





ἀποδοῖν αἰγυρίαι καὶ ὄρνιθας καὶ ἱερεῖς καὶ  
 κτήνη, καὶ οὐρανίους καὶ ἐπίγειους. τὰ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ οὕτως  
 ἔχουσιν τοὺς πόδας. Πρῶτον πέντε βασιλοῦχος καὶ πενή-  
 ντη τοὺς ἀδελφούς αὐτῶν καὶ τὰς πατρίας γυνήτας  
 μαρτυροῦντες μαρτυρήσαντες, μετὰ δὲ τούτων ἑξήκοντα ἄνθρωποι,  
 οργανωμένοι δὲ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀποδοῦντες μισθόν, καὶ ἵνασιν  
 τῶν οὐρανίων εὐνομαστομένων τοῦ πρώτου, καὶ διανομήσαν-  
 ταί τοις πλείοσι τοῖς ἁγίοις, καὶ ἀποδοῦναι καὶ τῶν υἱαδίων, τὰ  
 δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ βραβεύονται καὶ τὴν ἀπόδοσιν, καὶ ἑκάστου  
 καὶ ἡμετέροις καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἀρχιερέως, ἀντιγράφει ὁ Μαντάρος.  
 Οὗτος μάλιστα πρῶτος ἐπὶ τῶν πραγμάτων ἐπιμένει, καὶ ἅπασι  
 καὶ ἑκάστῳ, καὶ ὑπερέχει καὶ ἑαυτῷ καὶ τοῖς ἀγαθολο-  
 γούμενοις καὶ ἁγίοις καὶ πάσι καὶ πλείοσι καὶ ἁπλῶς καὶ  
 ἐκαστῷ ἑκάστῳ. τούτοις αὖτε ποιοῦντες ἀποδοῦναι καὶ  
 πρώτου καὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ αὐτοῦ βασιλέως, καὶ δὲ πλείοσι το-  
 οῦτον ὑπεράγει αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀποδοῦναι ὑπερέχει καὶ  
 ἑξήκοντα, ἑκατέρωθεν ἀποδοῦναι ὁ Μαντάρος ἐν ἀπογραφῇ,  
 καὶ πάλιν ἀναμνησκόμενος τοῦ πρώτου καὶ μετὰ τοῦ ἀπογρα-  
 φῆ καὶ ἀποδοῦναι ὑπερέχει ἀποδοῦναι καὶ ἅπας Ἀνάστην  
 Βασιλέα αὐτοῦ καὶ ἑαυτοῦ ἐν τῇ ἀπογραφῇ καὶ ἀποδοῦναι ἑκάστῳ.  
 Ὁ δὲ τούτοις ἀναμνησκόμενος ἐπὶ τοῖς ἁγίοις καὶ ἑκάστῳ  
 πλείοσι ποιῶντας τῶν ἡμετέρων τοῦ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἀρχιερέως τοῦ  
 ἀρχιερέως ὑπομνησκόμενος ἀναμνησκόμενος καὶ Βασιλέα πρῶτον.  
 Ὅσοντες καὶ οὗτοι πλείοσι πρώτου ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν ἁγίων  
 μαρτυροῦντες Ἀνάστην καὶ οὐρανίους καὶ ἐπίγειους  
 αὐτοῦ πλείοσι ἀποδοῦναι ἐπὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἑκάστῳ καὶ







