Theology

# Paschal Calculations according to the Appendix to Manuscript "*Mtskhetis Davitni*" A-38 from K.Kekelidze National Centre of Manuscripts

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ABSTRACT. Quite a few manuscripts with chronologic paschal calculations have reached us. Special note should be taken of manuscripts A-38, A-85, H-1670, Sinai manuscripts S-34, S-38, etc., preserved in National Centre of Manuscripts.

The manuscript "சுதுமை இத்தலை ("*Mtskhetis Davitni*" - The Mtskhetian Psalmbook) preserved in the former Church Museum under №38 (today in the National Centre of Manuscripts: A-38) comes from the town of Mtskheta. In 1960 Professor Mzekala Shanidze published the complete manuscript "*Mtskhetis Davitni*" under the name "*Psalmunis dzveli kartuli redaktsiebi X-XIII saukuneta khelnatserta mikhedvit*" (The Ancient Georgian Editions of the Psalmbook according to 10<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> c Manuscripts).

In the manuscript of "*Mtskhetis Davitni*", A-38, there is the Appendix "For Information and Notices Truly", where spiritual instructors tell us how correctly to determine "მცხრალი" (*mtskhrali* - Paschal full moon), leap year, dates of აღვსება (*aghvseba* - "filling" of the moon - Easter), quinary week (consisting of 5 days), senary week (consisting of 6 days), septenary (consisting of 7 days) and a determinant of days.

Thus, 21 fragments and 2 Tables are given in manuscript A-38 describing various calculations, which can be tentatively divided into 4 groups. Some of them we considered in the paper. © 2011 Bull. Georg. Natl. Acad. Sci.

Key words: paschal analysis, chronologic paschal calculations.

The manuscript "*Mtskhetis Davitni*" (A-38) contains 21 Fragments and 2 Tables describing various calculations, which can be conditionally divided into 4 groups [1:461-468; 2:5-14].

Group I unites 9 fragments and 1 Table, in which paschal calculations are shown (see Fr. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10);

Group II contains 4 fragments and 1 Table, in which "Lunar-Calendar Calculations" are given (see Fr. 8, 13, 14, 15).

Group III consists of 5 fragments concerning "Zodiac Calculations" while see Fr. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

Group IV, consisting of 3 fragments, unites the general questions of "the Turn of a Year" (see Fr. 11, 12, 16). The sequence of fragments of the manuscript describing paschal calculations is not connected logically. Therefore for convenience of consideration and discussion and also not to break primary sequence of fragments, we have numbered in succession fragments in a copy of the manuscript and then we considered them from our point of view in logical sequence, having kept in brackets the number adopted by us for simplification of identification of corresponding fragments [2: 5-12].

Preliminarily we shall also note that Easter calculations can be tentatively divided into three parts:

Part I. Date determination of *mtskhrali* (მცხრალი), i.e. P<sub>s</sub> - "paschal full moon". Part II. Determinition of the week day of septenary (S) corresponding to dates of *mtskhrali* i.e.  $P_s$  - "paschal full moon".

Part III. Date determination of aghvseba (აღვსება - filling) i.e. of Easter - A.

In the present paper only Part 1 is considered.

## Paschal Analysis of Fragments Part I. Date Determination of Mtskhrali i.e. Ps - "Paschal Full Moon"

Fragment 1(1). დასაბამითგან რომელ წელნი გარდასრულ არიან, ესრმთ იცნობების: ჯუარ-ცუმამდე უფლისა ჩუენისა იესუ ქრისტმსა წელნი **ჭფლდ**; შემდგომად ჯუარ-ცუმისა ვიდრე მოაქამომდე შოდ; ხოლო დადგომასა იანვარისასა წელითი-წლად დაერთვის ერთი ნიადაგად რიცხუსა მას ერთრიცხუად ყოველნი წელნი [1; 3: 45] (The number of year passed since the date of creation of the world can be found out in the following way: before the Crucifixion of Christ - years (5534); then, after the Crucifixion of Christ to our time years (974); and annually from January 1st one year to the similar date must be added).

**Note.** Here and further the number in square brackets is the fragment number according to original composition (see [1; 3]).

