

# MAS AQUINAS VOL 1 QQ LXXV CII LITERALLY TRANSLATED BY THE FATHERS OF

????? Thou madest known to us therein the road of righteousness, When we had wandered from the Truth, what while in gloom it lay..So they made ready his affair and the king conferred on him a dress of honour, and he took with him a present and a letter under the king's hand and setting out, fared on till he came to the [capital] city of Turkestan. When the king of the Turks knew of his coming, he despatched his officers to receive him and entreated him with honour and lodged him as befitted his rank. Then he entertained him three days, after which he summoned him to his presence and Abou Temam went in to him and prostrating himself before him, as beseemeth unto kings, laid the present before him and gave him the letter..Sindbad the Sailor, The Seventh Voyage of, iii. 224..Then they brought trays and tables and amongst the rest a platter of red gold, inlaid with pearls and jewels; its margents were of gold and emerald, and thereon were graven the following verses:..Now there was before us a high mountain, (200) rising [abruptly] from the sea, and the ship fell off into an eddy, (201) which bore it on till presently it struck upon the skirt (202) of the mountain and broke in sunder; whereupon the captain came down [from the mast], weeping, and said, 'God's will be done! Take leave of one another and look yourselves out graves from to-day, for we have fallen into a predicament (203) from which there is no escape, and never yet hath any been cast away here and come off alive.' So all the folk fell a-weeping and gave themselves up for lost, despairing of deliverance; friend took leave of friend and sore was the mourning and lamentation; for that hope was cut off and they were left without guide or pilot. (204) Then all who were in the ship landed on the skirt of the mountain and found themselves on a long island, whose shores were strewn with [wrecks], beyond count or reckoning, [of] ships that had been cast away [there] and whose crews had perished; and there also were dry bones and dead bodies, heaped upon one another, and goods without number and riches past count So we abode confounded, drunken, amazed, humbling ourselves [in supplication to God] and repenting us [of having exposed ourselves to the perils of travel]; but repentance availed not in that place..????? God keep the days of love-delight! How passing sweet they were! How joyous and how solaceful was life in them whilere!.When it was the third day, the third vizier came in to the king and said to him, "O king, delay not the affair of this youth, for that his deed hath caused us fall into the mouths of the folk, and it behoveth that thou slay him presently, so the talk may be estopped from us and it be not said, "The king saw on his bed a man with his wife and spared him."\* The king was chagrined by this speech and bade bring the youth. So they brought him in shackles, and indeed the king's anger was roused against him by the speech of the vizier and he was troubled; so he said to him, "O base of origin, thou hast dishonoured us and marred our repute, and needs must I do away thy life from the world." Quoth the youth, "O king, make use of patience in all thine affairs, so wilt thou attain thy desire, for that God the Most High hath appointed the issue of patience [to be] in abounding good, and indeed by patience Abou Sabir ascended from the pit and sat down upon the throne." "Who was Abou Sabir," asked the king, "and what is his story?" And the youth answered, saying, "O king..????????? How many an one, with loss of wealth, hath turned mine enemy!????????? ef. Story of the Barber's Sixth Brother clxiv.Then, when he rode to his house that he had bought, the shopkeeper and his wife came to him and gave him joy of his safety; whereupon he ordered them three swift thoroughbred horses and ten dromedaries and an hundred head of sheep and clad them both in sumptuous dresses of honour. Then he chose out ten slave-girls and ten black slaves and fifty horses and the like number of she- camels and three hundred head of sheep, together with twenty ounces of musk and as many of camphor, and sent all this to the King of Baghdad. When this came to Ins ben Cais, his wit fled for joy and he was perplexed wherewithal to requite him. Moreover, El Abbas gave gifts and largesse and bestowed dresses of honour upon great and small, each after the measure of his station, save only Mariyeh; for unto her he sent nothing..Prince who fell in Love with the Picture, The, i. 256..21. Kemerezzeman and Budour clxx.However, after awhile, one of the women took pity on me and brought me a rag of thin stuff and cast it on me. With this I covered my privities, and no more, and abode awhile thus. Then said I in myself, "The husbands of these women will presently gather together on me and I shall be disgraced." So I went out by another door of the house, and young and old crowded about me, running after me and saying, "A madman! A madman!" till I came to my house and knocked at the door; whereupon out came my wife and seeing me naked, tall, bareheaded, cried out and ran in again, saying, "This is a madman, a Satan!" But, when she and my family knew me, they rejoiced and said to me, "What aileth thee?" I told them that thieves had taken my clothes and stripped me and had been like to kill me; and when I told them that they would have killed me, they praised God the Most High and gave me joy of my safety. So consider the craft of this woman and this device that she practised upon me, for all my pretensions to sleight and quickwittedness.'.When the king heard this, he said, 'This proof sufficeth me,' and rising forthright in the night, let bring the youth and the eunuch. Then he examined the former's throat with a candle and saw [the scar where] it [had been] cut from ear to ear, and indeed the place had healed up and it was like unto a stretched-out thread. Therewithal the king fell down prostrate to God, [in thanksgiving to Him] for that He had delivered the prince from all these perils and from the stresses that he had undergone, and rejoiced with an exceeding joy for that he had wrought deliberately and had not made haste to slay him, in which case sore repentance had betided him. As for the youth," continued the young treasurer, "he was not saved but because his term was deferred, and on like wise, O king, is it with me; I too have a deferred term, which I shall attain, and a period which I shall accomplish, and I trust in God the Most High that He will give me the victory over these wicked viziers."A Damsel made for love and decked with subtle grace, iii. 192..????? Fain, fain would I forget thy love. Alack, my heart denies To be consoled, and 'gainst thy wrath nought standeth me in stead..Some with religion themselves concern and make it their business all, i. 48..When the troops entered Baghdad, each of them alighted in his pavilion, whilst El Abbas encamped

