

THE FOUNT OF KNOWLEDGE

AN EXACT EXPOSITION OF THE ORTHODOX FAITH

By

St. John Damascene

Derived from a Translation by

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Preface

THE MOST LOWLY MONK and priest John to the most saintly and honoured of God, Father Cosmas the most holy Bishop of Maiuma, greetings in the Lord. Being fully conscious of the limitations of my intelligence and of the insufficiency of my language, your Beatitude, I have hesitated to undertake a task exceeding my capabilities and to presume to enter into the Holy of Holies like some bold and foolhardy person, for I am wary of the danger that threatens those who attempt such things. The divine Moses, the lawgiver, withdrew from all sight of human things and abandoned the turbulent sea of life. He purified the eye of his soul by wiping away every material reflection, and only then did he become fit to receive the divine vision. Only then was he found worthy to behold the benevolent condescension of God the Word and His marvelous appearance in a bush and in immaterial fire, which, while it enkindled and burnt the tree and changed it into His splendor, did not consume or destroy it or alter its proper nature. He was the first to learn the name of **HIM WHO IS** and who truly is super-essential, and he was entrusted by God with the leadership of his own countrymen. Yet, if he considered himself as 'having impediment and slowness of tongue —and thus unable publicly to execute the divine will and to be appointed a mediator between God and man—then how am I, who am defiled and stained with every sort of sin, and who bear within myself the tumultuous seas of my conjectures, and who have purified neither my mind nor my understanding that they may serve as a mirror of God and His divine reflections; how am I, who have not sufficient power of speech to express such concepts, to utter those divine and ineffable things which surpass the comprehension of every rational creature? With these considerations in mind I have hesitated to undertake this book. Besides this, to tell the truth, I feared to accede to the request, lest I should incur ridicule on the double count of ignorance and of folly. The latter is quite serious, for the charge of ignorance may be excused—provided the ignorance is not from

laziness; but to add to ignorance a false pretension to knowledge is serious, blameworthy, and quite unpardonable, and it is a sure sign of a greater, if not the greatest, ignorance. On the other hand, however, the fruit of disobedience is death, while the humble and obedient man, because he has shown himself to be an imitator of Christ, is led from the lowest place to the highest. He receives from God the grace that illuminates, so that in the opening of his mouth he is filled with the Spirit. He becomes purified in heart and enlightened in understanding. When he opens his mouth, he receives the power of speech and has no concern as to what he shall say, because he is an instrument of the Spirit speaking within him. Therefore, in obedience through you to the Christ who in you exercises the pontifical office, I bow to your request and open my mouth, being confident that through your prayers it will be filled with the Spirit and that I, taking so much as He shall give and speaking this aloud, shall utter eloquently the fruit not of my own understanding but of the Spirit who giveth wisdom to the blind.

First of all I shall set forth the best contributions of the philosophers of the Greeks, because whatever there is of good has been given to men from above by God, since 'every best gift and every perfect gift is from above, coming down from the Father of lights. If, however, there is anything that is contrary to the truth, then it is a dark invention of the deceit of Satan and a fiction of the mind of an evil spirit, as that eminent theologian Gregory once said. In imitation of the method of the bee, I shall make my composition from those **things which are conformable with the truth** and from our enemies themselves gather the fruit of salvation. But all that is worthless and falsely labeled as knowledge I shall reject. Then, next, after this, I shall set forth in order the absurdities of the heresies hated of God, so that by recognizing the lie we may more closely follow the truth. Then, with God's help and by His grace I shall expose the truth—that truth which destroys deceit and puts falsehood to flight and which, as with golden fringes, has been embellished and adorned by the sayings of the divinely inspired

prophets, the divinely taught fishermen, and the God-bearing shepherds and teachers—that truth, the glory of which flashes out from within to brighten with its radiance, when they encounter it, them that are duly purified and rid of troublesome speculations. However, as I have said, I shall add nothing of my own, but shall gather together into one those things which have been

worked out by the most eminent of teachers and make a compendium of them, being in all things obedient to your command. But I beseech you, Honoured of God, to be indulgent with me, who have been obedient to your commands, and, receiving my obedience, to give me in return of the abundance of your prayers.

AN EXACT EXPOSITION OF THE ORTHODOX FAITH

THE BOOK ON PHILOSOPHY

CHAPTER I

Nothing is more esteemed than knowledge, for knowledge is the light of the rational soul. The opposite, which is ignorance, is darkness. Just as the absence of light is darkness, so is the absence of knowledge a darkness of the reason. Now, ignorance is proper to irrational beings, while knowledge is proper to those who are rational. Consequently, one who by nature has the faculty of knowing and understanding, yet does not have knowledge, such a one, although by nature rational, is by neglect and indifference inferior to rational beings. By knowledge I mean the true knowledge of things which are, because things which have being are the object of knowledge. False knowledge, in so far as it is a knowledge of that which is not, is ignorance rather than knowledge. For falsehood is nothing else but that which is not. Now, since we do not live with our soul stripped bare, but, on the contrary, have it clothed over, as it were, with the veil of the flesh, our soul has the mind as a sort of eye which sees and has the faculty of knowing and which is capable of receiving knowledge and having understanding of things which are. It does not, however, have knowledge and understanding of itself, but has need of one to teach it; so, let us approach that Teacher in whom there is no falsehood and who is the truth. Christ is the subsistent wisdom and truth and in Him are all the hidden treasures of knowledge. In sacred Scripture let us hear the voice of Him who is the wisdom and power of God the Father, and let us learn the true knowledge of all things that are. Let us approach with attention and in all sincerity and proceed without letting the spiritual eye of our soul be dulled by passions, for even the clearest and most limpid eye will hardly enable one to gain a clear view of the truth. 'If then the light that is in us (that is to say, the mind) be darkness: the darkness itself how great shall it be! With our whole soul and our whole understanding let us approach. And since it is impossible for the eye that is constantly shifting and turning about clearly to perceive the visible object, because for clear vision the eye must be steadily focused upon the object observed, let us put aside every anxiety of the mind and approach the truth unhampered by material considerations. And let us not be satisfied with arriving speedily at the gate, but rather let us knock hard, so that the door of the

bridal chamber may be opened to us and we may behold the beauties within. Now, the gate is the letter, but the bridal chamber within the gate is the beauty of the thoughts hidden behind the letter, which is to say, the Spirit of truth. Let us knock hard, let us read once, twice, many times. By thus digging through we shall find the treasure of knowledge and take delight in the wealth of it. Let us seek, let us search, let us examine, let us inquire. 'For every one that asketh, receiveth: and he that seeketh, findeth: and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened; and 'Ask thy father, and he will declare to thee: thy elders in knowledge and they will tell thee.' If, then, we are lovers of learning, we shall learn much, for it is of the nature of all things that they may be apprehended through industry and toil, and before all and after all by the grace of God, the Giver of grace.

Furthermore, since the divine Apostle says: 'But prove all things: hold fast that which is good,' let us also find something in them worth carrying away and reap some fruit that will be of profit to our soul. For every craftman has need, also, of certain things for the prosecution of his works, and it is also fitting for the queen to be waited upon by certain handmaidens. So let us receive such sayings as serve the truth, while we reject the impiety which exercised an evil tyranny over them. And let us not belittle that which is good. Nor let us use the art of rhetoric for the deception of simpler folk. On the other hand, although the truth stands in no need of the service of subtle reasonings, let us definitely use them to overthrow both those who fight dishonestly and that which is falsely called knowledge.'

And so, having invoked Christ as our Guide, the subsistent Word of God by whom 'every best gift and every perfect gift' is given, let us make our beginning with such principles as are adapted to those who are still in need of milk. May those who happen upon this work have it as their purpose to bring their mind safely through to the final blessed end— which means to be guided by their sense perceptions up to that which is beyond all sense perception and comprehension, which is He who is the Author and Maker and Creator of all. 'For by the beauty of his own creatures the creator is by analogy discovered,' and 'the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen,

being understood by the things that are made.’ Thus, if we apply ourselves in a meek and humble spirit to the attainment of knowledge, we shall arrive at the desired end. ‘You cannot believe in me,’ said Christ, who is the truth, ‘if you receive glory from men,’ and, ‘every one that exalteth himself shall be humbled; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.’”

CHAPTER II

Anyone who begins something without a purpose is like someone fumbling in the dark, because he who labors with no end in view is entirely at loose ends. So, then, let us state at the very beginning what the proposed purpose of this work is, so that what we are to say may more easily be grasped. Our purpose, then, is to make a beginning of philosophy and to set down concisely in the present writing, so far as is possible, every sort of knowledge. For this reason let it be entitled a *Fount of Knowledge*. I shall say nothing of my own, but I shall set down things which have been said in various places by wise and godly men. First of all, then, it is best to know just what philosophy is.

CHAPTER III

Philosophy is knowledge of things which are in so far as they are, that is, a knowledge of the nature of things which have being. And again, philosophy is knowledge of both divine and human things, that is to say, of things both visible and invisible. Philosophy, again, is a study of death, whether this be voluntary or natural. For life is of two kinds, there being the natural life by which we live and the voluntary one by which we cling lovingly to this present life. Death, also, is of two kinds: the one being natural, which is the separation of soul from body, whereas the other is the voluntary one by which we disdain this present life and aspire to that which is to come. Still again, philosophy is the making of one’s self like God. Now, we become like God in wisdom, which is to say, in the true knowledge of good; and in justice, which is a fairness in judgment without respect to persons; and in holiness, which is to say, in goodness, which is superior to justice, being that by which we do good to them that wrong us. Philosophy is the art of arts and the science of sciences. This is because philosophy is the principle of every art, since through it every art and science has been invented. Now, according to some, art is what errs in some people and science what errs in no one, whereas philosophy alone does not err. According to others, art is that which is done with the hands, whereas science is any art that is practiced by the reason, such as grammar, rhetoric, and the like. Philosophy, again, is a love of wisdom. But, true wisdom is God. Therefore, the love of God, this is the true philosophy.

Philosophy is divided into speculative and practical. The speculative is divided into theology, physiology, and mathematics. The practical is divided into ethics, domestic economy, and politics. Now, the speculative is the orderly disposition of knowledge. So, theology is the consideration of incorporeal and immaterial things—first of all, of God, who is absolutely immaterial; and then of angels and souls. Physiology, however, is the knowledge of the material things that are close at hand to us, such as animals, plants, stones, and the like. Mathematics is the knowledge of things which are in themselves incorporeal but which are found in corporeal beings—such, I mean, as numbers and musical notes, and, in addition, such things as geometrical figures and the movements of the stars. Thus it is that the logical consideration of numbers constitutes the science of arithmetic; that of the musical sounds, music; that of geometrical figures, geometry; that of the stars, astronomy. These stand midway between things that have bodies and things which have not, for, while number is in itself incorporeal, it is also found in material things, such as grain, for example, or wine, or any other such thing. Practical philosophy, moreover, is concerned with the virtues. It governs manners and shows how one must behave in society. If it lays down laws for the individual man, it is called ethics; but, if for the entire household, then it is called domestic economy; while, if for cities and countries, then it is called politics.

There are, however, some people who have endeavored to do away entirely with philosophy by asserting that it does not exist and that neither does any knowledge or perception exist. We shall answer them by asking: How is it that you say that there is neither philosophy, nor knowledge, nor perception? Is it by your knowing and perceiving it, or is it by your not knowing and perceiving it? If you have perceived it, well, that is knowledge and perception. But if it is by your not knowing it, then no one will believe you, as long as you are discussing something of which you have no knowledge.

Since, then, there is such a thing as philosophy and since there is knowledge of things that are, let us talk about being. However, one should understand that we are beginning with that division of philosophy which concerns the reason and which is a tool of philosophy rather than one of its divisions, because it is used for every demonstration. So, for the present, we shall discuss simple terms which through simple concepts signify simple things. Then, after we have explained the meanings of the words, we shall investigate dialectic.

CHAPTER IV

Being is the common name for all things which are. It is divided into substance and accident. Substance is the principal of these two, because it has existence in itself and not in another. Accident, on the other hand, is that which cannot exist in itself but is found in the substance. For the substance is a subject, just as matter is of the things made out of it, whereas an accident is that which is found in the substance as in a subject. Copper, for example, and wax are substance; but shape, form and colour are accidents. And a body is a substance, whereas colour is an accident. For the body is certainly not in the colour; rather, the colour is in the body. Nor is the soul in knowledge; rather, knowledge is in the soul. Nor are the copper and wax in the shape; rather, the shape is in the wax and the copper. Neither is the body said to belong to the colour; rather, the colour to the body. Nor does the wax belong to the shape; rather, the shape to the wax. What is more, the colour and the knowledge and the shape are subject to change, whereas the body and the soul and the wax remain the same, because substance is not subject to change. Also, the substance and the matter of the body is just one thing, while there are many colours. Similarly, in the case of all others things, the subject is substance, whereas that which is found in the substance as in a subject is accident.

Now, **substance** is defined as follows: Substance is a thing which exists in itself and has no need of another for its existence. Accident, however, is that which cannot exist in itself, but has its existence in another. God, then, is substance, and so is every created thing. God, however, even though He is substance, is super-substantial. There are also substantial qualities about which we shall have something to say.

CHAPTER V

Since it is our purpose to discuss every simple philosophical term, we must first of all know with what sort of terms it is that philosophy is concerned. So, we begin our discussion with **sound** itself. A sound is either meaningless or it has meaning. If it is meaningless, then it signifies nothing; but if it has a meaning, then it signifies something. Then, again, a meaningless sound is either articulate or inarticulate. Now, that sound which cannot be written is inarticulate, whereas that which can be written is articulate. Thus, for example, the sound made by a stone or a piece of wood is an inarticulate and meaningless one, because it is not written and has no meaning. But such a sound, for example, as scindapsus is meaningless, yet articulate; for it can be written, although it does not mean anything, because there never has been a scindapsus, nor is there any now.

Now, philosophy is not concerned with the meaningless sound, whether it be inarticulate or articulate. Again, the sound which has meaning is either articulate or inarticulate. Thus, an inarticulate sound which does have meaning is one such as the barking of dogs, because this sound, since it is the sound made by a dog, signifies the dog. It also signifies the approach of some person. It is, however, inarticulate, because it is not written. And so, philosophy is not concerned with this kind of sound either. Now, the articulate sound which has meaning is either universal or particular. Man, for example, is universal, whereas Peter and Paul are particular. It is not with the particular term that philosophy is concerned; rather, philosophy is concerned with that sound which has meaning, is articulate, and is universal, or, in other words, common and predicated of several things.

Again, such a term is either essential or non-essential. Thus, that term is essential which signifies the essence, or, to be more precise, the nature, of things. On the other hand, that is non-essential which signifies the accidents. For example: **Man is a rational mortal animal**. All of these terms are essential, for, should you remove one of them from the man, he would no longer be a man. If you say that he is not an animal, then, he is not a man. In the same way, if you say that he is not mortal, then he is not a man, because every man is at once animal, rational, and mortal. So, it is for this reason that these are called 'essential,' namely, that they complete man's nature, so that without them it is impossible for the man to be a man. And similarly with every individual thing, those elements which go to make up the nature are called essential. Non-essential, however, are the accidents which can be or not be in the subject—in a man, say, or a horse, or some such other thing. Take the colour white, for instance. Whether one be white or black, one is by no means any less a man.

Consequently, these and the like are non-essential, which is to say, they are accidents, and they or their opposites may inhere in us. The essential term either shows what a thing is or of what sort it is. Thus, for example, when we are asked what a man is, we say that he is an animal. Then, when we are asked what sort of animal he is, we say a living and a mortal one. So, the essential term, which shows of what sort something is, is called difference. That term which shows what something is either signifies several species, in which case it constitutes the genus, or it signifies several individuals differing from one another numerically but by no means specifically, in which case it constitutes the species. An example of the former, that is to say, of genus, is substance. Substance signifies both man and horse and ox, because each one of them is termed a substance and is such, although

each one is a different species. An example of the latter, that is to say, of species, is man, because this term signifies several men, or, more exactly, all numerically different men. Thus, Peter is one and Paul is another, and they are not one but two. In species, however, that is to say, in nature, they do not differ, for all are called men and are such.

Consequently, there is that which is more particular and is numerically different, as, for example, Peter, an individual, a person, and a hypostasis. This signifies a definite person. For, when we are asked who this man is, we say that he is Peter. The term 'other' signifies the same thing, for Peter is one and Paul is another. Likewise the terms 'he,' 'this,' and 'that'—these and such others as stand of themselves are applied to the individual. But that which includes the individuals is called species and is more general than the individual, because it does include several individuals. An example would be man, because this term includes both Peter and Paul and all individual men besides. This is what is called nature and substance and form by the holy Fathers. Now, that which includes several species is called genus, an example of which is animal, for this includes man, ox, and horse, and is more universal than the species. Moreover, both species and genus were called nature and form and substance by the holy Fathers. Furthermore, the species—that is, the nature and the substance and the form—does not produce something which is 'other' or something which is 'of another sort,' but rather 'another' of the same sort. Thus, we may say that by nature man is one thing and the horse another, but we may not say that they are one and another of the same sort. Speaking specifically, one says 'this,' and 'it,' and 'that,' and the like, all of which declare in what something is. The specific difference, however, constitutes something 'of a different sort.' Thus, the rational animal is a thing of one sort, while the irrational animal is something of another sort. The specific difference furthermore constitutes 'such' a thing, and 'what kind' of a thing, and 'what sort' of a thing. The non-essential term may be applied either to one species or to several. If it applies to one, then it is called a property. For example, the property of laughter belongs to man alone and that of neighing to the horse alone. If, however, it is to be found in several species, then it is an accident. Take whiteness, for example. This exists both in man and in the horse, and in the dog and many other species.

Now, these are the five terms to which every philosophical term may be reduced. Accordingly, we must know what each one means and what they have in common with one another and in what they differ. They are **genus**, **species**, **difference**, **property**, and **accident**.

Genus is that which is predicated—that is, affirmed and expressed (for to be predicated is to be affirmed in respect to something)—of several things that are specifically different in respect to what pertains to their essence. **Species**, on the other hand, is that in which something is, but which is predicated of several things that are numerically different. And **difference** is that which is predicated of several things specifically different in respect to their particular sort, and it is included in the definition as essential. This is that which cannot be and not be in the same species and cannot not be in the species to which it belongs. When present, it assures the existence of the species; when absent, the species is destroyed. Also, it is impossible for it and its opposite to be in the same species. Thus, for example, the rational cannot not be in man, because that which is irrational is not man. When it is present, it constitutes the nature of man; when it is absent, it destroys it, because that which is irrational is not man. Now, one must know that this is called essential, natural, constituent, and distinguishing, and specific difference, essential quality, and natural property of a nature. It is very properly said by the philosophers to be a difference which is presentative of the nature possessing it and most proper to this nature itself. A **property** is that which exists in one species and in the entire species, and which is always in it and is conversely predicable with it. Take, for example, the property of laughter. Thus, every man can laugh and everything that can laugh is a man. An **accident** is that in which something is of a certain sort and which is predicated of several things differing in species but which does not enter into the definition. It can either be or not be, for, when present, it does not assure the existence of the species, and when it is absent, the species is not destroyed. It is called a non-essential difference and quality. It is either separable or inseparable. That accident is separable which is sometimes present and sometimes absent in the same hypostasis, as would be sitting, lying, standing, sickness, or health. That, on the other hand, is inseparable which is not constituent of a substance because it is not found in the entire species, but which, nevertheless, when it does become present in some hypostasis, cannot be separated from it. Such, for example, are the having of a snub nose, being hook-nosed, being gray-haired, and the like. This inseparable accident is called a characteristic peculiarity. This is because such distinctiveness produces the hypostasis, which is to say, the individual—and an individual is that which subsists in itself of substance and accidents, is numerically distinct from the others of the same species, and does not signify what but whom. In the following we shall, with God's help, learn more accurately about these things.

CHAPTER VI

Division is the first section of the thing. Thus, for example, the animal is divided rational and irrational. Redivision is the second section of the same thing. For example, the animal is redivided into apod, biped and quadruped—apod, as a fish; biped as a man or a bird; quadruped, as an ox, horse, or other such. Subdivision is the section of the already divided-off branch. For example, the animal is divided into rational and irrational, and then the rational into mortal and immortal. Now, the first thing is divided into two branches: the rational and the irrational. It is the division of one of these branches, namely, the division of the rational into mortal and immortal, that is subdivision. Division and redivision are not used in all cases. However, when every thing is not covered by the first division—as, for example, when the animal is divided into rational and irrational, the biped is found both among the rational and the irrational animals—then of necessity we redivide, that is to say, we make a second division of the same thing, and we say: ‘The animal is divided into apod, biped, and quadruped.

For a similar reason, there are eight modes of division. Thus, everything that is divided is divided either according to itself, namely, according to substance, or according to accident. If it is divided according to itself, then it is either as a thing or as a term. If it is divided as a thing, then it is either as genus into species, as when you divide the animal into rational and irrational, or as species into individuals, as man into Peter and Paul and all other individual men, or as a whole into parts. This last division is twofold, being either into like or unlike parts. Now, a thing is of like parts whenever its sections admit of the name and the definition of the whole and of each other. For instance, when flesh is divided into several pieces, each portion is called flesh and admits of the definition of flesh. On the contrary, the thing is of unlike parts whenever the part cut off will not admit either of the name or of the definition, whether of the whole or of the parts. Thus, should you divide Socrates into hands and feet and head, the foot cut off from Socrates would neither be called Socrates nor his head, nor would it admit of the definition either of Socrates or of his head. Or division may be as that of an equivocal term into its various meanings. This, again, is of two kinds, because the term may signify either the whole of something or a part of it. It may signify the whole, as does the word ‘dog,’ since this last is used for land-dog, dog-star, and sea-dog, all of which are wholes and not part of an animal. On the other hand, it may signify a part, as when the name ‘tongue’ is given to the top part of a shoe, to a part of the flute, and to the organ of taste in animals, all of which are parts and not wholes.

The foregoing are the modes in which a thing is divided according to itself. When it is divided according to accident, however, it may be divided as substance into accidents, as when I say that some men are white and some black—for men are substance, while white and black are accidents. Or it may be divided as an accident into substances, as when I speak of animate white things and inanimate white things—for the white is an accident, while the animate and inanimate things are substances. Or it may be divided as an accident into accidents, as when I say that some cold things are white and dry, while others are black and wet—for the cold and the white, the black, and the wet, and the dry are all accidents. There is still another mode of division, which is that of things which are derivative (*αφ' ενος*, from one) and those which are relative (*προς εν*; to one). Things are derivative as in the case of a medical book or a medical instrument deriving from medicine; for from one thing, medicine, medical things are named. On the other hand, a healthful drug or healthful food are relative because they relate to one thing, namely, health. Of the things which are derivative, some derive from some cause—as the man’s image is said to be from the man as from a true cause; whereas others are as having being invented by someone, as the medical scalpel, and the like.

Now, this is the general division according to which everything that is divided is divided. It is either as genus into species, or as species into individuals, or as a whole into parts, or as an equivocal term into its various meanings, or as substance into accidents, or as accident into substances, or as accidents into accidents, or as the derivatives and relatives. There are some who deny the division of species into individuals, because they say that it rather is an enumeration, since all division is into two, or three, or rarely, into four. But the species is divided into an unlimited number of individuals, because the number of individual men is unlimited.

One must furthermore know that that which is by nature prior and posterior, as well as that which is more and less, is not found to be divided into parts by any mode of division. However, that which is by nature prior and posterior, and that which is more and less, fall under derivatives and relatives—whence their classification.

CHAPTER VII

That is by **nature** prior which is implied in something else, while in itself it does not imply this; and which takes something else away when it itself is taken away, but is not necessarily taken away when the other is. For example, animal is by nature prior to man, for when the animal is taken away so as not to exist,

then man will necessarily not exist either, because man is an animal. But, when man is taken away and does not exist, there can still be an animal—for there would be the horse and the dog and such, which are certain kinds of animals. Again, when man is postulated, then animal is most certainly implied with him, because man is an animal. But, when the animal is postulated, man is not necessarily implied, because, on the contrary, it might be a horse, or a dog, or something of the sort, for these are animals, too. Therefore, Peter is not by nature prior to Paul, nor is the rational animal prior to the irrational. For, when Peter is taken away so as not to exist, there will still be Paul. Likewise, when Paul is postulated, Peter is not implied with him; nor, when Peter is postulated, will Paul be implied. And neither is Peter more, that is to say, more a man or more an animal than Paul, nor is Paul more so than Peter. However, a drug may be found which is more healthful than another drug, and a book which is more medical than some other book.

CHAPTER VIII

A **definition** is a concise statement setting forth the nature of the thing in question, that is to say, such expresses in brief the nature of the thing in question. For example, man is a rational mortal animal capable of intelligence and knowledge. Now, many men have discoursed at length on the nature of man, that is, they have written long and extensive treatises on the subject. But these are not concise and, therefore, are not definitions. There are also concise statements, such as apophthegms, but, since they do not set forth the nature of a thing, they are not definitions. A name, too, oftentimes indicates the nature of the thing in question, but it is not a definition. For the name is one word, while the definition is a statement, and a statement is made up of at least two words. (Therefore, the definition is a name explained, whereas a name is a term of a proposition, when it is in conjunction.)

The **definition** is made up of **genus** and constituent, that is to say, **essential differences**. Thus it is with the definition of animal, for animal is an animate sentient substance. Here the genus is substance, while the constituent differences are the being animate and sentient. The definition may also be taken from matter and form, as, for example: A statue is that which is made of bronze and represents the form of a man. In this case the bronze is the matter, while the representation of the shape of the man is the form of the statue. The matter corresponds to the genus and the form to the specific difference. The definition may also be taken from subject and purpose. Medicine, for example, is concerned with human bodies and is productive of health. Here the subject of medicine is the human body, whereas its purpose is health.

Now, the description is made up of non-essential elements, that is to say, of properties and accidents. For example, man is an animal which is able to laugh, walks erect, and has broad nails. These elements are non-essential. For this reason it is called description, since it outlines, bringing out not the essential substance but only the things consequential to it. The descriptive definition is a combination of essentials and non-essentials, as, for example: Man is rational animal walking erect and having broad nails. Definition is the term for the setting of land boundaries taken in a metaphorical sense. For, just as the boundary separates that which belongs to one from that which belongs to another, so does the definition set off the nature of one thing from that of any other.

Now, the soundness of a definition lies in its having neither too few nor too many terms, while its vice lies in its having either too few or too many terms. A perfect definition is one which is convertible with the thing defined, while an imperfect one is one which is not. Neither is that which has too few terms convertible (nor that which has too many), for, when it has too many terms, it covers too few things, whereas, when it has too few terms, it covers too many things. (And so one may say that nature has discovered a wonderful device poverty that is wealthy and wealth feigning poverty.) For example, the perfect definition of man is: Man is rational mortal animal. Notice how this is convertible, for every rational mortal animal is a man and every man is a rational mortal animal. Now, if one term were to be left out, the definition would cover too many things. Take it, for example, as 'rational animal.' Here there are too few terms, because I did not say 'mortal.' And it covers too many things, because man is not the only rational animal; the angel is one, too. Therefore, it is not convertible. If, on the other hand, I should say 'a rational, mortal, literate animal,' again it is not convertible. For by my saying 'literate' it has received too many terms, while it covers too few things. This is because it has not defined every man, but only those men who are literate. Thus, every rational, mortal, and literate animal is a man, but not every man is a rational, mortal, and literate animal, because not every man is literate.

Therefore, those definitions are perfect which are convertible with the thing defined. Since, however, a property is also convertible with the thing of which it is a property—for, if anything is a man, it will be capable of laughter; and if anything is capable of laughter, it will be a man—then we must make an additional specification and say that perfect definitions are those which are taken from genus and constituent differences, which are neither deficient nor excessive in terms, and which are convertible with the thing defined. In the same way, those are perfect which are taken from the pairs of subject and purpose and of

matter and form. Sometimes this is also true of those taken from the subject alone, as when the subject is not subject to any other art—as glass is not subject to any other art than that of the glass-maker. The same is also true of those taken from the purpose alone, in the case that that purpose is not the purpose of any other art—as with the art of shipbuilding. As a result of all this one must know that the perfection of a definition is in its convertibility.

Definition differs from term by the one being more particular and the other more general. For term is more general than definition, because it means the setting of limits. It also means a decree, as when we say that the king ‘decreed.’ It still further means that into which a proposition is resolved, as with God’s help, we shall learn in that which is to follow. It also means definition. Definition, however, means only the concise statement setting forth the nature of the thing in question.

One must know, furthermore, that a definition is given only in the case of the substance and its species, and that we cannot give a definition of an individual or of accidents, but only a description, because of the fact that the definition is made up of genus and constituent differences, while the description is made up of non-essentials.

CHAPTER IX

One must know that in the matter of **equivocal** terms there are three things to be asked: whether the term is equivocal, how many meanings it has, and of which of these it is a question. Now, first of all, it must be explained what an equivocal term is. Terms are equivocal when two or more things have one name, while each one of them has a different meaning, that is to say, takes a different definition. Such is the case with the term genus, for genus is of the number of equivocal terms. Thus, first of all, that is called a genus which is from a place of origin or from a progenitor, and both of these in two ways: either proximately or remotely. It is from the place of origin proximately, as when a person from Jerusalem is called ‘a Hierosolymite, but remotely, as with a Palestinian from Palestine. Similarly, it is from the proximate progenitor, as when Achilles is called Peleides, because he was the son of Peleus; while it is from the more remote, as when Achilles is called Aeacides from his grandfather Acacus—for the latter was the father of Peleus. Then, again, that relationship is called genus which exists between a person and his several descendants, as when all those descending from Israel are called Israelites. Now, these aforementioned kinds of genus are of no concern to the philosophers.

Again, that is called genus to which the species is subaltern. For example, under animal come man, the horse, and other species; hence, the animal is a genus. It is with this kind of genus that the philosophers are concerned and we define it by saying that genus is that which is predicated in respect to their essence of several things differing in species. Thus, animal, which is a genus, is predicated essentially of man, the horse, the ox, and a number of other things, all of which differ from one another in species. For the species of man is one thing, whereas that of the horse is another, and that of the ox is still another. The genus is predicated as to what something is, for, when we are asked what a man is, we reply that he is an animal.

The same is true with the horse, because, when we are asked what it is, we reply that it is an animal. Thus, genus is that to which the species is subaltern. (And again, genus is that which is divided into species.) For genus is divided into species, is more general than the species, contains the species, and is higher than they. Now, one should know that the more general is said to be superior, while the more particular is said to be inferior and is subject to predication. Thus, there are things which are subject with respect to existence. Such is substance, because it is subject with respect to the existence of the accident, since the accident subsists in it. There is also that which is subject with respect to predication, and this is the particular. For the genus is predicated of the species as the species is of the individuals. It is clear, however, that the genus is more general than the species, as the species is more general than the individual. In what follows we shall with the help of God learn more accurately about these things. But, now that we have discussed genus, let us also discuss species.

CHAPTER X

Species is also an equivocal term, since it is used in two different senses. Thus the form and appearance of anything is its species, as, for example, the species of the statue, in which sense it was once said: ‘a first species worthy of sovereignty.’ There is another kind of species, which is substantial and subaltern to genus. And again, species is that of which genus is predicated in the category of substance. Still again, species is that which is predicated in respect to their common essence of several things which are numerically different. The first two of these descriptions differ only relatively, like ‘ascent’ and ‘descent,’ and they apply to every species. The third and last description, however, applies only to the most specific species, which is that which is immediately above the individual and contains the individual substances—as we speak of the human species.

We have related how the term genus is used in three ways—genus from the progenitor and from the place of origin, each in two ways, and genus in a third way, in which the species is subaltern to it. The term species is used in two ways. In one way it is used for the form of anything. In the other way the genus is predicated of it and it is subaltern to genus, as being divided off from it. With this kind of genus and species the philosophers are concerned.

When we were discussing genus, we mentioned species, when we said that genus was that which was divided into species. And again, when discussing species, we mentioned genus by saying that species was that which was divided off from genus. Thus, one should know that when we speak of a father we must needs think of the son, too (for he is a father who has a son), and when we discuss a son we must needs think of the father, too (for he is a son who has a father). And similarly, in this case, it is impossible to discuss genus without species or species without genus, for genus is definitely divided into species and that which does not have species divided off from it is not genus. In the same way, the species are divided off from a genus and those things which do not have a genus are not species.

Now, just as the first man—namely, Adam—is not called a son, because he had no father, but is called a father because he did have sons; and as Seth is both called the son of him who begot him, because he did have Adam for his father, and is also called the father of the one begotten by him, because he did beget Henoch; and as Abel is called a son, because he had Adam for father, but is not called a father, because he had no son—just as with these, so also it is with genus and species. The first genus, since it is divided off from no other genus and has no genus higher than itself, is genus only and not species. This is called the most general genus and we define it by saying that a most general genus is that which, while it is a genus, is not a species, because it has no genus higher than itself. Those things which are divided off from this, if they have other species inferior to themselves and divided from them, are at once species of those prior to them—that is to say, superior to themselves—from which they themselves have been divided off, and genera of those things divided off from them, which is to say, of those inferior to themselves. These are called subaltern genera and species. But the species which are the last and the lowest and which do not possess any lower species, that is, do not contain any species but just individuals—that is to say, individual substances—these are not called genera but just species, because of their not having, as I have said, any lower species divided off from themselves.

For it is impossible to call that a genus which neither contains any species nor has any lower species

divided off from it. Therefore, that which does not contain any species, but only individual substances, is a most specific species, because, although it is a species, it nevertheless is not a genus. Similarly, the genus which is not a species is called a most general genus.

One should know furthermore that the species necessarily admit of both the name and the definition of their genus, and the genera of their genera up as far as the most general genus. The species, however, cannot admit of each others' definition. Now, to make the matter under discussion clearer, let us look at it in the following manner. Substance is the first and most general genus, for, although substance as well as accident is divided from being, being is not their genus. This is because, although they both admit of the name of being, they do not admit of its definition. A being is a thing which is either self-subsistent and without need of any other for its existence or which cannot exist of itself but has its existence in another. But, substance is a self-subsistent thing and has no need of another for its existence, and that is all. Thus, substance does not admit of the entire definition of being. Consequently, being is not the genus of substance, nor is substance [a species] of being, for the species admits of the definition of its genus in its entirety. What is more, accident is not a species of being either—because it does not admit of its entire definition, but only of half of it. This is because an accident is a thing which cannot exist of itself, but only has its existence in another. Thus, neither substance nor accident admit of the entire definition of being, but substance admits of one half and accident of the other. And so, even though being is divided into substance and accident, it is not their genus. Substance, however, is divided into corporeal and incorporeal substance. Here, the corporeal and the incorporeal are species of substance, because each of them admits of the name and the definition of substance. Thus, substance is not a species, because it has no genus higher than itself; rather, it is a first and most general genus. And again, the corporeal substance is divided into animate and inanimate. Here again, while the corporeal substance is a species of substance, it is the genus of the animate and inanimate. The animate is further divided into sentient and non-sentient. Now, the animal is sentient, because it has life and sensation; whereas the plant is non-sentient, because it does not have sensation. The plant, however, is called animate because it has faculties of assimilating food, of growing, and of reproducing. Again, the animal is divided into rational and irrational. The rational is divided into mortal and immortal, and the mortal into man, the horse, the ox, and the like, which admit no further division into other species, but only into individuals, that is to say, into individual substances. Thus, man is divided into Peter, Paul, John, and all other individual men, who are not

species but hypostases. For the species, as we have said, do not admit of each other's definition. For example, the corporeal substance does not admit of the definition of the incorporeal, nor does man admit of the definition of the horse. Peter and Paul and John, however, do admit of one definition: that of man. It is the same for all other individual men; hence there are not various species of men, but individuals, that is to say, hypostases.

Again, when the species is divided, it communicates both its name and its definition to those inferior to itself. However, when Peter is divided into body and soul, he does not communicate his name and his definitions either to the soul or to the body. For Peter is not the soul alone or the body alone but both of them together.

Still further, every division of genus into species will go as far as two or three or, very rarely, four species, because it is impossible for a genus to be divided into five or more species. Man, on the other hand, is divided into all individual men, and these are unlimited in number. For this reason there are some who say that that which is from species to individuals is not to be called division, but enumeration. Whence it is clear that Peter and Paul and John are not species but individuals, that is to say, hypostases. Nor is man the genus of Peter and Paul and John and the other individual men, but their species. Thus, man, too, is a most specific species, for he is a species belonging to the superior order in so far as he is contained under it; and he is the species of those inferior to himself, in so far as containing them. For, that which is contained by a genus is a species, and that which contains the individuals, or individual substances, is also species. This last, then, is the most specific species, which comes immediately above the individuals, and which they define by saying that it is a species which is predicated in the category of essence of several numerically different things. In the same way, the horse and the dog and other such species are most specific. Those which stand between the most general genus and the most specific species are subaltern genera and species—species of the superior order and genera of the inferior.

Then there are also the essential and natural differences and qualities which are called dividing and constituent, because they divide the superior and constitute the inferior. Thus, the corporeal and incorporeal divide substance. Similarly, the animate and the inanimate divide the body. Similarly, the sentient and the non-sentient divide the animate. These, then, go to make up the animal, for I take an animate sentient substance and I have an animal, because the animal is an animate sentient substance. Again, I take an inanimate non-sentient substance and I have a stone.

Again, I take an animate non-sentient substance and I have a plant. Further still, the rational and the irrational divide the animal, and the mortal and the immortal divide the rational. So I take the animal, which is the genus of these last, and the rational and the mortal and I have a man, for man is a mortal rational animal. Then I take the animal and the irrational and the mortal and the terrestrial and I have a horse, a dog, and the like. Or I take the irrational and the mortal and the aquatic and I have a fish. Now, differences are called essential and natural, because they make one species differ from another and one nature and essence from another essence and nature.

CHAPTER XI

The term **individual** is used in four ways. Thus, that which cannot be divided or partitioned is called individual, as the point, the instance of the time which is now, and the unit. These are said to be quantiless (that is to say, without quantity). That also is called individual which is hard to divide, that is to say, is difficult to cut up, as is the diamond and the like. That species is also called individual which is not further divisible into other species; in other words, the most specific species, such as man, the horse, and so forth. The term individual, however, is principally used as meaning that which, although it is divisible, does not maintain its species intact after the division. Thus, Peter is divided into soul and body, but neither is the soul by itself a perfect man or a perfect Peter, nor is the body. It is with this latter kind of individual—namely, that which shows the individuality of the substance—that the philosophers are concerned.

