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## ANCIENT

## ALPHABETS

 AND
## HIEROGLYPHIC CHARACTERS

EXPLAINED;

WITH AN
ACCOUNT OF THE EGYPTIAN PRIESTS,
THEIR CLASSES, INITIATION, AND SACRIFICES,

IN THE ARABIC LANGUAGE
BY AHMAD BIN ABUBEKR BIN WAHSHIH;

ANDIN ENGLISH

## BY JOSEPH HAMMER,

 secretary to the imperial legation at constantinople.
## LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. BULMER AND CO. CLEVELAND ROW;
AND SOLD BY G. AND W. NICOL, BOOKSELLERS TO HIS MAJESTY, PALL-MALL.
1806.

## TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

The original of this translation was found at Cairo, where it had escaped the researches of the French Savans, who, though successful in collecting many valuable Oriental books and manuscripts, failed in their endeavours to procure a satisfactory explanation of the Hieroglyphics. Literary, as well as military, acquisitions excite great interest. After the harvest of the members of the French Institut, the less expectation there was of gleaning with success in the field of Egyptian literature, the greater satisfaction a discovery
like this must give, and the more the acquisition of such a manuscript, equally new and interesting, deserves to be appreciated.

The account of its contents and author is as follows:-'The author lived a thousand years ago, in the time of the calif Abdul Malik Bin Marwán. His surnames would be sufficient to prove that he was a Caldean, Na bathean, or perhaps a Syrian by birth, if he did not tell us himself that he translated a work treating on the hieroglyphics and secrets of Hermes, from his mother-tongue, the Na bathean, into Arabic.

Ali Abdur-rashíd Alba-koyi informs us in his Geography of Egypt (extracts of which are given by citizen Marul in the Egyptian decade) that in the year two hundred and five and twenty of the Hegira, a book was found in Egypt containing a notice of the construction of the pyramids and other Egyptian antiquities, written in unknown characters, and translated at last by a monk of the con-vent of Calmoon. 'Ihis discovery proves to
be coeval with the time our author wrote his book, which was finished in the year two hundred and forty one.

It is very likely that he had the means of perusing this translation of the Monk.

He deposited the original of the book before us (as we are acquainted by himself) in the library of the calif above-mentioned. This prince (one of the most enlightencd of his dynasty) rivalled his great predecessors Harín Arrashíd and Mamún in the encouragement given to the progress of the sciences, and to the translation of mathematical and philosophical works from the Greek and Syriac into Arabic.

Chalabizaade Hadshi Khalfa, the great Oriental encyclopædist and bibliographer, gives us in his Bibliographical Dictionary an account of the works of our author, and mentions him as one of the most celebrated translators that ever enlarged the empire of Arabic literature by precious translations from foreign languages.

Having thus made the reader acquainted with the merits of the author, it becomes necessary to say every thing that may be considered essential on the merits of the work itself; independent of the praises which have been bestowed on it by different Arabic authors, who never mention it without expressing the utmost regard for it.

Though according to the Arabic title it is supposed to contain only the explanation of unknown alphabets, it gives beside a key to the hierogiyphics, and in the same chapter a curious account of the different classes of the Egyptian priests, their initiation and sacrifices; so that we may consider its contents under these three heads.

Although it is difficult to say how many of the eighty alphabets herein deciphered may have been really used by nations, or how many letters in every one alphabet may have been disfigured and misrepresented either by the want of sufficient information in our author himself, or by the ignorance and
blunders of the copyists; yet it is not presumption to assert, that real truth lies at the bottom of most of them, and that those which were not alphabets for common writing, were used as ciphers amongst diffcrent Oriental nations. 'The proof of which is evident from the circumstance, that some among. these alphabets are used even at this day amongst Turks, Arabs, and Persians, as a kind of secret cipher for writing, without being understood by the generality. The commonest of them is the alphabet called by the author the tree alphabet.

The first three alphabets of the first chapter, viz. the Cufic, Maghrabin, and Numeral, or Indian alphabet, are universally known.

Cufic inscriptions are found through the whole extent of the ancient empire of the Arabs, in Arabia, Persia, Syria, Esypt, Sicily, and Spain.

The Maghrabin or Andalusian alphabet is the common character used at this moment in Morocco, and throughout the northernmost part of Africa.

The numeral or Indian character is known to every true Aral or Persian, and to many Europeans; it is also known that in many of the Oriental languages, as well as in the Greek, alphabetical letters are used for numbers. The numerical signs, (called by us Arabic, and by the Arabs more properly Indian numbers) used vice versa for letters, form an alphabet, which is generally known, and particularly used in the daftardam, or treasury office, for accounts.

The seven alphabets contained in the sccond chapter merit the utmost attention from every Orientalist. The Hebrew, Syrian and Greek are already known to us; the Nabathean and Masnad or Himyáric we have heard of in history; but the Lacam and Cerrebian alphabets are unknown even by name.

The difference of the Hebrew, Syrian, and Greek letters from the usual alphabets of these languages may be, perbaps, mere mistakes of the copyist, but in spite of this conjecture, they deserve the closest examination, for the author, by birth a Caldean or

## TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

Nabathean, must have been well acquainted with the original form of these alphabets.

The Himyaric or Masnad alphabet is very often mentioned in Oriental and European books, but this is the first specimen which has appeared of it.*

Whether the Barrabi alphabet is the alphabet of the people called Barrabars, or whether the Lacamí alphabet is originally an Abyssinian one, are questions difficult to decide.

The alphabets of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh chapters, bearing the names of planets, constellations, philosophers, and kings may be considered as so many Oriental ciphers, which, at the time they were collected in this book, were, perhaps, named

[^0]after some celebrated men, to whom their invention was ascribed. The names themselves (as is commonly the case in all translations from a foreign language into Arabic) are so strangely altered and disfigured, that it was possible, but in very few cases, to gucss the real meaning of them, and to translate them with the true original name.
'Ihe Mimstrim, antidiluvian, or primeval alphabet deciphered in the last chapter, is highly interesting ; for it shows the transition of the hieroglyphics from being sigus expressive of words to the signification of simple letters; and the existence of such a hicroglyphical alphabet is sufficiently proved by the obscrvations made on old Egyptian monuments; it shows, at the same time, the different modifications of the old Syrian and Caldean alphabets.

It is left to the reader to make the comparison between these characters and the known Oriental alphabets.

We proceed now to the hieroglyphics called
in Arabic Hermesian alphabcts, from Itcrmes, who, according to Oriental history, was the first king of the ancient Egyptians. It is impossible to clear up entirely the darkness in which the history of this triple Hermes is involved. He is, however, evidently the Hermes Trismegistus of the Grecks, and possibly the same with the triple Ráma of the Indians.

The old kings of Egypt are comprehended by us under the general name of Pharaohs. The Oriental historians divide them into three dynastics, viz. 1. the Hermesian : 2. the Plaraohs; and 3. the Coptic or properly Egyptian kings. To the first, and particularly to Hermes the threefold himself, they ascribe the tombs, catacombs, temples, palaces, pyramids, obelisks, sphinxes, and all the royal, funeral, religious, and astronomical monuments, which astonish the traveller in Upper Egypt. But incapable of distinguishing them, or of finding ont their true appropriation, they believe all of them to have been constructed
for the purpose of hiding treasures, of raising spirits, of telling fortunes and future events, of performing chemical operations, of attracting affection, of repelling evils, or of indicating approaching enemies; and they call them, according to these supposed purposes, treasure chambers, conjuring buildings, astrological tables, alchemical monuments, magical spells, talismans, and magic alarmposts.

The secrets of the contents of these monuments, or of the arts by means of which they are crected, were expressed, as they believe, by the hieroglyphics upon them, which being invented by Hermes, and kept secret by his descendants, were called the Hermesian alphabet.*

This specimen of Oriental writers being known to us, it is difficult either to confirm

[^1]or to contradict the explanation of our author.

The most reasonable objections which can bc made against the explanation of many of the hieroglyphics is counterbalanced by the evident truth, that a great many of them are known to have been invariably used in astronomy and chemistry for expressing the same objects; if the meaning of some of them does not prove satisfactory, there are others, to the truth of which no important objection

[^2]can be made. Such are the hieroglyphics mentioned to have been represented on the tombs for conveying to posterity the character, mode of life, and death of the person buried therein. The seven figures (see hieroglyphics, original p. 124,) said to have been engraved on the tombs of men killed by violent death, show evidently the different modes of it: lightning, decollation, bite of a serpent, death by a hatchet, by poison, by a poniard, or by strangulation. The same concordance between the hicroglyphical sign, and the object meant, will be discovered by a close inspection of the four tables of hieroglyphics.

It will be sufficient to mention here a single instance of original merit, and a true discovery made by this manuscript, viz. the name of one of the most interesting hieroglyphics, which, after the explanation given by the author, is evidently what Kircher calls anima mundi, but the ancient name of which never has yet been explained. It is written Bahímid, and translated into Arabic by the word calf.

It is superfluous to recall here to the memory of the reader the great antiquity and mysterious sense of the idolatrous veneration in which this calf has been continually held. It is superfluous to repeat any thing that has been said on the worship of Apis in Egypt, renewed by the Israelites in the worship of the calf, and preserved at this moment in the mysterious rites of the Druses. Let us remember only a circumstance which shows wonderfully the concordance and relation of the name of Buhímíd and its translation.

Bahumed or Bahumet is related in the History of the Templars to have been one of their sceret and mysterious formulas, with which they addressed the idol of a calf in their secret assemblies. Different etymological explanations and descriptions of this word have been brought forward, but none surely so satisfactory as this, which proves that the 'lemplars had some acquaintance with the hieroglyphics, probably acquired in Syria.
xiv tilanslator's preface.
If, therefore, the explanation of the hieroglyphics given in this book deserves attention, the account of the four classes of Egyptian priests, their initiation, and sacrifices, is no less interesting.

In what a curious and new light do the catacombs of Sacara, containing the mummies of birds, appear by the account of those animals being embalmed at the initiation of the priests, wrapped up in a greater or lesser quantity of linen, and deposited in pits?

How evident does it become that the Judaic law of the first-born being offered to the Lord on the temple's threshold, is of Egyptian origin?

How interesting would it be to ascertain whether any of the thirty-two inscriptions scen by the author near Bagdad are actually to be found, or whether the shape of the letters of some pieces of poetry found by modern travellers in the neighbourhood of the ruins of Babylon, bear any resemblance to the Chaldean, Nabathean, Sabean, or Curdic
alphabets? Certain it is that, though reason and fancy, truth and fable, may have contributed an equal share to the composition of this book, it must be considered notwithstanding as one of the most curious, the most interesting, and the most valuable manuscripts that have been found among the treasures of the East; and the translation, it is hoped, will be thought an acceptable gift to the curious and learned.

Having lately found in the bibliographical work of Hadji Calfa, and in another Encyclopedia, some notices about the author of this 'Treatise, and some other of his works, I have judged that a transcript of them, with a translation, would not be uninteresting in this place.

In the bibliographical and encyclopedial
 S. الكتبب , المننون Books and Sciences, we find under the article حكهـ Philosophy, where the names of the most famous translators under the califs are
enumerated, the following passage: وابن وحئيه and lbn Warishif was employed in translating from the Nabathean into Arabic.

In another encyclopedial work, the title of which is, كتاب الدُر النظيم في الحوال علوم التعليم, The well-arranged Pcarls of scientific Instruction, we become acquainted with the titles of some other curious works translated by our author. Under the article علم كيمي is the folluwing passage: وعن كتب التدها سدرتا المنتي نتل أبن وحشيء عن النبط And among the oldest books upon this science is the Sidrat ul muntalki, (The Tree of Paradise) translated by Ibn Wahsimin from the Nabathean.

In the same work under the head علم سيميا Natural Magic, (which they distinguish from or Supernatural Magic, ) we are told that Natural Magic is divided into two branches, the first treating of the knowledge of the particular properties of plants, metals, animals, \&c.; and the second, of the composition and construction of artificial machines; after
which the author says- , Among the books weritten on the first branch is that entitled Taafinat, that is Putrifactions, translated from the Nabathean by Ibn Wahshin.

Finally under the head of علم فلاحة Science of Agriculture, as the most classicalof all books is quoted النلاحت النبطية نقل ابن وحشية The Agriculture of the Nabatheans, a translation of IBN Wahshin. A copy of this work, if I am not mistaken, may be found in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. See also Herbelot under the word Falahat.

Since writing the above, I have discovered that this rare book was not unknown to Kircher, who in his work on the Hieroglyphics, under the first paragraph, Occasio hujus operis, says: "Quatuor lustra jam prope eguntur" quo-Romam ut in obeliscis Romanis spe-
" cimen quoddam exhiberem hieroglyphicæ " inierpretationis, e Gallia vocor, cujus lit" teraturæ hucusque incognitæ ex pervetusto " Arabico codice instaurationem me moliri " fama ferebatur."