apart in a place near the Tigris and commanded to slaughter for the troops, each day, that which should suffice them of oxen and sheep and bake them bread and spread the tables. So the folk ceased not to come to him and eat of his banquet. Moreover, all the people of the country came to him with presents and rarities and he requited them many times the like of their gifts, so that the lands were filled with his tidings and the report of him was bruited abroad among the folk of the deserts and the cities..? ? ? ? ? Would God thou knewest that for love of thee which I endure! It hath indeed brought down on me estrangement and dismay..? ? ? ? ? The world is upon me all desolate grown. Alack, my long grief and forlornness! Who knows.<sup>35</sup> Isaac of Mosul's Story of Khedijeh and the Khalif Mamoun dxl.? ? ? ? ? e. The Fifth Voyage of Sindbad the Sailor. When she awoke, she said to the old man, "O elder, hast thou aught of food?" And he answered, "O my lady, I have bread and olives." Quoth she, "That is food fit but for the like of thee. As for me, I will have nought but roast lamb and broths and fat rissoled fowls and stuffed ducks and all manner meats dressed with [pounded nuts and almond-]kernels and sugar." "O my lady," replied the Muezzin, "I never heard of this chapter in the Koran, nor was it revealed unto our lord Mohammed, whom God bless and keep!" (31) She laughed and said, "O elder, the matter is even as thou sayest; but bring me inkhorn and paper." So he brought her what she sought and she wrote a letter and gave it to him, together with a seal-ring from her finger, saying, "Go into the city and enquire for such an one the money-changer and give him this my letter." The dealer stood at her head and one of the merchants said, "I bid a thousand dinars for her." Quoth another, "I bid eleven hundred dinars;" [and a third, "I bid twelve hundred"]. Then said a fourth merchant, "Be she mine for fourteen hundred dinars." And the biddings stood still at that sum. Quoth her owner, "I will not sell her save with her consent. If she desire to be sold, I will sell her to whom she willeth." And the slave-dealer said to him, "What is her name?" "Her name is Sitt el Milah," (11) answered the other; whereupon the dealer said to her, "By thy leave, I will sell thee to yonder merchant for this price of fourteen hundred dinars." Quoth she, "Come hither to me." So he came up to her and when he drew near, she gave him a kick with her foot and cast him to the ground, saying, "I will not have that old man." The slave-dealer arose, shaking the dust from his clothes and head, and said, "Who biddeth more? Who is desirous [of buying?]" Quoth one of the merchants, "I," and the dealer said to her, "O Sitt el Milah, shall I sell thee to this merchant?" "Come hither to me," answered she; but he said "Nay; speak and I will hearken to thee from my place, for I will not trust myself to thee," And she said, "I will not have him."..? ? ? ? ? And I to you swore that a lover I was; God forbid that with treason mine oath I ensue!..? ? ? ? ? How long shall I anights distracted be for love Of thee? How long th' assaults of grief and woes abide?. Meanwhile, Queen Kemeriyeh and her company sailed on, without ceasing, till they came under the palace wherein was Tuhfeh, to wit, that of Meimoun the Sworder; and by the ordinance of destiny, Tuhfeh herself was then sitting on the belvedere of the palace, pondering the affair of Haroun er Reshid and her own and that which had befallen her and weeping for that she was doomed to slaughter. She saw the ship and what was therein of those whom we have named, and they in mortal guise, and said, 'Alas, my sorrow for yonder ship and the mortals that be therein!' As for Kemeriyeh and her company, when they drew near the palace, they strained their eyes and seeing Tuhfeh sitting, said, 'Yonder sits Tuhfeh. May God not bereave [us] of her!' Then they moored their ship and making for the island, that lay over against the palace, spread carpets and sat eating and drinking; whereupon quoth Tuhfeh, 'Welcome and fair welcome to yonder faces! These are my kinswomen and I conjure thee by Allah, O Jemreh, that thou let me down to them, so I may sit with them awhile and make friends with them and return.' Quoth Jemreh, 'I may on no wise do that.' And Tuhfeh wept. Then the folk brought out wine and drank, what while Kemeriyeh took the lute and sang the following verses:..? ? ? ? ? a. The First Old Man's Story iv.Eighth Officer's Story, The, ii. 155..53. King Kelyaad (231) of Hind and his Vizier Shimas dcix. Meanwhile, the eunuch betook himself, he and the horsemen, to her father and said to him, "O my lord, the king is beholden to thee for many years' service and thou hast not failed him a day of the days; and now, behold, he hath taken thy daughter against thy wish and without thy permission." And he related to him what had passed and how the king had taken her by force. When Isfehnd heard the eunuch's story, he was exceeding wroth and assembling many troops, said to them, "Whenas the king was occupied with his women [and concerned not himself with the affairs of his kingdom], we took no reck of him; but now he putteth out his hand to our harem; wherefore methinketh we should do well to look us out a place, wherein we may have sanctuary." The first who sought her in marriage was King Nebhan of Mosul, who came to her with a great company, bringing with him an hundred she-camels laden with musk and aloes-wood and ambergris and as many laden with camphor and jewels and other hundred laden with silver money and yet other hundred laden with raiment of silken and other stuffs and brocade, besides an hundred slave-girls and an hundred magnificent horses of swift and generous breeds, completely housed and accoutred, as they were brides; and all this he laid before her father, demanding her of him in marriage. Now King Ins ben Cais had bound himself by an oath that he would not marry his daughter but to him whom she should choose; so, when King Nebhan sought her in marriage, her father went in to her and consulted her concerning his affair. She consented not and he repeated to Nebhan that which she said, whereupon he departed from him. After this came King Behram, lord of the White Island, with riches more than the first; but she accepted not of him and he returned, disappointed; nor did the kings give over coming to her father, on her account, one after other, from the farthest of the lands and the climes, each glorying in more (54) than those who forewent him; but she paid no heed unto any of one them..Ninth Officer's Story, The, ii. 167..39. Abou Mohammed the Lazy dlvi. One day, King Suleiman Shah went in to his brother's daughter and kissing her head, said to her, 'Thou art my daughter and dearer to me than a child, for the love of thy father deceased; wherefore I am minded to marry thee to one of my sons and appoint him my heir apparent, so he may be king after me. Look, then, which thou wilt have of my sons, for that thou hast been reared with them and knowest them.' The damsel arose and kissing his hand, said to him, 'O my lord, I am thine handmaid and thou art the ruler over me; so

