

عنوان المصنف: محمد بن إدريس بن محمد بن عبد الوهاب

اسم المؤلف: محمد بن إدريس بن محمد بن عبد الوهاب

٢٥٤. رسة

مصدر عن نسخة | المخطوط | المخرطة بدار الكتب المصرية
تحت رقم | ٨٠٨ | خزانة

اولا اولا

Handwritten text in Arabic script, appearing as a list or series of entries.



Handwritten text at the bottom of the manuscript page.

Handwritten text on a separate sheet of paper, possibly a certificate or a specific entry, with a vertical line on the right side.

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Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines across the page. The ink is dark, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines across the page. The ink is dark, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

Faint, illegible text in the left column, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Faint, illegible text in the right column, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a dense block of text in a historical script, possibly Latin or a similar European language.]

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a dense block of text in a historical script, possibly Latin or a similar European language.]

Faint, illegible text in a single column on the left page of the manuscript.

Faint, illegible text in a single column on the right page of the manuscript.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Small handwritten text or signature at the bottom right corner of the page.

الوجه الذي فيه
التسليم على الله
والرسول
والناس
والذات
التي فيها
التسليم على الله
والرسول
والناس
والذات

الوجه الذي فيه
التسليم على الله
والرسول
والناس
والذات
التي فيها
التسليم على الله
والرسول
والناس
والذات

24
[Faint, illegible text in a column on the left page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side]

[Faint, illegible text in a column on the right page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side]

The first thing you do is to see if you can find a
way to get the most out of the land. You can do this
by looking at the soil and the weather. You can also
look at the plants that are growing there. If you
find that the soil is good and the weather is
good, then you can plant a lot of things. If
you find that the soil is bad and the weather is
bad, then you can't plant a lot of things. You
can also look at the water. If there is a lot of
water, then you can plant a lot of things. If
there is not a lot of water, then you can't plant
a lot of things. You can also look at the
people. If there are a lot of people, then you
can plant a lot of things. If there are not a lot
of people, then you can't plant a lot of things.
You can also look at the animals. If there are a
lot of animals, then you can plant a lot of things.
If there are not a lot of animals, then you can't
plant a lot of things. You can also look at the
money. If there is a lot of money, then you can
plant a lot of things. If there is not a lot of
money, then you can't plant a lot of things.

The second thing you do is to see if you can find
a way to get the most out of the people. You can
do this by looking at the people and the
money. You can also look at the plants that are
growing there. If you find that the people are
good and the money is good, then you can
plant a lot of things. If you find that the
people are bad and the money is bad, then you
can't plant a lot of things. You can also look
at the water. If there is a lot of water, then
you can plant a lot of things. If there is not a
lot of water, then you can't plant a lot of things.
You can also look at the animals. If there are a
lot of animals, then you can plant a lot of things.
If there are not a lot of animals, then you can't
plant a lot of things. You can also look at the
money. If there is a lot of money, then you can
plant a lot of things. If there is not a lot of
money, then you can't plant a lot of things.

...

...

The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible due to fading and the age of the manuscript. It appears to be a continuous block of text in a Gothic or similar medieval script.

The text on this page is also extremely faint and illegible. Like the reverse side, it consists of a continuous block of text in a medieval script, which is difficult to discern due to the low contrast and fading of the ink.

There is a small column of text written in the right margin, which is also faint but more legible than the main text. It appears to be a commentary or a separate entry related to the main text.

واما في حقه تعالى في قوله تعالى
 فماذا يرجون ان ينزلوا عليهم
 من السماء من حديد
 مذلول وعلانة
 اي من حديد
 مطبق او من حديد
 مذلول اي مطبق
 وعلانة اي
 بظهورهم
 وانهم يريدون
 ان ينزلوا عليهم
 من السماء من حديد
 مذلول وعلانة
 اي من حديد
 مطبق او من حديد
 مذلول اي مطبق
 وعلانة اي
 بظهورهم

وماذا يرجون ان ينزلوا عليهم
 من السماء من حديد
 مذلول وعلانة
 اي من حديد
 مطبق او من حديد
 مذلول اي مطبق
 وعلانة اي
 بظهورهم

وماذا
 يرجون

وماذا
 يرجون

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely Arabic or Persian. The text is densely packed and spans most of the page. There is a large, dark, irregular ink blot or shadow on the left side, partially obscuring the text.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely Arabic or Persian. The text is densely packed and spans most of the page. There is a large, dark, irregular ink blot or shadow on the left side, partially obscuring the text.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page. There are several large, dark, scribbled-out areas on the left side of the page, possibly indicating redactions or damage to the original document. The ink is dark, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page. The ink is dark, and the paper shows signs of age and wear. The script is consistent with the text on the adjacent page, suggesting they are part of the same document.

The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible due to severe fading and low contrast. It appears to be a dense block of text, possibly a list or a series of entries, but the individual characters and words are not discernible.

The text on this page is also extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a dense block of text, possibly a list or a series of entries, but the individual characters and words are not discernible.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines. There are some faint markings and possibly a small illustration or signature at the top left of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines. There are some faint markings and possibly a small illustration or signature at the top right of the page.

Handwritten marginal note in the left margin, likely a reference or commentary.

Main body of handwritten text on the left page, consisting of approximately 25 lines of dense script.

Main body of handwritten text on the right page, consisting of approximately 25 lines of dense script.

The left page contains a column of handwritten text in Arabic script. The text is densely packed and appears to be a historical or legal document. The handwriting is in a cursive style typical of the Ottoman or Mamluk periods. The page is otherwise blank, with no illustrations or other markings.

The right page contains a column of handwritten text in Arabic script, similar to the left page. The text is dense and continues the narrative or document from the left page. Like the left page, it is otherwise blank and lacks any illustrations or other markings.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Vertical marginal notes on the left side of the page, written in the same cursive script as the main text.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

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The left page contains a column of text, likely a list or inventory, with some items appearing to be numbered or categorized. The text is dense and difficult to decipher due to the image quality and handwriting style. It appears to be a formal record or ledger.

The right page contains a column of text, possibly a continuation of the list from the left page. It features several lines of text with varying lengths and some internal spacing that suggests a structured format, such as entries with associated values or descriptions. The handwriting is consistent with the left page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

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Handwritten marginal notes on the left side of the page.

Main body of handwritten text in Arabic script, consisting of several lines of dense cursive.

Handwritten marginal notes on the left side of the page.

Handwritten marginal notes at the top of the page.

Main body of handwritten text in Arabic script, consisting of several lines of dense cursive.

Handwritten marginal note on the right side of the page.

Handwritten marginal note on the right side of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and spans the width of the page.

Vertical handwritten text on the left margin, possibly a commentary or a list of items.

Vertical handwritten text at the bottom center of the page, possibly a signature or a date.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, continuing from the left page. The text is densely packed and spans the width of the page.

Small handwritten notes or signatures in the top right margin.

Small handwritten notes or signatures in the middle right margin.

Small handwritten notes or signatures in the middle right margin.

Small handwritten notes or signatures in the middle right margin.

Small handwritten notes or signatures in the bottom right margin.

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is dense and covers most of the page area.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is dense and covers most of the page area.

Faint, illegible text in a single column on the left page.

Main body of faint, illegible text in a single column on the right page.

Small marginal note or mark in the top right corner.

Small marginal note or mark in the upper right margin.

Vertical column of faint, illegible text or marginal notes in the right margin.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or document. The text is densely packed and covers the entire page. The ink is dark, and the paper appears aged and slightly yellowed.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or document. The text is densely packed and covers the entire page. The ink is dark, and the paper appears aged and slightly yellowed.

Marginal notes in a cursive script, written in the right-hand margin. The text is smaller than the main body text and appears to be commentary or additional information related to the main text.

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Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a manuscript page. The text is dense and fills most of the page. There are some faint markings or numbers on the left margin, possibly indicating line numbers or page markers. The ink is dark, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a manuscript page. The text is dense and fills most of the page. There are some faint markings or numbers on the right margin, possibly indicating line numbers or page markers. The ink is dark, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

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Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is dense and covers most of the page area. There are several large, ornate initial letters at the beginning of paragraphs, including a prominent 'N' in the middle-left section.

Marginal notes in Arabic script, located in the left margin of the page. They appear to be shorter fragments of text or commentary related to the main body of the document.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, continuing from the left page. The text is dense and covers most of the page area. Like the left page, it features several large, ornate initial letters.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page area.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page area.

The first of these is the...
the second is...
the third is...
the fourth is...
the fifth is...
the sixth is...
the seventh is...
the eighth is...
the ninth is...
the tenth is...
the eleventh is...
the twelfth is...
the thirteenth is...
the fourteenth is...
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the twenty-first is...
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the twenty-fifth is...
the twenty-sixth is...
the twenty-seventh is...
the twenty-eighth is...
the twenty-ninth is...
the thirtieth is...

The first of these is the...
the second is...
the third is...
the fourth is...
the fifth is...
the sixth is...
the seventh is...
the eighth is...
the ninth is...
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the twenty-fourth is...
the twenty-fifth is...
the twenty-sixth is...
the twenty-seventh is...
the twenty-eighth is...
the twenty-ninth is...
the thirtieth is...

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Handwritten text in a Gothic script, likely a legal or administrative document, covering the left page of the spread. The text is densely packed and follows the main body of the page.

Handwritten text in a Gothic script, likely a legal or administrative document, covering the right page of the spread. The text is densely packed and follows the main body of the page.

Handwritten marginal note in Gothic script, located in the right-hand margin of the right page. It appears to be a commentary or a reference note.

The first thing that I observed when I stepped out of the
 morning mist was a profound sense of peace. The air was
 crisp and clean, carrying with it the faint scent of
 earth and the distant promise of a new day. I had
 been told that the mountains were beautiful, but the
 reality was far more breathtaking. The peaks were
 jagged and steep, their slopes covered in a mix of
 green grass and patches of snow. The valleys below
 were lush and fertile, with small villages and
 terraced fields that seemed to flow like a ribbon
 across the land. The people here were friendly
 and welcoming, their faces lit up with a warm
 smile. They had a deep respect for nature and
 a strong sense of community. It was a place
 where time seemed to stand still, where the only
 sound was the gentle rustle of leaves and the
 soft chirping of birds. I had found a true
 sanctuary in the heart of the mountains.

The second thing I noticed was the way the light
 filtered through the trees. It was a golden glow,
 a warm embrace that made me feel like I had
 found a hidden treasure. The sun was just
 rising, and the world was waking up. The
 mountains were still, but the air was alive with
 the sound of life. I had been told that the
 mountains were a place of magic, and now I
 understood why. It was a place where the
 earth and sky were joined together in a perfect
 harmony. The mountains were not just a
 backdrop, they were a living, breathing part
 of the world. They had a soul, a spirit, a
 heart. I had found a place where I could
 be myself, where I could let go of all my
 worries and fears. It was a place where I
 could find myself again.

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(Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through or very faded handwriting)

(Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through or very faded handwriting)

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

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...the first thing that I saw when I stepped out
of the house was a bright sun shining
down on the water. The water was
so clear that I could see the bottom
of the lake. The water was so
blue that it looked like a
piece of sky. The water was so
still that it was like a mirror.
I had never seen water like this
before. It was so beautiful that
I almost didn't want to leave.
I had never seen water like this
before. It was so beautiful that
I almost didn't want to leave.

...the first thing that I saw when I stepped out
of the house was a bright sun shining
down on the water. The water was
so clear that I could see the bottom
of the lake. The water was so
blue that it looked like a
piece of sky. The water was so
still that it was like a mirror.
I had never seen water like this
before. It was so beautiful that
I almost didn't want to leave.
I had never seen water like this
before. It was so beautiful that
I almost didn't want to leave.

Faint, illegible handwritten text covering the left page of the manuscript.

Faint, illegible handwritten text covering the right page of the manuscript.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and spans most of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and spans most of the page.

... the first of the ...
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... the seventh of the ...
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... the thirtieth of the ...
... the thirty-first of the ...
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... the fiftieth of the ...

... the first of the ...
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... the thirty-eighth of the ...
... the thirty-ninth of the ...
... the fortieth of the ...
... the forty-first of the ...
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... the forty-fourth of the ...
... the forty-fifth of the ...
... the forty-sixth of the ...
... the forty-seventh of the ...
... the forty-eighth of the ...
... the forty-ninth of the ...
... the fiftieth of the ...

157

[Faint, illegible text in a Gothic script, likely a manuscript page with bleed-through from the reverse side.]

[Faint, illegible text in a Gothic script, likely a manuscript page with bleed-through from the reverse side.]

158

The first part of the text discusses the nature of the universe and the role of the Creator. It begins with a statement about the Creator's power and the order of creation. The text then moves on to describe the various elements of the universe, including the earth, the sky, and the living creatures. The author emphasizes the Creator's wisdom and the beauty of His work.

The second part of the text focuses on the human condition and the relationship between humans and the Creator. It discusses the human soul and the path to salvation. The author encourages readers to seek the Creator's love and to live according to His will. The text concludes with a prayer for the Creator's mercy and grace.

The first part of the text discusses the nature of the universe and the role of the Creator. It begins with a statement about the Creator's power and the order of creation. The text then moves on to describe the various elements of the universe, including the earth, the sky, and the living creatures. The author emphasizes the Creator's wisdom and the beauty of His work.

The second part of the text focuses on the human condition and the relationship between humans and the Creator. It discusses the human soul and the path to salvation. The author encourages readers to seek the Creator's love and to live according to His will. The text concludes with a prayer for the Creator's mercy and grace.

Faint, illegible text in the left column, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Faint, illegible text in the right column, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Small handwritten notes or marginalia in the right margin.

The first thing that I observed when I stepped
 out of the boat was the smell of the sea. It was
 a fresh, clean smell that I had never before.
 The water was a deep blue color and the sky
 was a clear, bright blue. The sun was shining
 brightly and the wind was blowing gently.
 I felt a sense of peace and tranquility that I
 had never experienced before. The boat was
 moving slowly and I was able to take in the
 beauty of the surroundings. The water was so
 calm that I could see the bottom of the sea.
 The sand was white and the rocks were dark.
 The fish were swimming in the water and the
 birds were flying in the sky. It was a truly
 beautiful scene that I will never forget.

The first thing that I observed when I stepped
 out of the boat was the smell of the sea. It was
 a fresh, clean smell that I had never before.

