Archelides. And when he had come in he asked the prior's blessing and stayed with them three days. Then the prior asked of him: "Where doest thou come from, brother, and what hath caused thee to come to us?" He answered and said to the prior: "My Lord, I am a stranger. I have come from a far distant country and am well pleased with this chaste and humble habit of thee. Therefore I have come now to thee, not from my own impulse but guided by the grace of God. The mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ has called me to this place. I praise the Lord who has made me worthy of thy prayers. Pray, my Lord, if it please thee, let me be one of thy disciples and add me to thy blessed flock. Invest me with thy sacred hands with the venerable habit, which thou art wearing and my miserable soul shall be saved by thy prayers. For, more than all riches of the world, I have loved the heavenly dwelling with thee and my soul has found its desire".

When the prior heard this he accepted him with joy and he loved him much and rejoiced in the suavity of his words.
Then they rang the gong and the whole brotherhood assembled. They performed the usual service and prayed over him the prayer of tonsure. And the prior invested him with the precious habit of monastic life. He commended him to one of those excellent monks and ordered that he should instruct him carefully in all the beautiful rules of monastic life
and also in the Psalms and all the hymns of the divine service.

So Archelides, the humble servant of God, began the great works in the fear of God, long nightwatching and extended fasting.

Sometimes he went out to the desert and lived with the beasts, returning every tenth day and sometimes every twenticth day. From his fasting and ascetic life he looked like an angel of God, so that even the skin of his face shone. But because of his great weakness he had no strength to speak. The prior and all the brotherhood greatly rejoiced in him and loved him.

And when he had passed five years in that convent, he made up his mind to withdraw from the intercourse with the brethren, for he longed to dwell apart in a cell and to recite separately. So he approached the prior saying to him: "I request from thy highness, my lord, the allowance to dwell separately in the cell within the outer gate of the wall, and there I shall recite separately". The cell Archelides required was an upper apartment, that was to be reached by climbing many stairs. This he took and dwelt therein. For the prior would not withstand him in any way, because he had seen his beautiful works. So he went up and dwelt in the upper cell. And he made a vow to God, that he would never leave it, except for a reason which would be pleasing to God; and that he would neither see a woman nor speak to her. So he lived in that convent in holy works for twelve years.

And when his mother Augusta saw that there came no messenger relating where and how he was, and that there was not even any one who said that he had seen him, she
mourned over him as if he were dead, weeping and lamenting grievously for her own sake, for being separated from her beloved. Every year she made wailings over his death, especially when the five years had elapsed, wich he had fixed as the term of his returning. And she sent messengers to all countries and in all directions but none of them gave her any information concerning him and although she hoped still he came not. Thereupon she despaired of his being alive and she told her servants and her overseers to pull down all the splendid palaces, the high summer-houses and great dining halls which her husband Galenus had left her, and to erect a large caranvanserai in their place, provided with many apartments and galleries, also taverns and places for the poor and strangers and for merchants and travellers to lodge in and for all going and coming people. And she ordered to build upon it upper apartments for her housemates to dwell in. Likewise to gather together all of her things and to put them there, in honour of all those who should come to that caranvanserai. She ordered also that everyone who should abide in that caranvanserai should eat and drink at her cost for three days and that nobody should induce him to pay: "only" [she said] "such persons must pray for me and for him who is abroad, that God - if it please Him and He is willing - may grant me the favour of seeing him before I die." Further she commanded that going and coming persons should be asked whether they had seen him anywhere.

When all had been accomplished according to the order of the humble Augusta - while she ceased not to bring offerings and vows and alms and prayers that

God might restore her son to her - it happened that, by the Providence of the Lord, two travelling merchants came from the coast and reached that convent in which Archelides was living. And by divine Providence they were admitted into that convent to take rest and got lodgings before the stairs of Father Archelides' cell. With those merchants was a man, who was tried by a demon. While they stayed there, the demon came upon him, tore him and threw him on the earth. And he began to cry and to grind his teeth and to foam. When the blessed Archelides heard his voice, he opencd the door of his cell, and saw him being bitterly tortured by the demon. And he pitied him and had compassion upon his distress. So he came down from his cell and recited a prayer over him and signed him with the cross three times and said: "Christ, the Son of the living God, rebuketh thee". And the man was healed and the demon never again approached unto him. When the merchants saw the wonder God had wrought through the hands of the blessed Archelides, they stayed with him three days, delighting in his intercourse. And he admonished them in many things: that they should not be captivated by the emptiness of the world, that they should not love luxury and that they should injure no one; that they should pray assiduously and that they should fast; that they should give alms to the poor and the orphans; and that they should act according to the will of God in all things.

After three days he took leave of them in peace and prayed over them and they went on their way, being sorry for parting from him; but from that day on they increased greatly in good works. And according to the
good Providence of God, while they were travelling from town to town, divine Grace led them towards the royal residence Constantinople. They entered the caravanserai Augusta, Archelides' mother, had built, took lodgings there and put their baggage on the spot from which she used to go up to her apartments. And when it was eveningtime and many strangers and poor people were abiding there, suddenly a man of the strangers, who abode there, was tried by Satan shrieking vehemently and disturbing those who were abiding there. And from fear the two merchants ran and hid themselves under the staircase on which Augusta, Archelides' mother, used to go up and down. And Augusta also came running, when she heard the sounds of disturbance and the clamour of him that was tried.

She came and stayed on the top of the staircase, in order to know what was the cause of the disturbance. Then those merchants began to speak with one another and they said: "If Father Archelides were near now, he would heal this man by his prayers." Augusta, hearing the name of Archelides, listened and looked down and, behold, there were two venerable old men. She sat down quietly and silently in order to catch their words. And they began to speak with each other about Archelides' good works and also about some distinctive marks of his, which his mother knew because he had received them in his youth: "How beautiful" they said for example "appeared that scar of the knife on his cheek, which he told us to have received in his youth." When his mother heard them saying these things to one another she knew that these words and this information were about her son. So she went down towards
them in great haste, greeted them and knelt down before them, and she answered and said to them: "My Lords, I am the mistress of this caravanserai and I have been tortured by a troublesome illness during the time of twelve years. And I have spoken about it to many physicians and learned men, but they could not help me in any way. And I heard you speaking together about a holy man, named Archelides, whose prayers are heard by the Lord and who is helping those that come to him. Behold, since a long time I have heard of his fame, but I know not the land and the place where he is living. So I ask and entreat you to tell me in what place he is living and how one can reach him, that, if the Lord help me and I get to him, I may find relief of this trouble that tortureth me, by the help of his prayers."