Thus, since the date of creation of the world to current year i.e. the year of rewriting of the given manuscript two specific dates are indicated for the determination of the last period: since creation of the world to the Crucifixion of Christ - 5534 years and since the date of the crucifixion of Christ to the present (that is before the date of copying the manuscript) - 974 years.

At that, it is specified here that in the definition of the last period since the date of the creation of the world of every subsequent calendar year counted from January the first, it is necessary to add one year to the similar date calculated for the previous year.

**Interpretation.** To define the period passed since the date of creation of the world to this or that calendar year  $(\mathbf{Q}_0)$ , to the year 5534, that is the period from the creation of the world to the crucifixion of Christ, it is necessary to add the calendar number (**N**) of the corresponding year:

$$Q_0 = 5534 + N_1$$
 (1)

and for each next year add one year to the already calculated similar date  $(\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{n}})$  of the previous year:

$$Q=Q_0+1.$$
 (2)

Note. 1. According to this Fragment the year of copying the manuscript will be:  $Q_0=5534+974=6508$ , while the next year: Q=6508+1=6509; 2. In the manuscript the period from the date of creation of the world to Jesus Christ is connected with a Crucifixion, but not with the Nativity of Christ;

3. For the beginning of a calendar year the 1st of January is accepted;

4. According to K. Kekelidze, Georgian outstanding scientist, the author of the Appendix accepted the chronology by Annianus of Alexandria - 5500 years, and the period of life of Christ on the earth - 34 years [4: 341].

Fragment 2 (5). στ ηδοηδαρ ზηαν-δναρδίνο δοσηδυκοινοινο, οληκόηδ ξηχείο ανινοινοιουλούδο, οσ-ητανα αντιθημα αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη και αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αντιθημα αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αντιθημα αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη και αναρμάτη στημα αναρμάτη αναρμάτη και αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη και αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη και αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη και αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη και αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη και αναρμάτη αναρμάτη αναρμάτη και αναρμάτη αναρ

Note. *zedanadebi* is a paschal calendar parameter indicating the moon age at the beginning of year

Let us divide this fragment into two subfragments and consider each of them separately:

"If we search for a zedanadebi of the moon",

*a*) "we must take the number of years since the creation of the world and divide it by 000 (19) and find the remainder;"

b) "it is necessary to subtract one from it and add its tenfold number to the received number, then to divide this number by  $\underline{\mathbf{w}}$  (30) and again to define the remainder which will be the index of the paschal new moon of the current year. If the remainder is  $\underline{\mathbf{w}}$  (30), then the index will be  $\mathbf{\hat{e}}$  (8)."

Thus, to determine the parameter of the "paschal new moon" ( $\mathbf{Z}$ ) the period from the date of creation of the world to the current calendar year ( $\mathbf{Q}$ ) should be divided by 19 and then the remainder found; It is necessary to subtract one from the remainder and add its tenfold size to the received number, then to divide this number by 30 and again to find the remainder which will be an index of the "paschal new moon" ( $\mathbf{Z}$ ) of the current year. If the remainder is equal to 30 the index will be equal to 8.

**Interpretation.** When defining "paschal new moon" (**Z**), in point *a*) calculation formula for a "moon cycle"  $(\mathbf{L}_m)$  is given

$$L_{m} = |Q/19|,$$
 (3)

and in b) calculation of "paschal new moon" (Z) with the help of a "moon cycle"  $(L_m)$  is given.

Here and below vertical lines designate the remainder of division, and the brackets mean the whole part from division.

For more clarity we shall follow the fragment:

"subtract one from the remainder":  $L_m-1$ 

"add its tenfold number to the received number":

$$L_{m}-1+10(L_{m}-1)=11(L_{m}-1)$$

"divide this number by 30 and find the remainder again which will be the index of the paschal new moon of the current year" ( $\mathbf{Z}$ ):

$$\mathbf{Z} = |\mathbf{11}(\mathbf{L}_{m} - \mathbf{1})/\mathbf{30}|. \tag{4}$$

Note. 1. In this fragment the word-formula, written down in mathematical form for calculation of the paschal new moon is identical to the analogous formula adopted as the theoretical basis of paschal calculations, i.e.  $Z=|[0+11 (L_w-1)]/30|[3:24];$ 

2. In the last sentence of the fragment ("If the remainder is 30 then the index will be 8") the received remainder 30 and the index of "paschal new moon" 8 are not correctly specified. A simple analysis of formula (4) shows obviously that the remainder can not be equal to 30 and that the remainder here is zero.