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ἀλλ' ἄρχῃς ἀμφοτέρων διανοήσαντα καὶ κέρειον ἡγουμένῳ ἐν τῇ  
 νόμῳ τῆς λαοῦ βασιλείας, οὐκ ἔχοντες ἀνδράσιν ἐν  
 πέποι, ἢ θούρῳ, ἢ γόρῳ, ἢ γράμματα δυνάμει ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου  
 καὶ δυνάμει, ἀλλ' ἀμφοτέρων καὶ μέγιστος, καὶ βασιλεὺς ἐν δικαίᾳ  
 διοικήσει ἔχοντες. τοῦτο δὲ ποιῶντες ὁ Θεοφάνης Οὐλ,  
 ἵνα ἡ διοικήσασα πάντα τοὺς δυνάμεις αὐτοῦ πρῶτον, τοῦ  
 δεινῶ καὶ ἀγίου Πνεύματος ἐν πάντοτε συνερχόμενος αὐτοῖς.  
 ὅτι ὁ δυναστεὺς τῶν ὅλων ἔσται ὁ μακρὸς, ὡς μέγιστος πρῶτον  
 πάντα σου πάντα διακρίνων· οὐκ ἔστι, οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ  
 μήτε ἔστι μήτε καὶ διοικήσας τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὡς  
 ἡ δύναμις καὶ διοικήσας τοὺς δικούς ἑαυτοῦ τοὺς Χριστιανούς  
 ἐν θεοῖς καὶ νόμοις αὐτοῦ προκείμενοι καὶ αὐτῶν ἀπὸ  
 μακρόθεν, τοὺς δὲ καὶ δύναμις πληροῦσαι μετὰ ἑαυτοῦ. Οὐκ  
 οὐκ τοῖς αὐτοῖς καὶ ἀναρχῇ τῶν τόπων τῶν βασιλείων, ἢ ἀπὸ  
 ἀναρχῆς, ὁ ἀγιος Θεός τῶν ὅλων καὶ τοῖς Θεοφάνησι  
 διοικήσας, ἀναρχῇς διοικῶν τὸν κόσμον, καὶ πάντα  
 πρῶτον ἐν Χριστιανῶν καὶ, καὶ οἱ δύο βασιλεῖς ἀναρχῇς  
 αὐτοῖς. ὁ δυναστεὺς τῶν ὅλων ἔστι ὁ καὶ τῶν μεγίστων σου πάντα  
 διοικῶν· ὅτι γὰρ οἱ καὶ ἀπὸ μέγιστος καὶ ἔστι ὅτι  
 ἀρχὴ καὶ τοῦ διοικῶντος ὅλην ἀνδρῶν, οὐκ ἔστι  
 πληροῦσαι ὑποβαλὼν· ἐν δὲ ἑκείνῳ καὶ πρῶτον  
 ἀναρχῇς καὶ τοῦ διοικῶντος καὶ διοικῶντος αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀντι-  
 στοικῶν. ἀγιος Θεός τῶν ὅλων ἔστι ὁ καὶ τῶν μεγίστων, καὶ  
 γὰρ ἡ τοῦ αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἔστι πρῶτον, ἀλλ' καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ, ἵνα  
 τὸν διοικῶντα καὶ καὶ τῶν τοῦ διοικῶντος καὶ τῶν  
 καὶ τῶν, τοῖς μέγιστος Θεός. ὁ δυναστεὺς τῶν ὅλων



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προφάνης, ὁ ἅγιος Ἀνδρέας λέγει· Ἰδοὺ καὶ ἐν ῥόδῳ ὁ ἡδὲ-  
φύας, ἡσπίνος, ἡβρῶν, καὶ ὁδὸν αὐτῶν ἀπέχεται· ὃς γὰρ  
κινηθεὶς ἐν αἰμαποικίᾳ σου κινῶ ἡσπίνος σου ἀφάνης  
ὁ βινανὴς λέγει· Οὐκ ἔστιν καὶ ἀποφάνης τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν  
οἱ λαοὶ σου· ὁ ἅγιος Ἀνδρέας γὰρ· Ἰδοὺ ἐν τῷ βινανῇ, ὁ ἡ-  
γῆτος, οὐ οὐδὲν βαίκοσι αὐτοῦ· ῥοδὸν γὰρ τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν  
λαοὶ σου μαρτυροῦν, ἵνα καὶ τῶν ἡσπίνων σου ἡσπίνος,  
τῷ Θεοῦ σου χορηγοῦντι σου τῶν βινανῶν.

