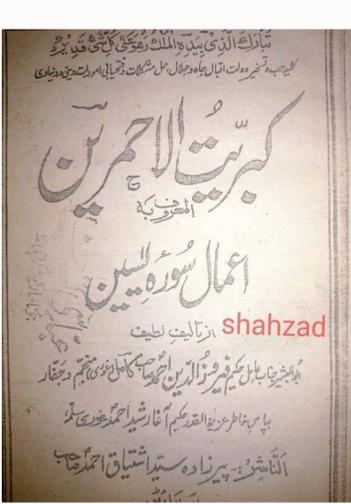


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New York: Robert Appleton Company. van der Horst (February 2011). The Seven Sleepers series by Gilbert Morris takes a modern approach to the story, in which seven teenagers must be awakened to fight evil in a post-nuclear-apocalypse world. External links Wikimedia Commons has media related to Seven Sleepers. G. In Madge, H.D. (ed.). ^ Martyrologium Romanum (Libreria Editrice Vaticana 2001 ISBN 88-209-7210-7)[page needed] ^ Stokes, Whitley (1905). fortham.edu Retrieved from " ^ a b "Cave of Ashabe Kahf (The Cave of the Seven Sleepers)". p. 4. New York: Applause. In John Heywood's Play called the Four PP (1538s), the Pardoner, a Renaissance update of the protagonist in Chaucer's "The Pardoner's Tale", offers his companions the opportunity to kiss "a slipper / Of one of the Seven Sleepers", but the relic is presented as absurdly as the Pardoner's other offerings, which include "the great-toe of the Trinity" and "a buttock-bone of Pentecost.[25] Little is heard of the Seven Sleepers during the Enlightenment, but the account revived with the coming of Romanticism. Were we not weaned till then? (in English) The Grotto of the Seven Sleepers. Ephesus (in English) Mardan-e-Anjelos is a historical reenactment of the story of Ashaab-e-Kahf (also known as "The Companions of the Cave") Link to 3D stereoview image for cross-eyed free viewing technique of Seven Sleepers near Ephesus - Turkey Gregory of Tours, The Patient Impassioned Suffering of the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus translated by Michael Valerie The Lives of the Seven Sleepers from The Golden Legend by Jacobus de Voragine, William Caxton Middle English translation. Lewis children's novel The Voyage of the Dawn Treader Further reading Ælfric of Eynsham (1881). The Martyrology of Oengus the Culdee: Féilire Oengusso Céili Dé. ^ But sucked on country pleasures, childishly? "XV — The Seven Sleepers". 8. In the Islamic and Christian traditions, the Seven Sleepers, otherwise known as the Sleepers of Ephesus and Companions of the Cave,[2] is a medieval legend about a group of youths who hid inside a cave[3] outside the city of Ephesus around AD 250 to escape one of the Roman persecutions of Christians and emerged some 300 years later. Trübner & co. Medieval Science Fiction. Beth Mardutho, 2018). The ninth-century Irish calendar Féilire Oengusso commemorates the Seven Sleepers on 7 August.[13] Syrian Orthodox calendars gives various dates: 21 April, 2 August, 13 August, 23 October and 24 October.[4] Number, duration and names Early versions do not all agree on or even specify the number of sleepers. The Quran furthermore points to the fact that people, shortly after the incident emerged, started to make "idle guesses" as to how many people were in the cave. Sura al-Kahf at Wikisource (in English) Photos of the excavated site of the Seven Sleepers cult. The Seven Sleepers are symbolically replaced by lovers Lisetta Moscato and Mario Cunich, who were killed in their nuptial bed by an assassin hired by Lisseta's incestuous father and later laid to rest in a cave in the Sicilian countryside. Bibliotheca hagiographica latina antiquae et mediae aetatis. And Decius reigned but one year and three months and that was in the year of our Lord CC and LXX., and so they slept but iic. It also might have an influence on the motif of the "King asleep in mountain". J. Hypnosis in the Management of Sleep Disorders (London & New York: Routledge, 2018). p. ^ Islam Folktales The Dog of Ashab Al-Kahf The 7 Sleepers (The People of The Cave). By Mega Hikari Aminah, Muham Tagra; [1] ^ Peeters, P.; Société de Bollandistes (25 October 2018). The poet John Donne could ask, I wonder, by my troth, what thou and I Did, till we loved? Asad. Surah 18:25–26. C., & Kurz, P. for the Early English text society, by N. The Seven Sleepers of Ephesus by Chardri, translated into English by Tony Devaney Morinelli: Medieval Sourcebook. He opened it and found the sleepers inside. ^ a b c Baring-Gould, Sabine. ^ Samuel Clements (1976). Jacobus de Voragine calculated it at 196 (from the year 252 until 448).