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THE FACSIMILE EDITION OF THE NAG HAMMADI CODICES

CODICES IX AND X

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THE FACSIMILE EDITION
OF THE
NAG HAMMADI CODICES

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THE FACSIMILE EDITION OF THE NAG HAMMADI CODICES

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CODICES IX AND X

LEIDEN
E. J. BRILL
1977

Theology Library
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
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California

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مقدمة

PREFACE

مقدمة

المخطوطان المنشورة لوحاتها فى هذا الجزء ينتميان إلى ثلاثة عشر كتابا من البردى عثر عليها مزارعان أخوان يدعيان خليفه ومحمد على السمان محمد خليفه أثناء البحث عن السباخ كما هى العادة فى شهر ديسمبر من كل عام، وكان ذلك فى شهر ديسمبر عام ١٩٤٥ بعد حوالى ستة أشهر من حادث اغتيال أبيها (فى السابع من شهر مايو عام ١٩٤٥ طبقا لما هو مدون فى سجلات محكمة نجع حمادى). وقد ذكر محمد أن خليفة وجد هذه المخطوطات داخل جرة كبيرة من الفخار الأحمر ذات أربعة مقابض أبعادها ٣٠ سم × ٢٠ سم كانت مدفونة بجوار جثة موضوعة على سرير فى مغارة بالقرب من قرية «حمرة دوم» قرب قرية «القصر والصياد» عند سفح جبل الطارف على بعد نحو عشرة كيلومترات شمال شرقى نجع حمادى. (ولم تظهر أية آثار فى عملية الحفر الأثرى خلال الموسم الذى استمر من ١٤ إلى ١٦ ديسمبر عام ١٩٧٥ تدل على هذه الجثة). وهذا الموقع ظاهر فى الصورة المعنونة «موقع الكشف» والمنشورة فى المرجع التالى أمام الصفحة رقم ١٣٧ : Jean Doresse, *Les livres secrets des gnostiques d'Égypte*, I: *Introduction aux écrits gnostiques coptes découverts á Khénoboskion* (Paris: Librairie Plon, 1958). وما أن كسر السمان الجرة حتى أخرج منها المخطوطات فلفها فى ردائه الذى حمله على كتفه وامتطى جمله وذهب بها إلى داره على بعد نحو ستة كيلومترات فى قرية القصر (شينوبوسكيون).

ولقد قام الأستاذ Jean Doresse بأول دراسة لهذه المجموعة من المخطوطات عامى ١٩٤٨، ١٩٤٩ بشكل عام، ثم نقلت فى صيف عام ١٩٥٢ من مصلحة الآثار إلى المتحف القبطى بمصر القديمة بناء على القرار رقم ١٠٧٣ الصادر من وزارة المعارف العمومية بتاريخ ١٢ مايو عام ١٩٥٢ وأصبحت ملكا للدولة عام ١٩٥٦ نتيجة حكم قضائى نص على ضرورة اقتناء المتحف القبطى لها. وتقوم هيئة الآثار المصرية بجمهورية مصر العربية بالتعاون مع منظمة اليونسكو بنشر هذا الكتاب الذى يحتوى على صور هذه المجموعة من البرديات و ذلك بإشراف اللجنة الدولية لمخطوطات نجع حمادى. وخصص هذا الجزء للمخطوطين المرقمين بمعرفة المتحف القبطى برقمى ١٠٥٣، ١٠٥١ فى عام ١٩٥٩. وكان رقمها اللذان أعطيا لها بمعرفة الأستاذين Jean Doresse وطوجو مينا عام ١٩٤٩ هما ٨، ١٠، ينظر المرجع التالى : "Nouveaux textes gnostiques coptes découverts en Haut-Égypte: La bibliothèque de Chénoboskion," *VigChr* 3.136 and 137 ولقد رقمها الأستاذ Henri-Charles Puech عام ١٩٥٠ برقمى ١٠، ١٢، ينظر المرجع التالى : "Les nouveaux écrits gnostiques découverts en Haute-Égypte [Premier inventaire et essai d'identification]," *Coptic Studies in Honor of Walter Ewing Crum*, 108 and 109 ويمكن الرجوع أيضا إلى : "Découverte d'une bibliothèque gnostique en Haute-Égypte," *Philosophie ; Religion*

PREFACE

The codices published in this volume are part of a collection of twelve codices plus one tractate discovered by a farmer, Mohammed (son of) Ali (of the family) el-Samman (son of) Mohammed (son of) Khalifa. Mohammed reports the discovery was made while collecting a natural nitrate to fertilize the fields (an activity usually done in December), some six months after the murder of his father (7 May 1945, according to the Register of Deaths in the Nag Hammadi Court House), hence in December 1945. According to Mohammed's report, his brother Khalifa found a four-handled red jar some 60 cm. high and 30 cm. wide at the broadest, closed with a pottery bowl as a lid which he kept, buried beside a corpse on a bed of charcoal (of which no trace or other confirmatory evidence was found in the excavation of 14-16 December 1975), near Hamra Dom on the talus of the Gebel el-Tarif under the sloping northern flank of the fallen broken boulder visible in the photograph captioned "site of the discovery" in Jean Doresse, *Les livres secrets des gnostiques d'Égypte*, 1: *Introduction aux écrits gnostiques coptes découverts à Khénoboskion* (Paris: Librairie Plon, 1958), facing p. 137. Mohammed broke the jar a few meters lower down the talus, wrapped the codices it contained in his tunic, threw it over his shoulder, mounted his camel hobbled on the southern side of the boulder, and carried the codices thus to his home some six kilometers away in el-Kasr (Χηνοβοσκεῖα).

These codices were first subjected to scholarly examination by Jean Doresse in Cairo, briefly in October 1948 and again early in 1949. On the basis of order 10730 of the Ministry of Public Education, dated 12 May 1952, they were transferred from the Department of Antiquities to the Coptic Museum at Old Cairo on 9 June 1952. They were declared national property in 1956 by a court decision and assigned by the Department of Antiquities on 3 November 1959 to the Coptic Museum as their permanent repository. They are here published in facsimile edition by the Egyptian Antiquities Organization of the Arab Republic of Egypt in cooperation with UNESCO through its International Committee for the Nag Hammadi Codices.

The codices published in this volume were given the inventory numbers 10553 and 10551 by the Coptic Museum in 1959. They were numbered VIII and X by Jean Doresse and Togo Mina in 1949 ("Nouveaux textes gnostiques coptes découverts en Haute-Égypte: La bibliothèque de Chénoboskion," *VigChr* 3.136 and 137); X and XII by Henri-Charles Puech in 1950 ("Les nouveaux écrits gnostiques découverts en Haute-Égypte [Premier inventaire et essai d'identification]," *Coptic Studies in Honor of Walter Ewing Crum*, 108 and 109; see also "Découverte d'une bibliothèque gnostique en Haute-Égypte," *Philosophie; Religion* [*Encylopédie française* 19 (1957) 42], 10 and 10-11), and also in the microfilming agreement signed by Pahor Labib, Director of the Coptic Museum, and Søren Giversen, Delegate from the Institute of Egyptology of the University of Copenhagen, on 28 December 1957

[*Encyclopédie française* 19 (1957) 42]، أما رقمها فى السجل النوعى للمخطوطات بالمتحف القبطى فكانا ١٠، ٨ عام ١٩٥٨، واحتفظ بذات الرقمين فى السجل العام للمتحف عام ١٩٥٩. ورقمها الأستاذ Doresse عام ١٩٥٨ برقمى ٥، ١٢، ينظر المرجع التالى : *Les livres secrets des gnostiques d'Égypte : Introduction aux écrits gnostiques coptes découverts à Khénoboskion*, 1.165 and 167، كما رقمها الأستاذ Martin Krause عام ١٩٦٢ برقمى ٩، ١٠، ينظر المرجع التالى : "Der koptische Handschriftenfund bei Nag Hammadi: Umfang und Inhalt," *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abteilung Kairo*, 18.128 كما يمكن أيضا الرجوع إلى : Martin Krause and Pahor Labib, *Gnostische und hermetische Schriften aus Codex II und Codex VI* [Abhandlungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Kairo, Koptische Reihe 2, 1971 (appeared 1972)], 7-8 and 9-10 و استعمل الأستاذ James M. Robinson نفس هذين الرقمين، ينظر المرجع التالى : "The Coptic Gnostic Library Today," *New Testament Studies* 14.400 ولما كان هذان الرقمان (٩، ١٠) هما الرقمان المستخدمان رسميا فى سجلات المتحف القبطى وفى منظمة اليونسكو فقد أبقى عليهما فى هذا المؤلف. أما بالنسبة للقائمة الكاملة للمراجع فهى منشورة فى الكتاب التالى : David M. Scholer, *Nag Hammadi Bibliography 1948-1969* (Nag Hammadi Studies 1; Leyden: E. J. Brill, 1971), 187 and 188 وتظهر المعلومات المستحدثة سنويا فى طبعة فصل الخريف من المرجع التالى : *Novum Testamentum* beginning for Codex IX with 15 [1973] 344, for Codex X with 16 [1974] 335.

وتمثل اللوحتان رقما ١، ٢ الغلاف الجلدى الأمامى والخلفى للمخطوط رقم ٩ عند ما يكون مطويا، وتمثل اللوحة رقم ٣ المخطوط داخل الغلاف الجلدى وهو مفتوح عند الصفحتين ٣٠—٣١، و تمثل اللوحة رقم ٤ الغلاف الجلدى من الداخل بعد فصل المخطوط منه. وقد تبين من فحص الغلاف الجلدى المنشور فى هذا الكتاب بمقياس أصغر من الحجم الطبيعى (ينظر المقاس المدرج الظاهر فى اللوحتين رقمى ٣، ٤) أن الأغلفة الجلدية للمخطوطات أرقام ٦، ٩، ١٠ (ولحد ما غلاف المخطوط رقم ٢) تكون مجموعة متميزة بين الإحدى عشر غلافا التى تبقت من هذه المجموعة، ينظر المرجع التالى : James M. Robinson, "The Construction of the Nag Hammadi Codices," *Essays on the Nag Hammadi Texts in Honour of Pahor Labib*, edited by Martin Krause [Nag Hammadi Studies 6, 1975], 170-190 ويتكون الغلاف الجلدى للمخطوط رقم ٩ من قطعتين مدبوغتين غير ملونتين من الجلد إحداهما من جلد الماعز والأخرى من جلد الأغنام، استعملت الأولى للجزء الأسفل من الغلاف والثانية للجزء العلوى. و عندما تبسط القطعة العليا تماما يبلغ عرضها ٣٨,١ سم وطولها من، ١٦,١ سم إلى ١٧,٩ سم، أما السفلى فعرضها ٣٨,٢ سم وطولها من ١٥ سم إلى ١٥,١ سم، وتعلو القطعة العليا القطعة السفلى عند السطح الخارجى بمقدار ٧ سم حيث لصقتا. وللغلاف الأمامى ثنيتان احداهما عليا والأخرى سفلى عرض كل منهما ٢,٧ سم، أما الغلاف الخلفى فثنيته

(although 10553 was designated IV and 10551 X by Berthe van Regemorter ["La reliure des manuscrits gnostiques découverts à Nag Hamadi," *Scriptorium* 14 (1960) 225-234] on the basis of her work at the Coptic Museum in December 1957, and 10553 was microfilmed as Codex IV by Giversen on 9 January 1958); X and VIII in the Special Register for Manuscripts of the Coptic Museum in 1958 and its General Register in 1959; V and XII by Doresse in 1958 (*Les livres secrets des gnostiques d'Égypte : Introduction aux écrits gnostiques coptes découverts à Khénoboskion*, 1.165 and 167); and IX and X by Martin Krause in 1962 ("Der koptische Handschriftenfund bei Nag Hammadi: Umfang und Inhalt," *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abteilung Kairo*, 18.128; see also Martin Krause and Pahor Labib, *Gnostische und hermetische Schriften aus Codex II und Codex VI* [Abhandlungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Kairo, Koptische Reihe 2, 1971 (appeared 1972)], 7-8 and 9-10), and also by James M. Robinson in 1968 ("The Coptic Gnostic Library Today," *New Testament Studies* 14.400). IX and X are now the official numbers used by the Coptic Museum and UNESCO and hence in this edition.

For a complete bibliography reference may be made to David M. Scholer, *Nag Hammadi Bibliography 1948-1969* (Nag Hammadi Studies 1; Leyden: E. J. Brill, 1971), 187 and 188, supplemented annually in the autumn issue of *Novum Testamentum* beginning for Codex IX with 15 [1973] 344, for Codex X with 16 [1974] 335.

This volume first reproduces photographs of the front and back of the cover of Codex IX when closed (plates 1-2), the cover before the quire was removed (open to pp. 30-31, plate 3), and the inside of the cover after the quire was removed (plate 4). The analysis and dimensions of the cover, here reproduced in part on a reduced scale (see the centimeter scale on plates 3-4), are as follows. The covers of Codices VI, IX and X (and to a lesser extent Codex II) comprise a distinct group within the eleven extant covers (see James M. Robinson, "The Construction of the Nag Hammadi Codices," *Essays on the Nag Hammadi Texts in Honour of Pahor Labib*, edited by Martin Krause [Nag Hammadi Studies 6, 1975], 170-190). The cover of Codex IX consists of two unstained pieces of golden-tan leather, one of sheepskin comprising the upper half of the codex, the other of goatskin comprising the lower half. The upper piece, if fully opened, would measure 38.1 cm. wide and 17.9 to 16.1 cm. high, the lower piece 38.2 cm. wide and 15.0 to 15.1 cm. high. The upper piece overlaps the lower piece on the outside by 0.7 cm.; the two were stitched along the entire overlap. Strips 2.7 cm. wide at the top and bottom of the front cover, and 1.9 cm. wide at the top, 2.2 cm. at the bottom, and 2.0 to 2.2 cm. at the right of the back cover, were folded in and tied down at the four outer corners. The fold at the left of the front cover is replaced by two leather pieces tied to the cover at the top, centre and bottom. The top piece measures 15.2 cm. by 3.7 to 3.6 cm., the bottom piece 12.5 cm. by 3.6 to 4.0 cm.; the bottom piece is pasted to the top piece and overlaps it by 1.4 cm. The left side of this strip is folded under an additional 1.4 cm. and pasted to the cover. There is a second fragmentary piece of leather 5.0 cm. wide and 2.9 cm. high folded inside the top fold and tied down to the cover with it; the disintegrated condition of this part of the cover obscures its function. The

العليا عرضها ١,٩ سم والسفلى عرضها ٢,٢ سم والتى إلى اليمين عرضها من ٢ سم إلى ٢,٢ سم. ولقد ربطت هذه الثنيات من أطرافها الأربعة واستعيض عن الثنية التى فى يسار الغلاف الأمامى بقطعتين من الجلد ربطتا فيه من أعلا ومن أسفل وعند منتصفه، العليا أبعادها ١٥,٢ سم للطول ومن ٣,٦ سم إلى ٣,٧ سم للعرض، والسفلى يبلغ طولها ١٢,٥ سم وعرضها من ٣,٦ سم إلى ٤ سم وهى تعلو القطعة العليا بمقدار ١,٤ سم حيث يلتصقا. ويوجد امتداد للغلاف الجلدى من ناحية اليسار عرضه ٥,٧ سم عند المنتصف، ٥,٢ سم من أعلا وأسفل ثبت فيه سير من الجلد طوله ٥٥,٣ سم وعرضه ١,٤ سم يلتف حول المخطوط عند طيه. وأبعاد الغلاف الجلدى بعد تجهيزه هى من ٢٥,٩ سم إلى ٢٦,٦ سم للطول، من ٢٩,٨ سم إلى ٣٠,٨ سم للعرض عندما يكون مبسوطا. و للغلاف سيور لربط المخطوط من أعلا وأسفل يمتد أحدهما من الحافة العليا للغلاف الخلفى لمسافة ١٢,٥ سم، ويمتد إثنان من الحافة السفلى للغلافين الأمامى والخلفى لمسافة ١٢,٣ سم، ١٠,٧ سم. وهناك شريحة من الجلد طولها ٢٥,٧ سم و عرضها من ٤,٧ سم إلى ٥ سم تبطن الغلاف الجلدى عند وسطه لصقت فوق جزازات البردى التى استعملت كبطانة لكل من الغلافين. و معظم المادة اللاصقة وجزازات البردى مفقودة باستثناء قلة نزعت وسوف تنشر فى الجزء الخاص بجزازات البردى. ويمر السيران اللذان يثبتان المخطوط فى الغلاف خلال ثقوب تبعد عن الحافة العليا بمسافات قدرها ٢,٨ سم، ٥,٢ سم، ٢٠,٨ سم، ٢٣,٢ سم ثم عقدا. وتوجد دعامتان من الجلد موضوعتان وسط المخطوط لتحولا دون تمزيق السيور للأوراق البردية، العليا منهما طولها ٤,٥ سم وعرضها من ٢,٤ سم إلى ٢,٧ سم، والسفلى طولها ٤,٧ سم وعرضها من ٢,٥ سم إلى ٢,٧ سم.

ولقد كونت برديات هذا المخطوط من ملفين من البردى طول كل منهما حوالى ثلاثة أمتار ويحتوى على عدد من الشرائح البردية الملتصقة ببعضها يتفاوت عرضها بين ما يكفى ورقة واحدة وما يتسع لأكثر من ثلاث ورقات (أى حوالى متر). ومثل هذه الشرائح العريضة وجدت فى الملفات الثلاثة الأولى فى المخطوط رقم ٨ وفى جميع ملفات المخطوطات أرقام من ١ إلى ٣ ومن ٦ إلى ١١ إلا أنها لم تكن مألوفة قبل ذلك. ولا بد أن هذين الملفين قد أديرا بمقدار ١٨٠° قبل تقسيمها إلى أوراق بردية (وربما يكون سبب ذلك أنها طويا أصلا من اليمين إلى اليسار وليس من اليسار إلى اليمين كما كانت العادة). ويدعونا إلى هذا الاعتقاد أن الشرائح البردية اليمنى تعلو الشرائح اليسرى، وأمكننا أن نستنتج ذلك من فحص موقعى التصاق لا يزالا موجودين فى البرديتين رقمى ٤٩/.٥، ٦٦. ولقد جهزت الأوراق البردية من الملفين ونظمت حسب إعادة فردها من اليمين إلى اليسار James M. Robinson, "On the Codicology of the Nag Hammadi Codices," *Les textes de Nag Hammadi: Colloque du Centre d'Histoire des Religions* [*Strasbourg 23-25 octobre 1974*], edited by Jacques-É. Ménard [Nag Hammadi Studies 7, 1975], 15-31. وأرقام البرديات المكونة من الملف الأول والتى تشكل الجزء السفلى من المخطوط (أى الجزء الخارجى) (مع ملاحظة أن الملف قلب ثانية من جهة إلى الجهة الأخرى بمقدار ١٨٠°) طبقا لتتابعها الأصلى من الطرف الأيسر إلى الطرف الأيمن وحسب

leather of the cover is free to extend to the left as a blunt flap 5.7 cm. wide at the middle and 5.2 cm. at the top and bottom. To this flap is stiched a sheepskin thong 55.3 cm. long (including a 1.5 cm. overlap) and 1.4 cm. wide, tapering down to a point, to encircle the codex when closed. The dimensions of the finished cover, when open, are 26.6 to 25.9 cm. high and 29.8 to 30.8 cm. wide. On the outside of the cover thongs to tie the top and bottom protrude 12.5 cm. from the top of the back cover (the thong at the top of the front cover is missing) and 12.3 and 10.7 cm. from the bottom of the front and back covers. The top of the front cover and the inner top part of the back cover are missing for a width of 18.5 cm. and an irregular height of up to 4 cm. Only the left 5 cm. of the top fold on the front cover survive; the top fold on the back cover is intact. The inside of the spine is lined with a leather strip 25.7 cm. long and 5.0 to 4.7 cm wide. Two leather thongs, each ca. 16.5 cm. long, lie at right angles to the lining between it and the cover at points 2.8 and 23.0 cm. from the top; one end of the top thong was tucked under the top fold of the back cover. The central third (but not the two outer thirds) of the length of the lining was pasted directly to the inside of the spine of the cover over the two thongs. Cartonnage was then put separately into each cover and the outer edges of the lining were pasted down on it. Additional cartonnage was placed above the lining; the folds of the cover were pasted over this layer and tied down at the four corners. The pastedown was then added over the folds and cartonnage. The layers of cartonnage and the pastedown are missing with minor exceptions; these are a few scraps where paste held them in place, especially where the folds overlap the lining; and the cartonnage remained intact under the lower fold of the back cover (it has been removed and is to be published in the *Fascimile Edition : Cartonnage*). The quire was laid upon the cover and holes pierced through the middle of the sheets where they fold, through the reinforcement of the spine and through the cover at points 2.8, 5.2, 20.8, and 23.2 cm. from the top. Two thongs were passed through these holes and knotted on the outside of the spine; the lower thong is cut at its bottom. Two pieces of folded leather had been mounted on these thongs as stays at the centre of the quire to prevent the thongs from ripping through the papyrus. The top stay is 2.4 to 2.7 cm. wide when open and 4.5 cm. high, the lower stay 2.5 to 2.7 cm. wide when open and 4.7 cm. high; both are still in place on the thongs.

The quire was constructed from two rolls. Each originally measured about three meters in length and consisted of a series of *kollemata* whose breadth varied from that of a single sheet to that of more than three sheets (i.e., about a meter). Such broad *kollemata*, though otherwise practically unknown in papyrology, occur in the first three rolls of Codex VIII and in all the rolls of Codices I-III, VI-XI and BG 8502. Since two extant *kolleseis* (on pp. 49/50 and 66) indicate that in both rolls the *kollema* on the right overlaps that on the left, one may assume that the rolls were rotated in a horizontal plane 180° before being cut (perhaps because they had been rolled up from right to left rather than the usual left to right), and the sheets were then cut from the rolls and stacked in the order in which the rolls were unrolled

الترقيم الموجود على الصفحات ذات الألياف البردية الأفقية هى على التوالى : [٧٥] مفقودة + [٢]، ٧٣ + ٤، [٧١] + ٦، [٦٩] + ٨، ٧٦ + [٠]١، ٦٥ + [١٢]، [٦٣] مفقودة + ٤[١]، ٦١ + [٦]١، ٥٩ + ١٨. أما أرقام البرديات المكونة من الملف الثانى والتى تشكل الجزء العلوى من المخطوط (أى الجزء الداخلى) طبقا لنفس التتابع هى على التوالى : ٥٧ + [٠]٢، ٥٥ + ٢٢، [٥٢] + ٤[٢]، [٥١] + ٢٦، ٤٩ + ٢٨، ٤٧ + ٣٠، ٤٥ + ٣٢، ٤٣ + ٣٤، ٤١ + ٣٦، [٣٩] + [٣٨].

ولقد أخذت صورة فى أواخر عام ١٩٤٨ أو أوائل عام ١٩٤٩ قبل فصل المخطوط من الغلاف (تنظر اللوحة رقم ٣) تجعل من الممكن تصور الشكل الأصلى للمخطوط فى ذلك الوقت وهو مفتوح عند الصفحتين ٣٠—٣١، ثم نجد الصفحتين رقمى ٢٨، [١٧] خلف الصفحة رقم ٣٠ والصفحات أرقام [٣٧]، ٤١، ٤٣ خلف الصفحة رقم ٣١.

وفى أوائل عام ١٩٤٩ وضع المخطوط بمعرفة الأستاذ Jean Doresse فى حقيبة وسجل فى السجل النوعى للمخطوطات بالمتحف القبطى عام ١٩٥٨ على أنه يتكون من تسع برديات غير كاملة بداخل الغلاف الجلدى.

وتمثل اللوحات المنشورة فى هذا الكتاب الأوراق البردية للمخطوط رقم ٩ بحجمها الطبيعى على قدر الاستطاعة. و يبلغ أقصى طول لها ٢٦,٣ سم (البردية رقم ٥/٦)، أما العرض فيتراوح بين ١٣,٩ سم للبرديات التى فى البداية، ١٥ سم للبرديات التى قرب النهاية (البردية رقم [٦٩]/[٧٠])، ويبلغ عرض البرديات التى فى المنتصف ١٤ سم (البردية رقم ٤٣/٤٤). ويبدو أن المخطوط كان فى الأصل يتكون من ١٩ ورقة بردية مزدوجة بما يساوى ٣٨ ورقة من أوراق المخطوط أى ٧٦ صفحة وأنه لم يكن هناك ورقة خالية من الكتابة فى أول المخطوط حيث أنه لم يوجد أى أثر لها. ويقع منتصف المخطوط بين الصفحتين [٣٨] + [٣٩].

والصفحات ذات الأرقام الفردية حتى رقم [٣٧] وكذلك الصفحات ذات الأرقام الزوجيه ابتداء من الصفحة رقم ٤٠ أليافها البردية رأسية (↑). أما الصفحات ذات الأرقام الزوجية حتى الصفحة رقم [٣٨] وكذلك الصفحات ذات الأرقام الفردية ابتداء من رقم [٣٩] فأليافها البردية أفقية (→).

وتمثل اللوحات من رقم ٥ إلى رقم ٤٠ الأوراق البردية من رقم [١] إلى رقم ٣٦، و اللوحتان رقما ٤١—٤٢ البردية التى فى المنتصف وأرقام صفحاتها هى [٤٠] + ٣٧، [٣٨] + [٣٩]. كما تمثل اللوحات من رقم ٤٣ إلى رقم ٦٤ الصفحات البردية من رقم [١]٤ إلى رقم ٦٢، واللوحات من رقم ٦٥ إلى رقم ٧٤ الصفحات من رقم ٦٥ إلى ٧٤، و اللوحات من رقم ٧٥ إلى ٧٨ بعض جزازات البردى التى لم تحدد أماكنها بعد.

والآن يأتى دور الحديث عن المخطوط رقم ١٠ فاللوحتان رقما ٨١—٨٢ تمثلان الغلاف الجلدى من الأمام والخلف عند ما يكون المخطوط مطويا، و اللوحات أرقام من ٨٣ إلى ٨٥ تمثل المخطوط وهو مفتوح عند الصفحات أرقام ٢٦—٢٧، ٢٨—٢٩، ٣٠—٣١ على التوالى. أما اللوحة رقم ٨٦ فتمثل الغلاف الجلدى من الداخل بعد فصل المخطوط منه. وقد تبين من فحص الغلاف الجلدى

from right to left (see James M. Robinson, "On the Codicology of the Nag Hammadi Codices," *Les textes de Nag Hammadi: Colloque du Centre d'Histoire des Religions* [*Strasbourg 23-25 octobre 1974*], edited by Jacques-É. Ménard [Nag Hammadi Studies 7, 1975], 15-31). The original sequence of the first roll, comprising the lower part of the stack of sheets, i.e., the outer part of the quire, is as follows (when the sheets are rotated back 180° and the sequence listed from the left end of the roll to the right, designated by the pagination of the horizontal-fibre side of the sheets into which the roll was cut): Pp. [75] (missing) + [2], 73+4, [71]+6, [69]+[8],67+10, 65+[12], [63] (missing)+1[4], 61+[16] and 59+18. The original sequence of the second roll, comprising the upper part of the stack of sheets, i.e., the inner part of the quire, is as follows (the sequence is listed in the same manner): Pp. 57+20, 55+22, [53]+[2]4, [51]+26, 49+28, 47+30, 45+32, 43+34, 4[1]+36 and [39] +[38]. The last sheet cut from this roll may have been ca. 1.8 cm. narrower than the other folios, to judge by the position of the left margin on p. 58 in comparison with the left margin on pp. 5[6] and 60 (unless the folio 57/58 had broken off and been moved inward already in antiquity, prior to the deterioration process).

A photograph taken late in 1948 prior to the removal of the quire from the cover (see plate 3) permits to a limited extent a hypothetical reconstruction of the quire as it appeared at that time. The codex was open to pp. 30-31. Behind p. 30 lay pp. 28 and [17], and behind p. 31 lay in sequence pp. 31, 33, 35, [37], [39], 4[1], 43, 45, 47, [69] and 73 (and fragment 73 behind p. [69]). The photograph also documents at 47, 18 ϯ, 47, 19 ϰ and 47, 20 ϯ, each at the end of the line. The codex was packed in a suitcase by Jean Doresse early in 1949, and inventoried in the Special Register for Manuscripts of the Coptic Museum in 1958 as consisting of nine incomplete folios in their leather cover. In the expectation that the facsimile edition begun by Pahor Labib in 1956 would be continued "at the request of the International Committee for the Study and Publication of the Coptic Gnostic Papyri" by Labib and Giversen, the folios were removed from the cover, put temporarily between glass panes in the order in which they were found, and thus photographed on 9 January 1958. The accurate sequence reflected in Doresse's photograph was in general also reflected in the sequence in which the material was conserved and photographed. In 1961 the folios were conserved between plexiglass, and in 1966 they were photographed by the Center of Documentation for UNESCO. The sequence of Giversen's microfilm is reflected in that of the plexiglass conservation, with only an occasional folio turned over and a few small fragments shifted from one container to another (although the many small fragments in the last two glass containers were not conserved in plexiglass, but were kept with the covers, where many of them were found in 1970). The conservation sequence of the major part of each folio thus retained approximately the original sequence of the folios; however, most of the surviving fragments of the first twenty-four pages were in random order in the first thirteen containers. A final conservation involving the placing of fragments, the removal of transparent tape and the reuniting of conjugate leaves (between plexiglass panes 37 cm. wide and 32 cm. high) was accomplished in 1974-1977.

لهذا المخطوط المنشور فى هذا الكتاب بمقياس أصغر من حجمه الطبيعى (ينظر المقاس المدرج الظاهر فى اللوحات أرقام من ٨٣ إلى ٨٦) أن الأغلفة الجلدية للمخطوطات أرقام ٦، ٩، ١٠ (ولحد ما غلاف المخطوط رقم ٢) تكون مجموعة متميزة بين الإحدى عشر غلافا التى تبقت من هذه المجموعة، ينظر المرجع التالى : James M. Robinson, "The Construction of the Nag Hammadi Codices," *Essays on Nag Hammadi Texts in Honour of Pahor Labib*, edited by Martin Krause [Nag Hammadi Studies 6, 1975], 170-190 ويتكون هذا الغلاف الجلدى من قطعة مدبوغة غير مصبوغة من جلد الأغنام يبلغ عرضها عند ما تبسط تماما ٣٦,٥ سم وطولها ٣٢ سم. و للغلاف الأمامى ثنيتان إحداهما عليا والأخرى سفلى، الأولى عرضها ٢,٧ سم والثانية عرضها ٢,٥ سم، أما الغلاف الخلفى فثنيته العليا عرضها ٢,٥ سم والسفلى ٢,٦ سم والتى إلى اليمين عرضها ٢,٩ سم. ولقد استعيض عن الثنية التى فى يسار الغلاف الأمامى بقطعتين من الجلد ربطتا فيه من أعلا ومن أسفل وعند منتصفه، العليا منهما أبعادها ١٤,٦ سم × ٢,٨ سم والسفلى ١٣,٦ سم × ٢,٩ سم، والقطعة الأولى تعلو الثانية بمقدار ١,٤ سم حيث يلتصقا. ويوجد امتداد للغلاف من ناحية اليسار عرضه ٥,٧ سم من أعلا، ٦ سم عند المنتصف، ٦,٢ سم من أسفل ثبت فيه سير من الجلد طوله ٢٤,٢ سم وعرضه ١,٤ سم يلتف حول المخطوط عند طيه. وأبعاد الغلاف الجلدى بعد تجهيزه هى من ٢٦,٧ سم إلى ٢٦,٩ سم للطول، ومن ٢٧ سم إلى ٢٧,٣ سم للعرض عندما يكون مبسوطا. وللغلاف سيور لربط المخطوط من أعلا وأسفل، يمتد إثنان منها من الحافة العليا للغلافين الأمامى والخلفى لمسافة ١٣ سم، ٤,٢ سم على التوالى، ويمتد الإثنان الآخران من الحافة السفلى للغلافين لمسافة ١٥,٣ سم، ١٥,٢ سم. وهناك شريحة من الجلد طولها ٢٦,٢ سم وعرضها ٤ سم تبطن الغلاف الجلدى عند وسطه لصقت فوق جزازات البردى التى استعملت كبطانة لكل من الغلافين. ويمر السيران اللذان يثبتان المخطوط فى الغلاف خلال ثقوب تبعد الحافة العليا بمسافات قدرها ٣,٢ سم، ٥,٥ سم، ٢١,٤ سم، ٢٣,٧ سم ثم عقدا. وتوجد دعامتان من الجلد موضوعتان وسط المخطوط لتحولا دون تمزيق السيور للأوراق البردية، العليا منهما طولها ٣,٥ سم وعرضها ٢,٧ سم، والسفلى مفقودة إلا أن الأستاذ Doresse ذكر أنها موجوده فى كتابه التالى : "Les reliures des manuscrits gnostiques coptes découverts à Khénoboskion," *Revue d'Égyptologie* 13 (1961) 46. تنظر أيضا اللوحة رقم ٨٥.

ولما كان المخطوط رقم ١٠ من أكثر المخطوطات تمزقا، كما أنه لا توجد نصوص أخرى متشابهة مع موضوعاته، أصبح من العسير تكوين تصور لصفحاته وكذلك التعرف على أماكن جزازاته. والصور التى قدمها الأستاذ Doresse ما بين عامى ١٩٤٨، ١٩٤٩ (تنظر اللوحات أرقام من ٨٣ إلى ٨٥) تمثل الأوراق البردية المكتملة نوعا وهى أرقام ٢٥/٢٦، ٢٧/٢٨، ٢٩/٣٠، ٣١/٣٢. ولما كان طرف البردية رقم ٢٥/٢٦ مثنيا أمكن رؤية الصفحات أرقام ١٧، ‹١٠›، ‹٨›، ‹٦›، [٢]، ثم ١٩، ‹١٠›، ‹٨›، ثم ١٥، ثم ٢٢ أسفل الصفحة رقم ٢٢. وأسفل الصفحة رقم ٣١ أمكن رؤية الصفحات أرقام ٣٤، ٣٥، ٣٧، وبعض جزازات من الصفحات أرقام ٤٠، ٤١، ٦٧،

The individual folios of Codex IX are reproduced as close to natural size as is possible. Measurements of the original folios indicate a maximum height of 26.3 cm. (IX, 5/6; most of the relatively complete folios seem, as in the case of Codex III, to have been trimmed to 25.0 cm. to fit the height of the plexiglass; cf. the top margins of pp. 27-30, restored on plates 31-34 from older photographs); the width ranges from 13.9 cm. extant toward the front (IX 5/6) and 15.0 cm. toward the back (IX, [69]/[70]) to 14.0 cm. near the centre (IX, 43/44). Apparently the codex originally consisted of 19 sheets = 38 folios = 76 pages, if one may assume that, contrary to the usual practice (Codices I-VIII, X, XI), there was no front flyleaf, in view of the facts that no part of it or its conjugate folio has been identified, and that the number of sheets derived from the first roll is usually less than the number derived from the second, thus discouraging the postulation of an undocumented sheet. The centre of the quire is pp. [38]+[39]; hence vertical fibres (↑) are found on the odd-numbered pages through [37] and the even-numbered pages beginning with [40]; horizontal fibres (→) are found on the even-numbered pages through [38] and the odd-numbered pages beginning with [39]. Pieces of the inner margins of this centre sheet were still bound into the cover in 1970; these pieces, measuring 6.8 by 1.3 cm. at the top thongs and 8.9 by 1.9 cm. at the bottom thongs, were folded around the two leather stays originally at the centre of the quire (see plate 4). In 1974 they were removed from the cover and restored to their position connecting the two folios that comprise the sheet at the centre of the quire, in which form they are here presented (see plates 41-42). No parts have been identified of [63]/[64] and [75]/A. Since the end of p. 74 does not complete a sentence, p. [75] may be assumed to have been inscribed; but since there is no indication that this was the case with the verso, it is here considered minimally as uninscribed (cf. Codices II, III, VII) and hence designated A. Plates 5-40 reproduce pages [1]-36, plates 41-42 the centre sheet [40]+[37] and [38]+[39], plates 43-64 pages 4[1]-62 and plates 65-74 pages 65-74; plates 75-78 reproduce 85 unidentified inscribed fragments (the fibre direction of fragments 72-85 is uncertain; to judge by the similarity of profile to the fragments at the bottom of pp. [51]/[52] and [53]/[54], fragment 81 may belong at the bottom of one of the following folios). Since there have been instances of fragments being ultimately placed in other codices than the one with which they had been originally conserved, one should also consult the miscellaneous fragments to be published in the introductory volume, and the unidentified fragments published with the codex with which they had been conserved when the codex is of a similar hand (Codices IV, V, VI and VIII) or when too little ink survived to make an identification of the hand certain.

Next Codex X is reproduced. First the cover is presented: the front and back when closed (plates 81-82), when open at pp. 26*-27*, 28*-29* and 30*-31* (plates 83-85), and the inside of the cover after the quire was removed (plate 86). The analysis and dimensions of the cover, here reproduced on a reduced scale (see the centimeter scale on plates 83-86), are as follows. The covers of Codices VI, IX and X (and to a lesser extent Codex II) comprise a distinct group within the eleven extant

والورقة الأحيزة الخالية من الكتابة رقم C ، وجزازة من المخطوط رقم ٨ وكذلك جزازة من نفس المخطوط لم يعرف مكانها بعد.

وفى أوائل عام ١٩٤٩ وضع المخطوط بمعرفة الأستاذ Jean Doresse فى حقيبة وسجل فى السجل النوعى للمخطوطات بالمتحف القبطى عام ١٩٥٨ على أنه يحتوى على ورقتين برديتين وغلاف جلدى وخمسة مظاريف بها جزازات من البردى.

وأرقام الصفحات البردية الباقية هى ٣—٥ وهى موجودة فى منتصف الهامش العلوى، ولما كان نفس هذا المكان لا يزال محفوظا فى الصفحات أرقام ‹٦›—‹١٠›، ١٥—١٧، ٢٥، ٢٧، ٢٩، ٣٩—٤٢ ولكن بدون ترقيم فإنه من المحتمل أن يكون المخطوط قد ترك بدون ترقيم بعد الصفحة رقم ٥٠.

ولما كان منتصف المخطوط يقع بين الصفحتين ٣٤ + ٣٥ فإن الألياف البردية رأسية (↑) فى الصفحات الفردية حتى رقم ٣٣ وفى الصفحات الزوجية ابتداء من رقم ٣٦، وأفقية (→) فى الصفحات الزوجية حتى رقم ٣٤ و فى الصفحات الفردية ابتداء من رقم ٣٥. ويبلغ أقصى طول للأوراق البردية ٢٦ سم (البردية ٣١/٣٢)، وأقصى عرض ١٢,٢ سم فى بداية المخطوط (البردية رقم ٣/٤)، ١١,٤ سم قرب منتصف المخطوط (البردية رقم ٣٩/.٤). وتمثل اللوحات من رقم ٨٧ إلى ٩٦ الصفحات البردية من رقم [١] إلى ‹١٠›، و اللوحات من رقم ٩٧—١٠٦ الصفحات البردية من رقم ١٣ إلى ٢٢، كما تمثل اللوحات من رقم ١٠٧ إلى ١٢٨ الصفحات البردية من رقم ٢٥ إلى ٤٦ واللوحات من رقم ١٢٩ إلى رقم ١٣٢ الصفحات البردية من رقم ٥٥ إلى ٥٨، واللوحات من رقم ١٣٣ إلى ١٤٠ الصفحات البردية من رقم ٦١ إلى ٦٨ واللوحتان رقما ١٤١، ١٤٢ البردية الأخيرة الخالية من الكتابة رقم C/D واللوحتان رقما ١٤٣، ١٤٤ جزازات البردى المكتوبة التى لم تحدد أماكنها بعد وعددها ١٣٢ جزازة.

ولكى يتحاشى القارئ اللبس الذى قد ينتج من الترقيم المزدوج يحسن الاعتماد على الأرقام القبطية المكتوبة أعلا كل لوحة بدلا من الأرقام الموجودة على اللوحات فى ركنها السفلى من جهة الخارج. وحيث تكون أماكن الأرقام القبطية مفقودة كتبت الأرقام فى هذا الكتاب بين قوسين مربعين [ ]، وإذا لم تكن الأرقام مدونة وضع الرقم داخل قوسين مدببين ‹ ›، أما إذا لم تكن الأرقام واضحة القراءة وضعت نقطة أسفل الرقم.

ويمكن التقدم إلى سكرتير لجنة النشر بأية اقتراحات لإدراجها فى قائمة *addenda et corrigenda* فى الجزء الخاص بالمقدمة العامة لهذا الكتاب.

ولقد تفضل الأستاذ Jean Doresse بتقديم صور اللوحات أرقام ٣ ومن ٨٢ إلى ٨٥ ومن ٢٧ إلى ٣٠، كما تفضل الأستاذ Søren Giversen بتقديم صور جزازات بردية عديدة لم تحدد أماكنها بعد وهى جزازات المخطوط رقم ٩ التى تحمل أرقام الصفحات ٢١—٢٢، [٥٣]/[٥٤]، وكذلك الجزازات أرقام من ٦٥ إلى ٨٠ فى اللوحتين ٧٧—٧٨. أما صور الصفحات أرقام ٢٥، ٢٦، ٥٧، ٥٨، ٦١، ٦٢ من المخطوط رقم ٩ وكذلك بقايا الحبر فى صفحات نفس المخطوط أرقام [٢]، ٩، [.]١، [١٣]، ٤[١]، ١٩، [.]٢، وصورة الجزازة رقم ٦٤ فى اللوحتين رقمى ٧٥—٧٦ وصور بقايا الحبر فى

covers (see James M. Robinson, "The Construction of the Nag Hammadi Codices," *Essays on Nag Hammadi Texts in Honour of Pahor Labib*, edited by Martin Krause [Nag Hammadi Studies 6, 1975], 170-190). The cover of Codex X consists of an unstained piece of golden-tan sheep leather which, if fully opened, would measure 36.5 cm. wide by 32.0 cm. high. Strips 2.7 cm. wide at the top and 2.5 cm. at the bottom of the front cover and 2.5 cm. wide at the top, 2.6 cm. at the bottom, and 2.9 cm. at the right of the back cover were folded in. The fold at the left of the front cover is replaced by two leather pieces tied to the cover at the top, centre and bottom. The top piece measures 14.6 cm. by 2.8 cm., the bottom piece 13.6 cm. by 2.9 cm., with the top piece pasted to and overlapping the bottom piece by 1.4 cm. The left side of this strip is folded under an additional 1.8 to 1.2 cm. and pasted to the cover. Thus the leather of the cover is free to extend to the left as a blunt flap 5.7 cm. wide at the top, 6.0 cm. at the middle and 6.2 cm. at the bottom. To this is stitched a thong 24.2 cm. long (including a 2.0 cm. overlap) and 1.4 cm. wide, tapering down toward a point (though the tip is missing); the thong encircled the codex when closed. The dimensions of the finished cover, when open, are 26.7 to 26.9 cm. high and 27.0 to 27.3 cm. wide. On the outside of the cover thongs to tie the top and bottom protrude 13.0 and 4.2 cm. from the top of the front and back covers (with a broken tip missing for the back cover) and 15.3 and 15.2 cm. from the bottom of the front and back covers (with the thong of the front cover detached). The inside of the spine is lined with a leather strip 26.2 cm. long and 4.0 cm. wide. Two leather thongs, one ca. 17.5 and the other ca. 16.5 cm. long, lie at right angles to the lining, between it and the cover, at points 3.3 and 23.3 cm. from the top; the ends were tucked under the top and bottom folds. A tooled groove 1.3 cm. from each edge on the underside of the lining permits the two edges to bend up on each side of the quire. The central third (but not the two outer thirds) of the length of the lining was pasted directly to the inside of the spine over the two thongs. Cartonnage was then put separately into each cover, and the outer edges of the lining were pasted down onto it. Above the lining lay a further layer of papyrus; the folds of the cover were pasted over this layer and tied down at the four corners. Over the folds and cartonnage the pastedown was added. Neither the layers of cartonnage nor the pastedown is extant, apart from minor scraps where paste held them in place, especially where the folds overlay the lining. The quire was laid upon the cover and holes pierced through the middle of the sheets where they fold, through the reinforcement of the spine and through the cover at points 3.2, 5.5, 21.4 and 23.7 cm. from the top. Two thongs were passed through these holes and knotted on the outside of the spine; the lower thong is cut twice, where it enters the cover, but both pieces are extant. Two pieces of folded leather had been mounted on these thongs as stays at the center of the quire, to prevent the thongs from ripping through the papyrus. The top stay is 2.7 cm. wide when open and 3.5 cm. high, but is broken toward the bottom at the level of the lower hole; it was originally ca. 4.7 cm. high. The lower stay is now missing, though Doresse reported it as extant ("Les reliures des manuscrits gnostiques coptes découverts à Khénoboskion," *Revue d' Égyptologie* 13 (1961) 46; see also plate 85 in the present volume).

صفحات المخطوط رقم ١٠ أرقام ٣٢، ٣٥، ٣٦، ٤١، ٤٢، وصور الجزازات من رقم ١٠٢ إلى رقم ١٠٤ فى اللوحتين رقمى ١٤٣—١٤٤ فهى من المجموعات التى أنتجها مركز تسجيل الآثار لهذا المؤلف وقدمها إلى منظمة اليونسكو فى عام ١٩٦٦. وقام المصور Peter Herman van der Velde بإعداد صور اللوحات أرقام ١، ٢، ٤، ٨١ وصور صفحات المخطوط رقم ٩ أرقام [٢٣]، ٤[٢]، [٦٩]، [٧٠]، وكذلك بقايا الحبر فى صفحات المخطوط رقم ٩ أرقام ٣، ٤، ٥، ٦، ١٥، [٦]١، ١٨، [٧١]، وصور الجزازات أرقام ٢٥، ٣٣، ٣٤، ٤٢، ٤٣، ٥٦ فى اللوحتين رقمى ٧٥—٧٦. وصور صفحات المخطوط رقم ١٠ أرقام ٥، ‹٦›، ١٣، ١٤، ومن ٢٧ إلى ٣٠ والصفحة الأخيرة الخالية من الكتابة رقم C/D، وصور بقايا الحبر فى صفحات المخطوط رقم ١٠ أرقام ٢٥، ٢٦، ٤١، ٤٢، ٤٣، ٤٤، ٤٥، ٤٦، ٥٥، ٥٦، ٦٣، ٦٤، ٦٥ وصور الجزازات أرقام ٣، ٧، ١٥، ١٧، ٤٤، ٤٥، ٤٧، ٤٩، ٥٥، ٦٣، ٧١، ٧٦، ٨٠ ومن ٩٣ إلى ١٠١ فى اللوحتين رقمى ١٤٣—١٤٤ وذلك تحت إشراف اللجنة الفرعية المنبثقة من اللجنة الدولية لمخطوطات نجع حمادى فى جلستيها الأولتين فى شهر ديسمبر عام ١٩٧٠ وفى يناير عام ١٩٧١. كما قام المصور Basile Psiroukis تحت إشراف نفس اللجنة بعمل صور صفحات المخطوط رقم ١٠ أرقام من ١٩ إلى ٢٢، وصور بقايا الحبر فى الصفحتين رقمى ‹٩›، ‹١٠› فى جلستها الرابعة فى شهر ديسمبر عام ١٩٧٢، وكذلك أعد صورة اللوحة رقم ٨٦ وصور صفحات المخطوط رقم ٩ أرقام من ٤٥ إلى ٤٨ وصور صفحات المخطوط رقم ١٠ أرقام من ٧ إلى ١٠ ورقمى ٥٧، ٥٨ فى جلستها الخامسة فى شهر سبتمبر عام ١٩٧٣، وصور اللوحات أرقام ٧٥—٧٦، ١٤٣، ١٤٤ وصور صفحات المخطوط رقم ٩ أرقام من [١] إلى ٢٢، ومن ٣١ إلى ٤٤، ومن ٤٩ ألى [٦]٥، ٥٩، ٦٠ ومن ٦٥ إلى [٨]٦ ومن [٧١] إلى ٧٤ وصور صفحات المخطوط رقم ١٠ أرقام من [١] إلى ٤ ومن ١٥—١٨، ٢٥، ٢٦، ومن ٣١ إلى ٥٦ ومن ٦١ إلى ٦٨ خلال عمل اللجنة فى الفترات الإضافية التى تكفل بها من الناحية المالية the Smithsonian Institution تحت إشراف مركز البحوث الامريكى فى القاهرة ما بين عامى ١٩٧٤، ١٩٧٦. ولقد قام الأستاذ Birger Pearson محرر هذا الجزء بتحديد أماكن جزازات المخطوط رقم ٩ وترقيم صفحات المخطوط رقم ١٠. كما قام الاستاذ Charles W. Hedrick, Research Associate of the Institute for Antiquity and Christianity بعد انتهاء الجلسة الأخيرة للجنة الفرعية بتحديد أماكن ٢٣ جزازة تنتمى للمخطوط رقم ٩ وتجميع معظم أجزاء المخطوط رقم ١٠. وقام الأستاذ Frederik Wisse بالإشراف على طبع هذا الجزء من المؤلف فى مدينة Stuttgart.

جمال مختار — باهور لبيب — فيكتور جرجس

جيمس روبنسون

Codex X is one of the most fragmentary of the codices, and lacks parallel texts which would facilitate the reconstruction and would compensate for the loss—as in the cases of the similarly fragmentary Codices XII and IV. Thus Codex X presents the greatest substantive loss and the most difficulty both in reconstructing pagination and in placing fragments. The photographs of Doresse from 1948-1949 (see plates 83-85) present in order the relatively intact folios 25*/26*, 27*/28*, 29*/30* and 31*/32* (the top part of 25*/26* is turned over); behind these folios may be discerned some folios and fragments in relatively good order. Under 26* there are visible in successive layers 17*, <10>, <8>, <6> and [2]; 19*, <10> and <8>; 15*; and 22*. Under 31* there are visible 34* over 35* and 37*, and without discernible sequence, fragments of 40*, 41*, 67*, the back flyleaf C, unidentified fragment 6, a fragment from Codex VIII, 10 and unidentified fragment 31 of Codex VIII. Apparently the major losses in Codex X had already taken place, though a few letters are not subsequently as fully attested, at the beginning (<8>, 6: ⲙ̄; <10>, 20: ⲏⲁϩ) or end (<8>, 2: ⲡ. 28: ⲉ; <10>, 29: ⲉ̣; 26*, 12: ⲱ̣ⲱ[ⲡ]; 29*, 1: ⲏ) of a line.

The codex was packed in a suitcase by Jean Doresse early in 1949, and inventoried in the Special Register for Manuscripts of the Coptic Museum in 1958 as consisting of a cover, two folios and five envelopes of fragments. At the time of the preservation in plexiglass in October 1960, the material "lay in a leather cover broken in pieces, loose and out of order" and was preserved "in the sequence in which it lay"(Krause and Labib, *Gnostische und hermetische Schriften*, p. 9). Hence one may perhaps infer the general arrangement of the material in the storage of 1949 from the sequence of the conservation of 1960. The two folios conserved first, 29*/30* and 27*/28*, were probably (as in the case of Codex VIII) those still in the cover; then there had probably been stored, in successive envelopes, the relatively complete folios toward the beginning of the codex conserved next (<9>/<10>, <7>/<8>, 5/<6>), large fragments roughly in the sequence of the codex, and finally small fragments. A final conservation involving the removal of transparent tape and the reuniting of conjugate leaves (between plexiglass panes 37 cm. wide and 32 cm. high) was accomplished in 1974-1977.

The reconstruction of the beginning, the centre and the end of the codex became possible through a correlation of the codicological data that survives with comparable data from the more complete codices (see James M. Robinson, "On the Codicology of the Nag Hammadi Codices," *Les textes de Nag Hammadi: Colloque du Centre d'Histoire des Religions* [*Strasbourg 23-25 octobre 1974*], edited by Jacques-É. Ménard [Nag Hammadi Studies 7, 1975], 15-31). The narrower the sheets of a codex, the greater is the number of sheets that can be derived from a roll; a corollary is that a roll used near the centre of the quire, where sheets are narrower, produces more sheets than a roll of comparable size used near the outside of the same quire. Hence for Codex X, which is the narrowest of the codices, one might conjecture a pattern similar to (in ascending order of width) Codex V (where the roll used at the outside of the quire produced $10\frac{1}{2}$ sheets, and that used at the centre of the quire 13 sheets), Codex VI (9 and 11 sheets) or Codex IX (9 and 10 sheets). Though

one may reasonably assume a similar single quire made from two rolls, the middle region in each half of the quire is so very fragmentary that the precise number of sheets and the point at which one roll ends and the other begins cannot be determined. The numeration is certain only for pp. [1]-<10>; though the sequence and position of folios just before and after the centre and near the end of the quire are certain, their pagination remains uncertain. Since the assigned numeration is minimal, one may well assume the actual pagination was an indeterminate amount higher. Each roll probably measured more than two meters in length and consisted of a series of *kollemata* some of whose breadth reached that of three or more sheets (i.e., more or less a meter). Such broad *kollemata*, though otherwise practically unknown in papyrology, occur in the first three rolls of Codex VIII and all the rolls of Codices I-III, VI, VII, IX-XI and BG 8502. Since the left edges of the sheets of Codex X display continuity of horizontal fibres with the right edge of the next sheet above, one may assume that the sheets were cut from the rolls and stacked in the order in which the rolls were unrolled from right to left (if one may also assume the normal practice at the *kolleseis* to the effect that each *kollema* on the left overlaps that on the right, even though there is no extant *kollesis* to confirm this assumption).

Three *kollemata* could be reassembled and placed accurately in the quire. For the identification of the back flyleaf C/D, onto which p. [72] had blotted, made it possible to identify one *kollema* as the bottom of the stack of sheets, or, when folded, the outside of the quire, derived from the right end of the first roll (the sequence of this segment of the roll is listed from left to right and designated by the pagination of the horizontal-fibre side of the sheets into which the roll was cut): 65*, [2]+67*, B (missing)+C. The extant pagination 3-5 made it possible to identify another *kollema* as the next to the left in the same roll (listed from left to right): <10>+59* (missing), <8>+61*, <6>+63*, 4 (conjugate with 65*). The blotting of a page with horizontal fibres onto the horizontal-fibre side of its conjugate folio together with the similarity of profile of the conjugate folios made it possible to identify the centre of the quire, even though blotting is usually confined to the outside folios of a codex (but see Codex I), and although the blotting took place after the folios had become partly unbound and had shifted out of line. Since the *kollema* to which this sheet belongs is extant, it may be identified as the left end of the second roll (listed from left to right): 34*+35*, 32*+37*, 30*+39*, 28*+41*, 26*. Hence the pagination of pp. [1]-<10> and the sequence of pp. 25*-42*, 61*-68* and the back flyleaf C/D could be established.

From the remaining fragments parts of nine further folios could be found, which have been assigned a pagination that takes account of whatever indications of sequence are available but whose sequence as well as pagination remain to a degree arbitrary. Two of these fragmentary folios from one *kollema* are so similar in profile to each other and to the folio 41*/42* that they have been assigned the numeration 43*/44* and 45*/46*, even though the fragments of the latter had originally been conserved in association with the first half of the quire. The intervening folio of that *kollema* in the first half of the quire, 23*/24*, and whatever else there may have been

in that *kollema* are missing. One fragmentary folio visible behind p. 26* in the photographs of 1948-49 and thus associated with the first part of the quire, with which its main fragment had been conserved, is also associated by its content and profile with pp. 25*ff; it is assigned the numeration 21*/22* (cf. in content 21*, 14 with 39*, 28 and 42*, 5; and 22*, 22 with 25*, 23ff). Its conjugate folio in the last half of the quire, 47*/48*, and whatever else may have been in that *kollema* are missing. Three quite fragmentary folios from a single *kollema* can be arranged in their relative sequence within the *kollema* on the basis of the flow of fibres, which are not perfectly horizontal. Since these folios are visible behind p. 26* in the photographs of 1948-49 and had been conserved between, as well as having some common content and profile with, the folios <9>/<10> and 25*/26*, they are assigned the numeration 19*/20*, 17*/18* and 15*/16* (cf. in content 19*, 18-19 with 31*, 4 and 39*, 5; 18*, 21-22 with [2], 18-19; 17*, 1 with <6>, 22 and <7>, 2-23; 14*, 22-25 and 15*, 2 with 4, 15-16; <6>, 19; <7>, 17-28; <8>, 5-19; <9>, 8-25 and <10>, 10-11; 14*, 18 with 4, 19; 5, 4; <6>, 3.24-28 and <7>, 18; 13*, 16.19 with 4, 17-18; 5, 2 and <7>, 15; 13*, 18 with <7>, 3-7). Their conjugate folios in the last half of the quire, 49*/50*, 51*/52*, and 53*/54*, and whatever else may have been in that *kollema* are missing. Two quite fragmentary folios from one *kollema* had been conserved, one with the first part of the quire, the other with the last part; the former has some common profile with the folios 17*/18* and 19*/20*, and the latter with 63*/64*. Hence they are given the numeration of conjugate folios 13*/14* and 55*/56* (cf. in content 55*, 20 with 66*, 1). Whatever else may have been in that *kollema* is missing. A fragment from a further folio has similar profile to the folios 55*/56* and 63*/64* and is hence given the numeration 57*/58*. Its conjugate folio in the first half of the quire, 11*/12*, and whatever else may have been in that *kollema* are missing.

Extant numeration occurs only on pp. 3-5, near the centre of the top margin. Since the same area of the page survives at least in part but without extant numeration on pp. <6>-<10>, 15*-17*, 25*, 27*, 29* and 39*-42*, it is probable the codex had no numeration beyond p. 5. Since the centre of the quire is pp. 34*+35*, vertical fibres (↑) are found on the odd-numbered pages through 33* and the even-numbered beginning with 36*; horizontal fibres (→) are found on the even-numbered pages through 34* and the odd-numbered pages beginning with 35*. Measurements of the original folios indicate a maximum height of 26.0 cm. (31*/32*) and a maximum width of 12.2 cm. toward the beginning (3/4), narrowing to 11.4 cm. toward the centre of the quire (39*/40*). Plates 87-96 reproduce pp. [1]-<10>, plates 97-106 pp. 13*-22*, plates 107-128 pp. 25*-46*, plates 129-132 pp. 55*-58*, plates 133-140 pp. 61*-68*, plates 141-142 the back flyleaf C/D, and plates 143-144 the 103 unidentified inscribed fragments.

To avoid the confusion of a plurality of numbering systems, users are requested to refer to pages by the reconstructed Coptic pagination printed at the top of each plate rather than by the plate numbers printed at the bottom outside corner. If the normal place for the original pagination falls within a lacuna, the pagination is

given in square brackets [ ]; if the normal place is not a lacuna but is uninscribed the pagination is given in pointed brackets < >; if a reading is uncertain, a dot is put under the number; but if the numeration is a somewhat arbitrary convention, it is accompanied by an asterisk (*). The unidentified inscribed fragments are numbered so that they can be cited by fragment number.

Users are requested to submit to the secretary any suggestions for possible inclusion among *addenda et corrigenda* in the *Fascimile Edition : Introduction*.