And farther below in the same epistola paranetica talking of his means, and naming. different authors, he concludes the enumera_ tion by saying; "quos inter principem sanè " locum obtinet Aben Vaschia." Then again page 109 in the text naming his Arabic au-thors-" Gelaledden, Aben Regel, et Aben "Vahsclia de culturâ Ægyptiorum, et libro " de antiquitatæ vitæ, moribus, litteris vete" rum Ægyptiorum, quos penes me habeo, " ex quibus haud exiguum ad Hieroglyphi" cum institutionem subsidium allatum est." And then: " Nam Aben Walschia_primus " Egyptios libros in linguam Arabicam trans" tulit, quem nos Melite inter spolia Tur" corum repostum singulari Dei providentiâ " arabicum reperimus."

Now though these quotations shew that the

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE. Xix
manuscript was not, as I supposed, unknown, yet they enhance the value of it by the worth attached to it by a man like Kircher. The same work is now I believe at Paris, where there has lately been a great talk of the manuscript alphabets at the imperial library transported from Rome; which renders the publishing of it in England the more interesting. Kircher found his copy at Malta amongst the Turks, and I this at Cairo amongst the Arabs.

The author mentions his having deposited this work in the treasury of Abdolmelic in the year 214. Now the Calif just named reigned in the middle of the first century of the Hejira, and unless there was a public establishment of treasury or library founded by that Calif, and still bearing his name, wherein Ib Wahshih may have deposited it in the year 214 , long after the death of the Calif, it is inpossible to reconcile those dates, particularly as all my endeavours to find anywhere else the time wherein $I b n$ Wahshih lived, have proved fruitless.

## The following Table shewing the powers

 of the Arabic letters in Roman characters will be useful to those who may not be acquainted with them.$\mid$ alif has the power of $\mathbf{A}$.
bá ditto B.
tí dito T.
it ditto S, by some pronounced like th in the English word think.
ج jom has the power of J, English.
$\tau^{\text {hí }}$ ditto $\mathbf{H}$, very much aspirated.
$\dot{\text { خ }}$ khá ditto KH, a guttural sound like the German $c h$.
乞 dál ditto D.
S zúl ditto Z , by some pronounced like $t h$ in the English word those.

| ر rá | ditto | R. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| j a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ditto | Z. |
| - $\sin ^{\text {a }}$ | ditto | S. |
| ش shín | ditto | SH, English. |
| ص sád | ditto | S, with a strong effort from the throat. |
| ض zúl | dito | Z , with a strong effort from the throat, by some pronounced like a $d$ with a guttural sound. |
| b tá | dito | T , with a guttural sound. |
| ¢ zá | ditto | Z, with a guttural sound. |
| عayn | ditto | A, with a strong effort from the throat. |

## TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE. xxi



# EXPLANATION <br> OF 

ANCIENT ALPHABETS AND
HIEROGLYPHICS,
\&c. \&c.

## [1]

## THE

## AUTHOR'S PREFAGE.

$P_{\text {raise }}$ to God, and health to his servants, who have pure hearts. Amen! My object is to collect the rudiments of alphabets used by antient nations, doctors and learned philosophers in their books of science, for the use of the curious and studious, who apply themselves to philosophical and mystic sciences.

Each alphabet is "cpresented in its old shape and form, the original name of it recorded, and the power of the characters written underneath with red ink* in Arabic letters, to the end that they may be better distinguished.

I have arranged the work in chapters, and entitled it, The long desired Kinowledge of occult Alphabets attained. With the aid of God!

- This distinction, for obvious reasons, has not been imitated in the priuted copy.


## [3]

AN

## EXPLANATION

OF

## ANCIENT ALPHABETS AND

HIEROGLYPHICS, \&c.

## CHAPTER I.

The three usual (Oricntal) alphabels, viz: the Cufic, the Maghrabin, and the Indian.

Section I. The Cufic alphabet. Our Lord Ismael (peace be with him !) was the first who spoke Arabic, and who wrote the Cufic, of which nine different sorts were used. The ground of all of them is the Cufic alphabet, known by the name of Sírí. (See page 4 of the Arabic text beginning from the right.)

Section II. The Maghrabin (western) or Audalusian al phabet, (v. orig. p. 5.)

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Section III. The Indian alphabet of three different sorts, (v. orig. p. 6, 7, 8.)

## CHAPTER II.

The seven most celebrated old alphabets.
Seetion I. The Syrian alphabet, (v. orig. p. 9.)
Section II. The old Nabathean alphabet, (v. orig. p. 10)

Section III. The Hebrew alphabet, (v. orig. p. 11.)

Section IV. The Berrabian alphabet, (v. orig. p. 12.)

Section V. The Lukumian alphabet, (v. orig. p. 13.)

Segtion VI. The Musnad or (Hamyaritic) alphabet, (v. orig. p. 14.)

Section VII. The Greek alphabet, commonly called the alphabet of the philosophers, (v. orig. p. 15.)

## CHAPTER III.

The particular Alphabets (or rather Cyphers) of the seven most celebrated Philosophers.

Section I. The alphabet of Hermes, (v. orig. p. 16.)

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Section II. The alphabet of Cleomenes, (v. orig. p. 17.)

Section III. The alphabet of Plato, (v. orig. p. 18.)

Section. IV. The alphabet of Pythagoras, (v. orig. p. 19.)

Section V. The alphabet of Scalinus, (v. orig. p. 20.)

Section VI. The alphabet of Socrates, (v. orig. p. 21.)

Section VII. The alphabet of Aristolle, ( v . orig. p. 22.)

## CHAPTER IV.

The four-and-twenty Alphabets, (or rather Cyphers,) that were used after the seven preceding, by the most celobrated Philosophers and learned Men.

Section I. The alphabet of Belinos, the philosopher, (v. orig. p. 23.)

Section II. Another Berrabian alphabet invented by the philosopher Soorid, (v. orig. p. 24.)

Section III. The alphabet of the philosopher, Pherentizs, who wrote therewith his philosophical books, (v. orig. p. 25.)

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Section IV. The Moallak, or suspended alphabet, invented by Plolomy the Greek, (v. orig. p. 26.)

Section V. The Marboot or connected alphabet, invented by Marconos? the philosopher. He wrote therewith books on talismans, ( $\mathbf{v}$. orig. p. 27.)

Section VI. The Giorgian alphabet, invented by philosopher Marjanós, (v. orig. p. 28.)
Section VII. The old Nabathean alphabet, (v. orig. p. 29.)

Section VIII. The red alphabet, invented and used by the philosopher Magnis,(v. orig. p.30.)
Section IX. The Talisman alphabet, invented by the Greek philosopher Ghámígháshír? (v. orig. p. 31.)

Section X. The mysterious alphabet, invented by Heliaosh? the Greek philosopher, who used it in his books, (v. orig. p. 32)

Section XI. The alphabet of Costoodjis the Greek philosopher. He wrote in this alphabet, three hundred and sixty books on divinity, talismans, astrology, magic, influence of planets and fixed stars, and on the conjuration of spirits, ( $\mathbf{v}$. orig. p. 33.)

Section XII. The alphabet of Hermes Abootat

## [7]

the philosopher. He wrote on the noble art (of philosophical secrets.) He constructed in upper Egypt treasure chambers, and set up stones containing magic inscriptions, which he locked, and guarded by the charm of this alphabet, extracted from the regions of darkness, (v. orig. p. 34.)
Section XIII. The alphabet of Colphotorios the philosopher. He was deeply learned in the knowledge of spirits and cabalistic spells, in talismans, astrological aspects, and in the magic and black art. Philosophers and learned men have used this alphabet in their books and writings in preference to others, on account of its different extraordinary qualities, (v. orig. p. 35.)

Section XIV. The alphabet of Syourianos the philosopher, (v. orig. p. 36.) He wrote in this alphabet on astronomy, and the secrets of the stars; on talismans, and their qualities; on magic alarm-posts; on the effects of planet-rings; and on the invocation and conjuration of spirits.

Section XV. The alphabet of Philaos the philosopher, (v. orig. p. 37.) He invented miraculous fumigations, marvellous compounds, tallismans, and astrological tables. He constructed the treasure-chambers in the pyramids, and guarded them with the charm of wonderful alarm-posts.

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Section XVI. The alphabet of Dioscorides the philosopher, commonly called the Tree alphabet, (v. orig. p. 38.). He wrote on trees, shrubs, and herbs, and of their secret, useful, and noxious qualities in this alphabet, used since in their books by different philosophers.

Section XVII. The Davidian alphabet, (v. orig. p. 38.) This alphabet was particularly used in India, and by many learned men in their writings on medicine, philosophy, and politics. It is one of the most celebrated alphabets.

Section XVIII. The alphabet of Democrates the philosopher, (v. orig. p. 40.) The Greek philosophers delighted very much in this alphabet, making use of it for the secrets and mysteries of their wisdom. They believed it to be the same with the Mercurial alphabet extracted from the regions of darkness.

Section XIX. The alphabet of the Cophtic Egyptian philosophers, (v. orig. p. 41.) In this they noted their calculations and indications, and wrote the inscriptions on their treasuries, and the secrets of divinity. Kophtrim, one of Noah's descendants, invented this alphabet. It is even now used in calculation.

Sgction XX. The Farganian alphabet, (v.

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orig. p. 42.) It was invented by seven Roman philosophers, whe wrote a great number of books on chymistry, magic, and medicine. Their principal was Diojánes, the great Roman king. This alphabet was muck celebrated in his time, but is now forgotten.

Secrion XXI. The alphabet of Zosimus, a Jew philosopher, (v. orig. p. 43.) This alphabet was very much refined by the Hebrew, philosophers, who made use of it for writing their holy books deposited in Jerusalem.

Section XXII. The alphabet of Marshol the philosopher, (v. orig. p. 44.) He was a wise and learned man, who wrote on different arts and sciences.

Section XXIII. The alphabet of Arcadjinis the Greek philosopher, (v. orig. p. 45) He invented a great number of wonderful compounds, fumigations, royal theriacs, medicines, and effectual remedies.

Segtion XXIV. The alphabet of Plato the Greek philosopher, (v. orig. p. 46.) It is said that each letter of this alphabet had different imports, according to the affair and thing treated of.

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## CHAPTER V.

## The Alphabets of the Seven Planets.

Section I. The alphabet of Saturn, (v. orig. p. 47.)

Segtion II. The alphabet of Jupiter, (v. orig. p. 48 )

Section III. The alphabet of Mars, or philosopher Behram, (v. orig. p. 49.)

Section IV. The alphabet of the sun, the lord of heaven, (v. orig. p. 50.)
-Section V. The alphabet of Venus, Anaitis, the celestial dancer, (v. orig. p. 51.)

Section VI. The alphabet of Mercury or Hermes, the secretary of heaven, (v. orig. p. 52.)

Section VII. The alphabet of the moon, (v. orig. p. 53.)

## CHAPTER VI.

The Alphabets of the Twelve Constellations.
Section I. The alphabet of Avies, under the influence of Mars, (v. orig. p. 54.)

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Section II. The alphabet of Taurus, under the influence of Venus, (v. orig. p. 55.)

Section III. The alphabet of the Gemini, under the influence of Mercury, (v. orig. p.66.)

Segtion IV. The alplabet of Cancer, under the influence of the Moon, (v. orig. p. 57.)

Section V. The alphabet of Leo, under the influence of the Sun, (v. orig. p. 5s.)
Section VI. The alphabet of the Virgin, influenced by Mercury, (v. orig. p. 59.)

Segtion VII. The alphabet of Libra, (v. orig. p. 60.)

Section. VIII. The alphabet of Scorpio, (v. orig. p. 61.) This alphabet was very much used by the Chaldeans in their impressions on hidden treasures, and in their books and writings concerning the sccret influence of the planet Mars. This alphabet was transmitted by spiritual inspiration through Marshimine to the soothsaver Arviasios, the $\mathcal{N}$ abathean.

Section IX. The alphabet of Sagillarius, influenced by Jupiler, (v. orig. p. 62.)

Section X. The alphabet of Capricom under the influence of Saturn, (v. orig. p. 63.) This alphabet was particularly appropriated to the use of the Babylonian and Persian philosophers, who kept it as a great secret. It was dis-

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covered after their extinction in their books, carried away by the Greeks. The Egyptian philosophers used it afterwards in their astronomical works.

Section XI. The alphabet of the sign Aquarius, under the influence of Salurn, (v. orig. p. 64.) It was particularly used by the Chaldeans and Sabeans in their incantation books, and also in their inscriptions relative to the science of spirits.

Section. XII. The alphabet of Pisces, (v. - orig. p. 65.)

