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THE

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1885

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PAHLAVI TEXTS

TRANSLATED BY

E. W. WEST

PART III

DĪNĀ-Ī MAĪNŌG-Ī KHIRAD
SIKAND-GŪMĀṆĪK VIGĀR
SAD DAR

Oxford

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

1885

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INTRODUCTION.

I. THE DĪNĀ-Ī MAĪNŌG-Ī KHIRAD.

The Pahlavi phrase Dīnā-ī Maīnōg-ī Khirad, 'Opinions of the Spirit of Wisdom,' is a name applied to sixty-two enquiries, or series of enquiries, on subjects connected with the religion of the Mazda-worshippers, made by an anonymous wise man and answered by the Spirit of Wisdom. But, as this name is only found prefixed to a manuscript, written in A.D. 1569, in which the first part of the work is missing\(^1\), it is doubtful whether it be the original name of the book, or not, although it is very suitable to the general character of the work.

Regarding the reading of this name, here adopted, it must be observed that the correct pronunciation of the Pahlavi word maīnōg, 'spirit,' is uncertain; the traditional reading is maīnōd, which is a possible pronunciation of its letters, but is otherwise inexplicable; Haug proposed to read maīnīvād or mīnavād, but, in that case, the word ought to end with ā=t, or with nd; some of the present Dastūrs read mīnōē, but this would be written mīnōēk in Pahlavi; the Pāzand writers have maīnyō, but this is evidently an imitation of Av. maīnyavō, and does not correspond with the Pahlavi letters. As the word is maīnū or mīnō in the Sasanian inscriptions, and mīnū in Persian, to which words a final k would be added in Pahlavi, it seems probable that the final letter of the Pahlavi word is not ē or ē, but g, a corruption of k, and that we ought to read mīnōg or maīnōg. At the same time it should be noticed that a very old copy of the Pahlavi Farhang, in the library of Dastūr Jāmāspji Minochiharji in Bombay, has the word written with an extra medial stroke, so that it might be

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\(^1\) See p. 3, note 1.
read mîn având, as required by Haug's hypothesis, although this copy of the Farhang gives madoneând as the traditional reading.

The subjects discussed by the Spirit of Wisdom are of a very miscellaneous character, and their discussion is evidently intended to furnish an outline of the tenets, legends, and morality of the religion with which they deal; but it forms by no means a complete, or systematic, treatise on these subjects, and it is remarkably silent with regard to all details of religious rites and ceremonies, which are only occasionally mentioned. This silence may, perhaps, be due to the fact that the author was a layman, as seems clear from the account he gives of his doubts and enquiries in Chap. I, 14–56. Any incompleteness of the treatise may also be explained by the apparent loss of the latter end of the work, as the sixty-second reply (Chap. LXIII) terminates the extant text of the treatise abruptly, and without any trace of peroration.

By the Spirit of Wisdom the author means the innate wisdom of Aûharmasd (Chap. LVII, 4), the āsna khratu of Yas. XXII, 29, XXV, 18, through which the spiritual and worldly creations were produced (Chaps. I, 49, 51, LVII, 5). It was originally created by Aûharmasd (Chap. VIII, 3, 8), and is superior to the archangels (Chap. I, 53); it can appear in a personal form, and undertake to be an instructor (Chap. I, 57, 60, 61); and it can likewise be used as a defence (Chap. XLIII, 6).

With regard to the author of this treatise, and the age in which he lived, we have no further information than can be gathered from the contents of the book itself. The author was evidently a devoted Mazda-worshipper, and probably a layman, as has been already remarked, but he has given us no further hints about himself. Whether he wrote before or after the Arab conquest of Persia is doubtful. There are only two passages that might be strained into allusions to Muhammadanism: one in Chap. I, 18, which alludes to some heterodox religion injuring the property of the orthodox faith, but the author has just been talking of many sects, and the grievance here mentioned is much too
common to be considered as applicable only to the Arabs; the other passage is Chap. XVI, 37–48, which describes the advantages of 'the moderate drinking of wine,' and might be supposed to be written in indirect opposition to the Muhammadan prohibition of such indulgence. In either case the allusion is certainly far too obscure to form a fair basis for argument. On the other hand, Chap. XIII, 13, 14, speaks of the sovereignty of Vistāsp existing in connection with the most powerful sect or form of devotion, which statement might be strained to imply that the government was still orthodox; and the definitions of good and bad government in Chap. XV, 12–39 could hardly have been written after the Arab conquest. The allusion to the continued conflict of the Arûmans and Tûrânians with the Irânians, in Chap. XXI, 23–26, may possibly refer to some troublesome wars carried on by the Greeks and Turks against the Persians in the time of the author, and the late Dr. A. D. Mordtmann has suggested A.D. 580–590 as a probable period for such remarks, but, here again, the allusion is too obscure to be relied on.

Very few of the author's quotations can be identified, but this is no argument for a greater age than eight or ten centuries, as we know, from passages quoted in the Shâyast Lâ-shâyast, Dâdîstân-i Dinîk, and other works, that some of the lost Nasks must have been still extant as recently as that. The Avesta is quoted only twice by name, in Chaps. I, 27, XVI, 15; the former passage has not been identified, but the latter may perhaps be from the Pâzag Nask. Several quotations, however, are made from the dînô or 'revelation,' a term which, when it refers to writings, is often applied by Pahlavi writers to the Avesta only. Of these passages Chap. XLIV, 18–23 is from the Vendîdâd, Chap. XXI, 24–26 may be from the Kidrast Nask, and six other quotations have not been identified. In other cases the quotations are merely prefaced by the phrase 'it is declared.' And of these the passage in Chap. LVII, 24–28 appears to be derived from the Vendîdâd, and that in Chap. II, 155, 156 from the so-called Hâdôkht Nask, while eight other passages are unidentified. In this last class the quota-

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tions seem to be rather paraphrases than accurate translations of the original texts.

Of the original Pahlavi text of the Dinâ-i Maînôg-i Khirâd only two manuscripts are yet known to exist; one of these (K43) is contained in No. 43 of the Iranian manuscripts in the University Library at Kopenhagen, and the other (TD2) belongs to Mr. Tehmuras Dinshawji Anklesaria of Bombay.

The manuscript K43 is a small quarto volume of 178 folios, of which the Dinâ occupies fols. 2–37, written fifteen lines to the page. The first and second folios also contain the conclusion of the larger Bundahis, of which the first 129 folios are missing from this codex, as described in SBE, vol. v, introd. pp. xxxix–xli. And the latter part of the codex contains about one-fifth of the Dinârâd, in several detached fragments, and four-fifths of the Bahman Yart. This manuscript was brought from Persia by the late Professor Westergaard in 1843¹, and the Pahlavi text of the Dinâ, which it contains, was published in facsimile by Andreas in 1882².

In this codex the text of the Dinâ-i Maînôg-i Khirâd begins in the middle of Chap. I, 28; but, as the copyist has prefixed an introductory heading to this imperfect text, it is evident that he, or some predecessor of his, must have copied the work, in this imperfect state, from some manuscript whose first folio had been lost. Besides this deficiency, ten folios of the text have been lost from this particular codex; nine of these were occupied by Chaps. XIV, I–XXVII, 49, and the tenth contained Chaps. XXXIX, 31–XL, 17. At the end of the work, Chap. LXIII is followed by a colophon to the following effect:—'Completed in peace and pleasure and joy on the day Shatvairô of the month Âvân of the year 938 of Yasdakard, king of kings, [26th May 1569]. I, Mitrâ-âpân Anôshak-rûbân Rûstâm Shatrâd-îyâr, wrote it for my own possession. From the copy

² The Book of the Mainyô-i-Khard, also an old fragment of the Bundehesh, edited by F. C. Andreas (Kiel, 1882).
of Dastūr Gadman-pīrūg Aspendiyār Gadman-pīrūg, and
that from the copy of Dastūr Shatrō-ā‘iyyār Vēgān Khūsrōi-
shah, and that, as regards these several sayings, was written
from the copy of the heavenly-destined Māh-vindād Nare-
māhān with the righteous soul, and comes unto us from the
realm of the Hindūs. May even our writing be in accordance
with the will of the sacred beings. In addition to the date, the
chief matter of interest in this colophon is its acknowledg-
ment of the fact that the work had come from India, where
the original Pahlavi text appears to have since become
extinct. We have, therefore, in this text, merely so much
of the work as had reached India, on which the Pāzand-
Sanskrit version of Nēryōsang, described below, was un-
doubtedly based; and the possibility of hereafter finding
the latter part of the work in Persia should not be over-
looked. It is, however, upon the text contained in K43, so
far as it is preserved, that the translation of the Dīnā-i
Mainōg-i Khirād in this volume is founded.

Of the other Pahlavi manuscript, TD2, nothing further
is known to the translator than a copy of the passages cor-
responding to those contained in the ten folios lost from
K43, upon which copy the translation of those passages has
been based.

Besides these manuscripts of the original Pahlavi text,
there exist other copies, in which the text has been merely
reproduced from the Pāzand version described below; and,
of these copies, K22 (No. 22 in the University Library at
Kopenhagen) may be cited as a typical example. This
manuscript is a large octavo volume of 56 folios of glazed
Indian paper, probably about a century old, but without a
date. The first 48 folios contain a corrupt Pahlavi text of
the Dīnā-i Mainōg-i Khirād, alternating with the usual
Sanskrit version described below, written nineteen lines to
the page, and extending as far as Chap. XXVII, 41. The
corruptions in the text consist of misuse of Huzvāris equiva-
 rents, and errors in orthography which no old writer of
Pahlavi would be likely to commit, such as writing kōlāvīst
for harvīst, nafśmanidārīk for khvēsinīdārīh, barā-
gūmān for a vīgūmān, hāmē for hāmāi, avaṣ for aūbaṣ,

b 2
lā and mà for a, dænman instead of hænā for Pâz. e, the constant use of the adjective suffix -ık for the abstract suffix -ıh, and the frequent omission of the final k in such words as dānāk, avisṭāk. It can be seen at once, by any one really acquainted with Pahlavi, that a text of this description is merely a modern transliteration of the Pâzand version by some one whose knowledge of Pahlavi was rather limited and artificial.

Most of the Indian manuscripts of this work contain only the Pâzand version written in short sentences, alternating with a word-for-word Sanskrit translation of each sentence; the Sanskrit being written upside down, for the sake of forming a continuous line with the reversely-written Avesta characters of the Pâzand. This Pâzand-Sanskrit version of the Mainyô-i Khard (as it is called in Pâzand) was compiled by Nêryôsang, son of Dhaval, a Parsi priest who is supposed to have lived some time in the fifteenth century, and evidently possessed a very good knowledge of Pahlavi, though not sufficient to avoid some few mistakes, especially in reading foreign names. His authorship is attested by a Sanskrit introduction, prefixed to most manuscripts of this version, to the following effect:—'Through the name and almighty power and assistance of the lord Ahura-mazda, the greatly wise, may the achievement be auspicious, and be the progress and success of the good Mazda-worshipping religion, and energy in body and long life for all the good and right-minded. This Pahlavi heavenly wisdom, called the Mainyô-i Khard, is translated by me, Nêryôsang son of Dhaval, from the Pahlavi language into the Sanskrit language, and written from the difficult Parsi letters¹ with the Avesta letters, for the joyful understanding of the good listeners to instruction, the true-minded. Salutation to the good, the pure-thinking, the true-speaking, the just-acting.'

Of this Pâzand-Sanskrit version the oldest manuscript that has been examined is L19, No. 19 of the Avesta and Pahlavi manuscripts in the India Office Library in London, one of the manuscripts brought from India by Dr. Samuel

¹ That is, from the ambiguous Pahlavi characters, used in all Persian writings before the Arab conquest.
Guise who was head surgeon of the general hospital at Surat from 1788 to 1795, and obtained several manuscripts from the widow of Dastûr Dârâbji, the instructor of Anquetil Duperron. It is a small octavo volume, containing 148 folios of old Indian paper, of which the first 132 are occupied by the Pâzand-Sanskrit Mainyô-i Khard, written fifteen lines to the page. At the beginning of the text the folio containing Nêryôsang’s Sanskrit introduction (described above) has been lost, but the text itself is complete. At the end of the work is a Pâzand-Sanskrit postscript which may be reasonably attributed to Nêryôsang himself, and can be translated as follows:—‘Completed for the peace and pleasure, happiness and dominion of all the good who are virtuous. To him for whom it is written may it be well-resulting and well-omened, and, after a hundred and fifty years, may he be a transmitter of it to his own religious children’s children, through the will of the sacred beings. Of whomsoever the best ability is not wisdom, that best ability of his is even then owing to it. Wisdom which is without learning is poor, and learning which is without wisdom is helpless.’ After this postscript a Pahlavi colophon has been copied from some older manuscript to the following effect:—‘Completed in peace, pleasure, and joy, and ended; written by me, a servant of the religion, the priest Shatrôâliyyâr, contemporary (?) of Nêryôsang.’ And this is followed by a colophon in very corrupt Sanskrit, which states that this manuscript was completed, in the district of Nâgamandâla¹, at a date corresponding to Friday, the 19th October 1520, by the teacher Mîhrvân, son of Mahyûr and grandson of Padama, for the priest Bahrâm, son of Pâlhan. This manuscript of the Pâzand text is, therefore, nearly 49 years older than that of the original Pahlavi text (K.43) upon which the present translation is based. It corresponds very closely with that Pahlavi text, and where it differs the variation is nearly always due to some mistake, or attempt at improvement, on the part of Nêryôsang. It must, however, be acknowledged that very few translators adhere so

¹ Probably an old name of Nausârf.
closely to their original texts as this learned Parsi priest has done to his.

Other manuscripts of the Pâzand-Sanskrit version are PA10 and PB6. The former is No. 10 of the Anquetil Collection in the National Library at Paris, and was brought from Surat by Anquetil Duperron in 1761. It is an octavo volume, in which the Mainyô-i Khard occupies the first 211 folios, and commences with Nêryôsang’s Sanskrit introduction, translated above, but does not contain the postscript. The date of its colophon appears to correspond to the 7th December 1649, new style. The latter manuscript, PB6, is No. 6 of the Burnouf Collection in the same library, and is probably about a century old.

The Pâzand version also occurs alternating with a Gugarâti translation in K23, No. 23 of the Irânian manuscripts in the University Library at Kopenhagen. It is an octavo volume of 168 folios of glazed Indian paper, of which the first 162 contain the Pâzand-Gugarâti text, written fifteen lines to the page, and the remaining six folios contain an index stating the contents of each chapter. A colophon, at the end of the text, has a date corresponding to the 25th August 1663, new style; and another, at the end of the index, states that the manuscript was written by the priest Yazad-yâr, son of Vikaji, of Sangân, and finished at a date corresponding to the 17th October of the same year.

In another class of Pâzand manuscripts of the Mainyô-i Khard the Pâzand text is written in the Perso-Arabic character, and accompanied by a Persian translation, forming what may be conveniently termed a Pârsî-Persian version. One example of this version is contained in MH7, No. 7 of the Haug Collection in the State Library at Munich, of which it occupies the first 70 folios, written fifteen lines to the page. Most of the Persian translation is written in sentences alternating with those of the Pârsî text, in which case the translation is merely a paraphrase of the Pârsî; but some of the translation is interlined, and this is much more literal, each Pârsî word having its Persian equivalent written below it. This manuscript contains several other texts, and from two colophons, one near the middle, and the other near
the end of the volume, it appears that it was written by Dārāshāh, son of Mihrbānji, and the first half of the volume was completed at a date corresponding to Wednesday the 9th August 1809.

Another example of the Pārsī-Persian version is found in No. 2769 of the Persian manuscripts in the India Office Library in London, in which manuscript it occupies 75 folios, written eleven lines to the page, and is not dated, though probably written early this century. In this copy the Pārsī text is tolerably complete, but long passages of the Persian translation are omitted; when given, the Persian is usually identical with that in MH7, though some instances of independent translation occur.

In addition to the Pahlavi, Pāzand, Sanskrit, Gujarātī, Pārsī, and Persian texts of the prose Dīnā-i Maṅg-ī Khirād, the popularity of the work is further evinced by the existence of two versions in Persian verse. One of these was described by Professor Sachau in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, new series, vol. iv, pp. 229–283, from a manuscript in the library of that Society in London, written probably near the end of last century. The author of this metrical Persian paraphrase appears to have been a native of Rāvar in Sindh, named Marzubān, who composed it from a Pārsī version of the original text, bequeathed to him by his teacher while he was studying the old traditions at Yazd; and the date of his composition seems to have been A.D. 1612. His verses contain only fifty-four questions and answers, but these contain the substance of the greater part of the Minōkhirād, as the work is called in Persian, with some few additions from other sources.

A copy of the other metrical Persian Minōkhirād occupied fols. 527–550 in the second volume of B29, a two-volume quarto Rivāyat, No. 29 in the Bombay University Library. It is doubtful whether the original number of folios were twenty-four or twenty-six, but only twenty-two now remain. These contain 497 couplets of introductory matter, 1060 representing the text of the work, and 190 of epilogue; and from 160 to 330 further couplets of the text are missing. According to statements in the introduction and
epilogue the verses appear to have been composed, from Néryôsang’s Pâzand-Sanskrit text, by the priest Hôrmazûr and his son Dârâb, the latter being the actual writer, and the former being a son of Farâmruz\(^1\), son of Qavâmûd-dîn, son of Kâï-Qubád, son of Hamkârapadâm\(^1\) of Sangân, of the family of the priest Néryôsang Dhaval. The work was commenced on the 7th November 1676, new style, and completed in thirty-five days; and the copy in B29 was finished on the 21st November 1679, new style. The order of the subjects discussed in this metrical version differs, in some respects, from that followed in the prose texts, and the 1060 couplets of extant text represent only forty chapters of the work, though several of the others were, no doubt, represented in the missing couplets. Another copy of this later metrical version appears to exist in pp. 231–248 of No. 12 of Anquetil’s Collection in the National Library at Paris.

Of the Pâzand text of the Mainyô-î Khârd, Chaps. LVII, XXVII, LXII, I, 51–61, VII, 9–12 have been published, with German translations, by Professor Spiegel, in his ‘Grammatik der pârsî Sprache,’ pp. 128–155, 161–173, 185, 186, 188, 189. He has also published German translations of Chaps. II, 110–193, VIII, XXXVII, XLII in his ‘Traditionelle Literatur der Parsen,’ pp. 138–144, 147–150. And the complete Pâzand-Sanskrit texts, with an English translation, Pâzand glossary and grammar, were published by the present translator in 1871. Since that date the original Pahlavi text of the Dinâ-î Maînôg-î Khirâd has been discovered, from which the present translation has been made.

In connection with this account of the various versions of the ‘Opinions of the Spirit of Wisdom,’ it should be noticed that an abridgement of the work also exists in Persian prose, and is called the ‘Other Minôkhirâd.’ A copy of this abridgement is contained in fols. 71–78 of MH7 (described above), and consists of a very free Persian translation of the Pâzand texts of Chaps. I, 14–II, 64, III–VII, XIV, XV,

\(^1\) A variation of this pedigree is quoted in p. xlii.
XXI, XXV, followed by a variety of short statements about thankfulness towards the sacred beings, the supreme heaven, male and female angels and demons, wealth and poverty, &c., and concluding with the names of the first sovereigns of the world, the descent of mankind from Gayômard, and of the 292⁠¹ species of animals from the primeval ox. Another copy of this abridgement appears to be contained in fols. 80–84 of No. 15 of Anquetil’s Collection in the National Library at Paris.

2. The Sikand-gûmânîk Vigâr.

The term Sikand-gûmânîk Vigâr, ‘doubt-dispelling explanation,’ is the Pahlavi name applied to a controversial work by its author. The chief object of the work is to prove the correctness of the fundamental doctrine of the Mazda-worshipping religion, that good and evil do not proceed from the same source, and to show that other religions, while professing to believe in the unity of creation, can only account for the origin of evil, either by degrading the character of the sacred being, or by attributing evil to a corrupting influence which is really a second being. In other words, the author’s object is to show that all people, who believe in an all-good and omnipotent creator, must logically admit the existence of an independent origin of evil, whatever they may say to the contrary. In the course of his arguments, he naturally finds it easier to attack the inconsistencies of other beliefs than to defend his own, and much of his attention is, therefore, given to pointing out apparent inconsistencies and seemingly delusive statements in the scriptures of the Muhammadans, Jews, Christians, and Mannichaean.

The author’s name was Mardân-farukh, son of Aûhar-mazd-dâd (Chap. I, 35), and his account of his enquiries (§§ 36, 37) bears much resemblance to what is said of the wise man’s proceedings in Mkh. I, 34–36. He determines to

¹ Bd. X, 3, XIV, 13 mention 282 (or 272 in some copies).
write a treatise for removing religious doubt, and calls it the Sikand-gûmnânîk Vîgâr (Chap. I, 38). He is also careful in stating that he has selected many of his facts and arguments from older writings, such as those of Ātûr-pâdiyâvand, which he had found in the Dînkard compiled by Ātûr-frôbag, son of Farukh-zâd. In this statement he must be referring to the first two books of the Dînkard, which have not yet been discovered, as the other seven books, which are extant, do not contain the matters to which he alludes. He also mentions the Rôshan manuscript compiled by Rôshan, son of Ātûr-frôbag, a writer who is often quoted in the Pahlavi commentaries on the Avesta. And he begins his religious discussion by replying to some difficulties that had been suggested to him, in a friendly manner, for solution by Mîtrô-aliyyâr, son of Mahmâd, of Ispâhân.

His allusions to Muhammedanism are of a very guarded character, though sufficiently clear to leave no doubt as to the religion he means. Like all Pahlavi writers, he never mentions that religion by name, but when, in the position of a Zoroastrian in Persia, he states that he did not admire the religion that was then in supremacy, there can be little doubt that he refers to Muhammedanism. And any such doubt would be dispelled, not only by such vague references to passages in the Qur’ân as occur in Chap. XI, 4, 5, 269-271, but also by the distinct quotation of a striking legend, from the same source, regarding the fallen angel in §§ 52-60, 248 of the same chapter, and by the use of the term Mûtazalik (Ar. mû’hażîl) with reference to a certain sect in § 280.

With regard, therefore, to the age of the Sikand-gûmnânîk Vîgâr, we may be quite certain that it was written long after the Arab conquest of Persia; and from the names mentioned by the author, as stated above, it is evident that he lived after the time of Rôshan, son of Ātûr-frôbag, son of

1 See Chaps. I, 38, IV, 106, IX, 2, X, 52.
2 See Chaps. IV, 107, IX, 1, 4, X, 57.
4 See Sls. I, 4 n.
5 See Chap. II, 1, 2.
6 See Chap. X, 45.
Farukh-zâd. Now, according to a Pahlavi tale, the accursed Abâlîs, the Zandîk, had a religious disputation with Åûr-frôbag, son of Farukh-zâd, in the presence of the Khalîfah Al-Mâmûn who reigned A.D. 813–833; it is, therefore, hardly possible that Rôshan, son of Åûr-frôbag, could have written his commentary before the middle of the ninth century. We also know, from the last chapter of the third book of the Dînkard, that Åûr-frôbag was not the last editor of that work, but was succeeded by his son Zarâtûst, and, later still, by Åûr-påd, son of Hêmîd, who appears to have given the book its final revision. Of Åûr-påd’s work the author of the Sikand-gûmânîk Vigâr does not speak, and it is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that it had not been completed in his time. But, according to Bd. XXXIII, 10, 11, this Åûr-påd was a contemporary of Zâd-sparâm who was living in A.D. 881, and his revision of the Dînkard was, therefore, probably in progress by the end of the ninth century. From these facts we may conclude that the Sikand-gûmânîk Vigâr was written after the middle, but before the end, of the ninth century; unless we were to suppose that, although its author consulted only the first two books of the Dînkard (as mentioned above), the remaining seven books may have existed as a separate work unknown to him. Considering, however, that Åûr-påd, son of Hêmîd, was so important a personage as ‘the leader of those of the good religion’ of his time, this supposition would not be very probable.

There is probably nothing new to defenders of Christianity in Mardân-farukh’s attacks upon the apparent inconsistencies of their scriptures, with regard to the origin of evil and the existence of unity in trinity, subjects that are more usually admitted without investigation than seriously discussed. This is not, however, the mode in which such subjects are likely to be treated by outsiders, and missionaries will no doubt find among Mardân-farukh’s arguments many that they must become accustomed to hear from educated

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1 A copy of which is contained in the very old codex No. 20 in the University Library at Kopenhagen, fols. 148–152.
2 The reading of this name is uncertain, but this is the Pâzand form.
men of other faiths. And, if they engage in controversy, as they ought to do, they must expect to hear them stated in less considerate language than this author uses.

An interesting question, for any one who possesses special information on the subject, would be to ascertain from what version of the Old and New Testaments Mardân-farukh drew his quotations. There seems every probability that his translation of the passages, though it may not be altogether literal, is yet sufficiently so to admit of the particular version being identified, if its peculiarities of wording were carefully considered. The peculiar Pahlavi spelling of the name Isaac in Chap. XIV, 42, as deduced from its corruption in Pâzand, points to a Syriac version of one of the legendary works consulted by the author.

In his discussion of the tenets of the Mândîchaeans Mardân-farukh is dealing with a subject that is far less known than the other faiths he attacks, and the information he gives may be valuable. Unfortunately the latter part of this discussion is missing, although the loss of text is probably not very extensive.

The original Pahlavi text of the Sikand-gûmânîk Vîgîr has not yet been discovered, although there are several existing copies of a Pahlavi version of the earlier part of the work, which are evidently reproductions from the Pâzand text. These pseudo-Pahlavi manuscripts usually end with the fifth chapter, and are certainly superior to the similar reproductions of the Dinâ-i Mainóg-i Khirad, represented by K22 (see p. xix). Yet they generally use the adjective suffix -îk for the abstract suffix -îh, because both these suffixes become -î in Pâzand; they often have kâbêd, ‘much,’ for afâs, ‘and by him,’ when the Pâzand has vas by mistake for vâs; they also substitute the Pâzand misreading aînâ for the true Pahlavi aînâs; besides adopting other occasional miswritings for which the Pâzand version alone is responsible. Such manuscripts could be of no critical value, unless they had descended from some family of Pâzand manuscripts which had left no surviving representatives in Pâzand, and this does not appear to be the case.

A specimen of these Pahlavi reproductions is contained
in the last 36 folios of L15, No. 15 of the Avesta and Pahlavi manuscripts in the India Office Library in London. It commences with the words ‘all the angels’ in Chap. I, 4, and ends with Chap. V, 71; the handwriting being the same as that in L26, a manuscript that contains a date corresponding to A.D. 1737.

In fols. 9–16 of BM. No. 22,378 of the Additional Oriental manuscripts in the British Museum Library, there is a modern fragment of this reproduced Pahlavi text, interlined with a transliteration in the Persian character, and alternating with a Persian paraphrase. This fragment contains only Chap. I, 1–31.

The reproduced Pahlavi text also occurs, in parallel columns with the usual Pâzand and Sanskrit versions and a Persian paraphrase, in R, an imperfect polyglot manuscript given to the late Mr. J. Romer by a DastÛr in Surat. Of this foolscap-folio manuscript Mr. Romer sent pp. 16–31 (with the first fifteen pages of a Pahlavi-Persian Bundahîs) to the late Professor M. J. Müller, through Mr. Poley; he also sent pp. 32–63, 82–93 to the late Professor H. H. Wilson on 3rd December 1836, who afterwards transferred them to Professor Max Müller; and he gave pp. 64–81, 99–143 to the late Mr. Norris. The first of these fragments, together with that of the Bundahîs now constitute No. 10 of the Müller Collection in the State Library at Munich; the next two fragments were presented to the India Office Library, and the two last mentioned were acquired by it, in 1876. It is most probable that the first fifteen pages of this polyglot manuscript were not given to Mr. Romer, but the first fifteen pages of the Bundahîs were substituted for them. The portion extant (pp. 16–143) contains all four versions of Chaps. I, 28–V, 57, with the Sanskrit and Persian versions of Chap. I, 25–27, and the Pahlavi and Pâzand versions of Chap. V, 58–62; and the latter two versions are everywhere interlined with a transliteration in Persian characters. This manuscript is modern and of no particular critical value; but, as the combination of the four versions is rare, if not unique, it would be very desirable to discover the rest of the manuscript.
In another manuscript, No. 18 of the Anquetil Collection in the National Library at Paris, the reproduced Pahlavi text has the usual Pâzand version written above it. This manuscript, which is in the form of a roll, begins at the same point as L15 (see p. xxix) and ends with Chap. V, 95, which is said to be the usual extent of other manuscripts of this class in India. A copy of this manuscript is No. 23 of the Müller Collection in the State Library at Munich.

An extension of the same reproduced Pahlavi text, with the Pâzand version written above it, and alternating with the Sanskrit version, is contained in K28, No. 28 of the Irânian manuscripts in the University Library at Copenhagen. It is an imperfect octavo manuscript, of which only 66 folios remain, written eleven lines to the page, and, in its present state, it is undated, but seems to be fully 150 years old. The portions of the text that it still contains are only Chaps. I, 1-II, 8; III, 1-25; III, 36-IV, 106; VIII, 103-IX, 16; IX, 30-X, 13; X, 71-XI, 28; XI, 55-61; so that more than half the text that ought to be included within its extreme limits is missing; but its original extent, within the same limits, was more than double the usual length of the reproduced Pahlavi text, as stated above. In this particular, of unusual length, only one other manuscript of that text seems to be known in India that resembles it, in addition to the imperfect copy next described. K28 contains Nêryôsang's usual Sanskrit introduction (see p. xxxiii), and differs from the oldest Pâzand manuscript AK in only two or three instances, and these variations can be explained as corrections made on the authority of the Sanskrit version.

An imperfect and modern copy of the Pahlavi-Pâzand-Sanskrit texts is also contained in twenty-two folios prefixed to AK (described below). This copy commences with Nêryôsang's Sanskrit introduction, and includes only Chaps. I, 1-IV, 100 and X, 71-XI, 47. Its writer has intended to give the three versions in successive sentences, but, after Chap. I, 23, the Pâzand and Sanskrit sentences are less and less frequently written, till they cease altogether after I, 43, with the exception of one or two isolated sections. In
several cases he has also substituted the correct abstract suffix -iḥ for the usual incorrect -iṅ, but this correction is generally confined to abstract nouns in common use.

As none of these Pahlavi manuscripts can be considered otherwise than as reproductions from the Pāzand, it is to the Pāzand-Sanskrit version of Nēryōsang that we must still look for the nearest approach to the original text of the work. It is in this version, too, that we find the greatest extent of text still extant, although the Sikand-gūmānīk Vīgar seems to possess the peculiarity of wearing out all its copyists at some point or other, so that not only is there no complete copy of the work known, but also nearly every copyist has stopped his work at a different place.

The oldest known manuscript of the Pāzand-Sanskrit version belongs to Dastūr Hōshangji Jāmāspji of Poona, and is called AK, because it is supposed to have been written by Āsadīn, son of Kākā. In its present state this manuscript consists of seventy-seven small quarto folios of very old, discoloured, Indian paper, written sixteen lines to the page, and containing the Pāzand version in short sentences, alternating with a word-for-word Sanskrit translation of each sentence; the Sanskrit being written upside down, for the sake of forming a continuous line with the reversely-written Avesta characters of the Pāzand. From other manuscripts it is known that this Pāzand-Sanskrit version was compiled by Nēryōsang, son of Dhaval, but in this manuscript his usual Sanskrit introduction is lost with the first three folios of the text, and the existing seventy-seven folios contain only Chaps. I, 16–XI, 145. As this extends only onefolio beyond the middle of the whole of the text that is extant, it is supposed that this old manuscript was divided into two nearly equal moieties on the occasion of some division of property, of which the earlier moiety has been preserved, and the later one either lost, or destroyed, or buried in some inaccessible library.

In consequence of the imperfect state of this manuscript it bears no date, but an old Sanskrit colophon has been copied by the writer of JE (one of the more modern manuscripts that are evidently derived from AK through one or
more intermediate copies), and this may be fairly assumed to be the colophon of AK. This colophon may be translated as follows:—‘In the Samvat year 1625, in the current Saka year 1490, on the present day (?), the fourth day Shahrivar of the eleventh month Bahman, in the district of Naga-mandala, in the royal reign of king Sultan Muthaffar-shah, the book named Sikand-gumanaik Vigar is written, for the use of Amalshah Kangashah, by the priest Asadin, son of the priest Kaka. May it become auspicious! may it be beneficial!’

The date indicated by this colophon seems to correspond to the 23rd September 1568, but it may, of course, be doubted whether it originally belonged to AK, because the text to which it is appended in JE is incomplete. If it were attached to AK, the text in that manuscript must either have been originally incomplete, or some of the later folios must have been lost, while the last one, containing the colophon, was still preserved. If it did not belong to AK, it must have belonged to some later manuscript, because there is no doubt that JE has descended from AK, and could not, therefore, contain the colophon of an older manuscript than AK, unless it had been written in AK itself, or obtained in an irregular manner from some unrecorded source. For these reasons there seems little doubt that AK was written either in 1568, or earlier; and the general appearance of its folios favours this assumption. So far as it extends this is the best manuscript of the Sikand-gumanaik Vigar that is known to exist, and the present translation has, therefore, been based upon its texts,

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1 Probably an old name of Nausari.
2 This Kangashah was probably a grandson of the Kangashah at whose instigation the Parsis in India carried on a correspondence with those in Persia in A.D. 1478–81, which is still preserved in the Persian Rivayats. And his father may have been the Manekshah Kangashah who was the head of the Parsi laymen in Nausari in 1531, when he was 70 years old, as appears from the Hadesa Nāmu (Bombay, 1831).
3 In a Gujarati memorandum, recently appended to JE, it is stated that the colophon of a Yasna Sadah, written in A.D. 1573 or 1576, gives the pedigree of this copyist as follows:—Asadin, son of Kaka, son of Dharpal, son of Lakhdar, son of Mowbad Kambdin, son of Zaratur, son of Mowbad Hormadzyar, son of Ramyar.
4 Or it may be 1569, as the Saka date has been altered from 1491 into 1490.
which are, no doubt, very nearly in the same state as when edited by Néryôsang; the Sanskrit version, especially, is far more correct than in the later copies. Many of the Pâzand sections in Chaps. V–VIII are written in Pahlavi only, or in Pahlavi with the Pâzand written above it; but, in all cases, this Pahlavi is as corrupt as that of the reproduced Pahlavi manuscripts.

The most complete manuscripts of the Pâzand-Sanskrit version are JJ and JE, of which JJ is the oldest and best, but it has not yet been thoroughly examined. It is a small quarto volume of 182 folios of Indian paper, written fifteen to seventeen lines to the page, and belongs to Dastûr Khurshâdji Jamshèdji of Nausârî. From certain blunders and peculiarities, which its writer has copied, it is certain that this manuscript has descended from AK, and, also, that it has derived a few variations from some other source. Its Sanskrit text is not written inverted, as it is in AK, and it commences with Néryôsang’s usual Sanskrit introduction, as translated in p. xxx, but with the clause containing the names altered to the following effect:—‘This book, named Sikand-gûmânîk Vigâr, is translated by me, Néryôsang son of Dhaval, from the Pahlavi language into the Sanskrit language, and written from the difficult Parsi letters with the Avesta letters, for the joyful understanding of the good listeners to instruction, the true-minded.’ The texts in JJ are of the same extent as the translation in this volume, and are followed by a colophon in Persian, Sanskrit, and imperfect Pahlavi, which states that the manuscript was written by Dastûr Jamshèd, son of Jâmâsp, son of Ásâ, son of Frédûn, inhabitants of Nausârî, and completed on the day Srôsh of the month Vohûman, A.V. 1137 (corresponding to the 28th August 1768).

The other manuscript, JE, which is as complete as the translation in this volume, is a foolscap-folio volume of 132 folios, written eighteen lines to the page, and belongs to Dastûr Hôshangji Jâmâspji of Poona. It corresponds very closely with JJ, but its Sanskrit (which is not written inverted) is rather more corrupt; and it contains the same indications of descent from AK as that manuscript does,
with the same variations derived from some other source. It commences with Néryösang’s usual Sanskrit introduction, and at the end of the text it has the old Sanskrit colophon translated above, and supposed to belong to AK. And this is followed by a Persian colophon, written on the day Hôrmazd of the month Bahman, A. Y. 1211 (corresponding to the 26th July 1842), and stating that this manuscript was copied from that of Åsadin, son of Kâkâ, in Bombay, by Jamshêd, son of Edalji, son of Bahmanji, son of the writer of JJ. From this it might be too hastily assumed that the old manuscript AK was still complete as recently as 1842; but, if such were the case, it would be difficult to understand why Dastûr Hôshangji could learn nothing about its missing moiety some twenty-five years afterwards, when he made searching enquiries on the subject; and it would be still more difficult to explain the variations in JE, already mentioned as derived from some other source than AK. It is more probable that the writer of JE found the old colophon of AK copied at the end of a more recent manuscript, which led him to believe that the latter was written by Åsadin, son of Kâkâ.

That the first folio of AK had already been lost, considerably more than a century ago, appears from PB3, No. 3 of the Burnouf Collection in the National Library at Paris, which was evidently copied from a copy of AK, and is certainly more than a century old, judging from the general appearance of the paper on which it is written. This manuscript, which was given to Burnouf by Mr. Mânêkji Khurshéjji of Bombay, is a small octavo volume of 125 folios of Indian paper, written twelve to sixteen lines to the page, and contains the Pâzand-Sanskrit text of Chaps. I, 5–53, and II, 5–X, 66: the Sanskrit being written upside down, as in AK. The loss of Néryösang’s Sanskrit introduction and Chap. I, 1–4 of the text indicates that the first folio of AK was already missing when the original of PB3 was copied, and several lacunae in the earlier folios, which have been filled up in red ink from some other source, indicate the torn condition of the earlier folios of AK. The loss of Chaps. I, 54–II, 4 is due to two folios
being absent between folios 11 and 12 of PB3; and after Chap. X, 66 all further folios have been lost. In some sections in Chaps. VI and VIII, where the Pâzand text is written above its Pahlavi equivalent in AK, much confusion has been occasioned in PB3 by reading the Pâzand and Pahlavi versions as two successive lines of text; and it is evident that this confusion originated in some manuscript intermediate between AK and PB3, though it has been increased by further blundering on the part of the writer of PB3 itself.

The Pâzand version of Nêryôsang also occurs in short sentences alternating with a Gugarâtî translation in MH19, No. 19 of the Haug Collection in the State Library at Munich. This manuscript, which was given to Haug by Dastûr Kâî-Khursî at Surat in 1864, is a small quarto of 124 folios of old Indian paper, of which the first 110 folios contain the Pâzand-Gugarâtî version of Chaps. I, I–XI, 201, written thirteen to nineteen lines to the page. Towards the latter end of the manuscript blank spaces are left for the Gugarâtî version of many of the sections; and several of the passages that are written only in Pahlavi in AK are similarly written in MH19. From this and other peculiarities it is evident that MH19 has descended from AK, but probably through some intermediate manuscript that must have been written when AK was more complete than it is now. Judging from the appearance of the paper of MH19 it can hardly be less than 150 years old, but it contains no date or colophon of any description.

Another manuscript, which contains a large portion of the Pâzand version of Nêryôsang, without his Sanskrit translation, is L23, No. 23 in the India Office Library in London. It is an octavo volume of eighty folios of Indian paper, written ten to twelve lines to the page, in the same handwriting as L15 and L26 (see p. xxix), which last manuscript contains a date corresponding to A.D. 1737. L23 contains the Pâzand text of Chaps. I, 34–VIII, 23, and many of the passages written in Pahlavi in AK are similarly written in L23, which indicates the descent of the latter manuscript.
from the former; an indication which is confirmed by the repetition of other peculiarities.

From this account of all the manuscripts of the Sikand-gümânîk Vigâr, that have been examined by the translator, it appears probable that no manuscript independent of AK has yet been discovered. The few variations which indicate another source can easily be explained as emendations by some later copyist, who had noticed, or imagined, some deficiencies in the text of that manuscript.

The Sikand-gümânîk Vigâr has not been hitherto translated into any European language, but an edition of its Pâzand and Pahlavi texts was prepared by Dastûr Hô-shangji about fifteen years ago, and arrangements have been made for the publication of these texts, with the Sanskrit version, at an early date.

3. The Sad Dar.

As its name implies the Sad Dar is a treatise on 'a hundred subjects' connected with the Zoroastrian religion. The word dar, literally 'door, or gate,' being also applied to the 'chapters' of a book, and to the 'matters, or subjects,' of which it treats. This work is not a Pahlavi text, being written in Persian with an admixture of about four per cent. of Arabic words; it is, however, more quoted than any other work by the Parsi compilers of the Persian Rivâyats, or religious 'traditions,' in the seventeenth century. In one of its recensions it is also found written in Avesta characters, and the Avesta-Persian sentences alternate with an old Gugarâti translation, in imitation of the Pâzand-Sanskrit versions of Pahlavi texts compiled by Nêryôsang. In consideration of the existence of this pseudo-Pâzand recension, together with the general acceptance of the work as an important authority, and its being a convenient summary of many of the religious customs handed down by Pahlavi writers, this work may be offered as a suitable appendix to the true Pahlavi texts, connecting them with
the Persian writings that are too modern to be accepted as authorities in religious matters.

The Sad Dar NATHR, or prose Sad Dar, which is here translated, appears to be first mentioned in the introduction to the Sad Dar-i Ba'hr-i Tavil ¹, or long-metre Sad Dar, in which the versifier states that the prose Sad Dar was compiled by three celebrated high-priests, named Médyômâh, Vardast, and Siyâvakhsh, near the time of the Arab conquest of Persia. This, however, really means little more than that the prose Sad Dar was considered a very old work at the time when the long-metre Sad Dar was composed from it. It appears, from Dastûr Jâmâspji's preface to his Gujarâtî translation of the long-metre Sad Dar, that this metrical version was composed in A.D. 1531 by Mullâ Rustam Isfendiyâr of Khurâsân and Mullâ Behzâd Rustam². It may, therefore, be concluded that the prose Sad Dar had the reputation of being a very old work in the early part of the sixteenth century.

Another version of the work, called the Sad Dar NATHM, or metrical Sad Dar, had already been composed in Kirmân by Êrân-shâh ³, son of Malik-shâh, as early as the 14th October, A.D. 1495. In his introduction he does not mention the source whence he drew his information, though he speaks of 'renovating the old mysteries,' but whether this phrase refers to the old prose Sad Dar, which he must undoubtedly have used, or to the original Pahlavi sources of that work, is uncertain. A Latin translation of this metrical Sad Dar was published by Hyde, in his History of the Religion of the Ancient Persians ⁴.

The contents of the Sad Dar are of a very miscellaneous character, and are not very systematically arranged. They treat of a great variety of duties and customs, but all from a strictly religious point of view, though the work is evidently

² Possibly a son of the preceding Mullâ. In the preface to his second edition Dastûr Jâmâspji calls him Rustam Behzâd.
³ So stated in his introduction, but in his postscript (as printed by Hyde) he calls himself Mard-shah.
⁴ Historia religionis veterum Persarum (Oxon. 1700), p. 433.
intended rather for the guidance of the laity than for the information of the priesthood. The almost total absence of any reference to government or national life, other than complete submission to priestly control, seems to indicate a period of subjection to men of another faith, too dangerous, or too odious, to be mentioned, unless it were to forbid all voluntary social intercourse with them, as in Chap. XXXVIII. The allusions to the existing scarcity of priests in Chap. LVIII, 12, and to a rigorous levying of poll-tax in Chap. LX, 7, might also give some clue to the period when the work was compiled, if we were better acquainted with the minute details of Parsi history. Where temporal penalties for crimes are prescribed (as in Chaps. IX, LXIV) they were, no doubt, such as were recognised by the government of the time; and, in such matters, change of government has altered the law. Some other customs have also probably changed to some extent, but by far the greater part of the rules and duties prescribed in this work are still in force, though they may not be always very strictly attended to.

Of the numerous quotations from the sacred books, which the Sad Dar contains, only a few can be identified, and nearly all of these are in the form of translations which are merely paraphrases of the original texts. Avesta passages are quoted from the Vendidad and Yasna in Chap. XIV, 3, and from an unknown section of the Hādoḵht Nask in XL, 4. The commentary of the Vendidad is six times quoted by name, but only four of the passages\(^1\) have been identified; and an unknown passage is quoted from the commentary of the Hādoḵht in Chap. XXII, 3, 4, and three others\(^2\) from the commentary of the Avesta. Four statements are said to be ‘declared in the good religion,’ but have not been identified; and out of thirty quotations from ‘revelation’ only five have been identified, of which those in Chaps. LXXII, 2, 3, LXXXII, 2 belong to the Vendidad, and those in IV, 3–11, XVI, 3, XVIII, 3 belong to the Spend Nask, which is no longer extant. The large

\(^1\) Chaps. XII, 3–5, LXVII, 3–6, LXXI, 2, 3, LXXXVI, 2.

\(^2\) Chaps. XXVIII, 4, XCVI, 3, 4, XCVII, 3.
proportion of quotations that cannot be now identified, or are no longer extant, is a strong argument in favour of the work being several centuries older than the oldest manuscripts in which it is now found.

The translation of the prose Sad Dar, published in this volume, is based upon the text of La, the oldest manuscript of the work with which the translator is acquainted. This is No. 3043 of the Persian manuscripts in the India Office Library in London, which was presented to the East India Company’s Library, on the 31st August 1837, by Mr. J. Romer, who had brought it from India, most probably from Surat. This manuscript is an octavo volume, containing 144 folios of light-brown Indian paper which may be as much as three centuries old. The volume was last bound and repaired some time subsequent to 1818, as several English foolscap fly-leaves bear that date as a water-mark. Its Persian text has the peculiarity of being written in Avesta characters, in short sentences alternating with an old Gugarāti translation in Devanāgarī characters which, for the sake of running in a continuous line with the reversely-written Avesta-Persian, is written upside down; each page containing generally thirteen lines. This Avesta-Persian is not Pāzand, either in verbal forms or syntactical arrangement, but its orthography is as irregular and uncertain as in most Pāzand texts written in Avesta characters. The text commences with a Sanskrit introduction, copied verbatim from that used by Nēryōsang as a preface to all his Pāzand-Sanskrit texts (see p. xx), with the clause containing the names altered as follows:—‘This book, named Sad Dar, is brought together by me, the priest Rāma, son of Kan haksha, and translated from the Parsi language into the Gugar language, and written from the difficult Parsi letters with the Avesta letters by his son, the priest Padama.’ And this preface is followed by the Pāzand invocation that commences the Persian introduction, as translated on p. 255; which introduction contains a passage (§ 6) probably interpolated in the prose Sad Dar after the composition of the metrical version.

The last chapter of the text in La is followed by two
Persian couplets in Avesta characters, with their translation in Gugarâti; and, after a few more verses in Sanskrit, the colophon concludes with Sanskrit to the following effect:—

'In the Samvat year 1631, the ninth \textit{day} in the light half of the \textit{month} Gyaishtha, on Wednesday, the \textit{Uttar} [Ashâdâ?] lunar mansion; in the Parsi Samvat year 944, the 27th day Åsmân, the sixth month Shahrivar [18th May 1575]\(^1\), the Uzayêrina period (the afternoon), the book Sad Dar is completely written \textit{by} an inhabitant of Bhrigu-kakkhā\(^2\). Brought together by the priest Râma, son of Kanhaksha, \textit{and} written in the handwriting of the priest Padama, his son, the book Sad Dar is completed. Written, by another, for the purpose of reading \textit{and} for the purpose of reciting by Hîrâka of the good religion, son of \ldots\(^3\) of the good religion, and also by Ádaraka of the good religion, son of Gâyâ of the good religion; may it become auspicious and beneficial!\(^1\) Followed by 'may it be healthful! may it be excellent! so may it be! \textit{and} more so may it be!' in Pâzand.

It is possible that this colophon may have been copied from an older manuscript, but there are certainly some reasons for supposing that La is the original manuscript completed in 1575. In the first place, the appearance of the paper, on which it is written, favours such a supposition, and enquiries, made in Bombay, have not succeeded in discovering the existence of any other copy of this recension. Again, there are a few defects and inconsistencies in the Gugarâti translation which are best explained by supposing that the translation was made at the time this manuscript was written. Thus, the greater part of Chap. LXXIII, after having been written on one side of a folio, is repeated by mistake on the other side of the same folio with several variations, most of which are alterations in the Gugarâti translation, as if the writer were making the trans-

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\(^1\) As the manuscript was written in India, the calendar used would be the Rasmf one.

\(^2\) The old name of Bhrôk.

\(^3\) This name, with one or two epithets, has to be extracted from the corrupt Sanskrit compound \textit{guâtîvyavvyagibhilâ}. 
lation at the time when he wrote it. Also, in Chap. LXXVII, a blank having been left for some illegible word in the Avesta-Persian text, a similar blank has been left in the Gujarâti translation, although it is hardly possible that any mere copyist would have found the same word illegible in both versions.

With regard to the source whence the Avesta-Persian text of La was derived, there can be little doubt that it was originally transliterated from a manuscript written in the Perso-Arabic character, as there are several blunders in La which can be best explained as owing to the mutual resemblance of certain letters in that character. Thus, the fact that the modern Persian letters b, n, t, y differ only in the number and position of certain dots, which are sometimes omitted or misplaced, accounts for such blunders as bâ and yâ for tâ, khâna for 'kâyâh. While, owing to similar resemblances, the transliterator has written kûstî for gêttî, muluk for bâlkhî, guza for gôsh, and having been doubtful, in one place, whether to read rôs or zôr, he has written both words, one above the other.

Somewhat more recent than this Avesta-Persian manuscript is Lp, No. 2506 of the Persian manuscripts in the India Office Library in London, which was presented to the Library by Mr. J. Romer at the same time as La. This manuscript is a small octavo volume, in which the prose Sad Dar occupies the first forty-six folios of Indian paper, written generally fifteen lines to the page in the Perso-Arabic character. In its present state it contains no date, the last folio of the colophon being lost, but the paper is not much newer than that of La. The colophon is written in the Avesta character, and is to the following effect:—'This book is the book Sad Dar, a Nask of the religion of Zarathustra, the good religion of the Mazda-worshippers. These hundred questions of the proper and improper are extracted from this good religion of the Mazda-worshippers, and Írán-shâh, son of Yazad-yâr, ... ;' the rest being lost.

Another important copy of the Persian text of the prose Sad Dar is contained in B29, a two-volume, quarto Rivâyat,
No. 29 in the Bombay University Library. In this Rivâyat, or miscellany of traditional lore, the prose Sad Dar occupies fourteen folios (17–30) in the first volume, each page containing twenty-one closely-written lines. The Persian colophon at the end of the last chapter is to the following effect:—'This book of the prose Sad Dar is completed on the day Āstād of the auspicious month Daī of the year 1048 of Yazdāgard, the king of kings of happy Iran, of the race of Sasān. And the writer of the lines an I, the servant of the good religion of the Mazda-worshippers, the priestly-born priest Dārāb, son of the priest Hormazyār, son of Qavāmu-d-dīn, son of Kaī-Qubād, son of Hormazyār ¹ of the surname Sangānā, of the family of the priest Neryōsang Dhavał.' The date mentioned in this colophon corresponds to the 28th September 1679, new style.

A third copy of the Persian text is contained in J15, a small quarto volume, No. 15 in the library of Dāstār Jāmāspji Minochiharji in Bombay. In this volume the prose Sad Dar occupies the last thirty-six folios, and is written thirteen lines to the page, but is not dated. This manuscript has been consulted in only a few passages, and usually where the other copies differ considerably.

Regarding the variations in the text of these manuscripts it will be noticed, on reference to the foot-notes to the translation, that there is usually considerable agreement among the three Persian manuscripts (Lp, B29, J15²) when they differ from the Avesta-Persian text of La. In a few cases the text of La is undoubtedly defective, and then Lp or B29 may perhaps supply the original reading which has come down to them through some collateral line of descent. But, in the great majority of instances, their variations (especially those of B29) seem to be intended either to make the text more intelligible, or to correct some statement that the copyist thought doubtful. That none of these three manuscripts is derived from La is proved by the fact that they all contain a passage (Chap. XIX, 4–6) which

¹ A variation of this pedigree has already been quoted in p. xxiv.
² Allowing for the fact that this last has been only occasionally used.
the writer of La has omitted by mistake. There is, however, more agreement with La to be found in Lp than in the other two manuscripts.

The arrangement of the chapters in La is confused by the accidental combination of a portion of Chap. XLVIII with a portion of Chap. L, while Chap. XLIX, omitted in its proper place, has been subsequently added at the end of the work. In Lp Chap. XLIX follows Chap. LIII, and, Chaps. L and LV being omitted, the full number of a hundred chapters is obtained by repeating Chaps. XLIX and C at the end of the work. As this confusion in Lp occurs in the same portion of the work as that in La, though it differs somewhat in its details, and as it has been shown above that Lp cannot have been derived from La, it is reasonable to suppose that La and Lp were both derived from some older manuscript, in which some portion of the middle of the work had been omitted or lost, and that the writers of La and Lp adopted different modes of supplying the deficiency from other manuscripts. This confusion does not occur in B29 and J15, which two manuscripts agree in arranging the chapters as they are placed in this volume; they must, therefore, be derived from the original prose Sad Dar through some collateral line of descent, independent of the manuscript in which the confusion originated.

In the metrical Sad Dar nine of the later chapters are scattered about among the earlier ones, thus the 82nd chapter occurs next after the 16th, the 83rd after the 23rd, the 84th after the 24th, the 85th after the 27th, the 86th after the 57th, the 87th after the 58th, the 88th after the 70th, the 89th after the 72nd, and the 90th after the 73rd. And, besides this variation, a chapter about the advantage of daily ceremonies in honour of the guardian spirits follows the 65th chapter, a very long chapter about the season festivals is substituted for the 93rd chapter, and the 100th chapter is omitted.

So far as five of the scattered chapters (85–89) are concerned, the reason for their change of position was probably to bring them into closer connection with other chapters treating of similar subjects; but this explanation will not
apply to the remaining four chapters (82–84, 90). It might be argued that the more methodical arrangement of the five chapters (85–89) favours the supposition that the metrical Sad Dar may be older than the prose one, but, independent of the fact that this argument does not apply to the four other chapters, it is quite as reasonable to suppose that the later editor would endeavour to improve the arrangement of his text, and to remedy whatever he thought defective. The pre-existence of the prose Sad Dar may be fairly assumed on the positive evidence afforded by the statement of the long-metre Sad Dar, mentioned in p. xxxvii, in default of any clear statement by the author of the metrical Sad Dar as to the originality of his work.

Since the above was written, the translator has had an opportunity of examining a Persian text of the prose Sad Dar, written in Persia by Rustam Gustāsp Ardashīr, and completed on the 19th July 1706. In this manuscript, the introductory chapter is practically the same as in La, with a few variations. Thus, the invocation in § 1 is as follows:—

‘In the name of the sacred being, administering justice. The beginning of the book Sad Dar; may it be a good gift!’ And § 6 runs as follows:—‘On this occasion I, Bahman, a servant of the religion, am confirmed by the book of the möbad of möbads Îrân-shâh, son of Yazad-yâr, son of Tistar-yâr, son of Ådar-bâd, so that every one who reads it and orders duty to be done brings a reward to the souls of those persons.’ The arrangement of the chapters is the same as in the metrical Sad Dar¹, and the text differs from La in many more small details than in B29; it often inserts additional sentences, and is generally more diffuse, without giving more information to the reader. The Avesta of the passage quoted in Chapter XL, 4 is omitted, and only the first three words of that quoted in Chapter XIV, 3 are given. Notwithstanding their numerous variations, the resemblance of Bahman’s text to that of La is too great

¹ As far as the long chapter about the season festivals (see p. xliii), but this is subdivided into six chapters (one for each festival) which conclude the work. The same arrangement also occurs in the Gugarâti translation of the long-metre Sad Dar.
to permit the assumption that they are two different prose versions of Īrān-shāh's metrical Sad Dar. It seems more probable that Bahman merely collated the prose Sad Dar with the metrical version, and made many alterations in the former to bring it into closer correspondence with the latter. This manuscript, therefore, throws no fresh light upon the origin of the prose version in La, but, as it confirms the fact that the Īrān-shāh whose name occurs in the introductory chapter was a son of Yazad-yār, it raises a doubt whether this was the same person as the Īrān-shāh, son of Malik-shāh (or Mard-shāh), who composed the metrical version.

In conclusion, it is desirable to notice that another Persian work exists, similar in form and character to the Sad Dar, but entirely distinct in its details, which is usually called the Sad Dar Bundahis. A complete copy of it is contained in Anquetil's Old Rivāyat in the National Library in Paris, and it is frequently quoted in the Bombay Rivāyat (B29) mentioned in p. xli. In this latter manuscript its name is written صد دربند هش صد دربند هش صد دربند هش twenty-five times, صد دربند هش صد دربند هش صد دربند هش eighteen times, and صد دربند هش thrice. And the only plausible reading applicable to all these three forms is Sad Darband-i Hush (or Ḥush), 'the hundred door-bolts of the understanding,' a very possible name for a book. The Sad Dar Bundahis is, therefore, most probably a misnomer.

E. W. WEST.

April, 1885.
ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS VOLUME.

Acc. for accusative case; A.D. for Anno Domini; Âf. for Åfrîngân; AK for Åsadin Kâkâ’s MS. of Sg.; Aog. for Aogemadaêkâ, ed. Geiger; app. for appendix; Ar. for Arabic; AV. for the Book of Arzâ-Viraf, ed. Hôshangji and Haug; Av. for Avesta; A.y. for Anno Yazdagardi; B29 for Persian Kivâyat MS. No. 29 of the Bombay University Library; Bd. and Byt. for Bundahîr and Bahman Yast, as translated in vol. v of this series; BM. for No. 22,378 additional Oriental MS. in the British Museum; Chap. for chapter; Dan. for Daniel; Dd. for Dâdistân-i Dinîk, as translated in vol. xviii of this series; Deut. for Deuteronomy; ed. for edition or edited by; Ep. for Epistles of Mânusâghar, as translated in vol. xviii of this series; Ex. for Exodus; Ez. for Ezekiel; fol. for folio; Gen. for Genesis; Gesch. Pers. Sas. for Geschichte der Perser und Araber zur Zeit der Sasaniden; Göt. for Gel. Anz. for Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen; Haug’s Essays for Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings, and Religion of the Parsis, by M. Haug, 2nd ed.; Heb. for Hebrew; Hn. for Hâdûkhht Nask, as published with AV.; Huz. for Huzvâris; introd. for introduction; Is. for Isaiah; J15 for Dastûr Jâmâspji Minochihariji’s MS. No. 15 of Sd.; JE for Jamshêdji Edalji’s MS. of Sg.; JJ for Jamshêdji Jâmâspji’s MS. of Sg.; Jos. for Joshua; J. R. A. S. for Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society; K22, K23, K28, K43 for Iranian MSS. Nos. 22, 23, 28, 43 in the University Library at Kopenhagen; L15, L19, L23, L26 for Avesta and Pahlavi MSS. Nos. 15, 19, 23, 26 in the India Office Library in London; La, Lp for Persian MSS. Nos. 3043 and 2506 in the same library; Mat. for Matthew; MH7, MH10, MH19 for MSS. Nos. 7, 10, 19 of the Haug Collection in the State Library in Munich; MKh. for Mâinâg-i Khiran, as translated in this volume; MS. for manuscript; n. for footnote; Na. for Nahum; Nêr. for Nêryôsang; Num. for Numbers; Ost. for Ostirânische Kultur im Altertum, von W. Geiger; p. for page; PAro for MS. No. 10 of the Anquetil Collection in the National Library in Paris; Pahl. for Pahlavi; Pâz. for Pázand; PB3, PB6 for MSS. Nos. 3, 6 of the Burnouf Collection in the National Library at Paris; Pers. for Persian; Ps. for Psalms; R. for Mr. Romer’s polyglot MS. of Sg. (see p. 116); Rev. for Revela-
tion; Rom. for Romans; Sam. for Samuel; Sans. for Sanskrit; Sd. for Sad Dar, as translated in this volume; Sg. for Sikand-gûmânîk Vigâr, as translated in this volume; Sîr. for Sirûzah; Sls. for Shâyast-lâ-shâyast, as translated in vol. v of this series; Syr. for Syriac; TDz for Mobad Tehmurâs Dinshawji’s MS. of Pahl. Mkh.; Vend. for Vendîdâd; vol. for volume; Yas. for Yasna; Yt. for Yast; Zarat. for Zaratûst; Zor. Stud. for Zoroastrische Studien, von Windischmann.
DINÂ-Î MAÎNÔG-Î KHIRAD,

OR

OPINIONS

OF THE

SPIRIT OF WISDOM.
OBSERVATIONS.

1. The division into chapters corresponds with the beginnings of the questions, and the sections are divided according to the alternating Pâzand-Sanskrit text of Nêryôsang.

2. Italics are used for any English words that are not expressed, or fully understood, in the original text, but are added to complete the sense of the translation.

3. Italics occurring in Oriental words, or names, represent certain peculiar Oriental letters (see the 'Transliteration of Oriental Alphabets' at the end of this volume). The italic \( d, l, n, r, v \) may be pronounced as in English; but \( g \) should be sounded like \( j \), \( hv \) like \( wh \), \( k \) like \( ch \) in 'church,' \( s \) like \( sh \), and \( z \) like French \( j \).

4. In Pahlavi words the only vowels expressed in the original text are those circumflexed, initial \( a \), and the letter \( ô \); italic \( d \) is written like \( t \), \( r \) and \( l \) like \( n \) or the Avesta \( o \), \( v \) and \( s \) like \( g \), and \( zd \) like â in the Pahlavi character.

5. In the translation, words in parentheses are merely explanatory of those which precede them.

6. For the meanings of the abbreviations used in the notes, see the end of the Introduction.

7. The manuscripts mentioned are:
   - K.43 (written A.D. 1569) Pahlavi, No. 43 in the University Library at Kopenhagen; upon the text of which, so far as it extends, this translation is based.
   - MH.7 (written A.D. 1809) Pârsi-Pers., No. 7 of the Haug Collection in the State Library at Munich.
   - MH.10, a Persian Rivâyat, No. 10 of the same Collection.
   - PB.6, Pâz.-Sans., No. 6 of the Burnouf Collection in the same library.

   TD.2, Pahlavi, belonging to Mobad Tehmuras Dinshawji Anklesaria at Bombay; upon a copy of which this translation chiefly relies in the passages (XIV, i–XXVII, 49 and XXXIX, 31–XL, 17) missing from K.43.
DÎNÁ-Î MAÎNÔG-Î KHIRAD.

Through the name and power and assistance of the creator Aûharmazd, the archangels who are good rulers and good performers, and all the angels of the spiritual and the angels of the worldly existences, by a happy dispensation (dâhîsân) and well-omened we write the Opinions of the Spirit of Wisdom through the will of the sacred beings.

Chapter I.  

[1. In the name and for the propitiation of the all-benefiting creator Aûharmazd, (2) of all the angels of the spiritual and worldly creations, (3) and of the learning of learnings, the Mazda-worshipping

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1 This heading is prefixed to the original Pahlavi text in K.43, a facsimile of which was published by Andreas in 1882; as, however, the text which follows it, in that codex, begins in the middle of Chap. I, 28, this heading must have been composed by some copyist, after the first folio of the text had been lost from some previous copy. It is, therefore, doubtful whether the name he gives to the work, 'Opinions (or decisions) of the Spirit of Wisdom,' be the original title, or not; but it is, at any rate, preferable to the modern appellation, 'the Spirit of Wisdom.' In Pâzand this title is Mainô-î Khard; but regarding the Pahlavi word maînôg, see the Introduction.

2 The beginning of this chapter, enclosed in brackets, as far as § 28 (being lost from the Pahlavi text of K.43, and no copy of it from TDz being available) is here taken from the Pâzand version contained in L.19. The division into sections, adopted throughout, is that of the alternating Pâz.-Sansk. text of Nêryôsang.
religion, (4) forth from which this, which is such a source of wisdom, is a selector. 5. Through the glory and will of the creator Aūhārmazd—who is promoting the prosperity of the two existences—(6) and of all the greatly powerful angels, (7) and through the completely calm repose of the sacred beings, the princely, purpose-fulfilling sages, (8) presentations of various novelties for the appropriation of wisdom, (9) through largely acquiring reasoning thought, are most wholesome for the body and soul in the two existences.

10. As in the pure marvel of marvels, the unquestionable and well-betokened good religion of the Mazda-worshippers, by the words of the creator, Aūhārmazd, and Zarátуст the Spītamân, it is in

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1 That is, this work is a selection of wisdom from the religion. The Páz. vās is a misreading of Pahl. agās, 'from it,' which is identical in form with Pahl. afās, the correct equivalent of Páz. vās.

2 This world and the next.

3 The angels are here compared to the vāspūharakân, the highest class of Sasanian nobles, called barbētān, 'sons of the house,' in Huzvārīs (see Nöldeke's Gesch. Pers. Sas. pp. 71, 501). As these nobles ranked next to the royal house, so do the archangels and angels rank next to Aūhārmazd. The title vāspūhar is evidently connected with the ancient Pers. equivalent of Av. vīṣō pūthra, 'son of the village or town,' which, as Darmesteter points out (Études Iraniennes, II, p. 140), is used in Vend. VII, 114 as the title of a person who has to pay the same medical fees as the zantu-paiti, 'tribe-ruler,' mentioned in the earlier § 108, and who must, therefore, have been a man of equal rank.

4 Reading vîrmāt, both here and in § 13, instead of the Páz. nîrmać, which is a misreading of the same letters.

5 Av. Zarathustra Spitama, the great apostle of the Mazda-worshippers, whose conversations with Ahura Mazda (Pahl. Aūhārmazd) constitute a considerable portion of the Avesta, or scripture of the Mazda-worshippers.
many places decided, (11) that he, who is the all-good creator, created these creatures through wisdom, (12) and his maintenance of the invisible revolutions\(^1\) is through wisdom; (13) and the imperishable and undisturbed state, in that which is immortality for ever and everlasting, he reserves for himself by means of the most deliberative\(^2\) means of wisdom. 14. For the same reason it is declared, (15) that there was a sage who said, (16) that ‘if this be known, that the religion of the sacred beings (yazdân) is truth, and its law is virtue, and it is desirous of welfare and compassionate as regards the creatures, (17) wherefore are there mostly many sects, many beliefs, and many original evolutions\(^3\) of mankind? 18. And, especially, that which is a sect, law, and belief, causing harm to the property (khél) of the sacred beings\(^4\), and is not good? 19, 20\(^5\). And this, too, one has to consider, that, in order to become a chooser in this matter, trouble is to be undergone; (21) and it is necessary to become acquainted with this matter, (22) because, in the end, the body is mingled with the dust, and reliance is on the soul. 23. And every one is to undergo trouble for the soul, (24) and is to become acquainted with duty and good works; (25) because that good work which a man does unwittingly is little of a good work, (26) and that sin which a man

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1 Of the spheres, or firmaments, which are supposed to carry along the heavenly bodies.

2 Reading vîrmat-hōmandtûm.

3 Reading bûn gâst (see Sg. IV, 73 n).

4 It may be questioned whether this allusion to a heterodox religion injuring the property of the orthodox faith is sufficient to identify the former with Muhammadanism.

5 These two sections are improperly separated by Nêryôsang.
commits unwittingly amounts to a sin in its origin. 27. And it is declared by the Avesta (28) thus:

3 "Nothing was taken by him by whom the soul was not taken (29) hitherto, and he takes nothing who does not take the soul (30) henceforward likewise; (31) because the spiritual and worldly existences are such-like as two strongholds, (32) one it is declared certain that they shall capture, and one it is not possible to capture."

33. After being replete with those good actions of which it is declared certain that it is not possible to capture, (34) and when he surveyed the incitement for this, (35) he started forth (fravaftō), in search of wisdom, into the various countries and various districts of this world; (36) and of the many religions and beliefs of those people who are superior in their wisdom he thought and enquired, and he investigated and came upon their origin. 37. And when he saw that they are so mutually afflicting (hanbēshīn) and inimical among

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1 The original text was, no doubt, vinās pavan bun val yehe-vānrēd, which would be gunāh pa bun d bhad d in Pāzand; but L19 has omitted the p in pa, and Nēr. has mistaken the preposition val for the pronoun valman, which blunders have misled the writers of later MSS. into a variety of inconsistent readings.

2 The sacred literature of the Parsis in its original language.

3 The extant Pahlavi text of K43 commences at this point.

4 By this division of §§ 28-30 Nēr. found himself compelled to add another Sanskrit clause in explanation, which would have been unnecessary if he had separated them as here pointed.

5 K43 omits 'as.'

6 L19 has 'after those good actions of a store.'

7 The sage mentioned in § 15.

8 L19 has 'every.'

9 L19 omits 'origin,' having merely vagōst, 'investigated,' instead of bun gūstō, 'investigated the origin.'
one another, (38) he then knew that these religions and beliefs and diverse customs, which are so mutually afflicting among one another in this world, are not worthy to be from the appointment of the sacred beings; (39) because the religion of the sacred beings is truth, and its law is virtue. 40. And through this he became without doubt that, as to whatever¹ is not in this pure religion, there is then doubtfulness for them in everything, (41) and in every cause they see distraction.

42. After that he became more diligent in the enquiry and practice of religion; (43) and he enquired of the high-priests who have become wiser in² this religion and more acquainted with the religion, (44) thus: 'For the maintenance of the body and preservation of the soul what thing³ is good and more perfect?'

45. And they [spoke⁴], through the statement [from revelation, (46) thus: 'Of the⁵ benefit which happens to men] wisdom is good; (47) because it is possible to manage the worldly existence through wisdom⁶, (48) and it is possible to provide also the spiritual existence for oneself through the power of wisdom. 49. And this, too, is declared, that Aûhar-mazd has produced these creatures and creation, which are in the worldly existence, through innate

¹ L19 has 'every one who,' having read kolâ mûn instead of kolâ mamon. The meaning, however, is that all details of foreign faiths that are not found in the Mazda-worshiping religion are doubtful.
² K43 has 'of,' by omitting pavan, 'in.'
³ L19 has 'what one thing.'
⁴ K43 omits the words in brackets, by mistake.
⁵ Sans. has 'this.'
⁶ L19 has 'through the power of wisdom.'
wisdom\(^1\); (50) and the management of the worldly and spiritual *existences* is also through wisdom.'

51. And when, in that manner, he saw the great advantage and preciousness of wisdom, he became more thankful unto Aûharmazd, the lord, and the archangels of\(^2\) the spirit of wisdom; (52) and he took\(^3\) the spirit of wisdom as a protection. 53. For the spirit of wisdom *one* is to perform more homage and service than *for* the remaining archangels. 54. And this, too, he knew, that it is possible to do for oneself every duty and good work and proper action through the power of wisdom; (55) and it is necessary to be diligent for the satisfaction of the spirit of wisdom. 56. And, thenceforward, he became more diligent in performing\(^4\) the ceremonial of the spirit of wisdom.

57. After that the spirit of wisdom, on account of the thoughts and wishes of that sage, displayed *his* person unto him. 58. And he spoke to him (59) thus: 'O friend *and* glorifier! good from perfect righteousness! (60) seek advancement from me, the spirit of wisdom, (61) that I may become thy guide to the satisfaction of the sacred beings and

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\(^1\) The ásnô khiradô (Av. ásnô khratus) is 'the durable or innate wisdom' supposed to be implanted in one's nature, as distinguished from the Av. gaoshô-srûtô khratus, 'the ear-heard or acquired wisdom,' obtained by experience.

\(^2\) That is, 'produced by' this spirit, as mentioned in § 49 regarding the world, and here extended to the archangels. L19 omits the particle †, so as to convert this spirit into the wisdom of Aûharmazd and the archangels. It is very probable, however, that we ought to read 'and the spirit of wisdom.'

\(^3\) L19 has 'made;' these two verbs being written alike in Huzvíris.

\(^4\) L19 has 'to perform,' by omitting 'in.'
the good, and to the maintenance of the body in the worldly existence and the preservation of the soul in the spiritual one.'

Chapter II.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'How is it possible to seek the maintenance and prosperity of the body [without injury of the soul, and the preservation of the soul without injury of the body?]

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'Him who is less than thee consider as an equal, and an equal as a superior, (5) and a greater than him as a chieftain, and a chieftain as a ruler. 6. And among rulers one is to be acquiescent, obedient, and true-speaking; (7) and among accusers be submissive, mild, and kindly regardful.