whatsoever pleaseth thee, do, for that thy wish is higher and more honourable and nobler [than mine] and if thou wouldst have me serve thee, [as a handmaid], the rest of my life, it were liefer to me than any [husband].'.All this time, the young Damascene was hearkening, and whiles he likened her voice to that of his slave-girl and whiles he put away from him this thought, and the damsel had no whit of knowledge of him. Then she broke out again into song and chanted the following verses:'.? ? ? ? ? But now hath Allah from my heart blotted the love of thee, After for constancy I'd grown a name of wonderment..? ? ? ? ? And dromedaries, too, of price and goodly steeds and swift Of many a noble breed, yet found no favour in my eyne!".So she opened the door to him and brought him in. Then she seated him at the upper end of the room and set food before him. So he ate and drank and lay with her and swived her. Then she sat down in his lap and they toyed and laughed and kissed till the day was half spent, when her husband came home and she could find nothing for it but to hide the singer in a rug, in which she rolled him up. The husband entered and seeing the place disordered (194) and smelling the odour of wine, questioned her of this. Quoth she, 'I had with me a friend of mine and I conjured her [to drink with me]; so we drank a jar [of wine], she and I, and she went away but now, before thy coming in.' Her husband, (who was none other than the singer's friend the druggist, that had invited him and fed him), deemed her words true and went away to his shop, whereupon the singer came forth and he and the lady returned to their sport and abode on this wise till eventide, when she gave him money and said to him, 'Come hither to-morrow in the forenoon.' 'It is well,' answered he and departed; and at nightfall he went to the bath..? ? ? ? ? The curtain of delight, perforce, we've lifted through the friend, (143) For tidings of great joy, indeed, there came to us of late..One day, as the prefect sat [in his house], the watchman came in to him and said, "O my lord, the Jew goeth to the house of such an one." Whereupon El Atwesh arose and went forth alone, taking with him none but myself. As he went along, he said to me, "Indeed, this [woman] is a fat piece of meat." (109) And we gave not over going till we came to the door of the house and stood there till a slave-girl came out, as if to buy them somewhat. We waited till she opened the door, whereupon, without further parley, we forced our way into the house and rushed in upon the girl, whom we found seated with the Jew in a saloon with four estrades, and cooking-pots and candles therein. When her eyes fell on the prefect, she knew him and rising to her feet, said, "Welcome and fair welcome! Great honour hath betided me by my lord's visit and indeed thou honourest my dwelling.".There was once an old man renowned for roguery, and he went, he and his mates, to one of the markets and stole thence a parcel of stuffs. Then they separated and returned each to his quarter. Awhile after this, the old man assembled a company of his fellows and one of them pulled out a costly piece of stuff and said, "Will any one of you sell this piece of stuff in its own market whence it was stolen, that we may confess his [pre-eminence in] sharpening?" Quoth the old man, "I will;" and they said, "Go, and God the Most High prosper thee!".Then she took leave of me and I of her, after I had strained her to my bosom and embraced her and we had kissed awhile. So she went away and I abode expecting the appointed day, till it came, when I arose and went forth, intending for the trysting-place; but a friend of mine met me by the way [and would have me go home with him. So I accompanied him to his house] and when I came up [into his sitting-chamber] he locked the door on me and went forth to fetch what we might eat and drink. He was absent till mid-day, then till the hour of afternoon-prayer, whereat I was sore disquieted. Then he was absent till sundown, and I was like to die of chagrin and impatience; [and indeed he returned not] and I passed my night on wake, nigh upon death, for that the door was locked on me, and my soul was like to depart my body on account of the tryst..?STORY OF THE OLD WOMAN AND THE DRAPER'S WIFE..A thief of the thieves of the Arabs went [one night] to a certain man's house, to steal from a heap of wheat there, and the people of the house surprised him. Now on the heap was a great copper measure, and the thief buried himself in the corn and covered his head with the measure, so that the folk found him not and went away; but, as they were going, behold, there came a great crack of wind forth of the corn. So they went up to the measure and [raising it], discovered the thief and laid hands on him. Quoth he, "I have eased you of the trouble of seeking me: for I purposed, [in letting wind], to direct you to my [hiding-]place; wherefore do ye ease me and have compassion on me, so may God have compassion on you!" So they let him go and harmed him not..There was once a king in the land of Teberistan, by name Dadbin, and he had two viziers, called one Zourkhan and the other Kardan. The Vizier Zourkhan had a daughter, there was not in her time a handsomer than she nor yet a chaster nor a more pious, for she was a faster, a prayer and a worshipper of God the Most High, and her name was Arwa. Now Dadbin heard tell of her charms; so his heart clave to her and he called the vizier [her father] and said to him, 'I desire of thee that thou marry me to thy daughter.' Quoth Zourkhan, 'Allow me to consult her, and if she consent, I will marry thee with her.' And the king said, 'Hasten unto this.'.When the king heard this, he said, "Restore him to the prison till the morrow, so we may look into his affair; for that deliberation in affairs is advisable and the slaughter of this [youth] shall not escape [us]..".So she sent for him in private and said to him, 'I purpose to do thee a service, so thou canst but keep a secret.' He promised her all that she desired and she discovered to him her secret in the matter of her daughter, saying, 'I will marry thee to her and commit to thee the governance of her affair and make thee king and ruler over this city.' He thanked her and promised to uphold all that she should order him, and she said to him, 'Go forth to such an one of the neighbouring provinces privily.' So he went forth and on the morrow she made ready bales and gear and presents and bestowed on him a great matter, all of which they loaded on the backs of camels..Now the children had entered the coppice, to make water, and there was there a forest of trees, wherein, if a horseman entered, he might wander by the week, [before finding his way out], for none knew the first thereof from the last. So the boys entered therein and knew not how they should return and went astray in that wood, to an end that was willed of God the Most High, whilst their father sought them, but found them not. So he returned to their mother and they abode weeping for their children. As for these latter, when they entered the wood, it swallowed them up and they went wandering in it many days, knowing not where they had entered, till they