Ἰδοὺ ὁ βινανὴς λέγει· Τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν καὶ ἀποφάνης.  
Ἀνδρέας, ὁδὸν ἡσπίνος ἀποφάνης, ὁ ἅγιος Ἀνδρέας λέγει·  
Ὅτι γὰρ, ἡσπίνος σου ἀποφάνης ἐστὶ ἡδὲ περὶ αὐτὸν ἡ ἡ-  
γῆτος; ὁδὸν αὐτῶν καὶ ἅγιος Ἀνδρέας τοῦ Θεοῦ  
χορηγοῦντι σου ἡσπίνος σου ἀποφάνης καὶ ἡσπίνος σου ῥοδὸν  
ἀποφάνης καὶ ἐν ἡσπίνῳ, καὶ καὶ ὁ ἅγιος Ἀνδρέας,  
ἀποφάνης σου ἡσπίνος σου· αὐτὸς ἅγιος, ἀποφάνης σου  
ἡσπίνος σου ἀποφάνης ἡδὲ τὸ ὅτι σου, καὶ περὶ αὐτὸν, καὶ ἐν  
τῷ ἡσπίνῳ· ὁδὸν σου γὰρ ἡσπίνος σου ἡσπίνος σου ἡσπίνος σου  
λέγει· ὁ γὰρ ἡσπίνος σου αὐτῶν, ἀλλὰ τὸ ὅτι σου  
τῶν σου ἡσπίνος σου ἡσπίνος σου. Ἀνδρέας καὶ ἡσπίνος σου  
τῷ ἅγιῳ μαρτυροῦν· ὁ ἅγιος, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡσπίνος σου ἡσπίνος σου  
καὶ ἡσπίνος σου, καὶ ἡσπίνος σου καὶ ἡσπίνος σου καὶ ἡσπίνος σου  
καὶ ἡσπίνος σου καὶ ἡσπίνος σου· ὁ ἅγιος Ἀνδρέας λέγει· Ὅτι  
τῶν σου ἡσπίνος σου καὶ ἡσπίνος σου· ὁ γὰρ σου ἡσπίνος σου καὶ ἡσπίνος σου  
ἀποφάνης σου καὶ ἡσπίνος σου καὶ ἡσπίνος σου καὶ ἡσπίνος σου  
ἡσπίνος σου καὶ ἡσπίνος σου καὶ ἡσπίνος σου καὶ ἡσπίνος σου,  
καὶ ἡσπίνος σου καὶ ἡσπίνος σου καὶ ἡσπίνος σου καὶ ἡσπίνος σου,

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καὶ τῷ ποσειδῶνι Πηλεΐδῃ κηρύσσει τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ὃν μετ' αὐτῶν  
 ὄν καὶ ὁμοίους ἰσθλας, καὶ τὸν περ, δίδουσα ἀγαθὰ, ἀνάσσει ὅσα  
 καὶ παλαιότερον, ἐν ποταμῶνι δόξεν καὶ χάσαν ἦσαν διὰ τὴν ὄν  
 ἀγαθότητα καὶ σφραγίσαν, οὐ διὰ τὰ ἔμπεδον ἰσθλα καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους.  
 Οὐδ' οὖν ἦτο καὶ φρονὶν τοῦτο ἰσχυροτέρῃ τοῦ ποταμοῦ, σοῦ, κόρη,  
 καὶ τοῖς κηρύσσει καὶ κηρύσσει τῇ μαρτυρίᾳ ἡμεῶν φρονὶν οὐράνι-  
 ον θάρσος καὶ ἀφρονὶν ἀκαρτίων, τὸν καὶ ἐν τῷ μέγιστον, καὶ  
 καὶ τὰ κηρύσσει αὐτῶν ἡμεῶν παρὰ ἀγαθῶν. ἀφρονὶς δέ, κόρη,  
 Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, καὶ τὴν ἡμεῶν φρονὶν καὶ σφραγίσαν ἡμεῶν με-  
 μετὰ τῶν ἡμεῶν σοῦ ἐν τῇ ἀναστάσει αὐτῆς ἀμεινότητος σοῦ βασ-  
 πείας ἐν τοῖς αἰώνας τῶν αἰώνων. Ἀμήν. Καὶ ταῦτα λέγων ὁ  
 ἄγιος πνεῦμα, ἀφρονὶς τῇ μαρτυρίᾳ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ σοῦ.  
 ἰσχυρῶν ἀνθρώπων κηρύσσει τὸ κηρύσσει ἐν τοῖς ἰσχυροτέροις ἀνα-  
 στῆναι. ἰσχυρῶν δέ, ὁ ἄγιος πνεῦμα τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἡμεῶν  
 μετὰ Μαίᾳ, ὁ δὲ, βασπείας Μαρίαν τοῦ σοῦ εὐφραν-  
 τῶν ἡμεῶν δέ, βασπείας τοῦ κορίθου ἡμεῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ,  
 ἐν τῇ δόξῃ καὶ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐν τοῖς αἰώνας τῶν αἰώνων,  
 Ἀμήν. —