8. 'Commit no slander; (9) so that infamy and wickedness may not happen unto thee. 10. For it is said (11) that slander is more grievous than witchcraft; (12) and in hell the rush of every fiend is to the front, but the rush of the fiend of slander, on account of the grievous sinfulness, is to the rear.

13. 'Form no covetous desire; (14) so that the

1 Meaning, specially, the priests.

2 The passage in brackets is omitted by K43, and is here supplied from L19.

3 In L19 the text is corrupt, but has nearly the same meaning.

4 L19 has 'associates,' which seems equally appropriate; the two words are much alike in Pahlavi writing.

5 The word drūg, 'fiend,' is usually supposed to mean a female demon, and is often understood so in the Avesta, perhaps because it is a feminine noun. It is usually an impersonation of some evil passion (see Chap. XLI, 11).
demon of greediness may not deceive thee, (15) and the treasure of the world may not be tasteless to thee, and that of the spirit unperceived.

16. 'Indulge in no wrathfulness; (17) for a man, when he indulges in wrath, becomes then forgetful of his duty and good works, of prayer and the service of the sacred beings, (18) and sin and crime of every kind occur unto his mind, and until the subsiding of the wrath (19) he is said to be just like Aharman.

20. 'Suffer no anxiety; (21) for he who is a sufferer of anxiety becomes regardless of enjoyment of the world and the spirit, (22) and contraction happens to his body and soul.

23. 'Commit no lustfulness; (24) so that harm and regret may not reach thee from thine own actions.

25. 'Bear no improper envy; (26) so that thy life may not become tasteless.

27. 'Commit no sin on account of [disgrace]; (28) because happiness and adornment, celebrity (khanidil) and dominion, skill and suitability are not through the will and action of men, but through the appointment, destiny, and will of the sacred beings.

29. 'Practise no sloth; (30) so that the duty and good work, which it is necessary for thee to do, may not remain undone.

31. 'Choose a wife who is of character; (32)

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1 L19 omits 'and.'
2 L19 has 'wrath ;' making § 19 a separate sentence.
3 The evil spirit, Av. angra mainyu.
4 K43 omits 'disgrace,' by mistake.
5 L19 omits 'adornment.'
because that one is good who in the end is more respected.

33. 'Commit no unseasonable chatter'; (34) so that grievous distress may not happen unto Horvadad and Amerodad, the archangels, through thee.

35. 'Commit no running about uncovered'; (36) so that harm may not come upon thy bipeds and quadrupeds, and ruin upon thy children.

37. 'Walk not with one boot'; (38) so that grievous distress may not happen to thy soul.

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1 A free translation of the name of the sin which is usually called drâyán-gûyisnih, 'eagerness for chattering;' here, however, K 43 omits the latter y, so that the name may be read drâyân-gaûsnih, 'chatteringly devouring,' and a similar phrase is used in AV. XXIII, 6. The sin consists in talking while eating, praying, or at any other time when a murmured prayer (vâg) has been taken inwardly and is not yet spoken out; the protective spell of the prayer being broken by such talking. If the prayer be not taken inwardly when it ought to be, the same sin is incurred (see Sls. V, 2, Dd. LXXIX, 8).

2 Instead of amâhraspand, 'the archangel,' L19 has Mârspend, the angel of the 'righteous liturgy;' but this is probably a misreading, due to the fact that, when the chattering interrupts prayer, the angel of the liturgy would be as much distressed as the archangels Horvadad and Amerodad, who protect water and vegetation (see Sls. XV, 25–29), would be when it interrupts eating and drinking. These archangels are personifications of Av. haurvatahd, 'completeness or health,' and ameretâd, 'immortality.'

3 That is, moving about without being girded with the Kustî or sacred thread-girdle, which must not be separated from the skin by more than one thin garment, the sacred shirt (see Sls. IV, 7, 8).

4 We should probably read 'without a boot,' as aê-mûkô and amûkô are much alike in Pahlavi; otherwise we must suppose that walking with only a single covering for the feet, and without outer boots, is meant. At any rate, walking or standing on unconsecrated ground with bare feet is a serious sin for a Parsi, on account of the risk of pollution (see Sls. IV, 12, X, 12).
39. ‘Perform no discharge of urine (pēsār-vâr) standing on foot\(^1\); (40) so that thou mayst not become a captive by a habit of the demons, (41) and the demons may not drag thee to hell on account of that sin.

42. ‘Thou shouldst be (yeh evûnes) diligent and moderate, (43) and eat of thine own regular industry, (44) and provide the share of the sacred beings and the good; (45) and, thus, the practice of this, in thy occupation, is the greatest good work.

46. ‘Do not extort from the wealth of others; (47) so that thine own regular industry may not become unheeded. 48. For it is said (49) that: “He who eats anything, not from his own regular industry, but from another, is such-like as one who holds a human head in his hand, and eats human brains.”

50. ‘Thou shouldst be an abstainer from the wives of others; (51) because all these three would become disregarded by thee, alike wealth, alike body, and alike soul.

52. ‘With enemies fight with equity. 53. With a friend proceed with the approval of friends. 54. With a malicious\(^8\) may carry on no conflict, (55) and do not molest him in any way whatever. 56. With a greedy man thou shouldst not be a partner, (57) and do not trust him with the leadership. 58. With

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\(^1\) Whereby an unnecessary space of ground is polluted; hence the sin.

\(^8\) K\(_{43}\) has hōmanam, ‘I am,’ the Huzvâris of am, used by mistake for ham, ‘alike;' which is written exactly like am in Pahlavi.

\(^8\) K\(_{43}\) has kîkvar, instead of kênvar, but this is doubtless a miswriting.
a slanderous man do not go to the door of kings. 59. With an ill-famed man form no connection. 60. With an ignorant man thou shouldst not become a confederate and associate. 61. With a foolish man make no dispute. 62. With a drunken man do not walk on the road. 63. From an ill-natured man take no loan.

64. 'In thanksgiving unto the sacred beings, and worship, praise, ceremonies, invocation, and performing the learning of knowledge thou shouldst be energetic and life-expending. 65. For it is said (66) that: "In aid of the contingencies (gahisnō) among men wisdom is good; (67) in seeking renown and preserving the soul liberality is good; (68) in the advancement of business and justice complete mindfulness is good; (69) and in the statements of those who confess (khūstīvān), with a bearing on the custom of the law, truth is good. 70. In the progress of business energy is good, (71) for every one to become confident therein steadfastness is good, (72) and for the coming of benefit thereto thankfulness is good. 73. In keeping oneself untroubled (anaīrang) the discreet speaking which is in the path of truth is good; (74) and in keeping away the disturbance of the destroyer from oneself employment is good. 75.

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1 L19 has zahiśn, 'issue, proceedings.'
2 L19 has read aūstīkān, 'the steadfast,' by mistake.
3 Reading dādō-khūk-barisnōīhā. L19 has 'conveying intercession (gādan gō=dādō-gōk);' this small difference in reading may be a clerical error in K43. The Sans. version omits the phrase altogether.
4 L19 omits pavān, 'for.'
5 Nēr. has 'unblemished.'
6 L19 omits 'path of;' and it may possibly be superfluous.
7 Or it may be 'the destroyer and adversary,' as in L19; the last word being defective in K43.
Before rulers and kings discreet speaking is good, and in\(^1\) an assembly good recital; (76) among friends repose and rational friends\(^2\) are good; (77) and with an associate to one's own deeds the giving of advantage (sûkô) is good. 78. Among those greater than one (agâs masân) mildness and humility are good, (79) and among those less than one flattery\(^3\) and civility are good. 80. Among doers of deeds speaking of thanks and performance of generosity are good; (81) and among those of the same race the formation of friendship (hûmânôth)\(^4\) is good. 82. For bodily health moderate eating and keeping the body in action are good; (83) and among the skilled in thanksgiving performance is good. 84. Among chieftains unanimity and seeking advantage are good; (85) among those in unison and servants good behaviour and an exhibition of awe are good; (86) and for having little trouble in oneself contentment is good. 87. In chieftainship to understand thoroughly the good in their goodness and the vile in their vileness is good; and to make the vile unseen, through retribution\(^5\), is good. 88. In every place and time to restrain oneself from sin and to be diligent in meritorious work are good; (89) and every day to consider and keep in remembrance Aûharmazd, as regards creativeness, and Aharman, as regards destructiveness, is good. 90. And for dishonour not to come unto one a knowledge of oneself is good.” \(^91\) All these are proper

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1. \(L\) 19 omits pavan, ‘in.’

2. \(L\) 19 has ‘friendship.’

3. Or ‘adaptation.’

4. \(L\) 19 has humati, ‘good intention.’

5. \(L\) 19 has ‘to cause the reward of the good and the punishment of the vile.’
and true and of the same description, (92) but occupation and guarding the tongue (pād-hûzvânth)\(^1\) above everything.

93. 'Abstain far from the service of idols\(^2\) and demon-worship. 94. Because it is declared (95) that: "If Kaî-Khûsrô\(^3\) should not have extirpated the idol-temples (aûg'dêš-kâr) which were on the lake of Kêkast\(^4\), then in these three millenniums of Hûshêdar, Hûshêdar-mâh, and Sôshâns\(^5\)—of whom one of them comes separately at the end of each millennium, who arranges again all\(^6\) the affairs of the world, and utterly destroys the breakers of promises and servers of idols who are in the realm—the adversary\(^7\) would have become so much more violent, that it would not have been possible to produce the resurrection and future existence."

96. 'In forming a store\(^8\) of good works thou

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\(^1\) Li9 has 'preserving pure language.'

\(^2\) More correctly 'temple-worship,' as aûz'dêš means 'an erection.'

\(^3\) Av. Kavi Husravangh, the third of the Kayân kings, who reigned sixty years, and was the grandson of his predecessor, Kâî-Ús, and son of Siyâvakhs (see Bd. XXXI, 25, XXXIV, 7).

\(^4\) The present Lake Urumiyah according to Bd. XXII, 2. This feat of Kaî-Khûsrô is also mentioned in Bd. XVII, 7, and his exploits in the same neighbourhood are stated in Âbân Yt. 49, 50, Gôs Yt. 18, 21, 22, Ashi Yt. 38, 41, 42; but it is possible that the Avesta name, Kaêkasta, may have been transferred to Lake Urumiyah in later times.

\(^5\) The three future apostles who are supposed to be sons of Zaratûst, whose births have been deferred till later times (see Bd. XXXII, 8). Their Avesta names are Ukhshyad-ereta, Ukhshyad-nemangh, and Saoshyâs.

\(^6\) Li9 omits 'all.'

\(^7\) The evil spirit.

\(^8\) Li9 has 'in always doing,' having read hamvâr, 'always,' instead of a mbâr, 'a store.'
shouldst be diligent, (97) so that it may come to thy\(^1\) assistance among the spirits.

98. ‘Thou shouldst not become presumptuous through any happiness of the world; (99) for the happiness of the world is such-like as a cloud that comes on a rainy day, which one does not ward off by any hill.

100. ‘Thou shouldst not be too much arranging the world; (101) for the world-arranging man becomes spirit-destroying.

102. ‘Thou shouldst not become presumptuous through much treasure and wealth; (103) for in the end it is necessary for thee to leave all.

104. ‘Thou shouldst not become presumptuous through predominance; (105) for in the end it is necessary for thee to become non-predominant.

106. ‘Thou shouldst not become presumptuous through respect and reverence; (107) for respectfulness does not assist in the spiritual existence.

108. ‘Thou shouldst not become presumptuous through great connections and race; (109) for in the end thy\(^2\) trust is on thine own deeds.

110. ‘Thou shouldst not become presumptuous through life; (111) for death comes upon thee\(^3\) at last, (112) the dog and the bird lacerate the corpse\(^4\), (113) and the perishable part (se\(\text{g}^\text{f}\text{n}^\text{k}^\text{d}\))\(^5\) falls to the ground. 114. During three days\(^6\) and nights

\(^1\) K\(_4\)3 omits ‘thy.’
\(^2\) L\(_1\)9 omits ‘thy.’
\(^3\) L\(_1\)9 omits ‘thee.’
\(^4\) Referring to the mode of disposing of the dead adopted by the Parsis (see Slz. II, 62, Dd. XV, 5, XVII, 17, XVIII, 2–4).
\(^5\) L\(_1\)9 has ast, ‘bone.’
\(^6\) Including the day of death. The fate of the soul after death, as detailed in §§ 114–194, is also described in Vend. XIX, 90–112, Hn. II, III, Aog. 8–19, AV. IV–XI, XVII.
the soul sits at the crown of the head of the body 1. 115. And the fourth day, in the light of dawn—with the co-operation of Srôsh the righteous, Vâë the good, and Våhrâm the strong 2, the opposition of Astô-vîdâd 3, Vâë the bad 4, Frazîstô the demon, and Nîzîstô the demon 5, and the evil-designing action of Aeshm 6, the evil-doer, the impetuous assailant—

1 Reciting a passage from the Gâthas or sacred hymns (see Hn. II, 4, 5, III, 3, 4, AV. IV, 9–11, XVII, 6, 7).
2 These three angels are personifications of Av. sraošha, ‘listening, obedience,’ vayà or vayu, ‘the upper air (uncontaminated by the evil spirit),’ and verethraghna, ‘victorious, triumphant;’ the last is more literally ‘demon-smiting,’ that is, ‘smiting Vêrethra (the demon),’ Sans. vîtrahana.
3 Av. Astô-vîdhûtu, ‘the bone-dislocator,’ or demon of death who binds the parting soul (see Vend. V, 25, 31); in later writings, such as the Book of Dâtâr bin Dât-dukht, he is said to throw a noose over the neck of the soul to drag it to hell, but if its good works have exceeded its sins, it throws off the noose and goes to heaven; and this noose is also mentioned in Bd. III, 22, Dd. XXIII, 3. In Bd. XXVIII, 35 this demon is said to be the same as the bad Vâë, but all other authorities consider them as distinct beings. It may be noted that a different demon of death is usually mentioned when the soul is wicked (see § 161).
4 Av. vayà or vayu, ‘the lower air (vitiated by the evil spirit).’ Just as the wind (vâd) may be either an angel or a demon, according as its strength makes it a refreshing breeze or a violent hurricane, so may the air be a good or evil being, according as it retains its original purity or has been vitiating the evil spirit. That the angel Vâë is the upper air appears from its epithet uparâ-kârya, ‘working aloft,’ in the Râm Yâ.; and that it is only the lower air that is vitiating the evil spirit is in accordance with the division of the sky into three thirds, of which the uppermost is inaccessible to the evil spirit (see Dd. XXXVII, 24–31). But this distinction between a good and bad Vâë is not made in Vend. V, 25, 31, where we are told that Vayô conveys the soul when bound by Astô-vîdhûtu.
5 These two demons have not been recognised elsewhere.
6 The demon of wrath, Av. Aêshmô daêva, appears to be the Asmodeus of the Book of Tobit.
[it goes] up to the awful, lofty Kîndvâr bridge, to which every one, righteous and wicked, is coming. And many opponents have watched there, with the desire of evil of Aeshm, the impetuous assailant, and of Astô-vîtdâd who devours creatures of every kind and knows no satiety, and the mediation of Mitrô and Srôsh and Rashnû, and the weighing of Rashnû, the just, with the balance of the spirits, which renders no favour on any side, neither for the righteous nor yet the wicked, neither for the lords nor yet the monarchs. As much as a hair's breadth it will not turn, and has no partiality; and he who is a lord and monarch it considers equally, in its decision, with him who is the least of mankind.

And when a soul of the righteous passes upon that bridge, the width of the bridge becomes as it were a league (parasang), and the

1 K43 omits this verb.
2 Or, perhaps, Kîngvar, a partial translation of Av. Kînvaḍ (gv being a mispronunciation of v or w, as in gvâḍ for vâḍ, 'wind,' and Pers. var translating Av. vaḍ). The Pâzand writers have Kandôr. It is the bridge of ever-varying breadth which leads to heaven (see Vend. XIX, 100, 101, AV. III, 1, IV, 7, V, 1, 2, XVII, 1, Bd. XII, 7, Dd. XX, XXI), but it is not mentioned in Hn.
3 Literally, 'is a comer.'
4 The angel of the sun's light; being a personification of friendship and good faith he is specially concerned in calling the soul to account (see Dd. XIV, 3).
5 In which the actions of men are weighed by Rashnû, the angel of justice, to ascertain whether the good or the evil preponderate.
6 Li9 has 'who makes no unjust balance of the spirits on either side.'
7 K43 adds raḍ, 'master,' but this is evidently an abortive beginning of the next word, levatman, which has been left unerased.
8 Nine spears (about 126 English feet) in AV. V, 1, Dd. XXI, 5.
righteous soul passes over with the co-operation of Srôsh the righteous. 125. And his own deeds of a virtuous kind¹ come to meet him in the form of a maiden, (126) who is handsomer and better than every maiden in the world.

127. 'And the righteous soul speaks (128) thus: "Who mayst thou be, that a maiden who is handsomer and better than thee was never seen by me in the worldly existence?"

129. 'In reply that maiden form responds (130) thus: "I am no maiden, but I am thy virtuous deeds, thou youth who art well-thinking, well-speaking, well-doing, and of good religion! 131. For when thou sawest in the world him who performed demon-worship, then thou hast sat down, and thy performance was the worship of the sacred beings. 132. And when it was seen by thee that there was any one who caused oppression and plunder, and distressed or scorned a good person, and acquired wealth by crime, then thou kepest back from the creatures their own risk of oppression and plunder; (133) the good person was also thought of by thee, and lodging and entertainment provided; and alms were given by thee to him (134) who came forth from near and him, too, who was from afar; and wealth which was due to honesty was acquired by thee. 135. And when thou sawest him who practised

The parasang is probably used here as an equivalent for Av. hâthra, 'a mile.'

¹ L19 has 'his own virtuous deeds.' The conscience of the soul meets it in the form of a damsel, beautiful in proportion to the goodness of its deeds. In AV. IV, 18–36, Dd. XXIV, 5, XXV, 5 the conscience meets the soul before it attempts the bridge.

² More literally, 'what may be thou?' as the verb is in the third person here, though not so in the similar phrase in § 169.
false justice and taking of bribes, and false evidence was given by him, then thou hast sat down, and the recitation of truth and virtue was uttered by thee. 136. I am this of thine, the good thoughts, the good words, and the good deeds which were thought and spoken and done by thee. 137. For when I have become commendable, I am then made altogether more commendable by thee; (138) when I have become precious, I am then made altogether still more precious by thee; (139) and when I have become glorious, I am then made altogether² still more glorious by thee.”

140. ‘And when he walks onwards from there, a sweet-scented breeze comes then to meet him, which is more fragrant than all perfume. 141. The soul of the righteous enquires of Srôsh (142) thus: “What breeze is this, that never in the world so fragrant a breeze came into contact with me?”

143. ‘Then Srôsh, the righteous, replies to that righteous soul (144) thus: “This breeze is from heaven, which is so fragrant.”

145. ‘Afterwards, on his march, the first step is set³ on the place of good thoughts, the second on that of good words, the third on that of good deeds⁴, (146) and the fourth step reaches up unto the endless light⁵ which is all-radiant. 147. And angels

¹ Meaning probably the recitation of the Avesta texts.
² K43 omits barâ, ‘quite, altogether,’ in this third clause.
³ L19 has ‘afterwards, he rests the first step;’ but awar ârâmed, ‘he rests,’ is a misreading of madam khârâm dâd, ‘on the march is set.’
⁴ These are the three lowermost grades of heaven, hûmat, hûkht, and hûvarst (see Chap. VII, 12).
⁵ The highest grade of heaven, where Ahîarmazd and the angels are supposed to dwell (see Chap. VII, 11).
and archangels of every description come to meet him, (148) and ask tidings from him (149) thus: "How hast thou come, from that which is a perishable, fearful, and very miserable existence, to this which is an imperishable existence that is undisturbed, thou youth who art well-thinking, well-speaking, well-doing, and of good religion?"

150. 'Then Aūharmazd, the lord, speaks (151) thus: "Ask ye from him no tidings; for he has parted from that which was a precious body, and has come by that which is a fearful road. 152. And bring ye unto him the most agreeable of eatables, that which is the midspring butter¹, (153) so that he may rest his soul from that bridge of the three nights, unto which he came from Astō-vidād and the remaining demons²; (154) and seat him upon an all-embellished throne."

155. 'As it is declared (156) that: "Unto the righteous man ⁴ and woman, after passing away, they bring food of the most agreeable of eatables—

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¹ The Maidhyō-zarm rōghan, which is explained in Dd.XXXI, 14 as the spiritual representative of butter made during the Maidhyō-zaremaya, 'mid-verdure,' festival, which was considered the best of the year. This festival is held on the forty-fifth day of the Parsi year, which was about 4th May when the year was fixed to begin at the vernal equinox as described in Bd. XXV, 3–7, 20. The heavenly food which goes by this name is not to be confounded with the Hûsh which is expected to be prepared at the resurrection, from the fat of the ox Hadhayôr and the white Hôm, for the purpose of making mankind immortal (see Bd. XXX, 25); although some such confusion appears to exist in AV. X, 5. K43 has rûbân, 'soul,' instead of rôghan, 'butter.'

² See §§ 114–123.

³ K43 omits 'unto.'

⁴ Literally, 'male.'

⁵ L19 adds 'from the body and consciousness.'

⁶ Reading kazag, instead of kazad, both here and in the next clause of the sentence. L19 has 'the angels of the spiritual exist-
the food of the angels of the spiritual existences—that which is the midspring butter; and they seat them down on an all-embellished throne. 157. For ever and everlasting they remain in all glory with the angels of the spiritual existences everlasting

158. 'And when he who is wicked dies, his soul then rushes about for three days and nights in the vicinity of the head of that wicked one, and sobs (159) thus: "Whither do I go, and now what do I make as a refuge?" 160. And the sin and crime of every kind, that were committed by him in the worldly existence, he sees with his eyes in those three days and nights. 161. The fourth day Vizaresh, the demon, comes and binds the soul of the wicked with the very evil noose; (162) and with the opposition of Srôsh, the righteous, he leads it up to the Kindvar bridge. 163. Then Rashnû, the just, detects that soul of the wicked through its wickedness.

164. 'Afterwards, Vizaresh, the demon, takes that

ences bring the most agreeable of eatables,' by omitting the first kazag, and misreading the second one.

1 K43 has rûbân again, as in §152, for rôghan. Although this sentence resembles Hn. II, 38, 39, it is evidently quoted from some other source, as its difference is more striking than its resemblance.

This verb is Huz. behkhûnêd=Pâz. gîryêd, but Nêr. has read bângînêd, 'laments, and has written vâgîned.

Or it may be 'take,' as these two verbs are written alike in Huzwâris. This exclamation is a quotation from the Gâthas or sacred hymns, being the first line of Yas. XLV, 1.

The Av. Vizaresha of Vend. XIX, 94, who carries off the souls of the wicked; he is also mentioned in Bd. XXVIII, 18, Dd. XXXII, 4, 7, XXXVII, 44.

Reading saryâtar sûlan. L19 has vad band, 'an evil tie.'

See §115.

7 See §§119, 120.
soul of the wicked, and mercilessly and maliciously beats and maltreats it. 165. And that soul of the wicked weeps with a loud voice, is fundamentally horrified, implores with many supplicating entreaties, and makes many struggles for life disconnectedly. 166. Whom—when his struggling and supplication are of no avail whatever, and no one comes to his assistance from the divinities (bagân), nor yet from the demons—moreover, Vlzaresh, the demon, drags miserably to the inevitable hell.

167. 'And then a maiden who is not like unto maidens comes to meet him. 168. And that soul of the wicked speaks to that evil maiden (169) thus: "Who mayst thou be, that never in the worldly existence was an evil maiden seen by me, who was viler and more hideous than thee?"

170. 'And she speaks in reply to him (171) thus: "I am not a maiden, but I am thy deeds, thou monster who art evil-thinking, evil-speaking, evil-doing, and of evil religion! 172. For even when thou sawest him who performed the worship of the sacred beings, still then thou hast sat down, and demon-worship was performed by thee, (173) and the demons and fiends were served. 174. And also when thou sawest him who provided lodging and

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1 Instead of burz-vângîhâ behûnêd, bun râmêd, L19 has burzâvandîhâ vægînêd u vârâmêd, 'loudly shrieks and weeps.'
2 Reading lâpakó-karihâ.
3 Instead of apadvandîhâ, L19 has apatûhîhâ, 'fruitlessly.'
4 L19 has 'and.'
5 L19 has 'the good.'
6 Instead of âk-hômândîhâ, L19 has anaomêdihâ, 'hopelessly.'
7 Reading nagîrz, but this is uncertain; L19 has azer, 'lower.'
8 L19 has 'that evil maiden.'
9 L19 has 'evil deeds.'
10 L19 adds 'in the world.'
entertainment, and gave alms, for a good person who came forth from near and him, too, who was from afar 1, (175) then thou actedst scornfully and disrespectfully to the good person, and gave no alms, and even shut up the door. 176. And when thou sawest him who practised true justice, took no bribe, gave true evidence, and uttered virtuous recitation, (177) even then thou hast sat down, and false justice was practised by thee, evidence was given by thee with falsehood, and vicious recitation was uttered by thee. 178. I am this of thine, the evil thoughts, the evil words, and the evil deeds which were thought and spoken and done by thee. 179. For when I have become uncommendable, I am then made altogether still more uncommendable by thee; (180) when I have become unrespected, I am then made altogether still more unrespected by thee; (181) and when I have sat in an eye-offending 2 position, I am then made altogether still more really eye-offending (kashm-kah-iktar-ik) by thee.”

182. ‘Afterwards he enters 3, the first step on the place of evil thoughts, the second on that of evil words, the third step on that of evil deeds 4, (183) and the fourth step rushes into the presence of the

1 In L19 the words ‘near’ and ‘afar’ change places.
2 Literally, ‘eye-consuming,’ the reading adopted by Nêr., but, though it gives a satisfactory meaning, it is not quite certain that it represents the Pahлавi text correctly.
3 For dên važlûnêd, ‘he goes in,’ L19 has andar zróved, indicating that the first letter, va, of važlûnêd had been omitted in the Pahl. MS. used by Nêr., which misled him into reading the remaining letters as a new Pâz. verb zróved, as already remarked by Nêldeke in Göt. gel. Anz. 1882, p. 975.
4 These are the three uppermost grades of hell, dûs-hûmat, dûs-hûkht, and dûs-hûvarst (see Chap. VII, 20).
wicked evil spirit and the other demons. 184. And the demons make ridicule and mockery of him (185) thus: "What was thy trouble and complaint, as regards Aḥarmaezd, the lord, and the archangels, and the fragrant and joyful heaven, when thou approachedst for a sight of Aharman and the demons and gloomy hell, (186) although we cause thee misery therein and do not pity, and thou shalt see misery of long duration?"

187. 'And the evil spirit shouts to the demons (188) thus: "Ask ye no tidings from him (189) who is parted from2 that which was a precious body, and has come on by that which is a very bad road. 190. But bring ye unto him the foulest and vilest of eatables, the food which is nurtured in hell."

191. 'They bring the poison and venom of3 the snake and scorpion and other noxious creatures that are in hell, (192) and give him to eat. 193. And until the resurrection and future existence he must be in hell, in much misery and punishment of various kinds4. 194. Especially that it is possible to eat food there only as though by similitude5.'

195. The spirit of innate wisdom spoke to the sage (196) thus: 'This which was asked by thee, as to the maintenance of the body and concerning the preservation of the soul, is also spoken about by me, and thou art admonished. 197. Be virtuously

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1 In the lowermost grade of hell (see Chap. VII, 21).
2 L19 has 'for has parted from,' as in § 151.
3 L19 has 'and.'
4 L19 has 'he is in much misery and punishment of kinds worthy of hell.'
5 So that starvation is one of the punishments of hell. L19 has 'and especially that the food there can be only like putrid blood.'
assiduous about it, and keep it in practice; (198) for this is thy chief way for the maintenance of the body and preservation of the soul.'

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**CHAPTER III.**

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Is liberality good, or truth, (3) or gratitude, or wisdom, (4) or complete mindfulness, or contentment?'

5. The spirit of wisdom answered (6) thus: 'As to the soul it is liberality, as to all the world it is truth, (7) unto the sacred beings it is gratitude, as to a man's self it is wisdom, (8) as to all business it is complete mindfulness, and as to the comfort of the body and the vanquishing of Aharman and the demons contentment is good.'

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**CHAPTER IV.**

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Which is a good work that is great and good?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'The greatest good work is liberality, and the second is truth and next-of-kin marriage. 5. The third is

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1. K43 has 'or thy truth.' 2. L19 has 'or is gratitude good.' 3. L19 has 'or is complete mindfulness good.' 4. Literally, 'the body of a man.' 5. This was the meaning of the term khvētūk-das when this work was written, but some centuries ago such marriages were discontinued, and the term was then confined to marriages between first cousins, as at present (see Sacred Books of the East, vol. xviii, app. III).
keeping the season festivals\textsuperscript{1}, and the fourth is celebrating all the religious rites\textsuperscript{2}. 6. The fifth is the ceremonial of the sacred beings, and the providing of lodging for traders\textsuperscript{3}. 7. The sixth is the wishing of happiness for every one. 8. \textit{And} the seventh is a kind regard for the good\textsuperscript{4}.'

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\textbf{Chapter V.}

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Which land is the happier\textsuperscript{5}?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'That land is the happier, in which a righteous man, who is true-speaking, makes his abode. 5. The second,

\textsuperscript{1} Of which there are six, each held for five days. These Gāsānbārs or Gāhambārs end, respectively, on the 45th, 105th, 180th, 210th, 290th, and 365th days of the Parsi year; and when that year was fixed to begin at the vernal equinox, they celebrated the periods of midspring, midsummer, the beginning of autumn, the beginning of winter, midwinter, and the beginning of spring (see Slsl. XVIII, 3). In modern times they have been supposed to commemorate the several creations of the sky, water, earth, vegetation, animals, and man; but this idea must have been borrowed from a foreign source.

\textsuperscript{2} The periodical ceremonies which are obligatory for all Parsis (see Dd. XLIV, 2 n).

\textsuperscript{3} Literally, 'for the producers of business.'

\textsuperscript{4} That is, for the priests. The Parsi-Persian version divides these good works into nine items, by counting 'next-of-kin marriage' as the third, and 'providing of lodging' as the seventh. For a fuller detail of good works, see Chap. XXXVII.

\textsuperscript{5} This chapter is an imitation of Vend. III, 1–20, where it is stated that the five most pleasing spots on the earth are, first, where a righteous man performs ceremonies; second, where he has built his house and keeps his fire, cattle, family, and retainers; third, where the land is best cultivated; fourth, where most oxen and sheep are produced; and fifth, that which is most manured by oxen and sheep.
in which they make the abode of fires. 6. The third, when oxen and sheep repose upon it. 7. The fourth is uncultivated and uninhabited land when they bring it back to cultivation and habitableness. 8. The fifth, from which they extirpate the burrows of noxious creatures. 9. The sixth, on which exist the ceremonies and coming of the sacred beings, and the sitting of the good. 10. The seventh, when they make populous that which was desolate. 11. The eighth, when from the possession of the bad it comes into the possession of the good. 12. The ninth, when of the produce and yield (bêdô) which arise from it they provide the share of the sacred beings, the good, and the worthy. 13. And the tenth, in which they provide holy-water and ceremonies.'

Chapter VI.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Which land is the unhappier?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'That land is the more afflicted, in which hell is formed.

5. The second, when they slay in it a righteous man who is innocent. 6. The third, for whose sake

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1 That is, the ceremonial precinct where the priests sit to conduct the ceremonies.

2 This chapter is an imitation of Vend. III, 21–37, where it is stated that the five most unpleasing spots on the earth are, first, the ridge of Arezûra, on which the demons congregate from the pit of the fiend; second, where most dead dogs and men lie buried; third, where most depositories for the dead are constructed; fourth, where there are most burrows of the creatures of the evil spirit; and fifth, where the family of a righteous man is driven into captivity.

3 Bd. III, 27 states that 'hell is in the middle of the earth.'

4 Reading mûn ... rûnî-padas. Instead of drûgan rûnô,
CHAPTER V, 6–VII, 9.

the demons and fiends work. 7. The fourth, in which they construct an idol-temple. 8. The fifth, when a wicked man, who is an evil-doer, makes an abode in it. 9. The sixth, when the interment of a corpse is performed below\(^1\). 10. The seventh, in which a noxious creature has a burrow. 11. The eighth, when from the possession of the good it comes into the possession of the bad. 12. The ninth, when they make desolate that which was populous. 13. And the tenth, in which they make lamentation and weeping\(^2\).

CHAPTER VII.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: ‘How is heaven, and how many? 3. How are the ever-stationary (hamstân), and how many? 4. And how is hell, and how many? 5. What is the decision about the righteous in heaven, and from what is their happiness? 6. What are the misery and affliction of the wicked in hell? 7. And what and how is the decision about those who are among the ever-stationary?’

8. The spirit of wisdom answered (9) thus: ‘Heaven is, first, from the star station unto the

Nêr. has read drûg hanrûnê, and assumed the last word to be equivalent to Av. hãdvarena, ‘concourse;’ so as to obtain the meaning, ‘in which the demons and the fiend form a congress.’ But Av. hãdvarena is Pahl. ham-dûbârînîh (see Pahl. Vend. VII, 137).

\(^1\) Or ‘when much interment of corpses is performed,’ as it is doubtful whether we ought to read aârîr, ‘much,’ or aârîr, ‘below.’

\(^2\) That is, for the dead. Such outward manifestations of mourning being considered sinful by the Parsis, as they ought to be by all unselfish people who believe in a future existence of happiness.
moon station; (10) second, from the moon station unto the sun; (11) and, third, from the sun station unto the supreme heaven (garôd)mânô, whereon the creator Âûharmazd is seated. 12. Of heaven the first part is that of good thoughts (hûmatô), the second is that of good words (hûkhtô), and the third is that of good deeds (hûvarstô).

13. 'The righteous in heaven are undecaying and immortal, unalarmed, undistressed, and undisturbed. 14. And, everywhere, they are full of glory, fragrant, and joyful, full of delight and full of happiness. 15. And, at all times, a fragrant breeze and a scent which is like sweet basil come to meet them, which are more pleasant than every pleasure, and more fragrant than every fragrance. 16. For them, also, there is no satiety owing to the existence in heaven. 17. And their sitting and walking, perception and enjoyment are with the angels and archangels and the righteous for ever and everlasting.

18. 'Regarding the ever-stationary it is declared, that they are from the earth unto the star station; (19) and its affliction for them is then nothing whatever except cold and heat.

20. 'Of hell the first part is that of evil thoughts (dûs-hûmatô), the second is that of evil words (dûs-hûkhtô), and the third is that of evil deeds

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1 Nêr. has 'at all times,' which may be correct, as gâs means both 'time' and 'place.' It should be noticed, however, that the word used in § 15 is damân, which means 'time' only.

2 Nêr. has 'their affliction is otherwise,' by mistaking Huz. adînas-sân, 'then its ... for them,' for a supposed Pâz. aínás, 'otherwise their,' which seems to have no real existence, as wherever he reads aínâ, 'otherwise,' the Pahl. text has adînas, 'then its.'
(dûs-hûvarstô)¹. 21. With the fourth step the wicked person arrives at that which is the darkest hell; (22) and they lead him forwards to the vicinity of Aharman, the wicked. 23. And Aharman and the demons, thereupon, make ridicule and mockery of him (24) thus²: "What was thy trouble and complaint, as regards Aûharmazd and the archangels, and the fragrant and joyful heaven, when thou approachedst for a sight of us and gloomy hell, (25) although we cause thee misery therein and do not pity, and thou shalt see misery of long duration?" 26. And, afterwards, they execute punishment and torment of various kinds upon him.

27. 'There is a place³ where, as to cold, it is such as that of the coldest frozen⁴ snow. 28. There is a place where, as to heat, it is such as that of the hottest and most blazing fire. 29. There is a place where noxious creatures are gnawing them, just as a dog does the bones. 30. There is a place where, as to stench, it is such that they stagger about (barâ lærzênd)⁵ and fall down. 31. And the dark-

¹ These names, as here written, mean literally 'evil good thoughts, evil good words, and evil good deeds,' as if they implied that these places are for those whose best thoughts, words, and deeds are evil; but it is not quite certain that the Pahlavi names are spelt correctly.

² As already stated in Chap. II, 183-186.

³ Lî9 has 'he is experienced' in §§ 27-30, owing to Nêr. having read dânâk, 'knowing, experienced,' instead of dîvâk, 'a place.'

⁴ Literally, 'stone-possessing, stony' if we read sang-dâr, as seems most plausible; but we might read sôkhâr and consider Pers. khasâr or khasar, 'ice,' as a corruption of it, by transposition. Lî9 has 'ice (yah) and snow.'

⁵ Lî9 has be resênd, 'they vomit up,' which is evidently a misreading.
ness is always such-like as though it is possible for them to seize upon it with the hand."

CHAPTER VIII.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: ‘How and in what manner has Aûharmazd created these creatures and creation? 3. And how and in what manner were the archangels and the spirit of wisdom formed and created by him? 4. And how are the demons and fiends [and also the remaining corrupted ones] of Aharman, the wicked, miscreated? 5. How do every good and evil happen which occur to mankind and also the remaining creatures? 6. And is it possible to alter anything which is destined, or not?’

7. The spirit of wisdom answered (8) thus: ‘The creator, Aûharmazd, produced these creatures and creation, the archangels and the spirit of wisdom from that which is his own splendour, and with the blessing of unlimited time (zôrvân). 9. For this reason, because unlimited time is undecaying and immortal, painless and hungerless, thirstless and undisturbed; and for ever and everlasting no one is able to seize upon it, or to make it non-predominant as regards his own affairs.

10. ‘And Aharman, the wicked, miscreated the demons and fiends, and also the remaining corrupted

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1 'Even darkness which may be felt' (Ex. x. 21).
2 K43 omits the phrase in brackets, as well as § 5; but these passages are supplied from L19, merely substituting yahidakân, ‘corrupted ones,’ as in § 10, for the vashûdagā, ‘miscreations,’ of L19.
ones, by his own unnatural intercourse. 11. A treaty of nine thousand winters in unlimited time (damân) was also made by him with Aûharmazd; (12) and, until it has become fully completed, no one is able to alter it and to act otherwise. 13. And when the nine thousand years have become completed, Aharman is quite impotent; (14) and Srôsh, the righteous, will smite Aeshm, (15) and Mitrô and unlimited time and the spirit of justice, who deceives no one in anything, and destiny and divine providence will smite the creatures and creation of Aharman of every kind, and, in the end, even Åzô, the demon. 16. And every creature and creation of Aûharmazd becomes again as undisturbed as those which were produced and created by him in the beginning.

1 Reading yahidâkân, but it may be yâtukân, 'wizards,' though the word requires an additional long vowel to represent either term correctly. L19 has vashûdagã, 'miscreations.'

2 According to the Bundahis, time consists of twelve thousand years (see Bd. XXXIV, 1). In the beginning Aûharmazd created the spiritual prototypes (Bd. I, 8) who remained undisturbed for the first three thousand years, when Aharman appeared and agreed to a conflict for the remaining nine thousand years (Bd. I, 18), during the first three of which Aûharmazd's will was undisputed, while during the next three Aharman is active in interference, and during the last three his influence will diminish till, in the end, it will disappear (Bd. I, 20). The nine thousand years of the conflict were supposed to extend from about B.C. 5400 to A.D. 3600 (see Byt. III, 11 n, 44 n).

3 See Chap. II, 115.

4 See Chap. II, 118.

5 Probably the angel Rashnû (see Chap. II, 118, 119).

6 Assuming that the vâgô-bakhtô of K43 is equivalent to the baghô-bakht, 'divine appointment,' of L19.

7 Av. âzi of Yas. XVII, 46, LXVII, 22, Vend. XVIII, 45, 50, Astâd Yt. 1, âzu of Yas. LIII, 7, and the demon of 'greediness' in Chap. II, 13, 14, XVIII, 5, &c., Bd. XXVIII, 27, and modern Persian, who seems to be a being distinct from Av. aži, 'serpent.'
17. 'Every good and the reverse\(^1\) which happen to mankind, and also the other creatures, happen through the seven planets and the twelve constellations\(^2\). 18. And those twelve constellations are such as in revelation are\(^3\) the twelve chieftains who are on the side of Aûharmazd, (19) and those seven planets are called the seven chieftains who are on the side of Aharman. 20. Those seven planets pervert every creature and creation, and deliver them up to death and every evil. 21. And, as it were, those twelve constellations and seven planets\(^4\) are organizing and managing the world.

22. 'Aûharmazd is wishing good, and never approves nor contemplates evil. 23. Aharman is wishing evil, and does not meditate nor approve anything good whatever. 24. Aûharmazd, when he wishes it, is able to alter as regards the creatures of Aharman; and Aharman, too, it is, who, when [he wishes]\(^5\) it, can do so as regards the creatures of Aûharmazd, (25) but he is only able to alter so that in the final effect there may be no injury of Aûharmazd, (26) because the final victory is Aûharmazd's own. 27. For it is declared, that "the Yim\(^6\) and

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\(^1\) Lî9 has 'evil.'

\(^2\) The zodiacal signs.

\(^3\) Lî9 has 'are called in revelation.' The authority, here quoted, was not the Bundahis, because that book speaks of seven chieftains of the constellations opposed to the seven planets (see Bd.V, 1).

\(^4\) Lî9 omits 'and seven planets,' but has a blank space at this place in both texts, Pâzand and Sanskrit.

\(^5\) Kî3 omits the words in brackets, which may, perhaps, be superfluous in the Pahlavi text.

\(^6\) Av. Yima or Yima khshaêta of Vend. II, the Jamshêd of the Shâhnâmah, some of whose deeds are mentioned in Chap. XXVII, 24–33, Yas. IX, 13–20. He was the third of the Pèrdâd dynasty, and is said to have been perverted by Aharman in his old
Frēdūn\(^1\) and Kāl-Ūs\(^2\) of Aūharmazd are created immortal, (28) and Aharman so altered them as is known. 29. And Aharman so contemplated that Bēvarāsp\(^3\) and Frāslyāk\(^4\) and Alexander\(^5\) should be immortal, (30) but Aūharmazd, for great advantage, so altered them as that which is declared.”

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**CHAPTER IX.**

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: ‘Is it possible to go from region to region\(^6\), or not?

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1 Av. Thraētaona, who conquered Az-ī Dahāk (see Chap. XXVII, 38–40, Yas. IX, 24–27). He was misled by Aharman into dividing his empire between his three sons, two of whom revolted and slew the third (see Chaps. XXI, 25, XXVII, 42).

2 Av. Kava Usan or Kavi Usadhan, the Kaī-Kāvūs of the Shāhnāmah, misread Kahōs in Pāzand. He was the second monarch of the Kayān dynasty, and made an unsuccessful attempt to reach heaven, mentioned in Bd. XXXIV, 7, to which he may be supposed to have been instigated by Aharman, but he was also unfortunate in many other enterprises.

3 A title of Az-ī Dahāk in the Shāhnāmah, literally, ‘with a myriad horses.’ This king, or dynasty, is said to have conquered Yim and reigned for a thousand years, but was overthrown by Frēdūn. In the Avesta (Yas. IX, 25, Ābān Yt. 34, Āf. Zarat. 3) Az-ī Dahāk, ‘the destructive serpent,’ is described as hazangra-yaokhstī, ‘with a thousand perceptions,’ a term analogous to baēvare-spasana, ‘with a myriad glances,’ which is usually applied to Mithra, the angel of the sun. From this latter, if used for the former, bēvarāsp might easily be corrupted.

4 Av. Frangrasyan, the Afrāsiyāb of the Shāhnāmah, a Tūrānian king who conquered the Irānians for twelve years during the reign of Mānūṣīhār (see Bd. XXXIV, 6).

5 Alexander the Great, misread Arasangar by Nēr.

6 The earth is supposed to be divided into seven regions, of which the central one is as large as the other six united; two of
3. From what substance is the sky made? 4. And how and in what manner is the mingling of the water in the earth?

5. The spirit of wisdom answered (6) thus: 'Without the permission of the sacred beings, or the permission of the demons, it is then not possible for one to go from region to region.

7. 'The sky is made from the substance of the blood-stone, such as they also call diamond (almast).

8. 'And the mingling of the water in the earth is just like the blood in the body of man.'

Chapter X.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Can there be any peace and affection whatever of Aharman, the wicked, and his demons and miscreations, with Aûharmazd and the archangels, one with the other, or not?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'There cannot be, on any account whatever; (5) because Aharman meditates evil falsehood and its deeds, wrath and malice and discord, (6) and Aûharmazd meditates righteousness and its deeds, good works

the six lie to the north, two to the south, one to the east, and one to the west; and they are said to be separated by seas or mountains, difficult to cross (see Bd. XI). For their names, see Chaps. XVI, 10, XXVII, 40.

1 Instead of adinas, 'then for one,' Nêr. has manufactured a word ainâ, 'otherwise' (see also Chap. VII, 19 n).

2 This information is derived from Pahl. Vend. I, 4a.

3 Or 'ruby,' referring to the rosy tints of dawn and sunset. The same statement is made in Bd. XII, 6. Nêr. has 'steel,' and the word can be translated 'blood-metal.'
and goodness and truth. 7. And everything can change, except good and bad nature. 8. A good nature cannot change to evil by any means whatever, and a bad nature to goodness in any manner. 9. Aūhārmazd, on account of a good nature, approves no evil and falsehood; (10) and Aharman, on account of a bad nature, accepts no goodness and truth; (11) and, on this account, there cannot be for them any peace and affection whatever, one with the other.'

CHAPTER XI.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Is wisdom good, or skill, or goodness?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'Wisdom with which there is no goodness, is not to be considered as wisdom; (5) and skill with which there is no wisdom, is not to be considered as skill.'

CHAPTER XII.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Wherefore is it when the treasure of the spiritual existence is allotted so truly, and that of the worldly existence so falsely?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'The treasure of the worldly existence was allotted as truly, in the original creation, as that of the spiritual existence. 5. And the creator, Aūhārmazd, provided the

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1 Li9 omits the last two words, but they are evidently referred to in the reply.

2 Literally, 'is.'
happiness of every kind, that is in these creatures and creation, for the use (būn) of the sun\(^1\) and moon and those twelve constellations which are called the twelve chieftains\(^2\) by revelation; (6) and they, too, accepted it in order to allot it truly and deservedly.

7. 'And, afterwards, Aharman produced those seven planets, such as are called the seven chieftains of Aharman, for dissipating\(^3\) and carrying off that happiness from the creatures of Aûharmaezd, in opposition to the sun and moon and those twelve constellations. 8. And as to every happiness which those constellations bestow on the creatures of Aûharmaezd, (9) those planets take away as much of it as it is possible for them (the constellations) to give\(^4\), (10) and give it up to the power of the demons\(^6\) and fiends and the bad.

11. 'And the treasure of the spiritual existence is so true on this account, because Aûharmaezd, the lord, with all the angels and archangels, is\(^6\) undisturbed, (12) and they make the struggle with Aharman and the demons, and also the account of the souls of men, with justice. 13. And the place of him whose good work is more is in heaven, (14) the place of him whose good work and sin are equal is among the ever-stationary\(^7\), (15) and when the crime is more, his path is then to hell.'

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\(^1\) Literally, 'Mitrê,' the angel of the sun.

\(^2\) See Chap. VIII, 17–21.

\(^3\) By omitting one letter K\(_{43}\) has 'miscreating.'

\(^4\) By omitting this verb L\(_{19}\) has 'possible for them (the planets).'</n

\(^5\) So understood by Nêr., but all the best MSS. omit the relative particle, as if 'the powerful demons' were meant.

\(^6\) Literally, 'are.'

\(^7\) See Chap. VII, 18.
CHAPTER XIII.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Wherefore is it when oxen and sheep, birds, flying creatures, and fish are, each one, properly learned in that which is their own knowledge, (3) and men, so long as they bring no instruction unto them, and they do not perform much toil and trouble (angînû) about it, are not able to obtain and know the learning of the human race?'

4. The spirit of wisdom answered (5) thus: 'Men have been so wise, in the original creation, that, as to the good works and crime which were performed by them, the recompense of the good works and the punishment of the crime were then seen by them with their own eyes, (6) and no crime whatever proceeded from men. 7. But, afterwards, Aharman, the wicked, concealed the recompense of good works and the punishment of sin. 8. And on this account, moreover, it is said in revelation (9) that: "[These] four [things are worse and more grievous] than every evil which the accursed evil one, the wicked, committed upon the creatures of Âûharmazd, (10) [that is, when the reward of good works and] punishment [of sin], the thoughts of men, and the consequence of actions were quite concealed [by him]."'

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1 Nêr. has read khâzînûk, and taken it as equivalent to Pers. khazînah, 'treasury,' in the sense of 'expenditure;' but this is very doubtful.

2 The words in brackets, in §§ 9, 10, are taken from the Pâzand version, as the passage containing them has been omitted by mistake in K.43.

3 The Pandnâmah of Buzurg-Mîhir states 'this, too, is declared, that the evil spirit committed even this very grievous thing upon
11. 'And, for the same reason, he made many devotions and improper creeds current in the world. 12. And, on account of men's not knowing of duty and good works, every one believes that most, and considers it as good, which his teaching in devotion has included. 13. And that devotion, in particular, is more powerful, with which sovereignty exists. 14. But that one is the lordship and sovereignty of Vistasp, the king of kings, (15) by whom, on account of knowing it unquestionably and certainly (aeva-rthā), the perfect and true religion, which is in the word of the creator Aūharmaezd, was received from the unique Zaraturt, the Spītamān, (16) who has manifested clearly, explicitly, and unquestionably the treasure of the worldly and spiritual existences, of every kind, from the good religion of the Mazda-worshippers. 17. There is then no other creed, through which it is possible for one to obtain and know the treasure of the worldly and spiritual existences so explicitly and clearly, (18) but, on account of much controversy, they are so cut up (agistakō)

the creatures of Aūhmaezd, when the reward of good works and punishment of sin were quite concealed by him, in the thoughts of men, as the consequence of actions.'

1 Nēr. has 'purer,' by connecting pādiyāvandtar with pādiyāv, 'ablution;,' but this is hardly possible, whereas the former word can be readily traced to Av. paiti+yā+vant, with the meaning 'resistant, stubborn, strong;' compare Pers. pāyāb, 'power.'

2 Av. Vistaspā, Pers. Gustasp, the fifth king of the Kayān dynasty, who adopted the religion of Zaraturt in the thirtieth year of his reign, and is said to have reigned 120 years (see Bd. XXXIV, 7).

3 See Chap. I, 10 n.

4 Instead of 'then for one,' Nēr. has 'otherwise,' as in Chap. IX, 6.

5 Reading vigūftakīh. Nēr. has 'by much contemplation,'
and entangled, that the statements of their beginning are much unlike to the middle, and the middle to the end.'

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Chapter XIV.

1. The sage asked the spirit of \[ wisdom \] (2) thus: 'Which protection is the more defensive? 3. Which friend (4) and which supporter of fame are good? 5. Which helper of enjoyment is good? 6. Which wealth is the pleasanter? 7. And which is the supremest pleasure of all pleasures?'

8. The spirit of wisdom answered (9) thus: 'The sacred being is the more defensive protection. 10. A virtuous brother is a good friend. 11. A child, who is virtuous and an upholder of religion, is a good supporter of fame. 12. A virtuous wife, who is well-disposed, is a good helper of enjoyment. 13. That wealth is better and pleasanter which is collected by honesty, and one consumes and maintains with duties and good works. 14. And the pleasures which are superior to all pleasures are health of body, freedom from fear, good repute, and righteousness.'

Having read vênaštakîh. Both words are very uncommon, and it is doubtful which of them is the more appropriate to the context.

1 From this point to Chap. XXVII, 49 the Pahlavi text of K43 is missing, owing to the loss of nine folios in that MS., but a copy of the missing passage, made by Dastur Hoshangji Jamaspji from TD2, has been consulted for the purpose of controlling the Pâz. version of L19.

2 L19 inserts 'is good?'

3 TD2 has 'which is the friend who is the supremest of friends,' but this does not correspond well with the reply in § 14.

4 TD2 adds 'and are good.'
Chapter XV.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Is poverty good, or opulence?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'Poverty which is through honesty is better than opulence which is from the treasure of others. 5. For it is stated (6) thus: "As to him who is the poorest and most secluded (armaësttum) person, whenever he keeps his thoughts, words, and deeds honest, and in duty to the sacred beings, for him even there is lawfully a share of all the duties and good works which mankind shall do in the world. 7. As to him, too, who is opulent, who is a man of much wealth, when the wealth is not produced by honesty, though he takes trouble (angînakô) in duties and good works and righteous gifts, his good work is then not his own, (8) because the good work is his from whom the wealth is abstracted.'

1 L19 adds 'or sovereignty,' to account for §§ 12–39.
2 Av. armaësta, applied to water, means 'most stationary, stagnant;' Pahl. armaët (Av. airima) is applied to the place of 'seclusion' for impure men and women, and in Sls. VI, 1 it seems to refer to 'helpless' idiots or lunatics; Nêr. explains it in Sanskrit as 'lame, crippled, immobility,' but 'secluded, immured, helpless' are terms better adapted to the context, whether the word be applied to persons, as it is here and in Chaps. XXXVII, 36, XXXIX, 40, or to learning and character, as in Chap. LI, 7.
3 Persons who are wholly unable to perform good works are supposed to be entitled to a share of any supererogatory good works performed by others (see Sls. VI, 1, 2), but the allotment of such imputed good works seems to be at the discretion of the angels who keep them in store (see Sls. VIII, 4).
4 Nêr. has 'makes expenditure on,' by reading khvazînak, as in Chap. XIII, 3.
5 § 8 does not occur in L19, but is found in TD2, PA10, and MH7.
9. 'And as to that much wealth which is collected by proper exertion, and one consumes and maintains with duties and good works and pleasure, even that is no better thereby, (10) because it is necessary to consider that as perfect. 11. But as to him who is a man of much wealth, whose wealth is collected by proper exertion, and he consumes and maintains it with duties and good works and pleasure, he is great and good and more perfect.1

12. 'And regarding even that which is sovereignty they state (13) thus: "What is good government in a village is better than what is bad government in a realm. 14. Because the creator Aūharmazd produced good government for effecting the protection of the creatures, (15) and Aharman, the wicked, has produced bad government as the adversary of good government."

16. 'Good government is that which maintains and directs a province flourishing, the poor untroubled, and the law and custom true, (17) and sets aside improper laws and customs. 18. It well maintains water and fire by law3, (19) and keeps in progress the ceremonial of the sacred beings, duties, and good works. 20. It causes friendliness

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1 That is, the proper use of wealth does not make the wealth itself any better, but only the rightful possessor of it. This is, however, probably only an emendation of Nêr., as the copy of TD2 gives merely the following, for §§ 9–11: 'But as to him who is a man of much wealth, by whose proper exertion it is collected, and he consumes and maintains it with duties, good works, and pleasure, he is no better thereby, because it is necessary to consider him as perfect.'

2 Lr9 omits 'what is' in both places.

3 TD2 omits 'maintains,' as it is sufficiently expressed by the same Pahl. verb 'keeps' in § 19; and Lr9 omits 'by law.'
and pleading\(^1\) for the poor, (21) and delivers up itself, and even that which is its own life, for the sake of the good religion of the Mazda-worshippers. 22. And if there be any one who desists from the way of the sacred beings, then it orders some one to effect his restoration thereto; (23) it also makes him a prisoner, and brings him back to the way of the sacred beings; (24) it allots, out of the wealth that is his, the share of the sacred beings and the worthy, of good works and the poor; (25) and delivers up the body for the sake of the soul\(^2\). 26. A good king, who\(^3\) is of that kind, is called equal to the angels and archangels.

27. 'Bad government is that (28) which destroys the true and proper law and custom, (29) and brings\(^4\) oppression, plunder, and injudiciousness into practice. 30. It dissipates the treasure of the spiritual existence, (31) and considers duty and good works a vexation, through greediness\(^5\). 32. It keeps back a person performing good works from doing good works, (33) and he thereby becomes a doer of harm. (34) Its disbursement\(^6\), too, of every kind is for its own self, (35) the administration of\(^7\) the treasure

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\(^1\) Reading dâdô-gôbîh, 'pronouncing the law,' or 'speaking of gifts,' instead of Pâz. gâdangôî, a misreading of Nêr. for Pahl. yêdatô-gôbîh, 'speaking of the sacred being.'

\(^2\) The usual way of treating nonconformists in all ages and all sects, when party spirit is strong. TD2 has 'delivers him up for the sake of body and soul.'

\(^3\) TD2 has 'good government which.'

\(^4\) TD2 has 'keeps;' but the two verbs are much alike in Huzvâris.

\(^5\) Because nearly all such works entail expenditure.

\(^6\) Nêr. has 'accumulation,' but this is the meaning of andôzîsn, rather than of the andâzîsn in the text.

\(^7\) So in TD2.
of the worldly existence, (36) the celebrity\(^1\) and exaltation of the vile, (37) the destruction and neglect of the good, (38) and the annihilation of the poor. 39. A bad king, who\(^2\) is of that kind, is called equal to Aharman and the demons.'

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**Chapter XVI.**

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Of the food which men eat, and the clothing which men put on, which are the more valuable and good?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'Of the food which men eat, the milk of goats is produced good. 5. Because, as to men and quadrupeds, who are born from a mother, until the time when food is eaten by them, their growth and nourishment are then from milk, (6) and on milk they can well live. 7. And if men, when they withdraw from the milk of the mother, make thorough experience of the milk of goats, (8) then bread is not necessary for use among them. 9. Since it is declared, (10) that "the food of mankind, who are in Arzah and Savah, Fradadasf and Vidadasf, Vôrûbarst and Vôrûgarst\(^3\), is the milk of goats and cows; (11) other food they do not eat." 12. And he who is a milk-consuming man is healthier and stronger, and even the procreation of children becomes more harmless.

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\(^1\) Reading khanîdîh as in TD\(^2\) and Chap. II, 28.

\(^2\) TD\(^2\) has 'bad government which.'

\(^3\) The six outermost regions of the earth, of which Arzah lies to the west, Savah to the east, Fradadasf and Vidadasf to the south, and Vôrûbarst and Vôrûgarst to the north of the central region (see Bd. V, 8, XI, 3).
13. ‘Of grains wheat is called great and good, (14) because it is the chief of grains¹, (15) and even by the Avesta its name is then specified in the chieftainship of grains².

16. ‘And of fruit the date and grape are called great and good. 17. When bread has not come, it is necessary to consecrate the sacred cake by means of fruit³; (18) when the fruit to consecrate is the date or grape, it is allowable to eat every fruit; (19) and when those have not come, it is necessary to eat that fruit which is consecrated⁴.

20. ‘Regarding wine it is evident, that it is possible for good and bad temper to come to manifestation through wine⁵. 21. The goodness of a man is manifested in anger, the wisdom of a man in irregular desire⁶. 22. For he whom anger hurries on (аûs-

¹ It is called ‘the chief of large-seeded grains’ in Bd. XXIV, 19.
² Possibly in the Pâsag Nask, part of which was ‘about the thirty-three first chieftainships of the existences around, that is, how many of which are spiritual and how many worldly existences, and which is the second, and which the third of the spiritual and worldly existences;’ as stated in the eighth book of the Dînârd.
³ That is, when a cake cannot be made, fruit can be substituted for it in the ceremony of consecrating the sacred cakes. The sacred cake, or drôn, is a small, round, flexible pancake of unleavened wheaten bread, about the size of the palm of the hand, which, after consecration, is tasted by all those present at the ceremony (see Sls. III, 32 n).
⁴ Fruit and wine are usually consecrated and eaten, in the Âfrîngân ceremony, after the completion of the Drôn ceremony, but sometimes the Âfrîngân is celebrated alone. Both ceremonies are performed in honour of some angel, or the guardian spirit of some deceased person (see Haug’s Essays, pp. 407–409).
⁵ TD₂ has ‘through the nature of wine;’ but âs, ‘wine,’ is written mas.
⁶ TD₂ has ‘the good of a man is in anger, and the wisdom of a man in lust exciting viciousness.’
tāvēd) is able to recover himself from it¹ through goodness, (23) he whom lust hurries on is able to recover himself from it through wisdom, (24) and he whom wine hurries on is able to recover himself from it through temper.

25. 'It is not requisite for investigation, (26) because he who is a good-tempered man, when he drinks wine, is such-like as a gold or silver cup which, however much more they burn it, becomes purer and brighter. 27. It also keeps his thoughts, words, and deeds more virtuous; (28) and he becomes gentler and pleasanter unto wife and child, companions and friends², (29) and is more diligent in every duty and good work.

30. 'And he who is a bad-tempered man, when he drinks wine, thinks and considers himself more than ordinary. 31. He carries on a quarrel with companions, displays insolence, makes ridicule and mockery, (32) and acts arrogantly to a good person. 33. He distresses his own wife and child³, slave and servant; (34) and dissipates the joy of the good, (35) carries off peace, and brings in discord.

36. 'But every one must be cautious as to⁴ the moderate drinking of wine. 37. Because, from the moderate drinking of wine, thus much benefit happens to him: (38) since it digests the food, (39) kindles the vital fire⁵, (40) increases the understanding and intellect, semen and blood, (41) removes vexation, (42) and inflames the complexion.

¹ Reading agraš, instead of afaš (Pāz. vaš); these two words being written alike in Pahlavi.
² TDz has 'he becomes more friendly, gentler, and pleasanter unto wife and child and companions.' It also omits § 29.
³ TDz inserts 'hireling.'
⁴ Or 'must become intelligent through.'
⁵ The animal heat, called the Vohu-fryān fire in Bd. XVII, 1.
43. It causes recollection of things forgotten, (44) and goodness takes a place in the mind. (45) It likewise increases the sight of the eye, the hearing of the ear, and the speaking of the tongue; (46) and work, which it is necessary to do and expedite, becomes more progressive. 47. He also sleeps pleasantly in the sleeping place, and rises light. 48. And, on account of these contingencies, good repute for the body, righteousness for the soul, and also the approbation of the good come upon him.

49. 'And in him who drinks wine more than moderately, thus much defect becomes manifest, (50) since it diminishes his wisdom, understanding and intellect, semen and blood; (51) it injures the liver and accumulates disease, (52) it alters the complexion, (53) and diminishes the strength and vigour. 54. The homage and glorification of the sacred beings become forgotten. 55. The sight of the eye, the hearing of the ear, and the speaking of the tongue become less. 56. He distresses Horvadād and Amerodad (57) and entertains a desire of lethargy. 58. That, also, which it is necessary for him to say and do, remains undone; (59) and he sleeps in uneasiness, and rises uncomfortably. 60. And, on account of these contingencies, himself,
wife, and child, friend and kindred are distressed
and unhappy, (61) and the superintendent of troubles
and the enemy are glad. 62. The sacred beings,
also, are not pleased with him; (63) and infamy comes
to his body, and even wickedness to his soul.
64. 'Of the dress which people possess and put
on, silk is good for the body, and cotton for the
soul. 65. For this reason, because silk arises from
a noxious creature, (66) and the nourishment of
cotton is from water, and its growth from earth;
and as a treasure of the soul it is called great and
good and more valuable.'

Chapter XVII.
1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus:
'Which is that pleasure which is worse than un-
happiness?'
3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'Who-
ever has acquired wealth by crime, and he becomes
glad of it thereby, then that pleasure is worse for
him than unhappiness.'

Chapter XVIII.
1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus:
'Wherefore do people consider these very little,

1 Meaning probably the evil spirit.
2 The Sanskrit version omits the former verb, and TD2 the latter.
3 Caterpillars are creatures of Aharman, because they eat and
injure vegetation which is under the special protection of the arch-
angel Amerodad.
4 Water and earth, being both personified as angels, would impart
somewhat of their sacred character to the cotton arising from them.
5 'Glad of the crime on account of the wealth' is probably meant.

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these four things which it is necessary for them to consider more, as warnings (dakhshak), (3) the changeableness of the things of the worldly existence, the death of the body, the account of the soul\(^1\), and the fear of hell?\(^2\)

4. The spirit of wisdom answered (5) thus: 'On account of the delusiveness (niyâzânîh) of the demon of greediness\(^3\), and of discontent.'

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**Chapter XIX.**

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Is living in fear and falsehood worse, or death?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'To live in fear and falsehood is worse than death. 5. Because every one's life is necessary for the enjoyment and pleasure of the worldly existence, (6) and when the enjoyment and pleasure of the worldly existence are not his, and fear and even falsehood are with him, it is called worse than death.'

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**Chapter XX.**

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'For kings which is the one thing more advantageous, and which the more injurious?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'For kings conversation with the wise and good is the

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\(^1\) That is, the account to be rendered by the soul after death.

\(^2\) See Chap. VIII, 15 n.

\(^3\) These being considered as fiends; the latter, mîtîokht, being the first demon produced by the evil spirit (see Bd. I, 24, XXVIII, 14, 16).
one thing more advantageous, (5) and speaking and
conversation with slanderers and double-dealers are
the more injurious for them.'

Chapter XXI.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus:
'What is the end of the world-arranging and spirit-
destroying man? 3. What is the end of him who
is a scoffing man? 4-6. What is the end of the
idle, the malicious, and the lazy man? 7. What is
the end of a false-hearted one, (8) and the end of an
arrogant one?'

9. The spirit of wisdom answered (10) thus: 'He
who is a world-arranging and spirit-destroying man
is as injured, in the punishment of the three nights,
as a raging fire when water comes upon it.
11. Of him who is a scoffing man there is no
glory in body and soul; (12) and every time when
he opens his mouth his wickedness then increases.
13. All the fiends, too, become so lodged in his
body, that they leave no goodness whatever for his
body; (14) and he makes mockery of the good, and
glorification of the vile. 15. Also in the worldly
existence his body is infamous, and in the spiritual
existence his soul is wicked. 16. And, for effecting
his punishment in hell, they deliver him over to

1 L19 has 'What is the end of him who is an idle man?' in
§ 4, and repeats the same formula in each of the §§ 5-8.
2 Referring to the three days and nights of final punishment,
reserved for those specially wicked, at the time of the resurrection
(see Bd. XXX, 12-16).
3 In TD the remaining sections are arranged in the following
order:—§§ 18, 27-33, 19-26, 34-44, 11-17.
the scoffing fiend; (17) and that fiend inflicts a ridicule and a mockery upon him with every single punishment.

18. 'As to him who is an idle man, yet devoid of wickedness, mostly when\(^1\) death comes on in the worldly existence, he thereupon (ag'as) begets pleasantly for the sake of another.

19. 'The bridge\(^2\) which is for the soul of him who is a malicious man is more difficult than for the other wicked who are in hell. 20. For this reason, because malice proceeds by lineage; (21) and it is possible to manage every sin better than malice, (22) because malice will abide in a lineage. 23. There are instances when it adheres\(^3\) until the renovation of the universe; (24) for it is clearly declared by the pure revelation, (25) that the origin of the estrangement (anîrânîh) of the Arûmans, and even the Tûrânians, from the Irânians, was owing to that malice which was generated by them through the slaughter of Afrîk\(^4\); (26) and it always adheres until the renovation.

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\(^1\) L.19 inserts 'misery and.'

\(^2\) The Kindvar bridge (see Chap. II, 115, 162), which is supposed to resemble a beam with many unequal sides, the side turned uppermost being narrower in proportion as the soul, intending to pass along it, is more wicked; so that the difficulty of the transit increases with the sin of the soul (see Dd. XXI, 3–5).

\(^3\) Or 'continues.'

\(^4\) Pâz. Eraz, one of the three sons of Frêdûn, the Pêsdâd sovereign, who divided his empire among them, giving the Arûman provinces to Salm, the Tûrânian to Tûg, and the Irânian to Afrîk. The last was slain by his two brothers, and his death was subsequently avenged by his descendant Mânûshîbar (see Chap. XXVII, 41–43, Bd. XXXI, 9–12). Though these sons are not mentioned in the Avesta now extant, their history appears to have been related in the Kirdast Nask (see Sls. X, 28 n).
27. 'He who is a lazy man is said to be the most undeserving of men. 28. Because it is declared by revelation, (29) that the creator Anaharmazd produced no corn for him who is a lazy man; (30) for him who is a lazy man there is then no giving of anything in gifts and charity; (31) and lodging and entertainment are not to be provided for him. 32. For this reason, because that food which a lazy man eats, he eats through impropriety and injustice; (33) and, on account of his laziness and unjust eating, his body then becomes infamous and the soul wicked.

34. 'He who is a false-hearted man is as dubious in good things as in bad; (35) he is dubious as to the treasure of the spiritual and worldly existences, and also as to the ceremonial, invocation, and service of the sacred beings. 36. And, on account of these circumstances, the angels and archangels shall accept little of the ceremonial and invocations which he performs, (37) and give unto him little of the gain, too, which he seeks. 38. And in the mouth of the good man he is always infamous, (39) and his soul becomes wicked.

40. 'The friends of him who is an arrogant man are few, and his enemies many.' 41. And even of the gifts which he gives to any one, and the ceremonial, too, which he performs for the sacred beings, they shall accept little, on account of his arrogance, (42) and give little of the gain, too, which he seeks. 43. And in hell they deliver him to the fiend of arrogance, in order to inflict punishment upon his soul; (44) and the fiend of arrogance inflicts punishment of various kinds upon it, and is not pacified.'

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1 L19 has 'he then gives nothing as his living, which is through gifts and charity.'
Chapter XXII.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: ‘Is it possible to provide, for one’s own hand, the treasure and wealth of the worldly existence through exertion, or not?’

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: ‘It is not possible to provide for one’s self, through exertion, that benefit which is not ordained; (5) but a morsel (kazd) of that which is ordained comes on by means of exertion. 6. Yet the exertion, when it is fruitless in the worldly existence, through the sacred beings not being with it¹, still comes, afterwards, to one’s assistance in the spiritual existence, and outweighs in the balance².

Chapter XXIII.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: ‘Is it possible to contend with destiny through wisdom and knowledge, or not?’

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: ‘Even with the might and powerfulness of wisdom and knowledge, even then it is not possible to contend with destiny. 5. Because, when predestination as to virtue, or as to the reverse³, comes forth, the wise becomes wanting (nyâzân) in duty, and the astute in evil becomes intelligent; (6) the faint-hearted becomes braver, and the braver becomes faint-hearted;

¹ TD2 has ‘time not being with it.’
² The balance in which men’s actions are weighed by the angel Rashnû (see Chap. II, 119–122).
³ L19 has ‘vileness.’
CHAPTER XXII, I—XXV, 2.

(7) the diligent becomes lazy, and the lazy acts diligently. (8) Just as is predestined as to the matter, the cause enters into it, (9) and thrusts out everything else.'

CHAPTER XXIV.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'On account of the begging of favours, and the practice and worthiness of good works, do the sacred beings also grant anything to men otherwise, or not?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'They grant; (5) for there are such as they call thus: "Destiny and divine providence." 6. Destiny is that which is ordained from the beginning, and divine providence is that which they also grant otherwise. 8. But the sacred beings provide and manifest in the spiritual existence little of that grant, on this account, because Aharman, the wicked, through the power of the seven planets extorts wealth, and also every other benefit of the worldly existence, from the good and worthy, and grants them more fully to the bad and unworthy.'

CHAPTER XXV.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Of the rich who is the poorer, and of the poor who is the richer?'

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1 Lit has 'becomes diligent.'
2 That is, otherwise than by destiny, as mentioned in the previous chapter, and in consequence of prayer and merit.
3 TD2 inserts 'through that cause.'
3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'Of the rich he is the poorer who is not content with that which is his, (5) and suffers anxiety for the increase of anything.

6. 'And of the poor he is the richer who is content with that which has come, (7) and cares not for the increase of anything.'

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Chapter XXVI.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Is a blind eye worse, or a blind mind (dāl)? 3. Is the ill-informed worse, or the bad-tempered?'

4. The spirit of wisdom answered (5) thus: 'He who is blind-eyed, when he has understanding in anything, and accomplishes learning, is to be considered as sound-eyed. 6. And he who is sound-eyed, when he has no knowledge and understanding\(^1\), and even that which they teach him he does not accept, then that is worse than even a blind eye.

7. 'The ill-tempered is less evil\(^2\) than the ill-informed; (8) because the ill-tempered, except by a decree, is not able to seize anything away from any one; (9) and as to the ill-informed man, his desire of every kind is then\(^3\) for oppression and plunder. 10. Concerning him who is ill-informed it is declared that, apart from predestination, he is born free from fresh understanding\(^4\).'

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\(^1\) L\(19\) has 'when he has no knowledge of anything.'

\(^2\) L\(19\) has 'is better.'