came forth, at another side, upon the open country..? ? ? ? ? Indeed her glance, her sides are soft; but none the less, alas! Her heart is harder than the rock; there is no mercy there..24. Maan ben Zaidah and the three Girls cclxxi. Journeyman and the Girl, The, ii. 17..(Conclusion).? ? ? ? ? e. The Story of the Portress xviii.? ? ? ? ? Where is a man's resource and what can he do? It is the Almighty's will; we most submit..The vizier's story pleased King Shah Bekht and his heart clave to the story of the merchant and the old woman; so he bade Er Rehwan withdraw to his lodging, and he went away to his house and abode there the next day..One day, a day of excessive heat, as I stood at the door of my house, I saw a fair woman approaching, and with her a slave-girl carrying a parcel. They gave not over going till they came up to me, when the woman stopped and said to me, 'Hast thou a draught of water?' 'Yes,' answered I. 'Enter the vestibule, O my lady, so thou mayst drink.' Accordingly, she entered and I went up into the house and fetched two mugs of earthenware, perfumed with musk (175) and full of cold water. She took one of them and discovered her face, [that she might drink]; whereupon I saw that she was as the shining sun or the rising moon and said to her, 'O my lady, wilt thou not come up into the house, so thou mayst rest thyself till the air grow cool and after go away to thine own place?' Quoth she, 'Is there none with thee?' 'Indeed,' answered I, 'I am a [stranger] and a bachelor and have none belonging to me, nor is there a living soul in the house.' And she said, 'An thou be a stranger, thou art he in quest of whom I was going about.' Then said El Abbas to them, "O youths, sit by my arms and my horse till I return." But they answered, saying, "By Allah, thou prolongest discourse with that which beseemeth not of words! Make haste, or we will go with thy head, for indeed the king purposeth to slay thee and to slay thy comrade and take that which is with you." When the prince heard this, his skin quaked and he cried out at them with a cry that made them tremble. Then he sprang upon his horse and settling himself in the saddle, galloped till he came to the king's assembly, when he cried out at the top of his voice, saying ["To horse,] cavaliers!" And levelled his spear at the pavilion wherein was Zuheir. Now there were about him a thousand smiters with the sword; but El Abbas fell in upon them and dispersed them from around him, and there abode none in the tent save Zuheir and his vizier..? ? ? ? ? b. Story of the Enchanted Youth xxi. Then said she to him, 'When the king saw him and questioned thee of him, what saidst thou to him?' And he answered, 'I said to him, "This is the son of a nurse who belonged to us. We left him little and he grew up; so I brought him, that he might be servant to the king,"' Quoth she, 'Thou didst well.' And she charged him to be instant in the service of the prince. As for the king, he redoubled in kindness to the eunuch and appointed the youth a liberal allowance and he abode going in to the king's house and coming out therefrom and standing in his service, and every day he grew in favour with him; whilst, as for Shah Khatoun, she used to stand a-watch for him at the windows and balconies and gaze upon him, and she on coals of fire on his account, yet could she not speak..Assemble, ye people of passion, I pray, iii. 31..When the company heard this story, they marvelled thereat with the utmost wonderment. Then the fifth officer, who was the lieutenant of the bench, (113) came forward and said, '[This is] no wonder and there befell me that which is rarer and more extraordinary than this..Presently, it chanced that an enemy attacked King Khedidan; so he sent out his troops to him and made Bekhtzeman head of the army. Then they went forth to the field and Khedidan also came forth and ranged his troops and took the spear and sallied out in person and fought a sore battle and overcame his enemy, who fled, he and his troops, ignominiously. When the king and his army returned in triumph, Bekhtzeman said to him, 'Harkye, O king! Meseemeth this is a strange thing of thee that thou art compassed about with this vast army, yet dost thou apply thyself in person to battle and adventrest thyself.' Quoth the king, 'Dost thou call thyself a cavalier and a man of learning and deemest that victory is in abundance of troops?' 'Ay,' answered Bekhtzeman; 'that is indeed my belief.' And Khedidan said, 'By Allah, then, thou errest in this thy belief! Woe and again woe to him whose trust is in other than God! Indeed, this army is appointed only for adornment and majesty, and victory is from God alone. I too, O Bekhtzeman, believed aforetime that victory was in the multitude of men, and an enemy came out against me with eight hundred men, whilst I had eight hundred thousand. I trusted in the number of my troops, whilst mine enemy trusted in God; so he defeated me and routed me and I was put to a shameful flight and hid myself in one of the mountains, where I met with a recluse, [who had] withdrawn [himself from the world]. So I joined myself to him and complained to him of my case and acquainted him with all that had befallen me. Quoth he, "Knowest thou why this befell thee and thou wast defeated?" "I know not," answered I, and he said, "Because thou putttest thy trust in the multitude of thy troops and reliedst not upon God the Most High. Hadst thou put thy trust in God and believed in Him that it is He [alone] who advantageth and endamageth thee, thine enemy had not availed to cope with thee. Return unto God." So I returned to myself and repented at the hands of the solitary, who said to me, "Turn back with what remaineth to thee of troops and confront thine enemies, for, if their intents be changed from God, thou wilt overcome them, wert thou alone." When I heard these words, I put my trust in God the Most High, and gathering together those who remained with me, fell upon mine enemies at unawares in the night. They deemed us many and fled on the shamefullest wise, whereupon I entered my city and repossessed myself of my place by the might of God the Most High, and now I fight not but [trusting] in His aid.' Shah Bekht and his Vizier Er Rehwan, King, i. 215..Now the liefest of all things to Mariyeh was the recitation of poems and verses and linked rhymes and the twanging [of the strings of the lute], and she was versed in all tongues; so she took the letter and opening it, read that which was therein and apprehended its purport. Then she cast it on the ground and said, "O nurse, I have no answer to make to this letter." Quoth the nurse, "Indeed, this is weakness in thee and a reproach unto thee, for that the people of the world have heard of thee and still praise thee for keenness of wit and apprehension; so do thou return him an answer, such as shall delude his heart and weary his soul." "O nurse," rejoined the princess, "who is this that presumeth upon me with this letter? Belike he is the stranger youth who gave my father the rubies." "It is himself," answered the woman, and Mariyeh said, "I will answer his letter on such a wise that thou shalt not bring me other than it [from him]." Quoth the nurse, "So be it." So the