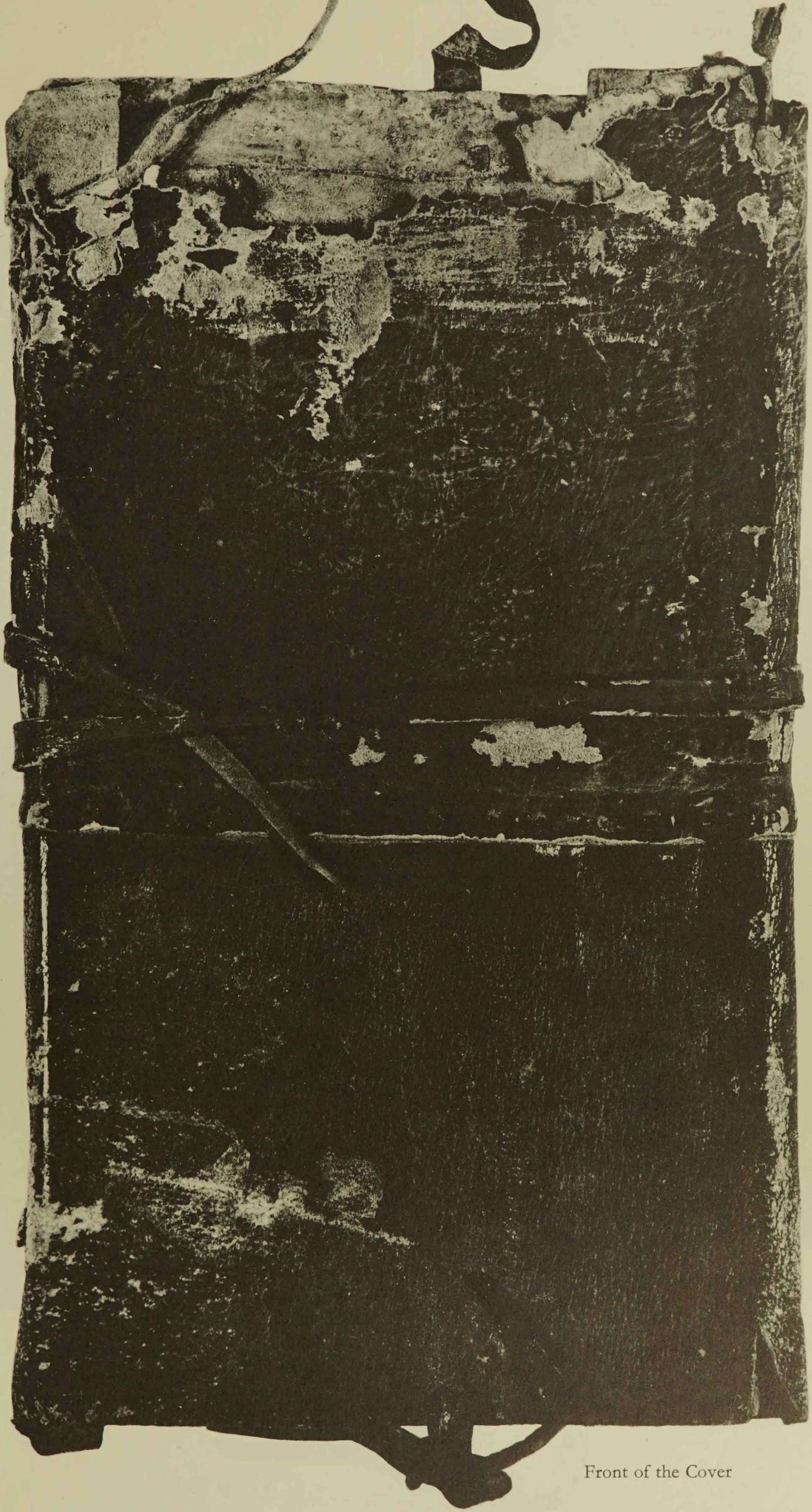
The photographs of plates 3, 82-85, of the margins of IX, 27-30 and of vestiges of ink at IX, 29, 28; 30, 22 were supplied by the courtesy of Jean Doresse. The photographs of vestiges of ink at [7], 9; [8], 9.10 and of several otherwise unattested inscribed fragments from Codex IX were supplied by the courtesy of Søren Giversen: a fragment at IX, [17], 20.21; 18, 22.23; the fragment with the pagination of IX, 21-22, half of the fragment of IX, [53]/[54], and unidentified fragments 72-86 on plates 77-78. The photographs of IX, 25, 26, 57, 58, 61 and 62, of vestiges of ink at IX, [2], 22.25.27; 9, 1.4.10; 10, 1.11; 13, 4.17; 1[4], 4.14; [17], 14; 19, 10.12; 20, 10.12, of fragment 64 on plates 75-76, of X, 35* (lines 14 ff.), 36* (lines 14 ff.), of vestiges of ink at X, 32*, 8.9; 36*, 12; 41*, 20; 42*, 21, and of fragments 101-103 on plates 143-144 are taken from the series produced for this edition under the auspices of the Centre of Documentation and supplied to UNESCO in 1966. The photographs of plates 1, 2, 4 and 81, of IX [23], [2]4, [69] and [70], of vestiges of ink at IX, 3, 6.10; 4, 7.14; 5, 1.27.28; 6, 1.29; 15, 1.2.11.23; [16], 26; 18, 3; [71], 14, of fragments 25, 33, 34, 43, 51 and 56 on plates 75-76, of X, 5, <6>, 13*, 14*, 27*-30*, and the back flyleaf C/D, of vestiges of ink at X, 25*, 10; 26*, 9-11; 41*, 1; 42*, 1; 43*, 22.27.28; 44*, 21.28; 45*, 21-22; 46*, 22; 55*, 19-22; 56*, 19-21; 63*, 18.20-22; 64*, 18.19.21; 65*, 9, and of fragments 3, 7, 15, 17, 44, 45, 47, 49, 52, 53, 55, 63, 71, 76, 80 and 93-100 on plates 143-144, were made for this edition by Peter Herman van der Velde under the auspices of the Technical Sub-Committee of the International Committee for the Nag Hammadi Codices at its first two sessions in December 1970 and January 1971. Under its auspices Basile Psiroukis produced the photographs of X, 19*-22*, and of vestiges of ink at <9>, 17 and <10>, 16 at its fourth session in December 1972; those of plate 86 and of IX, 45-48, and X, <7>-<10>, 57* and 58* at its fifth session in September 1973; and those of fragments 1-24, 26-32, 35-42, 44-50, 52-55, 57-63, 65-71 on plates 75-76, of fragments 1, 2, 4-6, 8-14, 16, 18-43, 46, 48, 50, 51, 54, 56-62, 64-70, 72-75, 77-79, 81-92 on plates 143 and 144, of IX, [1]-22, 27-44, 49-5[6], 59, 60, 65-6[8], [71]-74, and of X, [1]-4, 15*-18*, 25*, 26*, 31*-34*, 35* (lines 1-13), 36* (lines 1-13), 37*-56*, 61*-68* at the supplemental work periods funded by the Smithsonian Institution through the sponsorship of the American Research Center in Egypt in 1974-1976. Birger Pearson, Volume Editor of Codices IX-X in The Coptic Gnostic Library, has carried through much of the work of placing fragments in Codex IX and reconstructing Codex X as well as establishing its final pagination. After the last work session of the Technical Sub-Committee, Charles W. Hedrick, Research Associate of the Institute for Antiquity and Christianity, placed 23 further fragments in Codex IX and reassembled much of

Codex X. Stephen Emmel, Research Associate of the Institute for Antiquity and Christianity, completed the conservation and combed the photographic archives for no-longer extant materials. Frederik Wisse has seen the volume through the press in Stuttgart.

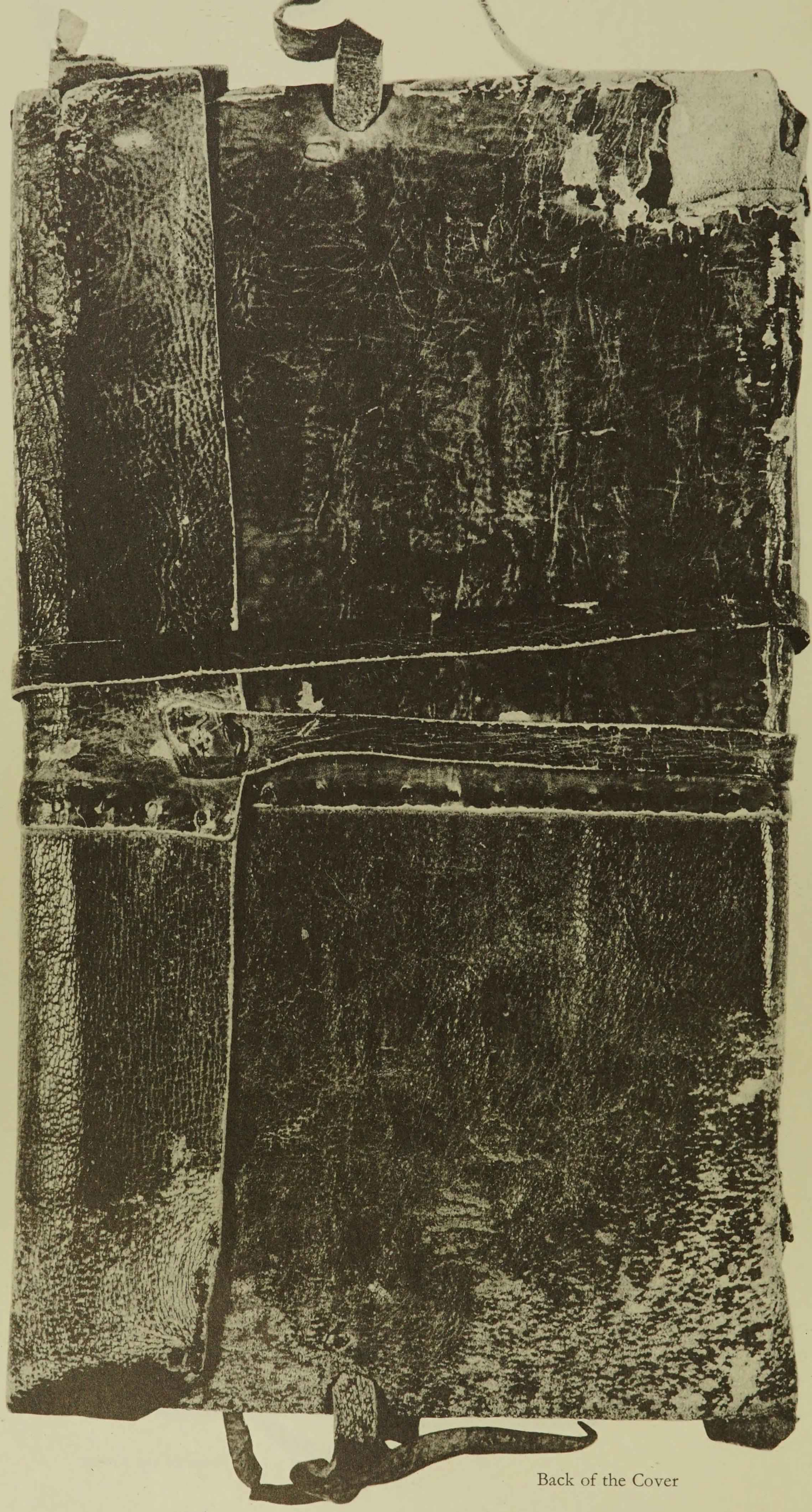
10 June 1977
Institute for Antiquity and Christianity
Claremont Graduate School
Claremont, California 91711

James M. Robinson, Secretary
International Committee
for the Nag Hammadi Codices

CODICES IX AND X



Front of the Cover



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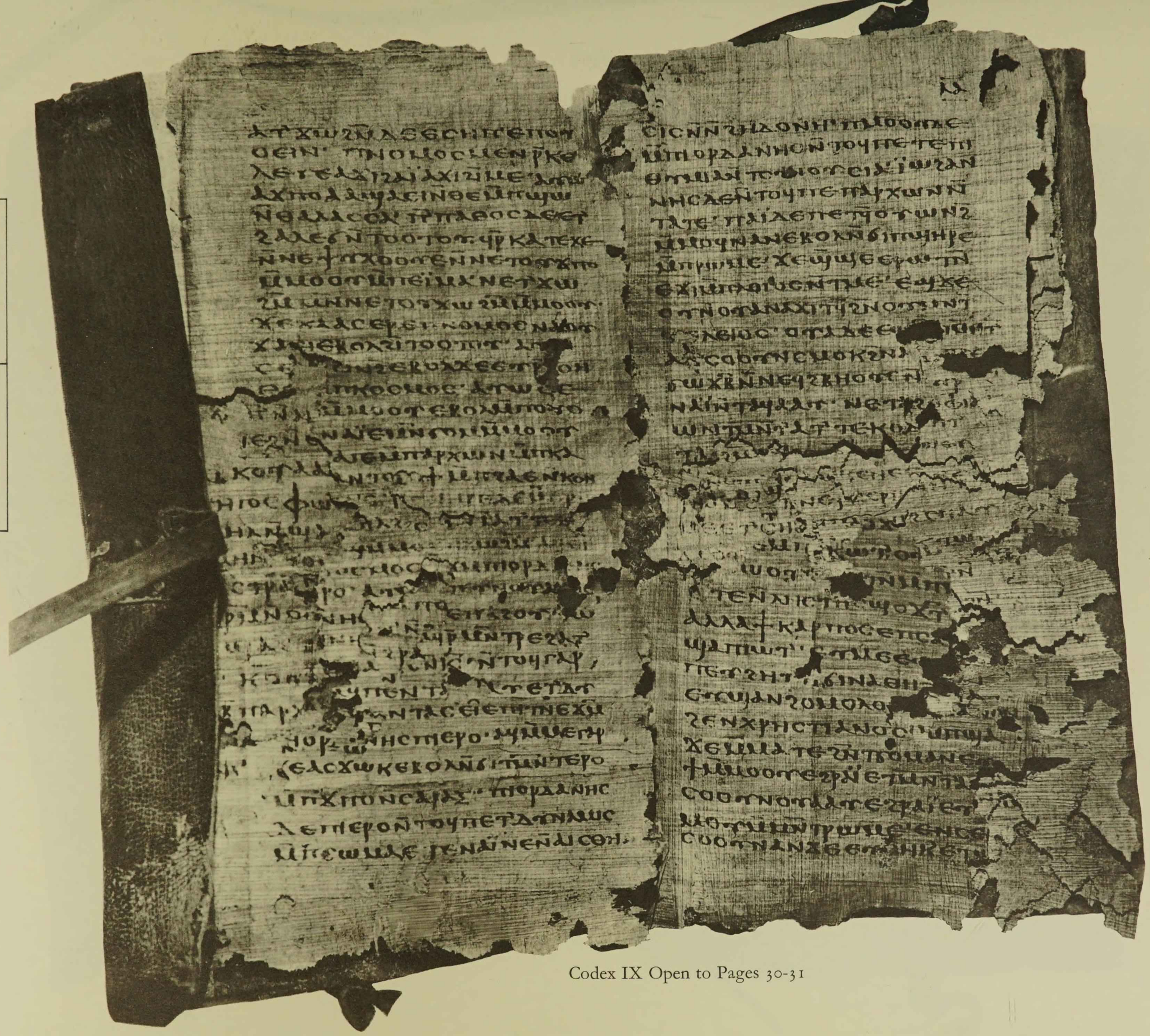
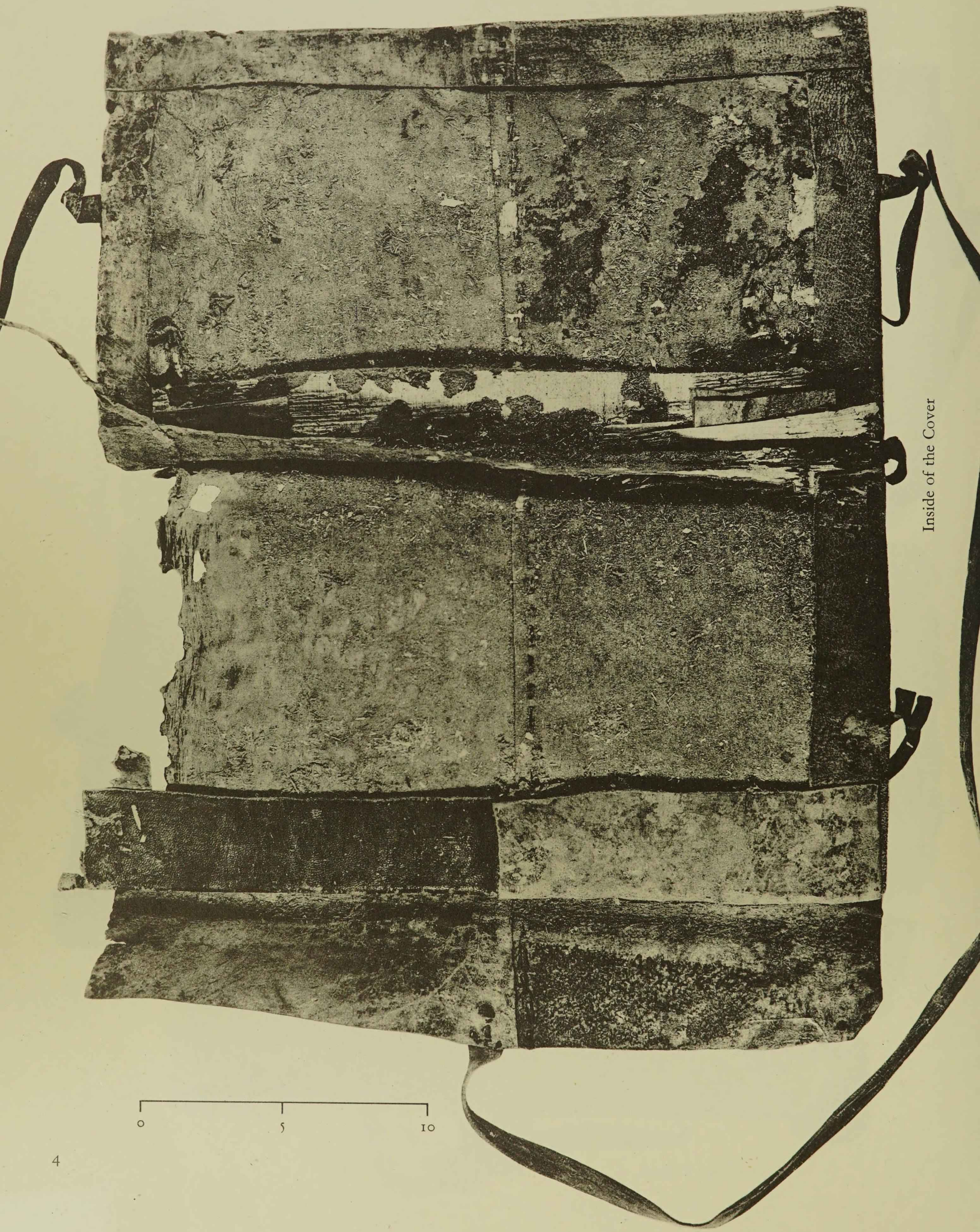
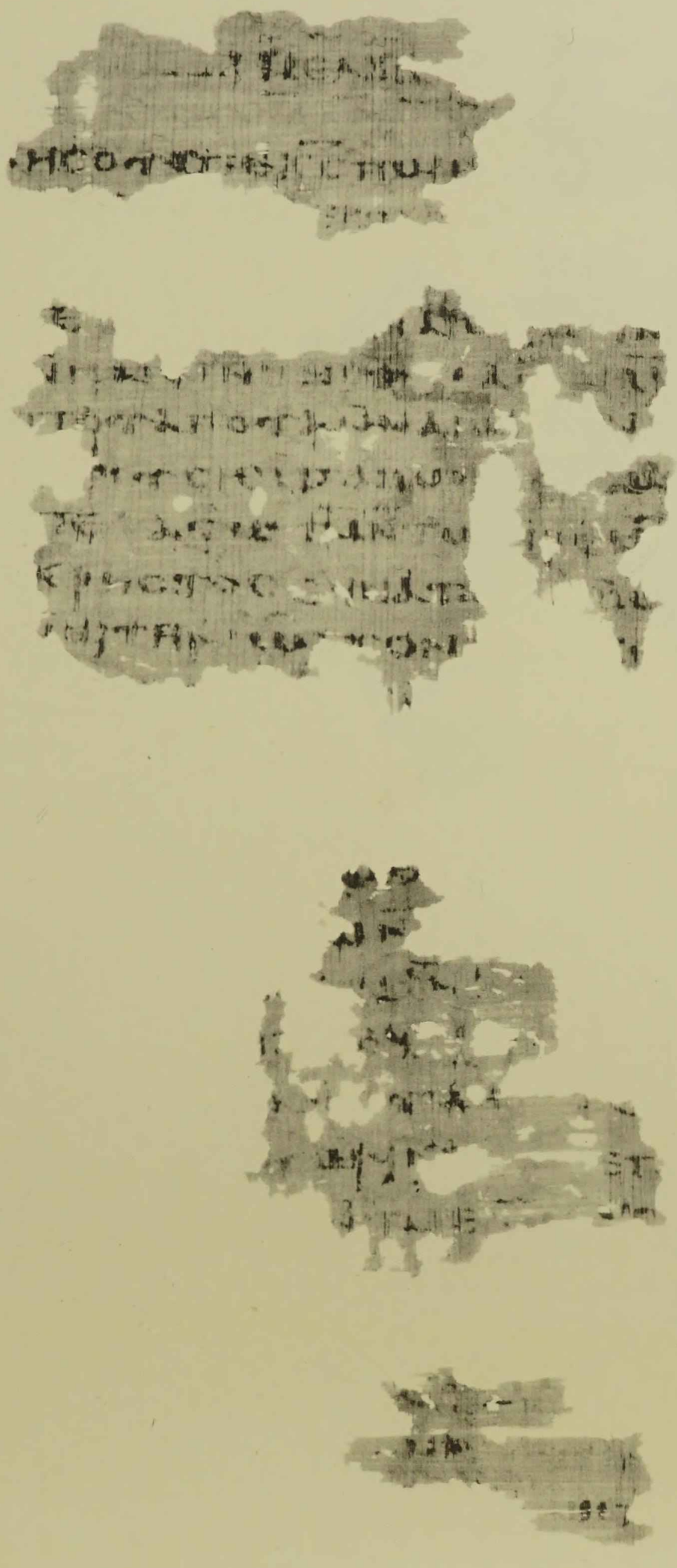
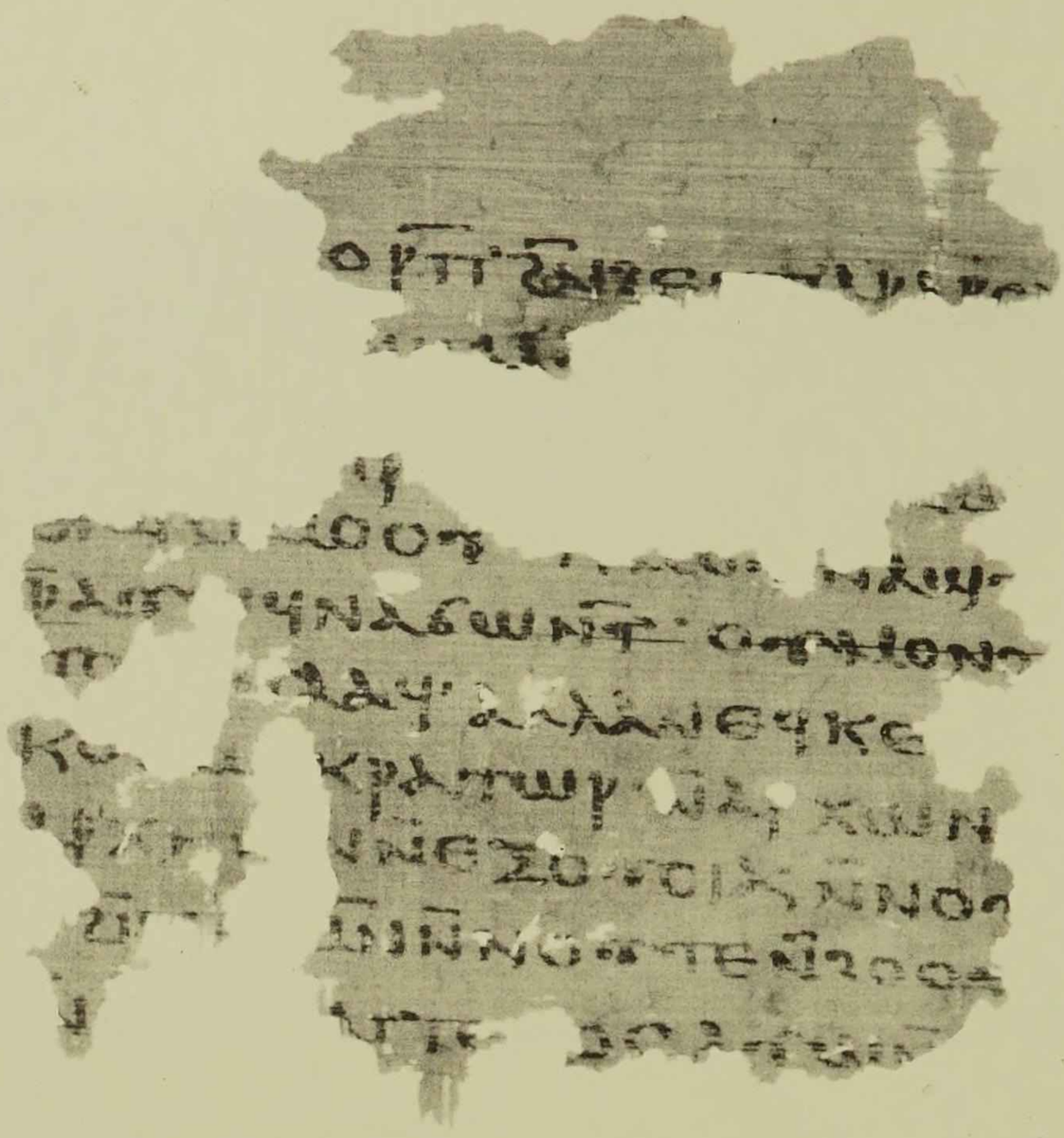