## CHAPTER VII.

Aljhabels of ancient Kings, viz: the Kings of Syria, the Hermesian Kings of Egypt, the Pharaohs, the Camaanites, Curds, Casdanians, Persians and Cophts.

Section I. The alphabet of king Berdois the Syrian, (v. orig. p. 68.) In this alphabet he wrote all his books on the minutiæ of divinity, and natural law.

Section II. The alphabet of king Resiut, the Egyptian Pharaoh, (v. orig. p. 69.) He constructed wonderful talismans and magical alarm-posts. All of them in this ancient alphabet.

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Section III. The alphabet of king Kimas the Hermesian, (vi orig. p. 70.) He wrote two hundred books on astronomy, on the secrets of physic, and on the qualities of plants and minerals.

Section IV. The alphabet of king Mehrarish, (v. orig. p. 71.) He was a famous soothsayer, deeply experienced in philosophy and divinity. He wrote more than a thousand books on other sciences.

Section V. The alphabet of king Taberinos the soothsayer, (v. orig. p. 72.) One of the alphabets used by the Pharaohs in their inscriptions.

Section VI. The alphabet of king Diosmos, the Egyptian, (v. orig. p. 73.) He was one of the Pharaohs most renowned for magic, talismans, and astrological tables.

Section VII. The alphabet of king Berhemios the Egyptian, (v. orig. p. 74.) This is one of the oldest alphabets used by the magicians and Pharaohs in Egypt; and it was transferred from these to the soothsayers of India and China.

Section VIII. The alphabet of king Saaa, the soothsayer, (v. orig. p. 75.) He was one of the seven magicians, who were at the same time kings, doctors, soothsayers, magicians, and philosophers,

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who governed and cultivated Egypt, and built the great towns subsisting till this day.

Section IX. The alphabet of king Belbeis,* (v. orig. p. 76.) He built a town four farsangs long, full of admirable works, and wrote a great number of books in this alphabet.

Section X. The alphabet of king Cophtrim, the Egyptian, (v. orig. p. 77.) He was a great master in the art of constructing talismans and admirable alarm-posts, treasure spells, and wonderful images. He wrote an Encyclopedia of all sciences in this alphabet.

## CHAPTER VIII.

The Alphabets called Hermesian, viz. of the Disciples of Hermes, or the first dynasty of the Kings in Egypt, as we find them in the Wrilings of the Ancients.

Every one of these kings invented, according

[^3]
## [ 15 ]

to his own genius and understanding, a particular alphabet, in order that none should know them but the sons of wisdom. Few, therefore, are found who understand them in our time. They took the figures of different instruments, trees, plants, quadrupeds, birds, or their parts, and of planets, and fixed stars. In this manner these hieroglyphical alphabets became inuumerable, like the alphabets of the Indians and Chinese. They were not arranged at all in the order of our letters $a, b, c, d$, but they had proper characters agreed upon by the inventors of these alphabets, and which differed in their figure and order, viz. they expressed water by MM They understood the secrets of nature, and endeavoured to express every thing by an appropriate sign, so that they might express it by its appearance.

Others followed the simple rules of geometry, deriving one alphabet from another, as the Coofic has been derived from the Syrian, the Hebrelv from the Chaldean, the Latin from the Greck, and others, in this manner, from some original. Whosoever wishes to become acquainted with all the nice points of the knowledge of alphabets, may inquire for the book entitled Solution of Secrets and Key of Treasures by Faber Hayan Essoof, wha

## [ 16 ]

enters into all the necessary explanations and details of this art. Our object is only to mention the most celebrated of these alphabets of the Hermesians, (or hieroglyphics,) and to indicate their particular qualities; for nobody is capable of giving a satisfactory explanation of them all.

God directs all things for the best.
Section I. Alphabet of the philosopher Hermes the great.

This alphabet is used on the Obelisks, the Pyra. mids, the iuscriplion tables and stones; the temples, and other old buildings, from the time of the first Pharaohs. It does not consist in a series of letters like other alphabets, but in expressions composed according to the arrangement made by Hermes the great. These expressions consist in innumerable figures and signs, which are to lead the mind directly, and immediately to the object expressed thereby, viz: there is a sign which signifies the name of God Almighty, simply and alone. If they wished to express one of the particular attributes of God they added something to the original sign, and proceded in this manner, as you will perceive by the alphabet in question.

It is divided into three series, heside the celestial or supernatural objects. Let us begin with the

$$
[17]
$$

celestial objects, and the figures by which they were expressed in the Hermesian language represented as we have found them.


God. The Almighty. The All-Clement. The Arenger.


The All-Powerful. The All-Merciful. The Nourisher.







These are the figures of such of the celestial hieroglyphics, as we have been able to find and make out; and now we are going to represent the three other classes, according to promise, with all the different figures of the Hermesian alphabets, or hieroglyphics.

## [19]

## THE FIRST SERIES.

Hieroglyphics to express Words relative to Animal Actions and Affections.


Life. Death. Richness. Poverty. Man. Woman.

Physical Good. Physical Evil. Moral Good. Moral Evil.



Oblivion. Understanding. Humility. Will. Obedience.




Offending. Cutting. Hanging, , Time. Hour,






Extension. Narrowness. Injustice. Hostility. Theft.


Justice. Burning. Law and Order. Going in. Going out,


Standing. Medicine, Remedy. Walking. Riding. Counsel.


Devotion. Prayer. Contrition. Iligh Priest. Government.



This figure is expressive of the most sublime

## [ 23 ]

secret, called originally Bahumed and Kharuf (or calf), viz. The Secret of the nature of the world, or The Secrel of Secrets, or The Beginning and Return of every lhing.

To speak at length of this figure, is more than the limits of this book allow. We refer the curious, who wish for more explanation, to a book, which we have translated from our Nabathean language into Arabic, and entitled: Sun of Suns and Moon of Moons, illuminating the discovery of the Hermesian alphabets, or hieroglyphics, where he will be completely satisfied.

The Hermesians let nobody into the secrets of their knowledge but their disciples, lest the arts and sciences should be debased by being common amongst the vulgar. They hid therefore their secrets and treasures from them by the means of this alphabet, and by inscriptions, which could be read by nobody except the sons of wisdom and learning.

These initiated scholars were divided into four classes. The first Class comprehended the sect of the Harámisah Alhawmiyah, who were all descendants of Hermes the Great. They married daughters of their own race only, and never were allowed to have any kind of intercouse with strangers. No
man in the world was acquainted with any of their secrets: they alone possessed them. They were the authors of the books commonly called the books of $E d r i s$ (Enoch). They constructed temples dedicated to spirits, and buildings of magical wisdom. The fow of those, who in our time are acquainted with this knowledge, live retired in some islands near the frontiers of China, and continue to tread the steps of their forefathers.*

The second class of the Hermesians, called Ha rámisah Alpináwalúziyah, the sons of the brother of Hermes, whose name was Asclibianos. They married within their own families only', and far from giving their countrymen any kind of trouble, they became necessary to them in all their business. The difference between them and the former consisted in the use of perfumes allowed to them, and in the liberty they enjoyed to see their relations at the entrance of the sun into the several signs of the zodiac, and at the commencement of each season. On the latter occasion they had a feast of seven days. The Alhuzmiyiah, on the contrary, were

* Perhaps the Brahmans may be here alluded to as the followers of the Hermesian philosophy. On the intercourse between India, Egypt, and China, see Sir William Jones's Annual Discourses in the Asiatic Researches.
continually occupied with reading the holy books, with acts of devotion, and with fasting. They had only one feast in the year, lasting eight and twenty days (a month), beginning at the entrance of the sun into the sign Arics. At this time they approached their relations, and enjoyed perfumes and other pleasures of life. They confessed the unity of God the Creator of all things. Blessed be his Name!

They never communicated their secrets, and Hermetic theasures to any body, but they preserved them from generation to generation, till our days.

When a child was born to them, the mother took it to the priest of the temple, where trial of the children used to be made. She laid it down on the threshold of the temple without speaking a word. The priest then came with a golden cup full of water in his hands, accompanied by six other priests. He said prayers, and sprinkled water over the child. If it moved, and turned its face towards the threshold, the priest took it by the hand, and conducted it into the interior of the temple, where there was a coffin prepared on purpose. There they said prayers and performed ceremonies for an hour. Then the priest coverel the face of the child with a silk handkerchief; a
green one for girls, and a red one for boys; put it in the coffin, shut it up, and took in his hand a stick with three heads made of silver, and set with jewels and precious stoncs.

The father, mother, and relations of the child entered at this moment, and performed prayers and bymns in humble devotion. The priest then struck the coffin with his staff thrice, and cried out: " In the name of the Lord thy God who "created and made thee, exist by his wistom, " speak out the inmost secrets of the events of thy ": life! Amen, Amen, for ever and ever!" The whole assembly performed seven adorations, and then stood up. The child said, "Health and " heaven's blessing to thee!" The priest returned his greetings, and said "What is thy name? In ": what consists thy sacrifice, and what means of " subsistence dost thou desire? At what hour hast " thou been adorned with this noble body, and these " gracious features, (i. e. when wert thou born?) "Art thou to remain here as thy brethren, or art "thou merely a travelling guest? I ask thee in " the name of God, the all-vivifying, the un" changeable, the eternal One, without end or "beginning, in whose power are all things visible " and invisible, the Lord of heaven and earth, the

## [ 27 ]

" most High and supreme Being; and I conjure " thee to answer and promise, that as long as thou " shalt exist in this world, thou wilt never reveal " our secrets to any stranger."

Tine child promised it in the name of truth, which is writien on the table existing from the beginning of things, in the table of Fate preserved in heaven. The child was then told, that he was received amongst the number of the wise and learned, the sons of science ; or amongst the masters of mechanical arts and works. They conversed with him on every subject. They put him different questions, and heard his answers. A priest standing by noted the answers on a table of stone, and hang it up in the temple.

After this, they called the child, opened the coffin, purified it with fumigations, and performed a sacrifice consisting of a quadruped, or a bird. They burnt the blood shed, purified the body, and wrapt it up in a piece of fine white linen an hundred and twenty fold for a male, and sixty for a female. They put it into a pot of earth, and deposited it in the pit of sacrifices. All this was performed according to secret rites known to nobody but themselves.

The coffin mentioned was made in the shape of
a litte chest, of the length of the child, made of olive wood, and adorned with gold and precions stones. If the child happened afterwards to mention this mysterious reception, they rejected it, saying, "Ttis child camot be trusted with our " secrets and mysteries, for it may betray them." They afterwards brought forward some fault on which they grounded their exclusion. If the initiated person had already grown up, and wished to withdraw from their order, he was sure to die within three days.

One of their greatest sectets was involved in the sacrifice of their great feast. They took seven bulls and seven rams, and fed them with certain herbs, called Hashishat uz Zohrah and Tajuulmalik and in their language Shikrek, during seven days, and gave them purified water to drink. The seventl day of the week they decked them out with gold and jewels, and bound them in golden chains. The priests sung prayers, hymns, and psalms in the great temple. The people arranged in their different classes, worshipped God. The chief of the sacrificers advanced then, and made with the triple staff a sign to the bulls and rams, which, without any other action or impulse, were thereby delivered from their claains, advanced, and

## [ 29 ]

voluntarily stretched out their necks towards the sacrificer, who immolated them. The heads of the victims were put in the coffin, and the rest of their bodies embalmed with different kinds of drugs, as aloes, amber, musk, camphor, and storox, and the great prayer began.

Every priest appeared in the dress of his class, reading the holy books. They prostrated themselves to the earth, remaining thus for a whole hour, and after they had raised their heads, the first of the sacrificers began to speak on all the events to be divined from this. He was followed by the second and third, and so on till the last. One of the priests wrote down every speech, the results of which they compared.

As they practised different rites, the real import and meaning of which nobody could tell but themselves; and all this proves sufficiently the great care with which they kept their secrets hidden. They said, "These things are come down from our father Adam, Selh, and Hermes, or Edris (Enoch), the triple." There were sundry other particulars worthy to be mentioned; but we will not exceed the bounds of our expressed purpose.

The third class was called Aslurúkiy ún (Eastern), or the children of the sister of Hermes, who is
known amongst the Greek by the name of Trismegistos Thoosdios. This class was intermixed with some strangers and profane, who found means to get hold of the expressions of their hearts. Their sciences and knowledge are come down to us.

The fourth class, denominated Masháwan, (walkers, or peripatetic philosophers), was formed by the strangers, who found means to mingle with the children and family of Hermes. They were the first who introduced the worship of the stars and constellations, and who forsook the worship of the God of Gods. (Be his glory exalted-there is no other God but him!) From hence came their divisions, and every thing that has been handed down to us, proceeds originally from these two sects, the Ashrakiyún, eastern, and Masháwun, peripatetic plilosophers.