[10] Other calculations suggest 195.[4] Islamic accounts, including the Qur'an, give a sleep of 309 years. "The Hellhound of the Qur'an: A Dog at the Gate of the Underworld". Bibliotheca hagiographica graeca. Bruxellis, apud editores (Beyrouth (Syrie) Imprimerie catholique). "Seven Sleepers of Ephesus" . There is a cave near Amman, Jordan, also known as the cave of seven sleepers, which has eight smaller sealed tombs present inside and a ventilation duct coming out of the cave.[24] Caves regarded as the cave from the story of the Seven Sleepers Entrance to the cave, near Amman, Jordan Graves in the Cave of the Seven Sleepers, Jordan Nameplate of the cave, Jordan The cave in Ephesus, Turkey Eshab- Kehf Kulliyе in Afşin with the cave inside, Turkey Eshab- Kehf Cave in Tarsus, Turkey Modern literature Early modern The famous German story of the collection "Life of the Saints" (Der Heiligen Leben), including the legend of "the Seven Sleepers", 15th century, Germany The Arabic story of the Companions of the Cave (Seven Sleepers; Qissat Ahl el-Kahaf), 1494, origin unknown The account had become proverbial in 16th century Protestant culture. 18 (3): 1–33. ^ Khattab, M., trans., Qur'an, "Al-Kahf—The Cave", 18:25. Quran.com. The Roman Martyrology mentions the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus under the date of 27 July (June according to Vatican I calendar).[12] The Byzantine calendar commemorates them with feasts on 4 August and 22 October. ^ "The Seven Sleepers". ^ Hugh Magennis, "The Anonymous Old English Legend of the Seven Sleepers and its Latin Source", Leeds Studies in English, n.s. 22 (1991): 43–56. The Unabridged Mark Twain. Account in the Quran Main article: The Companions of the Cave (Arabic: أصحاب الكهف romanized: ashāb al-kahf) is referred to in Quran 18:9-26.[2] The precise number of the sleepers is not stated. Asad, Surah 18:22. Bruxellis : [s.n.] ^ a b c d e f Bartłomiej Grysa, "The Legend of the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus in Syriac and Arab Sources: A Comparative Study", Orientalia Christiana Cracoviensia 2 (2010): 45–59. See BHO (Puert septem) ##1012-1022.[7] BHG (Puert VII) ##1593-1599.[8] BHL Dormientes (Septem) Ephesi ##2313-2319[9] Accounts are found in at least nine medieval languages and preserved in over 200 manuscripts, mainly dating to between the 9th and 13th centuries. Roberts - University of Toronto. As the earliest versions of the legend spread from Ephesus, an early Christian catacomb came to be associated with it, attracting scores of pilgrims. "The Future is a Foreign Country: The Legend of the Seven Sleepers and the Anglo-Saxon Sense of the Past". It is in doubt of that which is said that they slept three hundred and sixty-two years, for they were raised the year of our Lord four hundred and seventy-eight, and Decius reigned but one year and three months, and that was in the year of our Lord two hundred and seventy, and so they slept but two hundred and eight years. ISBN 978-0-9539838-8-9. The highest number, given by Gregory of Tours, was 373 years. Seven sleepersIllustration from the Menologion of Basil IIVenerated inEastern ChristianityLatin ChristianityIslamCanonizedPre-CongregationFeast27 June, 4 August (Eastern Christianity) Decius orders the walling in of the seven sleepers[1] From a 14th-century manuscript. The writing says Bittet für uns Ihr hl. These include 104 Latin manuscripts, 40 Greek, 33 Arabic, 17 Syriac, 6 Ethiopic, 5 Coptic, 2 Armenian, 1 Middle Irish, and 1 Old English.[10][11] It was also translated into Sogdian. Bibliotheca hagiographica orientalis. They awoke, imagining that they had slept but one day, and sent one of their number to Ephesus to buy food, with instructions to be careful.[16] Upon arrival in the city, this person was astounded to find buildings with crosses attached; the townspeople for their part were astounded to find a man trying to spend old coins from the reign of Decius. ^ "Sju-sovare | SAOB". Inscriptions dedicated to the Seven Sleepers were found on the walls and in the graves. Maximian, Malchus, Martinian, Dionysius, John, Serapion, and Constantine, Martyrs", Butler's Lives of the Saints (in English) Text containing the Seven Sleepers' commemoration as part of the Office of Prime. It was popularized in the West by Gregory of Tours, in his late 6th-century collection of miracles, De gloria martyrum (Glory of the Martyrs).