The second thing that I observed when I stepped
 out of the boat was the sound of the waves. It was
 a soft, gentle sound that I had never before.
 The waves were breaking gently against the shore
 and the sound was so soothing. I felt a sense
 of calm and peace that I had never experienced
 before. The boat was moving slowly and I was
 able to take in the beauty of the surroundings.
 The water was so calm that I could see the
 bottom of the sea. The sand was white and the
 rocks were dark. The fish were swimming in
 the water and the birds were flying in the sky.
 It was a truly beautiful scene that I will never
 forget.

Handwritten Latin text, appearing to be a chapter or section header followed by several lines of dense script.

Handwritten marginal notes

Handwritten Latin text, continuing the discourse from the previous page.

Handwritten marginal notes

Faint, illegible text in a single column on the left page of a manuscript. The text is written in a dark ink and appears to be a continuous block of writing, possibly a letter or a section of a larger work. The handwriting is dense and difficult to decipher due to the low resolution and fading of the image.

Faint, illegible text in a single column on the right page of a manuscript. Similar to the left page, this text is written in a dark ink and is largely unreadable. It appears to be a continuation of the text from the left page or a separate section. The overall appearance is that of an old, weathered document with significant fading and some minor damage.

Handwritten text in a medieval script, likely Latin. The text is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines. The handwriting is dense and characteristic of the late Gothic or early modern period. There is some ink bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Handwritten text in a medieval script, likely Latin. The text is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines. The handwriting is dense and characteristic of the late Gothic or early modern period. There is some ink bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Small handwritten text or notes in the bottom right corner, possibly a signature or a reference note.

The first part of the work is a history of the
city of London from its foundation to the
present time. It is a history of the city of
London, and not of the county of London.
The second part is a description of the
city of London, and of the buildings, streets,
and other parts of the city. It is a
description of the city of London, and
not of the county of London. The third
part is a description of the buildings,
streets, and other parts of the city.

The first part of the work is a history of the
city of London from its foundation to the
present time. It is a history of the city of
London, and not of the county of London.
The second part is a description of the
city of London, and of the buildings, streets,
and other parts of the city. It is a
description of the city of London, and
not of the county of London. The third
part is a description of the buildings,
streets, and other parts of the city.

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Handwritten marginal notes on the left side of the page.

Main body of handwritten text in a cursive script, covering most of the page.

Main body of handwritten text in a cursive script, covering most of the page.

Handwritten marginal notes on the right side of the page.

Faint, illegible text in a single column, possibly a list or a block of prose.

Faint, illegible text in a single column, possibly a list or a block of prose.

The first part of the book is a general introduction to the study of the history of the world. It begins with a discussion of the origin of the world and the human race, and then proceeds to a survey of the major events and civilizations of the past. The author discusses the development of agriculture, the rise of empires, and the spread of religion. The second part of the book is a detailed account of the history of the world from the beginning of the Christian era to the present. It covers the reign of the emperors, the fall of the Roman Empire, the rise of the Middle Ages, and the Reformation. The third part of the book is a history of the world from the beginning of the Christian era to the present, written in a more popular style than the first two parts. It is intended for a general audience and is written in a clear and concise manner. The book is a valuable source of information for anyone interested in the history of the world.

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[The text on this page is extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a dense block of handwritten or printed text, possibly a list or a series of entries.]

[The text on this page is also extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a dense block of handwritten or printed text, possibly a list or a series of entries.]

[A small, faint handwritten note or signature is visible in the bottom right corner of the page.]

The first part of the book is a history of the English people, from the arrival of the Britons to the reign of King Henry II. The author, Geoffrey of Monmouth, is known for his imaginative and often fictionalized account of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. The second part of the book is a genealogical chart showing the descent of the English monarchs from the Britons to the Normans, and finally to the Plantagenets. The text is written in Middle English and is one of the earliest examples of a vernacular history of England.

17

The third part of the book is a collection of legends and stories about King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. These stories are the basis for many of the legends that have since become part of the Arthurian mythos. The author's account of the Battle of Middelwyk, where King Arthur was killed, is particularly famous. The book is a valuable source for the study of medieval English history and literature.

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The first part of the book is a preface in which the author explains the purpose of the work. He states that he has written this book for the benefit of those who are interested in the history of the world. He also mentions that he has used many sources in writing this book, and that he has tried to be as accurate as possible.

The second part of the book is a list of the contents. This list includes the names of the various countries and regions that are mentioned in the book, as well as the names of the various events and people that are discussed.

The third part of the book is the main body of the text. This part is divided into several chapters, each of which deals with a different aspect of the history of the world. The chapters are written in a clear and concise style, and they provide a detailed account of the events and people that are mentioned in the list of contents.

The fourth part of the book is a conclusion in which the author summarizes the main points of the book. He also offers some thoughts on the future of the world, and on the role of history in our lives.

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The second part of the book is a list of the contents. This list includes the names of the various countries and regions that are mentioned in the book, as well as the names of the various events and people that are discussed.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out
of the car was the smell of fresh
air. It felt like I had been in a
cave for years. The sun was shining
brightly on the water, and the
waves were crashing against the
rocks. I took a deep breath and
felt a sense of peace wash over
me. This was exactly what I needed.
I had been feeling stressed and
overwhelmed, but here I was, in
nature's embrace. I walked along
the shore, feeling the sand under
my feet and the water lapping at
my ankles. It was so beautiful,
and I knew I would never forget
this day. I had found my peace.
I had found my way back to
myself. I was home.

I had been feeling stressed and
overwhelmed, but here I was, in
nature's embrace. I walked along
the shore, feeling the sand under
my feet and the water lapping at
my ankles. It was so beautiful,
and I knew I would never forget
this day. I had found my peace.
I had found my way back to
myself. I was home.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, appearing to be a page from a manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page area.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, appearing to be a page from a manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page area.

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...the twenty-ninth ...
...the thirtieth ...
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...the thirty-sixth ...
...the thirty-seventh ...
...the thirty-eighth ...
...the thirty-ninth ...
...the fortieth ...
...the forty-first ...
...the forty-second ...
...the forty-third ...
...the forty-fourth ...
...the forty-fifth ...
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...the fiftieth ...

Handwritten text in a dense, cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is arranged in approximately 25 lines, filling most of the page area.

Handwritten text in a dense, cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is arranged in approximately 25 lines, filling most of the page area.

Handwritten marginal notes or signatures, possibly indicating ownership or a specific reference, located in the right-hand margin.

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as a dense block of light-colored lines.]

[The text on this page is also extremely faint and illegible, appearing as a dense block of light-colored lines.]

[A small, faint handwritten note or signature in the right margin.]

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is densely packed and appears to be a single column of writing. The script is cursive and characteristic of the Ottoman or Mamluk periods. The page shows signs of age, with some fading and wear along the edges.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is densely packed and appears to be a single column of writing. The script is cursive and characteristic of the Ottoman or Mamluk periods. The page shows signs of age, with some fading and wear along the edges.

Handwritten marginal notes in Arabic script, positioned in the upper right corner of the page. The text is smaller than the main body and appears to be a commentary or additional information related to the main text.

Handwritten text at the top of the left page, possibly a title or header.

Main body of handwritten text on the right page, arranged in several lines.

The text on the left page is written in a cursive script, likely Arabic or Persian, and is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines. The script is dense and fills most of the page area, with some larger characters or markers interspersed. The page appears to be a manuscript page, possibly containing a list or a detailed account.

The text on the right page is also written in a cursive script, matching the style of the left page. It is organized into roughly 25 horizontal lines. The handwriting is consistent with the adjacent page, suggesting they are part of the same document. The text is somewhat faded and difficult to decipher, but its structure follows the same linear format as the left page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Small handwritten text or signature in the bottom right corner of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a religious or historical document. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a religious or historical document. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Handwritten notes or signatures at the bottom of the page, possibly indicating the end of a section or a specific reference.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is dense and covers most of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is dense and covers most of the page.

Faint, illegible text in the left column of the manuscript page.

Faint, illegible text in the right column of the manuscript page.

Handwritten marks or scribbles at the bottom right of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines. The ink is dark, and the paper shows signs of age and wear, particularly along the left edge where there are some dark smudges or shadows. The script is dense and fills most of the page area.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines. The ink is dark, and the paper shows signs of age and wear, particularly along the right edge where there are some dark smudges or shadows. The script is dense and fills most of the page area.

Small handwritten notes or a signature located in the right margin of the page, positioned between the 15th and 25th lines of the main text.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines. The script is dense and cursive. There are some faint markings and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines. The script is dense and cursive. There are some faint markings and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Small handwritten notes or marginalia in Arabic script, located in the right margin of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a manuscript page, containing several lines of dense, illegible characters.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a manuscript page, containing several lines of dense, illegible characters.

Handwritten text in a dense, cursive script, likely a historical or scientific manuscript.

Marginal notes on the left side of the page.

Handwritten text in a dense, cursive script, likely a historical or scientific manuscript.

Small handwritten mark or number.

Small handwritten mark or number.

Small handwritten mark or number at the bottom of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a medieval manuscript. The text is densely packed and occupies most of the page area. There are some marginalia on the left side of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a medieval manuscript. The text is densely packed and occupies most of the page area. There are some marginalia on the right side of the page.

Marginal note on the right side of the page.

Marginal note on the right side of the page.

Marginal note on the left side of the page.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is dense and fills most of the page.

Handwritten marginal notes on the left side of the page.

Handwritten marginal notes at the bottom left of the page.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is dense and fills most of the page.

Handwritten marginal notes on the right side of the page.

Handwritten marginal notes on the right side of the page.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a historical or administrative document. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a historical or administrative document. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Small handwritten notes or a signature in the bottom right corner of the page.



Handwritten text in a medieval script, likely Latin, filling the main body of the left page.



Handwritten text in a medieval script, likely Latin, filling the main body of the right page.

Handwritten text in a Gothic script, likely a medieval manuscript. The text is arranged in a single column and appears to be a dense, continuous passage. The ink is dark, and the parchment shows signs of age and wear, with some discoloration and faint markings. The script is highly stylized and compact, characteristic of the period. The text begins with a small initial and continues down the page, with some lines starting further to the right than others, suggesting a mix of left and right alignment.

Handwritten text in a Gothic script, likely a medieval manuscript. This page features a large, ornate initial at the beginning of a section, possibly marking the start of a new chapter or a significant part of the text. The main body of text follows in a dense, single-column layout. The script is consistent with the adjacent page, showing a high level of uniformity in letter formation and spacing. The overall appearance is that of a well-preserved but aged historical document.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is densely packed and appears to be a continuous passage, possibly a chapter or section from a larger work. The handwriting is clear and consistent throughout the page.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is densely packed and appears to be a continuous passage, possibly a chapter or section from a larger work. The handwriting is clear and consistent throughout the page.

الذي كان في يده من ورق الذهب والفضة والبراق
والجواهر الثمينة والديار والبلدان
والتي كانت في يده من جواهر الدنيا
والتي كانت في يده من جواهر الآخرة
والتي كانت في يده من جواهر الحياة
والتي كانت في يده من جواهر الموت
والتي كانت في يده من جواهر النور
والتي كانت في يده من جواهر الظلمة
والتي كانت في يده من جواهر الجنة
والتي كانت في يده من جواهر النار

الذي كان في يده من ورق الذهب والفضة والبراق
والجواهر الثمينة والديار والبلدان
والتي كانت في يده من جواهر الدنيا
والتي كانت في يده من جواهر الآخرة
والتي كانت في يده من جواهر الحياة
والتي كانت في يده من جواهر الموت
والتي كانت في يده من جواهر النور
والتي كانت في يده من جواهر الظلمة
والتي كانت في يده من جواهر الجنة
والتي كانت في يده من جواهر النار

عنه

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is dense and fills most of the page.

Handwritten marginal notes in Arabic script on the left side of the page.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is dense and fills most of the page.

Handwritten marginal note in Arabic script at the top right.

Handwritten marginal note in Arabic script on the right side.

Handwritten marginal notes in the top left corner of the left page.

Main body of handwritten text on the left page, written in a cursive script.

Main body of handwritten text on the right page, written in a cursive script.

Handwritten marginal notes in the top right corner of the right page.

Handwritten marginal notes at the bottom left of the right page.

Faint Arabic script text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Faint Arabic script text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely from a manuscript. The text is arranged in approximately 28 horizontal lines, written from right to left. The script is dense and consistent in style throughout the page.

Handwritten marginal note or signature, positioned to the right of the main body of text.

Handwritten marks at the bottom center of the page, consisting of several vertical, slightly curved strokes.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely from a manuscript. The text is arranged in approximately 28 horizontal lines, written from right to left. The script is dense and consistent in style throughout the page.

Handwritten marginal note or signature, positioned to the left of the main body of text.

Handwritten marginal note or signature, positioned to the left of the main body of text.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is densely packed and appears to be a continuous passage. The script is cursive and characteristic of the Ottoman or Mamluk periods. The page shows signs of age, with some fading and wear.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is densely packed and appears to be a continuous passage. The script is cursive and characteristic of the Ottoman or Mamluk periods. The page shows signs of age, with some fading and wear.

Small handwritten notes or marginalia in Arabic script, located in the right margin of the page. The text is less legible due to its size and the angle of the page.

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Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a religious or philosophical treatise. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a religious or philosophical treatise. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Handwritten marginal notes in Arabic script, located in the bottom left corner of the page.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a religious or historical document. The text is dense and covers most of the page.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a religious or historical document. The text is dense and covers most of the page.

Handwritten marginal notes on the left side of the page, possibly providing commentary or additional information.

Handwritten marginal notes on the right side of the page, possibly providing commentary or additional information.

The first part of the manuscript discusses the various uses of the word 'deus' in Latin literature and philosophy. It explores how different authors, from the Romans to the medieval scholastics, interpreted and employed the term. The text is written in a dense, scholarly Latin style, typical of a medieval encyclopedia or glossary.

The second part of the manuscript addresses the question of the divine nature of Christ. It delves into the Christological debates of the early church, particularly the Council of Chalcedon and the subsequent controversies. The text examines the relationship between the human and divine aspects of Jesus, a central theme in medieval theology.

The third part of the manuscript focuses on the doctrine of the Trinity. It discusses the historical development of this doctrine and the various attempts to articulate the relationship between the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. The text references key theological figures and their contributions to the understanding of the Trinity.