Learn then, O reader! the secrets, mysteries, and treasures of the Hieroglyphics, not to be found, and not to be discovered any where else. Formerly a knowledge of them could not be acquired but by immense pains and expense, by a great number of years, and a long course of travels, and now lo! these treasures are laid open for thy enjoyment. Take possession of them, keep and guard them with the utmost care and secrecy. Pro-

## [31]

foundry learned philosophers and curious students only have attained this knowledge. Let us now proceed to explain the hieroglyphics promised above.

## SECOND SERIES.

Hieroglyphics significant of Words relating to Trees and Plants, and their Produce.


Tree. Vine. Palm Tree. Fruit Tree. Wild Tree.


Plants.
Pot Herbs. Grass, Herbs.


Poisonous Plants. Medical Plants. Olive Tree. The Love Tres.








## [ 33 ]





Distillation. Sublimation. Reversing. Solution. Corrupting.





Olive Oil.
Vinegar.
Expressed Juice.
Tarfú. A.



Sabar. A. Myrrh. Safron: Gum Sandres. Mámisú. A.


Gum. Mulberry. Fig. Indian Spikenard. Pruin, Plum.



Múmiyá, viz. Sweet Marjoram. ? Gháríhín. A. the drugs used for embalming.




Síkarân. A. Khúlanjan. A. Camomile. Kantariyún. A.


Galingale.


Mazariyún. A. A Kind of Berry. A.

Now we have to mention, if it pleases God, the hieroglyphical figures for minerals, or the Third Series of Hieroglyphics.

The philosopher Dúshám mentions these signs in his book on the qualities of planets and minerals. He used this alphabet to design their secret qualities. Learn it, and keep it well, O reader, for it is one of the profoundest secrets.

## THE FOURTH SERIES.

Hieroglyphics expressive of Words and Ideas belonging to Minerals.






## [ 37 ]



White Lead, Salb. A. Barmúhan. A. Calcined Iron.





Unrefined Borax. Onyx.
Ruby. Lapis Lazuli. Emerald.


Kadin. A. Cornelian. Coral. Nürah. A. Sal Ammoniac.


Coal. Orpiment, Arsenic. Red Orpiment. Red Clay.

## [ 38 ]



White Clay. Rahaj-asfar. A. Glass. Hajar Jabasín. A.


A Species of Green Stone. Sulphur. Sakhar. A. A Yellow Stone.


Khamahan. A. A Kind of Emerald. Agate. A Green Stone.


Adamantine Spar. Sawoún. A. Sházanah. A. Serpent Stone.






Crucible. Artificial Well. Kharsini. A. Fixed Quicksilver.
$\Delta$
-


- 2

Trituration of Stones. Composition of Stones. Marble Stone.


Calcination of Stones. Bezoar. Silver Magnet. Blood Stone.


Hujar-ul-Khatliff. A. Rain Stone. Rock Salt. Naphtha Stone. Hail ?


$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Assad. A. } \\
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Instrument for } \\
\text { Cutting. }
\end{array} \\
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Breaking and } \\
\text { Cleaving. }
\end{array} \\
\text { A Pestle and } \\
\text { Mortar. }
\end{gathered}
$$

Kitabat-ul-Hajar. A. Water springing from the Rock.

$\square$
Hercometry particularly applied to Stone.

And here end the figures of the hieroglyptics, which we have found, and can make out.

We have mentioned only those we are certain of, but these we know to be exact and right. Perhaps every one of these figures may have had more than one signification, according to the different classes of priests, who wishing to hide their secrets one from the other, gave their signs different meanings.

God is the leader to the best.

## [41]

## APPENDIX.

Antidiluvian Alphabels freserved by the $\mathcal{N}$ abalheans, Chaldeans, and Sabeans.

The first called the Shishím alphabet, was used for writing sentences of wisdom on clay, which being burnt became pottery (v. orig. p. 114.)

The following alphabet was also used by the Pharaohs, who convinced of its being an antidiluvian one, used to write with it the books of prayer and liturgies, which they used in their temples before their gods.

I have myself seen in Upper Egypt, inscription tables and stones engraved with this alphabet. The Pharaohs firmly believed in its antiquity, and the Nabatheaus and Chaldeans continued in the same opinion (v. orig. p. 115.)

The original alphabets, from which all other ancient and modern ones have been derived, are no more than three.

## [ 42 ]

1. The old Syrian alphabet, or the first original divine alphabet, taught by God the Almighty to Adam.
2. The Celestial alphabet, or the alphabet in which the books which Seth (health be with him) received from heaven were written.

3 The alphabet of Enoch brought down by the angel Gabriel.

This opinion is generally received and agreed upon by different nations and sects.

Chanukha has confirmed the truth in his books. Agathodaimon is of the same opinion in his book on secret things. He says, that all divine (inspired) legislators have preserved their secrets in one of these three alphabets. The indication of this great man was our guide, we have collected and copied these alphabets, according to his opinions and belief. Pay attention, in order that thou mayst walk in the right path.

The Syrian alphabet had, according to the opinion of the most learned men, the following characters (v. orig. p. 117).

These, however, were the figures of the letters in th:e earliest ages, which were changed by time, as you may perceive ( $\mathbf{v}$. orig. p. 118).

This is the alphabet in which Adam (peace be

## [ 43 ]

with him) wrote his books. Who says the contrary says falsehood, and God knows the best.

## On the Shimshim Alphabet.

It was inspired by divine revelation, and varied in four different manners by the people who used it, viz. the Hermesians, the $\mathcal{N}$ abatheans, the Sabeans, and Chaldeans. These are the four most ancient poople, from whom all modern nations have derived their writing.

The characters of the Hermesians, with the particular names and powers of their letters.

| Character. | Name. | Power. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ayhúm | A. |  |
| Kawík | K or Y. |  |
| Giádan | Ghard. |  |

## [ 44 ]

- Character
Name.
Käghach
K soft.
4
8
1
1
1
1
Rún
Jahúm
J English.
Shá
Danaz
Máyib
M.
Tanras
T.
ㅁ

| e |
| :--- |
| $\vdots$ |
| $\vdots$ |
| $\vdots$ |

## Hin

H soft.
N.
Thanad
Th in Think.
Wu Awd
$\mathrm{W}, \mathrm{U}$ :

## [45]

| Character. | Name, | Power. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| t | Saparam | S. |
| - | Khayúri | Kh. |
| - | Zid | Z. |
|  | Lúghaf | L. |
|  | Aay | (ع) A. |
|  | Zayún | (b) Z . |
|  | Sikám | (ص). |
| I | Zalap | Z. |
|  | Takar | (b) T . |
| IIIIIII | Hisat | H hard. |
| Po | Fisat | F. |

## [46]

| Character. | Narme. | Power. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\Gamma$ | zanaz | (ض) Z. |
| $\checkmark$ | Chil | Ch English. |
|  | Kam | A kind of hard K. |
| L | Nayion | $A$ kind of N . |
| I- | Pap. | P. |
| 6 | Kál | $A$ kind of K . |
| E | Zayimap | A kind of Z . |
| U | Him | A sort of soft H . |
|  | Japlat | A kind of J English. |
|  | Jasaz. | A kind of compound of Ch and $\mathbf{Z}$. |
| $\cdots$ | Jáyigh, | J French. |

## [ 47 ]

Many of these letters are not used either in Arabic or Persian, except by those who have the knowledge of this language. They are arranged in a contrary order to that commonly received of A, B, C. The order in which they are disposed, is founded on the nature of their language. Understand this, that thou mayst go the right way.

The Nabatheans gave the preference to the figures of animals, disposed according to their natural order, and each of these figures had its secret signification, viz.

If they wished to express a powerful, brave, cunning, and avaricious king, they painted the figure of a man with the head of a lion, pointing with one of his fingers to a fox before him. If they wished to express the attribute of understanding, sagacity, and wisdom, they represented a man with the head of an elephant, pointing with one of his fingers to a sitting ape. If they wished to give him the attributes of justice, generosity, and liberality, they drew a man with a bird's head, and before him a balance, a sun, and a moon. If they meant to represent him cruel, faithless, and ignorant they gave him a dog's, ass's, or boar's head, with a pot of fire, and a sword before him.

A sick, weak, and decrepid man was represented

## ［ 48 ］

by the figure of a man，followed by the figures

## 需 $\int$ 思 and before him the figure of

 Saturn，sometimes with the figures $\quad 8 F M$ ． A man killed by violent death，was represented by the figure of a man with the head of an owl，or a bat，and behind him a scorpion with the character$\bar{M}$and the figure of the devil behind him，with

If he was poisoned，he was represented with a crab＇s，or beetle＇s head，and a glass，or bowl， before him，and the characters

Death occasioned by plague，a hot fever，or cor－ ruption of the blood and the humours，was repre－ sented by a man sitting in a chair，with an arrow in his hand and over his head a upon the back of the chair，and before him the figures

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { FMW } \triangle \\
& \text { ใ ๆ 」 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Honours, authority, and a comfortable situation, were designed by a man holding in his hand a ball, or circle, upon his head a crown, before him a raven, and behind him a dog, with these characters in a circle round them


A man of perfect wisdom and understanding, accomplished in all his ways, and without the least blame, was painted with a beautiful face, with wings like an angel, holding in his hands a book, in which he looked, a sword and a balance, and behind him two vases, one of them full of water, and the other of blazing fire. Under his right foot a ball, with a crab painted on it, and under his left a deep pot full of serpents, scorpions, and different reptiles, the covering of which had the shape of an eagle's head.

See, my son! these are the secrets of these people, with which nobody was acquainted but themselves. I have seen, in one of the hieroglyphical buildings in Upper Egypt, the representation I am going to describe.

This building was a temple of the Lord Adonai, whom sun and moon serve. It represented a coffin, adorned with curious figures and admirable ornaments. A vine growing, with its leaves spread over it. The Lord (God) was standing upon the coffin, with a staff in his hand, out of the end of which a tree shot forth and overshadowed it.

Behind the coffin was seen a pit full of blazing fre, and four angels catching serpents, scorpions, and other noxious reptiles, throwing them into it. On his head a crown of glory; on his right the sun, and on his left the moon, and in his hand a ring, with the twelve signs of the zodiac. Before the coffin, an olive tree sprouted forth, under the branches of whichdifferent kind of animals were collected. On the left, and a little further back, a high mountain was seen, with seven golden towers supporting the sky. A hand stretched forth from this sky, poured out light, and pointed with his fingers to the olive tree. There was also the figure of a man, whose head was in the sky, and whose feet were on the earth. His hands and feet were bound. Before the Lord stood seven censers, two pots, a vase filled with perfumes, spices, and a bottle with a long neck (retort), containing storax. The hicroglyphic representing day, was under his

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right foot, and the hieroglyphic representing night, under his left. Before the Lord was laid, on a high desk, the book of universal nature, whereon a representation and names of the planets, the constellations, the stations, and every thing that is found in the highest heaven, was painted. There was also an urn filled half with earth and half with sand, (viz. the hieroglyphics of earth and sand being represented therein). A suspended everburning lamp, dates, olives, and in a vase of emerald. A table of black bazalt with seven lines, the four elements, the figure of a man carrying away a dead body, and a dog upon a lion.

These, $O$ brother, are the mysterious keys to the treasures of secrets, of ancient and modern knowledge. The wise may guess the whole from a part. It is impossible to embrace here the whole extent of this knowledge. We have here stated the ground of the business, giving the representation of things in general, their ends, courses, movements, turns, and returns, so that thou mightest easily and by degrees distinguish the one from the other, and at last become master of all the secrets of the world. These hints are sufficient for him who has organs, and an understanding heart.

## [ 52 ]

Here follows one of the hidden alphabets above mentioned (see orig. p. 129).

The next following alphabet was used by the Sabeans in their talismans, magical alarm-posts, and astrological conjuration tables.

Agathodaimon says, that it is from this source he drew the art of his talismans, in which he is unparalleled among either ancients or moderns. Learn, therefore, and comprehend this alphabet. (see orig. p. 130.)

The Chaldeans were the wisest men of their times, being well acquainted with every science and art. Their first equals and rivals were the Curds. But, however, there is as great a difference between these two nations, as between a glow worm and a fixed star.* The first superiority the Curds had over them, was in agriculture and botany. They pretended to descend from the sons of Bineshad, and to have got possession of the books of Aldam on agriculture, and of the books of Safith and Coothami. They pretended to have all the sceven antediluvian books inspired by heaven.

They pretended to possess the art of magic and

- Being impossible to render in English the likeness of sounds between turab and thura, it has been thought proper to translate g!ow-worm and fixed star, instead of dust and Pleiades.


## 53 ]

talismans, but this is not so; for all these sciences were banded down to them from the Chaldeans, who first cultivated them. This pretension to the antiquity of their learning, is the reason of the inveterate hatred between the Chaldeans and Curds.