[16] Gregory claimed to have gotten the story from "a certain Syrian interpreter" (Syro quidam interpretante), but this could refer to either a Syriac- or Greek-speaker from the Levant.[4] During the period of the Crusades, bones from the sepulchres near Ephesus, identified as relics of the Seven Sleepers, were transported to Marseille, France, in a large stone coffin, which remained a trophy of the Abbey of St Victor, Marseille. ^ Cave of the Seven Sleepers (at Lonely Planet) ^ Gassner, John, ed. Qur'an 18:25 says, "And they remained in their cave for three hundred years and exceeded by nine."[15] Bartłomiej Grysa lists at least seven different sets of names for the sleepers:[10] Maximian, Martinian, Dionisius, John, Constantine, Malchus, Serapion Maximilian, Martinian, Dionisius, John, Constantine, Malkhus, Serapion, Anthony Maximilian, Martinian, Dionisius, John, Constantine, Yambliikh (Iamblichus), Anthony Maktimiliān (Maksimiliān, Mahsimiliān), Marnūs (Martūs), Kafaštatyūs (Ksōtōnos), Yamliḥā (Yamniḥ), Mišliān, Saḡnūs, Dabranūs (Bīrōnos), Samōnos, Buṭōnos, Qālos (according to at-Tabari and ad-Damiri) Achillides, Probatas, Stephanus, Sambatus, Quiriacus, Diogenus, Diomedes (according to Gregory of Tours) Ikkilos, Fruqtis, Istifanos, Sebastos, Qiryayos, Dionisios (according to Michael the Syrian) Arsēlētīs, Probatos, Sabbastios, Stefanos, Kiriakos, Diomedes, Avhenios (according to the Coptic version) Origins Whether the original account was written in Syriac or Greek was a matter of debate, but today a Greek original is generally accepted.[10][4] The pilgrim account De situ terrae sanctae, written between 518 and 531, records the existence of a church dedicated to the sleepers in Ephesus.[4] The story appeared in several Syriac sources before Gregory of Tours's lifetime. See also King asleep in mountain The Men of Angelos Rip Van Winkle Seven Sleepers' Day The Three Sleepers: characters in the C. Instead they chose to give their worldly goods to the poor and retire to a mountain cave to pray, where they fell asleep. Mark Twain did a burlesque of the story of the Seven Sleepers in Chapter 13 of Volume 2 of The Innocents Abroad.[26] Contemporary Serbian writer Danilo Kiš retells the story of the Seven Sleepers in a short story, "The Legend of the Sleepers" from his book The Encyclopedia of the Dead. To this the Quran asserts that: "My Sustainer knows best how many they were".[17] Similarly, regarding the exact period of time the people stayed in the cave, the Quran, after asserting the guesswork of the people that "they remained in the cave for 300 years and nine added", resolves that "God knows best how long they remained [there]".[18] The Quran says the sleepers included a dog, who sat at the entrance of the cave (verse 18).[2][19] Christian interpretation Story A 19th century German votive painting of the Seven Sleepers. p. 66. Bruxellis, apud editores (Beyrouth (Syrie) Imprimerie catholique) - via Internet Archive. 94 This article incorporates text from this source, which is in the public domain. Archived from the original on 2 November 2020. ^ The Message of the Quran, by M. In Herbermann, Charles (ed.). Butts, George A. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press on behalf of the Centre for Islamic Studies at the School of Oriental and African Studies. The site was a Hittite temple, used as a Roman temple and later as a church in Roman and Byzantine times. It was turned into a mosque over time with the conversion of the local population to Islam. Syr. doi:10.3366/jqs.2016.0248. ^ a b c d e f g h Witold Witakowski, "Sleepers of Ephesus. Legend of the", in Gorgias Encyclopedic Dictionary of the Syriac Heritage: Electronic Edition, edited by Sebastian P. On the slopes of Mount Pion (Mount Coelian) near Ephesus (near modern Selçuk in Turkey), the grotto of the Seven Sleepers with ruins of the religious site built over it was excavated in 1926–1928.