\(^3\) That is, when he has a decree in his favour.

\(^4\) §10 is found only in TD\(2\). It probably means that an ill-informed man is not likely to acquire any knowledge beyond that which is unavoidable.
CHAPTER XXVII.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Wherefore have the people who were from Gâyómard, and those, too, who were lords and monarchs, from Hôshâng, the Pêsdâd, even unto Vîstâsp, the king of kings, been such doers of their own wills? 3. Much benefit was also obtained by them from the sacred beings, (4) and they have been mostly those who were ungrateful unto the sacred beings, (5) and there are some even who have been very ungrateful, promise-breaking, and sinful. 6. For what benefit then have they been severally created, (7) and what result and advantage proceeded from them?'

8. The spirit of wisdom answered (9) thus: 'That which thou askest concerning them, as to benefit, or as to the reverse, thou shouldst become aware of and fully understand. 10. Because the affairs of the world of every kind proceed through destiny and time and the supreme decree of the self-existent eternity (zôrvân), the king and long-continuing lord. 11. Since, at various periods, it happens unto every one, for whom it is allotted, just as that which is necessary to happen. 12. As even from the mutual connection of those ancients, who are passed

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1 Av. Gâya-maretan, the primeval man from whom the whole human race is supposed to have sprung, and who lived for thirty years after the advent of the evil spirit (see Bd. III, 22, XXXIV, 2).
2 Av. Haoshyangha, the first monarch of the Irânian world, and founder of the Pêsdâd (Av. parâdhâta, 'early law') dynasty. He was the great-grandson of Mâshya, the first earthly man that sprang from Gâyómard, and is said to have reigned for forty years (see Bd. XV, 21–28, XXXI, 1, XXXIV, 4).
3 See Chap. XIII, 14 n.
4 Lî9 has 'evil.'
away, it is manifest (13) that, ultimately, that benefit arose which was necessary to come from them to the creatures of Aûharmazd.

14. 'Because the advantage from Gâyomârd was this, (15) first, the slaying of Ârzûr,¹ and making delivery of his own body, with great judiciousness, to Aharman². 16. And the second advantage was this, (17) that mankind and all the guardian spirits of the producers of the renovation of the universe, males³ and females⁴, were produced from his body. 18. And, thirdly, this⁵, that even the metals were produced and formed⁶ from his body'.

19. 'And the advantage from Hôshâng, the Pês-dâd, was this, (20) that, of three parts, he slew two parts of the demons of Mâzendar, who were destroyers of the world.

21. 'The advantage from Tâkhmorup, the well-

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¹ Written Ârzûr in TD₂. It has been suggested by Windischmann (Zor. Stud. p. 5) that this was the name of a demon, afterwards applied to the Aresûr ridge at the gate of hell (see Bd. XII, 8), but this requires confirmation. Regarding this ridge the following explanation occurs in the Pahlavi Rivâyat which precedes Dd. in many MSS.:—'They say that hell is the ridge (pûstô) of Arekzûr; and hell is not the ridge of Arekzûr, but that place where the gate of hell exists is a ridge (grîvakô) such as the ridge named Arekzûr, and owing to that they assert that it is the ridge (pûstô) of Arekzûr.' The explainer appears to mean that the ridge at the gate of hell was named after the other Mount Arekûr, in Arûm (see Bd. XII, 16).

² Compare Bd. III, 21–23.

³ L19 has 'righteous males.'

⁴ Fifteen of each, as stated in Bd. XXX, 17.

⁵ L19 has 'this advantage.' ⁶ L19 omits the former verb.

⁷ See Zs. X, 2, Dd. LXIV, 7.

⁸ See Dd. LXV, 5, referring probably to the demon-worshippers of Mâzendarân, south of the Caspian.

⁹ Av. Takhmô-urupa, the Tahmûras of the Shâhnâmah; he
grown, was this, (22) that the accursed evil one, the wicked, was kept by him thirty years as a charger. 23. And the writing of penmanship of seven kinds, which that wicked one kept in concealment, he brought out to publicity.

24. 'The advantage from the well-flocked Yimshēd, son of Vtvangha, was this, (25) that an immortality of six hundred years, six months, and sixteen days is provided by him for the creatures and creation, of every kind, of the creator Aūhar-mashd; (26) and they are made unsuffering, undecaying, and undisturbed. (27) Secondly, this, that the enclosure formed by Yim was made by him; (28) and when that rain of Malkōs occurs—since it is declared in revelation that mankind and

is said to have been a great-grandson of Hōshāng, whom he succeeded on the throne, and to have reigned thirty years (see Bd. XXXI, 2, XXXIV, 4). Written Takhmōrtō in TD2.

1 See Rām Yt. 12, Zamyād Yt. 29.
2 Av. Yima khsaēta, 'Yim the splendid,' he was a brother of his predecessor, Tākhmorup, and the Bundahīs states that he reigned six hundred and sixteen years and six months in glory, and one hundred years in concealment (see Chap. VIII, 27, Bd. XXXI, 3, XXXIV, 4).
3 TD2 has only 'three hundred years,' by the accidental omission of a cipher; it also omits the months and days.
4 See Vend. II, 16, Rām Yt. 16, Zamyād Yt. 33.
5 L19 has 'this advantage.'
6 See Chap. LXII, 15–19. The formation of this enclosure is ordered by Aūhar-mashd in Vend. II, 61–92, for the preservation of mankind, animals, and plants from the effects of a glacial epoch which he foretells, and which is here represented as the rain of Malkōs.

7 This term for 'deluging rain' may be traced either to Chald. šarpēr 'autumnal rain,' or to Av. mahrkōšā, the title of a demon regarding whom nothing is yet known (see Dd. XXXVII, 94 n and SBE, vol. xviii, p. 479).
the other creatures and creations of Aûhrarmâzûd, the lord, are mostly those which shall perish\(^1\)—(29) one shall afterwards open the gate of that enclosure formed by Yîm, (30) and the people and cattle, and other creatures and creations of the creator Aûhrarmâzûd, shall come out from that enclosure, (31) and arrange the world again. 32. Thirdly, (33) when\(^2\) he brought back the proportion of the worldly existences, which that evil-producing wicked one\(^3\) had swallowed, from his belly\(^4\). Fourthly, when a goat (gôspend) was not given by him to the demons in the character of an old man\(^5\).

34. ‘And the advantage from As-î Dahák, the

\(^1\) Lî9 has merely ‘shall mostly perish,’ in place of these last six words.

\(^2\) Lî9 has ‘thirdly, this advantage, that.’

\(^3\) Lî9 adds ‘who is Aharman.’

\(^4\) According to a legend preserved in the Persian Rivâyats (see MH\(10\), fol. 52) Aharman, while kept as a charger by Tâkhmorup, induced the wife of the latter to ascertain from her husband whether he ever felt fear while riding the fiend, and, acting upon the information thus obtained, he threw the king from his back while descending from the Alburz mountains, and swallowed him. Information of this event was conveyed to Yîm by the angel Srôsh, who advised him to seek the fiend and propitiate him. Yîm, accordingly, went into the wilderness singing, to attract Aharman, and, when the fiend appeared, Yîm ingratiated himself into his favour and, taking advantage of an unguarded moment, he dragged Tâkhmorup out of the fiend’s entrails, and placed the corpse in a depository for the dead. In consequence of this feat his hand was attacked with leprosy, from which he suffered greatly until it was accidentally washed in bull’s urine, which healed it. This legend is related for the purpose of recommending the use of bull’s urine for purification of the body.

\(^5\) Or, perhaps, ‘as a substitute for an old man.’ This fourth advantage is found only in TD\(2\), where the text is as follows:—‘Kahârûm, amatâs gôspend pavan gôharîk-î pîr val sêdân lâ yehabûntô.’
Bêvarâsp, and the accursed Frâ styâk of Tûr was this, (35) that, if the dominion should not have come to Bêvarâsp and Frâ styâk, the accursed evil spirit would then have given that dominion unto Aeshm; (36) and when it would have come unto Aeshm, it would not have been possible to take it away from him till the resurrection and future existence, (37) for this reason, because he has no bodily existence.

38. 'And the advantage from Frêdûn was this, (39) such as the vanquishing and binding of Az-I Dahâk, the Bêvarâsp, who was so grievously sinful. 40. And, again too, many demons of Mâzendar were smitten by him, and expelled from the region of Khvanstras.

41. 'And the advantage from Mânûsêhâr was this, (42, 43) that, in revenge for Aîtrek, who was his grandfather, Salm and Tûg were kept back by him from disturbing the world. 44. From the land of

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1 See Chap. VIII, 29.  
2 The demon of wrath (see Chap. II, 115).  
3 And would, therefore, have continued to live and reign till the resurrection.  
4 See Chap. VIII, 27. He is said to have reigned for five hundred years (see Bd. XXXIV, 6), but this period includes the lives of ten generations of his descendants who did not reign (see Bd. XXXI, 14).  
5 He is said to have been confined in Mount Dimâvand (see Bd. XXIX, 9).  
6 See § 20.  
7 The central region of the earth, containing all the countries best known to the Irânians, and supposed to be as large as the six outer regions united (see Bd. XI, 2—6).  
8 The successor of Frêdûn, who reigned one hundred and twenty years (see Bd. XXXIV, 6). He was a descendant, in the tenth generation, from Aîtrek, one of the sons of Frêdûn, who had been slain by his brothers Salm and Tûg (see Bd. XXXI, 9—14).  
9 Lîrghas 'that he slew Salm and Tûg, who were his great-
Padashkhvârgar¹ unto the beginning of Dûgakô², such as Frâstlyâk³ had taken, by treaty (padmânô)⁴ he seized back from Frâstlyâk, and brought it into the possession of the countries of Irân. And as to the enlargement of the sea of Kânsât⁵, such as Frâstlyâk supplied, he also expelled the water from it.

45. 'And the advantage from Kat-Kavâd⁶ was uncles, in revenge for Aîrik, and kept them back from disturbing the world.'

¹ The mountainous region in Taparistân and Gîlân, south of the Caspian (see Bd. XII, 17).
² Lîg has 'hell.' This Dûgakô may possibly be meant for the Duzakô of Vend. I, 34, of which Vaâkereta was the chief settlement, and this latter is identified with Kâvûl (Kâbul) by the Pahlavi translators. The name can also be read Gangakô, which might be identified with Canzaca, but this would not correspond so well with the legend, alluded to in the text, which relates how Mânûskîihar, having shut himself up in the impregnable fortress of Âmul in Taparistân, could not be conquered by Frâstlyâk, who was compelled to come to terms, whereby all the country within an arrow-shot east of Mount Dimâvand should remain subject to Mânûskîihar. The arrow was shot and kept on its flight from dawn till noon, when it fell on the bank of the Oxus, which river was thenceforward considered the frontier of the Irânians. This frontier would fully include all the territory between Taparistân and Kâbul mentioned in the text. In Bd. XXXI, 21 the success of Mânûskîihar is attributed to some dispute between Frâstlyâk and his brother, Aghrêrad.
³ See Chap. VIII, 29 n.
⁴ Lîg has 'such as was made the portion (padmânô) of Frâstlyâk.'
⁵ Called Kyânsîh in Bd. XIII, 16, XX, 34, where it is stated that it was formerly fresh, but latterly salt, and that Frâstlyâk diverted many rivers and streams into it. It is the brackish lake and swamp now called Hâmûn, 'the desert,' or Zarah, 'the sea,' in Sîstân. In the Avesta it is called Kâsû, and the future apostles of the Mazda-worshipping faith are expected to be born on its shores.
⁶ Av. Kavi Kavâta, the Kaî-Qubâd of the Shâhnâmah. He
this, (46) that he became a thanksgiver unto the sacred beings. 47. Dominion, also, was well exercised by him, (48) and the family and race of the Kayâns proceeded again from him.

49. 'And the advantage from Sâhm]¹ was [this], (50) that the serpent Srôvar ² and the wolf Kapûd³, which they also call Pêhnô ⁴, the watery demon Gandarep⁵, the bird Kamak⁶, and the deluding demon were slain by him. 51. And he also performed many other great and valuable actions, (52) and kept back much disturbance from the world, (53) as to which, when one of those disturbances, in particular, should have remained behind, it would not have been possible to produce the resurrection and future existence.

54. 'And the advantage from Kât-Ús⁷ was this,

was the founder of the Kayân dynasty, and reigned fifteen years (see Bd. XXXI, 24, 25, XXXIV, 7).

¹ The brackets indicate the end of the passage taken from TD2 and the Pâzand version, in consequence of the nine folios containing Chaps. XIV, 1–XXVII, 49 being lost from K43. From this point the translation follows the text of K43. Sâhm (Av. Sâma) was the family name of the hero Keresâsp (see Fravardîn Yt. 61, 136), who was a son of Thrita the Sâman (see Yas. IX, 30, 31). For the legends relating to him, see SBE, vol. xviii, pp. 369–382. His name is written Sâm in Pâzand.

² Av. azî srvara (see Yas. IX, 34–39, Zamyâd Yt. 40).

³ Or 'the blue wolf;' not yet identified in the Avesta.

⁴ Darmesteter (SBE, vol. xxiii, p. 295, note 4) identifies this name with Pathana of Zamyâd Yt. 41, which seems to mean 'highwayman;' but this identification appears to depend merely on similarity of sound.

⁵ Av. Gandarewa of Âbân Yt. 38, Râm Yt. 28, Zamyâd Yt. 41.

⁶ A gigantic bird mentioned in the Persian Rivâyats as overshadowing the earth and keeping off the rain, while it ate up men and animals like grains of corn, until Keresâsp killed it with arrows shot continuously for seven days and nights.

⁷ See Chap. VIII, 27 n. He was a grandson of Kâl-Kavâd,
(55) as Styâvakshsh\textsuperscript{1} was produced from his body. Many other actions also proceeded from him.

56. 'And the advantage from Styâvakshsh was this, (58) such as the begetting of Kat-Khûsrôt\textsuperscript{2}, and the formation of Kangdez\textsuperscript{3}.

59. ‘And the advantage from Kat-Khûsrôt was this, (60) such as the slaying of Frâstlyân\textsuperscript{4}, (61) the extirpation of the idol-temples which were on the lake of Kêkast\textsuperscript{5}, (62) and the management of Kangdez. 63. And he is able to do good through his assistance of the raising of the dead\textsuperscript{6} by the restorer of the dead, the triumphant Sôshâns\textsuperscript{7}, which is in the future existence.

64. ‘And the advantage from Kat-Lôharâsp\textsuperscript{8} was whom he succeeded, and is said to have reigned a hundred and fifty years (see Bd. XXXI, 25, XXXIV, 7), but perhaps this period may have included the reign of his father, whom tradition has nearly forgotten.

\textsuperscript{1} Av. Syâvarshân, the Siyâvush of the Shâhnâmah. Though both his father and son were kings, he did not reign himself. L19 has Kat-Syâvash.

\textsuperscript{2} See Chap. II, 95.

\textsuperscript{3} Av. Kangha. A fortified settlement said to have been ‘in the direction of the east, at many leagues from the bed of the wide-formed ocean towards that side,’ and on the frontier of Afrân-vég (see Chap. LXII, 13, Bd. XXIX, 10).

\textsuperscript{4} See Chap. VIII, 29. This name must have been applied rather to a dynasty than to a single individual, as he reigned in Irân in the time of Mânûšhar, nearly two hundred years earlier.

\textsuperscript{5} See Chap. II, 95.

\textsuperscript{6} He is expected to assist in the renovation of the universe at the resurrection, together with Keresâsp and other heroes (see Chap. LVII, 7, Dd. XXXVI, 3).

\textsuperscript{7} See Chap. II, 95.

\textsuperscript{8} Av. Kavi and Aurvadaspa. He was a descendant of Kaṭ-Kavâd in the fifth generation, being a second cousin once removed of his predecessor, Kaṭ-Khûsrôt, and reigned a hundred and twenty years (see Bd. XXXI, 25, 28, XXXIV, 7).
this, (65) that dominion was well exercised by him, (66) and he became a thanksgiver unto the sacred beings. 67. He demolished the Jerusalem of the Jews, and made the Jews dispersed and scattered; and the accepter of the religion, Kal-Vistâsp, was produced from his body.

68. 'And the advantage from Vistâsp was this, (69) such as the acceptance and solemnization of the good religion of the Mazda-worshippers, (70) through the divine voice (bakân aēvâz) of the Ahunavar, the word of the creator Aûharmazd; (71) the annihilation and destruction of the bodies of the demons and fiends; (72) and the pleasure and comfort of water and fire and all the angels and spirits of the worldly existences. 73. And he was full of the hope of the good and worthy, (74) through a virtuous desire for his own determination, (75) the compensation (nôs dasnô) and gratification of Aûharmazd, with the archangels, (76) and the affliction and destruction of Aharman and the miscreations.'

1 Aûrîslêm-i Yahûdânô. The first fourteen words of § 67 do not occur in the Pâz.-Sans. version, but a corresponding statement is found in a Persian metrical version, described by Sachau in his Contributions to the Knowledge of Parsee Literature (J.R.A.S., New Series, vol. iv, pp. 229–283), also in the works of several Arab writers of the tenth century (see Nöldeke, Göt. gel. Anz. 1882, p. 964).

2 See Chap. XIII, 14 n.

3 The most sacred formula of the Mazda-worshippers, consisting of twenty-one words, forming three metrical lines of sixteen syllables each, beginning with yathâ a hû vairyô, 'as a patron spirit is desirable.' It is supposed to have been uttered by Aûharmazd, for the discomfort of Aharman, on the first appearance of that evil spirit in the universe (see Bd. I, 21).

4 Lîg has 'all the angels of the spiritual and worldly existences.'

5 Lîg has u sîn, 'and the propitiation.'

6 Lîg has 'his.'
CHAPTER XXVIII.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: ‘Who is the more forgiving (vakhsayântkta r)?’
2. What is the more in strength? 4. What is the swifter? 5. What is the happier? 6. What is the more miserable?

7. The spirit of wisdom answered (8) thus: ‘Aû­harmazd, the lord, is the more forgiving. 9. He saw the nine thousand years’ mischief among his own creatures, owing to Aharman, yet afterwards, through justice and forgiveness, he does not then smite him for it.

10. ‘And the celestial sphere is the more in strength. 11. The intellect of mankind is the swifter. 12. The souls of the righteous are the happier. 13. And those of the wicked are the more penitent.’

CHAPTER XXIX.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: ‘What is it necessary to keep with more regard and more protection?’

1 Or ‘sharper.’
2 Lî 9 adds ‘what is the more hopeless?’
3 Lî 9 has ‘who sees.’
4 The period appointed for the conflict between the good and evil spirits (see Chap.VIII, 11).
5 Reading âdinâsas, which Nêr. has misread aînâs, ‘otherwise him.’ Lî 9 has ‘yet then, except with justice and patience, he does not smite him otherwise.’ It is also possible to read ‘he does not smite him without listening (agûshas).’
6 Lî 9 has ‘the thought.’
7 Lî 9 has ‘the more miserable and more hopeless.’
3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'It is necessary to keep a young serving-boy (rasīk)\(^1\), a wife, a beast of burden, and a fire with more protection and more regard.'

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**Chapter XXX.**

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Which of any living existence (zēvēndag-ī) is the worse? 3. And in wisdom who is the more unforeseeing?\(^2\)'

4. The spirit of wisdom answered (5) thus: 'A life of him is the worse, who lives in fear and falsehood.\(^3\) 6. And in wisdom he is the more unforeseeing, who does not provide for the spiritual existence, and attends to the worldly one.'

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**Chapter XXXI.**

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'What is the business of the priests, warriors, and husbandmen, each separately?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'The business of the priests is to maintain the religion properly; (5) and to perform the ceremonial and invocation of the sacred beings well and with atten-

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\(^1\) LI9 has 'a young boy (redak).'

\(^2\) Literally, 'more unforeknowing (apasdānīktar). LI9 has 'more unapprovable (apasandāsnītar).'

\(^3\) See Chap. XIX, 6.

\(^4\) LI9 has 'does not believe in.'

\(^5\) The three classes which are often mentioned in the Avesta as constituting the Mazdâ-worshipping community. For their vices, see Chap. LIX.
tion, (6) and the decrees, decisions, custom, and control, as revealed by the pure, good religion of the Mazda-worshippers. 7. To make people aware of the goodness of good works; (8) and to show the way to heaven, and the danger and avoidance of hell.

9. 'The business of the warriors is to defeat the enemy; (10) and to keep their own country and land (bûm) unalarmed and tranquil.

11. 'And the business of the husbandmen is to perform tillage and cultivation; (12) and, to the extent of their ability, to keep the world invigorated and populous.'

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CHAPTER XXXII.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'What is the business of the well-endeavouring, the artizans?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'The business of the artizans is this, (5) that as to that work which they do not understand, they do not bring a hand to it; (6) and that which they well

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1 L19 inserts 'to keep true.'
2 K43 has dâd dâdistân, 'decisions of the law;' but the repetition of the syllable dâd is probably a clerical blunder.
3 L19 omits va band, 'and control.'
4 L19 has 'aware of good works and sin.'
5 L19 has vîmand, 'frontier.'
6 The hûtûkhshân (Av. hûiti) are the fourth class of the community, and are very rarely mentioned in the Avesta, possibly because they were originally enslaved outcasts or aborigines, as in other ancient communities. The passage where they are specially mentioned (Yas. XIX, 46) is probably taken from the Bagh Nask (see Sls. X, 26 n; XIII, 1 n, 9 n).
7 L19 omits 'well.'
understand (hû-dânênd), they perform well and with attention; (7) and they demand wages lawfully. (8). For as to him who persists in doing that work which\(^1\) he does not understand, it is he by whom that work is spoiled and becomes useless; and when, moreover, he is a man whose work makes himself satisfied, it then becomes even an origin of sin for him.'

\[\text{CHAPTER XXXIII.}\]

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: "As to a ruler\(^2\), (3) a chieftain, (4) a friend, (5) a kinsman, (6) a wife, (7) a child, (8) and a country, which is the worse?"

9. The spirit of wisdom answered (10) thus: "That ruler is the worse, that is not able to keep the country unalarmed, and the people untroubled. 11. That chieftain is the worse, who is defective in ability, unthankful unto agents (kardârân), and no helper and interceder for a servant (asâk)\(^3\). 12. That friend is the worse, who is not fit to be relied upon. 13. That kinsman is the worse, who is no helper in illness (khastânak)\(^4\). 14. That wife is the worse, with whom it is not possible to live with pleasure. 15. That child is the worse, who is no bringer of renown. 16. And that country is the worse, in which it is not possible to live in happiness, fearlessness, and permanence.'

\(^1\) L19 omits 'work,' and K43 omits 'which.'
\(^2\) L19 makes §§ 2-7 each a separate question, by adding 'which is the worse' to each, as in § 8.
\(^3\) L19 has asâgardân, 'disciples.'
\(^4\) Or, 'in accident (hastânak).'
Chapter XXXIV.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Hast the creator Aθharmazd produced the creation of anything whatever for the worldly existence\(^1\), unto which Aharman is not able to bring disturbance?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'To him who is a wise and contented man it is but little possible to bring disturbance.'

Chapter XXXV.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'How many are those people whom it is necessary to consider as rich, and how many are those who are poor?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'These are the people it is necessary to consider as rich:—(5) one is he who is perfect in wisdom; (6) the second, whose body is healthy, and he lives fearlessly; (7) the third, who is content with that which has come; (8) the fourth, he whose destiny is a helper in virtue; (9) the fifth, who is well-famed in the eyes of the sacred beings, and by the tongues of the good; (10) the sixth, whose trust is on this one, pure, good religion of the Mazda-worshippers; (11) and the seventh, whose wealth is from honesty.

12. 'And these are the people to be considered as poor:—(13) one is he with whom there is no wisdom; (14) the second, whose body is not healthy; (15) the third, who lives in his fear, terror\(^2\), and falsehood; (16) the fourth, who is not ruling in his

\(^1\) L19 omits these four words.  \(^2\) L19 omits 'terror.'
CHAPTER XXXIV, I–XXXVI, II.

own body; (17) the fifth, whose destiny is no helper; (18) the sixth, who is infamous in the eyes of the sacred beings, and on the tongues of the good; (19) and the seventh, who is old, and no child and kindred exist.'

CHAPTER XXXVI.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Which sin is the more heinous?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'Of the sin which people commit, unnatural intercourse is the more heinous. 5. The second is he who has suffered or performed intercourse with men. 6. The third, who slays a righteous man. 7. The fourth, who breaks off a next-of-kin marriage. 8. The fifth, who destroys the arrangement of an adopted son (satôr). 9. The sixth, who smites the fire of Varahram. 10. The seventh, who kills a water-beaver. 11. The eighth, who worships an idol.

1 See Chap. IV, 4 n.

2 If a man has not appointed an adopted son during his lifetime, and leaves property producing an income of eighty-four rûpîs or more, but no privileged wife, or child, or domesticated brother, fit for the duty of guardianship, then an adopted son must be appointed by his nearest relations after his death (see Dd. LVI–LX).

3 The sacred fire, named after the angel Varahram or Vâhrâm (see Chap. II, 115).

4 The bapraîkô-âvîk is the Av. bâwris upâpû, with whose skins Ardvisûra, the angel of water, is said to be clothed (Âbân Yt. 129). It is said to have been 'created in opposition to the demon which is in the water' (see Bd. XIX, 29). Whether it is the same as the Av. udra upâpa, 'water-otter,' is not quite certain; but killing the latter was considered (for some reason not clearly ascertained) a very heinous sin, for which the proper atonement is fully detailed in Vend. XIV.
12. The ninth, who believes and wishes to worship in every religion. 13. The tenth, who consumes anything which is received into his custody, and becomes an embezzler. 14. The eleventh is he who, through sinfulness, provides support for wickedness. 15. The twelfth, who does no work, but eats unthankfully and unlawfully. 16. The thirteenth, who commits heresy (zandîkth). 17. The fourteenth, who commits witchcraft. 18. The fifteenth, who commits apostasy (aharmûkth). 19. The sixteenth, who commits demon-worship. 20. The seventeenth, who commits theft, or abetting (avâgîdîh) of thieves. 21. The eighteenth, who commits promise-breaking. 22. The nineteenth, who commits maliciousness. 23. The twentieth, who commits oppression to make the things of others his own. 24. The twenty-first, who dis-

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1 L19 has 'falsehood.'

2 The term zandîk, according to Mas’aûdî (chap. xxiv), was first applied to the Manicheans, and afterwards to all others who followed the commentary (zand) in preference to the Avesta; finally, however, the Arabs applied the term to the Persians, probably with its acquired meaning of 'heretic' or 'infidel.' A different explanation of the term is given in Pahl. Yas. LX, 11, where it is stated that 'Zand is the apostle of the wizards, and through Zand it is possible to perform witchcraft.' The Sanskrit version here adds, 'that is, he thinks well of Aharman and the demons;' and in PA10 it continues thus: 'the atheist's religion, the wicked way that there is no creator, there is no heaven, there is no hell, there is no resurrection, and so on; such is the meaning.'

3 From Av. ashemaogha, 'disturbing righteousness.' Nêr. adds in Sanskrit, 'that is, having thoroughly known the meaning of the Avesta, he becomes deceived.'

4 As the verb in § 23 can apply, in Pahlavi, to any number of preceding sections, it is omitted by K43 in §§ 19-22. The verb is also omitted by K43 in § 25 for a similar reason.

5 Or 'breach of contract.'
tresses a righteous man. 25. The twenty-second, who commits slander. 26. The twenty-third, who commits arrogance. 27. The twenty-fourth, who goes to a professional courtezan. 28. The twenty-fifth, who commits ingratitude. 29. The twenty-sixth, who speaks false and untrue. 30. The twenty-seventh, who causes discontent as to the affairs of those who are departed. 31. The twenty-eighth, whose pleasure is from viciousness and harassing the good. 32. The twenty-ninth, who considers sin as to be urged on, and a good work as a day's delay. 33. And the thirtieth, who becomes grieved by that happiness which is provided by him for any one.

Chapter XXXVII.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Through how many ways and motives of good works do people arrive most at heaven?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'The first good work is liberality. 5. The second, truth. 6. The third, thankfulness. 7. The fourth, contentment. 8. The fifth, wanting to produce welfare for the good, and becoming a friend to every one. 9. The sixth, being without doubt as to this, that the

1 Such appears to be the meaning of xaiya kūrān. Līg has xaiya kūsān, 'the wives of others.'
2 Or 'irreverent,' according as we read arāstō or anāstō.
3 Līg has 'secluded and departed,' similar to Chap. XXXVII, 23.
4 It is doubtful whether šipang, 'a halting-place,' or šipōg, 'setting aside,' should be read; but the meaning is practically the same.
5 Compare Chap. IV, which divides good works into seven classes.
sky and earth and every benefit of the worldly and spiritual existences are owing to the creator Aûharmazd. 10. Thè seventh, being so as to the unquestionableness of this, that all misery and affliction are owing to Aharman the wicked, who is accursed. 11. The eighth, freedom from doubt as to the resurrection and future existence. 12. The ninth, who for love of the soul effects a next-of-kin marriage. 13. The tenth, who arranges adoption. 14. The eleventh, who practises regular industry. 15. The twelfth, who is without doubt in this pure, good religion of the Mazda-worshippers. 16. The thirteenth, who is kindly regardful as to the ability and means of every one. 17. The fourteenth, who perceives the kind regard of the good, and becomes himself, also, kindly regardful as to the goodness which one wants among the good. 18. The fifteenth, who seeks the affection of the good. 19. The sixteenth, who keeps malice and uncharitableness far from his mind. 20. The seventeenth, who bears no improper envy. 21. The eighteenth, who forms no desire of lust. 22. The nineteenth, who produces no discord with any one. 23. The twentieth, who brings no distress into the affairs of a departed and unassisted one (avigîd). 24. The twenty-first, who

1 By the transposition of two words L19 has ‘freedom from doubt as to this.’
2 Whether for himself, or for another, is uncertain (see Chap. IV, 4n).
3 Nêr. explains in Sanskrit, thus: ‘that is, whoever becomes a spirit childless, maintains any man, with his wealth, for his fame and his lineage, then thus the soul, too, is for an increase of good works.’
4 L19 transposes the two verbs, ‘perceives’ and ‘wants.’
5 Nêr. reads hvazîd, which he identifies with Pers. ‘hâzîd, ‘con-
lets\(^1\) no wrath into his body. 25. The twenty-second, who commits no sin on account of disgrace\(^2\). 26. The twenty-third, who forms no desire of lethargy on account of laziness. 27. The twenty-fourth, who is without doubt as to the sacred beings. 28. The twenty-fifth, who is without doubt as to the existence of heaven and hell, and the account which is to be rendered by the soul, the glory which is in heaven, and the misery which is in hell. 29. The twenty-sixth, who abstains\(^8\) from slander and envious looks. 30. The twenty-seventh, who causes the happiness of himself, and gives happy advancement also to others. 31. The twenty-eighth, who becomes the help\(^4\) of the good, and accuser of the bad. 32. The twenty-ninth, who restrains himself from deceit and evil (dāsīh)\(^5\). 33. The thirtieth, who does not speak false and untrue\(^6\). 34. The thirty-first, who restrains himself firmly from promise-breaking. 35. The thirty-second, who, for the sake of seeking his own benefit and happiness, causes the abstinence of others from evil. 36. And the thirty-third, who provides lodging accommodation for the sick and secluded\(^7\) and traders.'

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**Chapter XXXVIII.**

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Wherefore is it when they do not allot the happiness...'

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\(^1\) L19 has 'keeps.'  
\(^2\) That is, 'for fear of disgrace.'  
\(^3\) L19 has 'restrains himself.'  
\(^4\) L19 has 'helper.'  
\(^5\) L19 has ḫvaṭ-dāsīh, 'self-conceit.'  
\(^6\) See Chap. XXXVI, 29 n.  
\(^7\) See Chap. XV, 6 n.
of the worldly existence according to worthiness, and they make the soul a seizer upon the spiritual existences by worthiness of action?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'On account of the compassion of Aûharmazd, the lord, as regards the creatures, he allots all happiness alike among the good and alike among the bad. 5. But when it does not always come upon them, it is on account of the oppression of Aharman and the demons, and the extortion of those seven planets. 6. 'And they make one a seizer upon the spiritual existences, by worthiness of action, on this account, because the wickedness of any one arises through the performance of his own actions.'

Chapter XXXIX.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Which power is the more seemly? 3. In wisdom who is the more complete? 4. And in disposition who is the more faithful? 5. Whose speech is the more proper? 6. In whose mind is the goodness little? 7. And as a friend who is the worse? 8. In whose mind is the pleasure little? 9. In heart who is the more seemly? 10. In endurance who is the more approvable? 11. Who is not to be considered as faithful? 12. What is that which is worth keeping with every one? 13. And what

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1 Which are supposed to be agents of Aharman for causing misfortune to the creatures (see Chaps. VIII, 19, 20; XII, 7-10).

2 L19 has 'the soul.'

3 L19 has 'every.'

4 L19 has 'much the more,' to correspond with a different reply in § 26.
is that which is not to be kept with any one? 14. What is to be preserved in conversation? 15. Who is he that is not to be accepted as a witness? 16. And unto whom is it necessary to be obedient? 17. What is it more necessary to mind and to keep praising? 18. What is that which is not to be made unrespectful in any way? 19. What is he who, in his own degree, is said to be such as Aûharmaæzd and the archangels? 20. And what is he who, in his own degree, is such as Aharman and the demons? 21. The spirit of wisdom answered (22) thus: 'In power he is the more seemly who, when he indulges his wrath, is able to allay the wrath, and not commit sin and gratify himself. 23. And in wisdom he is the more complete who is able to preserve his own soul. 24. In disposition he is the more faithful, in whom there is nothing whatever of deceit and pretence. 25. The speech of him is the more proper who speaks more true. 26. Goodness is little in the mind of a man of wrath. 27. As a friend, a malicious man who is a fighter is worse. 28. And pleasure is little in the mind of him who is an envious man. 29. In heart he is the more seemly who abandons the worldly existence and seizes the spiritual one; (30) and by his own will accepts righteousness as a yoke (val havarman). 31. And in endurance he is the more approvable who

1 L19 has 'is said to be.'  
2 L19 has 'goodness is more in an humble-minded man,' so as to correspond with the difference in its question in § 6.  
3 Literally, 'for the neck.' Nêr. has misread val-êk valman (Pâz. ë-ka ëi), and has 'by his own will for it, also accepts righteousness.'  
4 From this point to Chap. XL, 17, the Pahlavi text of K43 is missing, owing to the loss of one folio in that MS. The copy of
[contentedly and with a will, accepts, as a yoke\(^1\)]
the misery and affliction which [come upon] him
[from Aharman and the demons and the vile; (32)
\textit{and} it, in no way, harasses his own soul. 33. He
is not to be considered as faithful who has no fear
of the sacred beings, \textit{nor} shame as to mankind. 34.
Those which are worth keeping with every one are
peace and affection. 35. And those which are not
to be kept with any one whatever are malice \textit{and}
discord. 36. All\(^2\) these three are to be preserved
in conversation: good thoughts, good words, \textit{and}
good deeds in one's own thinking, speaking, \textit{and}
doing. 37. These three are not to be accepted as
a witness: a woman\(^3\), a young serving-boy\(^4\), and
a man-slave. 38. These are such as must be
personally obedient \textit{and} do service: (39) the wife
unto the husband; (40) and the child unto the father
and mother, the chieftain\(^5\) and high-priest, the
teacher\(^6\), the adopted son\(^7\), and secluded\(^8\) kindred.
41. \textit{And} unto rulers, chieftains, \textit{and} teachers \textit{one} is
also to be obedient. 42. The sacred beings it is
more necessary to mind and to keep praising.
43. And one's own soul is not to be made\(^9\) unrespected
in any mode, (44) \textit{and} is always to be kept

TD2 is, therefore, followed, and its translation is enclosed in
brackets.

\(^1\) See § 30 n.
\(^2\) L19 omits 'all.'
\(^3\) Or 'a wife,' as both meanings are expressed by the same word,
and, in fact, every woman is expected to become a wife.
\(^4\) L19 has 'a young boy,' as in Chap. XXIX, 4.
\(^5\) The word \textit{sardâr} (Pâz. \textit{sâlâr}) also means 'guardian.'
\(^6\) L19 inserts 'and fire.'
\(^7\) See Chap. XXXVI, 8 n. As the adopted son takes the place
of the deceased father, he must be obeyed accordingly by the
whole family.
\(^8\) See Chap. XV, 6 n.
\(^9\) L19 has 'considered.'
in remembrance. 45. The judge who exercises true justice, and takes no bribe, is, in his own degree, such as Aûhartmazd and the archangels. 46. And he who exercises false justice is said to be, in his own degree, such as Aharman and the demons.'

Chapter XL.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'What is the colder and what is the warmer? 3. What is the brighter and what is the darker? 4. What is the fuller and what is the emptier? 5. What end is the more fruitless? 6. What is that thing of which no superfluity arises for any one? 7. What is that which no one is able to deprive one of? 8. What is that thing which it is not possible to buy at a price? 9. What is that thing with which every one is always satisfied? 10. What is that with which no one whatever is satisfied? 11. What is that one wish that Aûhartmazd, the lord, contemplates as regards men? 12. What is that one wish that Aharman, the wicked, contemplates as regards men? 13. What is the end of the worldly existence and what is the end of the spiritual one?'

14. The spirit of wisdom answered (15) thus: 'The heart of the righteous is the warmer, and that

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1 L19 has 'is said to be.'
2 Reading tôhîtātar, both here and in § 17; L19 has tângîtātar, as if for tângîtar, 'narrower,' in both places.
3 TD2 has 'fearless,' but this does not correspond with § 18.
4 L19 omits 'always.'
5 L19 has 'nothing.'
6 The verb in § 12 is sufficient in Pahlavi for this section also.
7 L19 omits these five words.
of the wicked the colder. 16. Righteousness is the brighter, and wickedness the darker. 17. The hope and protection which pertain to the sacred beings[1] are the fuller, and those which pertain to the demons are the emptier[2]. 18. The end of the world-arranging and spirit-destroying man is the more fruitless. 19. It is knowledge of which no one knows a superfluity. 20. It is learning and skill which no one is able to deprive one of. 21. It is understanding and intellect which it is not possible to buy at a price. 22. It is wisdom with which every one and one's own self are untroubled and satisfied. 23. It is stupidity and ignorance with which every one and even one's own self are troubled and not satisfied.

24. 'That one wish which Aûharmaezd, the lord, contemplates as regards men is this,(25) that "ye shall fully understand me; for every one who fully understands me, comes after me and strives for my satisfaction." 26. And that one wish which Aharman contemplates as regards men is this, (27) that "ye shall not understand me;" for he knows that whoever fully understands that wicked one, does not go after his evil deeds[3], (28) and nothing whatever of power and help for him arises[4] from that man.

29. 'And as to that which is asked by thee concerning the spiritual and worldly existences, the worldly existence is, in the end, death and disappearance, (30) and of the spiritual existence, in the end,

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[1] From this point the translation again follows the Pahlavi text of K.43.
[3] L19 has 'for whoever fully understands me as wicked, his deeds do not go after me.'
[4] L19 has 'nothing whatever of advantage and help comes to me.'
that of a soul of the righteous is undecaying, immortal, and undisturbed, full of glory and full of enjoyment, for ever and everlasting, with the angels and archangels and the guardian spirits\textsuperscript{1} of the righteous. 31. And the bridge\textsuperscript{2} and destruction\textsuperscript{3} and punishment of the wicked in hell are for ever and everlasting\textsuperscript{4}. 32. And the wicked soul, apart from the punishment, contemplates the existence, and even the appearance\textsuperscript{5}, with the demons and fiends just as, in the worldly existence, a healthy man does that with him who is very grievously sick.'

\textbf{Chapter XLI.}

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Which man is the mightier? 3. Which road is the more dreadful? 4. Which account is the more

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{1} The guardian spirits are the spiritual representatives of each individual being and thing of the good creation, which are supposed to have been all created by A\textsuperscript{1}h\textsuperscript{1}r\textsuperscript{1}m\textsuperscript{1}z\textsuperscript{1}d in the beginning (see Chap. XLIX, 23, Bd. I, 8).
\item \textsuperscript{2} That is the investigation into the character of the soul at the Kindvar bridge (see Chap. II, 115, 162). L19 omits this mention of the bridge.
\item \textsuperscript{3} Reading dr\textsuperscript{1}r\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{1}s, as in L19, but this is doubtful.
\item \textsuperscript{4} This phrase can be used either with reference to time or to eternity. Time which lasts for ever must end at the resurrection, as in this case (see Chap. II, 193), because time then ceases to exist. But eternity which lasts for ever can never end. If this phrase had the same meaning here as in § 30, it would contradict all the other statements regarding the fate of the wicked, which are to be found in Pahlavi literature, including those of the author himself.
\item \textsuperscript{5} L19 has 'the wicked soul contemplates being apart from the punishment, and also apart from appearance.'
\end{itemize}
perplexing? 5. Which tie\textsuperscript{1} is the pleasanter? 6. Which work is the more regrettable? 7. And which gift is the more unprofitable?'

8. The spirit of wisdom answered (9) thus: 'That man is the mightier who is able to struggle with his own fiends\textsuperscript{2}; (10) and, in particular, he who keeps these five fiends far from his person, (11) which are such as greediness, wrath, lust, disgrace, and discontent. 12. The road in passing over the K\textsc{indvar} bridge\textsuperscript{3} is the more dreadful. 13. The account for a soul of the wicked is the more perplexing. 14. The tie of children is the pleasanter and more desirable. 15. That work is the more regrettable which they do for the ungrateful. 16. \textit{And} that gift is the more unprofitable which they give to the unworthy\textsuperscript{4}.'

\textbf{Chapter XLII.}

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'How many kinds of man are \textit{there}?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: '\textit{There} are three kinds of man, (5) one is man, one is demi-man, and one is demi-demon.

6. 'A man is he who is without doubt as to the creativeness of A\textsc{\textchar135}harmazd, the destructiveness of Aharman, and the existence of the resurrection and future existence; and also \textit{as regards} every other happiness and misery, in the worldly and spiritual

\textsuperscript{1} K\textsc{4}3 has b\textsuperscript{\(\delta\)\i}, 'scent,' which is distinguished from b\textsuperscript{\(\alpha\)nd}, 'tie,' only by diacritical marks in Pahlavi.

\textsuperscript{2} His own passions and failings personified as fiends.

\textsuperscript{3} See Chap. II, 115, 162.

\textsuperscript{4} L19 has 'to the ungrateful and unworthy.'
existences, (7) that its origin is from both of those beings, from Aûharmaزاد and Aharman. 8. And his belief is in this one pure, good religion of the Mazda-worshippers; (9) and he does not believe in, and does not hearken unto, any heterodoxy.

10. 'A demi-man is he who performs the affairs of the worldly and spiritual existences according to his own opinion, self-conceitedly and obstinately; (11) be they duties and good works by the will of Aûharmaزاد, or be they by the will of Aharman, they proceed from him.

12. 'A demi-demon is he in whom there is only as it were the name of man¹ and the human race, but in his doing of every action he is then like unto a two-legged demon. 13. He understands no worldly and no spiritual existence, (14) he understands no good work and no sin, (15) he understands no heaven and no hell, (16) and even the account which is to be rendered by the soul he does not think of.'

CHAPTER XLIII.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'How is it possible to make Aûharmaزاد, the archangels, and the fragrant, well-pleasing heaven more fully for oneself? 3. And how is it possible to make Aharman, the wicked, and the demons confounded, and to escape from hell, the depreciated² and dark?'

4. The spirit of wisdom answered (5) thus: 'To make Aûharmaزاد, the lord, and the archangels, and

¹ L19 has 'humanity.'
² Reading dûs-vahâk. Nêr. has misread the word dûs-gand, 'evil-smelling,' both here and in §§ 5, 14.

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the fragrant, well-pleasing heaven for oneself, and Aharman, the wicked, and the demons confounded, and to escape from hell, the dark and depreciated, are possible thus: (6) that is, when they make the spirit of wisdom a protection for the back (pūstik-pānakth), (7) and wear the spirit of contentment on the body, like arms and armour and valour, (8) and make the spirit of truth a shield, (9) the spirit of thankfulness a club, (10) the spirit of complete mindfulness a bow, (11) and the spirit of liberality an arrow; (12) and they make the spirit of moderation like a spear, (13) the spirit of perseverance a gauntlet, and they put forth the spirit of destiny as a protection. 14. In this manner it is possible to come to heaven and the sight of the sacred beings, and to escape from Aharman, the wicked, and hell, the depreciated.

CHAPTER XLIV.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'How are the sky and earth arranged? 3. How are the flow and arrangement of the water in the world? 4. Whereon do the clouds rest? 5. Where is the demon of winter more predominant? 6. And which country is the more undisturbed?'

7. The spirit of wisdom answered (8) thus: 'The sky and earth and water, and whatever else is within

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1 L19 repeats 'to make,' but this is no more necessary in Pahlavi than in English.
2 L19 inserts 'like' in §§8-11, and omits the verb 'make' in §§8,12.
3 §§6-13 bear some resemblance to Isaiah lix. 17 and Ephesians vi. 14-17, so far as mode of expression is concerned.
them\(^1\) are egg-like (khātyak-dīs), just as \textit{it were}\(^2\) like the egg of a bird. 9. The sky is arranged above the earth\(^3\), like an egg, by the handiwork of the creator Aūharmāz\(^4\); (10) and the semblance of the earth, in the midst of the sky\(^4\), is just like as \textit{it were} the yolk amid the egg; [(11) and the water within the earth and sky is such as the water within the egg.\(^6\)]

12. 'And the flow of the water of every kind which is in the world is from the region of Arzah\(^6\) (13) there where the sun comes up\(^7\); and \textit{is} downward surge (nīgān bālīsñō)\(^8\) is towards the region of Savah (14) where\(^9\) the sun goes down; and the

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\(^1\) Līg has 'within the sky.'

\(^2\) Līg has 'are so arranged as.' The reading of dīs, 'like,' is rather uncertain.

\(^3\) Līg adds 'and below the earth.'

\(^4\) Līg has 'and the earth within the sky.'

\(^5\) § 11 is taken from PB6, but is not found in any other Pāzand or Pārsī MS. consulted, nor in the Pahlavi text of K43; it is, therefore, probably an interpolation.

\(^6\) See Chap. XVI, 10n.

\(^7\) This clause and the corresponding one in § 14 seem to be at variance with the statements of Bd. V, 8, XI, 3, that Arzah is in the west, and Savah in the east; Nēryōsang has, therefore, transferred the conjunction 'and' to the beginning of the section in both cases, so as to make the eastern waters flow towards Savah, and the western waters into the sea. If, however, we understand 'there' to mean 'in those places,' and not to refer to the region whose name it follows, we may conclude that the statement here is to the effect that in the east the water flows from Arzah (the western region), and in the west towards Savah (the eastern region), which might be true if we place the east in China or Bengal, and the west in Armenia or Mesopotamia, but it is more probably meant merely to imply that the whole of the water flows through the central region of Khvanfras.

\(^8\) Līg has an bārīsñō, 'accumulation,' both here and in § 14.

\(^9\) Līg has 'there where;' and we must understand 'in those places where,' as in § 13.
surging on (ābālisnō) of the water is into the sea Pūtik \(^1\), \((15)\) and from the sea Pūtik it goes back to the sea Varkash \(^2\).

16. 'The abode and seat of the clouds are on Albûrz \(^3\).

17. 'The demon of winter is more predominant in Aîrân-vēgō \(^4\). 18. And it is declared by revelation \(^5\), \((19)\) that in Aîrân-vēgō there are "ten months winter and two months summer," \((20)\) and "even those" two months of warm weather "are cold as to water, cold as to earth, and cold as to plants." 21. And their adversity \(^6\) is the winter, \((22)\) and the snakes therein are many, \((23)\) while their other adversity is little.

24. 'It is declared that Aûharmazd created Aîrân-vēgō better than other places and districts \(^7\).

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\(^1\) Av. Pūtika, which Bd. XIII, 8–11 appears to identify with the Persian Gulf, but in early times, if not altogether mythic, it was probably some inlet of the Caspian or Aral.

\(^2\) Av. Vouru-kasha; in Pahlavi it is usually called 'the wide-formed,' and in Bd. XIII, 1, 8–10 it is identified with the ocean; but in early times it was probably a term for the Caspian and Aral, when not applied to the mythic sea of the sky.

\(^3\) Av. hara berezaiti, 'a lofty mountain-range,' which is said, in Chap. LVII, 13 and in the Bundahis, to surround the world and to be the origin of all mountains (see Bd. V, 3–5, XII, 1–4). In early times it appears to have been the name of mountains to the east of the first Irânián settlements, before it was transferred to the mountain range south of the Caspian (see Geiger's Ost. Kul. pp. 42–45).

\(^4\) Av. Airyanem vaēgō, the first settlement of the Irânián, which Geiger (Ost. Kul. pp. 30–33) places on the upper waters of the Zarasân river, and which Bd. XXIX, 12 describes, in accordance with late tradition, as 'in the direction of Âtûr-pâtakân (Âdarbigân).'

\(^5\) Vend. I, 9, 10.

\(^6\) Produced by the evil spirit (see Vend. I, 7, 8).

\(^7\) This is inferred from Vend. I, 2–4.
25. And its goodness is this, that the life of the people is three hundred years\(^1\), (26) and of the oxen and sheep one hundred and fifty years. 27. Their pain and sickness, also, are little; (28) they fabricate (dṛugṛend)\(^2\) no lies, (29) they make no lamentation and weeping, (30) and the domination of the demon of greediness (āz) in their bodies is little. 31. When they eat one loaf among ten men, they are satisfied. 32. And in every forty years one child is born from one woman and one man\(^3\). 33. Their law, also, is goodness, and their religion the primitive faith\(^4\); (34) and when they die they are righteous\(^5\). 35. Their spiritual chief (ratů), likewise, is Gōpatō\(^6\), and their lord and king is Srôsh?.'

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**Chapter XLV.**

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'By what does Aharman most deceive and lead people to hell? 3. And from what is his pleasure most? 4. Where is the place he has a foundation?

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1 Compare Chap. LXII, 18.
2 LI9 has drenzinend, 'they cause to repeat.'
3 Compare Chap. LXII, 17.
4 Av. paoiryo-daēsha, a term applied to the true Mazda-worshipping religion of all ages, both before and after the time of Zaratūst.
5 That is, they go at once to heaven, as the righteous soul does (see Chap. II, 123-157).
6 LI9 has Gōpatshāh, 'the king of Gōpat' (as in Chap. LXII, 8, 31), which land is described in Dd. XC, 4 as 'coterminous with Airān-vēgō.' Aghrērad and his son are called kings of Gōpat in Bd. XXIX, 5, XXXI, 22; and Gōk-patō is said to be 'in the non-Aryan countries,' in the Sādkar Nask (see Dd. XC, 8 n).
7 Apparently the angel Srôsh (see Chap. II, 115).
5. Where, also, is his coming, together with the demons, most? 6. And from what is his food?

7. The spirit of wisdom answered (8) thus: 'Aharman deceives people most by prosperity and adversity, the fiend of apostasy, scepticism, and covetousness. 9. His pleasure, also, is most from the discord of men. 10. And his food is from the impenitence and reticence of men. 11. He has a foundation in the malicious. 12. And his coming and going are most with the wrathful.'

Chapter XLVI.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Which is the one oppression, as regards men, that Aharman considers as the more injurious and great?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'Aharman, when he wrings life and wife and child and worldly happiness of every kind away from men, does not consider, as to this, that any injury whatever is inflicted by him upon that person; (5) but when he wrings away the soul of a single individual, and makes it utterly depraved, he then considers, as to this, that "an injury which is complete would thereby be inflicted by me," because this is done by him through his own depravity of wish and action.'

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1 Or 'superfluity and scarcity,'
2 Assuming that apatâtakîh stands for apatîtakîh, 'non-renunciation of sin.' L19 has 'immoderate eating.'
3 L19 has 'in the slanderous and malicious.'
4 L19 omits 'one.'
5 The last fourteen words occur only in the Pahlavi text of K43.
CHAPTER XLVII.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'What is that thing which is the most perfect of all wealth? 3. What is that which is predominant over everything whatever? 4. And what is that from which no one is able to escape?'

5. The spirit of wisdom answered (6) thus: 'It is wisdom which is better than the wealth of every kind which is in the world. 7. It is destiny which is predominant over every one and everything. 8. And it is Vâê the bad from whom no one is able to escape.'

CHAPTER XLVIII.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'How is the dwelling of the understanding and intellect and seed of men in the body?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'The place of the understanding and intellect and seed of men is in the brain of the head. 5. And when the brain of the head is sound, the understanding and intellect and seed are on the increase; (6) but when a person attains unto old age, the brain of the head remains only at a diminution. 7. And he who is an aged man, on account of the diminution of understanding and intellect, sees less and knows less of that which it is necessary to do with wisdom. 8. Wisdom, in the beginning, mingles with the marrow of the fingers of men's hands; (9) and, afterwards,

1 The demon which conveys the soul to its account (see Chap. II, 115).
its seat and abode and place are in the heart. 10. And its dwelling in the whole body becomes such as the shape of the foot in various shoes (můg-kakō). 3

CHAPTER XLIX.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'As to these stars which are apparent in the sky, and their number is so great, what is then their duty and influence? 3. And how is the motion of the sun and moon and stars?'

4. The spirit of wisdom answered (5) thus: 'Of the stars which are in the sky the first star is Títsta, which is said to be great and good, more valuable and more glorious. 6. And prosperity of every kind and the fertility of the world are in the path of Títsta.

7, 8. 'And the star of water germs is for the increase of the star of plant germs. 9, 10. And the star of plant germs is for the increase of cattle germs.'

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1 L19 has 'its seat and abiding place.'
2 L19 has 'and the dwelling of the soul.'
3 L19 has 'in the shoe.'
4 Av. Tiátrya, the eastern leader of the stars and special opponent of the planet Tír (Mercury), which can be identified only with Sirius. It is personified as an angel who contends with the demon of drought and produces rain (see Bd. II, 7, V, I, VII, I-13).
5 The usual Avesta epithets of Títsta are 'the radiant and glorious.'
6 L19 has 'for the increase of water. And the star of earth germs is for the increase of earth.'
7 L19 has 'for the increase of plants. And the star of cattle germs is for the increase of cattle.' The stars of water, earth, and plant germs are mentioned in the formula of dedication to Títsta (Sír. 13), and the moon is said to possess the germs of cattle (Sír. 12).
11. And water, fire, plant, and cattle germs are created for the increase of man germs.

12. 'And the star Vanand is intrusted with the passes and gates of Albûrz; (13) so that the demons and witches and fiends may turn from those gates and passes, (14) that it may not be possible for them to cut off and break up the road and passage of the sun and moon and stars.

15. 'And the star Haptôk-ring, with 99,999 guardian spirits of the righteous, is intrusted with the gate and passage of hell, (16) for the keeping

Reference is also made to all of them in Rashnu Yt. 29–31, 33, and to those of water germs in Vend. XXI, 33; Tištar Yt. 39, 45, 46.

1 Li9 has 'earth.'

8 Li9 has 'for the increase of men.' As both the Pahlavi and Pâzand versions of §§ 7–11 are complete and consistent in themselves, it is uncertain which of them gives the original text. The Pâzand corresponds more closely to certain passages in the Avesta, but a wish to produce such a correspondence may have led Nêryôsang to alter the text. That the Pahlavi writer was thinking of some other passage, as yet unidentified, is evident from the omission of the star Satavês (which follows Tištar in Sir. 13) and from the details he gives concerning the others.

The southern leader of the stars and special opponent of the planet Aûharmazd (Jupiter), which is perhaps best identified with Fomalhaut (see Bd. II, 7, V, 1). The Avesta mentions it in connection with Tištar (Sir. 13).

4 See Chap. XLIV, 16 n.

5 Which are supposed to rise and set through openings or passes in the mountain range of Albûrz, which encircles the world (see Bd. V, 5).

6 Av. Haptôriûngä, the northern leader of the stars and special opponent of the planet Vâhrâm (Mars), which corresponds to Ursa Major (see Bd. II, 7, V, 1). The Avesta mentions it, in connection with the other stars named in the text, in Sir. 13.

7 See Fravârdîn Yt. 60. The number here mentioned is that generally used in the Avesta to express an indefinitely large number.

8 Which is supposed to be in the north, so that the circumpolar
back of those 99,999 demons and fiends, witches and wizards, who are in opposition to the celestial sphere and constellations of the zodiac. 17. Its motion, also, is round about hell; (18) and its special business is this, as it were it holds the twelve signs of the zodiac by the hand, in their proper going and coming. 19. And those twelve constellations also proceed in like manner by the power and help of Haptôk-ring\(^1\); (20) and every single constellation, when it comes in at Albûrz, provides support for Haptôk-ring\(^2\), (21) and begs protection from Haptôk-ring.

22. The remaining unnumbered and innumerável constellations\(^3\) which are apparent are said to be the guardian spirits of the worldly existences. 23. Because, as to the creatures and creations of every kind, that the creator Aûharmazd created for the worldly existence, which are procreative and also which are developable (ârôdîsînîk)\(^4\), for every single body there is apparent its own single guardian spirit of a like nature.

24. And the motion of the sun and moon is the special illumination of the world, (25) and the maturing of procreations and growths of all kinds. 26. And the correct keeping of the day, month, and year, summer and winter, spring and autumn, and other calculations and accounts of all kinds which men ought to obtain, perceive, and understand, (27)

constellation of Ursa Major seems to revolve around it, and to remain on the watch.

\(^1\) Written Haptâôrig in §§ 19–21 in K43.

\(^2\) L19 has 'holds to Haptôk-ring by the hand.'

\(^3\) L19 has 'stars.'

\(^4\) L19 has azâîsînî, 'unprocreative.'
are more fully defined by means of the setting (nistvakō)\(^1\) of the sun and moon.'

**Chapter L.**

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Which is that opulent person who is to be considered as fortunate, and which is that one who is to be considered as evil-conditioned?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'That one who has produced opulence by proper exertion is to be considered as fortunate; and that one who has produced it by dishonesty, as evil-conditioned.'

**Chapter LI.**

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Wherefore is it when there are instances when a lazy, ignorant, and bad man attains to eminence and great welfare, (3) and there are instances when a worthy, wise, and good man attains to grievous misery, perplexity, and indigence?'

4. The spirit of wisdom answered (5) thus: 'As to him who is a lazy, ignorant, and bad man, when his destiny becomes a helper, that laziness of his then becomes like unto diligence, that ignorance unto\(^2\) knowledge, and that vileness unto\(^2\) goodness.

6. And as to him who is a wise, worthy, and good man, when his destiny is an opponent, that wisdom of his then turns to stupidity and foolishness (alaktha), and that worthiness to ignorance; (7) and his

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\(^1\) Nēr. reads vahesa and translates 'new year's day.'

\(^2\) Lit. has 'like unto' in all three clauses.
knowledge, skill, and worthiness become manifestly secluded 1.'

Chapter LII.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'How is it necessary to perform the ceremonial of the sacred beings and the thanksgiving for the welfare which is owing to the sacred beings? 3. And how is the renunciation of sin to be performed for the preservation of the soul?'

4. The spirit of wisdom answered (5) thus: 'That ceremonial of the sacred beings is good which they perform in this pure, good religion of the Mazda-worshippers. 6. Its origin, also, is goodness and truth, and freedom from doubt in the sacred beings. 7. And for the little and the much that has come there has arisen thanksgiving unto the sacred beings; and one is to meditate upon the gratifications (shnûmâkân) and prosperity which are owing to the sacred beings and to keep grateful 2. 8. And even when perplexity and misery come on from Aharman and the demons, he is not to become doubtful as to the treasure of the sacred beings, (9) and not to diminish the thanksgiving unto the sacred beings. 10. And every disaster which springs up he is to give back 3 to the violence of Aharman and the demons. 11. He is not to seek his own welfare and advantage through the injury of any one else; (12) and he

1 See Chap. XV, 6 n. Nêr. has in Sans. 'are manifest in immobility.'

2 The Pâzand version omits the latter half of this section, and also uses the present tense instead of the infinitive in several of the following sections.

3 Perhaps 'trace back' may be meant, but this is uncertain.
becomes compassionate as regards the creatures of Aûharmazd. 13. In duty and good works he is diligent and striving; (14) and especially in the care of water and fire he is to persevere much. 15. And he is to be without doubt as to this, that, except happiness, the sacred beings do not then give anything whatever, as a modification of it, unto men; and Aharman and the demons, except misery, do not then give them any happiness.

16. ‘For the existence of renunciation of sin the special thing is this, that one commits no sin voluntarily; (17) and if, through folly, or weakness and ignorance, a sin occurs, he is then in renunciation of sin before the high-priests and the good. 18. And after that, when he does not commit it, then that sin which is committed by him becomes thus a sweeping (ēsvārakō) from his body; (19) just as the wind which is hasty and mighty, when it comes swift and strong, sweeps so over the plain that it carries away every single blade of grass (glyyākt̄ka-kō-1) and anything which is broken in that place.’

Chapter LIII.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus:
   ‘How are the homage and glorifying of the sacred beings to be performed?’

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus:

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1 L19 has ‘he acts diligently and strivingly.’
2 L19 adds ‘and plants.’
3 Reading ēdīnas; Nēr. has misread ainâ, ‘otherwise.’
4 Reading gvidarīh; Nēr. has misread vatarī, ‘an evil.’
5 L19 has ‘too,’ and K43 omits the word.
6 Misread avâs, ‘away,’ by Nēryōsang.
‘Every day three times, standing opposite the sun and Mitrô, as they proceed together, the moon and fire of Vâhrâm, or the fire of fires, in like manner, morning, noon, and evening, homage and glorifying are performed, and one has become grateful. And if a sin, or a deficiency (frôd-mând-I) occurred, especially as regards the angels of the spiritual and worldly existences, men and beasts of burden, oxen and sheep, dogs and the dog species, and other creatures and creations of Aûharmazd the lord, one is to become sorrowful, penitent, and in renunciation of sin before the sun and Mitrô, the moon and the fire of Aûharmazd; (9) and, for the sake of atonement for the sin, good works are to be practised as much as is well possible.’

Chapter LIV.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom thus: Wherefore is it when an ignorant man—when they bring advancement to him—considers the learning

1 The angel of the sun’s light (see Chap. II, 118 n).
2 L19 adds ‘homage and glorifying are to be performed;’ but this is unnecessary.
3 L19 inserts ‘opposite.’
4 The sacred fire (see Chap. XXXVI, 9 n).
5 A fire in which the remnants of all other fires are deposited from time to time.
6 We ought probably to read ‘one is to perform homage and glorifying, and to be grateful.’
7 L19 omits ‘or a deficiency.’
8 Reading fra êstô; Nér. reads par gast and translates ‘some-what.’
9 L19 omits the ‘beasts of burden.’
10 These are four out of the five existences to which the daily Nyâyises or supplications are addressed.
and advancement of the wise and good mostly so, through greediness, that to teach it to him is difficult?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'For this reason, because the ignorant man considers, in thought, his own ignorance as good as the sage *does*, in thought, his own knowledge.'

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**CHAPTER LV.**

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Wherefore is he who is an ill-natured man no friend of the good, nor an untalented man of a talented *one*?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'For this reason, because he who is an ill-talented man is *at [all]* times in fear of the talented, (5) lest "they should trouble us by their skill and talent, and, owing to that circumstance, shame *may* come upon us before the good and *our* opponents."

6. 'And the ill-natured are no friends of the good for this reason, because *there* is a time for their annihilation and destruction by the hands of the good."

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1 L19 has 'such vexation,' by reading bēsh instead of vēs.
2 L19 has 'untalented.'
3 K43 omits 'all,' and its text may be translated thus:—'because the position of him who is an ill-talented man is in danger from the talented.'
4 Reading aē rangēnd. Nēr. has the doubtful reading airōai-nend, 'they enlighten,' and also several other variations, so as to produce the following meaning:—'lest "these enlighten others by the skill and talent which are not mine," and shame come upon him before the good and his helpmates.'

[24] H
CHAPTER LVI.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Wherefore are these mountains and rivers\(^1\) made, which are in the world?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'Of these mountains, which are in the world, there are some which are moderators of the wind, and there are some which are\(^2\) warders off; (5) there are some which are the place and vent, the resting-place and support of the rainy cloud; (6) and there are some which are smitters of Aharman and the demons, and maintainers and vivifiers of the creatures and creation of Aûharmazd, the lord.

7. 'And these rivers, which are in the world, the creator Aûharmazd has formed, from the borders of Albûrz\(^3\), for providing the protection and for the vivification of his own creatures and creation.'

CHAPTER LVII.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Wherefore is it when the knowledge and sagacity of the spiritual and worldly existences, both united, are connected with thee?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'For this reason, because, from the first, I, who am the innate wisdom, apart from the spiritual and worldly existences, have been with Aûharmazd. 5. And

\(^1\) Or it may be 'seas,' as the Sanskrit version translates the word, both here and in § 7, but this hardly agrees with the context.

\(^2\) L19 omits these five words.

\(^3\) See Chap. XLIV, 16 n.
the creator Aûharmazd created (âfrîdô) the angels of the spiritual and worldly creations, and all the other creatures and creations through the power and mightiness, the wisdom and sagacity of innate wisdom; and I produce ¹ and he maintains and stimulates them. 6. And at the end of the renovation of the universe it is possible to cause the annihilation and destruction of Aharman and his miscreations more fully by the power of wisdom; (7) and Sôshâns ², with Kaî-Khûsrôî ², and those who cause the resurrection and future existence are able to act more fully, by means of the power and help of wisdom.

8. 'The knowledge and sagacity of the worldly existence, the learning and teaching in ³ every profession, and all advancement of temporal beings ⁴ are through wisdom. ⁹. The souls of the righteous, in escaping from hell ⁵ and coming ⁶ to heaven and the supreme heaven (ga rôd mân), arrive much better by means of the power and protection of wisdom. 10. And it is possible to seek the good living, pleasure, good repute, and every happiness of people in the worldly existence, through the power of wisdom.

11. 'And the maintenance of the seeds of men

¹ So in K₄₃, but Nêr. has taken this verb in the third person, in place of the nearly synonymous âfrîdô, so as to state that the creator 'created, maintains, and stimulates the angels' and all other existences through the power of innate wisdom. The object of the Pahlavi text, however, seems to be to emphasize the fact that the creation was specially due to the innate wisdom of the creator, while its maintenance is dependent on all his powers and attributes.

² See Chaps. II, 95, XXVII, 63.

³ L₁₉ has 'of.'

⁴ L₁₉ has 'times.'

⁵ That is, in escaping from the risk of being sent to hell.

⁶ L₁₉ omits 'and coming.'
and beasts of burden, oxen and sheep, and also every other creature and creation of Aûharnazd, the lord, the seating of them in the womb, and making manifest what is their food in the womb, so that they shall not die from hunger and thirst, and the allotment and maturing of the limbs are effected more fully by means of the durability (dôrangarâth) and great potency which are in the force of wisdom.

12. The arrangement of the earth and the mingling of the water in the earth, the growth and increase of plants, colour of various kinds, and the scent, taste, and pleasantness of various things are allotted and produced more fully through wisdom.

13. And the arrangement of Albûrz around the world, the manifestation of the earth of the seven regions and the sky above the mountain of Albûrz, the motion of the sun and moon and twelve constellations, the six times of the season festivals (gâsân bâr), the five times devoted to the guardian spirits (fravardîkân), the heaven which is in the place of good thoughts, the place of good words, the place of good deeds, and the perfect supreme

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1 Nér. has read shâyastan, 'possibility,' instead of nishâstanô, 'seating.'
2 Reading vâdûnî-hênd. L19 has 'are possible to effect.'
3 L19 has 'by means of the great potency and force.'
4 See Chap. XLIV, 16 n.
5 See Chap. IX, 2 n.
6 The signs of the zodiac, whose apparent movement, due to the motion of the earth, is here alluded to.
7 See Chap. IV, 5 n.
8 The five supplementary days, named after the five Gâthas or sacred hymns, which follow the twelfth month in order to complete the Parsi year of 365 days. Together with the five preceding days they are specially devoted to the homage of the guardian spirits or Fravashis.
heaven (garōdmān) of all gloriousness\(^1\), the path of the spirits and worldly existences, and the Kīndvar bridge\(^2\) are produced and allotted through the power of wisdom.

14. 'The watery-looking\(^3\) cloud's seizing water from the sea, advancing in the atmosphere, and gradually breaking away\(^4\), drop by drop, to the earth, and Aūharmazd's\(^5\) creatures' thoroughly understanding the nature of heaven and hell, the compassion of Aūharmazd, the archangels, and other angels as regards their own creatures, and the devastation and destructiveness of Aharman and the demons as regards the creatures of Aūharmazd it is possible to comprehend through the more complete power\(^6\) of wisdom. 15. And the good religion of the Mazda-worshippers, the sayings and teaching of the spirits\(^7\), and the demons' demolishing the worldly body and making it imperceptible by the sight of men are apprehended\(^8\) more fully by means of the most perfect means of wisdom. 16. And even the struggle and warfare of Irān with foreigners (an-aiṟān), and the smiting of Aharman and the demons it is possible to effect through the power of wisdom.

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1 The four grades of heaven (see Chap. VII, 9-12).
2 See Chap. II, 115 n. By omitting 'and' Nēr. identifies this bridge with the path mentioned before it, but it forms only one portion of the path to the other world.
3 Assuming that māvēnakō stands for mayā-vēnakō.
4 Pahl. vīkhtanō is more probably connected with Pers. kīkhtan, 'to break,' than with Pers. pīkhtan, 'to sift.'
5 The Sanskrit version adds 'and Aharman's.'
6 L19 has 'more fully through the power.'
7 L19 has 'worldly existences.'
8 Reading gīr-hastō. L19 has 'are effected.'
17. 'To occasion the sun's inspection of the hidden water also, below the earth, it is expedient to convey *it* for tillage and cultivation, and the advantage, comfort, and enjoyment of men and beasts of burden, oxen and sheep, through the power of wisdom. 18. The thorough understanding of the pain and sickness of men and beasts of burden, oxen, sheep, and other animals, and the bringing of medicine and remedies, health of body and comfort unto them are much more possible to effect by means of the power of wisdom.

19. 'And as to every man whose participation in wisdom is much, his share of heaven is then much more. 20. Even as to Vistâsp, Zaratûst, Gâyômard, and those others whose share of heaven was much the more, it was on account of the much coming of wisdom unto them. 21. And as to Yim, Frèdûn, Kât-ûs, and those other rulers who obtained splendour (vargô) and mightiness (tagakth) from the sacred beings—just as the participation of Vistâsp and other rulers in the religion occurred—and their not attaining to the religion, and also as to the times when they have become ungrateful unto their own lord, it was on account of the little coming of wisdom unto them.

22. 'And Aharman, also, and the demons deceive that man more, and lead him to hell, who is poorer

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1 L19 omits 'to effect.'  
2 See Chap. XIII, 14 n.  
3 See Chap. I, 10 n.  
4 See Chap. XXVII, 2n.  
5 L19 has 'who more fully obtained a share of heaven.'  
6 See Chap. VIII, 27, where all three are mentioned.  
7 L19 has 'opulence.'  
8 This clause occurs only in K43.  
9 They all three suffered misfortunes in their old age, attributed by the priesthood to neglect of religion, which is here traced to diminution of intellect.
of wisdom and unsteadier in disposition. 23. And it is manifest, that, unto him who is virtuous in disposition, habit, and demeanour, praise is then due, owing to his maintenance of wisdom. 24. For it is declared, that Aharman shouted to Zaratûst thus: "If thou desist from this good religion of the Mazda-worshippers, then I will give thee a thousand years' dominion of the worldly existence, (25) as was given to the Vadakân monarch Da-hâk." 26. On account of complete wisdom, the virtuous disposition and demeanour of Zaratûst not having hearkened and not being deluded, he did not become deceived and longing through that temptation of the accursed evil one, the wicked. 27. And he spoke to Aharman (28) thus: "I will shatter and cause to run (dûkânâm), and will make downcast (nigûtsâr) for thee, the bodies of your demons and fiends, wizards and witches, through the Hôm and sacred twigs, and the good, true

1 L19 has 'virtuous in disposition and virtuous of demeanour.'
2 This is stated, in other words, in Vend. XIX, 23–32.
3 As Vadak is said (Dd. LXXII, 5) to have been the mother of Dahâk, this term may be a matronymic implying 'son of Vadak.'
4 See Chap. VIII, 29 n.
5 This section is a good deal altered in the Pâzand version, but the general meaning is the same.
6 L19 has va vânom, 'and I will smite.'
7 L19 has 'and will make withered (nizâr).'
8 A plant growing in Persia, small twigs of which are pounded in water, and the resulting juice is tasted by the priest during the ceremonial. It is a symbol of the mythic Hôm, the producer of immortality (see Chap. LXII, 28). Originally, no doubt, the Hôm (Av. haoma) and the Sans. soma were the same plant (see Dd. XLVIII, 16 n).
9 The baresôm (Av. baresma) is a bundle of slender twigs or wires, prepared in a particular manner, to be held in the left hand.
religion which the creator Aûharmazd has taught to me." 29. Aharman, when those words were heard by him, became confounded and stupefied, and rushed to hell, and remained confounded a long time.