princess called for inkhorn and paper and wrote the following verses: . . . . Suppose for distraction he seek in the Spring and its blooms one day, The face of his loved one holds the only Spring for his eye. . . . . b. The Merchant's Wife and the Parrot dlxxix. . . . . For know that hither have I fared and come to this thy land, By hopes of union with thee and near fruition led. He found it every way complete and saw therein ten great trays, full of all fruits and cakes and all manner sweetmeats. So he sat down and ate thereof after the measure of his sufficiency, and finding there three troops of singing-girls, was amazed and made the girls eat. Then he sat and the singers also seated themselves, whilst the black slaves and the white slaves and the eunuchs and pages and boys stood, and the slave-girls, some of them, sat and some stood. The damsels sang and warbled all manner melodies and the place answered them for the sweetness of the songs, whilst the pipes cried out and the lutes made accord with them, till it seemed to Aboulhusn that he was in Paradise and his heart was cheered and his breast dilated. So he sported and joyance waxed on him and he bestowed dresses of honour on the damsels and gave and bestowed, challenging this one and kissing that and toying with a third, plying one with wine and another with meat, till the night fell down. . . . . My fruit is a jewel all wroughten of gold, Whose beauty amazeth all those that behold. Ill Effects of Precipitation, Of the, i. 98. Now this (155) was the francolin that bore witness against him. Then she turned to her father and said to him, 'Give ear unto that which I shall say to thee.' Quoth he, 'Say on;' and she said, 'Take thy troops and go to him, for that, when he heareth this, he in his turn will levy his troops and come forth to thee; whereupon do thou give him battle and prolong the fighting with him and make a show to him of weakness and giving way. Meantime, I will practise a device for winning to Tuhfeh and delivering her, what while he is occupied with you in battle; and when my messenger cometh to thee and giveth thee to know that I have gotten possession of Tuhfeh and that she is with me, do thou return upon Meimoun forthright and destroy him, him and his hosts, and take him prisoner. But, if my device succeed not with him and we avail not to deliver Tuhfeh, he will assuredly go about to slay her, without recourse, and regret for her will abide in our hearts.' Quoth Iblis, 'This is the right counsel,' and let call among the troops to departure, whereupon an hundred thousand cavaliers, doughty men of war, joined themselves to him and set out for Meimoun's country. Man who was lavish of House and Victual to One whom he knew not, The, i 293. Now the king was leaning back; so he sat up and said, 'Tell me of this.' 'It is well,' answered the tither. 'I go to the man whom I purpose to tithe and circumvent him and feign to be occupied with certain business, so that I seclude myself therewith from the folk; and meanwhile the man is squeezed after the foulest fashion, till nothing is left him. Then I appear and they come in to me and questions befall concerning him and I say, "Indeed, I was ordered worse than this, for some one (may God curse him!) hath slandered him to the king." Then I take half of his good and return him the rest publicly before the folk and send him away to his house, in all honour and worship, and he causeth the money returned to be carried before him, whilst he and all who are with him call down blessings on me. So is it published in the city that I have returned him his money and he himself saith the like, so he may have a claim on me for the favour due to whoso praiseth me. Then I feign to forget him till some time (242) hath passed over him, when I send for him and recall to him somewhat of that which hath befallen aforesaid and demand [of him] somewhat privily. So he doth this and hasteneth to his dwelling and sendeth what I bid him, with a glad heart. Then I send to another man, between whom and the other is enmity, and lay hands upon him and feign to the first man that it is he who hath traduced him to the king and taken the half of his good; and the people praise me.' (243). . . . . Him I beseech our loves who hath dissevered, Us of his grace once more to reunite. On this wise, O King Shah Bekht," continued the vizier, "is the issue of eagerness for [the goods of] the world and covetise of that which our knowledge embraceth not; indeed, [whoso doth thus] shall perish and repent Nor, O king of the age, (added he) is this story more extraordinary than that of the sharper and the merchants." When Galen heard this, he ordered the weaver the amount of his wife's dowry and bade him pay it to her and divorce her. Moreover, he forbade him from returning to the practice of physic and warned him never again to take to wife a woman of better condition than himself; and he gave him his spending-money and bade him return to his [former] craft. Nor," added the vizier, "is this more extraordinary or rarer than the story of the two sharpeners who cozened each his fellow." As for Belehwan, when he fled and fortified himself, his power waxed amain and there remained for him but to make war upon his father, who had cast his affection upon the child and used to rear him on his knees and supplicate God the Most High that he might live, so he might commit the commandment to him. When he came to five years of age, the king mounted him on horseback and the people of the city rejoiced in him and invoked on him length of life, so he might take his father's leavings (130) and [heal] the heart of his grandfather. . . . . My secret is disclosed, the which I strove to hide; Of thee and of thy love enough have I abeyed. . . . . Now God forbid a slave forget his liege lord's love! And how Of all things in the world should I forget the love of thee? . . . . . Sans fault of mine, my blood and tears he shed and beggared me Of him I love, yet for himself gained nought thereby whate'er. [When the king heard his wife's words], it was as if he had been asleep and awoke; so he went forth of the harem and bade slaughter fowls and dress meats of all kinds and colours. Moreover, he assembled all his retainers and let bring sweetmeats and dessert and all that beseemeth unto kings' tables. Then he adorned his palace and despatched after El Abbas a man of the chief officers of his household, who found him coming forth of the bath, clad in a doublet of fine goats' hair and over it a Baghdadi scarf; his waist was girt with a Rustec (81) kerchief and on his head he wore a light turban of Damietta make. When the queen heard the last of the talk, she said to the cook, 'The judgment between you shall not be but in accordance with justice.' Then she dismissed all those who were present and turning to her brother, said to him, 'Indeed thy soothfastness is established with me and the truth of thy speech, and praised be God who hath brought about union between thee and thy wife! So now begone with her to thy country and leave [seeking] thy sister Selma and depart in peace.' But Selim answered, saying, 'By Allah, by the virtue of the All-knowing King, I will not turn back from seeking my