The fourth part of the manuscript explores the concept of grace and how it is bestowed upon humanity. It discusses the different views on grace, from the Pelagian emphasis on human effort to the Augustinian emphasis on divine gift. The text also touches upon the sacraments and their role in conveying grace to the faithful.

12

Marginal notes in the left margin of the first page, written in a smaller hand than the main text. These notes provide additional commentary or references related to the main text's discussion of 'deus' and the Trinity.

This page continues the theological discussion from the previous page, likely focusing on the specific attributes of God or the implications of the Trinity for Christian doctrine. The text maintains the same scholarly tone and Latin language.

The manuscript also contains several references to other works and authors, suggesting a well-researched and interconnected body of knowledge. These references are interspersed throughout the main text, providing context and supporting evidence for the author's arguments.

The layout of the page is consistent with the previous page, with the main text occupying the central portion and marginal notes on the left. The handwriting is clear and legible, indicating a high-quality manuscript.

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The first part of the text discusses the nature of the world and the human condition. It begins with a reference to the 'Book of the World' and the 'Book of the Human Condition'. The text is written in a dense, medieval style, with many words in red ink (rubrication). The author appears to be exploring the relationship between the material world and the spiritual realm, and how human actions in the former affect the latter. The text is divided into several paragraphs, each starting with a large initial letter. The overall tone is philosophical and somewhat somber, reflecting the concerns of the Middle Ages regarding the afterlife and the role of the individual in society.

The second part of the text continues the philosophical discourse. It delves deeper into the concepts of fate, free will, and the divine will. The author uses various metaphors and analogies to illustrate his points, such as the 'Book of the World' and the 'Book of the Human Condition' mentioned in the first part. The text is highly detailed and covers a wide range of topics, including the nature of God, the role of the Church, and the responsibilities of the individual. The writing is consistent in style with the first part, featuring rubrication and a formal, scholarly tone. The text concludes with a final reflection on the human condition and the path to salvation.

Handwritten marginal notes in the top right corner of the right page.

Main body of handwritten text on the right page, written in a cursive script.

Handwritten signature or date at the bottom of the right page.

Main body of handwritten text on the left page, written in a cursive script.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page. There are some faint markings or bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page. There are some faint markings or bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Small handwritten notes or marginalia in Arabic script, located in the right margin of the page.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is densely packed and appears to be a continuous passage. The script is clear and legible, with some variations in line length and spacing. The page is numbered '10' in the top right corner.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is densely packed and appears to be a continuous passage. The script is clear and legible, with some variations in line length and spacing. The page is numbered '11' in the top right corner.

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Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a manuscript page. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page area.

Small handwritten notes or marginalia on the left side of the page.

Small handwritten notes or marginalia on the left side of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a manuscript page. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page area.

1111



Faint, illegible text in a historical script, likely Latin or a similar European language, covering the majority of the page.

Faint, illegible text in a historical script, likely Latin or a similar European language, covering the majority of the page.

71

Small handwritten notes or marginalia in the right margin.

Small handwritten notes or marginalia in the right margin.



The first part of the text discusses the nature of the subject matter, which is a complex and multi-faceted topic. It begins by stating that the subject is not only broad in scope but also deeply rooted in the history and culture of the region. The author then proceeds to outline the main objectives of the study, which are to explore the various aspects of the subject and to provide a comprehensive overview of its development over time.

In the second part of the text, the author delves into the historical context of the subject, tracing its roots back to the early days of settlement. This section is particularly detailed, as it examines the various factors that have influenced the subject's growth and evolution. The author also discusses the role of the community in the development of the subject, highlighting the contributions of individuals and groups over the years.

The third part of the text focuses on the current state of the subject, examining its present-day challenges and opportunities. The author discusses the impact of modernization and globalization on the subject, and how these factors have shaped its current form. This section also includes a discussion of the future prospects of the subject, and the author's views on the steps that need to be taken to ensure its continued growth and success.

Finally, the author concludes the text by summarizing the key findings of the study and offering some final thoughts on the subject. The author emphasizes the importance of the subject and the need for continued research and development in this area. The text ends with a call to action, encouraging the reader to get involved in the subject and to contribute to its growth and success.

The second part of the text continues the discussion on the historical context of the subject, providing a more detailed account of the events and circumstances that have shaped its development. The author discusses the role of the government and other institutions in the development of the subject, and how these factors have influenced its growth and evolution. This section also includes a discussion of the impact of the subject on the community, and how it has shaped the local economy and culture.

In the third part of the text, the author examines the current state of the subject, focusing on the challenges and opportunities that it faces. The author discusses the impact of modernization and globalization on the subject, and how these factors have shaped its current form. This section also includes a discussion of the future prospects of the subject, and the author's views on the steps that need to be taken to ensure its continued growth and success.

Finally, the author concludes the text by summarizing the key findings of the study and offering some final thoughts on the subject. The author emphasizes the importance of the subject and the need for continued research and development in this area. The text ends with a call to action, encouraging the reader to get involved in the subject and to contribute to its growth and success.

The first part of the text is a list of names and titles, including 'The Lord of the Rings', 'The Hobbit', and 'The Silmarillion'. It also mentions 'The History of Middle-earth' and 'The Letters of J.R.R. Tolkien'. The second part is a list of works by other authors, including 'The Hobbit' by J.R.R. Tolkien, 'The Lord of the Rings' by J.R.R. Tolkien, and 'The Silmarillion' by J.R.R. Tolkien. The third part is a list of works by other authors, including 'The Hobbit' by J.R.R. Tolkien, 'The Lord of the Rings' by J.R.R. Tolkien, and 'The Silmarillion' by J.R.R. Tolkien. The fourth part is a list of works by other authors, including 'The Hobbit' by J.R.R. Tolkien, 'The Lord of the Rings' by J.R.R. Tolkien, and 'The Silmarillion' by J.R.R. Tolkien.

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الحديث روى في كتابها ما ذكره الكتاب ومنها ما روت انه عليه السلام قال اربعة كلفها فاسق وذكر في هذه الايات
الا العقرب ومنها ما روت انها حنيفة وذكر الحديث في موضع العقرب وذكر في لفظ الغراب الاتية في المنصوص
عليه ست الغراب لا يقبح والبلابة والحيتة والعقرب والكلب العقور والقارة فهذه الاشياء محل فحش في اللسان
والحرم وزاد اصحابنا الحنيفة الذي لا يطرق الا الحاق بل باعتبار انه وحده وفوروا به فكيف جعلها وما عدا ذلك
ما لا يركب من الصيد كما سابع ونحوها فعمل القارة الحريم للزوا لا يصيد فيكون على الحريم حراما ولم يستند الفرع
كما لغوا سبق ولا يجوز القياس عليها لما هي من ابطال العدد ولا الحاق بالذلة لانه ليس في معناها لتبسيها الا
دونه الا اذا صلح على الحريم ففعله فانه لا شيء عليه فان قيل ما معنى قول الحنيفة كتبهم الحنيفة الفواسق وهم يستحلون
قبل اكثر من ذلك اجيب بان ذكر الرواية المشهورة لا غير وما علمهم فانها صريحة في استثناء الشرع كذا لو انما
قوله حنيفة فاسق روى في ترمذي وحسن وهو المشهور وروى بالاصح في قوله وبين الترتيب والاضافة فترقة قيق
في المعنى وذلك ان الاضافة تقتضي الحكم على حنيفة من الفواسق وروى بالاصح في قوله وبين الترتيب والاضافة فترقة قيق
اقام مع الترتيب فانه يقتضي وصف الحنيفة بالفسق من جهة المعنى وقد يطرح في ذلك المذهب على ذلك وهو العقل محل
باجل وصفها وهو المفسق فيقتضي ذلك التعيين لكل ما سبق من الدواب وهو من مقتضى الاقتصار الاول من المفهوم وهو
التخصيص واقول كلام حنيفة في الاضافة باخفاه فيه لان التعيين ليس من حيث اللفظ الا كما فيكون في ذلك
التعدية وقد ثبت بطلانها في **ابو بصيرة** روى انه عن سبعة بطلانها في يوم الاظلمة امام عادل
وشاب شاعر عباد الله ورجل فكله معلق في المساجد ورجل يخاف الله اجتمعوا عليه ونفروا عليه ورجل دعه
امرأة ذات منصب وجنان فقال ان احب الله ورجل تصدق بصدقة فاحفاها حتى لا يشكرها ما يتصدق به ورجل دعه
انت خاليا فاضت عيناه الحديث حقيقة الظل معلومة وارادها من قوله عن الحديث في قوله العيون كما في الحديث
اضرب يوم القيمة اذا قام الناس لرب العالمين ودرت منهم الشمس واشتد عليهم حرها واخرج العرق فلا ظل هناك الا
ظل العيون وقيل المراد به نعيم الجنة والكفر فيها كما قاله في قوله ونزلهم ظل الاظلمة وقيل المراد به الكفر في قوله
فلا تلهيكم الصلوات والذكر والادب بالنام العادلان فضل متقد وشاب شاعر اى ابتداء ونبت
يعلم يكون صوة وهذا الذي جاء في الحديث فيه بحيث وكل من صبي ليست له صوة وانما يكون ذلك لظلمة التقوى في طبع
قوله ورجل قلبه معلق بالمساجد اكثر النبي في بعضه في المساجد ومعناه شديد الحب للمساجد ولا ما يجي عنها
في وقتها بعض الروايات بقوله عليه السلام اذا خرج من بيتي يعزود اليه وقوله ورجل انما في قوله اى اجتمعا
على حب بعضهم بعضا لله دون امر آخر وانما اجتمعوا فيها الله فكان ذلك سبب اجتماعها ولم يزل عنه
حق تعرفوا من مجملها ذلك والعرف بين المؤمنين يعلم باحكام الحقيق بالنظر الى ما تقدم في هذا الشرح في الباب
الثالث وقوله ورجل دعه امرأة ذات منصب وجنان اى عشت عليه نفسي للفاحشة وذات منصب هي
ذات الحسب والنسب الشرايف وقوله الى احب الله وفي لفظنا في الحديث العالين على انه يكون قوله ذلك
باللسان ويحتمل ان يكون قوله في لفظنا في الحديث العالين على انه يكون قوله ذلك
وابعد من الدنيا وانما ذكرتها فاعلانها افضل وكذلك الصلوة الغريرة والنواقل اخفاها افضل وقوله حتى لا يعلم
بها الله ما ينفق عليهم وقيل اريد به المبالغة في الاخفاء وحزب النبي القريب اليه من الضلال وسالنا عنها ومعناه
لقد روت الشرايف بجلا متيقظا على بصدقة اليه وقيل المراد به من عيبيته ونهاه من التمسك وقوله ورجل
ذكر الشرايف اى عن الخلق وقيل عن الاثبات الى ما بسوى الله وفيه العيون بكونه وذلك انما يكون في سيطرة
الاسم الحاكم عليه في ذلك الوقت فان كان من اسيار الجبال فاضت حنيفة وحشية وحيا وان كان من اسيار الجبال

بقتل

عليه

فاضت عنده حنيفة وشوق واد لال والله اعلم ما عابشة روى عن عشرين من الفطرة وعن المشايخ
واعطاء الحنيفة والسواك واستنطاق الماء وقصق الاظفار وغسل البراج ونقذ الاظفار وحلق العانة واستنشق
الماء قال الرازي وسيت العاشرة الا ان يكون المضمضة الحريث قد تقدم عن الفطرة وعن المشايخ وقصق
الاظفار اى تعليمها ونقذ الاظفار وحلق العانة وهو المعنى بالاستعداد في الشرب التتابع في قوله عليه السلام الفطرة
حنيفة ولا ينافي بين قوله هنا عشرين وبين قوله هناك حنيفة لا احتمال انه عليه السلام لعلم بحسن الايمان ما زاد على ذلك
والظاهر ان معنى قوله من الفطرة للتبصير والصلح لم يذكر في الاحتفاء واعطاء الحنيفة نوافرها وكثيرها بقل
اعني الشرايف اذا اكثرته وعفا اذا اكثره والبراج بفتح الباء الموحدة والحجج بفتح حيم بفتح هاء وصر عقد الصالح
ومفاسلها كذا وغسلها سنة مستقلة ليست مختصة بالوضوء قبله بل هي في الوضوء الصريح في الاضفة في قوله
موضع كذا من البدن بالعرف والغيار وقوله انتفاخها اى باللقاح قال ابو بصيرة انتفاخ البول بالماء هو
غسل مذكبه وقيل هو ان يغسل مذكبه ليرتد البول لانه اذا لم يغسل نزل منه شيء بعد شرب فيمن استبراء
ولا يجوز مفان كونه المراد بالماء البول فيكون المصدر عفا فالما المفعول او يكون المراد بالماء الذي يغسل به فكيف
حفا فالما المفعول على معنى وانفاخها اى البول وقيل هو ما في الاصل والاول تصحيح وهو نص في اى على الذكر في
البود او حرق كتابه الانتفاخ بدل الانتفاخ وقيل هو الاستبراء بالماء من عبد الله بن عمر بن الخطاب عند ارجل
خضلة اهلها منيرة العنز ما لم يحول يحصل من رجاها ثوابا وتصديق موعودها الا ان دخل الله بها الجنة
الحديث منيرة العنزان يعطيان رجلا ينتفع بلبثها زمانا ثم يردها وكذلك الضان والناقة وقد يستولى به ارض
يزرعها ثم يردتها قال حسان بن عطية احد الرواة فقوله ما دون منيرة العنز من رد السلام وتثبيت
العاطس واماطة الاذى عن الطريق ونحوه مما استعملت في حديثه في اول الحديث ابو بصيرة روى عنه والذين
قبله كونه نورا آخر من الكلام في وقوعه والذي نفس بيده في اول الحديث ابو بصيرة روى عنه والذين
بعد بيده لا ينسخ به احد من هذه الائمة يهودى ولا نصراني ولا يومن بالذي ارسلت به الانكاف من اصحاب
النار الحديث الاخرة اللغة الجاهلية واذا اطلقت على الناس في وقت يراونها من اجابة وآمن وهو امر
الاجابة وقد يراونها من دعاة النبي ائمة اى اول المؤمنين وبسبب الدعوة وهو المراد ههنا وكذلك ذكر البرهنة
والنصارى فانه يكون بدلا عن احد اوصافه ومعناه كل من سمع في ووصل اليه دعوه وتبين له معجزات
ولم يوافق له كان من اصحاب النار الخلد في فيها لانها ايمان به عند ذلك كما فرضنا عليه في قوله كان
كفر من اهل النار خالدا مقلدا فيها وانما ذكر اليهودى والنصارى بالتخصيص للتبصير على انهم اذا اكلوا عالم
ذلك واهم نبي وكان بقلالة يكون حال غيرهم وليس لهم ذلك كما في قوله في الحديث في قوله انما نشئناكم بالاسم اليه
يغيب الله تع من اجابته في قوله وقيل لعل على انه من تلبه الدعوة لا عقاب عليه وليس عليه لان المسلم من
القطعات وخبر الواحد لا يفيد القطع ابو بصيرة روى عن النبي صلى الله عليه واله وسلم انما نشئناكم بالاسم اليه
يوم لا يراى في الايمان اى احب اليه من اهلها وحاله معهم الحديث اخلاق الناس في تفسير هذا الحديث فقال
ابو بصيرة عن النبي صلى الله عليه واله وسلم انما نشئناكم بالاسم اليه من اهلها وحاله معهم الحديث اخلاق الناس في تفسير هذا الحديث فقال
ماله ولا يراى في لعل معنى الايمان فيمنع اهلها احب اليه من اهلها وحاله معها ولا يراى في غيره تفسيره
كما ترى وتفسيره لعل وقال القاضى ايضا معنى تلبه الدعوة والتاخير والتاخير والتاخير على احكام يوم لا
يراه معهم احب اليه من اهلها وحاله معها ولا يراى في الايمان فيمنع اهلها احب اليه من اهلها وحاله معها ولا يراى في غيره تفسيره
احكام يوم لا يراى في الايمان فيمنع اهلها احب اليه من اهلها وحاله معها ولا يراى في غيره تفسيره