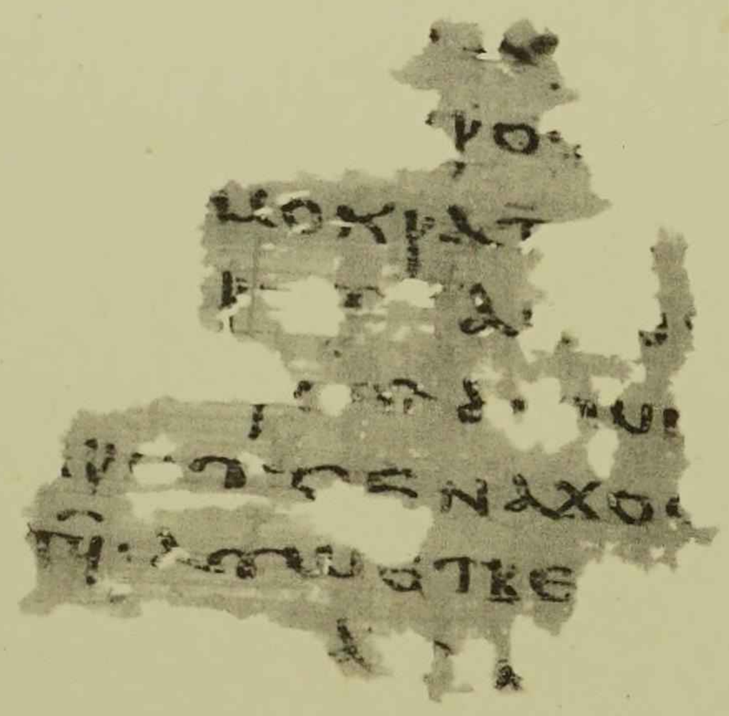
Codex IX Open to Pages 30-31

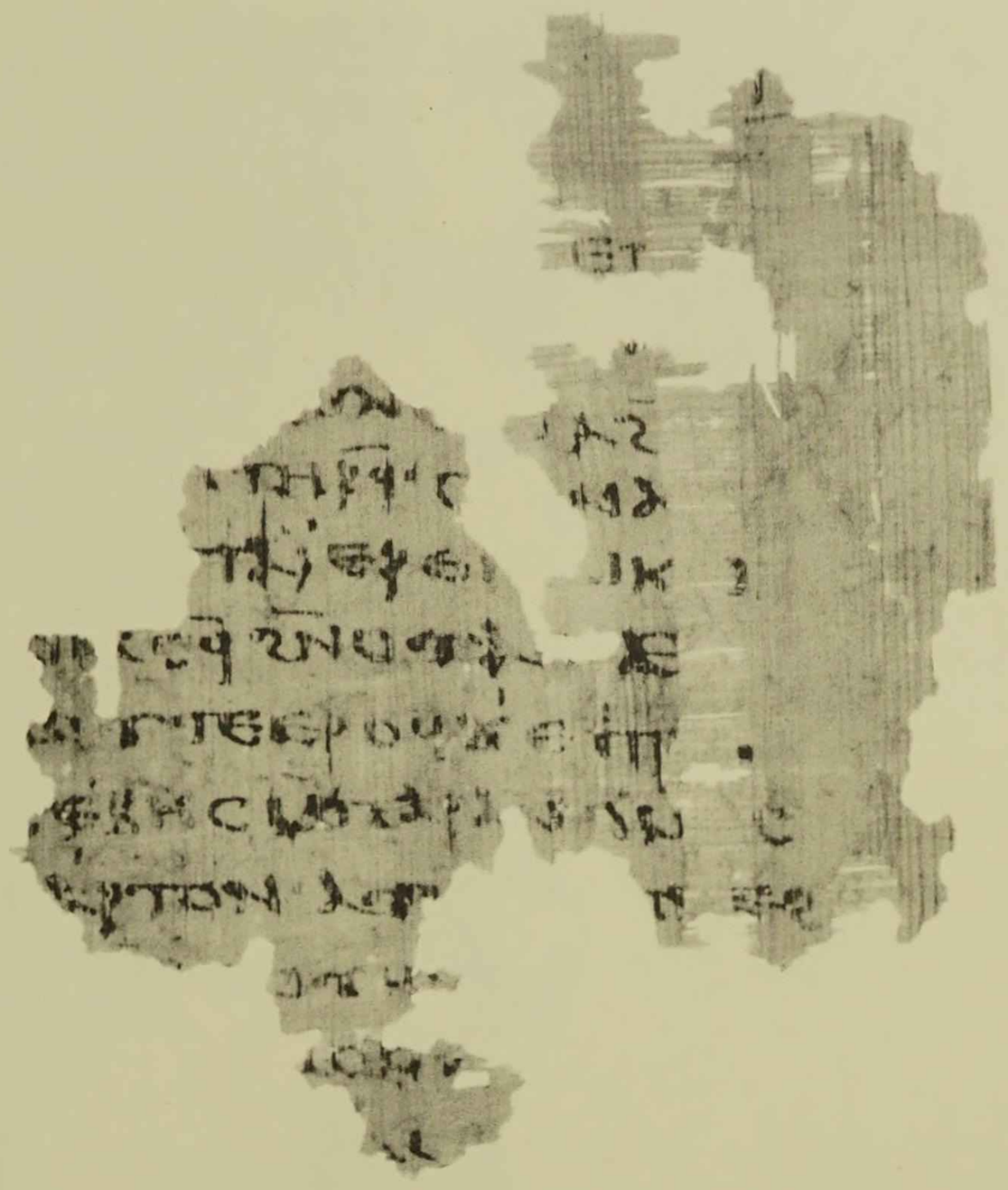


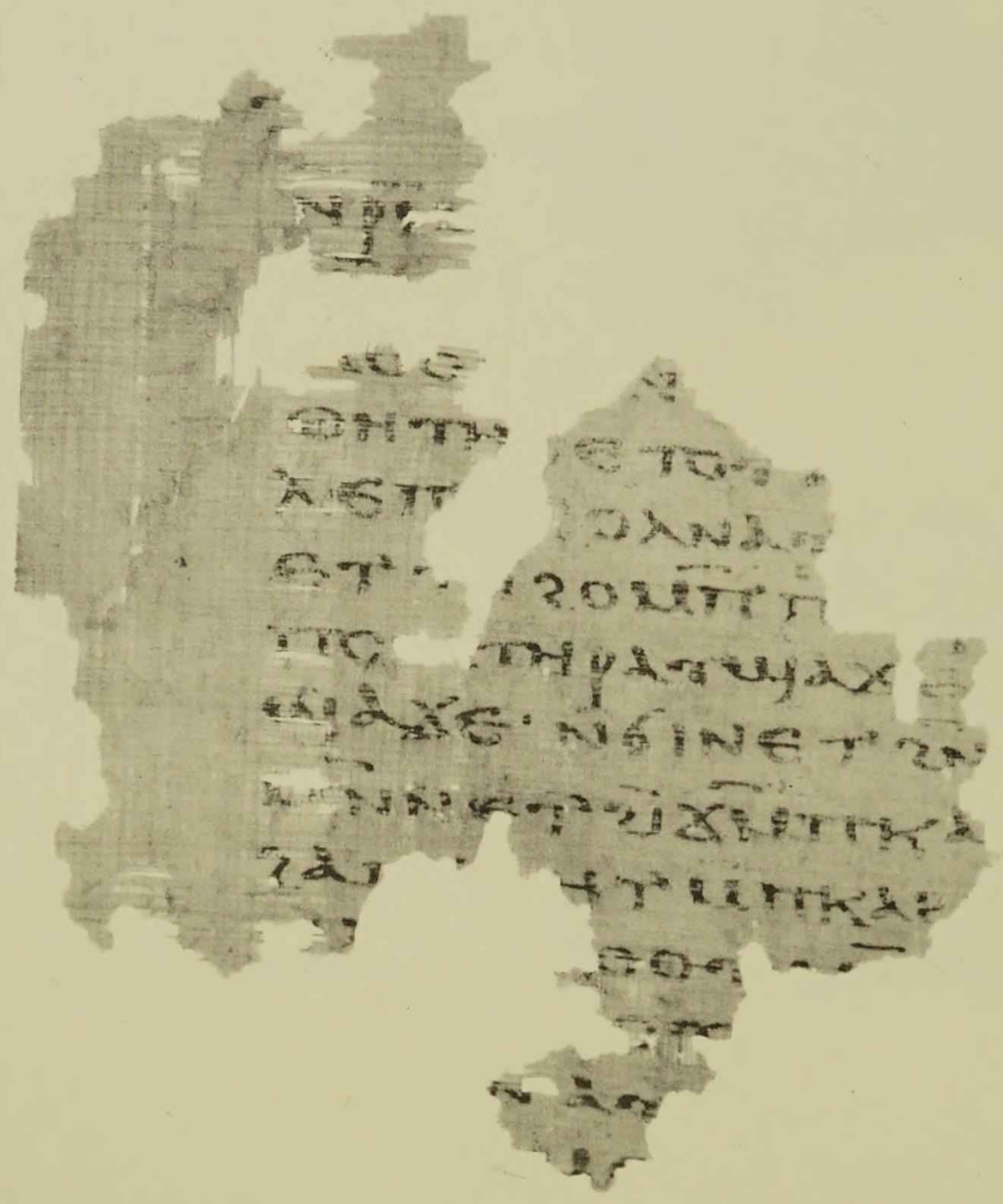
Inside of the Cover

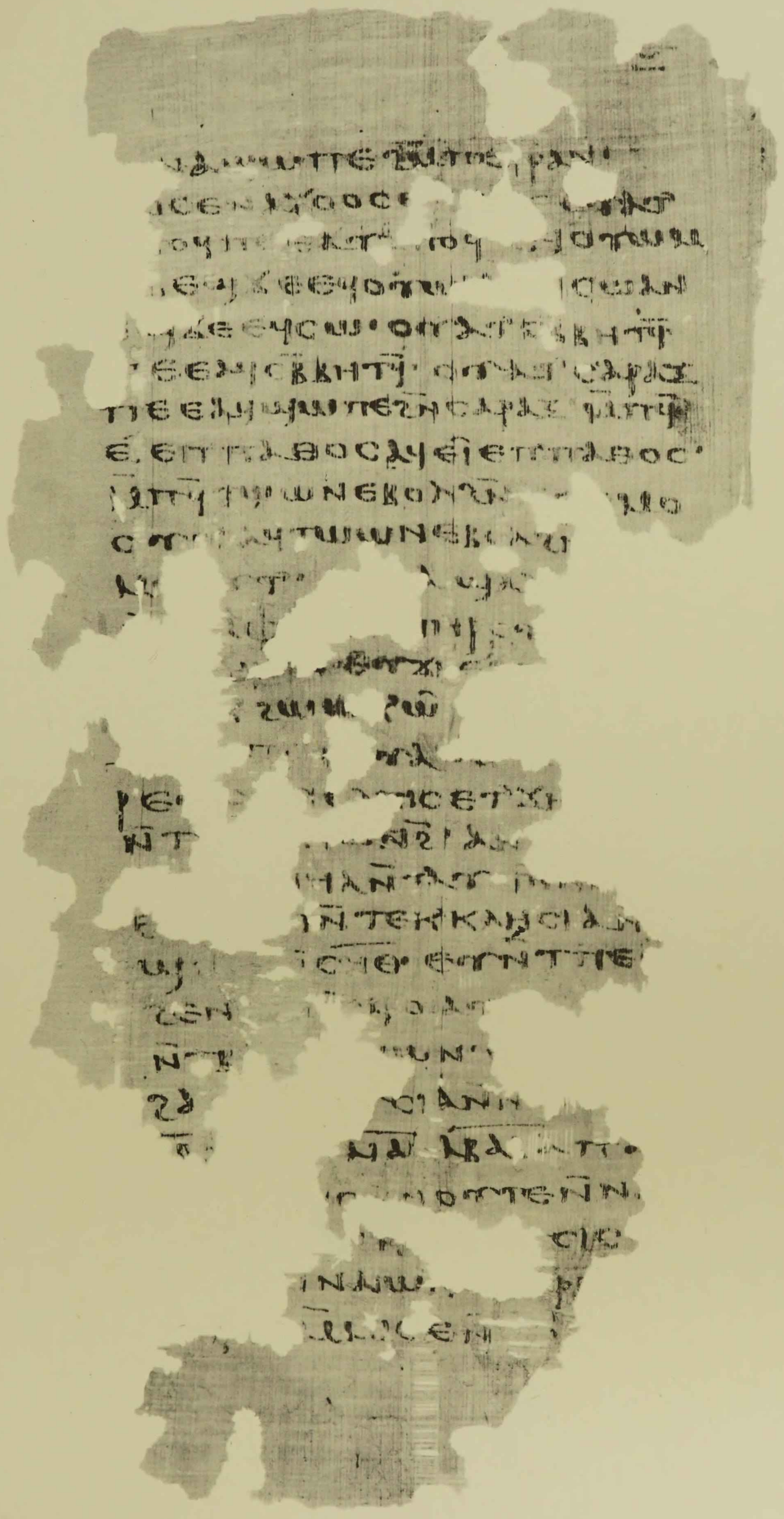


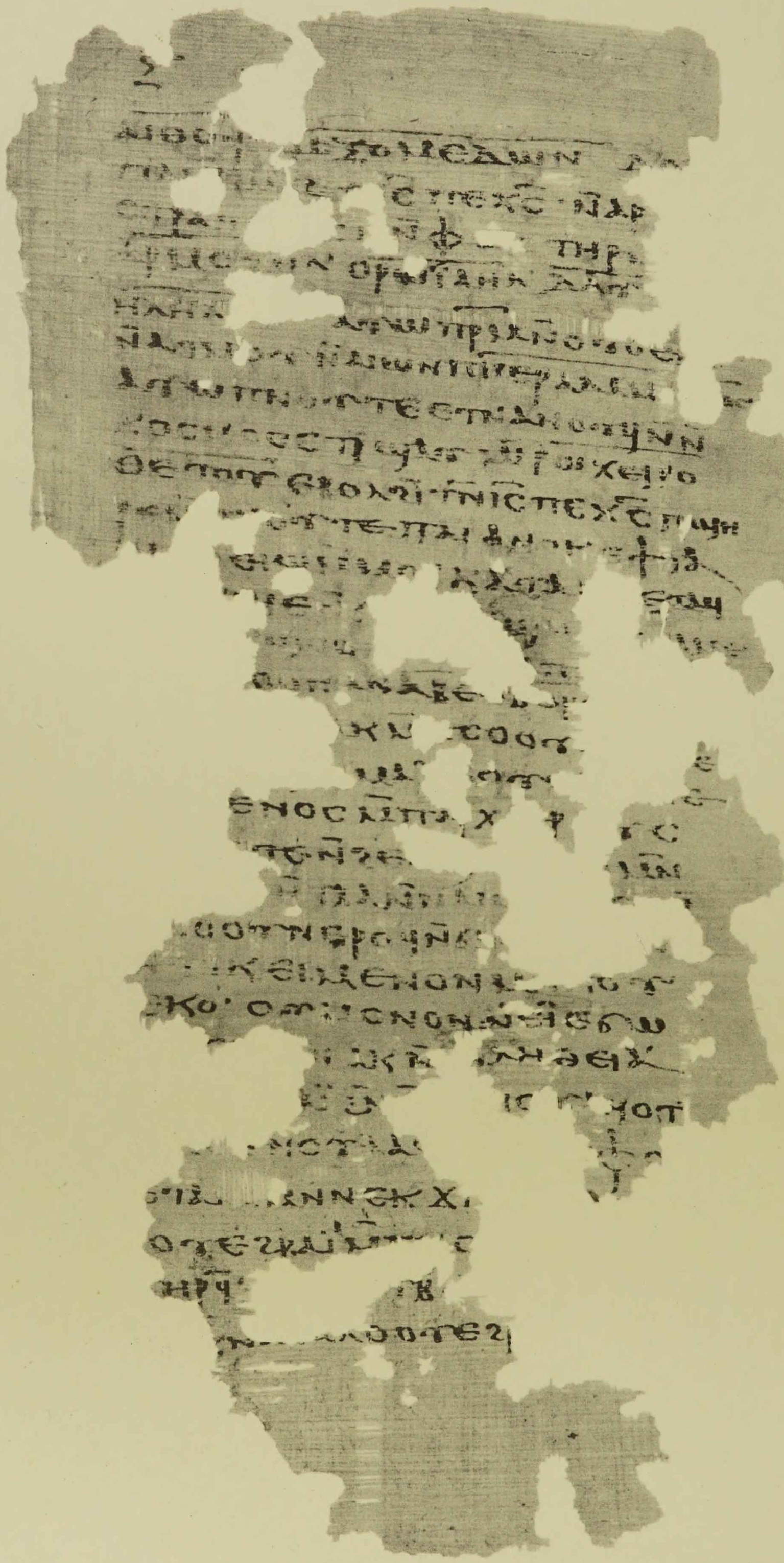


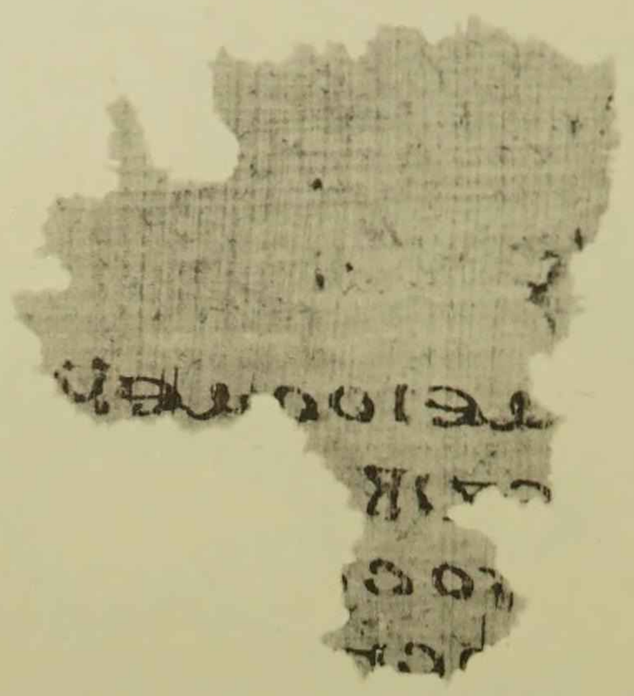


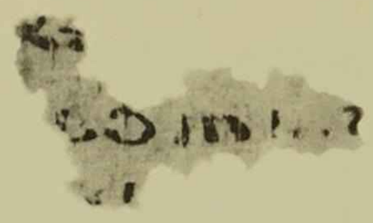


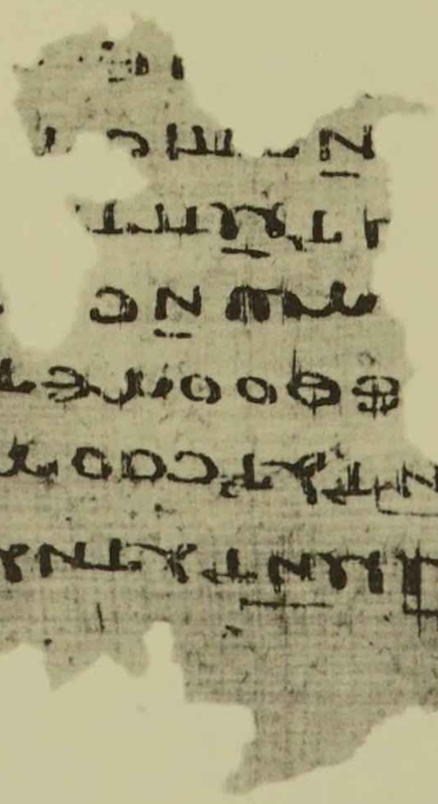


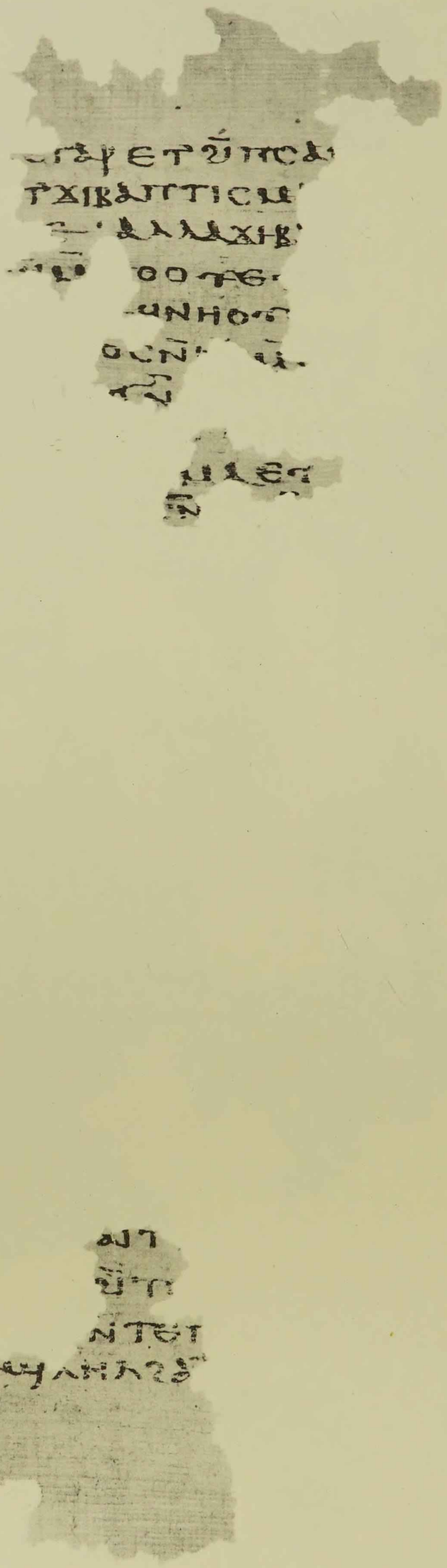


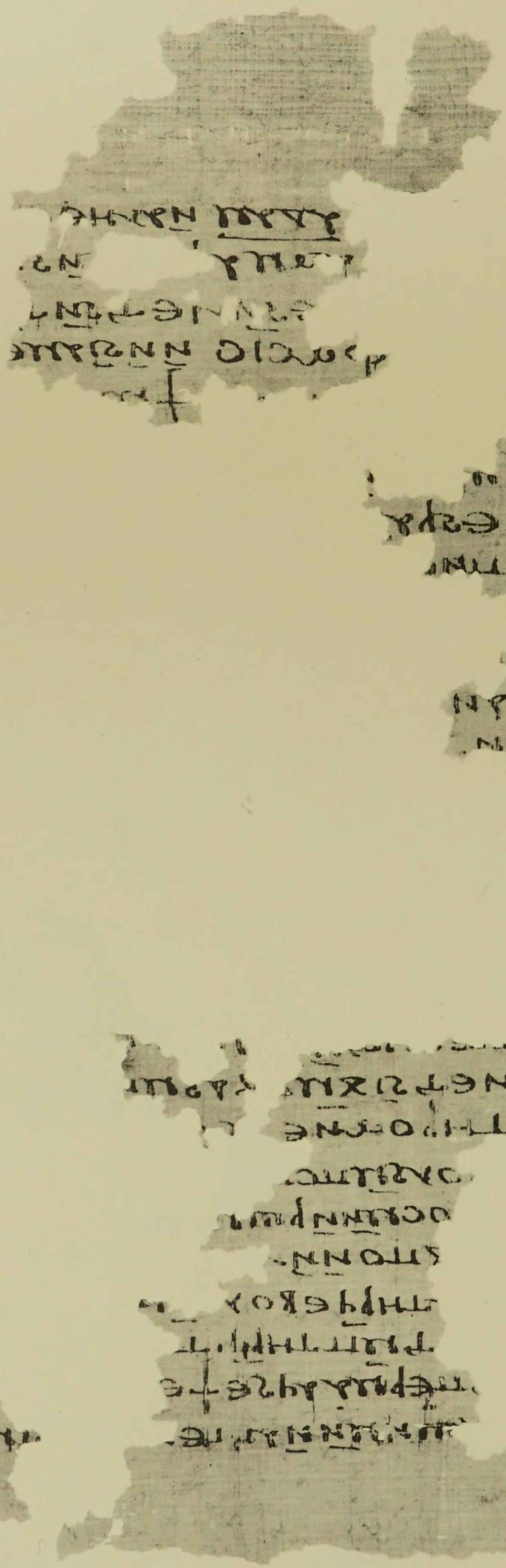


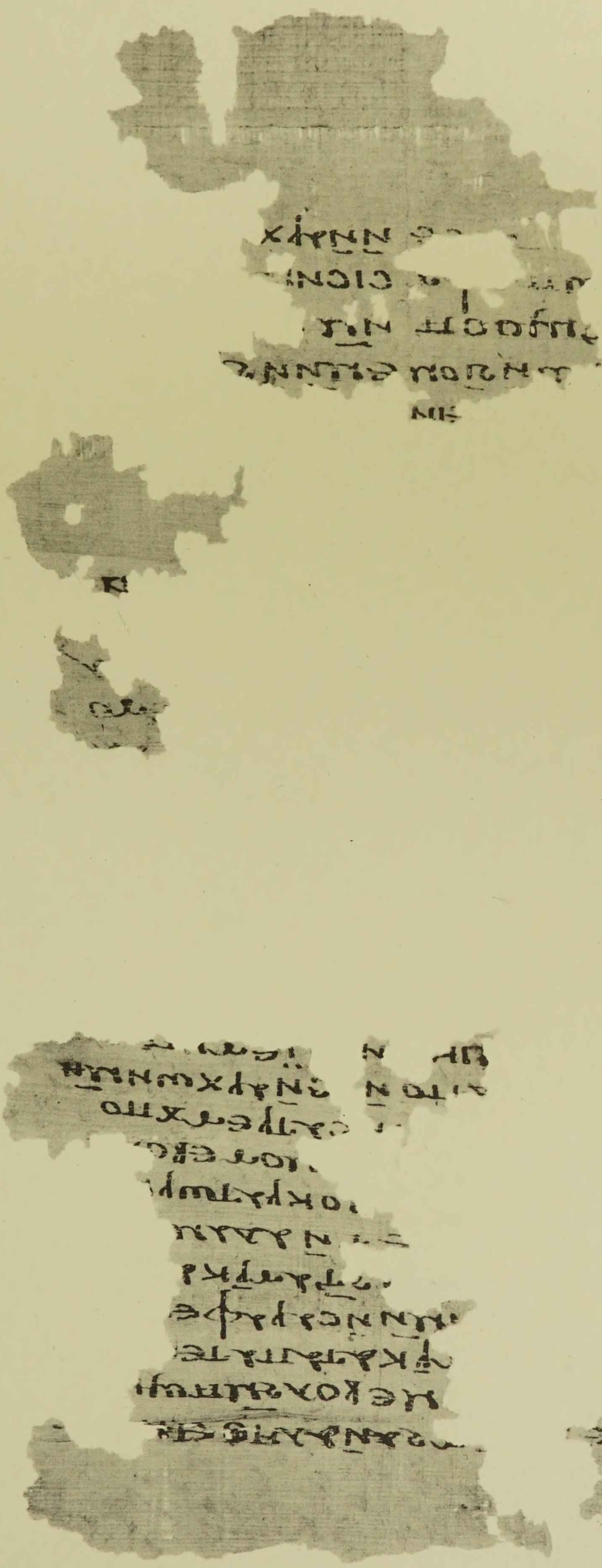


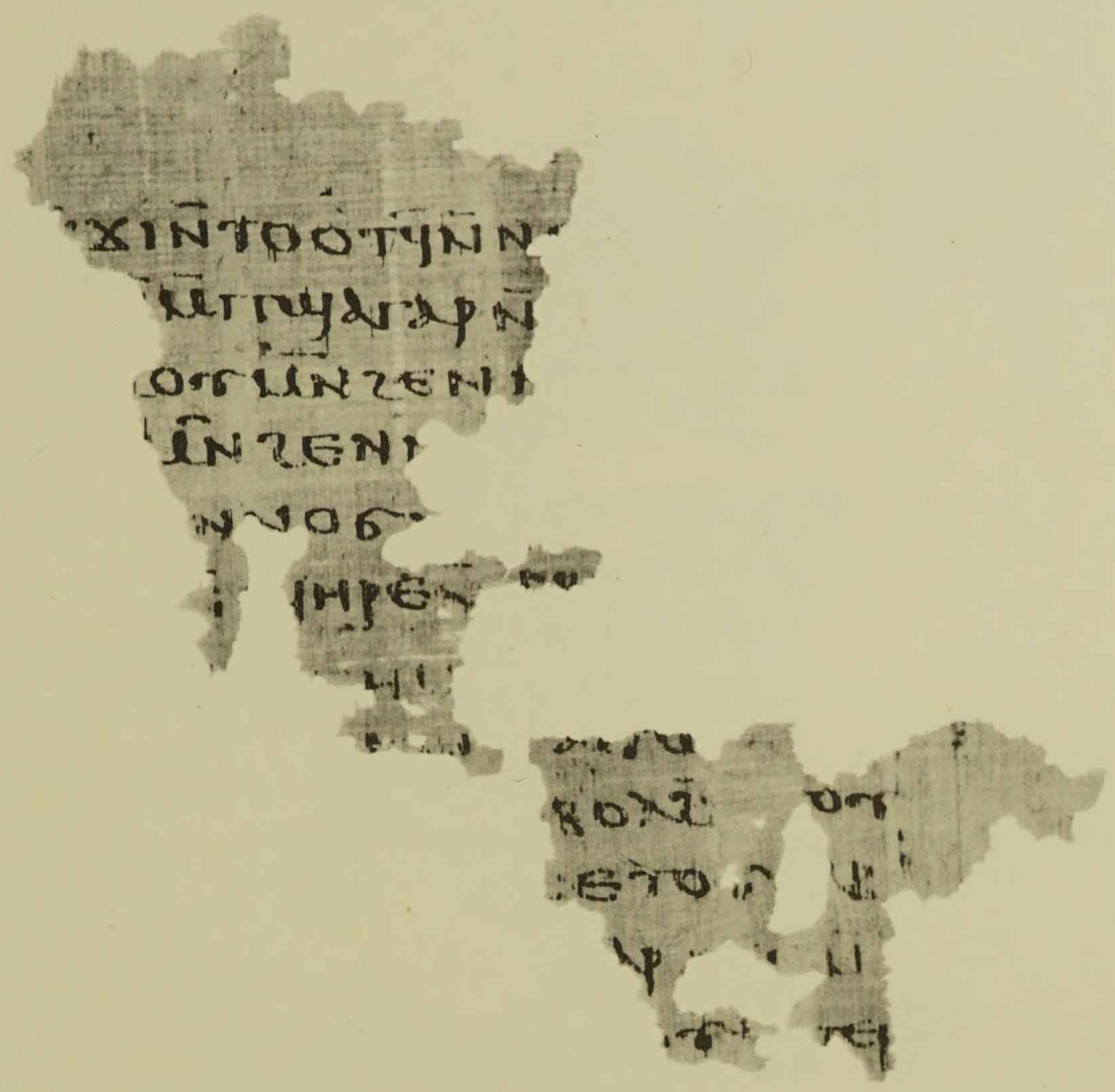


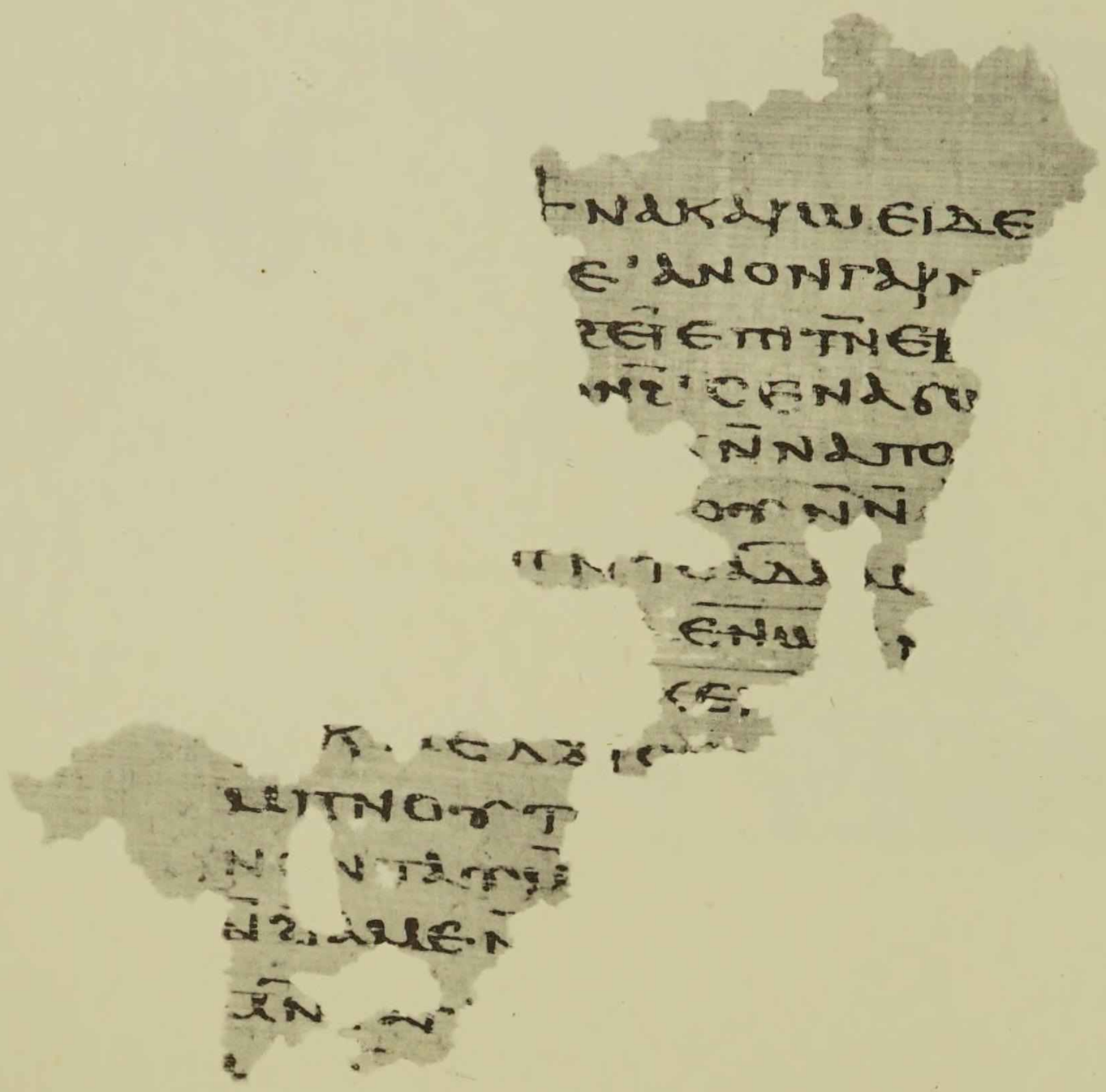


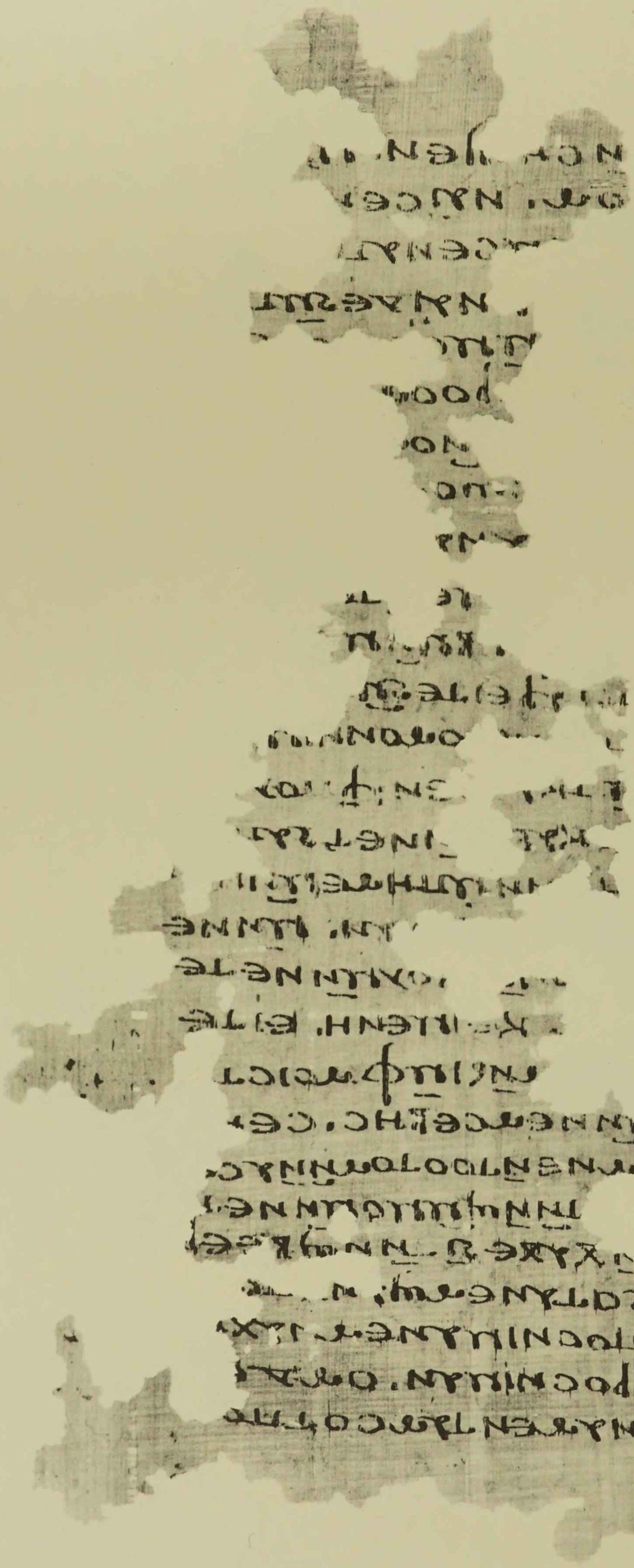


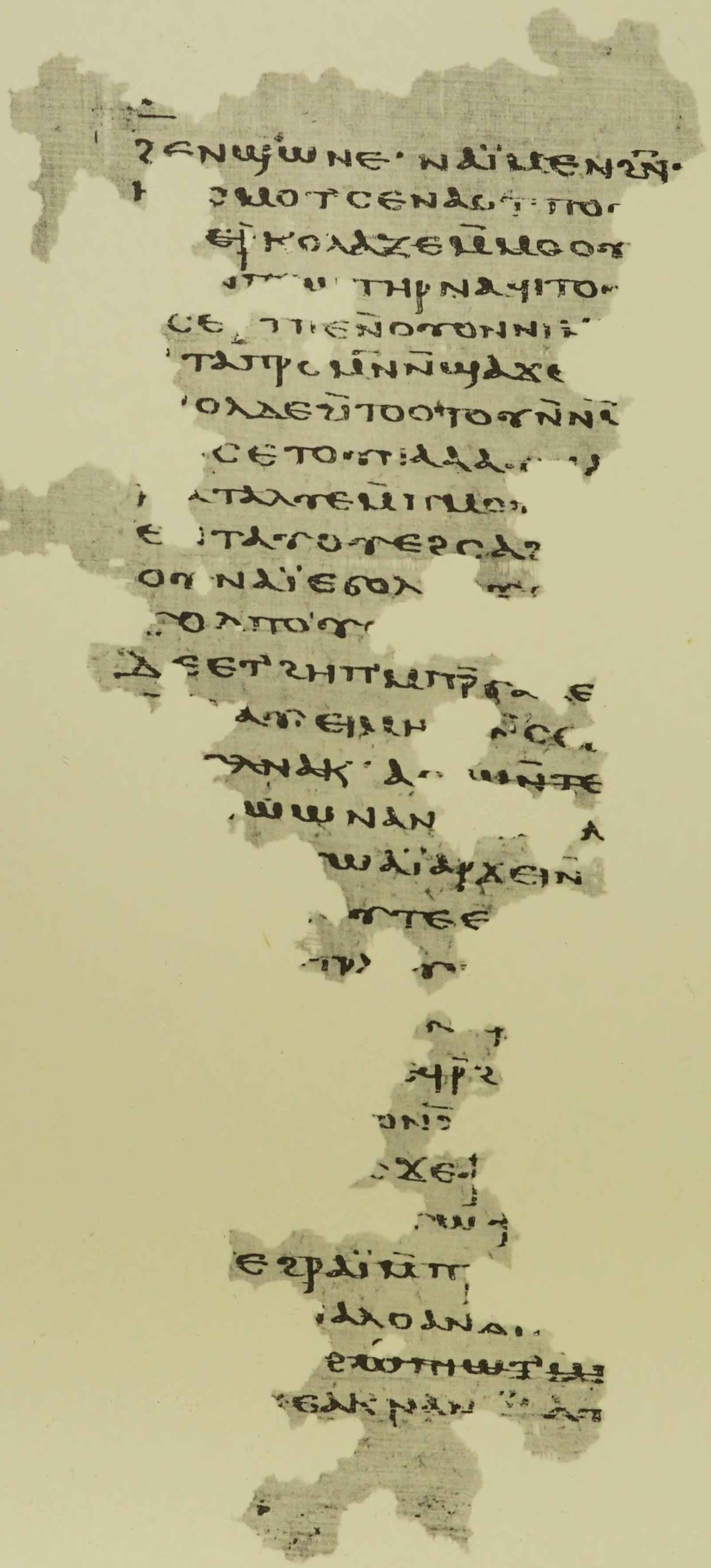


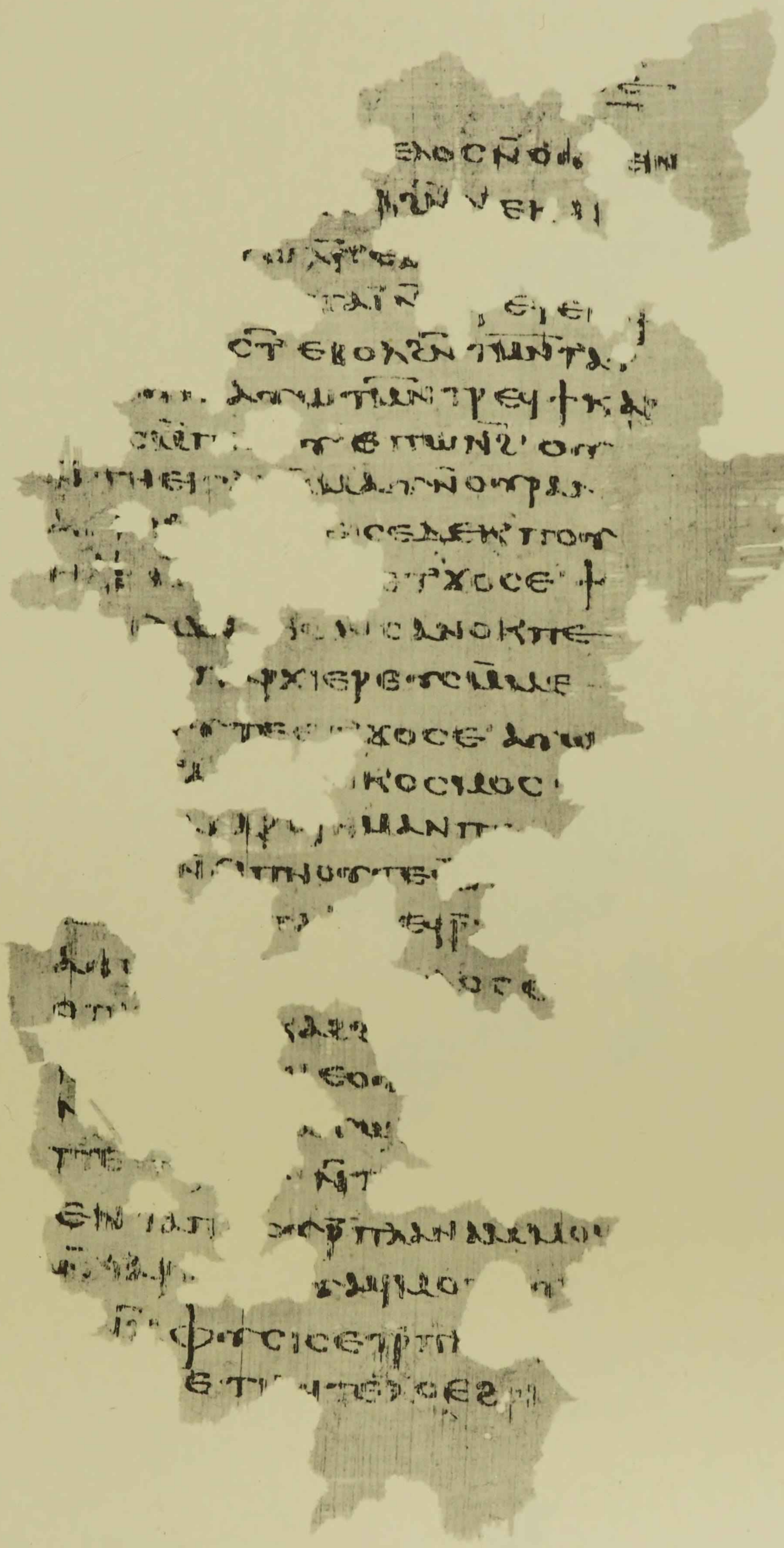


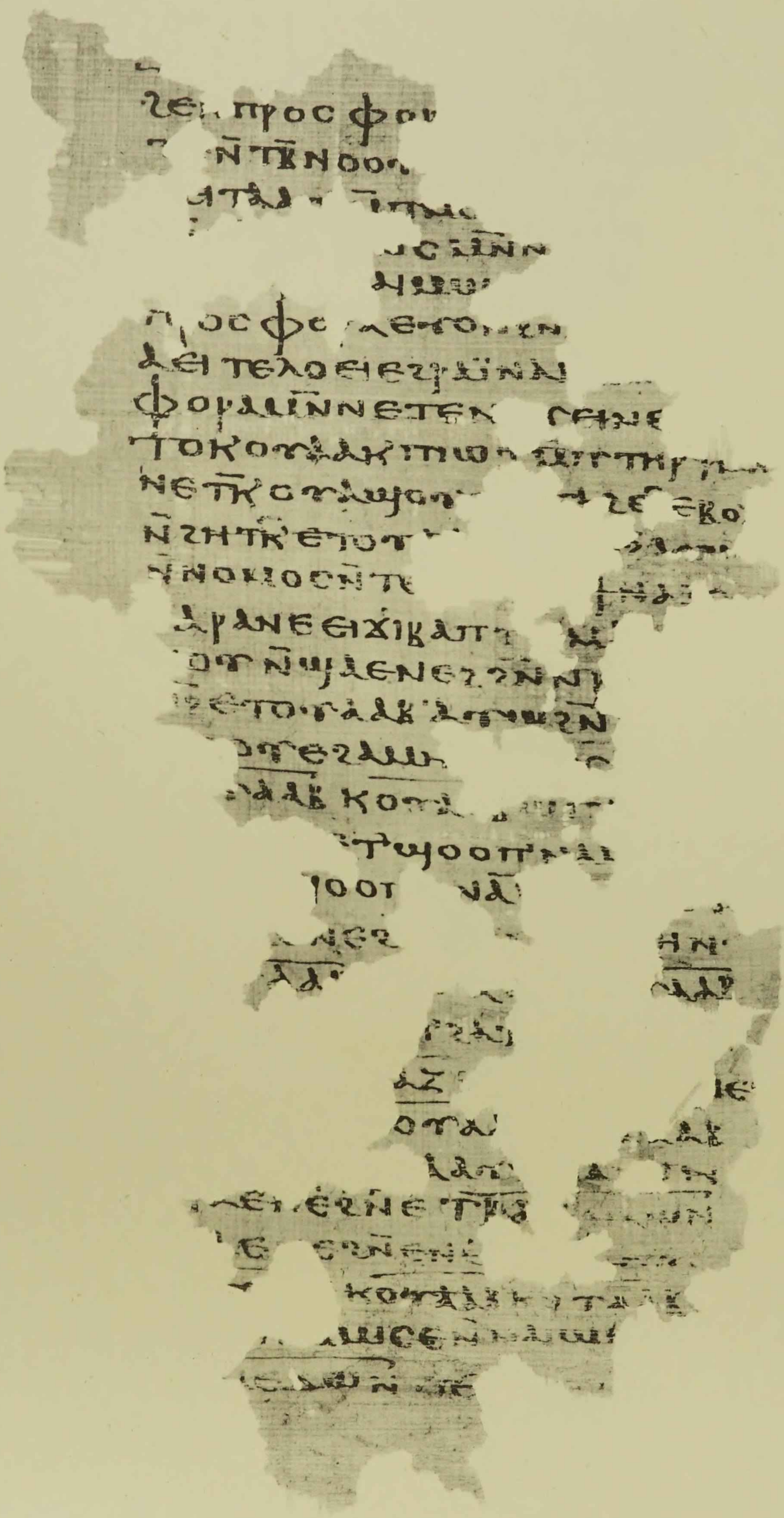


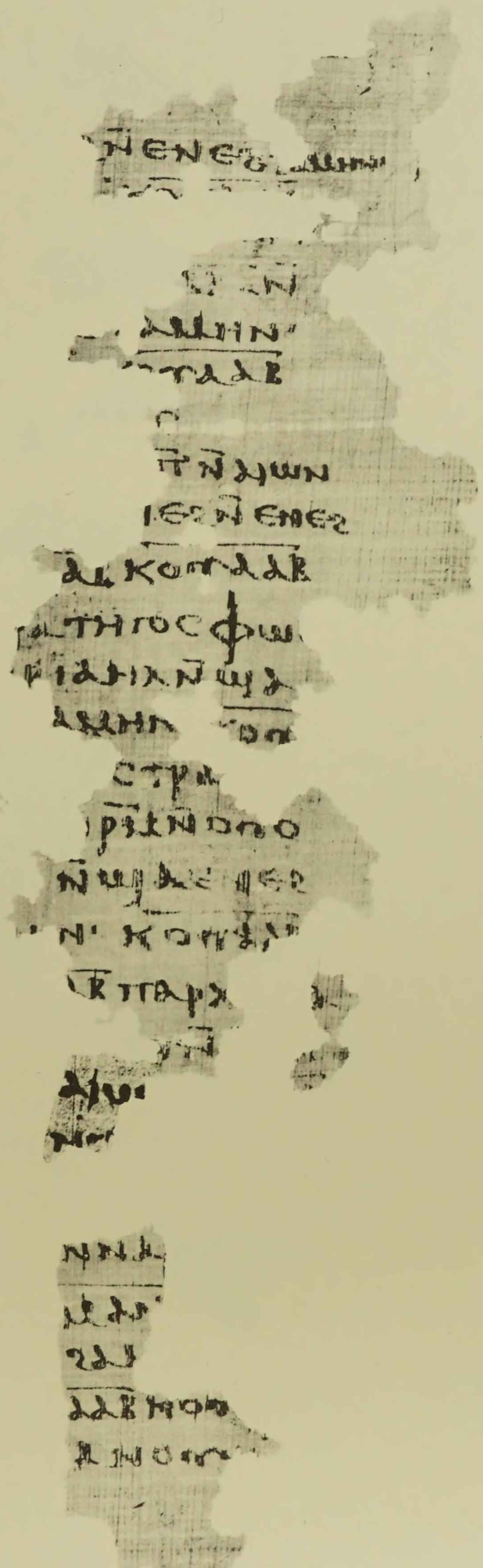


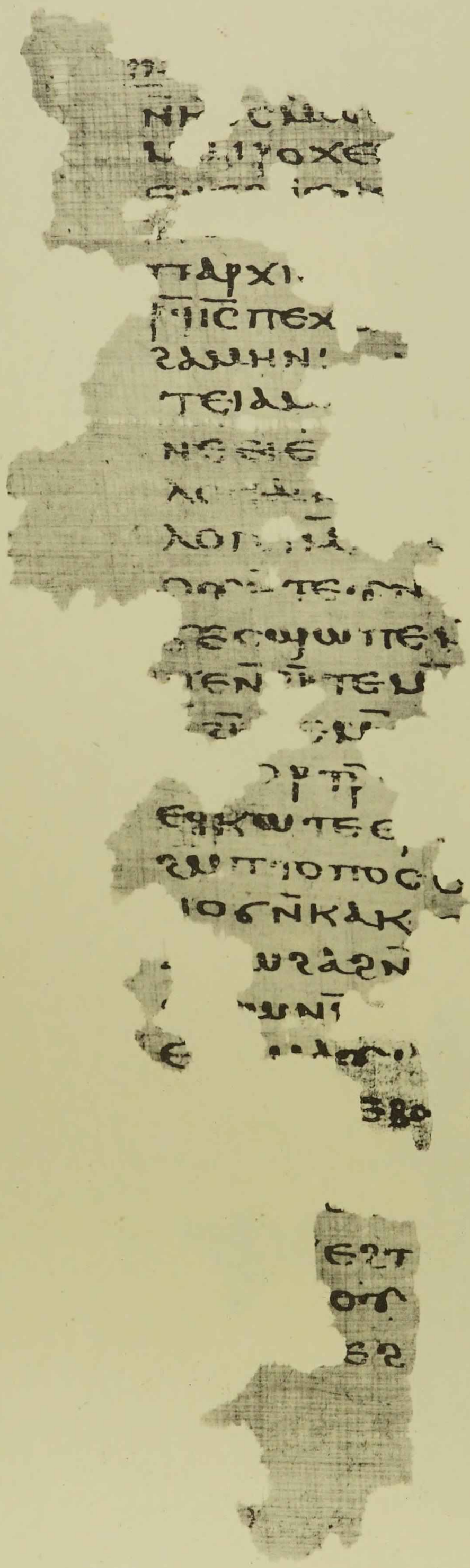












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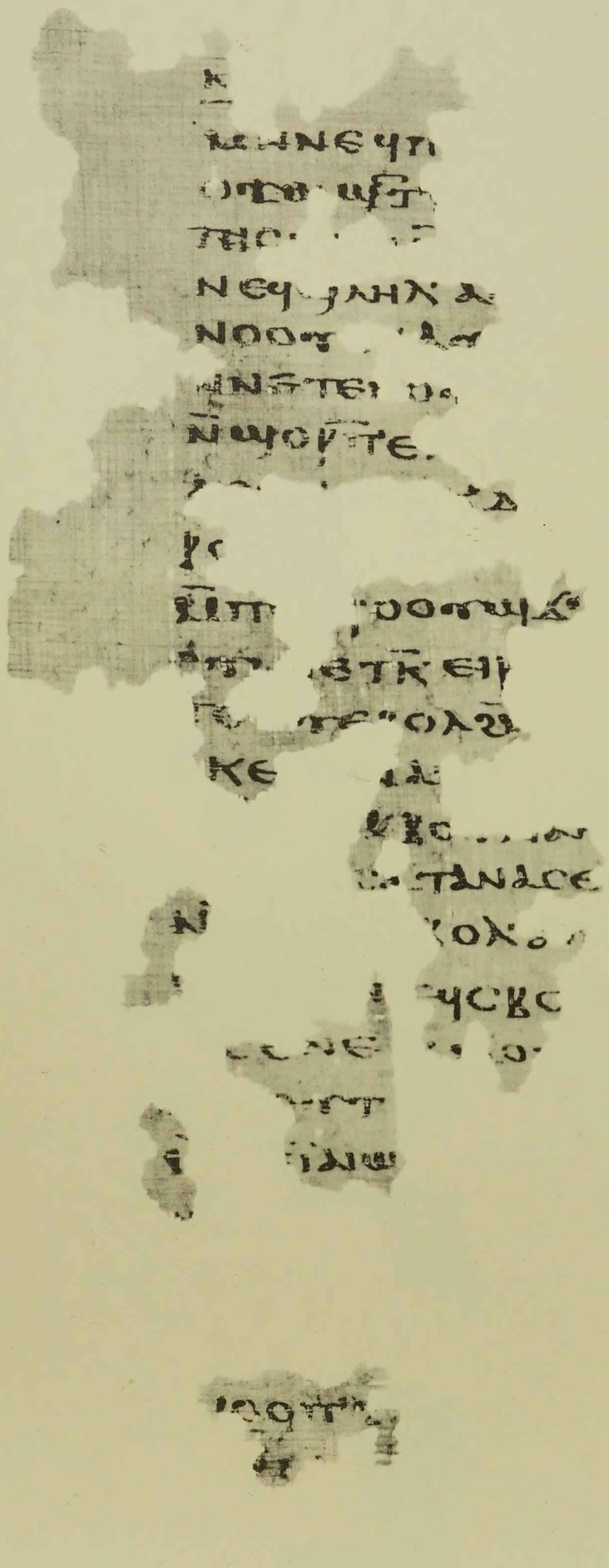

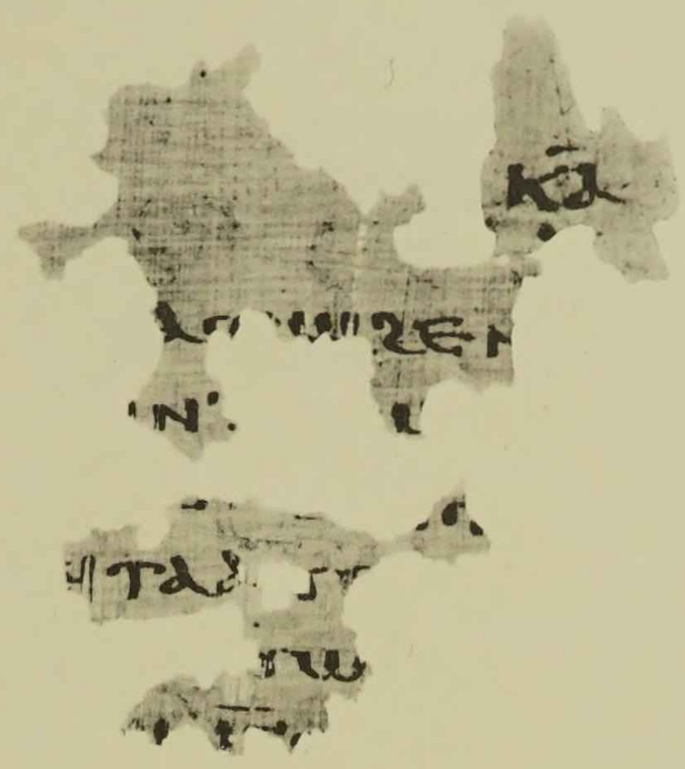

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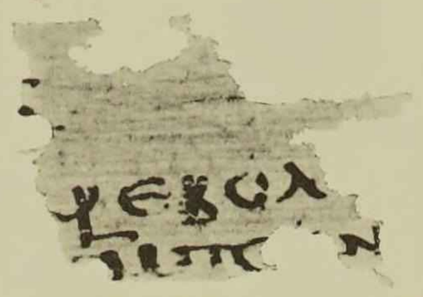

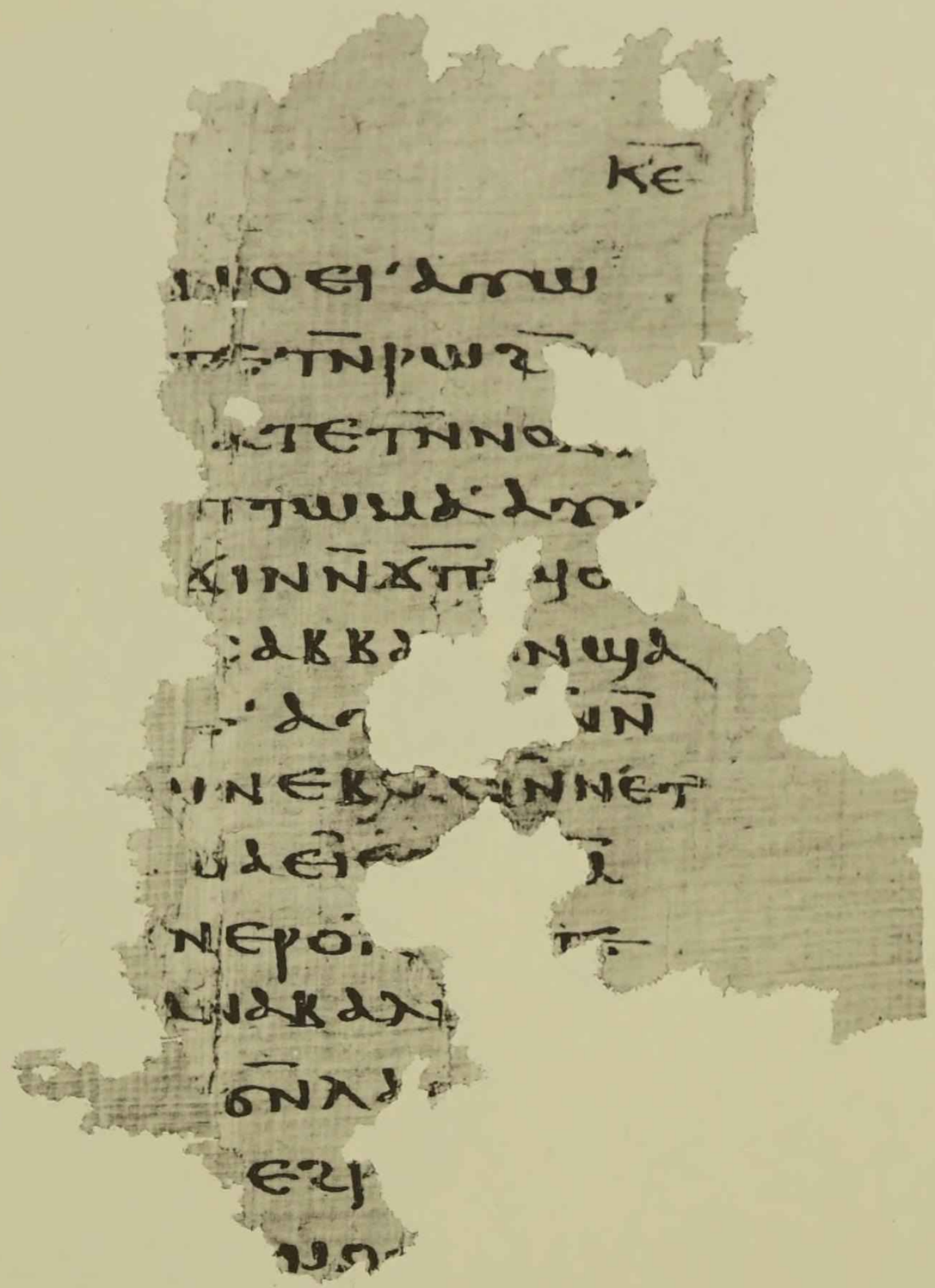

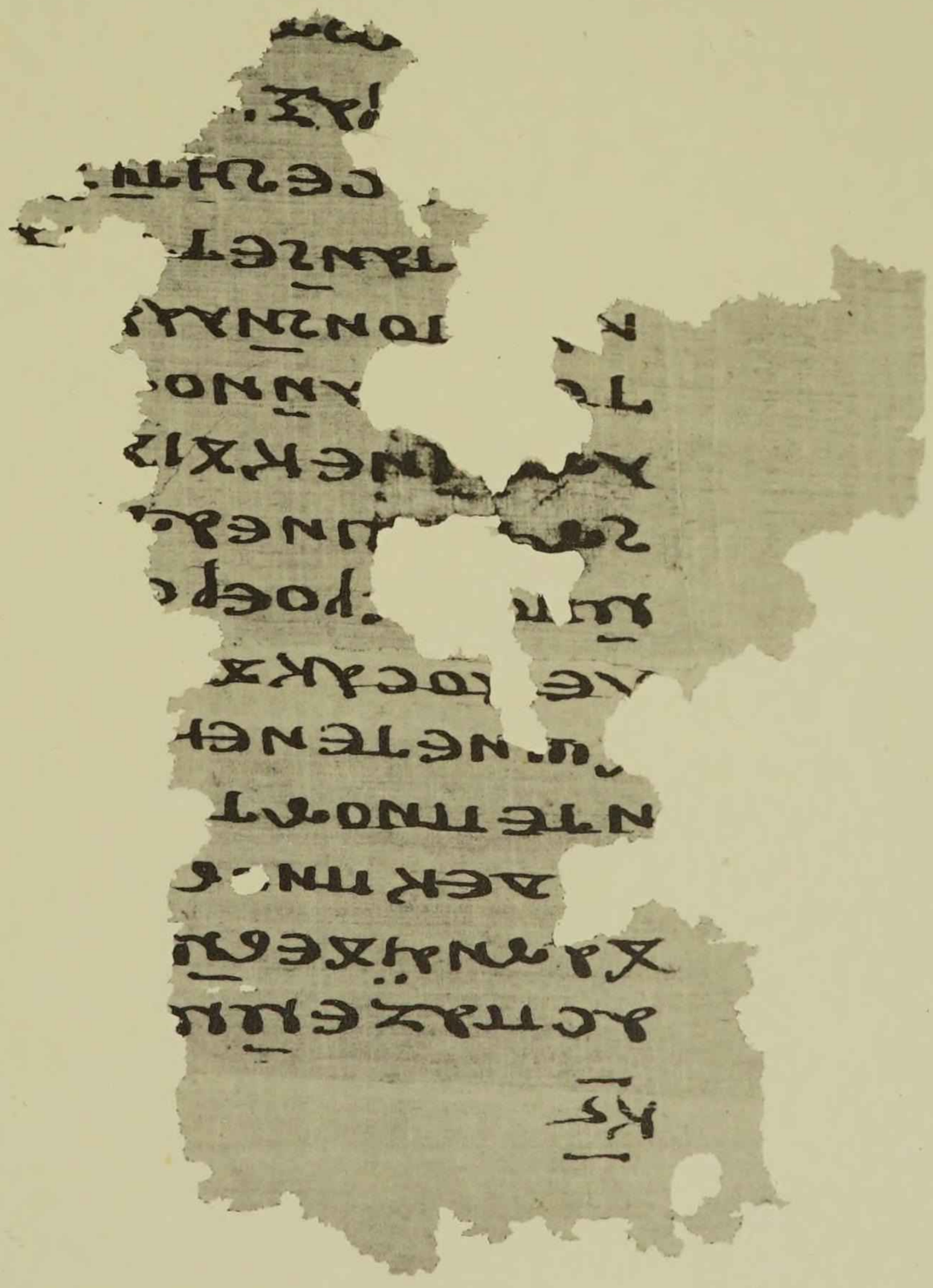

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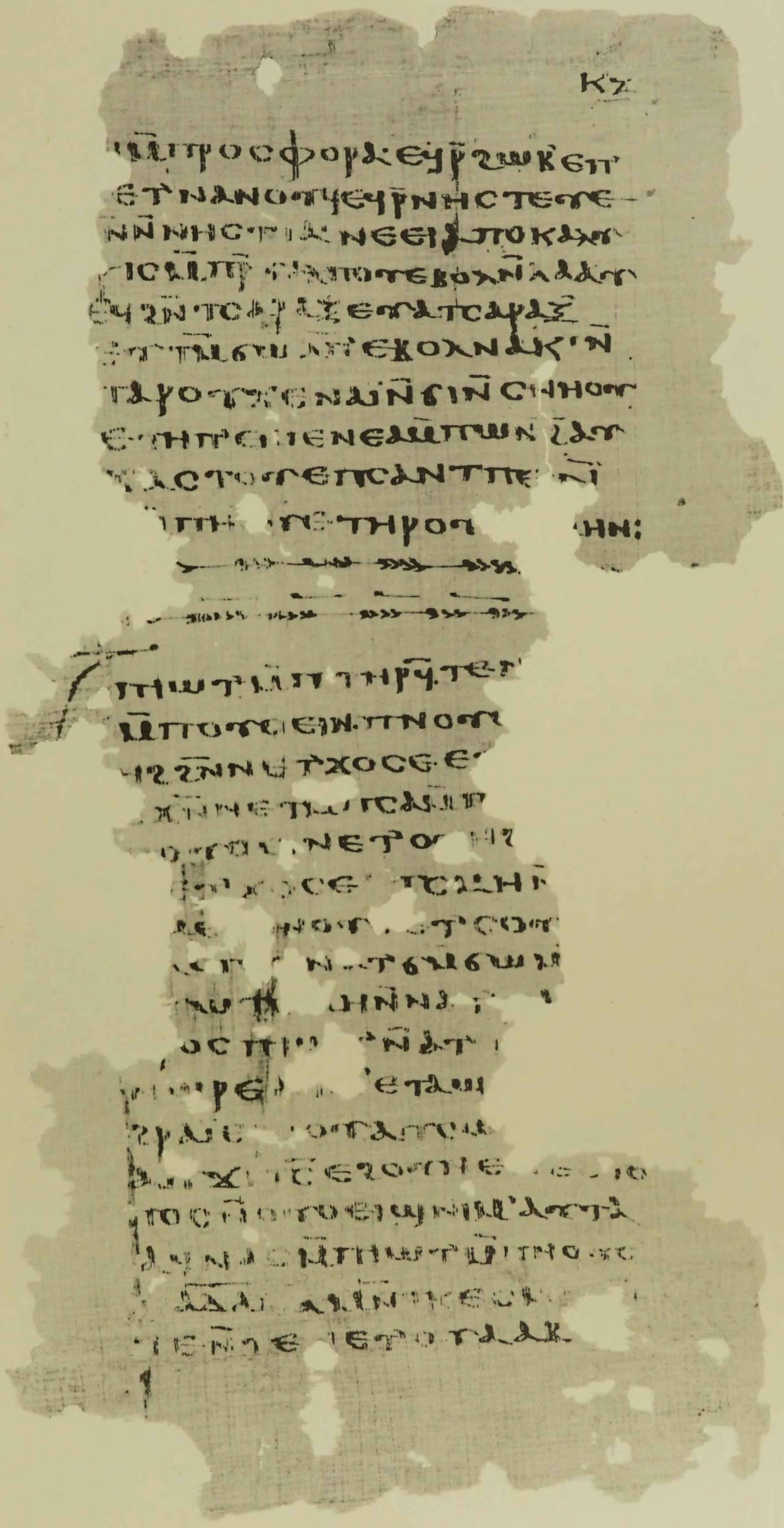