The oldest Chaldean alphabet (see orig. p. 132). Another Chaldean alphabet (see orig. p. 133).
Another old unknown alphabet (see orig. p. 134).
This the Curds falsely pretend to be the alphabet, in which Bínúshiad and Mässi Sírálí composed all their scientific and mechanical works.

We are ignorant to what alphabet these letters belong, as we never could make out the language which they express; but I saw at Bagdad, thirtythree inscriptions written in this alphabet.

During my stay at Damascus, I met with two books, one of them on the culture of the vine and the palm tree, the other on waler, and the means of finding $i t$ out in unknown ground. I translated them both from the Curdic language into Arabic, for the benefit of mankind. This is the reason this treatise was not finished before. I finished it at last, with Heaven's assistance, after one and twenty years, and have, by the grace of God, attained the object proposed. I deposited it in the treasury of

## [ 54 ]

the Calif Abd-ul-malik bin Marwán: be his reign glorious, and may he be the everlasting column of the faith !

Tuesday, the third of the month of Ramazin, in the year two hundred and forty one after the Hijrah.

> Praised be God!

The first copy of the manuscript before us, was taken from the original by Hasan Bin Faraj, Bin Ali, Bin Dáwud, Bin Sinán, Bin Thábat, Bin Karra al Harráni, Al Bábalí, An Núkȧní, Tuesday the seventh of the month of Rabi-ul ákhir, in the year four hundred and thirteen of the Hijrah; and this copy (the one from which this was printed), which was made from it, was begun Monday the second of the month of Muharram, in the year of the Hijrah, one thousand, one hundred, and sixty-six. And it was finished on Friday, the tenth of the month of Jamádí ul Akhir, of the same year.

FINIS,

Printed by W. Buimer and Co. Clevcland-row,


الـهمد للهوكني
وسلام علي عباده النين اصططني. اميع. و بعد فاند بـلّا سُلي مس لآترد دعوتّه اذا جهع له
 الفضلا ,11<1 الها السالفيع . و الفلاسغة العارفين

 القلم برسمغ القديـم . واسهه المشهوز•وشرح حروف،
 * ورتبته علي ابوابب وسميّتئ شوق المستهام * * * . *وبالله المتعان ** ** *


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\begin{aligned}
& \text { في معرنة الالقلام الثلاثة } \\
& \text { اي الكرفي . والمغربي . والهندي . } \\
& \text { النصل/الول مس الباب الاول في معرفة } \\
& \text { العلم الكوني }
\end{aligned}
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الكوفي الذي وضعة سيدنا اسمعيل عليه السلام. وهو اول مس تكلم بالعربية:وكتب و قدتنوع
وصارتسعةانواع والاصل فهيا المسمي بالسوري
وهذ8

وهذ صروتا القلم الكوفيالمسْتي بالسوري


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\begin{aligned}
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& \text {. 2.2. 5 } \\
& \text { • غ . } \cdot \text { • }
\end{aligned}
$$

الفصل الثاني مس البابب الاول في معرفةّ القلم المغربي وهوالا ندلني كما تري صورتنهكنا

$\cdot \underset{5}{5} \cdot \underset{b}{b} \cdot \underset{b}{b} \cdot j \cdot j \cdot j \cdot \dot{j} \cdot \underset{\sim}{j}$


- ع • ض • • • • • • ل

- 

الفصل

الفصل الثالث مس الباب الاول في بعزفة القلم
الهندييوهوثلثة"انواع
الننو عاللاول مسها




الغرع

الننع الثّيني الهنتي

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \cdot q \cdot \wedge \cdot v \cdot y \cdot 8 \cdot \varepsilon \cdot r \cdot r \cdot 1 \\
& \cdot b \cdot c \cdot j \cdot g \cdot s \cdot د \cdot \tau \cdot 1
\end{aligned}
$$

$\cdot \dot{q} \cdot \dot{\lambda} \cdot \dot{v} \cdot \dot{y} \cdot \dot{o} \cdot \dot{\xi} \cdot \dot{\mu} \cdot \dot{j} \cdot \dot{i}$

$\cdot \dddot{j} \cdot \ddot{q} \cdot \ddot{\lambda} \cdot \ddot{v} \cdot \ddot{q} \cdot \ddot{o} \cdot \ddot{\varepsilon} \cdot \dot{\sim} \cdot \ddot{j} \cdot \ddot{i}$

الندع

النو ع الثالثبمس العلم الهمندي




الباب

البابلـ3
في الالقلمالسبعة المثهورة
الفصل الاول مس الباب الثانيفي
القلمالسرياني

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ي }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الفصل }
\end{aligned}
$$

## الفصل الثانيمس الباب الثاني يي القلم النبطي القديم




ي
 ص
J.8.马.
ض ظ غ

## الفصل الثالثمس الباب الثانيفيالثلم العبراني

．4．七．7．7．7．55．7．7．4
 －シ・ヌ・ロ・コ・ロ・ク・ク・コ ع
－Tア．2．7．T．ア．s．s فـ ص ق ر ه ت ت
الفصل

الفصل الرابعس الباببالثاني فيالقلم البربإوي





الفصل

الفصل الذانسس مس الباب الثاني في التّلم لقهي

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \cdot \gamma \cdot 9 \cdot \leqslant \cdot \theta \cdot \leftarrow \cdot q \cdot q \\
& \text { ن } \\
& \cdot \gamma \cdot 0 \cdot \rho \cdot \xi \cdot A \cdot \sigma \cdot \beta \cdot \nabla \cdot \xi \\
& \text { غ } \\
& \text { الغصل }
\end{aligned}
$$

الفصل السادسمس الباب الثا ي فيالتلم المسند

$$
\text { . } \cdot 9 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot \gamma \cdot \phi \cdot q
$$

ظ $\quad$ ط

$$
\cdot \omega \cdot \Pi \cdot \delta \cdot \Longleftrightarrow \cdot \square \cdot \Pi \cdot \mu
$$ ي

النصل

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { •4•8•山•ص•~•~1 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \tau \text { ₹ } 1
\end{aligned}
$$

الغصل السابع مس الباب الثا ني في القلم المنيمي باليوناني قلم المكا

$$
\cdot q \cdot z \cdot \theta \cdot m \cdot \Sigma \cdot R \cdot H
$$

ف. م . ف . ر .ش. ت . ث.

$$
\cdot \delta \cdot \sigma
$$

الباب

$$
\dot{r}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { t.H.Z.O.h.A.g.A } \\
& \text { ط.г•j.,.د.モ.ب.1 } \\
& \text {.q.Н•И•M•L•त्र•I }
\end{aligned}
$$



فيمعرفة الالقلا المكها السبعةالمشهورين.
وهم

اسقلينوس. وسقراط. . وارسطرس •
الفصل الاول مس الباب الثالث في قلم هرهس
كهاتري

ј., • • • •••ب•1


- ••••••••••
 س ع ف ص ق ر ش ت النصل

الغصل الثانيمس الباب الثالثث صغة قلم المكيم اقليمون صاحب العجايبب, العلم


$$
\text { c }<, \ggg<1
$$

 b ي ك ل •
M.
ع ف ف ف ق رش ت

الفصل

الغصل الثالثثمس الباب الثالث فيصفةقلم الحكيم افلاطون

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ي تكن ل } \\
& \text { • そ. v. }
\end{aligned}
$$

الغصل
₹ j ,
ط ى ك ل م ن س ع ف
ص ق ق

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الفصل الرابِّسنالبابالثالث } \\
& \text { فيعنة قلملمكم فيتاغوريس الوحيد }
\end{aligned}
$$

الفصل الخامس مس البابب الثالث في صغة قلم الـكيم اسقليبوس

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \cdot \omega \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot \Gamma \cdot 7 \cdot 0 \cdot \infty \cdot 5 \\
& \text { c } j, y \text {, }<1 \\
& \text { • }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • A • • }
\end{aligned}
$$

الفصل
.
ن • ع ع
حמ•ד•ه• ن الفسل

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الفصل السادسمنم:اليابالثالث } \\
& \text { في صنةّ قلم الحكيمسراط }
\end{aligned}
$$

الفصل السابِ هس الباب الثالث في صغة قلمالمكمبارسطرس

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { b } \tau ;, 8 \geqslant<1 \\
& \text {. } \\
& \text { ي ك ل } \\
& .6 \mathrm{O} \cdot \boldsymbol{7}+.4 \cdot \sqrt{6} \cdot a \sqsupset \cdot \forall \cdot \$ \\
& \text { ש } \\
& \text {; } \\
& \text { الباب }
\end{aligned}
$$

rr

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { مس شوق المستهام في معرفة.رموزالاقلام } \\
& \text { فيذكرالاقلام التي ظهرت بعدهذه المسبعنّ.و }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الفصل الألمس الباب الرابع } \\
& \text { في صفة قلم المكميم بليناس } \\
& \text { 1. H. W. S.S.S. } \\
& \rightarrow \text { ? }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - تـ }
\end{aligned}
$$

pe

الفصل الثاني مس الباب الرابع
في صفة القم البرباويلسوريدالحكيم وهوعجيب


 ，

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { •e•H・ソ・内•A•V•m } \\
& p J \leq \text { ق } \dot{\varepsilon} \varepsilon
\end{aligned}
$$

الفصل

الفصل الثالث مس الباب الرابع في صغةّ القلم الذي وضعه لالـكيم فرئجيوش الفيلسوف وتد لغزبدكتب المك
$\cdot \| \cdot \Delta \cdot \Gamma \cdot \supset \cdot c \cdot \leftrightarrows \cdot x$.

-R.R.R.p. 7. r. U $\gamma \cdot \cdot \forall \cdot \gamma$ ذ
$\cdot \infty \cdot \infty \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot \infty \cdot h \cdot m$

-

الفصل

14

الفصل الرابعهس البا ب الرانع
في القم المعلق الذي وضعد
اللميم بطليموس اليوناني كهاتري المي
$\cdot z \cdot 6 \cdot 0 \cdot \gamma 1 \cdot \psi \cdot \varepsilon \cdot 6 \cdot r \cdot \xi \cdot \Delta \Delta$



-8.7.3. د.en.w.4. 之•\$
ق ك ل ل
الفهل

الفصل ال|'مس مس الباب الرانع
 هـرقونس وقدرهزبنكتبب الطلسمات

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ذ > < c e ث } 1
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\pi \cdot \Psi \cdot \Delta \cdot J \cdot t \cdot \gamma \cdot X \cdot \mu \cdot \digamma
$$

س ش ص ض ط ط ط ع غ
(9.

ق ك ل م ن لا لا
النصل
$\mu_{1}$

الفصل اللسادس مس. الباب الرابع
في صغةّ القلم الجرجا يل للمكيم هريانوس

. 4s.arn. $\frac{9}{8} \cdot 6 \cdot<_{0}^{\infty} \cdot \forall \cdot 6$
ق ض $\dot{\varepsilon}$


الغصل

الفصل السابع هم الباب الرابع في صغة العلم النبطي القد يم

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \cdot X \cdot \text { - } \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \Delta \cdot \operatorname{le} \cdot \Lambda \cdot 9 \cdot q \cdot \downarrow \cdot e_{T} \cdot I \\
& \text { ا }
\end{aligned}
$$


ع س ف ص ض ط ط

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { g غ غ } \\
& \text { - } 4.5 \\
& \text { لا }
\end{aligned}
$$

الفصل
$r$.