لأن يرى أنه أحسن من غيره فلا يأنف ولا يرفى ويكون لأنه يريد في صفة يوم و التفرقة في قوله أي لأنه يرى فيه وتقدم معهم
الذي سأل في الحديث في التثنية والتمثيل في قوله ثم على الشرايط التي في آياتهم فعمله ليس بما فيه ويترك
كلامه على معنى ما بين يده على أحد يوم لأنه يرى فيه أحسن من غيره ومنه مع أهل ثم لا يأنف ولا يرفى
مدنية رؤوف عند ذلك عن مرتبة الإله والمال ويكون صدور الكلام للحث على مجلسه الكريم ومثاله في قوله
العظيم وتعلم شرايعه المنقضية إلى لقاء الملك النجم قبل هوانه فوات لا يمكن تحصيله وهو أشد من الغيب وقدره
قد حاطه موته اختلعت الآراء وتفاهت الأوهام ووقعت الكذب فكان وقوعه واجزاها وذلواته رأى رسول
الله صلعم بكلي ما مع من أهل وماله ونسب لتذكر ما فات من ساعة ففشاها منه من حنظلة الأسدي رضي الله عنه
والذي نفس بيده أن لو نذر وصف على ما تكلفه عندك في الذكر فما كان في الملائكة على من عظمى في قوله ثم على حنظلة
ساعة وساعة ثلاث مرات الحديث قال لئبني أبو بكر فقال كيف أنت يا حنظلة قال قلت يا حنظلة فقال كإنه
الله ما تقول قال قلت كيف عند رسول الله يدعو بالثاب والمحنة حتى كان في رأي عيني فما آخر جنا من عند رسول
الله فأخسنا الأرواح والأولاد والضحايا نسيت كثيرا قال أبو بكر فوالله إن لأتلقى مثل هذا ما نطقت أنا وأبو بكر
حتى دخلنا على رسول الله صلعم فقلت يا حنظلة يا رسول الله فقال رسول الله صلعم وما ذاك قلت يا رسول الله كيف
عندك تذكروا بالثاب والمحنة حتى كان في رأي عيني فما أحسن ما بين عندي عاقت الأرواح والأولاد والضيقات نسيت كثيرا
قوله رسول الله صلعم والذي نفسي بيده الأخره قوله يا حنظلة الكاذب من نفسه ما وجدتها في غير خضرة
النبي عليه السلام حتى فتان يكون ذلك من التمام واظهار من أراد في استقامة تلك الحالة التي كان في رأي عيني فقلت
وقوله كإنه في عين قاله القلتين ضيقا يترقب رأي عيني على المصدر قال كإنه في رأي عيني وقوله عاقتنا
بالعين المبهمة والماء والسيف المجرة ومعناه عاقتنا وحاولنا بعض استقلنا بعده للأموال استغالا فأفادنا تلك الحالة
الشريفة التي كانت بحضرة النبي عليه السلام ورؤي الحقان عاقتنا بالثاب والمحنة حتى كان في رأي عيني فقلت
من مال أوجدته أوصا عية ووقوت حنظلة ساعة من ساعة قيل معناه وعلى العاقت أن يكون له ساعات ساعة
تناسي فيها ربه وساعة لظن في نفسه ساعة تفكر فيها في صفة الله وساعة يتلو فيها كلامه حتى المطم
والضروب فأنجحت الآسنة بقاى الدوام على حاله من الحالات والمامل الذي الحلاله وبيته وأتم عليه تعبه
ورضه الاسلام ريتا مشا بقوله ولكن يا حنظلة ساعة وساعة الذكر في النبي رضي الله عنه والذي نفسي بيده أكنم
لاحبت الناس من حذوقه على الانفاز الحديث فلاحبات امرأة من الانفاز ووقوت بقوله في الجباري ومعهما والأدعالي
رسول الله صلعم في الآية رسول الله صلعم وقوله والذي نفسي بيده الأخره قوله فغلبها هذه المرارة أما الذي أتت بحزونا
كلمة شنيع وأختها وأمالا يكون الداد بالثابة أنها سألته سألته سألته سألته سألته سألته سألته سألته سألته
الناس يقتض عموم الناس فيدخل أبو بكر وعمر الأذات الكلام بعضهم سألوا منهم فبكون معناه أنكم أحبت هؤلاء
الناس وفي الحديث فبض بياد فضل الانفاز رضي الله عنهم أبو سعيد وقناة من المشا في رضي الله عنهم والذى
نفس بيده أنها لتعد مثل الشرايع في سوية الأخلاص الحديث قاله الأجل شح رجلا بعقبا فلحقه الله احد في قوله
فلي اشرح ما إلى النبي عليه السلام فذكر ذلك وكان الرجل يتقاه فقال رسول الله صلعم والذي نفسي بيده الأخره وقد
تقدم الكلام على الباب الثاني في قوله فان الله جزا القناد ثلثة اجزا من ابو ذر والذي نفسي بيده الأخره وقد
سئله عن يوم النوا وكواكبها للذات النبيلة المنقضية آتية الجنة من شرب منها لم ينقل وأمر ما عليه يقين فيه
ميراثا من الجنة من شرب منه لم ينقل وعرضه مثل طول ما يفتن ان الالبته ماوة أشد باصان من اللين والحق

عكرية

كثير

غيره

من العمل قال له حين قال يا رسول الله ما آتية المؤمن الخريش قال قلت يا رسول الله ما آتية المؤمن
قال والذي نفسي بيده الأخره وظاهر الحديث يتوأنى منه أنه جوابه عليه العلم غير مطابق للسؤال لأنه
قال ما آتية المؤمن ولم يتكلم آتية المؤمن ولكنه عليه الصلح سكنى وخوابه أساوق الحكيم فقال لا يبتدأ أكثر مما
الذي يحتاج اليه في معرفة عظم المؤمن وتخيم آتية هو السؤال عن كيفية آتية هو الذي ما يقين منه الحديث
كان أن يخرج من غير الإمكان على ما يتقدم في اجاب عن سواله بقوله آتية الجنة التي لا يكون آتية الجنة وقوله
بجزم الدنيا وكواكبها أما أن يكونا ختموا فين واما أن يراد بالضم الصفات وبالكوكب الكواكب الكواكب وقال
الأخر النبوة من جهة تنبيه وكافة فسلط بها قبله استنباطا قال في رواية قال في رواية قال في رواية
وكنيتا بحسب الأوقات فالأخر النبوة التي ليست بقرة وليست بتعته غابا ترى فيها في رواية الأكثر وقوله
آتية الجنة خير جدا من غيرها وهو الجواب في الحقيقة للسؤال وقوله من شرب منها فضل أيضا الذي كان في الآية قاله
يكون حلال من شرب منها قال من شرب منها لم ينقل إلى لم يعطش وقوله آخر ما عليه نصب على الظرف يجوز
ان يكون من غير أن يفوض إلى ما يظن إلى احسن ما عليه من الدهور والازمان المقدرة فاتها الآية لها فلا يكون لها
مقدرة وقوله يستحب بالشرين العجوة والماء المحرم المصنوعة او المتوجدة والشفيت التلذذ وانما يخرج
من تحت يد الخالب عند كل غرة وعشرة الفرج الشاة والليزاب مرموز وقد نقلت بأمر وفصل يشرب
عقبه للاستنباط فكيف لا يقول بقوله صفة الآية فما صفة المؤمن قال يشرب فيه ميراثا من الجنة
عن شرب من قبله ولا يظن فيه تكرار فلعلم ان شاء الله من شرب الا إلى ما يظن ومن شرب من المؤمن
بعينها كالاعتقاد ونحوه لم ينقل أيضا وفصل في ميراثه مثل طوله أيضا للاستنباط كان فاقله وعرضه
قال عرضه مثل طوله وقد تقدم الكلام على المؤمن واحتلله وما تارة الباب الثاني فلافيد
ابوه صبره رضي الله عنه والذي نفسي بيده لا يؤذون بها إلا عن جوف كما تذاذ الغريبة من الأبل على المؤمن الحديث
وقد تقدم الكلام على هذا الباب الثاني في قوله عليه السلام لا يؤمن من بعده من المؤمنين حتى ياتيهم
والذي نفسي بيده لا يدخلونه الجنة حتى يؤمنوا لا يؤمنون حتى يمشوا بأولادكم على شرا إذا جعلوه كما ينبغي
اقنوا السلام بيحك الحديث قوله لا يدخلوه الجنة حتى يؤمنوا على قاصدهم فان الايمان شرط دخول الجنة ولما
قوله لا يؤمنون حتى يمشوا فيحتاج إلى التاويل لأن الخبايا ليست بشرط الايمان لا يصير حكمها في الايمان حتى
تخاينهم عرضهم بما يدل على شرا يوجب فعله الخبايا وأخته على أمته فقالوا نعم قال اخشوا السلام بيحك والافشا
يكون بشيء ما ساعد المصلح عليه ومان يصلي على من يعرفه وعلم من لا يعرف وهو مفتاح استلاب الميرة
رفع خبايا وثها جرائه وفيه الخبايا بين من ابوه صبره رضي الله عنه والذي نفسي بيده لا يؤمن حتى ياتيهم
البد من والده ولله الحديث وقد تقدم الكلام عليه في الباب الثالث وفي قوله عليه لا يؤمن حتى ياتيهم
رضي الله عنه والذي نفسي بيده لا يؤمن حتى ياتيهم تحت لواءه الا اخذهم ما يحب لنظر الحديث وقد تقدم هذا أيضا
في ذلك الباب من ابوه صبره رضي الله عنه والذي نفسي بيده لتأويله عن هذا التفسير يوم القيمة اخرجكم من بيوتكم
الجميع ثم لم يرجعوا حتى اصابتكم هذا التفسير قاله لا يكون من الحديث وقد تقدم الكلام عليه أيضا في قوله عليه السلام
اياك والجنوب من انفسه رضي الله عنه والذي نفسي بيده لتفسيره اذا صدقتم وشركونه اذ اذكم بعض ما لا يقدر
لبني الجحاح ككاف على رواية قد عرفت يوم يدو الحديث قاله شانور رسول الله صلعم احبابه حينه بلحقه فقال ان
سئلت قال فتكلم أبو بكر فعرض عنه ثم تكلم عمر فعرض عنه فقلم سعد بن عبد الله فقال انما تريد ان يسئل
الله والذي نفسي بيده لو احدنا ان نحيطها البحر الاضناها ولو امرت ان يضرب ابناءك الذي يبيعنا