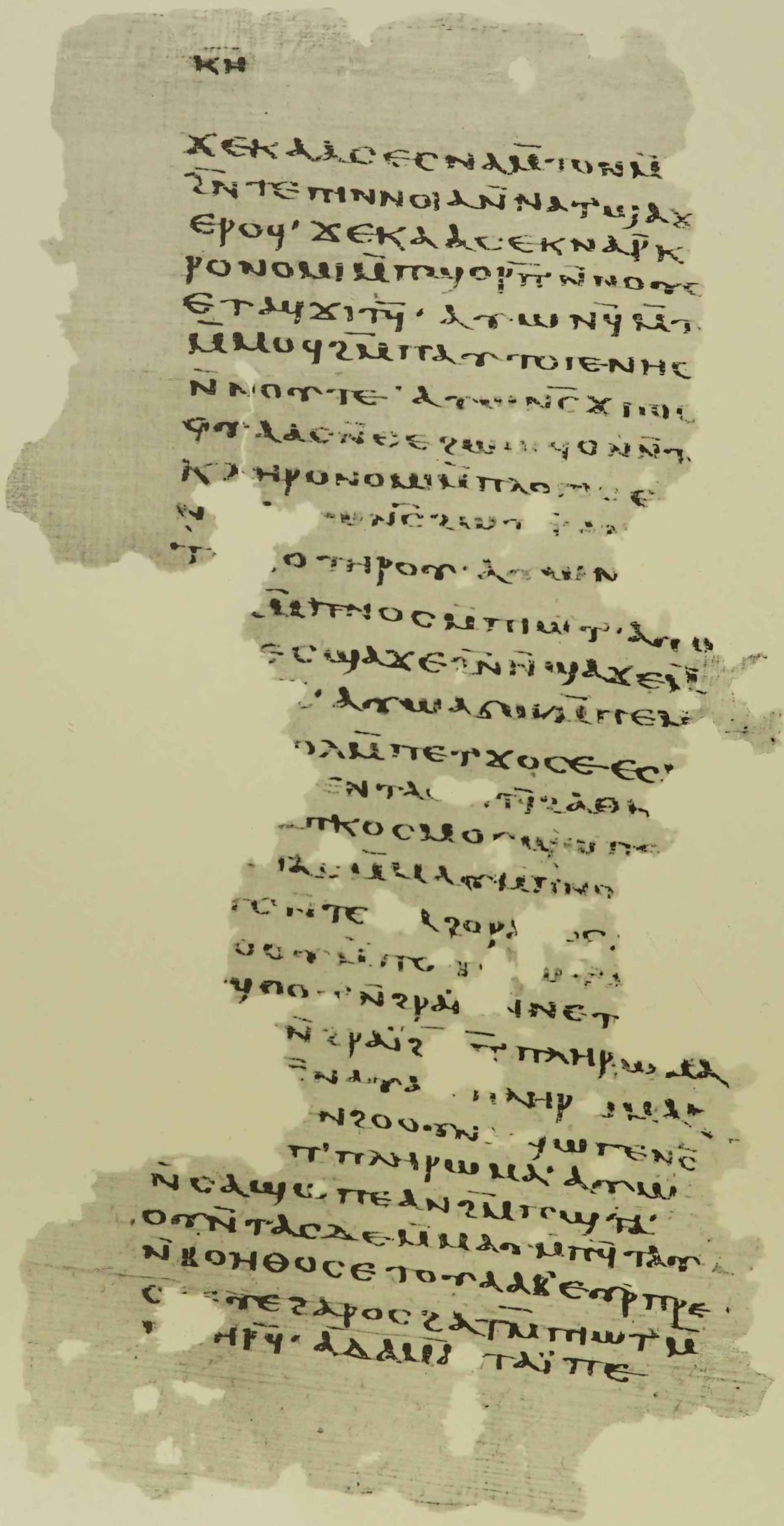

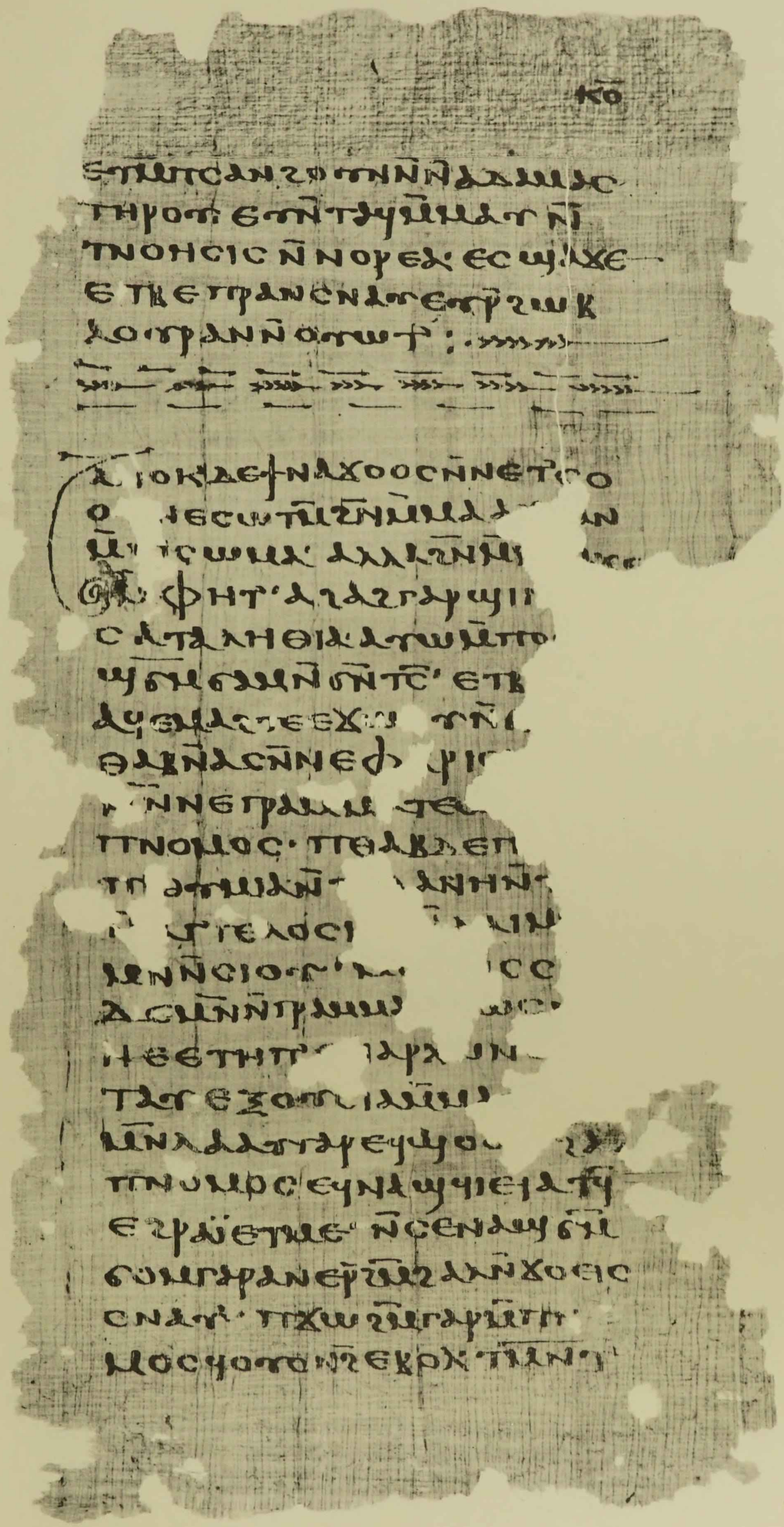

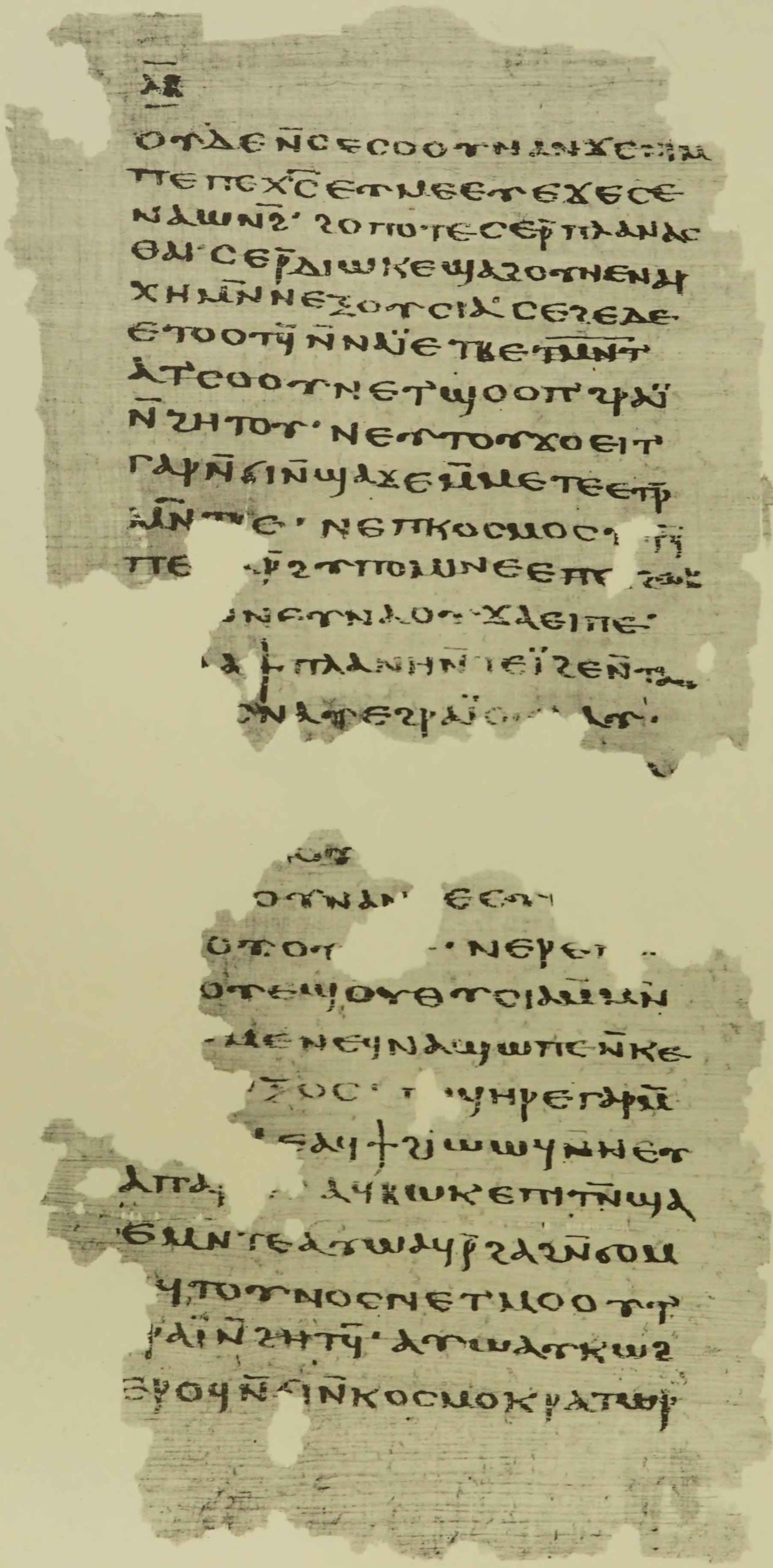

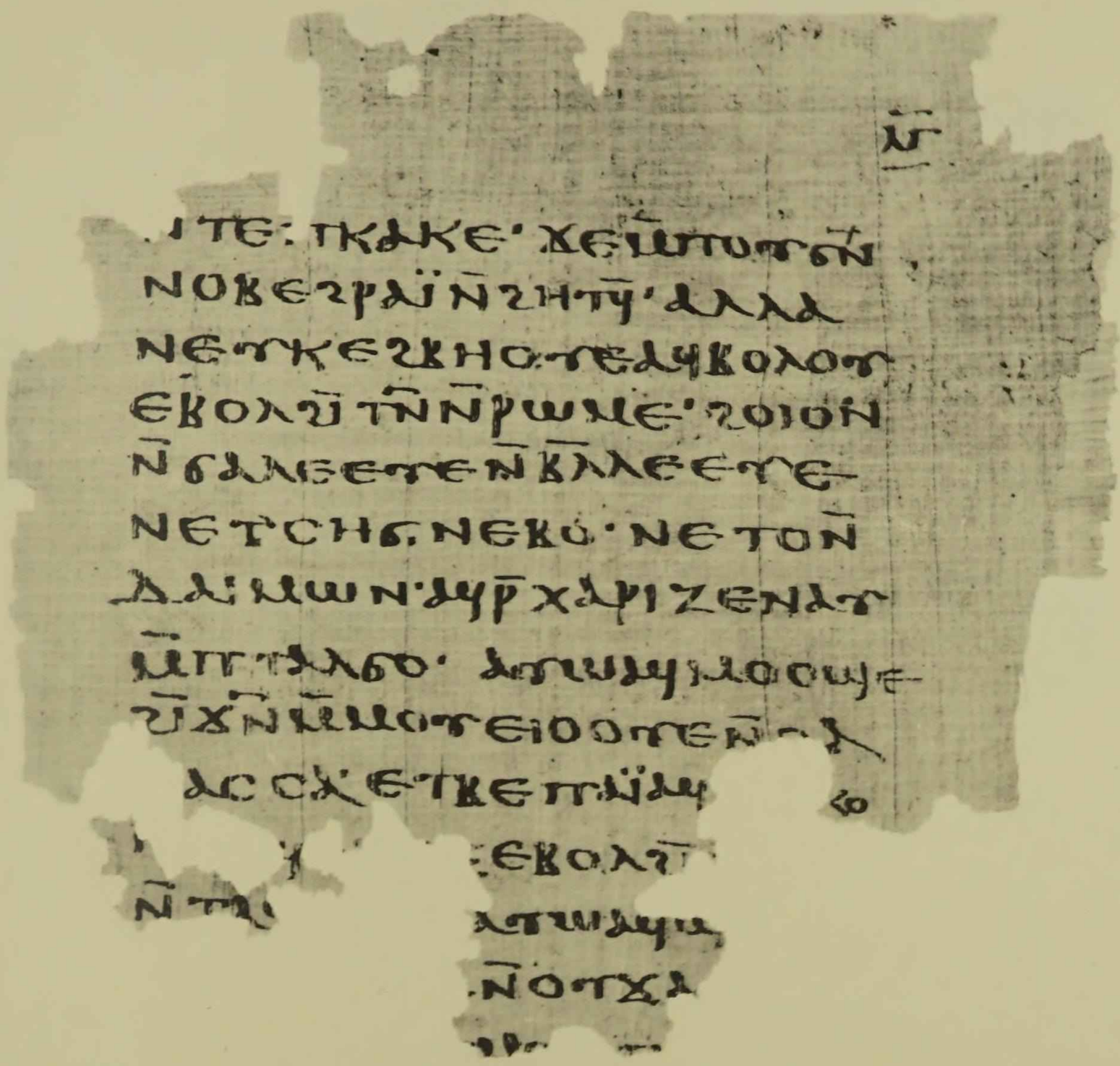

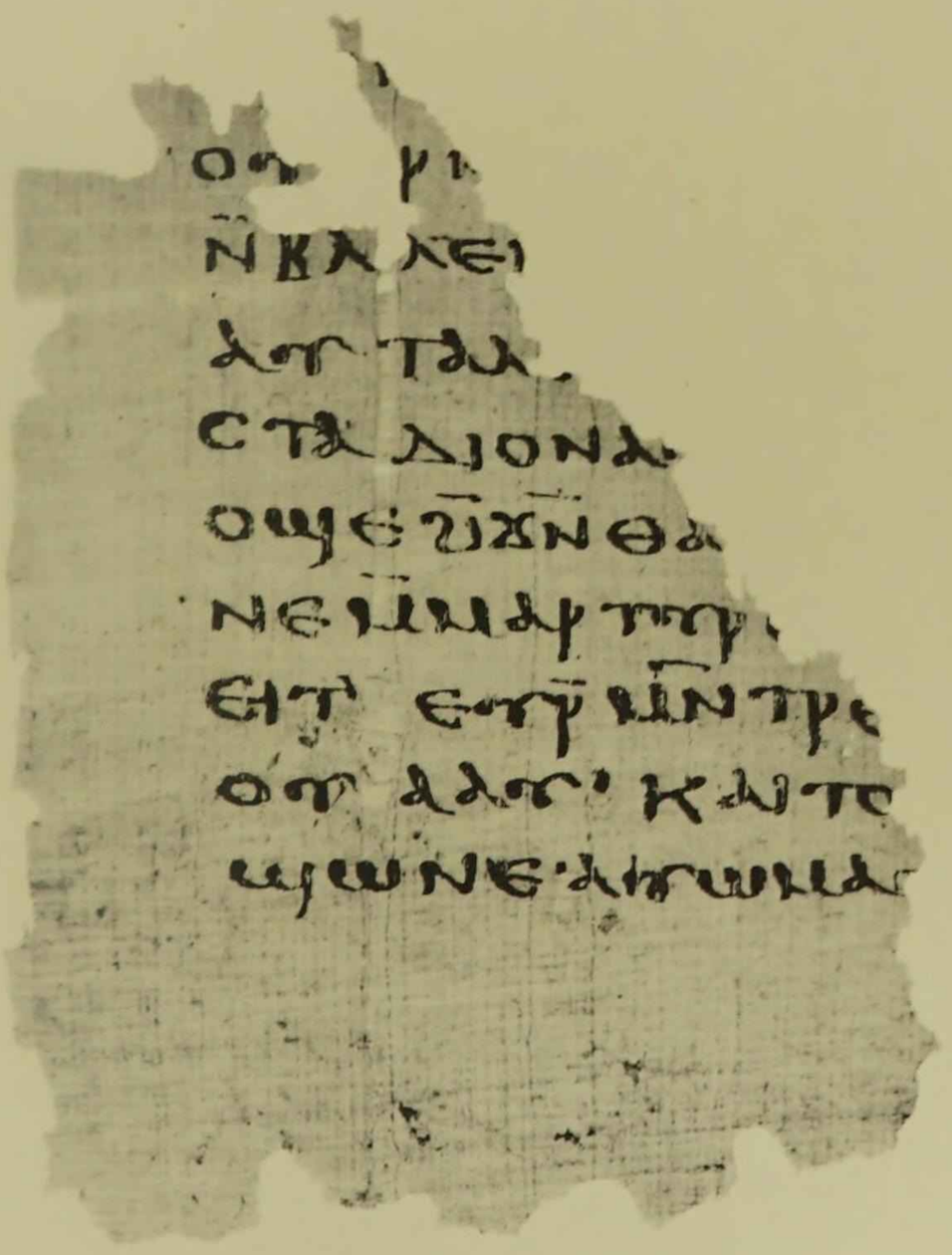

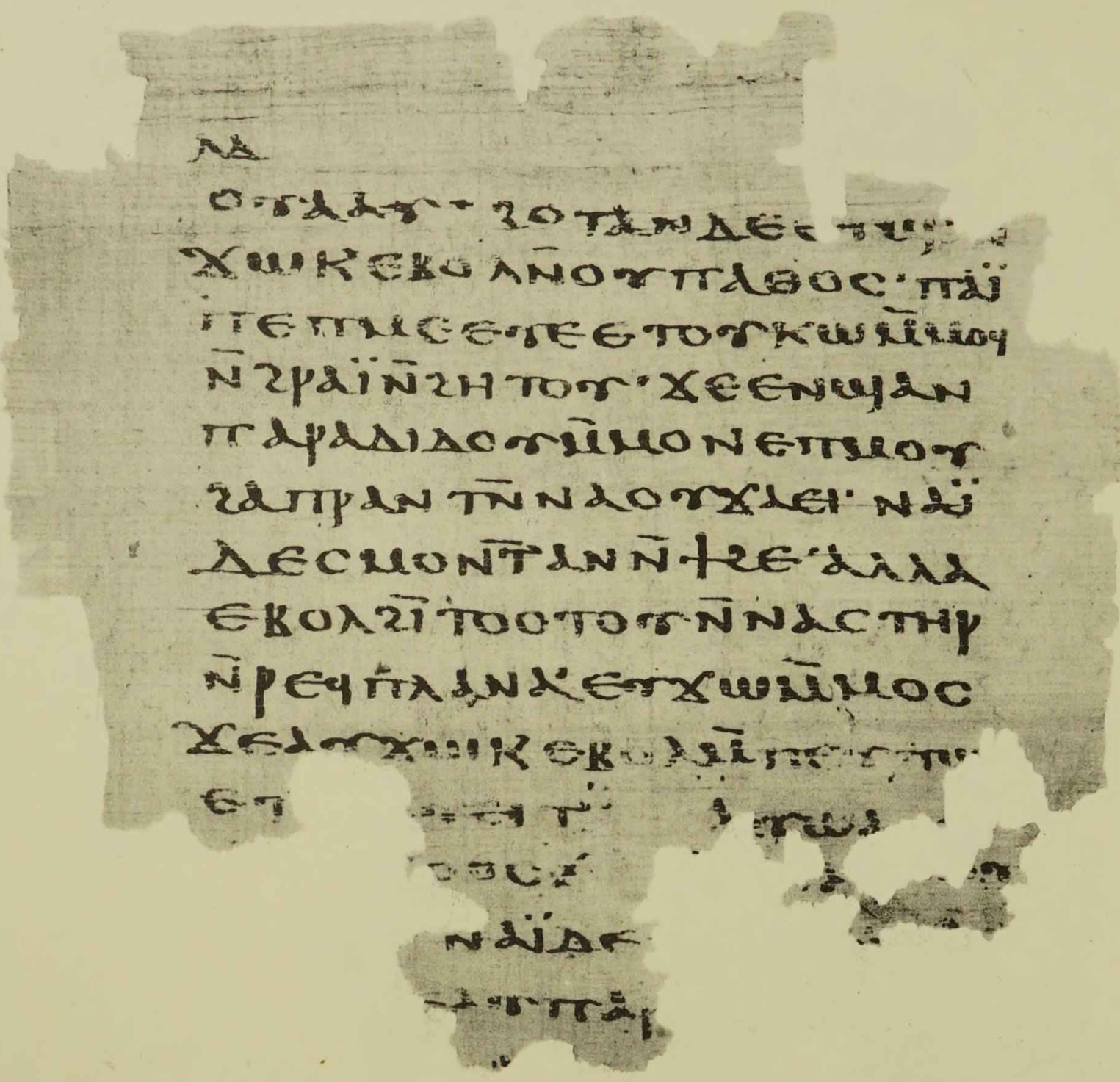

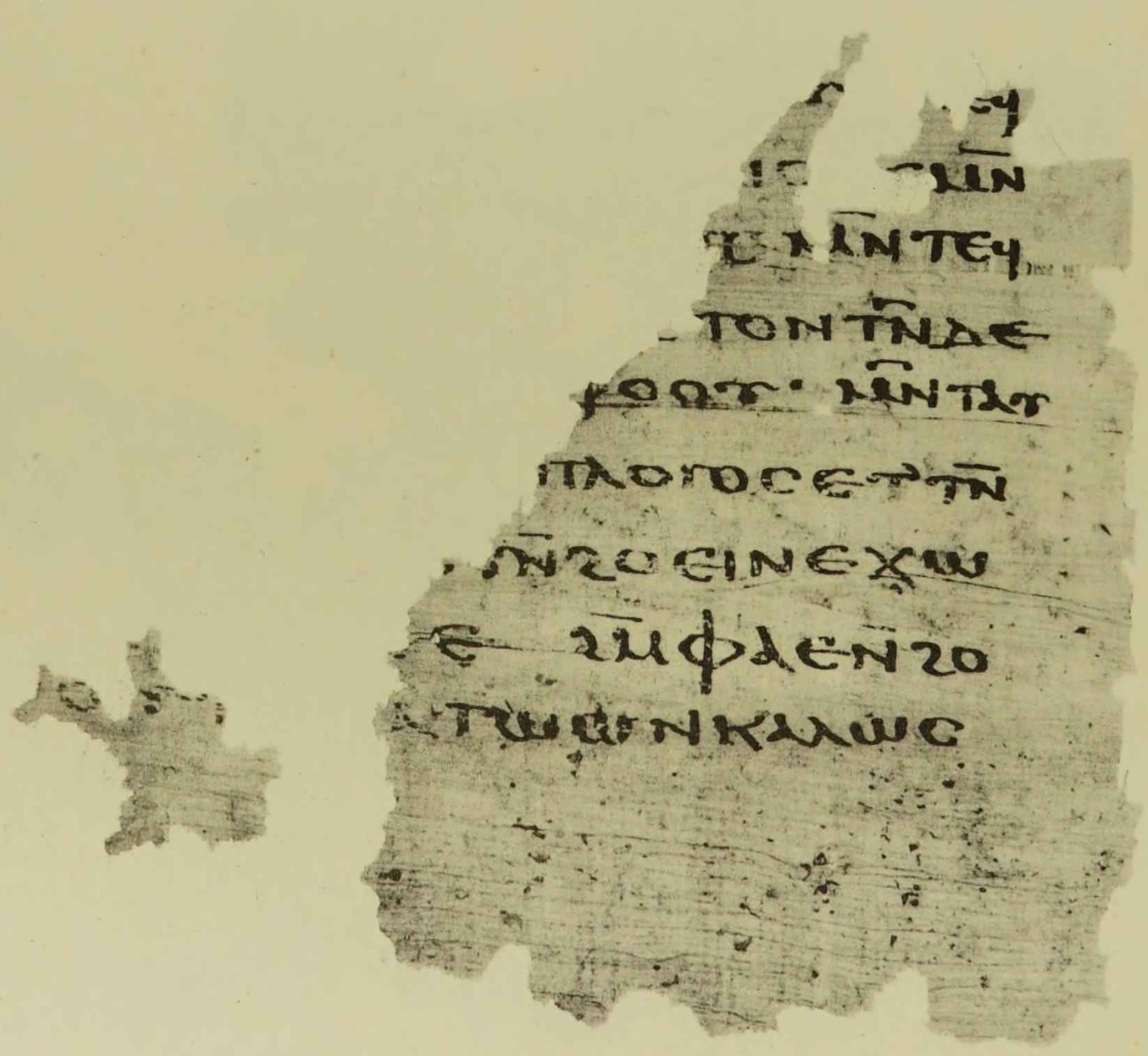

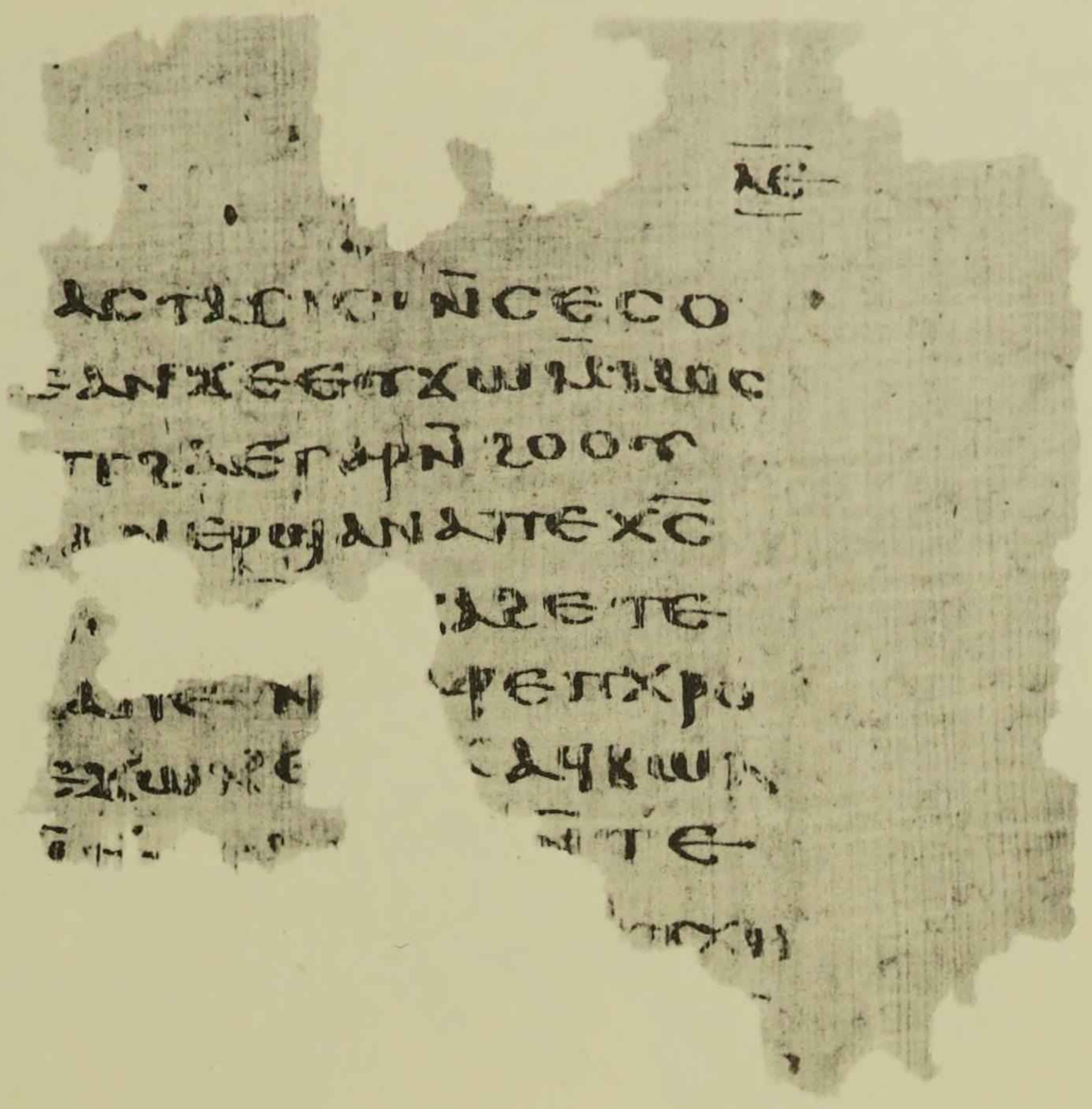

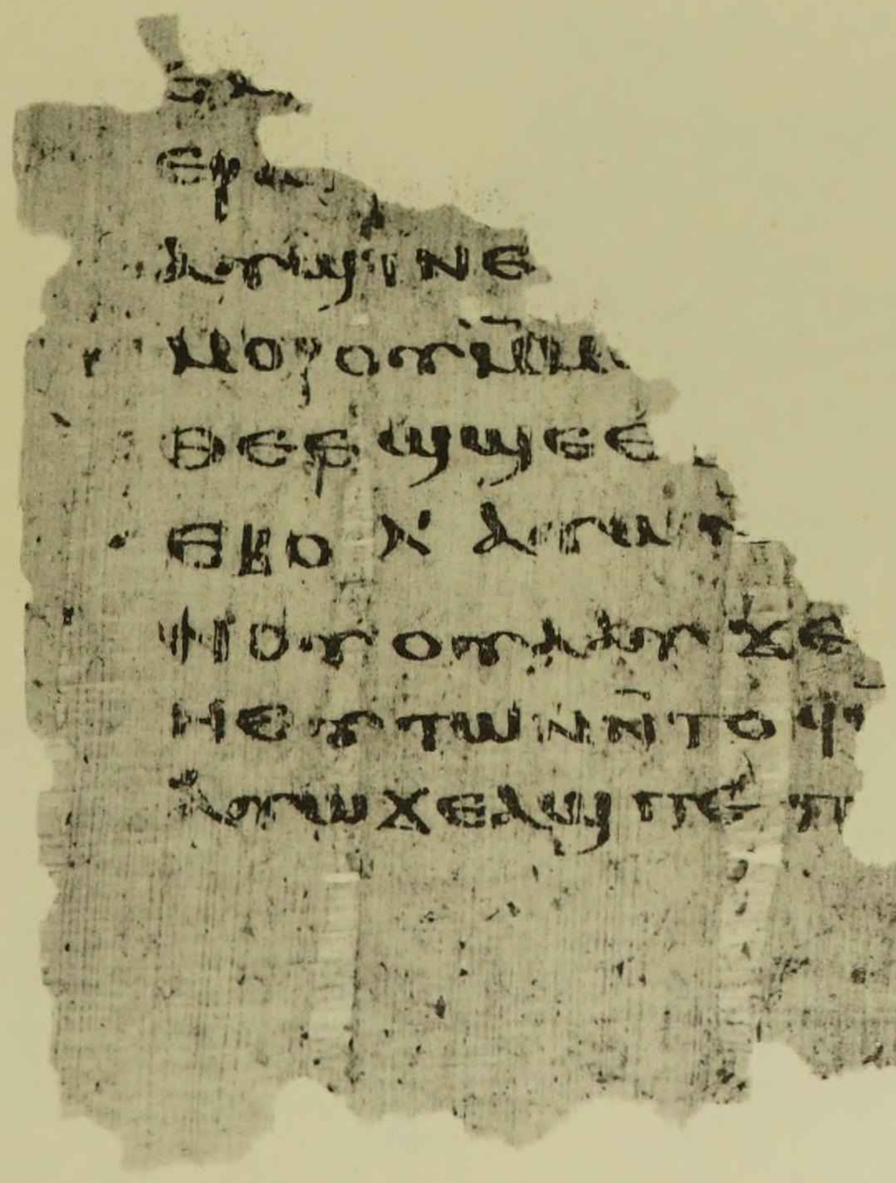

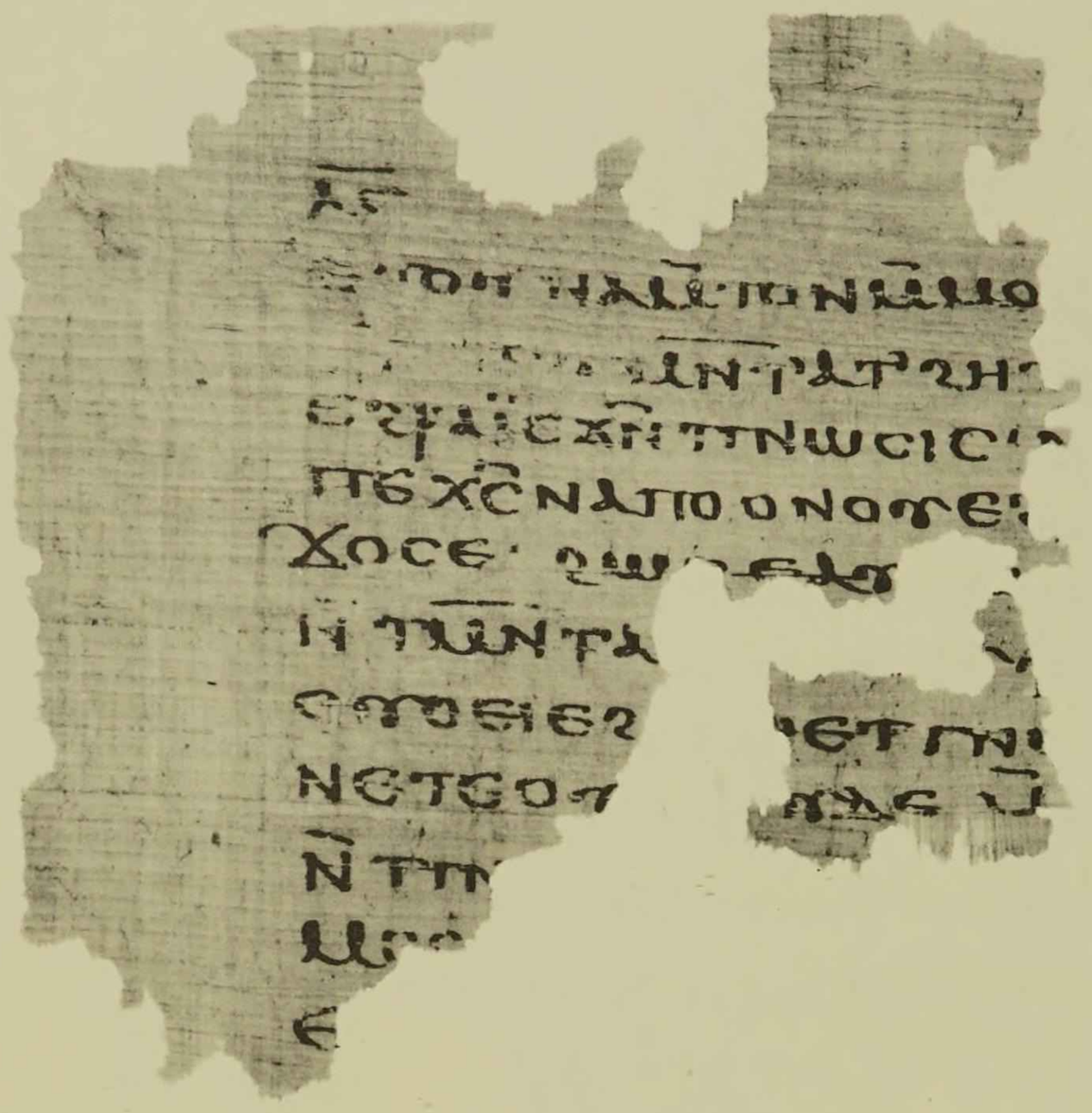

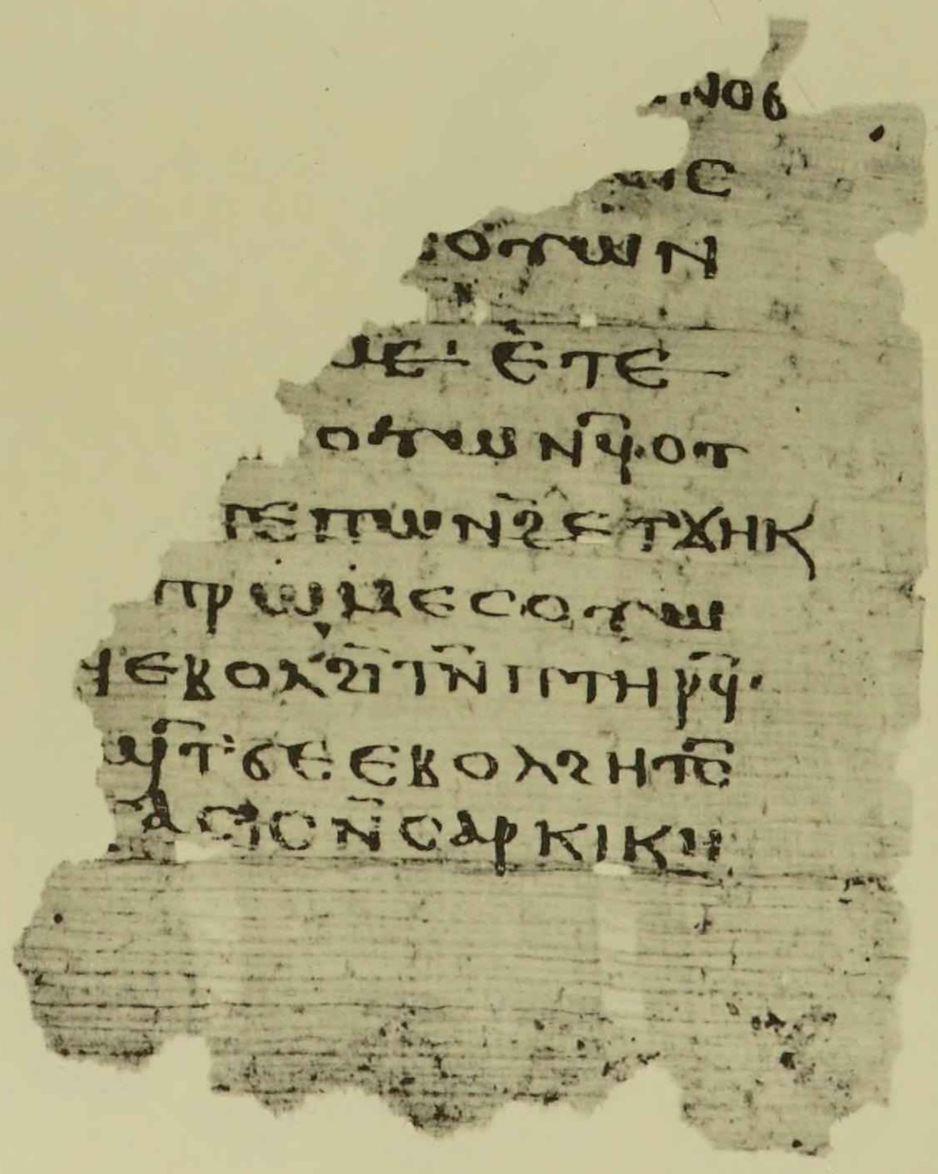

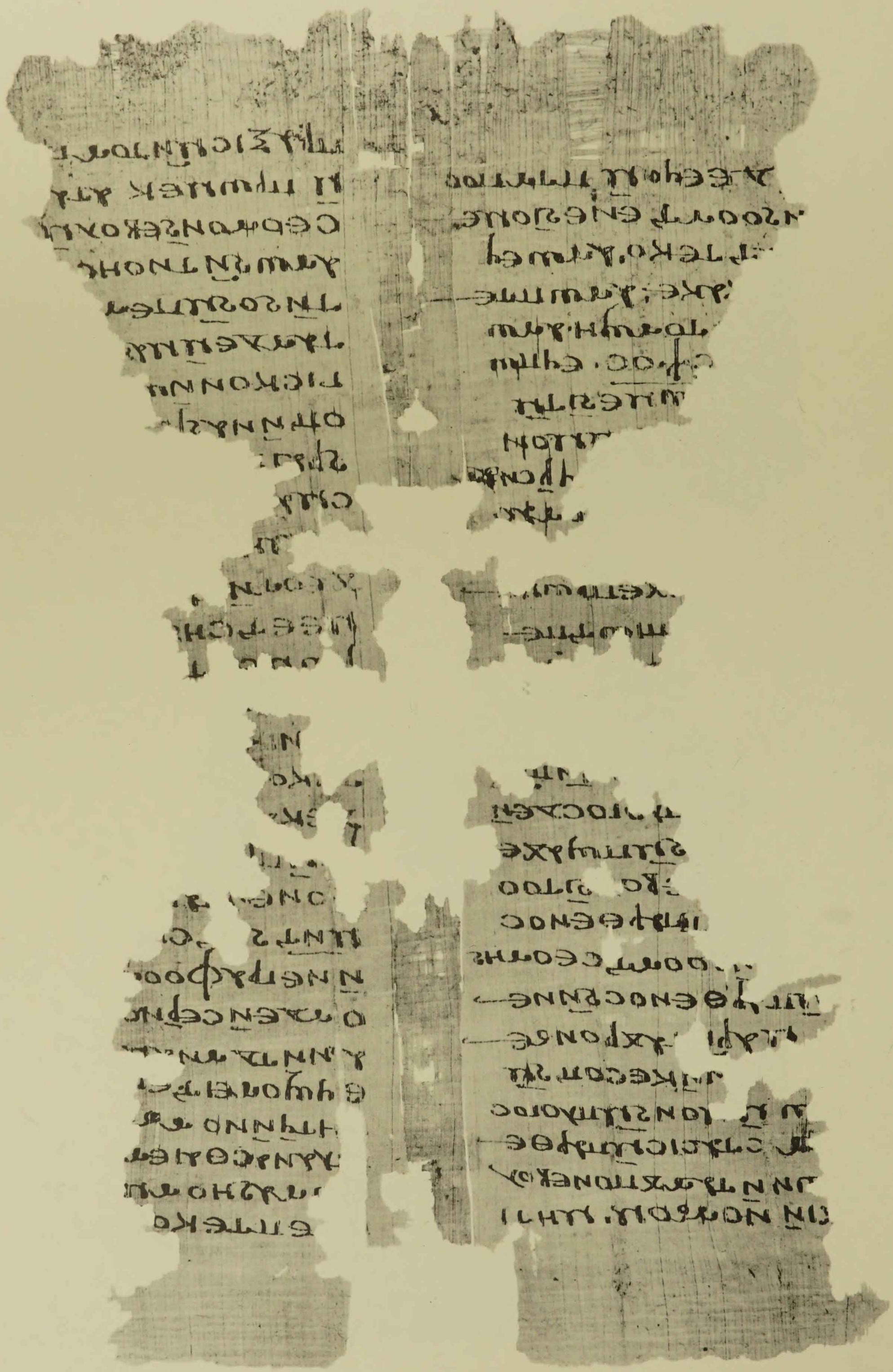

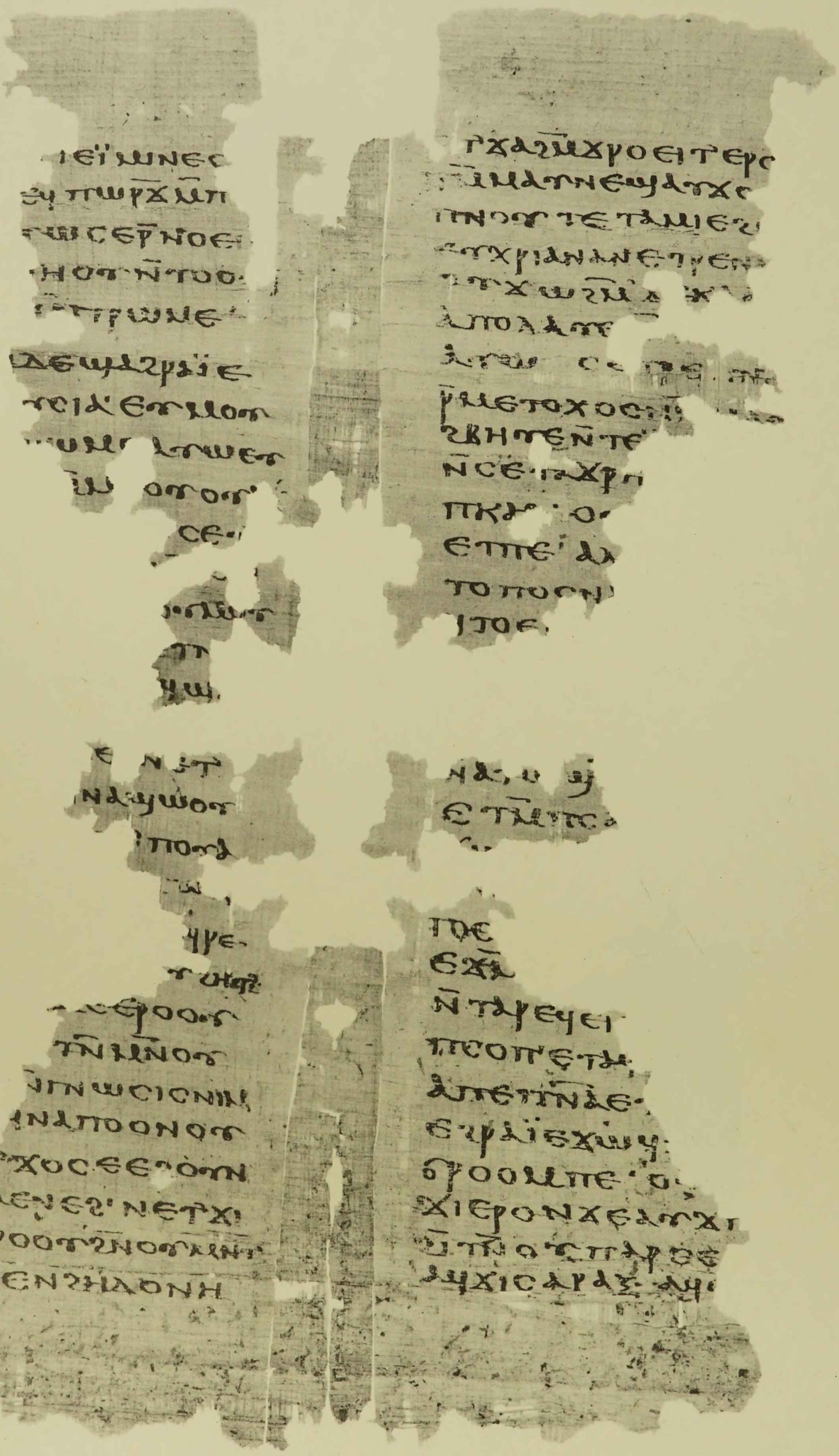

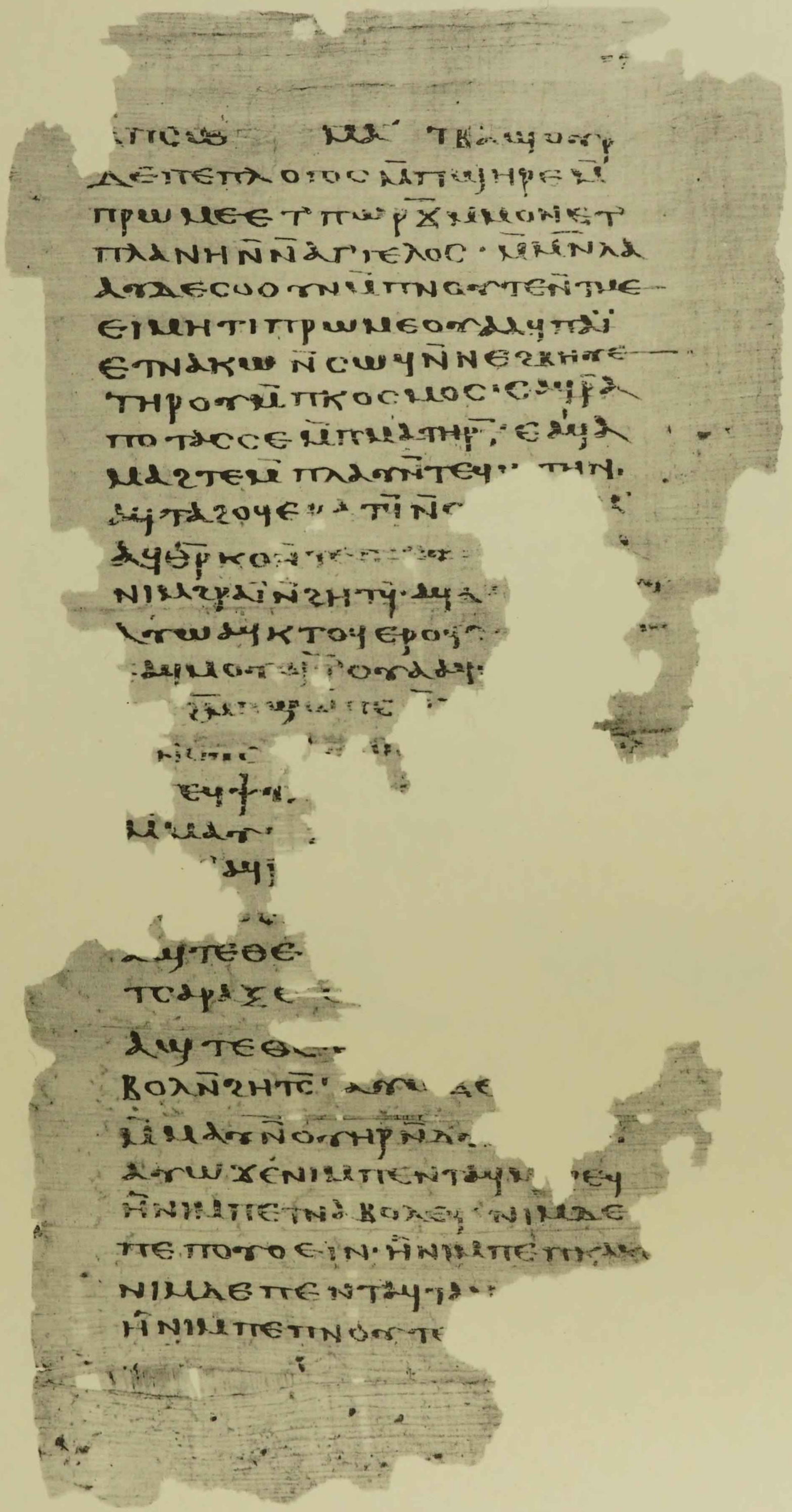

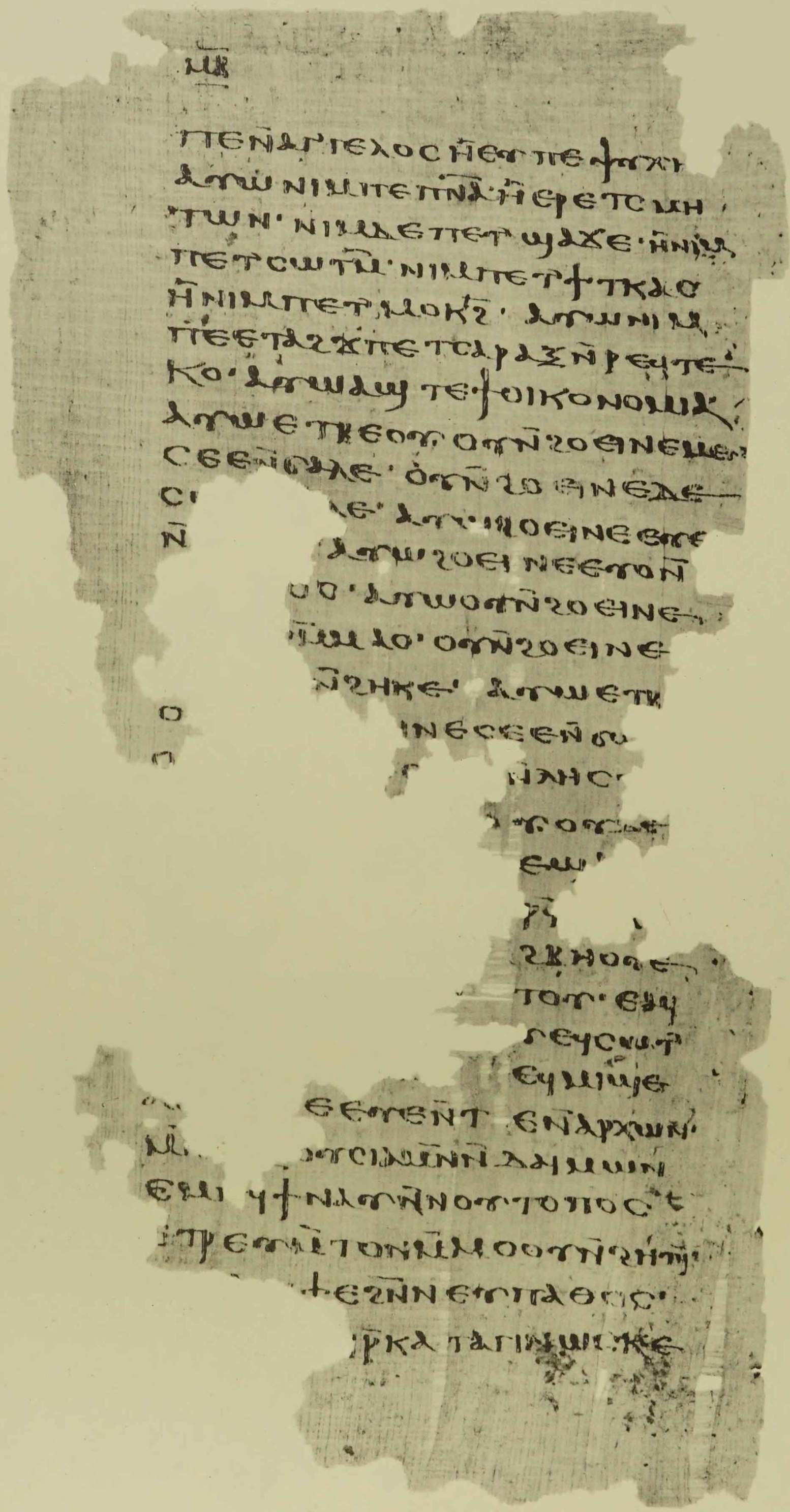

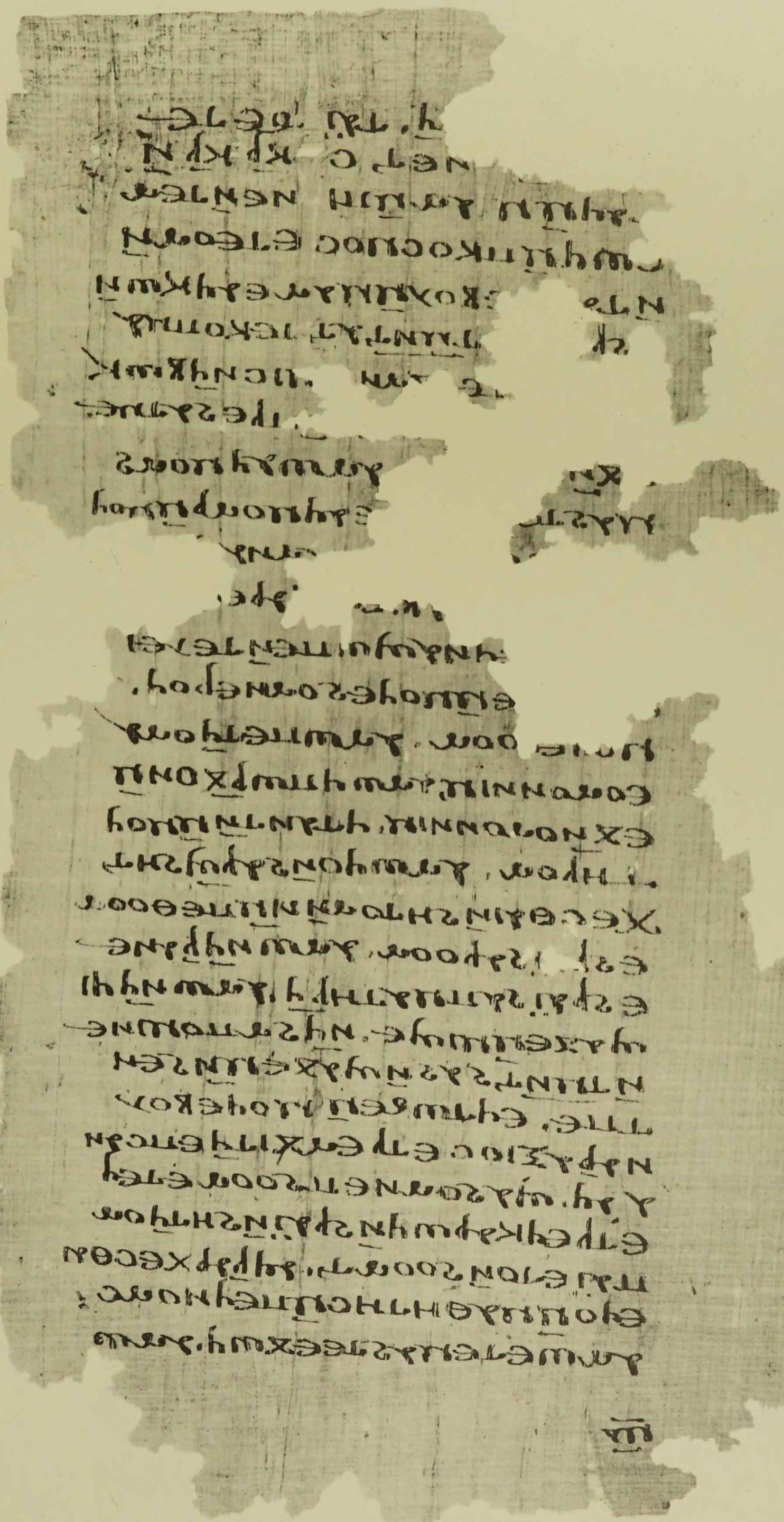

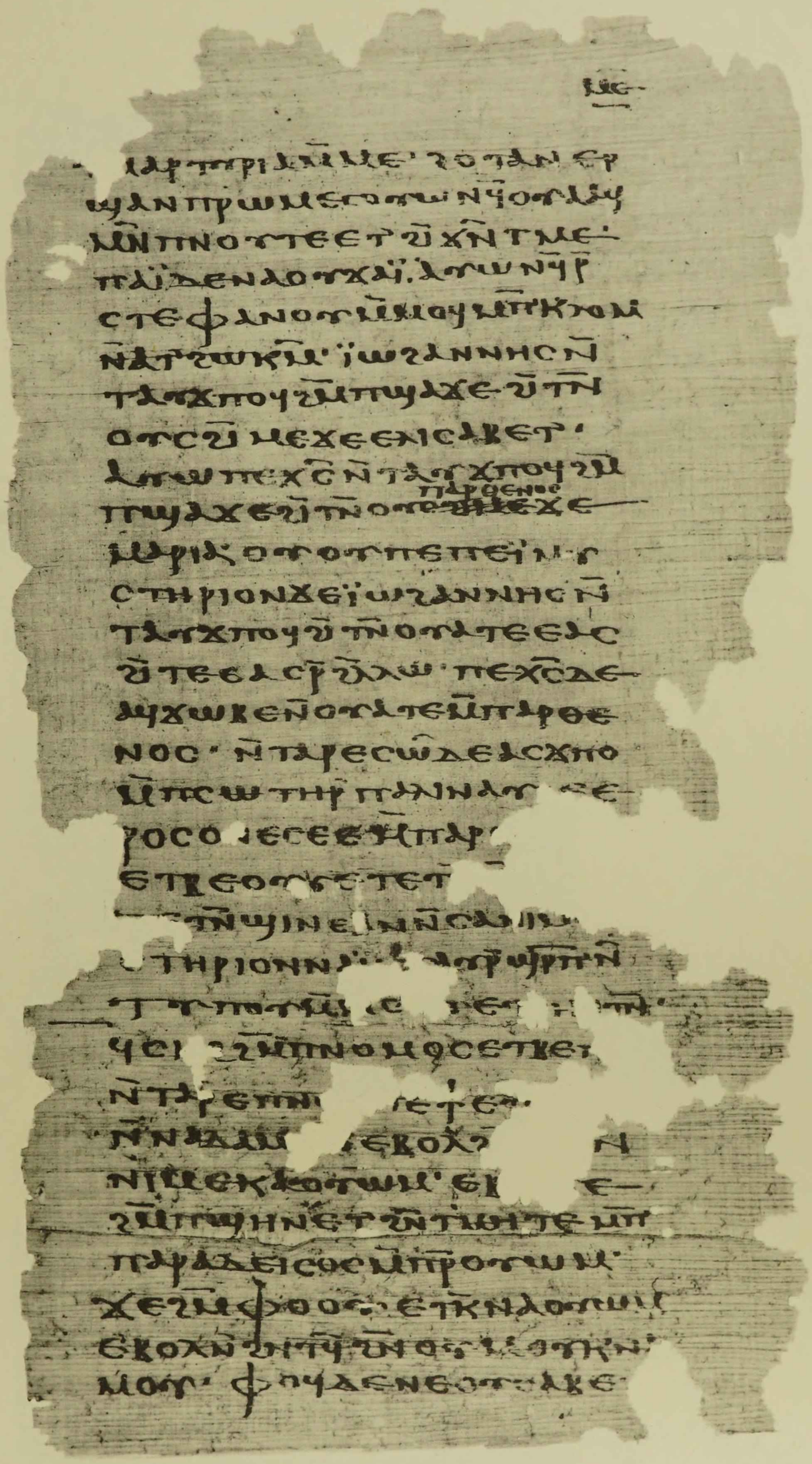

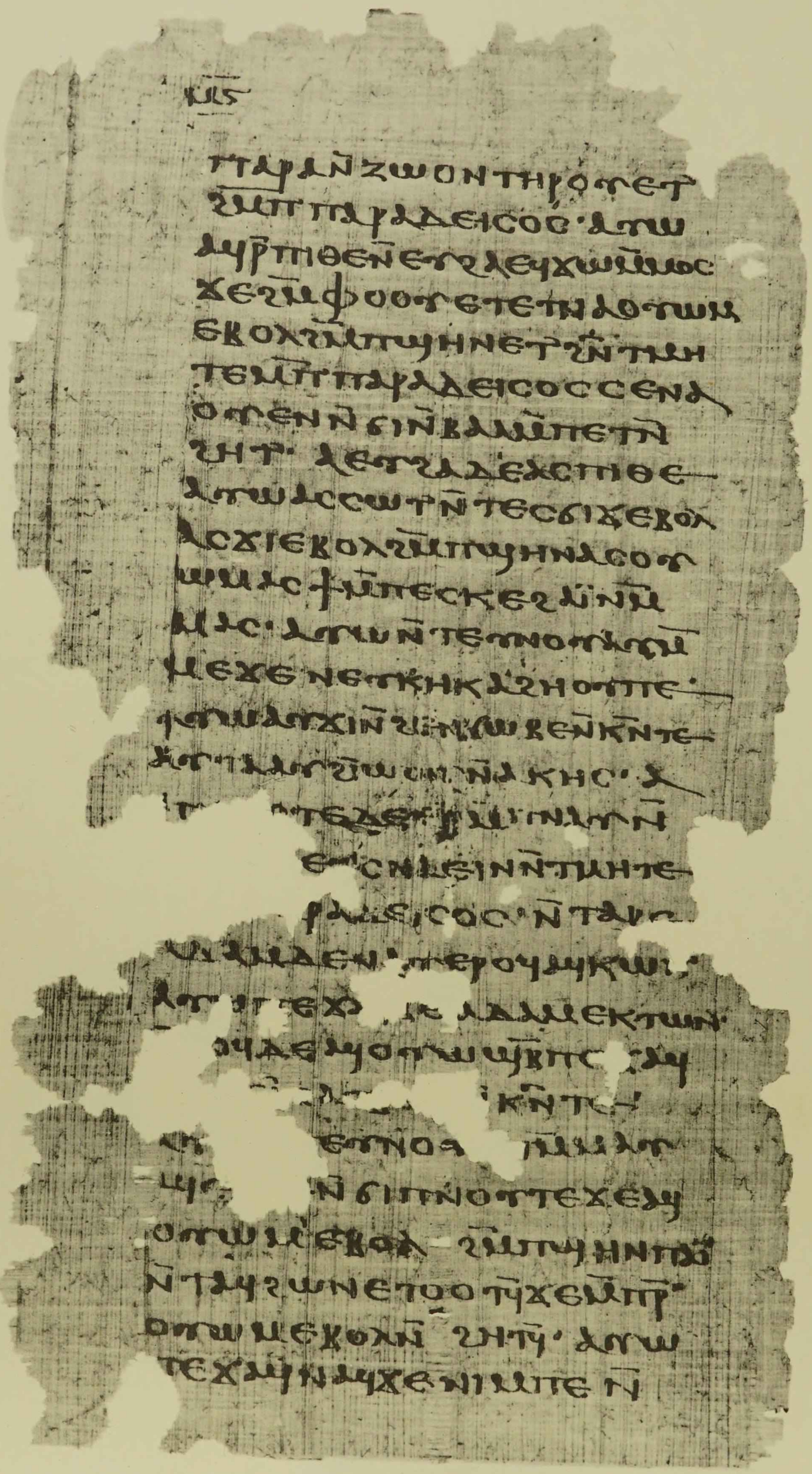

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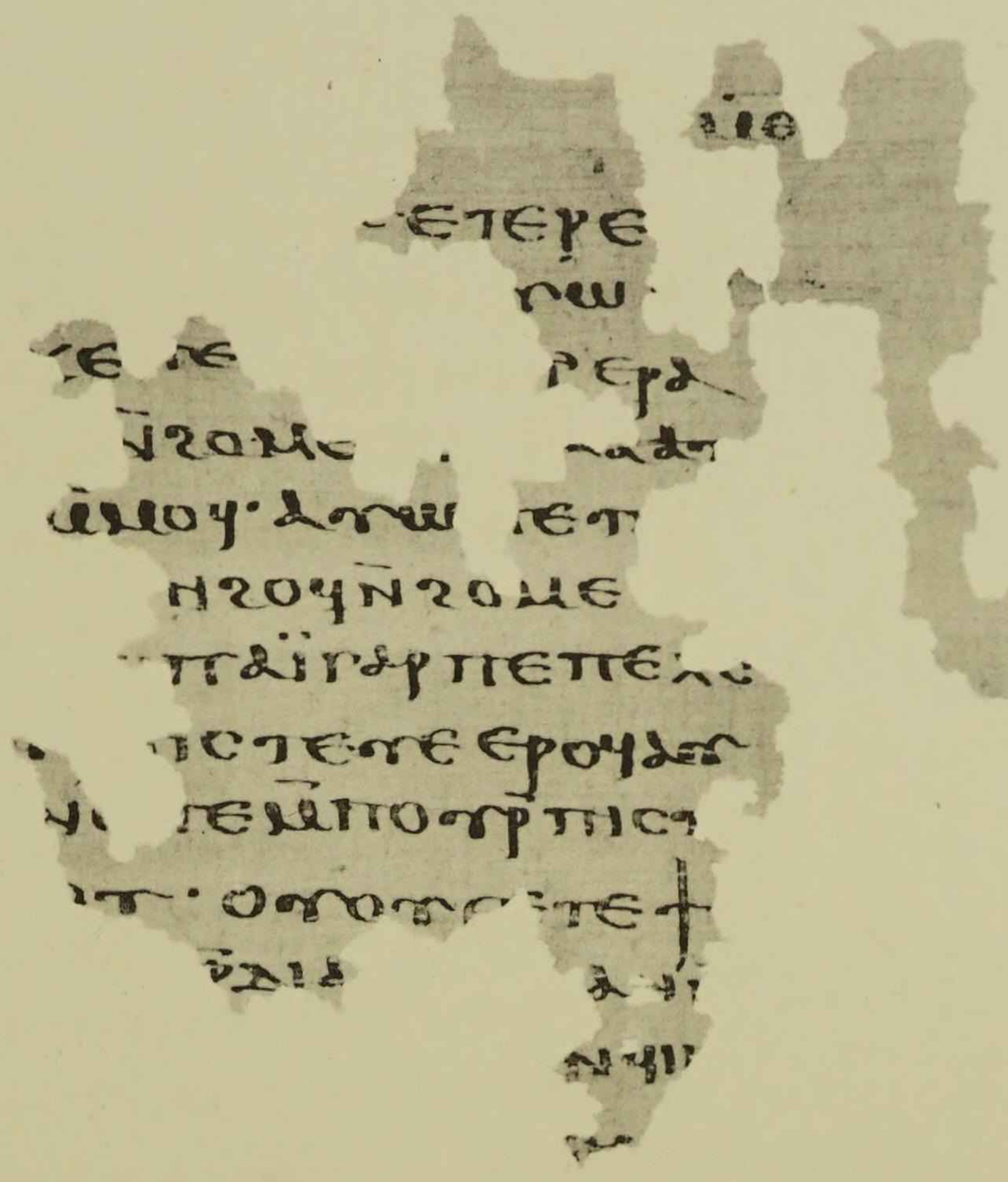