30. 'This, too, is declared, that Aûharmazd, when Aharman, by agreement, had further operated with his (Aûharmazd's) creatures and creation of every kind, afterwards formed an assembly with the angels and archangels of every kind, and the welfare (âvâdîh) due to his own wisdom was mentioned and recounted by him.

31. 'This, too, is declared, that for the nine thousand years of renovation, until the resurrection and future existence, wisdom maintains and stimulates the creatures and creation of every kind.

32. 'And this, too, is declared, that, as to him who is an ignorant and bad-tempered man, when he attains even to much eminence, opulence, and authority, even then he is not fit to elevate into that welfare and authority.'

of the priest while reciting certain parts of the liturgy (see Dd. XLIII, 5 n).

1 The covenant between the good and evil spirits, by which their conflict was limited to nine thousand years (see Bd. I, 18, 19).

2 That is, transformed and vitiated them. The Av. frâkerentadv (Vend. I, 7), describing the modifying work of the evil spirit upon the creation, is here expressed by frâgôvâdûnd.

3 Such an assembly is mentioned in Vend. II, 42, but its proceedings are not stated.

4 So in all versions, but, as the renovation is generally considered as confined to the end of the nine thousand years, we ought perhaps to transpose the words and read 'for the nine thousand years, until the renovation, resurrection, and future existence.'
CHAPTER LVIII.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Wherefore is it when one turns the ignorance and foolishness of an ignorant king back to knowledge and cleverness, on account of the sovereignty which is his; (3) and, as to a poor man, who is wise¹, one turns the knowledge and sagacity, which are his, back to foolishness and uselessness, on account of the poverty?'

4. The spirit of wisdom answered (5) thus: 'On account of the deceit and violence of the fiend² of greediness (6) men utter more words as to the manliness of every one whose wealth and power are more, and recount his deeds and actions more fully; (7) but, in the eyes of the angels and archangels, a poor man who is innocent and wise is better and more precious than a king or opulent man³ who is ignorant.'

CHAPTER LIX.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'What are the vices of priests? 3. What are the vices of warriors? 4. What are the vices of husbandmen? 5. And what are the vices of artizans⁴?'

6. The spirit of wisdom answered (7) thus: 'The vices of priests are heresy, covetousness, negligence,

¹ L19 adds 'and innocent.'
² L19 has 'demon.'
³ L19 has 'than an opulent king.'
⁴ Literally 'the well-endavouring,' the lowest of the four classes of the community here mentioned (see also Chaps. XXXI, XXXII).
trafficking (sūdakīth)\(^1\), attention to trifles, and unbelief in the religion.

8. 'The vices of warriors are oppression, violence, promise-breaking, unmercifulness (an-avākhshāgāvandīth), ostentation (dakhshīth)\(^2\), haughtiness, and arrogance.

9. 'The vices of husbandmen are ignorance, enviousness, ill-will, and maliciousness.

10. 'And the vices of artizans are unbelief, want of thanksgiving, improper muttering of prayers, moroseness, and abusiveness.'

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**Chapter LX.**

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Of mankind which are more conversant with good and evil?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'Of mankind he whose sojourn\(^3\) and business are with the bad\(^4\), and they provide him a name for good repute and goodness, is the man more conversant with good. 5. And he whose sojourn and business are with the good\(^5\), and they provide him a name for disrepute, is the man more conversant with evil.

6. 'Because it is said, (7, 8) that whoever joins with the good brings good with him, and whoever

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\(^1\) Or, perhaps, 'usuriousness.' The Sanskrit version has 'laziness,' as if Nēr. had read āsūdakīth.

\(^2\) Nēr. has read gahi, and translated 'incontinence.'

\(^3\) Reading nisastō. L19 has 'whose business is most (vēs-ast), both here and in § 5.

\(^4\) L19 has 'the good.'

\(^5\) L19 has 'the bad.'
joins with the bad brings\(^1\) evil—(9) just like the wind which, when it impinges on stench, is\(^2\) stench, (10) and when it impinges on perfume, is perfume,—

(11) \textit{it} is, therefore, notorious\(^3\), (12) that he whose business is with the good receives good, (13) and he whose business is with the bad receives\(^4\) evil; (14) but, even then, both are to be considered as an experiment (\textit{aûzmâyisnô})\(^5\).

\section*{Chapter LXI.}

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Which is the chief of men? Which is the chief of women? 3. Which is the chief of horses? Which is the chief of flying creatures? 4. [Which is the chief of oxen?]\(^6\) Which is the chief of wild animals? Which is the chief of grains?'

5. The spirit of wisdom answered (6) thus: 'The man who is wise, who is steadfast in the religion, who is well-praising, who is true-speaking is chief over his associates.

\(^1\) L\textit{Î}g has 'will bring with \textit{him}' in both clauses, but the repetition is unnecessary in Pahlavi.

\(^2\) L\textit{Î}g has 'will bring with \textit{it}', both here and in § 10.

\(^3\) L\textit{Î}g has 'proper to know.'

\(^4\) K\textit{A} does not repeat this verb.

\(^5\) L\textit{Î}g has 'by the result (\textit{ansâmēsn}).' The meaning is that, though a man's character is generally in accordance with the company he keeps, this must not be assumed without proof; and when the contrary is the case, as stated in §§ 4, 5, his own disposition must be of a very decided nature. Néryôsang seems to have misunderstood the author's argument, and, supposing §§ 6–13 to contain a mere illustration of §§ 4, 5, he considered it necessary to transpose 'the bad' and 'the good' in §§ 4, 5, so as to make the illustration applicable.

\(^6\) K\textit{A} omits the question in brackets.
7. 'The woman who is young', who is properly disposed, who is faithful, who is respected, who is good-natured, who enlivens the house, whose modesty and awe are virtuous, a friend of her own father and elders, husband and guardian, handsome and replete with animation is chief over the women who are her own associates.

8. 'The ox which is glorious, which is tall-eared, which has a herd of cows is chief over oxen.

9. 'The K'harâv is the chief of birds. 10. The horse which is swift is the chief of horses. 11. The hare is the chief of wild animals; and wheat is the chief of grains.'

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CHAPTER LXII.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'In what place stands Kangdes? 3. Where is the enclosure formed by Yim constructed? 4. In what

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1 L19 has 'talking, eloquent.'
2 Nêr. translates niyâk by 'father's brother,' an elder who is considered as a special protector in India.
3 Reading namag-âkûn, which epithet is omitted in L19.
4 A name of the Kârîpt, who is said to be the chief of birds in this world (Pahl. Visp. I, i, Bd. XXIV, 11), the Vis Kârîpta who brought the religion to the enclosure formed by Yim (see Vend. II, 138, 139), and which is said, in the Pahlavi version, to be 'a Kâhrâv (or Kâhârnâk) who goes back into the existence of the spirits.' To determine the meaning of this name (which Nêr. translates by Sans. kâkravāka, 'Brahmany duck') we have to consider not only the two forms kâhrâv and kâhârvâk, but also the term kârk, 'falcon,' used in Bd. XXIV, 11. The kâmrôs of Bd. XIX, 15, XXIV, 29 (the kînâmrôs of Chap. LXII, 40) is also said to be the chief of birds, but probably mythic birds are meant.
5 L19 has 'white,' as in Bd. XXIV, 6.
6 See Bd. XXIV, 9.
7 See Bd. XXIV, 19.
8 L19 omits 'constructed.'
place lies\textsuperscript{1} the body of Såhm? 5. Where is the
abode of Srôsh? 6. In what place stands the three-
legged ass? 7. Where is the Hôm grown, the pre-
parer of the dead, with which they restore the dead
and produce the future existence? 8. In which
place is\textsuperscript{2} Gôpattôshah? 9. With what work is the
Kar fish intrusted? 10. Where has the griffon bird
a nest (āsîyân)\textsuperscript{3}? 11. In what place sits Kînâmrôs,
and what is his work?'

12. The spirit of wisdom answered (13) thus:
'Kangdez\textsuperscript{4} is intrusted with the eastern quarter, near
to Satavâyês\textsuperscript{5}, (14) on the frontier of Afrân-vêgô\textsuperscript{6}.

15. 'The enclosure formed by Yim\textsuperscript{7} is constructed
in Afrân-vêgô, below the earth\textsuperscript{8}. 16. And every
species and seed of all the creatures and creations
of Aûharmâsd, the lord, whatever is better and
more select of man and beast of burden, of cattle
and flying creatures is brought thither\textsuperscript{9}. 17. And
every forty years one child is born from one woman
and one man\textsuperscript{10} who are of that place; (18) their life,
too, is three hundred years

20. ‘The body of Sâhm is in the plain of Pêsândas, near to Mount Dimâvand. And on that plain, except corn and the eatable things they sow and reap and live upon, there is not so much as a single other tree, or shrub, or plant; (22) and its golden colour is mostly wormwood. 23. And the angels and archangels have appointed 99,999 guardian spirits of the righteous as a protection for the body of Sâhm, (24) so that the demons and fiends may not injure it.

25. ‘The abode of Srôsh is mostly in Arzâh, and afterwards also in Savah and the whole world.

man,’ that is, a couple of children from each couple, which would agree with Vend. II, 134.

1 Pahl. Vend. II, 136 has 150 years.

The characteristics mentioned in §§ 17-19 are ascribed to the whole of Airân-vêgô in Chap. XLIV, 25, 27, 32.

2 See Chap. XXVII, 49.

3 L19 has Pust Gustâspâ, ‘the ridge of Vistâsp,’ which appears, from Bd. XII, 18, 34, XVII, 8, to have been somewhere in the central desert of Persia. In Bd. XXIX, 7-9, 11 we are told that Sâm lies asleep in the plain of Pêryânsaf (evidently the Pêsân-das of our text) in Kâvulistân, till he is waked hereafter to slay Dahâk, who escapes from Mount Dimâvand. This legend may have led to the perplexing juxtaposition of Pêsândas and Dimâvand in our text, and the perplexity occasioned by this may have led Nêr. to substitute Pust-î Vistâspân for the former name, as being nearer Dimâvand.

4 The highest peak of the modern Albûrz, in which Dahâk is said to be confined (see Bd. XII, 31).

5 Reading hânô drû-aê; L19 has han mûrd, ‘another myrtle-bush.

6 With yellow blossoms.

7 As stated in Fravardîn Yt. 61.

8 See Chap. II, 115.

9 The western region, as Savah is the eastern one (see Chap. XVI, 10).
26. 'The three-legged ass\(^1\) sits\(^2\) amid the sea Varkash\(^3\); (27) and as to water of every kind that rains on dead matter, the menstrual discharge, and other bodily refuse\(^4\), when it arrives at the three-legged ass, he makes every kind clean and purified, with watchfulness.

28. 'The Hôm\(^5\), which is the preparer of the dead, is grown in the sea Varkash, in that which is the deepest place; (29) and 99,999 guardian spirits of the righteous are appointed as its protection\(^6\).

30. The Kar fish\(^7\), too, ever circles around it, and always keeps the frog and other noxious creatures away from it.

31. 'Gôpâtôshah\(^8\) is in Atrân-végô, within the region of Khvanfras\(^9\). 32. From foot to mid-body he is an ox, and from mid-body to the top he is a man. 33. And at all times he sits on the sea-shore, (34) and always performs the ceremonial of the sacred beings, and pours holy-water into the sea. 35. On account of which\(^10\), through the pouring of that holy-water, innumerable noxious creatures in

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\(^1\) A prodigious monster of benevolent character, described in Bd. XIX, i–12; possibly some local divinity.

\(^2\) L19 has 'stands,' as is also stated in Yas. XLII, 28.

\(^3\) See Chap. XLIV, 15.

\(^4\) L19 adds 'and pollution.'

\(^5\) The white Hôm or Gôkarn, the tree of immortality (see Bd. XVIII, i, XXVII, 4). It is 'the preparer of the dead,' because the elixir of immortality is expected to be prepared from it at the resurrection (see Bd. XXX, 25).

\(^6\) Those who watch over the sea Vouru-kasha (see Fravardîn Yt. 59).

\(^7\) Ten such fish, of enormous size and intense watchfulness, are said to be employed to protect the Gôkarn from a lizard or frog sent by Aharman to injure it (see Bd. XVIII, 2–6).

\(^8\) See Chap. XLIV, 35n.

\(^9\) See Chap. XXVII, 40.

\(^10\) L19 omits these four words.
the sea will die. 36. Because, if he does not specially perform that celebration of the ceremonial, and does not pour that holy-water into the sea—where those innumerable noxious creatures shall utterly perish—then, whenever the rain shall rain, the noxious creatures have to rain just like rain.

37. 'The nest of the griffon bird is on the tree opposed to harm, the many-seeded. 38. Whenever he rises aloft a thousand twigs will shoot out from that tree, (39) and when he alights he breaks off the thousand twigs and bites the seed from them. 40. And the bird Kınâmrős alights likewise in that vicinity; (41) and his work is this, that he collects those seeds which are bitten from the tree of many seeds, which is opposed to harm, and he scatters (pargandēd) them there where Tîstar seizes the water; (42) so that, while Tîstar shall seize the water, together with those seeds of all kinds, he shall rain them on the world with the rain.'

1 L19 has 'and those innumerable noxious creatures do not utterly perish.'

2 The Sēnō-mūrûv (Av. saēnō mereghô) or Simurgh, a mythic flying creature said to suckle its young and to be of three natures like the bat (see Bd. XIV, 11, 24, XIX, 18).

3 L19 has 'of all seeds.' This tree, from which all wild plants are supposed to spring, is said to grow in the sea near the Gōkarn tree, and also in Aīrān-vēgō (see Bd. IX, 5, 6, XVIII, 9, XXVII, 2, XXIX, 5).

4 The chief of mythic birds next to the Sēnō-mūrûv; he is said to defend Irān from invasion by occasionally picking up foreign districts like grains of corn (see Bd. XIX, 15, XXIV, 29).

5 The angel who personifies the star Tîstar (Sirius, see Chap. XLIX, 5, 6), after a conflict with the demons of drought and thunder (see Bd. VII, 1-13), pours down rain from the cloud, in which he had brought the water from the sea.

6 Originally, the archangel Amerodad (see Chap. II, 34) is said
CHAPTER LXIII.

1. The sage asked the spirit of wisdom (2) thus: 'Which is that good work which is greater and better than [all] good works, and no trouble (angānakō) whatever is necessary for its performance?'

3. The spirit of wisdom answered (4) thus: 'To be grateful in the world, (5) and to wish happiness for every one. 6. This is greater and better than every good work, and no commotion (angeγānakō) whatever is necessary for its performance.'

Peace and prosperity.

to have mingled the plants with the rain (see Bd. IX, 2); but afterwards this was done by the mythic bird (see Bd. XXVII, 3). This legend was evidently intended to account for the rapid appearance of wild plants after rain in dry climates, where all traces of vegetation often disappear during the summer droughts.

1 L19 inserts 'more valuable and more advantageous.'
2 K43 omits 'all.'
3 L19 has 'no trouble and expense are necessary in it.'
4 This reply is much altered by Nér. and stands as follows, in L19:—'To wish happiness for every one; (5) to be grateful unto the sacred beings and the good; (6) in every position and time to consider and keep in remembrance Āūharmāzd, as regards creativeness, and Aharman, as regards destructiveness; (7) and to be without doubt as to the existence of the sacred beings, the religion and soul, heaven and the account in the three days, and the reality of the resurrection and future existence. 8. This, most especially, is the good work which is greater and better, more valuable and more advantageous than all good works, and no trouble and expense are necessary in it.'

The text of all versions ends abruptly at this point, without any peroration.

6 Only in K43.
SIKAND-GÛMÂNÎK VIGÂR,

OR

THE DOUBT-DISPPELLING

EXPLANATION.
OBSERVATIONS.

1. For the division into chapters the translator is responsible, but the sections are divided according to the alternating Pāṇḍ-Sanskrit text of Nēryōsang.

2–6. (The same as on page 2.)

7. The manuscripts mentioned are:—

AK (probably written A.D. 1568) Pāz.-Sans., belonging to Dāstūr Hōshangji Jāmāspji of Poona; it is now defective, and contains only Chaps. I, 16–XI, 145, but this translation is based upon its text so far as it extends.


JE (written A.D. 1842, by Jamshedji Edalji) Pāz.-Sans., belonging to Dāstūr Hōshangji and as complete as this translation, the latter half of which is based upon its text.

JJ (written A.D. 1768, by Jamshedji Jāmāsp Âsā) Pāz.-Sans., belonging to Dāstūr Khurshedji Jamshedji of Nāwsārf, and as complete as this translation.

K28 (about 150 years old) Pahl.-Pāz.-Sans., No. 28 in the University Library at Kopenhagen; it is now defective, but contains Chaps. I, 1–II, 8; III, 1–25; III, 36–IV, 106; VIII, 103–IX, 16; IX, 30–X, 13; X, 71–XI, 28; XI, 55–61.


L23 (written by the same hand) Pāṇḍand, No. 23 in the same library; containing Chaps. I, 34–VIII, 23.


SIKAND-GÛMÂNÎK VIGÂR.

CHAPTER I.

1. In the name of Aûharmazd, the lord, the greatest and wise, [the all-ruling, all-knowing, and almighty, (2) who is a spirit even among spirits, (3) and from his self-existence, single in unity, was the creation of the faithful. 4. He also created, by his own unrivalled power, the seven supreme archangels[,] all the angels of the spiritual and worldly existences, (5) and the seven worldly characteristics which are man, animals, fire, metal, earth, water, and plants.

6. And man was created by him, as a control of the creatures, for the advancement of his will. 7. From him likewise came[ at various times, through

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1 The passage in brackets is omitted in several Pahl. MSS., many of which commence at this point, but it is found in K28, BM, and others, and also in the Pâz. MSS. and Sans. version. The first epithet, 'all-ruling,' which it contains is likewise omitted in a few Pâz. MSS., while others add a further laudatory passage at that point, which is evidently a modern interpolation. The seven archangels include Aûharmazd himself (see Bd. I, 26 n).

2 So in the Pahl. MSS. and Sans. version, and also in MH19 and PB3, which latter follows the oldest Pâz. MS. (AK) very closely; but §§ 1–16 have been lost from AK itself. Several other Pâz. MSS. substitute 'creations.'

3 So understood by Nêryôsang, but the original Pahlavi could have been translated by 'he likewise sent,' because the Huzvâris yâtûnd, 'came,' and sedrûnd, 'sent,' are written alike.
his own compassion, mercifulness to his own creatures, religion, and a natural desire of the knowledge of purity and contamination. 8. So, also, as to the intellect, understanding, wisdom, knowledge, consciousness, and guardian spirit—which are the appliances of the soul that are seeking information of these spiritual appliances, the five which are the sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch, (9) through the five worldly appliances, which are the eye, the ear, the nose, the mouth, and the rubbing surfaces of the whole body—(10) he likewise created man with the accompaniment of these appliances, for the management of the creatures.

11. He also created the religion of omniscience like an immense tree, (12) of which there are one stem, two branches, three boughs, four twigs, and five shoots. 13. And its one stem is agreement. 14. The two branches are performance and abstinence. 15. The three boughs are Humat, Hûkht, and Huvarst, which are good thoughts, good words, and good deeds. 16. The four twigs are the four classes of the religion, by whom the religion and world are prepared, (17) which are priesthood, warriorship, husbandry, and artisanship. 18. The five shoots are the five rulers whose scriptural names are the house-ruler, the village-ruler, the tribe-ruler, the province-ruler, and the supreme Zarathustr. 19. And the one chief of chiefs, who is the king of kings, is the ruler of the world.

20. Likewise, the work manifested by him in the world—which is man—is in the likeness of these four

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1 The last two terms were, no doubt, Pahl. sâk and barg-gâh, of which the Pâz. dêsaa and brîsaa are merely misreadings.
classes of the world. 21. As unto the head is priesthood, (22) unto the hand is warriorship, (23) unto the belly is husbandry, (24) and unto the foot is artisanship.

25. So, also, of the four capabilities (hunarrān) that are in man—which are temper, ability, wisdom, and diligence—(26) unto temper (khīm) is priesthood, as the greatest duty of priests is the temper that they do not commit sin on account of shame and fear; (27) unto ability (huner) is warriorship, that is, the most princely adornment of warriors is the ability which is expended, the manliness which is owing to self-possession (khvādīh); (28) unto husbandmen is the wisdom (khīrad) which is strenuous performance of the tillage of the world, and continuance unto the renovation of the universe; (29) and unto artisans is the diligence (tukhschākīh) which is the greatest advancement of their class.

30. This arrangement of every kind is upon one stem, truth and agreement, opposing the fiend and his appliances which are co-existent. 31. These, which are recounted by me, are of many kinds and many species, as many are religious and many believing at a period that all are mutually afflicting.

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1 Or ‘over.’ This comparison of these four parts of the body to the four classes of men is mentioned several times in the Dīnkard, especially in the latter part of the fourth book.
2 That is, the ordinances of religion (see §§ 11–13).
3 The various heterodox religions, here assumed to be appliances of the fiend for misleading mankind, which the author discusses in the course of his arguments hereafter.
4 Assuming that Pāz. anbasā stands for Pahl. hanbēshin, as in Mkh. I, 37. It might be hū-bēshin, ‘well-afflicting,’ but this would not be so easily reconciled with the meaning ‘inconsistent’ which the word often assumes, as in Chaps. XIII, 145, 147, XV, 77, XVI, 42.
co-existent destroyers and injurers, one as regards the other. 32. And with the mutual afflictiveness, destructiveness, and combative ness which are theirs, one towards the other, they afterwards also contend against the one truth co-operatively and with united strength.

33. The possession of truth is the one power of the faithful, through the singleness of truth. 34. The many kinds of falsehood, which must become confused and mutually afflicting to many, are, in the aggregate, from one source of deceitfulness.

35. As to that, this composition is provided by me, who am Mardan-farukh son of Aūharma zd-dād, as I saw in the age much religiousness and much good consideration of sects (kèshān) of many species; (36) and I have been fervent-mindedly, at all times in my whole youthful career, an enquirer and investigator of the truth of them. 37. For the same reason I have wandered forth also to many realms and the seashore. 38. And of these compendious statements which, owing thereto, are an enquiry of those desiring the truth, and a collection and selection (vīrdānān) of

1 The heterodox religions.
2 As this name has not been found elsewhere, nothing further is known about the author of this work than can be gathered from the few statements he has made in the work itself. He lived probably in the eighth or ninth century of the Christian era, as he mentions the Dīṅkard edited by Ātūr-frōbag in Chaps. IV, 107, V, 92, IX, 1, 4, X, 57, XII, 1, and also the Rōshan commentary prepared by Ātūr-frōbag's son (see Chaps. X, 53, 54, XI, 213); but he does not allude to the later edition of the Dīṅkard, prepared by Ātūr-pād, son of Hēmā, who was living in the latter part of the ninth century (see Bd. XXXIII, 11 n).
3 Sans. 'on.' This statement is very similar to that in Mkh. I, 35.
4 Reading agas, instead of the similarly-written afas, 'and of it.'
5 Reading afas, instead of agas here.
it, for these memoranda, from the writings and memoranda of the ancient sages and high-priests of the just—and especially those of the glorified Ātūr-pādīyā-vand— the name Sīkand-gūmānīk Vīgār is appointed by me. 39. As it is very suitable for explaining away the doubts of new learners about the thorough understanding of the truth, the blessedness and truth of the good religion, and the inward dignity of those free from strife.

40. And it is composed and arranged by me not for the wise and talented, but for preceptors (farhangīkān) and those newly qualified. 41. So that, while many become freer from doubt about the miraculousness and blessedness of the statements of the good religion and primitive faith, (42) I am still begging of distinguished sages, (43) that whoever wants to look, should not look to the religion of the particular speaker and composer, but to the greatness of the truth, blessedness, and definite statements of the ancient sages. 44. Because I, who am the composer, do not hold the station of teaching, but that of learning.

45. And it seemed to me, through liberal thought, a statement, from that knowledge of the religion, destined and important even for new learners. 46. Because he who distributes to the worthy, out of the little knowledge which is his, is more acceptable than he who knows much and the worthy are without benefit and without help from him.

47. Since those ancient sages decided, (48) that liberality is of three kinds, of thought, of word, and

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1 See Chap. IV, 106.
2 'Doubt-dispelling explanation.'
3 Sans. has 'students.'
4 Sans. has 'you should not look.'
of deed. 49. Liberality of thought being that whose wishing of happiness for any others whatever, of a like disposition, is as much as for its own. 50. Liberality in word being that which teaches to the worthy something out of every virtuous knowledge and information which have come to it; (51) just as that which a certain sage said (52) thus: 'I desire that I may understand all information which is advantageous, and I will teach it to friends and acquire the result which is obtainable.' 53. And the liberality which is in deed being that which, out of any benefit whatever that has come to it, is a benefit to the worthy.

54. Again, it is a reminding of the good as to the preservation of the soul; (55) and for the same reason I have arranged that while the wise are kindly observant of me, through their own compassion, they may remember about the immortality of the soul. 56. Since it is said, that the eye of him who observes all good creatures with kind eyes is the eye of the sun; (57) because the sun is, indeed, an observer and beautifier with kind eyes for all creatures.

Chapter II.

1. The first subject (2) is about several questions that the ever-successful Mitrō-atyyâr, son of Mah-

1 This person, who is not mentioned elsewhere, was probably a layman and evidently a Mazda-worshipper, although his father's name seems to be Muhammadan, either Ma'humd or Mu'hammad. The Parsis under a Muhammadan government often adopted Muhammadan names, as they also took Hindu names in India; but, in this case, it is perhaps more probable that the father had become
mâd, from Spâhân\(^1\), asked with good intent and not in search of defects, and the answer thereto.

3. As to that which is asked thus: 'Why did Aharman hurry on to the light\(^2\), and how was it possible to be so when he is not of a like nature with it, though we always see that whatever is not of a like nature abstains from a different nature as much as water does from fire?' 4. The answer is this, that the cause itself of the hurrying on of Aharman, which was to the light, was his different nature. 5. And on account of the desire of a destroyer, which was perpetually in his nature, he is a destroyer of different natures.

6. Being injured and injuring, however they occur, do not take place except from difference of nature and those of a different nature. 7. Because in those of a like nature there exist similarity of will and unanimity, one towards the other, not injuring and being injured. 8. And those of a different nature, on account of their opposing nature, are destroyers and injurers, one of the other, however they come together. 9. Those of a like nature, on account of unanimity and similarity of nature, are lively, efficient, and mutually helping, when they come together.

10. The disintegration and separation of like natures is the disunion of different natures. 11. Just a convert to Muhammadanism, and changed his name accordingly, after his son had grown up.

\(^1\) The Pahlavi form of Ispahan.

\(^2\) In Bd. I, 9, 10 we are told that when the evil spirit arose from the abyss, he rushed in to destroy the light which he then saw for the first time, but was frightened away by its bravery and glory.

\(^3\) So understand by Nêr., but zivihend may mean 'they are graceful,' or it may be a misreading of zenihend, 'they are armed.'
as heat and cold which, on account of their opposing nature, are destroyers and injurers, resisting and disintegrating one another, through their perpetual nature. 12. Because every disintegration is owing to the laws (raṣṭa gaṇ) of cold and dryness, heat and moisture, (13) and their destruction, injuring, and opposition of one another. 14. For the disintegration of bodies is owing to the perpetual struggling of heat and cold, dryness and moisture; (15) and owing to their struggling, one with the other, bodies are disintegrated and disabled.

16. Of water and fire, through their own nature, no injury whatever is manifest; (17) but the cold of their fraternization¹ is mingled with the moisture of the water, and is an opponent of the heat of the fire; (18) and the dryness of their fraternization is mingled with the heat of the fire, and is counteractingly an injurer of the moisture of the water.

CHAPTER III.

1. And as to that which is asked (2) thus: 'Why does not the creator Aḥürmaṣṭ keep Aharman back from evil doing and evil seeking, when he is the mighty maker? 3. As I assert that no mighty maker is afterwards imperfect nor yet unresisting.'

4. The answer is this, (5) that the evil deeds of Aharman are owing to the evil nature and evil will which are always his, as a fiend. 6. The omnipotence of the creator Aḥürmaṣṭ is that which is over all that is possible to be, and is limited thereby.

¹ When water comes in contact with fire.
7. That which is not possible to be is not stirred up by a capable or an incapable being. 8. Whoever says it is so is not within the limits of understanding the words. 9. Because, though he said that it is not possible to be, he says again that the sacred being is capable of it, and that has brought it out of the limits of what is not possible to be. 10. For then it is not the not-possible, but the possible to be.

11. As his capability is limited, so also is his will, thereby. 12. For he is sagacious, (13) and the will of a sagacious being is all for that which is possible to be, (14) and his will does not pass on to that which is not possible, (15) because he wills all that which is possible and fit to be.

16. If I say that the creator Aûharmazd is able to keep Aharman back from the evil which is his perpetual nature, (17) it is possible to change that nature which is demoniacal into a divine one, and that which is divine into a demoniacal one; (18) and it is possible to make the dark light, and the light dark.

19. Of the changing of a nature by its own self those not understanding nature speak, (20) who are uninformed of the nature of the result in actions and propensities; (21) and they account the wolf and noxious creatures as a benefit.

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1 Sans. adds 'to be,' and is followed by most of the modern MSS.
2 Pâz. vazîhâsrn, probably a misreading of Pahl. uzdahîs-rn.
3 Pâz. gada-rni, both here and in Chaps. IV, 56, VIII, 122, 123, 126, XII, 64, evidently means 'disposition, peculiarity.' It is probably a misreading of Pahl. guzînîs-rn, occasioned by some writer connecting the two letters zn and so converting them into a t (d).
22. Since the harm and evil which arise from mankind and cattle are not naturally their own, but are owing to the havoc, deceit, solicitation, and deluding of the fiend, (23) they are from the like vileness of other fiends who are such as the malice, wrath, and lust which are mingled with mankind. 24. Just as the swallowing of bitter medicine, which is mingled with poison, is not the accomplishment of happiness, but for the removal of the pain and sickness which are owing to an extraneous nature (barāgōhar). 25. As of a statement which is true or false—(26) though it may be that, connected with a false statement, a righteous man is preserved from much harm, and is ruined by that which is true—(27) mostly that benefit is not from the false statement, but from the removal of the destruction and evil which are mingled with the vile, (28) and that harm is not from the true statement, but from the evil which is mingled with the vile.

29. Also, as regards that which happens when opponents have appeared in order to remove each one its own competitor, (30) every one is unrestricted in keeping away that which is its own opponent, (31) such as light and darkness, perfume and stench, good works and crime, erudition and ignorance. 32. That which is not unrestricted is the

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1 Ner. reads vyāwāni, which he understands to mean 'bewildering,' but it is doubtful if we can derive this meaning from vyāwān, 'a waterless wilderness,' which word occurs in Chap. XIV, 30. The original Pahlavi word can be also read either niyāzānīh, 'cause of longing, temptation,' or nihāzānīh, 'intimidation.'

2 Evil passions which are personified as fiends (see Mkh. XLI, 10, 11).

3 Reading atang, instead of the similarly-written atūk which would be the equivalent of the Pāz. atū (Sans. rakta) used by Ner.
light to keep away stench, nor the perfume darkness; (33) but they have each separately appeared in order to keep away their own opponent.

34. As to that, too, which they say\(^1\), that in the dark night a righteous man is preserved from the lion, wolves, dogs, and robbers, (35) while in the light day he becomes a captive\(^2\) in their hands, (36) it is not proper to consider that as a benefit owing to darkness, nor yet as an evil owing to light. 37. Because light is created for the removal of darkness, not for the keeping away of the lion, wolf, and noxious creatures. And there are many other things which are of this nature. 38. On account of tediousness this is collected merely as a summary; the virtue and understanding of you triumphant ones (39) are so much, that you may obtain more from revelation.

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**Chapter IV.**

1. And as to that which is asked (2) thus: 'When I always see that all things ever arise from the celestial sphere and stars, (3) and who created this sphere, then it is like that which those of the Vīrāḍ\(^3\) religion say, that he created good and evil. 4. If Aharman

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\(^1\) For the purpose of arguing that evils are sometimes advantageous, and may, therefore, form part of the design of a beneficent spirit.

\(^2\) Or grōḥ may mean 'a hostage.'

\(^3\) Compare Sans. viruddha, 'perverse, contradictory,' or Pers. bulūd, 'antiquity.' It is possible that Muhammadanism is alluded to, as that religion is hardly ever mentioned by name in Pahlavi writings, probably from motives of policy.
created anything; how did he become able to create the effect of these marvellous things, (5) and why is it when they are stars by which assistance of virtue is always bestowed? 6. If Aûharmazd and Aharman created in conference, then that way it is manifest that Aûharmazd is an accomplice and confederate, with Aharman, in the harm and evil which ever arise from the celestial sphere.’ 7. The answer is this, (8) that the celestial sphere is the place of the divinities (baghân), who are the distributers of happiness, from which they always justly bestow their distribution of every happiness. 9. And the forms of the seven planets (stär) are witches who rush below them, despoilers who are antagonistic distributers, (10) whose scriptural name is Gadûg1.

11. Through the creator Aûharmazd was the arrangement of these creatures and creation, methodically and sagaciously, and for the sake of the continuance of the renovation of the universe. 12. As the evil spirit was entangled in the sky, that fiend, with evil astuteness and with lying falsehood, encompassed2 and mingled with the light, together with the fiends of crimes of many kinds, who are those of a gloomy race, thinking thus: ‘I will make these creatures and creation of Aûharmazd extinct, or I must make them for my own.’

13. Those luminaries, the highest of those of the

1 Av. gadha, a term for ‘a brigand’ which is used in conjunction with witches and other evil beings in the Srôsh Yt. Hâdôkhth, 5, 6.
2 Supposing that the Pâz. fraust (fravast in § 16) stands for Pahl. parvast, as in Chaps. VIII, 96, 97, XIV, 73, XVI, 56, 60, 66–69, 71, 72; but as Nêr. uses Sans. prasarpita, pravishâ, pravartita, samudgata, and samutpatita to translate the word, he must have assumed that it stood for fraust (Pahl. fragast, ‘sprang forth’).
good being, became aware, by means of omniscience, of the blemishing operation and the lies and falsehoods of the fiend, (14) and of this too, that is, of what extent was this power of his, by which this blemishing operation and work of ruin creep on¹, (15) so that, henceforth, there exists no power whatever for its restoration, which is free from the complete daubing of restraint, pain, and entanglement that is inside the sky.

16. It is they² who are sagaciously mingled by him (the good being) with the substance of the luminaries, because that fiend encompassed and was entangled with his luminaries, therefore all his powers and resources are for the purpose of not allowing the fiends of crimes of many kinds their own performance of what is desirable for them each separately; (17) such as the fiendish venom of the noxious creatures which the four elements (zahaha'), pertaining to Aûharmazd,[keep enveloped³. 18. For if this fiendish venom of the noxious creatures does not remain entangled [with the four elements of the bodily formations pertaining to Aûharmazd]—which are water, fire, earth, and air—it is just as though they came to the sky and spiritual existence. 19.

¹ Sans. 'will retreat,' as if Nêr. understood the pronoun 'his' to refer to the good spirit, instead of the evil one; the application of the pronouns in §§ 14, 15 being by no means clear in the original text.
² The spiritual representatives of the luminaries, who are angels.
³ The words in brackets are omitted in AK, PB3, L²³, so that §§ 17, 18, in those MSS., stand as follows:—'Since the fiendish venom of the noxious creatures, that the four elements pertaining to Aûharmazd—which are water, fire, earth, and air—have not entangled, is just as though they (the creatures) came to the sky and spiritual existence.'
And if they attained to spirituality and a disembodied existence, it would not be possible for those creatures of Aúharmand to avoid and escape from that demoniacal venom of theirs. 20. It would be in the grasp (grôhê) and mingled with the breath (vâd) of mankind and the other creatures, and their restoration, support, increase, and growth would not be possible.

21. So they also keep those planets enveloped in light, because the fiendish venom of the noxious creatures is in the substance of those luminaries. 22. On account of that, too, the existence of somewhat of advantage is manifest from the serpent species, which are dissolving venom from the multitudes of other wild animals and noxious creatures.

23. So also from the planets; on account of the commingling of the inferior splendour of those luminaries, benefit is manifested by them.

24. A similitude of these planets and the benefit which they always bestow (25) is such as the brigands (gadûgân) and highwaymen who interrupt the path of traders in a caravan. 26. They abstract important things from many, (27) and do not grant and give them to the diligent and worthy, but to sinners, idlers, courtezans, paramours, and the unworthy.

28. Observe this, too, that this performance of good works which astrologers compute and state from those planets is for this reason, (29) when they have not preferred the method of the divinities

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1 Or grôhê may mean 'an assemblage.'
2 The angels of the luminaries.
3 Which they eat, and thereby diminish the number of such objectionable creatures.
4 See § 10 n.
(baghân) who are distributing welfare, and that, also, of the five constellations pertaining to Aûhar-mazd—which are the great one¹ that is supreme and measurable², Haptôiring³, created by Mazda⁴, and the stars Vanand⁵, Satavès⁶, and Tistar⁷—as regards the brigands (gâdûgân)⁸ and distributors of evil. 30. And those are the five planets that rush below them in the shape of stars, and they keep them enveloped in light, which are Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury. 31. Since the supreme constellation, the great one of the north-opposing⁹ (32) Haptôiring, is opposing Saturn, (33) Haptôiring, created by Mazda, is opposing Jupiter, (34) Vanand, the smiter of noxious creatures, is opposing Mars, (35) the star Satavès is opposing Venus, (36) and the star Tistar is opposing the planetary Mercury¹⁰, (37) the welfare, which they say is from those brigands (gâdûgân), is from those five constellations per-

¹ Called 'the great one of the middle of the sky' in Bd. II, 8, V, 1, which has not yet been identified, but may be Regulus or Orion.
² Sans. 'very visible.'
³ See Mkh. XLIX, 15–21, where it is called Haptôk-ring.
⁴ This epithet is often applied to Haptôiring, Vanand, and Satavès.
⁵ See Mkh. XLIX, 12–14.
⁶ See Mkh. LXII, 13.
⁷ See Mkh. XLIX, 5, 6.
⁸ The planetary witches (see § 10).
⁹ Or it may be 'planetary-opposing,' or 'north-accepting.' The dislocation, and probable corruption, of these sections is due to Nêr., who evidently considered the epithet mazdâdhâta, 'created by Mazda,' as the name of one of the constellations, and 'great' and 'supreme' as mere epithets of Haptôiring. But he found it difficult to adapt the text to this opinion of his.
¹⁰ These oppositions agree with those mentioned in Bd. V, 1, except that Haptôiring is there opposed to Mars, and Vanand to Jupiter.
taining to Aûharmazd, (38) as they obtain the

39. And for the sake of not leaving these five
planets to their own wills, they are bound by the
creator, Aûharmazd, each one by two threads (gûk)
to the sun (Mihir) and moon. 40. And their for-
ward motion and backward motion are owing to the
same cause. 41. There are some whose length of
thread is longer, such as Saturn and Jupiter, (42) and
there are some of which it is shorter, such as Mercury
and Venus. 43. Every time when they go to the
end of the threads, they draw them back from behind,
(44) and they do not allow them to proceed by their
own wills, (45) so that they may not injure the
creatures.

46. And those two fiends that are greatly powerful,
who are opponents of the planetary sun and moon,
move below the splendour of those two luminaries1.
47. Another—even that which is called the brigand
(gadûg) of the stars, as regards the welfare that
exists2—is likewise confined below the splendour of
the sun. 48. And when it3 gets far from control, it
commits damage and harm on the constellation into
which it springs, and on the quarter which is the
particular concern of that constellation, (49) until it

1 Referring to the supposed cause of eclipses, which are said to
be occasioned by two dark bodies revolving below the sun and
moon, so as to pass between them and the earth whenever an
eclipse occurs (see Dd. LXIX).
2 Referring to the supposed injurious influence of comets which,
as they usually appear one at a time to the unassisted eye, are here
assumed to be a single evil being, the Mûspar of Bd. V, 1, 2.
3 We should perhaps say ‘she,’ as a drûg, ‘fiend,’ is usually
considered to be a female being, and the Mûspar or Mûs-pairika is
a witch.
becomes again, a second *time*, bound *and* fettered
*to* the sun.

50. The statement which they offer about it¹ (51)
is this, the conflict of the superior beings within the
star station. 52. Out of the inferior of those are the
conflicts of Tistar and the demon Spenzagar², (53) of
the fire Vâzist³ and the demon Avâush⁴, (54) *and*
of other good spirits with gloomy ones, for the for-
formation of rain and allotment of welfare to the
creatures.

55. Below them are mankind and cattle, noxious
creatures and deadly *ones*⁵, and other creatures
that are good and bad. 56. Because propensities
*ga[dašni]*) are mingled with mankind, (57) which
are greed, lust, malice, wrath, and lethargy, (58)
wisdom, temper, skill, knowledge, understanding,
and intellect, (59) as the good influences and bad
influences are called, which are the causes of good
works and sin.

60. All this welfare of the creatures⁶ is specially
owing to the creator of the creatures, (61) who is him-
self the healer and perfect ruler, the maintainer of
protection, nourisher, and caretaker, preserving his
own creatures. 62. And, for his own creatures, he

¹ Meaning, probably, the reason given by the astrologers for the
good works mentioned in § 28.
² The demon of thunder (see Bd. VII, 12).
³ The lightning (see Bd. XVII, 1).
⁴ The demon of drought (see Bd. VII, 8, 10, 12, XXVIII, 39).
   These two conflicts represent the struggle between rain and
drought, which culminates in the thunderstorm; Tistar (Sirius)
   being the bringer of rain.
⁵ So in AK, PB3, MH19, but other MSS. have mår, 'serpent,'
⁶ Which is manifest in the world around us.
has thoroughly created and taught the means of preservation from evil, and the appliances for abstaining from crime.

63. A semblance, too, of him is such as a wise orchard-owner and gardener who wishes to diminish the wild animals and birds which are mischievous and destructive for his orchard by spoiling the fruit of the trees. 64. And that wise gardener, effacing (padasāē) his own little trouble, for the sake of keeping those mischievous wild animals away from his own orchard, arranges the appliances which are necessary for the capture of those wild animals, (65) such as springes, traps, and snares for birds. 66. So that when a wild animal sees the snare, and wishes to proceed with suspicion of it, through unconsciousness of the springe and trap he is captured therein.

67. This is certain, that, when a wild animal falls into a trap, it is not a victory of the trap, but that of the arranger of the trap, (68) and through him the wild animal is captured in the trap. 69. The proprietor and orchard-owner, who is the arranger of the trap, is aware through sagacity that the wild animal is powerful, and to what extent and how long a time. 70. The power and strength of that wild animal, which are in its body, are exhausted and poured out by struggling, as much as it is able, in demolishing the trap and in endeavouring to destroy and spoil the springe. 71. And when, on account of imperfect strength, its power of struggling totters and is exhausted, that wise gardener then, by his own will and his own result of determination, wisely throws that wild animal out of the trap, with its existing nature and exhausted strength. 72. And
he consigns his own trap and springe, rearranged and undamaged, back to the storehouse.

73. Even like him is the creator Aûharmansted, who is the preserver of creations and arranger of creatures\(^1\), the disabler of the evil original evolution\(^2\) and protector of his own orchard from the injurer. 74. The mischievous wild animal, which is the spoiler of the orchard, is that accursed Aharman who is the hurrier and disturber of the creatures. 75. The good trap is the sky, in which the good creations are lodging, (76) and in which the evil spirit and his rudimentary\(^3\) miscreations are captured. 77. And pertaining to the springe and trap of the wild animal, who is mischievous owing to his own wilfulness, is the exhauster (78) time that, for the struggling of Aharman and his powers and resources, is for the long period\(^4\) (79) which, through the struggling of the wild animal in the springe and trap, is an exhaustion of its strength. 80. The sole\(^6\)

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\(^1\) Nêr. has 'of the trap' in Sanskrit. The Pâz. dâm, meaning both 'creature' and 'trap.'

\(^2\) Reading bûn gaštak instead of bûn yâstak, as the word has evidently no reference to any form of worship. It cannot be translated 'original perversion' (a possible meaning of the word) because there are two of them (see § 103 and Chap. VIII, 101), one competing with the other (see Chap. VIII, 1), which, as one of them is here said to be evil, implies that the other is good and cannot, therefore, be a perversion; nor would this term be applicable in Chap. VI, 6 or XV, 56.

\(^3\) Or it may be 'primitive,' as kâdmon is the Huvvâris form of the Pâz. khâmast (superlative of Pers. 'hâm, 'immature') here used.

\(^4\) So in all the older MSS., but in Sans. it 'is the long-time lord,' a common Avesta epithet of 'time,' and this alteration has been introduced into JE, R, and a few other modern MSS.

\(^5\) Assuming that Pâz. awâz stands for cwâz. The word is omitted by Sans., Kâ8, Lî5.
creator of the creatures arranges a preservation again, which is the preparation of an eternal happy progress \textit{free} from his adversary, which that wise orchard-owner \textit{does with} his own trap and springe\textsuperscript{1}.

81. Then\textsuperscript{2} the scanty power and want of ability of that fiend for it, in his struggling for the luminaries, are manifest even from this. 82. When as with lying falsehood he thought thus\textsuperscript{3}: 'I \textit{will} make this sky and earth and the creatures of A\textit{harmazd} extinct, or I \textit{will} turn \textit{them} from their own nature \textit{and bring them} to my own,' (83) even then, with all the power, desire of destruction, and perpetual struggling of the fiend, no slaughter whatever \textit{by} the demons is \textit{free} from effectual limits; it is this earth and sky, and these creatures, (84) \textit{that} are propagating from few to many, as is manifest, (85) and innumerable persons are convinced of it. 86. For, if in this struggling any victory should have specially occurred, it would have been impossible to attain from few to many.

87. Moreover, if the births of the worldly existence are mostly manifest through the occurrence of death therein, even then it is seen that that death is not a complete dissolution of existence, but a necessity of \textit{going} from place to place, from duty to duty\textsuperscript{4}. 88. For, as the existence of all these creations is \textit{derived} from the four elements, \textit{it} is manifest to the sight \textit{that} those worldly bodies of theirs are to be mingled again with the four elements. 89. The spiritual \textit{parts}, which are the rudimentary appliances of the life

\textsuperscript{1} As stated in § 72.

\textsuperscript{2} Reading ad\textit{inas}, 'then for it,' which is the original Pahlavi indicated by the Pâz. \textit{ainâ} of Nêr. (see Mkh. IX, 6 n).

\textsuperscript{3} See § 12.

\textsuperscript{4} Compare Chap. XII, 79.
stimulating the body, are mingled with the soul—(90) on account of unity of nature they are not dispersed—(91) and the soul is accountable (amâr-hômand) for its own deeds. 92. Its treasurers, also, unto whom its good works and offences are intrusted, advance there for a contest. 93. When the treasurer of the good works is of greater strength, she preserves it, by her victory, from the hands of the accuser, and settles it for the great throne and the mutual delightfulness of the luminaries; (94) and it is assisted eternally in virtuous progress. 95. And when the treasurer of its offences is of greater strength, it is dragged, through her victory, away from the hands of the helper, (96) and is delivered up to the place of thirst and hunger and the agonizing abode of disease. 97. And, even there, those feeble good works, which were practised by it in the worldly existence, are not useless to it; (98) for, owing to this same reason, that hunger and thirst and punishment are inflicted on it proportionately to the sin, and not lawlessly, (99) because there is a watcher.

1 Nêr. divides the word gangôbar, 'treasurer,' into the three words gang u bar, 'treasure and produce.' These treasurers are the female spirits who meet the soul after death, with its stores of good works and sins (see Dd. XXIV, 5, XXV, 5), and symbolize its good and bad conscience, represented by a beautiful maiden and a frightful hag, respectively.

2 The accuser is any person or thing of the good creation that has been injured by any sin, and who must be satisfied by atonement before the sin can be remitted. The question, therefore, to be settled, when the account of the soul is rendered, is whether its good works are sufficient to atone for its sins. In this case the treasurer of offences represents the accusers.

3 The treasurer of good works.

4 That is, to the torments of hell.

5 Either the treasurer of its good works, or the good works themselves.
of the infliction of its punishment. 100. And, ultimately, the compassionate creator, who is the forgiver of the creatures, does not leave any good creature captive in the hands of the enemy. 101. But, one day, he saves even those who are sinful, and those of the righteous through atonement for sin, by the hands of the purifiers, and makes them proceed on the happy course which is eternal.

102. The conclusion is this, that the creator is the healer and perfect ruler, the maintainer and nourisher, protecting and preserving the creatures; not a producer of the disease, a causer of the pain, and an inflicter of the punishment of his own creatures. 103. And it is more explicitly written below, with the arrangement of the two original evolutions, among the assertors of the non-existence of a sacred being, and the contemplators of unity.

104. As ordered and requested by you it is provided (padarast); do you direct and observe it with kind regards. 105. Because, as written above by us, I do not hold the station of teaching, but really that of learning. 106. Even this teaching of doctrines is that which was obtained by me, through the religion of wisdom, from the writing (nip1k) of A'tur-pādīyāvand, and is here indicated. 107. And his teachings

1 Compare Chap. XII, 59.
2 Assuming that Pāz. gumē is a misreading of Huz. yōm-1.
3 Compare § 61.
4 See § 73 n, Chaps. V, 46-IX, 45.
5 Chap. V.
6 Chap. X.
7 Chap. I, 44.
8 It is doubtful whether this dīnī-i-khard was the name of a book now unknown, as the phrase admits of reasonable translation.
9 This writer is also mentioned in Chaps. I, 38, IX, 2, X, 52, but his name has not yet been found elsewhere. As he does not
are in the Dīnkarīd\textsuperscript{1} manuscript (niptk), which the supremely learned Āṭūr-frōbag\textsuperscript{2}, son of Farukh-zād, who was the leader of those of the good religion, explained out of his knowledge of the religion, and which consists of a thousand subjects\textsuperscript{3}.

108. Of that, too, which is asked by you about unlimitedness and limitation, I have written below\textsuperscript{4}, through the will of the sacred beings.

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\textbf{Chapter V.}

1. Another subject, among the assertors of the non-existence of a sacred being, is about the existence of the sacred being and his competitor.

2. Of the knowledge approvable by wisdom and the statements of the limits of evidence, about the existence of the sacred being and his competitor, (3)

appear to be mentioned in that portion of the Dīnkarīd known to be extant, his writings were probably embodied in the first two books of that work, which have not yet been discovered.

\textsuperscript{1} The most extensive Pahlavi work in existence, of which only Books III–IX are extant; they contain about 170,000 words and are a summary of the religious opinions, customs, legends, and literature of the Mazda-worshippers, compiled probably in or before the eighth century of the Christian era from earlier records.

\textsuperscript{2} An early editor of the Dīnkarīd, ‘acts of the religion.’ His selections from various religious writings form the fourth and fifth books of that work. He appears to have been succeeded in the editorship by his son Zaratūst. And when their manuscript became worn out, it was finally re-edited by Āṭūrpād, son of Hēmīd, who lived in the latter part of the ninth century. All these three editors were ‘leaders of the good religion,’ and are mentioned in the last paragraphs of the third book of the Dīnkarīd.

\textsuperscript{3} Pāz. dārāa means rather ‘subject’ than ‘chapter’ (Pāz. dar).

\textsuperscript{4} See Chap. XVI, 53–107.
this is a summary:—One knows it should be enjoined, that the supreme first knowledge, most suitable for the well-discerning, is comprehending the sacred being. 4. He, of whom this knowledge is not the leader of knowledge, is unaidered by other knowledge. 5. Comprehending the sacred being is possible through undecayed\(^1\) understanding, fervent intellect, and decisive wisdom.

6. Since comprehending the sacred being is not, thus far, more than that one knows that a sacred being exists, (7) because whoever is acquainted with the existence of a certain thing, and is unaware of its nature, is thinking thus, that that thing is good or bad, erudite or ignorant, antidote or poison, cold and frozen or hot and scorching, dry and withering or damp, (8) and, when unaware of its nature, his only knowledge of it is then useless—(9) for it is possible to cause the commendation and condemnation of any person or thing, not through its existence but through its nature—(10) therefore one knows this should be also enjoined, that a knowledge of\(^2\) anything is acquired in three modes:—(11) by knowing what is inevitable, or by knowing what is analogous, or by what is possible and fit to exist.

12. Inevitable knowledge is such as once one is one, and twice two are four. 13. For within the bounds of the really inevitable it is not possible to say, (14) that there was or will be a time, or a place, where twice two are said to be five or three.

15. Knowledge by analogy is that which announces, from anything manifest, something which is not

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\(^1\) Assuming that Pāz. agunast (Sansk. anāvila) stands for Pahl. ag̣unda\(d\); but it may stand for Pahl. aga\(ŋ\)̣id, ‘unsilenced.’

\(^2\) Sans. inserts ‘the nature of.’
manifest, (16) and brings, out of anything visible, something invisible, in the likeness of a hand put up, for the household service of the perception of wisdom, (17) through complete similarity, resemblance, or partial resemblance.

18. Complete similarity is such as that of a man of Pârs to a man of another district. 19. Resemblance is such as that of cheese to the white of an egg. 20. And partial resemblance is such as that of cheese to chalk, (21) since this is about the limit of partial resemblance, because cheese is like unto chalk only in whiteness, (22) but to the white of an egg in whiteness and also as food.

23. And there is also that which is called more resembling than resemblance, and more partially resembling than partial resemblance. 24. That which is more than complete similarity is not spoken about, (25) because completion does not become more complete.

26. By this mode it is set forth a second time at more length. 27. To demonstrate an invisible from a visible thing is such as from a thing made and maintained, which is not domestically serving the maker and maintainer, (28) and from a thing written, whose writer is not declared, (29) are manifest a maker of that which is made, a maintainer of that which is maintained, and a writer of that which is written, who are inevitable, (30) because that which is not manifest and is invisible is demonstrated by the thing which is manifest and visible.

31. Information of that which is within the possible and fit to exist is credible, (32) such as what one

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1 As a finger-post.
states thus: 'I saw a man by whom a lion, or a lion by whom a man, was slain outright.' 33. And this, being that which is within the limits of the possible and fit to exist, may be a lie. 34. But when a man announces that intelligence, who is renowned for truth and tested in judgment, it is within the limits of truth and reality. 35. If a man announces it, who is disgraced by falsehood and tested in misjudgment, it is within the limits of falsehood and unreality.

36. Another mode, outside of these and within the limits of the inevitable, is by knowing what has not occurred and is not possible; (37) such as what one states thus: 'It is possible to bring the world, in secrecy, into the inside of an egg,' (38) or 'it is possible for an elephant to pass into an eye of a needle,' (39) in such a manner as though one of them really becomes no greater and no less, (40) or its substance is something which is not a rudiment.

41. A struggle which should not be limited, (42) an existing thing which is not temporary and localised, (43) or is localised and not limited, (44) the working of a vain miracle, (45) and other things of this description of speaking and imagining are faulty and false and not possible.

46. Then the knowledge of the existence of him who is the exalted sacred being, apart from tangibility of nature and other evidence, is through the inevitable and analogy, (47) as much visible before the sight of wisdom as from the prosperity, formation, and organization which are, according to dif-

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1 Reading adînas, 'then of him,' for Pâz. aînâ, as in Chap. IV, 81. Having explained the modes of arguing, in §§ 12–45, the author now returns to the argument itself.

2 So in Sans., but bâhar-hîmandîh also means 'divisibility.'
ferent statements of many kinds, the formation of the things of the world and mankind whose particles, and the appliances which are owing thereto, are such as the elements of the body and life, from which they are prepared and formed, (48) which are fire, water, air, and earth, (49) that are, each separately, a stimulus so qualified and ennobled for their own operations, (50) that the operation of fire, through its own quality (kīharth) and nobility (vāspūhara- kāṇīh), is such that the operations of water, air, and earth are not to stimulate unrestricted (ātāng) by it. 51. Thus, also, the operation of water, through its own quality, is such that the operations of air, fire, and earth are not unrestricted by it. 52. So, also, of air, the operations of fire, water, and earth are not unrestricted by it. 53. So, also, of earth, the operations of these others are to stimulate not unrestricted by it. 54. But each separately is for its own operation, just as they are ennobled and qualified (55) by him who is, sagaciously and methodically, a qualifier, a constructor, and an ennobler. 56. And the organization is constructed, prepared, qualified, and ennobled as is suitable for those operations.

57. So, also, as to mankind and the other creatures, who are the germinating of these elements, (58) whose organization of bone, fat, sinew, veins, and skin, each separately (59) without sympathy, one for the other, is visible altogether. 60. Thus, too, are the nobility and qualification of the internal organs, (61) such as the liver, heart, lungs, kidneys, gall-bladder, and

1 Reading mūn asas for Pāz. ke vas.
2 See Chap. III, 30 n.
3 Assuming that Pāz. dawur is a misreading of Pahl. dīl.
other appliances, *for* every one of which a function of its own is manifest. 62. They are qualified *and* ennobled for their defence by those functions which are their own.

63. So, also, is the qualification of the eye, ear, nose, tongue, mouth, teeth, hand, foot, *and* other external appliances, whose own functions are each separate. 64. And *it* is visibly manifest therein; inasmuch as, when one of these organs is disabled, any *one* of the rest is not suitable for the work of that other *one*, for which it is not qualified. 65. And when only the construction of one of the organs of the body is examined into—that is, how *it* is—it is wonderfully sagaciously constructed. 1

66. Such as the eye, which is of many natures of different names and different purposes, (67) as the eyelash, the eyelid, the white, the eyeball (*khâyak*), the iris (*sâyak*), *and* the pupil (*têdak*), (68) *in* such way that the white is fat 2, (69) the iris is water which *has* so stood in the prison 3 of fat that the turning of the eye, from side to side, occurs through it, (70) *and* the pupil, itself the sight, is like a view into the water. 71. The iris stands in the prison of white, like the standing of water in a prison of fat; (72) and the pupil is within the iris, like the view of a thing within clear water, (73) *or* the form of a column in

1 So in Sans., but the Pahl. text may be translated 'how wonderful *it* is, it is sagaciously constructed.'
2 Assuming that Pâz. *pegh*, as well as pih in § 69 and peh in § 71, stands for Pahl. *pîk* (Pers. *pl*), 'fat.' It might also be connected with Pers. *pikah*, 'a veil,' as Nêr. seems to have understood it here; but 'fat' suits the whole context better.
3 Reading *lag*, instead of *rag*, 'a vein,' which latter is adopted by Nêr. both here and in § 71.
a shining mirror. 74. And the arrangement of the white in the orbit is for the reason that the dust whirling from the atmosphere, when it arrives at the eye, shall not be concealed in it, (75) but shall turn to the lid (gumb) of the eye, (76) and shall not injure the sight of the eye. 77. Just as the construction of the tube (rag) of the ear is undilated (afâhal), for the reason (78) that whirs of dust and winged noxious creatures shall not rightly enter therein. 79. And the moisture of oneself, the secretion of the ear, and the venom of noxious creatures are manifestly as useful.

80. When the appliances of life and soul are observed—(81) such as the smell, hearing, sight, taste, and touch which are causing the intelligence of living beings, (82) as also the wisdom of every pontiff (râd), which is pronounced decisive, (83) the knowledge which is acquiring, (84) the intellect which is a seeker and transmitter, (85) the understanding which is a treasurer and defender, (86) the consciousness which is itself the sight of the soul, (87) the guardian spirit (frâvash) which is itself the nature that is a maintainer of the body, (88) the spiritual life (ahû) which is pure, (89) and the other spiritual existences that are maintaining the body, which are each separately qualified, in that manner², for their operation and duty—(90) they are perfect in their own operation, as to duty such as they are ennobled and qualified for. 91. As to that for which they are not qualified, they are not suitable.

92. The two arguments which are each separate

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1 As means of defence.
2 By the assistance of the senses mentioned in § 81.
in the Dinkard manuscript, as the supremely learned one has explained them out of his knowledge of the religion, are here set forth at length. 93. He whose wish is to fully understand the wonderfulness of the Mazda-worshipping religion and the statements of the primitive faith, (94) examines into it in a manuscript of that character, (95) and shall understand more fully the wonderfulness and truth of the religion.

CHAPTER VI.

1. As to another delusion of those asserting the non-existence of a sacred being—(2) whom they call atheistical (dahart)—(3) that they are ordained free from religious trouble (alag) and the toil of practising good works, (4) and the unlimited twaddle (drayishn) they abundantly chatter, (5) you should observe this:—6. That they account this world, with the much change and adjustment of description of its members and appliances, their antagonism to one another, and their confusion with one another, as an original evolution of boundless time. 7. And this, too, that there is no reward of good works, no punishment of sin, no heaven and hell, and no stimulator of good works and crime. 8. Besides

1 Aţur-frōbag (see Chap. IV, 107).

2 Nearly all the Pahlavi manuscripts of this work terminate here.

3 Pâz. vyawant (see Chap. III, 22 n).

4 Sans. digambara refers this term to Buddhist ascetics, the nearest approach to atheists with which Nēr. was acquainted.

5 A contemptuous term for the speech of evil beings.

6 Or it may be 'one,' as the Sanskrit uses the third person.

7 See Chap. IV, 73 n.
this, that things are only worldly, and there is no spirit.

9. As I have written and shown above\(^1\)—(10) that to be made without a maker, and decided without a decider, is as impossible as to prepare what is written without a writer, or a house without a mortar-mixer (râz)\(^2\) and building (dêsâk)—(11) things made, of all kinds, cannot arise without making.

12. And this worldly existence is owing to the mingling of competing powers. 13. So its numerous possessions are so constructed, selected, and made of diverse races (ktharân), diverse colours, diverse scents, diverse characteristics, and diverse species as I have stated above\(^3\) about the body, (14) that it is constructed and made out of many things, such as bone, fat, sinew, veins, skin, blood, breath, hair\(^4\), fundament\(^5\), hand, foot, head, belly, and other members, internal and external, (15) in two series\(^6\) of things of many kinds, of which to be never made by means of the diverse nature of diverse powers, (16) or to arise without a maker, the impossibility is certain.

17. And in like manner of the other creatures, plants and trees, water and fire, earth and air, their stimulus, too, which is not themselves, is to their own duty; and they are not stimulators, (18) but there is a stimulator, a building (dêsâk), and a making for

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\(^1\) Chap. V, 27-30.
\(^2\) Sans. has 'carpenter.'
\(^3\) Chap. V, 57-63.
\(^4\) Assuming that Pâz. vas is a misreading of Pahl. varas. Nêr. has Sans. rasa, 'liquid secretion.'
\(^5\) Supposing that Pâz. daryam (Sans. nishṭhâ) stands for Pahl. dar-i dum.
\(^6\) Literally 'columns.'
them. 19. And the usage (vâzâr) which is changing and urging them, from stimulus to stimulus, from statement to statement, and from time to time, is not according to the will and requirement of those made, but according to those that are stimulating and making.

20. Even so, indicative of the rotation of the years, months, days, and hours, is the revolution of the celestial sphere and stars which are settled (pasâkh-tak), and of the sun and moon which are adjusted (nîvâr-dak), a well-horsed\(^1\) progress and conspicuous revolution. 21. This, too, is an indication that the movements of every appearance (kîthârîh) are owing to an exhibitor, by whom the movement of that appearance is exhibited.

22. Owing to other differences and different management in the worldly existence (23) it is possible to know, from the worldly existence at various times and various periods, that this worldly existence is not without a manager. 24. Or that its manager is not a sacred being\(^2\), who is learned, acting reasonably, of unlimited power, and illuminating\(^3\) the sky, is also that which is visible when the development, decay, and death of the world are such, that the nature alike of mankind and animals, and alike of races and trees, is to come from youth to old age, and from old age to death. 25. No one whatever is seen that has come from old age back to youth, or from death back to life, and it is not

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\(^1\) Alluding to the supposed horses of the sun. Sans. has 'brilliant.'

\(^2\) That is, the world cannot be controlled by a sacred being alone, on account of the evil it contains.

\(^3\) Sans. has 'making,' another meaning of varz.
possible to say so. 26. Nor yet is it proper to think, say, or believe this, (27) that there is no recompense of good works and punishment of crime, (28) nor even an appearance of an attainable creator of all the creatures, and of the daubing of a destroyer.

29. Moreover, as to this latter, that is precious to those who are more friends of penury than of the comfort of ill-famed vileness—(30) because they produce their happiness thereby¹, and are grateful, (31) and when they see distress they become suppliants (32) even from this destiny and dispensation which cannot become spiritual except by the spirits—(33) even so, in the appearance of every one of the hungry, (34) and in every one hurrying and straitened², who is imploring favours, is a manifestation of the maintenance of a hope for a supreme inspection over mankind, and, indeed, over wild animals, birds, and quadrupeds.

35. As to this, too, which they call sophistical³, (36) that there is no assurance of even one of these things, (37) because all are jaundiced⁴—(38) for whoever says that honey is bitter and honey is sweet, is right in both, (39) since it is bitter to those abounding in bile, and sweet to others; (40) also bread is pleasant and bread is unpleasant are both

¹ By performing the good work of charity, which is necessary for the future happiness of their own souls.
² Assuming that Páz. hvastāw u vadāng is a misreading of Pahl. aŭstāvō va tāng.
³ Páz. suwastāi (Sans. suvastāyika) is evidently traceable to σοφιστικός through Pers. sūfīs/tāyihā.
⁴ Páz. tahal (Sans. ka/taka) is transposed in Pers. tal/h, 'bitter,' in which sense the word is used in §§ 38, 39, and Chap. III, 24.
true, (41) since *it* is pleasant to the hungry, *and* unpleasant to the surfeited; (42) *and* many other *statements* of this description—(43) that *which* should be said in reply to their twaddle is summarily (44) such as the wise *have* told them (45) thus:—'Even this statement of you sophists, about the jaundiced nature of everything, is alike jaundiced, and there is no truth *in* it.'

46. Many other *things* are said among them; (47) and this that is indicated by us is the predominant information *for* you victors, (48) so that you *may* obtain more from revelation.

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**Chapter VII.**

1. Another *subject* is about the existence of a competitor of a different nature, as shown above¹, (2) that, from the constructing, qualifying, *and* ennobling of things so sagaciously, *and* even from the circumstances of an unimproving (*aḥārīk*) hand put upon the concentrated light, *it* is manifest that its maker, constructor, concentrator, *and* qualifier is sagacious. 3. Also his constructing sagaciously is manifest, from each separately, through the qualifying *and* ennobling of his own works severally. 4. And his working sagaciously is an indicator that his work is purposed *and* caused, (5) because every one of the works of the sagacious ought to be purposed *and* caused. 6. The purpose and cause of a work arise first, the work *itself* afterwards.

7. From the many kinds of his work *it* is manifest that his work is willed and requisite. 8. For *there*...
are two modes of doing a work, (9) either the willed is of the many kinds which are his will, (10) or the quality is of one kind which is as it is qualified\(^1\); (11) so from the many kinds of work of the creator it is manifest that his work is willed and requisite. 12. And his will is owing to a necessity of different limit\(^2\), (13) because his will was a requisite for the power of the original evolution.

14. The purpose and cause of a work are before the necessity, (15) because while the purpose of the necessity of a work does not occur, the necessity does not exist. 16. The purpose of a work arises from the cause, towards which the necessity of that work instigates. 17. The necessity and willing of a thing which is caused exist; (18) and a cause of the necessity of a thing owing to its own self is not well suited, (19) because the cause arises from progression, (20) concerning which an indicator is the purposed work that is sagacious. 21. The purpose is owing to a cause, the cause is owing to promptitude (\(\text{Ætstæv}\)), the promptitude is owing to an exception (\(\text{Bara}\)), the exception is owing to an injurer, and the injury is owing to an opponent, without further words.

22. I have also shown\(^3\), on this subject, through inevitable knowledge and through analogy, the making and qualification of the world and its circumstances and appliances. 23. From the making and qualification of the world is manifested a maker and qualifier; (24) and\(^4\) [through the purposely-made

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1 By necessity, and not exhibiting any freedom of will on the part of its maker.
2 That is, not limited by anything in his work of creation.
3 In Chap. V, 46–91.
4 The passage in brackets is omitted by AK, PB3, MH19, I.23,
work of the sagacious creator, (25) owing to] the purposely-made work\(^1\), is manifested the existence of an injurer from without.

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**Chapter VIII.**

1. Again, about the existence of a competing and different original evolution\(^2\), there are these (2) that are manifest from the good and evil which are in the world, (3) and the particulars of its good maker which are self-limited. 4. Such as darkness and light, (5) erudition and ignorance, (6) perfume and stench, (7) life and death, (8) sickness and health, (9) order (dād) and disorder, (10) distress and freedom from care (āzādīh), (11) and other co-existing\(^3\) factors whose certain existence is visible in every district and land, and every age. 12. So that no district or land whatever is discovered, nor yet any age has existed or shall exist, (13) wherein these good and bad terms and particulars have not existed or do not exist. 14. And it is not possible to say, as to any place or age, that good and evil are changeable in themselves by their own nature.

15. So, moreover, of the other co-existences whose difference is not through different duty, through different species, or through different quality—(16) as the difference of those of a like nature among one another, such as male and female, (17) of the varieties evidently by mistake, as it is necessary to complete the meaning of the sentence.

\(^1\) Made for the purpose of frustrating the designs of the fiend, which he foresaw (see Chap. VIII, 51, 71).

\(^2\) See Chap. IV, 73 n.

\(^3\) And, therefore, competing, as their natures are different.
of scents and flavours, and of the sun and moon and stars, whose difference is not through different nature, but through different duty, through different qualification, and through different construction, which are such as are attainable for various duties—(18) the good and evil, light and dark, and other different natures are then their distinction not through different duty, but through different nature, (19) the incompatible quality and the injuriousness which are manifest in them, one towards the other. 20. Therefore, when good is there 1, the non-existence of evil is unquestionable; (21) when light has come, darkness is removed. 22. Even so of the other co-existences 2 whose incompatibility and injuriousness together are owing to the cause of difference of nature, (23) because, in the worldly existence, there is a manifestation of the competing nature and injuriousness of the things, one towards the other.

24. The worldly existence is the fruit of the spiritual, and the spiritual is its root, (25) because fruit is obtained through a root. 26. In like manner the giver of the evidence arisen among the intelligent is clear. 27. Of the worldly existence being the fruit, and the spiritual being the root, the evidence is this, (28) when the progress (madanā) of every visible and tangible thing from imperceptibility to perceptibility is explicitly manifest. 29. Because the arising of mankind and other creatures,

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1 Sans. has 'so that where (yatra) good is,' which has induced JE to insert Pāž. ēdar for Sans. yatra, so as to make the author say 'when good is here (in this world), the non-existence of evil there (in the other world) is unquestionable.' A noteworthy instance of punctilious blundering, on the part of a revising copyist, making an author say more than he means.

2 Mentioned in §§ 5–11; those in § 4 having been just referred to.
who are visible and tangible, from a spiritual existence which is invisible and intangible is known, (30) as much as the mirrored length and breadth of the body being an emanation of itself. 31. And the perceptibility of the body of man and other creatures was imperceptible and invisible in the semen which is derived from their fathers; (32) the semen itself, too, came into perceptibility, visibility, and tangibility in the skin^1 of the fathers.

33. It is now possible to know inevitably^2 that this worldly existence, which is visible and tangible, is produced and has arisen from a spiritual existence which is invisible and intangible. 34. In like manner the lapsing (yehevuntanô) from visibility and tangibility into invisibility and intangibility^3, which are themselves a spiritual state, is unquestionable.

35. When these are seen by us, in the worldly existence, the competing nature, formation, and injuriousness of one towards the other, even as to the property of the spiritual existence, (36) which is the root of the worldly one; (37) and, in like manner, there is no doubt of the existence of its fruit of worldly possessions; (38) this is that which is manifest as regards a competing nature. 39. Then^4 its purpose and cause were indicated by me above^5, which are the sagaciously working of the creator, (40) who created the creature which is an indicator of the existence of an opponent.