When the merchants heard her belief they told her all they knew about the holy Archelides and where the convent was, where he was living and the way to it. And when she heard all which they said, she made up her mind to go, while she kept in her memory that which the merchants had said to her.

The next morning she took with her two eunuchs and much money to distribute in that convent and among the poor and the needy.

In a few days the grace of God brought her [to the end of her journey]. Three days before God had taught the blessed Archelides about the coming of his mother.

When she had arrived at the convent, she knocked at the outer gate in the wall; the porter answered from within and said: "Welcome, my Lord, who art thou? And what is thy wish?" She answered and said to
him: "My Lord, I am a strange woman befallen by illness and feeble of strength. I have come to pray in this convent and to be blessed also by the blessed Archelides. I beseech thee, my Lord, open the gate for me that I may enter to him and to the holy men who are here." And when she had said so, grievously, many tears dropped from her eyes and her mouth was closed by sobs.

The porter pitied her and had compassion upon her when he saw her weeping. And he answered and said to her: "My lady, the blessed Archelides usually seeth not any woman. But I trust in Christ, that he will console thee, if I tell him about thy affliction and the pain of thy heart." She said to him: "Ay, my Lord, show this grace to thy servant: for I believe that Christ will console me by the sight of his angelic face." So the brother entered and told him about the coming of the strange woman and said to him: "My Lord, there is a strange and sick woman at the gate of the convent; and she is weeping vehemently and in great distress, she beseecheth thee to pray over her and to lay thy hand on her and give her thy blessing. What thinkest thou of it?"

The holy Archelides said to him: "Thou too, our brother, art acquainted with the rule and order that hath been laid down in this convent, which alloweth not any woman to be seen here. How could I do that and violate my vow to God? Return and say: "Be not sorry, for although being afar thyself, thy prayer to God is able to bring thee from Him that which thou art longing for. So thou wilt find relief to thy delight and thou wilt return joyfully and give praise to God
and words of gratitude." The brother went and told her what the holy Archelides had said to him. Then she replied to the brother and said to him: "I beseech thee, my Lord, be not angry because I humble thee by these messages between us. For also thereby thou wilt gain great reward, because thou givest rest to my soul, which is sick and wearied by suffering. Therefore return and say to him: "My Lord, I am poor Augusta, whom thou knowest, thy mother who bore thee and brought thee up. Thou knowest the great distance that was between us. And when I entreated my Lord with offerings and prayers, He hath not hidden from me thy place of abode. And because I could not bear the passionate longing of my soul, to see my beloved, I disdained the long distance of the way and the danger of fearful events. My son, now that I have come, deny me not the sight of thy beloved countenance, which is dearer to me than all other happiness, lest I die afflicted by greater grief at this gate, and thou, going out, see my miserable body and have to bury it."

Then the brother returned, wondering at what he had heard, and told it to Archelides. And he answered and said to him: "I know that she is my mother, for the Lord hath revealed it to me. But I have made a vow as to this, and have promised to keep it, that I shall not see the face of women nor have any intercourse with her; and my Lord has guarded and strengthened me and, although unworthy, he gave me what I desired. I fear that, if I violate my vow and break my promise and grant thy supplication by showing myself to thee during a certain time, the Lord will be angry with me and take His help from me and leave
me in the hands of Satan and contempt me, without profit to us from our meeting in this world. So I beseech my Lord, that I may see thee in that glorious world, which will come; and I trust in my Lord, that thou and I may rejoice in abodes full of joy and delight. But, if thou wouldst listen to me, perform some act, which is highly praiseworthy and very profitable to thy soul. Behold, in our neighbourhood there is a convent of recluse women, who are very meritorious and reputed for charity. They are very near to God in holiness and live as do the angels. Enter into that convent, my mother, and also mingle amongst their company, which is near to God. And so thou wilt fulfill the rest of thy life in excellence. For a day in the house of God is better than a thousand ${ }^{1}$ ), and blessed is the man whom God chooseth and causeth to approach unto Him that he may dwell in His house ${ }^{2}$ )."

The brother went and told these things to her. But she ceased not weeping and would not submit to what he said without seeing him. At last, overcome by the desire of seeing him, she sent to him message by the brother: "All that thou commandest, my son, is good, and I agree with thee and I submit to thy good will. Take me and bring me where thou likest. But I conjure thee by the living God, whom thou worshippest, to give me the favour of seeing thy face. I trust in Christ that He will not lay this sin to thy charge, because thou hast not committed it of thy own will but forced by the loving persistence of my poor self." The brother, though not willing to tell him this, was forced to say it

1) Psalm 84, 10.
2) Psalm $65,4$.
by pity and compassion of her. So he went up and told him all that his mother had said and also the oaths with which she had conjured him. And Archelides, the servant of God, was disturbed by the oaths because she had conjured him by God; and he knew not what to do. He was willing to fulfill the vow to God and the promise he had promised. But he was afraid of trespassing against the oaths of his mother. So, being afraid of both, he said to the brother: "My son, stay at the door of the cell, and, when thou seest me after some time lying down on my mat, allow her to enter."

Then the blessed rose to pray. And thus he prayed: "O Lord, powerful and holy God, Thou that guardest those that trust in Thee and fulfillest Thy promises unto Thy servants, Thee my soul praiseth for Thou hast granted me, being unworthy, the favour of worshipping Thee with fear, and Thou hast given me victory over the Foe and Thou hast kept me from his rebellious hand. And now, I have fulfilled my promise unto Thee, and the vow I have taken before Thee I have kept it and I shall keep it unto death. The desire and love of Thee hath conquered in me all other love and desire of parents and brothers and family. And now I beseech Thee, o Lord, that it may please Thee to take my soul unto Thee and that I may not be defeated by the temptation that hath come to me at this time." When he had finished his prayer he lay down on the mat and departed this life having trusted his soul to our Lord. The brother, seeing that he had laid himself down on the mat, according to the sign he had given him, went out and called his mother and told it her cheerfully and he too rejoiced, on ac-
count of her grief and desire, not knowing that the blessed had died already.

And when he called her, she went in hastily and went up to where the brother showed her. She saw her son lying on the mat and threw herself upon his neck and began to embrace and to kiss him, from love for him. And when she began to speak and he answered her not she looked and saw that he had already died.