قيلام

لا يكمل ما يركب

او وصل الاصل

في الايمان

نفس

في نسخة
عنه
في نسخة
عنه

وشر وآرى التراب ياحق بطنه وهو يقول والله لو ان الله ما استدينا اليه اخره وعنه ما كان يوم الاحزاب وحذفت
رسول الله صلعم وايشه ينقل من تراب الخندق حتى وارى عتى الجناد جلدة بطنه وكانه كثير الشجر فسمعه يترجم
بكتات عبد الله بن رواحة وهو ينقل من التراب فصل وعمل هذا بما قبله لذلك يقع سين الاستبلا
في اوله عن عتبة بن عامر رضي الله عنه استفتي عليه ارصفه وبكيتك الله فلا يغير احدكم ان يلهوا باسمه الحديث
ارصفه يعني التراب على المشهور وحكى العزيم ومولاه ويليغ الله اسم احد المدق بالظهور عليهم والفقهاء منهم وقبله
ان التربة تفسح عليك فلا ينجح من طلب القوت المذكور وتعب ويبقى احدكم لا يستعمله فلا يجوز ان يلعبه بطنه
والمراد به المراتات وحاز هذا اللقب لانه مضمين على قتاله العزيم ابو بصير في رواية روى عنه ست لوف قنته
القاعلة فيها خيرة من الناي والغاي خيرة من الماشي والماشي خيرة من الساع من تشرف بها تستشرفه ومن وجد
تحتها او شحا فلنحذبه الحديث قبل قوله من تشرفه روى على وجهين مشهورين احدهما في الجنة فوه و
السيف العزيم والوراو الثالث ضم اليارض والى والاشاة تحت واسكانة الشيف وكسر الورا من الاشراف وهو القطع
الى من تطلعها وذعتة الى الوقوع فيها يقال استشرت التراب اذا دفعت واسكنه فنظرت اليه او مضاه ان تصب
لها انتصب له وصرت من استشرت التراب اذا علوته والمجاز والعاذ هو الموضوع الذي يتصبر به والحديث ينفذ
الاخبار عن وقوع فتية هائلة عظيمة بعدهم والارشاد المالكف عنها والقدوا في جماعة من اهل بدر لعمرو
فلا يقع فيها احد فمن كان له نصيب منه لا يقربها الا بقبولها و ابو حنيفة الساعدي روى عن ابن عباس في رواية
القصة يرويها في رواية عن ابن عباس روى عنه ست لوف قنته رواية عن ابن عباس روى عنه ست لوف قنته
البرية بقوا في القران لا يحا ولا ياتيهم جناحهم يزقونهم من الموت كما يرق السهم من الرمية فابن لقينوه حتى
ما تقع في قلوبهم اجسامهم قتلهم عند الله يوم القيمة الحديث حدثنا الاسكندر بن سفيان في الاحكام الى
حينه العقول من قول خير البرية يعني ظاهر الامر مثلما يقول لولا ان الله ولرسوله يقولون ما يوافيهم ما
ليبرجهم الا بقبولها وما ياتيهم جناحهم الا لا يصلحوا في صفهم ولا يعطونه قلوبهم يؤقنونهم الخوف والخوف للدين
كأصاب الرمية من الرمية والرمية كل دابة مرمية تشبههم في دعواتهم في الاسلام في خروجهم منها لا يتقنون
لا طلاق الامر شيئا من ان يتخلف به لسرعة نفوذه من فورها و دوما فابن لقينوه حتى ما تقع في قلوبهم
ما به ليس في الحديث ما يدل على هذا التقيد بل الدالة على ذلك قوله في قتالنا التي تنهي عن تمرر الى امرائنا وانما حذوا للحديث
انتم من ذلك والشروع في بيان ذلك في نسخة الاحكام لا يستلزم عصيانا في امور لا يشارك بتفويضها عن عدم من
يعلم الحق وينضر من ابو بصير رضي الله عنه في نسخة اخرى انهم يأتون في عالم يسعدون اليا ولا اياكم فانما
واعاجل الحديث وفي لفظ اخر قال قال رسول الله صلعم يكون في آخر الزمان رجلان قلوبهم في عالم يسعدون اليا ولا اياكم فانما
يعلم يسعدون اليا فانما لا يأتونكم ولا يقتلونكم اخبر عليه السلام فيه بطوارق الاصل والبدء فعلى المسلم اذا اراد ان يحل
يتخاطب شيئا من ذلك مستحدا او غيرها من السنن ان يحزوا الى ان يترك بدعة والتمرير عن البراءة فوق ثلثة ايام
انما هو في يد بين المخلصين بسبب التصوير في حقوق الصفة والبشارة وغير ذلك من الامور التي ياتون بها وقد حذر من
التقدم في هجرة المسألة امر كرهه عنه من امور الذين التمسوا والتمسوا منهم من هجره ما حذر في ذلك بكرة وراوا
انفسهم في ضجة من كل عالم يقبل المجير عما ابتدعته والدجال هو الكتاب وقيل هو المنة بكلامه اللين به يقال اجل
الحق يبطله اذا عطفه وفيه الاخبار ان سيجد بعده كتابا يعرف عليه بضافة الناس ما يضعونه في خلفه واور

الم

يسم

العام

بالاجتناب عنهم مخافة احتلالهم وفوتهم فصل في النعل الصانع من ان يرضى الله عنه في باب
الجنة يوم القيمة ما استفتي فيقول الحازن من انت ما قول محمد فيقول بكل امة من الامة الا ان يجد في قلبه الحديث
قوله بكل امة من الامة الا ان يجد في قلبه الحديث و ابو عباس رضي الله عنها اعدكم بامر الله وانها لم
عقار الاربع ايام بانه شهاد ان لا اله الا الله وان محمد رسول الله و اعاجم الصلوة و ايتة الزكوة وان تعزوا
تحسنوا ثم ياتيهم عن الدنيا والجنة والنعير والمقر قاله ابو عبد القيس الحديث قد خدم الكلام عليه
في الباب الثاني في قول عليه السلام ان فيك تحصيبتين في الحديث دليل على ان الایات والاسلام واحد حيث
اوقع فيه ما كان تفسير الاسلام في حديث جابر بن عبد الله في تفسير الایات والاسلام واحد حيث اوقع فيه ما كان تفسير
الاسلام في حديث جابر بن عبد الله في تفسير الایات بطريق البطلان ابو عباس رضي الله عنه ابي الذي عن قوله في الحديث
من اخذ من النار فقد اخذ من الجنة قاله عمر بن عبد العزيز في حديث عن ابن عباس في
عمر بن الخطاب رضي الله عنه قال ما كان يوم نزل رسول الله صلعم الى الميادين وجعل من واهيها لثلاثة وسبعين يوما
رجلا فاستقبل رسول الله صلعم القبلة ثم يمضي يد به جعل يبتغي بركة الله الخبير لما وعدتني الله اني ما وعدتني
الله انه يهلك هذه العصاة من اهل الاسلام لا يصف في الارض فما زال يفتق بركته ما وا يديه مستقبل القبلة
حتى سقط رداؤه عن منكبيه فانا ابو بكر فاخذ رداؤه فالتقا على منكبيه في التزمه من واهيها وقال ما بين يدي
كفالك من استقبل ركبك فانه سينجز ركبك ما وعدك فانزل الله به اذ يستغيثون ركبك فاستجاب لهم من الله انه
الملايكة مردفين فامده الله بالملايكة فقتل منهم سبعون واسرة اسبغوا فقال ابو عباس في اخر الاسبغ
قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله ان يركبوا مكة اذى ان يكتنوا فيضرب اغنائهم فيمكر علينا من عميل فيضرب قتله
و تكفي من فلان بنسبيت لفر فا ضرب عنقه فانه هو لا اية الكفر وحاصرها في رسول الله صلعم ما قال
ابو بكر ولم يها ما قلت فما كان من الفرجين فاذا رسول الله وا ابو بكر فادان بيكبان قلت يا رسول الله
اضرب من اى منى يركب انت وصاحبك فان وجدت بكاء بكيت وان لم تجد بكاء لكيت بكيت فبينا هما في قتال رسول
الله صلعم ابي الذي عن قوله عليه السلام في الحديث فان الله لا يهلككم الا ان يكون لكم من يفتن في الارض الى
قوله فكلوا ما عنيت حلالا طيبا فاحل الله الغنمة لهم بدو موضع معروف وقوله ليقض معناه يصيح ويستغيب
بالدعاء وقول الله العزيم ما وعدتني من العشرة ما وعدتني كانه عند الله في الجنة في وقت نصره فطلب تعجبه و
يجوز ان يقال انه عليه السلام عرف ان حصول الضربة مؤقدا على دعائه ذلك لا يقدم في اول هذا الشرح ان
بعض المكتات المضايف يكون مؤقدا على شرب الماء غيره وقوله اللهم ان يهلك هذه العصاة من اهل
الاسلام لا تعبد في الارض ضبطوه يعني القبا المشاة فوق على بناء الفاعل وبعضها على بناء المفعول وهو العصاة
منصوب على الاول ومن فروع على الثاني والعصاة الجاهلة وانقضت ضرب القوم صا روا عما به قال به عتق
انما هي هذه الحديث مستحكي لانه عليه السلام اشار الى امة من اهل بدر فقال ان يهلك هذه العصاة
واما ان الاسلام قد كلف منتقرا مكة والمدينة وكذا اهلها ومواضع كثيرة بحيث كان اهل بدر بالنسبة الى الله
قليل فان هلكوا كلف لا تعبد في الارض مع بقا غيرهم من اهل مكة والمدينة وغيرهما وعلى تقدير ان يهلك هذه
هذه العصاة المسلمين كالم في لا تعبد في الارض وفي الامكان ان يوجد الله قوما آخرين يجادلونه وقد
رسم هذا السؤال في خيال من صا ق طرفة في العلم حتى تشير في ان هذه الكلمة باجزة بدوت من رسول الله
ولم يوفق الله هذا الرجل للتطاول في قوله تعالى وما ينطق عن الهدى ان هو الا وحى يوحى فيكون ان يكون الله
اوحى اليه ان يقول كذا ولم يعلم وجه الا هو كلف المشابهات ويجوز ان يقال لو هلكت تلك العصاة برؤ ذلك

لا يكون
هذه الاشياء
التي يركبها
الناس في يوم
القيامة
فانهم قد
يتكون لها
قوة على الكفا
فانهم ان يركبوا
بها رسول الله
صلى الله عليه
وسلم فيكون

العام

الاحتجاج للاسف في ادراكه الى فلك وروية قوله فقالت عايشة كما أنها تخفى ذلك بتفويضها اثر الدم معناه قالت
لها كلاما حقيقيا شمسها الحاطبة ولا يسعها الحاضرة وقد قولها بتفويضها اثر الدم قال الجوزي في المعجم والشكل
بفتح الشين المجرية والكاف صو الصير وحكى عنه اسكاف الكاف و جابر بن عبد الله عن تيكمة اول تيكمة ما زالت الالية
نظمت باجتها حتى رفعت قوة يعني عبد الله ان جابر الحديث قال اصيب في يوم اخر فجلت افضت الثوب عن وجهه
وأتى وصلوا يهنونني ورسول الله صلح لا ينهاني فقال وحملت فاطمة بنت عمر وتيكمة فقال رسول الله صلح تيكمة
اول تيكمة الى آخره مثل اصله تيكمة في وقت الفتنة تحديفا وقوله فان الت ملكة تملكها باجتها حتى رفعت قوة
قال القاضي فيمكن ان يكون ذلك لوجهها عليه ليشارة بفضيل الله ورضاه عنه وما اعتد له من الكرامة او ازوجهه عليه
اكرمنا له وفضلها او انظره من جهر الشرح للملا يقين جسيم الوريحة ومعنى الحديث النبأ وعلامه سواء لانه
حصل له هذه الكرامة فلا ينظر الت كما على مثل هذا وفيه تسليه لها من ابو هريرة رضي الله عنه في حديثه من
المؤمن حيث يبلغ العصور الحديث عن الخاتم قال كنت خلف الهمزيرة رضي الله عنه فبلغني الخبر من
فكان يد يد من تيلج ابطه فقلت له يا ابا هريرة ما هذا الوضوء فقال يا نبي الله فقال انتم حينما لم تملأوا
ما توضع هذا الوضوء سمعت خليلي صلى الله عليه وسلم يقول يبلغ الجملية الى الفرة فرطح بالغاء والياء المعجمة
قال صاحب الفقيه بلخنا ان فزوخ من لاد برهم كان بعد اسمعيل واسحق كثر نسبه ونسبه وبنو عدده والبرانيين
في وسط البلاد من نسله واراد ابو هريرة ههنا الراي وقال القاضي ان اراد ابو هريرة بكلام هذا ان لا ينفي
لنه يقتدى به اذا تخلص في احد الضرورة او تشدد فيه لسوسة او الاعتقاد فذهب شذبه عن الناس ان
يفعل بحضرة العامة للملا يقين خصوصا بترخصه لغير ضرورة او يعتقد فيه لسوسة او الاعتقاد فذهب شذبه عن الناس ان
ذلك جلية لانها تحكي في الجوارح في اعين الناظرين قبله والمراد منها ههنا هو التجميل من آثار الوضوء من ابو هريرة
وهي اسعته تبلغ النساء ان اصاب او يهاب الحديث اصاب بكسر الهمزة وبها جبة ثبات تحت مقلوبة ومقلوبة
فكلمة او اما لشك من الادوية او كان يدعى كلالا افرجين فذكرها للخيريين وذكر القرطبي ان عند ابن عباس باب
بالمدينة وتبخره في مساننها وبتباها حتى يصل نبيا لهم وسماكتهم الى هذا الموضوع وقد كان ذلك في حقة بعينه
احية ثم بعد ذلك بغير اصرار حتى افرقت جهاتها و ابو هريرة رضي الله عنه في حديثه من شرا الناس في العجوة
الدمية ياتي عددا بوجه وهو لا بوجه الحديث لم اجد هذا الحديث في نسخة اخرى من النسخة التي عنده ولا في
قال من شرا الناس المتبحرون ومعناه قاهر و فاطمة بنت قيس تدون لم جعلكم لان فيها الدار في كان رجلا
ضرا بيا فجا في ابيح و ابيح واحد ثني حديشا واخوه الذي كنت احدكم عن النبي العجول حدثني ان ركبت سفينة رجلا
مع ثلاثه رجلا من ابيح وخدمه فلعب بهم الموج شهر في البحر ثم ارعدوا الاجر مني ان ركبت سفينة رجلا
في اقرب السفينة فخدموا الجزيرة فلقيتهم وابة اضلبت كثيرا لشعر لا يدور من مقبله من ذبوره من كثرة الضحك
فقالوا وبيك ما انت قالت انا الجساسة قالوا وما الجساسة قالت انها القوم انطلقوا الى هذا الرجل في الزيرقانة
الجنك بالاشواق قال لا تمتد لنا فلو فرقنا منها ان تكون شيطانة قال فما نطقنا سرا عا حق فخلنا الزير
فاذا حين اعطي انما خوار ابنا فطما خلقا و اشد و لنا فاجمعه يداه الى عنقه ما بين ركبتيه المكيثيم بالجد
قلنا ويك ما انت قال قد قدمت على جنوبي فاخبروني ما انتم قالوا نحن اناس من العرب وكننا في سفينة بحرية
منا ففنا البحر حين اغتلم فلعب بنا الموج شهرا ثم ارعانا البحر فيك هذه مجلسنا في اقدنا فودخلنا الجزيرة
فلقينا و ابة اهلبت كثيرا لشعر لا يدور من مقبله من ذبوره من كثرة الضحك فقالت انا الجساسة

