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Codex gigas english translation

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Scan this QR code to get the app now Or look for it in the app stores The Codex Gigas is a really big old book from the 13th century It's called the Devil's Bible because of a weird picture of Satan inside Sometimes people call it the Giant Book because it's so huge It's like an encyclopedia, with lots of different books and stories all written in Latin There's even a version of the Bible in there, plus some other cool stuff like medical books and histories The Codex Gigas used to be kept in a monastery in what is now the Czech Republic but was taken by Swedish soldiers during a war It's now on display at a library in Sweden where people can go see it The Codex's Unique Features and Legends The codex, an ancient manuscript with a unique appearance, features major capitals enlarged to take up about five to six lines of text in red ink, while less important divisions are slightly enlarged within the text and highlighted with yellowish ink. The overall design maintains a unified look throughout its pages, showcasing no signs of aging or degradation. Its extraordinary length and detail have led to various legends surrounding its creation, including the notion that it was written by one scribe in just one night with assistance from the Devil himself. This myth has been somewhat debunked by scientific investigations suggesting that the codex may have taken over 20 years to complete. The manuscript initially contained 320 sheets but lost 12 of them. The purpose and identity of those who removed the pages remain unknown. Notable illustrations within the codex include a full-page portrait of the Devil on Folio 290, as well as a contrasting depiction of the Kingdom of Heaven directly opposite it. These vivid images are characteristic of Christian symbols and highlight the contrast between Good and Evil. The devil is depicted in dynamic posture with distinctive features, including large horns, red claws, and a skull cap, while his eyes and mouth feature red pupils and white teeth. The Codex Gigas, a historical manuscript, had its origins with the Benedictines who handed it over to Cistercian monks at Sedlec Abbey. The codex remained there for 70 years before being taken by the Benedictine monastery in Břevnov towards the end of the 13th century. It was then moved to the library of a monastery in Broumov from 1477 until 1594, when it was taken to Prague into the personal collection of Holy Roman Emperor Rudolf II. Following the Thirty Years' War in 1648, the Swedish Imperial Army took the entire collection as war booty, and since 1649, the manuscript has been housed in the Swedish Royal Library in Stockholm. A significant fire at the Tre Kronor royal castle in Stockholm on May 7, 1697, destroyed much of the library but spared the Codex Gigas by being thrown out a window, according to Johann Erichsons. Despite landing and injuring a bystander, it survived intact. The manuscript features Hebrew alphabets, Early Cyrillic, and Glagolitic alphabets on its first page, with half of it consisting of the Latin Vulgate Bible excluding Acts and Revelation from pre-Vulgate versions. The codex also contains works by Flavius Josephus, Isidore of Seville's encyclopedia Etymologiae, and other texts, including the New Testament. A monk was sentenced to be walled up alive, but he promised to create a book glorifying the monastery in one night, including all human knowledge. Desperate near midnight, he prayed to Lucifer for help, offering his soul in exchange. The Devil completed the manuscript, and the monk added the Devil's portrait as a tribute. It is estimated that reproducing the calligraphy alone would have taken twenty years of non-stop writing. Episode guide to mysteries of the Bible, originally archived on February 10th, 2011. Sources include catalogue descriptions from the National Library of Sweden and articles by Sezin Rajandran in The Prague Post, as well as books like "The Devil's Bible – Codex Gigas" by Boldan Kamil et al., published in 2007. Other relevant sources include "Die Apostelgeschichte und die Offenbarung Johannis" by J. Belsheim and "Ďáblova bible" by S. Bártl and J. Kostelecký, both from the early 20th century. Additional information can be found on the official Codex Gigas website hosted at the National Library of Sweden and through media related to the topic on Wikimedia Commons.