CHAPTER XII

Difference and quality and property are all the same thing in relation to their subject, but in relation to their operation they are different. Thus, rationality is said to be both a quality and a property and a difference of man, but it is these in different ways. Thus, on the one hand, in so far as it makes and, as it were, forms the substance, it is said to be a quality. Then, in so far as it becomes peculiar to this Substance, it is said to be a property. But, in comparison with the irrational—an ox, say, or a mule, or a dog—then it is said to be a difference, because in it man differs from the irrational animals.

The term difference is used in three senses: in a common sense, in a special sense, and in a very special sense. For it is impossible to find any two things which do not differ from each other in something. Thus, in some things species differ from species; in others an individual substance differs from another of the same species and substance; and in others an individual substance differs from itself. For the species of man

differs from that of the horse by the rational and the irrational, the rational and the irrational being said to constitute an essential difference. Similarly, all things by which species differs from species are called natural and essential and constituent and specific difference and quality (and a natural property, as inhering unchangeably in the whole species). This is called by the philosophers a very special difference, as being indicative of the nature and more proper to it. Again, a man differs from a man, or a horse from a horse, or a dog from a dog (that is, an individual differs from an individual of the same species), according as one is large and the other small, or as one is old and the other young (or as one is flat-nosed and the other sharp-nosed) ~ or as one is intelligent and the other stupid. All these are called non-essential differences and qualities, which is precisely what an accident is, concerning which we shall speak directly.

CHAPTER XIII

An **accident** is that which may either be present or absent without destroying the subject. Again, it is that which can be or not be in the same thing. Thus, it is possible for a man to be white or not, and also for him to be tall, intelligent, or flat-nosed or not. (For the presence of this does not save the species, because it does not belong to the definition of the species. Neither does its absence destroy the species. Thus, even though the Ethiopian is not white, this in no wise keeps him from being a man. And so, whether it is present or absent, it does not injure the subject substance—for we have said that the substance is a subject and sort of matter for the accidents.) The accident is divided into two kinds: that which is commonly called a difference and that which is properly a difference. What is commonly called a difference is the separable accident. For example, one person is seated and another standing. Now, by the standing up of the one who is seated and the sitting down of the one who is standing it is possible for the original difference between the two to be removed and replaced by another difference. And one is also said to differ from oneself by a separable accident, for one does differ from oneself by sitting down and standing, by being young and growing old, by being sick and getting well, and so forth. A difference in the proper sense is the inseparable accident. For example, a person is snub-nosed and it is impossible to separate his snub-nosedness from him, and similarly with his being gray-eyed and the like. Thus, it is by these inseparable accidents that one individual, that is, one individual substance, differs from another. However, one's own self never differs from oneself. Now, the accidents do not enter into the definition (of the nature), because it is possible for a man to be snub-nosed or not, and, just because a man does not have gray eyes, he remains no less a man.

CHAPTER XIV

There are four ways in which a thing is said to be **property**. In the first place, that is said to be a property which is in one species only but not in the entire species. Such, for example, is the ability which man has for land-surveying, for only man surveys land, yet not every man does have this ability. Secondly, that is said to be a property which belongs to the entire species but not to just one species. An example would be the having of two feet. Thus, every man is a biped, but not man only, because the dove is a biped, too, and so are others of the sort. Thirdly, that is said to be a property which is in the whole species and in it alone but not always. Such is the becoming gray-haired in man, because this is proper to every man and to man alone, yet not always, but only in old age. Fourthly, that is said to be a property which arises from the combination of the first three, namely, that which is in an entire species, is in that species only and always, and is convertible like laughter in man, neighing in the horse, and so on. For only man can laugh and every man can laugh and can always do so, even though he may not always exercise this power. (Thus, if something is a man, it most certainly can laugh; and if something can laugh, it is most certainly a man. And that is what is meant by being convertible. It is with this last meaning that the philosophers are concerned.) Now, to describe it we say that a property is that which belongs to a single species, to the whole species and always. This has a threefold division: being from the way a thing is formed, that is to say, the way it is shaped, as is the being broad-nailed and walking erect in man; being from the operation of the thing, as the being carried upward which is proper to fire; or being from the potentiality of the thing, as we say that the fire has a power of heating which exceeds the heat of other bodies. The property, moreover, is said to be added over and above the essence, or adventitious.

CHAPTER XV

Every **predicate** is either more extensive than its subject or co-extensive with it, but it is never less extensive. It is more extensive when more general things are predicated of more particular ones. The more general, then, are the superior, whereas the more particular are the inferior. And the most general thing of all is the being, for which reason it is predicable of all things. For, substance is called a being, and so is accident called a being. But we cannot say that the being is substance, because not only is substance being, but so is accident. Genera, likewise, are predicable of their species, because they are more general; but the species are not predicable of their genera, because they are less general than their genera. Thus, substance is predicated of the animal, and the

animal is predicated of man. This is because the animal is a substance and man is an animal. This is not, however, convertible, because, although every man is an animal, not every animal is a man—for the horse and the dog are animals, too. Moreover, not every substance is an animal, for stone and wood are substances which are not animals. Similarly, the species is predicable of the individuals contained in it, that is to say, of the individual substances, because the species is more general. But the individual, that is to say, the individual substance, is not predicable of the species, because the individual substance is more particular than its species. Thus, Peter is a man and Paul is a man, but not every man is Peter or Paul, because there are other persons contained in the human species. The differences also are predicable of the species in which they inhere and of their individuals. This is because the differences are more general than the species. Thus, the rational is more general than the species of man, because, although every man is rational, not every rational being is a man. Although the angel also is rational, he is not a man. Such, then, is the predicate which is more extensive.

The predicate, on the other hand, is co-extensive with its subject, when it is convertible. Thus, properties are predicated of the species of which they are properties; and the species are predicated of their properties. For every man is capable of laughter and everything that is capable of laughter is a man. Even though a monkey may also be said to laugh, it does not laugh with its heart but only with its features, because it is an animal which is good at mimicking. And so, the predication of the genera of their species, that of the differences of their species and that of the species of their individuals, are said to be more extensive; while that of the properties is said to be co-extensive. Those which are co-extensive are convertible and are called reciprocal predicables.

CHAPTER XVI

Predication is **univocal** when the subject admits of both the name and the definition of the name itself. For instance, the animal is predicated of man and admits of both the name and the definition of the animal, because an animal is an animate sentient substance and man admits of this definition. For man is an animate and sentient substance.

On the other hand, predication is equivocal when the subject admits indeed of the name, but not at all of the definition. For instance, the picture of a man admits of the name of the man, but it does not admit of the definition of man. For man is defined as a rational animal which is mortal and which is capable of understanding and knowing. The picture, however, is

neither an animal (for it is not animate), nor is it rational or capable of understanding and knowing.

One should know that whatever is predicated of something as of a subject, predicated univocally, that is, will also be predicated of that which comes under it. For example, the animal is predicated of man as of a subject, that is to say, univocally. Man, in turn, is predicated of Peter, for Peter comes under man. Therefore, the animal is also predicated of Peter, because Peter is also an animal. The term subject is taken in two ways: as subject of existence and as subject of predication. We have a subject of existence in such a case as that of substance, which is the subject of accidents, since these have existence in the substance, which is the subject of accidents, since these have existence in the substance but outside of it do not subsist. On the other hand, the subject of predication is the particular, for with predication the particular is subject to the more general, since the more general is predicated of the more particular—as the animal is predicated of man. Now, that which is universal is affirmed of a subject whereas that which is more particular is a subject of predication. And the accident is said to be in the substance as in a subject, whereas the substance is said to be a subject of existence.

CHAPTER XVII

Predication **of the essence** of a thing is one thing, whereas that of its sort is another. Predication is of the essence of a thing when, being asked what a man is, we reply: 'an animal.' But it is of its sort when, being asked what sort of an animal, we answer: 'a rational mortal animal.' Thus, the genus and the species are predicated of the essence of a thing; whereas the difference, whether essential—that is to say, whether property or accident—is predicated of its sort. The individual substance neither signifies what the thing is nor of what sort it is, but it does signify which one it is. Thus, when we are asked who this man is, we reply that he is Peter. Then, when asked what sort of man he is, we reply that he is tall, let us say, or short. Moreover, one should know that things which differ in nature are said to be one thing and another. Thus, we say that man is one thing and the horse another, and we mean another thing in nature, because the species of man is one thing and that of the horse is something else. Those things, however, which differ in number, that is to say, which are individual substances, are said to be one and another. Thus, we say that Peter is one and Paul another. However, we cannot say that Peter is one and Paul another, because, if we, did, we should not be telling the truth. For in nature they are one thing, but numerically they are not. And one should know that the substance is called another thing, and likewise the essential differences, while the accident is called something of another sort. This is because the

essential differences are considered in connection with the species, that is to say, in connection with the nature which they go to make up. The accident is considered in connection with the individual, because the accidents are constituent of the individual substance. A man, then, is one thing and a horse another, but Peter is of one sort and one and Paul of another sort and another. Moreover, every difference, whether essential or not, makes for something else of a different sort (*ετεροιοιον*), for *ετεροιοιον* means both something else and a thing of a different sort. The nature, then, signifies what a thing is, whereas the individual substance specifies this certain person or thing and every difference shows of what sort something is.

CHAPTER XVIII

One must know that the five terms have this in common with each other, that they are all predicated of several things. But they differ from one another for the following reason, namely, that: while **genus** is predicated of the essence of several things differing in species; **species** is predicated of the sort of several things differing in number; **difference** and **accident** are predicated of the sort of several things differing in species; and **property** is predicated of the sort of several things differing in number, that is, of one species and the individuals contained in it. Moreover, the difference differs from the accident in that, while the difference is essential, that is to say, is a part of the substance of the subject, the accident does not exist as a part of the substance but as a non-essential.

CHAPTER XIX

Genus and difference have this in common, that they both contain the species and that they are both predicated univocally of species and individuals. One should furthermore know that whatever is predicated of something as of a subject, that is, univocally, will also be predicated univocally of what comes under this. In the case of equivocal predication, however, that will by no means be true. The distinguishing peculiarities of the genus as compared with the difference are: that the genus is more extensive than the differences under it and than the three other terms; that the genus contains the differences virtually; that the genus is prior by nature to the differences; that the genus is predicated of the essence of a thing, whereas the difference is predicated of its sort; that the related genus is one, whereas the differences are several; and that the genus corresponds to matter, whereas the difference corresponds to form.

CHAPTER XX

Genus and species have this in common: that they are predicated of the essence of several things; that by nature they are prior to those things that come under them; and that each is a whole something. Distinguishing peculiarities of genus and species are as follow, namely: that the genus is more general than the species; that the species is richer in differences than the genus; that the genus is predicated of the species univocally, whereas the species is not convertible; and that neither is the genus more specific, nor the species most general, nor can that which is most specific be a genus.

CHAPTER XXI

Genus and property have this in common, namely: that they both follow the species, that is to say, are predicated of them; that they are both predicated equally of the things of which they are predicated; and that they are predicated univocally. The differences between genus and property are: that the genus is prior by nature to the property; that the genus is predicated of several species, whereas the property is predicated of one; that the property is convertible with the species, but the genus never; and that the property exists in just one species, while the genus does not.

CHAPTER XXII

Genus and accident have this in common: that they are predicated of several things. Distinguishing peculiarities of genus and accident are: that the genus is prior to the species in which the accidents subsist, whereas the accidents are posterior to the species; that the participation of the genus is equal, but not that of the accidents; that the accident exists antecedently in the individuals and consequently in the species, whereas the contrary is true of the genus; and that the genera are predicated of the essence of a thing, whereas the accidents are predicated of its sort, or how the thing is.

CHAPTER XXIII

Difference and species have this in common: that they are participated in equally, and that they are always present in the things which participated in them. Distinguishing peculiarities of difference and species are these: that the difference is predicated of what sort something is, and the species of its difference; that the difference contains several species and their individuals, whereas the species contains only the individuals which come under itself; that the difference is prior by nature to the species; and that a difference may be combined with a difference, but a species with a Species never.

CHAPTER XXIV

Difference and property have this in common: that they are predicated equally of all the things that participate in them, and that they are always present in the whole species. Distinguishing peculiarities of difference and property are: that, whereas the difference contains several species, the property contains only one; and that the difference is not convertible with the species, whereas the property is.

CHAPTER XXV

Difference and accident have this in common: that they are both predicated of several things as to what sort they are, and that the difference and the inseparable accident are always present in the things of which they are predicated. One of the distinguishing peculiarities of difference and accident is that the differences contain and are not contained, while the accidents are contained. For, on the one hand, both contain the species, as being predicated of several species; but the difference is not contained, because the same species does not admit of contradictory differences. On the other hand, the accident is contained, for the reason that the same species and the same individual will admit of several accidents which may oftentimes even be contradictory. Other distinguishing peculiarities are: that the difference does not admit of more or less, whereas the accidents on the contrary do, and that contradictory differences may not be combined, whereas contradictory accidents may.

CHAPTER XXVI

Species and property have this in common: that they are mutually predicable of each other, that is to say, that they are convertible; and that they are participated in equally because they do not communicate themselves to any one of the individuals participating in them more or less than to any other. Differences between species and property are: that the species is essential, whereas the property is super-added to the essence; that the species is always in act, whereas the property is always in potency and not always in act; and that those things which have different definitions are manifestly themselves different also.

CHAPTER XXVII

Species and accident have this in common: that they are predicated of several things. Differences between species and accident are: that the species is predicated of the essence of a thing, whereas the accident is predicated of its sort; that one may participate in just one species, whereas anyone may

participate even in several accidents; that the species is by nature prior to the accidents; and that participation in the species is equal, whereas the accidents admit of more or less.

CHAPTER XXVIII

Property and inseparable accident have this in common: that without them those things in which they inhere cannot exist, and that both are always present. Distinguishing peculiarities of property and accident are: that the property belongs to one species, whereas the accident belongs to several; that whereas the property is convertible with the species, the accident never is; and that, whereas the accident admits of more or less, the property by no means does.

CHAPTER XXIX

The word **hypostasis** has two meanings. Thus, when used in the strict sense it means substance simply. However, the hypostasis subsisting in itself means the individual and the distinct person. Enhypostaton, or what has real existence, has two meanings also. Thus, it may mean being in the strict sense. In this sense we not only call substance in the strict sense enhypostatic but the accident, also. And it also means the hypostasis in itself, that is to say, the individual. Anhypostaton, or what has not real existence, is also used in two senses. Thus, that which has absolutely no existence at all is called anhypostaton, and the accident is also so called, because it does not subsist in itself but in the substance.

CHAPTER XXX

In this same way the pagan philosophers stated the difference between *ουσια*, or **substance**, and *φύσις* or nature, by saying that substance was being in the strict sense, whereas nature was substance which had been made specific by essential differences so as to have, in addition to being in the strict sense, being in such a way, whether rational or irrational, mortal or immortal. In other words, we may say that, according to them, nature is that unchangeable and immutable principle and cause and virtue which has been implanted by the Creator in each species for its activity—in the angels, for thinking and for communicating their thoughts to one another without the medium of speech; in men, for thinking, reasoning, and for communicating their innermost thoughts to one another through the medium of speech; in the brute beasts, for the vital, the sentient, and the respiratory operations; in the plants, for the power of assimilating nourishment, of growing, and reproducing; in the stones, the capacity for being heated or cooled and for being moved from place to

place by another, that is to say, the inanimate capacity. This they called nature, or the most specific species—as, for example, angel, man, horse, dog, ox, and the like. For these are more general than the individual substances and contain them, and in each one of the individual substances contained by them they exist complete and in the same manner. And so, the more particular they called hypostasis, and the more general, which contained the hypostases, they called nature, but existence in the strict sense they called or substance.

The holy Fathers paid no attention to the many inane controversies, and that which is common to and affirmed of several things, that is to say, the most specific species, they called substance, and nature, and form—as, for example, angel, man, horse, dog, and the like. For, indeed, *ουσια*, or substance, is so called from its *ρῖναι* or being; and *φύσις*, or nature, is so called from its *πεφυκεναι* or being. But *εἶναι* and *πεφυκεναι* both mean the same thing. Form, also, and species mean the same thing as nature. However, the particular they called individual, and person, and hypostasis or individual substance—as, for example, would be Peter and Paul. Now, the hypostasis must have substance together with accidents, and it must subsist in itself and be found to be sensibly, that is, actually, existent. It is furthermore impossible for two hypostases not to differ from each other in their accidents and still to differ from each other numerically. And one should know that the characteristic properties are the accidents which distinguish the hypostasis.

CHAPTER XXXI

Those things are **equivocal** which have a common name, but which differ in their definition or description. The term dog, for example, is an equivocal one, because it means both the land-dog and the sea-dog. The land-dog, however, has one definition, while the sea-dog has another, because one is one nature and the other is another. Now, equivocals are described as follows: those things are equivocal which have only their name in common, while the statement of the substances signified by the name is diverse. Take ‘statement’ here as meaning definition or description; and take ‘by the name’ as showing that the definitions of the name are diverse, for which reason the things are equivocal. Take, for example, the land-dog and the sea-dog. These are equivocal because of their name—dog. For, should anyone wish to give the definition of the land-dog and of the sea-dog, he will, in so far as each one of them is called a dog, give one definition of dog to the land one and another to the sea one. Nevertheless, it is possible for these to have a common definition as well as a common name. Thus, both are called animals and admit of the definition of the animal. In the name of animal, however, they are not equivocal, but univocal. Moreover, in the case of

equivocal things one must ask three questions, namely: whether it is equivocal, in how many senses it is taken, and which meaning is in question.

Although the ancients were of the opinion that likeness arose in four ways from quality alone, the more recent have thought that primarily and summarily it arises both from substance and quality. There is likeness in substance, as when we say that men are like angels, implying that they are equal to them, even though in their qualities men and angels do differ from each other very much. And in the same way we speak of horses, swans, and the like. However, since this likeness sometimes appears as without variance and sometimes with some variance, the heretics who made the Son to be inferior would say that He was like the Father, and thus by the ambiguity of the term they would lead astray more simple folk. It is for this very reason that Basil the Great says: ‘If the “without variance” be added, then I, too, accept it. So much, then, for likeness in substance. Likeness in quality is not just in this quality or that, but in every quality—that is to say, in shape, form, colour, skill, virtue, and whatever else is included in the nature of quality.

Now, this likeness has a fourfold division. Thus, it may be in one species and one quality, as when we say that things of the same species are like each other. For instance, we say that the Ethiopians are like each other in their being black, and again, that swans are alike in their being white. And so, these last are like each other in two ways, both in substance and appearance, that is to say, colour. Or likeness may be in different species that have one and the same quality, as, for example, white and black pepper are like each other in quality. Or it will be in the same species with different qualities, as, for example, the pigeon is like the dove in its being white, and purple, and black, and in other things which they may have in common. But the quality of these last is different. A fourth kind of likeness is the appearance which is in the image and its original, as it would be with the picture of an animal and the live animal. In this way, too, they say that we are like God. Nevertheless, anyone who considers the matter carefully will discover how very great a difference there is. For the former have nothing else in common but their name and form, while man has that which is most important in him in common with God, namely, goodness, and wisdom, or even power. Yet, man is not absolutely like God, because God has these things by nature and we have them by adoption—each in a different way. And so, not only is the difference between God and man infinite, but also that between individual men proportionately. Likeness, therefore, is like the relation of things which are derivative and relative.

CHAPTER XXXII

All those things are **univocal** which have in common both their name and the definition or description of their name. For example, the term animal signifies both man and the horse. And in this name, that is, in the name animal, they are univocal, because each of them admits both of the name and of the definition of the animal. Now, they describe univocal things as follows: those things are univocal which have a common name and the same definition for the substance signified by that name.

CHAPTER XXXIII

All those things are **multinominal** which have the same definition but differ in name. In other words, a thing is multinominal when this same thing is called by several names. Such, for example, would be sword, blade, broadsword, rapier, claymore. For all these names admit of one definition, namely, a double-edged piece of steel, that is, a piece of steel sharpened on both edges. Multinominals are described as follows: several names applied to one thing.

CHAPTER XXXIV

Those things which differ in both, that is to say, in name and definition, may have one subject. In such a case they are called **heteronymous**, as are ascent and descent, for they have one subject—the incline. Or they may not have one subject; in which case, they are called different. Such are substance and accident, because they both have different names and different descriptions and they do not have one subject. The description of both of these, the heteronymous and the different, is this: Those things of which the name and the definition are diverse.

CHAPTER XXXV

Midway between the equivocals and the univocals there are certain other things which both share and differ in their name and definition and which are called **conjugates**. Such is ‘grammarian,’ which is derived from ‘grammar.’ These do share in their name, but they differ in the ending of the name, that is, in the last syllables. Furthermore, they both share and differ in their definition, because grammar is a knowledge, whereas the grammarian is the substance in which that knowledge is. Those things, then, are conjugates which get their appellation from something by inflective variation, that is to say, variation of the name of the thing.

Moreover, one must know that grammar and music and justice are not derivatives, but that the

musician, the grammarian, and the just are. This is because grammarian is derived from grammar, musician from music, and just from justice.

And one must know that the conjugates contain the things from which they are derived, as the grammarian contains the grammar and the just man justice. This, however, is by no means true in the case of things which are derivative. Thus, the medical instrument does not contain medicine.

CHAPTER XXXVI

Some things which are **affirmed** are affirmed simply and without combination, as are substance, accident, and the like. Others, however, are affirmed in combination, as ‘a horse runs’ or ‘Socrates philosophizes.’ Of those things which are affirmed simply and without combination, one signifies substance, as, for example, man or horse; another, quantity, as, for example, two or three, two cubits long or three cubits long; another, relation, such as father or son; another, quality, such as white or black; another, place, such as in a temple or in a marketplace; another, time, such as last year, yesterday, or today; another, position, such as standing or sitting; another, state, such as being dressed or being shod; another, action, such as burning or cutting; another, passion, such as being burnt or being cut. In so far as these ten are affirmed of certain things, they are called categories, because to categorize is the same thing as to affirm.’

One should know, moreover, that each of the ten categories is a most general genus. Now, of these ten categories, which are also most general genera, one is substance, whereas the other nine are accidents. The ten are: (1) substance, (2) quantity, (3) relation, (4) quality, (5) time, (6) place, (7) position, (8) state, (9) action, and (10) passion.

CHAPTER XXXVII

All things that fall in the same category are **generically** the same (as man and horse). Generically different are all those that fall in different categories (as animal and knowledge). They are different in genus. On the other hand, all things that come under the same species and thus have their substance in common, as Peter and Paul, are specifically the same. But those are specifically different which differ from one another in species, that is to say, by reason of their substance, as do man and the horse. All those things are numerically different which by the combination of their accidents have marked off for themselves the individuality of their own individual substance and have thus acquired individual existence, that is to say,

those that are individuals, such as Peter and Paul and all other individual men.

The differences of all things that are generically different are also specifically different, as, for example, those of animal and knowledge—for the animal comes under substance, whereas knowledge comes under quality. Constituent differences of the animal are the animate and the sentient, whereas the rational, the irrational, the winged, the terrestrial, or the aquatic are dividing differences. On the other hand, constituent differences of knowledge are its inherence in animate rational beings and, besides this, its tendency to inalterability; whereas grammar and philosophy are dividing differences. For to that category to which the genus belongs the species also belongs, and so also do the differences of the species. And nothing prevents the same differences from belonging to the subaltern genera and species, but not all, because, for example, the living cannot make the non-living. Now, by differences here I mean those which constitute the genera and the species.

Moreover, one should know that the nine categories which are not substance, even though they are accidents, do each one have constituent and dividing differences. Each is a most general genus and each has subaltern species and genera and most specific species. For, without exception, where there is a genus, there there are species and dividing differences, since they are what divide the genera into species. And where there are species, there there are differences also, for they are what constitute the species. The term 'one' is used in three ways. Either it will be one in genus, as, for example, we say that man and the horse are generically one and the same, because they belong to one genus, namely, the animal. Or it will be one in species, as we say that, since Socrates and Plato belong to one species, man, they are specifically one and the same. Or it will be one in number, as we say that Socrates is in himself one, being distinct from all other men.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

There are eleven ways of being in something: (1) as genus in species, as the animal is in the definition of man; (2) as species in genus, as man is in the division of the animal; (3) in a place, as a priest in the temple; (4) in time, as Noe in the time of the flood; (4) in a receptacle, as wine is in a jar; (6) as a whole in parts, as Socrates in his own members, in his head, hands, and feet—although this is not being in something but, rather, in some things; (7) as the part in a whole, as the head or hand in Socrates; (8) as form in matter, as the form of the statue in the bronze; (9) as in the efficient cause, as all things are in God; (10) as in the final cause, as the bed is in man's rest, because it is for the

purpose of man's resting that the bed is made; (11) as in a subject, as whiteness is in a body. One should know, moreover, that parts are said to belong to a whole, but a whole is never said to belong to parts but rather to be a whole in parts.

CHAPTER XXXIX

Substance is a thing which subsists in itself and has no need of another for its existence. And again: substance is everything that subsists in itself and does not have its existence in another—that is to say, that which is not because of any other thing, nor has its existence in another, nor has need of another to subsist, but which is in itself and is that in which the accident has its existence. Thus, colour was made because of the body, that it might colour it, but the body was not made because of the colour. And the colour exists in the body, not the body in colour. For this reason the colour is said to belong to the body and the body not to belong to the colour. Thus, for example, although the colour may often be changed and altered, yet the substance, that is to say, the body, is not changed but remains the same. Now *ουσια*, or substance, is so called from its *ειναι*, or being (in the proper sense. On the other hand, *συμβεβηκος* or accident, is so called from its *συμβαλινειν* or happening, and sometimes being and sometimes not being, because it is possible for the same accident to exist in the same thing or not to exist, and not only that, but for its contrary to exist there).

CHAPTER XL

The **nature** of each being is the principle of its motion and repose. The earth, for example, is moved [ploughed] to make it produce, but, so far as concerns its being moved from place to place, it is at rest, because it is not moved from place to place. Now, the principles and cause of its motion and repose—or that according to which it is of its nature thus moved and rests substantially, that is to say, naturally and, not accidentally—is called *φυσις* or nature, from its *πεφυκειναι* or naturally having being and existing in such a manner. This is nothing other than substance, because it is from its substance that it has such a potentiality, that is to say, that of motion and repose. The substance, then, is the cause of its motion and repose. Now, *φυσις*, or nature, is so called from its *πεφυκειναι* or naturally having being.

CHAPTER XLI

Form is the substance which has been, as it were, given form and made specific by the essential differences, and which signifies the most specific species. Thus, for example, the substance which has been given form and made specific by the animate and

sentient body constitutes the animal. And again, when this last has taken on the rational and the mortal, it constitutes the species of man. It is precisely this most specific species which is called form, an informed substance, as it were. And so the holy Fathers apply the terms substance, and nature, and form to the most specific species, and they say that substance and nature and form are the same thing, namely, the most specific species. And the individuals coming under the same most specific species they say to be of the same substance, of the same nature, of the same species, of the same genus, and of the same form. On the other hand, they say that the most specific species are of different substance, of different nature, of different species, of different genus, and of different form. This is because it is impossible for a species not to be of a different substance and of a different nature and of a different form from another species, or for a nature so not to differ from another nature, or for a substance so not to differ from another substance.

One should know that it is impossible for one compound nature to be made from two substances, that is to say, from two natures, because it is impossible for logically opposed constituent differences to exist in the same thing. It is possible, however, for one compound hypostasis to be made from diverse natures, which is how man is made up of body and soul. Now, even though men are said to have one nature, the individual man is not said to be of one nature. This is because, on the one hand, the one nature of man is said to be compound, since all the compound hypostases of men come under one species; whereas, on the other hand, the individual man is not said to be of one nature, since each human hypostasis is made up of two natures—soul and body, I mean—which it preserves unconfused in itself, to which fact the separation caused by death bears witness.

CHAPTER XLII

The term **hypostasis** has two meanings. Sometimes it means simple existence. In this sense, substance and hypostasis are the same thing, which is why certain of the holy Fathers have said: ‘the natures, that is to say, hypostases. At other times, it means the existence of an individual substance in itself. In this sense, it signifies the individual, that which is numerically different, which is to say, Peter and Paul, or that certain horse.

Now, one should know that substance which is devoid of form does not subsist of itself, nor does an essential difference, nor a species, nor an accident. It is only the hypostases, the individuals, that is, that subsist of themselves, and in them are found both the substance and the essential differences, the species and the accidents. The simple substance, moreover, is

found in the same manner in all hypostases: in inanimate and animate substances, in rational and irrational, in mortal and immortal. The essential differences, however, are one thing in inanimate substances and another in animate, one thing in rational and another in irrational, and, similarly, one thing in mortal and another in immortal. To put it simply, with the hypostases belonging to each most specific species, the same essential differences connect them one to another by reason of their substance, but they separate them from the hypostases of another species. In the same way, the accidents in these, that is, in the hypostases, are considered as separating each hypostasis from the other hypostases of the same species. For this reason the term hypostasis has been properly applied to the individual, since in the hypostasis the substance, to which the accidents have been added, actually subsists (*υφισταται*).

CHAPTER XLIII

A **person** is one who by reason of his own operations and properties exhibits to us an appearance which is distinct and set off from those of the same nature as he. When Gabriel, for example, was conversing with the Mother of God,⁷ while he was one of the angels, he alone was present there and speaking. Thus he was by his presence and conversation in that place made distinct from the angels of the same substance with him. And when Paul spoke to the people from the stairs, while he was one of the number of men, by his properties and operations he was distinct from the rest of men.

One should know that the holy Fathers used the term hypostasis and person and individual for the same thing, namely, that which by its own subsistence subsists of itself from substance and accidents, is numerically different, and signifies a certain one, as, for example, Peter, and Paul, and this horse. Hypostasis has been so called from its , *υφισταται*, or subsisting.

CHAPTER XLIV

The **enhypostaton**, too, sometimes means existence in the strict sense. In this sense, we call not only simple substance but also the accident an enhypostaton, although, properly speaking, the accident is not an enhypostaton but heterohypostaton, or something which subsists in another. Sometimes it means the self- subsistent hypostasis, that is to say, the individual, which, properly speaking, is not an enhypostaton but a hypostasis and is so called. In its proper sense, however, the enhypostaton is either that which does not subsist in itself but is considered in hypostases, just as the human species, or human nature, that is, is not considered in its own hypostasis

but in Peter and Paul and the other human hypostases. Or it is that which is compound with another thing differing in substance to make up one particular whole and constitute one compound hypostasis. Thus, man is made up of soul and body, while neither the soul alone nor the body alone is called a hypostasis, but both are called *enhypostata*. That which consists of both is the hypostasis of both, for in the proper sense hypostasis is that which subsists of itself by its own subsistence, and such this is called.

Again, that nature is called *enhypostaton* which has been assumed by another hypostasis and in this has its existence. Thus, the body of the Lord, since it never subsisted of itself, not even for an instant, is not a hypostasis, but an *enhypostaton*. And this is because it was assumed by the hypostasis of God the Word and this subsisted, and did and does have this for a hypostasis.

CHAPTER XLV

The term **anhypostaton** is also used in two senses. Thus, it sometimes means that which has no existence whatsoever, that is to say, the non-existent. But it sometimes means that which does not have its being in itself but exists in another, that is to say, the accident.

CHAPTER XLVI

Being is divided into substance and accident, not as genus into species, but as an equivocal term, or as those things which are derivative and relative.

CHAPTER XLVII

Substance is a most general genus. It is divided into *corporeal* and *incorporeal*.

The *corporeal* is divided into *animate* and *inanimate*.

The *animate* is divided into *sentient*, or *animal*, *zoophyte*, and *non-sentient*, or *plant*.

The *animal* is divided into *rational* and *irrational*.

The *rational* is divided into *mortal* and *immortal*.

The *mortal* is divided into man, ox, horse, dog, and the like.

Man is divided into Peter, Paul, and all other individual men. These are individuals, hypostases, and persons.¹

Substance, then, is a most general genus. The body is a species of substance, and genus of the animate. The animate is a species of body, and genus of the sentient. The sentient animal is a species of the animate, and genus of the rational. The rational is a

species of the animal, and genus of the mortal. The mortal is a species of the rational, and genus of man. Man is a most specific species, for he is a species of the mortal and at the same time the species of Peter and of Paul, and this is just what the holy Fathers meant by nature and form and substance. The things which stand between the most general genus, or substance, and the most specific species, or man, ox, and so on, are subaltern genera and species. These are called essential and natural differences and qualities. They divide from those higher and are constituent of those lower; they make for the most specific species, which they constitute; and they distinguish nature from nature. Nature, moreover, is classed as most specific. Now, it has already been explained what substance and nature and form are, and what hypostasis and individual person are, and *enhypostaton* and *anhypostaton*. It has also been explained what the difference is between substance and accidents and how substance is superior to the accidents, because in it the accidents have their existence. Division itself has also been explained, as well as how substance differs from essential differences, namely, in that the substance made specific by them constitutes a certain sort of species and becomes of such a sort. It has furthermore been explained what nature is, and what form is, and what hypostasis, and person, and individual, and what the pagan writers thought about these, and what the holy Fathers thought, they who, as disciples of the truth and of the real philosophy were rightly teaching teachers. So come, let us now speak of the things which are proper to substance. It is a property of the substance not to be in a subject. Rather, the substance is a subject for the existence of the accidents, but itself does not have existence in another. This is also a property of essential differences. For the being in a subject neither saves when present nor destroys when absent and hence, being entirely accidental, does not enter into the definition. Essential differences, however, are not accidents, since they do save when present and when absent they do destroy. Thus it is that they also enter into the definition.

Still another property, of substance is that of being predicated univocally, that is to say, of communicating both its name and definition. Another property is that of not having any contrary. Thus, to the stone, that is to say, to the substance of the stone, there is nothing contrary. The not admitting of more or less is likewise a property, being also a property of essential differences. Thus, man is certainly no more a substance than the horse, nor is an animal either, nor is the horse more a substance than man. And there is the Property of being capable of admitting contraries successively, not in itself but in its modifications. By contraries I mean those which are accidents, because the substance

¹ This is the Tree of Porphyry as derived from Aristotle

can by no means receive any contraries that are substantial. Thus, the rational does not admit of being irrational, but the body is heated and then by modification cooled. And a soul sometimes acquires virtue and at other times vice.

CHAPTER XLVIII

Those things are generically the same which fall in the same category, as, for example, all things under substance—and in the same way with the other nine **categories**. One must know that in all there are ten categories, or most general genera, to which every absolute term is referred. They are as follows: (1) **substance**, as, for example, stone; (2) **quantity**, as, for example, two, three; (3) **relation**, as, for example, father, son; (4) **quality**, as, for example, white, black; (5) **place**, as, for example, in Damascus, and this is indicative of place; (6) **time**, as, for example, yesterday, tomorrow, and this is indicative of time; (7) **state**, as, for example, to be wearing a cloak; (8) **position**, as for example, to be standing, to be sitting; (9) **action**, as, for example, to burn; (10) **passion**, as, for example, to be burnt. Those things are generically different which fall into different categories. Now, man and horse are generically the same, because they both belong to the category of substance; but man and knowledge are generically different, because man belongs to category of substance, while knowledge belongs to that of quality.

Those things are specifically the same which belong to the same species and agree in their essence. Peter, for instance, and Paul both belong to the same species, that of man. On the other hand, those things are specifically different which differ in species, that is, in their essence, as, for example, man and horse. The holy Fathers, however, use ‘generically the same’ and ‘specifically the same’ for the same things, namely, for things which are consubstantial, that is to say, are hypostases belonging to the same species. Things are hypostatically the same when two natures are united in one hypostasis and have one compound hypostasis and one person, as in the case of soul and body. Those things are hypostatically and numerically different which, by the combination of their accidents, have set apart as distinct the peculiarity of their own hypostasis, or, in other words, those things which differ from one another in their accidents and have their existence individually. An example would be the individuals Peter and Paul, for the latter is one and the former another.

CHAPTER XLIX

Quantity is an accumulation of units—for the unit is not called quantity. When one unit and one unit are combined, they become two. Thus quantity is not

division, but an accumulation and addition of units. For, to divide two into separate units of one, this is division; but to say that one and one are two, this, rather, is addition.

One must know that quantity is the measure itself and the number—that which measures and that which numbers. Quanta, however, are subject to number and measure; in other words, they are the thing that are measured and numbered. Of the quanta, some are discrete and some are Continuous. The quantum is continuous when one thing is measured, as when we have one piece of wood two or three cubits long, or a stone, or something of the sort. Being one, it is measured, and for this reason it is called continuous. Quanta, however, are discrete which are separated from each other, as in the case of ten stones or ten palm trees, for these are separated from each other. These, then, are said to be numbered, unless because of their small size and great number they are measured by the measure of something of the sort, as is grain and the like.

Those things are defined as continuous whose parts touch upon a certain common limit. Thus, since a two-cubit piece of wood, that is to say, a piece two cubits long, is one piece, then the end of one cubit and the beginning of the other are one. For they are joined together and connected, and they are not divided from each other. Discrete things are those whose parts do not touch upon a common limit, as in the case of ten stones. For, should you count off five and five, they will have no common limit connecting them. And should you put something in between this five and that five, then there will be eleven and not ten. The terms themselves, continuous and discrete, make this plain.

Now, among the discrete quanta come number and speech. By number we here mean things which are counted. And things which are counted are absolutely discrete, as has been shown. Speech, too, is discrete, for speech is counted in its words, and its parts do not have a common connecting limit. Thus, if the sentences has ten words and you separate them into groups of five, then they have no common limit connecting them. And so, should you add something in the middle, then there will be eleven and not ten. In the same way, the word is counted in its syllables, since it has no common limit connecting them together. Take the word Socrates, for example. Between the syllable *so* and the syllable *cra* there is no common limit to connect them.

There are five continuous quanta: solid, surface, line, space, and time. One should know that the point is quantityless. This is because, being dimensionless, it is neither measured nor counted. The line, however, has one dimension, for it is length without breadth.

Consequently, it is reckoned a continuous quantum. Since it is one, it is measured and its parts do have a common limit connecting them, which is the point in between. Now, *επιφανεια*, (epiphany) or surface, which is the outer part of the solid, is derived from *φαινεσαι*, to appear. It has two dimensions: length and breadth. Since it is one, it is measured and its parts do have a common limit connecting them, which is the line in between. Moreover, one should know that the flat and even surface is called a plane, whereas that which is uneven and warped is just called a surface. The solid has three dimensions: length, breadth, and depth or thickness. Since it is one, it is measured and its parts do have a common limit connecting them, which is the plane. Space is the surface of the air, for the space in which you are is a surface, that is to say, the terminating surface of the air containing you. As a surface, it is reckoned a continuous quantum. Time also is measured in the past and the future, and its parts have a common connecting limit, which is the present instant of time. The Instant is quantityless. Notice, then, that there are three things which are quantityless: the unit, the point, and the instant. The following seven are properly called quanta: (1) number; (2) speech; (3) time; (4) space; (5) line; (6) surface; and (7) solid. Those things which are considered in quanta, such as action, movement, colour, and the like, we call quanta per accidens. For example, if the action and motion take place over a great length of time, we speak of much action and much motion; if over a short space of time, then we speak of a little. Similarly, if there is whiteness in an extensive body, we say much white; if in a small body, then we say little. Furthermore, the quantum may be finite or infinite. That, then, which can be measured or counted is finite. On the other hand, that is infinite which by some degree of excessiveness exceeds all measure and number. And the term great and very great are used in the sense of infinite, as when we speak of ‘the very great compassion of God’ or the ‘great mystery of the dispensation of God the Word.’