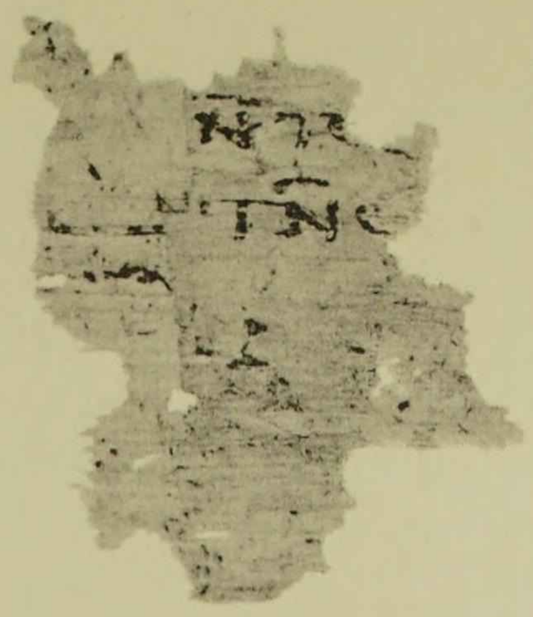

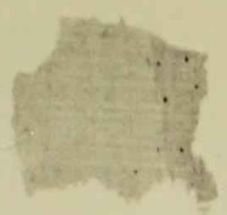

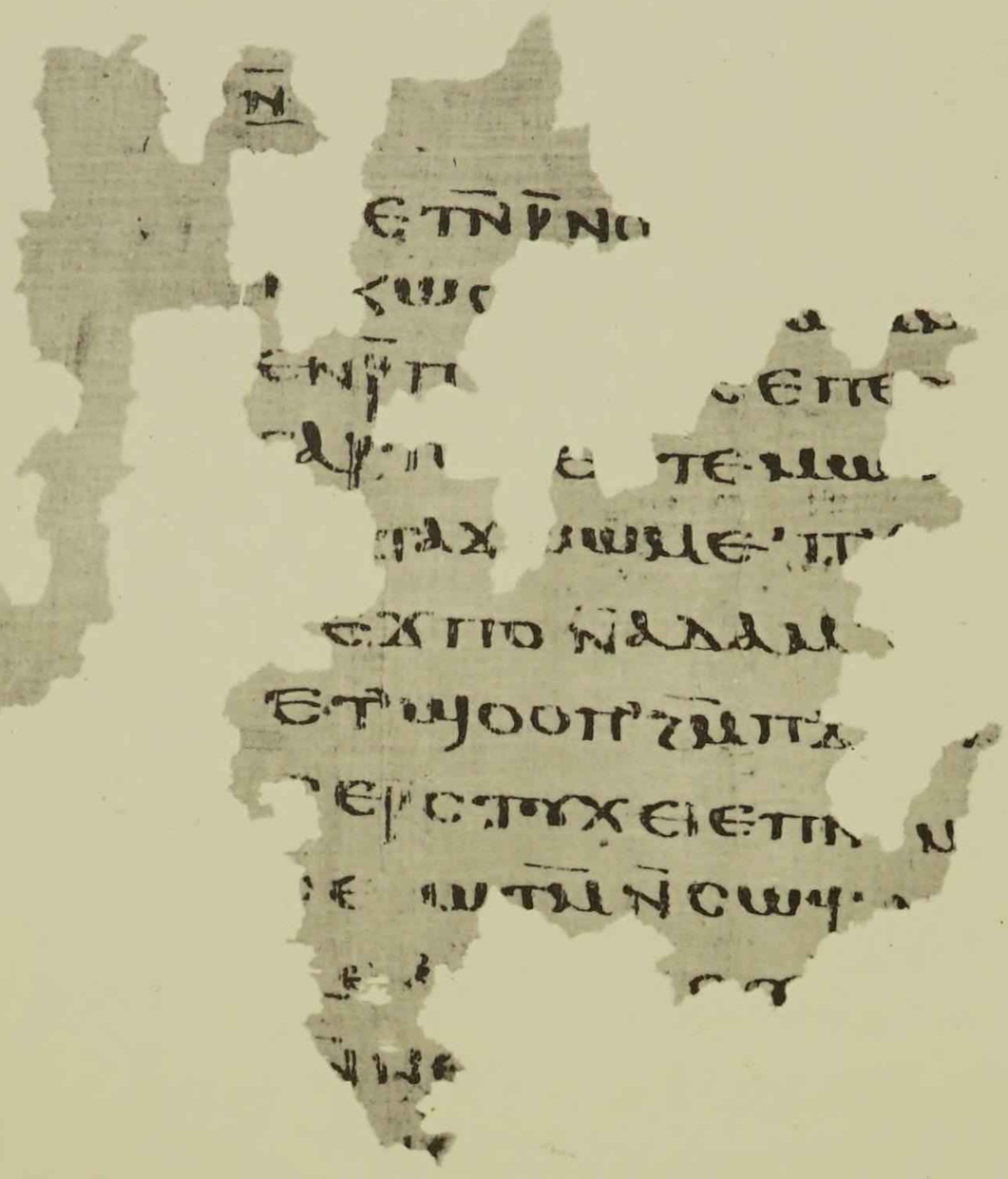

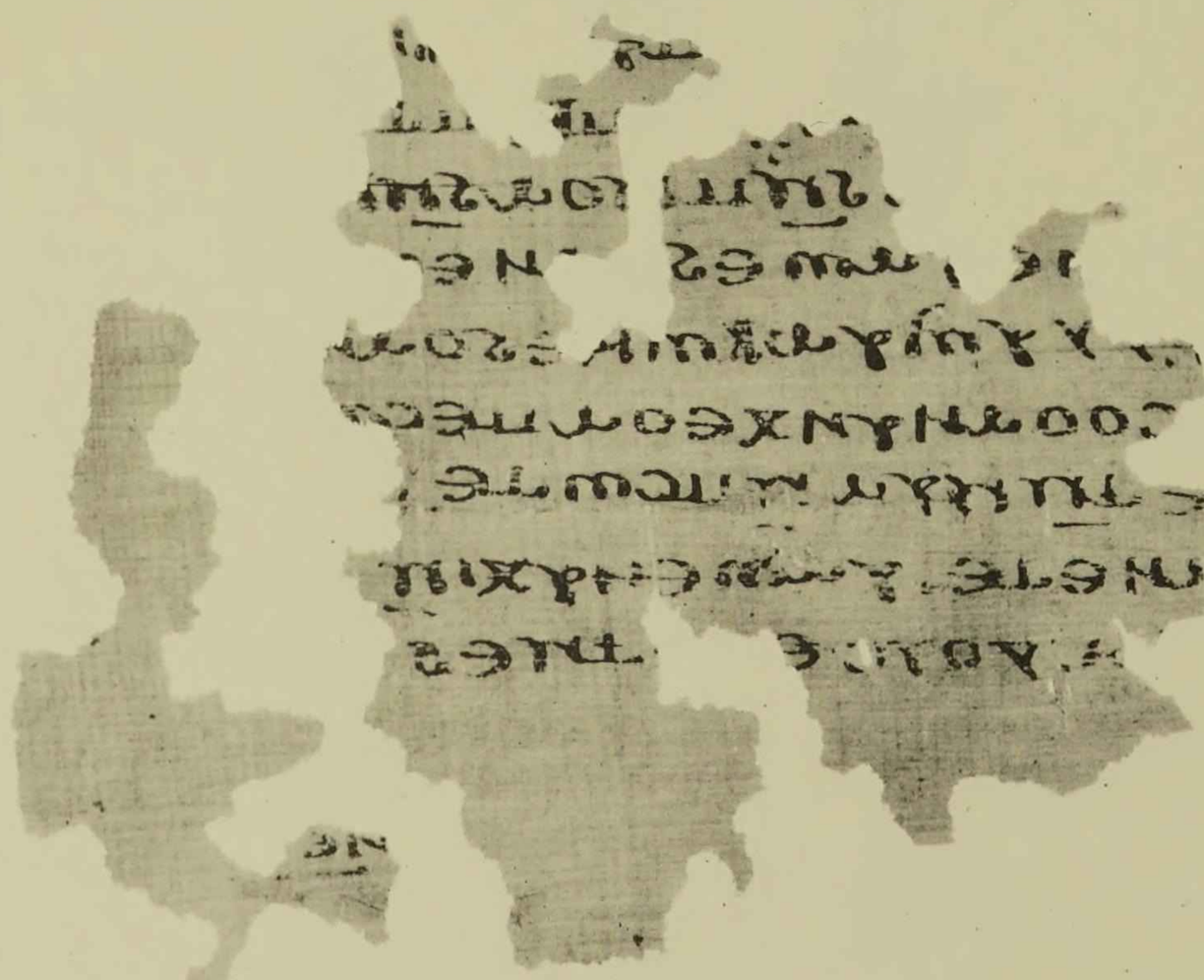

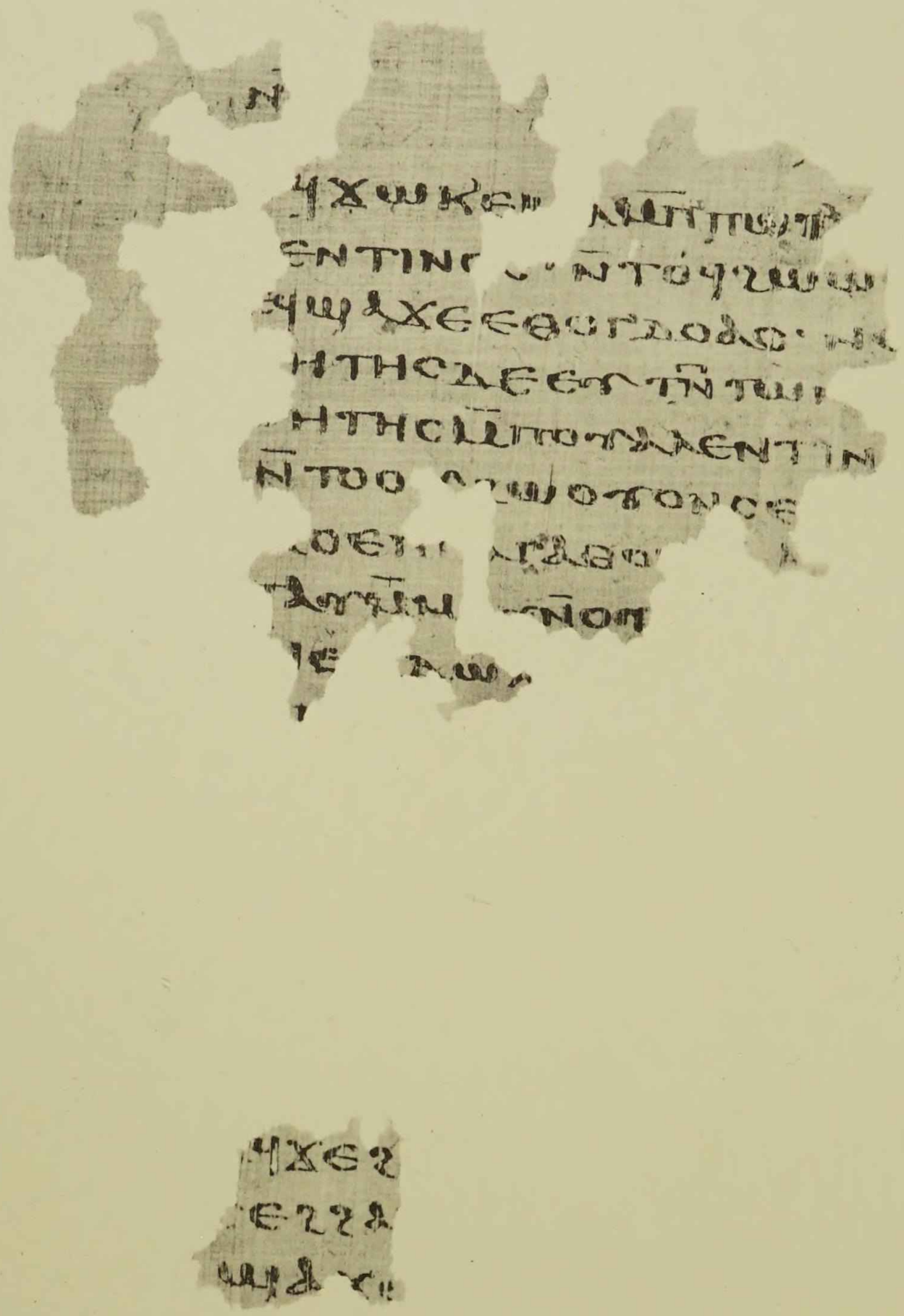

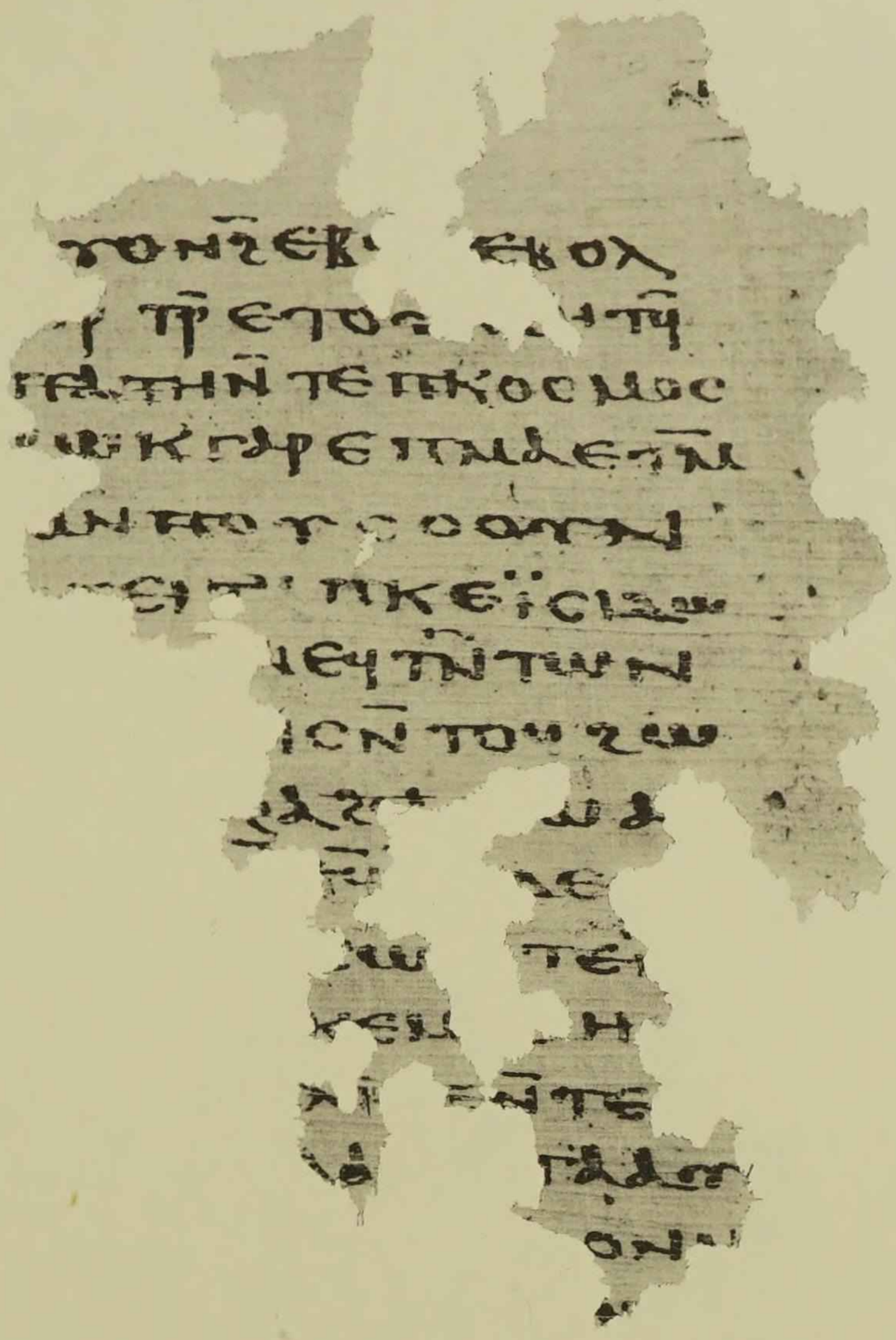

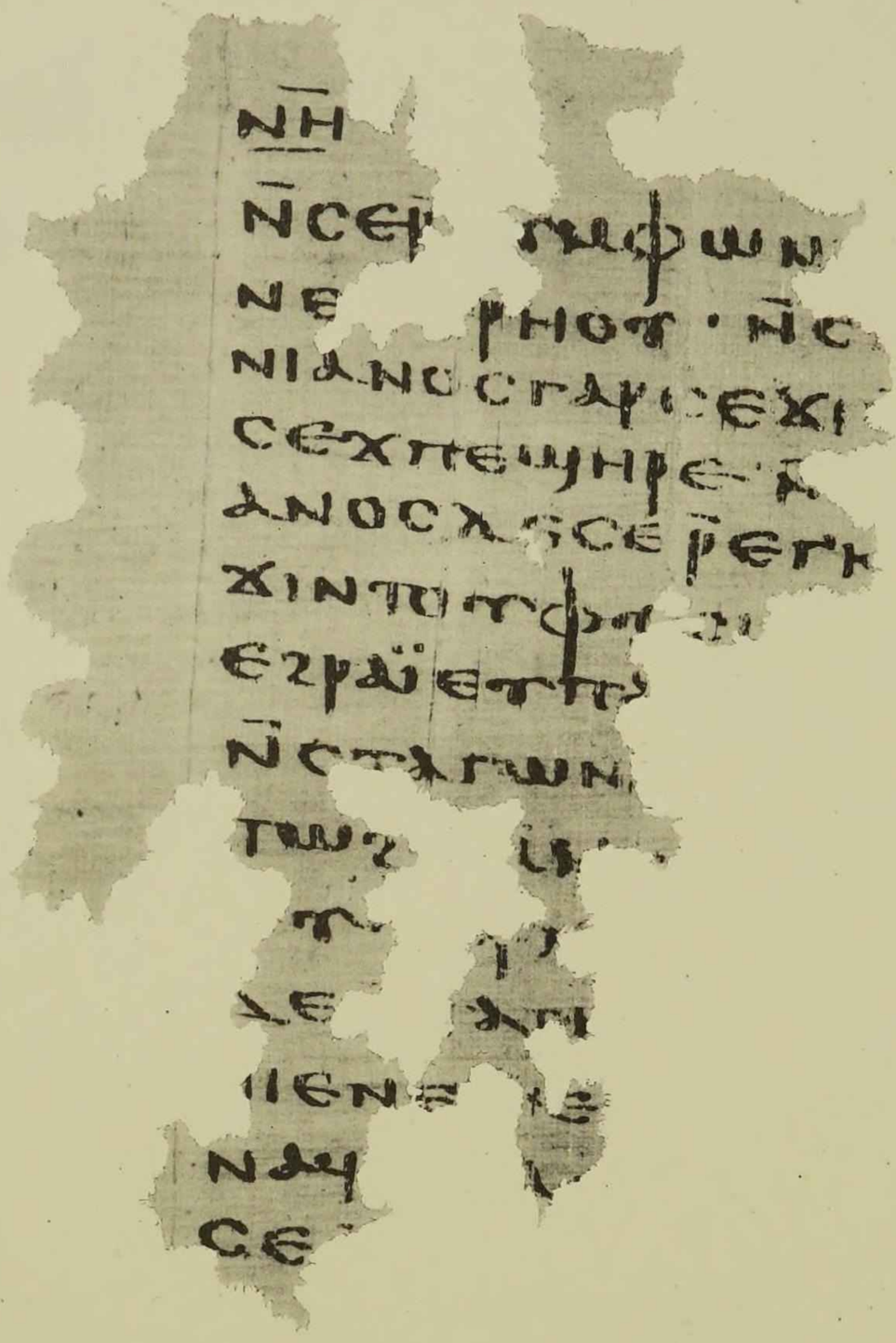

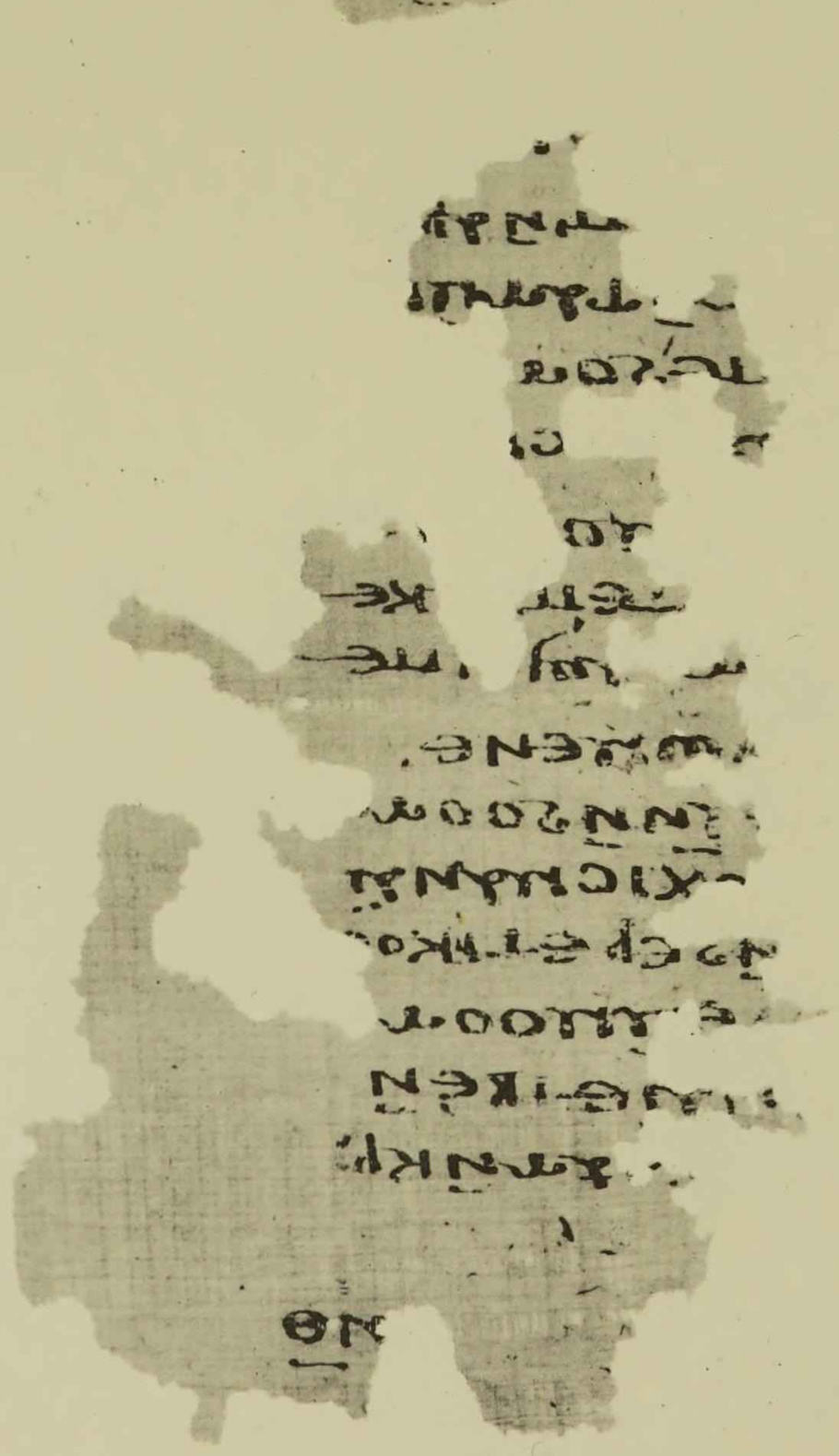

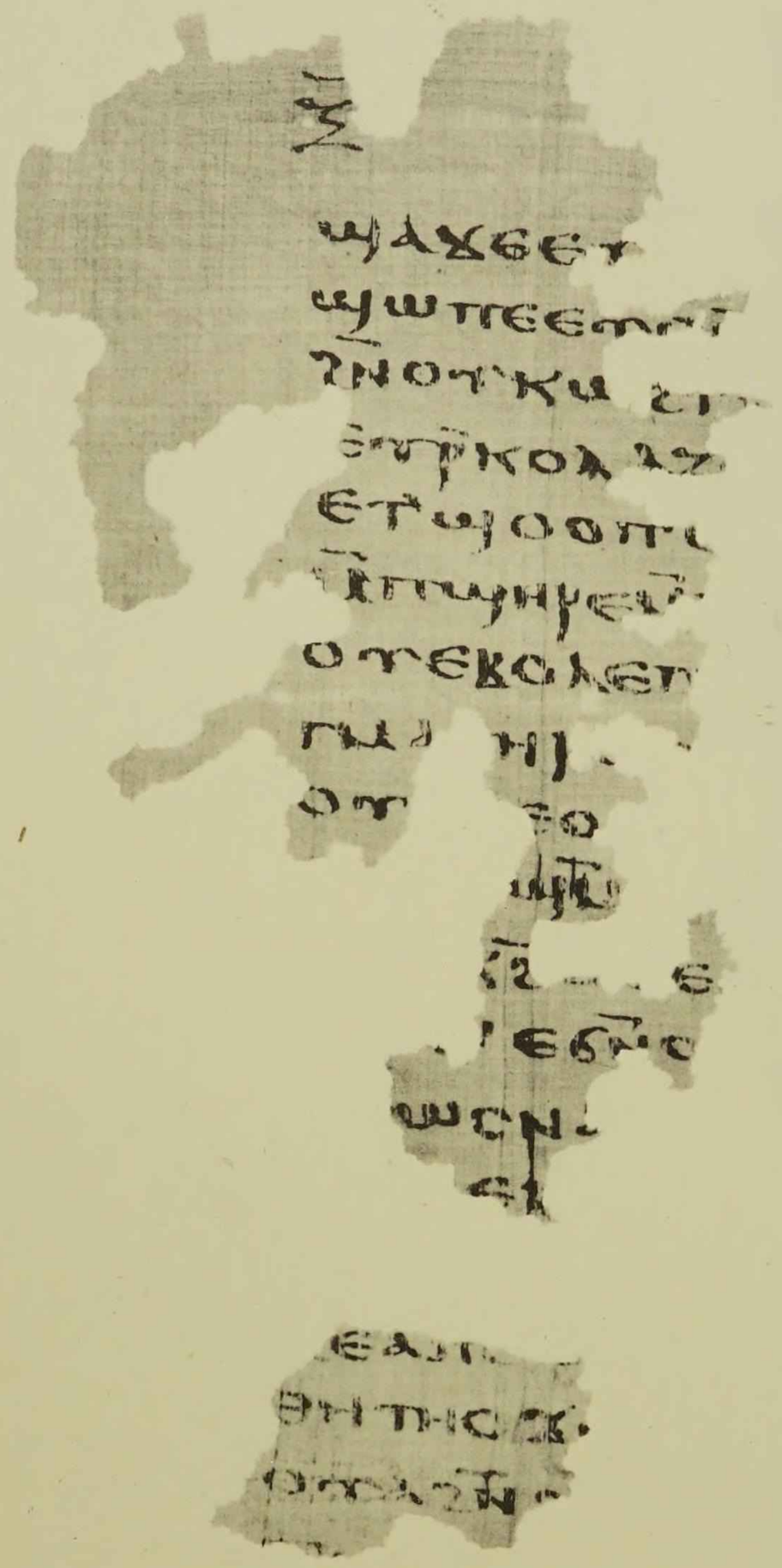

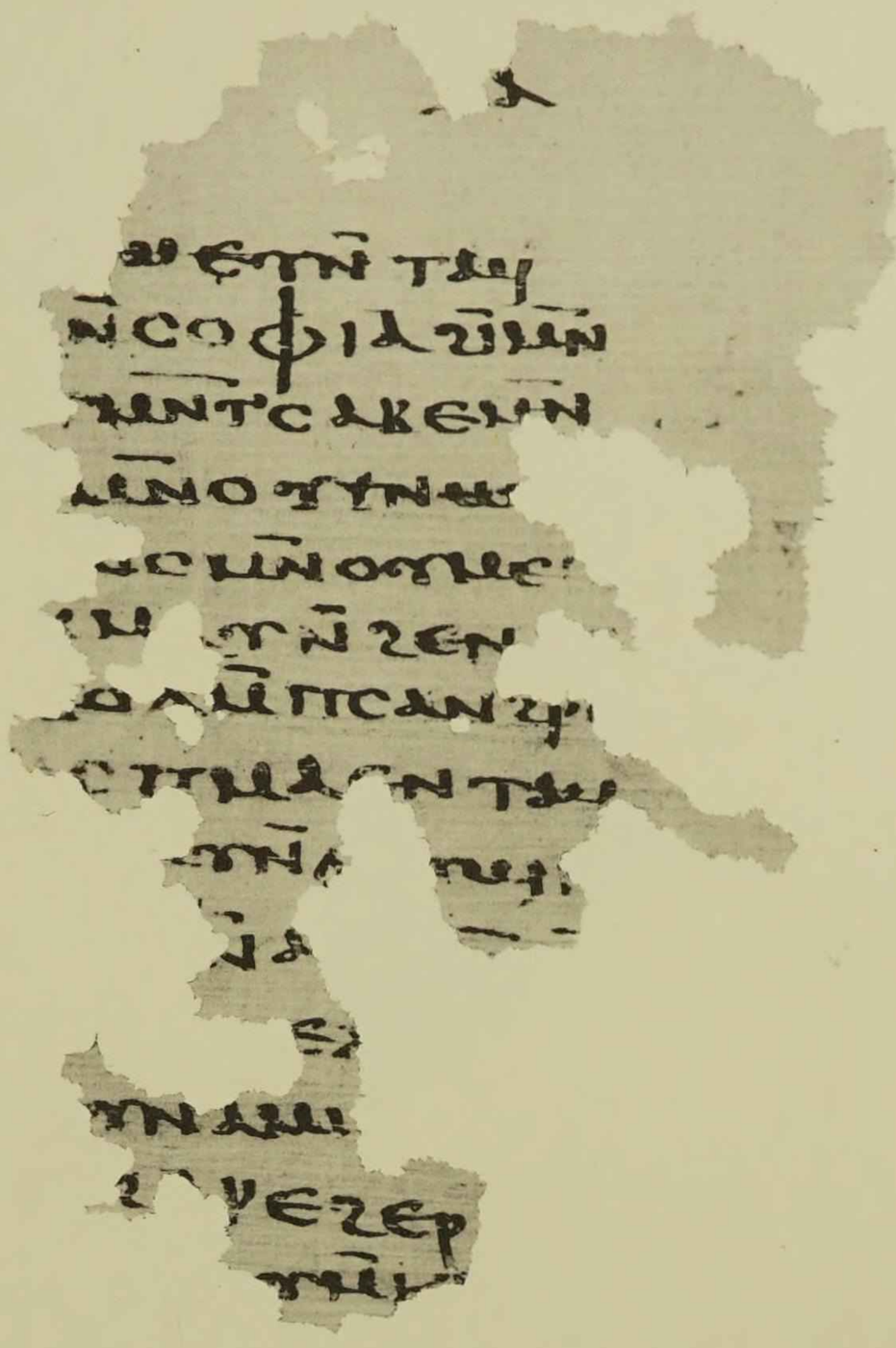

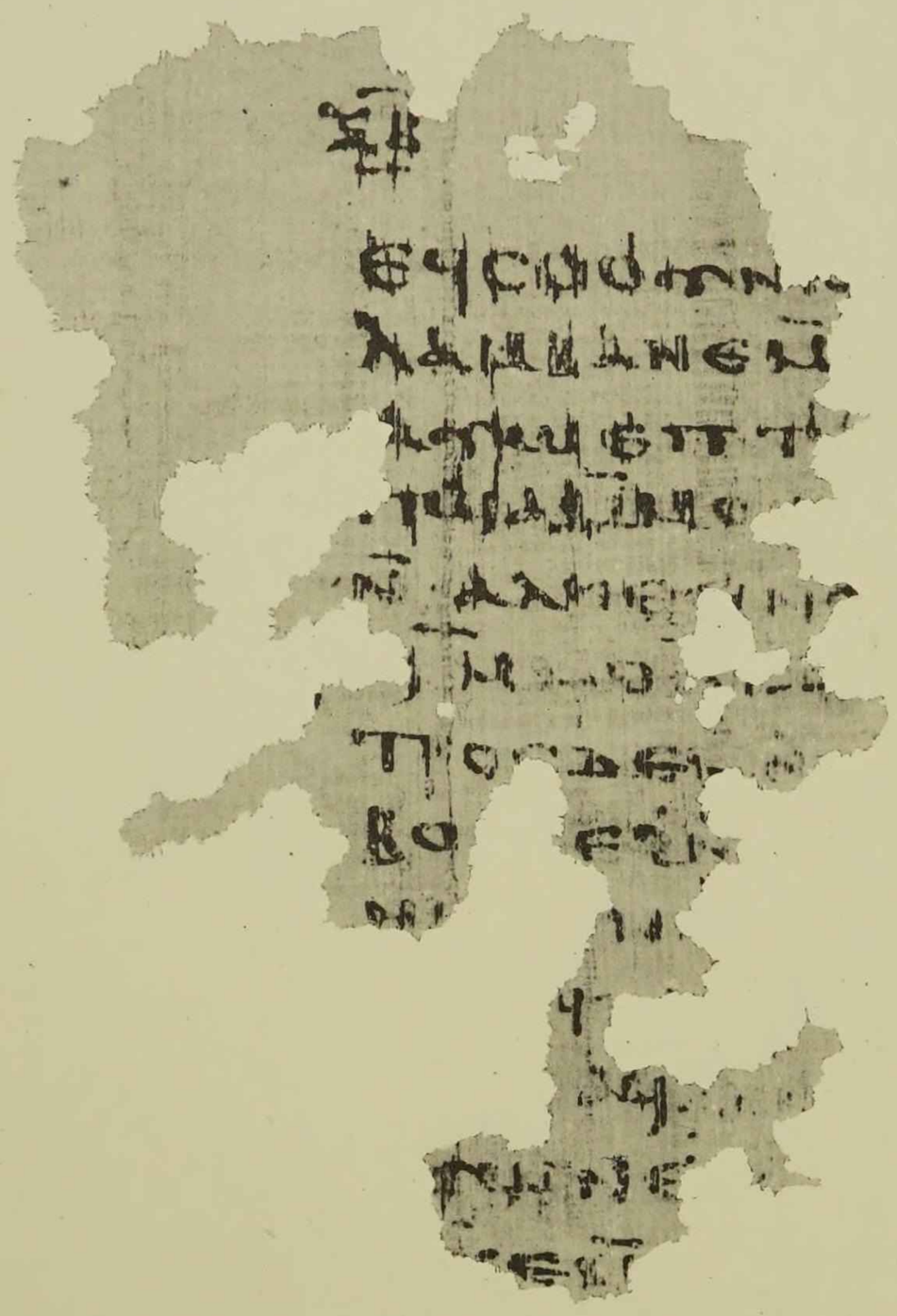

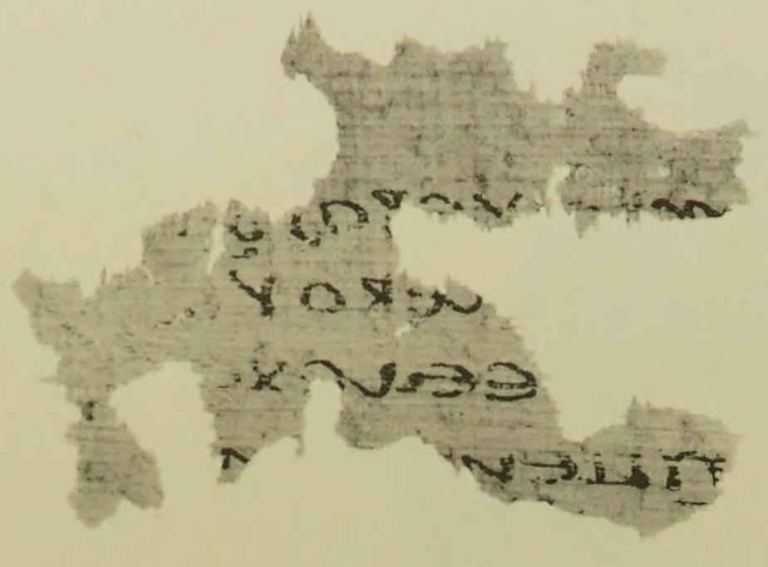

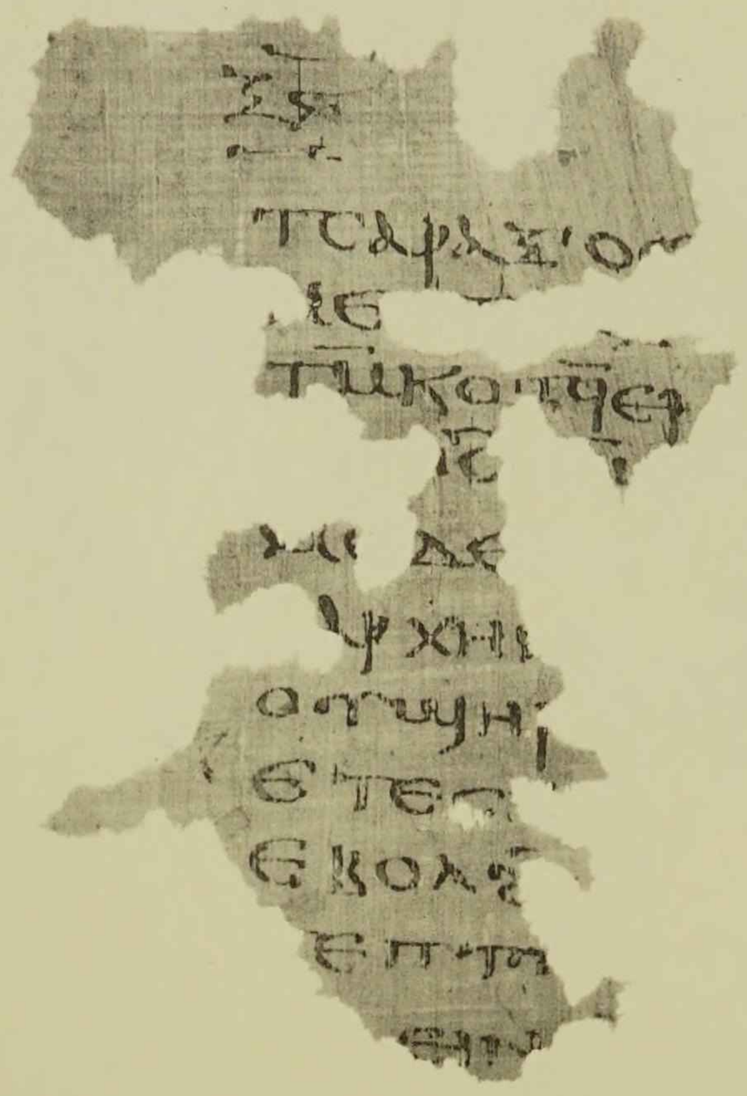

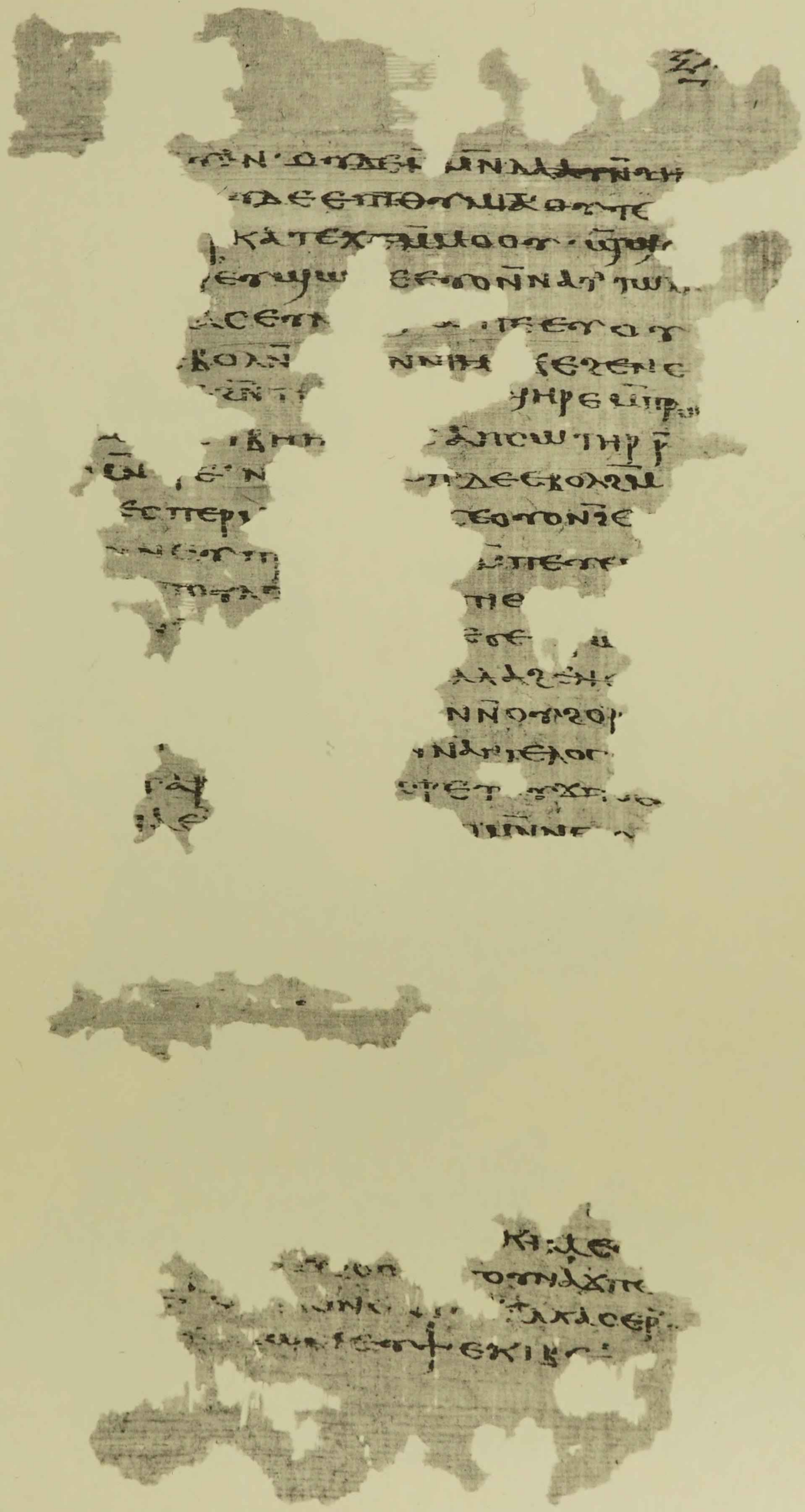

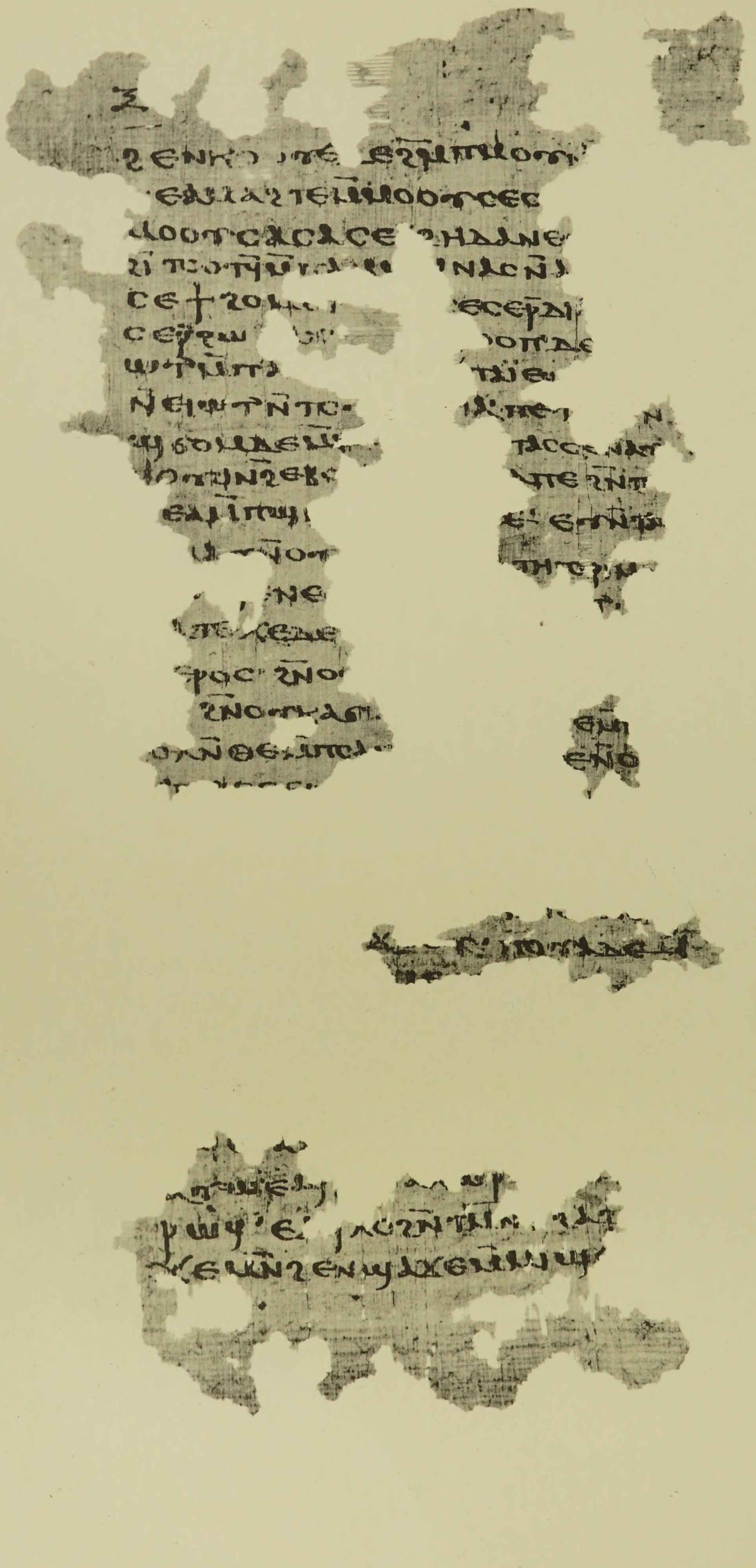

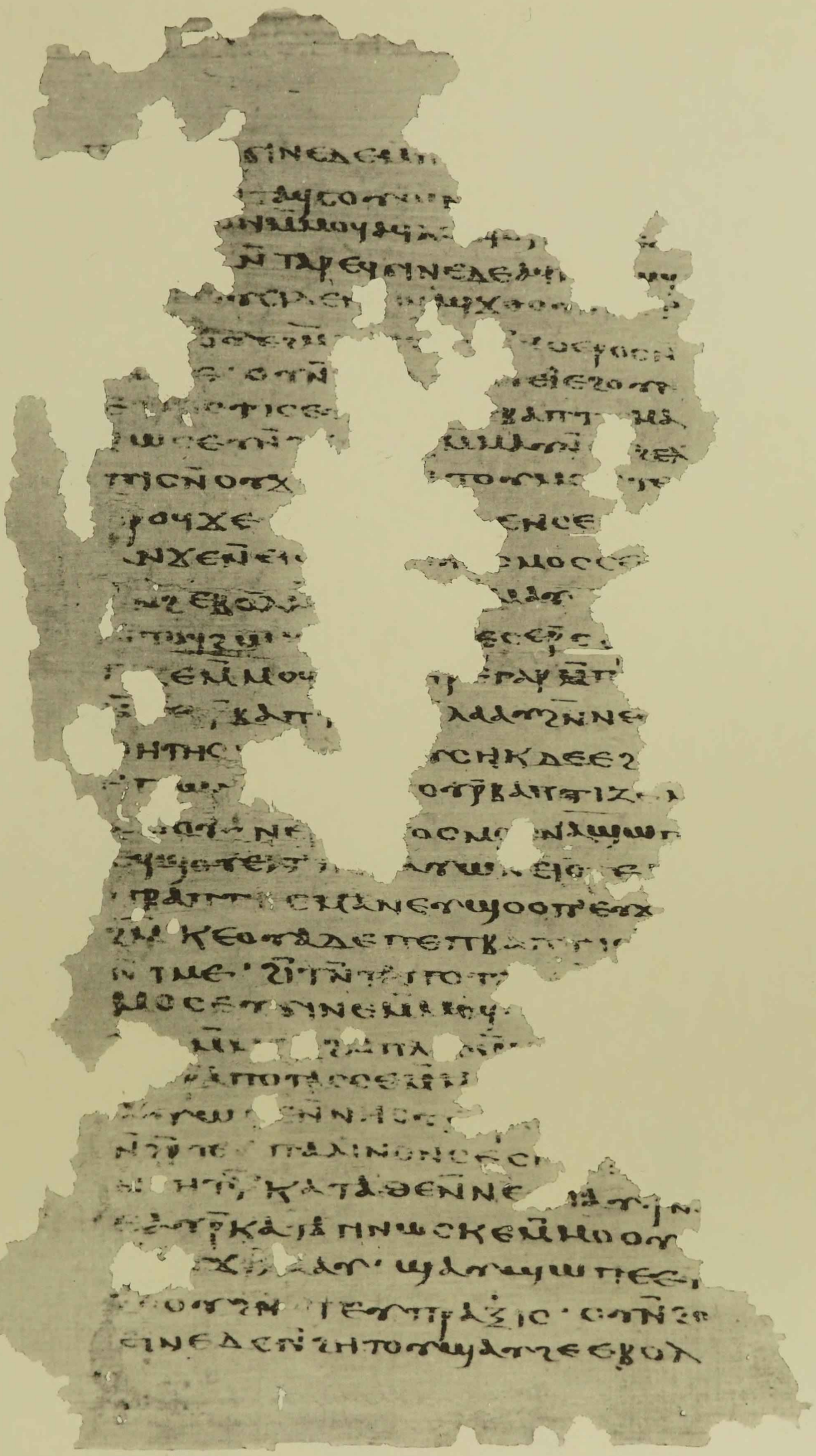

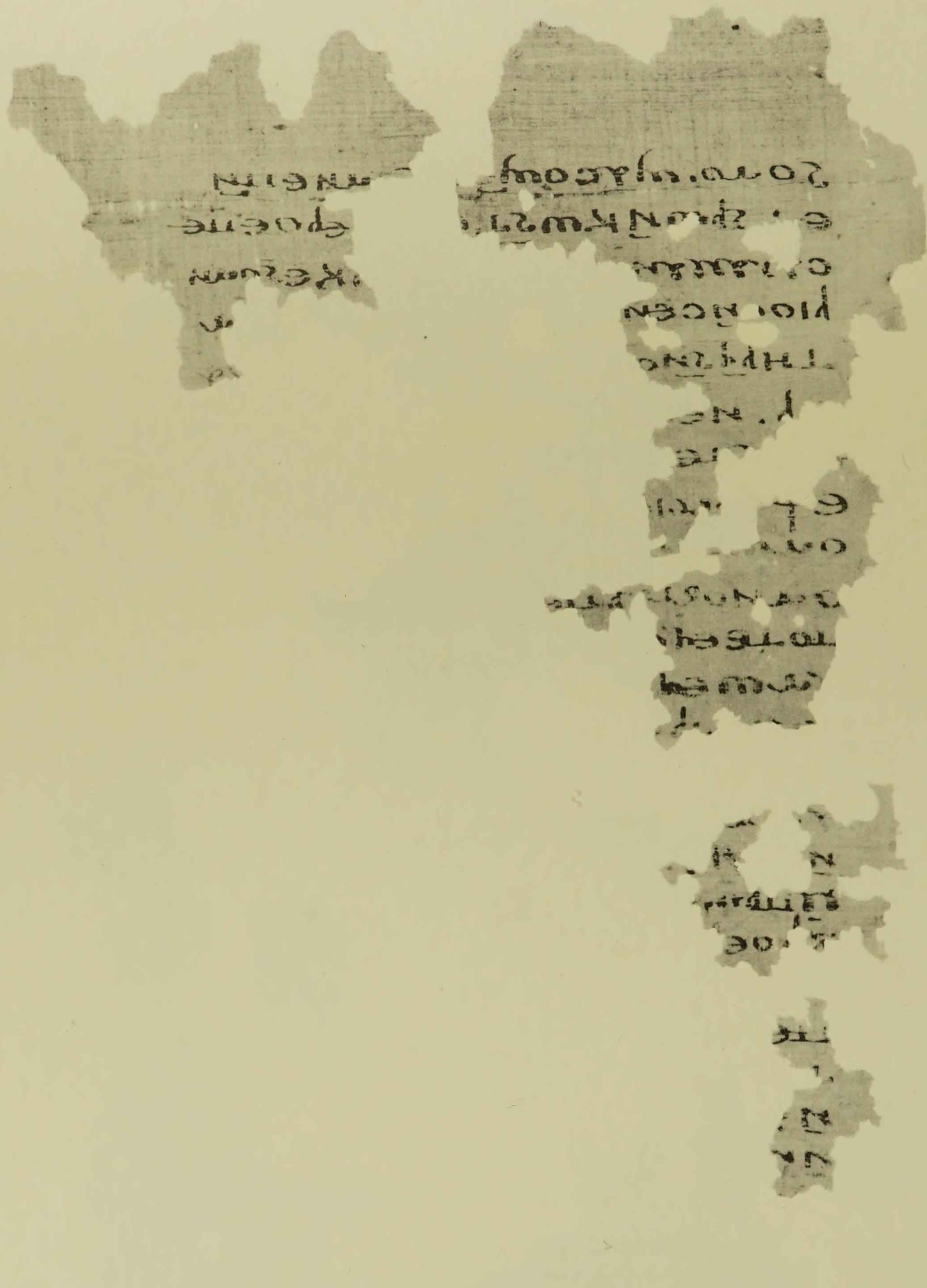

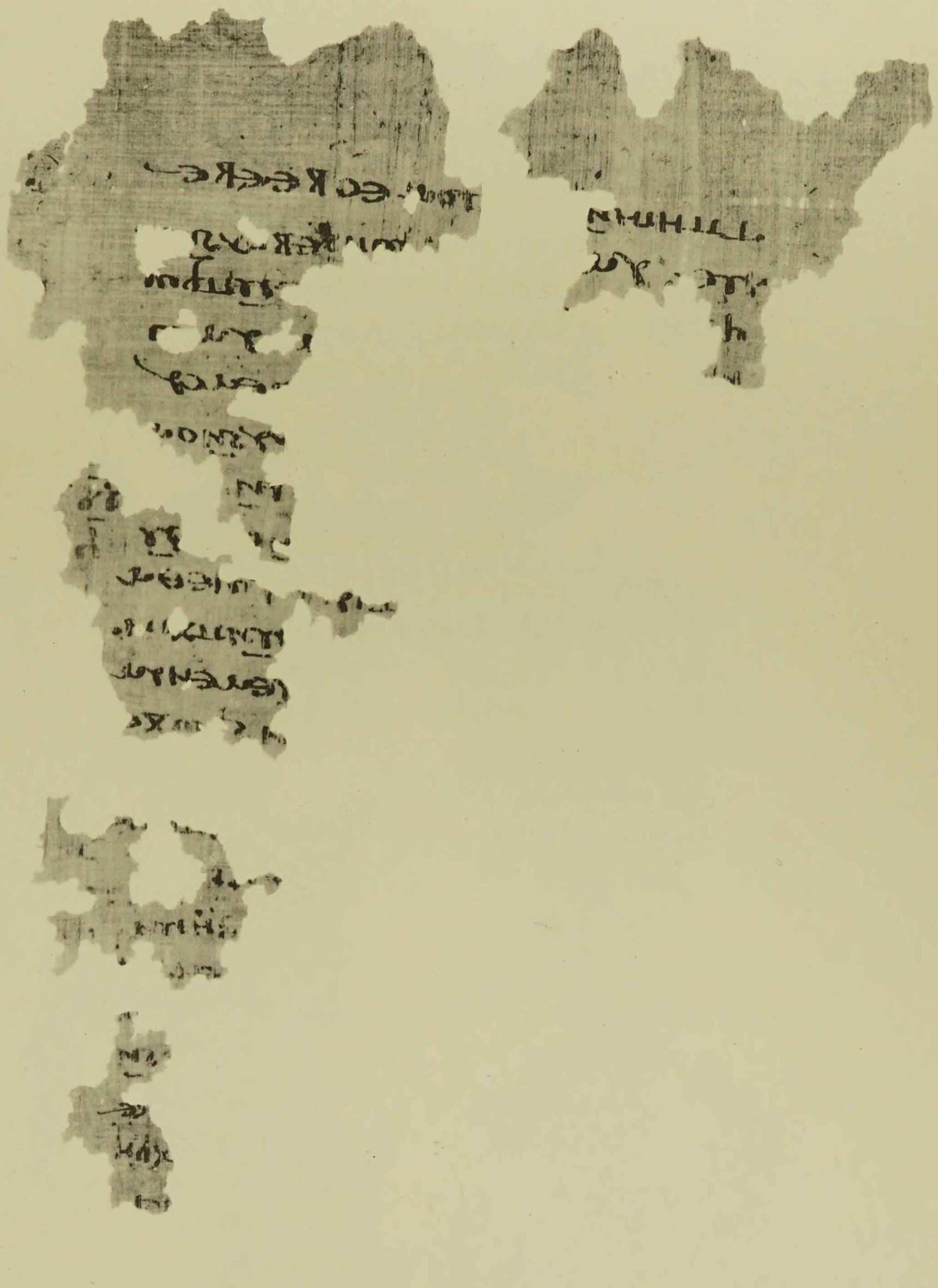

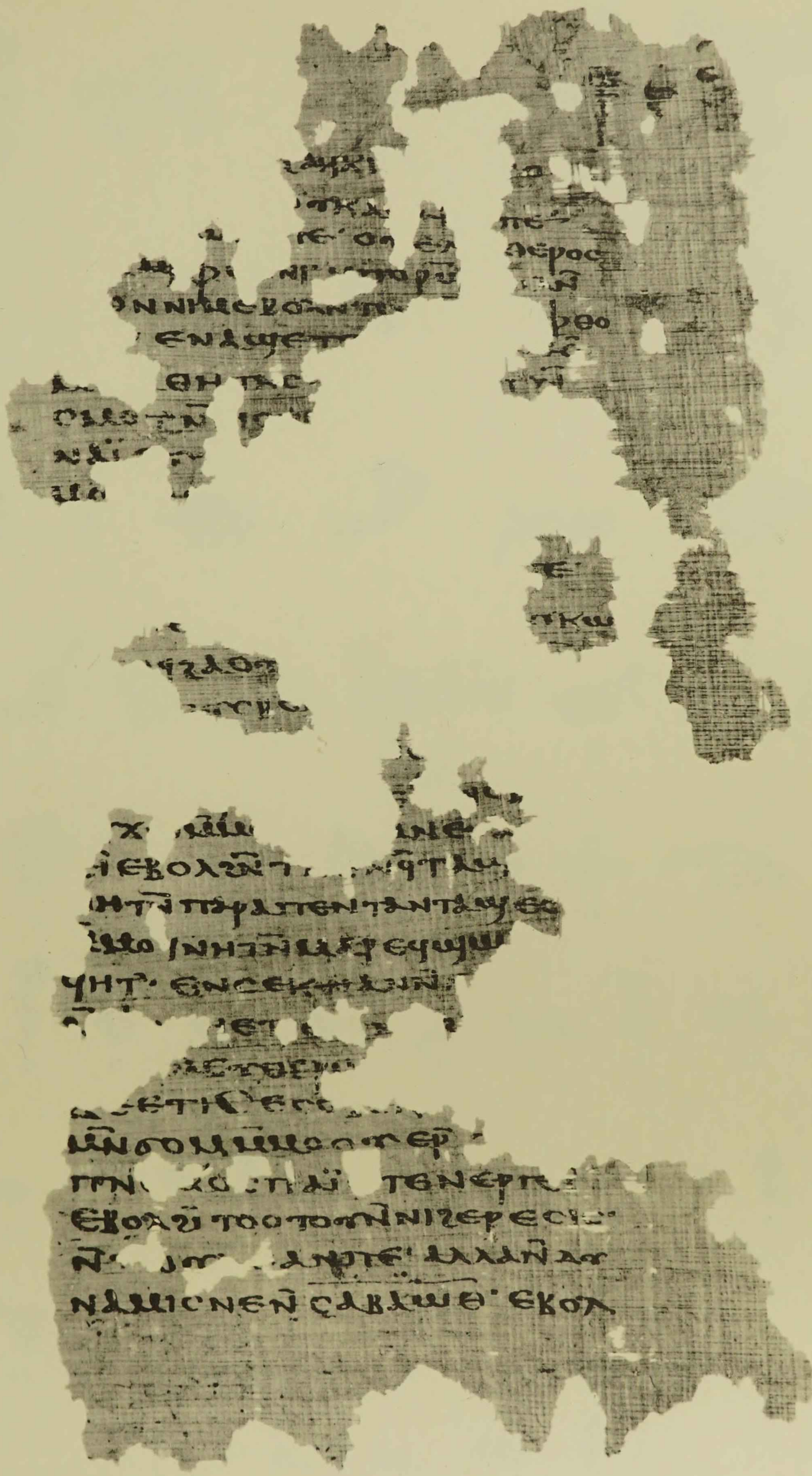

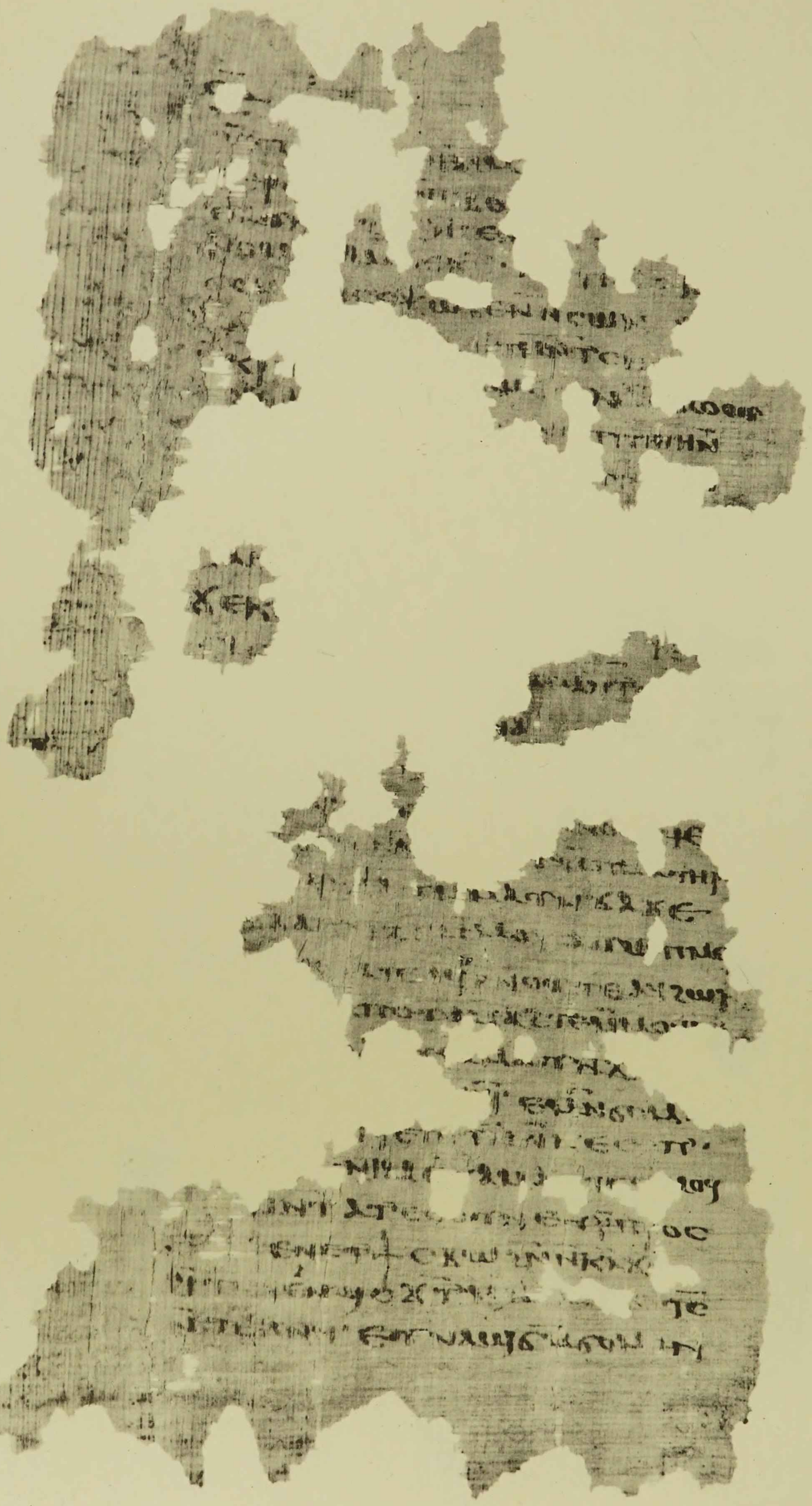

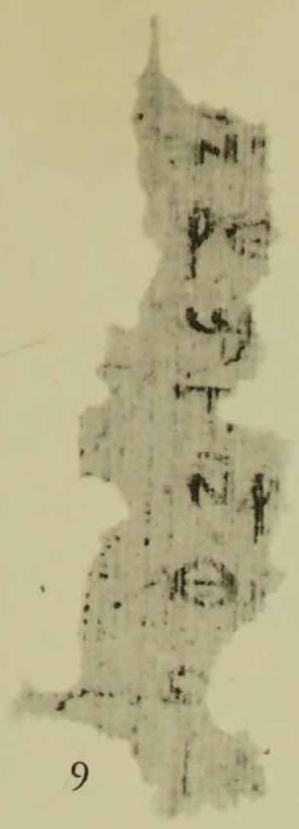
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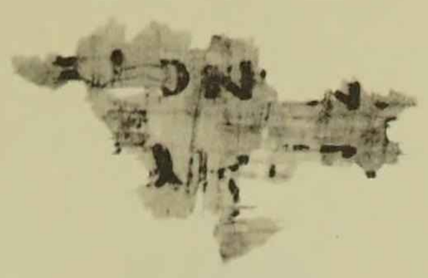
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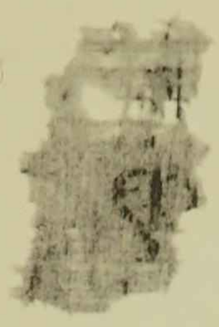
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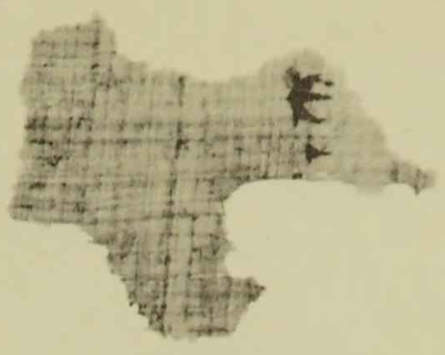
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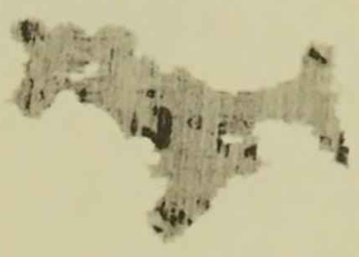
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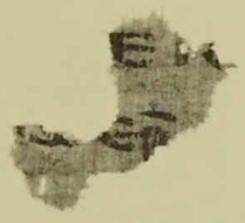
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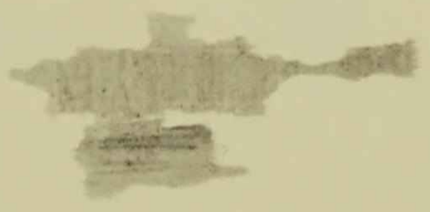
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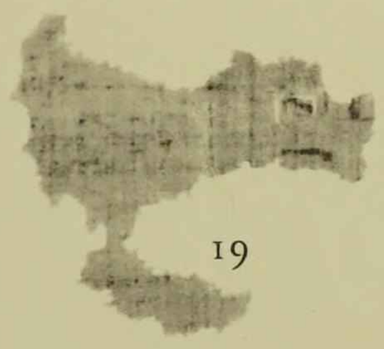
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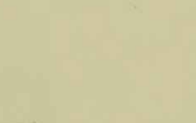
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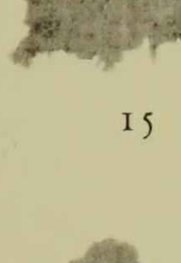
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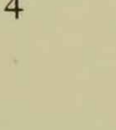
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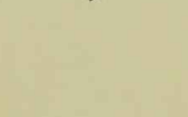
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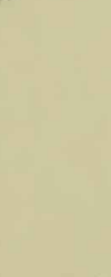
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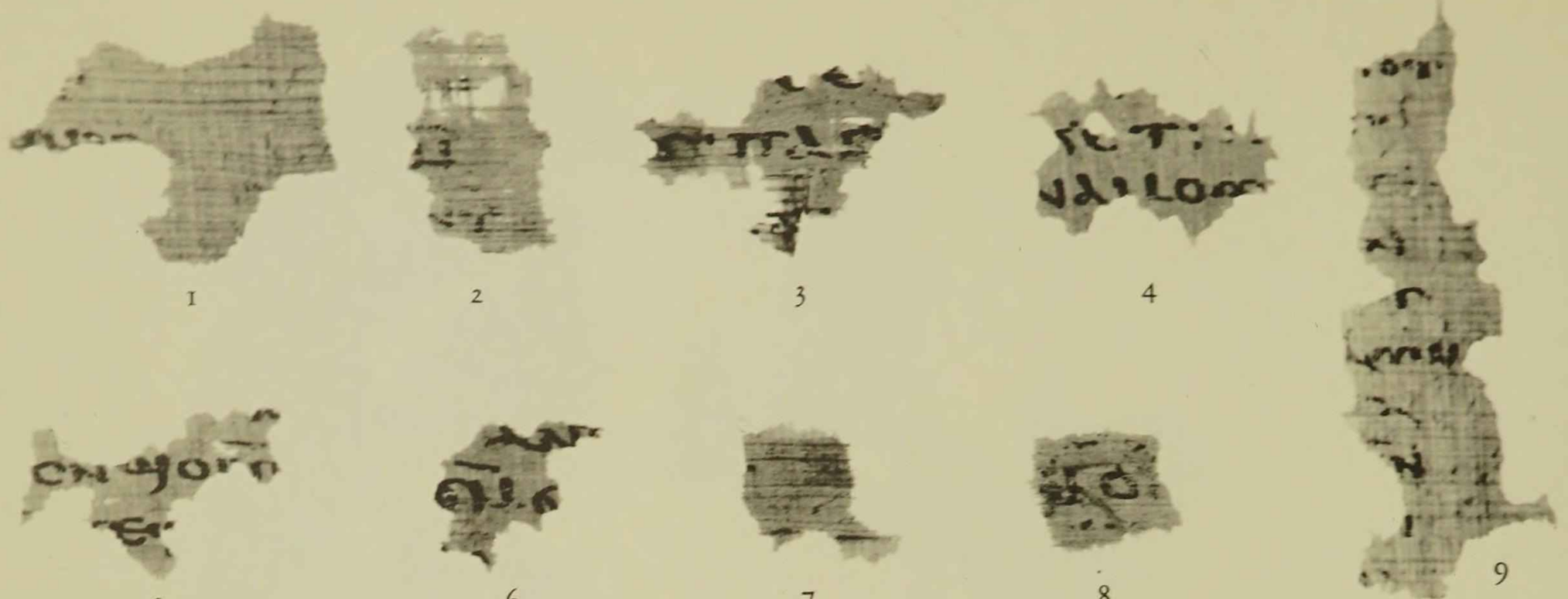

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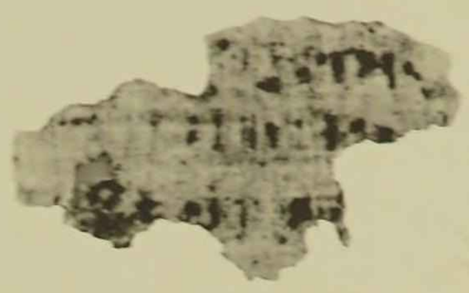

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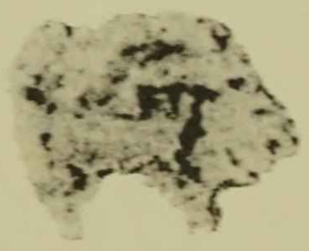

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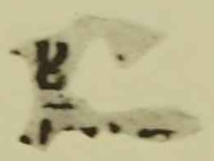

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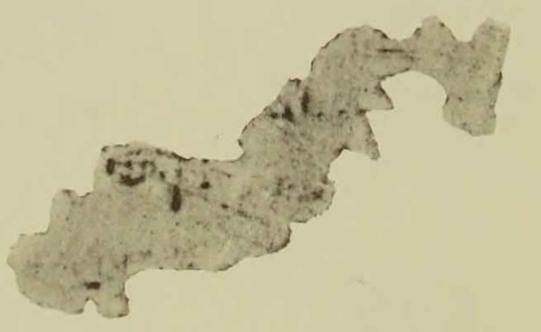

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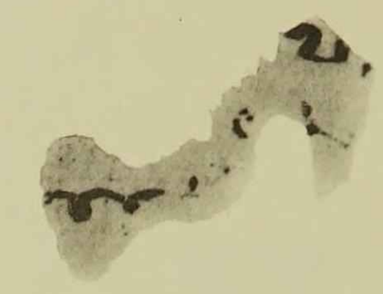

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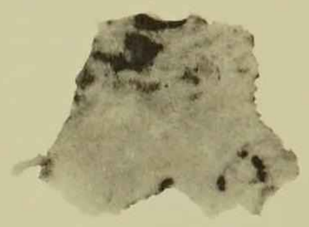