^1 That Nêr. thus read pôst is shown by his Sanskrit translation of the word, but the original word was probably pôṣt, 'the back.'
^2 See Chap. V, 12–14 for the technical meaning of this word.
^3 As in the case of death and decay.
^4 Reading adinaṣram, 'then its by me,' which is the Pahlavi form indicated by the Pâz. aïnâum of Nêr. (see Mkh. IX, 6 n).
41. For *it* is known that work due to workers is of two kinds, designed or qualified. 42. That which is designed is of three kinds. 43. Two are due to the wise and sagacious; (44) either through seeking for their own working of advantage and benefit, (45) or *through* removing and keeping away the harm and evil which are from without. 46. And one is due to the ignorant and unwise, (47) *done* defectively and without a purpose. 48. From the wise and sagacious, work ought¹ not to arise without a purpose and without a cause.

49. As the sagacious creator, who is all-knowing, perfectly capable, and fully complete in his own self, *has* sought that which is not a necessity for any advantage and aggrandizement of his from without², (50) it is, therefore, necessary to understand that the purpose and causes of his works are of that one kind³, (51) to remove and keep away the harm which is due to his opponent and the injurer who may arise from without, which is itself the purpose and cause of the creation of the creatures. 52. Also this, that that sagacious creator is good-willed, (53) and his will is all goodness. 54. The creatures *were* also created by him predominantly of his own will. 55. And the completely-stirring desire of him who is good-willed and sagacious is to subdue⁴ evil and make it extinct, (56) for while evil is not subdued the

¹ Reading *sasêd*, as in JE, because, although AK, PB3, MH¹⁹ have *Pâz. sahed*, 'seems,' Nêr. uses Sans. *saknoti*.
² And, therefore, cannot have been actuated by the design mentioned in § 44.
³ Mentioned in § 45.
⁴ Reading *khvâftaṇô*, instead of *Pâz. anâftan*, which is almost identical in writing; and making a similar correction in § 56.
will of him who is good-willed is not fulfilled. 57. *And* this, that the goodness of that sagacious creator is manifest from creativeness, cherishing, and protection, *and from* commanding *and* teaching the means of putting away the path of evil and causing forbearance from crime; (58) also from the qualities and powers of the body in pain and sickness from without.

59. And, as a cause of the body, (60) to remove and keep away the opponent who comes to the body, *and to be* the maintenance, the cause of maturity, and the cause of growth of animals *and* sprouting plants¹, through the power of maintaining *and* cherishing *their* qualities, *there* is a co-operator who is scripturally called the Fravash. 61. And through those four powers that are accumulative, which are the powers of attracting, seizing, digesting, *and* extracting—(62) and which, owing to the creator’s sagacity of every kind, are co-operators with proportionate power for keeping away the pain and sickness of various kinds which are owing to the opponent, who is working defectively *and* desirous of evil—(63) and *through* others that are of like strength *and* auxiliary, the good will of the creator is manifest.

¹ Pâz. rôdamānā, which Nêr translates by the Sanskrit for ‘trees and grains;’ and the occurrence of the latter word has induced some reviser of AK to alter the following words zôr-i dârâ, ‘power of maintaining,’ into zôridâēā, ‘grains,’ which alteration has been adopted by MH19 and PB3, but the latter has also zôr-i dârâ inserted in the margin, while JE has both readings in the text which thus means ‘through the power of maintaining *and* cherishing the quality of grains.’

² The guardian spirit or spiritual representative of each object created by Aûharmaṣd, which acts for that object in the spiritual world (see Mkh. XLIX, 23).
64. Of this, too, that this one is no creator of the pain and death which are dissipaters of the body, who is good-willed and a maintainer and cherisher of the body, (65) the evidence is even from this, when the sagacious creator is not a sufferer from sorrow (apakhshadār) and performing penitence, (66) and is no dissipater and disabler of his own achievements\(^1\), (67) because he is sagacious and all-knowing.

68. As to this other and the sorrow and penitence of the kind which is owing to his own work, it is fitting to speak about him as of deficient knowledge, incomplete wisdom, and inconclusive understanding.

69. As work does not arise from the wise and sagacious without a purpose and without a cause\(^2\), (70) in like manner work from the unwise and ignorant and those of inconclusive understanding is all defective, without a purpose, and without a cause\(^3\).

71. And that sagacious one is a contriver, working sagaciously and methodically, for keeping away that defective work and inconclusive understanding from his own creatures.

72. He who is working defectively produced distorted and entangled scriptures among the creatures; (73) because this is known, that it is not possible so to keep away and cramp\(^5\) him who is a moving and living nature in a boundless void, and

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\(^1\) Sans. has 'creatures.'  
\(^2\) See § 48.  
\(^3\) See §§ 46, 47.  
\(^4\) Assuming that Pāz. farsīnmand (Sans. gumphita) stands for Pahl. parāín-hômānd.  
\(^5\) Pāz. awēfsūidan (Sans. saṅkayitum); but it may be noted that the Pahlavi equivalent of this word might be easily read apa-sagānīdanō, 'to disorganize.'
to become without risk of injury. 74. But, though he does not become entangled, fenced in, and captive, (75) he is spreading anguish into the entanglement and captivity, and it is a means of grievous punishment. 76. Only while a complete wiping away of the anguish due to him, and complete information as to his own ignorant activity do not arise, he has meditated with lying falsehood on that which is connected therewith. 77. And the complete capability of the almighty creator is the wiping away of the anguish.

78. Owing to the complete wiping away of anguish, through the almightiness of the sagacious creator, he casts him back impotent into the boundless void. 79. And the good creatures thereby become fearless, immortal, and undistressed (80) through the completely methodical sagacity and discernment of means of that omniscient creator of good beings.

81. From observation of possessions the difference of things is manifest. 82. And the difference is of two kinds, as mentioned above 8. 83. One is difference of operation, and the other is difference of nature. 84. Difference of operation is owing to mutual assistance and united strength, (85) and difference of nature is owing to want of an adapter.

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1 From him, the evil spirit, who is said to have left his native abyss and come on towards the light, through the void which intervened (see Bd. I, 3-5, 9).

2 So in Pâz.—Sans.; but 'he meditates' is more probable, and would be written in the same manner in Pahlavi.

3 Perhaps referring to the 'two series of things' mentioned in Chap. VI, 13-15, but the connection is not very clear.

4 Because co-operation in complicated work tends towards division of labour.
and to opposition. 86. And not in a single place is a permanence of possessions manifest.

87. If one of anything shall exist and one does not exist, its name shall exist, (88) for the sake of recognising things, one from the other, and preserving the name. 89. The bad, by separation from the good existence, is originally evolved in such a manner that the one is really no cause of the other. 90. Because each one is existent (aft-hômând) through its own self, (91) owing to the perpetual injury and antagonism which are manifestly theirs, one towards the other.

92. If any one shall say that, as the competing formations of the competitors are numerous—(93) such as good and evil, dark and light, perfume and stench, life and death, sickness and health, pleasure and vexation—(94) there ought to be many other such original evolutions, many in number and of many species; (95) then they may give this reply¹, (96) that, even when there are many names and many species of competitors, still then all are within the compass² of two names. 97. And these two names are their including-source, which are good and evil.

98. Their different names and different species are tokens of these two sources.

99. There is nothing whatever that is not in the compass of these two names. 100. There has not been and will not be anything which is not good or evil, or a mixture of both. 101. On which account

¹ Sans. has ‘others give a reply;’ but the Pâz. anyê, ‘others,’ is certainly a misreading of Pahl. adîn aê, ‘then this,’ or adînās, ‘then to him,’ in which latter case the phrase would be ‘then they may give a reply to him.’ The proper Pâzand for ‘other’ is aware or han.

² See Chap. IV, 12 n.
it is explicitly manifest that the original evolutions are two, and not more; (102) and also this, that it is not possible for good to arise from evil, and evil from good.

103. From this, too, it is possible to understand⁴, (104) that it is not possible for complete evil to arise from that thing which is filled with goodness. 105. If it be possible, then it is not full; (106) because any one thing, when said to be full, is no place for anything else; (107) and when there is no place for anything else, other things are not improved by it.

108. If the sacred being be perfect in goodness and wisdom, the folly and evil of any one are known not to arise from him. 109. If it be possible for them to arise from him, then he is not perfect. 110. If he be not perfect, it is not proper to glorify him for the sacredness of complete goodness. 111. If good and evil have crept on from the sacred being, he is imperfect in goodness. 112. If he be imperfect in goodness, he is imperfect in good information. 113. If he be imperfect in good information, so also he is imperfect in wisdom, understanding, knowledge, intellect, and other appliances of sagacity. 114. If he be imperfect in wisdom, understanding, intellect, and knowledge, he is imperfect in health. 115. If he be imperfect in health, he is apt to become sick. 116. If he be apt to become sick, he is imperfect in life.

117. If any one shall speak thus: 'I always see that from one nature, such as that of mankind, alike good and alike evil have always crept on, through actions owing to them,' (118) that is for this reason,

¹ MH19 has 'to maintain.'
because mankind are not perfect even in one thing. 119. And, on account of imperfection in goodness, evil has crept on from them; (120) and also on account of imperfection, even in health, they become sick. 121. For the same reason they die, (122) because the cause of death is the struggling of two competing propensities within one nature. 123. There where two competing propensities exist within one nature, the occurrence of sickness and death is known.

124. If any one shall say that there are good and evil actions which, until they are done, do not exist, (125) then they may give this reply\(^1\), (126) that the occurrence of an action apart from doing is as impossible as any propensity apart from a nature; and, as to the nature, (127) its\(^2\) continuance and arrangement are then known thereby not to occur through its own self. 128. For when a man indulges in wrath, Vohúman\(^3\) is far from there; (129) and when Vohúman holds the position, wrath is not there. 130. When a man tells a lie, truth is far from there\(^4\); (131) and when he speaks true, falsehood has no position there, and that man is called truthful. 132. So also when sickness has come, health is not there; (133) and when health has come, sickness has gone.

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\(^1\) See § 95 n.

\(^2\) Reading adinaras, 'then its thereby' (with a double pronominal suffix), which is the original Pahlavi indicated by Pâz. ainâs (see Mkh. IX, 6 n).

\(^3\) The archangel 'good thought,' who is said to hold the position and vanquish 'evil thought,' while the angel Srôsh does the same as regards 'wrath' (see Dînkard, quoted in Dd. XCIV, 1 n; also Bd. XXX, 29).

\(^4\) Sans. adds 'and that man is called false,' which JE also inserts in Pâzand in the margin, but all other manuscripts omit.
134. Just as a substance which is not moving can exist, (135) but movement, except in a substance, cannot exist.

136. About this chapter, too, collected as a summary, (137) do you reverently\(^1\) and discreetly observe and instruct thereon.

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**Chapter IX.**

1. Other information about the existence of the competitor, similarly testified by the Dīnkard\(^2\) manuscript (niptk), is here well noted for you. 2. For both this *which is* written above and that which is written *here* are all grown from the seed which the glorified Åtûr-pådiyâvand sowed, (3) and *from* the original thanksgiving (spâs) of the supremely learned Åtûr-frôbag, son of Farukh-zâd, himself.

4. The fourth\(^3\) subject, which is from the Dīnkard, is about the existence of an opponent of the creatures and of an opponent earlier than the creatures, and is from the exposition of the good religion\(^4\).

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\(^1\) Assuming that Pâz. dâramaihâ (Sansk. sûkshmâyâ) is a misreading of Pahl. garâmîkhâ. It would more easily be a misreading of sharmâkhâ, ‘modestly,’ but this term seems rather less likely to be applied by the author to his readers.

\(^2\) See Chap. IV, 106, 107 for the names in these §§ 1, 2.

\(^3\) Assuming that Pâz. ardîum (Sansk. balishtho me) is a misreading of Pahl. arbaâm. The first subject (see Chap. II, 1) consisted of the three questions of Mitrâ-afyyâr discussed in Chaps. II–IV. The second subject, about the existence of God, is contained in Chaps. V, VI. And the third subject, about the existence of an evil spirit competing with the creator, is debated in Chaps. VII, VIII.

\(^4\) The third book of the Dīnkard, which treats of a multitude of subjects ‘from the exposition of the good religion,’ does not appear
5. That is, a knowledge of the existence of an opponent of the creatures is obtainable from the innermost recesses of the body of man even to the outermost objects of which sight is susceptible, (6) and beyond those, within the certain limits of analogy. 7. The innermost recesses of man are the innermost of life, (8) and are seen through complete observation, within the same limits.

9. This is, as ignorance is to erudition, (10) deceit to good disposition, (11) and falsehood to truth, (12) other defects of the capabilities which are the source of erudition, good disposition, and truth are the opponent, (13) and the cause of the wickedness of the soul. 14. Again, these irregularities of the rules of arrangement of the body, within the compass of the body, are the opponent, and the cause of the disintegration of the body. 15. Again, as to these among the emanations, cold is the opponent of heat, dryness is of moisture, and the other doers of mischief are opponents of the operations of existence.

16. Within time darkness is the opponent of light, stench of perfume, ugliness of handsomeness, unsavouriness of savouriness, poison of its antidote, noxious creatures and the wolf of the well-yielding cattle, and the vile felon (mar) of the good man. 17. Beyond time the brigand planets (gadûgân)² are the opponents of the work of the divine bestowers.

18. Beyond the knowledge obtainable of all these

to contain the materials for this chapter. The author is, therefore, probably alluding to one of the two earlier books which have not yet been discovered.

¹ Assuming that Pâz. andâ ne (for be) thûm-i vas (Sans. yâvat bîgâm asya) stands for Pahl. vad bârâtûm-i agas.

² See Chap. IV, 10.
champions susceptible to sight, are those who are within the limits of analogy and the certain information of multitudes, the demons who are the opponents of the sacred beings.

19. The existence of an opponent before the creation of the creatures, and his coming to the creatures (20) after the creation of the creatures, and also to the creator, are presented comprehensibly through reasons which are suitable and presentable, and through the provision of a remedy, a creation which is for a purpose. 21. This one statement (vâkak) possesses five arguments (sâmân). 22. One is the being presented comprehensibly. 23. One is the being presented through reasons. 24. One is the reasons which are presentable and suitable that the creation existed. 25. One is the remedy appointed for the creation. 26. And one is the creation of the creatures of the creator for a purpose.

27. The existence of these five arguments is manifest through the creations and achievements themselves. 28. The presenting comprehensibly is wisely arranging the testimony of the effect of the creatures, (29) through the reasons presented, which are a declaration owing to the same sagacity. 30. The reason obtainable, that the creation existed, (31) with the arrangement of the creation so methodically, ought to arise from the suitable state of the

1 Referring to the two kinds of evidence, direct and indirect, mentioned in §§ 5, 6.
2 So in § 24 and in Sans., though Pâz. has 'obtainable' here.
3 Assuming that the Pâz. awâr dugàf of AK stands for Pahl. bar gôkâs (or gôkâsîh). MHR9 has duvàf, and PB3, JE have dusàf, while Sans. means 'about the magnitude.'
creation; (32) and the suitable design of the creation itself possesses the testimony, through its appearance. 33. The remedy appointed is a comprehensible and presentable demonstrator, (34) because it becomes a desire of knowledge and an appearance of the desire. 35. The being created for a purpose is manifest through the desire of activity of the creation, both severally and naturally.

36. The evidences of the existence of an opponent before the creation of the creatures are many. 37. And one of them is the suitable state of the creation of the creatures, (38) because the limit of suitability is not well fitted for anything except necessity. (39) That which is inferred from suitability is necessity, from necessity haste, and from haste the existence of an opponent who is before the suitable work which is the creation.

40. The evidence of the coming of the destroyer to the creatures, after the creation of the creatures, is the formation of the means of the creator, for encountering an opponent, before the arrival of the opponent, (41) which are omnisciently a provision before creation by the creator. 42. And there is a demonstrator of these same means of the creatures that is prepared, which is the struggling opposed to the opponent through the arrangement of their nature. 43. One duty of the nature of the creatures is the subduing of so much vexation. 44. Their preparation, too, is like a contest that is forming an enemy opposing the opponent, (45) and their natural desire for duty is removing all haste.
CHAPTER X.

1. Another subject is about the deliberating of the deliberators on unity, from which even the preparation of the duality is manifested.

2. It should be known, that whoever wishes to understand a creator, except when he gives trouble to his own life, (3) should meditate reverently. 4. First, he fully understands his own body and soul, (5) that is, who produced them, out of what, and for what purpose? 6. Also, who is his accuser and adversary; (7) and who is his friend and helper? 8. Likewise, who instigates him to commit crime, (9) of what nature is he, (10) and how is it possible to escape him?

11. Then he is not able to understand him as the creator through his nature and his coming to himself.

12. For when he bore the name of creator, then, with it, he brought these three creations:—(13) creation, religion, and soul.

14. Because the name of creator is known from the occurrence of creation.

15. This implies that the creator of the creation created the creations for duty, (16) but does not release them from duty. 17. And the duty of the creatures is to understand and perform the will of the creator, (18) and to abstain from what is disliked by him. 19. To act by the will of the creator, and to abstain from what is disliked by him, is to preserve the soul.

20. The will of the creator is not under-

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1 See Chap. VIII, 137 n.
2 His accuser and instigator.
3 All MSS. have 'he bore these three names;' but Nêr. has evidently misread sem, 'name,' instead of dâm, 'creature,' both words being written alike in Pahlavi.
stood, except from the religion of the creator. 21. And the religion is appointed by the creator free from doubt.

22. Now it is expedient to know that the sacred being appointed the religion for the understanding of his will, (23) and from the understanding of his will for the preservation of the soul are manifested the compassion and mercifulness of the sacred being.

24. From the preservativeness of the religion for the soul are manifested the grandeur and valuable-ness of the religion; (25) from the necessity of preserving the soul are manifested the defilement and delusion\(^1\) of the soul; (26) and from the defilement and delusion of the soul is manifested a defiler and deluder of the thoughts, words, and deeds of mankind. 27. On the whole a corrupter of souls is manifest.

28. And now it is expedient for us to well recognise\(^2\) and know, as to that defiler who is a corrupter of souls, of what nature he is. 29. Because, if the creation and achievement of the sacred being are said to be of a like nature, then how did the sacred being appoint the religion for the preservation of the soul? 30. That is not expedient for him—if a defiler and deluder of souls—to produce\(^3\) as his own creation and will\(^4\). 31. For if he be himself the creator, and be himself the defiler and corrupter of souls, and nothing occurs except by his will, (32)

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\(^1\) Pāz. vyāvānī (see Chap. III, 22 n).

\(^2\) Assuming that Pāz. huzvārdan (Sans. samsodhayitum) is a misreading of Pahl. hū-zinhārdanō.

\(^3\) Sans. ‘to announce.’

\(^4\) Because it (the religion) is opposed to his supposed work as a deluder.
then, when it is necessary for us to write of preservation from the sacred being\(^1\), whom \textit{shall} we make \textit{as} a refuge\(^2\)?

33. Now it is necessary \textit{for} every intelligent person to understand and to know thus much, (34) that is, from whom it is necessary for us to flee and to abstain, (35) and with whom is the hope, and with whom the maintenance, of our protection. 36. The method for this acquisition is nothing else but to understand the sacred being in \textit{his} nature, (37) because, as I wrote above\(^3\), \textit{it} is not only to know \textit{his} existence, but it is necessary to understand \textit{his} nature and his will.

38. And I \textit{have} observed, in the world, the sectarian belief of all maintainers of sects who hold [the two fundamental \textit{doctrines}]\(^4\). 39. One is that which asserts that all the good and evil, which are in the world, are owing to the sacred being. 40. \textit{And} one is that which asserts that all the good of the world, besides the hope of preserving the soul, is owing to the sacred being; (41) and the cause of all evil of the body, besides the risk of the soul, is owing to Aharman; (42) and all things have started from appointment by these two origins into various formations and various subdivisions.

43. Now I have been an enquirer everywhere, for understanding the sacred being, as written above\(^5\),

\(^1\) As it would be, if he were the corrupter of souls.
\(^2\) The exclamation of the wicked soul after death, derived from Yas. XLV, 1 (see Mkh. II, 159).
\(^3\) See Chap. V, 6–9.
\(^4\) The words in brackets are omitted in AK, PB3, MH19, but occur in Sans. and the later MSS.
\(^5\) Chap. I, 36, 37.
fervent-minded in the investigation of his religion and will; (44) as likewise I have wandered, for the sake of investigation, to the region without and the land of the Hindūs, and to many different races. 45. Because, as to religion, I did not admire that which was in supremacy, (46) but I sought that which was more steadfast and more acceptable in wisdom and testimony. 47. I went also into association with many different races, (48) until a time (49) when, owing to the compassion of the sacred beings, and the strength, glory, and power of the good religion, I escaped from much gloomy depth and ill-solvable doubt.

50. By the united power of knowledge of the religion (51) and the well-reflecting writing of the wise, (52) the marvellous allegorical writings of the learned Ātūr-pāḍīyāvand, (53) and by that writing which the glorified Rōshan, son of Ātūr-frōbag, prepared—(54) for which he appointed the name of the Rōshan manuscript (nīptāk)—(55) and likewise that for which the supremely learned and righteous Ātūr-frōbag, son of Farukh-zād, (56) who was the

1 Probably a guarded allusion to Muhammadanism which it was then unsafe to disparage openly, as is evident from the rarity of its name in Pahlavi writings.
2 Or 'the miracle-resembling.'
3 See Chap. IV, 106.
4 A commentator whose opinions are often quoted in Pahlavi writings (see Sls. I, 4 n). His father was probably the early editor of the Dīnkard mentioned in §§ 55–57, though it is hazardous to rely upon a single name for identifying an individual. In that case he must have been a younger brother of the Zaratūst-tā Ātūr-frōbagān who succeeded his father as 'leader of the good religion,' and revised the Dīnkard, as mentioned in the last paragraphs of its third book.
leader of those of the good religion, (57) appointed the name of the Dînkard manuscript—owing to its explaining the religion—(58) I am saved from the many doubts, delusions, deceits, and follies of sects, (59) and, especially, from those of the deceivers, the very great and very mighty, very evil-teaching and empty-skulled Manicheans, (60) whose devotion is witchcraft, whose religion is deceitfulness, and whose teaching is folly and intricate secret proceedings.

61. I have been deliberately confirmed by the power of wisdom and the strength of knowledge of the religion, (62) not through obstinate faith, but by the pure revelation opposed to the demon, which is the decision of Aûharmazd (63) that was taught by the creator Aûharmazd to the righteous Zaratúst.

64. Zaratúst came alone, on a true mission, to the lofty portal of Kaî Gustâsp, (65) and the religion was taught by him, with a powerful tongue, to Kaî Gustâsp and the learned, through the speech of wisdom, through manual gestures, through definite words, through explanation of many doubts, and through presentation of the visible testimony of the

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1 The probable meaning of dînkard is 'acts of the religion.' See also Chap. IV, 107 n.
2 Reading rat-mastarg. For rat Nêr, has read rad, 'pontiff,' which is written in the same manner; his translation being Sans. guru, while his Pâz. rad has become raê in AK, PB3, MH19, but has again become rad in JE.
3 See Chap. XVI.
4 Assuming that Pâz. sakht-virôdasnihâ stands for Pahl. sakht-virôyisnihâ.
5 That is, the Vendîdâd.
6 See Mkh. I, 10.
7 See Mkh. XIII, 14, XXVII, 68–76.
CHAPTER X, 57-71.

archangels, together with many miracles. 66. And a greatness in power which is not the destiny of worldly existences was theirs who saw him of the vehement guardian spirit. 67. And Kaī Spund-dād\(^1\) and Zargar\(^2\) and other royal sons (zādayk), instigating the many conflicts and shedding the blood of those of the realm, accepted the religion as a yoke\(^3\), (68) while they even wandered to Arūm\(^4\) and the Hindūs, outside the realm, in propagating the religion.

69. Owing to progress onwards it came in succession to the descendants of the divinities\(^5\), the rulers who were those of the Kayān race who were exalted ones. 70. And still onwards even until the achievement with melted metal pouring upon the chest of the glorified Ātūr-pād\(^6\), son of Māraspend, in the reign of that divinity (bagh) Shāhpūr, the king of kings who was the son of Aūharmazd\(^7\), in a controversy with apostates of different species of many kinds. 71. He was preserved from those most

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\(^1\) Misread Spudākht by Nēr. He was a son of Kaī Gustāsp, and called Spentō-dāta in the Avesta, and Isfendiyār in Persian.

\(^2\) Av. Zairivairi, Pers. Zarīr, a brother of Kaī Gustāsp (see Bd. XXXI, 29).

\(^3\) Literally 'for the neck,' assuming that Pāz. ḍ-ka ḍī is an erroneous reading of Pahl. val kavarman, as in Mkh. XXXIX, 30.

\(^4\) Asia Minor was so called from having been a portion of the Roman empire in Sasanian times.

\(^5\) Pāz. bāyānā (Sans. māhāt) is evidently a misreading of Pahl. bagānān, a term referring to the Sasanian kings who adopted the title of bagt, 'divinity,' in their inscriptions (see also § 70), and claimed to be descended from the old dynasty of Kayān kings.

\(^6\) The supreme high-priest and prime minister of king Shāhpūr II (A.D. 309-379), who underwent the ordeal of melted metal for the sake of proving the truth of the religion.

\(^7\) King Aūharmazd II (A.D. 300-309).
mighty apostates, who are called even by the name of their desires\(^1\).

72. And the Arûmans\(^2\), who have been, at various periods, termed untruthful\(^3\), have asked many ill-solvable questions of this religion; (73) but there has been no doubtfulness of any question that is explained by this religion, (74) and the learned of the country of Irân have always been sustainers of victory among them. 75. Not like other sects whose religion is secretly progressive and deceiving, delusively for the deceived, and undutifully among the customs and assemblages of the less-informed, unintelligent, and demon-natured whose information was nothing whatever of knowledge and understanding of wisdom. 76. Then, so far as the assemblages that are very secretly deceived and deluded by them, nobody is presented for detection (âskârâkîh); (77) but afterwards, owing to the capture of the many of little knowledge and unintelligent opinions who are deluded by them, it is discovered they are provided with much mutually afflicting speech, falsehood, and disconnection, which are their religion.

78. So that I here\(^4\) notice some of their much inconsistency and disconnection, for informing the judgment of new learners, (79) for the reason that when the writings of the learned ancients have specially minutely and reverently\(^5\) discoursed of

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\(^1\) That is, they are called âšmôg (Av. ashemagha, 'perplexing righteousness').

\(^2\) The Greeks of the eastern empire of the Romans.

\(^3\) Pâz. anâst may be either 'irreverent,' or else stand for Pahl. arâst, 'untruthful.' Sans. has 'atheistical.'

\(^4\) In the next chapter.

\(^5\) Or, perhaps, 'modestly' (see Chap. VIII, 137 n).
what is most astute in evil, to impel one to good knowledge, (80) you should observe with kind regards what is ordered.

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CHAPTER XI.

1. Henceforth I write\(^1\) of the inconsistency of their twaddle, and of just observations (2) you should estimate with wise regard.

3. First, as to the full consideration of that one original evolution (4) which they state thus: 'The sacred being is one, doing good works, wise, powerful, compassionate, and merciful, (5) so that good works and crime, truth and falsehood, life and death, good and evil are\(^2\) owing to him\(^3\).'

6. Now do ye ask of them (7) thus: 'Is the sacred being always compassionate and showing mercy, doing good works and judicious, and does he know all that is, was, and will be; and is he advancing the desire of one's wishes in everything, even in this where judiciousness is interference, or when such is not so? 8. Because, if he be compassionate, doing good works, and showing mercy, why then are Aharman and the demons and all these evil faiths\(^4\) of hell admitted\(^5\)

\(^1\) Páz. 'I have written.'
\(^2\) Sans. and JE insert 'all.'
\(^3\) Most of this statement can be found in the Qur'ân in isolated texts, such as 'God there is no god but he . . . He knows the unseen and the visible; the mighty, the wise . . . verily God is forgiving, compassionate . . . It is God who created you . . . and then will make you die.' (Qur'ân LXIV, 13, 18, 14, XXX, 39; SBE. vol. ix.)
\(^4\) Assuming that Páz. vîrōsaa (Sans. âmnâya) is a misreading of Pahl. virāyāk.
\(^5\) Tracing Páz. awagad (Sans. avâkirat) to Av. aiwi-gata.
by him to his own creatures, through his own compassion, doing of good works, and showing of mercy? 9. If not known by him, where are that knowledge and omniscience of his? 10. If he did not wish to keep misery and evil away from the creatures, and to produce only happiness for every one, where are that judiciousness and interference of his? 11. If it were not possible that it should not be produced by him, for what is that omnipotence of his (12) which we every one, as it were, observe and well consider?

13. Whenever they say that every good and evil has arisen from the sacred being—except when they separate from him these four attributes (hûnar), requisite for divinity, which are omniscience, omnipotence, goodness, and mercifulness—(14) there is then no possibility of it. 15. When, indeed, they separate from him only one of these four attributes, even then he is not complete in divinity. 16. For if a sacred being be he who is omniscient, omnipotent, good, and merciful, then he who is not omniscient, or not omnipotent, or not good, or not merciful is not a sacred being.

17. Again, observe this, that when he is a ruler, advancing desires in every person and thing, why are that country and empire of his own not so kept, without help, from every enemy and adversity apart from his own work, so that there would not be anything whatever of distress, oppression, injustice, and complaint for any one in his empire? 18. Since the

1 So in Sanskrit; but, as the two Pâz. verbs end in -un, the original Pahlavi termination may have been -yên (3d pers. optative), and we might read 'which every one may, as it were, observe.'
rule and empire of a man, who is ruler and emperor, are then commendable when it is possible for him so to protect and keep his own country and empire, through his own wisdom, that they may not assist his enemy to detract from his work, and to produce sin and harm. 19. Or, when his enemy covets some of his work, he is enabled to keep him away from his own thoughtful friends, and to make every one free from distress.

20. Again, observe this, that when he is triumphant, victorious, and prevailing, (21) over whom are that triumph, victory, and prevailing of his? 22. Since triumph and victory are over enemies, a competitor exists. 23. It is not expedient 1 to become himself a competitor and enemy to his own; (24) while when there is no enemy and competitor of his, over whom does he become triumphant and victorious? 25. That sort of triumph and victory is not spoken about, (26) because even cattle and sheep, when they have no opponent and injurer, are victorious and triumphant over themselves.

27. Again, observe this, is a wise being contented with his own divinity and grandeur, or not? 28. If the wise being be contented, then he-has become contented to produce an enemy and criminal, and to admit all that is devastating into a country, through his own knowledge and will, for the benefit of the

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1 K28 inserts shâyad, 'and possible,' and JE inserts Pâz. tvā, which has the same meaning; but these insertions have probably originated in a blunder of the writer of AK, who first wrote Sans. sâknoti, the usual equivalent of Pâz. shâyad, but afterwards interlined Sans. sa-myugyatê to correspond with sazed, 'it is expedient,' the word he had written in the Pâz. text.
country and creatures. 29. But why⁠¹ is it expedient to seek a disposition of crime and evil, to become himself an enemy and curser as regards them, and to provide a hellish existence, becoming the misery of mankind?

30. Again, observe this, as to whatever he says, does he speak truly and credibly, or not? 31. If he speaks that truly and credibly which he states thus: 'I am a friend of good works and an enemy of crime,' and always produces more crime and criminals than good works and doers of good works, (33) where is that truthful speaking of his?

34. Again, observe this, is his desire goodness, or vileness? 35. If his desire be vileness, whence is that divinity of his? 36. If his desire be goodness, then why are the vile and vileness more than the good and goodness?

37. Again, observe this, is he merciful, or not? 38. If he be not merciful, whence is that divinity of his? 39. If he be merciful, then why does he speak thus: 'The hearts, ears, and eyes of mankind are bent about by me, so that it is not possible for them to think, speak, or do anything but that which is wanted by me²; (40) be it what has made them great and noble, through being without want; (41) or be it what has admitted them to eternal hell, slain and exterminated by death of many kinds. 42. So that while those whom I force back become good and more active in good works, (43) yet still those who

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¹ Assuming that Pāz. ki, 'what?' stands for kīm. Sans. has 'how?' (Pāz. kūn.)

² 'Yet the Lord hath not given you an heart to perceive, and eyes to see, and ears to hear, unto this day' (Deut. xxix. 4).
are forced back do only a little\(^1\), (44) and are much more criminal and more sinful than those who are forward.'

45. Again, observe this, that if, whatever he does, he does wisely and for a purpose, (46) then, when no opponent and adversary of his existed, why did the first achievement which was prepared by him become servants to demoniacal disobedience, who are perverted thereby, among mankind, to wickedness and a hellish existence\(^2\)? 47. If it were not known by him that they would become perverted, it was expedient (sa\(_{a}\)t\(_{d}\)) for him to order the making of a trial of them, (48) because now many thousands and myriads who are prepared by him, so that they may serve him and exhilarate (m\(_{a}\)s\(_{t}\)\(_{e}\)n\(_{d}\)) his rule, have become in every mode disobedient and unhappily advised. 49. For with that scanty knowledge that mankind possess, which is not so prepared and organized as is the wish of mankind, (50) if even anything arises, that they construct and prepare, which does not so come on and become\(^3\) as is their wish, they do not stop again, a second time, for the preparation of that thing; but they refrain from it.

51. As to him, that omnipotent and omniscient ruler, of the abundant and innumerable things he has hitherto made and prepared not even one comes on and becomes such as is his wish, yet still he never refrains from the preparation and production of many new things. 52. Just as when he was the creator of

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\(^1\) Assuming that Pāz. khvazār stands for khūgārak; but, as Sans. has 'injury,' the Pāzand may be a misreading of ʿazār.

\(^2\) Referring probably to the fall of man, detailed in §§ 61–77.

\(^3\) So in Sans. and JE, as in § 51; but AK and MH\(_{19}\) have 'go' here.
that one of his first angels whom, on account of affection, he prepared out of fire, and for several thousand years, (53) as they say, they always performed his worship; (54) at last that one was undone by one command that was given by him (the creator) thus: 'Offer homage to this first of mankind, who is prepared by me out of clay.' 55. And deliverance, as to what is not expedient to offer, was expressly mentioned by him. 56. Then that one acted scornfully and contemptibly as to his clay and curse and wrath; (57) and, being perverted to devilry and fiendishness, he was forced out of heaven, (58) and was given a life of millennia... and an eternal dominion, (59) so that he said, 'I will go and make my servants and worshippers astray and deluded.' 60. And he was made an injurer and adversary at his own will.

61. At last also that man, to whom he, the supreme angel, was ordered to offer homage with many worshippers, for the sake of affection and respect, (62) is appointed to the garden of paradise (vahist), (63)

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1 'And we did create man from crackling clay of black mud wrought in form. And the ginns had we created before of smokeless fire. And when thy lord said to the angels, "Verily I am creating a mortal from crackling clay of black mud wrought into shape; and when I have fashioned it, and breathed into it of my spirit, then fall ye down before it adoring." And the angels adored all of them together, save Iblis, who refused to be among those who adored. . . . He said, "Then get thee forth." . . . Said he, "O my lord! respite me until the day when they shall be raised." He said, "Then, verily, thou art of the respited." . . . He said, "O my lord! for that thou hast seduced me I will surely make it seem seemly for them on earth, and I will surely seduce them all together, save such of thy servants amongst them as are sincere."' (Qur'an XV, 26-40; SBE, vol. vi.)
so that he may cultivate it and eat all the fruit, (64) except of that one tree of which it is ordered thus: 'Ye shall not eat of it.' 65. And with them (mankind) the deceiver, who is the deluder prepared by him (the creator), (66) is let into the garden. 67. There are some who say he is a serpent, and there are some who say he is Aharman. 68. And an inclination for eating and greediness is given by that same one himself to mankind. 69. Then, being deceived by that deluder saying: 'Eat of that tree'—(70) there are some who say he spoke to Adam—(71) they ate through that inclination for eating.

72. After eating they became so imbued with knowledge that good and evil were understood and known by them. 73. Deprived of that so-great respect and affection, through that one injunction which was forgotten by them—(74) and that forgetfulness being likewise owing to that cause—(75) they are forced out of the garden of paradise—he with his wife—by grievous wrath and disrespect, (76) and are delivered into the hand of that enemy who is a deceiver and deluder; (77) so that he has propagated

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1 'And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden, to dress it and to keep it. And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, "Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat: but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it"' (Gen. ii. 15-17).
2 'Now the serpent was more subtle than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made' (Gen. iii. 1).
3 'That old serpent, called the Devil and Satan' (Rev. xii. 9, xx. 2).
4 Compare Gen. iii. 1-6.
5 'And the eyes of them both were opened' (Gen. iii. 7).
6 'Therefore the Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground from whence he was taken. So he drove out the man' (Gen. iii. 23, 24).
his own will among them, and has fashioned it upon them.

78. Now which was unjust, the unreasonable command, the after-wisdom, or the scanty knowledge that was more faulty and more mischievous than these? 79. Also this, that is, why was that garden not made by him fortified and strong, so that that deluder could not have gone into it?

80. Even now he (the deceiver) has made and makes multitudes of his (the creator's) servants and worshippers deluded; (81) and, for the same reason, multitudes of apostles and prophets (vakhshvarān) are appointed by him (the creator) for the worldly existence at various times, (82) so that, as he says: 'They may save my servants from the hand of that deluder, (83) and bring them into the true path and way.' 84. And even those worshippers of his, in every way through their own will, have slain and subdued (khvâft), by a wretched death, his own apostles, whose diligence had brought mankind into the proper path and doctrine.

85. That original deluder and misleader is allowed an eternal life. 86. And, even till now, his will is more triumphant and absolute than that of the sacred being, through deluding and misleading, (87) because those deluded and astray are much more numerous than those in the true path and undeluded.

88. Again, observe this, does he do whatever he

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1 'For the Lord will not forsake his people for his great name's sake; because it hath pleased the Lord to make you his people... but I (Samuel) will teach you the good and the right way' (1 Sam. xii. 22, 23).

2 'I will send them prophets and apostles, and some of them they shall slay and persecute' (Luke xi. 49).
does for a purpose, or not? 89. If he does it without a purpose, he is working foolishly; (90) and it is not proper to praise him who is working foolishly as a sagacious divinity. 91. If he does it for a purpose, (92) then, when no opponent and adversary of his existed, why is the production of all these creatures which are even like demons, disobedient men with the opposing will of that contentious deluder, and innumerable unprofitable creatures?

93. Again, observe this, that, if he knows all that is, was, and will be, it was not expedient for him to produce, through his own knowledge and will, anything of that of which he may be sorry, and which remains opposing his will and command, (94) and becomes an adversary of his apostles and the doers of his will.

95. If they say that this adversary was produced good and virtuous from the beginning, and afterwards became an evil and a misleading of the creatures, (96) that implies, you should say, that, when he is all-powerful, the purpose and will of the adversary, in changing into an evil and a misleading of the creatures, are more successful and more powerful than those of the sacred being; (97) because the evil in any period is stronger than the good.

98. Again, observe this, that when a criminal arises wholly through his will, (99) and the minds of criminals are defiled by him himself, (100) and the seed of crime is sown by him himself, (101) when it has grown who has maintained its origin? 102.

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1 The will of the adversary is probably meant (see § 95).
2 So in Sans. and JE, but AK has ‘so that.’
And by what power of adjudication is one executed and one rewarded?

103. Again, observe this, was this world made and created by him (the creator) for a purpose, for his own pleasure and for the sake of the comfort and happiness of mankind, or without a purpose, for his own discomfort and the hurry, trouble, pain, and death of mankind? 104. For if made by him without a purpose, he was acting foolishly; (105) a thing without a purpose being not acceptable by the wise. 106. If made by him for a purpose, and created by him for his own pleasure and the comfort and happiness of mankind, (107) why was it not made by him prosperous and full of happiness?

108. If his pleasure and happiness arise from the preparation of mankind and the creatures, what is the advantage from their slaughter and devastation? 109. If thoughts of crime are not given by him himself to mankind, who is he who gives thoughts of crime different from his command and will? 110. If they are given by him himself, and he now considers them a fault, what is that justice and arbitration of his owing to? 111. For when mankind, with little knowledge and little wisdom, even then, so far as they are able, do not let the lion and wolf and other noxious creatures in among their own young ones and pregnant females, (112) so long as they can destroy them, (113) why has the merciful sacred being now let 2 Aharman and the demons in upon his own creatures, (114) so that they have

1 That is, why is the sinner punished while the adversary, who occasions the sin, remains unmolested and triumphant?

2 AK has 'let' written above 'admitted.'
made them vile, defiled, wicked, and hellish? 115. If done for the sake of experiment, just as that which they assert, that evil was created by him for the sake of an experiment as regards the creatures, (116) why was it not understood by him before those men and creatures existed? 117. Because he whose custom is experiment is not to be called omniscient.

118. The conclusion is this, that the sacred being, if there existed no opponent and adversary of his, was able to create all those creatures and creations of his free from misfortune; why did he not so create them? 119. Or was it not possible for him to wish it? 120. If it were not possible for him to wish it, he is not completely capable. 121. If it were possible for him not to wish it, he is not merciful. 122. If it were known by him that he might say: 'Something or some one will arise, from these creatures and creations which I create, that will not be according to my will,' (123) and ultimately he made them, (124) then to attach now all this wrath and cursing and casting away for punishment in hell, discontentedly to his own performance, is unreasonable.

125. Again, observe this, that if all the crime-meditating and crime-committing sin which mankind think and speak and do, as well as pain, sickness, poverty, and the punishment and misery of hell, cannot arise, except by the will and command of the

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1 Pâz. khôr, which Nêr. seems to have identified with Pers. kar, as his Sans. gives 'deaf.' It may, however, mean 'blind' (Pers. kôr), as in Chap. XII, 64, 70.

2 The Sanskrit takes Pâz. dastûr in its more usual sense of 'high-priest.'
sacred being—(126) the will and power of the sacred being being eternal¹, (127) because his self-existence is also eternal—(128) the hopelessness of eternally saving any one whatever from misery and punishment is now certain. 129. For it is repeatedly declared that there is no learned teacher whatever who keeps one away from these mischievous evil desires, (130) if the worshipper be even of the same kind as those worshippers and high-priests who have issued to mankind this admonition: 'Commit no crime and sin.' 131. Because they wish to set aside the will and command of the sacred being². 132. Observe this, too, that, as both are his will, alike crime and alike good works, it is not manifest whether he approves the good works of doers of good works more, or the crimes of criminals.

133. Likewise observe this, those physicians who, on account of the hope of the soul, prepare the medicine of the sick, (134) and remove and dismiss their pain and disease, (135) so that merit is possessed by them (the physicians) owing to that practice; (136) yet they³ are prepared for the punishment of hell. 137. And those who, on account of affection for the soul, give something to poor, begging, suffering people, (138) and thereby scatter and dismiss their want and poverty, (139) so that merit is possessed by them (the charitable)

¹ Sans. has 'the will of the sacred being being powerful and eternal.'
² Without whose will and command the sin and evil cannot arise, as assumed in § 125.
³ The sick are probably meant, but the original text is ambiguous.
⁴ Assuming that Pāz. hugārend stands for Pahl. aṅkālend.
owing to that practice; (140) yet it becomes grievous sin for them\(^1\), through anxiety. 141. If they say that those physicians and the remedies which they offer, and also those who give something to the poor and suffering, all exist by the will of the sacred being, (142) it is easier, more reasonable, and more adapted to divinity, when the sacred being is without an adversary and without an opponent, for him not to create that disease and poverty (143) than that, as to those that he himself is to make sick and poor, he should have commanded mankind thus: 'Ye shall make them healthy and free from want.' 144. If they say that his desire is this, that he may occasion the happiness of those physicians and givers by the recompense for it, (145) and make them proceed\(^2\) to the eternal happiness of heaven (vahíst); (146) you should observe, as to that, since he acts injudiciously and incapably when, on account of the existence of a complete desire for happiness and prosperity\(^3\) among others, he is an attainer of misery for multitudes of the innocent who are distressed, poor, necessitous, and sick, (147) this may also be said, that if it be not possible for him to occasion happiness and prosperity\(^4\) as regards one, except by the distress, pain, and vexation of some other, (148) that shows that his absolute power and freedom from opposition are not adapted for effectual operation. 149. If they say

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\(^1\) Probably the poor, but the original text is ambiguous.

\(^2\) Assuming that Pâz. gâmined stands for Pahl. gâmîned. The old MS. AK ends with this section, and the remaining half of the extant text has been found only in modern copies, having been formerly separated from AK and lost.

\(^3\) So in JE, but JJ has 'nobility,' and MH19 has 'pleasure.'

\(^4\) JJ has 'nobility.'
that he makes those sick and poor proceed to the eternal happiness of heaven in the spiritual existence, as a recompense for it, (150) that implies, if it be not possible, or not completely possible, for him to give the recompense in the spiritual existence, except through the misery of the worldly one, (151) also this, that—his production of distress in the worldly existence arising unquestionably and unreasonably, through its previous occurrence, (152) and the recompense of the spiritual existence arising doubtfully and incredibly after the production of the distress—(153) just as the previous distress is unreasonable, the after recompense occurs alike unreasonably and foolishly. 154. This also may be said, that no after nobility is obtained for previous distress without a cause.

155. Again, observe this, that the existence of one of these three doctrines is inevitable:—(156) Every single thing that is, or was, or will be in this world is all by his will, or it is not, (157) or there are some that are by his will and there are some that are not. 158. Because nothing whatever is found which is not good, or evil, or a mixture of both.

159. If they say that all things are by his will, the good and evil are both his desire. 160. If good and evil are both his desire, he is not of perfect will; (161) it is not perfect even as to a single thing. 162. And he who is of imperfect will must be himself imperfect, (163) as is shown above².

164. If nothing be by his will, (165) on account of nothing being by the will there is no will. 166. He in whom there is no will is working constitutionally³.

¹ Assuming that Pâz. hâmekhtaa stands for Pahl. ʰmīkhtak.
³ That is, 'instinctively.'
(167) and he who is working constitutionally is constituted and made.

168. If there be some things which are by his will, and there be some which are not by his will, (169) and nothing is found in the world which is not good and not evil, (170) from that it is known that, if the sacred being be of good will, he is not desirous of that evil of it, (171) and that which is evil is not by his will. 172. If his will be evil he is inevitably not desirous of that good of it, (173) and that which is good is not by his will. 174. If that which is good be by the will of the sacred being, it is known that that which is evil arose from another will. 175. If that which is evil be by his will, that which is good arose inevitably from another will. 176. And the inevitability of a rival of the will of the sacred being is manifest.

177. If one says the evil springs from mankind, (178) that implies the inevitability—since mankind is not perpetually a self-existence—that evil either arose before mankind, or after, (179) or it arose with mankind. 180. If they say it arose before mankind, (181) that implies—since, apart from the sacred being, there was no other creator and producer—(182) that either the sacred being produced that evil, or it produced its own existence itself, or it was itself eternal. 183. If they say it arose after mankind, (184) as to that, when human nature is likewise a production of the sacred being, (185) and the sacred being did not produce evil in the nature of mankind, (186) how has it sprung into action from them? 187. If the evil was set in action by them, apart from the will of the sacred being, (188) and a knowledge, as to their setting about it, existed in
the sacred being, (189) that implies that the sacred being is imperfect in his own will, (190) and mankind are victorious and triumphant in setting aside the will and command of the sacred being, and doing the evil competing with the will of the sacred being. 191. Also the power of the sacred being in his own will and his own servants is manifestly unprevailing. 192. If they say that he makes them proceed afterwards to the awful punishment of hell, (193) as to that¹, if the sacred being be a powerful doer, and not to allow the committal of crime, but to convey it away from their minds, be more advantageous and more adapted to the compassion of a sacred being than if he allowed the committal, (194) yet he has become helplessly contented with it, (195) and, afterwards, contentedly punishes his own creatures, (196) then, as to the one matter I am well considering, either incapability, or scanty knowledge, or scanty goodness is thereby manifested.

197. If they say that the sacred being produced and created evil for the reason that so mankind may fully understand the value of goodness, (198) as to that you should observe that, if evil be requisite and advantageous for understanding goodness, that evil exists by his good will. 199. And if evil exists by his good will, and is requisite and advantageous for him of whom they say that evil is not his wish, it is inconsistent.

200. As to that also which they say, that death, pain, and poverty are produced by him for the reason that so mankind may much better understand the value of life, health, and opulence, (201) and become more grateful unto the sacred being, (202) as to that

¹ So in MH19 and Sans., but JE omits 'that.'
CHAPTER XI, 189–215.

you should observe that it is as it were acting unreasonably, in the mode of him who gives poison to mankind for the sake of increasing the value and price of an antidote, (203) so that he may sell the antidote dearer and more costly. 204. To what is this intermeddling action owing, that, for the sake of an understanding of the value of the goodness of other things, he allows pain, death, and misery in some one else?

205. Again, as to that which a multitude of them say, that the sacred being is a ruler over every creature and creation, (206) because his creations are all his own. 207. And he acts about them as is desirable for him, because it is desirable for him, and he is not a causer of distress. 208. Since distress is that which they inflict upon anything that is not their own, (209) then he who, all things being his own, acts about them as is desirable for him, is not a causer of distress. 210. As to that you should know that, if, on account of sovereignty, he who occasions distress is not to be called a causer of distress, (211) that is as though even he who is a sovereign and tells a lie is speaking truthfully, (212) and he who, on account of sovereignty, commits crime, sin, theft, and plunder is not to be called a sinner. 213. Such as that which the glorified Rōshan², son of Ātūr-frōbag, related as a parable (āngunt-a[tak]), (214) that they saw a man who was defiling an ass, (215) when they enquired of him

¹ Compare Rom. ix. 20, 21: 'Shall the thing formed say to him that formed it, “Why hast thou made me thus?” Hath not the potter power over the clay, of the same lump to make one vessel unto honour and another unto dishonour?'

² See Chap. X, 53.
thus: 'Why dost thou commit this execrable action?' 216. And he spoke thus, in excuse: 'The ass is my own.'

217. Again, you should ask this of them, (218) that is: 'Is the sacred being a friend, or an enemy, to these creatures and creations which are made by him?' 219. If he be a friend of the creatures, that implies that it is not proper for him to desire and to produce the evil and misery of the creatures; (220) yet, as regards the devastation and misery of his own achievements, he has never even become tired of them. 221. If he be an enemy of the creatures, that implies that it is not proper for him to create and produce, through his own competent knowledge, that thing which is his enemy and disablement¹, and struggles against his will.

222. This, too, you should ask, (223) that is: 'Is the sacred being always a well-understanding, good sovereign, occasioning prosperity², (224) or an evil-understanding, bad sovereign, occasioning distress? 225. Or is there a time when he is a well-understanding, good sovereign, occasioning prosperity, (226) and is there a time when he is an evil-understanding, bad sovereign, occasioning distress?'

227. If he be always a well-understanding, good sovereign, occasioning prosperity, (228) that implies that there are not, in his country and sovereignty, any oppression, distress, and complaint; (229) and his affection for the creatures and the affection of the creatures for him are pure. 230. Owing to the

¹ Assuming that Pâz. apadvâh stands for Pahl. apâtîghîh; the two words being nearly alike in Pahlavi letters.
² Reading âvâdîh-kar instead of Pâz. âzâdîgar, 'producing freedom, or nobility,' which two words are alike in Pahlavi writing.
same reason he is merciful as regards his own creatures, (231) and his creatures are recounting his praise, utterers of thanksgivings and pure friends towards him. 232. His title of divinity, moreover, is worthily his own.

233. If he be an evil-understanding, bad sovereign, occasioning distress, (234) that implies that he is himself a pure\(^1\) enemy to the creatures, and his creatures are also of a like nature towards him. 235. Owing to the same reason he is an injurer, destroyer, and deluder of the creatures, (236) and his creatures are complainers of him, strugglers concerning him, and pure enemies. 237. His title of divinity, moreover, is the equivalent of an unworthy name; (238) and, even on account of his eternity, the creatures are hopeless of becoming free from the risk of distress and misery for an unlimited time.

239. If there be a time when he is a good sovereign, well-understanding, and occasioning prosperity, and there be a time when he is turned away from this; (240) that implies that his affection for the creatures is mingled. 241. From a mingled affection arises mingled action, (242) and from mingled action a mingled individuality is also manifested. 243. And his creatures also are mingled friends to him. 244. Of one's associates there is none who, if a friend, is not one's enemy, no praiser who is not complaining of one, no glorifier even who is not scorning one; a character of this description is manifest among all creatures.

245. Again, observe this, that since all things which are in the world are not outside of these two terms,

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\(^1\) The word avēzāk, 'pure,' is here used idiomatically for 'mere,' precisely as 'pure' is often used in English.
good and evil, (246) that implies, if good and evil are both said to arise from the sacred being and through the will of the sacred being, (247) that the troublesome Aharman is unreasonably defamed; that, being innocent and without an original evolution, he never was, nor will be, evil and headstrong. 248. That which is mentioned in scripture (niptîk)², that Aharman became headstrong, and was put out of heaven by them, is unreasonable, (249) because even that headstrongness and disobedience were likewise through the will of the sacred being.

250. If even it be said that the good arises from the sacred being and through the will of the sacred being, and the evil from mankind, still Aharman is without an original evolution and innocent, and curses and scorn for him are unreasonable. 251. If all this misery and evil be sent down, not from a different nature, but from the individuality and individual nature of the sacred being himself, (252) that implies that the sacred being is an enemy and adversary to his own tendencies (rün).

253. Observe this, too, that to speak of the existence of criminality apart from a nature of crime is very deluding; (254) and as it is deluding to imagine a nature of crime that is good, is it more deluding to imagine Aharman—who is the origin and original evolution of every crime—apart from the creation and achievement of the sacred being?

255. The conclusion is this, that if at first there be anything which is not within the will of the sacred being, provided everything be through the will of the sacred being, no one whatever is a sinner; (256)

¹ Literally 'with averted head.'
² Probably referring to the Qur'ân XV, 26–40 (see § 59 n).
and the apostle\textsuperscript{1} and religion \textit{were} appointed without a purpose. 257. If it be expedient to ruin any one for sinfulness, it is more expedient to ruin him who is the original doer, maintainer, and creator of every evil and crime. 258. And if it be said \textit{that} evil and crime \textit{arise} from Aharman or mankind, that \textit{implies}, as they are likewise created and produced \textit{by} the sacred being, \textit{that} he is the source of them; in like manner, he who is the cause of the origin of evil (259) is worse than evil.

260. This, too, you should observe, that sects (kêshân) of every kind assert this \textit{maxim}, handed down by their own high-priests, when \textit{it} is mentioned and prescribed by them to their own congregation (ram), that is: 'Perform good works \textit{and} abstain from crime.' 261. On account of delusion they do not consider this, that is, from where and what origin ought the crime to arise, about which \textit{it} is thus commanded: 'Ye shall not commit \textit{it}, and I \textit{will} cast \textit{him} who commits \textit{it} into eternal hell.' 262. So that, if \textit{that} same \textit{be} owing to the sacred being, it would be easier for him not to produce it, than, after its production, \textit{to have} brought \textit{it} to notice and commanded \textit{us} to abstain from it. 263. So far, indeed, I do not understand any advantage and motive \textit{in} the production and creation of evil.

264. Again, in their scriptures, he speaks inconsistently about good works and crime (265) thus: 'Good works and crime are both owing to me. 266. Neither demons, nor wizards, are unrestricted in causing the ruin of any one. 267. No one \textit{has} accepted the religion \textit{and} done good works, and no one \textit{has} walked in infidelity \textit{and} committed crime, except through my will.'

\textsuperscript{1} Zaratüst.
268. In the same scripture he adduces many things which one has to connect, and inflicts curses on the creatures, (269) thus: 'Why do mankind desire and commit that crime which I design for them?' 270. It occurs concerning the will and work of his own hand, and yet he frightens them with punishment in body and soul. 271. In another place he speaks thus: 'I myself am the deluder of mankind, for if it should be my will they would then be shown the true path by me, but it is my will that they go to hell'. 272. And in another place he speaks thus: 'Man himself is the causer of crime.'

273. In these three modes the sacred being gives evidence of different kinds about his own creatures. 274. One is this, that he himself is Aharman; (275) one is this, that he is himself the deluder of the creatures; (276) and, in the other, he makes his own creatures confederates involved with Aharman in deluding; so that he implies: 'There are instances when I occasion it, and there are instances when Aharman does.'

277. Through that which he states, that mankind themselves occasion crime, they are made by him confederates with Aharman; he himself being at a distance from the crime. 278. For if mankind commit crime owing to their own nature and their own delusion, that implies that the sacred being, with

1 Texts to this effect are numerous in the Qur'an, such as 'whom he pleases does God lead astray, and whom he pleases he places on the right way ... God leads the wrong-doers astray; for God does what he will ... in hell they shall broil' (Qur'an VI, 39, XIV, 32, 34; SBE, vol. vi).
2 As deduced from the passage quoted in § 269.
3 As stated in the passage quoted in § 271.
4 As implied in the passage quoted in § 272.
AHARMAN, is far from the criminality, (279) because it is as it were not owing to the sacred being, nor yet owing to Aharman.

280. Again, you should ask of those whom they call Muhazalik\(^1\) (281) thus: 'Is it the will of the sacred being for all mankind to abstain from crime through their own free will\(^2\), to escape from hell, and to make them proceed to heaven, or not?' (282). If one says that it is not, (283) that implies that an opinion is formed by him as to the little goodness of the sacred being and the evil of his will; (284) and, for the same reason, it is not fitting to glorify him as the divine existence. 285. If one says that it is his will, (286) that implies that an opinion is formed by him as to the good will of the sacred being; (287) and, for the same reason, it is fitting to glorify him as the divine existence.

288. Ask this, too, that is: 'If it be his will, is he capable of performing it, or not?' (289). If one says that he is not, (290) that implies that an opinion is formed by him as to the incapability of the sacred being as regards that will of his; (291) and, for the same reason, it is not fitting to glorify him as the divine existence which is almighty. 292. If one says that he is capable of performing his will, (293) that implies that an opinion is formed by him as to his

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\(^1\) Which is doubtless the original Pahlavi form of Pāz. muth-zarīf. It is an adjective, meaning 'seceding, schismatic,' derived from Ar. mu'htazil, and applied specially to Muhammadan schismatics.

\(^2\) Assuming that Pāz. āwâd-kâmî stands for Pahl. āzād-kâmîh, which would be identical with the former word in Pahlavi writing.

\(^3\) JE has 'no' in Pāz. but not in Sans., which negative is evidently a modern blunder.
capability for that will of his; (294) and, for the same reason, it is fitting to glorify him as the divine existence which is almighty.

295. Again, ask this, that is: 'When he is capable of performing his will, does he perform it, or not?'

296. If one says that he performs it, (297) that implies that the abstaining from sin, escaping from hell, and bringing to heaven would be manifested unto all mankind; (298) but this is that which is not manifest by his existence, and is falsifying even his own revelation (dīnā). 299. If one says that he is capable of performing his will, but does not perform it, (300) that implies that an opinion is formed by him as to the unmercifulness of the sacred being, his enmity to mankind, and the inconstancy of his will.

301. For if he performs it, it is no harm to him himself and is an advantage to mankind; his own will is also continuous thereby. 302. But if he does not perform it, it is no advantage to him himself and is harm to mankind; his own will is also discontinuous thereby.

303. Again, ask this, that is: 'Does he not perform it through will, or without will?' 304. If one says that he does not perform it through will, (305) that implies that an opinion is formed by him that the sacred being is good-willed, but has no will to do good; (306) and this is even to consider him faulty through inconsistency. 307. If one says that he is without will, and therefore does not perform it, (308) that implies that an opinion is formed by him as to the weakness of the sacred being in his own self, or the existence of an injurer of his will.

309. The conclusion is this, that, with a manager

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1 JJ has 'saving from hell and escaping to heaven.'
of this worldly existence who may be without an opponent, without competition, and perfect in sagacity, goodness, and capability, there should not be all these unworthy actions, trouble and misery, pain and vexation, especially of mankind and the other creatures. 310. Because, when a manager, without an opponent, is perfect in sagacity, he knows means for evil not to occur and also remedies for carrying off evil. 311. When he is perfect in goodness and merciful, he has no wish for the occurrence of evil at first, but a wish for its extinction. 312. When he is perfect in capability, he is capable of not really becoming equally the origin of evil.

313. Now, as in the worldly existence, whose manager is the sacred being, the existence of evil is unquestionably visible, then thus much is not separable from this, either where the manager is provided with an opponent, or is without an opponent:—314. If he does not know means for evil not to occur, and remedies for carrying off evil, the imperfect sagacity of the sacred being is thereby\(^1\) manifested. 315. Or the evil exists with his good will, and the imperfect goodness of his will is manifested. 316. Or he is not capable of not allowing the occurrence of evil, and of carrying it off, and the imperfect capability of the sacred being is manifested. 317. And when he is imperfect even in one—in sagacity, or goodness, or capability—it is not fitting to glorify and worship him as the divine existence who is almighty, all-good, and all-wise.

318. This, too, you should know, that since any existing thing, which is acting, is provided with a will, but its nature has not become unrestricted, (319) that

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\(^1\) Reading as instead of the similarly-written as, 'and by it.'
shows that, if the original existence of the creator be divinity, and his nature be light and beauty, fragrance and purity, goodness and sagacity, then such things as darkness and ugliness, stench and pollution, vileness and ignorance—the demoniacal nature itself—ought to be far from him. 320. If his original existence be anything demoniacal, and his nature be darkness or stench, ugliness or pollution, vileness or ignorance, then the nature of divinity remains strange to him.

321. If there be any one by whom indecision about all this is insinuated into his own self, that implies that, owing to his indecision about it, there is no discrimination in him as to goodness, amid his own evil. 322. Now, moreover, the hope of the hopeful is absorbed, (323) for even he who goes to heaven through doing good works is, even there, in evil and misery, (324) because there is no distinct discrimination of good from evil, even there, (325) if there be the goodness which is devoid of evil, and there be also the evil which is devoid of goodness, represented as really of the same origin. 326. This is known, that the difference of good and evil is owing to difference of nature. 327. When the two origins of their difference and distinction from the other of different nature are manifest, that hope of the hopeful is just, (328) and sagacity is their passport (parvânak).

329. This, too, you should know, that every statement which is not unconfused by its own limits is unenquiring (apad-khvâh). 330. Likewise this, that the limit of divinity is specially sagacity. 331. And also this, that the limit of sagacity is only:

1 Sans. has 'undesirable.'
2 JJ and Sans. omit these four words.
3 Literally 'one.'
advantageous action. 332. Advantageous action is not doing injury; (333) and the modes of doing injury are three. 334. One is that which, being no advantage to oneself, is the injury of another also. 335. [One is that which, being no advantage to another], is the injury of oneself also. 336. And one is that which is the injury of oneself and the injury of another also. 337. And from the creation of Aharman and the demons there is no advantage to a wisely-acting sacred being himself, and there is injury of others also; (338) the non-advancement of even his own will, owing to his own work, is always manifested thereby.

339. This, too, you should know, that if the will of the sacred being be goodness, (340) his will is also eternal. 341. And he should be capable of a suitable will, (342) so that, from the beginning even to the end, all the goodness and virtue of the will of the sacred being would have proceeded in the world. 343. Now it is manifest that vileness and vice always proceed much more. 344. Therefore the cause is one of these, either they always proceed through the will of the sacred being, or without his will. 345. If they always proceed through some will of the sacred being, it is evident that his will is also for vileness as well as for goodness, (346) or he is inefficient and changeable in will. 347. Since a will does not change, unless owing to a cause, or unless owing to a changer, (348) that implies one of these two, either it is through some cause, or there exists some other being with him as a changer of his will. 349. If they always proceed not through the will of the sacred being, (350) from that it is evident that the

1 The words in brackets are omitted, both in Pâz. and Sans., by JE and JJ, the only two MSS. available.
sacred being is suffering in his own will, and his will is not perfect, (351) or there exists some dimisher of it who is a possessor of will.

352. As to this, too, which they assert, that the sacred being commanded Adam thus: 'Thou shalt not eat of this one tree which is in paradise (vahist)', (353) you should ask of them (354) thus: 'Was the command which the sacred being gave to Adam, thus: "You shall not eat of this tree," good or evil?' 355. If the command were good it is evident that the tree was evil, (356) and it is not befitting the sacred being to create anything that is evil. 357. If the tree were good the command was evil, and it is not befitting the sacred being to give an evil command. 358. If the tree were good, and the command as to not eating were given by him, it is not adapted to the goodness and mercifulness of the sacred being to allot a benefit away from his own innocent servants.

359. As to this, too, which they assert, that the sacred being brings every one whom he wills unto faith and the true way, and, as the recompense, he makes him proceed to the happy progress which is eternal; (360) and him whom he does not will he leaves in irreligion and ignorance of the sacred being, and, for that reason, he casts him into hell and eternal misery; (361) you should ask of them (362) thus: 'Is he good whose desire and will are for the religion and faith of the sacred being and the true way, or he whose desire and will are for going astray, irreligion, and ignorance of the sacred being?' 363. If one says that he is good whose desire and will

1 See § 64.
2 Reading Pâz. ne instead of Pâz. be, 'quite,' as the Sanskrit has a negative participle.
3 See § 271.
are for the religion of the sacred being and the true way, (364) now as to that man about whom this is the will of the sacred being, that he shall leave him in irreligion, going astray, and ignorance of the sacred being, and to whom an apostle, or some other person who is a friend, recites the revelation (dīnā) of the sacred being and the true way, (365) does that show that the sacred being is thereby better and more beneficial to him, or are that apostle and that person so? 366. If one says that the will of the sacred being about him is good, it is thereby asserted by him, that not understanding the sacred being, not accepting the religion, and going astray are good; but this is not acceptable [and not to be taught], on account of error. 367. If one says that his coming to the true religion and understanding the sacred being are thereby better and more beneficial, (368) it is thereby obviously asserted by one that the apostle and person are thereby better to him than the sacred being. 369. Because a person through whom the true way and an understanding of the sacred being are wanted among mankind, and his will is bent upon it, is much better than he who is a sacred being (370) by whose will backsliding (avâz-râsth), misunderstanding, and irreligion exist among them; and the sacred being is much worse than that person.

371. Observe this, too, that if the criminal thought and criminal action of man are by the will of the sacred being, that already implies that the sacred being produced criminal thought, and sowed crime

1 The man mentioned in § 364.
2 The words in brackets have no equivalent in the Pâzand text, but are indicated by âsvâdyâṅka in Sans.
in his mind, (372) and Aharman merely invites and instigates him to the committal of crime; that shows that the criminal thought traced to the sacred being and also his desire for it are more violent and worse than the invocation of Aharman. 373. When, too, his listening to what proceeds from Aharman, as to the committal of crime, is likewise due to the criminal thought which the sacred being produced, and so also is his desire for it, it is already obvious that the sacred being is much worse and more sinful than Aharman.

374. As regards these statements, which are enumerated by us, (375) one of these two opinions must arise, (376) either that all are true or that all are false, (377) or there are some which are true and there are some which are false. 378. If all be true, every statement that is not adapted to these statements is false, or something of the two, truth and falsehood. 379. If all be false, every statement that is not adapted to these statements is true, or something of the two together1. 380. If there be some that are true and there be some that are false, (381) then of those which are true—derived from the nature and nucleus (nâf) of truth—(382) and of those which are false—derived from the nature and nucleus and original evolution of falsehood—(383) the origins are two, one from which arises truth, and one from which arises falsehood.

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Chapter XII.

1. Again, about the inconsistency of their assertions there are several statements from the Dinkard2

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1 Sans. has 'something mingled twofold.'
2 See Chap. IV, 107. As the inconsistent statements which
manuscript, (2) as to that which they say, that the sacred being is around everything, but nothing is within him; (3) and within everything, but nothing is around him. 4. That he is above everything, but nothing is below him; (5) and below everything, but nothing is above him. 6. That he sits upon a throne, but is possessing no resting-place; (7) and is inside heaven, but is possessing no whereabouts. 8. That he does not exist in any place, and yet he does exist there. 9. That he exists everywhere, and yet his place does not exist. 10. Also that everything of his becomes fit for his own by his own will, (11) his original evolution being both malice and good; (12) and he is eternally unforgiving and compassionate, (13) preparing distress and not distressing. 14. Likewise that he has commanded him who is incapable of performing or neglecting the divine command, (15) and he has created him who is innocent for hell, not the distresser. 16. That he is aware of the hellish existence of mankind, owing to wickedness, and his will is for it; (17) and he is good-willed, or it has become not his will. 18. That he has produced a remedy, and is not himself distressing; (19) or no remedy, but want of remedy, is produced by him, and yet he is not possessing an opponent. 20. That he is wanting experience, and yet omniscient; (21) neglecting commands, and yet

follow in the text are not to be found in the portion of the Dinkard known to be extant, they were probably contained in the first two books of that work, which have not yet been discovered. Chap. 132 of the third book (130 in Dastfur Peshotan's translation, pp. 176–178) is the nearest approach to our text in style, but not in matter. It is 'about him who is in all and over all, over and not lower than anything nor through anything, that is, even owing to management he is over all, and all is manageable by him.'
they are themselves his will; (22) and he who neglects, and provides a restricted evolution, is yet a good sovereign. 23. Also that his commands are all continuous, (24) and yet the setting aside of his commands is obtainable. 25. And that there is some of his will which is not continuous, (26) and neglect of his will is not an injurer of the will. 27. Likewise that he has commanded that which is not his will, (28) and the command which is not inconsistent with his will and also the command which is inconsistent with his will are both proper. 29. Also that his good will is not a discontinuous will, (30) and as to his evil will, which makes evil things, that is judicious. 31. And many other inconsistencies which are in the assertions of various sects.

32. If it be not possible for an orderly (padmānīk) religion to exist, without rescue from these inconsistent assertions of many kinds, (33) they then say this of it, that to the supposers of two original evolutions the work of the sacred being is weak and unresisting; (34) and they say it is not as it were adapted to the grandeur of the sacred being.

35. Upon this subject, too, there are some matters, which I shall clearly state, that should be dictated and known. 36. That is, does he make divine things weaker and more unresisting, (37) where it is he who says that the sacred being's own achievements,

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1 Reading bandak-gastī instead of Pāz. bandayasti; compare Chap. IV, 73 n.
2 Reading adinaš, 'then of it,' for Pāz. ainā, as in Chap. IV, 81.
3 That is, those who hold the orthodox Mazda-worshipper's opinion, that the producer of evil is independent of the producer of good, so long as the former continues to exist.
4 The believer in a single original evolution without any independent producer of evil. Connect §§ 36, 37 with §§ 52, 53.
which were created by him, have all lapsed into being intolerant of command and deaf to admonition, (38) till even the most tender-bodied creatures struggle against his will? 39. And so they have slain or impaled those many prophets (vakhshvarān) and apostles (pētkhambarān) of his, who are appointed by him; (40) and there are some who have acted scornfully, contemptibly, and irreverently. 41. This, too, is where he has not only not protected his own dominion from the vile creatures which were created by him himself, but he has himself afflicted his own dominion also; (42) and he himself destroys his own productions without a reason, (43) and himself renders his own creations useless. 44. Through his own culpability he himself destroys his own innocent servants. 45. He himself makes his own peculiar friends weak, needy, sinful, and deluded. 46. And his wrath, inflicted upon a single innocent servant, which is like Aharman's¹, makes his own innumerable creatures unobservant and deluded. 47. For a sin that is limited, which is owing to his own actions, he puts the innocent to unlimited punishment². 48. The door of forgiveness is finally shut up, (49) and he is not satiated with the pain, distress, and misery of his own creatures, (50) but maintains them perpetually in action and excitement. 51. And yet he is not able to insist upon the commands which he

¹ Aharman being supposed to be the producer of the demon of wrath, who is one of his most powerful auxiliaries.

² Sans. has 'he puts another unlimited punishment upon the innocent;' Nēr. having read hānō, 'another,' instead of avō, 'to,' which two words are written alike in Pahlavi. As the author's interpretation of his opponent's argument assumes that everything, including sin, is produced by the sacred being, he naturally concludes that the sinners themselves are innocent.
gives in the beginning, middle, or end. 52. Or is it he\(^1\) who says that that one is the sacred being who is perpetually a ruler, all-knowing and almighty; (53) whose dominion and knowledge and power are perpetual and for unlimited time? 54. Owing to him, too, is the happiness of any goodness; (55) his actions also are for a purpose, his commands are advantageous, (56) he is compassionate and forgiving as regards his own servants, (57) and is an abundant bestower of recompense, too, on that servant who is a carrier off of victory. 58. As to him who is a sinner, who, on account of his own sinfulness, becomes captive in the hands of the enemy\(^2\), he is forgiving upon atonement for the sinfulness and cleansing from iniquity and pollution. 59. In the end he is no leaver of any good creature captive in the hands of enemies\(^3\), (60) and is their protector, maintainer, and cherisher, in body and life, amid their contest and struggle with enemies. 61. He is a complete defender of his own empire from opponents of a different nature, (62) and his champions and troops become victorious in the struggle and contest. 63. And in the end he is a bringer of victory to his own creatures, as regards every iniquity.