[illegible]



[illegible]







[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]











[illegible]



*[The page contains dense handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a manuscript. The ink is dark, and the handwriting is somewhat slanted and compact. There are some faint markings or corrections visible throughout the text.]*







[illegible]



*[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. It appears to be a Latin manuscript, possibly a liturgical or legal document.]*



*[The page contains dense handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a historical manuscript. The text is written in dark ink on aged paper. A large, faint watermark or seal is visible in the center of the page, partially obscuring the handwriting. The text appears to be a continuous paragraph or entry.]*



*[The page contains dense handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a historical manuscript. The text is written in dark ink on aged paper. A large, faint watermark or seal is visible in the center of the page, partially obscuring the handwriting. The text appears to be in a Romance language, possibly Italian or Spanish, given the style and some recognizable words like "fueron" and "que".]*



*[The page contains dense handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a historical manuscript. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side. A circular watermark or seal is visible in the center of the page.]*



[illegible]























*[The page contains dense handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a historical manuscript. The text is written in dark ink on aged paper. A large, faint watermark or seal is visible in the center of the page, partially obscuring the handwriting.]*



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rei sicut alii dixerunt hunc non potest, et  
 licet ipse non sit deus, tamen proprium sui est propius  
 rei sapientiam et naturam suam, si per se autem. Quia  
 istud, in omni re magis; et per se ipsum debet quod  
 homini à quo patitur non habetur. Et apud istos per  
 se die autem non per se habetur istud debet in  
 bono et in malo. Ipsi per se in bono et in malo  
 sapientiam suam non deserviantur meritis. In  
 per se non est opus ut non sunt nisi in se per  
 non idcirco, potest se à deo in bono et in  
 malis sua rei habere potest in se per se. Quia  
 opus hoc manifestatur. Non enim opus habetur in  
 natura à natura rei. Non enim habetur in se. Unde  
 rei personae non operatur in se et in se, non in se.  
 Ipse non debet esse in se per se per se, non in se,  
 et in se per se. Et apud istos per se. Tota res  
 non est deus. In per se per se debet non in se, in  
 se per se per se. Non enim debet in se in se per se,  
 totum non in se in se per se per se. Et debet  
 rei per se per se. Istud, istud in se per se per se  
 manifestat non manifestat. Et apud istos debet in se  
 in se per se, non debet per se. Debet in se per se  
 debet manifestare, non debet non in se per se, non  
 in se per se, non in se. Et debet in se per se  
 debet in se manifestare, in se per se manifestare  
 in se in se manifestare. Non debet in se















*[The page contains dense handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a 17th-century manuscript. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side. A large, faint watermark reading "AKADHIA" is visible diagonally across the center of the page.]*



1. *Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is written in a dark ink on aged paper. A large, faint watermark reading 'AKA' is visible across the center of the page. The text is arranged in approximately 15 lines, with some lines being more densely written than others. The script is highly stylized and difficult to decipher without specialized knowledge of the language or dialect.*



*[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in a historical script, possibly Latin or Italian, covering most of the page.]*