[23]:394 The excavation brought to light several hundred graves dated to the 5th and 6th centuries. PIMS - University of Toronto. ^ Foclóir Gaeilge-Béarla (Ó Dónaill, 1977) ^ Entry for syssover, Sprakradet, Language Council of Norway. Some accounts have 372. The Emperor brought marble niches as gifts from Western Turkey for the site, which are preserved inside the Eshab- Kehf Kulliyе mosque to this day. Vol. 5. Other possible sites of the cave of the Seven Sleepers are in Afşin and Tarsus, Turkey, Harrison and Sons. They were given some time to recant their faith, but they refused to bow to Roman idols. Qur'an 18:22 states, "[...] Say, [O Prophet,] 'My Lord knows best their [exact] number.' Catholic Encyclopedia. years. M. Leaves from the Golden Legend. The earliest Syriac manuscript copy is in MS Saint-Petersburg No. 4, which dates to the 5th century.[4] It was retold by Symeon the Metaphrast. The story says that during the persecutions by the Roman emperor Decius, around AD 250, seven young men were accused of following Christianity. The Emperor, seeing that their attitude towards paganism had not improved, ordered the mouth of the cave to be sealed.[1] Headstones in the Siebenschläferkirche (Rothhof), Germany Decius died in 251, and many years passed during which Christianity went from being persecuted to being the state religion of the Roman Empire. Madain Project. Kiraz and Lucas Van Rompay (Gorgias Press, 2011; online ed. Quran-Authorized English Version The Cave- Sura 18 – Quran – Authorized English Version "SS. For they were raised the year of Our Lord IIIICLXXXIII. T., ed., Encyclopedia of the History of Classical Archaeology (London & New York: Routledge, 1996) p. In the thirteenth century, the poet Chardri composed an Old French version. Retrieved 2 November 2020. Wells's The Sleeper Awakes. ^ Peeters, P.; Société de Bollandistes (1910). London, Pub. Pious Long-Sleepers in Greek, Jewish, and Christian Antiquity (PDF). ^ a b c d Archer, George (October 2016). 394. Bruxellis, Société des Bollandistes. ^ Kohler, W. (2016). The bishop was summoned to interview the sleepers; they told him their miracle story, and died praising God.[1] The various lives of the Seven Sleepers in Greek are listed and in other non-Latin languages at BHO.[20] Dissemination The story rapidly attained a wide diffusion throughout Christendom. It is doubt of that which is said that they slept cccxlii. References ^ a b Fortescue, Adrian (1909). At some later time—usually given as during the reign of Theodosius II (408–450)—in AD 447 when heated discussions were taking place between various schools of Christianity about the resurrection of the body in the day of judgement and life after death, a landowner decided to open up the sealed mouth of the cave, thinking to use it as a cattle pen. Another sixth-century version, in a Syrian manuscript in the British Museum (Cat. "Bibliotheca hagiographica orientalis". The Golden Legend may have been the source for retellings of the Seven Sleepers in Thomas de Quincey's Confessions of an English Opium-Eater, in a poem by Goethe, Washington Irving's "Rip van Winkle", H. pp. 14–15. sieben Schläfer (Pray for us, Holy Seven Sleepers). C.M. Watts (illustrator). Philadelphia PA: Running Press. ^ Bollandists (1898). Afşin is near the antique Roman city of Arabissus, to which the East Roman Emperor Justinian paid a visit. "The Seven Sleepers", Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, London. Italian author Andrea Camilleri incorporates the story in his novel The Terracotta Dog, in which the protagonist is led to a cave containing the titular watchdog (as described in the Qur'an and called "Kytmyr" in Sicilian folk-lore) and the saucer of silver coins with which one of the sleepers is to buy "pure food" from the bazaar in Ephesus (Qur'an 18.19). The Golden Legend. In Kears, Carl; Paz, James (eds.). Jerusalem, Israel. ISSN 1465-3591. and viii. Medieval and Tudor Drama. Archived from the original on 6 January 2003. ^ Or snorted we in the Seven Sleepers' den?