sister till I die or find her, if it please God the Most High!' Then he called his sister to mind and broke out with the following verses from a heart endolor'd, afflicted, disappointed, saying: They cut their bonds and poured wine into their gullets, till they came to themselves, when the king looked at the eunuch and recognizing him, said, 'Harkye, such an one!' 'Yes, O my lord the king,' replied the man and prostrated himself to him; whereat the king marvelled with an exceeding wonder and said to him, 'How earnest thou to this place and what hath befallen thee?' Quoth the eunuch, 'I went and took out the treasure and brought it hither; but the [evil] eye was behind me and I unknowing. So the thieves took us alone here and seized the money and cast us into this pit, so we might die of hunger, even as they had done with other than we; but God the Most High sent thee, in pity to us.' Now it was the enemy's wont, at every year's end, to bring forth their prisoners and cast them down from the top of the citadel to the bottom. So they brought them forth, at the end of the year, and cast them down, and Melik Shah with them. However, he fell upon the [other] men and the earth touched him not, for his term was [God-]guarded. Now those that were cast down there were slain and their bodies ceased not to lie there till the wild beasts ate them and the winds dispersed them. Melik Shah abode cast down in his place, aswoon, all that day and night, and when he recovered and found himself whole, he thanked God the Most High for his safety [and rising, fared on at a venture]. He gave not over walking, unknowing whither he went and feeding upon the leaves of the trees; and by day he hid himself whereas he might and fared on all his night at hazard; and thus he did some days, till he came to an inhabited land and seeing folk there, accosted them and acquainted them with his case, giving them to know that he had been imprisoned in the fortress and that they had cast him down, but God the Most High had delivered him and brought him off alive. Fortune its arrows all, through him I love, let fly, iii. 31. When King Shah Bekht heard his vizier's speech, he was confounded before him and abashed and marvelled at the gravity of his understanding and his patience. So he sprang up to him and embraced him and the vizier kissed his feet. Then the king called for a sumptuous dress of honour and cast it over Er Rehwān and entreated him with the utmost honour and showed him special favour and restored him to his rank and vizierate. Moreover he imprisoned those who had sought his destruction with leasing and committed unto himself to pass judgment upon the interpreter who had expounded to him the dream. So the vizier abode in the governance of the realm till there came to them the Destroyer of Delights; and this (added Shehrzād) is all, O king of the age, that hath come down to us of King Shah Bekht and his vizier. The king gave ear to her counsel and despatching the eunuch for the mamelukes, assigned them a lodging and said to them, "Have patience, till the king give you tidings of your lord El Abbas." When they heard his words, their eyes ran over with plenteous tears, of their much longing for the sight of their lord. Then the king bade the queen enter the privy chamber (97) and let down the curtain (98) [before the door thereof]. So she did this and he summoned them to his presence. When they stood before him, they kissed the earth, to do him worship, and showed forth their breeding (99) and magnified his dignity. He bade them sit, but they refused, till he conjured them by their lord El Abbas. So they sat down and he caused set before them food of various kinds and fruits and sweetmeats. Now within the Lady Afifeh's palace was an underground way communicating with the palace of the princess Mariyeh. So the queen sent after her and she came to her, whereupon she made her stand behind the curtain and gave her to know that El Abbas was the king's son of Yemen and that these were his mamelukes. Moreover, she told her that the prince's father had levied his troops and was come with his army in quest of him and that he had pitched his camp in the Green Meadow and despatched these mamelukes to make enquiry of their lord. So Mariyeh abode looking upon them and upon their beauty and grace and the goodliness of their apparel, till they had eaten their fill of food and the tables were removed; whereupon the king recounted to them the story of El Abbas and they took leave of him and went away. Ibn es Semmak and Er Reshid, i. 195. 4. The Three Apples lxviii. ? ? ? ? ? And when my feet trod earth, "Art slain, that we should fear," Quoth they, "or live, that we may hope again thy sight?". 74. The Devout Woman and the Two Wicked Elders dclix. God [judge] betwixt me and her lord! Away With her he flees me and I follow aye. ? ? ? ? ? a. Story of Prince Seif el Mulouk and the Princess Bediya el Jemal dcllviii. Wife and the Learned Man, Khelbes and his, i. 301. ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? Behold, my loved ones all are ta'en from me away. I blessed him and thanked him and abode with him in all honour and consideration, till, after a little, the merchants came, even as he had said, and bought and sold and bartered; and when they were about to depart, my master came to me and said, "The merchants are about to depart; arise, that thou mayst go with them to thy country." So I betook myself to the folk, and behold, they had bought great store of elephants' bones and bound up their loads and embarked in the ship; and my master took passage for me with them and paid my hire and all that was chargeable upon me. (220) Moreover, he gave me great store of goods and we set sail and passed from island to island, till we traversed the sea and arrived at the port of our destination; whereupon the merchants brought out their goods and sold; and I also brought out that which was with me and sold it at a good profit. ? ? ? ? ? u. Prince Behram of Persia and the Princess Ed Detma dxcvii. ? ? ? ? ? b. The Second Calender's Story xlii. Then Ishac seized upon her hand and carrying her into the house, said to her, "Take the lute and sing; for never saw I nor heard thy like in smiting upon the lute; no, not even myself!" 'O my lord,' answered she, 'thou makest mock of me. Who am I that thou shouldst say all this to me? Indeed, this is but of thy kindness.' 'Nay, by Allah,' exclaimed he, 'I said but the truth to thee and I am none of those on whom pretence imposeth. These three months hath nature not moved thee to take the lute and sing thereto, and this is nought but an extraordinary thing. But all this cometh of strength in the craft and self-restraint.' Then he bade her sing; and she said, 'Harkening and obedience.' So she took the lute and tightening its strings, smote thereon a number of airs, so that she confounded Ishac's wit and he was like to fly for delight. Then she returned to the first mode and sang thereto the following verses:

[Dizionario Dantesco Di Quanto Si Contiene Nelle Opere Di Dante Allighieri Vol 1 Con Richiami Alla Somma Teologica Di S Tommaso DAquino Coll Illustrazione Dei Nomi Propri Mitoogici Storici Geografici E Delle Questioni Piu Controverse A-B-C](#)

[An Embassy from the East-India Company of the United Provinces to the Grand Tartar Cham Emperour of China Delivered by Their Excellcies Peter de Goyer and Jacob de Keyzer at His Imperial City of Peking Wherein the Cities Towns Villages Ports Rive](#)