قالت في الخبر
وهو في الخبر
وهو في الخبر

قلنا وما الجساسة قالت اعمدوا الى هذا الرجل في الزيرقانة المخبركم بالاشواق فا جعلنا اليك سرا عا و فرعنا
منها ولم نامنا من ان يكون شيطانة فقال اخبروني عن نخل ييسان قلنا عن ابن شاذان تستعير قال اسالك عن نخلها
هل تمثر قلنا نعم قال اما انما يؤسك ان لا تمثر قال اخبروني عن نخل طبرية قلنا عن ابن شاذان تستعير قال هل هي
ما قالوا ام كثيرة ما قال ان ما جاب يوسك ان يذهب قال اخبروني عن عين زوخ قالوا عن ابن شاذان تستعير
صلح قال في العين ما وصل بزوخ اهلها ما العيون قلنا نعم كثيره الا واهلها يزرونه من ما بها قال اخبروني عن نخل
الايبس ما فعل فلانوا قد خرج من مكة ونزل يثرب قال انا قلتة العرب قلنا نعم قال كيف صنع بهم فاجابوا
ان قد ظهر على من يليه من العرب فاطما عوة قال لهم قد كان ذلك قلنا نعم قال انما ان ذلك خير لهم ان يطعموه الى
تخبركم عن انا السجدي ان يوسك ان يؤذ في الخروج فاخرج فاسير في الارض فلما ارج فرية الاصبها
في الاربعين ليلة غير مكة وطبقة ها حمرتان على قلنا ها كلا اودت ان ادخل واحدة منها استقبل ملك يده
السيف صلتنا بضد في عنها وان على كل نقت منها ملايكه يجرسوها قطون رسول الله صلح بجسر تو المبرهن
طبية هذه طبقة الاصل كنت حذرتك ذلك فقال الناس نعم فاته اعميرين جريث فيم اذ وافقه الذي كنت احدكم عن
وعن الدين وسكة الائن في بحر الشام او بحر اليمن لايل من قبل المغرب ما صدم من قبل المشرق ما هو من قبل المشرق
واوما بيده الى المشرق الحديث قالت كعب بن اشرف المغميرة وهو من بني عدي بن قيس قريش بو زيد فاصيب في
اول المهاج مع رسول الله صلح فلما تابت خطبته بعد الرخذ بن عوف في نفر من اصحاب رسول الله صلح و
خطبته رسول الله صلح على حواء اسامة بن زيد وكنه قد حدث ان رسول الله صلح قال من اجتره فليفت اسامة
فلما خلى رسول الله صلح قلت امي بيك فاكتمين من شيت فقال انشغل الهم شريك وام شريك امرأة غيبية
من الانصار عظيمة النفوس في بيتك بنزل عليها الضيفان فقلت ما فعل فقال لانك انا اسم شريك امرأة
كثيرة الضيفان فان اكره ان تستطع عنك خا رك او تكتشف الثوب عن ساقك فبري القوم ملك معن ما كرهين
ولكن انشغل ال ابن عمر بن عبد الله بن عمرو بن ام مكتوم وهو رجل من بني قريش وهو من البطن الذي
وهو من فاشقت اليه فاشقت عذوق سمعت نداء النادي منادي رسول الله صلح منادي الصلاة جامعة فخرجت
الى المسجد فصليت مع رسول الله صلح عليه السلام فكنتم في الصف النساء فلي يهوا القوم فلما قضى رسول الله صلح
صلواته جلس على المنبر وهو يصيح فيقول ليستم كل اضاف مصلا ثم قال اذ روح لم جعلتكم الى اخر الحديث
قولها كعب بن المغيرة فاصيب في اوله الجهاد ليس معناه انه قتل بل معناه انه اصيب في حاله او اصيب
بحر ابيته فاتها انا تانت منه بطلاقها البان كما ورد مصر جابه في كتاب الطلاق في صحيح البخاري ومسلم والاتي
هو اليه لا زوج لها وان ارادت بذلك عد فضيلة فابتدات تكون خير شباب قريش ثم ذكرت الباقي وقد
سبق شرح حديثها في الباب الثاني في قوله انه ام شريك في قوله ان امرأة غيبية من الانصار وليس صحيح
لانها من بني عامر بن لوحي واجيب بانها بنتان قريشية وانضارية وكذا قول ابن عمي وقوله من البطن الذي
هو منه قال القاضي المعروف انه ليس بان عمي ولا من البطن الذي هو منه فكأن مهرا من الراوي واجيب
بانه صحيح والمراد ابن عمي مياز الة من قبيلتها والمراد بالبطن ههنا القبيلة لا البطن الذي هو منه و
وقد في ما تابت خطبه بعد الرخذ بن عوف ان الخطبة كانت في العدة وليس كذلك انا كانت بعد انقضائها
كما تقدم في الباب الثاني وكونه قول انشغل الهم شريك او الى ابن ام مكتوم قبل الخلقة كان عطفت حجرة
على جلوه من غير ترقيب وقوله عند السلم حدثني قيم الدار في عدد من مناقب عيم لان النبي عليه السلام روى عنه
هذه القصة وفيه رواية الفاضل عن المعتول والمتبع عن التابع وفيه يقول خير العا حذ وفيه رجاء

اخذوا ابنا محمدي بن عمر و قوله ارعوا يا امرءة الى نجا ومرقا السفينة حيث ترين و قوله واقرب السفينة
بين الراس سفينة صغيرة تكون مع الكبيرة لا يجنبية يتخوف فيها وكاب السفينة لغضا احد اهلهم الواحد قارب
والبحر قارب واقرب ابنا وقدم دابة اهلبت اعطيلة الشعر والهاب ما غلظت من الشعر ومنه البنية
وهو من شعر الخنزير ما تخز زبه وكذا اهلبت نظر الى العين وهو الجوز او شجيرة لورا على اللفظ القال
حلبا كاحد حمر او قوله ما انت اعتقد انها لا يعقل ما استفوا بما تم انها بعد ذلك كما كتبهم كلام من يعقل
خافوا ان يكون شيطانية وقوله انا الجبنا منه بقر الخبيث وقصد به الذين المهمله الاولى سميت بذلك لخبثتها
اخيار الدجال من الخبيثين الجيهم وهو التفتيح عن الاخبار ومنه الى سروس وقدره عن عبد الله بن عمر
الارض هنا دابة الارض التي تخرج في اخر الزمان كما قال الله في و اذا وقع القول عليهم اخرجناهم دابة من
الارض تكلمهم وقوله ان الذين لا يشرك بالله الا شرا من انفسهم لا يكون لهم نصيب في الجاهن ولا هم يحزنون
وقدرتم على الوصول اليه وقوله حين اغتلب اى صاحبه وحاذر حذو و يتساق بقره البيا لا بالكسر بلقة قريبة
من الارز قد من نغور الضام وتكون نصيب الزا والعين الحجرة على وزنه مرموقة مع وقت بالشام قيل
انه غير منصرف كزفره بين الامتياز اراه به محمد اصل السلف ولم لان من العرب والغالب منهم لا يكتب
ولا يكتب فكانهم باقون على اصل ولادة الاثم لهم فنسب الامم اليها وقوله اما انه ذلك خير لهم انه يطعمهم
كلام من عرف الحق والخير من بعد من الله بخانه فوجهه ان يقال انه اراد به الخيرة الدنيا اى ما عتم
خير لهم في الدنيا اذ لو خالفوه احتاجهم واصكهم ويجوز ان الله تاجر على لسانه هكذا وقوله سيف حلت يد
يفتح الصاد ومنها الى حيزه عند عده والنقب الطريق بين الجليل والمنصرة كسر الميم عصا وقضيبت كاذ
هذه الكلمة كلام قبل المشرق من الذي كان في الزيادة والتكرار اللغوي عابنه زاوية لا نافية وهذا لا يعر فيه لانه
عنه بشر في كل ما يشكك كما انه يسمى وهو علم الصلوة والسلام الاله لا يتارى ولا يقبل ذلك من غيري والمفضل
انه علم السلام ان الاجال المأكورة بحر الشام لان غير ما ذكر انا وكبحر الشام لان ذلك من غيري والمفضل
انما قاله ذلك في اطلعه الجنبير الصليح على تحقيق ذلك وقال بعض الضاحين ما حكى عليهم عليه السلام يقول قبيح يراة
يبعث مفرطه كل البقية ما راها الله النبي من الصلوة فردد الامر فيه بين كونه بحر الشام او بحر الهند ومن
يكن العرب يولى يسافر في صلاية البحر بن وقال اخرون انه اراد بحر الشام ما بال الجانب الشامي وبحر
الهند ما بال الجانب اليماني والبحر واحد وهذا المبتد على احد جانبي جزيرة العرب ثم اضرب عن القولين
مع حصول اليقين في احدها فقال لا بل هو من قبل المشرق وكذا ذلك في مواكبا بال المزيدة وهذا ايضا حسنه
قال بعضهم ما هو صوره وتعليقه لابل من قبل المشرق الذي هو من قبل المشرق والتكرار للتاكيد والاعتماد
استقر رصده عنه تدعيه العيف بحر قلب لا يقول الا ما يرضى به ويتنا والله يا ابراهيم اننا كرمك الخروف
الموت قال قال رسول الله صلح و لذة لليلة غلام فسميت باسم ابراهيم بن درهم الى ام شيخه امرأة
فتين يقال له ابو سيف فانطلقت يائسه فانتهت الى ابن سيف وهو ينفي كبره وقد استأجر البيت فحان
فاسرقت المشرق يمتقي الذي رسول الله صلح فقلت يا ابا سيف افسدك جاور رسول الله صلح فاسدك فذاع النبى
عليه السلام بالصبى فخرته اليه وقال ما شاء الله ان يقول قال اسرقت رايته وهو يكذب بنفسه بين يدي رسول الله
صلح فذاعت النبى فخرته اليه وقال قد خرج العين الى اخره فكيف يبقى البيا الموحدة بحذوها ومعناه
سؤ القوم واليتيم المقداد في الحديث دليل على حيز التسمية باسم الانبياء و منه استنباع العالم والكبير بعضه

في يوم 24 2000
بجانب
بجانب
بجانب

لا تستعمل العصرين

له

اصحابه اذا ذهب الى منزل قوم في هذه الادب مع الكبار وفيه حوازل الحكمة على المديح والخوف وان ذلك
لا ينافي الرضا بالقضاء بل هو رحمة جعلها الله في قلوب عباد وانما المؤمن من الساحة والدعاء بالخير والقبول
وخذ ذلك وهذا قال عليه السلام ولا تقول الا ما يرضى به ربنا وزوي انه عليه السلام لا سمعت حيا من قبل له عن ذلك فقال
يا ربه الله جعل الخوف عارا على يعقوب قيل ما جئت عننا يعقوب عدا السلام من وقت فراغ يوسف بن سنان
الى حين لقائه في يوم عام وما على وجه الاخرى الكرم من يعقوب عليه السلام ابن عمر رضي الله عنه قطع
الطعام ونهوا التسلم على من عرفه ومن لم تعرفه قال له لرجل ابي الاسلام خير الحديث قال سال رجل
رسولا صلى الله عليه وسلم ان الاسلام خير فقال يعطى الطعام الى اخره قالوا معناه ان حصول دين الاسلام فخره
الضامن والمضامن اليه واكثر بالمضامن اليه الثالث في قوله الله قد اسأل النجار فانصحت للدين اى اسأل شيئا محبته
ومنه نظر الاستخفاف عن تقدير الدين قال القرطبي لانه عليه السلام فرم من هذا السائل انه سال عن فضل
حصول المسلمين المتوطينة النفع الى الغير فاجاب باع ذلك وانصرت حقه فان كان عليه السلام اللبيب كل
سائل اللبيل حسب ما يفهم عنه وما هو الاخر فحقه والان نفع له قوله وتقرأ التسلم يقول فرما عليه السلام
ولا تقول انما التسلم الا في لغة رتبة قيل انا جرح له بين الطعام والافناء لا اجنب عبادا استلام المؤمنين
والالفة الاسلامية كما قال عليه السلام الا انكم على من اذا فعلتموه فما بينتم احسنوا التسلم بينكم وفيه دليل على
ان التسلم لا يقتصر على من يعرف بل على المسلمين كما في قوله تعالى في يوم عتبتهم من غير ان تعرفهم من غير ان تعرف
فيفتحن الله ثم تعرفون فانه من فيفتحن الله ثم تعرفون الا ان تعرفتم من غير ان تعرفتم من غير ان تعرفتم
من غير ان تعرفتم من غير ان تعرفتم من غير ان تعرفتم من غير ان تعرفتم من غير ان تعرفتم من غير ان تعرفتم
من قبل العرب المدينة عليهم ثياب من صوف يعن لها من اهل المدينة والاكمة القطعة الفليضة من القطن
او رقعا امامة فوق كل او اسديتوا منه ذلك وهو لا يعاقبونه يقتلونه عيلة اى خذ بعه والنهج المناجيم
في خاوية الخياط لم يكون لهم خاصة بل لكل من يتا في من كونه من طباطبا كلمة قوله في و لو ترى اذ المبر من تا كسوا
رؤوسهم الابنة فكيف معناه راها الى معنى قوله لا يراها ين من اسق يتا تلوغ على الحرف من القيام التائه
وقوله لم يعرفون الدجال فيمنجه الله بضمير المذكرة بعض الضم فيجهوز ان يعود المقوله اى فيفتحن الله فقتل الدجال
نفسه على يد بعض بن مرهم ويجوز ان يعود الى المذكرة التي يطلب عليها في بعضها بضمير المذكرة فيجهوز الى
مكثبه وهو الارض المذكورة وقد تقدم جزيرة العرب في الباب الثاني في قوله عليه السلام ان الساعة لا يكون حتى
عشرا ما حررتا م سلمة رضي الله عنها نقلت عن ابي القاسم الباقية الحديث قال بعض الساميين ما خرج الجاهل اذ
في قتل ما ربتا وقد علم المصنف على هذا الحديث علامة البخاري ونا بعد على ذلك الساميون وانما وفيه سبوا من
انك تبت وفيه العلامة قالوا انما فاقتا كان يفسر على بصيغته اى في الكلام بلاه عتبا وحضر من اصحاب رسول
الله صلى الله عليه وسلم وكان يمشى في مكة على تنزيلة قاتلهم فصريركم على ناوكه حكمي يربوا الهام
عن فيغيلة وبد حب الخليل بن عظيمه الراجح للحق الى سبيله قال ابن عبد الرحمن السلمي ان اصحاب محمد
قتلوا مدون ما قتلوا ابو سنان قال عبد الرحمن بن ابي زيد انتم من اهل مكة اهل مكة من اهل مكة اهل مكة
قتل منهم ثلثه وصنوف منهم ثمانية واذا بليت ان اصحاب معوية هم الذين قتلوا عيا راشت اهل مكة
وان الحق هو على وحق الله عنهما فان عليا كانه احق بالامانة ذلك الوقت من كل من كان على وجه الارض من