64. When it is observed as to light, knowledge, sight, life, health, and other divine creations, that they are fully resistant and prevailing over darkness,

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\(^1\) The believer in two original evolutions, good and evil; the producer of the latter being independent of the producer of the former for a limited period of existence. This producer of evil is not clearly described here, but is mentioned in §§ 58–61, 72 as an enemy and opponent. §§ 52, 53 are to be read in connection with §§ 36–38.

\(^2\) The spiritual enemy, Aharman.

\(^3\) Compare Chap. IV, 100.
ignorance, blindness, death, sickness, and other demoniacal peculiarities—(65) because this is known, that light is the putting aside of all darkness, (66) knowledge is victorious over ignorance, (67) and life is powerful¹ and increasing over death, (68) for, owing to the powerfulness and increase of life, the incalculable progress of the creatures arises from two persons, (69) and multitudes are confident about it; (70) so also sight and health are manifestly as much victorious and powerful over blindness and sickness—(71) such being observed, it is also expedient to observe this, that is, what does the opposing fiend want, and about what do the troops of the sacred being struggle?

72. That opponent wants this that he speaks of thus: 'I will make this earth and sky and the creatures which are luminaries² extinct, (73) or I will bring them into my possession, and will pervert them from their own nature³, (74) so that the sacred being shall not be able to occasion the resurrection and the renovation of the universe, and to restore his own creatures.'

75. The troops of the sacred being struggle about this, that the opponent shall not attain to his will through his desire. 76. Observe this, too, that the troops of Aûharmazd have been valiant in struggling and successful in will ever since the original creation.

77. From this it is manifest, when it happens that this earth and sky are formed, (78) that it would be possible for him to make all creatures and creations extinct; but he is incapable of making even one of the most tender-bodied creatures of the sacred being

¹ Assuming that Pâz. a va r m a n d stands for Pahl. a o g - h o m a n d.
² Sans. has 'of the luminaries.'
³ Compare Bd. I, 14.
extinct. 79. Because, if even, by reason of death, the body be separated from life, *it* is not extinction and change of nature from its own self, but decay¹ of peculiarities and a necessity of *going* from place to place, from duty to duty². 80. Then each one of the qualities of one's body *and* life is to subsist again, in its own nature, for other duties, as is revealed. 81. And the existence of these creatures and creation, fully continuously *and* perpetually active, is advantageously manifest during a suitable period.

82. Thus far is considered complete upon this subject.

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**CHAPTER XIII.**

1. Again, about the inconsistency and faulty statements of the first scripture³, (2) which they call holy (*âzâd*)—(3) and as to it they are, *in* every way, unanimous that the sacred being wrote *it* with his own hand, *and* gave *it* to Moses (*Mûshâē*)—(4) so that, as *it* is full of delusion, I *will* here publish, for your information, a story⁴ out of all *its* stupidity and of much that is in it.

5. It states, in the beginning of the scripture, (6) that *there* first arose earth, without form and void⁵,

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¹ Assuming that Pâz. *nyârašni* is a misreading of Pahl. *nîhrîšno*.
² Compare Chap. IV, 87.
³ The Old Testament.
⁴ Pâz. *nîhang-e* (Pahl. *nisang-*r, Av. *ni+sangha*) appears to mean 'a tale, tract, or essay,' and is connected with *farhang*, 'learning.' Sans. has 'somewhat, a little.'
⁵ Assuming that Pâz. *âv khûn u tân* (which Nêr. seems to have understood as *âv-*i *khûn-vatân*, 'water containing blood') is a misreading of Pahl. *afâm va tahân*. Nêr. may have been thinking of Mkh. IX, 8.
darkness, and black water; (7) and the breathing\(^1\) of the sacred being ever yearns\(^2\) over the face of that black water\(^3\). 8. Afterwards the sacred being spoke thus: 'Let there be light,' (9) and there was light\(^4\). 10. And stooping he considered that light below him, (11) and the light was transmitted by him to the day, and the darkness to the night\(^5\). 12. In six days this world and sky and earth were also created by him, (13) for during the seventh day he was reposing (khaspán) and comfortable\(^6\). 14. Through that same mystery (râz) even now the Jews are enjoying repose on the Sabbath day\(^7\).

15. This, too, is stated, that Adam and his wife Eve (Havâē) were created by him, (16) and put into a garden of paradise (vahîst); (17) so that Adam

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\(^1\) Reading vâyâ, 'air, breath,' instead of Pâz. vakhsh, 'growth, expanse;' these two words being written alike in Pahlavi. Sans. has 'eyes.'

\(^2\) Reading nyâzēd instead of Pâz. nyâved. Sans. has 'looks.'

\(^3\) 'In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters' (Gen. i. 1, 2).

\(^4\) 'And God said, 'Let there be light:' and there was light' (Gen. i. 3).

\(^5\) 'And God saw the light, that it was good: and God divided the light from the darkness. And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night' (Gen. i. 4, 5).

\(^6\) 'And the evening and the morning were the sixth day. Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them. ... And he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made' (Gen. i. 31; ii. 1, 2).

\(^7\) 'But the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work. ... For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it' (Ex. xx. 10, 11).
should perform cultivation in that garden, and should keep watch. The Lord, who is the sacred being himself, commanded Adam (19) thus: 'Eat of every tree which is in this garden, except of that tree of knowledge; (20) because when you eat thereof you die.' 21. Afterwards a serpent was also put by him into the garden; (22) and that serpent deceived Eve and spoke thus: 'Let us eat of the gathering from this tree, and let us give it to Adam.' 23. And she acted accordingly, (24) and Adam likewise ate. 25. And his knowledge became such that good was distinguished by him from evil, and they did not die. 26. He also saw and knew that he was naked, (27) and became concealed under the trees; (28) he likewise covered over his own body with leaves of trees, on account of the shame of nakedness. 29. Afterwards the Lord went to the

1 'So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them. . . . And the Lord God took the man and put him into the garden of Eden, to dress it and to keep it' (Gen. i. 27; ii. 15).
2 Pâz. âdînô is evidently a misreading of the Pahlavi form of Heb. adonâi, 'Lord.'
3 'And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, 'Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat: but of the tree of the knowledge of good-and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die' ' (Gen. ii. 16, 17).
4 'Now the serpent was more subtle than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made. And he said unto the woman, ... "ye shall not surely die" ' (Gen. iii. 1, 4).
5 'She took of the fruit thereof, and did eat; and gave also unto her husband with her, and he did eat' (Gen. iii. 6).
6 ' "For God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened; and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil" ' (Gen. iii. 5).
7 'And the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked: and they sewed fig leaves together, and made
garden, and called Adam by name thus: 'Where art thou?' 30. Adam replied thus: 'Here I am, under the trees, for this reason, because I am naked.' 31. The Lord indulged in wrath, and spoke thus: 'Who could have informed thee that thou art naked? 33. Mayest thou not ever yet have eaten of that tree of knowledge, of which I said that you shall not eat?' 34. Adam spoke thus: 'I have been deceived by this woman, who was given to me by thee, and I ate.' 35. And the Lord enquired of Eve thus: 'Why was it so done by thee?' 36. Eve spoke thus: 'I have been deceived by this serpent.' 37. And Adam and Eve and the serpent are, all three, forced out of the garden of paradise by him with a curse. 38. And he spoke to Adam thus: 'Thy eating shall be through the scraping off of sweat themselves aprons ... and Adam and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the Lord God, amongst the trees of the garden' (Gen. iii. 7, 8).

1 'And they heard the voice of the Lord God walking in the garden in the cool of the day. ... And the Lord God called unto Adam, and said unto him, "Where art thou?"' (Gen. iii. 8, 9).

2 'And he said, "I heard thy voice in the garden, and I was afraid, because I was naked; and I hid myself"' (Gen. iii. 10).

3 Assuming that Páz. agarat stands for Pahl. akvariátat; see § 139.

4 'And he said, "Who told thee that thou wast naked? Hast thou eaten of the tree, whereof I commanded thee that thou shouldest not eat?"' (Gen. iii. 11).

5 'And the man said, "The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat"' (Gen. iii. 12).

6 'And the Lord God said unto the woman, "What is this that thou hast done?" And the woman said, "The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat"' (Gen. iii. 13).

7 'Therefore the Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground from whence he was taken. So he drove out the man' (Gen. iii. 23, 24).

8 Sans. has 'through the spreading of sleep.'
and the panting of the nostrils, (39) until the end of thy life; (40) and thy land shall grow all bodily refuse and dung.\(^1\) 41. He also spoke to Eve thus: 'Thy pregnancy shall be in pain and uneasy, and thy bringing forth in grievous hastening.\(^2\) 42. And he spoke to the serpent thus: 'Thou shalt be accursed from amid the quadrupeds and wild animals of the plain and mountain; (43) for thee also there shall be no feet, (44) and thy movement shall be on thy belly, and thy food dust. 45. And betwixt thy offspring, with those of the woman, there shall be such hatred and conversion to enmity that they will wound the head of that offspring.\(^3\)"

46. This, too, they say, that this worldly existence, with whatever is in everything, was made and produced by him for mankind; (47) and man was made by him predominant over all creatures and creations, wet and dry.\(^4\)

48. Now I will tell you a story (nisang-i) about

\(^1\) 'And unto Adam he said, "... cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life: thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee; ... in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground."

\(^2\) 'Unto the woman he said, "I will greatly multiply thy sorrow, and thy conception: in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children."

\(^3\) 'And the Lord God said unto the serpent, "Because thou hast done this, thou art cursed above all cattle, and above every beast of the field; upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life: and I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel."

\(^4\) 'And God said, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth."'
the contents of their twaddle and the faultiness of their statements, (49) that is, where and with what limits did that earth without form and void\textsuperscript{1}, the darkness, the sacred being and his breathing\textsuperscript{2}, and the black water arise? 50. Or of what description was the sacred being himself? 51. It is manifest that he was not light, (52) because, when the light was seen by him, (53) stooping he considered \textit{it}\textsuperscript{3}, for the reason that he had not seen it \textit{before}. 54. If they say that he was dark, that manifestly \textit{implies} that the origin of darkness is uttering\textsuperscript{4} a word \textit{and} there is light. 55. If they say that he was not dark, but light, (56) why, when the light \textit{was} seen by him, did he admire \textit{and} consider it, though he was light himself? 57. And if they say that he was neither light nor dark, (58) it is necessary for such to specify that third \textit{state} which is not light and not dark.

59. Then \textit{as to} him whose position and abode were in darkness and black water, and light was never seen by him, how was it possible for him to look \textit{at} that light? 60. And what \textit{was} his divinity owing to? 61. Because even now \textit{it} is not possible for any one who remains in darkness to look \textit{at} the light. 62. \textit{Observe} also this, that if his origin and abode were darkness, how was it possible for him to remain opposite the light? 63. Because this is known, that \textit{it} is not possible \textit{for} darkness to remain opposite the light, since \textit{the latter} puts it aside harmless.

64. Again, \textit{I ask} this, that is, was that earth, which

\textsuperscript{1} See § 6 n.  
\textsuperscript{2} See § 7 n.  
\textsuperscript{3} See § 10. The scripture merely says that 'God saw the light, that \textit{it was} good,' but this difference does not really affect the author's argument as to the previous non-existence of light.  
\textsuperscript{4} Assuming that Pâz. frâi is a misreading of Pahl. parâs.
was without form and void, limited or unlimited? 65. If it were limited, what was there outside of it? 66. If it were unlimited, whither did that unlimitedness of it go, (67) when, as we see, this earth and worldly existence are not those of the first existence? 68. As to that which the Lord spoke, (69) that is: 'Let there be light,' and it was so, (70) it is thereupon appropriate to understand that the Lord existed before the time that the light arose; (71) and when he was wishing to make the light, and he gave the command for it to arise, he then considered mentally in what way the light is of good appearance or evil appearance. 72. And if the light, through its own nature, reached into the knowledge and consideration of the Lord, it is evident that the light was existing alike within the knowledge and mind of the Lord, (73) and alike outside of him. 74. For it is not possible to know and obtain anything, unless it be a manifestation of an existence. 75. If the light was existing is it¹, on that account, a creation of the Lord? 76. And if they say that the light was not, through its own nature, within his knowledge, that light was demanded by him, who did not know of what nature it was, very unwisely. 77. Or how is it possible to consider in the mind that which one has never even thought of or known? 78. And observe this, too, that that command for the arising of light was given either to something or to nothing, (79) because this is certain, that it is necessary to give a command to a performer of commands. 80. If it were given by him to something existing, which was light, that implies that the light

¹ Or, perhaps, 'it is.'
itself existed. 81. And if the command were given by him to something not existing, then how did the something not existing hear the command of the Lord? 82. Or how did it know that the will of the Lord was thus, that 'I should become light?' 83. Because the command of the Lord is not heard by what does not exist, in the same manner as though it were not given by him. 84. Since it is not possible for the non-existent even to think in any way, (85) it was that which is appointed non-existent, so that it does not exist, but yet exists, that was really before the sight of the sage; by which it was known in what manner the Lord is demanding that it shall arise, and in the manner which was demanded by him it arose.

86. If they say that the light arose from the word of the Lord, which was spoken by him thus: 'Thou shalt arise,' and it was so—(87) that being when the Lord and his belongings (khúd'lh) were dark, and light had really never been seen by him—in what way is it possible for that light to arise from his word? 88. Because this is known, that speaking is the progeny of thinking. 89. If they say that his word became light, that is very marvellous, because then light is the fruit of darkness, and the source of darkness is thereby the essence of light;

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1 That is something produced as a nonentity which, being produced as nothing, is considered to be something different from nothing at all, which is not produced. Something analogous to the prototypes of the creatures, which 'remained three thousand years in a spiritual state, so that they were unthinking and unmoving, with intangible bodies' (Bd. I, 8).

2 Who wrote the account of the creation in the book of Genesis.

3 Literally 'that I shall arise.'
or else it is this, that the light was concealed in the darkness.

90. As I have said, it is evident that it is of no use to give a command, except to a performer of commands, (91) so that it should be that the light existed, and then the command was expedient and given.

92. Again, I ask this, as to these creatures and creations, sky and earth of his, since they were prepared and produced by him in six days, (93) and the seventh he reposed (khaspīd) therefrom, (94) then, when this world was not produced by him from anything, but merely arose by his command, 'thou shalt arise,' and it was so, (95) to what was that delay of his of six days owing? 96. For when his trouble is merely as much as to say 'thou shalt arise,' the existence of that delay of six days is very ill-seeming. 97. It is also not suitable for trouble to arise for him therefrom. 98. If it be possible to make the non-existent exist, and he be capable of it, it is possible to produce it even a long time back. 99. And if he be incapable of producing except in the period of a day, it is not fitting to speak of his producing it from nothing.

100. And, again, I ask this, that is, when the number of the days should be known from the sun, whence then is the number of the day, besides the names of the days, known before the creation of the sun? 101. For they say that the sun was produced by him on the fourth day, which is itself Wednesday.

1 In § 79.  
2 See §§ 12, 13.  
3 Pāz. khār sumbad, Sans. katunāraisvāriya. 'And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the
102. I also ask this, to what was it owing that it was necessary for him to make himself comfortable and reposing on the seventh day? 103. When the delay and trouble in his creation and production of the world was merely so much as that he spoke thus: 'Thou shalt arise,' (104) how are those days accounted for by him, so that it was necessary to make him reposing whose trouble is recounted? 105. For if 'thou shalt arise' were spoken by him at once, that is his trouble, and he ought to become comfortable immediately.

106. Again I ask this, that is, for what purpose and cause is Adam produced by him, together with Eve¹, (107) so that while they practise his will, the purpose of it is not so presented by him that they shall not turn away from the performance of his desire? 108. For when it is known by him, before the fact, that they will not be listening to his command, and yet they are finally produced by him, that shows that for him now to become exhausted, and to indulge in wrath about them, is unreasonable, (109) because it is evident that the Lord himself was not fully proceeding with that which is desirable for his own will, and is manifestly an opponent and adversary to his own will. 110. If they are not understood by him before the fact, and it is not even known by him that they will not listen to his command, then he is ignorant and badly informed. 111. If they say that his will itself was for non-performance, why then is the command for performance given by him? 112. Also what is the sin in not performing

lesser light to rule the night. . . . And the evening and the morning were the fourth day' (Gen. i. 16, 19).

¹ See § 15. ² The command mentioned in §§ 19, 20.
it, and how goes (113) a horse whom they yoke with another in confinement (lag) and hurry on with a whip (tázânak). 114. From this statement signs and tokens of deceivers are manifested, (115) whose will and command are inconsistent and unadapted, one to the other.

116. And if his will and desire were this, that they shall not turn away from his will, (117) still their power and desire for turning away from his will are much stronger and more resistant than those which he gave for not turning. 118. If the will for their turning away from his will, and also the knowledge of it, were his, and the command for not turning away were given by him, how was it still possible for the distressed Adam to act so that they should not turn away? 119. Also, the origin and maintenance of his will ought not to exist, (120) because by turning away from his command one merely falsifies (drugged) it as a command, while by not turning away it becomes a falsification of both his will and knowledge.

121. Again, I ask this, that is, on what account and for what advantage was that garden, prepared by him, produced? 122. And as to the tree of knowledge itself, about which he commanded thus: 'Ye shall not eat of it,' and also as to the injunction for not eating of it, which was issued by him, why was it necessary for him to make them?

123. It is also evident, from his injunction and

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1 Illustrating the inconsistency of determining or permitting that anything (such as the abstaining from fruit, or the trotting of a horse) shall not be done, and yet urging its performance by whip or command.

2 See §§ 16, 17.
command, that scanty knowledge and ignorance are more loved by him, (124) and his desire for them is more than for knowledge and wisdom. 125. And that even his advantage from ignorance was more, (126) because while the tree of knowledge was not tasted by them they were ignorant, and not disobedient and without benefit unto him, (127) but just as their knowledge arose they became disobedient unto him. 128. There was also no anxiety for him from their ignorance, but just as their knowledge arose (129) he became exhausted and wrathful about them, (130) and, forced out of paradise by him, with grievous discomfort and disgrace, they are cast 1 to the earth. (131) The sum total is this, that the cause of this birth of man’s knowledge, in the worldly existence, was owing to the serpent and deceit.

132. They also say this, that things of every kind were created for mankind—on account of which it is evident that even that tree was created by him for mankind—(133) and man was made by him predominant over every creature and creation 2. 134. If that be so, why were they now to incline their desires away from that tree which was their own?

135. From this following statement this, too, is evident, that knowledge was not really originating with him, (136) because if he came forth to the garden 3 and raised his voice, and called Adam by name thus: ‘Where art thou,’ it is just as though he were unaware of the place where he existed; (137) and if he had been unanswered by him, he would have been unaware of the place where Adam existed. 138. If it were not owing to his (agro)

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1 Or ‘admitted.’
2 See §§ 46, 47.
3 See § 29.
outcry, too, before seeing him, he would have been unaware that he had eaten of that tree, or not; and of this also, that is, by whom and how it was done, who ate and who deceived. 139. If he were aware, why had he to make that enquiry of him, 'mayest thou not ever yet have eaten of that tree, of which I commanded that you shall not eat?' 140. And at first, when he came forth, he was not exhausted, but afterwards, when he knew that they had eaten, he became exhausted about them and was wrathful.

141. His scanty knowledge is also evident from this, when he created the serpent, which was itself his adversary, and put it into the garden with them; (142) or else why was not the garden made so fortified by him, that the serpent, and also other enemies, should thereby not go into it?

143. Even his falsity is also evident from this, when he spoke thus: 'When you eat of this tree you die;' and they have eaten and are not dead, but have become really intelligent, (144) and good is well recognised from evil by them.

145. I also ask this, that is, how is his knowledge inconsistent and competing with his will and command? 146. For if it were willed by him to eat of that tree, and the command for not eating were given by him, the knowledge about it was that the fruit would be eaten. 147. Now it is evident that the will, knowledge, and command are all three inconsistent, one towards the other.

148. This, too, is evident, that, though Adam committed sin, the curse which was inflicted by Him (the Lord) reaches unlawfully over people of every kind

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1 See § 33. 2 See § 21. 3 See § 20. 4 See §§ 37-41.
at various periods, (149) and I consider it, in every way, a senseless, ignorant, and foolish statement.

150. On this subject, on account of tediousness, thus much is considered complete.

Chapter XIV.

1. My desire is also that I write a story (nisang-1) out of the accompanying inconsistency and full delusion of the same scripture, (2) that is full of every iniquity and demonism; and I will disclose a summary of one part out of a thousand of what is declared thereby, (3) so as to notice the commands therein.

4. First, this is what he says about his own nature, (5) that is, 'I am the Lord, seeking vengeance (6) and retaliating vengeance\(^1\), (7) and I retaliate vengeance sevenfold upon the children\(^2\), (8) and one does not forget my original vengeance.' (9). Another place states that, 'having acquired\(^3\) wrath and grievous thoughts, (10) his lips are also full of indignation\(^4\), (11) his tongue is like a blazing fire, (12) and his breath (vāyā) is like a river of rapid water (arvand nāk)\(^5\). 13. His voice, too, as though for causing

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1 'To me belongeth vengeance, and recompence' (Deut. xxxii. 35). Or, as it is quoted in Rom. xii. 19, 'Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.'
2 'Therefore whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold' (Gen. iv. 15).
3 Perhaps ayaštak is a misreading of ašuftak, 'distracted by.'
4 Literally 'venom.'
5 'Behold, the name of the Lord cometh from far, burning with his anger, and the burden thereof is heavy; his lips are full of
weeping, is more resembling the shouting of a
demon, (14) and his seat is in the gloom, the
dew, and the cloud. 15. His charger, also, is the
drying (khûskâk) wind, (16) and from the motion
of his feet is the arising of a whirlwind of dust.
17. When he walks the arising of fire is behind
him.

18. And, elsewhere, he speaks about his own
wrathfulness, (19) thus: 'I have been forty years
in wrath about the Israelites,' (20) and he said
that the Israelites are defiled in heart.

21. Elsewhere he speaks thus: 'Who is blind,
indignation, and his tongue as a devouring fire: and his breath, as
an overflowing stream, shall reach to the midst of the neck' (Is.
xxx. 27, 28).

1 'And the Lord shall cause his glorious voice to be heard, and
shall show the lightning down of his arm, with the indignation of
his anger, and with the flame of a devouring fire, with scattering,
and tempest, and hailstones' (Is. xxx. 30).

2 Assuming that Pâz. g'lam (Pers. gum, 'invisible') is a mis-
reading of Pahl. tom, 'gloom,' as the Sanskrit is dhûmalatvam,
'smokiness.'

3 'He made darkness his secret place: his pavilion round about
him were dark waters and thick clouds of the skies' (Ps. xviii. 11).
'Clouds and darkness are round about him' (Ps. xcvii. 2).

4 'Who maketh the clouds his chariot; who walketh upon the
wings of the wind' (Ps. civ. 3).

5 'The Lord hath his way in the whirlwind and in the storm,
and the clouds are the dust of his feet' (Na. i. 3).

6 'For, behold, the Lord will come with fire, and with his chariots
like a whirlwind, to render his anger with fury, and his rebuke
with flames of fire' (Is. lxvi. 15).

7 Pâz. Asarâsarâ is evidently a misreading of Pahl. Asrâyîlân.

8 'Forty years long was I grieved with this generation, and said,
"It is a people that do err in their heart, and they have not known
my ways;" unto whom I sware in my wrath, that they should not
enter into my rest' (Ps. xcvi. 10, 11).

9 Sans. has 'whoever is needy,' both here and in § 23.
unless *it be* my servant? 22. Who is deaf\(^1\), but the messenger (*firtstak*) I am appointing? 23. Who is blind like the king\(^2\)?' *And it is* declared that their king is the Lord himself\(^3\).

24. Elsewhere it also says this, that the worshippers (*parastakân*) of his fire are defiled\(^4\). 25. Also this, that his deeds bring blinding smoke, (26) *and his* fighting is the shedding of blood\(^5\). 27. And this, that is, 'I pour forth mankind one upon the other, (28) *and I* sit upon the sky, over their limbs.' 29. Likewise this, that, in one night, a hundred *and* sixty thousand *were* slain by him, through a wretched death, out of the champions and troops of the Mâzendarâns\(^6\). 30. And, *on* another occasion, he slew six hundred thousand men, besides women and young children, out of the Israelites in the wilderness; (31) only two men escaped\(^7\).

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1. Sans. has 'whoever is prosperous.'

2. 'Who *is* blind, but my servant? or deaf, as my messenger *that* I sent? who *is* blind as *he* *that is* perfect, and blind as the Lord's servant?' (Is. xlii. 19).

3. 'The Lord *is* our king' (Is. xxxiii. 22).

4. 'About five and twenty men, with their backs toward the temple of the Lord, and their faces toward the east; and they worshipped the sun toward the east. Then he said unto me, "Hast thou seen *this*, O son of man? Is it a light thing to the house of Judah that they commit the abominations which they commit here?"' (Eze. viii. 16, 17).

5. 'And when Joshua and all Israel saw that the ambush had taken the city, and that the smoke of the city ascended, then they turned again, and slew the men of Ai' (Jos. viii. 21).

6. 'Then the angel of the Lord went forth, and smote in the camp of the Assyrians a hundred and fourscore and five thousand; and when they arose early in the morning, behold, they *were* all dead corpses' (Is. xxxvii. 36).

7. 'And the children of Israel journeyed from Rameses to Succoth, about six hundred thousand on foot, *that were* men, beside
32. Again, it shows that his final result is all regret, (33) just as this which it states, that he became among the despondent (zardakân), and he spoke thus: 'I am repentant as to the making of men on the earth'.

34. This, too, it states, that he sits upon a throne which four angels hold upon their wings, from each one of whom a fiery river always proceeds, owing to the load of his weight. 35. Now, when he is a spirit, not formed with a body, why then are those four distressed by him, who have to sustain with toil the grievous load of that easy thing?

36. Again, it states this, that every day he prepares, with his own hand, ninety thousand worshippers, and they always worship him until the night time, and then he dismisses them, through a fiery river, to hell. 37. When trouble and injustice of this description are seen, how is it

children' (Ex. xii. 37). 'Doubtless ye shall not come into the land concerning which I swear to make you dwell therein, save Caleb the son of Jephunneh, and Joshua the son of Nun. . . . But as for you, your carcases, they shall fall in this wilderness' (Num. xiv. 30, 32).

1 'And it repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth' (Gen. vi. 6).

2 'Also out of the midst thereof came the likeness of four living creatures. . . . Their wings were joined one to another. . . . As for the likeness of the living creatures, their appearance was like burning coals of fire, and like the appearance of lamps: it went up and down among the living creatures. . . . And under the firmament were their wings straight, the one toward the other. . . . And above the firmament that was over their heads was the likeness of a throne, as the appearance of a sapphire stone: and upon the likeness of the throne was the likeness as the appearance of a man above upon it' (Eze. i. 5, 9, 13, 23, 26). 'A fiery stream issued and came forth from before him' (Dan. vii. 10).

3 This statement may possibly be quoted from the Talmud.
expedient for worldly beings to exist in duty, good works, and good deeds? 38. When he casts distressed worshippers who are reverent, listening to commands, and pure in action, together with others who are sinners, into eternal hell, (39) it is like even that which another congregation\(^1\) asserts, that the sacred being, at the day of the resurrection, gives the sun and moon, together with others who are sinners, to hell for the reason that there are people who have offered homage to them.

40. Another place also states this, that when the eyes of the aged (masâtval)\(^2\) Abraham, who was the friend of the Lord, were afflicted, the Lord himself came enquiring for him; (41) and he sat on his cushion and asked for peace\(^3\). 42. And Abraham called Isaac\(^4\), who was his dearest son\(^5\), in secret, and spoke (43) thus: 'Go to paradise (vahist), and bring wine that is light and pure.' 44. And he went and brought it. 45. And Abraham made many entreaties to the Lord (46) thus: 'Taste one time\(^6\) wine in my abode.' 47. And the Lord spoke thus:

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\(^1\) Probably the Christians, and referring to such texts as 'The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before that great and notable day of the Lord come' (Acts ii. 20).

\(^2\) Nêr. reads this word as a title, Mehâdar, of Abraham. It is, however, the Huzvâris of dâd-mas (for dâd-i mas, 'great age'), and appears to be a hybrid form, the first syllable being Irânian and the latter portion Semitic.

\(^3\) Upon his host; the usual Oriental salutation.

\(^4\) Nêr. has read Âsînâk, which indicates a Pahlavi form that might be read Aîsâk, and points to Syr. 'Îs'hoq as the original of this form of Isaac.

\(^5\) Sans. has 'his whole-blood brother's son.'

\(^6\) Assuming that Pâz. shê stands for Pahl. gâs-r, both here and in § 49. Nêr. seems to have understood it as Ar. say, 'somewhat.'
'I will not taste it, because it is not from paradise, and is not pure.' 48. Then Abraham gave assurance thus: 'The wine is pure from paradise, and Isaac, who is my son, brought it.' 49. Thereupon the Lord, on account of his freedom from doubt in Isaac, and the assurance given by Abraham, tasted the wine one time. 50. Afterwards, when he wished to go, he was not allowed until one of them had sworn to the other by a serious oath. 51. Observe this twaddle full of delusion; not even a single detail is adapted to a sacred being. 52. In what way was his coming in bodily form to the abode of Abraham and eating bread, of which not even a single detail is adapted to him? 53. This, too, is evident from it, that the suffering of Abraham was not from the Lord, but from another producer. 54. And even the faultiness which was owing to his want of understanding of knowledge was such, that the purity of the wine and whence it came were not known by him. 55. His falsity is also seen in this, when he spoke of not drinking the wine, and at last drank it. 56. Afterwards he is confessing that it is genuine and pure. 57. Now, how is he worthy of worship, as a divinity that is all-knowing and almighty, whose nature is this? 58. And another place states that there was one of the sick who, with his own wife and child, was

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1 This tale is perhaps to be sought in the Talmud.
2 Reading là instead of râfî. By reading the latter Nêr. has 'the suffering, which was for Abraham, was from the Lord,' which is inconsistent with the context.
3 Assuming that Pâz. bavānî (Sans. vaikalyam) stands for Pahl. zîfânîh, which seems more probable than supposing it to be a miswriting of Pâz. dēwānagî, 'folly.'
particularly one that was suffering, poor, and without a stipend. 59. At all times he was very diligent and active in prayer and fasting and the worship of the sacred being. 60. And one day, in prayer, he secretly begged a favour thus: 'Give me any enjoyment that is in daily food (rôzłh), (61) that it may be easier for me to live.'

62. And an angel came down unto him and spoke thus: 'The sacred being has not allotted thee, through the constellations\(^1\), more daily food than this, (63) and it is not possible to allot anew; (64) but, as a recompense for worship and prayer, a throne whose four feet are of jewels is appointed for thee in heaven (vahist) by me, (65) and, if it be necessary, I will give unto thee one foot of that throne.'

66. That exalter of the apostles enquired of his own wife, (67) and the unfortunate one spoke thus: 'It is better for us to be content with the scanty daily food and bad living in the worldly existence, (68) than if our throne, among our companions in heaven, had three feet; (69) but if it may occur to thee then appoint us a day's food by another mode.'

70. At the second coming of that angel he spoke thus: 'But if I dissipate the celestial sphere, and produce the sky and earth anew, and construct and produce the motion of the stars anew, still thenceforth it is not clear whether thy destiny will fall out good or bad.\(^2\)

71. From this statement it is, therefore, manifest that he is not himself the appointer of daily food and supreme, (72) distribution is not by his will,

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\(^1\) Of the zodiac (see Mkh. XII, 5, 6, 8).

\(^2\) This tale is probably from the same source as the last.

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he is not able to alter destiny, (73) and the revolution of the celestial sphere, the sun and moon and stars, is not within the compass of his knowledge, will, and command. 74. And also this, that the throne, as to which it was announced (nivkilj̄d) thus: 'I will give it in heaven,' is not of his formation and creation.

75. And in another place he speaks about his own twaddle (76) thus: 'I have slain, in one day⁴, an assemblage (ram) of sinners, as well as innumerable innocents.' 77. And when the angels talked much of the unreasonable performance, he then spoke of it thus: 'I am the Lord, the ruler of wills, (78) superintending, unrivalled, and doing my own will, and no one assists or is to utter a murmur (drenqisn̄) about me².'

79. Especially abundant is the twaddle that is completely delusive, which has seemed to me tedious to write. 80. Whoever would investigate the backward opinions of these statements, should be, for that purpose of his, a high-priest speaking candidly (āzād), (81) until he becomes aware of the nature of the same scripture, and of the truth of that which is stated by me.

82. Now if he be a sacred being, of whom these are signs and tokens, that implies that truth is far from him, (83) forgiveness strange to him, (84) and knowledge is not bestowed upon him. 85. Because this itself is the fiend who is leader of the hell which

¹ Assuming that Pāz. zumāē is a corruption of gumāē (see Chap. IV, 101 n) and stands for Huz. yōm-ī. But it may mean 'the whole of.'

² This seems to be quoted from the same source as the two preceding tales.
is the den (grêstak) of the gloomy race, (86) whom
the devilish defiled ones and evil people glorify by
the name of the Lord, and offer him homage.

87. About this subject is here complete.

CHAPTER XV.

1. Another thing I publish is a feeble story (ni-
sang) about the inconsistency, unbounded state-
ments, and incoherent disputation of Christian
(Tarsák) believers.

2. Since, inasmuch as all three\(^1\) are from the one
origin of Judaism—(3) that implying that, when any-
thing is said within the one, it is for them mutually
helping their own delusion of every kind—(4) you
should know whence the original sect of Christianity
came forth. 5. That in the town of Jerusalem\(^2\) there
was a woman of the same Jews who was known for
incapacity\(^3\), (6) and pregnancy became manifest in
her\(^4\). 7. When asked by them thus: ‘Whence is
this pregnancy of thine?’ (8) she said in reply thus:
‘The angel Gabriel\(^5\) came unto me, and he spoke
thus: “Thou art pregnant by the pure wind (holy
spirit)\(^6\).”’

\(^1\) The three defects mentioned in § 1.
\(^2\) Nêr. reads Hurûsarm for Pahl. Aûrusalem.
\(^3\) Sans. has ‘misconduct,’ but this is more than Pahl. dûsâzakîh
seems to imply.
\(^4\) ‘Now the birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise: When as his
mother Mary was espoused to Joseph, before they came together,
she was found with child of the Holy Ghost’ (Mat. i. 18).
\(^5\) Pahl. Gêprîl is misread Sparagar by Nêr. These two names
would be written alike in Pahlavi.
\(^6\) ‘The angel Gabriel was sent from God . . . to a virgin
espoused to a man whose name was Joseph . . . and the angel
9. As to that, you should observe thus: 'Who, apart from that woman, saw the angel Gabriel? And on what account is it expedient to consider that woman truthful?' 10. If they say that, on account of the spiritual state of that angel, no one is able to see him, (11) that implies—if the cause of not seeing that angel be his spiritual nature—that the sight of that woman also, for the same reason, is not unrestricted. 12. If they say that the sacred being made him visible to that woman, and on account of the worthiness of that woman, (13) no other person being made worthy, (14) observe this, where is the evidence that the woman spoke truthfully? 15. Or, if that woman were conspicuous to any one for truth, it is fitting for him to demonstrate that also to other persons, so that, through that evidence, she might be more fully considered as very truthful by them. 16. But now the showing of him (the angel), to that woman only, is not considered by any one as true. 17. Now you should also observe that the origin of their religion has all come forth from this testimony of a woman, which was given by her about her own condition.

18. Observe, again, that if they say the Messiah arose from the pure wind of the sacred being, that implies—if the only wind that is pure and from the sacred being be that one—that the other wind, which is distinct from that, is not from the sacred being and not pure, (19) and another producer is manifested inevitably. 20. If the wind be all from answered and said unto her, "The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee; therefore also that holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God." (Luke i. 26, 27, 35).
the sacred being and sacred, it ought to be all pure. 21. If only that one wind be pure, the other wind is polluted and not sacred. 22. As there is no producer whatever except the sacred being, that pollution and impurity of the other wind are likewise from the sacred being. 23. And if the other wind be that of the sacred being and sacred, it ought to be all pure. 24. Now, that one being considered as purity, why was the other polluted?

25. Again, observe this, that, if the Messiah were the son of the sacred being for the reason that the sacred being is the father of all, through productiveness, creativeness, and cherishing, (26) that Messiah, through sonship to the sacred being, is not otherwise than the meaner creatures which the sacred being produced and created. 27. If he were born through the means of male and female, (28) that implies—if birth through male and female be suitable unto the sacred being—that it is also so unto the archangels and spirits; in like manner, on account of the existence of birth¹, the occurrence of death also is suitable. 29. Thus, about the arising of that same sacred being there is no doubt, (30) because there where birth of that kind exists, eating, drinking, and even death are certain.

31. And there are some even who say that the Messiah is the sacred being himself. 32. Now this is very strange, when the mighty sacred being, the maintainer and cherisher of the two existences, became of human nature, and went into the womb of a woman who was a Jew. 33. To leave the lordly throne, the sky and earth, the celestial sphere

¹ The Pâz. of JE interpolates the words 'from a mother.'
and other similar objects of his management and protection, he fell (aûpast), for concealment, into a polluted and straitened\(^1\) place, (34) and, finally, delivered his own body to scourging, execution on the tree (dâr-kardîth), and the hands of enemies, (35) while, apart from death, much brutality and lawlessness were arranged by them.

36. If they speak of his having been inside the womb of a woman for the reason that the sacred being exists in every place, (37) that implies that being inside the womb of a woman, through existence in every place, is not more antagonistic than being in any very polluted and very fetid place; (38) and, along with that, that the faultiness of speaking of all places as having been the property of the sacred being is manifold, (39) because, if they were so, in like manner the speaking of anything whatever that is devoid of the existence of the sacred being is strange\(^2\).

40. Again, as to that which they say, that death and execution on the tree were accepted by him, as a yoke\(^3\), for the sake of demonstrating the resurrection to mankind, (41) that implies—if it were not possible for him to demonstrate the resurrection to mankind, except through that disgrace\(^4\) and death and brutal treatment of himself—that that omnipotence of his is not effectual. 42. Or, when no opponent and adversary whatever of his arose, why

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\(^1\) Assuming that Pâz. u vadang stands for Pahl. va tâng.

\(^2\) Assuming that Pâz. vâhâr (Sans. anrîta) stands for Pahl. nâhâr.

\(^3\) See Chap. X, 67 n.

\(^4\) Assuming that Pâz. rastunâî stands for Pahl. rûsvâîth. Sans. has ‘binding with cords.’
are they not made without doubt of that sort of clear knowledge which is imparted by seeing the resurrection, so that there would not have been a necessity for this mode of demonstrating it brutally, disgracefully¹, distressingly, and through the will of his enemies. 43. If that death were accepted by him, as a yoke of a new description, through his own will, (44) that implies that now his outcry of woe and curses for the executioners², and his considering those Jews as it were wrathfully are unreasonable. 45. He ought, indeed, not to cause curses and imprecations of woe upon them, but it is fitting for them to be worthy of recompense through that deed.

46. Again, as to this which they state, that the father and son and pure wind are three names which are not separate one from the other³, (47) nor is one foremost, (48) and this, too, that, though a son, he is not less than the father, but in every knowledge equal to the father⁴, why now is one to call him by a different name? 49. If it be proper for three to be one, that implies that it is certainly possible for three to be nine and for nine to be

¹ Sans. 'by binding with cords.'

² 'Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! . . . behold, I send unto you prophets, and wise men, and scribes: and some of them ye shall kill and crucify; and some of them shall ye scourge in your synagogues, and persecute them from city to city: that upon you may come all the righteous blood shed upon the earth. . . . All these things shall come upon this generation' (Mat. xxiii. 29, 34–36).

³ 'For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost: and these three are one' (1 John v. 7).

⁴ 'And in this Trinity none is afore, or after other: none is greater, or less than another' (Athanasiian Creed).
three; (50) and it is possible to speak of other numbers, in this sequence, unlimitedly.

51. Observe this, too, that if a son be not less than a father, that father also is not greater than the son. 52. That is possible if the father is said to be from the son, or the son not from the father. 53. And this is certain, that it is possible for every one originating from any one to be less than him from whom he is, who is the essential origin of himself; (54) if he be so in point of time, and likewise if so in point of relationship. 55. If the son be not less than the father, that implies that the maker is not before the thing made, nor yet is greater; (56) both must be original evolutions, (57) and the creation is not less than the creator, nor the creator greater than the creation, (58) however he may be said to be unlimited.

59. Observe this, too, that if the son be equal to the father in all knowledge, that father also is as ignorant as the son who was unaware of his own death and execution on the tree, (60) until he was slain by their capturing him and causing his wretched death, brutal treatment, and disgrace. 61. He did not know about it because they enquired of him thus: ‘When is the day of resurrection?’ And he answered thus: ‘Of this no one is aware but the father.’ 62. Just as when the son is formed (tāstīk)

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1 Assuming that Pāz. vas is a misreading of Pahl. āgas.
2 Literally 'the maternal source.'
3 This is at variance with Mat. xxvi. 2:—‘Ye know that after two days is the feast of the passover, and the Son of man is betrayed to be crucified.' But the author explains in § 61 that he is thinking of another instance of want of knowledge.
4 Sans. has 'binding.'
5 'Tell us, when shall these things be? . . . Of that day and
as it were ignorant, the father must be as it were just the same.

63. Observe this, too, that all the creatures and creation, and even his own adversary, being created and produced by him out of nothing, the executioners of his son are themselves deluded by him.

64. And if the sacred being himself created the executioners of his son, and even his own adversary, without a purpose and without a cause, (65) and the son was slain by them altogether with his knowledge, (66) that implies that it is now possible to be without doubt that the slayer of his son was he himself, (67) if he knew that when he produces a son they will then slay him, and in the end he produced him foolishly and unwisely. 68. If he did not know it, he is deficient in knowledge.

69. Again, observe this, that, if the sacred being created these creatures and creation out of nothing, and created and produced even his adversary similarly out of nothing, that implies that their nature ought to be one. 70. Now, why is not the adversary preserved in the same manner as the other creatures?

71. Another point is about the inconsistency of the statements derived from the scriptures of their high-priest, (72) and that which he says that no one falls, nor anything from a tree, and no outcry arises in a district, nor two birds fight together

that hour knoweth no man, no, not the angels which are in heaven, neither the Son, but the Father' (Mark xiii. 4, 32).

1 Literally 'I produce.'

2 In § 91 Paul is called 'their high-priest,' but the term may be here applied to any other writer of the Christian scriptures.

3 So in Sans., but the Pâz. of JE has merely 'no district arises.'
without the command of the father\(^1\), (73) which is a
demonstration\(^2\) of these statements, that the original
evolution is single and all things are by his will.

74. Now for what purpose was the Messiah ap-
pointed, who is his son; and which way is the
demonstration, through that, of his (the father's)
being unwilling; (75) when all is by his will, and
nothing whatever is said about his being unwilling?

76. Even this is evident from the same explanation,
that the Jews slew the Messiah, who is his son,
through the will of the father.

77. Again, he speaks inconsistently about the
free will (âzâd-kâmîh) of the faithful, (78) that
mankind are produced by him with free will. 79.
Thus the iniquity of the sin which mankind commit
is freely willed, (80) and the freedom of will was
produced by him himself for mankind. 81. That
implies that it is fitting to consider him likewise
a sinner who is the original cause of sin. 82. If
mankind commit sin and crime by their own free
will through the will of the sacred being, (83)
through what free will and sin are the sin and
crime of the lion, serpent, wolf, and scorpion—the
stinging and slaying noxious creatures—which are
the natural actions that ever proceed from them?

84. So also, who has maintained the origin of the
deadly poison which is in the Bêsh herb\(^3\) and other
species of plants, the cause of which is not owing
to free will? 85. If they say that those poisons

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\(^1\) Compare Mat. x. 29, 30:—'Are not two sparrows sold for
a farthing? and one of them shall not fall on the ground without
your Father. But the very hairs of your head are all numbered.'

\(^2\) Literally 'demonstrator.'

\(^3\) A poisonous plant, Napellus Moysis (see Bd. XIV, 22,
XXVII, 1).
are advantageous and suitable in many medicines which are removers of the disease of the sick, (86) it should be asked of them thus: 'Who produced the disease itself and the harm that arises from it, and what is the necessity of it, (87) that, afterwards, medicine and deadly poison were created by him for it, and were necessary?' 88. Or, as to that disease, 'it would be more expedient if he had produced an antidotal (aνόσω) medicine for carrying it away than a medicine of poison.' 89. Also this, that is, 'from what origin is the term itself "doing harm," and against whom is the advantageousness necessary?' 90. On this subject it is possible to speak abundantly for a summary compiled.

91. Another instance is from the words of Paul (Πάρασσος), who was their high-priest—(92) that one who was afflictive with them at their own beginning—even this, they say, (93) is thus: 'Not the good works which I desire, but the iniquity (94) which I do not desire, I do.' 95. And it is not I that do so, but that which is collected within me does it, (96) because I always see that it is striving with me day and night.'

97. Again, they say, from the words of the

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1 Reading hû-bêshin, but it may be 'well-afflicting to' if we read hû-bêshin.

2 'As for Saul, he made havoc of the church, entering into every house, and haling men and women, committed them to prison. . . . Saul who also is called Paul' (Acts viii. 3; xiii. 9).

3 'For the good that I would, I do not: but the evil which I would not, that I do' (Rom. vii. 19).

4 'It is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me. . . . I see another law in my members, warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members' (Rom. vii. 20, 23).
Messiah, that the original evolution from the sacred being is light and goodness; (98) evil and darkness are separate from him. 99. Also this, that is, 'just as a shepherd who provides protection for his hundred sheep, (100) and the wolves carry off one from him, (101) goes after that one which the wolves carried off until he leads it back to the flock, (102) and leaves the ninety-nine of them in the wilderness (da stat), (103) even so I am come to take care of the defiled, not for the just, (104) because it is needless to bring him who is just into the right way.' 105. That implies, if the original evolution be one, and his will be wholly that no one whatever of it shall be astray and defiled, (106) that even the wolf's slaying the sheep is likewise his will, (107) and the wolf itself was also created by him.

108. The word of the Messiah is specially inconsistently a demonstrator as regards the two original evolutions. 109. As they say this is one of those same statements of the Messiah, that there is another original evolution, 'an enemy of my father, and I am of that sacred being doing good works.' 110. From this statement it is evident that his own father separates from that enemy, and acts differently.

1 'God is light, and in him is no darkness at all' (1 John i. 5).
2 'What man of you, having an hundred sheep, if he lose one of them, doth not leave the ninety and nine in the wilderness, and go after that which is lost, until he find it?' (Luke xv. 4).
3 'For the Son of man is come to save that which was lost' (Mat. xviii. 11). 'They that are whole need not a physician; but they that are sick. I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance' (Luke v. 31, 32).
4 'He that soweth the good seed is the Son of man: the field is the world: the good seed are the children of the kingdom; but the tares are the children of the wicked one: the enemy that sowed them is the devil' (Mat. xiii. 37–39).
111. This, too, he says, that is, 'I am produced by the sacred being for truth and through truth; (112) and Aharman, the iniquitous, came for my death (vadardanō), (113) and I am desired by him to deceive in many ways.' 114. Now, if the original evolution be one, and there be nothing competing with it, why was Aharman so powerful that he desired to delude the son of the sacred being? 115. If the sacred being himself created that iniquitous one, then the producing of that delusion by the latter was with the knowledge and will of the former himself, (116) and the deluder of the son was in like manner himself.

117. This, too, it says, that, when the Jews stood disputing against him, he spoke to the Jews thus: 'You are from that which is a lower region, and I am from an upper region; (118) you are of this country, I am not of it.' 119. And he also said this, that is, 'I know that you are of the seed of Abraham, and he who had slain mankind from aforesetime (120) has wished to slay even me. 121. I do that which is seen of my father, and you do that which is seen by you as to your own father.' 122. This,

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1 'And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us ... full of grace and truth' (John i. 14).
2 See the account of the temptation of Jesus in Mat. iv. 3–10.
3 'And he said unto them, Ye are from beneath; I am from above: ye are of this world; I am not of this world' (John viii. 23).
4 The iniquitous one of §125, whom he calls their father, the devil.
5 'I know that ye are Abraham's seed: but ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no place in you. I speak that which I have seen with my Father; and ye do that which ye have seen with your father' (John viii. 37, 38).
too, he said, 'If the sacred being be that father of yours, he would be a friend of me for your sake, (123) because I have sprung from the sacred being; I have not come of my own will; (124) I am appointed by that sacred being doing good works. Why do you not hear those words of mine? 125. Only because you are from the iniquitous one it is not possible for you to hear them, (126) and you wish to do the will of your own father. 127. By him truth is not spoken; whatever he speaks he tells a lie of it, therefore you are false yourselves together with your father. 128. As for me, who speak the truth, you do not believe it of me. 129. And he who is from the sacred being hears the words of the sacred being, but you, because you are not from the sacred being, do not hear my words.' 130. By all these sayings it is demonstrated by him that there are two original evolutions, 'one by which I am produced, and one by which the Jews are,' (131) and that latter is not his doer of good works, but is called by him the iniquitous one.

1 'If God were your Father, ye would love me: for I proceeded forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but he sent me' (John viii. 42).

2 'Why do ye not understand my speech? even because ye cannot hear my word. Ye are of your father, the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it. And because I tell you the truth, ye believe me not' (John viii. 43-45).

3 'He that is of God heareth God's words: ye therefore hear them not, because ye are not of God' (John viii. 47).
unrestricted (atang) is the tree of merit (kirfak) to produce the fruit of offensiveness (bazak), nor yet that of offensiveness as to the fruit of merit."

133. This, too, he said, that 'he either makes the whole tree with fruit of merit, or the whole tree with fruit of offensiveness, (134) for every tree becomes manifest by its fruit, if it be of merit and if it be of offensiveness.' 135. And the whole tree was mentioned by him, not half the tree. 136. Now, how is it suitable for half a tree to be light and half dark, (137) half merit and half offensiveness, (138) half truth and half falsehood? 139. When these remain both competing together, (140) they cannot become one tree.

141. And, again, a Jewish sect was called by him 'the hill-serpent of the Jews,' (142) and he spoke thus: 'How is it possible for you to do good works when you are Jewish evil-doers?' 143. And it was not his own father he called an evil-doer.

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1 'A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit' (Mat. vii. 18).
2 'Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit' (Mat. vii. 17).
3 'For every tree is known by his own fruit: for of thorns men do not gather figs, nor of a bramble bush gather they grapes' (Luke vi. 44).
4 'But when he saw many of the Pharisees and Sadducees come to his baptism, he said unto them, O generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come? ... Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers! how can ye escape the damnation of hell?' (Mat. iii. 7; xxiii. 33).
5 'O generation of vipers! how can ye, being evil, speak good things?' (Mat. xii. 34).
6 As he would have implied if he considered him the father of those Jews. The author is still arguing that the New Testament really confirms the existence of two creators.
144. This, too, he says, that 'every tree which the father has not sown should be dug up, and should be cast into the fire.' 145. Wherefore it is fitting to understand from these words that there is a tree, which the father has not sown, that it is necessary to dig up and cast away.

146. Again, he says this, that 'I am come to my own, and I am not received by my own.' 147. Wherefore it is fitting to understand that what is his own and what is not his own are two things.

148. This, too, he says, that is, 'Our father, that art in the sky, let thy empire arise! And may it be thy will that shall take place on earth as in the sky!' 149. Also give us daily bread! And do not bring us to a cause of doubt!' 150. From these words it is evident that his will is not so unalloyed (avēzak) on earth as in the sky. 151. Also this, that the cause of the doubt of mankind is not owing to the sacred being.

152. And this, too, was said by him at first, that 'I am not come for the purpose that I may destroy the law of Moses (Mūshāē), but I am come for the purpose that I may make it altogether more complete.' 154. And yet all his sayings and

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1 'Every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit, is hewn down, and cast into the fire. . . . Every plant which my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up' (Mat. iii. 10; xv. 13).

2 'He came unto his own, and his own received him not' (John i. 11).

3 'Our Father which art in heaven. . . . Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. . . . And lead us not into temptation' (Mat. vi. 9-11, 13).

4 'Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil' (Mat. v. 17).
commands were those that are dissipaters and afflic-
tive for the rules and laws of Moses.
155. Upon this subject, however, as far as here
is complete.

CHAPTER XVI.

1. Again, about the delusion of Mânt, one out
of the thousands and myriads is written; (2) for
I am not unrestrained (anatang) as to writing
more fully of the delusion, twaddle, and deceit of
Mânt and the Mântchaeans, (3) and much trouble
and long-continued daily work is necessary for me
therein.
4. Now you Mazda-worshippers of Zarâtûst should
know that the original statement of Mânt was about
the unlimitedness of the original evolutions, (5) the
intermediate one about their mingling, (6) and the
final one about the distinction of light from dark,
(7) that which is much more like unto want of
distinction1.
8. Again, he states this, that the worldly exist-
ence is a bodily formation of rudiments of Ahar-
man; (9) the bodily formation being a production
of Aharman. 10. And a repetition of that state-
ment is this, that the sky is from the skin, (11) the
earth from the flesh, (12) the mountains from the

1 Except the belief in the two original existences (whose main
characteristics are, respectively, light and darkness) the account of
Mânt's doctrines, given in the Fihrist of Muhammad bin Is'hâq
(see Flügel's Mânt seine Lehre und seine Schriften), appears to
contain none of the details mentioned in this chapter.
bones, (13) and the trees from the hair of the demon Kunt\textsuperscript{1}. 14. The rain is the seed of the Mâzen-derâns\textsuperscript{2} who are bound on the celestial sphere. 15. Mankind are two-legged demons, and animals four-legged. 16. And Kunt is the commander of the army of Aharman, (17) who, to be liberated by\textsuperscript{3} his nails from the divinity Aûharmazed in the first conflict, swallowed the light; (18) and, in the second conflict, the demon Kunt was captured by them, together with many demons. 19. And it is in binding the demon Kunt on the celestial sphere he is killed, (20) and these magnificent creatures are preserved from him and formed.

21. And the sun and moon are arranged in supremacy in the outer sky; (22) so that, as regards that light which the demons swallowed, they filter and excite\textsuperscript{4} it, little by little, through the exciting and filtering of the sun and moon. 23. Then Aharman knew, through foresight, that they would rapidly filter and release this light through the exciting of the sun and moon. 24. And, for the purpose of not rapidly releasing the light from the darkness, he prepared this lesser world which, like mankind, cattle, and the other living creatures, is a wholly-copied similitude of the greater world

\textsuperscript{1} So read by Nêr. in Pâz. and Kûnî in Sans. But there is little doubt that he is the demon Kûnda or Kundi of Vend. XI, 28, 36, XIX, 138, whose Pahlavi name is Kûnd in Pahl.Vend. XIX, 138, and Kûndak in Bd. XXVII, 42, in which latter he is said to be 'the steed of wizards.' Kûndak is written like Kûnîk in Pahl., and this latter becomes Kûnî in Pâz.

\textsuperscript{2} Who are called demons (see Mkh. XXVII, 20, 40).

\textsuperscript{3} Sans. has 'having scratched it with.'

\textsuperscript{4} Assuming that Pâz. âharâmînênd stands for Pahl. a-ârâmînênd, 'they do not leave at rest.'
with the other bodily creations\(^1\). 25. He confined life and light in the body, and made them prisoners; (26) so that, while that light which is excited by the sun and moon is again exhausted through the cohabitation and birth of living creatures, (27) their release would become more tardy.

28. And the rain was the seed of the Māzendarāns (29) for the reason that when the Māzendarāns are bound on the celestial sphere\(^2\), (30) whose light is swallowed by them, (31) and, in order to pass it from them through a new regulation, discrimination, and retention of the light of Time\(^3\), the twelve glorious ones\(^4\) show the daughters of Time to the household-attending male Māzendarāns, (32) so that while the lust of those Māzendarāns, from seeing them, is well suited to them, (33) and seed is discharged from them, (34) the light which is within the seed is poured on to the earth. 35. Trees, shrubs, and grain have grown therefrom, (36) and the light which is within the Māzendarāns is discharged in the seed. 37. That which is within the earth is discharged from the earth as the cause of the trees.

38. Again, about the difference of nature of life and body, this is stated, that the life is confined and imprisoned within the body. 39. And as the producer and maintainer of the bodily formations of all material existences is Aharman, (40) for the same reason it is not expedient to occasion birth and to propagate lineage—(41) because it is co-operating

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\(^1\) The spiritual world and its inhabitants.

\(^2\) As stated in § 14.

\(^3\) Personified as Zurvān.

\(^4\) The signs of the zodiac, the celestial leaders appointed by Aūharmazd (see Mkh. VIII, 18).
with Aharman in the maintenance of mankind and cattle, and in causing the exhaustion of the life and light within their bodies—nor yet to cultivate trees and grain.

42. Again, inconsistently, they also say this, (43) that the destroyer of the creatures is always Aharman; (44) and, for the same reason, it is not expedient to kill any creature whatever, (45) because it (killing) is the work of Aharman.

46. Again, they say this, that, as the world is maintained by Aharman, and in the end the sacred being is triumphant (47) through the departure of lives from bodies, (48) this worldly existence is dissipated in the end, (49) and is not arranged anew; (50) nor does there occur a restoration of the dead and a future existence.

51. Again, they say this, that those two original evolutions are perpetually remaining, and existed as contiguously as sun and shadow, (52) and no demarcation\(^1\) and open space existed between them.

53. Now I speak first about the impossibility of the occurrence of any existing thing that is unlimited, (54) except only those which I call unlimited, that is, empty space and time. 55. Those, indeed, which are for existence within them—that is beings and things in locality and time—are seen to be limited.

56. This, too, I say, that, if unity and duality be spoken of about them, it is owing to this, because unity, except through the perpetual encompassing of something, does not then exist therein. 57. For the one is this, namely, not two; (58) and the two

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\(^1\) Reading nisâñth; Nêr. has Pâz. nisâmî (for niâśmî), Sans. åsanatvam, ‘resting-place.’
are these, namely, the original one and the one that is the difference of this one from the other (59) which is not called two. 60. When the one is not understood, except through the whole compassing of unity, (61) and duality cannot occur, except through the separation of unit from unit, (62) the one is that one in the unity, and is steadfast in unity. 63. One and two are in the pedigree (tôkhamak) of quantity and numerousness; (64) and quantity, numerousness, aggregation, and separation, which, as I have said, cannot occur without limitation, (65) are clear even to medium understandings.

66. Again, I say this, the unlimited is that which is not compassed by the understanding. 67. When it is not possible to compass by any understanding, it is inevitable that it was not possible to compass in the understanding of the sacred being. 68. It is itself the peculiarity of the sacred being, and even that of the gloomy original evolution is not wholly compassed within the understanding. 69. To speak of him whose own peculiarity is not compassed within his own understanding as all-good and all-seeing is strange\(^1\), (70) because it describes a whole aggregate, (71) and an aggregate is called a whole on account of encompassment on all sides. 72. But what is encompassed on all sides is inevitably limitedness. 73. Is it fitting to account that as a sacred being when aware, from all its own encompassment, that it is limited? 74. And if unlimited it is unaware of it. 75. The first knowledge of a sage is owing to his well-arranging\(^2\) comprehension of his own pecu-

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\(^1\) See Chap. XV, 39 n.
\(^2\) Assuming that Pâz. vas ḫvazīrasī stands for Pahl. agas
liarity, nature, and quantity; (76) and to speak of him who was unaware of all his own peculiarity, nature, and quantity, and yet wise about another nature and quantity, is strange.

77. This, too, I say, that as the unlimited, on account of non-encompassment, is not compassed by the understanding, (78) that implies this, that all its peculiarity may be wise, or there may be some that is ignorant; all may be light, or there may be some that is dark; all may be alive, or there may be some that is dead; and one is unaware of it.

79. Again, I say this, that the light and the life which I obtain here are an allotment that exists owing to the selfsame Time, or they are not. 80. If they be an allotment that exists owing to a peculiarity of Time, that implies that men should well recognise this, that anything owing to whose allotment it is possible to ordain them must be provided with allotments. 81. As to what is provided with allotments, except when united it is then not possible even for it, (82) and as to what is united, except through the uniter by whom that united thing is united it does not then determine it. 83. And when the allotment made is seen to be limited, the origin from which the allotment is in like manner made is doubtless a limited existence. 84. As regards that, since they say that all allotment of a result is a giver of evidence as to its origin, (85) that implies, when I obtain an allotment made and limited, that an origin even of that, except when made and united

hû-âsîri:n; the latter word can scarcely have been hû-âsîri:nîh, 'good arrangement.'

1 See Chap. XV, 39 n.
2 See § 31.
from allotments and limited, is then not possible to exist.

86. This, too, I say, that the unlimited is not bestowed, (87) because an allotment is bestowed from an aggregate, (88) and aggregation is an evidence as to limitation, (89) as I have shown above\(^1\). 90. So that as to the existence and nature of the origin, except by the likeness and similitude of the result, I do not then attain to them. 91. Whatever is obtained in the result (92) is certain to exist in like manner in the origin. 93. That implies likewise from this explanation, when the formation and limitation are obtainable in the result, that the origin also, from which the result arises, is without doubt as to limitation.

94. Again, I say this, that the unlimited is that which has an undisturbed position and an unbounded\(^2\) individuality, (95) and there is no other position or resting-place for it disturbed apart from it. 96. That implies, when two original evolutions are said to be unlimited and of unbounded (aśāmān) individuality, that the skies and earths, the rudimentary bodily formations, growths, and lives, the luminaries, divinities, and archangels, and the many congregations (hambariṣnān) whose different names are owing to the difference of each one of those two from the other, cannot be limited. 97. What produced all those within them, and where is it, (98) when the two original evolutions have been eternally in an undisturbed position? 99.

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\(^1\) See § 64.

\(^2\) Assuming that Pāz. a va ma n stands for Pahl. avimand, as it is translated by Sans. amaryāda; otherwise it might be a gu mān, ‘undoubted.’
Unless that individuality of theirs, which is unlimited, be made limited, how is it possible for a place to exist for all these things that are and were and will be made? 100. If a nature that is always unlimited can become limited, that certainly implies that it could even become nothing; (101) and that which they say about the unchangeableness of a nature is strange.¹

102. This, too, you should understand, that the unlimited becomes that which has disturbed it, which was not appointed by it at first; (103) nothing different from it can exist separate from it. 104. Apart from the boundary of unlimitedness it is not understood, (105) or, stupidly, one does not know that thing, that is, of what it is he always speaks and contends and bandies words about, and thereby deludes those with a trifle of the tribles of knowledge into some way and whither. 106. If he uncritically² says even this of it, that its individuality is unlimited, and its knowledge also, being unlimited, knows through unlimited knowledge that it is unlimited, (107) that is a strange thing which is two-fold strange.³ 108. One is this, that of knowledge, except about things acquired by knowledge and compassed within knowledge, (109) nothing whatever is understood until complete, except that which is wholly compassed within knowledge and acquired, (110) which knowledge of anything arises through entire understanding of the thing. 111. And entire

¹ See Chap. XV, 39 n.
² The first part of this word is a blank in JE, as if copied from an original that was illegible here. JJ has aḥvaraidihā.
³ See Chap. XV, 39 n.
understanding of anything arises through entire compass of the thing within knowledge.  

1 The most complete MSS., yet discovered, break off at this point, without concluding the subject. It is quite uncertain how much of the work is lost, but, supposing that all existing MSS. are descended from AK, supposing that that MS. was originally complete, and supposing that it was divided into two equal portions (the latter of which is now lost) in consequence of some division of family property, we might then conclude, if all these assumptions were correct, that very little of the work is missing, because the portion of AK still extant extends no further than Chap. XI, 145, which is very little beyond the middle of the extant text.
SAD DAR,

OR

THE HUNDRED SUBJECTS.
OBSERVATIONS.

1. The division into dars, 'chapters or subjects,' is indicated in the original manuscripts; but for that of the sections the translator is responsible, as the subdivisions of the alternating Persian-Gugarâti text are often at variance with its meaning.

2–6. (The same as on page 2.)

7. All Arabic words are quoted in parentheses on their first occurrence in the text. And the spelling of names approximates more closely to modern Persian than to the older Pahlavi.

8. The manuscripts mentioned are:—

B29 (written A.d. 1679) in a Persian Rivâyat, No. 29 in the University Library at Bombay.

J15 (undated) Persian, No. 15 in the library of Dastûr Jâmâspji Minochiharji at Bombay. It has been only occasionally consulted for this translation.

La (dated A.d. 1575) Persian, in Avesta writing, alternating with Gugarâti, No. 3043 of the Persian manuscripts in the India Office Library at London; upon the text of which this translation is based.

Lp (undated) Persian, No. 2506 of the Persian manuscripts in the same library.
SAD DAR.

INTRODUCTION.

1. In the name of Hôrmazd, the lord, the greatest and wise\(^1\), the all-ruling, all knowing, and almighty.

2. This is a book (kitâb), about the proper and improper, which is extracted from the good and pure\(^2\) religion of the Mazda-worshippers. 3. What is expedient (vâgîb) is this, for every one to know and keep this in practice. 4. And it is not desirable that he become independent ('hâl) of this for a single hour (sâ'hat). 5. Because, when one becomes independent, the sin for each one may become abundant; and when it is brought into practice the reward becomes abundant.

6. On this occasion (vaqt) I, a servant of the religion—like the mûbad Erân-shâh\(^3\), son (bin) of

\(^1\) It is possible to translate the original (which is the same as in Sg. I, 1) as follows:—'The name of Hôrmazd is "the lord, the greatest wise one;",' as though these epithets were the meaning of Hôrmazd, which is not far from the truth; but this would not be a probable form for an invocation. Lp and B\(29\) have a different invocation.

\(^2\) Lp, B\(29\), J\(15\) omit 'and pure.'

\(^3\) This is the name of the writer who composed the Sad Dar Na\(h\)m, or metrical Sad Dar, in A.D. 1495. He calls himself, however, a son of Malik-shâh in the introduction to his verses (see Hyde's Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum, Oxon, 1700, p. 433); and in his postscript he mentions Mard-shah as his own name, which Dastûr Jâmâspji understands to mean Shah-mard, in the introduction to his Gugarâti translation of the Sad Dar-i Ba'hr-i Tavil, or long-metre Sad Dar (2nd ed., Bombay, 1881). The date
Yazad-yâr, son of Tistar-yâr, son of Âdar-bâd, son of Mâraspend—have sent a reward to their souls, unto every one who reads and is bound by duty. 7. Thus much (în qadar), which has come written, is a good work they know, whosoever are superior; but it is not possible for every one inferior to know of this. 8. If it were more (ziyâdat) it is proper, but if (îmmâ) less than this it is not proper to know; while, in gratitude for the benefits (sukr-i nî'hmat) of the sacred being, they become increasing in action, and the sacred being, the most high (ta'hâlâi), makes benefits occur on the spot on that account.

of composition of this long-metre Sad Dar is a.d. 1531, according to Dastûr Jâmâspji, and its authors state that they compiled it from the Sad Dar Natîr, or prose Sad Dar, which was composed by three celebrated Dastûrs near the time of the Arab conquest. The names in our text are found here only in La, which is either the original, or an early copy, of a version of the prose Sad Dar compiled by Râma, son of Kanhaksha, in which the Persian is written in Avesta letters, and alternates with an old Gugarâti translation composed by his son Padama. This version was prepared a.d. 1575, and the occurrence of the name of Erân-shâh, who lived only eighty years earlier, indicates that this part of the introduction was probably written by the editor Râma, and not copied from the original prose Sad Dar. In Lp ‘the môbad Erân-shâh, son of Yazad-yâr,’ is mentioned at the end of the work.

1 The last two names are introduced merely to show that Erân-shâh traced his ancestry back either to the celebrated Âtûr-pâd Mâraspend, prime minister of Shâpûr II (a.d. 309–379), or to another priest of the same name who lived about a.d. 900 (see Bd. XXXIII, 11); but very many intermediate names have been omitted in this genealogy.

2 J15 omits the whole of § 6, and Lp, B29 have merely ‘and a reward is sent to their souls, &c.,’ to be read in connection with § 5.

3 Lp, B29, J15 have ‘so that no hesitation arises’ instead of ‘to know.’

4 Lp, B29, J15 omit this epithet.
CHAPTER I, 3.

9. And, secondly, the kindness (lutf) and generosity (karm) of the sacred being, the most high\(^1\), are manifest from this, that he created us with each member (âlat) complete (tamâm), and did not keep anything from the maternal nature. 10. And whatever was necessary for use he gave us. 11. At the head, likewise, he appointed a master, which is\(^2\) the wisdom for the purpose that they may keep these members in action.

12. May the peace of the sacred being, the most high, be on the souls of those acquainted with the religion of the pure Zaratust, the Spitamân, and of those who are pure and virtuous. 13. For the souls of those persons it is desirable that every duty they perform they shall perform through the authority (dastûrl) of the wisdom of the high-priests\(^3\).

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CHAPTER I.

1. The first subject is this, that it is necessary that they become steadfast in the religion, and do not introduce any hesitation (sakk) and doubt into the heart. 2. And that they make a statement ('haqîqat) with confidence (i'htiqâd), that the good religion, the true and perfect, which the Lord sent into the world ('halq), is that which Zaratust has brought; which is this I hold\(^4\).

3. Every time\(^5\) that mankind are like this, and do

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\(^1\) Lp, B29, J15 omit this epithet.  
\(^2\) J15 has 'who possessed.'  
\(^3\) For §§ 12, 13 Lp, B29, J15 have merely the following:—'And peace is possible for that person who does every duty that he performs, through the authority of the high-priests.'  
\(^4\) Lp, B29 omit these five words.  
\(^5\) Lp, B29 have 'for every time.'
not introduce any hesitation and doubt into the heart, of every duty and good work that others have done, from the days of Zaratust until these days, and of whatever one does after this until the resurrection, there is a share\(^1\) for that person. 4. When the soul, on the fourth night\(^2\), arrives at the head of the Kinvad bridge, the angel Mihir and the angel Rashn\(^3\) make up its account (hisâb) and reckoning. 5. And, if the good works it has done be deficient in quantity, of every duty and good work that those of the good religion have done in the earth of seven regions they appoint it a like portion (našīb), till the good works become more in weight\(^4\); and the soul arrives righteous in the radiant locality of heaven.

6. For it is declared in revelation, that of the duty\(^5\) and good work which they perform in doubt—that is (yaḥnī), they entertain a suspicion like this, that 'I do not know that this faith, which I possess, is better in comparison with other faiths'—no merit whatever comes to their souls. 7. Therefore, the first (avval) thing is to become steadfast in the religion; and this is the chief of all good works.

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1 Lp, B29 have 'an equal share.'
2 The older books say at dawn on the fourth day (see Mkh. II, 115).
3 See Mkh. II, 118, 119.
4 Lp adds, in the margin, 'by one filament of the hair of the eyelashes;' but this phrase seems to have been taken from Chap. II, 3.
5 Lp, B29 have 'of every duty.'
commit any sin. 2. If even a trifling sin occurs it is not desirable to assume that this small quantity does not possess harm hereafter.

3. For it is said in revelation, that if such be the quantity of sin that the sin is one filament of the hair\(^1\) of the eyelashes more in weight than the good works are, that person arrives in hell. 4. And if such a quantity of good works be in excess, he arrives righteous in the radiant locality of heaven.

5. Therefore, even if a sin be trifling it is not desirable to commit it; and it is requisite to refrain, so that they may not commit it, and may become without doubt as to the religion.

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**Chapter III.**

1. The third subject is this, that it is necessary for man that he be continuously employed (\textit{mashghul}) on his own work, and then the work becomes his own.

2. For it is declared in revelation, that every one who hereafter becomes employed\(^2\) on his own work, if in the midst of that work any trouble and discomfort happen to him, obtains in that other world twelve recompenses\(^3\) for every single instance. 3. If he becomes employed on iniquity (\textit{fasâd}), and in the midst of that work any trouble and harm happen to him, he so\(^4\) obtains in that other world only torment (\textit{'huqûbat}) and punishment.