Let us consider the following. When  $L_m=1$  the remainder is equal to zero, index value of the "paschal new moon" will become equal to 29.

Thus, in the last sentence of the fragment  $\sigma$  (29) and zero (0) should be given instead of  $\mathfrak{g}$  (30) and of  $\mathfrak{g}$  (8), respectively.

Fragment 3 (7). στη αδορδωη **g**-ητημίν ων **g**-ητημίν διοσηγούουλου, οληγήρ ωνυνολούου αλαρτία τη αραγορία τη αρα

Let us divide this fragment into two subfragments and consider each one separately:

"If we want to find a quinary week and a senary week of the moon", we must

a) "take the number of years since the creation of the world and divide it by oon (19)",

b) "subtract s(1) from the remainder. Then multiply the obtained number by g(5) for the "quinary week" and by g(6) for the "senary week" of the current year. Thus, to define "quinary week" ( $L_5$ ) and "senary week" ( $L_6$ ) of the moon of current year the following must be done: a) the period which has passed from the creation of the world to one calendar year (**Q**), should be divided by 19 and the remainder defined, and b) then from the remainder we should subtract one, and by multiplying the obtained number by 5 we shall get the number of the "quinary week" and by multiplying by 6 - we shall get the number of the "senary week" of the current year.

**Interpretation.** As seen from Fragment 3 of the original composition [1; 3: 5-12], calendar year contains seven 31-day and four 30-day months, and February, which in usual year contains 28, and in leap year 29 days.

If we do not consider leap years and we accept conditionally that all the months of calendar year are of 30day (including February), and the duration of each month of lunar year is equal to 29. 5 days then calendar year will appear more than lunar year for 6 days.

## 12x30 - 12x29.5 = 6 days.

But such difference in 6 days between calendar and lunar years requires to be specified. For this purpose let us resort to a following reasoning: knowing that calendar year contains seven 31-day months, let us assume that by reducing two 31-day months by one day February can be supplemented to 30 days. Then in a year it will be conditionally five 31-day and seven 30-day months.

The above mentioned difference between calendar and lunar years will increase by 5 more days just owing to these five 31-day months.

Thus the considered paschal-calendar denotations in paschal calculations are called "quinary" ( $L_5$ ) and "senary" ( $L_6$ ).

Let us return to the consideration of fragment 3 (7):

According to point a) the moon cycle  $L_m$  (see point a), fragment 2) is calculated again by the formula:  $L_m = |Q|$ 19|, and according to point b) - denotations of "quinary week" and "senary week" are defined..

For more clarity let us consider the fragment itself:

"substruct 1 from the remainder" - L<sub>m</sub>-1

"multiply the received number by 5 for the "quinary week" -  $5(L_m-1)$ 

"multiply by 6 for the "senary week" of the current year -  $6(L_m-1)$ 

Thus, in this fragment definitions of word-formulas "quinary week" and "senary week" correspond to the following mathematical expressions:

$$Quinaryweek - L_5 = 5(L_m - 1)$$
(5)

Senary week - 
$$L_6 = 6(L_m - 1)$$
 (6)

**Note.** Numerical values of "quinary week" and "senary week" of 19-year lunar cycle for every year are given in the first and second rows of the Table 2 [1; 3: 13].

The above said means: to define the paschal new moon in the way 2 the sum of quinary week and 30-full moon of the current calendar year should be divided by 30 and the remainder should be determined, which will be an indicator of the "paschal new moon" of the current year.

It should be noted here that in this fragment, obviously, **3**-euli (senary week) should be instead of <u>m</u>-euli (30-full moons),

**Interpretation.** this fragment offers the second way of calculation of paschal new moon by addition of "quinary week" and "senary week":  $5(L_m-1)+6(L_m-1)=11(L_m-1)$ , and then by division of the received value by 30 the remainder is defined. That is we have word-formula (4): Z=|11(Lm-1)/30|.