[Archivio Storico Siciliano 1896 Vol 21 Pubblicazione Periodica Della Societa Siciliana Per La Storia Patria](#)

[Correspondance Secrete Inedite de Louis XV Sur La Politique Etrangere Avec Le Comte de Broglie Terrier Etc Vol 1 Et Autres Documents Relatifs Au Ministere Secret Publies DAprès Les Originaux Conservees Aux Archives de L'Empire Et Precede](#)

[The Flowers of History Vol 2 From the Year of Our Lord 1154 and the First Year of Henry the Second King of the English](#)

[The Whole Works of the REV James Hervey A M Rector of Weston-Favell Northamptonshire Vol 5 of 6 Containing Sermons Miscellaneous Tracts and Part of His Letters](#)

[La Psychologie de L'Association Depuis Hobbes Jusqua Nos Jours Histoire Et Critique](#)

[The Greek Tragic Theatre Containing Aeschylus by Dr Potter Sophocles by Dr Francklin and Euripides by Mich Wodhull Esq Vol 4 of 5 With a Dissertation on Antient Tragedy Containing Euripides](#)

[Avventure E Osservazioni Di Filippo Pananti Sopra Le Coste Di Barberia Vol 2](#)

[The Colony of British Guyana and Its Labouring Population Containing a Short Account of the Colony and Brief Descriptions of the Black Creole Portuguese East Indian and Chinese Coolies Their Manners Customs Religious Notions and Other Interesting](#)

[The Analectic Magazine 1819 Vol 14](#)

[Lettres Edifiantes Et Curieuses Ecrites Des Missions Etrangeres Vol 7 Memoires D'Amérique](#)

[Le Rhin Et La France Histoire Politique Et Economique](#)

[Eusebius Werke Vol 2 Die Kirchengeschichte Die Lateinische Uebersetzung Des Rufinus Erster Teil Die Bucher I Bis V](#)

[The Astronomical Journal Vol 34 September 1921 to January 1923 Numbers 793-813](#)

[Journal Fur Die Baukunst 1838 Vol 12 In Zwanglosen Heften In Vier Heften Mit Zehn Figurentafeln](#)

[Le Livre de Caliban](#)

[Investigation of Concentration of Economic Power Vol 29 Hearings Before the Temporary National Economic Committee Congress of the United States Seventy-Sixth Congress Second Session Interstate Trade Barriers March 18 19 20 21 22 and 23 1940](#)

[Libres Etudes Religion Critique Histoire Beaux-Arts Et Voyages](#)

[Archiv Fur Anatomie Und Entwicklungsgeschichte Anatomische Abtheilung Des Archives Fur Anatomie Und Physiologie Zugleich Fortsetzung Der Zeitschrift Fur Anatomie Und Entwicklungsgeschichte](#)

[Droit Des Gens Moderne Le Precis Elementaire de Droit International Public A L'Usage Des Etudiants Des Facultes de Droit Des Droits Et Des Devoirs Des Nations Neutres En Temps de Guerre Maritime Vol 1](#)

[Unsere Kolonien Land Und Leute](#)

[L'Ami de la Religion Et Du Roi 1816 Vol 8 Journal Ecclesiastique Politique Et Litteraire](#)

[Wegweiser Fur Volksschul-Lehrer Vol 1 Methodische Anleitung Zur Ertheilung Des Volksschul-Unterrichts Oder Lehrgange Und Lehrproben Fur Die Einzelnen Unterrichtsgegenstande Der Unter--Mittel-Und Oberklasse Der Volksschule](#)

[Geschichte Der Republik Zurich Vol 1](#)

[A General Index of the Indiana Statutes Contained in Burns Annotated Indiana Statutes of 1914 Alphabetically Arranged by Subjects Also an Appendix Containing an Index to Private Acts Adopted Prior to 1852](#)

[Transactions of the Seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography Vol 11 London August 10th-17th 1891 Patron Her Majesty the Queen President H R H the Prince of Wales K G Indian Hygiene and Demography](#)

[Petits Mimoires](#)

[A Congressional Manual or Outline of the Order of Business in the House of Representatives of the United States With Copious Indexes](#)

[The Carpenter Vol 56 A Monthly Journal for Carpenters Stair Builders Machine Wood Workers Planing Mill Men and Kindred Industries January 1936](#)

[Rehabilitation R and D Progress Reports 1994](#)

[Urgeschichte Der Germanischen Und Romanischen Volker Vol 4](#)

[The School of Mines Quarterly Vol 16 A Journal of Applied Science November 1894 to July 1895](#)

[Executive Documents Printed by Order of the House of Representatives During the First Session of the Thirty-Third Congress In Nineteen Volumes](#)

[Bulletin de la Societe Nivernaise Des Sciences Lettres Et Arts 1855 Vol 2](#)

[Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society Vol 41 Containing Papers Abstracts of Papers and Reports of the Proceedings of the Society](#)

[from November 1880 to November 1881](#)

[The Chemical News and Journal of Physical Science 1893 Vol 67 With Which Is Incorporated the Chemical Gazette a Journal of Practical Chemistry in All Its Applications to Pharmacy Arts and Manufacturers](#)

[The Works of Samuel Johnson LL D Vol 11 of 11](#)

[La Revue Occidentale Philosophique Sociale Et Politique Vol 22 112-1900 Deuxieme Semestre](#)

[Documents Diplomatiques Affaires de Macedoine 1902](#)

[First Lines of the Practice of Physic Vol 2 of 3](#)

[Annuaire Historique Pour LAnnee 1841 Vol 5 Publie Par La Societe de LHistoire de France](#)

[Die Deutsche Kolonial-Gesetzgebung Vol 2 Sammlung Der Auf Die Deutschen Schutzgebiete Bezuglichen Gesetze Verordnungen Erlasse Und Internationalen Vereinbarungen Mit Anmerkungen Und Sachregister 1893 Bis 1897](#)

[The Chemical News and Journal of Physical Science 1894 Vol 70 A Journal of Practical Chemistry in All Its Applications to Pharmacy Arts and Manufactures](#)

[Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Judicature and in the Court for the Trial of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors in the State of New-York Vol 18](#)

[The Parliamentary Register or History of the Proceedings and Debates of the House of Commons Vol 3 of 7 Containing an Account or the Most Interesting Speeches and Motions Accurate Copies of the Most Remarkable Letters and Papers Of the Most Material](#)

[LAmi de la Religion Et Du Roi 1822 Vol 31 Journal Ecclesiastique Politique Et Litteraire](#)

[LHermite En Province Ou Observations Sur Les Moeurs Et Les Usages Franc#796ais Au Commencement Du Xixe Siecle Vol 9](#)

[Bibliothèque Universelle Des Sciences Belles-Lettres Et Arts Redigee a Geneve 1833 Vol 1 Litterature](#)

[Renaissance in Italy The Age of the Despots](#)

[Bibliothèque Raisonnée Des Ouvrages Des Savans de LEurope Vol 43 Pour Les Mois de Juillet Aout Septembre 1749 Première Partie](#)

[Fall Des Hauses Stuart Und Die Succession Des Hauses Hannover in Gross-Britannien Und Irland Vol 10 Der Im Zusammenhange Der Europäischen Angelegenheiten Von 1660-1714 Die Kriegsjahre 1702 Und 1703](#)

[Bryn Mawr College Calendar Vol 77 Undergraduate Courses Issue for the Sessions of 1983-85](#)

[LAnnee Scientifique Et Industrielle Ou Expose Annuel Des Travaux Scientifiques Des Inventions Et Des Principales Applications de la Science A](#)

[LIndustrie Et Aux Arts 1860 Qui Ont Attire#769 LAttention Publique En France Et A#768 LE#769tranger](#)

[Organic Chemistry of Macromolecules An Introductory Textbook](#)

[Correspondence Despatches and Other Papers of Viscount Castlereagh Second Marquess of Londonderry Vol 12 of 12 Edited by His Brother](#)

[A Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Texas Christian University North Waco Texas 1902-1903 With Announcements for 1903-1904](#)

[Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Reports of the Bureau of Animal Industry For the Fiscal Years 1895 and 1896](#)

[Exercices DAnalyse Et de Physique Mathematique Vol 3](#)

[The New-York State Register for 1843 Containing an Almanac Civil Divisions and Census of the State With Political Statistical and Other Information Relating to the State of New York and the United States](#)

[Official Proceedings of the Western Railway Club for the Club Year 1907-1908 Vol 20](#)

[A Guide Book to the Local Marine Board Examination The Ordinary Examination](#)

[The Calendar of Kings College London for 1850-51](#)

[The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for the Year 1846](#)

[Encyclopadisches Worterbuch Der Kritischen Philosophie Vol 3 I Abtheil](#)

[Militair-Wochenblatt 1861 Vol 46](#)

[Annales de Chimie Et de Physique 1851 Vol 32](#)

[The Kingdom Papers Vol 2](#)

[A Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston Containing Dorchester Births Marriages and Deaths to the End of 1825](#)

[Ninth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York Transmitted to the Legislature February 2 1863](#)

[A Guide to the History and Valuation of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland in Gold Silver and Copper From the Earliest Period to the Present Time](#)

[Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission Vol 14 For 1894](#)

[Medical Theses Selected from Among the Inaugural Dissertations Published and Defended by the Graduates in Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania and of Other Medical Schools in the United States With an Introduction Appendix and Occasional Note](#)

[Medical Reports on the Effects of Water Cold and Warm as a Remedy in Fever and Other Diseases Whether Applied to the Surface of the Body or Used Internally Including an Inquiry Into the Circumstances That Render Cold Drink or the Cold Bath Dangero](#)

[List of Post Offices in Canada with the Names of the Postmasters 1871-72](#)

[History of the Long Island College Hospital and Its Graduates Together with the Hoagland Laboratory and the Polhemus Memorial Clinic](#)

[Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society Vol 1 May 1 1899](#)

[Summary Report 1921 Part a](#)

[Strictures on the Ecclesiastical and Literary History of Ireland From the Most Ancient Times Till the Introduction of the Roman Ritual and the Establishment of Papal Supremacy by Henry II King of England Also an Historical Sketch of the Constitution](#)

[The Underhill Society of America First Annual Report of the Secretary June 17 1893](#)

[Colburns United Service Magazine and Naval and Military Journal 1880 Vol 3](#)

[Lectures on Popular Education Delivered to the Edinburgh Philosophical Association in April and November 1833](#)

[The Classes and Orders of the Linnaean System of Botany Vol 2 Illustrated by Select Specimens of Foreign and Indigenous Plants](#)

[Archaeologia Cantiana 1859 Vol 2 Being Transactions of the Kent Archaeological Society](#)

[The Coast of British Columbia Including the Juan de Fuca Strait Puget Sound Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands](#)

[Selections from Latin Classic Authors Ovid Curtius Cicero With Notes and a Vocabulary](#)

[History of the Tractarian Movement](#)

[All Round the Wrekin](#)

[A Grammar of the French Language with Practical Exercises To Which Is Added a Very Comprehensive Table of Contents and an Alphabetical Arrangement of the Irregular Verbs with Reference to the Places Where They Are Conjugated with Alterations Additi](#)

[The Expositor 1879 Vol 10](#)

[A Genealogy of the Descendants of John Christopher and William Osgood Who Came from England and Settled in New England Early in the Seventeenth Century](#)

[A View of the History of Great-Britain During the Administration of Lord North to the Second Session of the Fifteenth Parliament In Two Parts With Statements of the Public Expenditure in That Period](#)

[Ontario High School Physical Geography](#)

[Movie Classic Vol 9 September 1935](#)

[Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1884-86 Vol 1](#)

[St Giles Edinburgh Church College and Cathedral from the Earliest Times to the Present Day](#)

[Spirit Leveling in Ohio 1898 to 1916 Inclusive](#)

[The Retrospect of Medicine Vol 71 Being a Half-Yearly Journal Containing a Retrospective View of Every Discovery and Practical Improvement in the Medical Science January-June 1875](#)

[Principes de Litterature Vol 2 Contenant Le Cours de Belles Lettres Tome Premier](#)

---