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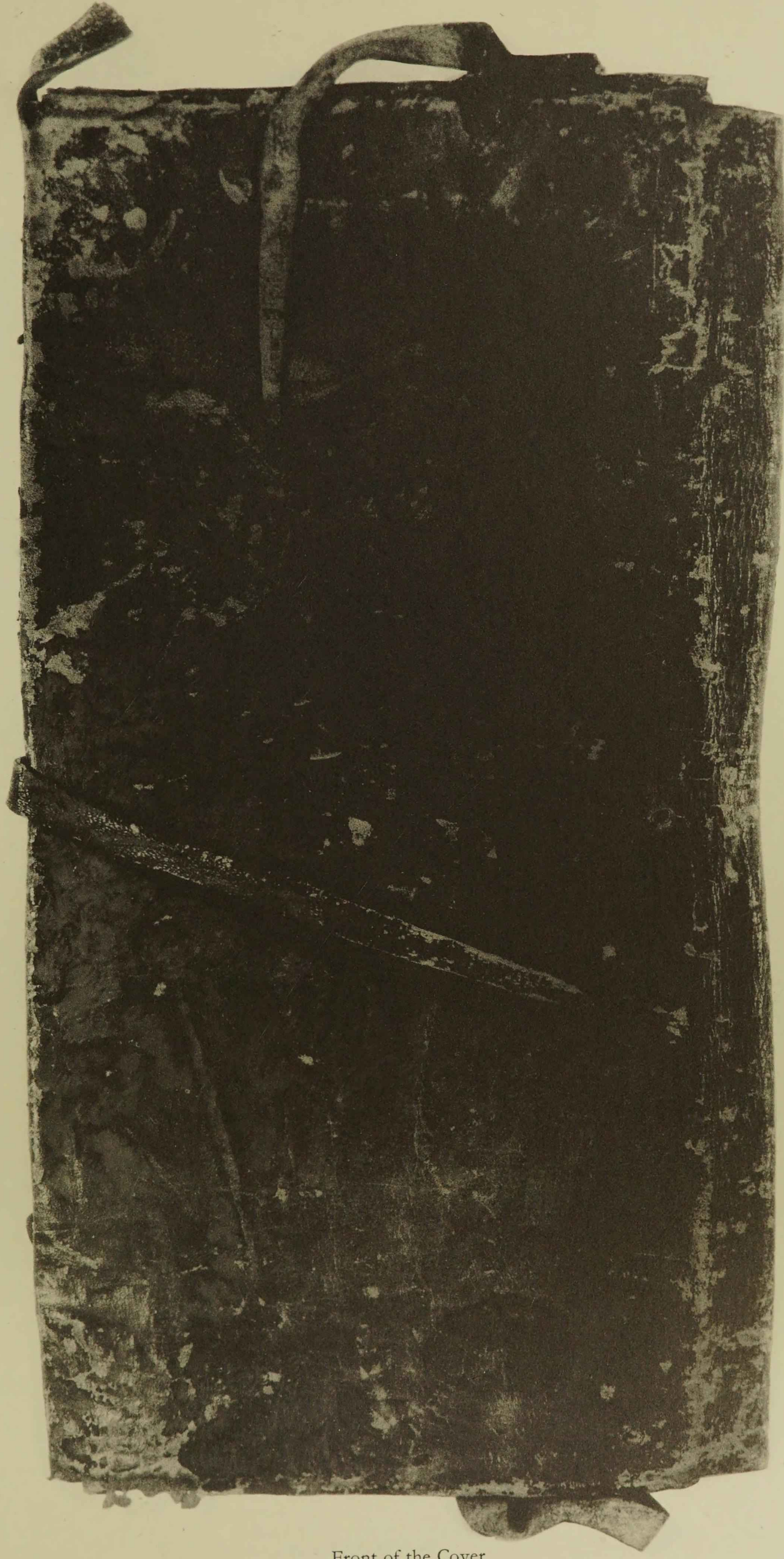

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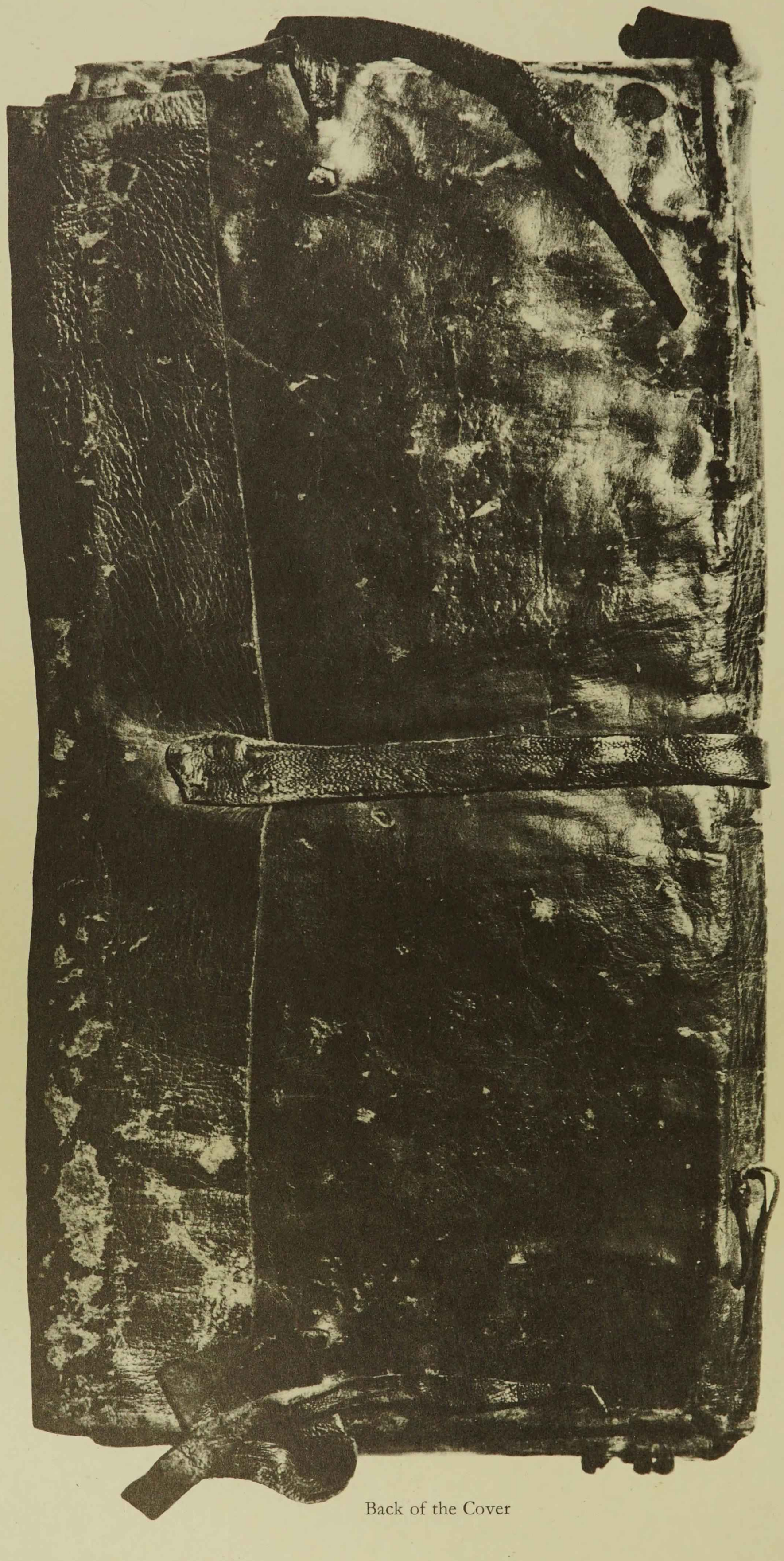

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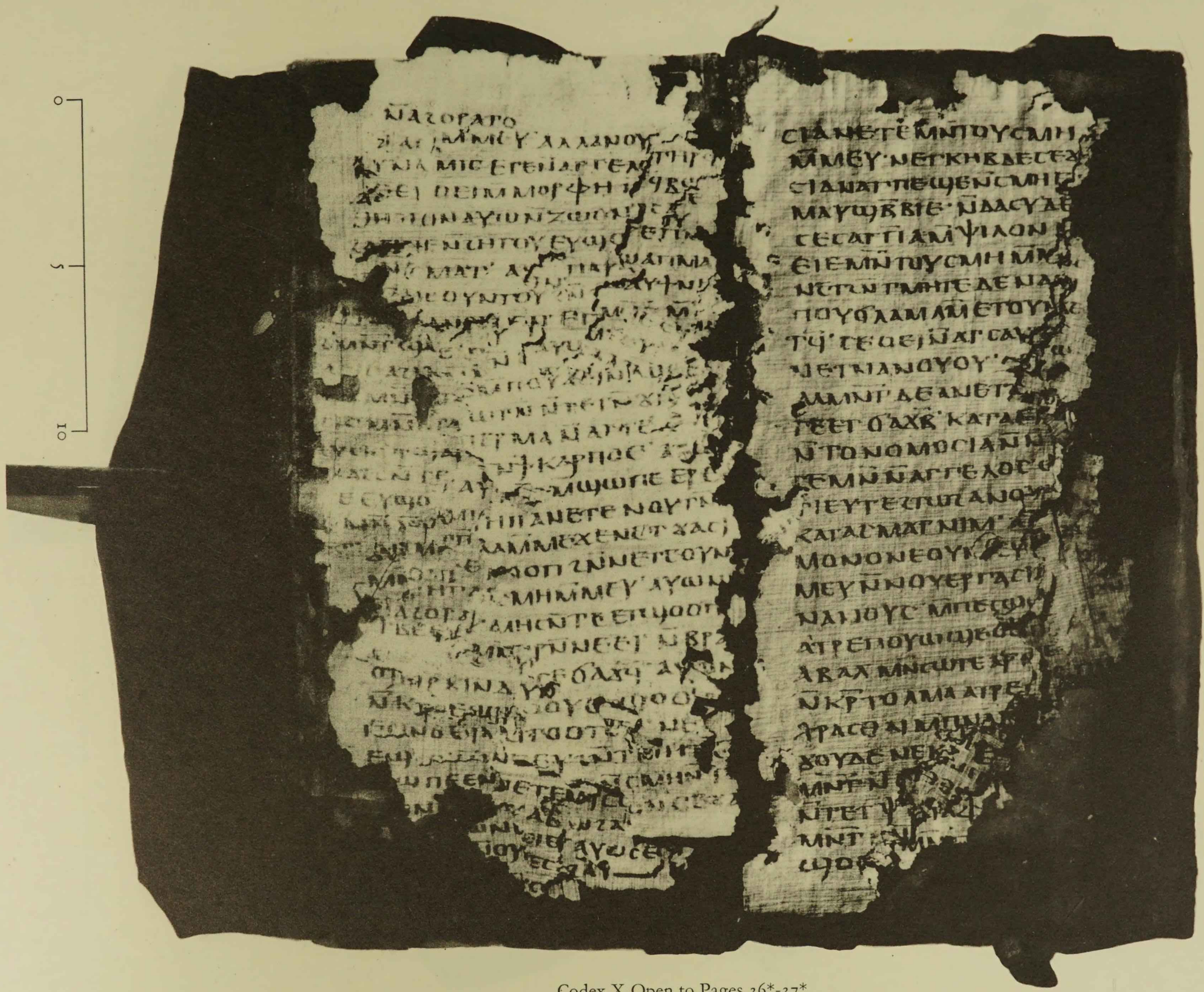

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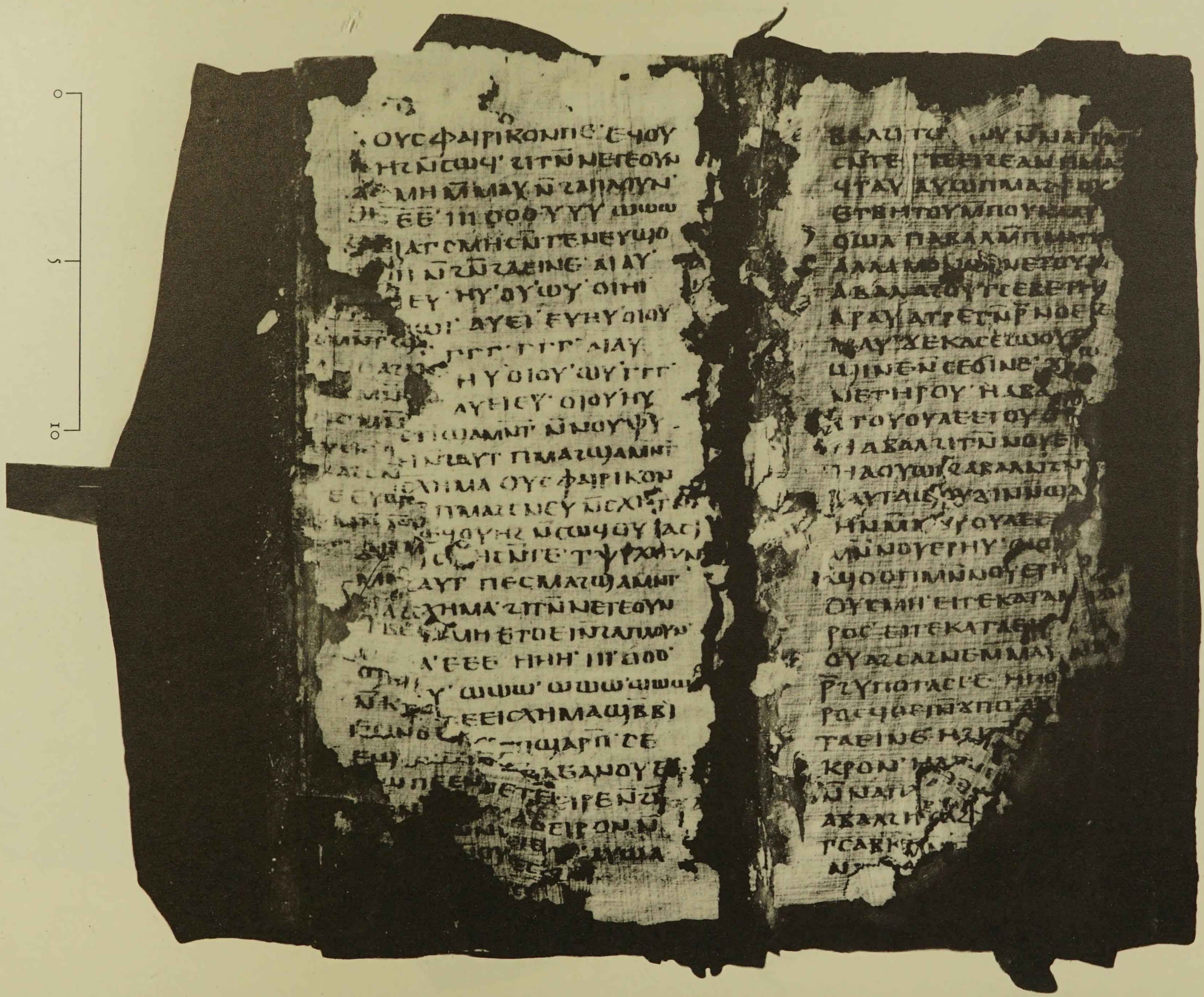

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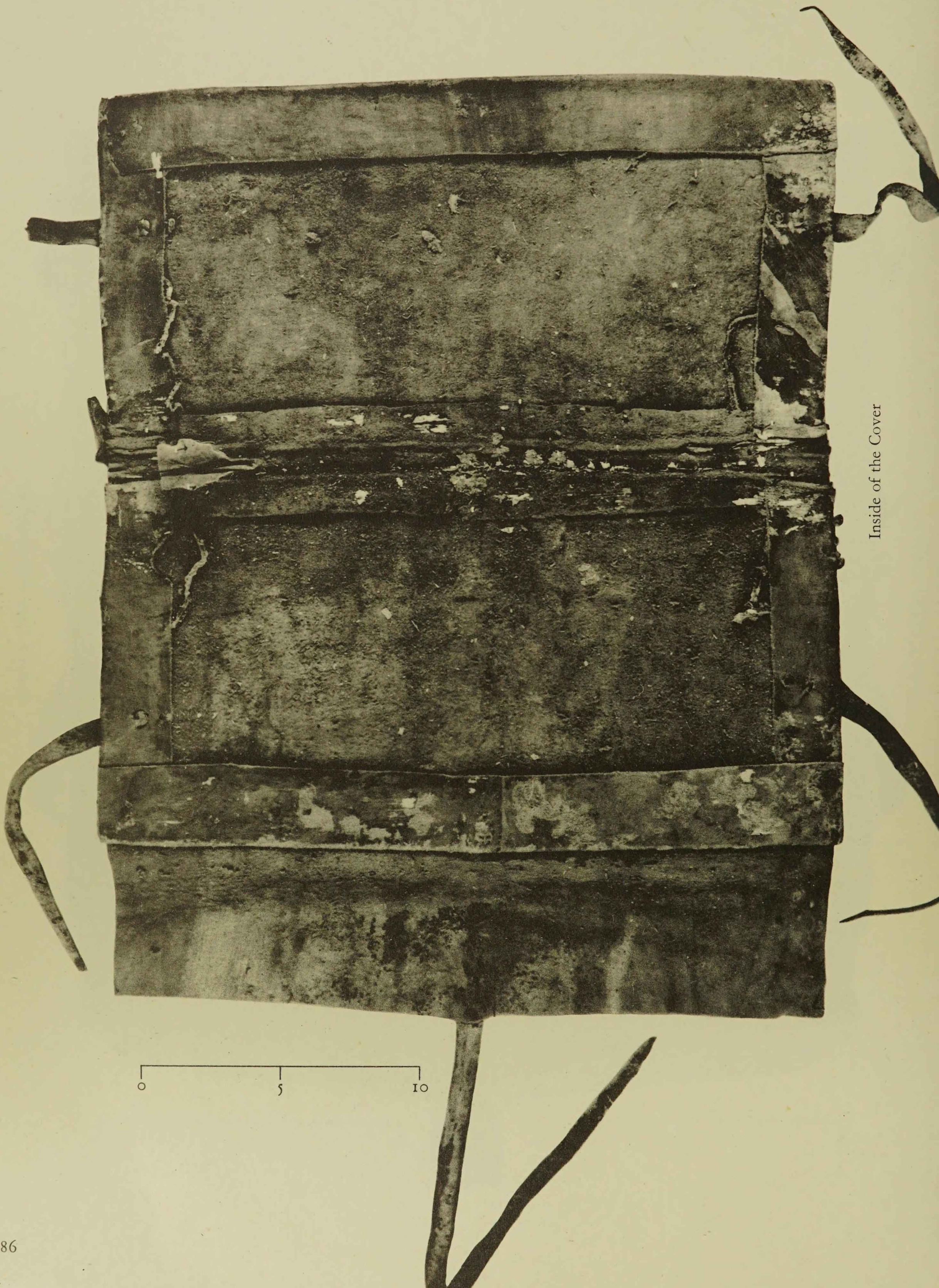

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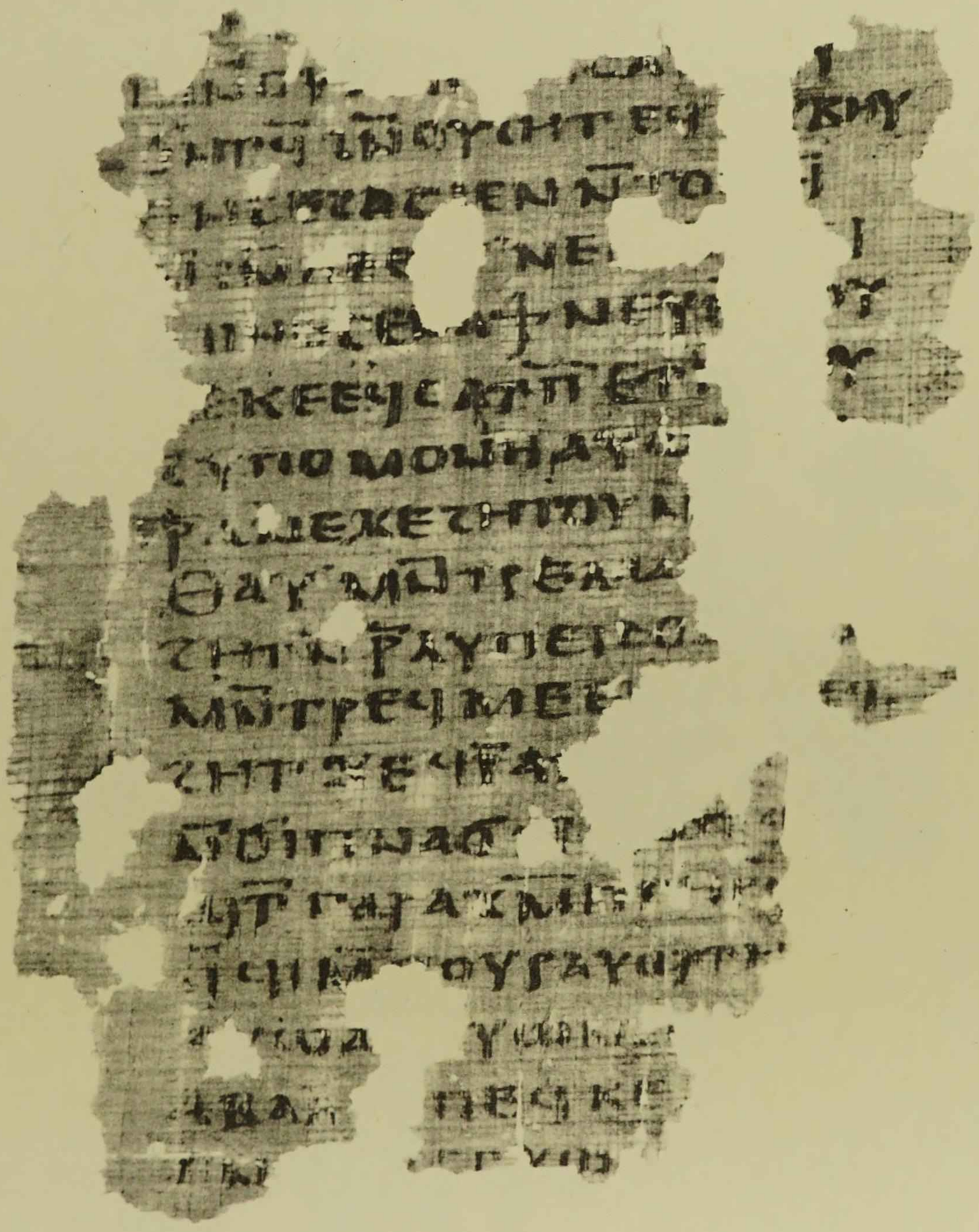

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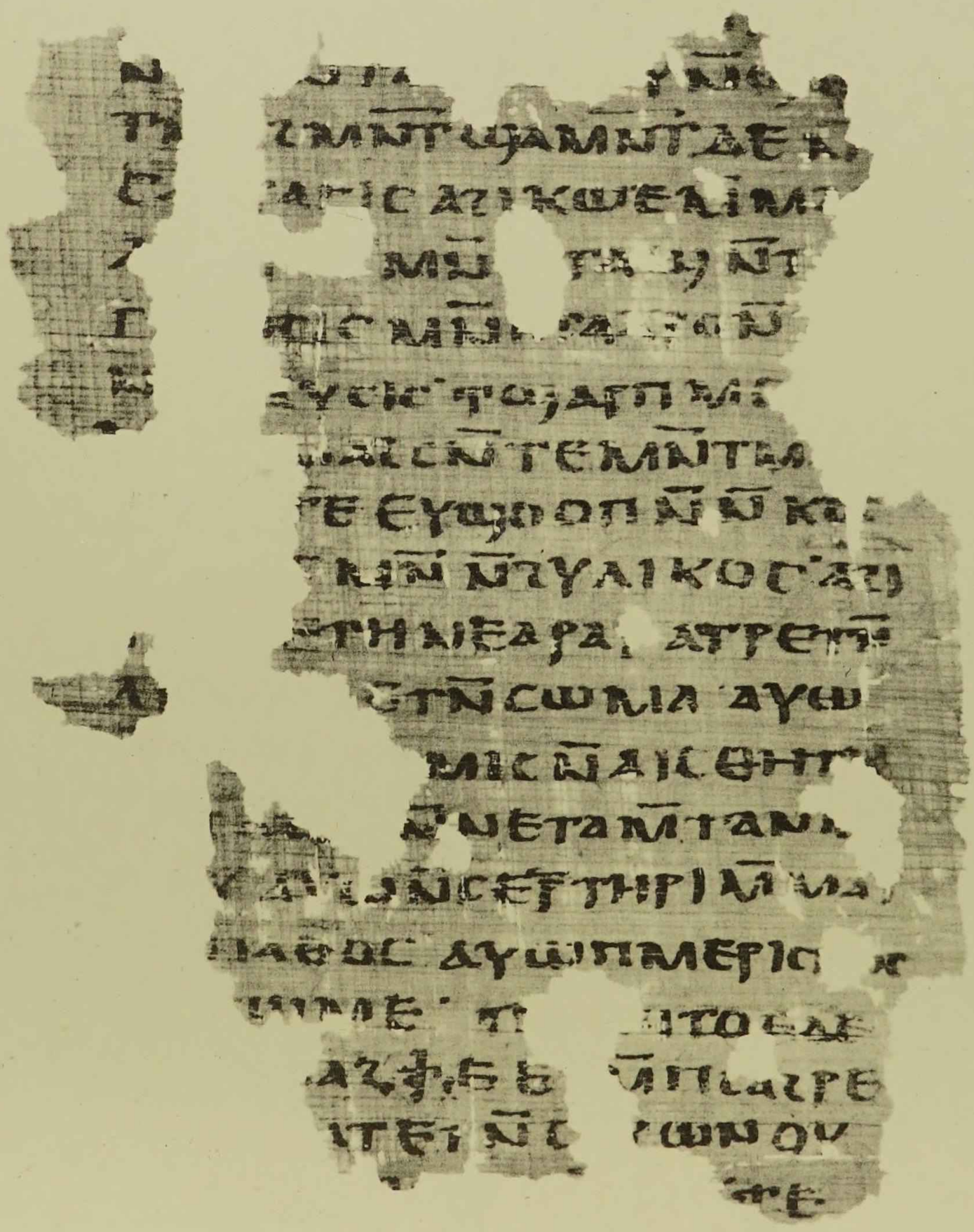

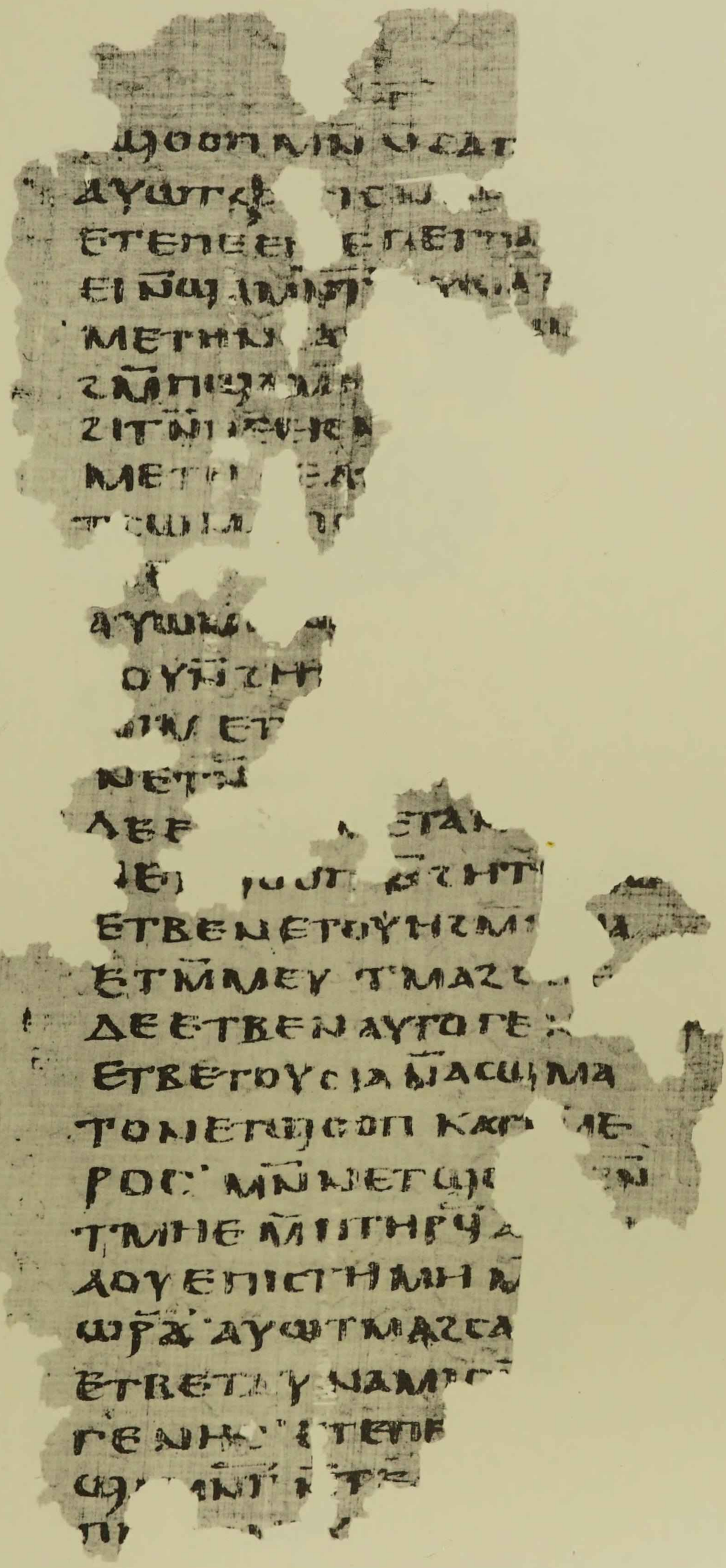

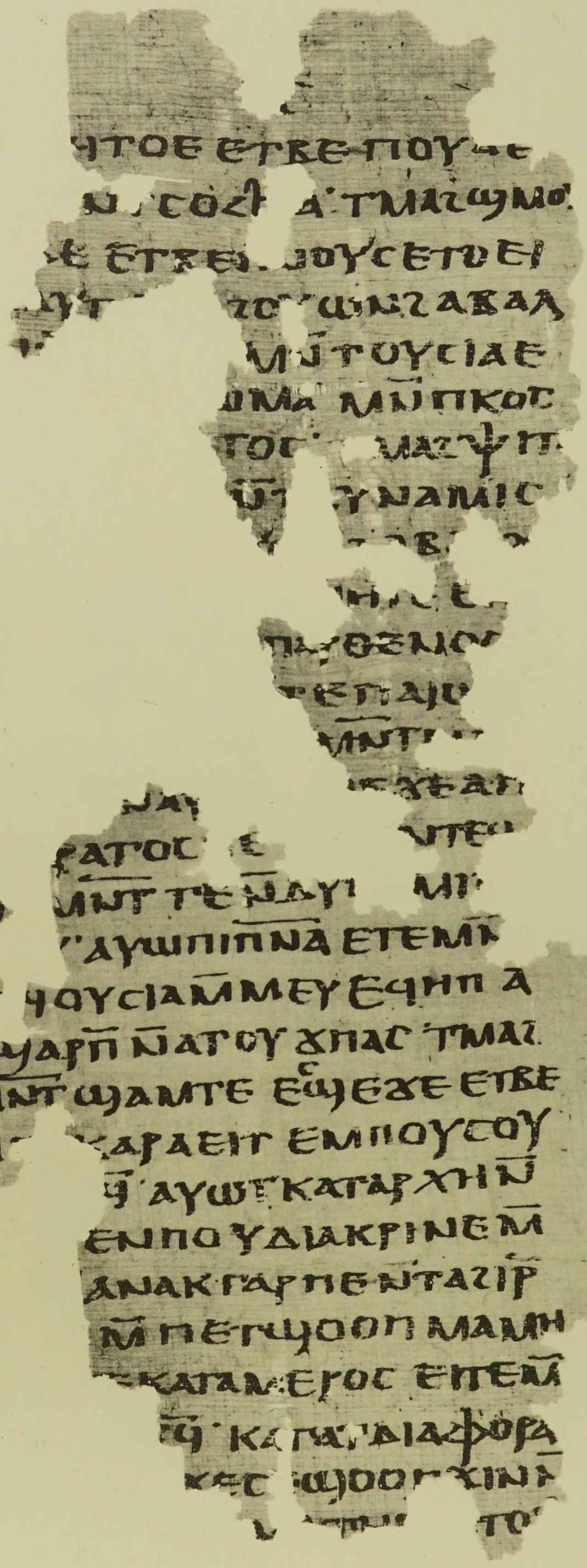

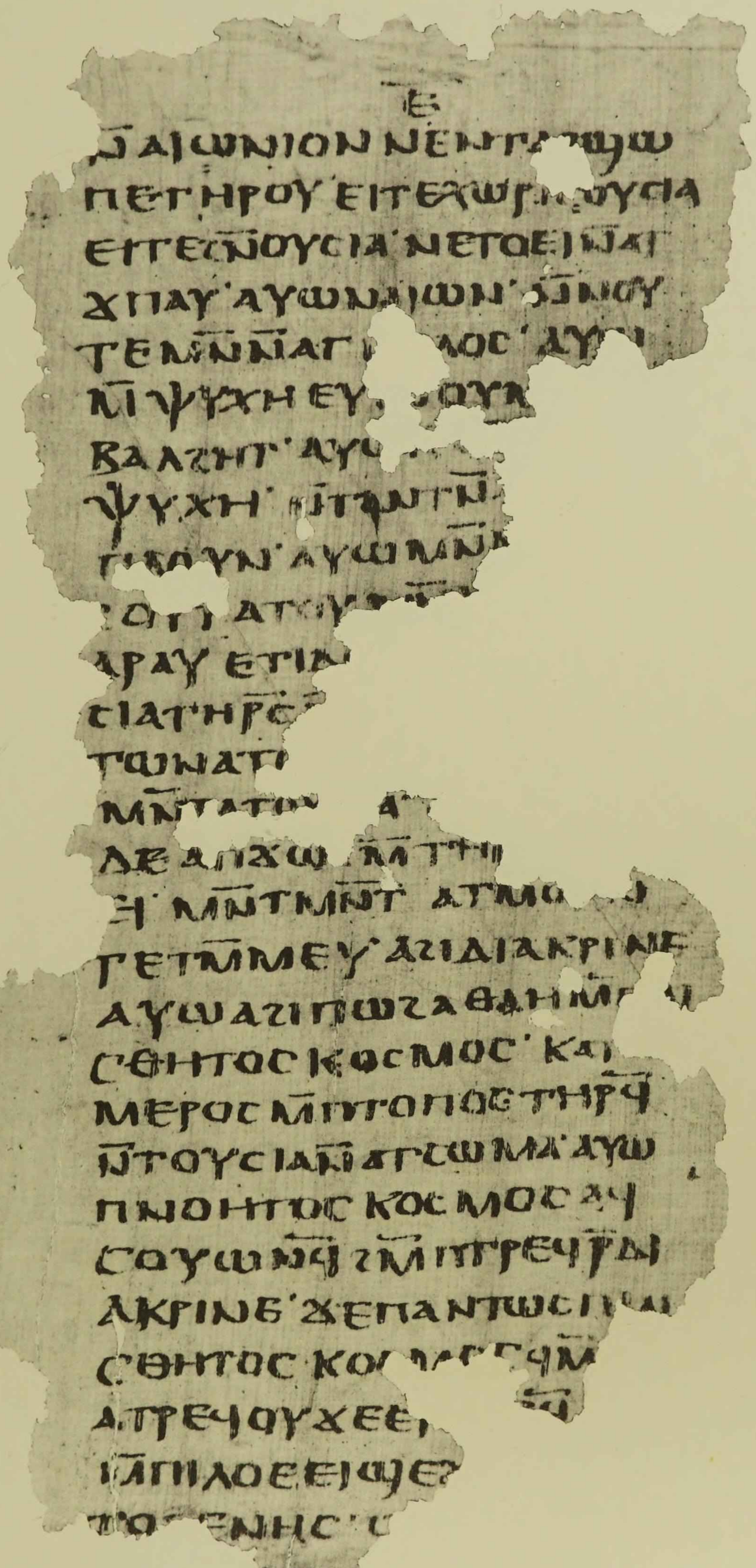

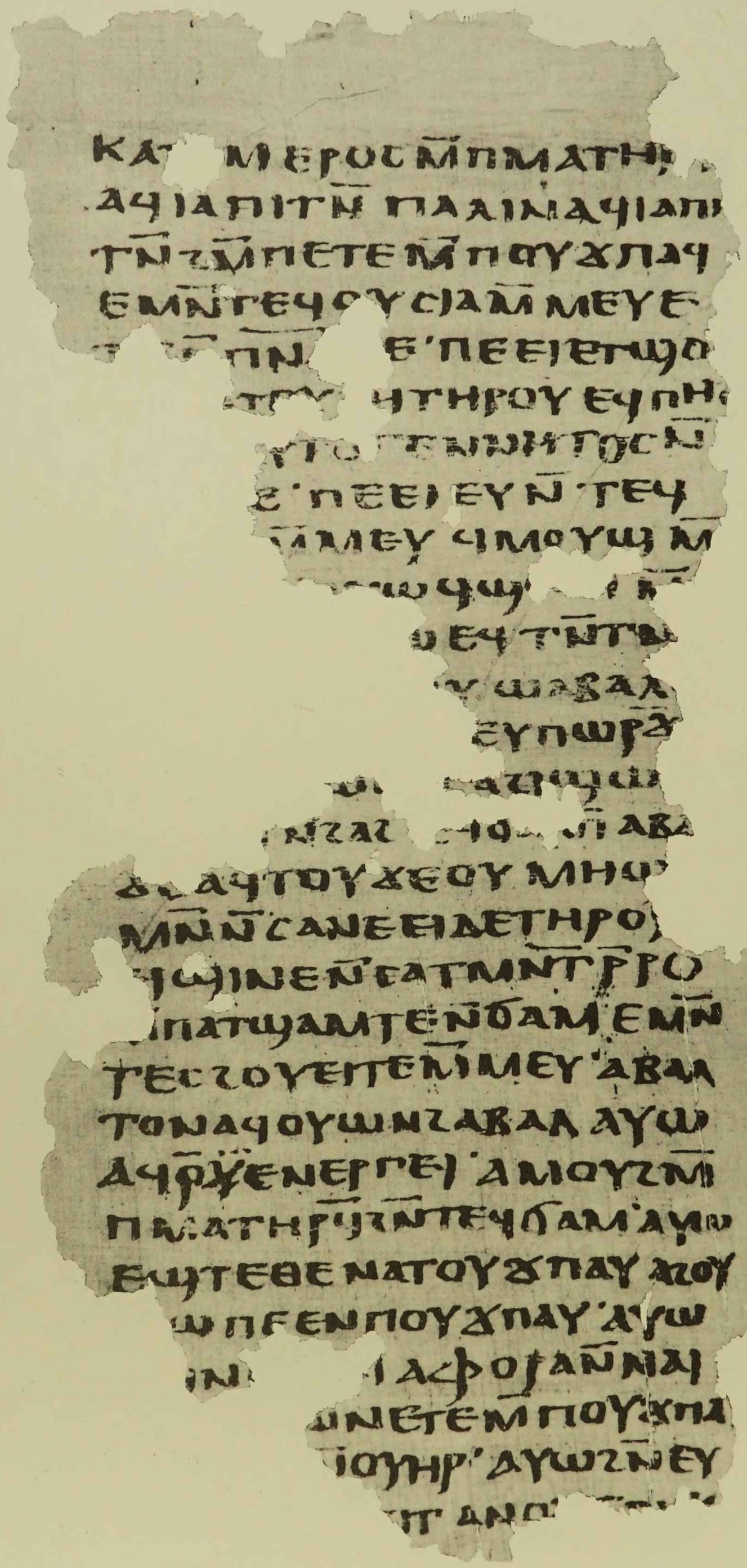

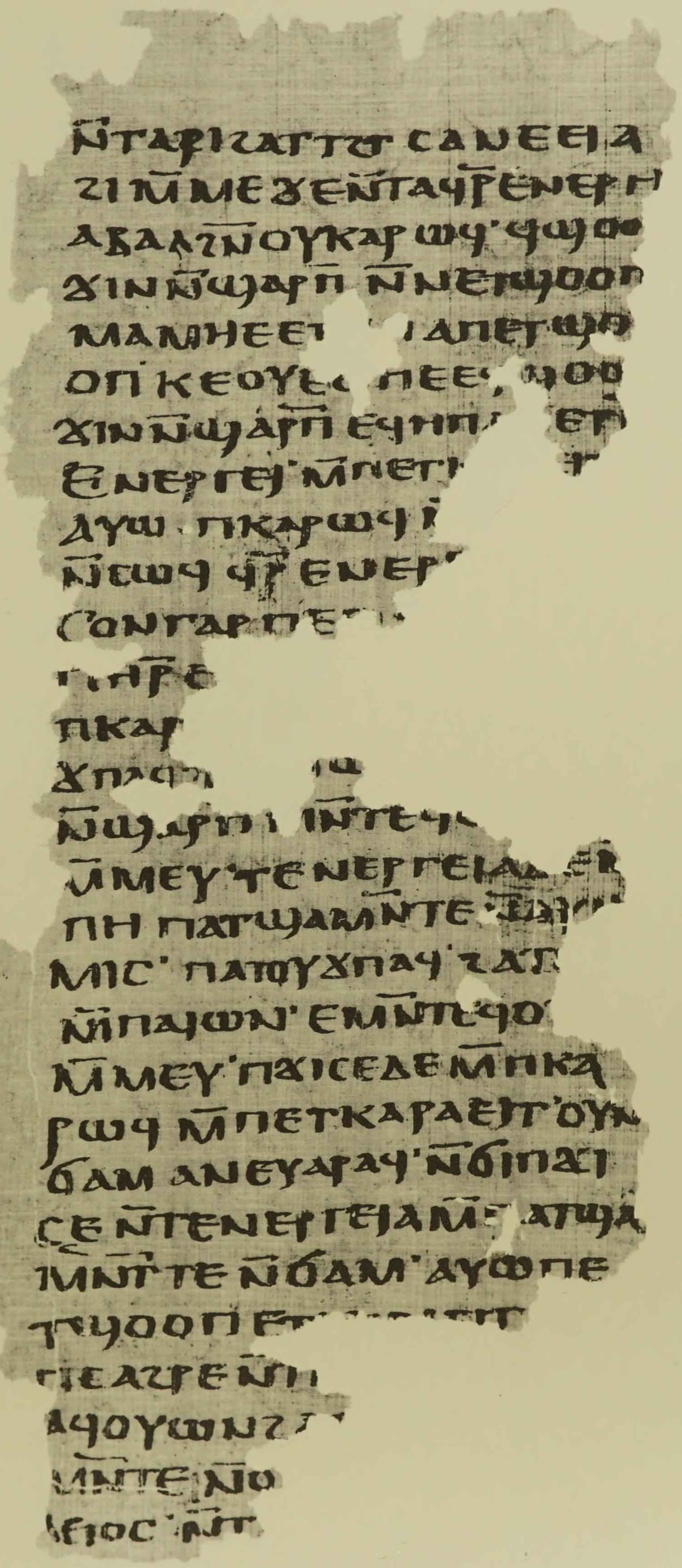

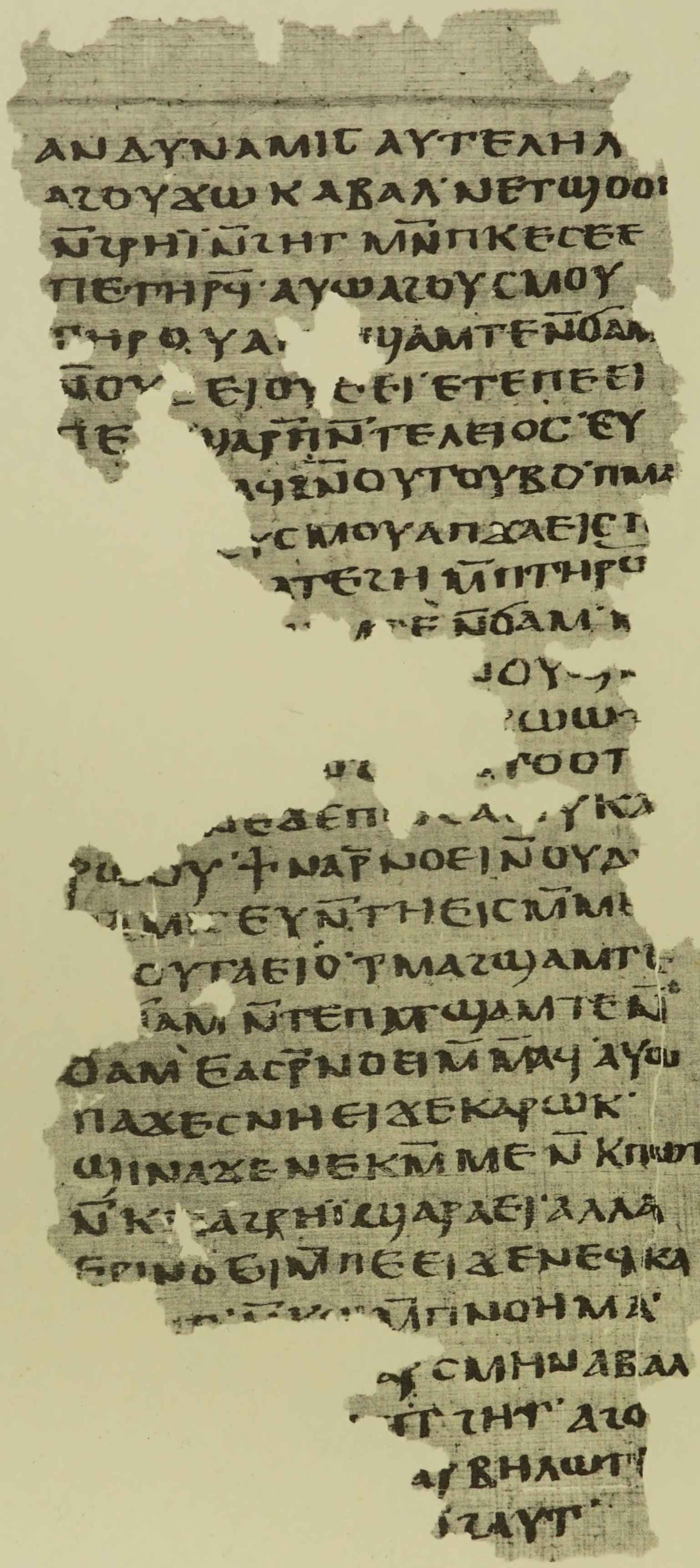

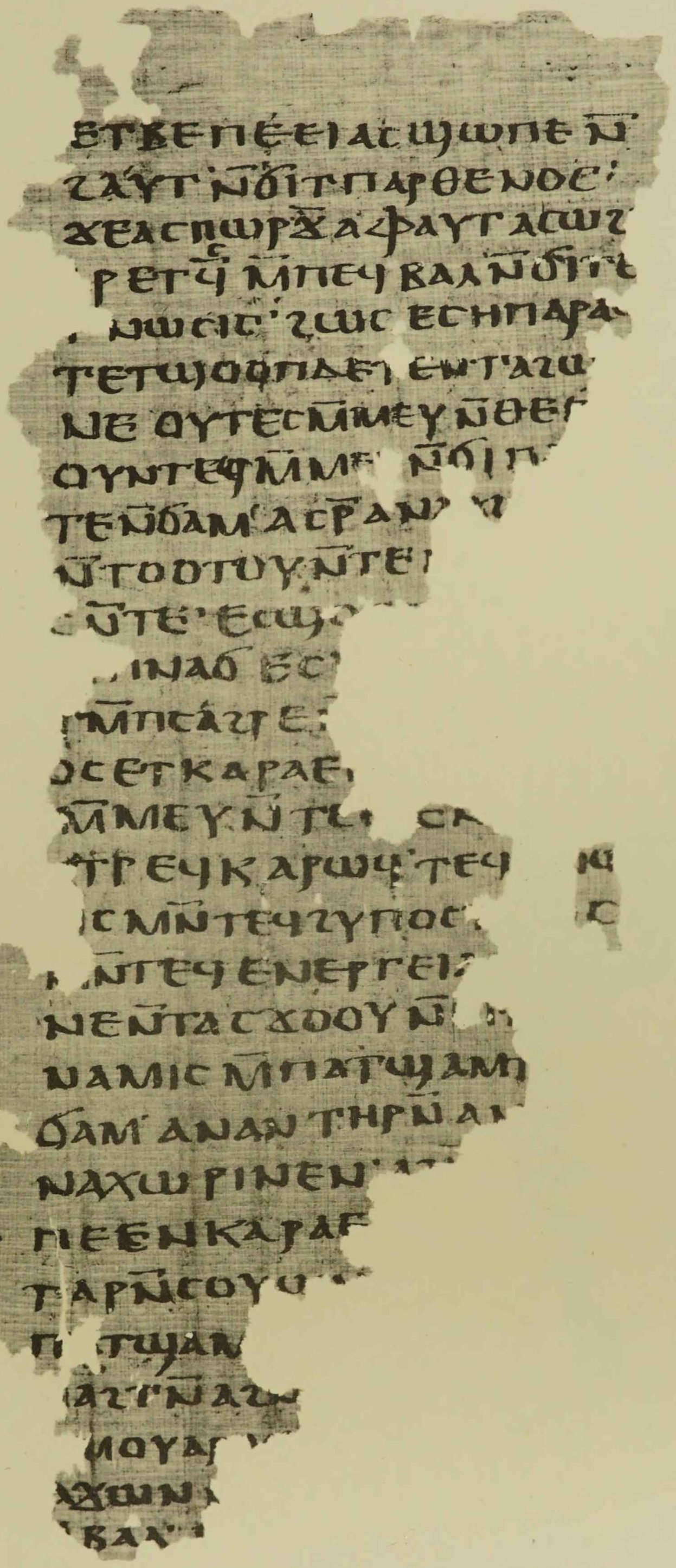

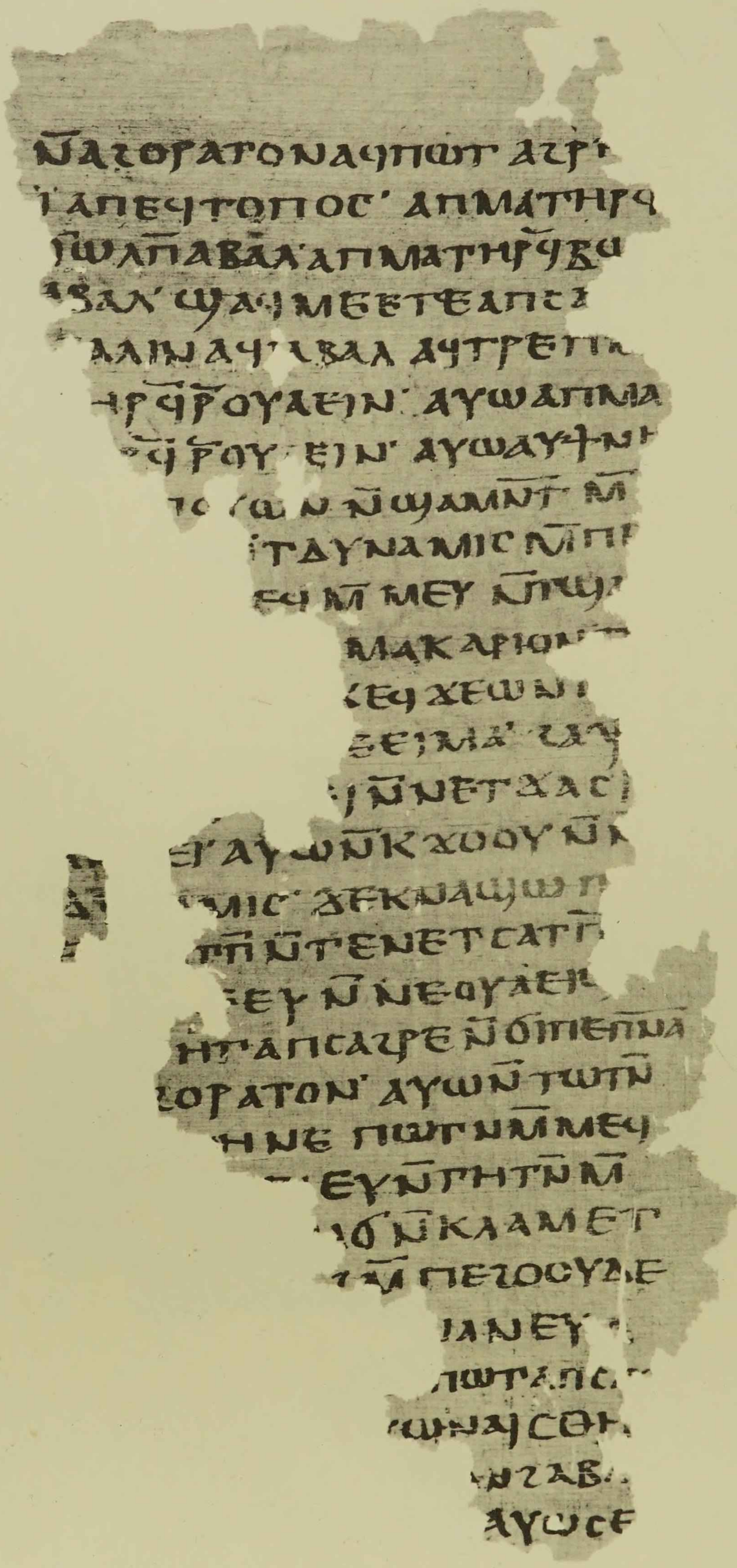

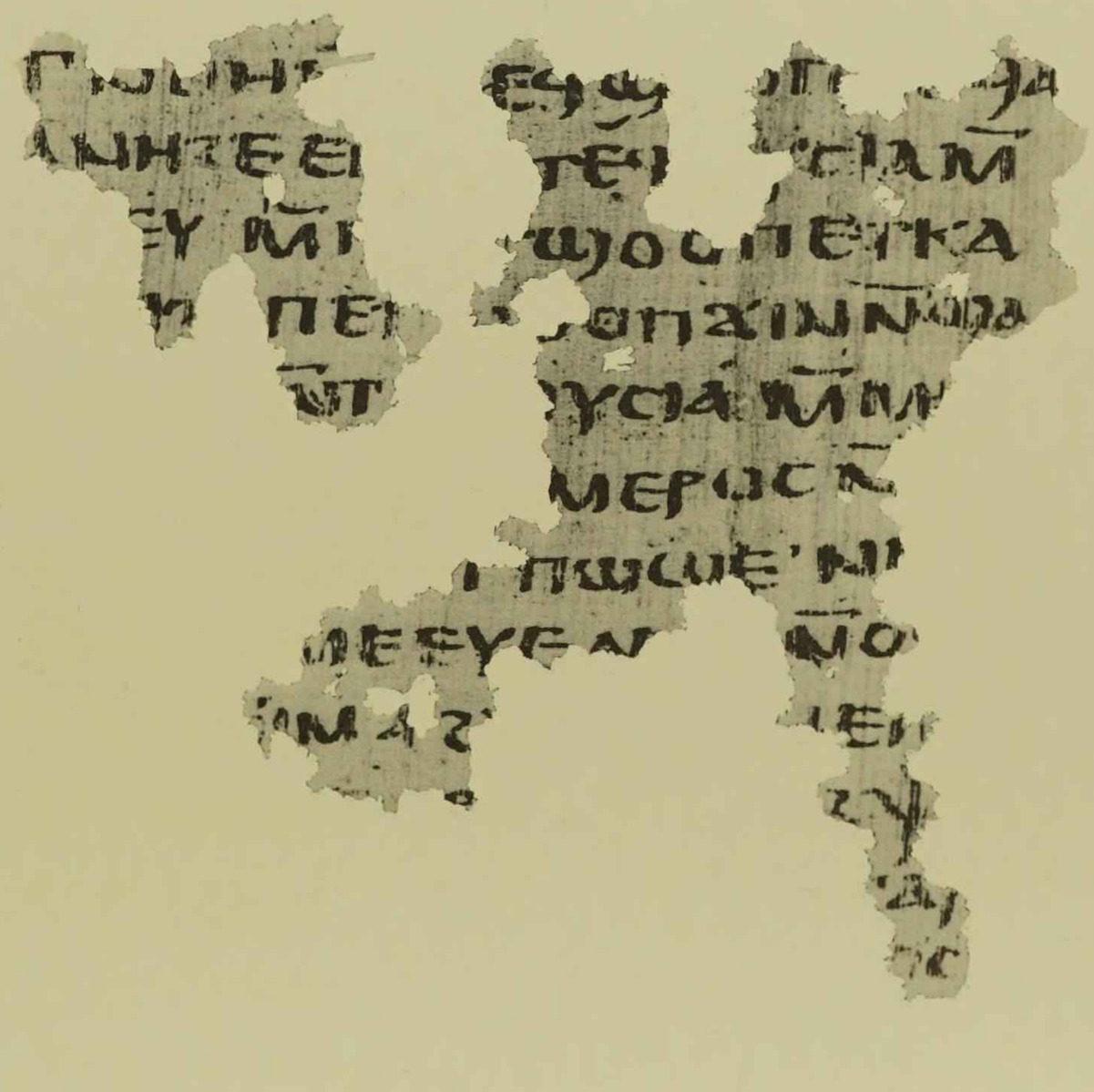

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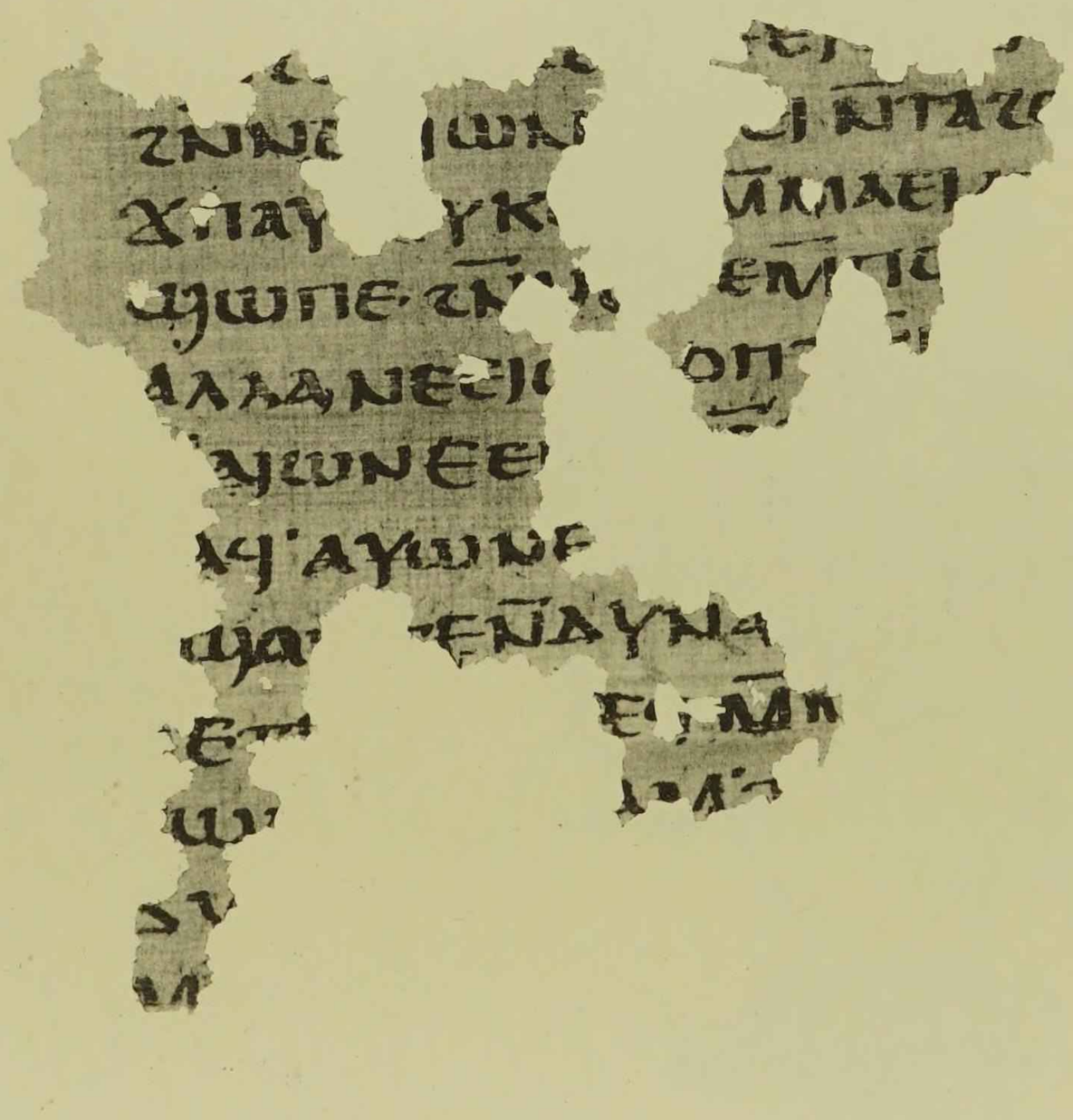