Fragment 5 (10). იგ: ბ: კბ: ი: ლ: იმ: ზ: კზ: იე: ღ: კღ: იბ: ა: კა: თ: კთ: იზ: ე: კე: ესე არს იგ: ბ და განიწევის ით წლადმდე და მერმე კუალად იწყებს; ე-ეული გაიწევის **ჟე** რიცხუად და კუალად იწყების; **ვ-**ეული გაიცევის რიდ რიცხუად და კუალად იწყებს; ზ-ეული გაიწევის კმ წლადმდე და კუალად იწყებს; ზედა-ნადები მიაწევს ით წლადმდე და კუალად იწყებს. ქრონიკონი განიწევის ფლბ წლაღმდე და კუალად იწყების. [1; 3: 54]. (იგ: ბ: კბ: ი: ლ: იჱ: ზ: კზ: იე: ღ: კღ: იბ: ა: კა: თ: კთ: იზ: ე: კე: i.e.13, 2, 22, 10, 30, 18, 7, 27, 15, 4, 24, 12, 1, 21, 9, 29, 17, 5, 25, this is  $o_3: \delta(13: 2)$  and increases to  $o_0$  (19) and then starts over again; a (5-quinary) increases to ag (95) and starts over again;  $\mathbf{3}$  (6-senary) increases to rid (114) and starts over again; & (7-septenary) increases to 38 (28) and starts over again; 5 increases to on 19 and starts over again; gronikoni (kronikon) increases to 2008 (532) and starts over again).

Let us divide this fragment into 5 subfragments and consider each of them separately:

*a*) "13, 2, 22, 10, 30, 18, 7, 27, 15, 4, 24, 12, 1, 21, 9, 29, 17, 5, 25, this is 13: 2 and increases to 19 and then starts over again;"

b) "5-quinary increases to 95 and starts over again";

c) "7-septenary increases to 28 and starts over again";

d) "new moon increases to 19 and starts over again";

e) "chronology increases to 532 and starts over again".

### a-Subfragment.

Series of dates of paschal full moon -  $\mathbf{P}_{s}$ , i.e. "thirteentwo" is the following: 13, 2, 22, 10, 30, 18, 7, 27, 15, 4, 24, 12, 1, 21, 9, 29, 17, 5, 25. Each number in this series corresponds to years of 19-year "lunar cycle" and the values of paschal full moon ("thirteen-two") are characterized by 19-year periodicity.

Interpretation. This series of numbers is named "thirteen-two" according to the first two initial numbers of the series - 13 and 2, and represents values of *mtskhrali* (paschal full moon-  $P_s$ ) of each year of a 19-year cycle of a lunar cycle, the rule of determination of which is given in a-subfragment of **Fragment 6 (9)**.

Here the first number of the series- 13 indicates the date of the first year of paschal full moon of 19-year cycle of a lunar cycle, and number 2 - the indicator of the same characteristics in the  $2^{nd}$  year, and number 22 - in the  $3^{rd}$  year and so on.

**Note.** The way of calculation of mtskhrali (paschal full moon) Ps is shown in [3: 27, Table 5].

#### **b-Subfragment:**

Quinary week ( $L_5$ ) of each year of 19-year lunar cycle increases by 5 units every year in relation to the previous year and having reached the maximum value - 95 comes back again to initial value. The same can be said about senary week ( $L_6$ ) with the only difference that the maximum value from 6 reaches 114 [1; 3: 14].

### c-Subfagment:

Values of 7-(septenary) week ( $N_7$ ) are repeated in every 28 years.

**Note.** This subfragment is not discussed here as far as it concerns Part II of paschal calculations.

#### *d*-Subfagment:

Values of the paschal new moon (Z) are repeated after every 19 years.

Note. Concerning the paschal new moon presented we talked above in **Fragment 2 (5)**.

#### e-Subfragment:

Values of Kronikon (chronology) are repeated after every 532 years.