Then she began to cry aloud ${ }^{1}$ ) and to lament and to weep bitterly. And thus she spake: "Woe to me, my beloved son, whom I hoped to see that I might be comforted and by whom I trusted to be consoled from my former distress and with whom I hoped to rejoice that my soul might live. But thou hast filled my heart with distress and grief, and hast added pain to my former pain. Woe, my beloved son, fosterchild of my breasts and hope of my arms."

These and other words, full of grief, she spake and when the prior and all the monks in the convent heard the lamenting and weeping, they asked what this voice of lamentation was. The brother said to them: "Woe, my fathers, for this great sorrow, that of a sudden hath come upon us and the suffering and terror that this day hath brought upon us all, for our father Archelides hath departed this life and hath left us orphans and strangers." Then he told them what had happened and all began to weep bitterly. They were greatly distressed on account of his death and surrounded his holy and saintly body and kissed him. And the prior ordered

[^7]the gong to be rung and the convents in the neighbourhood to be called together. At this time it happened that all who were sick and approached unto the holy body, were healed from sickness in the same moment.

When the chaste and sorrowful Augusta saw the grief of the monks and their suffering, that they were weeping over him bitterly, she pitied them verily as her own self. And while her eyes shed tears of sorrow and her heart was filled with sighs she stood by the corpse of her son and raised her hands and her eyes to heaven and spake thus:
"I beseech Thee, Christ, my Saviour and the Hope of my soul, take me also with Thee in the company of my son, that I may see him there as he promised me and I may rejoice in him after my former distress. And put me amongst the host of Thy Saints eternally. Amen. And give also consolation to our spiritual fathers, those who are mourning with me over his departure. And give them joy in Thy kingdom."

Then she threw herself on the breast of that venerable body and stretched herself out upon him and departed this life.

When the brethren saw this new wonder, they were still more intensely overcome by awe and astonishment.

And with loud voices they praised God on account of His incomprehensible judgments and, as was becoming, they accompanied Archelides and his mother and with great honour buried them and laid them in one coffin, according to the prior's order. That Christ may deem us all worthy by the prayers of them and of all the saints, that we please Him by good works and
find mercy before Him in the great day of His revelation. So may we rejoice in the great and glorious kingdom and be delighted in his exalted nuptial chamber and praise and glorify Him with all his saints eternally. Amen.

Here endeth the story of the holy Archelides.
7.
















夫"





[^8]






 あ"









 я:中c:



 av- : ก


1) Ms. HhC:
2) Ms. $\boldsymbol{O} \boldsymbol{U} \boldsymbol{N}^{\boldsymbol{D}}$ :

3) Sic.
4) ${ }^{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}:=\boldsymbol{=} \mathrm{H}_{4}:$



























[^9]


 ก^ :






















[^10]












1) Sic.

そそ
C C
 عي



 وقال امين يا ربّ العالمين ،
تّمّ قصّة القَدِّس المباركَ ارشيليدوس


## 幺

 يدى الربّ يسوع المسيح خالثك يا ولدى ان انا النا مبت بين يد بك الك















 للاخية الرهبان، لايا اخونى اجعلى جسدى وجسد النّ جملة، ، رانا
 ,
 fol. 11
(1) sic. (r) Ms. as,























(1) Ms. $\langle x\rangle$

## そ1

C























$\varepsilon$.
 6 6




號




 al J.
 J. ك ا

 ، 6 فؤ
 ebäl, olhall ن

(1) sic; read s.à

## r4

C اقر: C





















 الد ير انهّه يعّلك في دير النسا، ونكونى بالقرب منّى وتعرفين خبرى،
$r 人$


 ه خرج بل عاّة شَد يِّ، وقد صورة ! !

 يل يه




 فيع位 - الك iّd
 هناكِ الموت 6


 الl

























C









 ونزلت للوقت والساءة الى عند اولايك الرجال وعينيه :كrلان












ro

 هبنى جديد ثسسن العمارة، وماكانت تاخذ إِضا من الناس النازلين فيه كرا، وهى نترقّب وتّرصّد على من ينرل فی الفندق وايعطيها خبر
 عليها، نزل عند ها فی الأندق ثالاثة رجال من ارض هصر قـد جازوا
 واقاموا فى ذلك الد ير ثالاثة ايّام، وكانىا ينظروا الف العجايب التّى






 fol. $18 \%$ قاحد من اولايك الثالثة رجال المصر يّبن قال لرفيقه يا رفيقى لو كان




 لا غير، وهو عع ذلك لا يدخل ولا بغرج ولا ينظر اله وجه احدا

C
 قالكين خزقت أياهيا وصاحت باءالا صوتيا وطرحت الرماد على راسها









 نعالى برهته يسوق لى اهدا من المتردّدين النازلين فى الالندق إيعظينى

 جزيل له صورة، واخذت تشترى ما ختا الج اليه من الa العارة، من من








C





 السبت الى يوم السبت، ويكون ذالك بيلة لا غير مبلولة ومى نكون

 الا fol. $185 a$














## cr

C






 ذالك ادخلك في الرهبنه، ومع ذلك اسلمهك الم رجلا مبارك من











 ولا انظر الى وجه بشري" من البشر لا رجل رول ولا امراة حتّ اموت

(1) Read $\mathrm{l} \gg$

C fol. 18
 حتّى انّه انتها في اخر مسيره الى دير انبا رومانوس في ليلة القلندس اعنى ليلة قداس الما ، ولّاّا وصل الى الدير المُّدّس وقنَ على الباب
 , فقال له مسكين وغريب، فنتح له البّقاب ولمّا راه الم جالس على بال باب الدير فقال له الْمُاب يا ابنى انت ضالّ (ا) عن العريق فنهديك ام ام













 (1) Ms. Wh

## $r$.












 فانا احبٌ امضى الى الربّ واطلب منه مغنرة خطاياى وذاي وذنير ولا اموت بخطبّى، وهذه هعى با غلهانى اربع ماية دبنار ياخذ كلٍ واهد




 سععق الغلمان من مولام هذا الكهلام وهذا السال حزنلا حزن شديد



(1) $\left.\right|_{\sim}{ }^{i} \mid$ is always written in this way in these texts,

1. .






















(I) sic.