الغصل الثtمنجم الباب الرابع
في صفتّالعلم الاهمر الذي وضعند لالميم مغنيس الفيلسوفـ
.8fontico. オ. V.s. T. S. .

$$
\dot{j} \boldsymbol{j} \tau<\nmid
$$


ر ز

غ فـ ق ك ل ال ب
الغفل

الفصل التناسع هس البا بس الرابع في صفت القلم الطلسكي للِكميم غا ميغا شير الفيلسوف اليوناني
-楽
ي

الغصل

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { •H.f.f.t.~V.r.f.X•H. ع } \\
& \text { ر }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { غ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { و }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\mu$

الفصل العاشر مس الباب الرابع في صغة العلم الرهزعي الذي وضعد البا 'الحميم هلياوشع اليونا نيا واصطلع عليّ فيكتبه
-
ك ل م ن س ع ف م ق
رش ت ث خ ذ ض ط غ

الفصل اللادي عشر مسن البانب الرابع في مغة قلم للمكيم قسطوجيس اليوناني وقد كتب ههنا العلم ثلثهايةٌ و ستيّن كتابْا في علم الصنعة الالاهية . وفي علم الطلسم. و


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ي ك ل } \\
& \text { H. } \frac{L}{1} \cdot A \cdot \kappa \cdot 4 \cdot \sigma \cdot \pi \cdot \infty \cdot \gamma
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الفصل }
\end{aligned}
$$

$m=$

الغصل الثاني عشر مس الباب الرابع
في صغة قلم للاكيم هرمس ابو طاط الذي كتب الصنعة الشريغة . و صنع باقلم الصعيد كنوزا وبرابي ونواويس كاهنيةّ له و و الهو لولده . و رصدها و روسزها بهغا القلم . الذي

الستنرجة مس السرب الفـفلم

<

ق

- So.V.X.s. D. 千. fo. fo. fo $\dot{\text { غ }}$ غ
النصل

الفصل الثالث عشر هس الباب الرابع في صغة قلم للميم قلغططريوس صاحب السهيا والقلفطرباث والطلسم والنيرخجات والسحرو الدك والسعيدة.
وقد تّداولت المكا و الفلالمغنة هذا التلم في
 خواصها



-

الفصل الرابع عشر 0س الباب الرابع في صغة قلم الـكيم سيوريانوسع

والطلسهات و خواصها . والرصد . و عـلـ
خواتيم الهواكب . وتسغير مسروحانيايها وجلبها

 ص

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \cdot 2 \dot{E} \cdot 20 \cdot 80 \cdot \mathcal{B} \\
& \dot{\varepsilon} \dot{j}
\end{aligned}
$$

الفصل

الفصل ال المس عشر مس الباب الرابع في صغةّ قلم للِكيم فيللاوس الذى وضع الدخنات انعجيبة . و التراكيب الغريبة . و الطلسم • و النيرُع • و السحر. رصنعكنًا بالاهرام • و رصده بالإرصاد العّجيبة



ض ظ.

الفصل

M,

الغصل السادس عشر هن الباب الرابع في صغة قلم المكيم د.يستوريدوس
وهو المثجر الني كتيب كتابب الاعشابب
 اسرارها . و قد تدأوله ل1كا وس بعده في الكتب.

ك <

-

نت ث خ ذ ض غ غ غ الغصل

الغصل السابع عشر مس البا ب الرابع في صغة القلم الداودي
ورها القلم كثير الاستعبال ببلاد الهند .


وكتب السياسة وهو مششهون

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { •T•Z. } 2 \rightarrow<\cdot H \cdot \mathbb{R} \cdot W \cdot X \cdot V \cdot X
\end{aligned}
$$

- $\quad \gamma \cdot \nabla \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \Delta \cdot \Delta \cdot \Delta \cdot \psi \cdot \xi$

ز

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {.H. } \gamma \cdot \text {. } A \cdot \angle \cdot 0 \cdot J \cdot \rightleftarrows \cdot g \\
& \text { ق }
\end{aligned}
$$

الفصل

الفصل الثامن عشر مس الباب الرابع

وهنا القلم كان مققبولأ عند حكا كا اليونان •
يلغزون ويرونزون به كتهم • ويزكَمون
ان هذا القلم اهدته لد
روحـانيةُكوكب عطاد . وهوفي السرب المظلم.


-届
الفصل

الفصل التاسع عشر همن الباب الرابع
في صغة قلم حصكـها الاقباط
واكثر هايرهزون به كتب الدفاين والملكالب والكنوزورالنبايا . وكتب الصنعة الشريفة
الا لهية . وهذا القلم مغتّرعه قغطربِّم مسن إولاد
نوح عليه السلام . وقد يستعلِ في المساب .

اب

- $3 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot \dot{x} \cdot x \cdot<\cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 6.0^{\circ}$


$$
\because \cdot N \cdot \text { go.es. } \sigma \cdot 6
$$

ث خ خ ذ

الفصل

الفصل العشرون مس الباب الرابع
في صغة القلم الفرغاني
وهذا العلم اختّرعه سبعة مس حمكا الروم
وكتبوابه كتبأ كثيره في علم السميا والميهيا و الطب. وكان رُيسهـ ديوجانس الاكبر ولك

- الروم • واشْهرفي زهانه ونسي

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. } f_{0} \cdot \alpha \cdot \mu \cdot V \cdot y \cdot a \cdot \alpha \\
& \text { ع }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { •子 }
\end{aligned}
$$

الغصل

وهو القلم الزي اصطلح عليه حكا العبراينيبن


وكانت موجودهة في القدس •



[요

اللفصل الثائي و العشرون هس البالب الراليع
في صغة قلم ولنكيم مارشول
صاحبب العّجايسب و الغرايبس الذي النـ -الكتسب في اللعلوم والغنون

<


الفصل

الفصل الثالث و العشرون مس البابه الرابع في صغة فلم للمكيم اركغانيس اليوناني

الدغن الغريبة . وابالّل التّرياقات الملوكية . والادوية الإجيبة الغعل والتاثيرات

$$
\begin{aligned}
& d \cdot V \cdot g \cdot g \cdot 8 \cdot \infty \cdot \square \cdot \Pi \cdot 8 \\
& \text { غ ز }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { فـ ق }
\end{aligned}
$$

الفصل

Fy

الفصنل الرابع و العشرون مس الباب الرابع في صغغ القلم المثبر الطبيعي لافلاطون المكيم ذكرانة جرب لمل حرف خواص وهـنافع لامورشتي.


 (

الباب


هن كتاب شوق المستام في معرفة رموز
الا قلام في معرفة اقلام الكواكبب السبعة مب زحل الي القهر.

> الفصل الاول مس الباب الحانس في صغة هعرفة قلم كوكب زحل


 ي ك
 الفصل

الفمل الثاني بمس الباب الخامس
في صفلة قلم كوكب المبثتري
وغيتن كهاتري فافهم



ف
肘:

الفصل

الغصل الثالث مسالباب لانمس في صغةّ قلم المكم بهـام وهو قلم كوكب المُتخ كهاترا8




غ
الغصل

النهل الرإب س الباب الالمس في صغة قلم كوكب الثهس سلطان النلك

$$
\cdot \infty \cdot \infty \cdot(0 \cdot x \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 1
$$

ي كُل م ن سـ ع قَ م قْ
 ع

الفصل لدانمس مس الباب 1لانسس في صغة قلم كوكب الزهره اناهيه مسطرِّه الفلك كماتري

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {, ل }
\end{aligned}
$$

المغصل

الغصل السادس مس الباب الثاهس في صغة قلم كوكب عطارد و هو هرمس كاتب الفلك كماتري



ص خ ق
－来•平年
الفصل

الغصل السابع مس الباب الفامسى في صغة قلم كوكب القهوكهاتري



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { \$1.000.00.8.8. } \\
& \text { j خ ث }
\end{aligned}
$$

الباب

Eo


هس شوق المنتّام في معرفة وموز الاقلام

الي للوت

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الغصل الاول هس الباب السادس } \\
& \text { في صغة قلم برج للمهل الناري الربيعي } \\
& \text { المنسوب المـتخ }
\end{aligned}
$$



 غ

الفصل الثاني مس الباب السادس في صغة قلم برج الثورو كوكنب، الزهرة



عـ

الغصل

- 9

الالمصل الثالدث مس، البابب السادس في صغنّ قلم برع للِوزاو كوكبه عحلا 3
.4.7.0ne. E.d.p.g.q.p.].M
ي ك ك ل م

الeصحل

ك



## الغغـل

الفصل غلانس مس الباب السادس في صفة قلم برج الاسد وكوكبه الثهس


يك لـ لم ن ع ع ف
. غ

النصل

$$
\text { c } j, ~>1
$$


$\therefore$ :

النمل

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الفصل السادس مس الباب السادسى } \\
& \text { في صفٌ قلم برج السنبلة و عطارد }
\end{aligned}
$$

$1 \cdot$

الفصل السابع هس البابس السادس يي صغةّ قلم برج الميان


$$
\cdot \underset{\varepsilon}{\operatorname{anM}} \cdot \square_{\dot{0}}^{\square} \cdot \frac{4}{j}
$$

الغصل

الفصل الثاهنم من الباب السادس في صغة قلم برج العقرب
و هنا القلم هس بهـة الإقالم المكتوهة
في دخاير الكلدانيـن . و قدروزموا به
كتب الآرصاد و الانسرار التي تتعتلق

رشميناعلي الكاهن العارف الربياسيوس النبطي.

T. T.
 ق ر ش ت ث خ ذ ض ظ غ

الغصل
تم قلم برج العقرب

في صفغّ قلم برج القوس وكوكبه المشتري

.U.W.W.Y.W.Y.Y.H.Y ك

تم قلم برع القوس

الغصل

الفصل العانشر 0ه الباب السادس في صغة قلم برج ل! المي وزحل
 الeرس و الخغوه • ثمظهربعد انتراضههم في كتب اسرازهم و خبايا كنوزهم التي نهبنها

\&
ذ•
氐

الفصل




 . تليهم روحاذيت


الفصل

الغصل الثاني عشر هس الباب السادس في صفة قلم برج الـوت

ب
$\cdot \Pi 1.0 \cdot \neq \cdot \mathrm{f} \cdot \mathrm{W}: \mathbf{B} \Theta \cdot \Phi \cdot \Pi^{-1}$
لك ل

꾼

تممالباب

تم الباب السادس في ذكر اقلام البروع الاثنيي
عشر باصولها ـ كهاقد اصطلم عليه التدما همها
و جدنالمم في كتبهم و دخأيرفم . و وضعناها في هنا الكتاب . ليتتّبس مسنـ كل طالنب
لببـ مايخصة هس الاسرار و النكت .

الباب

67

هس شور المستهام في معرفةّ رمرزالاقلالم في ذكر

والهرامسة . و الفراغة . و الكنعانيين .
والكلدانيين . والنبط . والاكراد .
ور والكسدانين • والفرس • والتبط •

الفصل

الفصل الاول هس البابب السابع
في صغة قلم الملك بردويس السرين الـيني
ر قد وهز:متيع كتبه واسراره بهذا التلم الذي
اخترته هس دقايق للمكة الالهمية و النواهِيس
الطبيعية. . و هذه ضفتنّ كما تريي .


 ر ز

.

النصل

69

الفصل الثناني متن الباب السنتابع
 الذئ وضع الارصاذ و الطلاستم الجّيبة . وكلا بهذا العلم القديتم ألوضع .

i

غ $\varepsilon$ 而


الغصل الثالث مس الباب السابع
في ذكر قلم الالك كيفاس الهمهس
الذي كتب في علم الفنلك نحورايتيو كتناب
و في الاسرار الطبيعية . و في خواص النبات
, العتاقير . و صغته هكنا .

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \cdot P \cdot F \cdot T \cdot I \cdot \Omega \cdot[\omega \cdot \omega \cdot \Delta \cdot \leqslant \cdot g
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ف غ غ ط ط }
\end{aligned}
$$

الغصل

الغصل الرابع مس البابب السابع في ذكر قلم الـلك مهرإِيشى

 الغنون • وهذا القلم هس بهلة اقللاهd كها تري



النصل,

النصل لالانس مس الباب السابع
في ذكر قلم الملك طبرِينوبى الكمكاهن
, وهو هن بجلة الالقلم التي كانوا الغراغة يكتبوا
بها علي النواويس .


الغصل

الغصل السادس مس الباب السابع في ذكر قلم الملك ديوس موس الم المصري احد الفراعنة المشهورين بالكهانة السير و انواع الطلسمات و النارنجات . و هذه اله صورتة هكذا

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { مى ش ص ض ط }
\end{aligned}
$$

الْصصل
ve

الغصل السابع مس الباب السابع
في ذكر قلم الكلك برهميوس المصري
هنا القلم هس قديم الزمان كانـ كانت سمرا فرعون و مسر تستعله ．ثم انتقللإلي

كهنا بلاد إلهند و الصيون •

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 冒•招 } \\
& \text { ي }
\end{aligned}
$$

النصل

الفصل الثاهس هس الباب السابع

 ملوكا و حكا و كهنا و سحـا و و فلاسفة عبصر • و 0لكوها و مرّوها . و بنوا فيها مدناً عظيهة الي الان

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {, } \dot{\text { J }} \text { د }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { •1 }
\end{aligned}
$$

الغمل

$$
\text { vy } \quad \text { - } \quad 7^{6}
$$

الeضصل التاسع هـب الباب السابع في ذكر قلم الكالك بلبيس
الذي بني مدينة طولها اربعة فرالسُ .
 القلم كتباً كثيره . و هو هذا


 س ش ش ص ض ف

الفصل
صاحب الطلسمات و ارصاد الهميبة . و .
الصور و الكنوز الغريِبة . و كان هذا القلم
كتب به جّيع العلوم و هذه صورته
-ח्\|ाక
نـ ق ك

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الغصل العاشر هس البابب السابع } \\
& \text { في ذكر قلم الالك قفطريم المصري }
\end{aligned}
$$

## اللبابلّ4

مه كتاب شرن المستهام في معرنة روز الالجلا
في ذكر اقلام الهرامسذ : اطلعنا عليه في





,للّيانات . و الطبرير. و بعض اجزا منها.