Fragment 6 (9). თუ ეძიებდე მცხრალსა და აღვსებასა, იპყრენ დასაბამითგანნი წელნი, ით-ეულად გაუტევე და რაც დაგრჩეს, იგ ბ-ითა გაუტევე; რომელ უკუანა ხოლო დაგრჩეს, იგი არს მცხრალი. უკუეთუ ოცსა უფრო იყოს, მარტი არს; უკუეთუ ოცსა უმცრო იყოს, აპრილი არს. და რომელსაცა [დღესა] სცხრებოღის, დღმ მოიძიოს და მით დღითგან კჳრიაკამდე მითალე და ეგდენსა აღვსებად იყო[ს]. და თუ მას ზედა მარტი არა გაქუნდეს დაურთე და ფებერკალი დაურთე და კმ-ეულად გაუტევე; და რაც დაგრჩეს, ეგდენსა მარხვად დადგეს. და ოღეს ნაკი იყოს ფებერკალი, კთ კევი და ზ-ეული რავდენიცა იყოს იანვარსა და ფებერკალსა, ერთი დააკლი, ოღეს ნაკი იყოს. [1; 3: 57].

**Content.** To determine the data of mtskhrali ( $P_s$  - "Paschal full moon") and "filling" (A - Easter day) of a "lunar

Table	1 [3]																			
Mts	khrali P <sub>s</sub>	13a	2a	22м	10a	30м	18a	7a	27м	15a	4a	24м	12a	1a	21м	9a	29м	17a	5a	25м
Luna	cycle, L <sub>m</sub>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

cycle" (L<sub>m</sub>) of the current year it is necessary to count from left to right in the corresponding table of some dates of *mtskhrali* and at what "number-letter" the counting will end, this date will be an indicator of mtskhrali in the current year. Here if the date of mtskhrali is more than 20 it refers to March, if it is less than 20 - to April (see Table 1).

After that it is necessary to determine the day of septenary (S) which is mtskhrali (P) of the current year; and the following Sunday, after that day of septenary, turns out to be the day of *aghvseba* (filling), that is Easter (A).

If "filling" (i.e. the day of Easter) is in April we shall add the number of days of March and February and to this date divide the obtained sum by 28, then the remainder will be the indicator (in February) of Quinquagesima week  $(\mathbf{K}_{m})$ . If it is a leap year -February is adopted to be equal to 29 days and for January and February septenary  $(N_{7})$  of the current year we shall reduce by 1.

Interpretation. To determine *mtskhrali* (P<sub>s</sub> - paschal full moon) for the purpose of evident representation of the method specified in the manuscript, let us make up Table 1.

From this table it is clearly visible how a "lunar cycle" corresponds to every year dimensions of Mtskhrali -"paschal new moon" (P). Also we shall notice that in the Table the letter "a" means April, and "m" – March.

Finally we present the summary Table of I part of Paschal calculations in the form of Table 2:

> > 5a

Та	ble 2	[3]							
					Mtskhrali da	ate set, or Pase	chal new moon $(P_s)$		
	5534+974=6508	5604+904=6508	Y ears from the date of creation of the world, Q	Lunar cycle, L <sub>m</sub>	quinary week, $L_5 = 5(L_m-1)$	Senary week $L_6 = 6(L_m-1)$	Paschal new moon $Z= [0+11 (L_m-1)]/30 $	Mtskhrali (Tsametori), P <sub>S</sub> , (n)	
	Fragr	nent	1	2 - a	3	3	2 - b	5 - a	
		1	6508	10	45	54	9	4a	
		2	6509	11	50	60	20	24m	
		3	6510	12	55	66	1	12a	
		4	6511	13	60	72	12	1a	
		5	6512	14	65	78	23	21 m	
		6	6513	15	70	84	4	9a	
		7	6514	16	75	90	15	29m	
		8	6515	17	80	96	26	17a	
		9	6516	18	85	102	7	5a	
		10	6517	19	90	108	18	25 m	
	Ц	11	6518	1	95	114	29	13a.	
	O N T A L	12	6519	2	5	6	11	2a	
	LZ	13	6520	3	10	12	22	22 m	
	0	14	6521	4	15	18	3	10a	
	Ν	15	6522	5	20	24	14	30m	
	HORI	16	6523	6	25	30	25	18a	
	0	17	6524	7	30	36	6	7a	
	Η	18	6525	8	35	42	17	27m	
		19	6526	9	40	48	28	15a	
		20	6527	10	45	54	9	4a	
		21	6528	11	50	60	20	24 m	
		22	6529	12	55	66	1	12a	
		23	6530	13	60	72	12	1a	
		24	6531	14	65	78	23	21 m	
		25	6532	15	70	84	4	9a	
		26	6533	16	75	90	15	29m	
		27	6534	17	80	96	26	27a	

85

102

6535

18

28

The Table to manuscript A-38 is given at the end of the appendix [1; 3: 73] in which conformity of dates of each year of a 19-year cycle with days of septenary week of *mtskhrali* (paschal full moon -  $P_s$ ) is specified.