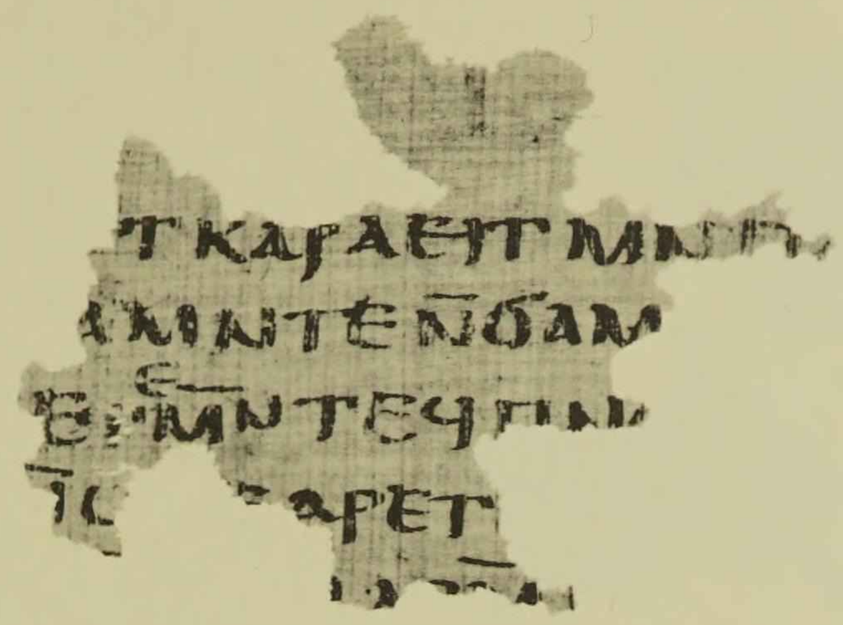

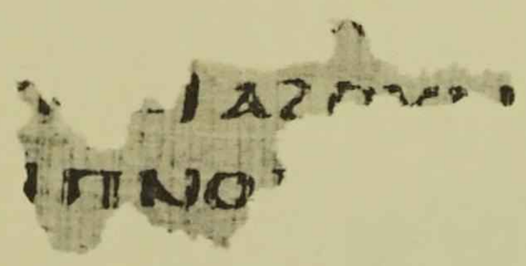

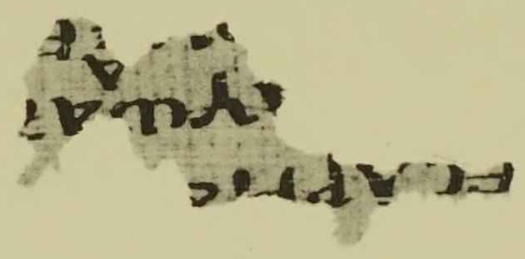

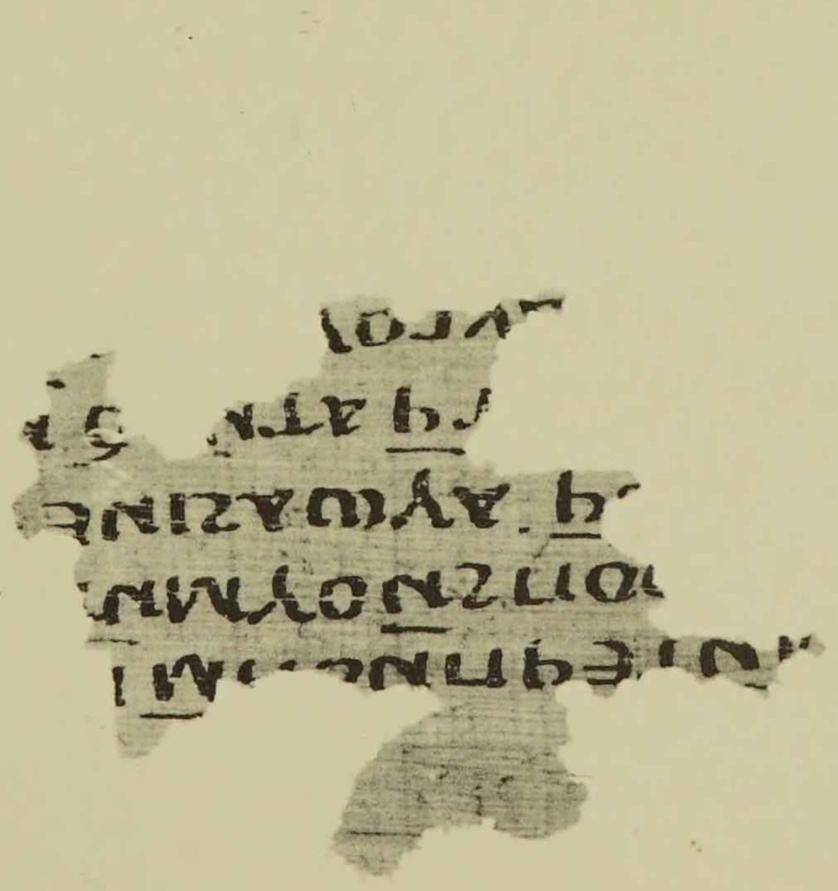

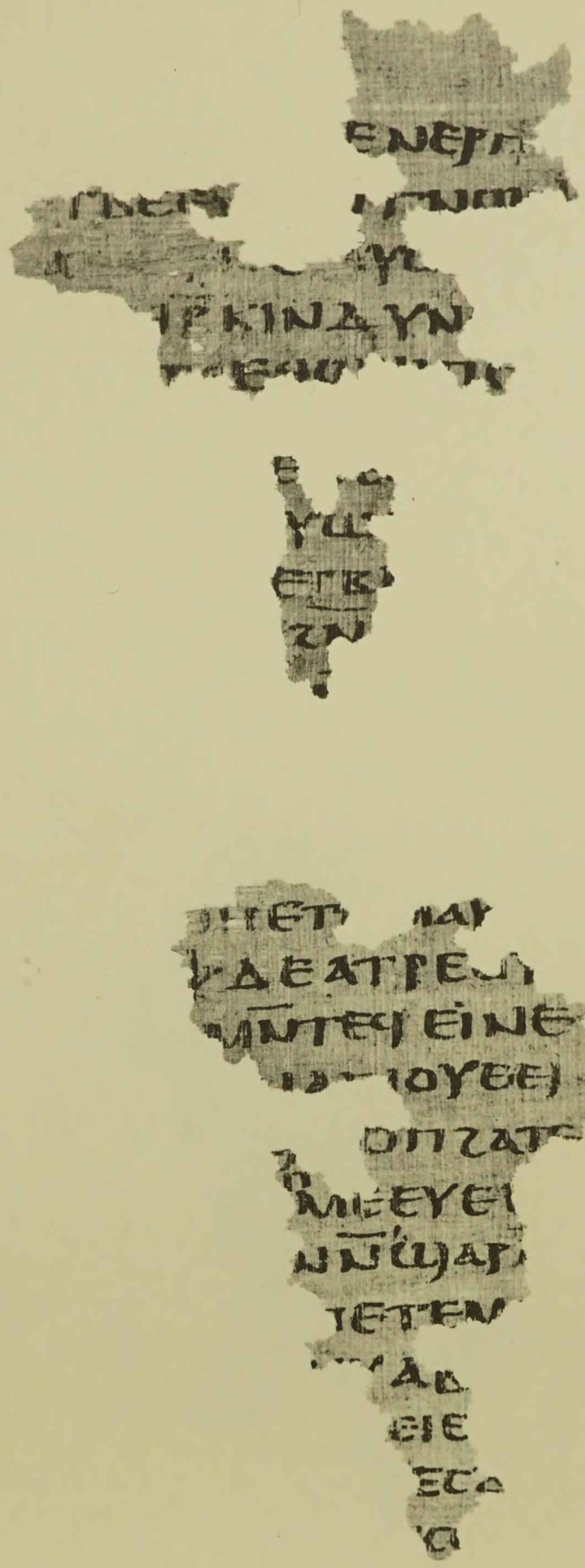

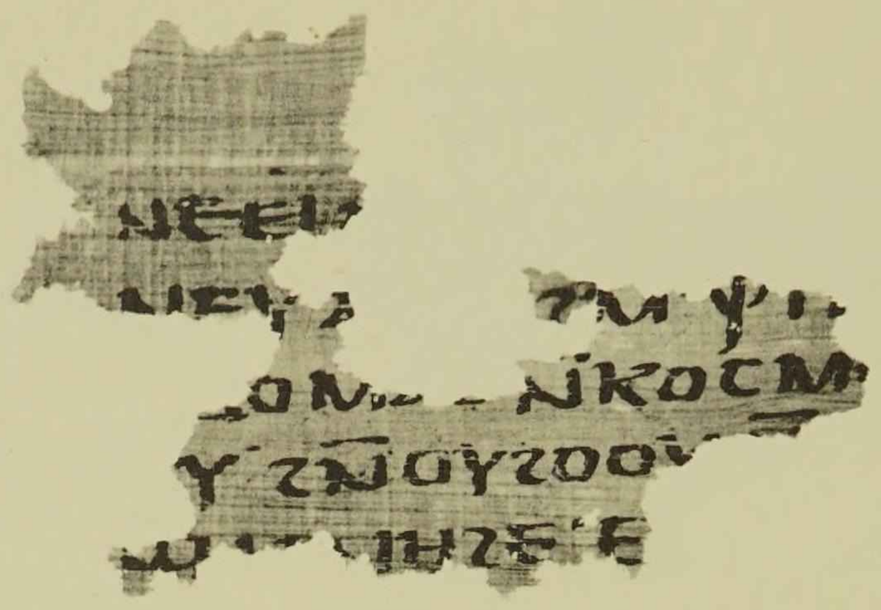

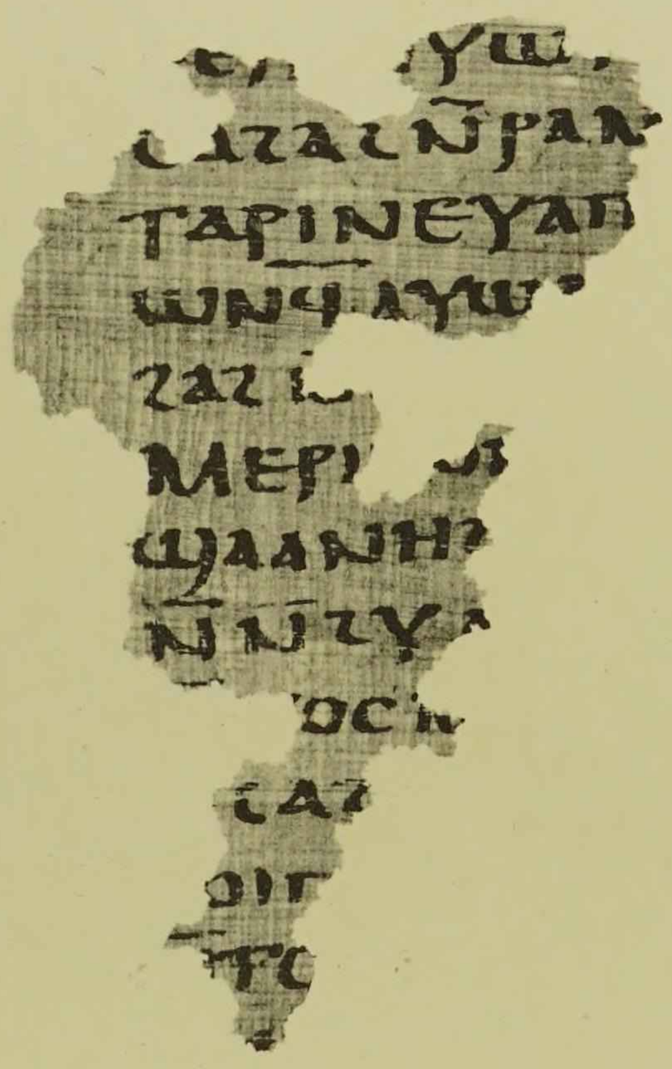

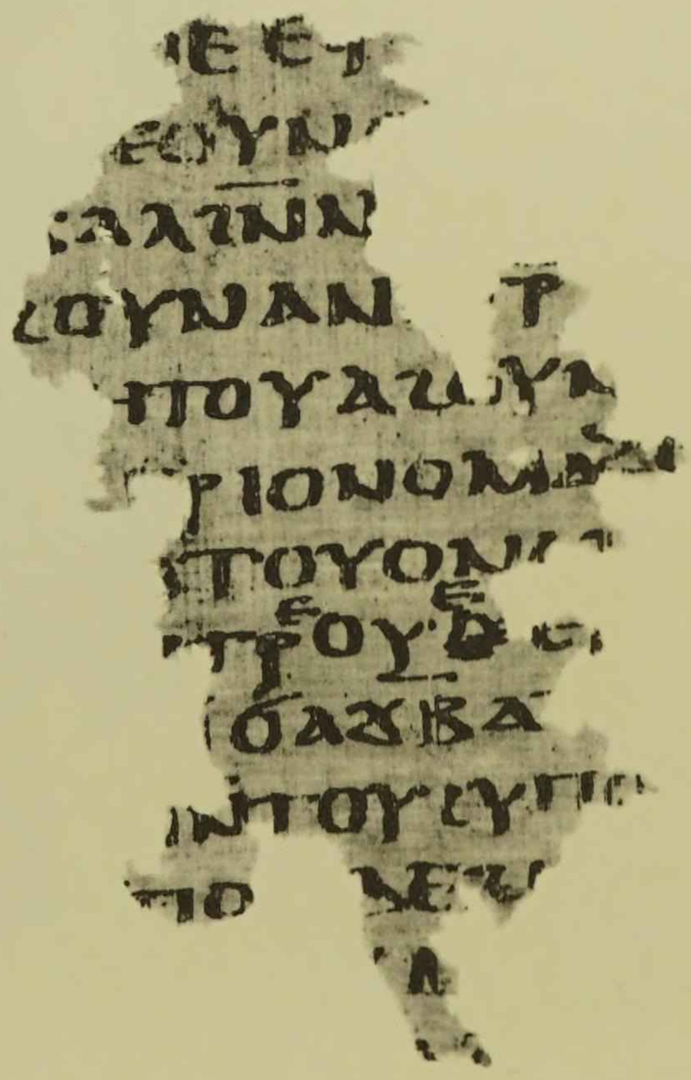

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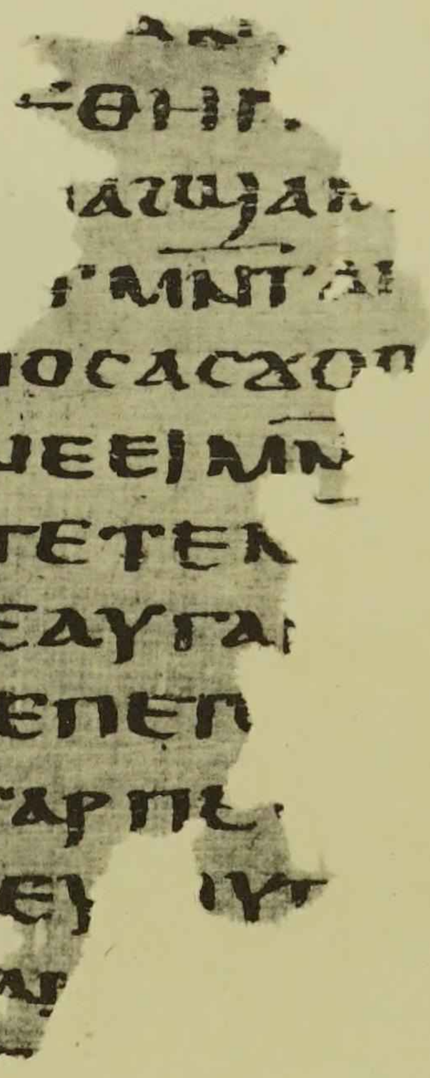