 ذiح ذلك ثالت اله امهّه با ابنى وتُرّة عينى اين ما وجدت لك فيه الكيرة (1) Ms. ade
rV
A المبارك اركليدوس وواlادنه سندولنا، واجتمعوا الرهبان والراهبات

 جسد القّدّيس اركليدوس وهمٌوا ان يكعلوه في التابوت قال كِهاعه




 امين امين

## $\Gamma 7$









 مرار كثيرة كنت ادخل اليه وارا الكناب فن يجّره وهو يقرا فيه،













(1) sic.
(r) Ms. Uض
(ヶ) Ms.

## 50














 صالانى ، فاذا عرفت وعلمت انّنى فرغت من صالانت فاخرج الى الثّ









[^11]
## 「々

A









 يا والدى وبلّيت شوقى منك بالنظر الى وجهك الاطاهر، ايش إضرّك









 وي大علك فی دير النساء، ونكونى بالقرب منی، نعرفين خبرى واعرف

[^12]A























5
, A
 بتلة، ولا يدخل ولا يّوز ولا يبصره احد، ولا له شغل غير الصوم













 اللذى انا فيه، واو قّبل موتى بيومين، كان ذلك احبّ لما من الدنيا

 وسيرى حتّى نحمالين (r) الى مد ينة دمشقى ، ونعبرى على فلسطين ، فاذا , رصاتى (\$) الى فلسطين، فسالى عن دير رومانوس، فاذا وصلتى اليه فالقدّيس اركليدوس هناك فيه هو، ونخبرك قّبل مسير يك ونقدّم لك
(1) Read : 户??
(「) sic.
(5) Ms. حـلت

## 51























 (I) Ms. 1

## $r$.

A

 خارج باب الكنيسة باقية عرى وحياتّى ، ولا انظر الى بشر لا لا رجل الا















 المقال خزقت ثيا بها وصرخت وطرحت الرماد علـل راسها من شدّة
 الأذى هال بينى وبينك ، ياليت شعرى هل فی اليجر يكون غروقك
(1) Apparently an imperative.

A الفدّس رومانوس فـ ليلة النلندس، ولّاّ وصل الى الدير المبارك،














 سنّة الرهبان، وما و عليه الاخرة من الصوم والصالاة، ونبصر ايش




 الكنيسة، وانّه صلّى على القدّيس اركليدوس والبسه الاسكم المبارك،

[^13]
## 11

و انستاجر سفينة وركب فيا هو وغلانه متوجْهين الى مدينة بيروت،









 فوامد يغرق واخر يتّل، واخر يوت على فراثه، وليس يبنا الٌّ الهّ وهده، فقال لما اركليدوس المبارك ادمان لا بِّ بٌ من الموت، وان

 , fol. 416a



 عليه، وبكا هو عليهما إيضا، وقال صالّوا هلّ، وانطالقوا بالسلام، وانا


(1) Ms. والدى
(「) sic.
$(\Gamma)=L_{0}$

هذه قصةَ الاب النضيلِ إركلدوس ابن بيونًا
الربّ ير جنا بصالته












 ,


(1) Ms. فن

## 17

B الطاهر البيول، الذى اهقام واحد وعشرين سنة ما اكل خبر ، وبينا (











 ارشبيلدوس هالاته تكون مليا للـكانب والثارى والسامعين امين
(1) Read فوهب? Or is an imperative meant?
(「) Blank space in Ms. (「) Ms. without ب
























, P سيّدى ان تقبل روحى الِيك، فـلمّا اككل التُدّيس ارشيليدوس صالته،





 هسرعة مشل الغزال الى الموضع اللّى ولدها فيه، فنظرت الـوت اليه وعرفته،










 نشَفق على اولاد


(1) Ms. ق̃ainl

## is



 نصيب، متى ما حنظات وصيّه فإمتمها وخرجت من هذا العا العالم، فانتى


 1472
 تَت شهوتى لانظرك قاموت، ولٌّ مضيت الى البرّيّة حتّ تاكلىنى












 العهد، الذى عاهدتُ بينى وبينك، ويضهيكون بى الذّبن إيطردونى

 المmI


 قاذا نظرته اهوت الوقت، فدخل الموّاب الى عند القدّيس ارشيليد وس
 fol. $146 \%$

 البيرار ونعب العريق قإوجعت قلمكى لiللـ

 يترك ابيه وامهّه واخيه واخته واولادهُ و ویمل صليبه وقتّبعنى ، فانّه


 الaزيزة علىّ لا خوجنى اكون مخالi


 ,
(1) Syriac (5) Not in Ms.
(「) Juke 14, 26 et seque.

B B























[^14]B






















(1) Ms. ت:~ロ 1

 قد ترك الدنيا، ولاجل تعبه في الهصو ولالصالة قلالعبادة ولا باكّل





 نستطبع ان نصبر، ولا ان تسانك دموعا من البن البكا، بل صرخت

























 rol. $1422 b$








 قاهد منمّ با الخى ما رايت احسن من ذلك الثـابٌ، ولا احسن من
(1) Under this word there is written: فiنג






 ,















(1) Cf. 1 Cor. 4, 12
(「) Ms. (「) sic.

## 7

B

















 فتعجّبّق الرهبان من سيرته وحسن طريقته وقام الى يوم مونه لم يدخل
(1) Apparently $=$ ن- $\quad$ -
 feminine like $\boldsymbol{K}$ ( $\varepsilon$ ) This trait is not very rare in the stories of eastern saints. Bread was considered somewhat as a luxury. In the time of Mohammad bread was not a common food in Medina.

B

 وتوثنقنا عليك، وكانى


 فالسنجين إعرف برومانوس، فقرع الباب فياتـا اللمّاب اليه وقال الي من انت وماذا تريد، فقال له القدّيس انا غريب وقد وند رصلتُ الم الم


 fol. 139 الدير، فانّ لا اقدر افعل شى بالا امره، فقال القدّبّس ارشيليدوس


 الرهبنة حَت يدك، فقال رومانوس افعَ الباب، فلمّا نظر اليه نعجّبْ






(1) Ms.

B




 موتّى ، فعند ذلك اخرجت الف دينار واعطته وبعثت معه غان الامين




 على فراشه واخر غرق ، واخر يتّل بالسين واخر باكله الوحوش،




和

 لان لا تعودو الى اكيّ لـالٌ تعرف خبرى وتّوت لاجل ذلك ، ويكون
(1) Ms. $\lambda_{\text {, }}$
(T) Ms.
(f) Ms. g
(2) Ms. Xmi!
(0) Ps. 55, 22.