4. Similarly (\textit{mathalâm}), if any one be himself going, employed on his own work, and a robber falls

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\(^1\) Compare Mkh. II, 121. \(^2\) B29 has 'hereafter may be.' \(^3\) La omits 'recompenses.' \(^4\) Lp, B29 omit 'so.'
upon him on the road, and carries off his property (qumâs), or he be slain\(^1\), they give him back in that other world four things for each one\(^2\) of whatever they have carried off. 5. If he be slain he becomes righteous, any sin that he has committed goes clean away from him, and they convey him to heaven. 6. But (ammâ) if he becomes faulty (bâtâil) in any duty, and a robber falls upon him on the road\(^3\), and carries off his wealth (mâl), or he be slain, when he descends to that other world\(^4\) all the property that other carried off from him becomes just as though it were his who has carried it off from that person\(^5\); and, besides, there occur, as a substitute (hiwâl) for that property, the punishment and torment they give him. 7. And if he be slain it is just as though he who has carried it off from that person were one who had innocently slain that person who arrives in hell as retribution (mukâfât) for sin.

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**Chapter IV.**

1. The fourth subject is this, that it is not desirable for any one that he should become hopeless of the pity (ra'îmat) and forgiveness of Hûrmazd, and fix his heart outwardly\(^6\) on this, that our sin is excessive and it is not possible to arrive in heaven. 2. Because it happens that a small quantity of duty and good work is performed, and it may be that for that

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\(^1\) Lp, B29, J15 have ‘or they shall slay him anywhere.’

\(^2\) Lp, B29 omit the rest of this sentence.

\(^3\) Lp, B29 omit ‘on the road.’

\(^4\) That is, to hell.

\(^5\) That is, the person robbed loses all claim to his property, on account of his neglect of duty.

\(^6\) Lp, B29 omit ‘outwardly.’
quantity Hôrmazd, the good and propitious, may have pity on him and may make him arrive in heaven.

3. For it is declared in revelation, that one time when Zaratu?st was in conversation with the sacred being, the most high, he saw a man whose whole body was in hell, and one foot—the right one—was outside of hell. 4. Zaratu?st enquired of the sacred being, the most high, thus: 'What person has this man been?' 5. Hôrmazd, the good and propitious, gave a reply (ga?vâb) thus: 'He has been a king, and possessed the sovereignty of thirty-three towns, and was conducting that sovereignty many years. 6. And he never did any virtuous action, but was committing much oppression, lawlessness, and violence (thulm). 7. By chance (qa?râ) he was one day going on the chase, and arrived out at a place (ma?ra?h) and saw a goat that was tied. 8. A morsel of hay was placed very far off, and that goat was hungry. 9. Owing to this the goat was trying to eat the hay, but did not reach the hay. 10. This the king saw, and kicked his foot at that hay and cast it in front of the goat. 11. Now, in recompense for that, that one foot of his is outside of hell, and the remaining (bâq?l) limbs are in hell.'

12. Therefore, although a sin has happened to any one, it is not necessary for him to become hopeless. 13. And whoever has the power (tâqât)

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1 The Spend Nask (see Sls. XII, 29). The story is also told in AV. XXXII.
2 Lp, B29 omit 'whole.'
3 Lp, B29 have 'and his right foot.'
4 Lp, B29 omit this epithet.
5 Lp has 'the rest,' and B29 has 'the whole body.'
6 Lp, B29 have 'for the same.'
is to endeavour to perform good works, so that there may be an atonement for the sin thereby; because the sacred being, the good and propitious, is kind to every one.

CHAPTER V.

1. The fifth subject is this, that it is necessary for all those of the good religion that they make a thorough effort, so that they celebrate the ritual and become Navazûd.¹

2. For in our religion there is no good work more ample than this. 3. And it is declared in revelation, that, although much duty and good work be performed, it is not possible to attain to the supreme heaven (gar ðdmân), except on that one occasion when the Navazûd ceremony is performed, or they have celebrated a Gêti-kharîd.² 4. And on any occasion ('hâl), if they are not able to perform it with their own hands, it is requisite to order it; and then it is inevitably necessary that the celebration of the Gêti-kharîd should be in the same manner as they would have performed it with their own hands.

¹ Apparently 'newly born' (see Sls. XIII, 2 n), a term applied to one who has been duly initiated. After preparatory performances of the Bareshnûm purification and the ordinary ceremonial, the ceremonies are carried on four days longer by two priests. The first day's ceremony is that of the Nônâbar, the second is the Srôsh yast, the third is the Srôzâh, and the fourth is the Visparad (see Vigirkard-I Dînik, ed. Peshotan, p. 147).
² Ordinary good works, when in excess of the sins, are a passport only to the ordinary heaven (vâhist).
³ Literally 'purchased in the worldly existence' (see § 11). A ceremony somewhat resembling the Navazûd (see Bd. XXX, 28 n), but celebrated either late in life, or after death.
⁴ Lp, B29 have 'that they celebrate.'
5. Man and woman are both\(^1\) equal in this good work; therefore\(^2\), it is not proper to neglect this duty, for it is the chief of all the good works of the religion. 6. Because it is declared in revelation, that on the day that they are performing the Navazûd ceremony, or are celebrating a Gêtt-khart\(d\) on his account, three times the soul of that person arrives at heaven, and they show it a place therein, and offer it a profuse greeting (ni\(\text{thîr}\))\(^3\).

7. The explanation (tafsîr) of the Gâhs\(^4\) is this, that a Gâh—that is, that his own place—becomes visible to him\(^5\) in heaven that day.

8. And if one does not perform a Navazûd ceremony, or does not order the celebration of a Gêtt-khart\(d\), it is the same as when a poor (\(g\)harîb) man makes for\(^6\) a town, and does not obtain a spot where he may alight in that place. 9. Although it is his own town he is in this trouble. 10. Therefore, it is not possible to bring to hand a place in heaven through any good work, except by the performance of the Navazûd ceremony, or by ordering the celebration of a Gêtt-khart\(d\).

11. And a Gêtt-khart\(d\) is this, that heaven is purchased in the world, and one’s own place brought to hand in heaven.

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\(^1\) Lp, B29 omit ‘both.’

\(^2\) Lp omits ‘therefore,’ and B29 has ‘certainly.’

\(^3\) Lp, B29, J15 add ‘and, afterwards they bring the Gêtt,’ and Lp continues thus: ‘the meaning is adduced in Pâzand.’

\(^4\) This explains ‘the heavenly Gâhs’ of Bd. XXX, 28. The Sad Darband-i Hush (as quoted in B29, fol. 458 b) says that it is stated in revelation ‘that the day when one celebrates the Gêtt-khart\(d\) of any one, the soul of that person seizes upon the heavenly Gâhs three times in that one day, and is conveyed to heaven and the supreme heaven.’

\(^5\) Lp, B29 have ‘is brought into sight.’

\(^6\) Lp, B29 have ‘arrives at.’
CHAPTER VI.

1. The sixth subject is this, that of the many good works there are those which, when they accomplish them, obtain great (ḥaṭṭīm) rewards; and if one does not perform them severe punishment seizes upon one at the head of the Kīnvad bridge. 2. One is the celebration of the season festivals; the second is keeping the days of the guardian spirits; the third is attending to the souls of fathers, mothers, and other relations; the fourth is reciting the Khūrshēd Nyāyis three times every day; the fifth is reciting the Māh Nyāyis three times every month, once when it becomes new, once when it becomes full, and once when it becomes slender; and the sixth is celebrating the Rapithwīn ceremony once every year. 3. If not able to celebrate them oneself, it is requisite to order them, so that they may celebrate them every single time.

4. These six good works are things indispensable unto every one. 5. When any one of them is not performed—be it that which, if omitted at its own time, it is not possible to accomplish, or if it be that one time one omits an occasion, and another time they accomplish twice as much—one should consider that as an advantage, which occurs in retri-

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1 See Sls. XII, 31.
2 See Mkh. IV, 5 n.
3 See Mkh. LVII, 13 n.
4 See Chap. XIII.
5 The salutation of the sun (see Chap. XCV).
6 The salutation of the moon.
7 In Gujarāti 'on the last day.'
8 The mid-day period.
9 Lp, B29 have 'celebrate them on his account.'
10 B29 inserts 'or if it be that which, one time omitted.'
11 B29 has merely 'if another time.'
12 Lp, B29 have 'one does not consider;' the copyists having
bution for it, or as atonement for the transgression.
6. Because they call the transgression of each of
these six a bridge-sin; that is, every one through
whom a transgression of these may have arisen
they keep back, at the head of the Kinvad bridge,
till punishment for it happens to him, and no good
work is possible in this place, which is torment and
punishment for him.

7. Therefore it is necessary to make an effort, that
they may be performed each one at its own time, so
that they may obtain a recompense, and not a severe
punishment.

CHAPTER VII.

1. The seventh subject is this, that, when a sneeze
(‘ha tsat) comes forth from any one, it is requisite to
recite one Yathâ-ahû-vairyâ and one Ashem-vohû.
2. Because there is a fiend in our bodies, and she is
an adversary who is connected with mankind, and
strives so that she may make misfortune (‘hillat)
and sickness predominant (mustàlî) over man-
kind. 3 And in our bodies there is a fire which
they call a disposition—in Arabic they say tab’t’hat
—and they call it the sneezing instinct (gharîzl). 4. It is connected with that fiend, and they wage
warfare, and it keeps her away from the body of
man. 5. Then, as the fire becomes successful over

failed to notice that retribution and atonement are advantageous in
this case, because they save the soul from punishment.

1 Lp, B29 have ‘no good work resides.’

2 Lp, B29 have ‘which will liberate him from torment and
punishment.’

3 See Mkh. XXVII, 70 n, Sls. XII, 32.

4 A formula in praise of righteousness, which begins with these
two Avesta words, and is in constant use (see Bd. XX, 2).
that fiend, *and* puts her to flight (hazmat), a sneeze comes because that fiend comes out.

6. Afterwards, because it is necessary, they recite these *inward* prayers\(^1\) and perform the benediction (āfrīn) of the fire, so that it may remain *for* a long period while thou art keeping\(^2\) this fiend defeated. 7. When another person hears the sneeze, it is likewise requisite for him to utter the said prayers, and to accomplish the benediction of that spirit\(^3\).

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**Chapter VIII.**

1. The eighth subject is this, that it is necessary to maintain the religion by rule (dastūr), and to practise obedience to the commands of the high-priests; *and* every duty that *people* perform they *should* perform by their authority.

2. For it is declared in the good religion, that, if they accomplish as many good works as the leaves of the trees, *or* the sand-grains of the desert, *or* the drops (qāṭrah) of rain, which they do not perform by command of the high-priests, *or* to their satisfaction, no merit whatever attains to their souls, and *for* the good works they have done they obtain sin as a recompense. 3. While *such a one* is living it is not proper to call him righteous, and when he dies he does not attain to heaven, and not a single archangel comes\(^4\) near him. 4. He does not make his escape from the hands of the demons and Aharman, and he

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\(^1\) The formulas are muttered as a spell.

\(^2\) B29 has 'it is making.'

\(^3\) In some parts of Europe it is still the custom to invoke a blessing, by means of some formula, on hearing a sneeze.

\(^4\) Lp, B29 have 'goes.'
does not obtain a release from hell. 5. Because duties and good works\(^1\) attain to the soul on those occasions when they perform them with the authority of the high-priests and those acquainted with the religion, and when they give them one-tenth of those good works\(^2\).

**Chapter IX.**

1. The ninth subject is this, that it is necessary to practise abstinence from committing or permitting unnatural intercourse\(^3\). 2. For this is the chief of all sins in the religion: there is no worse sin than this in the good religion, and it is proper to call those who commit it worthy of death in reality.

3. If any one comes forth to them, and shall see them in the act, and is working with an axe\(^4\), it is requisite for him to cut off the heads or to rip up the bellies of both, and it is no sin for him. 4. But it is not proper to kill any person without the authority of high-priests and kings, except on account of committing or permitting unnatural intercourse.

5. For it says in revelation that unnatural intercourse is on a par with Aharman, with Afrāsiyāb\(^5\), with Dahāk\(^6\), with Tūr-i Brādar-vakhsh\(^6\) who slew

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\(^1\) That is, the merit of performing them.

\(^2\) The principles of blind submission of the laity to the priesthood, and complete abnegation of private judgment, which pervade the whole of the Sad Dar, are especially conspicuous in this chapter. They are the ideas prevalent in the darkest ages of the religion, which have now nearly disappeared with the spread of true knowledge as in other faiths.

\(^3\) Ghulāmbāragī u muāgarī.

\(^4\) B\(^2\)g, J\(^1\)5 have 'takes a look,' and J\(^1\)5 adds 'he shall kill them.'

\(^5\) See Mkh. VIII, 29 n.

\(^6\) One of five brothers of the Karap tribe (see Byt. II, 3, Dd. LXXII, 8).
Zaratust, with Malkōs¹ who will arise, with the serpent Sruvar which existed in the days of Sām Narīmān², and as many sins as are theirs. 6. And Aharman, the evil one, becomes more joyful, owing to this practice, than owing to the other sins which have made high-priests necessary³; for the soul itself of that person becomes extinct.

7. And when they commit the sin with women, it is just the same as that with men.

CHAPTER X.

1. The tenth subject is this, that it is incumbent on all those of the good religion, women and men, every one who attains to fifteen years, to wear the sacred thread-girdle⁴. 2. Because the sacred thread-girdle is to be a girding of the loins and to preserve obedience (tā'ḥāt) to the Lord, may he be honoured and glorified ('hazza va galla)!

3. The first person who set the wearing of this sacred thread-girdle in view was Jamshēd⁵. 4. And it may be the whole (gumlah) of the demons and fiends who are made extinct by the glory of wearing the sacred thread-girdle.

5. Every one who has tied the sacred thread-girdle round the waist is out of the department of Aharman, and is established in the department of

¹ See Mkh. XXVII, 28 n.
² Sāma and Naremanau are two titles of the hero Keresâspa who slew the serpent Srvara (see SBE, vol. xviii, pp. 369–371). In the Shāhnâmah he is called Sām, son of Narīmān.
³ J15 has 'which the high priests have made manifest.'
⁴ See Dd. XXXIX, 1n. A modification of the age is recommended in Chap. XLVI.
⁵ Av. Yima khshaēta (see Mkh. XXVII, 24 n).
Hôrmazd. 6. And also, while he keeps the *sacred thread-girdle* on the waist, *there is a share for* him of all those duties and good works which they perform in the earth of seven regions. 7. It is like that *which occurs* when they are performing hamâ zôr and hamâ ashsô¹, and have put on this *sacred thread-girdle* on that account, or when, similarly, some one in Kasmîr, or Erân-veg, or Kangdez, or the enclosure formed by Jam², performs a good work, and we are not able to perform *it* with hamâ zôr, then they and we, *who wear the sacred thread-girdle* on the waist, are mutually connected and equally meritorious, one *with* the other. 8. As no good work attains to him *who does not wear a sacred thread-girdle*—excepting that which he performs himself—it is therefore necessary that any one of mankind *should* not put *it*³ away from the waist on any occasion, so that the associated good works of those of the good religion *may* attain to him.

9. And those four knots⁴, *with* which they tie *it* on, are on this account, that it *may* give four attestations.

¹ These words form part of a benedictory formula which concludes certain ceremonies (see Haug's Essays, pp. 407, 409), and the recital of them implies that the ceremony, which is a good work, has been fully and satisfactorily completed. If this good work be in excess of what is wanted to balance its performer's sins, it can be imputed to any other member of the good religion who may be in want of it, provided he wears the girdle. The MSS. have hamâ for hamâ.

² These four localities are considered to be isolated from the seven regions to some extent (see Bd. XXIX, 4), probably implying that they were supposed to contain Mazda-worshippers independent of Iranian rule, or that their position had become unknown. (See also Mkh. XXVII, 27-31, 58, 62, XLIV, 17-35, LXII, 13-19.)

³ Lp, B29 have 'that mankind *should* not put the girdle.'

⁴ That is, two double knots, one before and the other behind (see SBE, vol. xviii, pp. 386, 387).
10. The first knot is that which preserves\(^1\) constancy (qarâr), and gives attestation as to the existence, unity, purity, and matchlessness of the sacred being, the good and propitious. 11. The second knot is that which gives attestation that it is the good religion of the Mazda-worshippers which is the word of the sacred being. 12. The third knot is that which gives attestation as to the apostleship and mission (rasûlî) in the just ("haqq") Zaratust, the Spitamân. 13. The fourth knot is that which adduces more pleasantly, gives assurance (iqrâr), and openly accepts that I should think of good, speak of good, and do good. 14. And from the whole I become established; and the pure, good\(^2\) religion is this, that I persist in those views.

15. And, again, when the archangels came meeting Zaratust they likewise wore the sacred thread-girdle on the waist; and the distinctive characteristic (farq) amid the laws of the sacred being is the wearing of the sacred thread-girdle. 16. It is incumbent both on woman and on man, and it is altogether (al bâ ttâh) improper when they do not wear it.

\textbf{Chapter XI.}

1. The eleventh subject is this, that it is necessary to maintain the fire-place\(^3\) properly, and to keep watch\(^4\), so that the fire shall not die out, and that nothing polluted and impure shall attain to the fire; and it is necessary to make a menstruous woman avoid being within three steps of it.

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\(^1\) Altered into 'brings' by a later hand in La, and so written in Lp, B29.
\(^2\) Lp, B29 omit 'good.'
\(^3\) Or, perhaps, 'the house-fire.'
\(^4\) B29 omits these four words,
2. Because every time that they maintain a fire properly, which is within a dwelling, every fire which is in the earth of seven regions becomes pleased with those persons, and, when they ask a favour, or beg a necessity (‘hâg’at), it becomes quickly operative. 3. And every time that one does not maintain it properly, every fire which is in the earth of seven regions receives injury from that person, and the necessity he begs does not become operative. 4. If any one does not maintain the fire-place properly, if he gives a hundred dinârs¹ to the fire Gusasp² there is no acceptance of it, and that sin does not depart from him.

5. For it is declared in revelation, that the creator Hôrmazd has given sovereignty in heaven to Ardi-bahist⁴, the archangel, and has spoken thus: ‘As to every one with whom thou art not pleased, do not let him escape into heaven.’ 6. And this is also declared in revelation, that, every time that they do not maintain the fire properly, pregnancy becomes scarcer for the women, fewer male children are born, and honour (‘hûrmat) in the vicinity of the king becomes less for the men, and there is no approbation (qâbûtâl) of their words.

7. For every single fire which dies out in a dwelling a loss of three dirhams and two dângs⁵ falls

¹ The dinâr is a gold coin which, if it contained a dirham weight of gold, and if the dirham were 63 grains (see Dd. LII, i n), was equal to about half-a-sovereign.
² One of the three most sacred fires (see Bd. XVII, 7).
³ Lp, B29 have ‘in the good religion.’
⁴ Av. asha vâhîstâ, ‘perfect rectitude,’ who is supposed to protect fire (see Bd. I, 26, Sls. XV, 12).
⁵ That is, three dirhams and a half in silver, or nearly one rupee and a quarter.
on the property of that person, or it becomes the loss of this dwelling, or it does not reach him from the place whence wealth comes to him.

CHAPTER XII.

1. The twelfth subject is this, that, when any one dies, an order is necessary\(^1\) that how much soever scantier\(^2\) clothing they are able to make a beginning of, the better they act. 2. Beside (i1lâ)\(^3\) something become old and washed, anything new is not proper for the purpose that they may let it go upon a dead body.

3. For in the commentary of the Vendidâd\(^4\) it asserts that, if they shall pass on to a dead body as much as a woman's spindle makes for a single thread, with the exception of that which is unavoidable, for every single thread a black snake hangs, in that other world, on to the liver of that person who has made a beginning of the clothing. 4. Likewise, that dead person becomes his antagonist (‘hałm), and hangs similarly\(^5\) upon his skirt, and speaks thus: 'This clothing, which thou hast put on my body, devours me, having become worms and noxious creatures. 5. My name was put upon a sacred cake\(^6\), the fourth day, with a Yast, so that there

\(^1\) B29 has 'it is necessary to utter two orders.'
\(^2\) Lp, B29 have 'older.' Compare Sls. XII, 4.
\(^3\) Lp, B29 have 'that is.'
\(^4\) Pahl. Vend. V, 170–177, where, however, the penalty here mentioned is not now extant.
\(^5\) Lp, B29 omit 'similarly.'
\(^6\) Referring to the cake consecrated to the righteous guardian spirit on the fourth day after death (see Chap. LXXXVII, 2, Sls. III, 32 n, XVII, 5 n).
might be alike a benefit therefrom for my soul, and it might be alike unnecessary for thee to bear this torment ('hādhāb'). 6. Owing to that, many sorrows come to that person, and he has no advantage from it. 7. Therefore, it is necessary to act with caution (iḥtiyāt), so that, how much soever the clothing be scantier\(^1\), they may make a beginning of it.

8. And as many as shall be able to walk after the bier (tābūt) and corpse shall walk. 9. Because every step that they go after a corpse is a good work of three hundred stīrs\(^2\); and every stīr is four dirhams, in such manner that three hundred stīrs are a thousand and two hundred dirhams\(^3\). 10. For every single step there is thus much good work.

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**Chapter XIII.**

1. The thirteenth subject is this, that it is necessary to maintain the souls of fathers, mothers, and relations properly. 2. And, when any day of theirs\(^4\) occurs, it is necessary to make an endeavour, so that they may accomplish the ceremonial (yazīn), the sacred feast (myazd), the consecration of the sacred cakes (drōn), and the benedictions (āfrīngān).

3. For it is declared in revelation, that, every time that any day of theirs occurs, they will bring with

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\(^1\) Lp, B29, J15 have 'older.'

\(^2\) An amount which would counterbalance a Tanāvar or Tanāpāhar sin (see Sls. I, 2).

\(^3\) B29 omits these fourteen words.

\(^4\) That is, on the monthly and annual anniversaries of their deaths, when ceremonies are requisite (see Sls. XVII, 5 n). Compare Chap. XXXVII.
themselves 9999 guardian spirits of the righteous, like that case when any one goes home himself, and brings people (qaûm) in hospitality. 4. And, when they utter the consecration of the sacred cakes and sacred feast and the benedictions, those people become joyful and utter blessings on that house and master of the house, and on the house-mistress and any persons who are in that house.

5. But if they do not celebrate the sacred feast, the consecration of the sacred cakes, the ceremonial, and the benedictions, the spirits will remain for them in that place from dawn as long as the period of a day, and are maintaining a hope that 'perhaps they will have us in remembrance.' 6. Then, if they do not bring them into remembrance, the souls turn upwards from that place, go very quickly on high, and will say, 'O creator Hûrmazd! they do not know that we are such as we are, and that it is necessary for them to come into this world, and in this world they will not give any one acquittal.

7. For them there is need of the good works in consecrating the sacred cakes and celebrating the sacred feast and benedictions; there is no need of them for such as we. 8. Yet (va lûkin), if they would have maintained a place for the duty of those days, we should have turned away from them misfortunes of various kinds; but, as they have not maintained observance of us in the day's duty, we are not able to come in friendship to this house.'

1 B29 has 'celebrate.'
2 Literally 'us.' Lp, B29 omit this and the next two words.
3 Lp, B29 have 'that just like us are they.'
4 Lp, B29 omit 'for them.'
5 B29 has 'maintained observance of us in.'
6 B29 inserts 'proper.'
9. Thus much they say, and turn away in anger, and go away from that place.

CHAPTER XIV.

1. The fourteenth subject is this, that, when the nails are pared according to custom (ba-‘hilāl)\(^1\), it is necessary that they put the parings into a paper. 2. And it is further necessary to take the Srōsh-bāz\(^2\) inwardly, and to utter three Yathâ-ahû-vairyôs\(^3\). 3. And for the speaking of this—to say with each Yathâ-ahû-vairyô\(^4\)—the Avesta is this:—Paiti tē, meregha Ashô-zusta! imau sṛvaṇ vaēḍhayēmi, imau sṛvaṇ āwaēḍhayēmi; imause tē sṛvaṇ, meregha Ashô-zusta! hyâre arstayaska, karetayaska, thanvareka, ishavaska erezifyō-parena, asnaka fradakhshanya paiti daēvō-ميزانیyaś\(^5\); ashâ vohû mananghâ yā sruye pare magaonô\(^6\). 4. Afterwards, one completes the Bāz in the manner that it was taken inwardly.

5. At those two Yathâ-ahû-vairyôs, with which one completes the Bāz, at each one, he makes lines (‘hatthâ) in a little dust in the midst of the nail-

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\(^1\) Bāz has ‘when the nails and a toothpick (‘hilāl) are pared;’ and the Gugarāti translator takes ‘hilāl in the same sense.

\(^2\) A particular form of prayer.

\(^3\) See Mkh. XXVII, 70 n.

\(^4\) Bāz omits these eleven words.

\(^5\) Vend. XVII, 26–28:—‘Unto thee, O bird Ashô-zusta! do I announce these nails, do I introduce these nails’ (or, according to the Pahlavi, ‘do I make known these nails, these nails do I make thee known to’); ‘may these nails be such for thee, O bird Ashô-zusta! as spears and knives, bows, falcon-feathered arrows, and sling-stones against the demon Māzainyas.’

\(^6\) Yas. XXXIII, 7b:—‘Through the righteous good thought, by which I am heard before the mighty one.’
parings. 6. And, if he does not know this Bāz, on uttering the Srōsh-bāz and those three Yathā-ahū-vairyōs he is to furrow three lines, with the nail-cutter, around the nail-parings, and then he is to complete the Bāz with those Yathā-ahū-vairyōs, and to put the dust, with the end of the nail-cutter, into the midst of the nail-parings, and carry them to a desert spot.

7. It is necessary that he should carry a hole down through four finger-breaths of earth, and, having placed the nail-parings in that spot, he puts the soil overhead.

8. For Hôrmazd, the good and propitious, has created a bird which they call Ashô-zust, and they call it the bird of Bahman. 9. They also call it the owl, and it eats nails.

10. It is altogether necessary that they do not leave them unbroken, for they would come into use as weapons (silā'h) of wizards. 11. And they have also said that, if they fall in the midst of food, there is danger of pulmonary consumption.

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Chapter XV.

1. The fifteenth subject is this, when one sees anything that is welcome to the eyes, it is requisite to say 'in the name of the sacred being.'

2. Because, if they do not say 'in the name of the sacred being,' and an injury happens to that

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1 The formula quoted in § 3.
2 B29 omits these four words.
3 See Bd. XIX, 19, 20.
4 The archangel Vohûman (see Bd. I, 23, 26 n). His bird is the cock according to Sls. X, 9.
5 See Sls. XII, 6.
thing, or a disaster occurs, one becomes a sinner; so far is notorious (ma'hlûm).

CHAPTER XVI.

1. The sixteenth subject is this, that, when a woman becomes pregnant in a house, it is necessary to make an endeavour so that there may be a continual fire in that house, and to maintain a good watch over it. 2. And, when the child becomes separate from the mother, it is necessary to burn a lamp for three nights and days—if they burn a fire it would be better—so that the demons and fiends may not be able to do any damage and harm; because, when a child is born, it is exceedingly delicate for those three days.

3. For it is declared in revelation\(^1\), that, when Zaratust, the Spitamán, became separate from his mother, every night, for three nights, a demon came on, with a hundred and fifty other demons, so that they might effect the slaughter (halâk) of Zaratust, and, when they had beheld the light of the fire, they had fled away, and had not been able to do any damage and harm.

4. During forty days it is not proper that they should leave the child alone; and it is also not proper that the mother of the infant should put her foot over a threshold in the dwelling, or cast her eyes upon a hill, for it\(^2\) is bad for her menstruation.

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\(^1\) Lp, B29 have 'in the good religion.' This is quoted probably from the Spend Nask (see Sls. X, 4, XII, 11).

\(^2\) B29 has 'which they have said.'
CHAPTER XVII.

1. The seventeenth subject is this, that when they cut a toothpick ('ilâl), or a splinter which they wish to apply to the root of the teeth, it is necessary that they retain no bark. 2. For if a small quantity of bark be on it when they apply it to the teeth, and they cast it away, if a pregnant woman puts her foot upon it, the danger of that may be that the child comes to harm¹.

CHAPTER XVIII.

1. The eighteenth subject is this, that it is necessary for mankind to make an endeavour, so that they may espouse a wife in their youth and beget a child. 2. And for women, in like manner, it is necessary that there should be a longing (raghbat) for espousing a husband.

3. Because it is declared in revelation², that every duty and good work a child performs becomes the father's and mother's, just like those which they have performed with their own hands. 4. The meaning (ma'hni) of pûr ('a son') is that which signifies pûl ('a bridge')³, for by this bridge they arrive at that other world. 5. If there be no child for any one they call him one with a severed bridge, that is, the

¹ Owing to her fear of having stepped on dead matter (see Sl. X, 20, XII, 13).
² In the Spend, Nihâdûm, and Dâmdâd Nasks (see Sl. X, 22, XII, 15).
³ This fanciful explanation must be derived from a Pahlavi source, as it is only in that language that the two words are written precisely alike.
way for him to that other world is severed, and he is not able to attain to that world. 6. At the head of the Kinvad bridge he shall remain; although he has performed much duty and good works he is not able to make a passage over the Kinvad bridge, and they do not make up his account and reckoning. 7. And every archangel that comes forward to that place first asks these words, that is, ‘Hast thou brought thy own substitute visibly into the world, or not?’ 8. When he has not brought it, they will pass over him, and his soul will remain, in that place, full of anguish and grief (gham).

9. A similitude (mithâl) of it is like that which happens when any one may be in a wilderness, and there may be fear of wild animals and creatures, and near to him may be his own town, but a river of water is in front, and it is not possible to make a passage over that river, as a bridge is fallen in, and he is not able to arrive at that town, but he is always upon the bank (sart) speaking thus: ‘Would that the bridge would become perfect!’

10. The duty as to children is in this aggregate. 11. Therefore, the creator Hûrmazd has granted unto men that, if there be any one to whom sickness from heaven may occur, and there be no provision of a child for him, he has commanded him that he should make some one a son of his own, as a friend of his soul, and should receive a child, because every duty can be delegated. 12. That person is in place of a

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1 Lp, B29 add ‘on the bridge.’
2 La omits these eight words.
3 Lp, B29 have ‘always in regret (hasrat) thus.’
4 Lp has ‘as to the command.’
5 Lp has ‘manner,’ and J15 has ‘endeavour.’
6 Lp, B29 have ‘some one through his own affection.’
child, and every duty and good work that he performs shall be just like that which is performed by one's own hand.

13. And, finally, if any one departs from the world (dunyâ) and possesses no adopted child, it is incumbent on the priests and high-priests and his relations to appoint his adopted son, and it is necessary to bring some one in sight on that account, so that his soul may spring away from the torment of hell. 14. Because, every time that his relations do not pay attention to this, when they proceed to that other world, the soul of that person hangs about them and speaks thus: 'I left with you something that I had collected and borne trouble for in many years, and you seized upon it, and put it into your own expenditure (ḥarg), and did not seek for mercy (saṭqat) on my soul. 15. In the same manner as I have remained, delayed (maʿqūf) in this place, I will not let you pass; so that you will make no passage over the Kinvad bridge till the sacred being takes my rights away from you.' 16. Then the angel Rashn and the angel Mihir make up their reckoning, and, as to whatever those persons have seized upon from the other's property, for every single dinâr the account makes four, and they take away the equivalent. 17. And, as in that world there are no gold and silver, they take away from their souls the good works that they have done, and they give them to the soul of this other. 18. Still, while others do not appoint the adopted son, they are not able to pass over the Kinvad bridge, nor to arrive at their own station.

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1 La omits these nine words.
2 B29 has 'bring.'
3 See Mkh. II, 118, 119.
4 Lp, J15 insert 'and have expended.'
19. There is no duty whatever more incumbent on relations than this duty, and every time that they appoint an adopted son for any one it is just as though they have made the deceased alive; and there are no limit (ḥadd) and end (nihāyat) of their good works.

Chapter XIX.

1. The nineteenth subject is this, that the performance of agriculture is like that when some one is performing the ceremonial of the sacred beings, and it is necessary to maintain much respect for agriculturists; it is also necessary to keep trouble and strife far from them.

2. For it is declared in revelation, that, as to every one who replants a shrub, while that shrub or tree exists at the place, every good work that every one, who eats of that shrub, does in that state of repletion becomes the agriculturist's, just like those which are done by his own hand. 3. If any one orders it, just as that good work occurs much new repose (rāḥāt) and comfort reach his soul. 4. As to corn and grain (ḥubūb) and whatever they sow, it is just like this, because, as regards every one who eats wheat, barley, and other grains, and performs duty and good works, they become those of the sower of those grains, just as those which are performed by his own hand. 5. Because, for the life of mankind a crop was necessary, the creation of a

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1 Lp, B29 have 'is performed.' 2 Lp, B29 add 'therefrom.' 3 B29 adds 'way.' 4 La omits the rest of this chapter, as well as the words 'they become,' by mistake.
creator\(^1\) after the sacred being, the most high\(^2\), owing to the work of the agriculturist. 6. For every one who eats anything dies, therefore, \textit{as regards} that person by whose work the life of mankind is established, it is necessary to consider him valuable and precious.

\section*{Chapter XX.}

1. The twentieth subject is this, that it is incumbent on those of the good religion that they continually give something to the worthy to eat, on account (\textit{gihat}) of that which it says in revelation\(^3\) thus: 'When thou givest things to some one that he \textit{may} eat, every duty and good work that he performs in that \textit{state of repletion} become \textit{those} of that person, who has given that bread or food to him, just like those which he has performed with his own hand.' 2. And if he commits a sin, he who may have given food to him is innocent. 3. But it is necessary that he be of the good religion and worthy; they \textit{should} give something to \textit{one of} a different religion only in case of extreme necessity (\textit{\textcircled{arûrat}}), lest it become as a sin.

\section*{Chapter XXI.}

1. The twenty-first subject is this, that, when they eat bread, it is necessary that \textit{one should} recite

\(^{1}\) B\text{\textdegree}9, J\text{\textdegree}5 omit these five words.

\(^{2}\) J\text{\textdegree}5 has 'after its creation \textit{by} the sacred being, the creator.' The alteration of this sentence, in B\text{\textdegree}9 and J\text{\textdegree}5, seems due to their writers' reluctance to attribute the power of creating, even figuratively, to the mere producer of a crop.

\(^{3}\) In the Nihådûm Nask (see Sls. X, 23, XII, 16).
the Ithâ-âd-yâzamâidê¹ and three Ashem-vohûs², especially (ba-'hâmatam) in the benediction-ceremonies (âfrîngân).

2. For it is declared in the good religion of the Mazda-worshippers, that, when they wish to celebrate the sacred feast (myazd) and benediction-ceremonies, it is necessary that all persons who are seated at the feast should take up the inward prayer.

3. For each man an angel is stationed, on the right-hand side, and two angels for the priests. 4. But when they eat chatteringly, or relate the news ('hadîth)³, the angels depart from them, and a demon seizes on the place of each angel⁴.

5. And in former times the custom ('hâdat) of the people would have been in this manner, that, if any one should have come to the door in the middle of the feast, that person whose Âfrîngân-precinct it might have been, or whoever should have gone to the expense of that Âfrîngân, would have had words with that intruding person⁵, and would have also spoken thus: 'As thou hast brought my feast to harm, give me back whatever has been the cost.'

6. And in one place in revelation it is declared

¹ Yas. V, 1, 2, of which these are the first three words. This, with the three Ashem-vohûs, constitutes the inward prayer, or grace, before eating (see Dd. LXXIX, 1 n).
² See Chap. VII, 1 n.
³ By which they commit the sin of breaking the protective spell of the inward prayer.
⁴ Lp, B29 have 'a demon is (B29 stands) in place of the angel.'
⁵ B29 has 'would have spoken to that person who had uttered words, would have taken something away from him.' Lp merely adds 'would have taken something' to the words in the text.
⁶ B29 has only, 'As it is my feast, give it back.' The interruption having destroyed the merit of the ceremony.
that from eating chatteringly itself is the sin, for every one who is chattering during the eating of bread is just like him who is smiting and harassing the angels of the spiritual existences.

7. Therefore, if there be any one who is not able to consecrate a sacred cake, it is necessary to eat bread with the inward prayer of Hûrmazd, that is, the archangels. 8. And, if he does not altogether know it, he recites the Ithâ-âd-yazamaidâ and three Ashem-vohûs, and eats up the bread. 9. Afterwards he makes his mouth clean, and, four Ashem-vohûs and two Yathâ-ahû-vairyôs being spoken out, he is then to utter words.

10. For, every time that this custom (qâ'hidat) is carried on in a place, through the first Ashem-vohû so much good work has arisen that it has propitiated the sacred being; the good and propitious; through the second Ashem-vohû so much good work has arisen that it has reverenced and propitiated Srôsh, the righteous; through the third Ashem-vohû so much good work has arisen that it has reverenced and propitiated Khurdâd and Ameredâd, the archangels; and through the fourth Ashem-vohû so much good work has arisen that whatever the creator Hûrmazd has created becomes reverenced and propitiated. 11. And with each mouthful (luqmah) that is eaten, while the inward prayer subsists, they

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1 B29 has ‘from eating chatteringly is so much sin that.’
2 See Mkh. XVI, 17 n.
3 See § 1 n.
4 These formulas begin the grace after eating, and, being uttered aloud, break the spell of the inward prayer now no longer necessary; after them the eaters are at liberty to speak.
5 B29 omits these two words.
6 See Mkh. II, 115 n.
7 See Horvadad and Amerôdad (Mkh. II, 34).
proclaim a blessing for Khurdâd and Ameredâd, the archangels. 12. But, if it be eaten without the inward prayer, as demons are in that place\textsuperscript{1}, they say, ‘Thou mightest have eaten the poison of a serpent.’ 13. Therefore, take notice as to which is the better of these two.

Chapter XXII.

1. The twenty-second subject is this, that the performance of Gâdangôt\textsuperscript{2} (‘intercession’) is like that when some one is occasioning the ceremonial of the sacred beings. 2. Therefore, it should be expedient that it be continuous, and that\textsuperscript{3} they perform Gâdangôt as regards the priests and high-priests and the worthy.

3. For, in the commentary of the Hâdôkht Nask, it says that every one who performs Gâdangôt, and extracts anything from a person on their account, and conveys it to them, is as much without dishonesty (‘hiyânat), towards them\textsuperscript{4}, as he who may

\textsuperscript{1} See § 4.

\textsuperscript{2} The original Pahlavi of this word can be read either dâdô-gôbîh, ‘a speaking of the law,’ or yêdatô-gôbîh, ‘a speaking of the sacred being;’ in either case it implies ‘pleading for the proper observance of religious duties,’ especially the duty of supporting the priesthood and the poor, and it is for such purposes that the ‘intercession’ with those possessing property must be understood as being exercised. As the traditional mode of reading Pahl. yêdatô is gâtan, or gâdan, it is evident that the Pâzand inventors of the word in the text must have understood the Pahlavi in the latter of the two meanings mentioned above.

\textsuperscript{3} Lp, B29 have merely ‘that continuously.’

\textsuperscript{4} Lp, B29 omit these two words. But the meaning of La seems to be that he who bestows charity out of the contributions of others, without mentioning the contributors, does not act dishonestly towards the recipients.
have given to them out of his own property. 4. And in the spiritual existence they take\(^1\) account of that profit for him, and just as they make out the account of the good work of that person who may have given it, even so much is his good work.

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**Chapter XXIII.**

1. The twenty-third subject is this, that it is requisite to restrain a tethered animal from misbehaviour, and to keep watch over one's own creatures, especially at the time when they have eaten meat.

2. Therefore, if they have eaten meat and they commit an assault, every offence that the animal ('haîvân) commits may be that person's whose meat may be eaten. 3. For example, if a horse lashes out a kick (lakâd) at any one, the offence may be that person's whose food may be eaten and caused the offence.

4. Therefore it is necessary to make an endeavour that they shall commit no offence whatever, especially at a time when they have eaten meat.

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**Chapter XXIV.**

1. The twenty-fourth subject is this, that when an infant is born from its mother it is necessary that they give it the consecrated Hôn-juice\(^2\), on this account, that understanding ('haqîl), wisdom, and

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\(^1\) Lp, B29 have 'the spirits take.'

\(^2\) See Mkh. I.VII, 28 n, Sls. X, 16.
knowledge *may* more abundantly get to it, and the want (ablāt) of them *may* come more scantily upon *it*.

2. If, at that time, they do not perform the consecration, they *should* take forth a little Ḥôm for it, and recite a Yathā-ahû-vairyô, and put a trifle of water into *it*, and make Ḥôm-juice of that, and give *it* to the infant, and afterwards milk.

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**Chapter XXV.**

1. The twenty-fifth subject is this, that any agreement and promise (qaţûl) they make with any one it is necessary so far to perform and bring to pass. 2. Although many things *may go* to harm by means (sabab) of it, it is not desirable to perform that agreement with duplicity.

3. Because, in our religion, they call this a Mihir-drug (‘breach of promise’), *and* in revelation it decrees, *as to* any one who commits a Mihir-drug, that the way to heaven becomes closed for him, and that person himself goes discomfited out of this world, so that a warning ('halâmat) becomes quite manifest unto him.

4. And a Mihir-drug is attached in such a manner that, *if fortune* (tâli'h) may have befallen any one

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1 B29 omits these eleven words.
2 B29 adds ‘in the Ḥôm-mortar.’
3 B29 adds ‘and utter.’
4 See Mkh. XXVII, 70 n.
5 Lp, B29 insert ‘they are to give.’
6 Lp, B29 have ‘come.’
7 Lp, B29 have ‘understood,’ and another copy in B29 has ‘considered.’
8 Who has broken his promise.
happily, or an insufficient quantity of his life ('humr) may have remained, the Mihir-drug extends to his children without opposition ('hilâf). 5. And every household that becomes extinct, or race whose issue fails, or any of the great misfortunes that happen to mankind—from which misfortune one obtains release with difficulty—may all be owing to the fact that they have committed a Mihir-drug.

6. If committed by oneself, it is declared, in one place in revelation, that the glorified Zaraturst, the Spitamân, enquired of Hûrmazd, the good and propitious, thus: 'Of any of the sins that mankind commit which is the worst?' 7. Hûrmazd, the good and propitious, decreed thus: 'No sin whatever is worse than this, that two persons make a covenant with one another in such a manner that no one whatever is between them, except me who am Hûrmazd; and, afterwards one of those two persons deviates from it, and says, 'I have no knowledge ('habar) of it,' and no one whatever is a witness, for that other person, except me.' 8. No sin whatever is worse than that, and that person himself will not go out of this world until retribution overtakes him, and in that other world his punishment is more severe than all; so that person becomes unfortunate in both worlds. 9. And it is the same if this covenant be with a righteous person or a wicked one.

Chapter XXVI.

1. The twenty-sixth subject is this, that the wise and the ancients say that when a man becomes fifteen years of age it is necessary that he takes
one of the angels\textsuperscript{1} as his own protection\textsuperscript{2}, that he takes one of the wise as his own sage, and that he takes one of the high-priests and officiating priests as his own high-priest. 2. So that, if, any time, a bereavement (âstânah) approaches, he may beg a favour from the archangels\textsuperscript{3}, in order that it may furnish\textsuperscript{4} an escape from that bereavement. 3. And\textsuperscript{5}, any time any affair comes forward, and he has\textsuperscript{6} to have opinion (râl) and advice (masva-rat), he holds a consultation with that sage, while the sage tells him his opinion (tadbîr). 4. And, if any question as to proper and improper comes forward, he speaks with that high-priest, so that he may tell him in reply.

5. When the instructions of these three persons are brought to pass, carrying out the commands of the sacred being is accomplished. 6. Especially the instructions of the high-priests, because their satisfaction is connected with the satisfaction of the sacred being; and the high-priests possess so much dignity (martabat) in the presence of the sacred being, the good and propitious, that they are quite able to forgive any trivial one of the sins of mankind\textsuperscript{7}, and Hôrmazd, the good and propitious, quickly\textsuperscript{8} forgives that sin for the high-priest. 7.

\textsuperscript{1} La, Lp have 'ancients,' but this seems inconsistent with § 2.
\textsuperscript{2} La has 'ancestor,' having read ba-niyåh instead of panåh.
\textsuperscript{3} Lp, B29, J15 add 'and they may provide health of body and safety.'
\textsuperscript{4} Lp, B29, J15 have 'that they may furnish him.'
\textsuperscript{5} Lp, B29 insert 'if.'
\textsuperscript{6} Lp, B29 have 'it is necessary.'
\textsuperscript{7} B29 has 'to forgive one-third of the sins which mankind commit.'
\textsuperscript{8} Lp has 'likewise.'
Therefore, carrying out the commands of the high-priests becomes 1 incumbent on every one; and the fulfilment of this maxim is better than that of a whole assemblage of maxims.

Chapter XXVII.

1. The twenty-seventh subject is this, that is, if any affair comes forward, that they should thoroughly understand 2 whether it be a good work, or a sin. 2. In that manner it becomes better that they make an evasion on the spot 3, until a time when they make it known with accuracy 4 that that affair is a sin or a reward. 3. If they perform any affair without knowing this, although it be a good work, it becomes a sin for them.

4. For it is declared in revelation, that, except that which they enquire of the high-priests, no affair whatever is proper to perform. 5. Whatever wisdom there be for any one from his own head is only one; then, as two wisdoms are more than one 5, it therefore makes it expedient to enquire of the high-priests.

Chapter XXVIII.

1. The twenty-eighth subject is this, that, when they teach the Avesta, it is in like manner neces-

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1 Lp, B29 have 'is.'
2 Lp has 'that they should be told,' and B29 has 'that one should realise.'
3 See Sl. X, 25, 27.
4 Lp adds 'and truly,' and B29 has 'make known that it is false or true.'
5 Lp, B29 omit these eight words.
sary that they teach *it* properly and truly, and recite
*it* with deliberation and composure (sâkinît). 2. And
it is necessary for those who are taught to recite *it*
connectedly, and to keep *it* ever in remembrance.

3. For it is declared in revelation, that the sacred
being *has* decreed thus: 'As to every one who puts
the Avesta away from *his* memory, I will put his
soul as far from heaven as the width of the earth.'

4. And in the commentary of the Avesta it is related
*that*, in former times, as to any one who had been
taught the Avesta and had put *it* away from *his*
memory, until the time he had again made *it* easy,
they would have given him bread like that which they
give to the dogs. 5. And in another place I have
read that they would have given bread to him on the
point of a spear.

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CHAPTER XXIX.

1. The twenty-ninth subject is this, that, when
they provide any munificence (sa'hâvat) or liber-
ality, it is necessary that they provide *it* for the
worthy; and *one is* to consider thus: 'Is this person,
to whom I am giving this thing, worthy or not?'

2. Therefore it is necessary to make an effort, so
that they may not give to the unworthy. 3. For in
revelation, as regards that person who provides any
munificence for the unworthy, they call *it* a vain work
and a gift without advantage; and day by day *it* is

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1 Compare Chap. XCVIII, 3.
2 Lp, B29 have 'for in the good religion it is declared,'
3 Lp, B29 have 'it increases.'

U 2
the punishment and torment of that person. 4. And, whatever they give to the unworthy, they have made that thing extinct.

CHAPTER XXX.

1. The thirtieth subject is this, that it is not proper to pour away water at night, especially from the northern side (gânîb) which would be the worst. 2. Therefore, if it become a necessity in the end (ba-'hatam), it is requisite to recite one Yathâ-ahû-vairyô, and, when they make a light ready ('hâ'îr), to pour away the water gently.

3. In like manner it is not proper to swallow water at night, because it is a sin. 4. But, if a necessity arises, it is necessary to make a light ready, and one first eats some morsels of food (ta'hâm) so that the sin may be less.

CHAPTER XXXI.

1. The thirty-first subject is this, that, every time they eat bread, it is necessary to withhold three morsels from their own bodies, and to give them to a dog. 2. And it is not desirable to beat a dog. 3. For, of the poor no one whatever is poorer than

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1 Lp has 'side it would be,' to which B29 adds 'bold.' The reason of the impropriety is that the demons are supposed to come from the north, and anything thrown out northwards might be of use to them (see Sls. X, 7, XII, 18, 19).

2 B29 has 'necessity to pour.' 3 See Mkh. XXVII, 70 n.

4 Lp, B29 omit these seven words. Both the recitation and light are supposed to frighten away any demons.
a dog, and it is necessary to give a tethered animal bread, because the good work is great.

4. And in revelation it is declared in this manner, that, if a dog is asleep upon the road, it is not proper that they put a foot violently on the ground, so that he becomes awake. 5. And, in former times, an allowance (rāṭib) of bread would have been made every day for the sake of the dogs, three times in summer and twice in winter, on this account, that one wishes them to come to the assistance of his soul at the Kīnvaḍ bridge.

6. In the worldly existence they are the guard of men and cattle. 7. If there had not been a dog they would not have been able to keep a single sheep. 8. Every time that he barks, just as his bark goes forth, the demons and fiends run away from the place.

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CHAPTER XXXII.

1. The thirty-second subject is this, that, when a hen utters a crow in a house, or the cock crows unseasonably, it is desirable that they do not kill it¹, and do not consider it a bad habit (fa'hl). 2. Because it is uttering that crow for the reason that a fiend has found a way into that house, and the hen or the cock, alone, does not possess the power (tāqat) that would keep the fiend away from that house, and the hen is going to give the cock assistance, and utters the crow. 3. Therefore, if any time the chance (ittīfāq) happens in that manner, it is requisite to bring another cock, so that they

¹ See Sls. X, 30.
may drive away that fiend through the assistance of one another. 4. And if a cock crows unseasonably it is likewise not desirable to kill it, because the reason may be this which I have stated.

5. For it is declared in the good religion, that there is a fiend whom they call Sêg¹, and, in every house where an infant exists, that fiend strives that she may cause some misfortune to come upon that house. 6. So it is necessary that they should keep a cock on the watch for her, so that it may smite that fiend and force her to the road away from that house.

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CHAPTER XXXIII.

1. The thirty-third subject is this, that, when there is a place and any risk or fear exists that a corpse is concealed beneath the ground, one is to make it apparent and visible, because it is a great good work.

2. For it is declared in the good religion, that, when they conceal a corpse beneath the ground, Spendârmad⁴, the archangel, shudders; it is just as severe as a serpent or scorpion would be to any one in private sleep⁵, and i is also just like that to the ground. 3. When thou makest a corpse

¹ Av. ithyêgô, Pers. sik. In Pahl. Vend. XIX, 4, 6 she is said to be 'a secret-moving deceiver'; in Bd. XXVIII, 26 she is said to 'cause annihilation.'
² Or 'dead matter.'
³ B29 has 'it is necessary to make it apparent.'
⁴ Av. spenta ārmaiti, 'bountiful devotion,' the female archangel who is supposed to have special charge of the earth (see Sis. XV, 20-24).
⁵ B29 has 'in a sleeping garment.'
beneath the ground as it were apparent, thou makest the ground liberated from that affliction.

Chapter XXXIV.

1. The thirty-fourth subject is this, that it is greatly necessary to refrain from much slaughter of animals and the cattle species. 2. Because it says in revelation that, for every one who slaughters many animals and cattle, every fibre of the hair of a goat becomes, in that other world, like a sharp sword, and adheres in the soul of that person.

3. And there are several things the slaughter of which is very bad, and the sin very abundant, as the lamb, the kid, the ploughing ox, the war horse, the swallow bird that catches the locust, and the cock; and of the whole of these the sin is most as regards the cock. 4. If it becomes a necessity, it is proper to kill a cock that does not crow, and it is necessary to consecrate their heads. 5. Any head of an animal, not consecrated, it is not desirable to eat, so that it becomes so far a righteous gift. 6. If one be not able to consecrate the head, it is requisite to consecrate one kidney as a substitute (badal) for it.

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1 Lp, B29, J15 omit 'species.'
2 In the Śūdgar Nask (see Sls. X, 8, 9).
3 Lp has 'slaughters much.'
4 Lp, B29 have 'if it becomes inevitable.'
5 Lp has 'that has not crowed.'
6 Lp, B29 have 'when it is not along with.'
CHAPTER XXXV.

1. The thirty-fifth subject is this, that, when they wish to wash the face, they should recite one Ashem-vohû, and set the mouth firmly closed, so that the water, not staying away from it, shall not go into the mouth. 2. And, as one washes over the face, they should recite the Kem-nâ-mazdâ, so that the fiend Nasrûst may become smitten.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

1. The thirty-sixth subject is this, that it is strictly incumbent on mankind, on man and woman, to perform the Bareshnûm ceremony, because mankind feed on menstrous matter in the womb of the mother. 2. For that reason it is necessary to perform the Bareshnûm once, so that one may become pure from that pollution. 3. For if one becomes fifteen years of age, and does not perform the Bareshnûm, whatever he puts a hand on, the glory and purity of that thing will diminish; and it

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1 Compare Chaps. L, LXXIV.
2 See Chap. VII, 1 n.
3 B29 omits these five words.
4 A stanza of the Ustavaiti Gâtha (Yas. XLV, 7) beginning with those three words (see SBE, vol. xviii, p. 443).
5 Or nisrûst, 'contamination' (see Sls. X, 32); probably the same as the demon Nas or Nasu (see Bd. XXVIII, 29). Also mentioned in Chap. XXXVI, 7.
6 B29 omits 'on man.'
7 A tedious ceremony of purification that lasts nine nights (see SBE, vol. xviii, pp. 431-453). Its name is Av. (acc.) bareshnûm, 'top' of the head, the first part of the body to be washed.
is not proper that they put a hand on a sacred cake or any thing washed with ceremony.

4. In revelation it says, if any one who has not performed the Bareshnûm shall die, the demons make him as though he were a corpse kept one month in the hot season. 5. And, when the soul arrives at the head of the Kinâd bridge, the arch-angels and angels complain of the stench of that soul, and are not able to make up its account and reckoning. 6. It remains at the Kinâd bridge and is not able to pass; it experiences much repentance and has no advantage from it.

7. If it be necessary for any one to perform the Bareshnûm of the head, and he be able to do it, but does not do it, if he performs the ceremonial ablution of the head a thousand times, it does not become pure from that pollution, and that is the pollution of Nasrust, which is amid the veins and sinews, and the flesh and bones; it does not become pure through any other thing except through the liquid consecrated by the religious formula.

8. And as to that person, also, who performs the Bareshnûm for mankind, it is necessary that he be a man, a friend of the soul, a truthful speaker, and an abstainer, because through chastity and modesty (mâstûrî) he becomes employed. 9. If complaint of any perfidy in him is publicly diffused, in that disgrace (malâmat) it is necessary that the high-priests

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1 B29 has 'it makes his soul.' 2 Lp omits 'pollution.' 3 See Chap. XXXV, 2. B29 has 'that is bodily refuse (hî'har) and pollution.' 4 That is, bull's urine, the liquid that is first used, in a consecrated state, for sprinkling the body in the Bareshnûm purification. Compare Chap. LXXVII, 9, 10. 5 That is, the purifying priest. 6 B29 has 'publicly comes on.'
should dislocate his joints one by one, and it is requisite that they give him as food to the dogs. 10. So that by this action they may make a man observe more chastely and continently, that this result (ʼhâjil) of sin may not occur.

Chapter XXXVII.

1. The thirty-seventh subject is this, that, when the days of the guardian spirits\(^1\) come on, it is necessary that all persons, among their own food and devotion, should order and provide the sacred cakes and ceremonial, the sacred feast and benedictions (âfrîngân). 2. For these ten days it is incumbent on every one; and those are better which they prepare in their own houses, because the souls\(^2\) go every one to its own house. 3. And they should have an ear for them\(^3\), so that they may prepare the sacred cakes and feast and benedictions.

4. Those ten days any one of all the souls—that are in this way\(^4\) in every house where they provide the feast more abundantly—proclaims, as to that master of the house\(^5\), that family, and the whole who are in that house, and the year's affairs of every kind, that they are very good, and their entry (daʻhl) and coming in are very good. 5. And every single

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\(^1\) See Mkh. LVII, 13 n.

\(^2\) Which are supposed to revisit the earth during those days.

\(^3\) Or 'for these words,' as the Gujarâtî translator assumes.

\(^4\) Lp, B29 have 'those ten days all the souls are in this worldly existence.'

\(^5\) Lp omits these five words, and B29 adds 'the mistress of the house.'
good work, on account of which we have spoken of the souls of the departed, becomes just like those we have done for our own souls. 6. And, when they pass away from this worldly existence, those souls come again, meeting them, and cause gladness, maintain⁠¹ their courage, and also render them honour in the presence of the creator Hôrmazd, and speak thus: 'These righteous souls did not put us away from remembrance while they were in the world, and we have been satisfied with them; now we are unanimous that thou shouldst provide them equal shares of those good works of ours, and make their souls attain to the position of the righteous.' 7. They utter these words, and give those souls confidence, while they make out their account. 8. Afterwards, with them, they make the passage of the Kínvad bridge, till they arrive at their own position, and then they return.

9. Therefore it is necessary to make an effort, so that they may maintain the guardian spirits properly, and the souls of their fathers and mothers and relations may exist with honour from them. 10. For if they retire with dissatisfaction they utter a curse, and, as the soul departs from this world, they administer reproaches to it, and speak thus: 'Thou thinkest that they wish continually to make a way² for thee to that place, but it is not necessary for thee to come into this world³. 11. Now, hadst thou performed duty and good works on our behalf, and hadst thou recollected us, we would also have come to thy assistance, and would have released thee from

¹ Lp, B29 have 'restore.' ² Lp, B29 have 'an escape.' ³ That is, into heaven. Compare Chap. XIII, 6, 8.
this fearful position.' 12. And that soul experiences much repentance, and has no advantage whatever from it.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

1. The thirty-eighth subject is this, that, so far as effort and endeavour prevail, it is requisite to abstain from the same cup as those of a different religion, and it is not desirable to drink the water of any goblet of theirs. 2. And if the goblet be of copper or of tin, it is requisite to wash it with water, so that it may be proper to drink the water. 3. If the goblet be of earthenware or wooden, it is altogether improper.

4. Because, when any one drinks with a stranger, it makes his heart inclined (maill) towards him, for it would be a sin; and, on account of the sin committed, he becomes bold, and his soul has an inclination for wickedness.

1 Lp has 'are necessary,' and B29 has merely 'with the endeavour necessary.'
2 B29 has 'of metal.'
3 Lp inserts 'to expose it to fire, to polish it with ashes, and afterwards;' J15 inserts 'to polish it with fire, and, afterwards.'
4 B29, J15 insert 'ceremonial ablution and.'
5 Lp, J15 add 'if the cup or goblet be of copper or of brass, one makes the water that is drunk likewise pure in this manner; if it be earthen or wooden, one puts it far away from the house, or they present it to one of a different religion; just like that one performs the ceremonial ablution of what is altogether polluted.' (J15 has 'what is polluted like a metal one.')
6 J15 adds 'to drink.'
7 Lp, B29, J15 have 'every time that.'
CHAPTER XXXIX.

1. The thirty-ninth subject is this, that it is necessary to properly maintain the sacred fire\(^1\) which they have established in a town or village. 2. And at night it is necessary to make it blaze up once, and by day twice.

3. For it is declared in revelation, that, if there had been no sacred fire, no one would have been able to go from town to town; because it is owing to the glory of the sacred fire that no one on the roads is able to commit an excess upon any one else.

4. It is necessary that they should present the whole of the firewood; and, as to the person who makes it blaze, they should give him bread and a salary (nafaqah). 5. For, every time that that fire is satisfied, and they maintain it properly, every fire that may exist in the earth of seven regions becomes satisfied with that person.

CHAPTER XL.

1. The fortieth subject is this, that it is not desirable to distress one's priest, or father, or mother; and, if people perceive much trouble, disquietude, and harm arising from them, it is certainly not desirable that they should give them back a reply with any aggravation. 2. Because their satisfaction is connected with the satisfaction of the sacred being, and every time that people distress them they have

\(^1\) Literally 'the fire of Bahirám.' Compare Chap. XCII.
distressed Hôrmazd, the good and propitious. 3. It is not possible for any duty or good work to extend to the spiritual existences while one does not make those guardians satisfied, and it is not possible (mumkin) that any one should repay these three persons all their dues.

4. In the commentary of the Hâdôkht Nask it says:—Mâ âzarâyôis, Zarathustra! mâ Pourushaspem, mâ Dughdhôvâm, mâ aëthropaitis¹, 'it is not desirable that thou, O Zarathust! shouldest distress thy father, or mother, or priest.'

5. Therefore, three times every day it is indispensable for one to fold his arms² in the presence of these three persons, and to say:—'What is your will (murâd)? So that I may think and speak and do it. 6. If what was not proper has come from me of itself, it is necessary that you make a righteous gift on our behalf.'

Chapter XLI.

1. The forty-first subject is this, that it is greatly requisite to avoid a menstruous woman, while they give her bread and food moderately. 2. As soon as

¹ This Avesta passage is not known to be extant elsewhere, and its orthography has been corrected in accordance with the translation attached to it by the author of Sd. In La, Lp, J15 the first two names are in the genitive, and the third is accusative; B29 differs by putting the third name also in the genitive; the last word being accusative in all. Pourushasp and Dughdhôva (?) were the names of the father and mother of Zarathustra, and the latter name has not previously been found in the Avesta texts, but is known only from Pahlavi and Persian writings.

² That is, to stand in an attitude of obedient reverence.
she is not able to eat\(^1\) they should not give her more, and in the same manner as regards water, on this account, that whatever remnant comes from that menstruous woman does not come to any use\(^2\).

3. When they wish to provide\(^3\) bread they put the hand into the sleeve, or they place something on the top of the sleeve, and it is necessary that her bare hand should not come forth again in any place. 4. Because every drop of water that trickles on to a limb of a menstruous woman becomes a sin of three hundred stirs\(^4\). 5. And it is requisite for a menstruous woman to avoid everything that is washed with ceremony by fifteen steps. 6. It is also necessary for her to be at least three steps distant from a righteous man, and on whatever her eye casts a look it diminishes the glory\(^6\) of that thing.

7. And on every woman the twelve ceremonials\(^6\), atoning for the offence of menstruation, are incumbent. 8. One on account of the offence that has occurred as regards the spiritual existence\(^7\). 9. The second on account of the offence that has occurred

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1. That is, as soon as her hunger is satisfied.
2. Lp, B29 have 'it is not possible to make of any use.'
3. Lp, B29 have 'bring.'
4. The amount of a Tanâvar or Tanâpûhar sin (see Sls. I, 2).
5. Lp, B29 add 'and purity.'
6. These resemble the celebration of the Hômâstå, but are shorter and less onerous. The Hômâstå consists of a Yasna each day for 144 days in honour of twelve angels, each angel being reverenced for twelve successive days. The angels are nearly the same as stated in the text, but the celebration of the Hômâstå is twelve times as long. The cost of this latter is said to be 350 rupis (see Byt. II, 59 n). Occasionally a still more onerous celebration is said to be incumbent on such women as can afford it (see Chap. LXVI).
7. Lp has 'the spirits,' and B29 has 'mankind.'
as regards the stars. The third on account of that which has occurred as regards the sun. The fourth on account of that which has occurred as regards the moon. The fifth on account of that which has occurred as regards the spirit of fire. The sixth on account of that which has occurred as regards the spirit of water. The seventh on account of that which has occurred as regards the spirit of earth. The eighth on account of that which has occurred as regards the spirit of the wind. The ninth on account of that which has occurred as regards Khurdâd. The tenth on account of the offence that has occurred as regards Ameredâd. The eleventh on account of the offence that has occurred as regards meal-time (hordek gâh). The twelfth on account of the offence that has occurred as regards bodily refuse and dead matter. Therefore it is incumbent on every one in this manner; if any one be more opulent eighteen ceremonials are indispensable, and if she has silver in excess (ba-ghâyat) there should be twenty-one, and in one place I have read that twenty-four are indispensable; but, for lesser people, this that I have noted is necessary.

21. That which they provide in their lifetime is better; and, just as would occur when any one

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1 B29 has 'the rain.'
2 Lp, B29 use the same form of words in §§ 10–16 as in §§ 8, 9.
3 See Mkh. II, 34.
4 Doubtful, and not understood by the Gugaráti translator.
5 Lp, B29 have 'thus much.'
6 The author evidently implies, by this paragraph, that the celebration of these ceremonials was only occasional, perhaps once in a lifetime, but the earlier the better, so as to admit of a larger growth of merit before death.
plants a tree anew, and is eating the fruit of it every year, even so much is that good work increasing every year. 22. If she shall live ten years, or if a hundred years, even so long it is becoming every year much more. 23. If they provide it after her lifetime, that which would be the increase departs; and in her lifetime, also, that occurs which every one, who has done a duty on his own account, has seen, that the thing itself which others accomplish after his lifetime is very different; so that she should provide it with her own hands, not after her decease (vâfât).

Chapter XLII.

1. The forty-second subject is this, that it is necessary to practise strict abstinence from that sin which affects accusers. 2. That would be when any one slanders (buatânad), or any one commits a rape on the wife of some one, or causes a woman to occupy a separate bed from her own husband.

3. These are sins for which there is no retribution, except when thou beggest forgiveness of that person whom thy sin has assailed. 4. Afterwards, they keep back the soul, at the Kînîvd bridge, till the time when its antagonist arrives and exacts justice from it; then it obtains release.

5. Every time that any one applies a falsehood or a slander to some person, so that people are after-

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1 Lp, B29 have 'it is proceeding every year to a head.'
2 Any sin that injures another party who, thereupon, becomes an accuser and must be satisfied, by atonement, before the sin can be expiated (see Sls. VIII, 1 n).
3 Lp, B29 have 'applies falsehood and slander to any one.'
4 See Chap. LXIII, 11. Lp omits these twelve words.
wards telling that falsehood again, and it vexes the heart of that person, they are bringing punishment ever anew on the soul of that former one. 6. The sin does not depart through the performance of duties and good works, so long as he does not make his antagonist satisfied.

7. This is a grave sin, and it is requisite to be careful that they do not commit it.

CHAPTER XLIII.

1. The forty-third subject is this, that it is necessary to make an endeavour to kill noxious creatures and reptiles (ḥasarāt) of the earth; because, in revelation, it is put forth as a great good work.

2. Especially these five things:—One is the frog in the water, the second is the snake and scorpion, the third is the ant (marḵis) that flies, the fourth is the common ant (mürkah), and the fifth is the mouse. 3. Therefore, every time that they bring a frog up, out of the water, and make it dry, and, after (baḥd) that, kill it, it is a good work of a thousand and two hundred dirhams in weight.

4. And every time that they kill a snake, and recite the Avesta that is appointed for that occasion, it is

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1 See Vend. XIV, 9–17, XVIII, 144–146.
2 If marḵis were Pahlavi, it would mean 'the deadly thing.' Possibly 'the locust' (malaḥ) is meant, but the description in § 6 is rather perplexing.
3 Lp omits 'therefore,' and B29 has 'and.'
4 See Chap. XII, 9 n. The frog is considered noxious because it is supposed to injure the water, being generally found in stagnant pools which are unwholesome.
5 An Avesta passage of about thirty words, to be used on such occasions, is to be found in the Rivāyats, but is still unedited.
just as though they have slain an apostate (āsh mōgh). 5. *For* every one who kills a flying ant (märkis) it is as much good work as *for* any one who is reciting inward prayer *for* ten days. 6. Among the creatures of Aharman nothing whatever is more harmful than this; for, if it dies in the air (havā) it becomes a gnat, if it dies in the dust it becomes a worm, if it dies in the water it becomes a leech, if it dies among the excavators of flesh it becomes a venomous snake (mār-i af′hāl), and if it dies in dung it becomes creeping *things*. 7. *For* every one who kills a corn-dragging ant it is as much good work as *for* any one who recites the Hōrmazd Yast. 8. And *for* every one who kills many noxious creatures it is as much good work as *for* a priest who performs the ceremonial of the sacred beings; both good works are equal. 9. *For* every one who kills a mouse it is as much good work as *if* four lions are killed. 10. Therefore, it is incumbent on every one to make an effort to kill a noxious creature.

**Chapter XLIV.**

1. The forty-fourth subject is this, that it is not desirable *for* those of the good religion, so far as they are able to manage *it*, to put a bare foot upon the ground, because it is a sin, and injury occurs to Spandārmad, the archangel. 2. And they call that the sin of running *about* uncovered.

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1 B29 has 'hedgehog.'
2 Ants and mice (or rats) are considered noxious on account of the damage they do to certain crops and farmers' stores.
3 See Sls. X, 12.
4 Lp has only 'because injury.'
5 See Chap. XXXIII, 2 n.
CHAPTER XLV.

1. The forty-fifth subject is this, that it is continually necessary that people should keep in remembrance the accomplishment of repentance (taubah). 2. Every time that a sin leaps from control it is necessary to act so that they go before the priests, high-priests, and spiritual chiefs, and accomplish repentance.

3. And in accordance with the sin should be the good work, just as though the good work were due to that occasion when they accomplish it. 4. While mankind are living, it becomes every year a further benefit. 5. Sin is also, in like manner, going on to a head every year; and when they accomplish repentance, so that it may not increase further, it is just like a tree that becomes withered, and they extirpate its further growth.

6. And that repentance is better which they accomplish before high-priests and spiritual chiefs, and when they accomplish the retribution that the high-priest orders every sin that exists departs from them. 7. The repentance that high-priests accomplish they likewise call repentance. 8. If there be no high-priest it is necessary to go before some persons who are commissioned by high-priests; and if those, also, do not exist, it is necessary to go to a man who is a friend of the soul, and to accomplish the repentance.

1 Lp, B29 have 'for.'
2 Here and throughout the rest of the chapter B29 has patit, 'renunciation of sin,' instead of taubah. The outward form of repentance consists of the recitation of the patit, in which all imaginable sins are mentioned and renounced.
9. At the time when one shall depart from the world it is incumbent on sons and daughters and relations, that they give repentance into the mouth of the afflicted one, and that they give the Ashem-vohu into his mouth. 10. For the high-priests have said that, when they have accomplished repentance because they have committed many sins, they do not arrive in hell, but they administer punishment to them at the head of the Kinvad bridge, and afterwards conduct them to their own place.

11. Repentance is that when they accomplish repentance of the sin which they have committed, and do not commit that sin a second time; if they do commit it, that first sin then comes back².

CHAPTER XLVI.

1. The forty-sixth subject is this, that, when people become fourteen years of age, it is necessary to tie on the sacred thread-girdle³, because the high-priests have said that it is likewise necessary to take into account those nine months that they have been in the womb of the mother.

2. For in our religion there is no duty better than wearing the sacred thread-girdle, and it is incumbent

¹ See Chap. VII, i n.
² That is, repentance is not a mere penance, but requires a change of will, a veritable renunciation of that sin for the future; otherwise it is useless.
³ See Chap. X, which mentions fifteen years in accordance with Vend. XVIII, 115, 120. But Sis. X, 13 recommends fourteen years and three months as more prudent, no doubt for the reason stated here in the text.
on man and woman. 3. And, in former days, if any one should have become completely fifteen years of age, and should not have worn the sacred thread-girdle, they would have done for him by stoning, as bread and water are forbidden ('hara'm) for him.

Chapter XLVII.

1. The forty-seventh subject is this, that, when a child of seven years shall die, an order is necessary that it is requisite to perform a ceremony (yast) for Srôsh¹ on account of it, and to consecrate the sacred cake of the fourth night².

2. For it says in revelation that the souls of children go with the souls of their fathers and mothers; if the father is fit for heaven the child goes to heaven with him, if he be fit for hell it arrives in hell; if the mother be fit for heaven it reaches heaven with her, if she be fit for hell it reaches hell with her³.

3. Therefore, every time that they accomplish the ceremony for Srôsh, the soul of that child becomes separated from the souls of its father and mother, and goes to heaven, and is imploring intercession (ṣifâ’ḥat) for its father and mother in the presence of the sacred beings in that other world.

¹ See Mkh. II, 115 n.
² That is, most of the ceremonies requisite after the death of an adult, as detailed in Chap. LXXXVII, are also to be performed in this case, for the reason here given.
³ Lp omits these twenty-three words.
CHAPTER XLVIII.

I. The forty-eighth subject is this, that, when they boil a cooking-pot, it is necessary to make the water two parts of one-third each, that one-third of the pot may be empty; so that, if at any time the pot shall boil, the water shall not go to the top. For if they do not act so, and the water, owing to not stopping, goes into the fire, it is a sin of a thousand and two hundred dirhams in weight; therefore it is necessary to keep watch that this sin does not arise.

CHAPTER XLIX.