One should know that in the category of relation Aristotle places great and small, much and little, greater and smaller, less and more, double and half, and the like. Now, we say that under different aspects it is possible to place the same thing in different categories. Thus, when number and measure signify what has been explained above, they are put under quantity. On the other hand, when they have a mutual relation and are spoken of in relation to each other, then they are put under relation. Thus, ‘great’ is great in relation to ‘small’ and ‘double’ is double in relation to ‘half, and so on with the rest. In so far as the solid is physical, it comes under substance; but, in so far as mathematical, that is to say, measurable, it comes under quantity. And again, size and numerical quantity belong to quantity. Thus, size is measured and

numerical quantity counted. And the term ‘how great’ refers to size, whereas ‘how many’ refers to numerical quantity. There are three properties of the quantum, and they are called consequences. The first is the property of its not having any contrary in itself. Thus, in itself the solid has no contrary. However, in so far as it may happen to be white, it will have some contrary, namely, the black. One must furthermore know that there is no other number which is contrary to the number two, for, if there is any, there will be many of them. This is because all the other numbers would be contrary, in which case nature would have been unjust in opposing several contraries of one thing. For it is impossible for there to be several contraries to one thing.

The second property is that of not admitting of more or less. Thus, two palm trees cannot be more than two palm trees, and neither can two men be more than two men. That which has no contrary does not admit of more or less. The third property is that to every quantum and to quantum alone there may be equal and unequal. Thus, a line may be equal to a line or not equal to it.

CHAPTER L

Those things are **relative** which, in what they themselves are, are said to belong to other things, or they are those which in any other way whatsoever are related to another thing. Now, they are said to belong to others, as a father to a son, for the father is necessarily said to be father of a son. On the other hand, they are related to another, as great is to little or much to little. For ‘much’ is not said to belong to ‘little,’ but to be ‘much’ in relation to ‘little.’

One should know that, whenever a thing is considered in itself, it is not relative. When, however, it has a habitude to another thing, then it is said to be relative. Here, then, is the essence of relatives and here is their hypostasis; namely, in their being said to be relative to another, that is to say, in their having a habitude to another. For it is their mutual habitude which makes things relative. Some relatives are called by the same name, as a friend is a friend of a friend and as an enemy is an enemy of an enemy. Others are called by different names, as a father is a father of a son and as a teacher is a teacher of a pupil.

And again, some things are relative by excess, as the greater is greater than the less. Others are relative according to the relation of the thing discerning to the thing discerned, as scientific knowledge is the knowledge of that which is scientifically knowable. For science discerns that which is scientifically knowable, or, in other words, cognition discerns that which is knowable. And also, sensation is a feeling of

the sensible object, placing is a placing of that which is placeable, standing is a standing of that which can stand, reclining is a reclining of that which can recline, and so on. Still others are relative according to potency and impotency. They are relative according to potency, as are the thing heating and the thing heated; according to impotency, or the privation of potency, as when we say that the eye does not have the power to see the sphere without stars. Others are relative according to the relation between the cause and the thing caused, as a father is a father of a son.

Proper to relatives is the fact that they may be affirmed convertibly. Thus, a friend is a friend of a friend, and the second is a friend of the first; a teacher is a teacher of a pupil, and a pupil is a pupil of a teacher. It is also proper to relatives that they go naturally together. Going naturally together means positing and being posited together, removing and being removed together. Thus, when there is a father there will definitely be a son; and when there is no father there will be no son. For, of whom would a son be, if there were no father? He who does not have a son will not be a father. And so the son is taken away when the father is; and the father is taken away when the son is. However, it is not his hypostasis which is taken away, but only the relation. Thus, even though he who was a son does remain, he does not remain as a son, because, if he does not have a father, then how will he be a son? Now, should we speak of a son of one deceased, either we should not be saying this in the proper sense but by a misuse of terms, or we should be saying it implying that the father, by reason of the immortality of his soul, had not died and become non-existent.

One should know that each category is a most general genus containing genera, subaltern species, differences which divide the genera and constitute the species, most specific species, and individuals. The constituent differences are not called essential except only in the category of substance, nor are the individuals called hypostases except only in the category of substance. One should know that, in so far as substance itself is a genus and has habitude to another, it falls in the category of relatives. Thus, genus is genus of species and species are species of genus, and so they belong to the relatives.

Furthermore, things which are relative and convertible have their habitude either in things which are self-subsistent, or substances, or in things which are not, or accidents. Now, if the habitude is in self-subsistent things, then their relation will either be natural, like that of the father and son, or like that of slave and master, or artificial, like that of pupil and teacher, or by preference, like that of friend and friend or enemy and enemy. If, however, the habitude is not

in self-subsistent things but in accidents, then the relation will either be natural, like that of double and half, or not natural. If it is not natural it will be either fortuitous, like that of slave and master, or artificial, like that of pupil and teacher, or by preference, like that of friend and friend or enemy and enemy. If, however, the habitude is not in self-subsistent things but in accidents, then the relation will either be natural, like that of double and half, or not natural (like that of great and small, for this relation is rather accidental than natural. Fortuity, however, and preference have no place with things that are not self-subsistent, unless it be that some self-subsistent thing that is possibly being affirmed accidentally should somehow appear as referable to another).

Now, relatives must first, as being considered in themselves, be put into one category. Then, as having a habitude to another, they must be put into the category of relatives. For a thing must first be without any relation, and then, afterwards, relation must be considered in it.

Habitude, which is the relation of one thing to another, is said to be a disposition, or affinity, of things which are predicated either of substance or of things connected with substance. Such may be either natural, or fortuitous, or artificial, or by preference.

CHAPTER LI

Quality is that by which things are termed as being of such a sort. And again, quality is that from which those things which share it derive their names. Thus, from 'prudence' one who possesses prudence is said to be 'prudent,' and he who enjoys 'warmth' is said to be 'warm.'

One should know that *το ποιον*, or the being of such a sort, is more general than the quality. This is because the being of such a sort signifies both the quality and the thing which possesses it, that is, the quality, as 'the warm,' signifies that which has warmth. For, those who possess the quality are of such a sort, as, for example, those who have warmth are called 'warm.' And they who are warm are of such sort, but the warmth itself is a quality. Oftentimes, however, this quality is called of such a sort, and it is the same way with quantum and quantity.

Some of the qualities exist in animate and rational bodies, as various kinds of knowledge and virtues, sicknesses and health. And these are called habits and dispositions. Others exist in both animate and inanimate bodies, as heat and cold, form and shape, potency and impotency. Of these, some are potential and some actual. Now, if they are potential, they cause potency and impotency. If, on the other hand, they are

actual, then either they will pervade the whole—as heat pervades the whole fire and as whiteness pervades all the milk and all the snow, and produce a passion and a passive quality—or they will be superficial and produce shape and form. There are, then, four kinds of quality: (1) habit and disposition, (2) potency and impotency, (3) affection and passive quality, and (4) shape and form.

Moreover, habit differs from disposition, because the habit does not change easily and is more permanent. Take prudence, for example, for one does not quickly change from prudence to imprudence. Similarly, knowledge may be a habit, too, for, when a person attains a thorough scientific understanding of something, this knowledge becomes firmly fixed in him and is hard to change. And the same is true of manliness, and discretion, and justice. Dispositions, however, are the easily moved and quickly changed, as, for instance, heat, cold, sickness, health, and the like. Thus, man is subject to these and he changes rapidly from hot to cold and from sick to healthy. These same, however—sickness, for example, health, and the like—will be habits if they are lasting and hard to change. Moreover, the term disposition is more general, because, since man is somehow ‘disposed’ to them, they are both called ‘dispositions.’ On the contrary, that which is easily changed is called ‘disposition’ only.

A second kind of quality is that of potency and impotency. These are not in act, but they have a natural aptitude or power, or a natural inaptitude. Thus, we say that a boy is potentially musical because this boy, even though he does not actually possess the art of music, has an aptitude for its attainment. The brute beast, however, is unmusical, because it neither possesses the art of music nor is capable of attaining it. And that which is hard has the potentiality of not being speedily divided into parts. A third kind of quality is the passive quality and the affection, such as heat, cold, whiteness, blackness, and the like. Now, the affection, like the disposition, is easily lost, as when one might blush for shame or turn pale from fear. The passive quality, on the other hand, is not easily altered or changed. Moreover, some of the passive qualities do not originate in an affection, that is to say, they do not come from anything extrinsic, but are intrinsic to the substance. It is in this way that the heat is present in the fire and the sweetness in the honey. For, neither is the heat extrinsic to the fire nor is the sweetness to the honey; and, since such things do not have prior existence, neither did they acquire heat and sweetness subsequently. Nevertheless, as far as our senses are concerned, they produce the same affection. Thus, because the fire is hot, it heats us; and because the honey is sweet, it tastes sweet to us. Other passive qualities, however, do originate in some affection, or

temperament. These do at times produce an affection in our senses, but this is not the same affection and quality that they have. Such, for example, are colours. Thus, a whiteness arising from some affection and temperament will produce an affection in the eyes, that is to say, perception in the eyes, opening up of the eyes, and lighting up of the eyes, but it will not make us white.

Now, the passive quality which is not extrinsic will either be inherent in the entire species, as is heat in all fire, or will not be, as blackness in the Ethiopians—for not all men are black. What is more, this third kind of quality is considered not only in connection with the body, but also in connection with the soul. A fourth kind of quality is shape and form. Shape occurs in both animate and inanimate bodies, but form only in the animate. Thus, if one were to use the terms form or well-formed in regard to inanimate bodies, this would not be a proper use but an abuse of terms. Now, the term shape is the more general, because, whereas form is also called shape, the shape of inanimate things is not called their form. Moreover, straightness, or erectness, and crookedness, or distortion, belong to quality.

One should know that in most cases the things which are of a sort derive their names from the qualities, as ‘hot’ comes from ‘heat.’ Some of them, however, get their names by equivocation. Thus, music, is the knowledge of music, but or musical, is what the woman who possesses this knowledge is. Still others, though rarely, have names which are entirely different. Thus, ‘upright’ comes from ‘virtue’ with a different name, for he who is virtuous is also called ‘upright.’

One should know that the term affection is used in two ways. Thus, it may be said in respect to that which has already been affected, in which case it will come under the category of quality, as the garment which has already been made white is called white. Or it may be said in respect to that which is being affected now, in which case it will come under the category of passion, as with that which has not yet been made white but is being whitened now.

One should know that qualities are not corporeal but are incorporeal, for, if they were bodies, they would fall in the category of substance. All accidents, too, are incorporeal and in themselves have no existence, unless they are considered in the substance.

One should know that the essential qualities come under Substance, for they are parts of substance and divide it, and they are included in the definitions of the species of substance. Now, under whatever category the whole comes, under that category all its parts will

also come. Heaviness and lightness are either considered in masses, as with things which are being weighed, and come under quantity; or they are considered in a substance, as in the elements, say, of fire and earth, in which case they come under substance, because they are essential differences. It is the same with density and rarity, or tenuousness, for either they will belong to the essence of the elements and come under substance, or they will be non-essential and come under the category of position, as in garments, for in such a case they are positions.

Quality has three properties or attributes. The first is that it admits of contrariety. Thus, heat is contrary to cold and white to black. The second is that they admit of more and less, for, where there is contrariety, there will also be more and less. The more is an increase in intensity, and the less a decrease. Therefore, it is possible to say that this species is more white and less cold than this other species. The third attribute and that which is most proper is that of like and unlike. Nevertheless, one must know that shape has no contrary.

(One should know that not all privations are expressed negatively. On the contrary, they may also be expressed positively, as blindness and deafness. And again, not every species is termed positively, for some may also be termed negatively. For example, although 'intemperance' is a species, it has been given not a positive name but a negative one. Declaration is called an affirmation, as would be 'he is noble.' Denial, however, is a negation, as would be 'he is not noble.' But, when we say 'lawless,' the less implies negation just as much as does the particle not.)

Moreover, if this particular whiteness is said to be equal to this other, it is not as a quality that it is said to be equal, but as a quantity. And, since similarity and dissimilarity are considered in place, too, the equality of this surface to this other does not lie in its quantity but in its sharing quality.

CHAPTER LII

One should know that **action** and **passion**, or the active and passive potencies, come under quality, but that which acts and which is acted upon is some substance acting in a certain way. To act, then, is to have within oneself a cause of action, whereas to be acted upon is to have in oneself and in another the cause of being acted upon, as with the creator and the creature. Thus, the creator has in himself the cause of creation, whereas on the other hand, the creature has in the creator the principle of creation and in its own self the suitability of being acted upon. By creator we here mean the artisan, such, for example, as the carpenter. And by creature we mean the matter subjected to the

artisan, such, for example, as wood, for this last is subjected to the carpenter.

Of the things which come under action and passion some are said simply to make and to be made, as in the case of the practical arts, such as wood-working, metal-working, and the like. With these the thing made endures even after the maker has ceased making. Thus, when the builder has finished building, that which has been built by him endures. Other things one is said to do, in which case that which is done does not last after the doer has ceased doing. Thus, when the flute-player has stopped playing, the flute-playing does not keep on, but stops entirely. In the case of other things one is said to consider, as in the practice of astronomy and geometry, and in thinking, and the like. Then, again, there are those other kinds which are observed in such inanimate beings as fire, stone, wood, and so forth. The first of all these concern rational beings, whereas the very last kind concerns the inanimate and irrational beings. For the inanimate being does not act as the animate beings do, but as a body approaching a body. This category has two properties. The first is that it admits of contrariety, for to heat is the contrary of to cool. The second is that it admits of more and less, for it is possible to heat more and to cool less; similarly, with being heated and being cooled.

Activity and passivity, then, are observed in all the categories: in substance, begetting and being begotten; in quantity, counting and being counted; in relation, doubling and being doubled; in quality, whitening and being whitened; in position, seating and being seated; in state, carrying and being carried; in place, containing and being contained; in time, containing and being contained in present, past, and future time.

CHAPTER LIII

Position is the having of a certain position in respect to another position, as, for example, the body which is in a certain position in relation to such another position, whether this last be lying, sitting, or standing. Position has three species, which are standing, sitting, and lying prone. Being erect constitutes standing. Partly lying and partly standing constitute sitting. And lying completely down constitutes lying prone. Position does not indicate either the thing in position or the place, but it does show the position itself of the thing in relation to the place.

Some of the things that have position have it naturally, as do the elements in their proper places—earth, for example; water, air, fire, and the like. Others have their position from being placed that way according to the rules of art, as a statue, a column, and the like. A further classification is that which says that

some of the things having position are stationary, as the earth, while others are in motion, as the heavenly bodies. Still again, some of them are in position potentially, as, for example, things which are capable of moving to another place; while others are actually so, as those which are located somewhere.

CHAPTER LIV

The category of **place** indicates place. Thus, upon being asked where so-and-so is, we reply that he is in the house or in the city, and that indicates place. The species of the category of place correspond to the differences of places, which are: up, down, right, left, before, and behind.

CHAPTER LV

The category of **time** shows time. Thus, when we are asked when this happened, we reply that it happened last year, or the year before last, both of which indicate time. There are as many species of the category of time as there are differences of time. These last are three: present, past, and future.

CHAPTER LVI

Having is a **substance** around a substance. It means containing or being contained without being any part of the other thing. Now, a tunic contains, and so does armor and the like, but a ring is contained, as well as any other small object of the sort. Both the thing containing and the thing contained must be substances, because, if the one were a substance and the other an accident, as would be knowledge and the knower, it would no longer fall into the category of having or state. The differences of having correspond to those of beings. Thus, there is either animate or inanimate, and we are said to have either an animate thing like a boy, a horse, and so forth, or an inanimate thing like a ring, a sandal, and the so forth. The word to have is used equivocally in several other meanings which we shall discuss later on.

CHAPTER LVII

Every opposite is opposite either as a thing or as an assertion. If it is opposite as an assertion to an assertion, then it makes for affirmation and negation. Now, affirmation is the stating of what belongs to something, as, for example, 'he is noble.' Negation, on the other hand, is the stating of what does not belong to something, as, for example, 'he is not noble.' Both of these are called statements. If, however, the opposites are opposed as things, then either they are stated as convertibles and constitute relatives which mutually induce and cancel each other, or they are not stated as

of convertibles and do not have any relation. These last either change into each other, both being equally natural, and constitute such contraries as heat and cold; or the one changes into the other, whereas the other does not change. The former is natural, but the latter is unnatural and constitutes opposites by privation and habit, such as are sight and blindness. For sight is a habit, as from having, but blindness is a privation of the habit—the sight, that is. Some contraries have no intermediate, whereas others have. Those which have no intermediate are those of which one or the other, that is to say, one of them, must necessarily be in their subject, or, in other words, in those things of which they are predicated. An example would be sickness and health in the subject body of an animal, for it is absolutely necessary for that body to have either sickness or health. By sickness we mean every disorder of the nature. Now, those which have an intermediate are those of which one or the other must not necessarily be in the subject, or in the things of which they are predicated.

An example is that of white and black, for these are contraries, yet it is not at all necessary for one of them to be in the body, because it is not necessary for every body to be either white or black—there are gray bodies and tawny ones. There is indeed an exception to this in the case of opposites belonging by definition to some nature, as heat does to fire and cold to snow. Now, in the case of those contraries which have intermediates, some of the intermediates have names, as the mean between white and black is called gray. Others, however, have no names, as the mean between just and unjust has no name. In such a case the mean is made known by the negation of both of the opposites, as, for example, 'neither just nor unjust.' The contraries have certain accompanying peculiarities. The first is that evil is necessarily contrary to good, while to evil sometimes good is contrary and sometimes another evil. Thus, to moderation (immoderation is contrary, but to immoderation sometimes moderation) is contrary and sometimes stolidity. Stolidity is that state in which the affections are neither moved nor aroused. Thus, immoderation is a defect of moderation, while stolidity is an excess. And the excess is contrary to the defect. The second peculiarity is that it is impossible for contraries to be in the same individuals simultaneously, for it is impossible for Socrates to be well and sick at the same time, or for the same one of his members to be simultaneously hot and cold. The third peculiarity is that the contraries will be in the same subject, whether this be the same in genus, in species, or in number.

They are in a subject which is the same in genus, as white and black in a simple body; the same in species, as health and sickness in an animal body; and the same in number, as is obvious—since the same

body can be susceptible to contraries through a change of itself. The fourth is that contraries either come under the same genus, as white and black under colour; or under contrary genera, as justice and injustice come under good and evil, which are contrary genera; or the contraries themselves are genera, as good and evil are contrary genera.

CHAPTER LVIII

The act of the one had and of the one having, as that of the arms and the armed or that of the wearer and the worn, is called a **habit**. In the second place, habits are adventitious acts which are stable, whether physical or spiritual. Such would be physical, as heat in heated things, or spiritual, as knowledge. Thirdly, habit is that which one does not yet have, but for having which one does have a suitability. And this is the first meaning of being in potency. Fourthly, there is the natural quality or habit, as the heat of the fire and the dream of the sleeper. And this is the second meaning of being in potency and the first meaning of being in act, for the fire can burn but actually does not. Fifthly, habit is the perfect act, as with the sight which is now seeing and the heat which is now heating.

Privation is the absence of the habit. Thus, the privation of arms or clothing is opposed to the first meaning of habit. To the second meaning of habit is opposed the absence of extrinsic habits, as when the object which has been heated becomes cold. Opposed to the third meaning is the absence of that which the genus definitely does not have naturally, as we say that, while the child has a suitability for music, the fig tree definitely has not. Thus, the fig tree suffers a privation, because the genus of plants does not have any suitability for music. However, some one of the species may not have the suitability which the genus has.

Thus, the animal has the suitability for seeing, but the mole, which is a species of animal, does not. Opposed to the fourth meaning of habit is the absence of habitual potency. And to the fifth is opposed the absence of the perfect act, or of the power, whether active or passive, and this is what we spoke of above as the opposition of opposites by privation and habit. This last has the three following characteristics: that what it is natural to have is not had at all, but is completely absent; that it is not had, when it is natural to have it; and that it is not had, where it is natural to have it. For example, we do not say that the stone is blind, for it is not of its nature to have the habit of sight. Neither do we say that the newly born puppy is blind, nor the new born child toothless, because is not of their nature to have these at this particular time. Neither do we say that the foot is blind, because it is not of the nature of the animal to have the habit of sight in its foot. So,

when it is natural for one to have in these three ways, yet one does not, then this is called privation.

CHAPTER LIX

There are four distinct meanings of the term **prior**. Of these, the most proper is the prior in time, In the case of animate beings, this is properly called ‘elder’ and with inanimate beings ‘older,’ but these terms are also used interchangeably, although improperly.

The second meaning is that of prior in nature. A thing having this kind of priority is implied in the positing of that to which it is prior, but its positing does not imply the other; when it is removed, the other is removed with it, but the removal of the other does not imply its removal. For example, the animal is prior to man. For, when there is an animal, although man is an animal, there will not necessarily be a man. But, if there is no man, there may still be an animal, because the horse and the dog are also animals. And if there is a man, there will necessarily be an animal, because man is an animal. If, however, there is no animal, then there will be no man at all, nor horse either, nor dog, nor anything else of the sort, because these are animals. (Thus far what concerns the second meaning.)

The third is that of prior in order, as for example, when we say that *a* comes first and *b* second, and that then come the syllables and then the whole phrases.

The fourth is that of prior in dignity, as when we say that the bishop comes first and then the priest. Some, however, reject this sense, because it is possible for the first in order to be posterior in dignity. The fifth is as when we speak of the cause and the caused. Thus Socrates is prior to the picture of himself, because he is causative of his own picture. The father, too, is prior to and greater than the son, because the father is causative of the son, in so far as the son is begotten of the father. It is for this reason that the blessed Gregory took in this sense what was said by our Lord in the Gospels, namely, ‘the Father is greater than I.’

Others add a priority in purpose, as, for example, the wall is prior to its foundations. However, this reduces to the fourth sense, which is that of priority in dignity. For, in this case, what is prior in intention is actually posterior. There are, moreover, as many kinds of posterior as there are of prior. Prior and posterior, and more and less, do not belong to the equivocal terms, but to those which are derivative.

CHAPTER LX

Simultaneous is properly said of things whose beginnings of being were at the same time, as, for instance, when two individuals have been born at the

same instant. This mode is opposed to the first meaning of prior. According to a second meaning, those things are simultaneous which exist together mutually without one being the cause of the other or caused by the other. Such are the double and the half, for these simultaneously exist together and simultaneously introduce each other. This mode is opposed to the second and fifth mode of prior. This is because in the second the things do not mutually introduce and remove each other, while in the fifth they are the cause and the caused. According to the third meaning, things which are logically divided are simultaneous. Logically divided species are those which result from the same division, as, for example, the rational and the irrational, which result from the division of animal. This mode is opposed to the first and the second modes of prior, and, to some extent, to the other three.

CHAPTER LXI

Motion is the **actualization of potency** as such. For example, the bronze is potentially a statue, because it can take on the form of the statue. Thus, the melting down, the molding, and the finishing, which are all motions, are an actualization of the metal which is potentially a statue. Consequently, motion will be considered in all the categories in which potency is considered. And in those in which potency is not considered, motion will not be considered either. Thus motion is considered in the categories of substance, quantity, quality, and place. In substance there is generation and destruction; in quantity there is increase and decrease; in quality, alteration; and in place, motion in a circle, which is called 'circular,' and motion in straight line, which is called 'direct.' There are, moreover, six kinds of direct motion: upward, downward, inward, outward, motion to the right, and motion to the left. And so with circular motion there are seven kinds of motion with respect to place.

Now, everything that is **changed** is changed either in itself, or in something within itself, or in something around itself. If this is in the thing itself, it will constitute generation and destruction. If, however, it is in something in the thing itself, this will either be in quantity, in which case it will constitute increase and decrease, or it will be in quality, in which case it will constitute alteration. And if it is in something around the thing, then it will constitute change in place, because place is neither the thing itself which is moved, nor is it anything in it; rather, it accompanies the things moved and is round about them. **Generation** differs from **destruction**. This is because generation is the passing from non-being to being, for that comes into being, or is generated, which was not before. But with destruction it is just the reverse, for destruction is the change from being to non-being. And increase

differs from decrease, because increase is the motion to a greater quantity, whereas decrease is that to a lesser. And again, there are opposite passions in alteration, as heat is opposed to cold and black to white. Thus, while destruction is opposed to generation, and increase to decrease, to alteration are opposed the corresponding opposite and rest. For cooling is opposed to heating and so is rest, because, when the object being heated attains its highest temperature and reaches a limit, then it rests and ceases being heated. In the same way, both the contrary motion and rest are opposed to change in place. For here, while there are contraries, such as upward and downward, there is also rest. Thus, should one throw a lump of earth up into the air, it will not start its downward motion before it first comes to rest. There is, however, no contrary motion to that of the heavens.

Moreover, it seems that alteration accompanies the other kinds of motion. This is because the thing which is being generated and that which is being destroyed, the thing which is increasing and that which is decreasing, and that which is being moved with respect to place are all definitely being altered. Although with the natural motions we do find the motion of alteration accompanying the others, nevertheless it is possible for a thing to be altered without, however, its being moved with any other motion. A stone, for example, may be heated and cooled, but it will neither increase nor cease to be. And in the same way with the rest. So, even if alteration does accompany the other motions, it is possible for it to be considered in itself, and for that reason the distinction between it and the others has been conceded.

Now, Aristotle does not call change a motion. Thus in Book 5 of his *Physics* he has demonstrated that generation and destruction are changes, but not motions, because motion takes place while the thing moved remains intact. However, although we said that there were two contraries to alteration and to change in place, namely the opposite motion and rest, one should know that it is not impossible for two things to be contrary to one thing in different respects. Thus, rest is like habit and privation, whereas the opposite motion is contrary in the proper sense as cooling is to heating.

CHAPTER LXII

The term to **have** is used in eight senses. Thus, either it will be as with a habit and disposition, or with some other quality, for we are said to have knowledge and virtue. Or it will be as with a quantity, for a piece of wood is said to have a length of three cubits. Or it will be as with a substance around a substance, which is a most general genus, and which may be around the whole body like a tunic or around some part thereof like a ring on the finger. Or it will be as with a part in a

whole, for we are said to have a hand. Or as with something in a receptacle, as we say that the jar has wine in it. Or as with possessions, for we are said to have a house or a field. Moreover, we are also said to have a wife, and the wife is said to have a husband, but this kind of things seems to be different from having, because it is convertible. Thus, it no more means the husband having a wife than a wife having a husband, because, both being equal and without difference, neither prevails over the other. And even though the owner has possessions and the possessions have an owner, this is not the same as in the case of a man having a wife and a wife having a husband. This is because the owner is absolute possessor and controller of his possessions. For this reason, it is more properly said that the owner has his possessions, whereas the possessions are had. It is clear that having is one of the equivocal terms. There are, furthermore, some who say that there are as many differences of having as there are of action and passion. Thus, just as the things which act and are acted upon will either be animate or inanimate, so is it in this case—that which has and that which is had will either be animate or inanimate. How, then, will diverse genera have the same differences? Well, one can reply that having is either around the whole object or around a part thereof, and, again, this: that it is either a means of defense or an ornament.

CHAPTER LXIII

One should know that the affirmation and the negation are called statements. An affirmation is that statement which signifies what belongs to someone, or what someone is, for example: Socrates is wise, Socrates walks. A negation, on the other hand, is that which shows what does not belong to someone, or what someone is not, for example: So-and-so is not wise, so-and-so does not walk. Since a negation is opposed to every affirmation and an affirmation to every negation, the negation opposed to the affirmation and the affirmation opposed to the negation are called contradictions. One of these, moreover, must necessarily be false and one true.

CHAPTER LXIV

One should know that the purpose of the logical process is to make a clear statement of **proof**. The proof is a **syllogism**, and this syllogism is made up of two true premises and the conclusion. For example, if I want to prove that the soul is immortal, I say: 'Everything that is perpetually in motion is immortal.' This is a premise. Then I state a second premise: 'The soul is perpetually in motion.' Then the conclusion: 'Therefore, the soul is immortal.' Each part of the premise is called a term. A term is that into which every premise is resolved. For example, the premise goes: 'Everything that is perpetually in motion is

immortal.' The part 'everything,' in so far as it is a part of the premise, is called a term. The 'that is perpetually in motion' is likewise called a term, as is the 'immortal,' and also the 'is.'

One should know that all the premises must be true and that the conclusion must follow from the premises. For, if one of the premises were found to be false, or the conclusion, then it would not be a syllogism, but a paralogism. Furthermore, there is the simple word, the noun, the verbal phrase, the statement, and the term. In respect to their subject, these five do not differ from one another. Their difference is only relative. 'Man,' for example, as a simple significant term, is called a simple word; as subject, it is called a noun; as fulfilling the functions of a predicate, it is called a verbal phrase; as part of an affirmation and negation, it is called statement; and as part of a premise and of a syllogism, it is called a term.

One should know that in the premise, that is, in the affirmation and negation, the subject is called a noun, whereas the predicate is called a verbal phrase. For example, 'the man walks' is an affirmation. 'The man' is the subject, and is called noun. 'Walks' fulfills the function of a predicate, and is called a verbal phrase. In 'Socrates is noble' the subject is 'Socrates' and it is called a noun. The phrase 'is noble' fulfills the function of a predicate, and, as a part of the affirmation, is called a verbal phrase. Even though grammarians call 'noble' a complementary word, yet, to put it simply, whatever accompanies the 'is' is a verbal phrase.

It should be known that there is no difference between the following five terms: statement, premise, question, objection, and conclusion. Thus, when I simply state that 'the soul is immortal,' this is called a statement. But when it is taken as a part of a syllogism, then to say that 'the soul is immortal' is to state a premise. And when someone objects to the premise by saying: 'How is it evident that the soul is immortal?'—then such is termed an objection. Again, when we proffer it as an inquiry: 'Now, is the soul immortal?' this is called a question. When, finally, it has been deduced from the premises, it is called a conclusion. Take, for example, 'the soul is Perpetually in motion' and 'that which is perpetually in motion is immortal.' From these premises it is deduced that 'therefore the soul is immortal,' and that is a conclusion.

CHAPTER LXV

A **premise** is either a sentence denying something of something – which is a negation, as, for example, 'Socrates does not laugh'; or it is a sentence affirming something of something - which is affirmation as 'Socrates does laugh.' A term is that into which the premise is resolved. A syllogism is a discourse in

which, when two things have been laid down, or acknowledged as true, a third necessarily follows from the things laid down, and follows because of them. Thus, because of the premises laid down, the conclusion is made Without any need of external support. A question is an examination directed to acceptance or rejection, that is to say, denial or approval, with respect to knowledge and speculation. An interrogation is an inquiry requiring a detailed, or full answer. Now, the inquiry differs from the interrogation in that the answer to it is short, that is to say, is given in a few words, whereas the answer to the interrogation is long and requires many words. That which is in the form of question and answer is said to be in dialogue form. An objection is that which from the very beginning upsets the assertion, while antiparastasis accepts the assertion as true but shows how it has no bearing on the matter at hand. A lemma is that which has been taken for granted for the purpose of proving something. A heresy is a persuasion, or opinion, held by several persons in agreement with each other but at variance with others. A common opinion is one acknowledged by everyone, as, for example, that the sun exists. A thesis is an unusual assumption made by some person who is distinguished for his wisdom, or, in other words, it is an extraordinary theory like that of Parmenides, who held that being is one, or that of Heraclitus, who held that all things are in motion. That is common which is observed in several or is predicated of several. There are four ways in which a thing is said to be common: (1) either as that which is divisible into parts, as land is parcelled out; (2) or as that which is indivisible but is used in common, as one slave or one horse belonging to two masters and now carrying out the orders of one and now those of the other; (3) or as that which becomes private by reservation but reverts again to the common use, as a seat at the theatre or a place at the baths; (4) or, finally, as to that which is indivisible, yet proposed to the same common consideration, as the voice of the herald. It is in this last sense that the expression 'having a common name' is to be understood with respect to equivocal and univocal terms. That is of itself which does not belong accidentally to something, but primarily and essentially, as does the rational to man. And that is universal which signifies several individual things, as do the terms man, animal, and substance. That is accidental which may or may not exist in something, as sickness or health in a man. The term to make is used in connection with the creative arts, where the thing done endures—as in the case of carpentry and the like. Thus, after the process of making the couch remains. On the other hand, the term to do is used in cases where the work does not endure, that is to say, where the result of the work does not endure, as in the case of flute-playing and dancing. Speculation is that which we call thinking, the practice of astronomy and

geometry, and so on. Correct speech exhibits two kinds of excogitation. Thus there is that which is, as it were, a certain extra thinking out and consideration by which the general concept and unanalyzed knowledge of things are unfolded and made fully clear. Such is the case when that which to the senses appears simple is by careful investigation discovered to be manifold and varied. Man, for example, appears to be simple, but by excogitation he is discovered to be twofold—made up of a body and a soul. The other kind is that which, through a combination of the sensitive and imaginative faculties, from things which exist makes up and imagines things which do not and produces a figment of thought. Such is the concoction of fabulous centaurs, sirens, and tragalaphs. For this kind has taken parts of wholes and, quite freely and arbitrarily composing something else from these parts, has in thought and speech given form to things never seen in reality and substance. Then, by taking on material form, also, it has produced idols. And this is called simple excogitation.

(When one predicates the things contained in something of the thing contained, we have redundancy. For example, both the animal and the biped are included in man, and in Socrates both the cultivated and the white. If, then, one should predicate these of man or Socrates and say that man is a two-footed animal or that Socrates is something white and cultivated, he would be talking redundantly by saying the same thing several times over. This is redundancy, because these things are contained in man and in Socrates, so that by mentioning the latter one also reveals the former.

Nearness is a relation, and so is fondness, that is to say, friendship, and so is possession, and participation, and connection. Furthermore, we call relation that connection, habitude, and disposition to which and such a thing which is expressed by 'whither,' 'whence,' and 'where.' It must still further be known that among four men there are six relations: that of the first to the other three, which makes three relations; that of the second to the last two, which makes five; and that of the third to the last one. Thus, it turns out that the four have six relations. And among five men there are ten relations.) A union is brought about in various ways. Thus, it may be by mixture, as in the case of several kinds of flour being put together and mixed. Or it may be by welding, as with copper and lead; or by joining, as with stones and wood; or by fusion, as with molten materials like wax, pitch, and the like, and as with molten metals like gold and silver and such; or by mingling, as with liquids such as wine and water, or wine and honey. It may be by coalescence, as in the case of things which have been separated and then put back together again—for example, a brand taken from a fire and then put back.

Union by composition is the mutual association together of the parts without detriment to any of them, as in the case of the soul and the body. This is what some have called a blending together, that is to say, a knitting together. One must know, however, that while some of the Fathers did not accept the term blending in connection with the Mystery of Christ, union by composition was acceptable to them all.

This union which is by composition is the hypostatic union. That thing which subsists of two natures is one hypostatically. And again, that is one hypostatically which is perceived to be of two things but in one person. Still again, the union is hypostatic when the nature joins with another hypostasis. Blending is an opposition of bodies and a mutual combination of qualities. And again, blending is an intimate union of bodies with an intermingling of their qualities. Blending is the concurrence of substances of different sorts accompanied by the interpenetration of the qualities associated with them.

That which is by apposition is also a union, and it is like that which is by joining. Again, a union is apparent when one assumes the appearance of another and in his stead proffers the statements of this other about himself. A union may also be relative, as is that of a friend to a friend. And Nestorius thought up still other kinds of union—such, I mean, as those according to dignity, and equality in honour, and identity of will, and good pleasure, and the bearing of the same name. It must further be known that in the hypostatic union the spiritual things are united to those things which can receive them, as are those which are corruptible. Once united, they remain unconfused, incorruptible, and unchangeable like things in juxtaposition. For such is the nature of spiritual things.

CHAPTER LXVI

One should know that the **hypostatic union** produces one compound hypostasis of the thing united and that this preserves unconfused and unaltered in itself both the uniting natures and their difference as well as their natural properties. Moreover, this has no hypostatic difference with itself, because those characteristic differences of the things uniting, by which each of them is distinguished from others of the same species, become its own. Thus it is with the hypostasis in the case of the soul and the body, for here one hypostasis is made of both—the compound hypostasis of Peter, let us say, or of Paul. This keeps in itself the two perfect natures—that of the soul and that of the body—and it preserves their difference distinct and their properties unconfused. And in itself it has the characteristic differences of each, those of the soul, which distinguish it from all other souls, and those of the body, which distinguish it from all other bodies.

These, however, in no wise separate the soul from the body, but they unite and bind them together, at the same time marking off the one hypostasis composed of them from all other hypostases of the same species. Moreover, once the natures become hypostatically united, they remain absolutely indivisible. And this is so because, even though the soul is separated from the body in death, the hypostasis of both remains one and the same. For the constitution in itself of each thing at its beginning of being is a hypostasis. Therefore, the body remains, as does the soul; both always having the one principle of their being and subsistence, even though they are separated.

It is further necessary to know that it is possible for natures to be united to each other hypostatically, as in the case of man, and that it is also possible for the hypostasis to assume an additional nature. Both of these are to be observed in Christ, because in Him the divine and human natures were united, while His animate body subsisted in the pre-existent hypostasis of God the Word and had this for a hypostasis. It is, however, quite impossible for one compound nature to be made from two natures or for one hypostasis to be made from two, because it is impossible for contrary essential differences to exist together in one nature. This is because it is of the very nature of these to distinguish from each other the natures in which they exist. And again, it is impossible for things that have once begun to subsist in themselves to have another principle of subsistence, for the hypostasis is subsistence in self. It must further be known that in the Holy Trinity a hypostasis is the timeless mode of each external existence.

One should know, moreover, that whenever a compound nature is produced, the parts must be coincident and a new thing made from other things. This new thing will not preserve the thing of which it has been composed as such, but will change and alter them. Thus, when the body has been made up from the four elements, a new thing has been made out of other things, and this new thing is neither pure fire nor any of the other elements, nor is it so called. It is the same with the mule, which is bred from a horse and an ass, for it is neither a horse nor an ass, nor it is so called. On the contrary, it is a new thing produced from others and which does not preserve unconfused and unchanged either one of those things of which it is composed.