To use this Table it is necessary to define ქრონიკონი (kronikoni) - q.

ქრონიკონი (*kroniconi*) q is paschal-calendar characteristic which specifies the ordinary number of this or that year in a 532-year cycle.

For the Georgian chronology (the year 5604) it is calculated by the following formula:

q = |(5604+N)/532| = |(5320+284+N)/532| = |(N+284)/532|

i.e. we have:

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$$q = |Q/532| = |N+284/532|, \tag{7}$$

where Q is an ordinary number of the calendar year counted from the date of creation of the world, and Nordinary number of the calendar year counted from the date of the Nativity of Christ. Now we shall get down to direct consideration of the table of Kronikoni.

Table 3

19 columns and 28 basic rows, which in the sum make 532 cells, are given in this table, and one of 7 letters of the Georgian alphabet s,  $\delta$ ,  $\mathfrak{B}$ ,  $\mathfrak{B}$ ,  $\mathfrak{g}$ ,

The dates of mtskhrali Ps are indicated in horizontal row II of this Table, and the combination of letters "*ap*" and "*mt*" which mean April and March, accordingly are given in the first row.

It is necessary to determine *kronikoni* to find the "filling" date (Easter - A) of any calendar year, corresponding to this calendar year. Then the corresponding day of septenary *mtskhrali* (Paschal full moon" -  $P_s$ ) - S is defined with its help. According to this data the date of the Easter is otained:

$$A = P_S + 8 - S$$

Let us calculate the "filling" date (Easter - A) for 2006 for descriptive purposes:

							K	ronico	n/Chro	nology	/"							
ap	ap	mt	ap	mt	ap	ap	mt	ap	ap	mt	ap	ap	mt	ap	mt	ap	ap	mt
ig	b	kb	i	1	iė	Z	kz	ie	d	kd	ib	а	ka	t	kt	iz	e	ke
v	g	Z	*z	d	g	Z	*e	d	a	e	*e	b	v	e	*g	b	e	b
*b <sup>20</sup>	v	g	b	*z	v	g	z	*z	d	а	Z	*e	b	а	e	*e	а	e
d	*b <sup>40</sup>	V	e	b	*b	v	g	b	*z	d	g	Z	*e	d	а	Z	*d	а
Z	d	*b <sup>60</sup>	a	e	d	*g	v	e	b	*z	v	g	Ζ	*z	d	g	v	*d
g	Z	d	*d <sup>80</sup>	a 100	Z	d	*b	а	e	b	*b	v	g	b	*z	v	b	v
*v	g	Z	V	*d <sup>100</sup>	g 120	Ζ	d	*d	a	e	d	*b	v	e	b	*b	e	b
a	*v	g	b	v	*v <sup>120</sup>	g	Z	v	*d	а	Ζ	d	*b	а	e	d	*a	g
d	a	*v	e	b	а	*v <sup>140</sup>	g	b	v	*d	g	Z	d	*d	а	Ζ	g	*a
Z	d	a	*a	e	d	а	*v <sup>160</sup>	e	b	v	*v	g	Z	v	*d	g	v	b
*g	Z	d	g	*a	Z	d	а	*a <sup>180</sup>	e 200	b	а	*v	g	b	v	*v	b	v
e	*g	Z	V	g	*g	Z	d	g	*a <sup>200</sup>	e	d	a	*v	V	b	a	*e	b
a	e	*g	b	v	e	*g	Z	V	b	*a <sup>220</sup>	Z	d	a	*a	e	d	Z	*e
d	a	e	*e	b	a	e	*g	b	v	g	*g <sup>240</sup>	Z	d	g	*a	Z	g	Z
*z	d	a	Z	*e	d	a	e	*e	b	V	e	*g <sup>260</sup>	Z	V	b	*g	V	g
b	*z	d	g	Z	*z	d	a	Z	*e	b	a	e	$*g^{280}$	b	V	e	*b	v
e	b	*z	V	g	b	*z	d	g	Z	*e	d	a	e	*e <sup>300</sup>	b	a	d	b
a	e	b	*b	V	v	b	*z	g	v	Z	*z	d	a	Z	*e <sup>320</sup>	d *z <sup>340</sup>	Z	d
d*	a 1*	e	d	*b	a	e	b	*b	V ¥1	g	b	*Z	d	g	Z		g *v <sup>360</sup>	Z
V	d*	a * 1	Z	d	*d	a *1	e	d	*b	v *b	e	b	*Z	v *b	g	b		g *v <sup>380</sup>
b	V 1	*d	g	Z	V 1	*d	a *d	Z	d	Ũ	a *1	e	b	-	v *b	e	a	
$e^{*a^{400}}$	b	v b	*v	g *v	b	v b		g *v	Z	d	*d	a *d	e	d	d t	a *d	d	a d
	e *a <sup>420</sup>	e	a d	a	е *а	e	v b	a	g *v	Z	v	v v	a *d	Z	d Z	v	Z *a	
g v		*a <sup>440</sup>		d d		*a	e	d d		g *v	g *e	b	e	g *v		b	*g	Z *a
b	g v		Z *g <sup>460</sup>	u z	g v		*a	u z	a d	*a	e	e	b	a	g *v	e	e a	*g e
*e	b	g v	e	*g <sup>480</sup>	b	g v		*g	u Z	d	g	*a	e	d d	a	*a	d d	a
z	*e	b	a	e g	*e <sup>500</sup>	b	g v	e g	×g	z	y R	g	*a	u Z	d d		*z	d d
g	z	*e	d	a	z	*e <sup>529</sup>	b	a	e	*g	b	5 V	g	*g	Z	g e	b	*z
5	2	C	u	u	L	v	0	u	U	5	0	v	5	5	2	Ū	0	