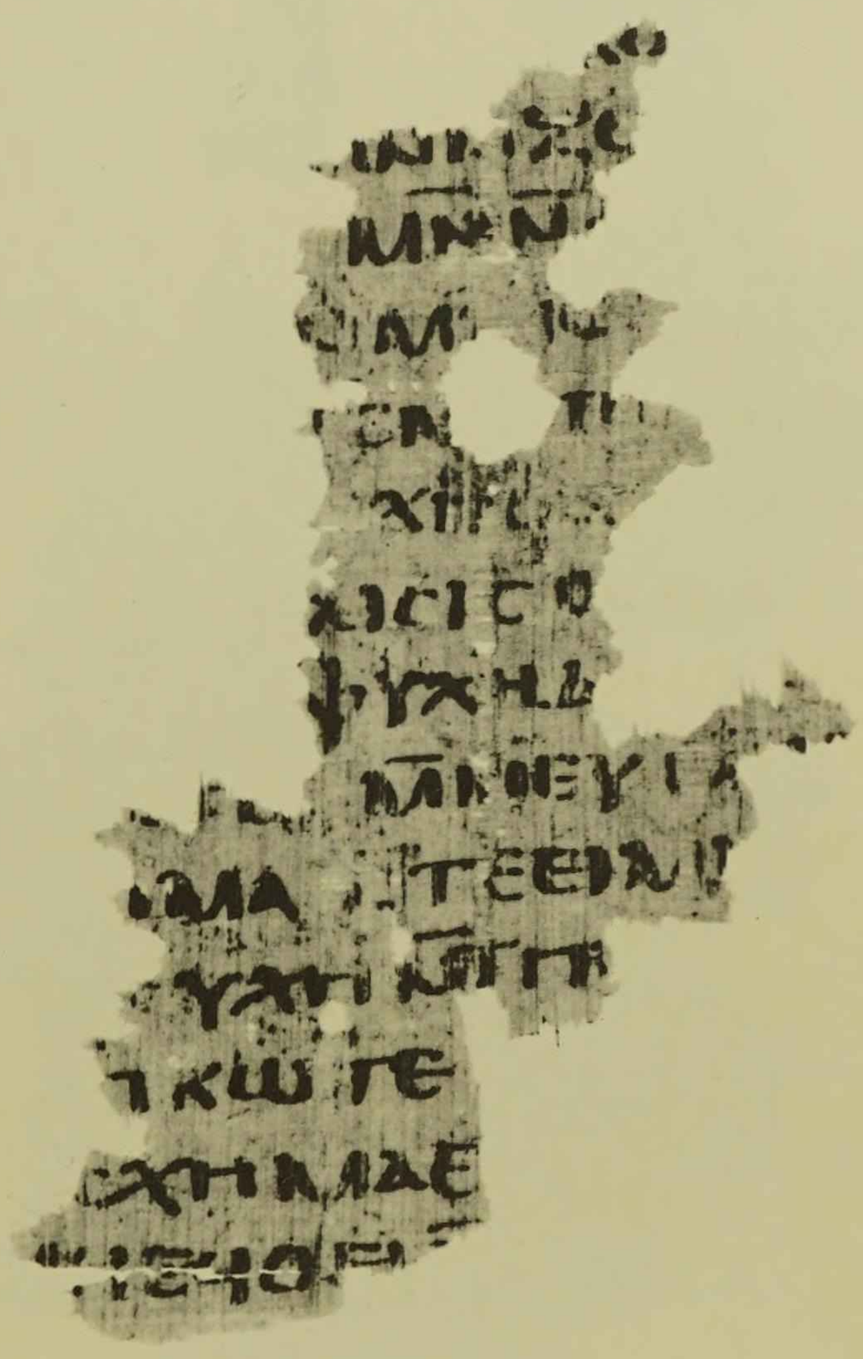

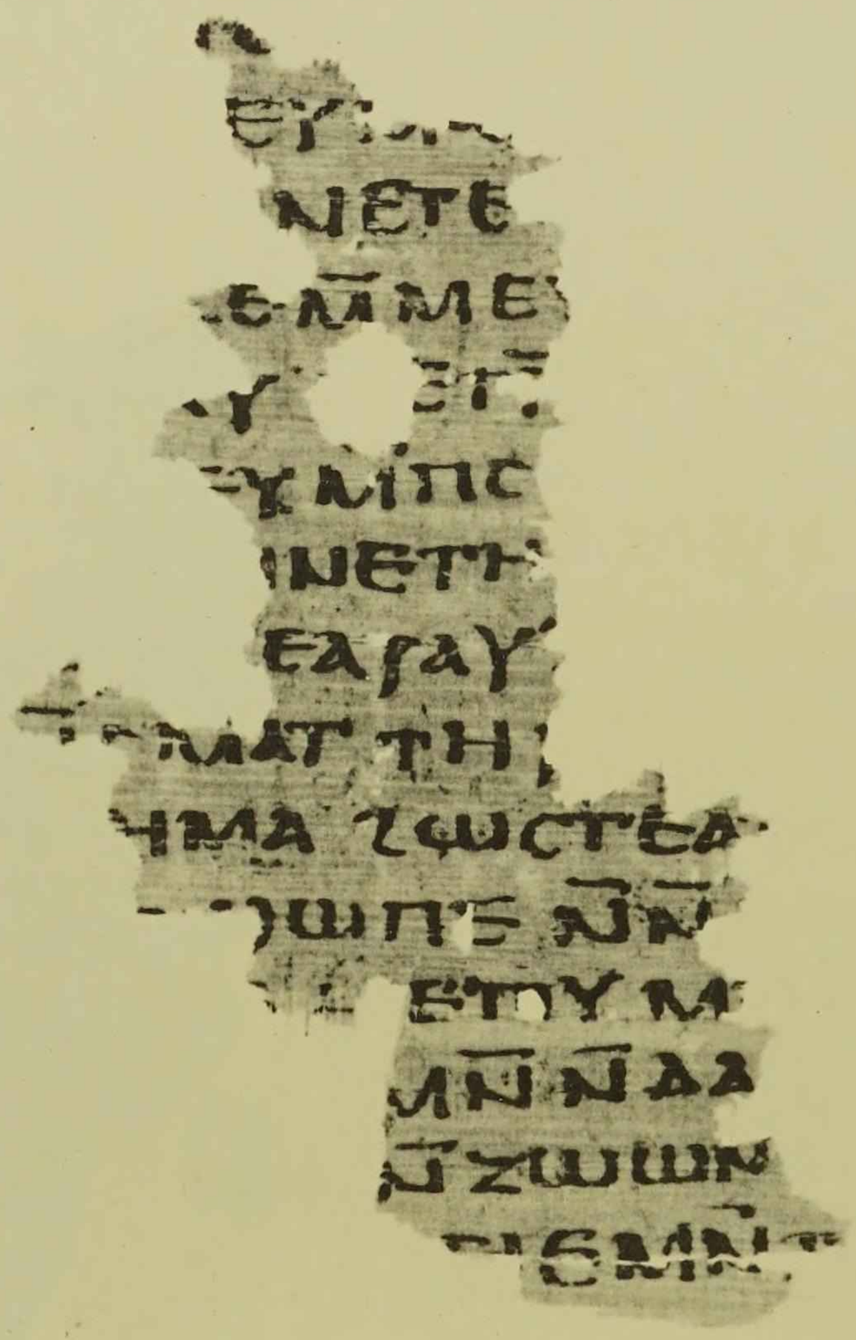

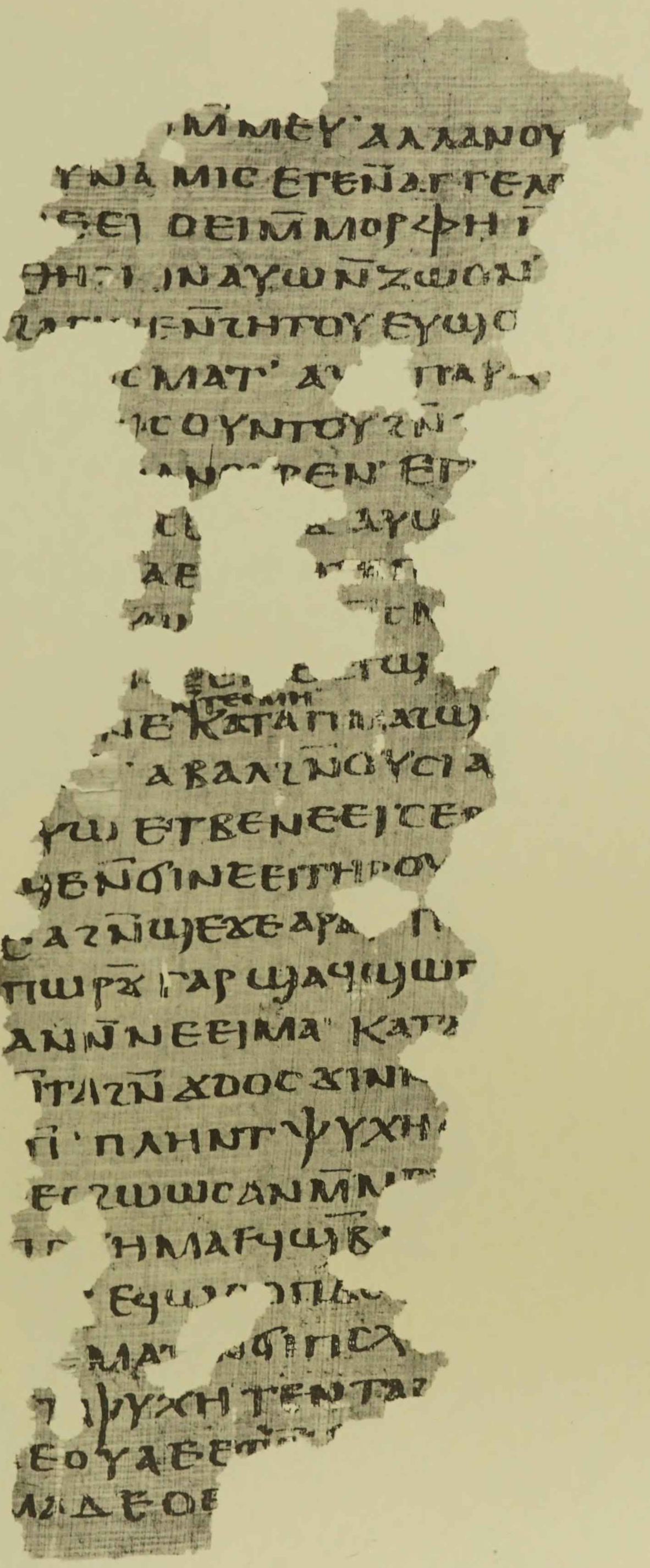

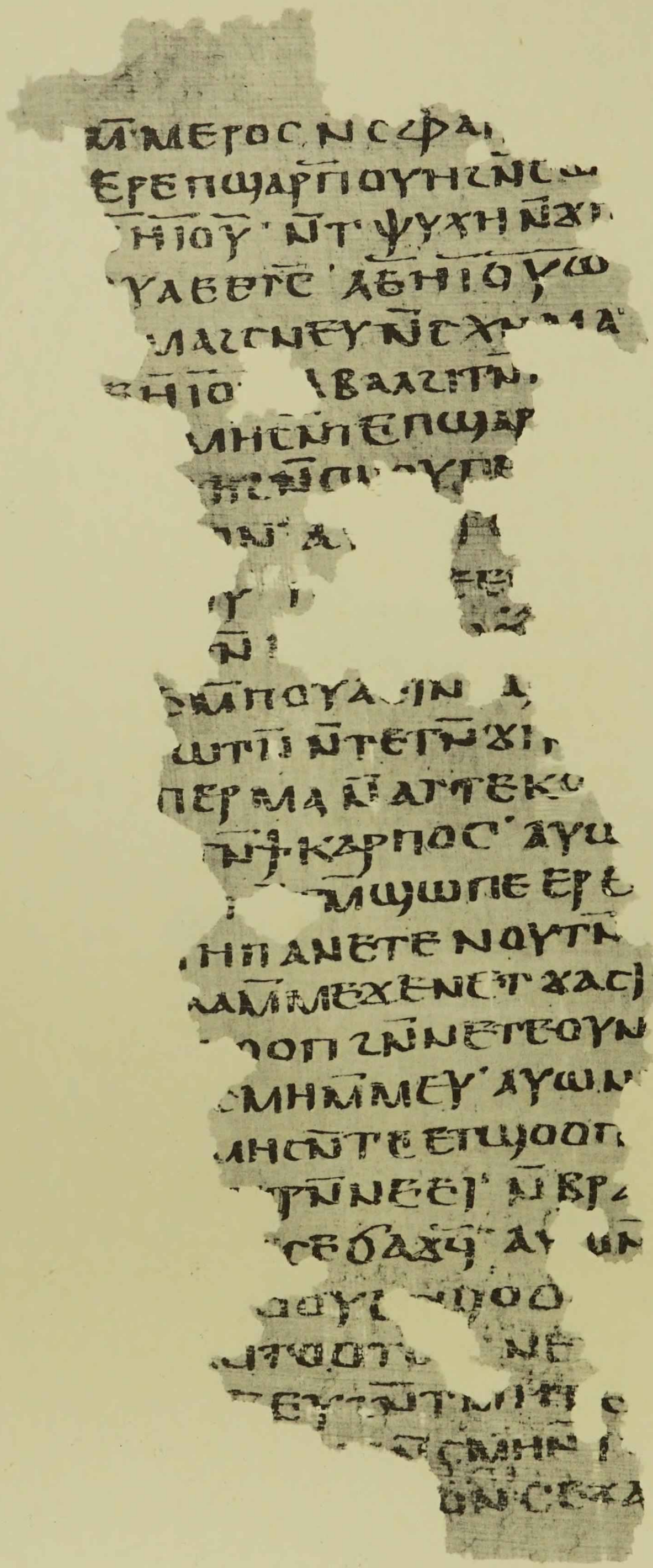

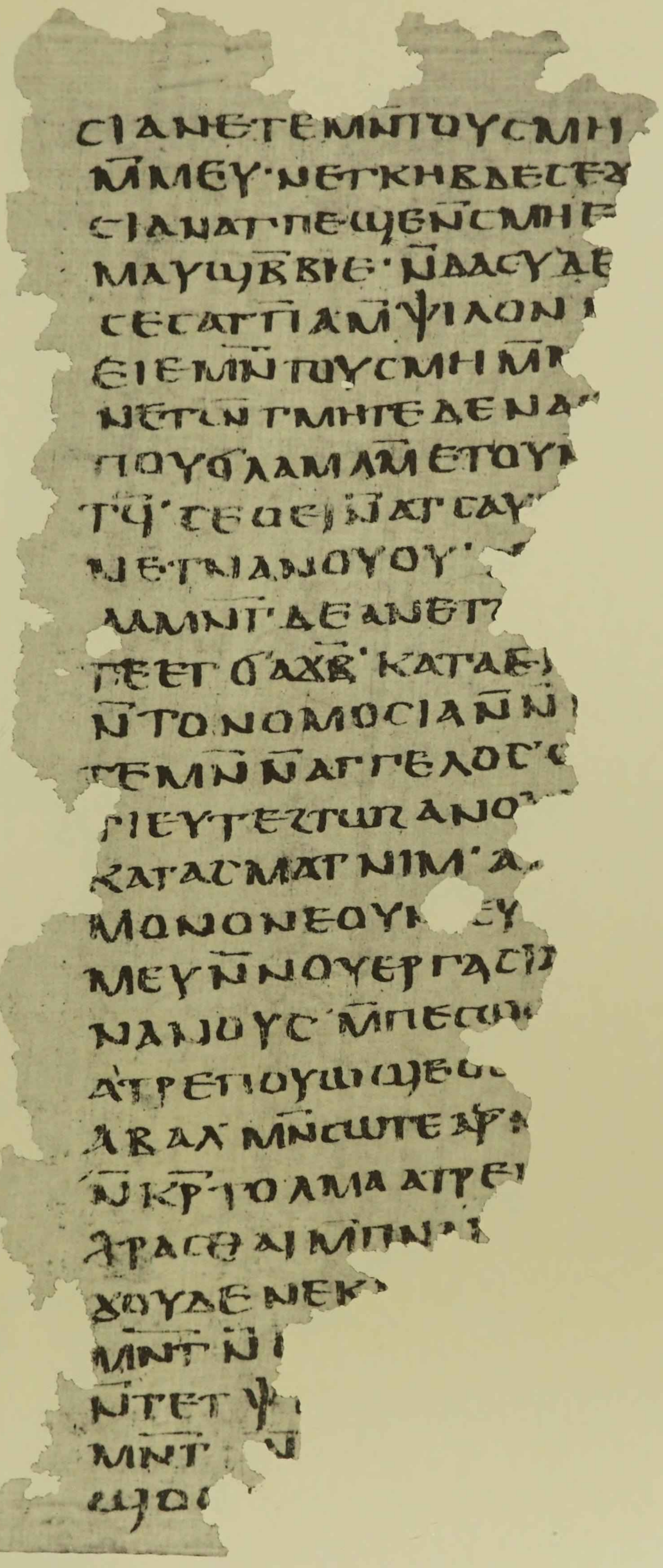

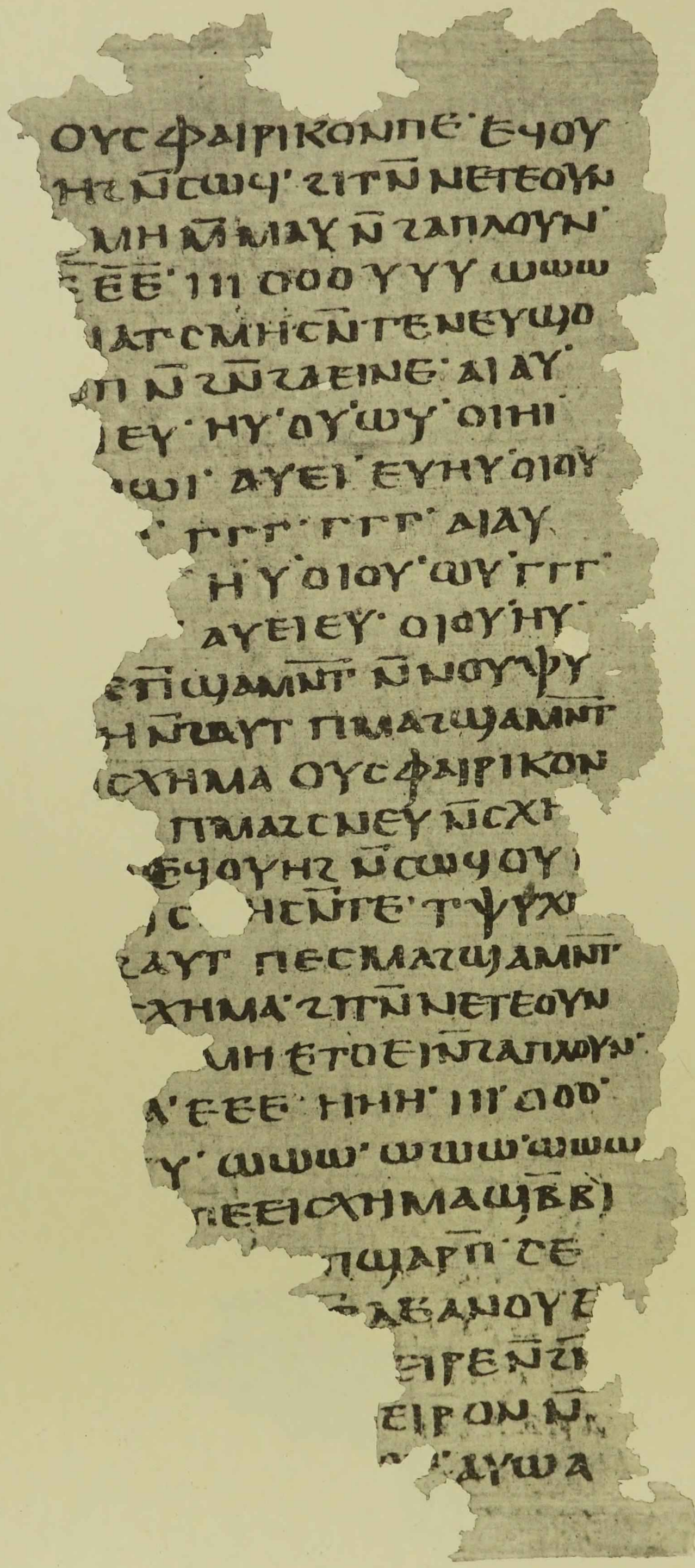

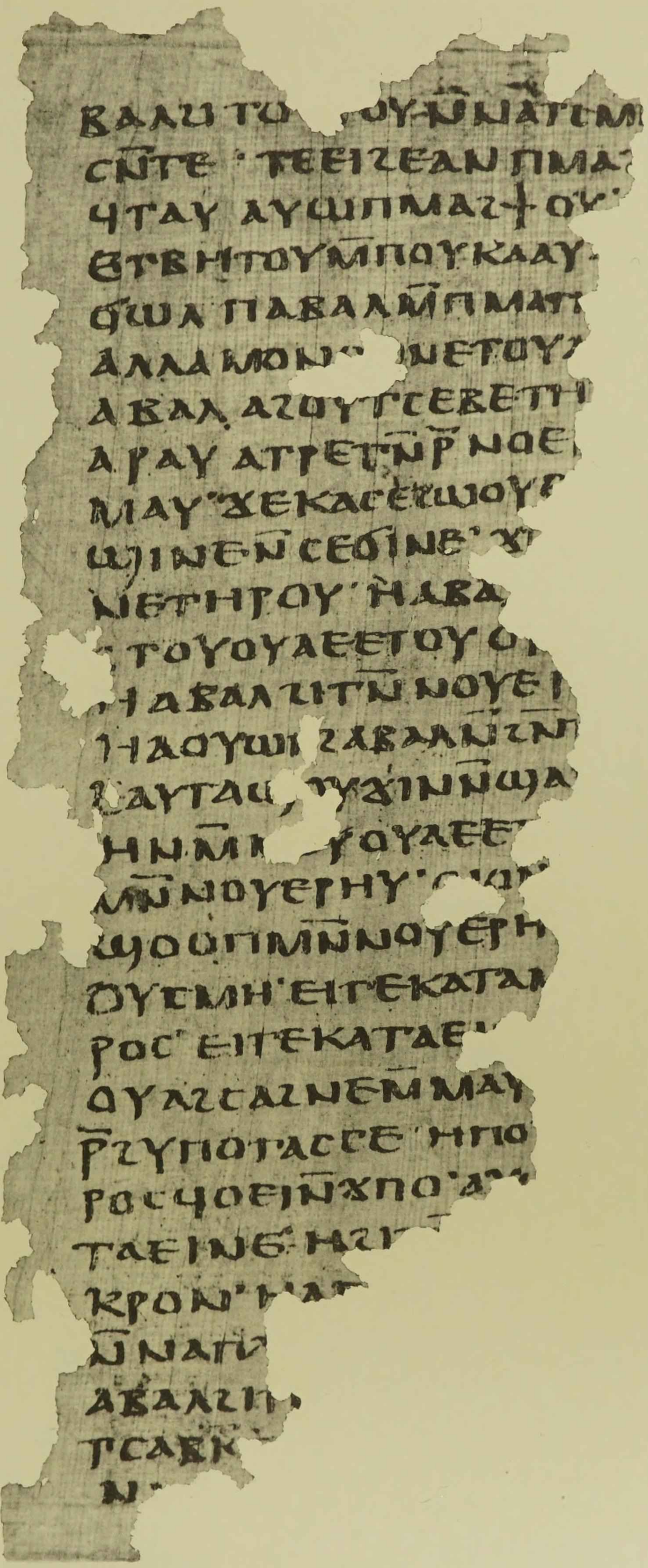

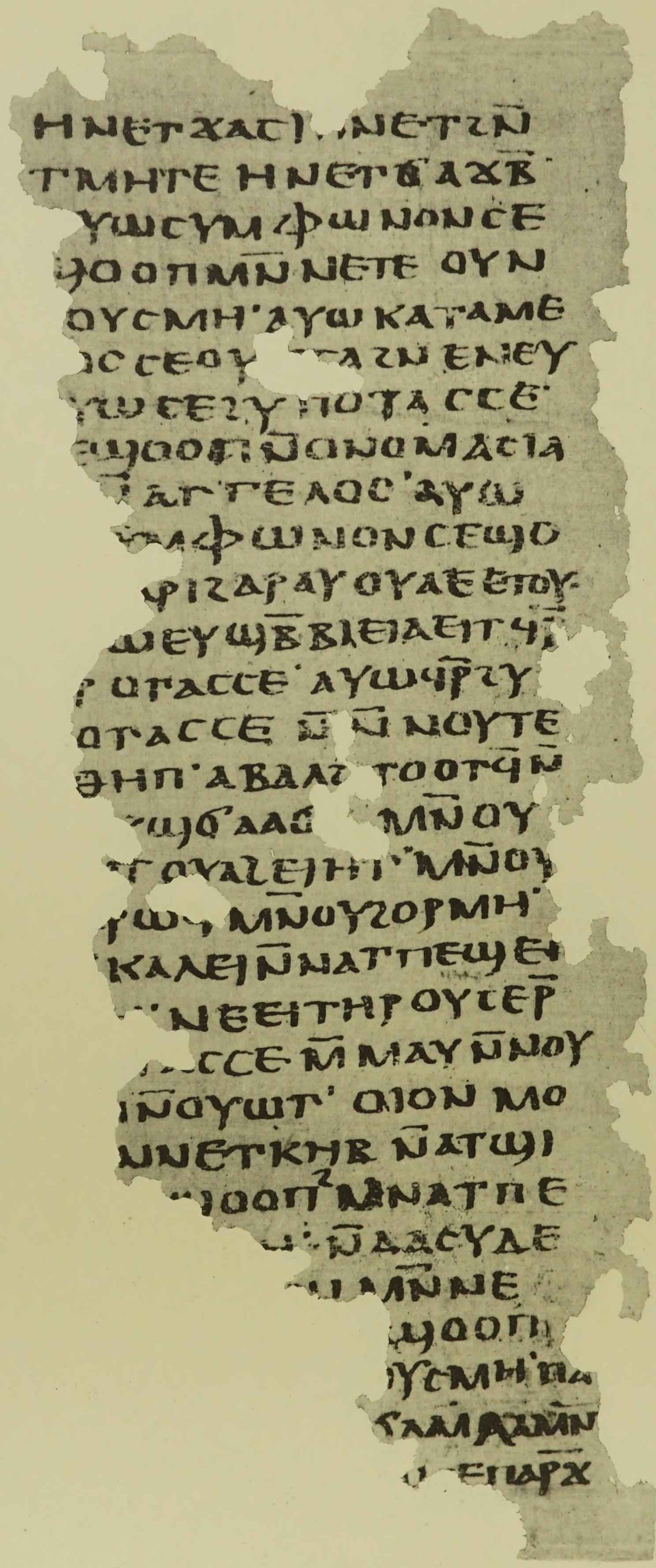

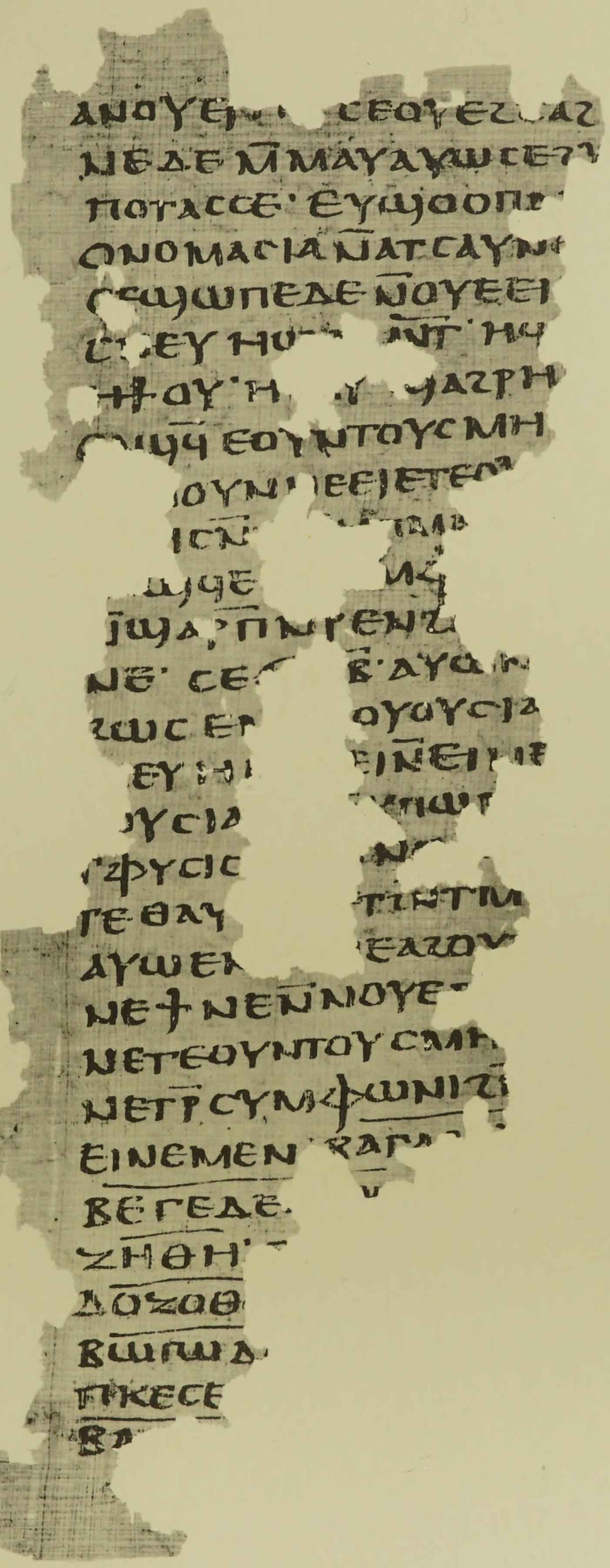

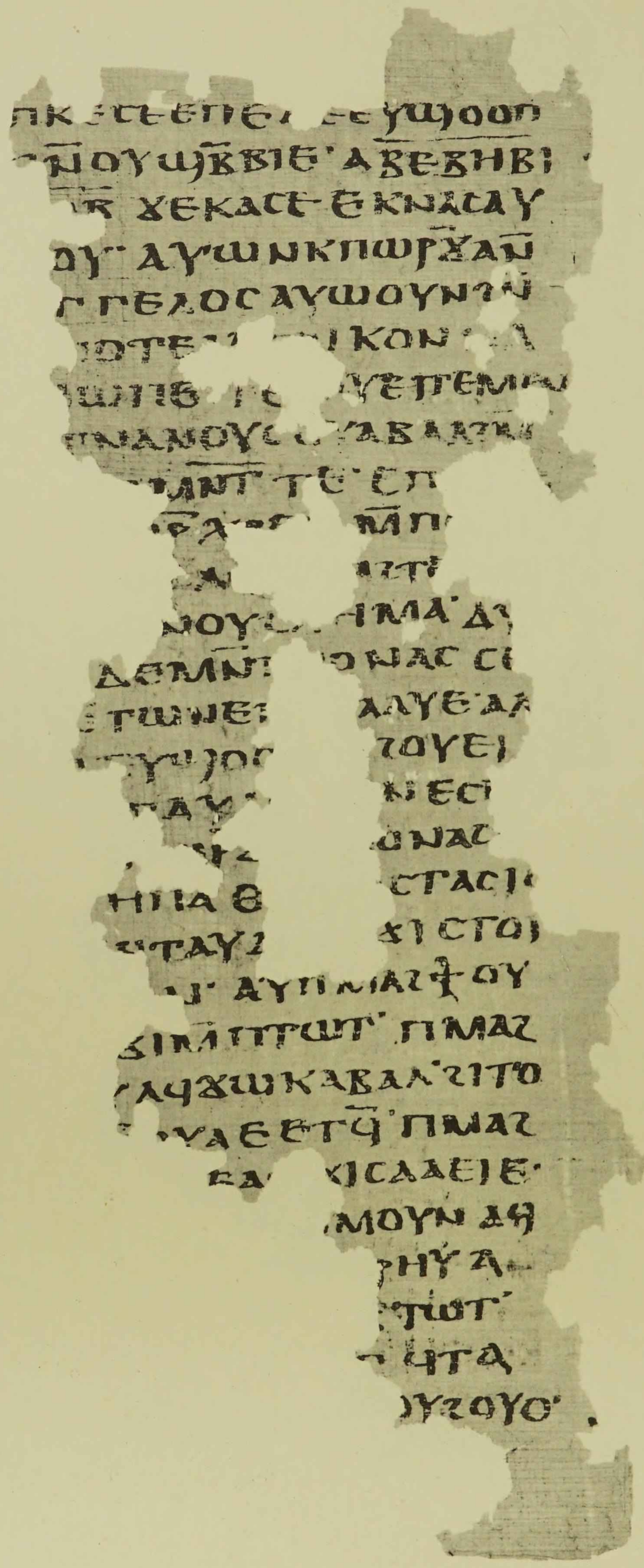

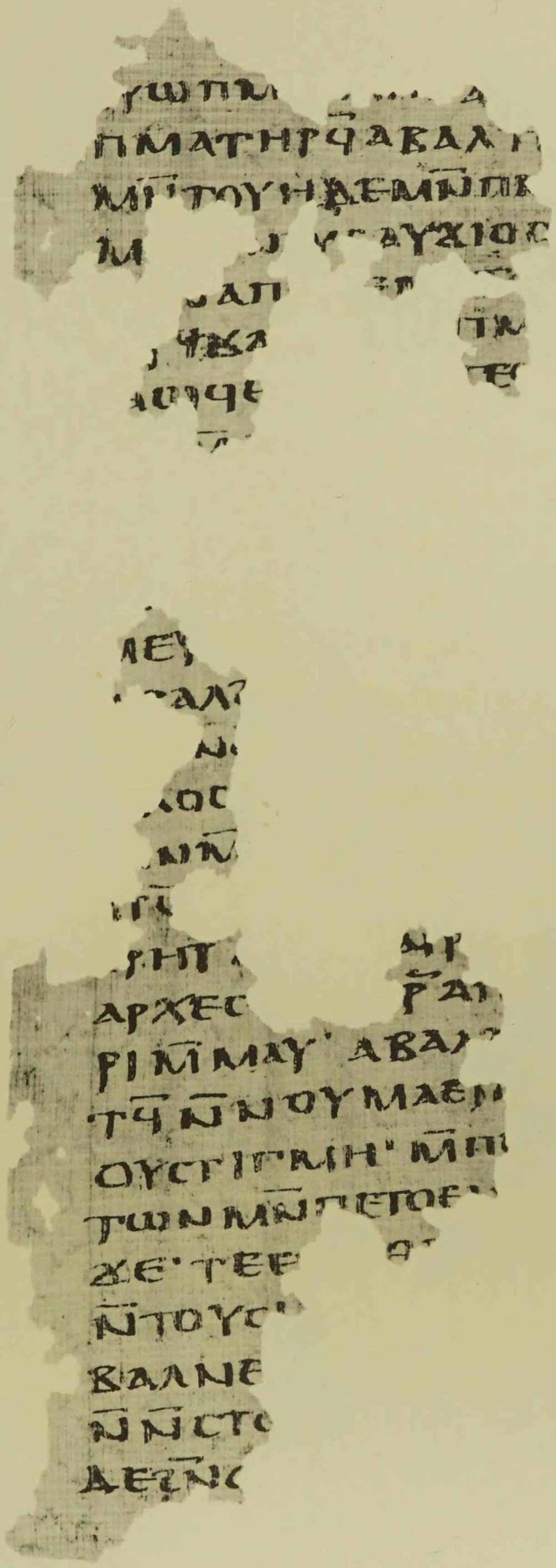

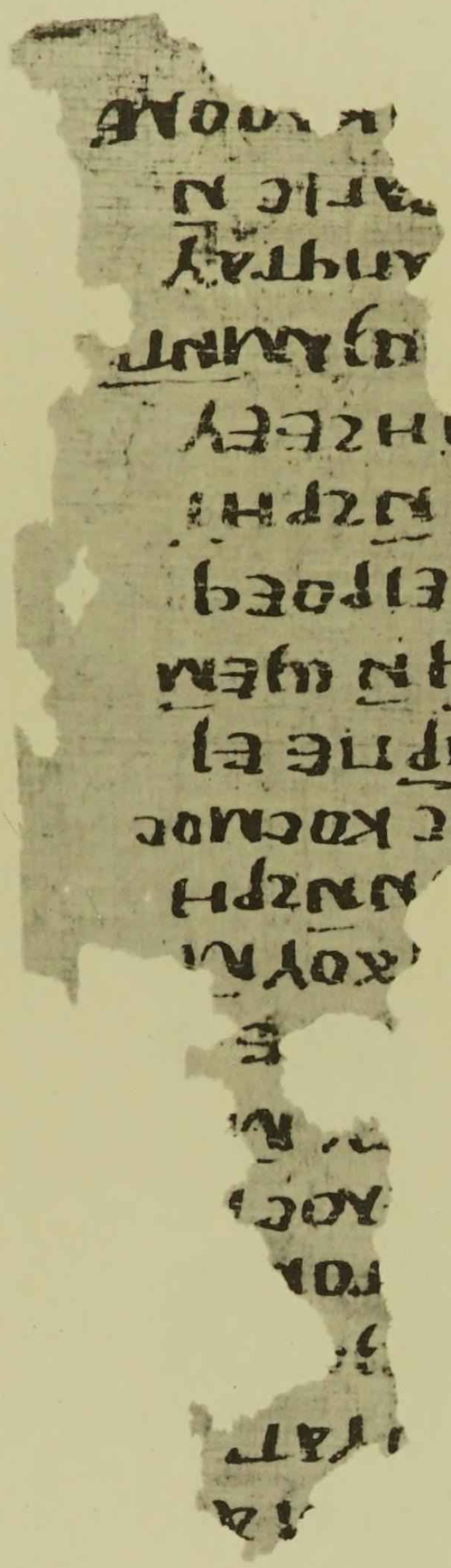

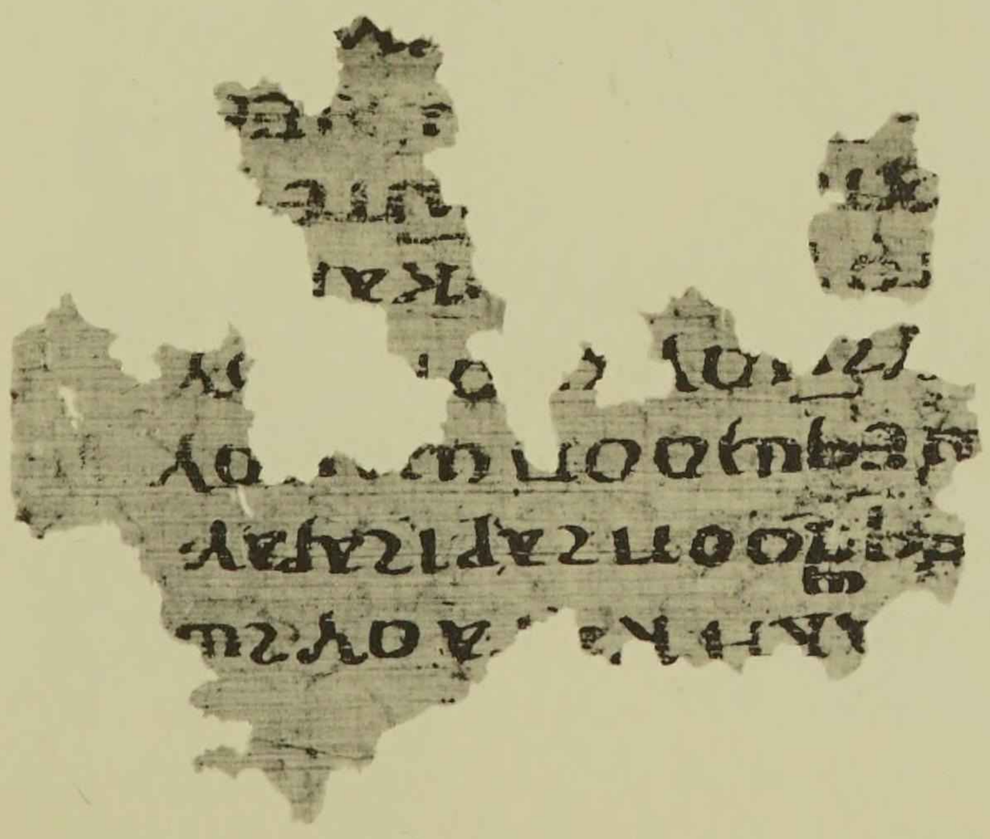

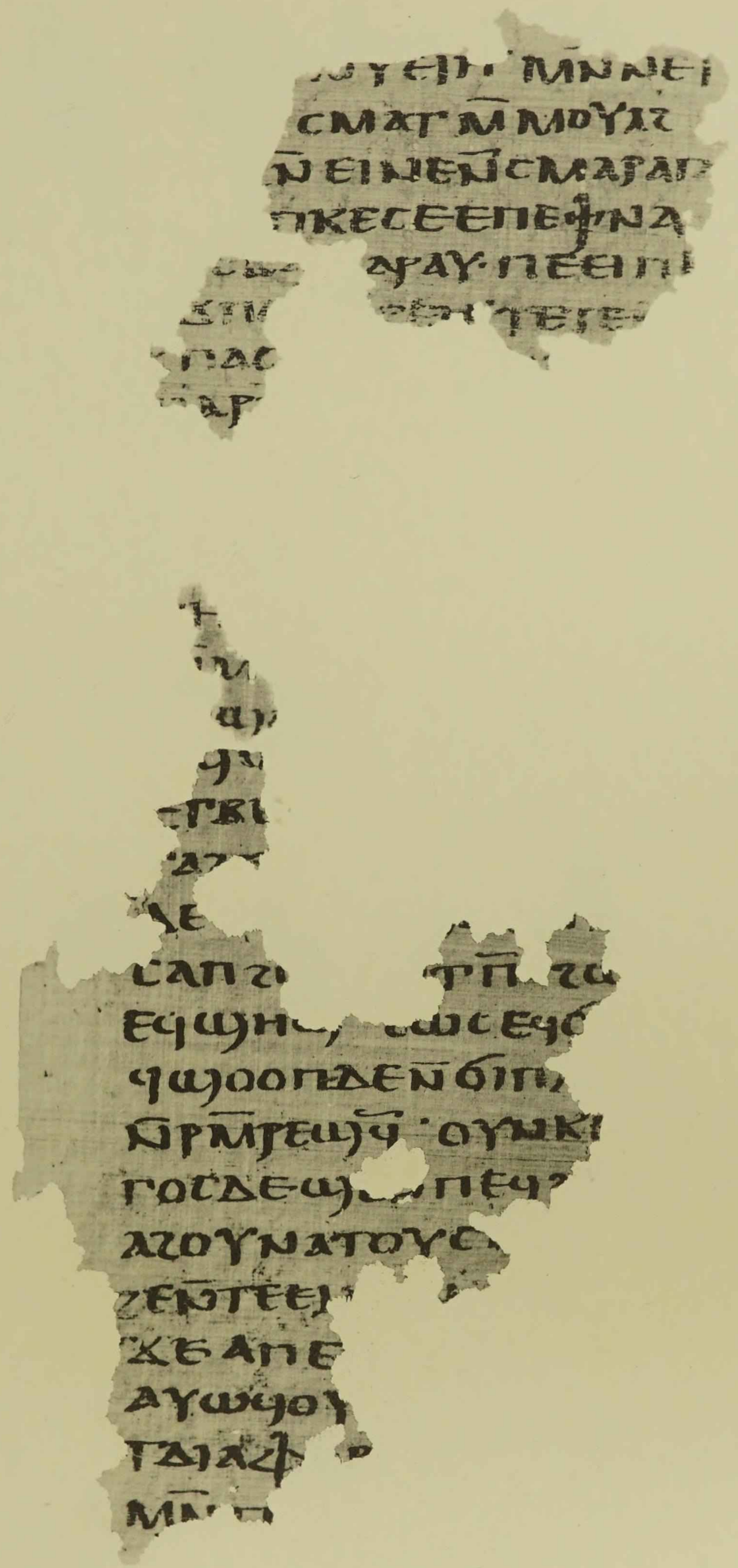

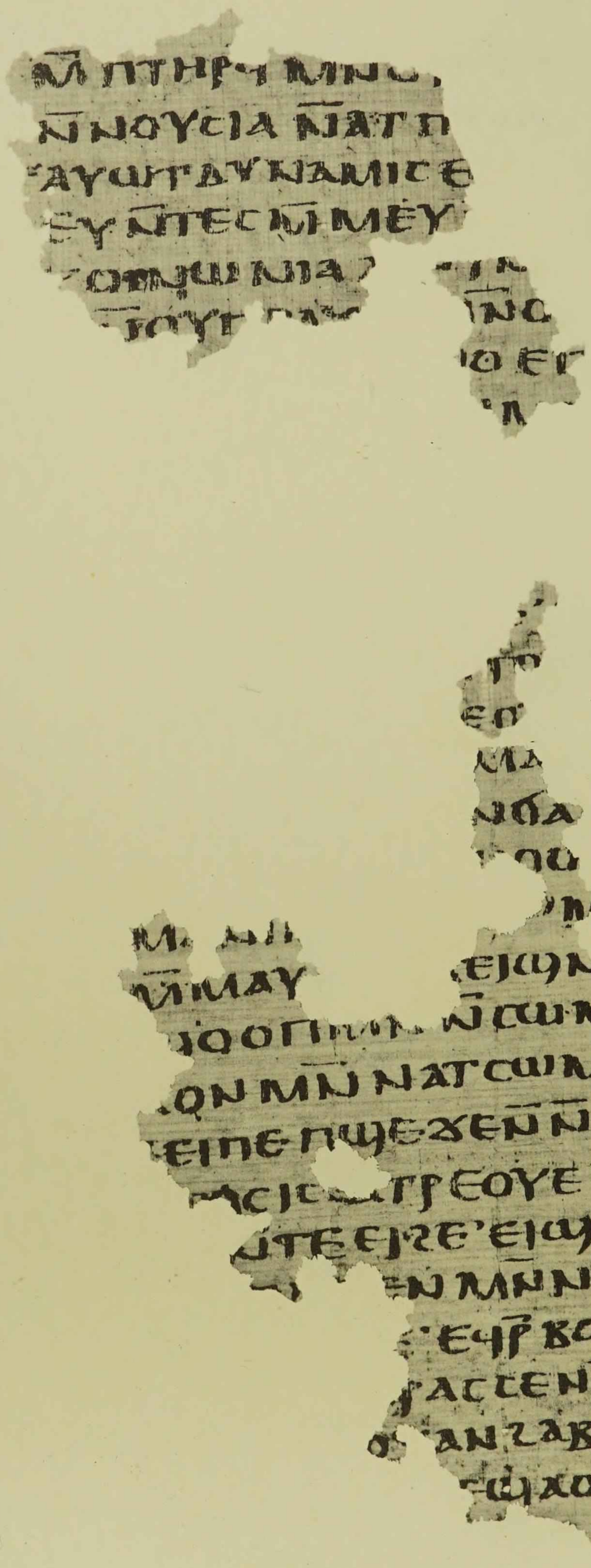

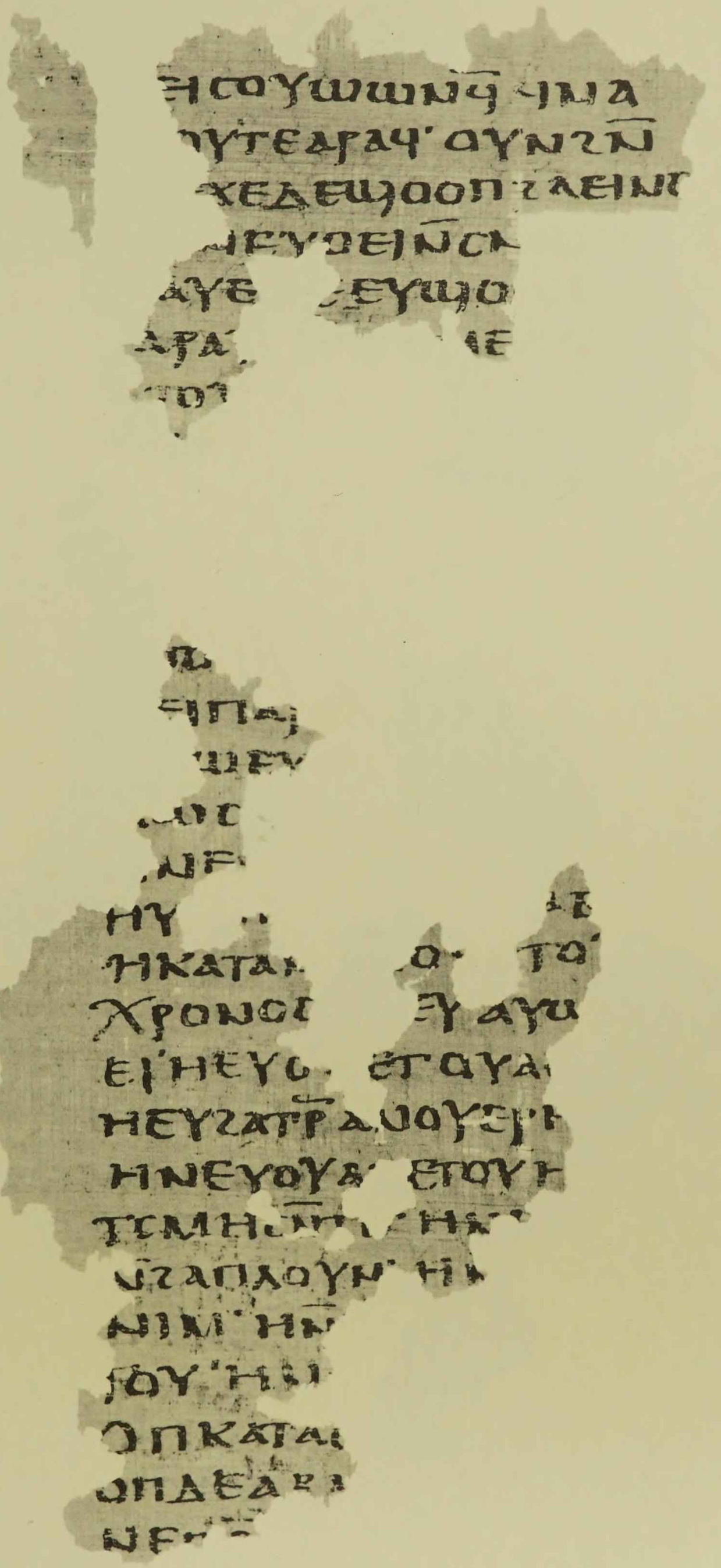

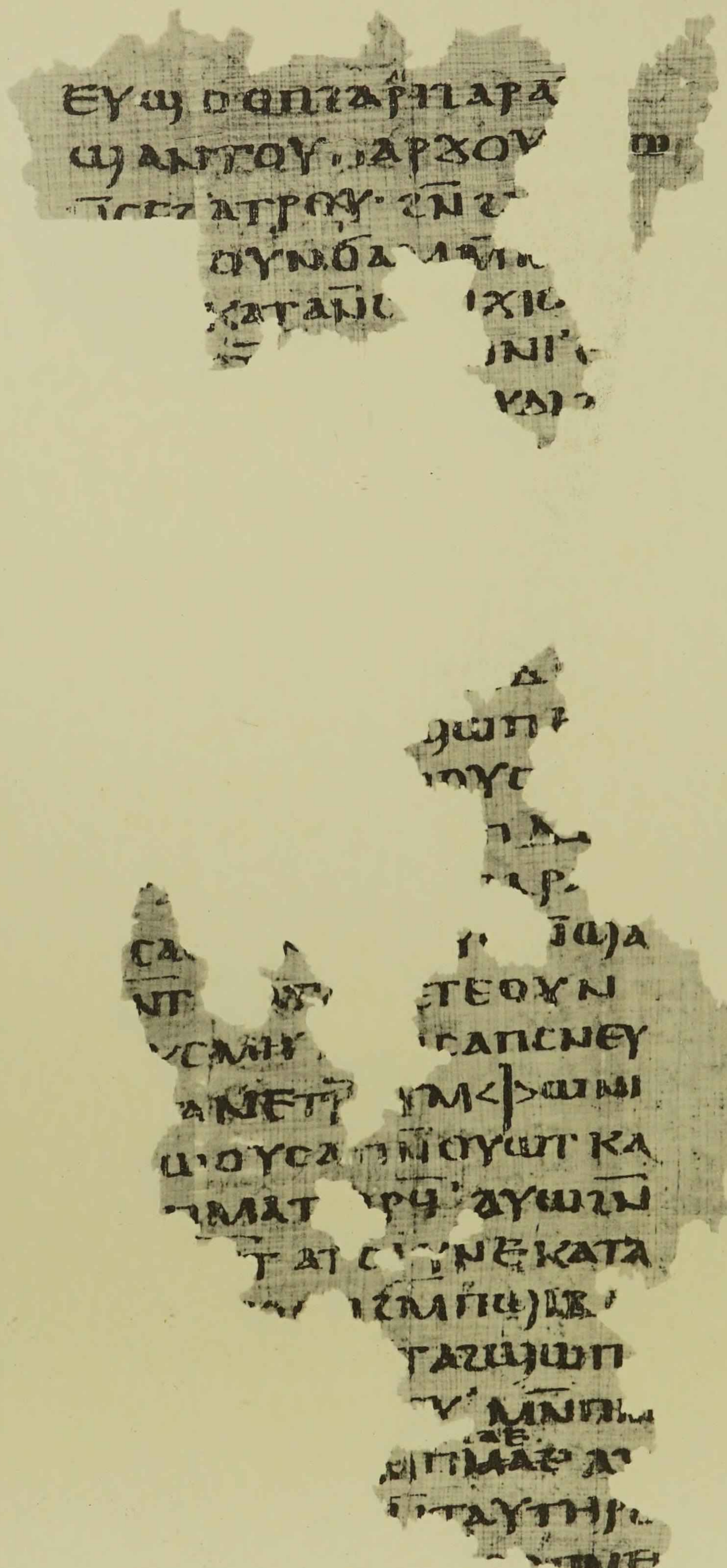

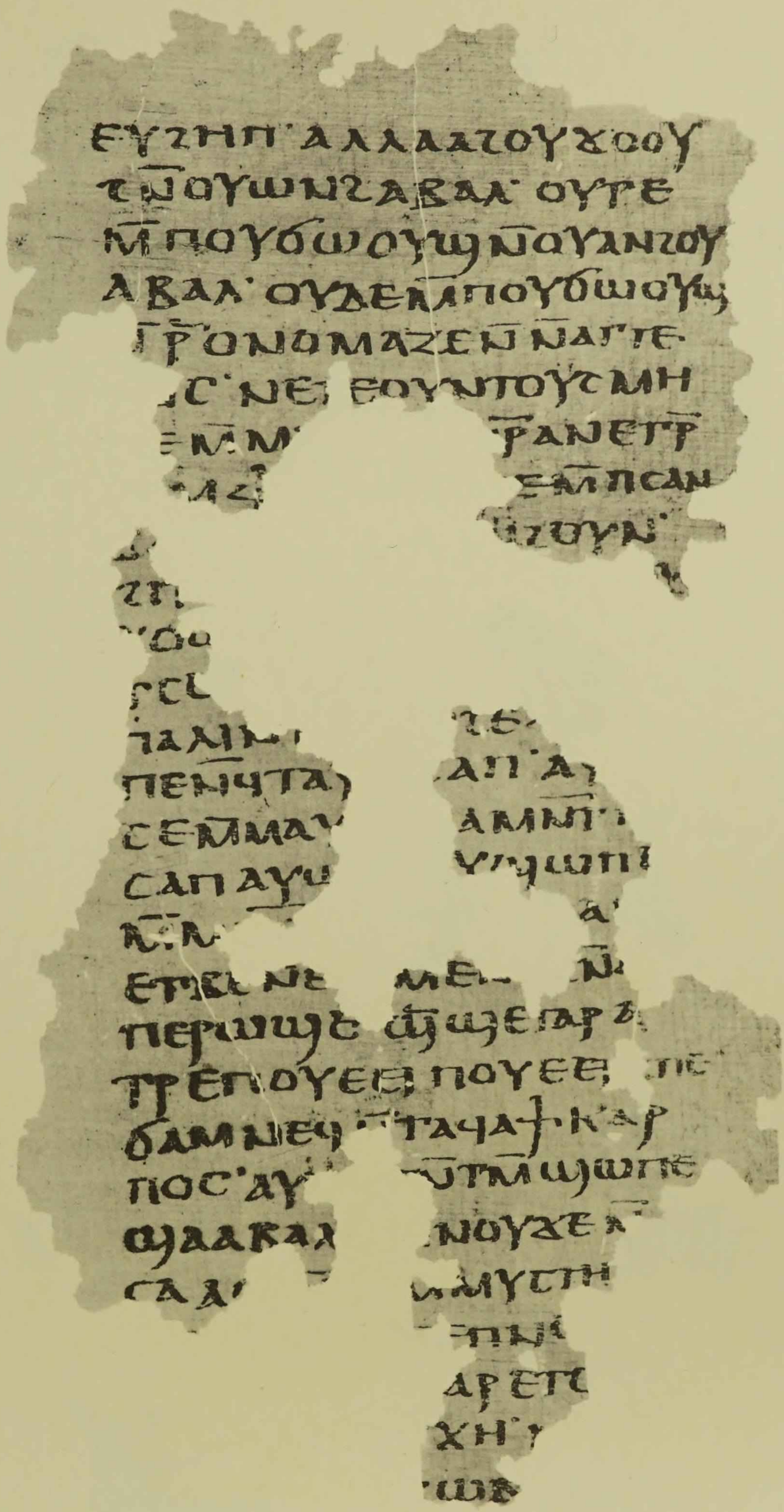

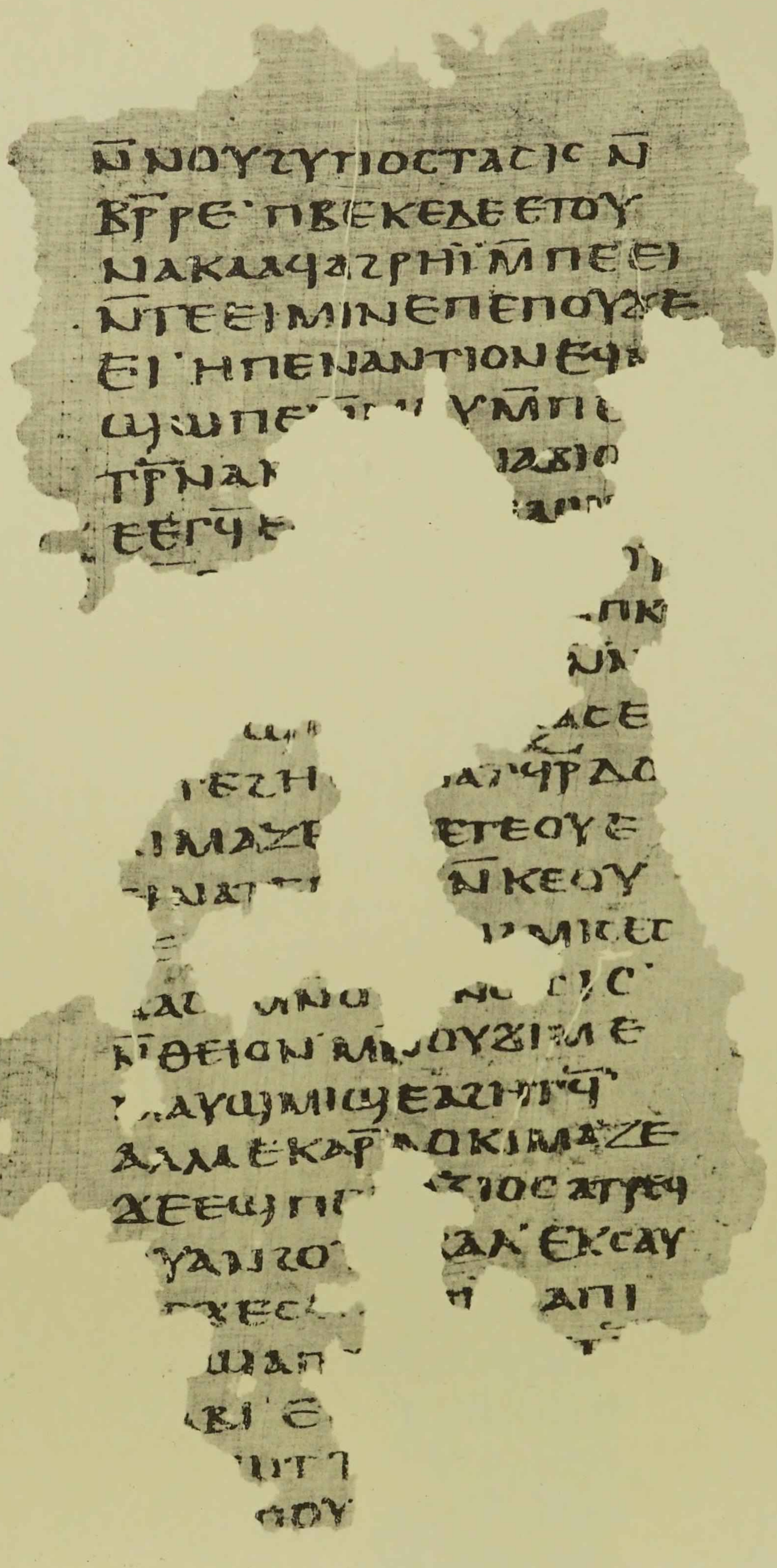

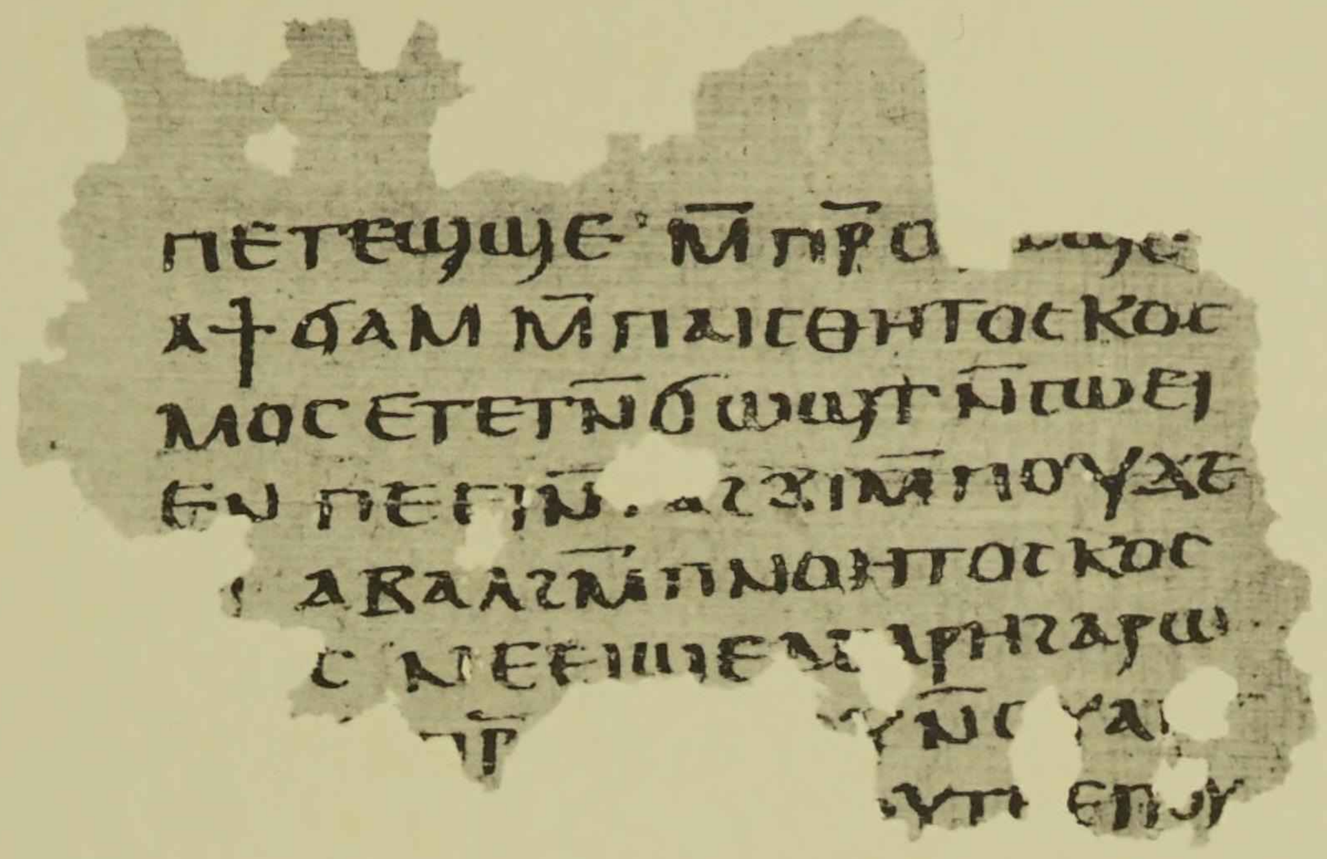

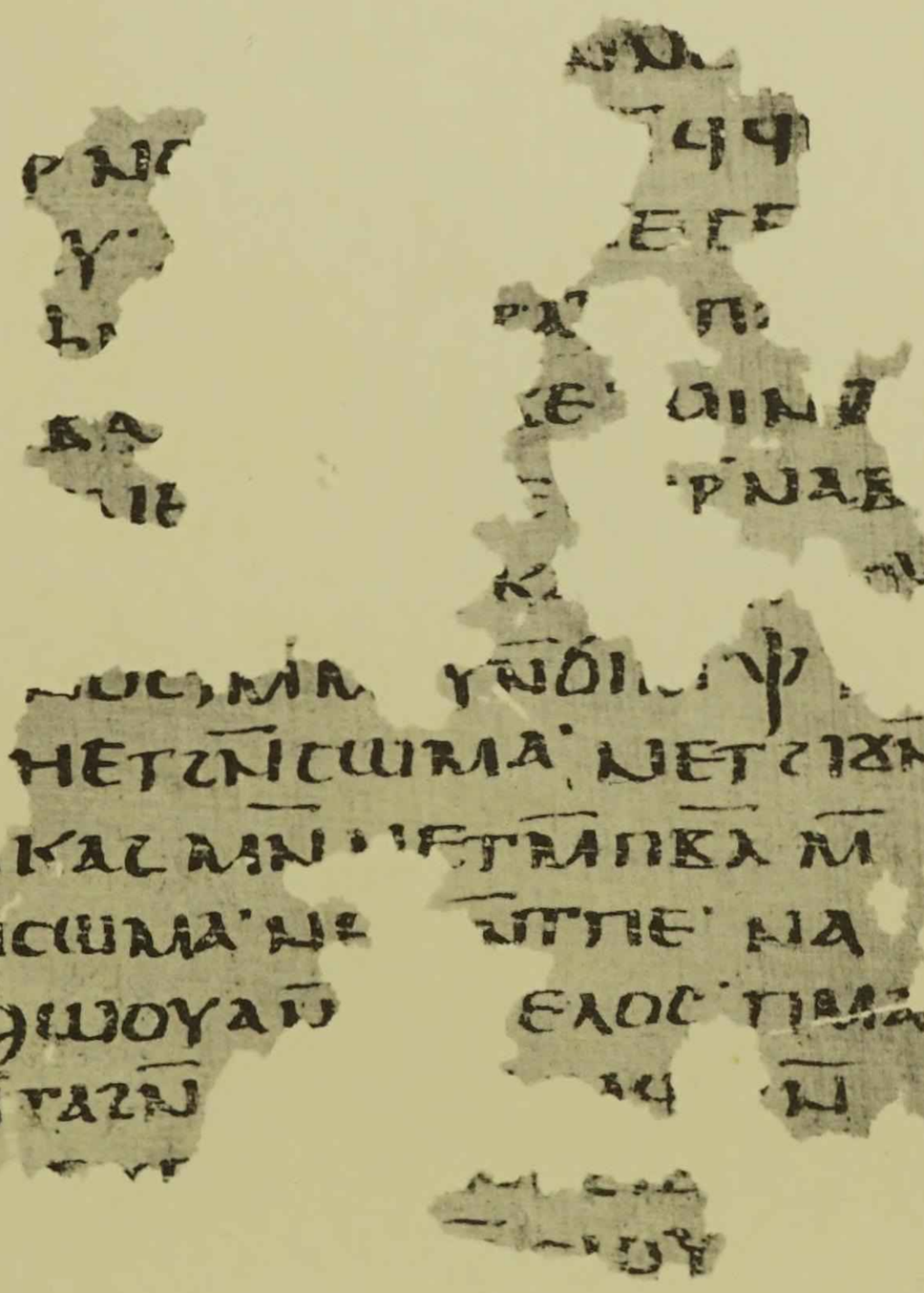

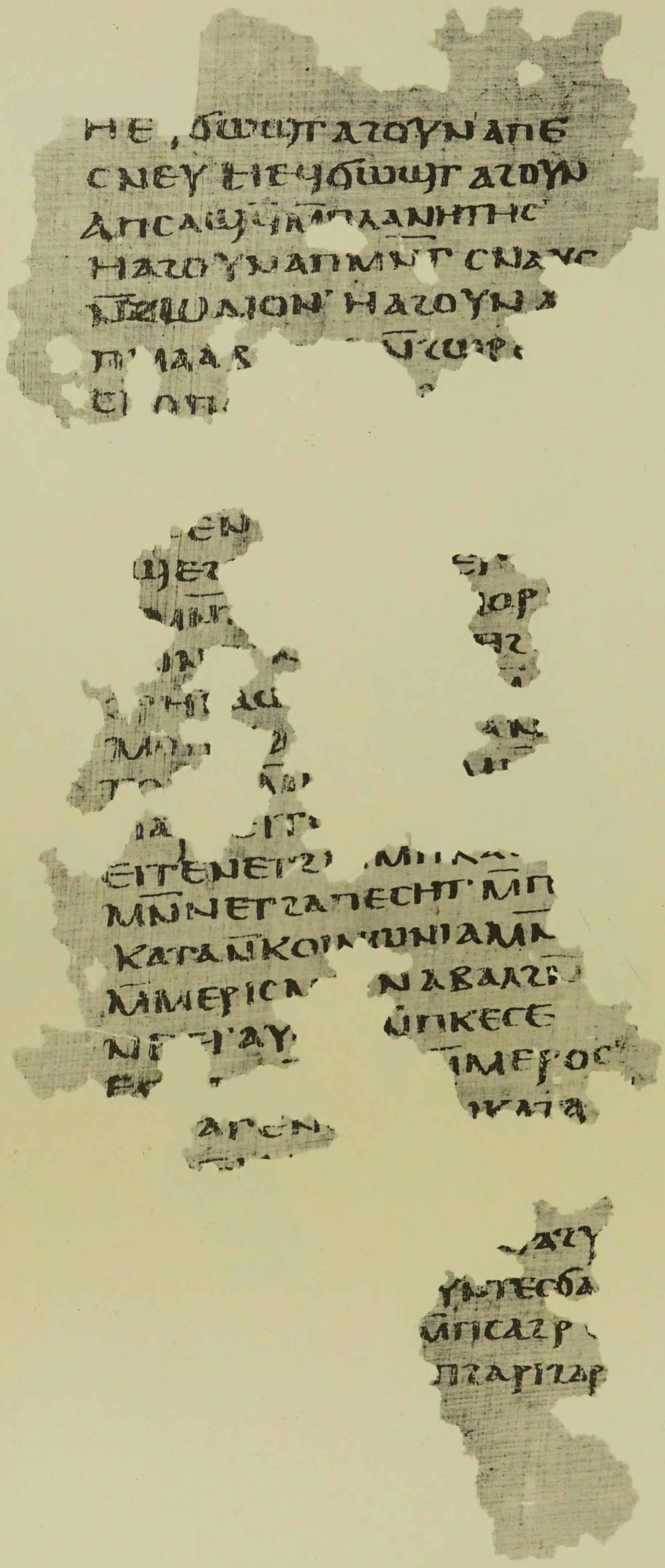

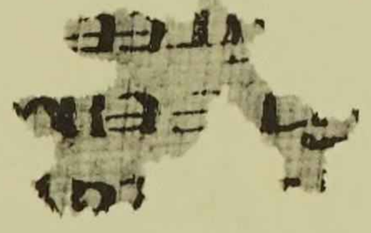

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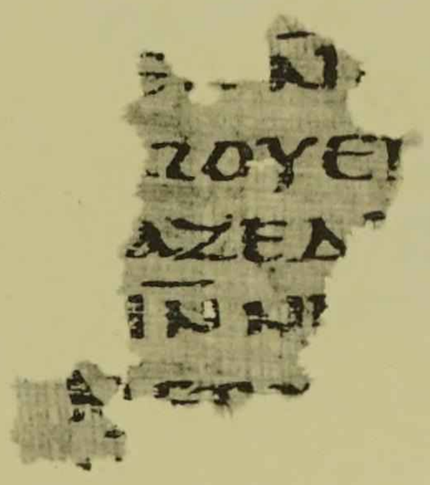
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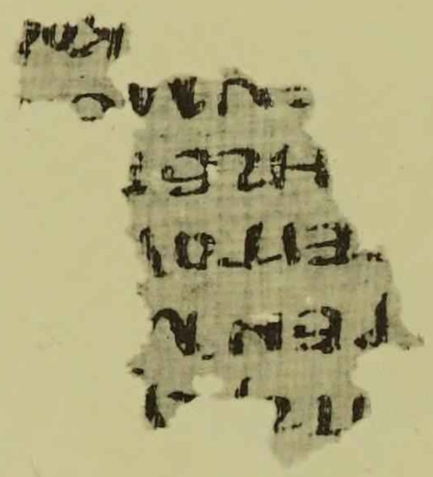

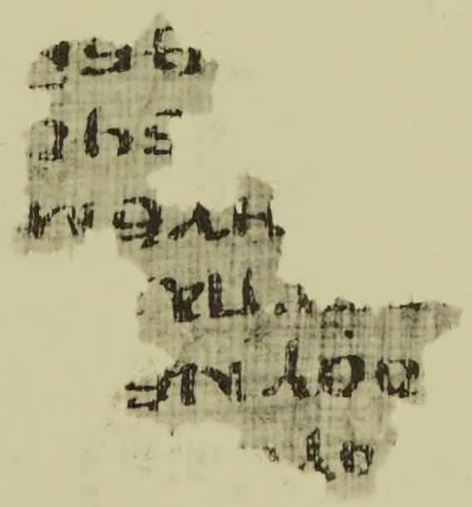

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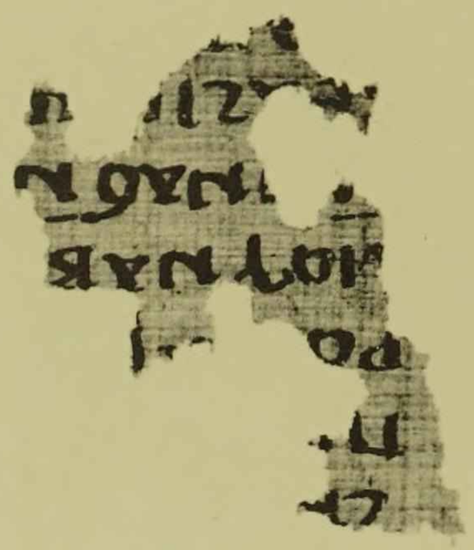

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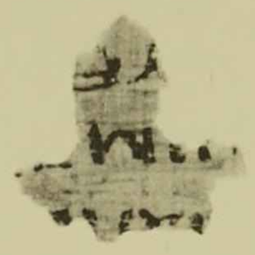

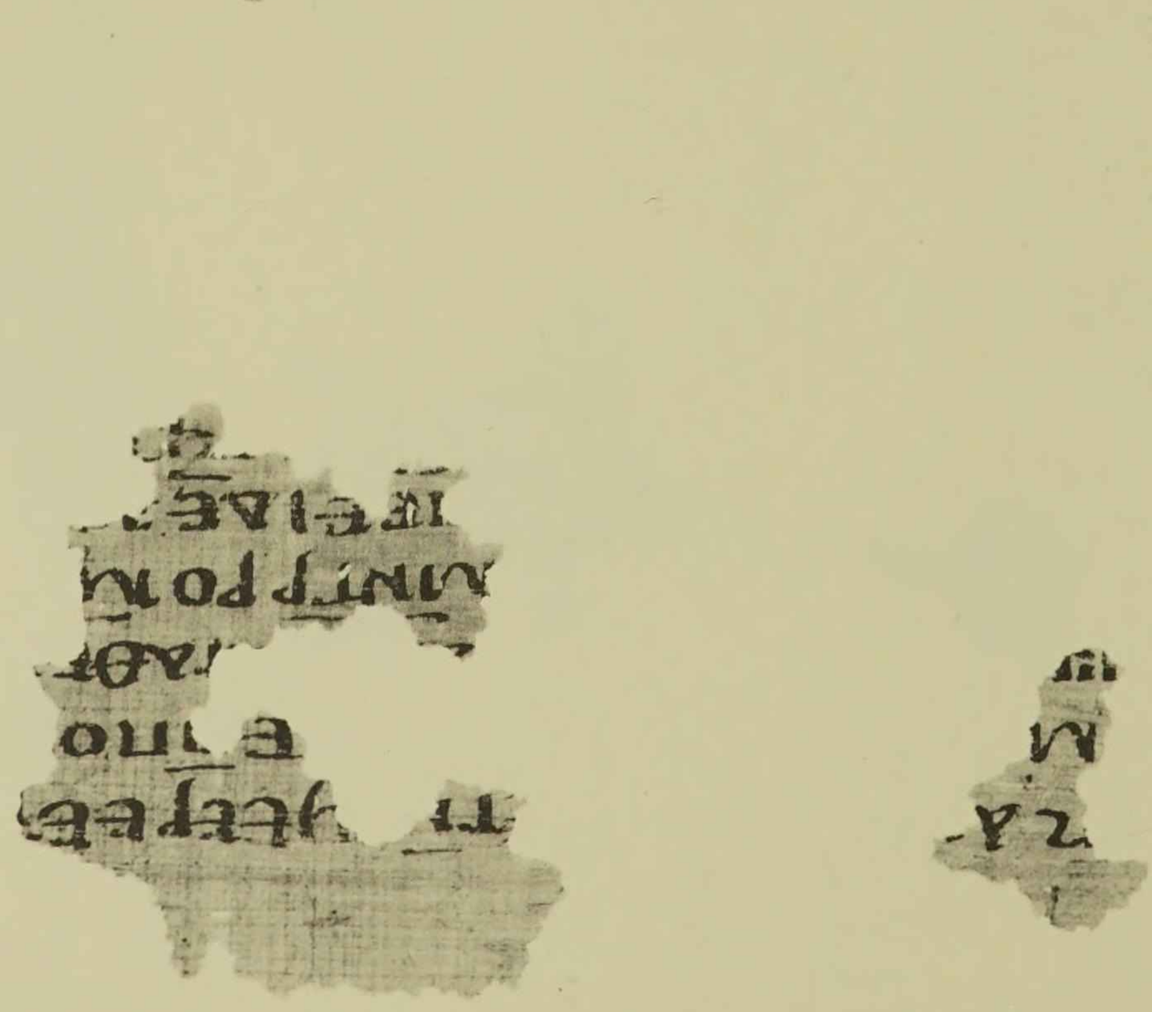

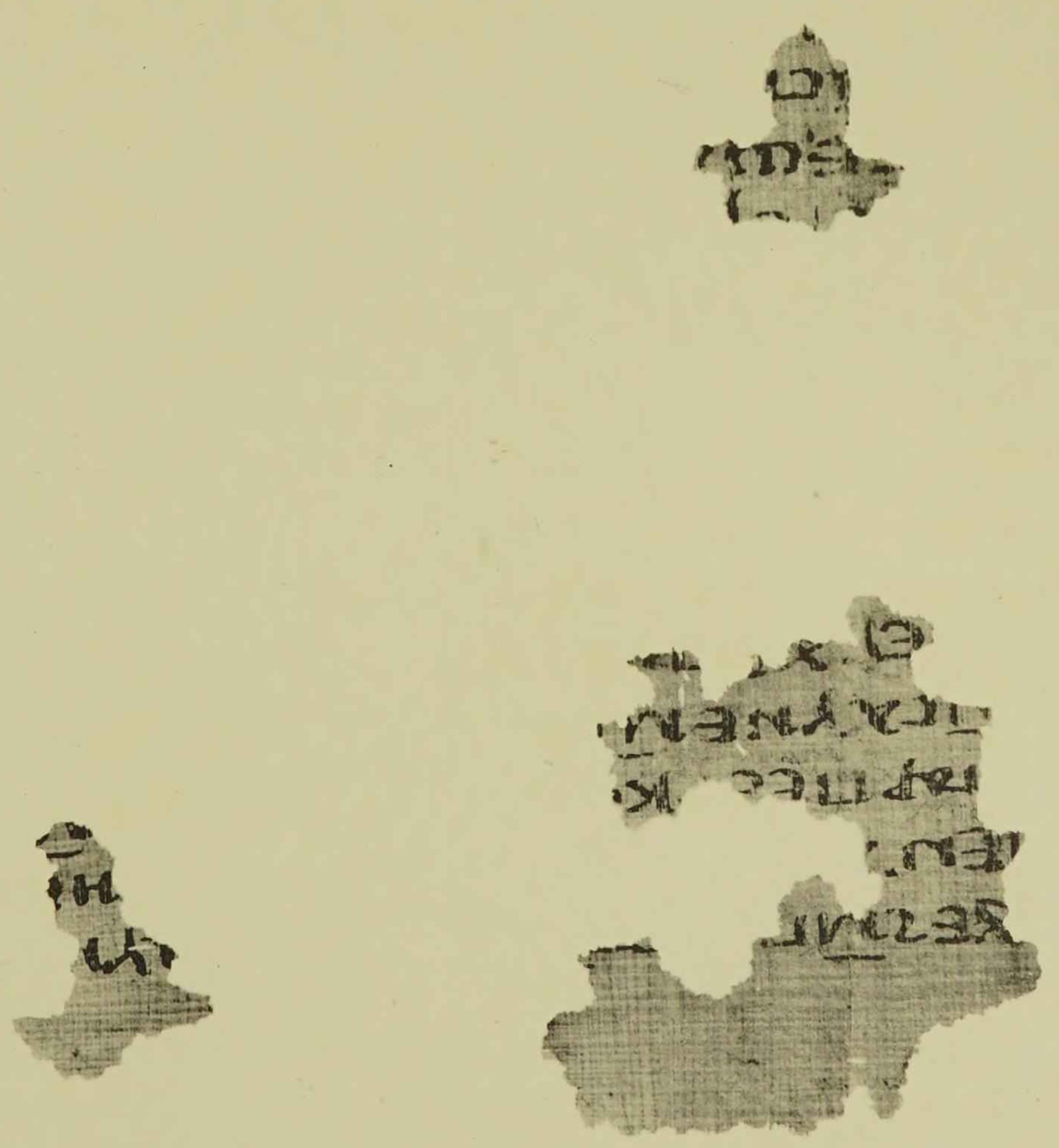

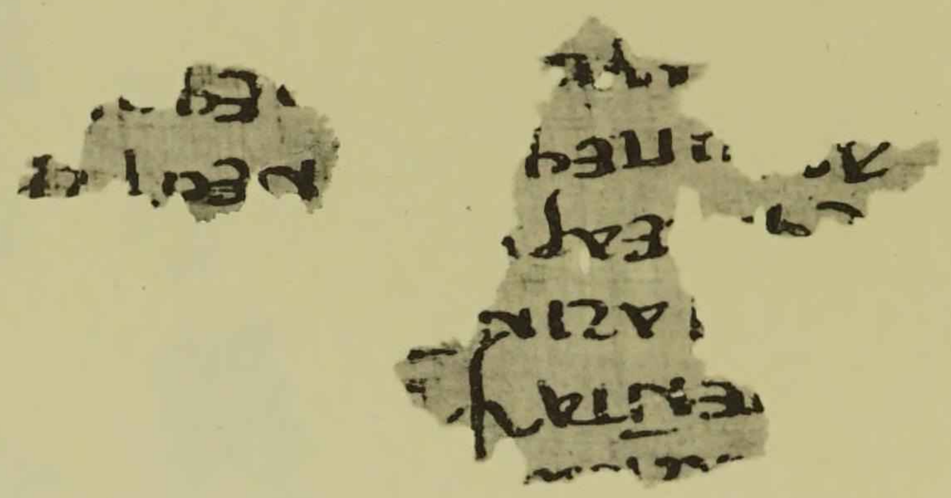

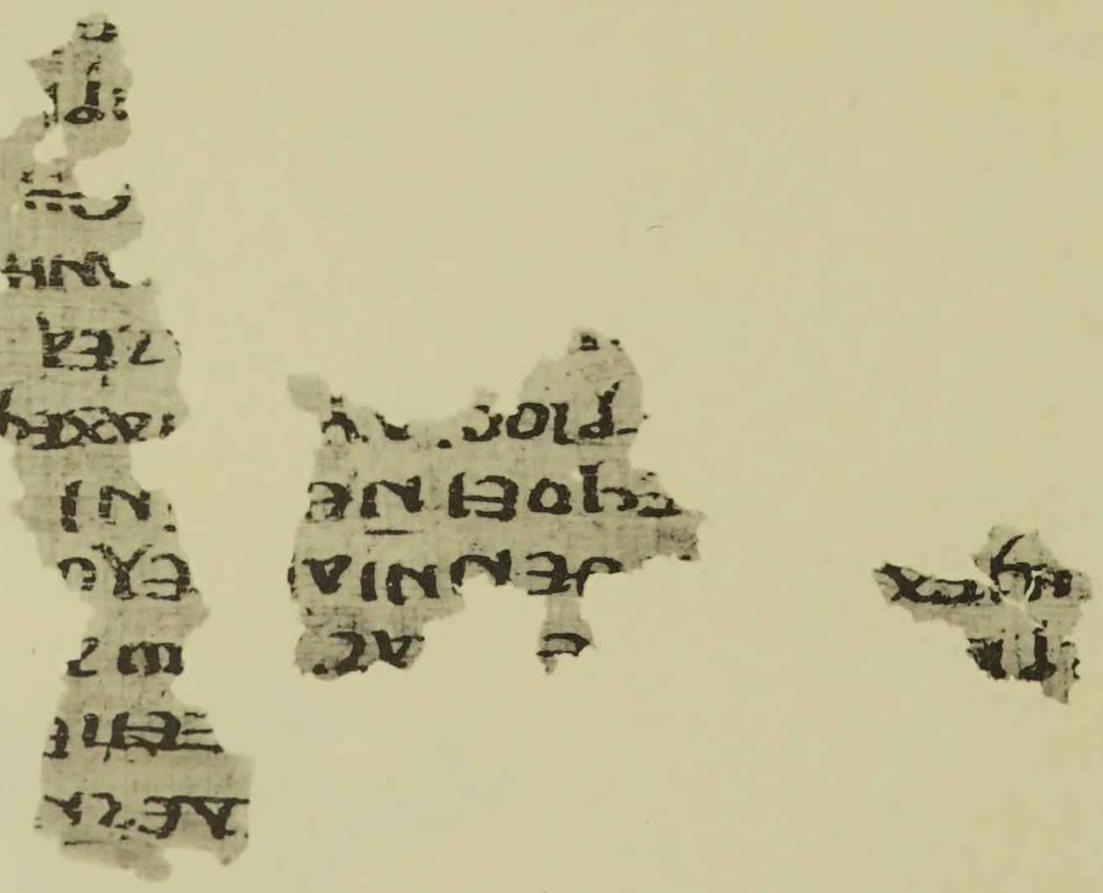

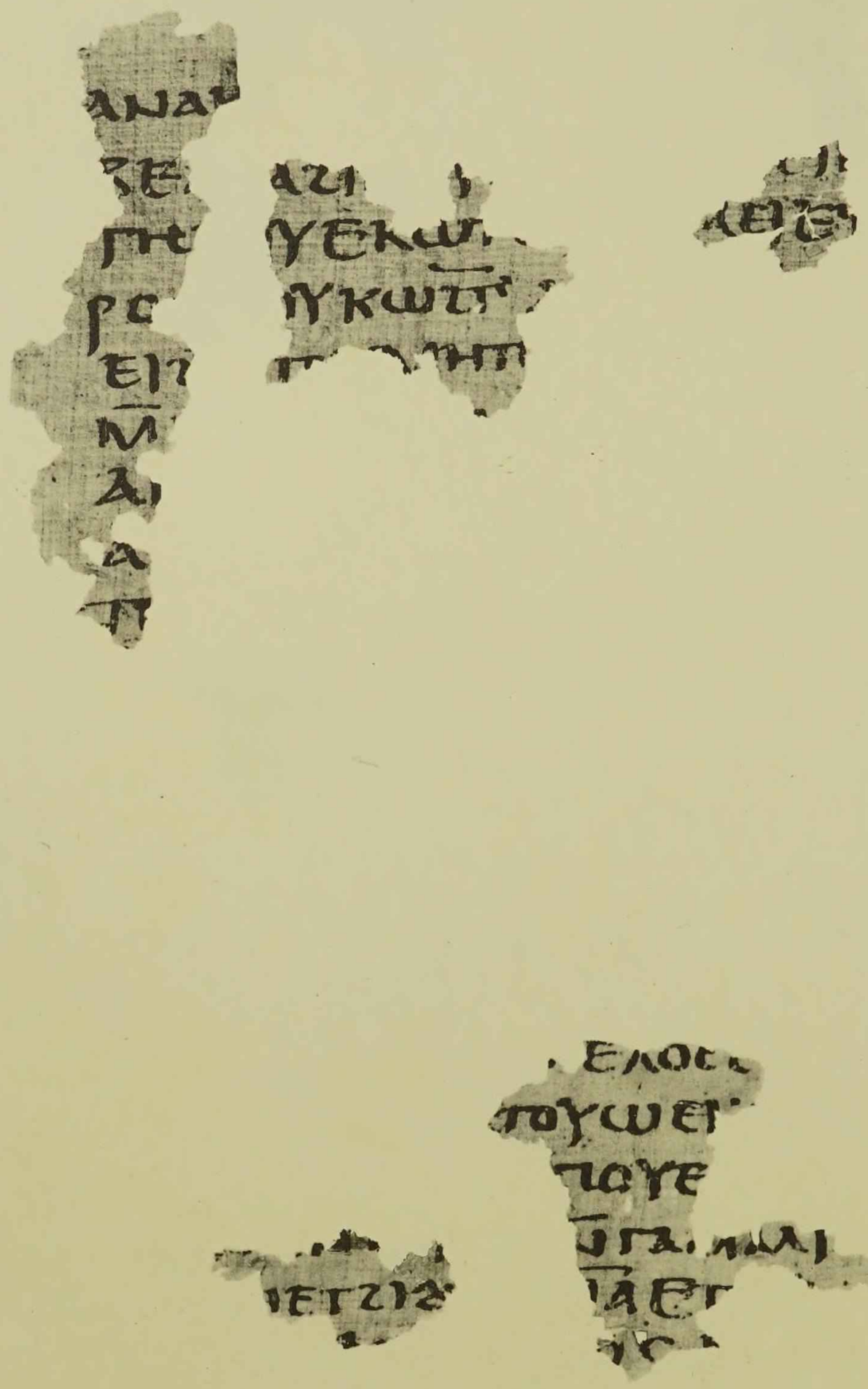

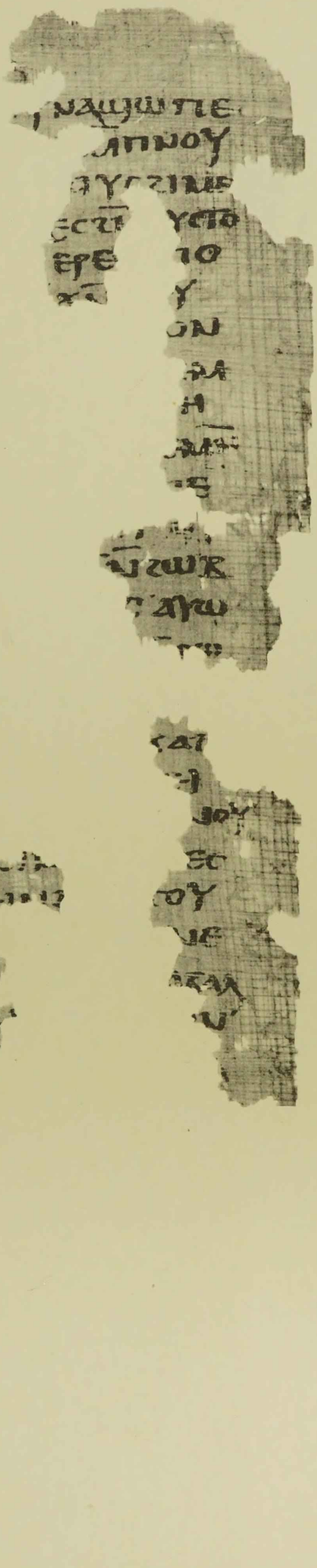

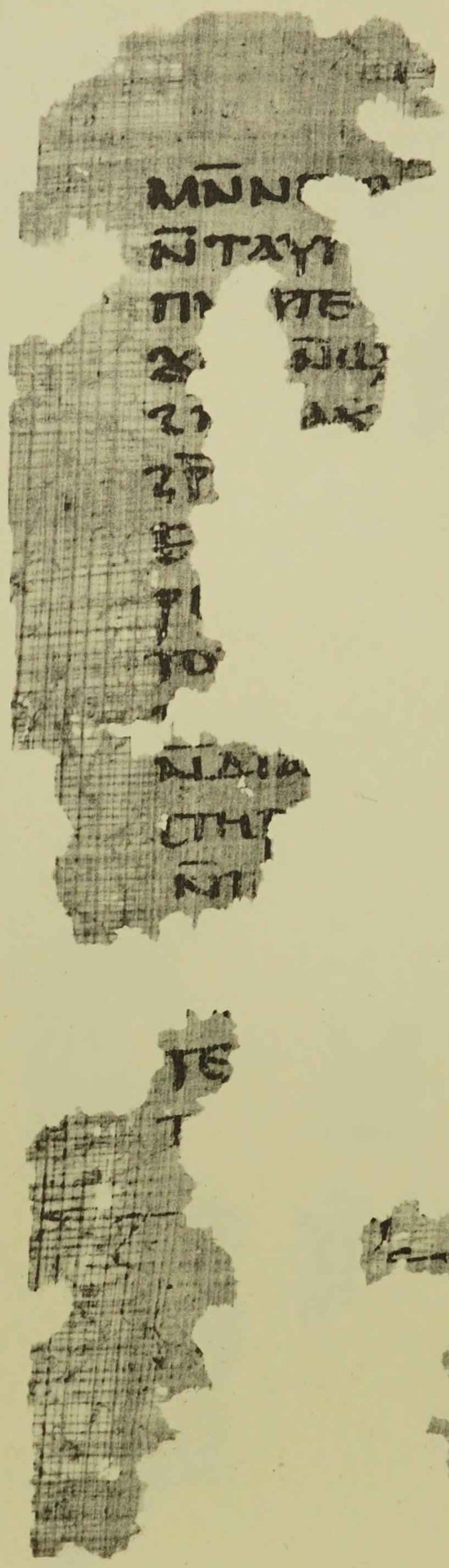

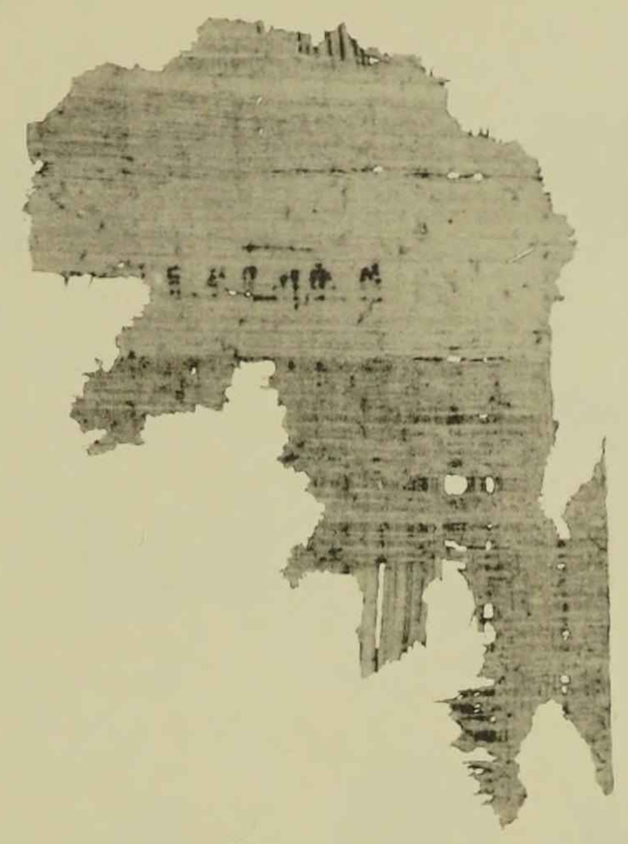

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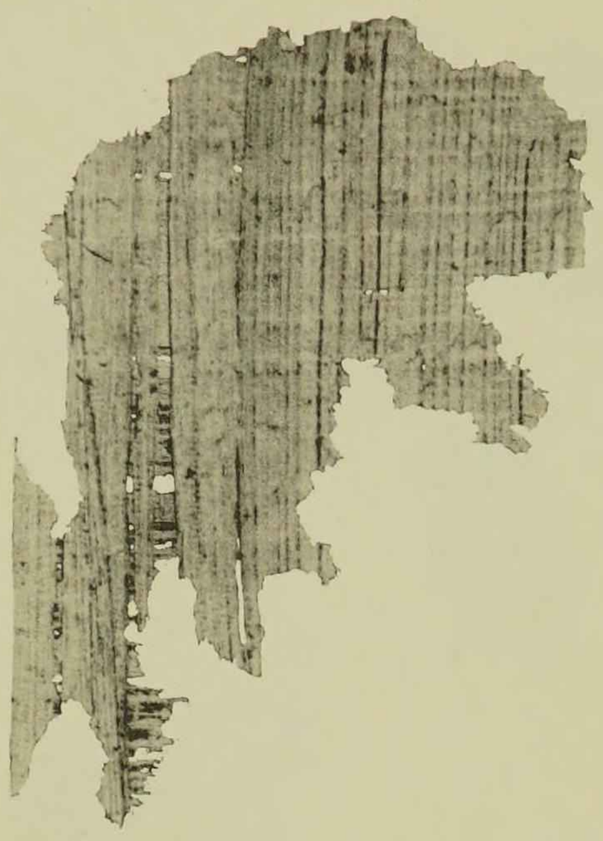

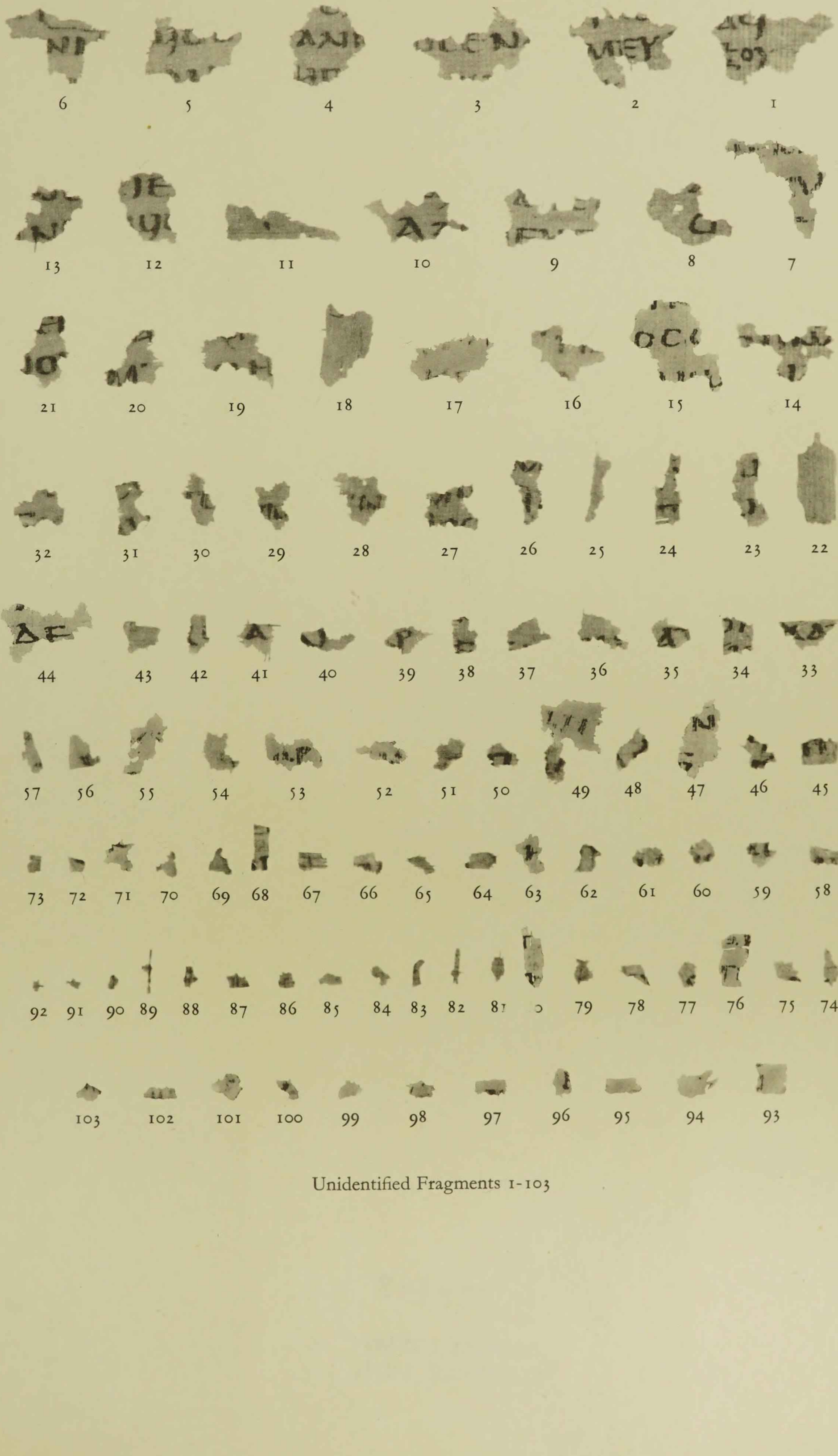

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