CHAPTER LXVII

Philosophy is knowledge of things which are in so far as they are; that is to say, a knowledge of their nature. Philosophy is a knowledge of divine and human things. Philosophy is a study of death, both that which is deliberate and that which is natural.

Philosophy is a becoming like God, in so far as this is possible for man. Now, it is in justice, sanctity, and goodness that we become like God. And justice is that which is distributive of equity; it is not wronging and not being wronged, not prejudicing a person, but rendering to each his due in accordance with his works. Sanctity, on the other hand, is that which is over and above justice; that is to say, it is the good, the patience of the one wronged, the forgiving of them that do wrong, and, more than that, the doing of good to them. Philosophy is the art of arts and the science of sciences, for, since through philosophy every art is discovered, it is the principle underlying every art. Philosophy is love of wisdom. But, the true wisdom is God. Therefore, the love of God—this is the true philosophy. Philosophy is divided into speculative and practical. Speculative philosophy is divided into theology, mathematics, and natural science. Mathematics is divided into arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy. Practical philosophy is divided into ethics, domestic economy, and political economy. Speculative philosophy, then, is the consideration of things that are incorporeal and immaterial, that is to say, it is the consideration of God, who primarily and properly is incorporeal and immaterial. But it also treats of angels, demons, and souls, which themselves are termed immaterial in comparison with the body, although in comparison with that which is immaterial in the true sense, namely, the divine, they are material. This, then, is theology. But consider the nature of material things, that is to say, of animals and plants, of stones and the like, that is what natural science is. And to consider those things which stand midway between these, which are now considered in matter and now outside of matter, and which stand midway between the immaterial and the material, this is mathematics. Thus, the number in itself is immaterial, but it is also found in matter, in grain, say, or wine, for we do speak of ten measures of grain and of ten pints of wine. This is also true of the other branches of mathematics. Practical philosophy governs manners and teaches how one must live in society. If it regards the guidance of the individual man, it is called ethics; if of the whole household, it is called domestic economy; and if of the entire state, political economy.

CHAPTER LXVIII

One must know that there are four dialectical or **logical methods**. That is by **division** which divides the genus into species by means of the intermediate specific differences. That is by the **definition** which defines the subject by the genus and the specific differences divided out by the method of division. That is by **analysis** which resolves the more composite thing into its simpler elements. Thus, the body is resolved into the humors; the humors, into the fruits; the fruits into four elements; the elements, into matter and form.

That is by **demonstration** which proves the matter at hand by means of something intermediary. For instance, I have to prove that the soul is immortal, so I take an intermediary, namely, the being ever in motion, and I reason as follows: The soul is ever in motion. But, that which is ever in motion is immortal. Therefore, the soul is immortal.

It must further be known that syllogisms belong to the method by demonstration. And one must know that the analytical method is of three kinds. Thus, it may be natural, as in the example cited above. We also have logical analysis when we resolve the proposed syllogism into its proper form; and we have mathematical when we take the thing asked for granted and thence arrive at something which is acknowledged to be true and from which the proposition is proved. For example, let the question be: Is the soul immortal? I take for granted that which has been asked and I say: Since the soul is immortal, there is a reward for its bad and good actions: Now, if there is such a reward, then there is that which is passed judgment upon and that which passes judgment. But, if there is that which is judged and that which judges, then there is a provider and a providence. And so we have arrived at providence, which is acknowledged by everyone. From this point on I put things together and say: Since there is a providence and a dispenser of justice, there are also rewards. And since there are rewards, there is that which is judged. But, if there is that which is judged, then the soul is immortal.

Explanation of Expression

Necessity is a cause of violence. In general, an element is that first thing from which something is made and to which it is ultimately reducible. In particular, however, an element is that of which a body is made and to which it is reducible—and such are fire, water, air, and earth. Fire is a body which is very rare, hot, and dry. Earth is a body which is very dry and heavy. Water is a body which is wet and very cold. Air is a body which is very wet and soft. Origination is a substantial motion from non-being to being. (Destruction and corruption is a motion from being to non-being.) In crease is a motion in quantity by enlargement. Decrease is a motion in quantity by diminution. Alteration is a motion in quality by change. Motion is a motion from place to place. Rotation is a motion in the same place.

Self-motion is the motion of the soul and it is also to be found in animals. Time is a measure of motion and a number of the prior and posterior in motion. Day is the passage of the sun over the earth, or the period of time during which the sun passes over the earth. Night is the shadow of the mass of the earth, or the time during which the sun is passing under the earth. A

space of a night and a day is a revolution of the universe. A month is the space of time between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and the next conjunction. A year is the time it takes for the sun to pass through the cycle of the zodiac. A seasonable time is a time when things may be done successfully. Unseasonableness is the absence of a seasonable time for the successful prosecution of the thing required. An hour is either the fourth part of a year, or the twelfth part of the day, or the zenith of the spirit, or the prime of the body. Spring is the time during which wetness prevails. Summer is the time during which heat prevails. Autumn is the time during which dryness prevails. Winter is the time during which cold prevails. A barbed star is a star-like mass of fire having rays in front. A comet is a fiery mass of stars sending out rays round about like a long head of hair. A meteor is a starry shaft, that is to say, a beam sending rays upward. A fireball is an incandescent mass of fire. An iris

is a majestic reflection of the sun in a hollow moist cloud. It appears circular like a ring, giving the impression of a star reflected in a mirror and it is caused by condensation of the air. A parhelion is a dense circular cloud resembling the sun, or it is a reflection of the sun in a dense and smooth cloud. A thunderbolt is a spiral blast which makes a fiery motion and is borne down from above in a flame of fire setting fire all around. A typhoon is a spiral

movement of dark air drawn down to the earth from above. A waterspout is a spiral movement of radiant air borne down from above. A bolt of lightning is a thunderbolt apart from clouds. Hail is completely frozen water which has been frozen up above the earth. Ice is water which has been frozen on the earth. Snow is half-frozen water that comes down through the clouds onto the earth. Frost is entirely frozen water which has been frozen on the earth through the agency of another wet material. A rainstorm is a continuous fall of water excreted by clouds. A shower is a quantity of dew. Dew is moisture gathered into drops. Mist is the density which precedes the cloud. Vapor is a quantity of emanations on the earth. A lake is a large body of fresh water formed in hollows and low places. A sea is salty bitter water filling the cavities of the gulfs of the lowest part of the earth. A fountain is the gushing source of a spring, or out-flowing water produced by a disturbance in the earth. An earthquake is a violent motion of wind entering in under the earth and forcing it to shake. A volcanic crater is an aperture, or vent, out of which flows subterranean fire. A lyre is a frame fitted with strings.

With the help of God, the philosophies of the most holy John of Damascus have been brought to completion.

ON HERESIES

[several heresies not presently relevant have been omitted]

THE PARENTS AND ARCHETYPES of all heresies are four in number, namely:

- (1) Barbarism;
- (2) Scythism;
- (3) Hellenism;
- (4) Judaism.

Out of these came all the rest.

1. **Barbarism** is that which prevailed from the days of Adam down through ten generations to the time of Noe. It is called barbarism because of the fact that in those times men had no ruling authority or mutual accord, but every man was independent and a law unto himself after the dictates of his own will.

2. **Scythism** prevailed from the days of Noah down to the building of the Tower of Babel and for a few years after the Tower period, that is to say, until the time of Phaleg and Ragau. These last migrated to the regions of Europe and, from the time of Thare—from whom the Thracians sprung—and on, have been associated with the country and peoples of Scythia.

3. **Hellenism** arose from idolatry in the time of Sarug. Since in those times everyone was given to superstition, when the races of men had begun to turn to a much more civil way of life, they turned also to idolatrous rites and usages, and they began to deify men who had once walked among them. At first, they painted with colours and made pictures of those whom they had once held in esteem, whether tyrants or sorcerers or men who in their lifetime had done something deemed worthy of note in the line of courage or bodily strength. Then, after idolatry had been introduced, beginning with the times of Thare, the father of Abraham, they first put the potter's skill to use— for the making of figures of their dead. And then they applied every art to their portrayal—the builders sculpturing in stone, the gold and silversmiths fashioning out of their own materials, and similarly the woodworkers, and so on. The Egyptians, however, together with the Babylonians and Phrygians and Phoenicians, were the first to introduce this kind of cult with its statues and mysteries. From them it passed to the Greeks, first in the time of Cecrops, and from then on.

Then, considerably later, the cults of Chronos, Ares, Zeus, Apollo, and the rest of the gods were introduced. Now the Greeks are called *Hellenes* after a certain Helenus, who was one of those who had come

to settle in Greece. However, according to others, they are so called from the *elaea*, or olive tree, which sprung up at Athens. Their progenitors were the Ionians, who, by accurate report, descend from Javan. He was one of those engaged in the building of the Tower, when the tongues of all were confounded, which is the reason for their all being also called Meropes, that is to say, 'men of divided voice,' because of the division of the tongues. Later on, as time went by, Hellenism split up into such sects as those of the Pythagoreans, Stoics, Platonists, and Epicureans. Besides, there was an ingrained religious sense which, along with the force of the natural law, had existed distinct from these nations and midway between Barbarism and Hellenism from the foundation of the world down until such time as it converged with the religion of Abraham.

4. **Judaism** had from the time of Abraham received the seal of circumcision. By Moses, who was seventh after Abraham, it was committed to writing in the Law given by God. From Juda, the fourth son of Jacob, surnamed Israel, through David, who was the first of the tribe of Juda to rule, it acquired the definitive name of Judaism. It is apparent that the Apostle was summarizing these four heresies when he said: '*In Christ Jesus there is neither Barbarian, nor Scythian, nor Greek, nor Jew: but a new creature.*'

The Divisions of the Greeks (Hellenists).

5. **The Pythagoreans or Peripatetics.** Pythagoras held the monad and providence. He also held that it was forbidden to sacrifice, that is to say, to sacrifice to the gods. He furthermore forbade the eating of animals and enjoined abstinence from wine. He made a distinction between things from the moon on up, which he said were immortal, and those below, which he said were mortal. He also held the transmigration of souls from body to body, even in the case of animals and reptiles. He taught that silence should be kept for a period of five years, and finally he called himself God.

6. **The Platonists** held God and matter and form, and that the universe was created and subject to destruction, whereas the soul was uncreated, immortal, and divine. They held that this last had three parts: the rational, the irascible, and the appetitive. They also held that women should be the common property of all and that no one should have his own wife, but that those who wished might have intercourse with them that were agreeable. They likewise held the transmigration of souls into bodies, even into those of

reptiles. And they also held that there were several gods produced from the One.

7. *The Stoics* hold that the universe is a body and they think that this sensible world is God. Certain of them have declared that it has its nature from the substance of fire. They also define God as a mind which is at the time the soul of the entire mass of heaven and earth. His body is, as I have said, the universe and His eyes the luminaries. Moreover, they hold that the flesh is completely destroyed and that the souls of all things pass from body to body.

8. *The Epicureans* supposed the beginning of all things to be in indivisible bodies with no parts, homogeneous, and infinite in number. And they held the end to be the enjoyment of pleasure, and that neither God nor providence governs things.

9. *Samaritanism* and the *Samaritans* of this sect. This originated with the Jews before the appearance of heresies among the Greeks and before their teachings took definite form but after they had received their religion. It stands between Judaism and Hellenism and took occasion to arise in the time of Nabuchodonosor and the Jewish captivity. These were Assyrian colonists who had settled in Judea and had received the Pentateuch of Moses which the king had sent them from Babylon at the hands of the priest called Esdras. They hold everything that the Jews do, except that they hold the Gentiles in abomination, avoid contact with certain things, deny the resurrection of the dead, and reject the post-Mosaic prophecies.

The Four Classes of Samaritans.

1. *The Corthenes* celebrate their feasts at other times than Sebyaeans.

2. *The Sebyaeans* differ from the Gorthenes by reason of their feasts.

3. *The Essenes* are opposed to neither, but celebrate their feasts indifferently with whomsoever they chance to be.

4. *The Dosthenes* follow the same customs as do the Samaritans, practicing circumcision and other things and using the Pentateuch. Like the others, but more so, they abstain from animal food and pass their lives in continuous fasting. Some of them also practice virginity and other asceticism. Some also believe in the resurrection of the dead, which belief is foreign to the Samaritans.

The Seven Heresies of the Jews.

1. *The Scribes*, who were certain lawyers and expounders of the traditions, come down to them from their forebears, very superstitiously observed customs which they had not learned from the Law, but had devised for themselves as rites and ceremonies over and above the prescriptions of the Law.

2. *The Pharisees*, which is interpreted as meaning 'those who are set apart,' followed the most perfect form of life and were, as they pretended, more to be esteemed than other people. They also held the resurrection of the dead, which the Scribes held too. As regards angels and the Holy Ghost, they agreed that such exist. They followed a special way of life, practicing asceticism and virginity for a period of time and fasting twice a week? They performed the purifications of pots and plates and cups, as did the Scribes, the paying of tithes, the offering of first-fruits, and the recitation of interminable prayers. They wore superstitious styles of clothing, such as the shawl, the tunics, or colobia, the wide phylacteries, that is, amulets made of purple stuff, the fringes, and the tassels on the ends of their shawls—all of which served as signs of their periodic asceticism. They also introduced the horoscope and fate.

3. *The Sadducees*, which is interpreted as meaning 'the most just,' were from the Samaritan race and from a priest named Sadoc. They denied the resurrection of the dead and acknowledged neither the angels nor the Spirit, but in other things were like the Jews.

4. *The Hemerobaptists* were Jews in everything. However, they did say that no one would attain to eternal life unless he bathe himself every day.

5. *The Ossenes*, which is interpreted as meaning 'the most reckless,' carried out everything according to the Law. However, while they use some of the Scriptures coming after the Law, they rejected most of the later Prophets.

6. *The Nasaraeans*, which is interpreted as meaning 'the rebellious,' forbid all eating of flesh meat and do not eat any animal food at all. Up to Moses and Josue the son of Nave, they accept and believe in the holy names of the patriarchs in the Pentateuch—Abraham, I mean, and Isaac, and Jacob, and their predecessors, and Moses himself, and Aaron, and Josue. They claim that Moses is not the author of the books of the Pentateuch, but they stoutly defend other books different from these.

7. *The Herodians* were Jews in everything. They looked for Christ in Herod and to him they imputed the dignity and the name of Christ.

Thus far the first part, which contains all these twenty heresies, and in which there is also something of the coming of Christ.

The **Simonians** stem from **Simon Magus**, who lived in the time of the Apostle Peter and was a native of the village of Gitta in Samaria. This man was of Samaritan origin and became a Christian in name only. He taught a filthy obscenity of promiscuous bodily intercourse. He rejected the resurrection and affirmed that the universe was not created by God. He furthermore gave his disciples for adoration a likeness of himself as Zeus and of the harlot named Helen, who was his companion, as Athena. To the Samaritans he said he was the Father, while to the Jews he said he was the Christ.

The **Gnostics** succeeded to the foregoing heresies, but were more insanely given to the practice of immorality than all the others. In Egypt they are called Stratiotics and Phibionites, while in the upper regions they are called Socratites, and in still other places Zanchaeans. Some others call them Coddians, while still others call them Borborites. These make much of Barbleo and Bero.

The **Valentinians** reject the resurrection of the flesh. They furthermore set the Old Testament aside, although they do accept the Prophets and whatsoever else is susceptible of an allegorical interpretation resembling their own heresy. They introduce certain strange myths, saying that there are thirty names of aeons and that these, whom they consider to be both gods and aeons, were begotten bisexual by the father of the universe. And they say that Christ brought His body from heaven and passed through Mary as through a channel.

The **Marcionites**. **Marcion** was a native of Pontus and the son of a bishop. But he violated a virgin and, having on that account been excommunicated from the Church by his own father, he took to flight. He came to Rome, where he requested those who were ruling the Church at that time to receive him to penance; when he failed to obtain this, He became stirred up against the faith and gave out that there were three principles – the good, the just, and the evil – and the New Testament was foreign to the Old Testament and to Him who spoke therein. Both he and his followers, the Marcionites, reject the resurrection of the body, but they confer baptism – not only once, but even a second or a third time after lapses into sin. And they even have others baptized for the catechumens who have died. They furthermore, without the least constraint, permit women to confer baptism.

From Marcian on for a short time, and under Leo, the following heresies made their appearance.

The **Nestorians** hold that God the Word exists by Himself and separately, and that His humanity exists by itself. And the more humble of the Lord's actions during His sojourn among us they attribute to His humanity alone, whereas the more noble and those befitting the divinity they ascribe to God the Word alone. But they do not attribute the both to the same Person.

The **Eutyrians**, who get their name from the heresy of Eutyches, say that our Lord Jesus Christ did not take His flesh from the blessed Virgin Mary, but contend that He became incarnate in a more divine manner. For they could not conceive how God the Word could unite to Himself from the Virgin Mary this man, who was subject to the sin of his first father Adam, to the effect that 'despoiling the principalities and powers, he hath exposed them confidently in open shew, as has been written, 'triumphing on the cross' over those very things which He had put on because of the fall of the first man.

The **Egyptians**, who are also called *Schematics* and *Monophysites*," separated from the orthodox Church on the pretext of that document [approved] at Chalcedon [and known as] the *Tome*. They have been called *Egyptians* because of the fact that during the of Emperors Marcian and Valentian the Egyptians were the first authors of this particular kind of heresy. Because of their strong attachment to Dioscorus of Alexandria, who was deposed by the Council of Chalcedon for defending the teachings of Eutyches, they opposed this council and to the limit of their ability fabricated innumerable charges against it, which charges we have already taken up in this book and sufficiently refuted by showing them to be clumsy and stupid. Their leaders were Theodosius of Alexandria, from whom come the Theodosians, and James of Syria, from whom come the Jacobites. Privy to these as champions and strong defenders were Severus, the seducer from Antioch, and John the Tritheite, who expended his efforts on vain things. Both of these last denied the mystery of salvation. They wrote many things against the inspired council of the Fathers of Chalcedon, and they set many snares, so to speak, and 'laid stumbling blocks by the wayside' for those who are lost in their pernicious heresy. Although they hold individual substances, they destroy the mystery of the Incarnation. We have considered it necessary to discuss their impiety in brief and to add short explanations in refutation of their godless and most abominable heresy. Hence, I shall present the teachings, or ravings, rather, of their champion John, in which they take so much pride.

[Many of the lesser heresies have been omitted for brevity]

On nature and hypostasis according to the teachings of the Severians, and how they teach individual substances: by John the Grammarian and Tritheite, called Philoponus, and taken from the fourth discourse of his work entitled The Arbitrator.

Although the common and universal basis of man's nature is in itself one, nevertheless, since it is realized in several subjects, it is multiplied and exists not partially but wholly in each of these subjects. It is just as that which makes a shipbuilder a shipbuilder, while it is one, is yet multiplied by existing in many subjects. In the same way, while the theory in the teacher is by its own nature one, yet, when it is reproduced in the pupils, it is multiplied with them and exists entirely in each of them. And again, the seal of the signet ring, which is one, is reproduced in its entirety in each of the several impressions and thus becomes many and is so said to be. Thus, the several ships, the several men, the several seals, and the several concepts in the several pupils all result as several in number in the individual subjects and they are distinct and not united. But, by their common species, many men are one, and many ships are one, and concepts, too, and the impressions have their unity in the identity of the common seal. Thus, these are all in one respect several and distinct, whereas in another respect they are united. Now, although we often attribute number to objects having extension—as, for example, when we say that this piece of wood is two cubits—we mean that the one object is potentially two, but not actually so, because actually it is one and not two. However, we do say that it is two, because it can become two by being cut up.

Chapter VII from The Arbitrator.

In this seventh discourse the real truth will be confirmed from the principles laid down by them that hold the contrary. Thus, while they maintain that Christ has two natures, they hold that He has only one hypostasis, that is to say, person. They likewise disclaim both those who hold that there is one nature in Christ and those who hold that He has two hypostases. But before we undertake to refute this supposition, I think that it is wise first to define just what the teaching of the Church intends to be meant by the term *nature*, and what by that of *person* and *hypostasis*. Now, *nature* is considered to be the common basis of those things which share the same essence. Thus, common to every man is his being a rational mortal animal with the ability to understand and know, for in these things no man differs from any other. And so his essence and his nature amount to the same thing. But *hypostasis*, that is to say, *person*, is the very individual real existence of each nature, and, so to speak, an individuality made up of certain peculiarities, by which

they who share in the same nature differ from each other. To put it briefly, it is that which the

Peripatetics (Pythagoreans) like to call atoms, or *indivisibles*, in which the division of the common genera and species terminates.

These are what the teachers of the Church called *hypostases*, or, at times, *persons*. 'Thus, when the animal is divided into the rational and the irrational, and then the rational into man, angel, and devil, they call those things into which each of these ultimate species is split up *individuals*. For example, man is split up into Peter and Paul, while angel is split up into Gabriel, say, and Michael, and each one of the other angels. This is because it is impossible further to divide any one of these into still other things which will continue to preserve the one same nature after the division. Thus, the division of man into soul and body brings about the destruction of the complete animal. And so, they like to call these *individuals*. In the language of the Church, however, they are called *hypostases*, because in them the genera and the species get their existence. For, although there is a particular essence for animal, let us say, and for man, of which the former is the genus and the latter the species, yet it is in the individuals that these have their existence—as in Peter and Paul, for example—and apart from the individuals they do not subsist. And so we have explained what *hypostasis* and *nature* are according to the Church's way of explanation. Now, this common human nature, in which no one man differs from any other, when it comes to exist in any one of the individuals, then becomes particular to that one and no other, as we set forth in Chapter 4. Thus that rational mortal animal which is in me is common to no other living thing. Certainly the individuals of the same species are not necessarily affected when a particular man, or ox, or horse is affected. It is also quite possible that when Paul died no other men did. And when Peter is born and brought into existence, those who are to come after him are not yet in existence. Consequently, each nature may be taken as an essence not in one way alone, but in two. Thus, it is taken in one way when the common basis of a nature is considered in itself as not existing in any one of the individuals, as, for example, the nature of man, of that of the horse. But it is taken in the other way when we take this same common nature as it exists in the individuals and in each of them takes on their individual existence fitting that one individual alone and no other. Thus, the rational mortal animal which is in me is not common to any other man. Neither would the animal nature which is in this particular horse be in any other, as we have just shown. That the teaching of the Church conceives of natures and hypostases in these ways is evident from the fact that, while we confess one nature of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, we hold that these have three hypostases, that is to say, persons, by which

each one is distinguished from the rest in some peculiar property. For, what might the one nature of the Godhead be but the common basis of the divine nature as considered in itself and conceived as distinct from the peculiar property of each hypostasis?

Furthermore, from the fact that we hold a union of two natures in Christ—the divine I mean, and the human—from this fact it is evident that when we consider the common basis of the nature in each one of the individuals, that is to say, in each one of the hypostases, as being particular and thus not common to any of the others referable to the common species, then we acknowledge the term nature to be more particular. For we certainly do not say that the nature of the Godhead which is understood as being common to the Holy Trinity was incarnate, for in such a case we would be declaring the incarnation of the Holy Ghost. And neither do we hold the common essence of human nature to have been united to God the Word. For thus in the same way the Word of God could rightly be said to have been united both with the men living before His sojourn on earth and with those to come after. However, it is evident that we hereupon declare that nature of the common Godhead which is in the hypostasis of the Word to be a nature of the Godhead. Whence, also, we confess ‘one nature incarnate of God the Word,’ in which by the addition of the ‘of God the Word’ we clearly distinguish that nature from both the Father and the Holy Ghost. And so by our having already conceived of the common essence of the divine nature as proper to the divine Word we here again declare the nature of God the Word to have been incarnate. And again, we say that a human nature was united to the Word, which was that most particular existence which alone out of all the rest the Word assumed. And so, if we were to take nature in this sense, nature and hypostasis would be nearly the same thing, except for the fact that the term hypostasis includes properties which must be taken into consideration. These are they which are added to the common nature of each individual and make them distinct from one another. For this reason many of us may be found to have different ways of saying that the union was ‘of natures, which is to say, of hypostases.’ For the hypostasis, as we have shown, signifies the particular and individual existence of each, and so they oftentimes use these terms equivalently, since it is evident that they intend by these to signify to us the very particular nature. And this also since, both in the present discourse and in the usage of those who have treated of such things, it is the universally accepted custom to refer to the common basis of the nature as *man—as* when one says that man is a species of animal, even though no individual man is a species under the genus, nor is so called. Furthermore, we also say that man differs from the horse, quite obviously taking them as universal natures. And again, we say

that Peter is a man, and Paul, and John, and that a man has been born and a man died, quite obviously taking him as an individual, even though the common basis of human nature is expressed by the same term. Now, it is only fair to state this: that with us the terms person and hypostasis often have the same meaning, just as if one were to call the same object both a sword and a blade. Thus it is that we speak indifferently of three persons or three hypostases in the Holy Trinity, treating both terms as equivalent and by either one of them meaning the same thing. Frequently, however, the person is distinguished from the hypostasis, the person being taken to mean the mutual relation between certain individuals. This meaning of person is recognized by common usage. Thus, we say: ‘such a one took on my person’ and ‘such a one brought action against this man’s person.’ We also say that the prefect represents the person of the emperor.

Whence it is that the followers of Nestorius’ teaching refuse to affirm either one nature in Christ or one hypostasis, since they hold there to be no union of the hypostases in themselves but suppose Him who was of Mary to be a mere man who contained within Himself the entire divine illumination. And it is by this that He differs from the rest of men, since in each one of these the divine illumination is only partially realized. Nevertheless, they confidently assert that the person of Christ is one, explaining that the relation of God the Word to the man born of Mary is one person, because He worked the entire divine dispensation in the person of the divinity of God the Word. In this sense the bad treatment accorded the man is rightly referred back to God, because both the honour and the ill treatment accorded the prefect by the subjects of the emperor is referred back to the emperor himself. In any event they declare that the appellation of *Christ* is indicative of this relation. Thus, they do not hesitate to call Christ one, because, as has been said, the relation is one, even though there may be several participating in it. So, I think that it should be clear to them that revere the Incarnation of the Saviour that we say that the Person of Christ is one, although not in the sense employed by the friends of Nestorius, that is, not in the mere relation of God to man. And it should be clear that we use the term *person* in such a Sense as to declare the Person of Christ to be one hypostasis of a man like, let us say, that of Peter or of Paul.

Along with the other things, let us furthermore bear in mind this, too: that there was absolutely no lapse of time during which the humanity of Christ subsisted disunited from the Word, but that its very beginning to be was simultaneous with its union with the Word. But we do not say that that nature is enhypostatic whose existence is independent and self-contained in respect to all other men as being distinguished from the common nature of all the rest

by certain peculiar properties. For we have already shown that this is the meaning of the term hypostasis. Therefore, as in the divinity of Christ we confess both its nature and its hypostasis, so naturally we must confess this particular hypostasis as well as a nature, so that we may not be obliged to say that nature is non-subsistent, as I have said. For, one thing is clear, namely, that the humanity of the Saviour was one of the individuals participating in the common nature.

Now that these things have been accurately and clearly explained, and, I presume, have been agreed to by all, let them who suppose there to be two natures and one hypostasis in Christ tell us this: Do they confess the union to have been as well of the natures of the hypostases, since each of the parts united necessarily had a nature as well as a hypostasis, as reason has demonstrated, or do they rather think that the hypostases were united, since there was one hypostasis made of both, but that the natures were not, so that they remained two after the union?

And after some more, in which he treats of how the essence does not admit of more or less, he continues:

Now I think that it is clear that all individuals have one nature which can be realized in several hypostases. Thus, then, while we confess the nature of the Divinity to be one, we declare that It has three hypostases. Furthermore, men also have one nature, while the hypostases coming under this nature are almost infinitely multiplied. And it is the same way with other things. It is impossible for two natures to constitute one hypostasis and to preserve their duality in number. And this is confirmed not only by the process of induction from particular examples (for how would stone or wood, or the ox or the horse, have one hypostasis or constitute one individual?), but also by the very force of reason. Thus if each nature receives its existence in the hypostasis (which is the same things as to say “in the individual”), then it is absolutely necessary that where there are two natures there be also at least two hypostases in which these natures will have received their existence. For it is impossible for the nature to subsist in itself without being considered as in some individual. And we have shown already that the individual is the same thing as the hypostasis. Consequently, they who affirm that not only the hypostasis was made one by the union, but the nature, also, are plainly consistent both with themselves and with the truth. On the other hand, those that affirm one hypostasis and two natures are plainly inconsistent both with themselves and with the truth. ‘But,’ they say, ‘since the humanity of Christ had its hypostasis in the Word and did not exist before the union with the Word, for this reason we say that the hypostasis of Christ is one’. The we ourselves might reply by asking: ‘Do you or do you not think that nature and hypostasis

mean the same thing, as just being different terms with the same meaning like sword and blade, other and another?’ If they are the same, then, if there is one hypostasis, there necessarily be one nature, too – as, when there is one blade, then there must necessarily be one sword. But, if there are two natures, then the hypostasis will of necessity also be two. If, however, the term nature means one thing, while that of hypostasis means something else, and if they consider a reason of Christ’s being one to be the fact that the human hypostasis, that is to say, person, did not exist prior to the union with the Word – the would not the fact of Christ’s having two natures also be a reason for the human nature’s having existed prior to the union with the Word? If, however, the particular nature which was united to the Word did exist beforehand, then it is absolutely necessary for its hypostasis to have existed beforehand, too. Now, it is impossible for either of these to exist if the other one does not—I refer to the particular nature without its own hypostasis. For in their subject the both are one, even though they are oftentimes used synonymously, as we have shown a short while before. If, then, like the hypostasis, the nature that was united to the Word did not exist prior to its union with the Word—for precisely which reason they hold one hypostasis in Christ—then let them also hold that His nature is one, for as long as they do not differ in the union, then neither should they differ in this respect.

There is a superstition of the *Ishmaelites* which to this day prevails and keeps people in error, being a forerunner of the Antichrist. They are descended from Ishmael, was born to Abraham of Agar, and for this reason they are called both *Agarenes* and *Ishmaelites*. They are also called *Saracens*, which is derived from the *destitute of Sara*, because of what Agar said to the angel: ‘Sara hath sent me away destitute.’ These used to be idolaters and worshiped the morning star and Aphrodite, whom in their own language they called Khabâr, which means *great*. And so down to the time of Heraclius they were very great idolaters. From that time to the present a false prophet named **Mohammed** has appeared in their midst. This man, after having chanced upon the Old and New Testaments and likewise, it seems, having conversed with an Arian monk, devised his own heresy. Then, having insinuated himself into the good graces of the people by a show of seeming piety, he gave out that a certain book had been sent down to him from heaven. He had set down some ridiculous compositions in this book of his and he gave it to them as an object of veneration.

He says that there is one God, creator of all things, who has neither been begotten nor has begotten. He says that the Christ is the Word of God and His Spirit, but a creature and a servant, and that He was begotten, without seed, of Mary the sister of Moses and Aaron.

For, he says, the Word and God and the Spirit entered into Mary and she brought forth Jesus, who was a prophet and servant of God. And he says that the Jews wanted to crucify Him in violation of the law, and that they seized His shadow and crucified this. But the Christ Himself was not crucified, he says, nor did He die, for God out of His love for Him took Him to Himself into heaven. And he says this, that when the Christ had ascended into heaven God asked Him: ‘O Jesus, didst thou say: “I am the Son of God and God?”’ And Jesus, he says, answered: ‘Be merciful to me, Lord. Thou knowest that I did not say this and that I did not scorn to be thy servant. But sinful men have written that I made this statement, and they have lied about me and have fallen into error.’

And God answered and said to Him: ‘I know that thou didst not say this word.’ There are many other extraordinary and quite ridiculous things in this book which he boasts was sent down to him from God. But when we ask: ‘And who is there to testify that God gave him the book? And which of the prophets foretold that such a prophet would rise up?’—they are at a loss. And we remark that Moses received the Law on Mount Sinai, with God appearing in the sight of all the people in cloud, and fire, and darkness, and storm. And we say that all the Prophets from Moses on down foretold the coming of Christ and how Christ God (and incarnate Son of God) was to come and to be crucified and die and rise again, and how He was to be the judge of the living and dead. Then, when we say: ‘How is it that this prophet of yours did not come in the same way, with others bearing witness to him? And how is it that God did not in your presence present this man with the book to which you refer, even as He gave the Law to Moses, with the people looking on and the mountain smoking, so that you, too, might have certainty?’—they answer that God does as He pleases. ‘This,’ we say, ‘We know, but we are asking how the book came down to your prophet.’ Then they reply that the book came down to him while he was asleep. Then we jokingly say to them that, as long as *he* received the book in his sleep and did not actually sense the operation, then the popular adage applies to him (which runs: You’re spinning me dreams.)

When we ask again: ‘How is it that when he enjoined us in this book of yours not to do anything or receive anything without witnesses, you did not ask him: “First do you show us by witnesses that you are a prophet and that you have come from God, and show us just what Scriptures there are that testify about you”’—they are ashamed and remain silent. [Then we continue:] ‘Although you may not marry a wife without witnesses, or buy, or acquire property; although you neither receive an ass nor possess a beast of burden unwitnessed; and although you do possess both wives and property and asses and so on through

witnesses, yet it is only your faith and your scriptures that you hold unsubstantiated by witnesses. For he who handed this down to you has no warranty from any source, nor is there anyone known who testified about him before he came. On the contrary, he received it while he was asleep.’

Moreover, they call us *Hetaerists*, or *Associators*, because, they say, we introduce an associate with God by declaring Christ to the Son of God and God. We say to them in rejoinder: ‘The Prophets and the Scriptures have delivered this to us, and you, as you persistently maintain, accept the Prophets. So, if we wrongly declare Christ to be the Son of God, it is they who taught this and handed it on to us.’ But some of them say that it is by misinterpretation that we have represented the Prophets as saying such things, while others say that the Hebrews hated us and deceived us by writing in the name of the Prophets so that we might be lost. And again we say to them: ‘As long as you say that Christ is the Word of God and Spirit, why do you accuse us of being Hetaerists? For the word, and the spirit, is inseparable from that in which it naturally has existence. Therefore, if the Word of God is in God, then it is obvious that He is God. If, however, He is outside of God, then, according to you, God is without word and without spirit. Consequently, by avoiding the introduction of an associate with God you have mutilated Him. It would be far better for you to say that He has an associate than to mutilate Him, as if you were dealing with a stone or a piece of wood or some other inanimate object. Thus, you speak untruly when you call us Hetaerists; we retort by calling you Mutilators of God.’ They furthermore accuse us of being idolaters, because we venerate the cross, which they abominate.

And we answer them: ‘How is it, then, that you rub yourselves against a stone in your Ka’ba and kiss and embrace it?’ Then some of them say that Abraham had relations with Agar upon it, but others say that he tied the camel to it, when he was going to sacrifice Isaac. And we answer them: ‘Since Scripture says that the mountain was wooded and had trees from which Abraham cut wood for the holocaust and laid it upon Isaac, and then he left the asses behind with the two young men, why talk nonsense? For in that place neither is it thick with trees nor is there passage for asses.’ And they are embarrassed, but they still assert that the stone is Abraham’s. Then we say: ‘Let it be Abraham’s, as you so foolishly say. Then, just because Abraham had relations with a woman on it or tied a camel to it, you are not ashamed to kiss it, yet you blame us for venerating the cross of Christ by which the power of the demons and the deceit of the Devil was destroyed.’ This stone that they talk about is a head of that Aphrodite whom they used to worship and whom they called Khabár. Even to the present day,

traces of the carving are visible on it to careful observers.

As has been related, this Mohammed wrote many ridiculous books, to each one of which he set a title. For example, there is the book *On Woman*, in which he plainly makes legal provision for taking four wives and, if it be possible, a thousand concubines—as many as one can maintain, besides the four wives. He also made it legal to put away whichever wife one might wish, and, should one so wish, to take to oneself another in the same way. Mohammed had a friend named Zeid. This man had a beautiful wife with whom Mohammed fell in love. Once, when they were sitting together, Mohammed said: ‘Oh, by the way, God has commanded me to take your wife.’ The other answered: ‘You are an apostle. Do as God has told you and take my wife.’ Rather—to tell the story over from the beginning—he said to him: ‘God has given me the command that you put away your wife.’ And he put her away. Then several days later: ‘Now,’ he said, ‘God has commanded me to take her.’ Then, after he had taken her and committed adultery with her, he made this law: ‘Let him who will put away his wife. And if, after having put her away, he should return to her, let another marry her. For it is not lawful to take her unless she have been married by another.

Furthermore, if a brother puts away his wife, let his brother marry her, should he so wish.’ In the same book he gives such precepts as this: ‘Work the land which God hath given thee and beautify it. And do this, and do it in such a manner’—not to repeat all the obscene things that he did. Then there is the book of *The Camel of God*. About this camel he says that there was a camel from God and that she drank the whole river and could not pass through two mountains, because there was not room enough. There were people in that place, he says, and they used to drink the water on one day, while the camel would drink it on the next. Moreover, by drinking the water she furnished them with nourishment, because she supplied them with milk instead of water. Then, because these men were evil, they rose up, he says, and killed the camel. However, she had an offspring, a little camel, which, he says, when the mother had been done away with, called upon God and God took it to Himself. Then we say to them: ‘Where did that camel come from?’ And they say that it was from God. Then we say: ‘Was there another camel coupled with this one?’ And they say: ‘No.’ ‘Then how,’ we say, ‘was it begotten? For we see that your camel is without father and without mother and without genealogy, and that the one that begot it suffered evil. Neither is it evident who bred her. And also, this little camel was taken up. So why did not your prophet, with whom, according to what you say, God spoke, find out about the camel—where it grazed, and who got milk by milking it? Or did she possibly,

like her mother, meet with evil people and get destroyed? Or did she enter into paradise before you, so that you might have the river of milk that you so foolishly talk about? For you say that you have three rivers flowing in paradise—one of water, one of wine, and one of milk. If your forerunner the camel is outside of paradise, it is obvious that she has dried up from hunger and thirst, or that others have the benefit of her milk—and so your prophet is boasting idly of having conversed with God, because God did not reveal to him the mystery of the camel. But if she is in paradise, she is drinking water still, and you for lack of water will dry up in the midst of the paradise of delight. And if, there being no water, because the camel will have drunk it all up, you thirst for wine from the river of wine that is flowing by, you will become intoxicated from drinking pure wine and collapse under the influence of the strong drink and fall asleep. Then, suffering from a heavy head after sleeping and being sick from the wine, you will miss the pleasures of paradise. How, then, did it not enter into the mind of your prophet that this might happen to you in the paradise of delight? He never had any idea of what the camel is leading to now, yet you did not even ask him, when he held forth to you with his dreams on the subject of the three rivers. We plainly assure you that this wonderful camel of yours has preceded you into the souls of asses, where you, too, like beasts are destined to go. And there there is the exterior darkness and everlasting punishment, roaring fire, sleepless worms, and hellish demons.’ Again, in the book of *The Table*, Mohammed says that the Christ asked God for a table and that it was given Him. For God, he says, said to Him: ‘I have given to thee and thine an incorruptible table.’ And again, in the book of *The Heifer*, he says some other stupid and ridiculous things, which, because of their great number, I think must be passed over. He made it a law that they be circumcised and the women, too, and he ordered them not to keep the Sabbath and not to be baptized. And, while he ordered them to eat some of the things forbidden by the Law, he ordered them to abstain from others. He furthermore absolutely forbade the drinking of wine.