Note: Leap years are marked with an asterisk

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1. First of all we should determine Kronikon of the year 2006:

q = |(N+284)/532| = |(2006+284)/532| = |2290/532| = 162

2. We should find the cell corresponding to number 162 in the Table (from 160 cells we need to count to the right across two cells, i.e. we add 2 to 160). The letter "b" is specified in this cell i.e.  $\mathbf{S} = 2$  to which the date of *mtskhrali*  $\mathbf{P}_s = 4$  corresponds to April (i.e. upwards vertically from the letter "b"). 3. And finally the date of Easter of 2006 is determined by the formula:

A = Ps + 8 - S = 4 + 8 - 2 = April 10 (Old style), i.e. April 23 (New style).

**Note.** See Annex 1 at the end of the paper where the Table of Georgian alphabet with its international phonetic transcription and the corresponding numerical values given in [4].

Appendix №1

Georgian alphabet with the international phonetic transcription and the corresponding numerical values

Georgian alphabet letters	International transcription	Numeric al values	Georgian alphabet letters	International transcription	Numerical values
δ	а	1	Ն	S	200
б	b	2	Ô	t.	300
δ	g	3		у	
Q	d	4	უ	u	400
9	e	5	8	р	500
3	v	6	đ	k	600
ъ	Z	7	ድ	γ	700
	ē	8	y	.q	800
m	t	9	в	š	900
0	i	10	в	Č	1000
3	k	20	в	с	2000
Ę	1	30	9	Õ	3000
9	m	40	Ŕ	с.	4000
6	n	50	ş	č.	5000
	j	60	b	х	6000
m	0	70		q	7000
3	p.	80	K	ž	8000
ป	ž	90	ξ	h	9000
რ	r	100	æ	ω	10000

ღვთისმეტყველება

# საპასექო გამოთვლები "მცხეთის დავითნის" A-38 ხელნაწერის მიხედვით (კ.კეკელიძის ხელნაწერთა ეროვნული ცენტრი, თბილისი)

## დეკანოზი ბიძინა (გუნია)

თბილისის სასულიერო აკადემია და სემინარია

(წარმოადგინა აკადემიკოსმა გ. თევზაძემ)

დღემდე ჩვენამდე მოღწეულია არაერთი ხელნაწერი, რომლებშიც ქრონოლოგიურ-პასქალური გამოთვლებია მოცემული. მათ შორის აღსანიშნავია საქართველოს ხელნაწერთა ეროვნული ცენტრის: A-38, A-85, H-1670 და სხვა ხელნაწერები.