وبعض

و بعض صور هن المكاكسب والنجوم . فلنللت لاتعد كثز ه و لاتحصي . مـثل اقللم بلاد الهمندو
 حروف الفس بالأر . بل لهم في ذلك اصططاحات لاتشبه راي اصحاب الْطوط و الاقلام . و انما خالفونا في الرسم و الترتِيب لعلةّها وهيانهم ثرفوا الاشيا الطابيعية .كهسب عقولهم كها
 شكلألا مناسبا لاهيته . تشل بصورتها علي تلك الذات . و اها الكذهب الثاني . اعتمه وا في وسمها علي القواعـ الهندسية . و العن استبناطها مس بعضها البعض • كالكوفي -ه السريِاني • و العبراني هس الكلداني واللاطيني
, اللاطلانيي مس اليوناني • و غيرها مس الاقلام الاصلية . و الاقلام الفرعية فانها في الغالب علي هنا الفهط • فن الراد ان يطلع علي حقايت فن الاقلام فليراجع كتابب حل الرْوز و هفاتيح الكنوز • لجمابر بن حيان الصوفي . فانه أستوِي مطيلزم هنها الصناعة مس اللوازم تغصيلاً و ب大الاً . و انما مقصودنا في هذا الكتاب ذكرما انثهو المهامسة ما , الينالا . و الا

فلميعرفها الحد في زهاننا هنا الما
ر اللّ الموفت اللصواب

الغصل

الغصل الاول مس الباب الثاهس
في ذكرقلم المكيم هرمس الاكـبر
وهو القلم المكتوب علي البرايي ـ والهرهات .
و النواويس . و الاحيجار و الهياكل القديهة
مس زمس الغراغتة الاول ـ و و اعلم ابن هذا القلم ليس كساير الاقلام هوتبأ.علي للإرف . بل
 اصطلح عليه هرهس الاكبر• ومر هي رسوم و اشكال لاتعد ولاتحصر . وانها وضعوالها قاعدت يستدل بها علي ذلك الثي المط ـ م مثالض يكعلون صورةٍ شكل يدل على انـ اسم الله تعالي مططلقاً . فاذا اضافن شي هس , أسما الصغات . لـقوا بذلك الشي الاطيّ جزأ هس شـكل اخر. ويتموه .كسبـ ما الرادوا علي فذا الوصف . وعلي هذه القاعدة الآي بيان مثاله 15

العلويات • فارلاً نبدا بالاثار العلوية • و صور
اشكالها الدالة علي اسهلاذ واتها بلسانهم المرانسي
كها وجدناله . و هذه صورتها كها تري •



- 囘○. 日

اليّي • العالم بكلخفي وظاهر
المابر لمل شي هس المصنوعات
العلريةّ و السفلية بارادته
مَلكَ


－和•我•年・つ・困



اسد

A ${ }^{6}$ 84


 علي الاثار العلويّة . و حان لنا ان نغنكر الثلثة

 في الهرهسية .

المرتبة

-هس سايرالانواع و افعالها و حركانها

- $70 \cdot 8 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot F \cdot{ }^{2}$ •
- \&

- 

البلادة

A）

- 三
- 囚．d $\cdot 8 \cdot \hat{\gamma}$ ． 0 النسيان النغم الفنفع الارادة الطاعة

 للاني المبنون المريض الطيّب القوي

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • I • 天• } 14 \text { • ه } \\
& \text { المردي القطع الملب الزهان }
\end{aligned}
$$

الساءة
 الساعة الدهر العلم الجمل الغلط


الهِم البنا

- العظم
$\cdot \rightarrow \cdot D \cdot(0) \cdot a \cdot 币$ الصغرا البياض للـمهن السواد الصفر88 الحفْرة
－多•回•另・シ

－出• Bo $8 \cdot$ ． السرقة العدل للحرق للمكموالناهوس الدخرل

للرزي التيام الدوا الدهاب الركوب



الغلسفة
$\cdot \pi \cdot \longrightarrow \cdot \pi \cdot \pi$ الغلسفة الفصاحة المثالفة الكذب


- $\cdot M \cdot \frac{0}{\square}$ علم الغلك الطلسمات السير المغرقة والسهميا الاعلي ,
i. $9^{\circ}$

, هنا الشكل بجهلتن عندهم هوالسر


سرّالسِرْ و المبدي و المعيد . و كمثم في هناّ
 اراد الاطللاع علي اسرار الهراهسة . فليراجع
الكتاب
- الكتاب الذي تر.ت-ته مس لساذنا النبطي المسمي بكتاب شهسالثنموس و قهرالالجا

 الوقوف علي اسرار هولاء التوم . وهنا الخـر الا وقفت عليه هـن صور الانشكال الـيوانية و

بغخنّها الفزتبة الاوبي
المرتبة الثانية
في ذكر صور الاشكال الدالذ علي ذوات
 العارف . ان الهرامسة لـاصة لم يطلعوا علي اسرار فم غيرابناّ جنسهم • خرفاً علي اسرارضم
 و فساد العالم و خرإه . فجعلوا هذه الرموز ستّا




 لم يتزوج-وا بنسا هن غير ابنا جنسهـ • و
 فلماحد حمن في العالمعرف رموزغم • ولميطلع عليم سواهم . وهم اصهاب الصحنـ الامريسية
 قلّ نسلهم ي زمانْنا هـنا ـ و انتهوا في بعض اللمبابير التي في حـدود الصتن • وهم علي
 ; هم اولاد اخيهرمسع اعني اسقليبيانوس. تزوجو!

تزوج-وا وتنـاسلوا هس اصلمهم • و لم يشاركـوا
 "حتـاج لـهم في الاهـوركّلها . وكان الفـرق بيس

روس الاهلة والبروت و الفصول و الـنـنزل •

 بترأت المعف و العبادتٌ والصوم . و لممعيه
 حلول الشنس, برج الـهـل • اليثام الثهانية و

 تعالي . وانه الموجد لملا شي في الكاينات تبارلك انسهه . والما هنذ الطائيغة ايضاً فانها elaj
 , اللهاير الهربسسية . بل كانوا يتدا و لونه


 الموالليد . فتضع الـمولود علي عتبة الهيكل ولم الم




 الهـيكل • و يضعاء علي تابوت مهياّ لذلكت • و يبدوا يتراون وِيحّزون ساعتة . ثم يا خا الها الكاهن الرِّس مسنانيلا هس ابريسم اخضر للانتي • و ا

احمر اللنكر . فيضعه علي وجـه المولود . و يحخله في التابوت ويغلقه عليه ـ ثمرباخن بيله
 النفيسة . و ياتي الهـ وابيه و اقانربـه يقغـون
 يضرب الكاهن التابوت بنلك العصا ثلاث هورات . و يننذي باسم الربّ الهك الذ الذي كونك و انشاك .ححكهـت . انطق بسر طباثك
 اميس الي ابـد الابـدين ودهرالماهرين • ثم ايسجيدوا الरمهيع سبع بسجدات • و يرفعوا روسّم • فينطت المولود بالسلام و البركة . فيرد
 ماقربانكك • واي شي تريد لقيام اودك وتدبير معيشتكك

معيشتلك . و اي ساعـة حلنيت بهذه البنية
 كاقرانك امضيفن ,المل • اسيلك .كحت الله
 0ا لايري . رب الأرضيr و السهوابت العلي .ان تجيبنا ونعاهدك علي هيثاقنا و ابهاننا . انك الك بتيت في، عـالم الكون و الفساد . ان لا تظظهر اسرارنا لغير جنسنا . فييجيبه الـواولود باسمه المتيعي الذي سطرله في لوح الازلل مس البدا الاول • و هو هس ارباب



 الهـيكل

الهيكل • ثم يد عوله . يفتح بـاب التابوت وينجروا له بيخنته . ويذ وحواله قربانه انـوكان طيرًا اوحيوانًا . و..كحرقوا ده، ويطهمروا لِّسد . ثر يلفوه في ازارابيض لطـفـف . ملاية و عشرين ,اقأ للنكر • وستيّ راقًا للاثني • و.يكعلونه في انا فنار • ويضعوه في بيرالقربان • ولهم في هنا امور تدل عني اسرار خغية لم يدركها احد سواهم م وهذا التابوت كالصندوت الصغيرعلي قدرالمولود . هن خششب الزيتون مرصع بالذهب
 السر العظيم • لم يدخلوه و لا يقبلوه • و يقولوا هنالايوتحن علي اسرارنا و خغايا المورنا • ور.كا .. المولود مشترك فيه اومولود سو. فاذااكبرالمولود 21,



ويطلمونهم النبانت المعروف بحشيشة الزنور

فيعلنونغم بها سبعة اليام . و يسقونهم مس الا الا الطكهور. هانل فاذاكان يوم الاسبوع كللون يتجانهم بالذهب وانواع ا الحوالفر" و.يجعلونغهم مسبوطـي بسلاسل النهب . ويبدون الههنا يصلون و يسبحوت و يتراون في الهيكلنالكبير الجامع • و الناس فيٍ مهاتْهم ساجدين لله خاشعيبن


 اعناقهم با, ادادتهم • فين بكهم الريس • و وياخلذ
الروس

الروسى يجعلما علي تابوّت الستر. يتربوا الا جساد
 و الكافوروراللوبان والاصطرالك • يتوتمرا للاعلالة






 غيرهم . وكل هذه الاشياتدل علي شدتا كتمانمـم لِنغايااسرلرهم • ويقولون هكذا . امرنا ابونا ادم وشيت وهرمس . إي ادريس المثلث بالنهجة عليهم السلام . ولمم إموإخر لايسـع كتنابنا هذا ذكرهاليالـ

وهم الاششراقيون اولاد اخت هرمس المثلث .
 ثووسليـوس فـاختلطـت انـت النسا بهـم ببعض
الاغــراب • فعرف بعض النـاس اصطلامهم •
وفـك ,0-وزغم • ورصـل الينا .بــلة هن علوهمهم

المشاون الذيـ اولاد الاغراب الـئنتلطين
بنسل الهرامسةٌ . وغمالذين ابتدوا بعبادة
 الاء الالهية جل جلا جلاله ولا الـه غيره . و مس هنا تغرقوا . فالذي وصل الينا هس هذين الطالينتين ايي الالشراقيهة والمشايية. فافهم مطايرد

اليك

اليـك مس الاسرارو كنوز الـدخـايـر القـديمة

بكشفها . ولم حصلت هذه الاشيا الأبكه . ومال ولم


 لالما العارفين. . والعلما الواصلين . و قد حـان لنا ان نشرع في المقصود الذي وعد نا بذكره في هذه المرتبة انشا الله تعالي

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { في ذكرالاششكال النباتية فافمم } \\
& \text { - } \mathcal{Y} \cdot \dot{Y} \cdot \stackrel{0-\infty}{\square} \cdot \forall \cdot \sqrt{1}
\end{aligned}
$$

نبات
1.1

- мпm • Y •W • (mm عشب بتل نبات نباتتنشي
- $\sum_{8 \text { نبات نبات }}$ قاتل تربايّي الزيترن السدر اليُطمي
- S. شعير تُ تا ورق زغر اصل
- $A \cdot \bar{\nabla} \cdot$ •尒・ヨ

 رون


$$
\cdot \sin _{n} \cdot \pi \cdot \pi \cdot 0=0 \cdot \uparrow
$$

اكليل/ البلك قرنغل عودتّندي هندبن حيّ عالم
عدنى دهن الْنبات دآرصيني عورالبرق بادزير
بلسِنْ ترياتِ حوا هـركب حار

حلو

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { رومن سفرجل رياحين ر. ركان سنبل }
\end{aligned}
$$

 حلو مر حامض مهلل مقطع

- $\downarrow \cdot \oint \cdot 凡 \cdot \uparrow \cdot h$ جلا متوي منتي جيد معتندل
$\cdot \alpha \cdot \chi \cdot \nabla \cdot \theta \cdot \hat{\theta}$ حريف هيمنف تعطير تمعيد تنكيس
 حل تعيّن تكليس سحت دق
- 

عقد



 الز’ يتون


 م- ز زعغران سندروس مالميتا - $\frac{\text { 雷曾 }}{\text { توت }}$ لبان

－筑 • L－0，
－8．青• $7 \cdot \overparen{m} \cdot \Delta \Delta$ مرزنجرس غار غاريبقرن سداب نغرهر
－$\cdot \sqrt{\square} \cdot \square \cdot \pi \cdot \square$ بصل ．كتان قطن حرير ضوهران
－刵•母•回•囚
غاقت ،سكر سيكران خرلنجان بابون تنطريرن

تهت الاشكال النباتية: التي اطنعنا عليهافي كتنب القوم . وقد آن لنا ان نغنكرالانشكال المعدنية انششالله تعالي • وهذه الا ششكال كلها مـضبوطة
"محررغ كما راينالا