ايضضا بعون الله نكتب قصّة الر|هب الغاضل الناسك العابد ارشيليدوس الّذى هو هن ملينة رومية


قال كان رجالًا ، من اهل رومية يفال اه بوحنّا، وكان له امرأه













قصــة ارشيليـدوس
al





 u-st is nssacolys risest amiohs a ast


 - N-sess casar.s acesdma . Thusचe coraslss
 $\therefore e^{-3} \operatorname{yy}$ ac் casitelesir, irs Rexaro Isi roused drale


(2-2) F rフsaro
3) $\mathrm{F}<$
c2

 Khat




 -K-x












1) $\mathrm{F}<$
2) F mかの-s
3) $R$,maais
4) F
xasa ij $\mathrm{F}+$ escos

5) F
dulso
6) F plural.
7) E, F, R תیت־
8) $R<$

72



 Khrwis obl Kar_1so ban ronalyo ming lo



 . Khan











(1-1) F inverso ordine.
2) F d+ap
(3-3) F Lexisor
4) $\mathrm{F} J$
5) $F+e^{\text {r }}$
6) $F$ ロ๓


 ，¢










 Katir rada．Hdal xya 2000 rang ．MT NRT





1） $\mathrm{F}^{\prime \prime} 110$
2）$R<$
3）F Yesinaz
4） $\mathrm{F}+\boldsymbol{-}$
（i） F Kォロiァ Nーエェص．
（6－6）F 「ா నை๓の
7） $\mathrm{F}<$
．






















1）F $\rightarrow \times x$ ．
2） $\mathrm{F}+\mathrm{R}+\mathrm{R} 1100$
（3） $\mathrm{F}<$
化 F －selコロー
a） F 欠务
6） F R－3下
7） $\mathrm{F}+$ rol
8） $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{R}$ riユ】

## N





 , لـ


 (8) ( ${ }^{6}$,
 s.









$\pm$


















 そac raa $\because$, masizoh, maspsh sash is inala


1) $R<$
๒) $\mathrm{F} R \mathrm{R}$
(3-i3) Fi inverso ordine.
2) 1 m !
3) $\mathrm{F}+\mathbf{-}^{-\pi}$
4) F plural.
5) F " \&r
6) F has this word behind dodr
7) F isc

$$
t_{\infty}
$$




















 2l rhid , dur Kawi resi : Rmatr hal.r rhal


1) E mitarys
2) F Kくれ_shros
3) F זה.ס.a





 .KK_ـ_-










 . .



4) $R$ i
5) $R+\infty$
6) sic.
7) F , iை
8) E, F, R <
9) F R-sim






田














2） F R
3） $\mathrm{F}+\mathrm{e}$
4）$F$（1）
5） $\mathrm{F}+$＋
6）R ・ヘエエロ
7） $\mathrm{F}+$ al

8）F＂工R and

## aso

( D
 : mis. a р

















(1-1) $\mathrm{F}<$

3) $\mathrm{F}<$
4) $\mathrm{F}+\mathrm{e} \boldsymbol{0}$

(6--6) F raizel

8) $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{R}$ aュshua
9) II, E, R , i-
 asushtiren alta . .e.s.dagast-1-teon rhanals



 صس :




 ,masion Kan luotreasis lala. Kam yiahura









$$
\begin{array}{lll}
(1-1) \mathrm{F} \text { inverso ordine. } & \text { 2) } \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{R} \text { without } \mathrm{K} & \text { 3) } \mathrm{F} \text { sing. }
\end{array}
$$

4) E "
5) F 」
6) F "मasoh
7) $F$ rerion










 .




 . .




8) $E, R$ a
9) $\mathrm{F}<$
10) $\mathrm{F}+\mathrm{\pi}$
11) F amdǐas.я










 $\rightarrow$ roly ，modizun hoian ：painc Rm＿lr dial．

 ，Ran ．9if ح

 tals（ ${ }^{6}$ Rhsoinho Rhwaveh Rores qJo．R－10ing


1） $\mathrm{F}+\mathrm{e} \boldsymbol{0}$
2） $\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{R}+\underset{\mathrm{rr}}{\mathrm{r}}$
（3－3）F singular．
4）$R$ Rッロ
5） F 下es
6） $\mathrm{F}<$
7）$R$ ins 8） $\mathrm{F}+\mathrm{K}$
(1)







 K-כR



 א和







12) $R$ isirs.i
13) E nray』
مــم




 KTuar resafial . a-sk avini could mizd










 s.



14) Fr Rs i idrs
15) F.
16) F" "~ifl
17) $\mathrm{F}+$
 8) $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{R}$ Jdus, E has the reading of the text on the margin.
















花



1）$F+m$
2） $\mathrm{F}=$
3） $\mathrm{F}+\mathrm{r}$
4）F without $a$

6）Mss．without＝
7）$R<$
8） $\mathrm{F}+$
x
9）E，R dlっdiくa
力
 . Rhaiduss romer hal rilidrạ ( ${ }^{1}$ Ram trahrss





 חanlan रis.

 הות
 r( ${ }^{1}$-1.-







18) $1: 1$
19) F : دका
20) F rosion

 a) . dadie Rerm ashal rime äar $l_{10}$. drasi





 , 1tor







 R-ang


21) $F$ without $\boldsymbol{\pi}$
22) F , i-s
23) $F<$
24) F هi


RanKa . Kiay.