I. The forty-ninth subject is this, that, when one

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1 There is some confusion in the MSS. as to the arrangement of a few of the following chapters. The order here adopted is that of B29, J15, which is here in accordance with the metrical MSS., although Chaps. 48-56 are numbered 52-60 in the latter, owing to variations in the earlier part of the work. In La Chaps. 48-50 have been originally omitted, but part of 48, prefixed to a portion of 50, has been afterwards inserted in the margin, and Chap. 49 has been similarly added after the last chapter in the book. In Lp the chapters are arranged as follows: — 48, 51-53, 49, 54, 56, while 50, 55 are omitted.

2 Lp, B29, J15 add 'and the water not go into the fire.' La, Lp add 'at least one-third should be water [in such a manner that it becomes wet from ear to ear. It is necessary to keep the mouth continually closed, so that the water shall not go into the mouth],' but the passage in brackets is clearly a portion of Chap. L, 2, 3; it was originally written also in J15, but has been struck out of that MS.

3 La has 'if a drop of.'

4 La has 'mouth;' the passage in that MS. being evidently the end of Chap. L, 3.

5 La has 'of three hundred stirs,' as in Chap. L, 3, and omits the rest of the text. The two amounts are identical, and are equivalent to a Tanâvar or Tanâpûhar sin (see Slts. I, 2).

6 Inserted in La after the last chapter in the book, and numbered C. In Lp it is numbered LII.
gathers up a fire, it is requisite to leave it for a time, so that the ash-bed (bûm) of the fire may become cold; afterwards, one is to take it up and carry it to the precinct of fire. 2. It is not proper that they carry the ash-bed (zamân) of a hot fire to the precinct of fire; so far is notorious.

**Chapter L.**

1. The fiftieth subject is this, that, every day at dawn, when they rise up from sleep, it is not proper to wash the hands first with water.

2. The ceremonial ablation is to wash the hands, face, nose, eyes, and feet thoroughly, either with fruit (mîvah)\(^2\) or some grass upon which no water has come; afterwards, to make them dry, and to wash them three times with water in such a manner that it becomes wet from the face as far as the ear\(^3\).

3. It is necessary to keep the mouth closed, so that the water shall not go into the mouth; for if a drop, owing to not stopping, goes into the mouth, it is a sin of three hundred stîrs\(^4\).

4. Afterwards, one is to wash the hands three times with water, as far as the upper arms; first the right hand, and afterwards the left hand; and, in like manner, he is to wash the right foot and left foot.

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\(^1\) Omitted in La, Lp, though the former contains a portion of this chapter annexed to part of Chap. XLVIII, and most of its contents are repeated, in other words, in Chap. LXXIV.

\(^2\) Perhaps mîvah may be taken as an adjective from mîv, ‘hair;’ in which case we should have ‘with something either hairy or grassy.’ According to the long-metre Sad Dar, the liquid to be used for this first wetting is either goat’s or bull’s urine.

\(^3\) La has ‘from ear to ear’ (see Chap. XLVIII, 1 n).

\(^4\) A Tanâvar or Tanâpûhar sin (see Slsh. i, 2).
5. Then they recite the Kem-nâ-mazdâ, for, every time that they wish to recite anything as an inward prayer, it is necessary that the hands be washed with ceremonial ablution, and, if they are not, the Avesta is not accepted, and the fiend of corruption (nasu.s) does not rush away, and it becomes a Tanâvar sin.

CHAPTER LI.

1. The fifty-first subject is this, that it is incumbent on every one to send a child to school, and to teach it something. 2. Because every duty and good work that a child performs is just as though the father and mother had performed it with their own hands. 3. Therefore it is necessary to make an effort, so that they may teach them something good, and make them aware of good works and sin; for they are doing that on account of their own souls, so that those children may be courageous in doing good works.

4. If they are not taught, they then perform less duty and good works, and less reaches the souls of the father and mother. 5. And it also happens that if they do not deliver children to school, and do not teach them anything, and they become bold in committing sin, that sin becomes fixed on the necks of the father and mother.

6. Therefore they have decided rightly who teach

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1 See Chap. XXXV, 2 n, which chapter, as well as Chap. LXXIV, treats of nearly the same subject.
2 As described in §§ 2–4. 3 Lp, B29 insert ‘because.’ 4 B29 has ‘that commission of sin.’ 5 B29 has ‘rightly for the children, at the time when they.’
them something, especially what is proper and improper according to revelation; because the chief principle is this, whether, through the duty of this world, a good or bad result is coming hereafter.

Chapter LII.

1. The fifty-second subject is this, that it is incumbent on every one that, every year when the month Fravardín comes on, he is to provide a sacred cake on the day Khurdâd¹, and whatever they are able to bring to hand, a little of everything, they are to place by that sacred cake, and to consecrate it with the dedicatory formula Ayaranāmka², so that

¹ That is, on the sixth day of the first month of the Parsi year, a day which is called Khurdâd-sâl and kept sacred, because it is said to be the anniversary of many remarkable events, of which the following are mentioned in a Pahlavi tract that is also translated in the Persian Rivâyats (B29, fol. 401):—On that day worldly life was created, Gâyômarâd came into the world and slew Arezûr, Mashya and Mashyôf grew up from the ground, Hôshâng appeared, Takhmôrûp made Aharman his steed, Yim made the world free from death and decay, brought on a truce (? padmânâk) with hell, and established depositories for the dead and new year's day, Frêzûn divided the world between his three sons, Mânûskîhar slew two of them, and rescued the world from Frâsyâk, Sâm the Nârmânian slew the demon Gandarêpak (?), Kaî-Khûsrûrï slew Frâsyâk and went to heaven, leaving the sovereignty to Lôrâsp, Zarâtûst came to converse with Aûharnașd and received the religion from him, Kaî-Vîstâsp accepted the religion, eighteen things come in eighteen years to Khûsrû son of Aûharnașd, Vâhrâm the Vargâvand comes from the Hindûs, Pêshyotanû, son of Vîstâsp, comes from Kangdez, Hûshêdar comes to converse with Aûharnașd, Sâm slays Azû Dahâk and rules till Kaî-Khûsrûrï reappears to reign for fifty-seven years, with Sôshâns as supreme high-priest, after which Kaî-Vîstâsp resumes the sovereignty, and Zarâtûst the priestship, and the resurrection takes place on the same day of the year.

² Corrected from airya nāmka in all MSS. See Âf. I, 1 as far as sare dhanāmka, then gâthâbûyo, &c. (Âf. II, 1).
the affairs of that year may be better through that
day's provision and the entry and coming in of
guests.

2. For it is declared in revelation\(^1\), that, every
year, when the day Khurdâd of the month Fravardin
comes on, they allot a daily provision for mankind,
and whatever one wishes to pass to the lot of man-
kind in that year they write down that day. 3. 
Therefore, when they shall consecrate this sacred
cake, the archangel Khurdâd\(^2\) is making intercession
for that person.

Chapter LIII.

1. The fifty-third subject is this, that, when, in
former\(^3\) times, any one wished to go on a journey
(safar) that might have been at least\(^4\) twelve leagues
(parasang), they would have consecrated a sacred
cake, so that no affliction might happen in that
journey, and affairs might be according to their
wish, and employments (sughl)\(^5\) cheerful. 2. And
it is still incumbent on every one that, when they
wish to go on a journey, they are to consecrate this
sacred cake.

3. And, while the person is on the journey, he
should order the consecration of this sacred cake, in
his house, every Bahirâm day\(^6\), so that that person
may arrive in safety (salâmat) at his house. 4.

\(^1\) B29 has 'in the good religion.'
\(^2\) See Horvadad (Mkh. II, 34).
\(^3\) La, Lp omit 'former.'
\(^4\) B29 has 'less than.'
\(^5\) Lp, B29 insert 'might become.'
\(^6\) The twentieth day of the Parsi month.
The dedicatory formula is this—A mahê hutâstahê—and is known to the priest himself.

Chapter LIIV.

1. The fifty-fourth subject is this, that if any one has a serving wife, and if the acquisition of a male child results from her, it is suitable for adoption by that person, and the bridge is not severed for that person. 2. But if it be a female child it is necessary that the man should not be negligent (ghâfil) in appointing an adopted son for his own sake. 3. He should himself appoint a son of some relation, who is a friend of the soul, so that the bridge may not be severed for his soul.

Chapter LIV.

1. The fifty-fifth subject is this, that when a Navazûd ceremony is performed, and it happens that it is not possible to consecrate a sacred cake, it is necessary that one should eat bread with the Hûrmazd inward prayer; and, afterwards, he should

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1 The dedication to the angel Bahirâm, which begins with these words (see Str. I, 20).
2 A childless widow who has married again, and half of whose children, by her second husband, belong to her first one, to whom she also belongs in the other world (see Bd. XXXII, 6 n).
3 B29 has ‘if a male child be born.’
4 The child being considered to belong to its mother’s first husband, can be only an adopted son of her second husband.
5 The Kinvad bridge, which is the passage to heaven.
6 Lp omits this chapter.
7 See Chap. V, 1 n.
complete the prayer just as when they complete it as regards the sacred cake, so that the sin may be less.

CHAPTER LVI.

1. The fifty-sixth subject is this, that, when any one wishes to make an evacuation of water, it is necessary that he should not make the evacuation of water while standing on his feet. 2. Because, in the commentary of the Vendīdād1, it is said, concerning that, that it is a serious sin.

3. When they squat for evacuating water it is necessary that it extend only2 from the heel as far as the end of the toes; for, if it be more, every drop is a Tanāvar sin. 4. And, when they wish to squat for the evacuation of water, they are to utter one Yathā-ahū-vairyō3; and, when the action is over, they are to recite the Ashem-vohound4 three times, the Humatanām5 twice, the Hukhshatāthrotemāi6 three times, the Yathā-ahū-vairyō four times, and the Ahunem-vairim7 to the end. 5. Because, every time that they act like this, they are pleasant in the eyes and hearts of mankind, and their words are more approved in the vicinity of kings.

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1 Pahl. Vend. XVIII, 98.
2 Lp, B29 have 'that they do not make the evacuation of water more than.'
3 See Mkh. XXVII, 70 n.
4 See Chap. VII, 1 n. The recitation of this and the four following formulas is commanded in Vend. XVIII, 97.
5 Yas. XXXV, 4-6.
6 Yas. XXXV, 13-15.
7 Yas. XIV, end.
Chapter LVII.

1. The fifty-seventh subject is this, that it is not proper to kill a hedgehog; and, everywhere that they see it, it is necessary to take it up and carry it into the wilderness (sa'hrrā), so that it may go into a hole, which is ever considered a great good work.

2. Because, when a hedgehog is in their nest, some ants will die; it will also catch and eat thousands of snakes and other harmful creatures, and it eats all noxious creatures. 3. Therefore, owing to the whole of this, these words are expedient.

Chapter LVIII.

1. The fifty-eighth subject is this, that it is ever necessary that those of the good religion should make an effort that they may celebrate a ceremony for their living souls.

2. For the soul, for which they have celebrated a ceremony, just as much good work as it then becomes each year, it is twice as much good work the second year.

3. So that, in this manner, the merit of the ceremony for the living soul is increasing just so much every year, while the man is living. 4. And, after that, this also occurs, that, if at the time when that person becomes an immortal soul there be no one at hand—Srōsh being the angel when the ceremony for the living soul is celebrated—Srōsh, the righteous, receives the soul by

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1 Lp, B29 have 'goes into an ant's nest.'
2 B29 omits these four words.
3 B29 has 'for every time that they have celebrated a ceremony for the living soul.'
4 See Mkh. II, 115 n.
himself, and is keeping watch over it during the three days\(^1\), and does not forsake it, so that no danger or harm happens to it. 5. And the fourth night he is a helper, with the angel Rash\(n\)^2, at the Kin'vad bridge, while they make up its account and reckoning, and it goes to its own place.

6. And this ceremony for the living soul is appointed for the reason that, just in the manner that, when an infant becomes separated from the mother, a midwife (qâbilat) is necessary for it, so that they may keep watch over it, and just in the manner that she takes up the infant\(^3\) from the ground—and, at the time when it is born, it is ever necessary that there be a woman present (ḥâṣirat), or they may perform work for the infant at a time fit for the demon—in this same manner, when the soul is becoming separated from the body it is like an infant (tifl), and does not know any way to its place. 7. When they celebrate a ceremony for the living soul, and have propitiated the righteous Srôsh, the righteous Srôsh becomes like the midwife, so that he receives that soul by himself, and keeps watch that it is out of the hands of Aharman and the demons. 8. When they do not celebrate a ceremony for the soul when living, but, after that\(^4\), the priests perform it before Srôsh, it is like that which occurs when a woman brings forth a child\(^5\), and after that they set her before the midwife. 9. And it happens that while some one is coming in, who takes up that child and wraps it up, it has perished.

\(^1\) While it is supposed to stay near the body.
\(^2\) B29 adds ‘and the angel Mihir.’ See Mkh. II, 118, 119.
\(^3\) Lp, B29 have merely ‘and she takes it up.’
\(^4\) Lp adds ‘it is necessary that.’
\(^5\) Lp adds ‘they make no enquiry (talab) about it before her.’
10. Therefore, as she does the needful which they should do earlier by the hand of some one, in this same manner it makes it incumbent on every one to celebrate a ceremony for his own living soul, so that it may be free (iman) from these misfortunes. 11. And¹ that, if his decease occurs in any place where there may be no one who will celebrate a ceremony for his soul, since a ceremony for the living soul is celebrated, there are no arrears for him, and he is free. 12. And, in many things, it is that ceremony for the living soul which is expedient, especially in these times when the priests have remained few in number; and, when it is celebrated by one's own hands, it is a great duty.

Chapter LIX.

1. The fifty-ninth subject is this, that, in the good and pure religion of the Mazda-worshippers, they have not commanded the women to perform the Nyāyises². 2. And³ their Nyāyises are these, that three times every day, at dawn, mid-day⁴ prayer, and evening prayer, they stand back in the presence of their own husbands, and fold their arms and speak thus: 'What are thy thoughts, so that I may think them; what is necessary for thee, so that I may speak it; and what is necessary for thee, so that I may do it?'

3. For, any command, and whatever the husband

¹ B29 adds 'this also happens.'
² Periodical salutations of the sun and moon (see Chap. VI, 2), fire and water.
³ Lp, B29 have 'for.'
⁴ Literally 'former, early.'
orders, it is requisite to go about that day. 4. And, certainly, without the leave (rištå) of the husband she is to do no work, so that the Lord may be pleased with that wife. 5. For the satisfaction of the sacred being is in a reverence (yəst) for the satisfaction of the husband; so that every time that they perform work by command of the husband they call them righteous in the religion; and if not, what do they call them?

CHAPTER LX.

1. The sixtieth subject is this, that we are keeping the good and pure religion of the Mazda-worshippers with us, so that escape from hell may be possible for our souls. 2. And we are completely united in hope, and through investigation (ta'hqīq) we fully understand that, when we are steadfast in the good religion, we arrive in heaven. 3. And we know that arrival in heaven occurs through virtuous actions, and through them we are saved; so that we think of good, speak of good, and do good.

4. And no doing of good is better than that which offers itself when a difficult duty comes before one of the good religion as his soul wishes to depart. 5. Since it comes to thee, do thou give help to that which has escaped his hand, so that he may come out of that hindrance; and do thou not forsake him

1 Lp has merely 'is in,' and B29 has 'is connected with.'
2 Lp has 'through hope.'
3 B29, J15 have 'that in the good and pure religion of the Mazda-worshippers it is declared that we are maintaining a hope that the soul may obtain escape from hell.'
4 La puts the thinking of good last of the three.
so that he relinquishes the religion. 6. For after that, while he is in the religion, and while his children, after him, are in the religion, every duty and good work that he does—and his children—is just like those which are done by thine own hand.

7. And it is just like that with regard to poll-tax, it is also indispensable to give it in semblance of help, so that they may give that person his release (‘halâ), and he may stay in his own place, and the advantage of a good work (thavâb) may come to that other person.

CHAPTER LXI.

1. The sixty-first subject is this, that it is requisite to abstain strictly from speaking falsehood; so that, every time that mankind indulge in the speaking of falsehood with fondness, it is not proper to do so; and falsehood is the chief of all sins.

2. Zarathust enquired of Hôrmazd thus: 'Who is a liar like?' 3. Hôrmazd, the good and propitious, said: 'A liar is a co-operator with Aharman.'

4. In revelation it says that there is no hereafter (â'hirat) for the speakers of falsehood, and in the midst of mankind they are contemptible ('haqîr).

5. If such a man be powerful (mu'htasim), and there be no avoiding ('hadhar) him in the vicinity

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1 B29 omits these ten words.
2 Lp omits these fourteen words.
3 B29 omits these twenty words.
4 This seems to have been the meaning intended, judging from §§ 2–6; otherwise it might be translated 'end' or 'result,' especially as the writer has characterised other sins as 'the chief' (see Chaps. IX, 2, XXV, 8).
of mankind, they do not have any respect for him, and he is clearly (farṣām) an evil liar. 6. Although he possesses much wealth, it will all depart from his hands, and, finally (‘hâqībat), begging of mankind occurs to him, and his progeny also becomes scanty. 1

CHAPTER LXII.

1. The sixty-second subject is this, that it is necessary to take early to the speaking of truth and doing of justice, and to maintain oneself therein, for nothing whatever is better among mankind than truth.

2. Owing to truth Hûrmazd created this world and that other world, and truth has remained on the spot, and on account of truth it becomes pure. 3. And the accused Aharman, being devoid of anything good, does not issue from that which is owing to truth. 4. It is requisite to occasion the resurrection owing to truth; and, as to every place where truth is not taken up, the glory in that place has found a way out, and as to every household where much of this resides, it is on account of truth, and Aharman does not find a way into that place.

5. It is said in revelation that one truthful man is better than a whole world (‘hâlam) speaking falsehood; and Gâvah of Ispahân 2—when he kept his stand upon the truth, and was speaking words with truth until the time when Dahâk 3, who possessed the

1 Lp omits these six words.
2 B29 adds 'he was a blacksmith.' His revolt against Dahâk is detailed in the Shâhnâmah.
3 See Mkh. VIII, 29 n.
whole realm, and the whole of the demons and mankind have been afraid of him, through the truth of the words spoken—was bold with them in every speech, and became victorious (muthaffar) over them, by reason of the true words that he was speaking.

6. The accursed Aharman, when he perceived the spirit of truth, had fallen senseless three thousand years. 7. From fear of truth he never managed to hold up his head, and from fear of truth he did not manage to come into this world. 8. And everything that thou setttest thy gaze (nathar) upon therein, that has remained on the spot when thou seekest again an examination of it, has remained through truth. 9. And the interpretation of the Ashem-vohû is in truth, and, for that reason, they recite the Ashem-vohû frequently.

Chapter LXIII.

1. The sixty-third subject is this, that it is necessary to practise strict abstinence from adultery on this account, that through every one who beguiles the wife of another, and commits iniquity with her, that woman becomes, in a moment, unlawful as regards her husband. 2. And, after that, every time her husband comes round about her, it is just as though she had gone near to a strange man. 3. The righteous bestowal of herself on her own husband, in this

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1 See Bd. I, 22. The spirit of truth was his opposite, the spentô mainyus or 'bountiful spirit' of Hûrmazd.
2 See Bd. III, 1-5.
3 See Chap. VII, 1 n.
4 Lp inserts 'he shall wish.'
situation, is always worse than his going\(^1\) with women of a different religion, on this account, that, if that wife becomes pregnant, it is just as though one of the good religion had fallen away into a different religion, and\(^2\) thereby that man becomes worthy of death.

4. And it also happens, when that wife becomes pregnant, that she may effect the slaughter of the infant, from fear of a bad reputation. 5. Then, for that person whose child it is, it is just as though he had effected the slaughter of the child with his own hand; therefore, he is worthy of death. 6. If the infant be born, and it remains\(^3\) in the religion, every sin that that child of his commits is, for that person, just as though it were committed by his own hand.

7. And if a woman of those of the good religion commits adultery, she becomes in a condition unlawful as regards her husband; and if an infant be born it is illegitimate. 8. And the sin owing to this will depart at the time when that person goes near to her husband and shall say: "What is there in me befitting thy wife?" 9. A calamity (âk) has occurred, and a crime ('hatâ) has come into my body; thou knowest if thou wilt exercise forgiveness ('hafû), and if not, when it is not for me, do thou kill me; my blood is lawful ('halâl) unto thee." 10. If he shall kill her, her sin will depart owing to this;

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\(^1\) B29 has 'it never becomes a righteous bestowal of herself on her husband, and if, in this situation, he is also.'

\(^2\) B29 omits 'and.'

\(^3\) Lp, B29 have 'it does not remain,' but the text seems to be assuming that the illicit origin of the child is unsuspected, in which case it would undoubtedly remain in the religion, as it would probably do in any case.
otherwise, this sin will not depart from her in any manner (naval).\footnote{B29 omits these eleven words.}


11. And one calls this sin a sin affecting antagonists, and, so long as the antagonist does not become satisfied, the sin flows on, and they keep his soul back at the head of the Kin vad bridge, till the time that its antagonist shall arrive and himself accomplishes his antagonism, and they give him back a reply.\footnote{Or accusers (see Chap. XLII, 1, 2).}

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**Chapter LXIV.**

1. The sixty-fourth subject is this, that it is necessary to practise great abstinence from committing theft\footnote{B29 has 'it flows on,' if we read bi-rêzad; but the Gugarâti translator seems to take gunâh-barêzad (Av. berezant) as a technical epithet for the soul, as though he would say 'they keep back the soul of him whose sin is rampant.'} and seizing anything from mankind by force.

2. For it is declared in revelation that, as to every one who steals one dirham\footnote{B29, J15 have 'violence.'} away from another, when they really know it, it is necessary to take two dirhams away from him; one dirham being that which was carried off, and one dirham as the fine of him who committed the theft. 3. It is also requisite to cut off one ear, and it is necessary to strike ten blows with a stick, and to detain him one period in prison.

\footnote{A silver coin of 63 grains in weight, or about 5\frac{3}{4} annas (see Dd. LII, 1 n); say, seven-pence.}
4. And if he shall steal another\(^1\) dirham, in the same manner one is to take away two dirhams\(^2\), to cut off the other ear, to strike twenty blows with a stick, and to detain him two periods\(^3\) in prison. 5. And if he shall steal three dirhams and two dāngs\(^4\), it is requisite to cut off his right hand. 6. If he shall steal five hundred dirhams\(^5\), it is requisite to hang him.

7. On the spot the punishment is this, and among the spirits it brings punishment on the soul itself. 8. And, if the other person does not know it, they take away twice as much good work, among the spirits, from that thief, and give it to the soul of this person. 9. If the thief possesses no good works, they give the compensation from the constantly-beneficial treasury\(^6\), and exhibit the punishment on the soul of that thief.

10. As to that person who has seized anything

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\(^1\) Lp has 'two.'
\(^2\) Lp has 'to take four.'
\(^3\) The Gugarāṭi translator takes 'one period' as 'one ghadā (24 minutes),' but 'two periods' as '2½ ghadā (one hour).' The word sā'hat, 'period,' means also 'an hour,' but so short a term of imprisonment seems improbable.
\(^4\) That is, 3½ dirhams, nearly 1¼ rūpī, or, say, two shillings.
\(^5\) That is, 175 rūpī, or, say, £14 12s.
\(^6\) Where all supererogatory good works are supposed to be kept in store by the angels, for the purpose of granting them to souls who deserve them, but have been unable to acquire a sufficiency. It is said to be situated in the 'endless light' of heaven, and is the misvānā gātus hvaḍhātā, 'ever-benefiting place, the self-sustained,' of Vend. XIX, 122. Perhaps gaṅg, 'treasury,' may have been originally gaṅg, 'space,' which would better suit the idea of a 'self-sustained place' (see Dd. XXVI, 3, XXXI, 24, XXXVII, 22, 24, XXXVIII, 3). The term 'treasurer,' applied to the female personifications of conscience who meet the soul with the stores of its good works and sins (see Sg. IV, 92–96), seems to have no connection with this treasury of other people's good works.
from another by force, among the spirits they seize back four things\(^1\) as compensation for every single one. 11. And if, on the spot where people capture him, he makes it convenient to return four things in compensation for one, when they have fully understood, as they capture that person who is committing highway-robbery, that he makes it convenient\(^2\), they may kill him at once.

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**Chapter LXV.**

1. The sixty-fifth subject is this, that every one is to practise thanksgiving continually, and it is requisite that he maintains it through good and bad; and he is to keep in view\(^3\) the benefits of Hôrmazd. 2. Because the creator\(^4\) Hôrmazd demands two things from mankind, the one is that one should not commit sin, and the other is that one should practise thanksgiving. 3. And how much soever more grateful mankind become, through virtue and worthiness as regards him, they\(^5\) grant more abundant daily provision for the grateful than that which is for other persons. 4. And as to every one who is not grateful to him, the bread that he eats becomes unlawful, and it is not proper for any one to do good in connection with him.

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\(^1\) Twice as much as in cases of theft without violence (see § 2).  
\(^2\) So that they may not interfere with such benefit for his soul as he may obtain by atonement. These old priestly laws having much more consideration for the soul than for the body.  
\(^3\) Lâ has ‘to portray.’  
\(^4\) Lp omits these fourteen words.  
\(^5\) The angels.
5. And it is declared in revelation that when an unthankful person dies, wherever they deposit his corpse, the archangel Spendármađ¹ is trembling like a sheep that sees a wolf. 6. And as to a bird that eats that corpse, on whatever tree it rests and settles, it makes that tree wither away, and the person who sits down in the shadow of the tree becomes ill.

7. There are different things that it is necessary for those of the good religion to make predominant over themselves. 8. One is to exercise liberality in connection with the worthy; the second is to do justice; the third is to be friendly unto every one; and the fourth is to be sincere and true², and to keep falsehood far from themselves. 9. And these four habits (ḥašlāt) are the principles (ašl) of the religion of Zarathust, and it is necessary, when thou listenest to them thyself, that thou dost not listen to any one else³. 10. Because the creator Hôrmazd says, 'O Zarathust! if thou wilt that thou become pure and saved, and that thou arrive at the place of the pure, do thou accomplish these two duties:—11. One is this, that thou prefer the friendship of the spiritual existence to that of the worldly one, and consider the things of the world as contemptible and those of the spirit precious; on this account the glory of the world is sought⁴ with scorn, and do not thou let the spirit escape. 12. The second is this, that thou speak truly with every one and act justly with me,

¹ See Chap. XXXIII, 2 n. Lp, B29 omit 'archangel.'
² Lp omits these nine words.
³ Lp has 'that what thou listenest to thyself, thou listenest to as regards any one else.' B29 has 'that what thou dost not approve for thyself, thou dost not do to any one else' (see § 12).
⁴ B19 has 'on this account the world is sought again.'
that is, whatever thou dost not approve for thyself do not approve⁠¹ for any one else; when thou hast acted in this manner thou art righteous."

Chapter LXVI.

1. The sixty-sixth subject is this, that it is incumbent on all women⁠² to order the days (a'yām) of the Dvāzdah-hōmāst⁠³, because the whole of any sin that may have arisen during menstruation, and at other times, becomes cleared away thereby.

2. And in the commentary of the Vendīdād it says that every one becomes sanctified in the days of the Dvāzdah-hōmāst, and all sins become cleared away from her, like that which occurs at harvest time, when a great wind comes on and carries it off; just like this the sin departs from her, and the person becomes clean and pure.

3. And, for women⁠⁴, there is no duty more indispensable than this; for it is declared in revelation that, when they celebrate a Dvāzdah-hōmāst, it is a good work of a hundred thousand Tanāvars⁠⁵, and if

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1 B29 has 'perform.'
2 B29 has 'on the wives of every one,' and J15 has 'on every one.'
3 In the Gugarāṭi version (p. 310) of the long-metre Sad Dar Dastūr Jāmāspji states, in a foot-note, that the Dvāzdah-hōmāst consists of a Yazīn ceremony every day for 144 days, in honour of twelve angels, so that each angel is reverenced for twelve successive days. He stated formerly (see Byt. II, 59 n) that this celebration was a Hōmāst, and that a Dvāzdah-hōmāst was a similar celebration for 264 days in honour of twenty-two angels for twelve days each. It appears, however, from Chap. XLI, 7, 20, that the number of ceremonies may vary with the wealth of the individual.
4 Lp omits these thirteen words.
5 See Slsl XVI, 6.
it be the days of the Dvâzdah-hômâst it is a good work of a thousand thousand Tanâvars, and when they celebrate it by day it is a good work just like this.

CHAPTER LXVII.

1. The sixty-seventh subject is this, that it is necessary for women to practise great abstinence from committing adultery. 2. For it is declared in revelation, as to every woman who has lain with a strange man, thus: 'What is it necessary to call her, and why is the explanation that she is of one nature with all wizards and sinners?'

3. And in the commentary of the Vendîdâd it says 'every woman who consorts with two strange men is the first down upon me, who am Hûrmazd. 4. For if she takes a look into a river of water it will make it diminish, if she takes a look at a tree or shrub the fruit of the trees becomes scanty, and if she speaks a word with a righteous man it will make the glory of the man diminish.' 5. Zaratust enquired of Hûrmazd, "What occurs on her account?" 6. The creator Hûrmazd spoke thus: "It is necessary to kill her sooner than a biting serpent and similar creatures and wild beasts, because she is more harmful to my creatures."

7. Therefore, since she is like this, it is necessary for women to keep themselves with great effort, so that they may not become unlawful unto their own

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1 B29 has 'and it is by reason of that fault.'
2 What follows is a free paraphrase of Vend. XVIII, 123-132.
3 Lp omits these four words. 4 Lp, B29 add 'and purity.'
5 Lp, B29 have 'what is necessary.'
husbands. 8. For, every time that one of them gives herself four times to another person, she is, after that, unlawful as long as she may be in the house of her husband, and new sin is increasing in connection with her soul.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

1. The sixty-eighth subject is this, that for a menstruous woman who casts an eye upon a fire it is a sin of twelve dirhams in weight; and if she goes within three steps of the fire it is a sin of a thousand and two hundred dirhams in weight for her; and when she puts her hand to the fire it is a sin of fifteen Tanâvars for her.

2. In like manner, if she takes a look at running water it is a sin of twelve dirhams in weight for her; if she goes within fifteen steps of running water it is a sin of fifteen dirhams in weight for her; and when she sits down in running water it is a sin of fifteen Tanâvars for her. 3. And when she walks in the rain, through every drop that drops upon her limbs there arises a sin of one Tanâvar for her.

4. If she comes to a Khûrshêd Nyâysis, to observe it, it is not proper for her to speak a word with a

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1 B29 has 'unlawful when.'
2 This seems to be the author's interpretation of the following commentary (Pahl. Vend. XVIII, 124a):—'And it is no matter to her; for, when cohabitation is three times conceded by her, she is worthy of death. Gôgôsasp said that this is an adulteress who is kept within bounds.'
3 B29 has 'increasing as to water and fire.'
4 About 756 grains, possibly four Farmân sins (see Sls. XI, 2).
5 A Tanâvar or Tanâpûhar sin (see Sls. I, 2).
6 B29 omits this clause. 7 Or salutation of the sun.
righteous man\textsuperscript{1}. 5. It is not proper for her to put a bare foot on the ground. 6. It is not proper for her to eat any food with a bare hand; it is not proper for her to eat bread when satisfied\textsuperscript{2}. 7. It is not proper for two menstruous women to eat together; it is not proper for them to sleep so\textsuperscript{3}.

8. And so long as three days have not elapsed it is not proper to wash the hands\textsuperscript{4}, and three days after that, if she has perceived herself clean, it is requisite to remain another day, and so until the lapse of nine days, when, if she has perceived herself clean, it is not necessary to remain to the end of\textsuperscript{5} another interval of time. 9. If menstruation occurs for twenty-nine days, it is necessary\textsuperscript{6} to consider that she is menstruous a second time, and during three other days it is not proper to wash again, and it is necessary to exercise care, just like that which\textsuperscript{7} I first wrote about.

10. If she be doubtful whether menstruation is come to her, it is requisite for her to strip off her dress, and then to take notice if she has become menstruous, or if the dress that is stripped off be clean. 11. If she has an infant to feed with her milk,

\textsuperscript{1} § 4 in B\textsuperscript{29} is as follows:—'It is not proper for her to take a look at the sun, or at a righteous man.'

\textsuperscript{2} La, B\textsuperscript{29} have sēr, but Lp has sēr, 'milk,' which is also the reading taken by the Gugarātī translator who must have understood the clause as follows:—'It is not proper for her so to eat bread and milk.'

\textsuperscript{3} B\textsuperscript{29} adds 'and it is not desirable for their limbs to touch each other.'

\textsuperscript{4} B\textsuperscript{29} has 'head.'

\textsuperscript{5} B\textsuperscript{29} has 'it is requisite to remain for.'

\textsuperscript{6} La omits these ten words, as well as 'a second time' further on.

\textsuperscript{7} B\textsuperscript{29} has merely 'the care which.'
one puts away the dress from the infant, and gives it to the mother till it has fed on the milk, and then it is proper to give it to other persons. 12. It is pure, but when the mother washes her head she also washes the head of the infant.

13. And it is necessary for a menstruous woman that she should not pass by the end of anything ceremonially washed, for, if it be a thousand cubits (gaz) in length, she makes the whole of it polluted, and it becomes unclean. 14. With any one who holds a sacred-twig stand she should not speak a word; and if a priest holds the sacred twigs in his hand, and a menstruous woman speaks some (ba’hê) words from afar, or he walks within three steps of a menstruous woman, she makes it unclean.

CHAPTER LXIX.

1. The sixty-ninth subject is this, that it is not proper that sunshine should fall on a fire, for, every time that sunshine falls upon a fire, it is a sin. 2. If thou expose a fire to the sun it is a sin of three

1 Lp, B29 have 'it is also requisite to wash.'
2 B29 has 'pass a look over.'
3 This consists of two metal tripods with crescent-shaped tops, to support the small faggot of sacred twigs or wires that are bound together by a girdle of narrow strips of a date-palm leaflet; the girdle being tied on the faggot in the same manner as that on the waist of a Parsi (see Sls. III, 32 n). The sacred twigs must always be present at ceremonies, sometimes held in the hand of the officiating priest, and sometimes lying on their stand.
4 B29 has 'and if she speaks words with him.'
5 B29 has 'it becomes.'
6 B29 omits these eight words.
7 B29 has 'much.'
stirs\textsuperscript{1}; and, if thou set down anything on the top of the fire, it is necessary that it \textit{should} not have any hole—so that the light (nûr) and strength of the fire \textit{might} become less—so far as thou knowest.

\textbf{Chapter LXX.}

1. The seventyeth subject is this, that, \textit{as to} any persons, when they carry a corpse to the appointed place, it is necessary that two suits of clothes be put on, on account of this work. 2. It is requisite \textit{for} those clothes to be on\textsuperscript{2}, and it is necessary\textsuperscript{3} to make a dog gaze at the corpse twice, once \textit{at} the time when life becomes separated \textit{from} it, and once \textit{at} the time when they wish to take \textit{it} up.

3. Then it is necessary that both those persons be connected, \textit{and each of them is} to tie a cord on one of his own hands, so that the hand \textit{may} go away\textsuperscript{4} from that of the other one. 4. And, when they are moving, it is necessary for him to be prepared and not to speak a word with any one. 5. And if it be a pregnant woman \textit{they are} to take \textit{her} up by four persons, because there are two corpses\textsuperscript{5}.

6. When, avoiding dead matter, \textit{one} comes again upon it, \textit{he has}, in the end, to wash\textsuperscript{6} with \textit{ceremonial} ablution\textsuperscript{7}, and that is requisite for the reason that he

\textsuperscript{1} The same as the twelve dirhams in Chap. LXVIII, 1, 2.
\textsuperscript{2} Lp, B29 have \textit{to dress in those clothes}.
\textsuperscript{3} B29 omits \textit{it is necessary}.
\textsuperscript{4} That is, the cord must hang quite slack, though B29 states that \textit{the hand may} not go apart.
\textsuperscript{5} See Sls. X, 10.
\textsuperscript{6} B29 has \textit{he has} to wash \textit{his} head and body.
\textsuperscript{7} Lp, B29 add \textit{and water}.
may not thereby be rapidly a cause of wickedness or death for any one. 7. And if one does not show a dog to the corpse, and they take it up, how many soever there be, the whole of them become polluted. 8. In the commentary of the Vendād it is asserted, that every one who takes up a corpse that a dog has not seen is polluted and worthy of death, and never becomes clean; his soul also would be wicked.

Chapter LXXI.

1. The seventy-first subject is this, that, forasmuch as it is not desirable for any one to eat dead matter for the sake of medicine and remedy, let them beware (zinhār) when they eat it.

2. For it asserts, in the commentary of the Vendād, that it is requisite to demolish the habitation, house, and abode of any one who has eaten dead matter, and to fetch his heart out of his body, and it is necessary to scoop out his eyes. 3. And along with these torments, which they accomplish on him, his soul is in hell till the resurrection.

Chapter LXXII.

1. The seventy-second subject is this, that when any one carries dead matter to water, or to fire, he is

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1 Lp, B29 omit 'for any one.'
2 B29 has merely 'and if, to make a dog gaze at the corpse, they take it up, it is on how many soever there be.'
3 Compare Sls. II, 65.
4 B29 has 'beware that they do not eat it.'
5 Perhaps alluding to Pahl. Vend. VII, 59-64.
6 B29 has 'to demolish his house and abode if any one has.'
worthy of death. 2. And it asserts in revelation, that any year when the locust comes profusely, it comes for the reason that dead matter is brought to water and fire. 3. And, in like manner, the winter is colder, and the summer is hotter.

Chapter LXXIII.

1. The seventy-third subject is this, that, when a cow or a goat has eaten dead matter, in any place, nothing whatever of its flesh, or milk, or hair, should come into use for one year. 2. After that one year it is clean: and, if it be pregnant, its young one is likewise not clean for one year.

3. And if a domestic fowl has eaten dead matter, its flesh and eggs are, in like manner, not clean for one year.

Chapter LXXIV.

1. The seventy-fourth subject is this, that at dawn, when they rise up from sleep, it is first necessary to throw something on the hands, that is the hand-

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1 See Pahl. Vend. VII, 65–71. 2 Lp, B29 have 'for.'
3 Lp has s₆l, and B29 san for 'year; ' Lp has 'that when the b₆s and locust come profusely.' The b₆s may be either a poisonous plant (Napellus Moysis), or 'distress.'
5 According to the long-metre Sad Dar this 'something' (as in Chap. L) is Niraŋ, the ritualistic liquid or consecrated bull's urine (see Chap. XXXVI, 7 n). This chapter is, to some extent, a repetition of Chap. L.
cleansing. 2. Afterwards, they are to wash the hands quite clean with water, in such manner that they are to wash the hands three times from the forearm (sâ'hîd) to the end of the hand; and the face is washed from behind the ears to below the chin and up to the crown of the head; and one washes the feet three times thoroughly, as far as the leg (sâq); then one recites the Kem-nâ-mazdâ.

3. If it be a place where there is no water, and the risk be that the time for the Nyâyis should pass by, it is requisite to cleanse the hands three times with dust, and to perform the Nyâyis. 4. Afterwards, when one arrives at water, he is to wash the hands and face a second time, and to accomplish the Nyâyis.

5. Before the time when one throws something on the hands it is not proper to wash the hands and face, and it is a Tanâvar sin; it is also not possible to work at anything whatever with the hands and face not washed.

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**Chapter LXXV.**

1. The seventy-fifth subject is this, that, when they wish to provide a supply of water for any cultivated land, it is first necessary that they make

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1. *Lp* adds 'or some grass upon which no water has come, or fruit, is also to go into the nose and eyes, and make them clean' (see Chap. L, 2).

2. See Chap. XXXV, 2 n.

3. The salutation of the sun (see Chap. VI, 2).

4. B29 inserts 'the face and.'

an inspection through every course and channel\(^1\) of the water, to ascertain whether there be dead matter therein, or not; and, after that, through the water in like manner. 2. If they be in the middle of it, when the water is within their cultivated land, and dead matter comes in sight, if it be possible to ward it off one wards it off, and if it be possible to divert the water one diverts it. 3. And if the water arrives with dead matter unawares, it is no sin for them. 4. But if no inspection of the stream and cultivated land be made, and the water arrives with dead matter, those people are polluted, and it is necessary to perform the Bareshnûm ceremony\(^2\) as regards their heads.

**CHAPTER LXXVI.**

1. The seventy-sixth subject is this, when a woman brings forth, it is necessary that she should not wash her head for twenty-one days, nor put her hand again on anything, nor walk on a terrace-roof, nor put her foot on a threshold in her habitation. 2. And after the twenty-one days, if she sees herself in such a state that she is able to wash her head, she washes her head. 3. And, after that, until the coming on of the fortieth day, it is requisite to abstain from the vicinity of a fire and anything that is wooden\(^3\) or earthen; it is also requisite to abstain from everything of her cooking and pot-boiling\(^4\). 4. Afterwards, when it is forty days, she is

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1 B29 has 'when any one wishes to enter into participation of a cultivated field, it is first necessary to observe in every course.'

2 See Chap. XXXVI, 1 n.

3 La 'hâs, B29 ẖâbîn; Lp has 'ḫûris, 'food.'

4 B29 omits these thirteen words.
to wash her head, and it is proper for her to do every kind of work.

5. Till the lapse of a second¹ forty days it is not proper for her husband to make an approach to her, for it is a great sin, and it is possible that she may become pregnant a second time, as within a period of forty days women become very quickly pregnant².

6. And if after the first forty days she sees herself impure, unless she knows with accuracy that it has come from the infant, it is necessary to consider if she be menstruous.

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CHAPTER LXXVII.

1. The seventy-seventh subject is this, that, when a woman's infant is still-born, it is necessary to give her first something washed with ceremony and brought with fire-ashes³, so that it may make the heart within her pure. 2. After that, for three days, it is altogether improper to give her water, or anything in which there is water or salt. 3. And these three days are from period to period⁴, in such a

¹ Only B29 and the Gujarati have 'a second.'
² B29 omits these twelve words.
³ So in B29, which agrees with Vend. VII, 163, but La, Lp are defective. The 'something' means consecrated bull's urine, as in Chap. LXXIV, 1; this, mingled with ashes, is prescribed as the first thing to be tasted by the woman.
⁴ That is, from the given hour to the same hour on the third day, although, from what follows, it appears that, if the given hour were in the middle of any period of the day, the third day would expire at the beginning of the third similar period. Whether the three days are to be inclusive, or exclusive, of the day when the term begins, that is, whether the term is to be nearly 48 or 72 hours, is not very clear.
manner that, if the duty of mid-day\(^1\) prayer has occurred, they extend till the mid-day prayer itself, and she is to pass over one other hour and it is then proper to swallow water. 4. After that, till the lapse of forty days, she is to sit apart again, and, afterwards, to undergo the Bareshnûm ceremony\(^2\).

5. On the infant’s becoming a four-months’ child, whenever it is still-born it is a dead body\(^3\), for the reason that so long as it does not reach the fourth month life does not come to it. 6. And if after three months this affair occurs, one is to exercise great caution (i’htiyât) and to insist strictly on this matter.

7. For our religion has reiterated on this matter that, if one be polluted and do not keep himself pure, so long as he is living he never becomes clean from that pollution. 8. That, if he wash his head ten thousand times in ceremonial ablution, he certainly does not any way become pure from it\(^4\). 9. Because this pollution is not from without; it is from within every bone and vein and tendon; and water makes clean only anything that is on the skin. 10. Impurity which is in the bones, except through the liquid consecrated by the religious formula\(^5\), does not otherwise become clean.

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**Chapter LXXVIII.**

1. The seventy-eighth subject is this, that in every habitation where any one departs, passing away from

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\(^1\) Literally ‘former, early.’  
\(^2\) See Chap. XXXVI, 1 n.  
\(^3\) And, therefore, to be treated with all the precautions necessary in dealing with a corpse to avoid the pollution alluded to in §§ 7–10. Hence the necessity of careful enquiry in doubtful cases, as recommended in § 6.  
\(^4\) B29 omits § 8.  
\(^5\) See Chap. XXXVI, 7 n.
the world, it is necessary to endeavour that they may not eat and not consecrate fresh meat for three days therein. 2. Because the danger is that some one else may depart, passing away; so the relations of that former person should not eat meat for three days.

Chapter LXXIX.

1. The seventy-ninth subject is this, that it is necessary to make an effort that they may exercise munificence and liberality towards the good and the worthy. 2. For the exercise of liberality is grand, in such manner as it is better and pleasanter, in like manner, for the ground on which a liberal man walks, better for the wind that blows upon a liberal man, better for the horse on which a liberal man sits, better, in like manner, for the cow and goat that a liberal man eats, and pleasanter for the sun and moon and stars that shine upon a liberal man.

3. To such an extent is a liberal and munificent man precious ('aziz), that Hôrmazd speaks thus: 'I have wished that I might give a recompense to a munificent man, if it be suitable for him, but I have not found any recompense and happiness that are suitable for him, except a blessing.' 4. And virtuous men and the united archangels are perpetually uttering blessings on account of the liberal man who maintains no refusal of his own things to a stranger.

1 See Sls. XVII, 1, 2.
2 B29 has 'whose milk,' and Lp further adds 'and butter.'
3 B29 inserts 'better and.'
4 Lp, B29 have 'asserts.'
5. For it is declared in revelation, that the creator Hōrmazd spoke to Zaratust, the Spitamân, thus: 'I have created the supreme heaven of heavens for the sake of any of the liberal who provide for the worthy and give them something; and gloomy hell is for all those persons who give anything to the unworthy.'

6. In like manner it is declared in revelation, that there are thirty-three ways to heaven, besides that of the souls of the liberal. 7. If the soul be of any one else, it is not able to arrive in heaven by that way. 8. Besides this happy way, a soul of the liberal is able to arrive in heaven by means of the thirty-three ways. 9. For no one is it easier to arrive in heaven than for the liberal.

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CHAPTER LXXX.

1. The eightieth subject is this, that there is a time when thou recitest one Ashem-vohû, and the merit of it may be as much as that of ten. 2. There is a time when thou recitest one Ashem-vohû, and the merit of it may be as much as that of a hundred. 3. A time may be when thou recitest one, and the merit of it may be as much as that of a thousand. 4. A time may be when the merit of one Ashem-vohû may be as much as that of ten thousand. 5.

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1 B29 omits 'in heaven.' 2 B29 has 'besides by the one.' 3 See Chap. VII, 1 n. The contents of this chapter are derived from Hn. I, 11-35 (Yt. XXI, 6-15). 4 B29 adds 'Ashem-vohû.' 5 La omits 'the merit of;' and B29 has 'when thou recitest one Ashem-vohû, and the merit of it,' both here and in § 5.
A time may be when the merit of one Ashem-vohû is as much as the value (qîmat)\(^1\) of this world and that other world\(^2\).

6. As for that Ashem-vohû whose nature\(^3\) is as much as ten, that is when they recite it as they eat bread. 7. That which is, from nature, as much as a hundred is when they recite it after eating\(^4\). 8. That which is so much by nature that, having turned side over side, they recite it correctly may be a merit of a thousand\(^5\). 9. That which is of the nature of ten thousand is that which thou recitest when thou risest up from sleep\(^6\). 10. And that whose nature is as much as this world and that other world\(^7\) is when they recite it at the time of the dissolution of life; for, if he be not able to recite it himself, friends and relations give it into his mouth. 11\(^8\). If he be fit for hell he becomes fit for the ever-stationary, if he be fit for the ever-stationary he becomes fit for heaven, and if he be fit for heaven he becomes fit for the supreme heaven\(^9\).

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CHAPTER LXXXI.

1. The eighty-first subject is this, that every duty and good work, which it is requisite to perform, they should accomplish while within that day, and not postpone for the morrow.

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1 So Lp, B29, Hn., but La has qismat, 'share, destiny.'
2 B29 omits these four words.
3 B29 has 'value,' both here and in §§ 7, 9, 10.
4 La has 'sleeping.'
5 B29 omits § 8.
6 La omits § 9.
7 B29 has merely 'is the price of this world.'
8 Lp, B29 insert 'for.'
2. For it is declared in revelation, that the creator Hôrmazd spoke to Zaratust thus: 'O Zaratust! I have created no one better than thee in the world, and after thee I shall likewise not create one; thou art my chosen one, and I have made this world apparent on account of thee. 3. And all these people (‘kalâlq) whom I have created, and the whole of these monarchs who have existed and do exist, have always maintained the hope that I should create thee in their days, so that they should accept (qâbûl kunān) the religion, and their souls should attain to the supreme heaven.

4. 'Nevertheless I have created thee at the present time, in the middle period; for it is three thousand years from the days of Gayômard till now, and from now till the resurrection are the three thousand years that remain; therefore, I have created thee in the middle. 5. For whatever is in the middle is more precious and better and more valuable, in the same manner as the heart is in the middle of the whole body and is unquestionably (lâ-ğarm) very precious, in the same manner as the land of Erân is more valuable than other lands, for the reason that it is in the middle. 6. And the country of Erân, which is in the fourth climate (iqlím), is better than other places, for the reason that it is in the middle. 7. Therefore, I have created thee in the middle, in the manner of what is precious, and I have given thee the apostleship, and have sent thee to a monarch, a friend of knowledge and a friend of religion.

8. 'Afterwards, I have sent thee, with thus much

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1 B29 omits 'all.'  
2 B29 omits these twenty-five words.  
3 The Gugarâti pronunciation of Irân.  
4 The middle one of the seven.
preciousness, to the people; and the knowledge of the good works that mankind perform\(^1\) in life, and have not been able to bring to hand without trouble (mi'hnat), I have made clear \(and\) plain unto thee; and I have made thee aware of the whole of knowledge. 9. I have taught \(it\)\(^2\) to thee in the Avesta, in a language that no one in the world considers plain \(and\) easy; and I have told thee its interpretation (zand) in a language that is more current among mankind, and thou likewise hast more eloquence (faž'h) therein.

10. 'While \(thou hast\) all this greatness that I have given to thee, O Zaratush! I enact a precept for thee, that "every good work which thou art able to do to-day do not postpone for to-morrow, and accomplish with thine own hand the counsel of thine own soul." 11. Do not be proud (gharrah) on the score that it is still the time of youth, \(and\) it is quite possible to do \(it\) hereafter, while thou thinkest thus: "I will do \(it\) after this." 12. For \(there\) have been many people whose remaining life was one day, and they have been taken away in the presence of fifty years' work\(^3\).'

13. Therefore, make an effort, so that thou \(mayest\) not postpone to-day's duty for to-morrow. 14. Because Aharman, the evil wicked \(one\), has intrusted two fiends with this matter, the name of one is Tardy (dér) and the name of the other is Afterwards (pas). 15. Both these fiends are united, \(and\) they

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\(^1\) B29 has 'the knowledge that mankind practise.'

\(^2\) Lp, B29 have 'taught the whole of knowledge.'

\(^3\) It is quite uncertain whether Hòrmazd's exhortation ends here, or elsewhere.
make an effort and exertion\textsuperscript{1} with man, so that his
duty falls back behindhand\textsuperscript{2}. 16. For, as to every
duty and good work which comes forward, that fiend
whose name is Tardy speaks thus: ‘Thou wilt live
long, and it is possible to perform this duty at all
times;’ and that fiend whose name is Afterwards
says: ‘Pass on now; it is possible to perform it
afterwards.’ 17. And these two fiends united keep
the soul away from its own duty, till the end arrives;
all duties have fallen back behindhand, and it has to
experience regret (‘hasarat) and penitence. 18. It
has no benefit through duty and good works, and
departs from this world.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

1. The eighty-second subject is this, that, when
thou risest up from the bed-clothes, it is necessary
to tie the sacred thread-girdle\textsuperscript{3} again at that same
place, and it is not desirable to put forth a step
without the girdle.

2. For it is declared in revelation, that every
single step which one puts forth without the sacred
thread-girdle is a Farmân sin\textsuperscript{4}, and through four
steps it becomes a Tanâvar sin which would be a
weight of a thousand and two hundred dirhams\textsuperscript{5}.
3. Therefore, it is necessary to keep watch over one-
self, as regards this sin, and to tie on the sacred
thread-girdle.

\textsuperscript{1} Lp has ‘conflict.’ \textsuperscript{2} B29 omits ‘behindhand.’
\textsuperscript{3} See Chaps. X, XLVI.
\textsuperscript{4} See Sls. I, 2, IV, 10, XI, 2.
\textsuperscript{5} The dirham being probably about 63 grains (see Dd. LII, 1 n).
CHAPTER LXXXIII.

1. The eighty-third subject is this, that it is requisite to abstain from the keeping of fasts. 2. For, in our religion, it is not proper that they should not eat every day or anything, because it would be a sin not to do so.

3. With us the keeping of fast is this, that we keep fast from committing sin with our eyes and tongue and ears and hands and feet. 4. Some people are striving about it, so that they may not eat anything all day, and they practise abstinence from eating anything. 5. For us it is also necessary to make an effort, so that we may not think, or speak, or commit any sin; and it is necessary that no bad action should proceed from our hands, or tongue, or ears, or feet, which would be a sin owing to them.

6. Since I have spoken in this manner, and have brought forward the fasting of the seven members of the body, that which, in other religions, is fasting owing to not eating is, in our religion, fasting owing to not committing sin.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

1. The eighty-fourth subject is this, when they wish to sleep, it is requisite to utter one Yathâ-ahû-vairyô and one Ashem-vohû¹, and to accomplish repentance one is to speak thus: 'I am sorrowing for, and repentant and in renunciation of all that sin which I have spoken and was imagined by

¹ See Chap. VII, 1 n.
me, and has assailed me; of these actions I am in renunciation."

2. Afterwards one is to lie down; and every time that one acts in the manner that I have mentioned, and wears the sacred thread-girdle on the waist—while he is equally sharing the whole of the good works which they are performing in all the world during that night, and he is of similar merit—every single breath that he inhales and exhales is a good work of a weight of three dirhams. 3. And when he turns from side to side he should, in like manner, recite one Ashem-vohu.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

1. The eighty-fifth subject is this, that, in every matter that comes forward, it is necessary to enquire of the wise and relations, so as to have their advice, and not to transact any business according to one's own idea and opinion.

2. For it is declared in revelation, that the sacred being, the good and propitious, spoke to Zarathustr thus: 'As to every business that thou wishest to transact, do thou receive wisdom and knowledge at one place with the wise who reply, and cast away what is unconsidered, so that Aharman may not reach it midway, and injury ('halal) may not occur to that business.'

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1 This is the general form of a Patit or renunciation of sin.
2 B29 omits these six words.
3 See Chap. LXXX, 8. This chapter nearly corresponds to Sls. X, 24.
3. In like manner the archangel Spendârmad, at the time when her gaze passed on to Minôkîhar, issued to him this admonition and precept (vaṭiyaṭ), and said: 'O Minôkîhar! although there be deliberation in an affair, this may be no reason for it as regards the spirits; although a horse may be good, there may be no resource except a whip for it; and although one may be a wise man, there should be no retreat on his part from having advice, so that his business may become complete.'

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

1. The eighty-sixth subject is this, that it is not proper to kill a beaver; but, if they see it in any place, it is necessary to take it up and carry it to running water. 2. For, in the commentary of the Vendîdâd it is ranked as a great sin for the killer; and, as to every one who kills a beaver, the source of his seed becomes exhausted.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

1. The eighty-seventh subject is this, that, when

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1 See Chap. XXXIII, 2 n.
2 Pahl. Mânûškîhar (see Mkh. XXVII, 41 n). It appears from Sls. X, 28, where a portion of this tale is quoted, that it comes originally from the Kîdrist Nask.
3 B29 has 'although a knife be sharp, there may be no resource except a whetstone for it,' which follows the next clause in Sls. X, 28. In the original text this change of meaning is produced by a difference in only four words, and the author of the Sad Dar has probably misunderstood the Pahlavi original when translating it.
4 Literally 'a water dog.'
5 B29 has 'decreed.'
6 As shown by the excessive atonements prescribed in Vend. XIV, in default of which he is said to go to hell till the resurrection.
any one departs from the world\textsuperscript{1}, it is necessary to make an effort, in those three days, so that they \textit{may} continuously perform the ceremonial of Sròsh\textsuperscript{2} and make the fire blaze, and \textit{may} recite the Avesta; because the soul is three days in this world\textsuperscript{3}.

2. The fourth night it is requisite to consecrate three sacred cakes; one \textit{with} a dedication \textit{to} Rashn\textsuperscript{4} and Åstâd\textsuperscript{5}, one \textit{with} a dedication \textit{to} the spirit Râm\textsuperscript{6}, \textit{and} one \textit{with} a dedication to the righteous guardian spirit; \textit{and one is} to consecrate a dress and something \textit{as} a righteous gift for that soul\textsuperscript{7}.

3. It is necessary that the dress be new and of uniform quality (\textit{gins}), and such as turban, shirt, vest, girdle, trowsers, shoes (\textit{pasandil})\textsuperscript{8}, and mouth-veil. 4. Since they give those among the spirits a counterpart of those garments, therefore, whatever is more beautiful, \textit{and} more surpassing \textit{in} grandeur for the soul \textit{in} that place, is necessary where that place is, because our fathers and mothers and the whole of \textit{our} relations are \textit{in} that place. 5. \textit{And} since the souls recognise and ask after one another in that world, they are, therefore, more joyful on account of every one whose dress\textsuperscript{9} and grandeur are more surpassing. 6. In a similar manner, when the dress is old and ragged, they are ashamed, and exhibit heaviness of heart.

\textsuperscript{1} La omits 'from the world.'
\textsuperscript{2} See Mkh. II, 115 n, Sls. XVII, 3.
\textsuperscript{3} See Mkh. II, 114, 118.
\textsuperscript{4} See Mkh. II, 118, 119, Sls. XVII, 4.
\textsuperscript{5} Av. \textit{arstâd}, 'uprightness,' the angel whose name is given to the twenty-sixth day of the Parsi month.
\textsuperscript{6} The angel of the upper air, often called Vâê the good.
\textsuperscript{7} B29 has 'on that cake.'
\textsuperscript{8} B29 has mûzah, 'boots,' and places them last.
\textsuperscript{9} B29 inserts 'is more beautiful.'
7. They call that dress a righteous gift because they consecrate it; and it is necessary to give it to the priests and high-priests, as it is a righteous gift on account of their position. 8. And it is suitable for them to keep it for the reason that the souls are nearer to them; people should also make an effort that the dress may be stitched like the dress of a priest.

9. The sacred beings make up the account and reckoning for the soul when the priest recites fra-sasti ahurahê mazdau¹ and removes the Frasast² from this side to that side. 10. The soul passes over the K'invad bridge when, on the fourth night, it arrives from the world at the K'invad bridge. 11. First it goes to the abode of fire (âtas-gâh)³; afterwards, one step reaches to the star station, the second step reaches to the moon station, the third step to the sun station, and with the fourth step it reaches the K'invad bridge⁴, and they convey it to its own place.

¹ 'Glory be to Ahura-mazda.' Lp adds 'ahunahê vairyêhê as far as as hâya nô paiî-gamyêd,' that is 'to the Ahuna-vairya formula,' &c. as far as 'may he come to us in righteousness' (Yas. VIII, 1–3).

² A Frasast is a sacred cake marked on the upper side with nine superficial cuts (in three rows of three each) made with a fingernail while repeating the words humat hûkht huvarst, 'well-thought, well-spoken, well-done,' thrice, one word to each of the nine cuts. It is placed before the consecrating priest, but to his right, while the ordinary sacred cakes are to his left (see Haug's Essays, pp. 396, 407, 408).

³ That is, when it leaves the vicinity of the body, after hovering about it for three nights (see Sls. XII, 5).

⁴ In other accounts the soul has to pass over this bridge before it steps forwards to the stars and moon and sun (see Mkh. II, 123, 145, VII, 9–12, Dd. XXXIV, 3, AV. V, 2, VII–IX, 1).
Chapter LXXXVIII.

1. The eighty-eighth subject is this, that, *as to any piece of wood* on which they carry a corpse, or on which they wash *it*, and that which may be defiled with blood and impurity, that on which menstruous defilement, or a bare limb, is deposited by a menstruous woman, and that on which they impale a human being, it is necessary to avoid the whole of these *pieces of wood*, and not to work with\(^1\) them again, because one's dress becomes impure; and it is not proper to burn *them*. 2. It is necessary to put *them* in a place where any one, who pulls *them* up and stirs *them*, will not\(^2\) bring *them* into the use of mankind.

Chapter LXXXIX.

1. The eighty-ninth subject is this, that\(^3\) Hôrmazd keeps watch when any one, through imposition ('hîlat) and unawares, eats dead matter, *or* gives *it* to one of the good religion, or throws dead matter upon one of the good religion. 2. While his will and command are, that it is necessary that *such a person should* undergo the Bareshnûm ceremony\(^4\), and accomplish repentance\(^5\) before the spiritual chiefs and high-priests. 3. So that, after that, *one may* indicate to him the sin in these *actions*, and he *may* perform the retribution which the high-priest mentions, in order that, owing to this, his sin *may* depart.

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\(^1\) La has 'to eat on,' Lp 'to buy with,' B29 'to touch on.'

\(^2\) B29 has 'any one will not take *them* up and not stir *them* about, so that he does not.'

\(^3\) B29, J15 insert 'the religion of.'

\(^4\) See Chap. XXXVI, 1 n.

\(^5\) See Chap. XLV, 7 n.
CHAPTER XC.

1. The ninetieth subject is this, that it is not proper that they should give anything to a sinful person or one worthy of death, because it is like that they have placed in the jaws of a destructive serpent ( azdahâ). 2. And, if this be food which he devours and they give, they pass into the committing of sin; and that person who may have given food to him is a participater with him. 3. In eating food, if there be no danger and fear of them, it is not desirable to give anything to them, for it would be a great sin.

CHAPTER XCI.

1. The ninety-first subject is this, that is, in what mode is it necessary to wash everything that becomes polluted by dead matter?

2. Gold one is to wash over once with ceremonial ablution to make it dry once with dust, and to wash it over once with water. 3. Silver ( nuqrah) one is to do twice; copper, tin, lead, and brass articles three times; steel four times; stone articles six times; turquoise, ruby ( yâqût), amber, carbuncle, cornelian ( 'haqîq), and, like these, whatever is from a mine ( ma'hdan) are all to be washed six times in the manner which I have stated. 4. Afterwards they are clean in that manner, when every single time one witches them over with ceremonial ablution, makes

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1 B29 omits these six words.
2 That is, if the sinners begging assistance be not dangerous.
3 That is, with consecrated bull's urine (see Slis. II, 112–117).
them dry with dust, and washes it off; and just like this on the occasion of the other times—up to three times, or four, or six—as far as whatever is ordered.

5. For pearls two modes are ordered, but the conclusion is this, that they should wash them six times, just like stone articles. 6. The whole of wooden and earthen ware it is requisite to throw away. 7. All clothing of the body it is requisite to wash six times in the manner that I have stated, and, after that, to put them in a place where the sun and moon must shine on them for six months; after that they are fit for a menstruous woman.

CHAPTER XCII.

1. The ninety-second subject is this, that it is necessary to properly maintain the sacred fire and some one who will work with assiduity (kahâdn) to provide maintenance and sympathy for it. 2. And the supply of its firewood is entirely in such a manner that they burn this year the firewood of last year. 3. At midnight they make it blaze up, and put incense upon it in such a manner that the wind carries off its scent.

4. The demons and fiends rush away, because there is the glory of the sacred fire that we are able to make a living existence in the midst of this

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1 Lp, B29 add 'with water.'
2 Pahl. Vend. VII, i88 gives three opinions.
3 See Pahl. Vend. VII, 36.
4 Literally 'the fire of Bahirîm.' Compare Chap. XXXIX.
5 Lp, B29, J15 have 'so that some one may keep watch over it, and is to provide proper.'
6 So that it may be quite dry, as to put anything damp into a fire would be considered sinful (see AV. X, 6–14).
people. 5. For, if no fiend\(^1\) and the glory of the archangels and the day of the sacred fire had not existed, it would not have been possible to produce the living existence any day. 6. And, therefore, it makes it expedient that they supply a fire-attendant to maintain the firewood and fire, so that a seeking for its safety ('hâfiyât) may come into operation, and they may know a support and protection for it that would be acceptable.

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**Chapter XCIII.**

1. The ninety-third subject is this, that it is necessary for all those of the good religion to practise abstinence from uttering slander (gʰâlabat) behind one's back\(^2\).

2. In the commentary of the Vendîdâd it states, that\(^3\) slander is the greatest of all sins. 3. Every one who perpetrates slander about any one is like him who has eaten dead matter—and the eating of dead matter is a sin\(^4\) that has likewise been mentioned, before this, in this book\(^5\)—but the statement is like this, while they do not indicate any punishment for it in this world\(^6\), it does not go without it in that other world. 4. Therefore it is necessary for those of the good religion to make an effort, so that they may guard themselves from this slander.

5. In order that they may show thy soul, when\(^7\) resigning life, the satisfaction (iğzâ) for the sin, it

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\(^1\) That is, the absence of fiends. B29 has 'if the splendour.'

\(^2\) Literally 'face.' B29 inserts 'the perpetration of.'

\(^3\) B29, J15 have 'a great sin.'

\(^4\) B29, J15 have 'a great sin.'

\(^5\) See Chap. LXXI.

\(^6\) Thereby differing from the sin of eating dead matter.

\(^7\) Lp, B29 have 'show at the time of.'
states, in the commentary of the Vendiādâ, as to any one by whom slander is perpetrated, if the injured person goes before him and begs a righteous gift from him, and he provides a righteous gift for that person, the sin departs from him.

Chapter XCIV.

1. The ninety-fourth subject is this, when a person confers a benefit or kindness upon any one, it is necessary that the latter should understand the value of it, and lay the obligation (minnat) upon himself; and, if he be able, he should provide a benefit to that amount (miqdâr) for that person.

2. It is declared in revelation, that, when a person confers a benefit upon any one, Hôrmazd\(^1\) gives him ten times as much, as an equivalent. 3. And, if the other be not understanding\(^2\) the justice of this, it is related in the commentary of the Avesta in this manner, that it is a great sin for him. 4. And Aharman\(^3\) speaks like this, namely: 'That sinner is akin to me; in the end he will come into my hands; I will not give him into the hands of any demon, but I will inflict punishment with my own hands.' 5. And the chief priest\(^4\) says it is necessary for all Zaratustrians that they keep themselves far from this sin.

Chapter XCV.

1. The ninety-fifth subject is this, that it is necessary that it be expedient for all those of the

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\(^1\) Lp, B29 add 'the good and propitious.'

\(^2\) Lp, B29 have 'praising.'

\(^3\) Lp, B29 add 'the accursed.'

\(^4\) Probably meaning the commentator.
good religion to perform the salutation of the sun\(^1\) three times every day.

2. If *one* performs *it* once, it is a good work of one Tanâvar\(^2\); if he performs *it* twice, it is twice as much; *and* if he performs *it* three times, it is thrice as much. 3. And if he does not perform one repetition, it is a sin of thirty stîrs\(^3\); if he does not perform two repetitions, it is twice as much sin; and if he does not perform three repetitions, it is thrice as much sin.

4. And it is the same as this with regard to the *salutations of* the moon and fire\(^4\). 5. Therefore it is expedient, in the religion, for every one of the good religion to bring the salutations *into* practice.

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**Chapter XCVI.**

1. The ninety-sixth subject is this, when any one departs to that *other* world it is not proper for others that they *should* utter an outcry, maintain grief, *and* make lamentation and weeping. 2. Because every tear *that* issues *from* the eyes becomes one *drop* of that river\(^5\) before the *Kinvad*

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\(^1\) The Khûrshêd Nyâyis (see Chaps. VI, 2, LXVIII, 4).

\(^2\) That is, sufficient to counterbalance a Tanâvar or Tanâpûhar sin (see Sls. I, 2).

\(^3\) Equivalent to an Aredâs sin, or blow with a weapon (see Sls. I, 1, 2).

\(^4\) The Mâh and Âtash Nyâyis. B29 also interpolates 'the Mihir' Nyâyis.

\(^5\) This river is the many tears that men shed from *their* eyes, as they make lamentation and weeping for the departed. They shed those tears unlawfully, and they swell to this river. Those who are not able to cross over are those for whom, after their departure,
bridge, and then the soul of that dead person remains at that place; it is difficult for it to make a passage there, and it is not able to pass over the K’invad bridge. 3. It is therefore necessary that they recite the Avesta and celebrate the ceremonial, so that the passage of that place may become easy for it.

Chapter XCVII.

1. The ninety-seventh subject is this, that it is expedient for¹ those of the good religion, that they converse, according to their own ability, in the presence of officiating priests, high-priests, spiritual chiefs, and priests, and hearken cordially to whatever they say. 2. And they should understand their statements, and, during them, they should not utter any reply or question (sūāl).

3. For in the commentary of the Avesta it says, as to every one who brings altercation (‘huggat) into any statement of the elders of the religion, ‘one breaks out his tongue, or he goes out from this world abnormally (mubattalâ).’

Chapter XCVIII.

1. The ninety-eighth subject is this, that it is necessary for all those of the good religion, that they learn the Avesta characters in the presence of much lamentation and weeping were made; and those who cross more easily are those for whom less was made’ (AV. XVI, 7–10).

¹ Lp, B29 insert ‘all.’
priests and teachers, so as to read, and that no error may continue in the Nyâyises and Yâsts.

2. And it is still more expedient for priests and teachers, that they teach the Avesta characters to all those of the good religion; and if a priest, while teaching, shows incompetence (taqšîr), it is a great sin for him. 3. For Hûrmazd, the good and propitious, spoke to Zaratust thus: 'As to every priest and teacher who commits a blunder in teaching those of the good religion, I make him just as far from heaven as the width of the earth.'

CHAPTER XCIX.

1. The ninety-ninth subject is this, that it is not proper for officiating priests, high-priests, spiritual chiefs, and priests, that they teach Pahlavi to everyone.

2. For Zaratust enquired of Hûrmazd thus: 'To whom is it proper to teach Pahlavi?' 3. And Hûrmazd, the good and propitious, gave a reply thus: 'To every one who is of thy family (nâsl), an officiating priest, a high-priest, a spiritual chief, and every one who is an intelligent priest. 4. Besides these that I have mentioned, if one teaches it to others it is a great sin for him; and if he has performed many duties and good works, the end for him may still be hell.'

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1 B29 omits these seven words.
2 Lp, B29 insert 'the Avesta to.'
3 Compare Chap. XXVIII, 3.
4 B29 inserts 'it is not proper for any other person.'
5 Lp has 'if there be any one of the others, it is not proper that one teaches him.'
CHAPTER C.

1. The hundredth subject is this, when a person molests or smites any one who is innocent, it is a sin of one Tanâvar every day for that person, as long as he lives. 2. And, when he departs from this world, the angel Mihir and the angel Rashn make up his account and reckoning. 3. He is full of affliction, and experiences much regret and penitence, and has no advantage from it. 4. It is therefore necessary to keep oneself far from this sin.

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1 See Sls. X, 17.
2 Lp, B29, J15 have 'afterwards, he remains in that place.'
3 B29, J15 add 'in that place.'
4 B29, J15 add 'and to do good to every one.' In La this chapter was originally numbered XCIX, and Chap. XLIX was subsequently inserted after it, and numbered C. In Lp it was numbered XCVIII, and occurs again as Chap. C, while Chap. XCIX is a repetition of XLIX (which is numbered LII in Lp). The discrepancy in the numbering of the chapters, of one in the case of La, and two in Lp, extends backwards as far as the confusion mentioned in p. 311, note 1, and was evidently due to that confusion.
INDEX.
OBSERVATIONS.

1. The references in this index are to the pages of the introduction, and to the chapters and sections of the translations; the chapters being denoted by the larger ciphers.

2. Though different forms of the same name may occur in the translation only one form is usually given in the index, to which the references to all forms are attached; except when the forms differ so much as to require to be widely separated in the index.

3. Abbreviations used are:—Av. for Avesta; com. for commentary or commentator; Dr. for Doctor; Gug. for Gugarâfî; Hâd. for Hâdökht; Int. for Introduction; m. for mountain; Mkh. for Dinâ-i Mainâg-i Khirad; MSS. for manuscripts; n. for foot-note; Pâr. for Pârsî; Per. for Persian; Pl. for Pahlavi; Prof. for Professor; Pz. for Pâzand; rev. for revelation; scrip. for scripture; Sd. for Sad Dar; Sg. for Sîkand-gûmânîk Vîgâr; Sk. for Sanskrit; Test. for Testament; Vd. for Vendîdâd.
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