[omitted]

These heresies detailed above have been described in brief, because, although they amount to but a hundred altogether, all the rest come from them. The Catholic Church has kept itself away from all these, as from so many pitfalls, and, instructed by the Holy Trinity, it teaches rightly and religiously and cries out: We believe in Father and Son and Holy Ghost; one Godhead in three hypostases; one will, one operation, alike in three persons; wisdom incorporeal, uncreated, immortal, incomprehensible, without beginning, unmoved, unaffected, without quantity, without quality, ineffable, immutable, unchangeable, uncontained,

equal in glory, equal in power, equal in majesty, equal in might, equal in nature, exceedingly substantial, exceedingly good, thrice radiant, thrice bright, thrice brilliant. Light is the Father, Light the Son, Light the Holy Ghost; Wisdom the Father, Wisdom the Son, Wisdom the Holy Ghost; one God and not three Gods; one Lord the Holy Trinity discovered in three hypostases. Father is the Father, and unbegotten; Son is the Son, begotten and not unbegotten, for He is from the Father; Holy Ghost, not begotten but proceeding, for He is from the Father. There is nothing created, nothing of the first and second order, nothing of lord and servant; but there is unity and trinity—there was, there is, and there shall be forever—which is perceived and adored by faith—by faith, not by inquiry, nor by searching out, nor by visible manifestation: for the more He is sought out, the more He is unknown, and the more He is investigated, the more He is hidden. And so, let the faithful adore God with a mind that is not overcurious. And believe that He is God in three hypostases, although the manner in which He is so is beyond manner, for God is incomprehensible. Do not ask how the Trinity is Trinity, for the Trinity is inscrutable. But, if you are curious about God, first tell me of yourself and the things that pertain to you. How does your soul have existence? How is your mind set in motion? How do you produce your mental concepts? How is it that you are both mortal and immortal? But, if you are ignorant of these things which are within you, then why do you not shudder at the thought of investigating the sublime things of heaven? Think of

the Father as a spring of life begetting the Son like a river and the Holy Ghost like a sea, for the spring and the river and the sea are all one nature. Think of the Father as a root, and of the Son as a branch, and of the Spirit as a fruit, for the substance in these three is one. The Father is a sun with the Son as rays and the Holy Ghost as heat. The Holy Trinity transcends by far every similitude and figure. So, when you hear of an offspring of the Father, do not think of a corporeal offspring. And when you hear that there is a Word, do not suppose Him to be a corporeal word. And when you hear of the Spirit of God, do not think of wind and breath. Rather, hold your persuasion with a simple faith alone. For the concept of the Creator is arrived at by analogy from His creatures. Be persuaded, moreover, that the incarnate dispensation of the Son of God was begotten ineffably and without seed of the blessed Virgin, believing Him to be without confusion and without change both God and man, who for your sake worked all the dispensation. And to Him by good works give worship and adoration, and venerate and revere the most holy Mother of God and ever-virgin Mary as true Mother of God, and all the saints as His attendants. Doing thus, you will be a light worshiper of the holy and undivided Trinity, Father and Son and Holy Ghost, of the one Godhead, to whom be glory and honour and adoration forever and ever. Amen.

AN EXACT EXPOSITION OF THE ORTHODOX FAITH

“The Fount of Knowledge”

St. John Damascene

BOOK 1

CHAPTER I

That the Deity is incomprehensible, and that we ought not to pry into and meddle with the things which have not been delivered to us by the holy Prophets, and Apostles, and Evangelists.

No one hath seen God at any time, the Only-begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, He hath declared Him¹. The Deity, therefore, is ineffable and incomprehensible. For no one knoweth the Father, save the Son, nor the Son, save the Father². And the Holy Spirit, too, so knows the things of God as the spirit of the man knows the things that are in him.³ Moreover after the first and blessed nature no one, not of men only, but even of supra-mundane powers, and the Cherubim, I say, and Seraphim themselves, has ever known God, save he to whom He revealed Himself.

God, however, did not leave us in absolute ignorance For the knowledge of God's existence has been implanted by Him in all by nature This creation, too, and its maintenance, and its government, proclaim the majesty of the Divine nature⁴. Moreover, by the Law and the Prophets⁵ in former times, and afterwards by His Only-begotten Son, our Lord and God and Saviour Jesus Christ, He disclosed to us the knowledge of Himself as that was possible for us. All things, therefore, that have been delivered to us by Law and Prophets and Apostles and Evangelists we receive, and know, and honour⁶, seeking for nothing beyond these. For God, being good, is the cause of all good, subject neither to envy nor to any passion⁷. For envy is far removed from the Divine nature, which is both passionless and only good. As knowing all things, therefore, and providing for what is profitable for each, He revealed that

which it was to our profit to know; but what we were unable⁸ to bear He kept secret. With these things let us be satisfied, and let us abide by them, not removing everlasting boundaries, nor overpassing the divine tradition⁹.

CHAPTER II.

Concerning things utterable and things unutterable, and things knowable and things unknowable.

It is necessary, therefore, that one who wishes to speak or to hear of God should understand clearly that alike in the doctrine of Deity and in that of the Incarnation¹⁰, neither are all things unutterable nor all utterable; neither all unknowable nor all knowable¹¹. But the knowable belongs to one order, and the utterable to another; just as it is one thing to speak and another thing to know. Many of the things relating to God, therefore, that are dimly understood cannot be put into fitting terms, but on things above us we cannot do else than express ourselves according to our limited capacity; as, for instance, when we speak of God we use the terms *sleep*, and *wrath*, and *regardlessness*, *hands*, too, and *feet*, and such like expressions.

We, therefore, both know and confess that God is without beginning, without end, eternal and everlasting, uncreate, unchangeable, invariable, simple, uncompound, incorporeal, invisible, impalpable, uncircumscribed, infinite, incognisable, indefinable, incomprehensible, good, just, maker of all things created, almighty, all-ruling, all-surveying, of all overseer, overruler, judge; and that God is One, that is to say, one essence¹²; and that He is known¹³,

¹ St John 1. 18

² St. Matt. xi. 27

³ 1 Cor. ii, 11

⁴ Wisd. xiii. 5.

⁵ *Greg Naz., Orat. 34.*

⁶ *Dionys., De div. Nom., c. 1.*

⁷ *Greg Naz., Orat. 34.*

⁸ Reading *οπερ ουκ εδυναμεθα* for *οπερ δε εουναμεθα*. Cod. Reg 3379 gives *και ο ου δυναμεθα*.

⁹ Prov. xxii. 28.

¹⁰ *τα τε της θεολογιας, τα τε της οικονομιας*

¹¹ *Dionys., De div. Nom. C. 1. Greg. Naz. 34 and 37*

¹² *ουσια*, substance, being.

¹³ *υποστασει*, hypostases, persons.

and has His being in three subsistences, in Father, I say, and Son and Holy Spirit; and that the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit are one in all respects, except in that of not being begotten, that of being begotten, and that of procession; and that the Only-begotten Son and Word of God and God, in His bowels of mercy, for our salvation, by the good pleasure of God and the co-operation of the Holy Spirit, being conceived without seed, was born uncorruptedly of the Holy Virgin and Mother of God, Mary, by the Holy Spirit, and became of her perfect Man ; and that the same is at once perfect God and perfect Man, of two natures, Godhead and Manhood, and in two natures possessing intelligence, will and energy, and freedom, and, in a word, perfect according to the measure and proportional proper to each, at once to the divinity, I say, and to the humanity, yet to one composite person¹⁴; and that He suffered hunger and thirst and weariness, and was crucified, and for three days submitted to the experience of death and burial, and ascended to heaven, from which also He came to us, and shall come again. And the Holy Scripture is witness to this and the whole choir of the Saints.

But neither do we know, nor can we tell, what the essence¹⁵ of God is, or how it is in all, or how the Only-begotten Son and God, having emptied Himself, became Man of virgin blood made by another law contrary to nature, or how He walked with dry feet upon the waters¹⁶. It is not within our capacity, therefore, to say anything about God or even to think of Him, beyond the things which have been divinely revealed to us, whether by word or by manifestation, by the divine oracles at once of the Old Testament and of the New¹⁷.

CHAPTER III.

Proof that there is a God.

That there is a God, then, is no matter of doubt to those who receive the Holy Scriptures, the Old Testament, I mean, and the New; nor indeed to most of the Greeks. For, as we said¹⁸, the knowledge of the existence of God is implanted in us by nature. But since the wickedness of the Evil One has prevailed so mightily against man's nature as even to drive some into denying the existence of God, that most foolish and woefulest pit of destruction (whose folly David,

revealer of the Divine meaning, exposed when he said¹⁹, *The fool said in his heart, There is no God*), so the disciples of the Lord and His Apostles, made wise by the Holy Spirit and working wonders in His power and grace, took them captive in the net of miracles and drew them up out of the depths of ignorance²⁰ to the light of the knowledge of God. In like manner also their successors in grace and worth, both pastors and teachers, having received the enlightening grace of the Spirit, were wont, alike by the power of miracles and the word of grace, to enlighten those walking in darkness and to bring back the wanderers into the way. But as for us who²¹ are not recipients either of the gift of miracles or the gift of teaching (for indeed we have rendered ourselves unworthy of these by our passion for pleasure), come, let us in connection with, this theme discuss a few of those things which have been delivered to us on this subject by the expounders of grace, calling on the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

All things, that exist, are either created or uncreated. If, then, things are created, it follows that they are also wholly mutable. For things, whose existence originated in change, must also be subject to change, whether it be that they perish or that they become other than they are by act of will²². But if things are un-created they must in all consistency be also wholly immutable. For things which are opposed in the nature of their existence must also be opposed in the mode of their existence, that is to say, must have opposite properties: who, then, will refuse to grant that all existing things, not only such as come within the province of the senses, but even the, very angels, are subject to change and transformation and movement of various kinds? For the things appertaining to the rational world, I mean angels and spirits and demons, are subject to changes of will whether it is a progression or a retrogression in goodness, whether a struggle or a surrender; while the others suffer changes of generation and destruction, of increase and decrease of quality and of movement in space. Things then that are mutable are also wholly created. But things that are created must be the work of some maker, and the maker cannot have been created. For if he had been created, he also must surely have been created by someone, and so on till we arrive at something uncreated. The Creator,

¹⁴ μιᾶ δε συνθετω υποστασει

¹⁵ ουσια, substance, being.

¹⁶ *Dionys., De div. Nom., c. 2.*

¹⁷ *Ibid, c. 1.*

¹⁸ *Supr. C 1; cf. Greg. Naz., Orat. 34.*

¹⁹ Ps. xiv. 1

²⁰ The readings vary between αγνωσιας and αγνοιαις.

²¹ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 34*

²² Reading προαιρεσιν; a variant of τροπην

then, being uncreated, is also wholly immutable. And what could this be other than Deity?

And even the very continuity of the creation, and its preservation and government, teach us that there does exist a Deity, who supports and maintains and preserves and ever provides for this universe. For how²³ could opposite natures, such as fire and water, air and earth, have combined with each other so as to form one complete world, and continue to abide in indissoluble union, were there not some omnipotent power which bound them together and always is preserving them from dissolution?

What is it that gave order to things of heaven and things of earth, and all those things that move in the air and in the water, or rather to what was in existence before these, viz., to heaven and earth and air and the elements of fire and water? What²⁴ was it that mingled and distributed these? What was it that set these in motion and keeps them in their unceasing and unhindered course²⁵? Was it not the Artificer of these things, and He Who hath implanted in everything the law whereby the universe is carried on and directed? Who then is the Artificer of these things? Is it not He Who created them and brought them into existence. For we shall not attribute such a power to the spontaneous²⁶. For, supposing their coming into existence was due to the spontaneous; what of the power that put all in order²⁷? And let us grant this, if you please. What of that which has preserved and kept them in harmony with the original, laws of their existence²⁸? Clearly it is something quite distinct from the spontaneous²⁹. And what could this be other than Deity³⁰?

CHAPTER IV.

Concerning the nature of Deity: that it is incomprehensible.

It is plain, then, that there is a God. But what He is in His essence and nature is absolutely

incomprehensible and unknowable. For it is evident that He is incorporeal³¹. For how could that possess body which is infinite, and boundless, and formless, and intangible and invisible, in short, simple and not compound? How could that be immutable³² which is circumscribed and subject to passion? And how could that be passionless which is composed of elements and is resolved again into them? For combination³³ is the beginning of conflict, and conflict of separation, and separation of dissolution, and dissolution is altogether foreign to God³⁴.

Again, how will it also be maintained³⁵ that God permeates and fills the universe? as the Scriptures say, *Do not I fill heaven and earth, saith the Lord*³⁶? For it is an impossibility³⁷ that one body should permeate other bodies without dividing and being divided, and without being enveloped and contrasted, in the same way as all fluids mix and commingle.

But if some say that the body is immaterial, in the same way as the fifth body³⁸ of which the Greek

³¹ It is evident that the divine is incorporeal.

³² Text, ἀτρεπτον. Most MSS read σεπτον. So too Greg. Naz. Orat. 34, from which these words are taken. An old interpretation is 'venerable est'. But in the opinion of Combelis, Gregory's text is corrupt, and ἀτρεπτον should be read, which reading is supported by various authorities, including three Cod. Reg.; cf. also De Trinit. In Cyril.

³³ συνθεσις

³⁴ Greg. Naz. Orat. 32, 34.

³⁵ Text, σωθησεται: various reading, συνθησεται

³⁶ Jer. xxiii. 24.

³⁷ Greg. Naz. Ut supr.

³⁸ The reference is to the Pythagorean and Aristotelian ideas of the heavens as being like the body of Deity, something uncorrupt, different from the four elements, and therefore called a *fifth body* or element (στοιχειον). In his *Meteor.* i. 3, *De Coelo* 1 3, &c., Aristotle speaks of the Ether as extending from the heavens of the fixed stars down to the moon, as of a nature specially adapted for circular motion, as the first element in rank but as the *fifth*, "if we enumerate beginning with the elements directly known by the senses . . . the subsequently so-called πεμπτον στοιχειον, *quinta essentia*. The other elements he taught upward motion, or the downward the earth having the attribute of heaviness, and its natural place in the world being the lowest fire being the light element, and place the sphere next adjoining the sphere of the ether See Ueberwegs *History of Philosophy* Vol. I. p. 167, Morris's trans. lation and the chapter on the *De Coelo* in Grottes Aristotle, Vol II. pp. 389, &c.

²³ Athan., Cont. Gent.

²⁴ Various reading, 'Who'

²⁵ Greg. Naz., Orat. 34

²⁶ The Greek is τω αυτηματω, to the automatic; perhaps = to chance

²⁷ Or, whose was the disposing of them in order?

²⁸ Or, Whose are the preserving of them, and keeping of them in accordance with the principles under which they were placed?

²⁹ παρα το αυτοματον; or quite other than the spontaneous, (chance)

³⁰ Athan., De Incarn. Verbi, near the beginning. Greg. Naz, Orat, 34

philosophers speak (which body is an impossibility), it will be wholly subject to motion like the heaven. For that is what they mean by the fifth body. Who then is it that moves it? For everything that is moved is moved by another thing. And who again is it that moves that? and so on to infinity till we at length arrive at something motionless. For the first mover is motionless, and that is the Deity. And must not that which is moved be circumscribed in space? The Deity, then, alone is motionless, moving the universe by immobility³⁹. So then it must be assumed that the Deity is incorporeal.

But even this gives no true idea of His essence, to say that He is unbegotten, and without beginning, changeless and imperishable, and possessed of such other qualities as we are wont to ascribe to God and His environment⁴⁰. For these do not indicate what He is, but what He is not⁴¹. But when we would explain what the essence of anything is, we must not speak only negatively. In the case of God, however, it is impossible to explain what He is in His essence, and it befits us the rather to hold discourse about His absolute separation from all things⁴². For He does not belong to the class of existing things not that He has no existence⁴³, but that He is above all existing things, nay even above existence itself. For if all forms of knowledge have to do with what exists, assuredly that which is above knowledge must certainly be also above essence⁴⁴; and, conversely, that which is above essence⁴⁵ will also be above knowledge.

God then is infinite and incomprehensible: and all that is comprehensible about Him is His infinity and—incomprehensibility. But all that we can affirm concerning God does not shew forth God's nature, but only the qualities of His nature⁴⁶. For when you

speak of Him as good, and just, and wise, and so forth, you do not tell God's nature but only the qualities of His nature⁴⁷. Further there are some affirmations which we make concerning God which have the force of absolute negation: for example, when we use the term darkness, in reference to God, we do not mean darkness itself, but that He is not light but above light: and when we speak of Him as light, we mean that He is not darkness.

CHAPTER V.

Proof that God is one and not many.

We have, then, adequately demonstrated that there is a God, and that His essence is incomprehensible. But that God is one⁴⁸ and not many is no matter of doubt to those who believe in the Holy Scriptures. For the Lord says in the beginning of the Law: *I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt. Thou shalt have no other Gods before Me*⁴⁹. And again He says, *Rear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord*⁵⁰. And in Isaiah the prophet we read, *For I am the first God and I am the last, and beside Me there is no God. Before M there was not any God, nor after Me will there be any God, and beside Me there is no God*⁵¹. And the Lord, too, in the holy gospels speaketh these words to His Father, *And this is life eternal, that they may know Thee the only true God*⁵². But with those that do not believe in the Holy Scriptures we will reason thus.

The Deity is perfect⁵³, and without blemish, in goodness, and wisdom, and power, without beginning, without end, everlasting, uncircumscribed⁵⁴, and in short, perfect in all things. Should we say, then, that there are many Gods we must recognise difference among the many. For if there is no difference among them they are one rather than many. But if there is difference among them, what becomes of the perfectness? For that which comes short of perfection, whether it be in goodness, or power, or wisdom or time, or place, could not be

³⁹ *Greg. Naz. ut supr.*

⁴⁰ Or, such as said to exist in the case of God, or in relation to God.

⁴¹ *Greg. Naz. ut supr.*

⁴² *Greg. Naz. Orat. 32, 34.* The Greek is, οικειοτερον δε μαλλον εκ απαντων αφαιρεσεως ποιεισθαι τον λογον. It may be given thus: - *It is more in accordance with nature of the case rather to discourse of Him in the way abstracting from Him all that belong to us.*

⁴³ *Dionys., De Myst, Theolog.*

⁴⁴ Or, above being; υπερ ουσιαν

⁴⁵ Or, above being; υπερ ουσιαν

⁴⁶ Or, but only the things which relate to His nature. The Greek is,

οσα δε λεγομεν επι Θεου καταφαντοκως, ου την φυσιν, αλλα τα περι την φυσιν δηλοι.

⁴⁷ Or, the things that relate to His nature.

⁴⁸ Various readings, but that He is one.

⁴⁹ Exod. xx. 2, 3.

⁵⁰ Deut. vi. 4.

⁵¹ Isai xliii. 10.

⁵² St. John xvii. 3.

⁵³ See Thomas Aquinas. 1. quest II, Art. 4; also cf. Book iv., c.21 beneath The question of the unity of the deity is similarly dealt with by those of the Fathers who wrote against the Marcionites and the Manichaeans, and by Athenagoras.

⁵⁴ Or, infinite απεριγραπτον

God. But it is this very identity in all respects that shews that the Deity is one and not many⁵⁵.

Again, if there are many Gods, how can one maintain that God is uncircumscribed? For where the one would be, the other could not be⁵⁶.

Further, how could the world be governed by many and saved from dissolution and destruction, while strife is seen to rage between the rulers? For difference introduces strife⁵⁷. And if any one should say that each rules over a part, what of that which established this order and gave to each his particular realm? For this would be rather God. Therefore, God is one, perfect, uncircumscribed, maker of the universe, and its preserver and governor, exceeding and preceding all perfection.

Moreover, it is a natural necessity that duality should originate in unity⁵⁸.

CHAPTER VI.

Concerning the Word and the Son of God: a reasoned proof.

So then this one and only God is not Wordless⁵⁹. And possessing the Word, He will have it not as without a subsistence, nor as having had a beginning, nor as destined to cease to be. For there never was a time when God was not Word: but He ever possesses His own Word, begotten of Himself, not, as our word is, without a subsistence and dissolving into air, but having a subsistence in Him and life and perfection, not proceeding out of Himself but ever existing within Himself⁶⁰. For where could it be, if it were to go outside Him? For inasmuch as our nature is perishable and easily dissolved, our word is also without subsistence. But since God is everlasting and perfect, He will have His Word subsistent in Him, and everlasting and living, and possessed of all the attributes of the Begetter. For just as our word, proceeding as it does out of the mind, is neither wholly identical with the mind nor utterly diverse from it (for so far as it proceeds out of the mind it is different from it, while so far as it reveals the mind, it is no longer absolutely diverse from the mind, but being one in nature with the mind, it is yet to the subject diverse from it), so in the same manner also the Word of God⁶¹ in its independent subsistence is

differentiated⁶² from Him from Whom it derives its subsistence⁶³ but inasmuch as it displays in itself the same attributes as are seen in

God, it is of the same nature as God. For just as absolute perfection is contemplated in the Father, so also is it contemplated in the Word that is begotten of Him.

CHAPTER VII.

Concerning the Holy Spirit, a reasoned proof

Moreover the Word must also possess Spirit⁶⁴ For in fact even our word is not destitute of spirit; but in our case the spirit is something different from our essence⁶⁵. For there is an attraction and movement of the air which is drawn in and poured forth that the body may be sustained. And it is this which in the moment of utterance becomes the articulate word,

⁶² διηρηται i. e. distinguished from the Father. Objection is taken to the use of such a verb as suggestive of division. It is often employed, however, by Greg. Naz. (e.g. *Orat.* 34) to express the distinction of persons. In many passages of Gregory and other Fathers the noun διαίρεσις is used to express the distinction of one thing from another: and in this sense it is opposed both to the Sabellian confusion and the Arian division.

⁶³ Reading υποστασιν. Various reading υπαρξιν, existence

⁶⁴ The Greek theologians, founding on the primary sense of the Greek term Πνευμα, and on certain passages of Scripture in which the word seemed to retain that sense inure or less (especially Psalm xxxiii. 6 in the Vulgate rendering, verbo Dei coeli formati sunt: et spiritu oris ejus omnis virtus eorum), spoke of the Holy Ghost as proceeding from the Father like the breath of His mouth in the utterance or emission of His Word. See ch. 15 of this Book, where we have the sentence,

ουδεμια γαρ ορμη ανευ πνευματος. Compare also such passages as these - *Greg. Naz., Orat.* 1. 3, *Cyrl. Alex., Thes., assert.* 34, *De Trin. dial.* 2, p 425, and 7, pp. 634, 640; *Basil, Contra Eunom.* B.V., and *De Spiritu Sancto.* ch. 18; *Greg. Scholar., Contra Latin., de process. Spiritus Sancti* 1, 4, where we have the statement

ουτω και το αγιον Πνευμα ωσπερ και κινησις, ενδοτερα της υπερφυσους εκεινης ουσιας, so the *Holy Spirit is like an impulse and movement within that supernatural essence.*

⁶⁵ Or, substance; ουσια.

⁵⁵ *Infr.* Lib iv. C. 21

⁵⁶ *Greg. Nyss., Prol Catech.*

⁵⁷ *Greg. Naz., Orat.* 35.

⁵⁸ *Cf. Dionys., De div. Nom., c. 5, 13.*

⁵⁹ αλογον; without Word, or, without reason.

⁶⁰ *Greg. Nys., Catech., C. 1.*

⁶¹ In R. 2427 is added, 'who is the Son.'

revealing in itself the force of the word⁶⁶. But⁶⁷ in the case of the divine nature, which is simple and uncompound, we must confess in all piety that there exists a Spirit of God, for the Word is not more imperfect than our own word. Now we cannot, in piety, consider the Spirit to be something foreign that gains admission into God from without, as is the case with compound natures like us. Nay, just as, when we heard⁶⁸ of the Word of God, we considered it to be not without subsistence, nor the product of learning, nor the mere utterance of voice, nor as passing into the air and perishing, but as being essentially subsisting, endowed with free volition, and energy, and omnipotence: so also, when we have learnt about the Spirit of God, we contemplate it as the companion of the Word and the revealer of His energy, and not as mere breath without subsistence. For to conceive of the Spirit that dwells in God as after the likeness of our own spirit, would be to drag down the greatness of the divine nature to the lowest depths of degradation. But we must contemplate it as an essential power, existing in its own proper and peculiar subsistence, proceeding from the Father and resting in the Word⁶⁹, and shewing forth the Word, neither capable of disjunction from God in Whom it exists, and the Word Whose companion it is, nor poured forth to vanish into nothingness⁷⁰, but being in subsistence in the likeness of the Word, endowed with life, free volition, independent movement, energy, ever willing that which is good, and having

power to keep pace with the will in all its decrees⁷¹, having no beginning and no end. For never was the Father at any time lacking in the Word, nor the Word in the Spirit.

Thus because of the unity in nature, the error of the Greeks in holding that God is many, is utterly destroyed: and again by our acceptance of the Word and the Spirit, the dogma of the Jews is overthrown: and there remains of each party⁷² only what is profitable⁷³. On the one hand of the Jewish idea we have the unity of God's nature, and on the other, of the Greek, we have the distinction in subsistences and that only⁷⁴.

But should the Jew refuse to accept the Word and the Spirit, let the divine Scripture confute him and curb his tongue. For concerning the Word, the divine David says, *Forever, O Lord, Thy Word is settled in heaven*⁷⁵. And again, *He sent His Word and healed them*⁷⁶. But the word that is uttered is not sent, nor is it forever settled⁷⁷. And concerning the Spirit, the same David says, *Thou sendest forth Thy Spirit, they are created*⁷⁸. And again, *By the word of the Lord were the heavens made: and all the host of them by the breath of His mouth*⁷⁹. Job, too, says, *The Spirit of God hath made me, and the breath of the Almighty hath given me life*⁸⁰. Now the Spirit which is sent and makes and stablishes and conserves, is not mere breath that dissolves, any more than the mouth of God is a bodily member. For the conception of both must be such as harmonizes with the Divine nature⁸¹.

CHAPTER VIII.

Concerning the Holy Trinity.

We believe, then, in One God, one beginning⁸², having no beginning, uncreate, unbegotten, imperishable and immortal, everlasting, infinite, uncircumscribed, boundless, of infinite power, simple, uncompound, incorporeal, without flux, passionless, unchangeable, unalterable, unseen, the

⁶⁶ Text, φανερούσα: various reading, φάρουσα (cf. Cyril, De Trinitate).

⁶⁷ Greg Nyss., *Catech.*, c. 2.

⁶⁸ Text, ακουσαντες: variant, ακουοντες (so in Cyril)

⁶⁹ So Cyril speaks frequently of the Holy Spirit *proceeding from the Father* and being (εἶναι) and *abiding* (μενεῖν) in the Son; as also of the Spirit as *being of the Son and having His nature in Him* (εἷς αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐμπεφυκῶς αὐτῷ). The idea seems to have been that as the Son is in the bosom of the Father so the Spirit is in the bosom of the Son. The Spirit was compared again to the *energy*, the *natural*, *living energy*, of the Son (ἐνεργεῖα φυσικὴ καὶ ζῶσα, τὸ ἐνεργεῖς τοῦ υἱοῦ), Cyril, *Dial 7 ad Hermiam*, Such terms as *προβολεὺς ἐκφαντοπικῶν πνευμάτων*, the *Producer*, or, *Emitter of the revealing Spirit*, and the *εκφανσις* or *ἐλλαμψις*, the *revealing*, the *forth-shewing* were also used to express the procession of the one eternal Person from the Other as like the emission or forth-shewing light from light.

⁷⁰ Greg Naz. 37, 44.

⁷¹ Text, πρὸς πάσαν προθεσιν: variant θωλήσιν in almost all the codices.

⁷² αἰρεσις

⁷³ Greg. Orat. 38, and elsewhere

⁷⁴ Greg. Nyss, *Catech.*, c. 3.

⁷⁵ Ps. cxix 89.

⁷⁶ Ib. cvii 30

⁷⁷ Text, διαμενει: variant, μενει

⁷⁸ Ps. civ 30

⁷⁹ Ib xxxiii 6.

⁸⁰ Job xxxiii 4

⁸¹ Basil, *De Spirit. Sancto, ad Amphil. C. 18*,

⁸² Or, principle, ἀρχήν

fountain of goodness and justice, the light of the mind, inaccessible; a power known by no measure, measurable only by His own will alone (for all things that He wills He can⁸³), creator of all created things, seen or unseen, of all the maintainer and preserver, for all the provider, master and lord and king over all, with an endless and immortal kingdom: having no contrary, filling all, by nothing encompassed, but rather Himself the encompasser and maintainer and original possessor of the universe, occupying all essences intact⁸⁴ and extending beyond all things, and being separate from all essence as being super-essential⁸⁵ and above all things and absolute God, absolute goodness, and absolute fullness⁸⁶: determining all sovereignties and ranks, being placed above all sovereignty and rank, above essence and life and word and thought: being Himself very light and goodness and life and essence, inasmuch as He does not derive His being from another, that is to say, of those things that exist: but being Himself the fountain of being to all that is, of life to the living, of reason to those that have reason; to all the cause of all good: perceiving all things even before they have become: one essence, one divinity, one power, one will, one energy, one beginning, one authority, one dominion, one sovereignty, made known in three perfect subsistences and adored with one adoration, believed in and ministered to by all rational creation⁸⁷, united without confusion and divided without separation (which indeed transcends thought). (We believe) in Father and Son and Holy Spirit whereinto also we have been baptized⁸⁸. For so our Lord commanded the Apostles to baptize, saying, *Baptizing them in the name of the Father, Son, and holy Spirit*⁸⁹.

(We believe) in one Father, the beginning⁹⁰, and cause of all: begotten of no one: without cause or generation, alone subsisting: creator of all: but Father of one only by nature, His Only-begotten Son and our Lord and God and Saviour Jesus Christ, and

Producer⁹¹ of the most Holy Spirit. And in one Son of God, the Only-begotten, our Lord, Jesus Christ: begotten of the Father, before all the ages: Light of Light, true God of true God: begotten, not made, consubstantial with the Father, through Whom all things are made: and when we say He was before all the ages we shew that His birth is without time or beginning: for the Son of God was not brought into being out of nothing⁹², He that is the effulgence of the glory, the impress of the Father's subsistence⁹³, the living wisdom and power⁹⁴, the Word possessing interior subsistence⁹⁵, the essential and perfect and living image⁹⁶ of the unseen God. But always He was with the Father and in Him⁹⁷, everlastingly and without beginning begotten of Him. For there never was a time when the Father was and the Son was not, but always the Father and always the Son, Who was begotten of Him, existed together. For He could not have received the name Father apart from the Son: for if He were without the Son⁹⁸, He could not be the Father: and if He thereafter had the Son, thereafter He became the Father, not having been the Father prior to this, and He was changed from that which

⁹¹ προβολεια. The term προβολη, rendered *prolatio* by Tertullian and Hilary, was rejected as unsuitable to the idea of the Divine procession, e.g. by Athanasius, who in his *Expos Fidei* denies that the Word is απορροια, *efflux*, or, τμησις *segmen*, προβολη, *emissio* or, *prolatio*; and by Jerome, *Adv. Ruf.*, *Apol.* 2, his reason being that the word had been used by Gnostics speaking of the emanations of Aeons, Greg. Naz., however, *Orat.* 13. 35. speaks of the Father as γεννητωρ and προβολευς and of the Spirit as προβολημα.

⁹² *Greg. Naz.*, *Orat.* 36.

⁹³ *Ibid.*

⁹⁴ 1 Cor. i. 24.

⁹⁵ *The Word enhypostatic*, ο Λογος ενυποστατος

⁹⁶ Heb. 1 3.

⁹⁷ The Arians admitted that the Son is *in* the Father, in the sense in which all created things are *in* God. Basil (*De Spiritu Sancto* ch. 25, *Orat.* in *princip. evang. Joan.*) takes the proposition συν, *in*, to express the idea of the συναφεια or *conjunction* of the two. The Scholiast on the present passages call attention to the two prepositions *with* and *in* as denoting the Son's eternal existence and His union with the Father, as the *shining* is with the *light*, and comes from it without separation. Basil, *De Spirit. Sancto*, ch. 26, holds it better to say that the Spirit is *one with* (συνειναι) the Father and the Son, than the He is *in* (ενειμαι) the Father and the Son.

⁹⁸ *Greg. Naz.*, *Orat.* 35.

⁸³ Cf. Ps. cxxxv 6

⁸⁴ αχραντως

⁸⁵ υπερουσιον. [see the word 'daily' υπιουσιον in the Lord's prayer Matt. 6.11]

⁸⁶ υπερθεον, υπεραγαθον, υπερπληρη

⁸⁷ *Greg. Nan.*, *Orat.* 13, n. 32.

⁸⁸ Au argument much used against the Arians, the Macedonians, and the Sabellians. See e.g. *Athan.*, *ad Serap. Epist.* 1 and 2; *Basil*, *Contra Eunorn.*, bk. iii., and *De Spiritu Sancto*, ch. 10, 12; *Greg. Naz.*, *Orat.* 34.

⁸⁹ St. Matt. xviii. 19.

⁹⁰ *Or*, *principle* αρχην.

was not the Father and became the Father. This is the worst form of blasphemy⁹⁹. For we may not speak of God as destitute of natural generative power: and generative power means, the power of producing from one's self, that is to say, from one's own proper essence, that which is like in nature to one's self¹⁰⁰.

In treating, then, of the generation of the Son, it is an act of impiety¹⁰¹ to say that time comes into play and that the existence of the Son is of later origin than the Father. For we hold that it is from Him, that is, from the Father's nature, that the Son is generated. And unless we grant that the Son co-existed from the beginning with the Father, by Whom He was begotten, we introduce change into the Father's subsistence, because, not being the Father, He subsequently became the Father¹⁰². For the creation, even though it originated later, is nevertheless not derived from the essence of God, but is brought into existence out of nothing by His will and power, and change does not touch God's nature. For generation means that the begetter produces out of his essence offspring similar in essence. But creation and making mean that the creator and maker produces from that which is external, and not out of his own essence, a creation of an absolutely dissimilar nature¹⁰³.

Wherefore in God, Who alone is passionless and unalterable, and immutable, and ever so continueth, both begetting and creating are passionless¹⁰⁴. For being by nature passionless and not liable to flux, since He is simple and uncompound, He is not, subject to passion or flux either in begetting or in creating, nor has He need of any cooperation. But generation in Him is without beginning and everlasting, being the work of nature and producing out of His own essence, that the Begetter may not undergo change, and that He may not be God first and God last, nor receive any accession: while creation in the case of God¹⁰⁵, being the work of will, is not co-eternal with God. For it is not natural that that which is brought into existence out of nothing should be co-eternal with what is without beginning and everlasting. There is this difference in fact

between man's making and God's. Man can bring nothing into existence out of nothing¹⁰⁶, but all that he makes requires pre-existing matter for its basis¹⁰⁷, and he does not create it by will only, but thinks out first what it is to be and pictures it in his mind, and only then fashions it with his hands, undergoing labour and trouble¹⁰⁸, and often missing the mark and failing to produce to his satisfaction that after which he strives. But God, through the exercise of will alone, has brought all things into existence out of nothing. Now there is the same difference between God and man in begetting and generating. For in God, Who is without time and beginning, passionless, not liable to flux, incorporeal, alone and without end¹⁰⁹, generation is without time and beginning, passionless and not liable to flux; nor dependent on the union of two¹¹⁰ nor has His own incomprehensible generation beginning or end. And it is without beginning because He is immutable: without flux because He is passionless and incorporeal: independent of the union of two again because He is incorporeal but also because He is the one and only God, and stands in need of no cooperation: and without end or cessation because He is without beginning, or time, or end, and ever continues the same. For that which has no beginning has no end: but that which through grace is endless is assuredly not without beginning, as, witness, the angels¹¹¹.

Accordingly the everlasting God generates His own Word which is perfect, without beginning and without end, that God, Whose nature and existence are above time, may not engender in time. But with man clearly it is otherwise, for generation is with him a matter of sex, and destruction and flux and increase and body clothe him round about¹¹², and he possesses a nature which is male or female. For the male requires the assistance of the female. But may He Who surpasses all, and transcends all thought and comprehension, be gracious to us.

⁹⁹ *Cyril, Thesaurus, assert. 4 and 5*

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid., assert. 6.*

¹⁰¹ *Ibid., assert. 4.*

¹⁰² *Greg. Naz., Orat. 29.*

¹⁰³ Text, ἀνομοιον παντελως, variant,

ἀνομοιον παντελως κατ' ουσιαν, cf. also *Cyrill.*

¹⁰⁴ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 29 and 35.*

¹⁰⁵ On this distinction between *generation* and *creation*, compare *Athan., Contra Arianos, Or. 2, 3; Basil, Contra Eunum., bk. iv.; Cyril Thes. assert 3. &c.*

¹⁰⁶ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 29*

¹⁰⁷ *Cyril, Thes., assert. 7 and 18.*

¹⁰⁸ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 29.*

¹⁰⁹ *Cyril, Thes., assert. 5, 6, and 16; Greg. Orat. 35*

¹¹⁰ ἀρρενωγος γεννα και σουνδασιμον. This, argument is repeatedly made in refutation both of Gnostic ideas of emanation and Arian misrepresentations of the orthodox doctrine. cf. *Athan., De Synodis Epiph. Haer. 69; Hilary De Trin. iii. iv.; Greg. Naz., Orat. 35.*

¹¹¹ *Infra. Book ii. C. 3.*

¹¹² *Greg. Naz., Orat. 45.*

The holy catholic and apostolic Church, then, teaches the existence at once of a Father and of His Only-begotten Son, born of Him without time and flux and passion, in a manner incomprehensible and perceived by the God of the universe alone: just as we recognise the existence at once of fire and the light which proceeds from it: for there is not first fire and thereafter light, but they exist together. And just as light is ever the product of fire, and ever is in it and at no time is separate from it, so in like manner also the Son is begotten of the Father and is never in any way¹¹³ separate from Him, but ever is in Him¹¹⁴. But whereas the light which is produced from fire without separation, and abideth ever in it, has no proper subsistence of its own distinct from that of fire (for it is a natural quality of fire), the Only-begotten Son of God, begotten of the Father without separation and difference and ever abiding in Him, has a proper subsistence of its own distinct from that of the Father.