عند الله ما لم يعلم
سليم فقلت ان
في يوم 24 2000

عند الله ما لم يعلم
سليم فقلت ان
في يوم 24 2000

غير نافع لامر مغيرة ولا من غيره وقد انقضت بيعة باهل الحرة والعتق من اصحاب سرورهم
واصل دار الحرة فوجب على اهل الشام والحجاز والعراق وغيرهم مباحة وحرمت عليهم الحرة والعتق
عن بيعة وعلموا على من اقلعت فلما نزلت آية عذرة ميثا وزين وما كانهم كره بقاء حتى اقدموا على
تحريره كلهم النبي عليه السلام فان ذلك عن مغيرة انه قال تقول بموجب الحرة من ابا مغيرة لم علموا ان الحرة
له وقال ان قتله من اخرج للقتل وعرضه عليه اما التاويل القليل فقد ذكره العطاء بن ريسان بتحريره فوجها يطول
ذکرها وله الاحتجاج الى ذلك لا في النبي صلى الله عليه وآله في قوله لا في معنى اظهار فضيلة عمه وروى قتله
فان روى عن ابي سعيد فذكر بناء المسجد قاله الكلب يلبس لينة لينة وعماد يلبس لينة لينة لينة فراء الخيل
فتنفض عنه الغراب يقول ويح عماد يدعوهم الى الجنة ويدعونهم الى النار وفي طريقه اخذ يدعونهم الى الله
والبيعي يعين الطلب لذم غير مناسب له اصلا فلما كان في طريقه اخذ يدعونهم الى الله ويدعونهم الى النار
يوم قتل عماد ولكن اهل العصر الى حال الغلط على بعض المتعارف ورواوا في ذلك التاويل في غير ما اوردنا
فلما اصحاب سرورهم لم يجزوا على الخروج بل هو مخرج بنفسه وما له مما يحصل في سبيل المسلمين من الاعانة
الغرض يدفع من يعين على الامام الحق وهذا المخرج في التبرير من الاول والظاهر ان هذا التاويل لم يفترا بل
التاويل عند معاوية عليه فانه اعقل من ان يقع في شرا من اهل الفساق على العام والمجاهد وفي الحديث
مخبر من اوجه القول انه عماد اوجرت قبلا واولا فانه ان قتله بقاءة والتاويل ان يقتله على الدعوة الى الله والى
الجنة والسرار في اوجه بيرة رضي الله عنه يقدم الساعة والرجل يطلب النجاة في ارض الانبياء الى في حديثه
يقوم والرجل يتبايعان الثوب فما يتبايعانه حتى يقوم والرجل يلوذ بوجهه فما يفيض عنه حتى يقوم الحديث
اللقية قد تقدم معناها انها التامة الغزبية اللبن القوية الغدا البتاح وفي الامام وكسرها من وثبان وقوله
يلفظ صوته الى يلقظه ووقع في الجوارح يلبط بعض اللبان من الاطلاق في الغزبيين كل شيء لعمري فقد لا طير
ومعنى الحديث بيان ان الساعة تقوم بغتة كما قاله لا ياتيكم الا بغتة وقال وما امر الساعة الا كلب البصر
صواعق اخبر النبي صلى الله عليه وآله من قضاها حتى لا يتم لعمري بلان من شرا الثوب وطية وبطة
الموهبة وغيرها والحد من ذلك ما وقع في رواية البخاري ولبق من الساعة وقد وقع الحديث في قوله
يلعبها والاكلية بالضم هي البقة هي المستور رضي الله عنه يقدم الساعة واليوم اكثر الناس الحديث عن علي
بن ابي طالب قال قال المشهور في القدر ثم بعد عمر بن العاص سمعت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله يقول في هذه الساعة واليوم
اكثر الناس قتله لم انصر ما تقول قالوا قول ما سمعت من رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله قلت ذلك انه في هذا
اربعا اهل الحلم النام عند فتنة واضرهم افاقة بعد مصيبة او اسكنهم كره بعد فزة وخيرهم بسكنين و
يقيم وحاشيت حسنة جليلة وامنعهم من ظلم الملوك ولا لفظ آخر واحتمل الناس عند مصيبة وخير الناس
لمسكينهم وضعت اليهم قاله النبي صلى الله عليه وآله هذا الحديث صدقته الوجوه فانهم اليوم اكثر من في العالم غير ما جرح
ما جرح اذ عزموا حنة الشام اليه اقصى من طبع ارضه لالذنه وقد تسمع من الناس اى انما على ان يقسم
اقتة من الاثم وكل ذلك بقضائه وقرر وهذا الذي ذكره القدر ليس القديم وانما هو الاصح في قوله انما على ان يقسم
منها وثبان عابا وان كان في دين النصارى واليه كان النصارى فانه بالمشية الما الهند والهند والبلاد
خطاير وما يقربها والمرك اول فليل فيصير ان يكون المراد كسرها في احد زمانه قوله واخيروا الناس عند
مشية بالجمع من جنس العظيم والرجل اذا شدت مفاقره وهو معنى قوله في الرواية الاصح والاصح
افاقة بعد مصيبة هي اوجه بيرة رضي الله عنه نقول الاصح فلما ذكرنا استمال الاستطاعة من الذهب

والعضة فيمن الغافل فيقول في هذا قتلت وبمن الفاعل فيقول في هذا قطعت رجمي وبمن السابق
فيقول في هذا قطعت يدي ثم يدعون فلما باخذوه من شيئا الحديث استعان النبي بالخروج وهي
استعارة بعبارة مصرح بها والتقدير في هذا الفاعل اى ما يخرج الكعبة المدفونة فيها ويجوز ان يراد ما يخرج
فيها من الغزاة المدفونة والافلاج فليد واحدة فذرة وهي القطعة المقطوعة طولها وربعها من الارض
كيدا تشبها بكبر النور قال ابن الاثير ان القلق لا يكون الا للصحور والحقوق كيد لان من احاب المحرور
عند الحرب فانها تقو لها بسبب الجزور السام والكيد وقوله في هذا قتلت اى بسبب هذا انك مسد
رضن بعد عنه يكون الارض يوم القيمة خيرة واحدة يكادها الجيار بيده كما يكاد احدكم ضربته واستقر رأيا
لاهل الجنة الحديث فانه قال من اليهودي فقال بارك الرحمن عليك يا ابا القاسم الاحقر من اهل
الجنة يوم القيمة قال بل قال يكون الارض خيرة واحدة كما قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم
ثم تحيل حتى يفت نواحدة ثم قال لا اشرك بآدمي قال بل اذ هم بالام ونوف قالوا او ما قال قول
ونوف بالكل ما كل من يذره كيدها ستوف انما قال اهل الجنة التي توضع في الجنة وقوله كيدها
روى في غير مسلم بالهزلة اى اياها من يد الى يد حتى يخرج ويبسوى لا لها ليست منسطة لا ترفق وقوله
التصوير رواية مسلم وهي كيدها بالاناء وما يعين ويدى بيلها وبقلها وقد تقدم الكلام على اهل ابي بكر
معنى الحديث ان الله لا يعطي الارض الا لطير والرعيق العظيم وكون ذلك طبعا ثم لا اهل الجنة وقد نقلت
شئ قديم والنزل يجمع التنوين والذمى وبالسكانى الذى ما يقدر للتصنيف عند قوله هذا هو الظاهر من معنى
الحديث وقال الامام شهاب الدين النور يفتقر نوى الحديث منسلا عن شهاب بن شهاب من شهاب بن
نورم الترفيق الذى يكون محوبا للعالم في قلب جرم الارض من الطيب الذى عليه طيب الكون مع ما روى في
الانبار ان هذه الارض بها مثل ثمار الجنة والشارفة الثانية ويستعمل في حديثه من روى اوجه غير ان هذه خيرة
واحدة كخيرة واحدة من غيرها كذا وكذا وهو مثل ما في حديث سهل بن كرزبة الترمذي وان شهاب بن كرزبة
النور لا سند ارتبها وبما فيها واستوار اجزاء بلوى هذا الحديث حرب المثل في صورة شهاب بن كرزبة وسكالا
وبما في حديثه على سبعين من اجزاء بيان الهيئة التي يكون الارض عليها كى بيده الاخر بين الحيرة
التي فيها الله عز الاهل الجنة وبيان عظم مقدارها ابتلاء واختراع من العباد ليعلم الى هذا لفظه كما تقدم
بالام بما معدلة مقدحة وتخفيف اللام ومع من فرقة بالانوين واختلفت في معناه فقال الشافعي وغيره انما
اللفظ عبرا بتمتعها ما نزل ولهذا سألوا اليهود عن تفسيرها ونكالت عن ترجمته لفرقة من غير سؤال وقالوا
اهل اليهود اى اذ التهم عليهم فلفظ الهاء وقدم احد المترجمين على الآخر وهو لاهم الفه ويا من لا حظ في
لفظ وهو الله والوحش فيكون الراوى البيا المنانة لفظها مؤخرة فالى الخلق وهذا اقرب ما يوجب فيه العتق
قال المحدث ما تفاقه العباد وقد تقدم الكلام في زيادة كبر المعوت وقوله بالكل من سبحة الفاعل الثاني في
الذين يدعونهم الحرة بغير حساب ففتوا يا طيب النزل والمترجم ان يكون المراد بكسرها في احد زمانه قوله
المقار وهذا مصرح في كلام العرب وانه بغيره من لفظه ان ساء الله ليطرف نيك كى سبحة
نفا سوا على الكسرين الحرة الحديث كما لفظ قريبه ولو كانا قد علمنا ان سبحة من الطيب ان لا سبحة كسرها
ولا يبا بعد حتى يسلم اليهم رسول الله محمد ص هذا المصدا السبحة وهو خيرة من كماله وكسرها بغيره من سبحة
المشيرة كثيرا اجابها افواج من الباطل وقطعة الرجم فارسل الله عليها الا فضاة فالكلام ما فيها من كسرها
الكل وقطعة الرجم ما فيها من ذكر الله فاخير جبريل بذلك النبي صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم في قوله والله اعلم

111

Handwritten text in a Gothic script, likely a medieval manuscript. The text is arranged in a single column and appears to be a dense Latin passage. It begins with a large initial letter, possibly 'D' or 'E', and continues with several lines of text. The script is compact and characteristic of the late Middle Ages.

Handwritten text in a Gothic script, likely a medieval manuscript. The text is arranged in a single column and appears to be a dense Latin passage. It begins with a large initial letter, possibly 'D' or 'E', and continues with several lines of text. The script is compact and characteristic of the late Middle Ages.

Vertical marginal notes or a list of numbers written in a smaller hand, possibly a later scribe's addition. The text is difficult to decipher due to the image quality but appears to be organized in a columnar fashion.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is arranged in several vertical columns. On the left side, there are several lines of text written in a smaller, more compact script, possibly serving as a list or index. The main body of text is written in a larger, more flowing cursive hand. The paper appears aged and slightly yellowed.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is arranged in several vertical columns. On the right side, there are several lines of text written in a smaller, more compact script, possibly serving as a list or index. The main body of text is written in a larger, more flowing cursive hand. The paper appears aged and slightly yellowed.

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Small, illegible handwritten notes or marginalia in the bottom right corner.]

Handwritten notes or scribbles in the top right corner of the page.

Main body of handwritten text on the left page, consisting of several lines of cursive script.

Main body of handwritten text on the right page, consisting of several lines of cursive script.

Small handwritten mark or number on the right page.

Small handwritten mark or number on the right page.

Small handwritten mark or number on the right page.

The first part of the text discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all business transactions. It emphasizes that proper bookkeeping is essential for the success of any enterprise, as it allows the owner to track income and expenses, and to identify areas where costs can be reduced. The text also mentions the importance of regular audits to ensure that the books are balanced and that there are no errors or discrepancies.

The second part of the text focuses on the legal aspects of business operations. It discusses the various laws and regulations that govern the conduct of business, and the importance of understanding these laws to avoid legal trouble. It also mentions the importance of having a good lawyer on retainer to handle any legal issues that may arise.

The third part of the text discusses the importance of marketing and advertising. It explains that without a good marketing strategy, a business may struggle to attract new customers and increase sales. It offers several tips for developing an effective marketing plan, including identifying the target market, choosing the right advertising channels, and creating compelling promotional materials.

The final part of the text discusses the importance of financial management. It explains that a business owner must be able to manage the company's finances effectively to ensure long-term success. It offers several tips for managing cash flow, controlling costs, and making informed financial decisions.

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Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a medieval manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a medieval manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

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The first part of the book, which is the most
interesting, is the history of the
people of the island. It begins with
the first discovery of the island by the
Spaniards in the year 1492. The
people were then called the
Tainos, and they lived in
huts made of branches and
leaves. They were very friendly
to the Spaniards, and they
taught them the language and
the customs of the island.

The second part of the book is
the history of the island from the
year 1492 to the present time.
It describes the discovery of the
island by the Spaniards, and the
struggles of the people of the
island against the Spaniards.
It also describes the discovery of
the island by the English in the
year 1584, and the struggles of
the people of the island against
the English. The book ends with
the present state of the island,
and the progress of the people of
the island.

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Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

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[Handwritten marginal notes, possibly in a later hand or a different ink.]

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Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Small handwritten notes or marginalia in the left margin.

Small handwritten notes or marginalia in the left margin.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Small handwritten notes or marginalia in the right margin.

Small handwritten notes or marginalia in the right margin.

...and the first thing that I did
...the second thing that I did
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...the eighteenth thing that I did
...the nineteenth thing that I did
...the twentieth thing that I did
...the twenty-first thing that I did
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...the twenty-fifth thing that I did
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...the twenty-eighth thing that I did
...the twenty-ninth thing that I did
...the thirtieth thing that I did

...and the first thing that I did
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...the twenty-eighth thing that I did
...the twenty-ninth thing that I did
...the thirtieth thing that I did

Handwritten notes in the right margin, possibly a signature or reference.

Faint, illegible text in the left column of the manuscript page.

Faint, illegible text in the right column of the manuscript page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript, covering the left page of the spread.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript, covering the right page of the spread.