 .

 dal sundids:


 (1) 1








1) $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}$ Ki, K y, F igi
2) $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{R}<$
3) $R$ without $\boldsymbol{\pi}$
4) $F+r . x$
5) F only $\boldsymbol{\pi}$
6) $F+$ mıs
7) F without $\boldsymbol{\pi}$
8) F undal
9) D
10) F مíص
（D







 ๓．ل
 （1 ${ }^{1}$ řェロ ．

 ． Megsun


」

1） F iூR
2） F and
（3） $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{R}$ igra
4） F























1）$R<$
2） R Rフォロ
3） R ベュフォ
4） $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}$ － －nodr

5） $\mathrm{F}<$
6）F without C
$(7-7) \mathrm{F}$ ソスコை
 .,maial idas reli ridas pon roslen Rhrans

的

















1) F RalR】

:3) $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{R}$
as ba
2) FF נیمתs
3) $\mathrm{F}<$
4) $\mathrm{Fa} a$
5) $\mathrm{F}+{ }^{-8}$
6) F rourd
7) $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{R}$ ת
$\Delta$
 mlas rdisu . ( ${ }^{3}$ кdï rovan Kesls. ${ }^{3}$ ) Kidassa

 de工l ResR K-1่ ~






 בrịht
 (
 .nl prsarsa ml anm tal. tam tith remajor

 ries doknsion syas ase rhユrus dचeas. Kans Ky.ald. R-sidasa Kım Ksiari Khsivis Kur
8) Fimdraser
9) $\mathrm{F}+$ R
(3-3) F inverso ordine.
10) $\mathrm{E}<$
11) F
$\leftrightarrow \rightarrow a f=$
12) F rdars
13) F is


$(10-10) R{ }^{\prime \prime} \boldsymbol{c}^{\prime \prime} 5$

د)



 . Ram, madro ( ${ }^{4}$ ris क riュy resm. . ๓l aisura Khaïr_la .








 $:$ mal ase, oddron mlesi, mals las :cosinalesir



(1-1) sic 2) F nịdro

4) F has cererywhere Ris row insteat of $<\boldsymbol{R} \boldsymbol{\sim}$ कi
5) $\mathrm{F}<$
6) $\mathrm{F}+\mathrm{x}$

10) F Nos
11) F resisas
12) $R$ r」a


 ( ${ }^{4}$ RAllï K__










 $\kappa^{\rightarrow}$. Cos.






1) $F+e^{-3 .}$
2) R oiss
(3) E, R R
3) $R$





 Kanei indulfos.







 .mbresedil pid K-cesiaran KRiteo Races . Ram
 ת .

 Kif.

4) $\mathrm{F}+$ مri (2-2) F horiear
5) $\mathrm{F}<$
6) 1 ,

F, R andransil
i) I) rdlanarl
(i) F anara
7) F without $\boldsymbol{8}$
8) R arshas
9) F रतam

$$
\forall
$$


















 صید


1) $R$ again corslesír 2) Only in $F$. 3) $R$ rohasson






















 self $1 s$,mats
2) D has the plural.
3) $\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{E}<$
4) Here F begins.
 8) F des.r 9) In D a later hand has prefixed a a to this word.
（1） ，ऊ



 $\therefore$ Roland tara Rim duels Kim Rhlerdv






 reals pry








[^15]











 ォ
 : Rhlsir rhaiaza pelo rhangeo rel negr rhes R



๙ת

.







1) A without $a$
2) $\mathrm{C}+$
ask
3) $\mathrm{A}+$ anciold
4) A yura
5) $A \dot{~}$
6) A Rカhasァar
andor ${ }^{1}$ ) bise rs . Refont $<$ rexs dels rehasa C
 ran in mas l>




 . \ll





 . Ri_sasa rolus a ase disur dـorish. vah



 (11-11) A am 12) A مas.a 13) A doslen 14) $A+$ om 15) A ronti 16) $\mathrm{A}<$
$\rightarrow$


 （2，${ }^{2}$ ，لll dulso ．








 air ب⿵冂䒑山 ． 1）and dis ．בfo ．dorisis raval（5 amls





 ．RHllara R－دm Rlo am R－1－s．

4）C R－asa－\ 5）$A+$ Rör
 1s Rhal ral duman. Khleri at q- malars
 difs qesso draoks resson. .sar us dulve








 Khasis ${ }^{4}$ ) Ifs am ( ${ }^{2}$ ar Ram riwn doterems 9


 .m_l ronas hmimen ming le dlasa. rotsieo


 (1-1) A "so "
2) $A<$
3) A s a (4-4) A "ian rosui 5) sic; a vulgill form of R-llıs? 6) $\Lambda$ KR10













 $\left({ }^{9}\right.$ Resm $\left({ }^{8}\right.$ R id $\left.J^{8}\right)$ iv






1) $\mathrm{A}<$
2) A raind
3) A ด๓ด
4) A without 0
5) $A$ da_sis

(7-7) A
( $8-8$ ) 1 R->ids
6) $\Lambda$ ด๓
7) A $1>n$ !
8) C i-SK







 （ ${ }^{12}$ ．al̃






 （18）

1）A＂9f
2）$\Lambda$ ，
3）$A$ raida
4） $\mathrm{A}<$
5）$A+1 \infty 0$
6）$\Lambda$ イ゚iョロォ
（7－7）A a̋r dar
8）$\Lambda$
 12） $\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{Kml}$ ncf．Ps． 84,10 ．13）Ps．65，4．（14－14）A
 ๓】 digren 18）A Jait 19）A without a 20）A．．
$\forall 1$





 palv．${ }^{11}$ ）मـ．таdzR
 －（ ${ }^{13}$ slena $\left({ }^{12}\right.$ ，山if）irsa ．．
 ．








1）$A>$
2）A Resl．
3） $\mathrm{A}<(4-4) \mathrm{A}<$
5）A only $a$
6）$A$ resir
7）$A$ A
8）$A$ iתro
9） A ，iภ
10）C
（11－11）A pls


12）A טیلد A
1：3）A wi
14）$\Lambda$ foron （15－15）A
16）A थ－storks
17）A ratus
18）A R－Ll＿anh
19）A 「よ内ั̈тs
sel













 Khrsisse rowsoi hicosse Rel．Ifso．Y hashadix





（4－4）A only＂مصد
（7－7）ム वल Rest
10） A ．$\rightarrow$ dursi
（11－11）A m】 dir ．$\rightarrow$ Raco
（3－3） $1<$
（6）$\Lambda<$
（5－5）A am ruar
9）\ィュ」
8） 1 roai－
12） A nis

13）A wild か 14） 1 rュィユง

15
（＂moll puvidra．mosls（ ${ }^{1}$ residh mal his sten C （ ${ }^{3}$ ，मivs m）did．隹




 ，in rdidurs indudires lo marar am rewo ls






 ．



1）$A<$
2） C ๓． 1 l
3）C っかi
4） A Ta Nolsdus（5－5）A＂so，J＂

6）C only a
7） A ．

8）A Rerests （9－9）A గนึ 10）Mss．plural． （11－11）A r－sien Rடsdd．

12）A ，ish

## a)






 ris.a لhrsl ( ${ }^{3}$ KRa-




 diven dusa. duk ana raso. Yador ass ivs







 2) $A$ aige 3) $A<$ 4) $A+$ rohsias 5) $A$ Kmsia
6) A पi-vdrea
7) $\mathrm{A}^{\prime}>\mathrm{r}$ R

9) A dion
m





 dixt-en resly anels dizan. andial didues





 जாan .mdïl





 ascre is

1) $A<$
2) $\Lambda$ "
3) $A \rightarrow a \infty$
(4-4) A
Kum Rodag.
4) $A$ without $a$
5) 1 andal $_{5}$.
6) 1 as hand

Khanalss dumor_s. dis.