The terms, 'Word' and 'effulgence,' then, are used because He is begotten of the Father without the union of two, or passion, or time, or flux, or separation¹¹⁵; and the terms 'Son' and 'impress of the Father's subsistence,' because He is perfect and has subsistence¹¹⁶ and is in all respects similar to the Father, save that the Father is not begotten¹¹⁷; and the term 'Only-begotten'¹¹⁸ because He alone was begotten alone of the Father alone. For no other generation is like to the generation of the Son of God, since no other is Son of God. For though the Holy Spirit proceedeth from the Father, yet this is not generative in character but processional. This is a different mode of existence, alike incomprehensible and unknown, just as is the generation of the Son. Wherefore all the qualities the Father has are the Son's, save that the Father is unbegotten¹¹⁹, and this exception involves no difference in essence nor dignity¹²⁰, but only a different mode of coming into existence¹²¹. We have an analogy in Adam, who was not begotten (for God Himself moulded him), and

Seth, who was begotten (for he is Adam's son), and Eve, who proceeded out of Adam's rib (for she was not begotten). These do not differ from each other in nature, for they are human beings but they differ in the mode of coming into existence¹²².

For one must recognise that the word ἀγεννητον with only one 'ν' signifies "uncreate" or "not having been made," while ἀγεννητον written with double 'ν' means "unbegotten." According to the first significance essence differs from essence: for one essence is uncreate, or ἀγεννητον with one 'ν', and another is create or γεννητη. But in the second significance there is no difference between essence and essence. For the first subsistence of all kinds of living creatures is ἀγεννητος but not ἀγεννητος. For they were created by the Creator, being brought into being by His Word, but they were not begotten, for there was no preexisting form like themselves from which they might have been born.

So then in the first sense of the word the three absolutely divine subsistences of the Holy Godhead agree¹²³: for they exist as one in essence and uncreate¹²⁴. But with the second signification it is quite otherwise. For the Father alone is ingenerate¹²⁵, no other subsistence having given Him being. And the Son alone is generate, for He was begotten of the Father's essence without beginning and without time. And only the Holy Spirit proceedeth from the Father's essence, not having been generated but simply proceeding¹²⁶. For this is the doctrine of Holy Scripture. But the nature of the generation and the procession is quite beyond comprehension.

And this also it behooves¹²⁷ us to know, that the names Fatherhood, Sonship and Procession, were not applied to the Holy Godhead by us: on the contrary, they were communicated to us by the Godhead, as the divine apostle says, Wherefore I bow the knee to the Father, from Whom is every family in heaven and on earth¹²⁸. But if we say¹²⁹ that the Father is the

¹¹³ Text, μηδ ὁλως. Variant in many codices is μηδαμως, as in the previous sentence.

¹¹⁴ *Greg. Naz., Orat. bk. i., Coot. Eun., p. 66; Cyril, Thes., assert. 5.*

¹¹⁵ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 36.*

¹¹⁶ ἐνυποστατον *enhypostatic*. See Suicer, *Thesaurus, sub voce*.

¹¹⁷ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 23. 37 and 39.*

¹¹⁸ *cf. ibid. 23, 36.*

¹¹⁹ *Athan., Contra Arian., Orat. 2; Basil, Contra Eunum. iv.; Greg. Nan., Orat. 35.*

¹²⁰ ἀξιωματι

¹²¹ *Basil, bk. ii and iv*

¹²² *Greg. Naz., Orat. 36 and 37*

¹²³ *Man. Dialog. contr. Arian.*

¹²⁴ *Cyril, Thes., assert. 1 p. 12*

¹²⁵ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 35.*

¹²⁶ *St. John xv. 26.*

¹²⁷ *Cf. basil. contra Eunum. v.; Athan., Contra Anon., ii. Gyril, Thes., assert. 32. Epiphan., Haeres. 73, & C.*

¹²⁸ *Ephes. iii. 14 and 15; Cyril, Thes., assert. 32.*

Dionys. divin. nom., c. 1

¹²⁹ In the first Book of his *Contra Arianos* Athanasius refers to Christ's word in St. John xiv. 28. He remarks that He does not say "the Father is better (κρεισσω) than I," lest it should be inferred that the

origin of the Son and greater than the Son, we do not suggest any precedence in time or superiority in nature of the Father over the Son¹³⁰ (for through His agency He made the ages¹³¹), or superiority in any other respect save causation. And we mean by this, that the Son is begotten of the Father and not the Father of the Son, and that the Father naturally is the cause of the Son just as we say in the same way not that fire proceedeth from light, but rather light from fire. So then, whenever we hear it said that the Father is the origin of the Son and greater than the Son, let us understand it to mean in respect of causation. And just as we do not say that fire is of one essence and light of another, so we cannot say that the Father is of one essence and the Son of another: but both are of one and the same essence¹³². And just as we say that fire has brightness¹³³ through the light proceeding from it, and do not consider the light of the fire as an instrument ministering to the fire, but rather as its natural force: so we say that the Father creates all that He creates through His Only-begotten Son, not as though the Son were a mere instrument serving¹³⁴ the Father's ends, but as His natural and substantial

Son is not equal to the Father in Divine nature but of another nature; but "the Father is *greater* (μειζων) than I," that is to say, not in dignity or age, but as being begotten of the Father. And further, that by the word "greater" He indicates the peculiar property of the substance (της ουσιας την ιδιοτητα). This declaration of our Lord's was understood in the same way by Basil, Gregory Nazianzenus, Cyril and others of the Greek Fathers, and by Hilary among the Latin Fathers. In the ixth and xth Books of his *De Trinitate* Hilary refers to this and says that the Father is hailed 'greater' *propter auctori tatem* meaning by *auctoritas* not *power* but what the Greeks understand by αιτιοψης, *causation, principle or authorship of being*. So also Soebadius says that the Father is rightly called 'greater,' because He alone is without an author of His being. But Latin theologians usually spoke of the Father as 'greater' not because He is *Father* but because the Son was made Man. To this effect also Athanasius expresses himself in his *De hum. carne suscepta*, while Gregory Nazianzenus speaks otherwise in *Orat. 36*.

¹³⁰ St. John xiv. 28

¹³¹ τους αιωγας: Heb i. 3.

¹³² *Greg. Naz., Orat. 37 Athan., Contra. Arian. bk. 1.*

¹³³ φαινειν, *shines*.

¹³⁴ See Cyril, *Ad Herm., dial., Irenaeus iv. 14. v. 6,* and John of Damascus himself in his *Dial. Contra. Manich.*

force¹³⁵. And just as we say both that the fire shines and again that the light of the fire shines, *So all things whatsoever the Father doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise*¹³⁶. But whereas light possesses no proper subsistence of its own, distinct from that of the fire, the Son is a perfect subsistence¹³⁷, inseparable from the Father's subsistence, as we have shewn above. For it is quite impossible to find in creation an image that will illustrate in itself exactly in all details the nature of the Holy Trinity. For how could that which is create and compound, subject to flux and change, circumscribed, formed and corruptible, clearly shew forth the super-essential divine essence, unaffected as it is in any of these ways? Now it is evident that all creation is liable to most of these affections, and all from its very nature is subject to corruption.

Likewise we believe also in one Holy Spirit, the Lord and Giver of Life: Who proceedeth from the Father and resteth in the Son: the object of equal adoration and glorification with the Father and Son, since He is co-essential and co-eternal¹³⁸ the Spirit of God, direct, authoritative¹³⁹, the **fountain of wisdom**¹⁴⁰, and life, and holiness: God existing and addressed along with Father and Son: uncreate, full, creative, all-ruling, all-effecting, all-powerful, of infinite power, Lord of all creation and not under any lord¹⁴¹: deifying, not deified¹⁴²: filling, not filled: shared in, not sharing in : sanctifying, not sanctified : the intercessor, receiving the supplications of all: in all things like to the Father and Son: proceeding from the Father and communicated through the Son, and participated in by all creation, through Himself creating, and investing with essence and sanctifying, and maintaining the universe : having subsistence, existing in its own proper and peculiar subsistence, inseparable and indivisible from Father and Son, and possessing all the qualities that the Father and Son possess, save that of not being begotten or born. For the Father is without cause and unborn: for He is derived from nothing, but derives from Himself His being, nor does He derive a single quality from

¹³⁵ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 13, 31, and 37*

¹³⁶ St. John. v. 19

¹³⁷ τελεια υποστασις: a perfect hypostasis

¹³⁸ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 37.*

¹³⁹ ηγεμνικον

¹⁴⁰ The Title of this work (emphasizing the importance to the faith in the discerning of the true nature of the Holy Spirit)

¹⁴¹ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 49*

¹⁴² Θεου ου Θεουμενον

another¹⁴³ Rather He is Himself the beginning and cause of the existence of all things in a definite and natural manner. But the Son is derived from the Father after the manner of generation, and the Holy Spirit likewise is derived from the Father, yet not after the manner of generation, but after that of procession. And we have learned that there is a difference¹⁴⁴ between generation and procession, but the nature of that difference we in no wise understand. Further, the generation of the Son from the Father and the procession of the Holy Spirit are simultaneous.

All then that the Son and the Spirit have is from the Father, even their very being¹⁴⁵: and unless the Father is, neither the Son nor the Spirit is. And unless the Father possesses a certain attribute, neither the Son nor the Spirit possesses it: and through the Father¹⁴⁶, that is, because of the Father's existence¹⁴⁷, the Son and the Spirit exist¹⁴⁸, and through the Father, that is, because of the Father having the qualities, the Son and the Spirit have all their qualities, those of being unbegotten, and of birth and of procession being excepted¹⁴⁹. For in these *hypostatic* or *personal* properties alone do the three holy subsistences¹⁵⁰ differ from each other, being indivisibly divided not by essence but by the distinguishing mark of their proper and peculiar subsistence.

Further we say that each of¹⁵¹ the three has a perfect subsistence, that we may understand not one compound perfect nature made up of three imperfect

elements, but one simple essence, surpassing and preceding perfection, existing in three perfect subsistences¹⁵². For all that is composed of imperfect elements must necessarily be compound. But from perfect subsistences no compound can arise. Wherefore we do not speak of the form as from subsistences, but as in subsistences¹⁵³. But we speak of those things as imperfect which do not preserve the form of that which is completed out of them. For stone and wood and iron are each perfect in its own nature, but with reference to the building that is completed out of them each is imperfect for none of them is in itself a house.

The subsistences then we say are perfect, that we may not conceive of the divine nature as compound. For compoundness is the beginning of separation. And again we speak of the three subsistences as being in each other¹⁵⁴, that we may not introduce a crowd and multitude of Gods¹⁵⁵. Owing to the three subsistences, there is no compoundness or confusion: while, owing to their having the same essence and dwelling in one another, and being the same in will, and energy, and power, and authority, and movement, so to speak, we recognise the indivisibility and the unity of God. For verily there is one God, and His word and Spirit.

Marg. MS. Concerning the distinction of the three subsistences: and concerning the thing itself and our reason and thought in relation to it.

One ought, moreover, to recognise that it is one thing to look at a matter as it is, and another thing to look at it in the light of reason and thought. In the case of all created things, the distinction of the subsistences is observed in actual fact. For in actual fact Peter is seen to be separate from Paul. But the community and connection and unity are apprehended by reason and thought. For it is by the mind that we perceive that Peter and Paul are of the same nature and have one common nature¹⁵⁶. For both are living creatures, rational and mortal: and both are flesh, endowed with the spirit of reason and understanding¹⁵⁷. It is, then, by reason that this

¹⁴³ Text,

ου γαρ εκ τινος εξ εαυτου γαρ το ειναι εχει, ουδε τι των οσαπερ εχει εξ ετερου εξει. Another reading is,

ου γαρ εκ τινος το ειναι εχει, ουδε τι των οσα εξει, i.e. or, *He does not derive His being, nor any one of His qualities from any one.*

¹⁴⁴ See *Greg. Naz., Orat. 29 35; Thomas Aquin., I. Quaest. art 1*

¹⁴⁵ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 25*

¹⁴⁶ See Athan., *Contra Arian., Orat. 3; Greg. Naz., Orat. 35. St. Augustine (Contr. Max. iii. 14, De Trin., xv.) Epiphanius (Anchor.), and Gregory of Nyssa (Epist. ad Ablab.)* teach that the Spirit proceeds, and is not begotten because He is both of the Father and the Son, while the Son is only of the Father.

¹⁴⁷ Reading, *δια το ειναι τον Πατερα*: a variant is, *δια το ειναι αυτον Πατερα*, as also in *Cyrilli, De Trinitate*.

¹⁴⁸ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 23.*

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid., Orat., 25*

¹⁵⁰ *υποστασεις; hypostases.*

¹⁵¹ See *Athan., Contra Arian., Orat. 5.*

¹⁵² *Greg. Naz., Orat. 13 and 29; Athan. Orat. Contra. Arian*

¹⁵³ The Greek is

οθεν ουδε λεγομεν το ειδος εξ υποστασεων, αλλ εν υποστασεισιν. See *Basil., Oral. Contra. Sabell., Ar. et Eunom.*

¹⁵⁴ See *Greg. Naz., Orat. e and 37.*

¹⁵⁵ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 29, 34 and 40.*

¹⁵⁶ *Greg. Naz. Orat. 37.*

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid. 32.*

community of nature is observed. For here indeed the subsistences do not exist one within the other. But each privately and individually, that is to say, in itself, stands quite separate, having very many points that divide it from the other. For they are both separated in space and differ in time, and are divided in thought, and power, and shape, or form, and habit, and temperament and dignity, and pursuits, and all differentiating properties, but above all, in the fact that they do not dwell in one another but are separated. Hence it comes that we can speak of two, three, or many men.

And this may be perceived throughout the whole of creation, but in the case of the holy and super-essential and incomprehensible Trinity, far removed from everything, it is quite the reverse. For there the community and unity are observed in fact, through the co-eternity of the subsistences, and through their having the same essence and energy and will and concord of mind¹⁵⁸, and then being identical in authority and power and goodness—I do not say similar but identical—and then movement by one impulse¹⁵⁹. For there is one essence, one goodness, one power, one will, one energy, one authority, one and the same, I repeat, not three resembling each other. But the three subsistences have one and the same movement. For each one of them is related as closely to the other as to itself: that is to say that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit are one in all respects, save those of not being begotten, of birth and of procession. But it is by thought that the difference is perceived¹⁶⁰. For we recognise one God: but only in the attributes of Fatherhood, Sonship, and Procession, both in respect of cause and effect and perfection of subsistence, that is, manner of existence, do we perceive difference¹⁶¹. For with reference to the uncircumscribed Deity we cannot speak of separation in space, as we can in our own case. For the subsistences dwell in one another, in no wise confused but cleaving together, according to the word of the Lord, *I am in the Father, and like Father*

*in Me*¹⁶²: nor can one admit difference in will or judgment or energy or power or anything else whatsoever which may produce actual and absolute separation in our case. Wherefore we do not speak of three Gods, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, but rather of one God, the holy Trinity, the Son and Spirit being referred to one cause¹⁶³, and not compounded or coalesced according to the synaeresis [coalescence] of Sabellius. For, as we said, they are made one not so as to commingle, but so as to cleave to each other, and they have their being in each other¹⁶⁴ without any coalescence or commingling.

¹⁶² St. John xiv. 11.

¹⁶³ εἰς ἐν αἰτίον. So elsewhere it is put, ὡς περ μίᾳ ἀρχῇ κατὰ τοῦτο εἰς Θεοῦ. The three Persons or Subsistences are yet One God, because of the one Principle of Being whence Son and Spirit derive. So the Father is said to be the

πρὸς ὃν ἀναγεται τὰ ἐξῆς.

¹⁶⁴ The Greek runs thus:—καὶ τὴν ἀλλήλαις ἐχουδι δι᾽ ἁπασῶν συναλοιφῆς καὶ συμφυρσεως. The term περιχωρησιν, *circumincessio*, *immanentia*, was meant to express the peculiarity of the relations of the Three Divine Persons or Subsistences - their indwelling in each other, the fact that, while they are distinct they yet are in one another, the Coinherence which implies their equal and identical Godhead. "In the Trinity," says Bishop Bull (*Defence of the Nicene Creed*, bk. iv. ch. iv., secs. 13, 04), "the circumincession is most proper and perfect, forasmuch as the Persons mutually contain Each Other, and all the three have an immeasurable whereabouts (*immensum ubi*, as the Schoolmen express it), so that wherever one Person is there the other two exist; in other words They are all everywhere. This outcome of the circumincession of the Persons in the Trinity is so far from introducing Sabellianism, that it is of great use as Petavius has also observed, for (establishing) the diversity of the Persons, and for confuting that heresy. For, in order to that mutual existence (in each other) which is discerned in the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, it is absolutely necessary that there should be some distinction between these who are thus joined together— that is, that those that exist mutually in each other should be different in reality, and not in mode of conception only; for that which is simply one is not said to exist in itself, or to interpenetrate itself . . . Lastly, this is to be especially considered — that this circumincession of the Divine Persons is indeed a very great mystery, which we ought rather religiously to adore than curiously to pry into. No similitude can be devised Which shall he in every

¹⁵⁸ τὴν τῆς γμωμῆς συμποικίαν: *co-operation of judgment, or, disposition.*

¹⁵⁹ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 40.* The Greek is singular and difficult: τὸ ἐν ἐξάλμα τῆς κινήσεως; *the one forth-leaping of the motion or movement* Origen speaks of ἡ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ κινήσις (I. 436A.). In Athanasius (I. 253 C.) κινήσις has the metaphorical sense of *indignation.*

¹⁶⁰ *Greg. Naz., Oral. 37; Greg. Nyss., Epist. ad Ablab et Oral. 32*

¹⁶¹ *Basil., Epist. 43.*

Nor do the Son and the Spirit stand apart, nor are they sundered in essence according to the diaresis [division] of Arius¹⁶⁵. For the Deity is undivided amongst things divided, to put it concisely: and it is just like three suns cleaving to each other without separation and giving out light mingled and conjoined into one. When, then, we turn our eyes to the Divinity, and the first cause and the sovereignty and the oneness and sameness, so to speak, of the movement and will of the Divinity, and the identity in essence and power and energy and lordship, what is seen by us is unity¹⁶⁶. But when we look to those things in which the Divinity is, or, to put it more accurately, which are the Divinity, and those things which are in it through the first cause without time or distinction in glory or separation, that is to say, the subsistences of the Son and the Spirit, it seems to us a Trinity that we adore¹⁶⁷. The Father is one Father, and without beginning, that is, without cause for He is not derived from anything. The Son is one Son, but not without beginning, that is, not without cause for He is derived from the Father. But if you eliminate the idea of a beginning from time, He is also without beginning: for the creator of times cannot be subject to time. The Holy Spirit is one Spirit, going forth from the Father, not in the manner of Sonship but of procession; so that neither has the Father lost His property of being unbegotten because He hath begotten, nor has the Son lost His property of being begotten because He was begotten of that which was unbegotten (for how could that be so?), nor does the Spirit change either into the Father or into the Son because He hath proceeded and is God. For a property is quite constant. For how could a property persist if it were variable, moveable, and could change into something else? For if the Father is the Son, He is not strictly the Father: for there is strictly one Father. And if the Son is the Father, He is not strictly the Son: for there is strictly one Son and one Holy Spirit.

Further, it should be understood that we do not speak of the Father as derived from any one, but we speak of Him as the Father of the Son. And we do not speak of the Son as Cause¹⁶⁸ or Father, but we speak of Him both as from the Father, and as the Son of the Father. And we speak likewise of the Holy Spirit as

respect apt to illustrate it no language avails worthily to set it forth, seeing that it is an union which far transcends all other unions,”

¹⁶⁵ *Greg., Orat., 29: Dionys., De div. Nom., c. 2.*

¹⁶⁶ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 37*

¹⁶⁷ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 19 and 29*

¹⁶⁸ Text αἰτιον variant, ἀναίτιον, *causeless*.

from the Father, and call Him the Spirit of the Father. And we do not speak of the Spirit as from the Son^{169, 170} but yet we call Him the Spirit of the Son. *For if any one hath not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of His*¹⁷¹, saith the divine apostle. And we confess that He is manifested and imparted to us through the Son. *For He breathed upon His Disciples*, says he, *and said, Receive ye the Holy Spirit*¹⁷². It is just the same as in the case of the sun from which come both the ray and the radiance (for the sun itself is the source of both the ray and the radiance), and it is through the ray that the radiance is imparted to us, and it is the radiance itself by which we are lightened and in which we participate. Further we do not speak of the Son of the Spirit, or of the Son as derived from the Spirit¹⁷³.

CHAPTER IX.

Concerning what is affirmed about God.

The Deity is simple and uncompound. But that which is composed of many and different elements is compound. If, then, we should speak of the qualities of being uncreate and without beginning and incorporeal and immortal and everlasting and good and creative and so forth as essential differences in the case of God, that which is composed of so many qualities will not be simple but must be compound. But this is impious in the extreme. Each then of the affirmations about God should be thought of as signifying not what He is in essence, but either something that it is impossible to make plain, or some relation to some of those things which are contrasts or some of those things that follow the nature, or an energy¹⁷⁴.

It appears then¹⁷⁵ that the most proper of all the names given to God is “He that is,” as He Himself said in answer to Moses on the mountain, *Say to the*

¹⁶⁹ *Maxim. Epist. ad Marin.*

¹⁷⁰ εκ του Ψιου μη εξ Πνευνα ου λεγομεν. See also ch. xii., και Ψιου Πνευμα ουχ πς ανρου and at the close of the *Epist. ad Jordan.*,

Πνευμα Ψιου μη εχ Ψιου.

¹⁷¹ Rom. vii 9.

¹⁷² St. John xx 29

¹⁷³ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 37.*

¹⁷⁴ The Greek runs:—

η σχεσιν τινα προς τι των αντιδιαστελλομενων, η τι των παραπουενεν τη φυσει, η ενεργειαν

¹⁷⁵ Rendered in the Septuagint version,

Εγω ειμι ο ων. Some of the Fathers made much of the fact that it is not the neuter form το ον

sons of Israel, He that is hath sent Me¹⁷⁶. For He keeps all being in His own embrace¹⁷⁷, like a sea of essence infinite and unseen. Or as the holy Dionysius says, “He that is good¹⁷⁸.” For one cannot say of God that He has being in the first place and goodness in the second.

The second name of God is ο Θεος, derived from θεειν¹⁷⁹, to run, because He courses through all things, or from αιθειν, to burn: For God is a fire consuming all evil¹⁸⁰; or from θεασθαι, because He is all-seeing¹⁸¹: for nothing can escape Him, and over all He keepeth watch. For He saw all things before they were, holding them timelessly in His thoughts; and each one conformably to His voluntary and timeless thought¹⁸², which constitutes predetermination and image and pattern, comes into existence at the predetermined time¹⁸³.

The first name then conveys the notion of His existence and of the nature of His existence: while the second contains the idea of energy. Further, the terms ‘without beginning,’ ‘incorruptible,’ ‘unbegotten,’ as also ‘uncreate,’ ‘incorporeal,’ ‘unseen,’ and so forth, explain what He is not: that is to say, they tell us that His being had no beginning, that He is not corruptible, nor created, nor corporeal, nor visible¹⁸⁴. Again, goodness and justice and piety and such like names belong to the nature¹⁸⁵, but do not explain His actual essence. Finally, Lord and King and names of that class indicate a relationship with their contrasts: for the name Lord has reference to those over whom the lord rules, and the name King

to those under kingly authority, and the name Creator to the creatures, and the name Shepherd to the sheep he tends.

CHAPTER X.

Concerning divine union and separation.

Therefore all these names must be understood as common to deity as a whole, and as containing the notions of sameness and simplicity and indivisibility and union: while the names Father, Son and Spirit, and cause less and caused, and unbegotten and begotten, and procession contain the idea of separation: for these terms do not explain His essence, but the mutual relationship¹⁸⁶ and manner of existence¹⁸⁷.

When, then, we have perceived these things and are conducted from these to the divine essence, we do not apprehend the essence itself but only the attributes of the essence: just as we have not apprehended the essence of the soul even when we have learnt that it is incorporeal and without magnitude and form nor again, the essence of the body when we know that it is white or black, but only the attributes of the essence. Further, the true doctrine¹⁸⁸ teacheth that the Deity is simple and has one simple energy, good and energising in all things, just as the sun’s ray, which warms all things and energises in each in harmony with its natural aptitude and receptive power, having obtained this form energy from God, its Maker.

But quite distinct is all that pertains to the divine and benignant incarnation of the divine Word. For in that neither the Father nor the Spirit have any part at all, unless so far as regards approval and the working of inexplicable miracles which the God-Word, having become man¹⁸⁹ like us, worked, as unchangeable God and son of God¹⁹⁰.

CHAPTER XI.

Concerning what is affirmed a bout God as though He had body.

¹⁷⁶ Exod. iii. 14.

¹⁷⁷ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 36.*

¹⁷⁸ *Dionys., De div. nom. e. 2. 3 and 4.* This sentence and the next are absent in some MSS and are rather more obscurely stated than is usual with John of Damascus.

¹⁷⁹ In his *Cratylus* Plato gives this etymology, and Eusebius quotes it in his *Prep. Evangel. i.* Clement of Alexandria refers to it more than once in his *Strom.*, bk. iv., and in his *Proirept.*, where he says—*Sidera θεους εκ του θεειν, deos a currendo nominarunt.*

¹⁸⁰ *Deut. iv. 24.*

¹⁸¹ *2 Mach. x.*

¹⁸² *κατα την θελητικην αυτον αχρονον εννοιαν.* See *Thomas Aquin., I., II. Quaest. 17, Art. 1.* where he says, *est actus rationis, praesupposito tamen actu voluntalis*

¹⁸³ This sentence is absent in some MSS., being added at the end of the chapter with the mark. *σχολ.*

¹⁸⁴ *Dionys., De div. nom., c. 5.*

¹⁸⁵ *παρεπονται τη φυσει; follow the nature, are consequents of the nature, or accompany it.*

¹⁸⁶ *Greg. Naz., Oral. 45; cf. also Epist. ad Evagr. and Greg. Nyss. so., Epist. art Ablab.; Dionys., De div. nom., C. 2; Basil, Epist. 43 ad Greg. frat.*

¹⁸⁷ *Dionys., De div., nom. c. 2; Greg. Naz., Orat. 37 and 45; Nyss. Epist. ad. Ablab.*

¹⁸⁸ ο δε αληθης λογος

¹⁸⁹ Text, ανθρωπος, which is absent in some codices and in *Dionys., De div., nom.*, from which these words are taken.

¹⁹⁰ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 24, Dionys., De div., nom., C. 2.*

Since we find many terms used symbolically in the Scriptures concerning God which are more applicable to that which has body, we should recognise that it is quite impossible for us men clothed about with this dense covering of flesh to understand or speak of the divine and lofty and immaterial energies of the Godhead, except by the use of images and types and symbols derived from our own life¹⁹¹. So then all the statements concerning God, that imply body, are symbols, but have a higher meaning: for the Deity is simple and formless. Hence by God's eyes and eyelids and sight we are to understand His power of overseeing all things and His knowledge, that nothing can escape: for in the case of us this sense makes our knowledge more complete and more full of certainty. By God's ears and hearing is meant His readiness to be propitiated and to receive our petitions: for it is this sense that renders us also kind to suppliants, inclining our ear to them more graciously. God's mouth and speech are His means of indicating His will; for it is by the mouth and speech that we make clear the thoughts that are in the heart: God's food and drink are our concurrence to His will, for we, too, satisfy the necessities of our natural appetite through the sense of taste. And God's sense of smell is His appreciation of our thoughts of and good will towards Him, for it is through this sense that we appreciate sweet fragrance. And God's countenance is the demonstration and manifestation of Himself through His works, for our manifestation is through the countenance. And God's hands mean the effectual nature of His energy, for it is with our own hands that we accomplish our most useful and valuable work. And His right hand is His aid in prosperity, for it is the right hand that we also use when making anything of beautiful shape or of great value, or where much strength is required. His handling is His power of accurate discrimination and exaction, even in the minutest and most secret details, for those whom we have handled cannot conceal from us aught within themselves. His feet and walk are His advent and presence, either for the purpose of bringing succour to the needy, or vengeance against enemies, or to perform any other action, for it is by using our feet that we come to arrive at any place. His oath is the unchangeableness of His counsel, for it is by oath that we confirm our compacts with one another. His anger and fury are His hatred of and aversion to all wickedness, for we, too, hate that which is contrary to our mind and become enraged thereat¹⁹². His forgetfulness and sleep and slumbering are His delay

¹⁹¹ *Dionys., De div. nom. c. 1; De Coel. Hier., c. 15.*

¹⁹² *Greg. Naz., Orat. 37.*

in taking vengeance on His enemies and the postponement of the accustomed help to His own. And to put it shortly, all the statements made about God that imply body have some hidden meaning and teach us what is above us by means of something familiar to ourselves, with the exception of any statement concerning the bodily sojourn of the God-Word. For He for our safety took upon Himself the whole nature of man¹⁹³, the thinking spirit, the body, and all the properties of human nature, even the natural and blameless passions.

CHAPTER XII.

Concerning the Same.

The following, then, are the mysteries which we have learned from the holy oracles, as the divine Dionysius the Areopagite said¹⁹⁴ that God is the cause and beginning of all: the essence of all that have essence: the life of the living: the reason of all rational beings: the intellect of all intelligent beings: the recalling and restoring of those who fall away from Him: the renovation and transformation of those that corrupt that which is natural the holy foundation of those who are tossed in un-holiness: the steadfastness of those who have stood firm: the way of those whose course is directed to Him and the hand stretched forth to guide them upwards. And I shall add He is also the Father of all His creatures (for God, Who brought us into being out of nothing, is in a stricter sense our Father than are our parents who have derived both being and begetting from Him¹⁹⁵): the shepherd of those who follow and are tended by Him: the radiance of those who are enlightened: the initiation of the initiated: the deification of the deified: the peace of those at discord: the simplicity of those who love simplicity the unity of those who worship unity: of all beginning the beginning, super-essential because above all beginning¹⁹⁶: and the good revelation of what is hidden, that is, of the knowledge of Him so far as that is lawful for and attainable by each.

¹⁹³ Text, πανταθ τον ανθρωπον: variant απαντα

¹⁹⁴ *Dionys., De div. Nom., c. 1.*

¹⁹⁵ *Athan., Orat. 2, Cont. Arian.; Cyril, Thes., assert. 13.*

¹⁹⁶ Text reads, ωσ υπαρξιως surely a misprint for ωσ υπαπαρξιως.

*Further and more accurately concerning the divine names*¹⁹⁷.

The Deity being incomprehensible is also assuredly nameless. Therefore since we know not His essence, let us not seek for a name for His essence. For names are explanations of actual things¹⁹⁸. But God, Who is good and brought us out of nothing into being that we might share in His goodness, and Who gave us the faculty of knowledge, not only did not impart to us His essence, but did not even grant us the knowledge of His essence. For it is impossible for nature to understand fully the super-natural¹⁹⁹. Moreover, if knowledge is of things that are²⁰⁰, how can there be knowledge of the super-essential? Through His unspeakable goodness, then, it pleased Him to be called by names that we could understand, that we might not be altogether cut off from the knowledge of Him but should have some notion of Him, however vague. Inasmuch, then, as He is incomprehensible, He is also un-nameable. But inasmuch as He is the cause of all and contains in Himself the reasons and causes of all that is, He receives names drawn from all that is, even from opposites: for example, He is called light and darkness, water and fire: in order that we may know that these are not of His essence but that He is super-essential and un-nameable: but inasmuch as He is the cause of all, He receives names from all His effects.

Wherefore, of the divine names, some have a negative signification, and indicate that He is super-essential²⁰¹: such are “non-essential²⁰²,” “timeless,” “without beginning,” “invisible” not that God is inferior to anything or lacking in anything (for all things are His and have become from Him and through Him and endure in Him²⁰³), but that He is preeminently separated from all that is. For He is not one of the things that are, but over all things. Some

again have an affirmative signification, as indicating that He is the cause of all things. For as the cause of all that is and of all essence, He is called both Ens and Essence. And as the cause of all reason and wisdom, of the rational and the wise, He is called both reason and rational, and wisdom and wise. Similarly He is spoken of as Intellect and Intellectual, Life and Living, Power and Powerful, and so on with all the rest. Or rather those names are most appropriate to Him which are derived from what is most precious and most akin to Himself. That which is immaterial is more precious and more akin to Himself than that which is material, and the pure than the impure, and the holy than the unholy: for they have greater part in Him. So then, sun and light will be more apt names for Him than darkness, and day than night, and life than death, and fire and spirit and water, as having life, than earth, and above all, goodness than wickedness: which is just to say, being more than not being. For goodness is existence and the cause of existence, but wickedness is the negation of goodness, that is, of existence. These, then, are the affirmations and the negations, but the sweetest names are a combination of both: for example, the super-essential essence, the Godhead that is more than God, the beginning that is above beginning and such like. Further there are some affirmations about God which have in a pre-eminent degree the force of denial: for example, darkness: for this does not imply that God is darkness but that He is not light, but above light.

God then is called Mind and Reason and Spirit and Wisdom and Power, as the cause of these, and as immaterial, and maker of all, and omnipotent²⁰⁴. And these names are common to the whole Godhead, whether affirmative or negative. And they are also used of each of the subsistences of the Holy Trinity in the very same and identical way and with their full significance²⁰⁵. For when I think of one of the subsistences, I recognise it to be perfect God and perfect essence: but when I combine and reckon the three together, I know one perfect God. For the Godhead is not compound but in three perfect subsistences, one perfect indivisible and uncompound God. And when I think of the relation of the three subsistences to each other, I perceive that the Father is super essential Sun, source of goodness, fathomless sea of essence, reason, wisdom, power, light, divinity: the generating and productive source of

¹⁹⁷ This chapter is not found in the oldest copies, but only in a few of the latest date, in *Cod. Reg.* 3109 it comes in after bk. iv. c. 9, and in *Cod. Reg.* 3451. after, bk. ii. c. 2.

¹⁹⁸ *Greg. Naz., Orat.* 36.

¹⁹⁹ *Dionys., De div. nom., c.* 1

²⁰⁰ Text,

ει δε και των οντων αι γνωσεις, το υπερουσιον π
ως γνωθησεται;
variant

ει δε αι φυσεις αγνωστοι, αυτο υπερουσιον πως γ
νωθησεται, *If the natures are unknown how can the
super-essential itself be known?*

²⁰¹ Or, super-substantial, υπερουσιος

²⁰² ανουσιος, non-substantial, without substance

²⁰³ Coloss. 1. 17.

²⁰⁴ *Dionys., De div. nom., C.* 5

²⁰⁵ Text, απαραλειπτως; variant, απαραλλακτως, *unchangeably*, an adverb used by the Greeks in connection with the equality of the divine persons.

good hidden in it. He Himself then is mind, the depth of reason, begetter of the Word, and through the Word the Producer²⁰⁶ of the revealing Spirit. And to put it shortly, the Father has no reason²⁰⁷, wisdom, power, will²⁰⁸, save the Son Who is the only power of the Father, the immediate²⁰⁹ cause of the creation of the universe: as perfect subsistence begotten of perfect subsistence in a manner known to Himself, Who is and is named the Son. And the Holy Spirit is the power of the Father revealing the hidden mysteries of His Divinity, proceeding from the Father through the Son in a manner known to Himself, but different from that of generation. Wherefore the Holy Spirit is the perfecter of the creation of the universe. All the terms, then, that are appropriate to the Father, as cause, source, begetter, are to be ascribed to the Father alone while those that are appropriate to the caused, begotten Son, Word, immediate power, will, wisdom, are to be ascribed to the Son: and those that are appropriate to the caused, processional, manifesting, perfecting power, are to be ascribed to the Holy Spirit. The Father is the source and cause of the Son Holy Spirit: Father of the Son alone and producer of the Holy Spirit. The Son is Son, Word, Wisdom, Power, Image, Effulgence, Impress of the Father and derived from the Father. But the Holy Spirit is not the Son of the Father but the Spirit of the Father as proceeding from the Father. For there is no impulse without Spirit. And we speak also of the Spirit of the Son, not as though proceeding from Him, but as proceeding through Him from the Father. For the Father alone is cause.

CHAPTER XIII.

Concerning the place of God: and that the Deity alone is unincircumscribed.

Bodily place is the limit of that which contains by which that which is contained is contained²¹⁰: for

²⁰⁶ προβολευς, Lat. productor, *Emitter*.

²⁰⁷ Or, *Word*; Λογος.

²⁰⁸ θελησις, cf. *Cyril, Th. assert. 7; Athan., Contr. Arian. 4; Greg. Nyss., Contr., Eunom., p. 345*
²⁰⁹

η μονη δυναμις του Πατρος, η προκαταρτικη της παντων ποιησεως. The η προκαταρτικη, is understood by some to mean the *primordial* or *immediate Cause*, by others to be better rendered as the *primordial Power* or *Energy*. Basil in his *De Spiritu Sancto* speaks of the Father, as the *primordial Cause* (προκαταρτικη αιτια) in the creation of the world.

²¹⁰ Arist., *Physic. bk. iv. 4.*

example, the air contains but the body is contained²¹¹. But it is not the whole of the containing air which is the place of the contained body, but the limit of the containing air, where it comes into contact with the contained body: and the reason is clearly because that which contains is not within that which it contains.

But there is also mental place where mind is active, and mental and incorporeal nature exists: where mind dwells and energises and is contained not in a bodily but in a mental fashion. For it is without form, and so cannot be contained as a body is. God, then, being immaterial²¹² and unincircumscribed, has not place. For He is His own place, filling all things and being above all things, and Himself maintaining all things²¹³. Yet we speak of God having place and the place of God where His energy becomes manifest. For He penetrates everything without mixing with it, and imparts to all His energy in proportion to the fitness and receptive power of each: and by this I mean, a purity both natural and voluntary. For the immaterial is purer than the material, and that which is virtuous than that which is linked with vice. Wherefore by the place of God is meant that which has a greater share in His energy and grace. For this reason the Heaven is His throne. For in it are the angels who do His will and are always glorifying Him²¹⁴. For this is His rest and the earth is His footstool²¹⁵. For in it He dwelt in the flesh among men²¹⁶. And His sacred flesh has been named the foot of God. The Church, too, is spoken of as the place of God: for we have set this apart for the glorifying of God as a sort of consecrated place wherein we also hold converse with Him. Likewise also the places in which His energy becomes manifest to us, whether through the flesh or apart from flesh, are spoken of as the places of God.