A-38 ხელნაწერში სხვადასხვა სახის გამოთვლები მოცემულია თხზულებაში, რომლის სრული დასახელებაა — "ცნობისათვის და უწყებისათვის ჭეშმარიტად, რომელი მოგუეთხრა ჩუენ მოძღუართა მიერ მართლმორწმუნეთა განსაზღვრებული გამოძიებისათვის ჟამთა და წელიწადთა, მცხრალისათვის და ნაკისათვის, მთოვარესა ზედა-ნადებისათვის, ხუთეულისათვის და ექუსეულისა, შვიდეულისათვის და დღისაძიებელისათვის".

ეს ხელნაწერი — "მცხეთის დავითნი", ყოფილი საეკლესიო მუზეუმის №38, ამჟამად ხელნაწერთა ეროვნული ცენტრის A-38 ხელნაწერი გახლავთ და იგი საეკლესიო მუზეუმში მცხეთიდანაა შემოსული, რის გამოც მას "მცხეთის დავითნი" ეწოდა. სრული სახით ეს ხელნაწერი პროფესორმა მზექალა შანიძემ გამოსცა (1960 წელს) სათაურით — "ფსალმუნის ძველი ქართული რედაქციები X-XIII საუკუნეთა ხელნაწერების მიხედვით". აღსანიშნავია ის, რომ მსგავსი სახელწოდებით არაერთი თხზულებაა ცნობილი, რომელთაგან უპირველესად სინურ ხელნაწერებს S-34 და S-38 დაგასახელებთ.

ამგვარაღ, A-38 ხელნაწერის თხზულებაში სხვაღასხვა გამოთვლათა ამსახველი 21 ფრაგმენტი ღა 2 ცხრილია წარმოდგენილი, რომლებიც პირობითაღ 4 ჯგუფაღ შეიძლება ღაიყოს (იხ. ღანართი).

I ჯგუფი 9 ფრაგმენტსა და 1 ცხრილს აერთიანებს, სადაც საპასექო გამოთვლებია მოცემული (იხ. ფრაგმენტები 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10);

II ჯგუფში 4 ფრაგმენტი ღა მე-2 ცხრილია წარმოღგენილი, რომლებიც "სამთვარეო-კალენღარულ გამოთვლებს" უკავშირღება (იხ. ფრაგმენტები 8, 13, 14, 15);

III ჯგუფის 5 ფრაგმენტი ე. წ. "ზოდიაქურ გამოთვლებს" ეხება (იხ. ფრაგმენტები 17, 18, 19, 20, 21), ხოლო

IV ჯგუფის 3 ფრაგმენტი კი საზოგადოდ "წელიწადის მოქცევის" საკითხებს წარმოაჩენს (იხ. ფრაგმენტები 11, 12, 16).

ამ თხზულების მთლიანი ანალიზი გვაფიქრებინებს, რომ ხელნაწერის გადამწერს მწირი წარმოდგენა ჰქონია საპასექო გამოთვლებზე, რასაც ნათლად ცხადყოფს თხზულებაში მოცემული ფრაგმენტების ლოგიკურად შეუსაბამო თანმიმდევრობა, რის გამოც ქვემოთ მათ განსხგავებული მიმდევრობით განვიხილავთ.

მაცხოვრის ბრწყინვალე აღღგომის ღღის — პასექის ღაღგენასთან ღაკავშირებული გამოთვლები პირობითაღ სამ ნაწილად შეიძლება ღაიყოს:

პირველი - მოცემული წლისათვის მცხრალის ანუ "საპასექო სავსემთგარეობის" (P<sub>s</sub>) თვისა და რიცხვის განსაზღვრა;

მეორე - კვირის შვიღეულის დღის გარკვევა, რომელზეც მოიწევა მცხრალის თარიღი (S), და მესამე - აღვსების ანუ აღღგომის დღის — A დადგენა.

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ვფიქრობთ, წინამღებარე ნაშრომი ღახმარებას გაუწევს უძველეს საპასექო გამოთვლათა თავისებურებებში გარკვევის მსურველთ და ერთგვარი გზამკვლევიც იქნება სასულიერო სასწავლებლების სტუღენტთათვის პასქალიასთან ღაკავშირებულ საკითხთა შესწავლისას.

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