 ( ${ }^{4}$ кKi_le









 مiven


 ,mаїэа. ls ( ${ }^{4}$ amdrev iscrsl asira. amils ォォ

1) A
2) $A$ only $\boldsymbol{\pi}$
3) $A+\dot{m}$
4) $\Lambda<$


$+1$


 ashless（ ${ }^{3}$ ，meswa ．mdulos Kesidh（ ${ }^{2}$ esha ：mlo



 Ts $(1$ asm





 ids






1）$A<$
2）A stan
3） A without $a$

5）A＂at
6）$A+$ R．s．
7）A ねったisd。
（8－8）A hrosisse absa asasian

9）$A+-\frac{1}{\infty}$
 rinarele quer millii porls ro alsues dirana
 mi．i tr raza lar Kams．R－גm Rodiaay Rix．









 ins．





1）$A$ asm
2） $\mathrm{A}<$
3）A ハンめ
4）A asmb
5）$A$ asmla
6）A without $\boldsymbol{r}$
7） sic
8）$A$ ד．
9）A only $a$

11） $\mathrm{A}+.9$
12）$A$

（13－13）（ $<$
14）C aix
15）$A$＂


R

 Kindpr did. .m_TR R K-mator dime ('ana



 مerr ds masan lo ( ${ }^{5}$ rohdor diraco













3) $A$ rlara
4) $\Lambda<$
5) A raïlar

7) A dـaba
 C writes also $\dot{\text { masäasana }}$

11) $\Lambda$ amss


















 Khes K-din . daces

3) $\mathrm{A}<$
4) A drosiceel.
5) A dreiacelo
6) $\Lambda$ without $K$ م"یی"ه"
8) 1 RK<i-
9) $\mathrm{A}+$ Rndra







 －（ ${ }^{8}$ dreark（ ${ }^{7}$ geas dy．s．7 ${ }^{7}$ ）
Hen ．










（1－－1）A Krearcs．
2）C without seyāmē．

4）A without $\rfloor$
5）C
6）A గんのaュフs
－RKLas．

8）$A+$ res
9） $\mathrm{A}<$

11）A dal．
12）A cartalesír
iar. .




 - dal ramsir ( ${ }^{6}$.as rosdos

 кіля x







1) $\mathrm{A} \sim \square$


2) A
without. $\boldsymbol{\pi}$
3) $\mathrm{A}<$
4) $A>+i=-\infty$
5) C " "


6) A
7) $A+a r$
(12-12) A iתァ
8) $\Lambda$ without
9) so $B$; $A$ می. \% Con Con
$(15-15) \mathrm{A}$
R-Manomo
 （ ${ }^{3}$ sesiva（ ${ }^{2}$ dsर ．Rんudosis












 as anan ． （ ${ }^{2}$ R－＞iक an ，malla．Riaz．



1） c थ．
2） $\mathrm{A}<$

4） A
quचzra
5）$A+1$ a
6）$A \lll x_{1}$ 7） A

8）C Kranarn
9） A คシファス
10）C，カール
11） $\mathrm{A}+$
Kais．anchori 12）$\Lambda$ without
as

 arle amiz rocesa . 0 arl and iscro parslon . misusb






 tar tw . Krasi qaasinad Reste Kla. indal











1) $A+m\rfloor$
(2-2) $\Lambda<$
2) A 4-2

3) $A$ Kかizaco
4) 1 iッr
5) $\Lambda+$ dur
ms














 ash_lev aflan R-ainit parslao Kسm Kacas




1)-1) A: r- ar ald
6) A rhasi.e.
7) A R.ars

8) $A+$ חォォ
9) $\mathrm{A} \rightarrow \mathrm{O}$
10) $\mathrm{A}<$
11) A נیאטת
12) A athon תהּ


 . dur Kbis Kan, cradar



 ( ${ }^{4}$ Kのm paswa Nom ( ${ }^{6}$ isds (4, tam, mals nisk

 al Kgl : msiit ( ${ }^{7}$ кisins rhaso pirslait rhis








13) Reading of B ; A and C have
14) $\mathrm{A}+$, ศ๐ััュงด
15) A anlushr
16) $\mathrm{A}<$
17) A without
.7
18) A inds.

19) $A+$ rhas
$(9-9)$ А
20) $\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{s}$

Na


















1) A rdaユail
2) $A$ rohasis
3) A acminarィ
4) $\mathrm{A}<$
5) A without $\boldsymbol{\pi}$

6) A
 equally bad.
7) $\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{zs}$


- RNo

12) $\Lambda+$ ram

13) A م̈ys
14) A rdares_-
15) $A+$ ram
16) A only $=$


- Köas

صـ




 yave iv ．m d disco mizl（ ${ }^{3} \mathrm{~m}$ 〕 dio riscs es




 ．Khlï̈









1） A cavelrs
2）A without $a$
3） $\mathrm{A}<$
4）$A$ तアロா
（5－5）A \＆dur aフェ．
（6）$\Lambda+$ K＿nevi
7）$\Lambda$ ral．a
8）A Rinarl
9） $\mathrm{A} \dot{\cos } \mathrm{l}_{\boldsymbol{s}}$
10）A محد
11） $\mathrm{A}+$ mコロ」

12）$A$ $A$
13）A $\cdot \boldsymbol{r d} \geq 0$
14）A
. conrelaik Res.ro. rhesed دod




 rom dur Resm. గаm ivas am ralsa parlan
 (1s



 - Khasice=a ( ${ }^{11}$ rhasess ( ${ }^{1}$ rs neo Neli riany
 ( ${ }^{12}<\rightarrow$ ran . dam Reserar mdal R-l. roisar


1) $\mathrm{A}<$
2) $A$ consifis
3) $A$ consfre
4) A coaslres

5) A صைs रूल
6) A only $a$
7) A 孔les.
8) A ralr」 $(10-10) \mathrm{A}<$
9) A rhaqeaso
10) $\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{Kal}_{\square}$

Kïr amla pors amb adzK xiin restor B















 Kacs Kirus amsid＿l ast arson asai K－əi


－r－ックス
 －tase fl ramक Kiar mbalg R－aiano

## $\downarrow$




 is)




 dis u . Rasta in on













[^16]
 'sthr mils.