But it must be understood that the Deity is indivisible, being everywhere wholly in His entirety and not divided up part by part like that which has

²¹¹ Text, οιον ο αηρ περιεχ, &c.

ει, το σωμα περιεχεται ουχ ολος δε περιεχων αηρ, &c.

Variant, οιον ανρ περιεχειτοδε σωμα ουχ ολος, &c.

²¹² αυλος ων. *Greg. Naz., Orat. 34; Greg. Nyss., De anim. et resurr. &c., speak of God, as nowhere and as everywhere.*

²¹³ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 34.*

²¹⁴ Isai. vi. 1, seq.

²¹⁵ Isai lxvi. 1

²¹⁶ Baruch iii. 38

body, but wholly in everything and wholly above everything.

Marg. MS. Concerning the place of angel and spirit, and concerning the uncircumscribed.

The angel, although not contained in place with figured form as is body, yet is spoken of as being in place because he has a mental presence and energises in accordance with his nature, and is not elsewhere but has his mental limitations there where he energises. For it is impossible to energise at the same time in different places. For to God alone belongs the power of energising everywhere at the same time. The angel energises in different places by the quickness of his nature and the promptness and speed by which he can change his place: but the Deity, Who is everywhere and above all, energises at the same time in diverse ways with one simple energy.

Further the soul is bound up with the body, whole with whole and not part with part: and it is not contained by the body but contains it as fire does iron, and being in it energises with its own proper energies.

That which is comprehended in place or time or apprehension is circumscribed while that which is contained by none of these is uncircumscribed. Wherefore the Deity alone is uncircumscribed, being without beginning and without end, and containing all things, and in no wise apprehended²¹⁷. For He alone is incomprehensible and unbounded, within no one's knowledge and contemplated by Himself alone. But the angel is circumscribed alike in time (for His being had commencement) and in place (but mental space, as we said above) and in apprehension. For they know somehow the nature of each other and have their bounds perfectly defined by the Creator. Bodies in short are circumscribed both in beginning and end, and bodily place and apprehension.

Marg. MS. From various sources concerning God and the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit. And concerning the Word and the Spirit.

The Deity, then, is quite unchangeable and invariable. For all things which are not in our hands He hath predetermined by His foreknowledge, each in its own proper and peculiar time and place. And accordingly *the Father judgeth no one but hath given all judgment to the Son*²¹⁸. For clearly the Father and the Son and also the Holy Spirit judged as God. But the Son Himself will descend in the body as man, and

will sit on the throne of Glory (for descending and sitting require circumscribed body), and will judge all the world in justice.

All things are far apart from God, not in place but in nature. In our case, thoughtfulness, and wisdom, and counsel come to pass and go away as states of being. Not so in the case of God: for with Him there is no happening or ceasing to be: for He is invariable and unchangeable: and it would not be right to speak of contingency in connection with Him. For goodness is concomitant with essence. He who longs always after God, he seeth Him: for God is in all things. Existing things are dependent on that which is, and nothing can be unless it is in that which is. God then is mingled with everything, maintaining their nature: and in His holy flesh the God-Word is made one in subsistence and is mixed with our nature, yet without confusion.

*No one seeth the Father, save the Son and the Spirit*²¹⁹.

The Son is the counsel and wisdom and power of the Father. For one may not speak of quality in connection with God, from fear of implying that He was a compound of essence and quality.

The Son is from the Father, and derives from Him all His properties: *hence He cannot do ought of himself*²²⁰. For He has not energy peculiar to Himself and distinct from the Father²²¹.

That God Who is invisible by nature is made visible by His energies, we perceive from the organisation and government of the world²²².

The Son is the Father's image, and the Spirit the Son's, through which Christ dwelling in man makes him after his own image²²³.

The Holy Spirit is God, being between the unbegotten and the begotten, and united to the Father through the Son²²⁴. We speak of the Spirit of God, the Spirit of Christ, the mind of Christ, the Spirit of the Lord, the very Lord²²⁵, the Spirit of adoption, of truth, of liberty, of wisdom (for He is the creator of all these) filling all things with essence, maintaining all things, filling the universe with essence, while yet the universe is not the measure of His power.

²¹⁹ St. John vi. 46

²²⁰ Ibid. v. 30

²²¹ *Greg. Orat. 36*

²²² *Wisd. xii. 5.*

²²³ *Basil, Cont. Eun., bk. v.*

²²⁴

μεσον του αγεννητον και γεννητου, και Ψιου τη Παρτι συναπτομενον.

²²⁵ αυτοκυριος

²¹⁷ *Greg. Naz. Orat. 44*

²¹⁸ St. John v. 22

God is everlasting and unchangeable essence, creator of all that is, adored with pious consideration.

God is also Father, being ever unbegotten, for He was born of no one, but hath begotten His co-eternal Son: God is likewise Son, being always with the Father, born of the Father timelessly, everlastingly, without flux or passion, or separation from Him. God is also Holy Spirit, being sanctifying power, subsistent, proceeding from the Father without separation, and resting in the Son, identical in essence with Father and Son.

Word is that which is ever essentially present with the Father. Again, word is also the natural movement of the mind, according to which it is moved and thinks and considers, being as it were its own light and radiance. Again, word is the thought that is spoken only within the heart. And again, word is the utterance²²⁶ that is the messenger of thought. God therefore is Word²²⁷ essential and enhypostatic: and the other three kinds of word are faculties of the soul, and are not contemplated as having a proper subsistence of their own. The first of these is the natural offspring of the mind, ever welling²²⁸ up naturally out of it the second is the thought: and the third is the utterance.

The Spirit has various meanings. There is the Holy Spirit: but the powers of the Holy Spirit are also spoken of as spirits the good messenger is also spirit the demon also is spirit the soul too is spirit: and sometimes mind also is spoken of as spirit. Finally the wind is spirit and the air is spirit.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Properties of the divine nature.

Uncreate, without beginning, immortal, infinite, eternal, immaterial²²⁹, good, creative, just, enlightening, immutable, passionless, uncircumscribed, immeasurable, unlimited, undefined, unseen, unthinkable, wanting in nothing, being His own rule and authority, all-ruling, life-giving, omnipotent, of infinite power, containing and maintaining the universe and making provision for all: all these and such like attributes the Deity

possesses by nature, not having received them from elsewhere, but Himself imparting all good to His own creations according to the capacity of each.

The subsistences dwell and are established firmly in one another. For they are inseparable and cannot part from one another, but keep to their separate courses within one another, without coalescing or mingling, but cleaving to each other. For the Son is in the Father and the Spirit: and the Spirit in the Father and the Son: and the Father in the Son and the Spirit, but there is no coalescence or commingling or confusion²³⁰. And there is one and the same motion for there is one impulse and one motion of the three subsistences, which is not to be observed in any created nature.

Further the divine effulgence and energy, being one and simple and indivisible, assuming many varied forms in its goodness among what is divisible and allotting to each the component parts of its own nature, still remains simple and is multiplied without division among the divided, and gathers and converts the divided into its own simplicity²³¹. For all things long after it and have their existence in it. It gives also to all things being according to their several natures²³², and it is itself the being of existing things, the life of living things, the reason of rational beings, the thought of thinking beings. But it is itself above mind and reason and life and essence.

Further the divine nature has the property of penetrating all things without mixing with them and of being; itself impenetrable by anything else. Moreover, there is the property of knowing all things with a simple knowledge and of seeing all things, simply with His divine, all-surveying, immaterial eye, both the things of the present, and the things of the past, and the things of the future, before they come into being²³³. It is also sinless, and can cast sin out, and bring salvation: and all that it wills, it can accomplish, but does not will all it could accomplish. For it could destroy the universe but it does not will so to do²³⁴.

²²⁶ προφορικός is absent in MSS. but added by a second hand in codex.

²²⁷ ουσιωδες τε εστι ενυποστατος. Against the Sabellian doctrine, the views of Paul of Samosata, &c.

²²⁸ πηγαζομενον

²²⁹ Text, το αυλον: in one codex there is added as emendation or explanation, το απλου, το ασυνθετον.

²³⁰ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 1, 13 and 40*

²³¹ *Dionys., De div. nom., C. 5.*

²³² Text, καθως εχει φυσεως: in the margin of the manuscript is, ως εχουσι.

²³³ *Dan. ii. 22*

²³⁴ *Greg., Orat. 40.*

AN EXACT EXPOSITION OF THE ORTHODOX FAITH

“The Fount of Knowledge”

St. John Damascene

BOOK II

CHAPTER I.

Concerning aeon or age.

HE created the ages Who Himself was, before the ages, Whom the divine David thus addresses, *From age to age Thou art*¹. The divine apostle also says, *Through Whom He created the ages*².

It must then be understood that the word age has various meanings, for it denotes many things. The life of each man is called an age. Again, a period of a thousand years is called an age³. Again, the whole course of the present life is called an age: also the future life, the immortal life after the resurrection⁴, is spoken of as an age. Again, the word age is used to denote, not time nor yet a part of time as measured by the movement and course of the sun, that is to say, composed of days and nights, but the sort of temporal motion and interval that is co-extensive with eternity⁵. For age is to things eternal just what time is to things temporal.

Seven ages⁶ of this world are spoken of, that is, from the creation of the heaven and earth till the general consummation and resurrection of men. For there is a partial consummation, viz., the death of each man: but there is also a general and complete consummation, when the general resurrection of men will come to pass. And the eighth age is the age to come.

Before the world was formed, when there was as yet no sun dividing day from night, there was not an age such as could be measured⁷, but there was the sort of temporal motion and interval that is co-extensive with eternity. And in this sense there is but one age, and God is spoken of as

αιωνιος⁸ and προαιωνιος, for the age or aeon itself is His creation. For God, Who alone is without beginning, is Himself the Creator of all things, whether age or any other existing thing. And when I say God, it is evident that I mean the Father and His Only begotten Son, our Lord, Jesus Christ, and His all-holy Spirit, our one God.

But we speak also of ages of ages, inasmuch as the seven ages of the present world include many ages in the sense of lives of men, and the one age embraces all the ages, and the present and the future are spoken of as age of age. Further, everlasting (i.e. αιωνιος) life and everlasting punishment prove that the age or aeon to come is unending⁹. For time will not be counted by days and nights even after the resurrection, but there will rather be one day with no evening, wherein the Sun of Justice will shine brightly on the just, but for the sinful there will be night profound and limitless. In what way then will the period of one thousand years be counted which, according to Origen¹⁰, is required for the complete restoration? Of all the ages, therefore, the sole creator is God Who hath also created the universe and Who was before the ages.

CHAPTER II.

Concerning the creation.

Since, then, God, Who is good and more than good, did not find satisfaction in self-contemplation, but in His exceeding goodness

¹ Ps. xc., 2.

² Hebr. i. 2.

³ *Arist., De Coelo*, bk. 1. text 100.

⁴ St. Matt. xii. 32 St. Luke vii. 34.

⁵ *Greg. Naz., Orat.* 35. 38. 42

⁶ *Basil. De Struct., hom., 2; Greg. Naz., Orat.* 44

⁷ *Greg. Naz., Orat.* 44.

⁸ αιωνιος, ‘eternal’ but also ‘secular,’ ‘aeonian,’ ‘age-long’

⁹ Variant, και απεραντον οηλοι. In Regg.. αιωνιος is absent.

¹⁰ See his *Contra. Cels* iv. cf. *Justin Martyr. Apol. 1; Basil. Hex. hom. 3; Greg. Nyss. Orat. Catech. 26, &c.*

wished certain things to come into existence which would enjoy His benefits and share in His goodness, He brought all things out of nothing into being and created them, both what is invisible and what is visible. Yea, even man, who is a compound of the visible and the invisible. And it is by thought that He creates, and thought is the basis of the work, the Word filling it and the Spirit perfecting it¹¹.

CHAPTER III *Concerning angels.*

He is Himself the Maker and Creator of the angels: for He brought them out of no thing into being and created them after His own image, an incorporeal race, a sort of spirit or immaterial fire: in the words of the divine David, *He maketh His angels spirits, and His ministers a flame of fire*¹²: and He has described their lightness and the ardour, and heat, and keenness and sharpness with which they hunger for God and serve Him, and how they are borne to the regions above and are quite delivered from all material thought¹³.

An angel, then, is an intelligent essence, in perpetual motion, with free-will, incorporeal, ministering to God, having obtained by grace an immortal nature: and the Creator alone knows the form and limitation of its essence. But all that we can understand is, that it is incorporeal and immaterial. For all that is compared with God Who alone is incomparable, we find to be dense and material. For in reality only the Deity is immaterial and incorporeal.

The angel's nature then is rational, and intelligent, and endowed with free-will, changeable in will, or fickle. For all that is created is changeable, and only that which is uncreated is unchangeable. Also all that is rational is endowed with free-will. As it is, then, rational and intelligent, it is endowed with free-will: and as it is created, it is changeable, having power either to abide or progress in goodness, or to turn towards evil.

It is not susceptible of repentance because it is incorporeal. For it is owing to the weakness of his body that man comes to have repentance.

It is immortal, not by nature¹⁴ but by grace¹⁵. For all that has had beginning comes also to its

natural end. But God alone is eternal, or rather, He is above the Eternal: for He, the Creator of times, is not under the dominion of time, but above time.

They are secondary intelligent lights derived from that first light which is without beginning, for they have the power of illumination they have no need of tongue or hearing, but without uttering words¹⁶ they communicate to each other their own thoughts and counsels¹⁷.

Through the Word, therefore, all the angels were created, and through the sanctification by the Holy Spirit were they brought to perfection, sharing each in proportion to his worth and rank in brightness and grace¹⁸.

They are circumscribed: for when they are in the Heaven they are not on the earth: and when they are sent by God down to the earth they do not remain in the Heaven. They are not hemmed in by walls and doors, and bars and seals, for they are quite unlimited. Unlimited, I repeat, for it is not as they really are that they reveal themselves to the worthy men¹⁹ to whom God wishes them to appear, but in a changed form which the beholders are capable of seeing. For that alone is naturally and strictly unlimited which is uncreated. For every created thing is limited by God Who created it.

Further, apart from their essence they receive the sanctification from the Spirit: through the divine grace they prophesy²⁰: they have no need of marriage for they are immortal.

Seeing that they are minds they are in mental places²¹, and are not circumscribed after the fashion of a body. For they have not a bodily form by nature, nor are they extended in three dimensions. But to whatever post they may be assigned, there they are present after the manner of a mind and energise, and cannot be present and energise in various places at the same time.

Whether they are equals in essence or differ from one another we know not. God, their Creator, Who knoweth all things, alone knoweth. But they differ²² from each other in brightness and position, whether it is that their position is

¹¹ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 38; Dionys., De Eccl. Hier., ch. 4.*

¹² *Ps. civ. 4.*

¹³ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 38.*

¹⁴ *Nemes., ch. 2*

¹⁵ *Text, χαπιτι R. 2930, κατα χαριν*

¹⁶ *ανευ λογου προφορικου: without word or utterance.*

¹⁷ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 38.*

¹⁸ *Ibid 34.*

¹⁹ *Text, αξιοις. R. 2930, αλιοις*

²⁰ *Theodoret Epist. de div. decr., ch. 8.*

²¹ *εν νοητοις και τοποις. Cf. bk. 1. ch. 8*

²² *See Greg. Naz., Orat. 34; And cf. Cyril, Thesaur. 31, P. 266; Epiph. Haeres. 64.*

dependent on their brightness, or their brightness on their position and they impart brightness to one another, because they excel one another in rank and nature²³. And clearly the higher share their brightness and knowledge with the lower.

They are mighty and prompt to fulfill the will of the Deity, and their nature is endowed with such celerity that wherever the Divine glance bids them there they are straightway found. They are the guardians of the divisions of the earth: they are set over nations and regions, allotted to them by their Creator: they govern all our affairs and bring us succour. And the reason surely is because they are set over us by the divine will and command and are ever in the vicinity of God²⁴.

With difficulty they are moved to evil, yet they are not absolutely immovable: but now they are altogether immovable, not by nature but by grace and by their nearness to the Only Good²⁵.

They behold God according to their Capacity, and this is their food²⁶.

They are above us for they are incorporeal, and are free of all bodily passion, yet are not passionless: for the Deity alone is passionless.

They take different forms at the bidding of their Master, God, and thus reveal themselves to men and unveil the divine mysteries to them.

They have Heaven for their dwelling-place, and have one duty, to sing God's praise and carry out His divine will.

Moreover, as that most holy, and sacred, and gifted theologian, Dionysius the Areopagite²⁷, says, All theology, that is to say, the holy Scripture, has nine different names for the heavenly essences²⁸. These essences that divine master in sacred things divides into three groups, each containing three. And the first group, he says, consists of those who are in God's presence and are said to be directly and immediately one with Him, viz., the Seraphim with their six wings, the many-eyed Cherubim and those that sit in the holiest thrones. The second group is that of the Dominions, and the Powers, and the

Authorities; and the third, and last, is that of the Rulers and Archangels and Angels

Some, indeed²⁹, like Gregory the Theologian, say that these were before the creation of other things. He thinks that the angelic and heavenly powers were first and that thought was their function³⁰. Others, again, hold that they were created after the first heaven was made. But all are agreed that it was before the formation of man. For myself; I am in harmony with the theologian. For it was fitting that the mental essence should be the first created, and then that which can be perceived, and finally man himself, in whose being both parts are united.

But those who say that the angels are creators of any kind of essence whatever are the mouth of their father, the devil. For since they are created things they are not creators. But He Who creates and provides for and maintains all things is God, Who alone is uncreate and is praised and glorified in the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

CHAPTER IV.

Concerning the devil and demons.

He who from among these angelic powers was set over³¹ the earthly realm, and into whose bands God committed the guardianship of the earth, was not made wicked in nature but was good, and made for good ends, and received from his Creator no trace whatever of evil in himself. But he did not sustain the brightness and the honour which the Creator had bestowed³² on him, and of his free choice was changed from what was in harmony to what was at variance with his nature, and became roused against God Who created him, and determined to rise in rebellion against Him³³: and he was the first to depart from good and become evil³⁴. For evil is nothing else than absence of goodness, just as darkness also is absence of light. For goodness is the light of the mind, and, similarly, evil is the darkness of the mind. Light, therefore, being the work of the Creator and being made good (for *God saw all that He made, and behold they were*

²³ *Dionys., De Coel Hier., ch. 3; Greg. Naz., Orat. 34*

²⁴ *Dionys. De Coel. Hier. ch. g; Greg., Orat. 34*

²⁵ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 38*

²⁶ Text, τροφην. Variant, τρυφην, Cf. *Dionys., De Coel. Hier., ch. 7*

²⁷ *Dionys., De Coel. Hier., ch. 6.*

²⁸ But cf. *August., Enchir., ch. 8; Greg. Naz., Orat. 34; Greg. Nyss., Contra Eunom., Orat. 1. Chrysost., De incomprehens., hom. 3, &c.*

²⁹ See *Epiph., Haeres. 6, n. 4 and 5; Basil, Hex. i; Chrysost., Hom, in Gen.; Theodor., Quest. 3 in Gen. 3 Greg. Naz., Orat. 2.*

³⁰ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 2.*

³¹ πρωτοστατης. Cf. *Chrysost., Epist. Ad Ephes., hom 4, &c.*

³² Text, εδωρησατο R. 1986, εχαρισατο.

³³ See *Iren., bk. iv. C. 48, &c.*

³⁴ *Greg. Nyss., Orat. Catech., ch. 6.*

*exceeding good*³⁵) produced darkness at His free-will. But along with him an innumerable host of angels subject to him were torn away and followed him and shared in his fall. Wherefore, being of the same nature³⁶ as the angels, they became wicked, turning away at their own free choice from good to evil³⁷.

Hence they have no power or strength against any one except what God in His dispensation hath conceded to them, as for instance, against Job³⁸ and those swine that are mentioned in the Gospels³⁹. But when God has made the concession they do prevail, and are changed and transformed into any form whatever in which they wish to appear.

Of the future both the angels of God and the demons are alike ignorant: yet they make predictions. God reveals the future to the angels and commands them to prophesy, and so what they say comes to pass. But the demons also make predictions, some times because they see what is happening at a distance, and sometimes merely making guesses: hence much that they say is false and they should not be believed, even al though they do often, in the way we have said, tell what is true. Besides they know the Scriptures.

All wickedness, then, and all impure passions are the work of their mind. But while the liberty to attack man has been granted to them, they have not the strength to over master any one: for we have it in our power to receive or not to receive the attack⁴⁰. Wherefore there has been prepared for the devil and his demons, and those who follow him, fire unquenchable and everlasting punishment⁴¹.

Note, further, that what in the case of man is death is a fall in the case of angels. For after the fall there is no possibility of repentance for them, just as after death there is for men no repentance⁴².

CHAPTER V. *Concerning the visible creation.*

³⁵ Gen. i. 31.

³⁶ See *Greg. Naz., Orat. 29, 38 Chrysost., In S. Babyl. Or. 2; Basil, In Jesaiam. ch. 1, &c.*

³⁷ *Quest. ad Antioch. 10*

³⁸ Job 1. 10.

³⁹ St. Mark v. 13.

⁴⁰ *Vide Iambl., De Myst., ch 11, sect 4.*

⁴¹ St. Matt xxv. 41.

⁴² *Nemes., De Nat. Hom., ch. 1.*

Our God Himself, Whom we glorify as Three in One, *created the heaven and the earth and all that they contain*⁴³, and brought all things out of nothing into being: some He made out of no pre-existing basis of matter, such as heaven, earth, air, fire, water: and the rest out of these elements that He had created, such as living creatures, plants, seeds. For these are made up of earth, and water, and air, and fire, at the bidding of the Creator.

CHAPTER VI. *Concerning the Heaven.*

The heaven is the circumference of things created, both visible and invisible. For within its boundary are included and marked off both the mental faculties of the angels and all the world of sense. But the Deity alone is uncircumscribed, filling all things, and surrounding all things, and bounding all things, for He is above all things, and has created all things.

Since⁴⁴, therefore, the Scripture speaks of heaven, and heaven of heaven⁴⁵, and heavens of heavens⁴⁶, and the blessed Paul says that was snatched away to the third heaven⁴⁷, we say that in the cosmogony of the universe we accept the creation of a heaven which the foreign philosophers, appropriating the views of Moses, call a starless sphere. But further, God called the firmament also heaven⁴⁸, which commanded to be in the midst of the waters, setting it to divide the waters that above the firmament from the waters that below the firmament. And its nature, according to the divine Basilus⁴⁹, who is versed in the mysteries of divine Scripture, is delicate as smoke. Others, however, hold that it is watery in nature, since it is set in the midst of the waters: others say it is composed of the four elements and lastly, others speak of it as a fifth body, distinct from the four elements⁵⁰.

Further, some have thought that the heaven encircles the universe and has the form of a sphere, and that everywhere it is the highest point, and that the centre of the space enclosed

⁴³ Ps. cxlvi. 6.

⁴⁴ Cf. *Chrysosti., In Genes., hom. 4; Basil. Hex. hom. 3, &c*

⁴⁵ Ps. cxv. 16.

⁴⁶ lb. cxlvii. 4.

⁴⁷ 2 Cor. xii. 3

⁴⁸ Gen. i. 8.

⁴⁹ *Basil, Hom., 1, in Hexaëmeron.*

⁵⁰ The Peripatetics

by it is the lowest part and, further, that those bodies that are light and airy are allotted by the Creator the upper region: while those that are heavy and tend to descend occupy the lower region, which is the middle. The element, then, that is lightest and most inclined to soar upwards is fire, and hence they hold that its position is immediately after the heaven, and they call it ether, and after it comes the lower air. But earth and water, which are heavier and have more of a downward tendency, are suspended in the centre. Therefore, taking them in the reverse order, we have in the lowest situation earth and water: but water is lighter than earth, and hence is more easily set in motion above these on all hands, like a covering, is the circle of air, and all round the air is the circle of ether, and outside all is the circle of the heaven.

Further, they say that the heaven moves in a circle and so compresses all that is within it, that they remain firm and not liable to fall asunder.

They say also that there are seven zones of the heaven⁵¹, one higher than the other. And its nature, they say, is of extreme fineness, like that of smoke, and each zone contains one of the planets. For there are said to be seven planets: Sol, Luna, Jupiter, Mercury, Mars, Venus and Saturn. But sometimes Venus is called Lucifer and sometimes Vesper. These are called planets because their movements are the reverse of those of the heaven. For while the heaven and all other stars move from east to west, these alone move from west to east. And this can easily be seen in the case of the moon, which moves each evening a little backwards.

All, therefore, who hold that the heaven is in the form of a sphere, say that it is equally removed and distant from the earth at all points, whether above, or sideways, or below. And by 'below' and 'sideways' I mean all that comes within the range of our senses. For it follows from what has been said, that the heaven occupies the whole of the upper region and the earth the whole of the lower. They say, besides, that the heaven encircles the earth in the manner of a sphere, and bears along with it in its most rapid revolutions sun, moon and stars, and that when the sun is over the earth it becomes day there, and when it is under the earth it is night. And, again, when the sun goes under the earth it is night here, but day yonder.

Others have pictured the heaven as a hemisphere. This idea is suggested by these words of David, the singer of God, *Who stretchest out the*

*heavens like a curtain*⁵², by which word he clearly means a tent and by these from the blessed Isaiah, *Who hath established the heavens like a vault*⁵³: and also because when the sun, moon, and stars set, they make a circuit round the earth from west to north, and so reach once more the east⁵⁴. Still, whether it is this way or that, all things have been made and established by the divine command, and have the divine will and counsel for a foundation that cannot be moved. *For He himself spoke and they were made: He Himself commanded and they were created. He hath also established them for ever and ever: He hath made a decree which will not pass*⁵⁵.

The heaven of heaven, then, is the first heaven which is above the firmament⁵⁶. So here we have two heavens, for God called the firmament also Heaven⁵⁷. And it is customary in the divine Scripture to speak of the air also as heaven, because we see it above us. *Bless Him*, it says, *all ye birds of the heaven*, meaning of the air. For it is the air and not the heaven that is the region in which birds fly. So here we have three heavens, as the divine Apostle said⁵⁸. But if you should wish to look upon the seven zones as seven heavens there is no injury done to the word of truth. For it is usual in the Hebrew tongue to speak of heaven in the plural, that is, as heavens, and when a Hebrew wishes to say heaven of heaven, he usually says heavens of heavens, and this clearly means heaven of heaven⁵⁹, which is above the firmament, and the waters which are above the heavens, whether it is the air and the firmament, or the seven zones of the firmament, or the firmament itself which are spoken of in the plural as heavens according to the Hebrew custom.

All things, then, which are brought into existence are subject to corruption according to the law of their nature⁶⁰, and so even the heavens themselves are corruptible. But by the grace of God they are maintained and preserved⁶¹. Only the Deity, however, is by nature without

⁵² Ps. civ. 2.

⁵³ Is. xl. 22.

⁵⁴ *Chrysost., Horn. 14 and 17, ad Hebr.*

⁵⁵ Ps. cxlviii. 5, 6.

⁵⁶ *Greg. Nyss. de opif. Hom.*

⁵⁷ Gen., i. 8.

⁵⁸ 2 Cor. xii. 2

⁵⁹ Ps. cxlviii. 4.

⁶⁰ Plato, *Tim.*

⁶¹ *Basil Hom. 1 and 3, in Hexaëmeron.*

⁵¹ *Basil, Hom., 3, in Hexaëmeron.*

beginning and without end⁶². Wherefore it has been said, *They will perish, but Thou dost endure*⁶³: nevertheless, the heavens will not be utterly destroyed. For they will wax old and be wound round as a covering, and will be changed, and there will be a new heaven and a new earth⁶⁴.

For the great part the heaven is greater than the earth, but we need not investigate the essence of the heaven, for it is quite beyond our knowledge.

It must not be supposed that the heavens or the luminaries are endowed with life⁶⁵. For they are inanimate and insensible⁶⁶. So that when the divine Scripture saith, *Let the heavens rejoice and the earth be glad*⁶⁷, it is the angels in heaven and the men on earth that are invited to rejoice. For the Scripture is familiar with the figure of personification, and is wont to speak of inanimate things as though they were animate: for example⁶⁸, *The sea saw it and fled: Jordan was driven back*⁶⁹. And again, *What ailed thee, O thou sea, that thou fleddest? thou, O Jordan, that thou was driven back*⁷⁰? Mountains, too, and hills are asked the reason of their leaping in the same way as we are wont to say, *the city was gathered together*, when we do not mean the buildings, but the inhabitants of the city: again, *the heavens declare the glory of God*⁷¹, does not mean that they send forth a voice that can be heard by bodily ears, but that from their own greatness they bring before our minds the power of the Creator: and when we contemplate their beauty we praise the Maker as the Master-Craftsman⁷².

CHAPTER VII.

Concerning light, fire, the luminaries, sun, moon and stars.

Fire is one of the four elements, light and with a greater tendency to ascend than the others. It has the power of burning and also of giving light, and it was made by the Creator on the first day. For the divine Scripture says, *And God said, Let*

*there be light, and there was light*⁷³. Fire is not a different thing from what light is, as some maintain. Others again hold that this fire of the universe is above the air⁷⁴ and call it ether. In the beginning, then, that is to say on the first day, God created light, the ornament and glory of the whole visible creation. For take away light and all things remain in undistinguishable darkness, in capable of displaying their native beauty. *And God called the light day, but the darkness He called night*⁷⁵. Further, darkness is not any essence, but an accident: for it is simply' absence of light. The air, indeed, has not light in its essence⁷⁶. It was, then, this very absence of light from the air that God called darkness: and it is not the essence of air that is darkness, but the absence of light which clearly is rather an accident than an essence. And, indeed, it was not night, but day, that was first named, so that day is first and after that comes night. Night, therefore, follows day. And from the beginning of day till the next day is one complete period of day and night. For the Scripture says, *And the evening and the morning were one day*⁷⁷.

When, therefore, in the first three days the light was poured forth and reduced at the divine command, both day and night came to pass⁷⁸. But on the fourth day God created the great luminary, that is, the sun, to have rule and authority⁷⁹ over the day: for it is by it that day is made: for it is day when the sun is above the earth, and the duration of a day is the course of the sun over the earth from its rising till its setting. And He also created the lesser luminaries, that is, the moon and the stars, to have rule and authority⁸⁰ over the night, and to give light by night. For it is night when the sun is under the earth, and the duration of night is the course of the sun under the earth from its rising till it's setting. The moon, then, and the Stars were set to lighten the night: not that they are in the daytime under the earth, for even by clay stars are in the heaven over the earth: but the sun conceals both the stars and the moon by the

⁶² Just., *quaest.* 93.

⁶³ Ps. cii. 26.

⁶⁴ Apoc. xxi 1

⁶⁵ Cf. *August., Retract. ii. 2.*

⁶⁶ *Basil, Hom. 13, in Hexaëmeron*

⁶⁷ Ps. xcvi. 11

⁶⁸ Text, *ως το Ν. και το αναπλιν.*

⁶⁹ Ps. cxiv. 3.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 5.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* xix. 1.

⁷² *Basil, Hom. 1 and 3 in Hexaëmeron.*

⁷³ Gen. i. 3.

⁷⁴ Text, *υπερ.* variant, *υπο*, but this does not agree with the view of the author or the ancients.

⁷⁵ Gen., 1. 5

⁷⁶ *Basil, Hom. 2, in Hexaëmeron.*

⁷⁷ Gen. i. 5.

⁷⁸ *Basil, Hom. 2, in Hexaëmeron.*

⁷⁹ Text. *εξουσιαν:* variant. *εξουσιας.*

⁸⁰ Variant here also *εξουσιας.*

greater brilliance of its light and prevents them from being seen.

On these luminaries the Creator bestowed the first-created light: not because He was in need of other light, but that that light might not remain idle. For a luminary is not merely light, but a vessel for containing light⁸¹.

There are, we are told, seven planets amongst these luminaries, and these move in a direction opposite to that of the heaven hence the name planets. For, while they say that the heaven moves from east to west, the planets move from west to east; but the heaven bears the seven planets along with it by its swifter motion. Now these are the names of the seven planets: Luna, Mercury, Venus, Sol, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and in each zone of heaven is, we are told, one of these seven planets:

In the first and highest	Saturn	♄
In the second	Jupiter	♃
In the third	Mars	♂
In the fourth	Sol	♁
In the fifth	Venus	♀
In the sixth	Mercury	☿
In the seventh and lowest	Luna	☾

The course which the Creator⁸² appointed for them to run is unceasing and remaineth fixed as He established them. For the divine David says, *The moon and the stars which Thou establishedst*⁸³, and by the word ‘establishedst,’ he referred to the fixity and unchangeableness of the order and series granted to them by God. For He appointed them for seasons, and signs, and days and years. It is through the Sun that the four seasons are brought about. And the first of these is spring: for in it God created all things⁸⁴, and even down to the present time its presence is

evidenced by the bursting of the flowers into bud, and this is the equinoctial period, since day and night each consist of twelve hours, it is caused by the sun rising in the middle, and is mild and increases the blood, and is warm and moist, and holds a position midway between winter and summer, being warmer and drier than winter, but colder and moister than summer. This season lasts from March 21st till June 24th. Next, when the rising of the sun moves towards more northerly parts, the season of summer succeeds, which has a place midway between spring and autumn, combining the warmth of spring with the dryness of autumn for it is dry and warm, and increases the yellow bile. In it falls the longest day, which has fifteen hours, and the shortest night of all, having only nine hours. This season lasts from June 24th till September 25th. Then when the sun again returns to the middle, autumn takes the place of summer. It has a medium amount of cold and heat, dryness and moisture, and holds a place midway between summer and winter, combining the dryness of summer with the cold of winter. For it is cold and dry, and increases the black bile. This season, again, is equinoctial, both day and night consisting of twelve hours, and it lasts from September 25th till December 25th. And when the rising of the sun sinks to its smallest and lowest point, i.e. the south, winter is reached, with its cold and moisture. It occupies a place midway between autumn and spring, combining the cold of autumn and the moisture of spring. In it falls the shortest day, which has only nine hours, and the longest night, which has fifteen: and it lasts from December 25th till March 21st. For the Creator made this wise provision that we should not pass from the extreme of cold, or heat, or dryness, or moisture, to the opposite extreme, and thus incur grievous maladies. For reason itself teaches us the danger of sudden changes.

So, then, it is the sun that makes the seasons, and through them the year: it likewise makes the days and nights, the days when it rises and is above the earth, and the nights when it sets below the earth: and it bestows on the other luminaries, both moon and stars, their power of giving forth light.

Further, they say that there are in the heaven twelve signs made by the stars, and that these move in an opposite direction to the sun and moon, and the other five planets, and that the seven planets pass across these twelve signs. Further, the sun makes a complete month in each sign and traverses the twelve signs in the same


⁸¹ *Basil, Hom. 6, in Hexaëmeron.*

⁸² Text, ο Δημιουργος. Variant, ο οημιουργησας.

⁸³ Ps. viii. 3.

⁸⁴ *Basil, Hom. 6, in Hexaëmeron.*

number of months. These, then, are the names of the twelve signs and their respective months

The Ram,	Aries	
which receives the sun on the 21 st of March.		
The Bull,	Taurus	
on the 23 rd of April.		
The Twins,	Gemini	
on the 24 th of May.		
The Crab,	Cancer	
on the 24 th of June.		
The Lion,	Leo	
on the 25 th of July.		
The Virgin,	Virgo	
on the 25 th of August.		
The Scales,	Libra	
on the 25 th of September.		
The Scorpion,	Scorpio	
on the 25 th of October.		
The Archer,	Sagittarius	
on the 25 th of November.		
The Goat,	Capricorn	
on the 25 th of December.		
The Water Bearer,	Aquarius	
on the 25 th of January.		
The Fish,	Pisces	
on the 24 th of February.		

But the moon traverses the twelve signs each month, since it occupies a lower position and travels through the signs at a quicker rate. For if you draw one circle within another, the inner one will be found to be the lesser: and so it is that owing to the moon occupying a lower position its course is shorter and is sooner completed

Now the Greeks declare that all our affairs are controlled by the rising and setting and collision⁸⁵ of these stars, viz., the sun and moon: for it is with these matters that astrology has to do. But we hold that we get from them signs of rain and drought, cold and heat, moisture and

⁸⁵ Text, συγκρουσεως, variant συγκρασεως and συγκρισεως

dryness, and of the various winds, and so forth⁸⁶, but no sign whatever as to our actions. For we have been created with free wills by our Creator and are masters over our own actions. Indeed, if all our actions depend on the courses of the stars, all we do is done of necessity⁸⁷: and necessity precludes either virtue or vice. But if we possess neither virtue nor vice, we do not deserve praise or punishment, and God, too, will turn out to be unjust, since He gives good things to some and afflicts others. Nay, life will no longer continue to guide or provide for His own creatures, if all things are carried and swept along in the grip of necessity. And the faculty of reason will be superfluous to us: for if we are not masters of any of our actions, deliberation is quite superfluous. Reason, indeed, is granted to us solely that we might take counsel, and hence all reason implies freedom of will.

And, therefore, we hold that the stars are not the causes of the things that occur, nor of the origin of things that come to pass, nor of the destruction of those things that perish. They are rather signs of showers and changes of air. But, perhaps, some one may say that though they are not the causes of wars, yet they are signs of them. And, in truth, the quality of the air which is produced⁸⁸ by sun, and moon, and stars, produces in various ways different temperaments, and habits, and dispositions⁸⁹. But the habits are amongst the things that we have in our own hands, for it is reason that rules, and directs, and changes them.

It often happens, also, that comets arise. These are signs of the death of kings⁹⁰, and they are not any of the stars that were made in the beginning, but are formed at the same time by divine command and again dissolved⁹¹. And so not even that star which the Magi saw at the birth of the Friend and Saviour of man, our Lord, Who became flesh for our sake, is of the number of those that were made in the beginning. And this is evidently the case because sometimes its course was from east to west, and sometimes

⁸⁶ *Basil, Hom. 6, in Hexaëmeron.*

⁸⁷ *Nemes., de Nat. Hom. ch. 34.*

⁸⁸ Text, ποιουμενη. Variant ποιουμενον.

⁸⁹ *Basil, Hom. 6, in Hexaëmeron.*

⁹⁰ Text,

θανατον δηλουντα βασιλεων. Variant θανατων βασιλεων;

also θανατον, η αναδειξιν αημαινουσι βασιλεως

⁹¹ *Basil, Christi Nativit.*

from north to south; at one moment it was hidden, and at the next it was revealed: which is quite out of harmony with the order and nature of the stars.