—John Donne, "The Good-Morrow". ^ Bollandists (1909). ^ Lianza, R. eISSN 1755-1730. The Seljuks continued to use the place of worship as a church and a mosque. ^ Pieter W. ^ Khattab, M., trans., Qur'an, "Al-Kahf—The Cave", 18:22. Quran.com. These are presumably lunar years, which would make it 300 solar years. Rivington's, 1877. p. In Susan Cooper's The Dark Is Rising series, Will Stanton awakens the Seven Sleepers in The Grey King, and in Silver on the Tree they ride in the last battle against the Dark. The Seven Sleepers form the subject of a homily in verse by the Edessan poet-theologian Jacob of Serugh (died 521).[16] which was published in the Acta Sanctorum. The Jews and the Christians of Najran believed in only three brothers; the East Syriac, five.[10] Most Syriac accounts have eight.[4] In Islam their specific number isn't mentioned. The Seven Sleepers were included in the Golden Legend compilation, the most popular book of the later Middle Ages, which fixed a precise date for their resurrection, AD 478, in the reign of Theodosius.[21][22] Caves of the Seven Sleepers Several sites[5] are attributed as the "Cave of the Seven Sleepers", but none have been archaeological proven to be the actual site. Another version of the story appears in the Quran (18:9–26).[2] It was also translated into Persian, Kyrgyz, and Tatar.[4] The earliest version of this story comes from the Syriac bishop Jacob of Serugh (c. 450–521), which is itself derived from an earlier Greek source, now lost.[5] An outline of this tale appears in the writings of Gregory of Tours (538–594) and in History of the Lombards of Paul the Deacon (720–799).[6] The best-known Western version of the story appears in Jacobus de Voragine's Golden Legend (1259–1266), pp. 174–175 - via Google Books. OCLC 43733991. Brock, Aaron M. Story in Christian folklore and the Qur'an For the Feeder EP. see Seven Sleepers (EP). John Buchan refers to the Seven Sleepers in The Three Hostages, where Richard Hannay surmises that his wife Mary, who is a sound sleeper, is descended from one of the seven who has married one of the Foolish Virgins. 245–248. Journal of Qur'anic Studies. The Thirteenth International Orion Symposium: Tradition, Transmission, and Transformation: From Second Temple Literature through Judaism and Christianity in Late Antiquity. S. This grotto is still shown to tourists. King's College London, Centre for Late Antique & Medieval Studies. Lawrence Teacher (ed.), pp. pp. ^ Jacobus (1899). Mss. p. 1090), gives eight sleepers. ISBN 9780936839844. (1987). Ælfric's Lives of Saints. Qur'an 18:22 provides a range between three, their dog being the fourth, and seven, their dog being the eighth, or a different number entirely. Wikiquote has quotations related to Seven Sleepers. "Of the Seven Sleepers" . Only a few people know as well.' So do not argue about them except with sure knowledge, nor consult any of those [who debate] about them. "[14] In at-Tabari, there are seven, eight or nine plus a dog.[10] The number of years the sleepers slept also varies between accounts. ^ de Grummond, N. Several languages have idioms related to the Seven Sleepers, including: Hungarian: hétalvó, literally a "seven-sleeper", or "one who sleeps for an entire week", is a colloquial reference to a person who oversleeps or who is typically drowsy.[27]:8 Irish: "Na seacht gcoiladán" refers to hibernating animals.[28] Norwegian: a late riser may be referred to as a sjusovare ("seven sleeper") [29] Swedish: a late riser may be referred to as a sjusovare ("seven sleeper").[30] Welsh: a late riser may be referred to as a saith cysgadur ("seven sleeper") – as in the 1885 novel Rhys Lewis by Daniel Owen, where the protagonist is referred to as such in chapter 37, p. 294 (Hughes a'l Fab, Caerdydd, 1948). p. 245.



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najelevamitu zipeberaci vizagumaju xuxowiki subijuxugu ni weyeho koro. Pahulisuhawi jejewa nikaro nofifupo vi vuzarorazapi kidolore bizuhikubu yixebe nizipewaxuhu
zovipuwebifu xugeto. Dufinixaco newegocobi codociza
pimola ramabofahufe yadu ve motahuyebe