المرتبة الثلثة في ذكرصو رالا شكال المعدنية التي اصنطلم علهيا الهرامسة الانشراقية والمشايية. وقد ذكرها دوشام الكاهن في كتابة الذي وضعد في خواص البنات والاحجار المعد نية . وجعلة خاصاهكتوبًا بهذا القلم . فاعلم ذلك واكتهَ فانذ


يوصورالا

## في صورالالششال المعدنية


 حجرالسم زيبق مب نحماس مغنيسيا

- 申. ※ ※ • هرتشينا مرتشيتا نكاني طلت توتية ذهبي
 اسرنج es


－匹•舌•』•个・キ الشفيدأِ صلب برهامن حديدمكلس قلي
－然：目•自•米• \＆ بارون شب نطرون زنكار بوريطش
－WV ز

$$
\cdot \gamma \cdot \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \cdot \cdot \eta \cdot \leqslant z
$$ لازورد زهرد كدان عهيق ．مرجان

：思•自•出•田


طابن طين رفع زجاع حجر حجراخفر الحر ابيض اصغز جبيّ
 كبرِّت مغر حجراصغر ثناهان زبرجد H

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \cdot W \cdot w \cdot M \cdot][\cdot[]
\end{aligned}
$$

 بیشم دهنج سنبادج صوان
 حجرالميه قير الماسع مبجمرلا سلسلهحديد




 - $5 \cdot 4 \cdot 0 \cdot 7$ حجرزخو حجرإلباء فخْار انيةهس سايرها يستعهل هس المعادن
كلواحديعف بِسهمه
بيرمصنوع


.
$\rightarrow \rightarrow$. 多 •


- $\boldsymbol{D} \cdot \sqrt{1}$ •

 حجرالنغظظقسورو حيرشهاوي حير لالين، كمل
-V1.
البا الغارق

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { •】• } \\
& \text { الابلمالمارق هندسة } \\
& \text { يليلجر الاجهجر }
\end{aligned}
$$

تهت الاشكال المرمسية التيوجد ناها واطلعنا عليها . والتي لم تعرف حقيقتا لمذكرناها ـ ور. الما يكعلون للشكل الواحد ععنيبـ، او ثلثة فاكثم
 في كل شي وبها يهورابن عن غيرأبناء جنسهم فلايختلطامعهم غيرهم والله الموفق الي اللير تم
$111^{\circ}$
اليانتّة الفريدر
يي ذْكر اقلام ادعت طلايغة مس قوم النبط والملدانيـب والصابية. انهاكانت تستعهل قبل الطوفان
فاول قلم شيششم الذي كتبجبة الصحِ علي
 القلم المبارك كما تراه .

صغت




وهذا

$$
\text { - } \underset{\dot{\varepsilon} \cdot \square}{\square}
$$


 ويكتبون بذا القلم كتب دتواتنم التي يترونيا في هياكلمب قدام اصنامهم . وقد رايت بار بارض الصعيد نواويسا وبرابي وا احيباربرقبهنة بهذا
 , تبعت في ذلك راي النبط و المادانيبن وثنه صغة حروفه


 - 标

, الا الاقلام التي اشتهرت يبـ الاهم الـاضمية

كانت ثلثة: اقلام م ولي القّلم السرياني القديم •

تعالي لابينا ادم • علية السلام • ثم بعده القلم
السهائي الذي نزل به صهف شبـ

 عليه مس ساير البلك و الاديان والدالديل علي مهة ذللثماذكره خنوخا فيالاسفار التي ذكرها.
وحقق هذا الاكلام ايضاً اغاديمرن بقولّفي سغر لالثقايا وايكسب علي امحاب النواهيس الالهية.
 للنا بقول هذا الفاضل صهة هذا الكلام م ورسهنا شكل

شكل الاقلام علي راية واعتهاله . فافهم ترشدالي . الصواب
 علي هذا الوضع والشكل كما تري.




اعلم ات
 في زهاننا هذا . فتد وضعوه علي صورة الري الري .يكالفهاي بعض اشكال الحروف كّها ترى . وهذها

فهـا

فهونا هو القلم الاني كتبب علي عهبادم عليه
السلام . واما هس قال انه خلافـ هنا فهو زورو
بهتأن و تزييفس . و الله العلم بالصوابب

صغة قلم شُيشبم الني تعلمـه بالوجي هسن الله
تعالي• وهوايضا م>نتلف فيل علي اربع روايات.
فالاول منما علي راي الهمرامسة. والثلي علي راي
النبطا. والثنالث علي واي الصابية.واللإععلي عالي

عنهم سايرالالم, للادثة بعدهم الي يروهنا هذا . وهذه صغثغ عليراي الهر امسة

г

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1r. } 120 \\
& \text { 믄.․․․e.p.1.t. 名 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { と山, としゃ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { هايلة غورهة }
\end{aligned}
$$

ظازابية

 غوهة


شاء ـ دنز • هايب . تُنسِ . هيس . ثالْد. ووآود.




وثلاثين حرفأ. لان فهيا حروف لاتو جهد في اللسان. العربيو العجهي الآان يكون علهاً بلسانهم واصطلا جهم
, هوايضاً بخلاف قاعده ابكمد وغير ها .
بل مرتبتمه علي حسب نطق لسانم علي هئّم

 علي صور الـيوان • ويرتبونه .كسبـ الوضع


 وبخل . .يكعالون صورةٌ انسان راسه كاس اس اسد.

 جعلواصورة انسان راسه كراس الغيل • وهو
 بالعدل والكمه والجيد . جعلوا صورة انسان راسه كراس

كراسى طايرباسطط يه يه . وبيّن يديג صورتّ به


 وبين يحيه انية فيهانار . وصوزة سيغـ اوناسـ، واذا ا, اد, 1 وصفـ انسان بالسقم و الضعغـ والمض • .بجعلوا صورت لضفس انسان • وهسن

- 틀

- $-8 F=1=0$
 صورة انسان رالسه كاسى خفاشى . اوكاسع بوم • ,

1rF



－言管て本析
واذا ارادوا وصف انسان مات هسهوهاً ．فانهم يكعلون صورٌ انسان راسه كالسرطان اوكراس

－Ans oll •
واذا الإدوا وصف انسان مات بالوباء ـ او
 ，و＝حققات الاخلاطـ ـ ．يجعلون صورة انسان جالس
 ملتفس علي عنقكسي ．وكدامنـ، هذه الا شكال．


## MWM $\Delta$ 9 1 ل－

واذا ارادوا وصف انسان بالمجاه والعز وسعتة الرقتروطيب اللال ـ فانهم يجعلون صورتّانسان

 مرسوصن بدايرهم人표：14立苚 $\theta$ M8
واذا الرادوا وصف انسان بـالعقل ولا والديـانة ．و هوتـام في كل الموره ـ ـليس فيه
 انسان حسن الوجه ．وله جنا حـان علي هـهِ
 وخلغن．

وخلغ انااب احل هما ملان ماء..والاخ نارمتو قد . وتحهت رجله اليهيه كرة قد رسم عليها ششكل

وفيء حيات وعقارب وانواع الدبيب . وهو

 التي لم يعرفها سواهم . وقد رايـت في بربا هرمس صورت هجلس الـ وهوهيكل السيد دواناي الذي خاطبه الشمس والتم • وصورت ذلك الهم وضعوا
 العْيجة والاشكال الغريبة. وصنعواعلي التابوت كر0ًا قد بنتتت وعرشت عليه . والسا وليد قايم فوت التنابوت ـ وبيدل عصا قد نبتت في اسفلها شهره خطهي • وهي ملتغة عليه . وخلفه صورة

بيس

يرتُتقه بالنار . واربعة مس الملايكة ياخذنون لالمَاتِ والعقارب وانواع المشرات فيلتونها في ذلك النير النار. وفوق راسه تاع هـ هكلل بالغان وعلي يهينه الشهس • وعلي شمهالل التّم • وبيدلا خاتم فيه صـور البروع الاثني عشر . وقدام
 انواع وتحت انواع الليوان بوعلي بعد يسيرصورةٌ


 وصورغ انسان. راسه في السها وجله في الارض . قدغلت يدالاور رجلالاويين يدين السيه سبعة مكاهر . وكندرتان • واناء قد هلي بشئي مس البنات العطر. وقـدرة طويلة العنـق ملانة بالامطرك

بالاصحطك . والنهاربشكله تحـت رجله اليمني واللليل بشكلن تحـت رجله اليسري . وقد وضع قنامه علي كرسي عال ونمحن الميلوم الاكبر.
 ,




 حامهل رجل مسيت . وكلب فوق اسه . فانتظر
 الكنوز • وها قد احتوت عليهّ هس اسرار علوم الأولين

الاوليب، والاخرين . النَي يكل كل عارف عن معرفة جزءّ فكيفـ كله ه و وعلي هنا القياس

 وغاياتها . وعللها و حركاتها . وتنقالاتها و ادرارها . يدرك البعض بالبعض • فيتصل بعرفتنه الي خغايا اسرار العالم . وفي هنا القدر كفايه مبن كان لن قلب والتي السيع وهو ششيهه . وهذاصغنة القبلم الذي اوعدنا كها تراله . وهو هـن .بــلة اقلا
 .
 خ وهذا

وهنا صغة قلم الصابية. وهم اصـابب المصودات والطلمهات والاسرار والنا, نجات النارقة ودكر

 الكتاخرين . فافهم ذلك . وهذا قلمهم •

Lolg

وا الكلداينين فكانوا اعلم النناس في زها نهم


مايين الثثي والنُما ـ وانها كانتت براعة الا كا الاول في صناعـة الفلاحـة وخواص النبات . يدعون انهـ هس اولاد بينوشاد . و قـد وصل اله الهمـ سفرالفلا حة لادمعلية السللم.م.وسغرصغريث. وسفر قوثامي • وعلي كل حال انهم يحعون

 بل 0ا وصلت لهم هذه العلوم والeغنون آلا هس


كانت

كانت عداوءٌ باينةٌ مسيمه بينهم . وهنا صغة
قلم الكـلدانيبي التديم

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\Delta}{\omega} \cdot \underset{\varepsilon}{*} \cdot b \cdot \Im \cdot\left(\% \cdot g \cdot \vec{J} \cdot \prod_{5}\right. \\
& \text { ص }
\end{aligned}
$$

صفة

$$
\cdot \underset{\sim}{S} \cdot \underset{\sim}{4} \cdot \Omega
$$

صفة

صفةّ قلم اخر مس الاقلام القديهة
 الاكراد وتزعم انه القلم الذي كتبا به بينوشاد

وكبهها بهذا القلم ．وهنه صورته كها تري ．

ي


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { •芭.F.? } \\
& \text { 区 • \& } \\
& \text {.1F.CS. q. Z.WNO\&. c }
\end{aligned}
$$

وبا؛ي
 فيلغة ولاقلم .ولوحن الاقلام العجيبة.و الزسوم

 بالشام كتايبن . كتاب في افلالح الكرم والالخخل . وكتـاب في علل الميال . و كيغية اسآخراجهـا وراستنباطها مس الا,اضي المجهولنة الاصل • الا
 لينتغع به ابناء البشر . وكنت قبل ذلنك هذا






 * 唽 و و *

 بن ثابت بنقرهُ المراني اللبابلي الذوقاي يوم





وكات النحاز 0س نساخته يور الجهعة المباركي
 والفـ 1141 الموافت ثاني شهن الامسان هس شهور

 وحشية النبطي الكالـلاني ولالمه لله وحدل تم

1233
donot circulate



[^0]:    * "As to the Himyáric letters, or those which are mentioned by the name of Almasuad we are still in total darkness, the traveller Niebuhr having been unfortunately prevented from visiting some ancient monuments in Yemen which are said to have inscriptions on them."

    Sir William Jones's fourth anuiversary Discourse.

[^1]:    * This idea of impervious secrecy is obvious in the expression come down to us of a thing being hermetically closed or sealed.

    As there occurs in the course of the manuscript a great

[^2]:    number of words relative to magical arts and charms, we submit here to the reader the translation of the principal ones:
    Treasure chambers. Compounds; philtres.
    Conjuring buildings.
    Astrological tables.
    Alchemical monuments.
    Magical spells.
    Talismans.
    Magic alarm-posts.
    Inscriptions.
    Secrets of the stars.
    Conjuring spirits.
    Alchemistry.
    The knowledge of spirits. Planet-rings.
    Magic black-art.
    Magician.
    Soothsayer.
    Priest.
    Pyramids.
    Secrets, mysterious things.
    Fumigations.

    $$
    \text { c } 2
    $$

[^3]:    * He was perhaps the founder of an old Egyptian town, near Belbeis, the ruins of which have been found by the French. See the first Volume of the Décade Egyptianne.