 .



亿-an









1) Ms. थ.:.racy







 ,duk Reslys : felen祘





 quag
 Kmbres y.
 Kheto qu .

2) Mat.th. 10, 37 .
3) Ms.
4) Ps. 84,10 .
5) Ps. 65,4 .

## C





 Kowr q-9m ran . smasizod, mastuh oagh is









 (alik



 mdazef

1) Ms.
2) M A $1+i f$
3) sic.



 مт








 K. ז., is wis resk ras . bigron .mbial halan sah rhaithore wl Kar Rlaiss als geedh dus unss.





4) Ms. , harsh
.






















5) Ms. singular.
6) Ms. sixchro
7) Ms. nail.
8) M





 : anuls dion. nontal didue rovi rtazamion resk and divira duca. and dinteon resly
 .











9) Ms. ivs 2) The "ther Mss. + Rodure, which seems

ת



 amsl＞$x_{5}$ rs ：





 จด๓


 м⿰㇇⿰亅⿱丿丶丶⿴⿱冂一⿰丨丨丁口内加（ ${ }^{1}$ مlisss





1） Ms ．+ ดดั．










- Kiseoskes 9ifdrs.









 flsa . hatisirs asdrss , سswn . mdrlor cisid



1) See p. I, note.
和


 isw dwrianula








 Ha-








$\dagger$










 טی.

















 alsa . .






 : Jelo asdal ushdroa resk res : al iais .als R Khェi Kharsesa raid m_l sha








.


 ins ry,





 yo

 הیی





 rester
2) The waw of the $3^{\text {rd }}$ pers. plur. Perf. is sometimes omitted in these texts.



 . Roux>


 raids




 ind Korea .,maia ias refl Novara rivas






[^17]RB
路



















1) The words id u - قدת - seem superfluous; a similar con-

 Krand ralf R







 Kaswin．Ram，i＿odir rhanalys Kai Kainan








 חת⿰㇇⿰亅⿱丿丶丶⿱⿰㇒一㐄 （＇＇K－rasoh
 1）Ms．plural．
 ．caliaasefifoasar romaly dus．vァs
 －Kisa nor pasto pirds


 ．ユ⿱一𫝀口㐄

 rhhwr ram har resml．Ram ivas oc̣ Ralsi
 smatis кנm：risy ams rama romandar



 Is ram tassin．rhasesso rhassens pe no

1）11：onslas


```
BR Wensinck, Arent Jan
1710
W4
v.1
```


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[^0]:    1) The legend of John of Rome or John bar Malke is found in Bedjan's Acta Martyrum, I, 344-365.
    2) Synaxarium das ist Heiligen-kalender der coptischen Christen, p. 237 ct sequ.
    3) Abhandlungen der Berliner Academie der Wissenschaften, 1897.
    4) Verzeichniss der syrischen Handschriften, II, 743 et sequ.
[^1]:    1) Transcription from the Coptic as given by Erman, 1.c.
[^2]:    1) cf. Guidi, Testi Orientali inediti sopra i sette dormienti di Efeso (Atti della R. Acc. Dei Lincei, 1884), passim.
    2) Erman, l.c. p. 22.
    3) On the importance of Athens as a university cf. Gregorovius, Geschichte der Stadt Athen im Mittelaltor, I, 29, 56.
    4) Beirouth is still mentioned as a town of learning by John of Ephesus (VI cent. A. D.; Land, Anecdota Syriaca, II, 157); cf. also the history of John, Arcadius, Xenophon and Maria, (Wüstenfeld, Synaxarium, p. 124). In 528 A.D. the town was destroyed by an earthquake (Pietzschmann, Gesch. der Phönizier, p. 51).
[^3]:    1) Mēnā was a popular saint in Egypt, cf. Evetts and Butler, Churches and Monasteries of Egypt (Oxford, 1895), Index, s.v. Mennas.
    2) Bibliotheca geographorum arabicorum, ed. ©De Goeje, VII, 342; Bekrī, ed. de Slane, 2 et sequ.
[^4]:    1) cf. H. G. Kleyn, Facobus Baradaeus, p. 37.
    2) Not yet published; there are many Mss. of it in the european libraries.
    3) Cf. the story of Xenophon, Maria, John and Arcadius in the synaxary of the Copts (transl. of Wüstenfeld, p. 125), and in Acta sanctorum (ed. Bolland), Januarii Tomus II, p. 724 et sequ. (26th Jan.).
[^5]:    I) This second volume is now being prepared.

[^6]:    I) Second part of the $4^{\text {th }}$ cent.

[^7]:    1) The Syriac has: "like a cow."
[^8]:    1) $=\boldsymbol{O} \cdot \mathbf{A K} \mathbf{0}: \quad$ 2) The gutturals in this text have often $\bar{a}$ instead of ä. 3) The orthography of this name varies in the Ms., as may be seen below. 4) Ms. noogo $\boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{\jmath} C_{\text {: }}$ :
[^9]:    1) Ms. without $\boldsymbol{B}$
[^10]:    1) Ms. RChnth
    2) $\boldsymbol{\infty} \boldsymbol{h}:=\boldsymbol{P} \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{n}$
[^11]:    (1) Not in Ms., supplied from C.
    (「) Ms.
    (「) Ms. Slcj 1

[^12]:    （1）Luke 14， 29 it serf＂．
    （5）Tuke $7,3 x$ et serfu．
    （5）Ms．

[^13]:    (1) sic.

[^14]:    (I) Ms.

[^15]:    1）On the margin $B \omega \lambda ⿻ 丷 木 斤 ⿱ 丆 贝$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { i）} \mathrm{R} \text { without } \boldsymbol{\pi} & \text { 4）} \mathrm{E} \text { and } \mathrm{R} \text { have the plural．}\end{array}$

[^16]:    1) Read Racacas with A and C.
[^17]:    1) Here some words have fallen out; cf. C and D, which have: may not something like this happen to me too?
    2) Read R os ?
    3) Ms. darasiria