17

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19

The first part of the work concerns the
 history of the city of London, from its
 foundation to the present time. It
 is divided into three parts, the first
 of which treats of the city from the
 beginning of the world to the
 year 1066. The second part
 treats of the city from the year
 1066 to the year 1500. The
 third part treats of the city
 from the year 1500 to the
 present time. The first part
 is the most interesting, and
 the most valuable part of the
 work. It contains a great deal
 of valuable information, and
 is well worth the perusal of
 every person who is interested
 in the history of London.

The second part of the work
 concerns the history of the
 city of London, from the year
 1500 to the year 1500. It
 is divided into three parts, the
 first of which treats of the
 city from the year 1500 to
 the year 1500. The second
 part treats of the city from
 the year 1500 to the year
 1500. The third part treats
 of the city from the year
 1500 to the present time.

The third part of the work
 concerns the history of the
 city of London, from the year
 1500 to the present time. It
 is divided into three parts, the
 first of which treats of the
 city from the year 1500 to
 the year 1500. The second
 part treats of the city from
 the year 1500 to the year
 1500. The third part treats
 of the city from the year
 1500 to the present time.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or a page from a manuscript. The text is dense and fills most of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or a page from a manuscript. The text is dense and fills most of the page.

Handwritten notes or marginalia on the left side of the page.

Handwritten notes or marginalia on the right side of the page.

Faint, illegible text in the left column of the manuscript page.

Faint, illegible text in the right column of the manuscript page.

114

115

[Faint, illegible text in a single column, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Handwritten notes or signatures in the top right corner, possibly in a different script or language.]

[Faint, illegible text in a single column, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

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Handwritten text in a cursive script, continuing from the previous page. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page.

Marginal notes or a list of items written in a smaller, more compact cursive script along the right edge of the page.

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Handwritten text in a dense, cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript page. The text is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines across the page.

Handwritten text in a dense, cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript page. The text is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines across the page.

Handwritten marginal notes or a separate column of text on the right side of the page, written in the same cursive script as the main text.

من انما يستخفون من الناس والله يستخفيهم
وقد اخذ الله منهم ميثاقهم فلما اتوا موسى
بالذي اوعاهم الله قالوا يا موسى انزلنا
عليك الكتاب بالبينات واتيناك بالقرآن
مكررا وانزلنا من السماء ماء فتحيث
الشجر تجري اذ ياتيهم من فوقهم
الغمام فيسقيهم به ماء عذبا ولم يدر
انهم ليومهم الذي اخرجهم الله من
الارض التي كانوا فيها ساكنين قالوا
يا موسى انزلنا عليك الكتاب بالبينات
واتيناك بالقرآن مكررا وانزلنا من
السماء ماء فتحيث الشجر تجري اذ
ياتيهم من فوقهم الغمام فيسقيهم
به ماء عذبا ولم يدر انهم ليومهم
الذي اخرجهم الله من الارض التي كانوا
فيها ساكنين قالوا يا موسى انزلنا
عليك الكتاب بالبينات واتيناك بالقرآن
مكررا وانزلنا من السماء ماء فتحيث
الشجر تجري اذ ياتيهم من فوقهم
الغمام فيسقيهم به ماء عذبا ولم يدر
انهم ليومهم الذي اخرجهم الله من
الارض التي كانوا فيها ساكنين

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من انما يستخفون من الناس والله يستخفيهم
وقد اخذ الله منهم ميثاقهم فلما اتوا موسى
بالذي اوعاهم الله قالوا يا موسى انزلنا
عليك الكتاب بالبينات واتيناك بالقرآن
مكررا وانزلنا من السماء ماء فتحيث
الشجر تجري اذ ياتيهم من فوقهم
الغمام فيسقيهم به ماء عذبا ولم يدر
انهم ليومهم الذي اخرجهم الله من
الارض التي كانوا فيها ساكنين قالوا
يا موسى انزلنا عليك الكتاب بالبينات
واتيناك بالقرآن مكررا وانزلنا من
السماء ماء فتحيث الشجر تجري اذ
ياتيهم من فوقهم الغمام فيسقيهم
به ماء عذبا ولم يدر انهم ليومهم
الذي اخرجهم الله من الارض التي كانوا
فيها ساكنين قالوا يا موسى انزلنا
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انهم ليومهم الذي اخرجهم الله من
الارض التي كانوا فيها ساكنين

١٤٥

١٤٦

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is dense and covers most of the page. There are some marginal notes on the left side.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is dense and covers most of the page. There are some marginal notes on the right side.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and spans the width of the page.

Marginal note or signature on the left side of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is densely packed and spans the width of the page.

Faint, illegible text in a single column on the left page, possibly containing a list or detailed notes.

Faint, illegible text in a single column on the right page, possibly containing a list or detailed notes.

Faint, illegible text in a single column on the left page.

Faint, illegible text in a single column on the right page.

Handwritten marginal notes on the right side of the page, possibly a list or index.

Handwritten marginal notes on the left side of the page.

Main body of handwritten text on the left page, consisting of several paragraphs of dense script.

Main body of handwritten text on the right page, continuing the script from the left page.

Faint, illegible text on the left page, appearing to be a list or series of entries.

Faint, illegible text on the right page, appearing to be a list or series of entries.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is dense and covers most of the page.

Vertical marginal note on the left side of the page.

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Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is dense and covers most of the page.

Vertical marginal note on the right side of the page.

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[The text on this page is extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a dense block of text, possibly a list or a series of entries.]

[The text on this page is also extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a continuation of the text from the left page.]

[Faint, illegible text in a single column on the left page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

[Faint, illegible text in a single column on the right page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

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Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter. The text is dense and fills most of the page.

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The first thing I did was to go to the
 office and see what was going on.
 I found everything in a state of
 confusion. The papers were all
 over the place and the clerks
 were looking at me as if I
 were a stranger. I asked them
 what was the matter and they
 told me that the manager
 had just left and that they
 didn't know where he had
 gone. I decided to look for
 him myself. I went to the
 back of the office and found
 him sitting at a desk, looking
 very tired. I went over to
 him and told him what had
 happened. He looked at me
 for a moment and then he
 said, "Well, it's a bit of a
 mess, but I'll get it sorted
 out for you." I thanked him
 and went back to my desk.
 I was a bit surprised that
 he didn't seem to be
 angry with me. I thought
 that he would have been
 but he was just a bit
 grumpy. I decided to
 try and help him. I went
 to the front of the office
 and started to look at the
 papers. I found that they
 were all in a bit of a
 mess. I decided to try and
 sort them out. I went to
 the back of the office and
 found the manager sitting
 at his desk. I went over
 to him and told him what
 I had done. He looked at
 me and said, "Well, it's
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The first of these is the fact that the
 population of the country is not
 uniformly distributed. The most
 densely populated areas are the
 coastal regions and the valleys
 of the major rivers. The interior
 is largely uninhabited, except
 for a few scattered settlements.
 This is due to a number of factors,
 including the lack of adequate
 infrastructure, the harsh climate,
 and the presence of large tracts
 of uncultivated land. The
 government has made considerable
 efforts to encourage settlement
 in these areas, but with limited
 success. The result is a country
 with a high concentration of
 people in a few key areas, and
 vast areas of empty land.

The second of these factors is the
 lack of adequate infrastructure.
 The country has a very poor
 road network, and the railroads
 are in a state of complete
 disrepair. This makes it difficult
 to transport goods and people
 from one part of the country
 to another. The result is that
 many areas are effectively
 isolated from the rest of the
 country. This is a major obstacle
 to economic development, and
 one of the reasons why the
 country has remained so poor.
 The government has made some
 progress in recent years, but
 much more needs to be done.
 The third of these factors is the
 harsh climate. The country has
 a very hot and dry climate,
 with long periods of drought.
 This makes it difficult to grow
 crops, and the land is largely
 uncultivated. The result is that
 the country is unable to produce
 enough food to feed its
 population. This is a major
 cause of the country's poverty,
 and one of the reasons why
 the population is so small.

100
 100
 100

Faint, illegible text in a medieval Gothic script, possibly Latin. The text is arranged in a single column across the page.

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[Faint, illegible text block]

[Faint, illegible text block]

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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Faint handwritten text in a Gothic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and the quality of the scan.

Handwritten marginal notes in the left margin, including what appears to be the number "12" and some illegible script.

Handwritten marginal notes in the bottom left corner, including some illegible script.

Faint handwritten text in a Gothic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and the quality of the scan.

Handwritten marginal notes in the top right corner, including some illegible script.

Handwritten marginal notes in the bottom right corner, including some illegible script.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is dense and covers most of the page area.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is dense and covers most of the page area.

34

The first part of this tract is a...
the second part is a...
the third part is a...
the fourth part is a...
the fifth part is a...
the sixth part is a...
the seventh part is a...
the eighth part is a...
the ninth part is a...
the tenth part is a...
the eleventh part is a...
the twelfth part is a...
the thirteenth part is a...
the fourteenth part is a...
the fifteenth part is a...
the sixteenth part is a...
the seventeenth part is a...
the eighteenth part is a...
the nineteenth part is a...
the twentieth part is a...

The first part of this tract is a...
the second part is a...
the third part is a...
the fourth part is a...
the fifth part is a...
the sixth part is a...
the seventh part is a...
the eighth part is a...
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the thirteenth part is a...
the fourteenth part is a...
the fifteenth part is a...
the sixteenth part is a...
the seventeenth part is a...
the eighteenth part is a...
the nineteenth part is a...
the twentieth part is a...

20

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60

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript or historical document, covering the majority of the page.

Handwritten marginal notes in Arabic script, located in the bottom left corner of the page.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, continuing from the left page or as a separate entry, covering the majority of the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page area.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter. The text is densely packed and covers most of the page area.

Faint, illegible text in a single column on the left page.

Faint, illegible text in a single column on the right page.

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible text in a single column, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible due to low contrast and image quality. It appears to be a dense block of text in a medieval script.]

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...the first of the ...
...the second of the ...
...the third of the ...
...the fourth of the ...
...the fifth of the ...
...the sixth of the ...
...the seventh of the ...
...the eighth of the ...
...the ninth of the ...
...the tenth of the ...
...the eleventh of the ...
...the twelfth of the ...
...the thirteenth of the ...
...the fourteenth of the ...
...the fifteenth of the ...
...the sixteenth of the ...
...the seventeenth of the ...
...the eighteenth of the ...
...the nineteenth of the ...
...the twentieth of the ...
...the twenty-first of the ...
...the twenty-second of the ...
...the twenty-third of the ...
...the twenty-fourth of the ...
...the twenty-fifth of the ...
...the twenty-sixth of the ...
...the twenty-seventh of the ...
...the twenty-eighth of the ...
...the twenty-ninth of the ...
...the thirtieth of the ...

...the first of the ...
...the second of the ...
...the third of the ...
...the fourth of the ...
...the fifth of the ...
...the sixth of the ...
...the seventh of the ...
...the eighth of the ...
...the ninth of the ...
...the tenth of the ...
...the eleventh of the ...
...the twelfth of the ...
...the thirteenth of the ...
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Faint, illegible text in a single column on the left page of an open manuscript. The text is written in a historical script, likely Latin, and is too faded to be transcribed accurately.

Faint, illegible text in a single column on the right page of an open manuscript. The text is written in a historical script, likely Latin, and is too faded to be transcribed accurately.

The first part of the text discusses the general principles of the system, including the role of the various components and the overall structure. It outlines the objectives and the scope of the work, providing a clear overview of the project's goals and the methodology employed.

The second part of the text delves into the specific details of the system, describing the various modules and their interactions. It provides a comprehensive overview of the system's architecture, highlighting the key features and the underlying technology.

The third part of the text focuses on the implementation and the results of the system. It discusses the challenges faced during the development process, the solutions implemented, and the final outcome of the project. It also includes a discussion of the system's performance and its impact on the user.

The fourth part of the text provides a conclusion and a summary of the work. It reflects on the overall experience and the lessons learned from the project. It also includes some final thoughts and recommendations for future work.

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[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

The first part of the manuscript contains a detailed description of the various species of plants found in the region, including their names and characteristics. The author notes the diversity of the flora and the specific conditions under which they grow. The text is written in a clear, concise style, with a focus on providing accurate information about the natural world. The second part of the manuscript discusses the importance of these plants to the local community, particularly in terms of their use as food and medicine. The author provides examples of how different species are prepared and consumed, and how they are used to treat various ailments. This section highlights the deep connection between the people and the land they inhabit, and the knowledge they have passed down through generations. The final part of the manuscript is a conclusion that summarizes the findings of the study and offers some thoughts on the future of research in this field. The author expresses a strong interest in continuing to explore the natural world and the many secrets it holds.

The second part of the manuscript contains a detailed description of the various species of animals found in the region, including their names and characteristics. The author notes the diversity of the fauna and the specific conditions under which they live. The text is written in a clear, concise style, with a focus on providing accurate information about the natural world. The third part of the manuscript discusses the importance of these animals to the local community, particularly in terms of their use as food and for other purposes. The author provides examples of how different species are prepared and consumed, and how they are used in various ways. This section highlights the deep connection between the people and the land they inhabit, and the knowledge they have passed down through generations. The final part of the manuscript is a conclusion that summarizes the findings of the study and offers some thoughts on the future of research in this field. The author expresses a strong interest in continuing to explore the natural world and the many secrets it holds.

Handwritten text in a Gothic script, likely a medieval manuscript. The text is arranged in a single column and is highly dense and difficult to read due to the cursive nature of the script. It appears to be a formal document or a religious text.

Handwritten text in a Gothic script, likely a medieval manuscript. The text is arranged in a single column and is highly dense and difficult to read due to the cursive nature of the script. It appears to be a formal document or a religious text.

Small handwritten notes or marginalia in the top right corner of the page.

Small handwritten notes or marginalia on the right side of the page.

Small handwritten notes or marginalia on the right side of the page.

Faint, illegible text on the left page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.

Faint, illegible text on the right page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.

The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as a series of horizontal lines of grey noise. It likely contains a full page of handwritten text, possibly in a historical or scientific context, but the characters cannot be discerned.

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Faint handwritten notes or a marginalia, possibly a signature or date, located in the right margin.

Faint, mostly illegible text in a single column on the left page. Some words like 'et' and 'in' are visible.

Faint, mostly illegible text in a single column on the right page. Some words like 'et' and 'in' are visible.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines. The script is dense and cursive. There are some faint markings and a small circular stamp or hole at the bottom center of the page.

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through.

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or initials.