It must be understood, then, that the moon derives its light from the sun; not that God was unable to grant it light of its own, but in order that rhythm and order may be impressed upon nature, one part ruling, the other being ruled, and that we might thus be taught to live in community and to share our possessions with one another, and to be under subjection, first to our Maker and Creator, our God and Master and then also to the rulers set in authority over us by Him and not to question why this man is ruler and not I myself, but to welcome all that comes from God in a gracious and reasonable spirit.

The sun and the moon, moreover, suffer eclipse, and this demonstrates the folly of those who worship the creature in place of the Creator⁹² and teaches us how changeable and alterable all things are. For all things are changeable save God, and whatever is changeable is liable to corruption in accordance with the laws of its own nature.

Now the cause of the eclipse of the sun is that the body of the moon is interposed like a partition-wall and casts a shadow, and prevents the light from being shed down on us⁹³ and the extent of the eclipse is proportional to the size of the moon's body that is found to conceal the sun. But do not marvel that the moon's body is the smaller. For many declare that the sun is many times larger even than the earth, and the holy Fathers say that it is equal to the earth yet often a small cloud, or even a small hill or a wall quite conceals it.

The eclipse of the moon, on the other hand, is due to the shadow the earth casts on it when it is a fifteen days' moon and the sun and moon happen to be at the opposite poles of the highest circle, the sun being under the earth and the moon above the earth. For the earth casts a shadow and the sun's light is prevented from illuminating the moon, and therefore it is then eclipsed.

It should be understood that the moon was made full by the Creator, that is, a fifteen days' moon: for it was fitting that it should be made complete⁹⁴. But on the fourth day, as we said, the sun was created. Therefore the moon was eleven

days in advance of the sun, because from the fourth to the fifteenth day there are eleven days. Hence it happens that in each year the twelve months of the moon contain eleven days fewer than the twelve months of the sun. For the twelve months of the sun contain three hundred and sixty-five and a quarter days, and so because the quarter becomes a whole, in four years an extra day is completed, which is called bissextile. And that year has three hundred and sixty-six days. The years of the moon, on the other hand, have three hundred and fifty-four days. For the moon wanes from the time of its origin, or renewal, till it is fourteen and three-quarter days' old, and proceeds to wane till the twenty-ninth and a half day, when it is completely void of light. And then when it is once more connected with the sun it is reproduced and renewed, a memorial of our resurrection. Thus in each year the moon gives away eleven days to the sun, and so in three years the intercalary month of the Hebrews arises, and that year comes to consist of thirteen months, owing to the addition of these eleven days⁹⁵.

It is evident that both sun and moon and stars are compound and liable to corruption according to the laws of their various natures. But of their nature we are ignorant. Some, indeed, say that fire when deprived of matter is invisible, and thus, that when it is quenched it vanishes altogether. Others, again, say that when it is quenched it is transformed into air⁹⁶.

The circle of the zodiac has an oblique motion and is divided into twelve sections called zodiac, or signs each sign has three divisions of ten each i.e. thirty divisions, and each division has sixty very minute subdivisions. The heaven, therefore, has three hundred and sixty-five degrees: the hemisphere above the earth and that below the earth each having one hundred and eighty degrees.

The abodes of the planets.

The Rain and the Scorpion are the abode of Mars: the Bull and the Scales, of Venus⁹⁷: the Twins and the Virgin, of Mercury: the Crab, of the Moon: the Lion, of the Sun: the Archer and the Fish, of Jupiter: Capricorn and Aquarius, of Saturn.

Their altitudes.

⁹² Rom. i. 25.

⁹³ Text, *διαναδοθηναι*: variants, *διαδοθηναι*, and *δοθηναι*.

⁹⁴ *Sever. Gabal, De opif. Mundi*, III.

⁹⁵ *Ibid. De opif. Mundi*, III.

⁹⁶ *Nemes.*, ch. 5.

⁹⁷ *Vide Porph., de antro Nymph*

The Ram has the altitude of the Sun: the Bull, of the Moon: the Crab, of Jupiter: the Virgin, of Mars: the Scales, of Saturn: Capricorn, of Mercury: the Fish, of Venus.

The phases of the moon.

It is in conjunction whenever it is in the same degree as the sun: it is born when it is fifteen degrees distant from the sun it rises when it is crescent-shaped, and this occurs twice⁹⁸, at which times it is sixty degrees distant from the sun: it is half-full twice, when it is ninety degrees from the sun twice it is gibbous, when it is one hundred and twenty degrees from the sun it is twice a full moon, giving full light, when it is a hundred and fifty degrees from the sun: it is a complete moon when it is a hundred and eighty degrees distant from the sun. We say twice, because these phases occur both when the moon waxes and when it wanes. In two and a half days the moon traverses each sign.

CHAPTER VIII.

Concerning air and winds.

Air is the most subtle element, and is moist and warm: heavier, indeed, than fire but lighter than earth and water: it is the cause of respiration and voice: it is colourless, that is, it has no colour by nature: it is clear and transparent, for it is capable of receiving light: it ministers to three of our senses, for it is by its aid that we see, hear and smell: it has the power likewise of receiving heat and cold, dryness and moisture, and its movements in space are up, down, within, without, to the right and to the left, and the cyclical movement.

It does not derive its light from itself, but is illuminated by sun, and moon, and stars, and fire. And this is just what the Scripture means when it says, *And darkness was upon the deep*⁹⁹; for its object is to shew that the air has not derived its light from itself, but that it is quite a different essence from light.

And wind is a movement of air: or wind is a rush of air which changes its name as it changes the place whence it rushes¹⁰⁰.

Its place is in the air. For place is the circumference of a body. But what is it that surrounds bodies but air? There are, moreover, different places in which the movement of air originates, and from these the winds get their

names. There are in all twelve winds. It is said that air is just fire after it has been extinguished, or the vapour of heated water. At all events, in its own special nature the air is warm, but it becomes cold owing to the proximity of water and earth, so that the lower parts of it are cold, and the higher warm¹⁰¹.

These then are the winds¹⁰²: Caecias, or Meses, arises in the region where the sun rises in summer. Subsolanus, where the sun rises at the equinoxes. Eurus, where it rises in winter. Africus, where it sets in winter. Favonius, where it sets at the equinoxes, and Corus, or Olympias, or Iapyx, where it sets in summer. Then conie Auster and Aquilo, whose blasts oppose one another. Between Aquilo and Caecias comes Boreas: and between Eurus and Auster, Phoenix or Euronotus; between Auster and Africus, Libonotus or Leuconotus: and lastly, between Aquilo and Corus, Thrascias, or Cercius, as it is called by the inhabitants of that region.

[These¹⁰³, then, are the races which dwell at the ends of the world: beside Subsolanus are the Bactriani: beside Eurus, the Indians; beside Phoenix, the Red Sea and Ethiopia: beside Libonotus, the Garamantes, who are beyond Systis: beside Africus, the Ethiopians and the Western Mauri: beside Favonius, the columns of Hercules and the beginnings of Libya and Europe: beside Corus, Iberia, which is now called Spain: beside Thrascia, the Gauls and the neighbouring nations: beside Aquilo, the Scythians who are beyond Thrace: beside Boreas, Pontus, Maeotis and the Sarmatae: beside Caecias, the Caspian Sea and the Sacai.]

CHAPTER IX.

Concerning the waters.

Water also is one of the four elements, the most beautiful of God's creations. It is both wet and cold, heavy, and with a tendency to descend, and flows with great readiness. It is this the Holy Scripture has in view when it says, *And darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters*¹⁰⁴. For the deep is nothing else than a huge quantity of water whose limit man cannot comprehend. In the beginning, indeed, the water lay all over the surface of the earth. And first God created the firmament to divide the water above the

⁹⁸ Text, διο R 4 has δευτερον

⁹⁹ Gen. i. 2

¹⁰⁰ Sever. Gabal, Horn. 1. in Hexaëm.

¹⁰¹ Nemes., *De Nat. Hom.*, 1., ch. 5

¹⁰² These are absent in edit, Veron.

¹⁰³ This paragraph is absent in almost all the copies.

¹⁰⁴ Gen. i. 2.

firmament from the water below the firmament. For in the midst of the sea of waters the firmament was established at the Master's decree. And out of it God bade the firmament arise, and it arose. Now for what reason was it that God placed water above the firmament? It was because of the intense burning heat of the sun and ether¹⁰⁵. For immediately under the firmament is spread out the ether¹⁰⁶, and the sun and moon and stars are in the firmament, and so if water had not been put above it the firmament would have been consumed by the heat¹⁰⁷.

Next, God bade the waters be gathered together into one mass¹⁰⁸. But when the Scripture speaks of one mass it evidently does not mean that they were gathered *together* into one place for immediately it goes on to say, *And the gatherings of the waters He called seas*¹⁰⁹; but the words signify that the waters were separated off in a body from the earth into distinct groups. Thus the waters were gathered together into their special collections and the dry land was brought to view. And hence arose the two seas that surround Egypt, for it lies between two seas. These collections contain¹¹⁰ various seas and mountains, and islands, and promontories, and harbours, and surround various bays and beaches, and coastlands. For the word beach is used when the nature of the tract is sandy, while coastland signifies that it is rocky and deep (lose into shore, getting deep all on a sudden. In like manner arose also the sea that lies where the sun rises, the name of which is the Indian Sea also the northern sea called the Caspian. The lakes also were formed in the same manner.

The ocean, then, is like a river encircling the whole earth, and I think it is concerning it that the divine Scripture says, *A river went out of Paradise*¹¹¹. The water of the ocean is sweet and potable¹¹². It is it that furnishes the seas with water which, because it stays a long time in the

seas and stands unmoved, becomes bitter for the sun and the waterspouts draw up always the finer parts. Thus it is that clouds are formed and showers take place, because the filtration makes the water sweet.

This is parted into four first divisions, that is to say, into four rivers. The name of the first is Pheison, which is the Indian Ganges; the name of the second is Geon, which is the Nile flowing from Ethiopia down to Egypt: the name of the third is Tigris, and the name of the fourth is Euphrates. There are also very many other mighty rivers of which some empty themselves into the sea and others are used up in the earth. Thus the whole earth is bored through and mined, and has, so to speak, certain veins through which it sends tip in springs the water it has received from the sea. The water of the spring thus depends for its character on the quality of the earth. For the sea water is filtered and strained through the earth and thus becomes sweet. But if the place from which the spring arises is bitter or briny, so also is the water that is sent up¹¹³. Moreover, it often happens that water which has been closely pent up bursts through with violence, and thus it becomes warm. And this is why they send forth waters that are naturally warm.

By the divine decree hollow places are made in the earth, and so into these the waters are gathered. And this is how mountains are formed. God, then, bade the first water produce living breath, since it was to be by water and the Holy Spirit that moved upon the waters in the beginning¹¹⁴, that man was to be renewed. For this is what the divine Basilius said: Therefore it produced living creatures, small and big; whales and dragons, fish that swim in the waters, and feathered fowl. The birds form a link between water and earth and air: for they have their origin in the water, they live on the earth and they fly in the air. Water, then, is the most beautiful element and rich in usefulness, and purifies from all filth, and not only from the filth of the body but from that of the soul, if it should have received the grace of the Spirit¹¹⁵.

*Concerning the seas*¹¹⁶.

¹⁰⁵ See *Basil., Hexaëm. Hom. 3.*

¹⁰⁶ Text, *υφηπλωται*. Variant. *εφηπλωται*.

¹⁰⁷ *Basil., Hom. 2 in Hexaëm; Sever. Gabal., Orat., de opific mundi*

¹⁰⁸ Gen. i. 9.

¹⁰⁹ Gen. i. 10

¹¹⁰ Text, *συνηχθησαν*. R. 2927 has *διεστησαν*; Edit. Veron. Reg. 3362 has *οθεν συνεστησαν*; Colb. 1 has *οθεν συνεστη*.

¹¹¹ Gen. ii. 10.

¹¹² For

ποταμος δε ο γλυκυ υδωρ εχων εστι, reading ποτιμον και γλυκυ υδωρ εχων

¹¹³ *Basil. Hom. 4. in Heraëm.*

¹¹⁴ Gen. i. 2.

¹¹⁵ *Sever.,- Gabal., Orat. 4, De opific mundi Basil, Hom. 8.*

¹¹⁶ This chapter is wanting in certain copies, *Reg. 7, Colb. 1, R. 2930*. In Cod. Hil. It is given after the chapter *On Creation*

The Aegean Sea is received by the Hellespont, which ends at Abydos and Sestus: next, the Propontis, which ends at Chalcedon and Byzantium: here are the straits where the Pontus arises. Next, the lake of Maeotis. Again, from the beginning of Europe and Libya it is the Iberian Sea, which extends from the pillars of Hercules to the Pyrenees mountain. Then the Ligurian Sea as far as the borders of Etruria. Next, the Sardinian Sea, which is above Sardinia and inclines downwards to Libya. Then the Etrurian Sea, which begins at the extreme limits of Liguria and ends at Sicily. Then the Libyan Sea. Then the Cretan, and Sicilian, and Ionian, and Adriatic Seas, the last of which is poured out of the Sicilian Sea, which is called the Corinthian Gulf, or the Alcyonian Sea. The Saronic Sea is surrounded by the Sunian and Scyllaeon Seas. Next is the Myrtoan Sea and the Icarian Sea, in which are also the Cyclades. Then the Carpathian, and Pamphylian, and Egyptian Seas: and, thereafter, above the Icarian Sea, the Aegean Sea pours itself out. There is also the coast of Europe from the mouth of the Tanais River to the Pillars of Hercules, 609,709 stadia: and that of Libya from the Tigris, as far as the mouth of the Canopus, 209,252 stadia and lastly, that of Asia from the Canopus to the Tanais, which, including the Gulf, is 4,111 stadia. And so the full extent of the seaboard of the world that we inhabit with the gulfs is 1,309,072 stadia¹¹⁷.

CHAPTER X.

Concerning earth and its products.

The earth is one of the four elements, dry, cold, heavy, motionless, brought into being by God, out of nothing on the first day. *For in the beginning*, he said, *God created the heaven and the earth*¹¹⁸: but the seat and foundation of the earth no man has been able to declare. Some, indeed, hold that its seat is the waters thus the divine David says, *To Him Who established the earth on the waters*¹¹⁹. Others place it in the air. Again some other says, *He Who hangeth the earth on nothing*¹²⁰. And, again, David, the singer of God, says, as though the representative of God, *I bear up the pillars of it*¹²¹. meaning by “pillars the force that sustains it. Further, the ex-

pression, *He hath founded it upon the seas*¹²², shews clearly that the earth is on all hands surrounded with water. But whether we grant that it is established on itself or on air or on water, or on nothing, we must not turn aside from reverent thought, but must admit that all things are sustained and preserved by the power of the Creator.

In the beginning, then, as the Holy Scripture says¹²³, it was hidden beneath the waters, and was unwrought, that is to say, not beautified. But at God’s bidding, places to hold the waters appeared, and then the mountains came into existence, and at the divine command the earth received its own proper adornment, and was dressed in all manner of herbs and plants, and on these, by the divine decree, was bestowed the power of growth and nourishment, and of producing seed to generate their like. Moreover, at the bidding of the Creator it produced also all manner of kinds of living creatures, creeping things, and wild beasts, and cattle. All, indeed, are for the seasonable use of man but of them some are for food, such as stags, sheep, cheer, and such like others for service such as camels, oxen, horses, asses, and such like and others for enjoyment, such as apes, and among birds, jays and parrots, and such like. Again, amongst plants and herbs some are fruit bearing, others edible, others fragrant and flowery, given to us for our enjoyment, for example, the rose and such like, and others for the healing of disease. For there is not a single animal or plant in which the Creator has not implanted some form of energy capable of being used to satisfy man’s needs. For he Who knew all things before they were, saw that in the future man would go forward in the strength of his own will, and would be subject to corruption, and, therefore, He created all things for his seasonable use; alike those in the firmament, and those on the earth, and those in the waters.

Indeed, before the transgression all things were under his power. For God set him as ruler over all things on the earth and in the waters. Even the serpent¹²⁴ was accustomed to man, and approached him more readily than it did other living creatures, and held intercourse with him with delightful motions¹²⁵. And hence it was through it that the devil, the prince of evil, made

¹¹⁷ Vide Strab. bk. ii.

¹¹⁸ Gen. i. 1.

¹¹⁹ Ps. cxxxvi. 6.

¹²⁰ Job xxvi. 7.

¹²¹ Ps. lxxv. 3.

¹²² Ibid. xxiv

¹²³ Gen. i. 2.

¹²⁴ In this John does not follow Basil in his *De Paradiso*.

¹²⁵ Basil. *Horn. de Parad.*

his most wicked suggestion to our first parents¹²⁶. More over, the earth of its own accord used to yield fruits, for the benefit of the animals that were obedient to man, and there was neither rain nor tempest on the earth. But after the transgression, when he was compared with the unintelligent cattle and became like to them¹²⁷, after he had contrived that in him irrational desire should have rule over reasoning mind and had become disobedient to the Master's command, the subject creation rose up against him whom the Creator had appointed to be ruler and it was appointed for him that he should till with sweat the earth from which he had been taken.

But even now wild beasts are not without their uses, for, by the terror they cause, they bring man to the knowledge of his Creator and lead him to call upon His name. And further, at the transgression the thorn sprung out of the earth in accordance with the Lord's express declaration and was conjoined with the pleasures of the rose, that it might lead us to remember the transgression on account of which the earth was condemned to bring forth for us thorns and prickles¹²⁸.

That this is the case is made worthy of belief from the fact that their endurance is secured by the word of the Lord, saying, *Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth*¹²⁹.

Further, some hold that the earth is in the form of a sphere, others that it is in that of a cone. At all events it is much smaller than the heaven, and suspended almost like a point in its midst. And it will pass away and be changed. But blessed is the man who inherits the earth promised to the meek¹³⁰.

For the earth that is to be the possession of the holy is immortal. Who, then, can fitly marvel at the boundless and incomprehensible wisdom of the Creator? Or who can render sufficient thanks to the Giver of so many blessings¹³¹?

[There are also provinces, or prefectures, of the earth which we recognise Europe embraces thirty-four, and the huge continent of Asia has forty-eight of these provinces, and twelve canons as they are called¹³².]

¹²⁶ Gen. iii. 1.

¹²⁷ Ps xlix. 12

¹²⁸ *Basil, Hom., de Parad.*

¹²⁹ Gen. i. 22.

¹³⁰ St. Matt. v. 5.

¹³¹ *Method, Cont. Orig. apud. Epiph., Haeres 64.*

¹³² Only *Cod. Reg.* 3451 has this paragraph.

CHAPTER XI.

Concerning Paradise.

Now when God was about to fashion man out of the visible and invisible creation in His own image and likeness to reign as king and ruler over all the earth and all that it contains, He first made for him, so to speak, a kingdom in which he should live a life of happiness and prosperity¹³³. And this is the divine paradise¹³⁴, planted in Eden by the hands of God, a very storehouse of joy and gladness of heart (for "Eden"¹³⁵ means luxuriousness¹³⁶). Its site is higher in the East than all the earth it is temperate and the air that surrounds it is the rarest and purest evergreen plants are its pride, sweet fragrances abound, it is flooded with light, and in sensuous freshness and beauty it transcends imagination in truth the place is divine, a meet home for him who was created in God's image: no creature lacking reason made its dwelling there but man alone, the work of God's own hands.

In its midst¹³⁷ God planted the tree of life and the tree of knowledge¹³⁸. The tree of knowledge was for trial, and proof, and exercise of man's obedience and disobedience and hence it was named the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, or else it was because to those who partook of it was given power to know their own nature. Now this is a good thing for those who are mature, but an evil thing for the immature and those whose appetites are too strong¹³⁹, being like solid food to tender babes still in need of milk¹⁴⁰. For our Creator, God, did not intend us to be burdened with care and troubled about many things, nor to take thought about, or make provision for, our own life. But this at length was Adam's fate: for he tasted and knew that he was naked and made a girdle round about him: for lie took fig-leaves and girded himself about. But before they took of the fruit, *They were both*

¹³³ *Greg. Nyss., De opif Hom., ch. 2*

¹³⁴ See the treatise of *Anastas. II. Antiochen., on the Hexaë. bk. vii.*

¹³⁵ Ἔδεμ, *Edem*, in the text. *Basil. Hom deParad.*

¹³⁶ See 2 Kings xix. 12; Isai. xxxvii. 12; Ezek. xxvii. 23.

¹³⁷ See *Chrysost, In Gen. Hom. 16, Theodor., Quaest. 27, &c.*

¹³⁸ Gen. ii. 9.

¹³⁹ Text, τὴν ἐφεσὶν λιχνοτεροῦς. Variant τὴν αἰσθησιν, &c

¹⁴⁰ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 38 and 42: Method., ap Epiph. Haeres. 64.*

*naked, Adam and Eve, and were not ashamed*¹⁴¹. For God meant that we should be thus free from passion, and this is indeed the mark of a mind absolutely void of passion. Yea, lie meant us further to be free from care and to have but one work to perform, to sing as do the angels, without ceasing or intermission, the praises of the Creator, and to delight in contemplation of Him and to cast all our care on Him. This is what the Prophet David proclaimed to us when He said, *cast thy burden on the Lord, and lie will sustain thee*¹⁴². And, again, in the Gospels, Christ taught His disciples saying, *Take no thought for your life what ye shall eat, nor for your body what ye shall put on*¹⁴³. And further, *Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you*¹⁴⁴. And to Martha He said, *Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about man; things: but one thing is needful.* and *Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her*¹⁴⁵, meaning, clearly, sitting at his feet and listening to His words.

The tree of life, on the other hand, was a tree having the energy that is the cause of life, or to be eaten only by those who deserve to live and are not subject to death. Some, indeed, have pictured Paradise as a realm of sense¹⁴⁶, and others as a realm of mind. But it seems to me, that, just as man is a creature, in whom we find both sense and mind blended together, in like manner also man's most holy temple combines the properties of sense and mind, and has this twofold expression: for, as we said, the life in the body is spent in the most divine and lovely region, while the life in the soul is passed in a place far more sublime and of more surpassing beauty, where God makes His home, and where He wraps man about as with a glorious garment, and robes him in His grace, and delights and sustains him like an angel with the sweetest of all fruits, the contemplation of Himself. Verily it has been fitly named the tree of life. For since the life is not cut short by death, the sweetness of the divine participation is imparted to those who share it. And this is, in truth, what God meant by every tree, saying, *Of every tree in Paradise thou mayest freely eat*¹⁴⁷. For the 'every' is just

Himself in Whom and through Whom the universe is maintained. But the tree of the knowledge of good and evil was for the distinguishing between the many divisions of contemplation, and this is just the knowledge of one's own nature, which, indeed, is a good thing for those who are mature and advanced in divine contemplation (being of itself a proclamation of the magnificence of God), and have no fear of falling¹⁴⁸, because they have through time come to have the habit of such contemplation, but it is an evil thing to those still young and with stronger appetites, who by reason of their insecure hold on the better part, and because as yet they are not firmly established in the seat of the one and only good, are apt to be torn and dragged away from this to the care of their own body.

Thus, to my thinking, the divine Paradise is twofold, and the God-inspired Fathers handed down a true message, whether they taught this doctrine or that. Indeed, it is possible to understand by every tree the knowledge of the divine power derived from created things. In the words of the divine Apostle, *For the invisible things of Him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made*¹⁴⁹. But of all these thoughts and speculations the sublimest is that dealing with ourselves, that is, with our own composition. As the divine David says, *The knowledge of Thee from me*¹⁵⁰, that is from my constitution, was made a wonder¹⁵¹. But for the reasons we have already mentioned, such knowledge was dangerous for Adam who had been so lately created¹⁵².

The tree of life too may be understood as that more divine thought that has its origin in the world of sense, and the ascent through that to the originating and constructive cause of all. And this was the name He gave to every tree, implying fullness and indivisibility, and conveying only participation in what is good. But by the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, we are to understand that sensible and pleasurable food

¹⁴¹ Gen. ii. 25.

¹⁴² Ps. lv. 22.

¹⁴³ St. Matt. vi. 25.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid. 33

¹⁴⁵ St. Luke x. 41, 42.

¹⁴⁶ *Nemes., de Nat. Hom.*, ch. 1.

¹⁴⁷ Gen. ii. 16.

¹⁴⁸ *Greg. Naz., Orat.* 38 and 42.

¹⁴⁹ Rom. i. 20.

¹⁵⁰ Ps. cxxxix. 6

¹⁵¹

εθαυμαστωθη η γνωσις σου εξ εμου τουτεστιν, εκ της εμης κατασκευης. Basil, Gregory Naz., Anastasius II., Antiochenus and others render it so, following the LXX. version, and not the Hebrew text.

¹⁵² *Maxim, in Script*, p. 10.

which, sweet though it seems, in reality brings him who partakes of it into communion with evil. For God says, *Of every tree in Paradise thou mayest freely eat*¹⁵³. It is, me-thinks, as if God said, *Through all My creations thou art to ascend to Me thy creator, and of all the fruits thou mayest pluck one, that is, Myself who am the true life: let every thin bear for thee the fruit of life, and let participation in Me be the support of your own being. For in this way thou wilt be immortal. But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die*¹⁵⁴. For sensible food is by nature for the replenishing of that which gradually wastes away and it passes into the draught and perisheth: and he cannot remain incorruptible who partakes of sensible food.

CHAPTER XII. Concerning Man.

IN this way, then, God brought into existence mental essence¹⁵⁵, by which I mean, angels and all the heavenly orders. For these clearly have a mental and incorporeal nature: “incorporeal” I mean in comparison with the denseness of matter. For the Deity alone in reality is immaterial and incorporeal. But further He created in the same way sensible essence¹⁵⁶, that is heaven and earth and the intermediate region; and so He created both the kind of being that is of His own nature (for the nature that has to do with reason is related to God, and apprehensible by mind alone), and the kind which, inasmuch as it clearly falls under the province of the senses, is separated from Him by the greatest interval. And it was also fit that there should be a mixture of both kinds of being, as a token of still greater wisdom and of the opulence of the Divine expenditure as regards natures, as Gregorius, the expounder of God’s being and ways, puts it, and to be a sort of connecting link between the visible and invisible natures¹⁵⁷. And by the word “fit” I mean, simply that it was an evidence of the Creator’s will, for that will is the law and ordinance most meet, and no one will say to his Maker, “Why hast Thou so fashioned me?” For the potter is able at his will to make vessels of

various patterns out of his clay¹⁵⁸, as a proof of his own wisdom.

Now this being the case, He creates with His own hands man of a visible nature and an invisible, after His own image and likeness: on the one hand man’s body He formed of earth, and on the other his reasoning and thinking soul¹⁵⁹. He bestowed upon him by His own inbreathing, and this is what we mean by “after His image.” For the phrase “after His image” clearly refers¹⁶⁰ to the side of his nature which consists of mind and free-will, whereas “after His likeness” means likeness in virtue so far as that is possible.

Further, body and soul were formed at one and the same time¹⁶¹, not first the one and then the other, as Origen so senselessly supposes.

God then made man without evil, upright, virtuous, free from pain and care, glorified with every virtue, adorned with all that is good, like a sort of second microcosm within the great world¹⁶², another angel capable of worship, compound, surveying the visible creation and initiated into the mysteries of the realm of thought, king over the things of earth, but subject to a higher king, of the earth and of the heaven, temporal and eternal, belonging to the realm of sight and to the realm of thought, midway between greatness and lowliness, spirit and flesh : for he is spirit by grace, but flesh by overweening pride spirit that he may abide and glorify his Benefactor, and flesh that he may suffer, and suffering may be admonished and disciplined when he prides himself in his greatness¹⁶³: here, that is, in the present life, his

¹⁵⁸ Rom. ix. 21.

¹⁵⁹ Ψυχην λογικην.

¹⁶⁰ Cf. Chrysostom Hom. in Gen. 9; Anastasias, Hom. in Hex. 7; Clem. Alex., Strom. II.; Basil, Hom de hom. Struct. 1; Greg. Nyss., De opif. hom., ch. 16. Iren., Haer. v. 8, &c.

¹⁶¹ Cf. Greg. Naz. Orat. 31; Jerome. Epist. 82; August., De Genesi, x. 28, &c.

¹⁶² εν μικρω μεγαν, is read in Nazianz. Hom. 38 and 42; So also in Nicetas who says that ‘the world is small in comparison with man, for whose sake all was made.’ But Combefis emended it.

¹⁶³ The text read, τω μεγεθει φιλοτιμουμενοσ το δε ινα πασχω υ υπομιμνησκηται, και παιδευηται ζωον. On the basis of various manuscripts and the works of Gregory of Nazianzum, it is corrected so -

¹⁵³ Gen. ii. 16.

¹⁵⁴ Ibid. 17.

¹⁵⁵ την νοητην ουσιαν, rational being

¹⁵⁶ την αισθητην; material being, being perceptible by sense

¹⁵⁷ Greg. Naz, Orat. 38 and 42.

life is ordered as an animal's, but elsewhere, that is, in the age to come, he is changed and—to complete the mystery —becomes deified by merely inclining himself towards God; becoming deified, in the way of participating in the divine glory and not in that of a change into the divine being¹⁶⁴.

But God made him by nature sinless, and endowed him with free-will. By sinless, I mean not that sin could find no place in him (for that is the case with Deity alone), but that sin is the result of the free volition enjoys rather than an integral part of his nature¹⁶⁵; that is to say, he has the power to continue and go forward in the path of goodness, by co-operating with the thyme grace, and likewise to turn from good and take to wickedness, for God has conceded this by conferring freedom of will upon him. For there is no virtue in what is the result of mere force¹⁶⁶.

The soul, accordingly¹⁶⁷, is a living essence, simple, incorporeal, invisible in its proper nature to bodily eyes, immortal, reasoning and intelligent, formless, making use of an organised body, and being the source of its powers of life, and growth, and sensation, and generation¹⁶⁸, mind being but its purest part and not in any wise alien to it; (for as the eye to the body, so is the mind to the soul); further it enjoys freedom and volition and energy, and is mutable, that is, it is given to change, because it is created. All these qualities according to nature it has received of the grace of the Creator, of which grace it has received both its being and this particular kind of nature.

Marg. The different applications of "incorporeal." We understand two kinds of what is incorporeal and invisible and formless the one is such in essence, the other by free gift: and likewise the one is such in nature, and the other only in comparison with the denseness of matter.

ινα πασχη, και πασχων, υπομιμνησκηται, και παιδεωυηται τω, μεγαθει φιλοτιμουμενον.

¹⁶⁴ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 38 and 42.*

¹⁶⁵ Reading,

ουχ ωσ εν τη φυσει, for αλλ ουκ εν τη φυσει.

¹⁶⁶ *Athan lib. de inob, contr. Apoll.*

¹⁶⁷ The Fathers objected to Aristotle's definition of the soul as the

εντελεχεια πρωτη σωματος οργανικου taking it to imply that the soul had no independent existence but was dissolved with the body. Cicero explains it otherwise. *Tusc. Quaest.*, bk. 1.

¹⁶⁸ *Maxim., opus de Anima.*

God then is incorporeal by nature, but the angels and demons and souls are said to be so by free gift, and in comparison with the denseness of matter.

Further, body is that which has three dimensions, that is to say, it has length and breadth and depth, or thickness. And every body is composed of the four elements; the bodies of living creatures, moreover, are composed of the four humours.

Now there are, it should be known, four elements: earth which is dry and cold water which is cold and wet: air which is wet and warm fire which is warm and dry. In like manner there are also four humours, analogous to the four elements: black bile, which bears an analogy to earth, for it is dry and cold phlegm, analogous to water, for it is cold and wet: blood analogous to air¹⁶⁹, for it is wet and warm: yellow bile, the analogue to fire, for it is warm and dry. Now, fruits are composed of the elements, and the humours are composed of the fruits, and the bodies of living creatures consist of the humours and dissolve back into them. For every thing that is compound dissolves back into its elements.

Marg. That man has community alike with inanimate things and animate creatures, whether they are devoid of or possess the faculty of reason.

Man, it is to be noted, has community with things inanimate, and participates in the life of unreasoning creatures, and shares in the mental processes of those endowed with reason. For the bond of union between man and inanimate things is the body and its composition out of the four elements and the bond between man and plants consists, in addition to these things, of their powers of nourishment and growth and seeding, that is, generation and finally, over and above these links man is connected with unreasoning animals by appetite, that is anger and desire, and sense and impulsive movement.

There are then five senses, sight, hearing, smell, taste, touch. Further, impulsive movement consists in change from place to place, and in the movements of the body as a whole, and in the emission of voice and the drawing of breath. For we have it in our power to perform or refrain from performing these actions.

¹⁶⁹ Supplying the words,

τω υδατι, ψυχρον γαρ και υγρον αιμα, αναλ ογουν.

Lastly, man's reason unites him to incorporeal and intelligent natures, for he applies his reason and mind and judgment to everything, and pursues after virtues, and eagerly follows after piety, which is the crown of the virtues. And so man is a microcosm.

Moreover, it should be known that division and flux and change¹⁷⁰ are peculiar to the body alone. By change, I mean change in quality, that is in heat and cold and so forth: by flux, I mean change in the way of depletion¹⁷¹, for dry things and wet things and spirit¹⁷² suffer depletion, and require repletion: so that hunger and thirst are natural affections. Again, division is the separation of the humours, one from another, and the partition into form and matter¹⁷³.

But piety and thought are the peculiar properties of the soul. And the virtues are common to soul and body, although they are referred to the soul as if the soul were making use of the body.

The reasoning part, it should be understood, naturally bears rule over that which is void of reason. For the faculties of the soul are divided into 'that which has reason, and that which is without reason. Again, of that which is without reason there are two divisions: that which does not listen to reason, that is to say, is disobedient to reason, and that which listens and obeys reason. That which does not listen or obey reason is the vital or pulsating faculty, and the spermatic or generative faculty, and the vegetative or nutritive faculty to this belong also the faculties of growth and bodily formation. For these are not under the dominion of reason but under that of nature. That which listens to and obeys reason, on the other hand is divided into anger and desire. And the unreasoning part of the soul is called in common the pathetic and the appetitive¹⁷⁴. Further, it is to be understood, that impulsive movement¹⁷⁵ likewise belongs to the part that is obedient to reason.

The part¹⁷⁶ which does not pay heed to reason includes the nutritive and generative and

pulsating faculties: and the name "vegetative"¹⁷⁷ is applied to the faculties of increase and nutriment and generation, and the name vital "to the faculty of pulsation.

Of the faculty of nutrition, then, there are four forces: an attractive force which attracts nourishment: a retentive force by which nourishment is retained and not suffered to be immediately excreted: an alterative force by which the food is resolved into the humours: and an excretive force, by which the excess of food is excreted into the draught and cast forth.

The forces again¹⁷⁸, inherent in a living creature are, it should be noted, partly psychical, partly vegetative, partly vital. The psychical forces are concerned with free volition, that is to say, impulsive movement and sensation. Impulsive movement includes change of place and movement of the body as a whole, and phonation and respiration. For it is in our power to perform or refrain from performing these acts. The vegetative and vital forces, however, are quite outside the province of will. The vegetative, moreover, include the faculties of nourishment and growth, and generation, and the vital power is the faculty of pulsation. For these go on energising whether we will it or not.

Lastly, we must observe that of actual things, some are good, and some are bad. A good thing in anticipation constitutes desire: while a good thing in realisation constitutes pleasure. Similarly an evil thing in anticipation begets fear, and in realisation it begets pain. And when we speak of good in this connection we are to be understood to mean both real and apparent good: and, similarly, we mean real and apparent evil.

CHAPTER XIII.

Concerning Pleasures.

There are pleasures of the soul and pleasures of the body. The pleasures of the soul are those which are the exclusive possession of the soul, such as the pleasures of learning and contemplation. The pleasures of the body, however, are those which are enjoyed by soul and body in fellowship, and hence are called bodily pleasures and such are the pleasures of food and intercourse and the like. But one could not find any class of pleasures¹⁷⁹ belonging solely to the body¹⁸⁰.

¹⁷⁰ τομη, και πενσιασ, και μεταβολα

¹⁷¹ *Nemes., de Nat. Hom. ch. 1.*

¹⁷² Or, *breath, πνευμα*

¹⁷³ *Nemes., de Nat. Hom., ch. 1.*

¹⁷⁴ παθητικον και ορεκτικον

¹⁷⁵ η καθ ορμην κινησις

¹⁷⁶ The following three paragraphs, as found in manuscripts and the old translation, are placed at the end of ch. 32, "Concerning Anger," but do not suit the context there.

¹⁷⁷ Supplying the word φοτικον from Nemesius.

¹⁷⁸ *Nemesius, Ch. 23.*

¹⁷⁹ Reading, ουκ αν ευροι τις ιδιας ηδονασ.

¹⁸⁰ *Nemes., ch. 18: Chrys., Hom. in Joan 74.*

Again, some pleasures are true, others false. And the exclusively intellectual pleasures consist in knowledge and contemplation, while the pleasures of the body depend upon sensation. Further, of bodily pleasures¹⁸¹, some are both natural and necessary, in the absence of which life is impossible, for example the pleasures of food which replenishes waste, and the pleasures of necessary clothing. Others are natural but not necessary, as the pleasures of natural and lawful intercourse. For though the function that these perform is to secure the permanence of the race as a whole, it is still possible to live a virgin life apart from them. Others, however, are neither natural nor necessary, such as drunkenness, lust, and surfeiting to excess. For these contribute neither to the maintenance of our own lives nor to the succession of the race, but on the contrary, are rather even a hindrance. He therefore that would live a life acceptable to God must follow after those pleasures which are both natural and necessary: and must give a secondary place to those which are natural but not necessary, and enjoy them only in fitting season, and manner, and measure; while the others must be altogether renounced.

Those then are to be considered moral¹⁸² pleasures which are not bound up with pain, and bring no cause for repentance, and result in no other harm and keep¹⁸³ within the bounds of moderation, and do not draw us far away from serious occupations, nor make slaves of us.

CHAPTER XIV.

Concerning Pain.

There are four varieties of pain, viz., anguish¹⁸⁴, grief¹⁸⁵, envy, pity. Anguish is pain without utterance grief is pain that is heavy to bear like a burden: envy is pain over the good fortune of others: pity is pain over the evil fortune of others.

CHAPTER XV.

Concerning Fear.

Fear is divided into six varieties viz., shrinking¹⁸⁶, shame, disgrace, consternation, panic, anxiety¹⁸⁷. Shrinking¹⁸⁸ is fear of some act about to take place. Shame is fear arising from the anticipation of blame: and this is the highest form of the affection. Disgrace is fear springing from some base act already done, and even for this form there is some hope of salvation. Consternation is fear originating in some huge product of the imagination. Panic is fear caused by some unusual product of the imagination. Anxiety is fear of failure, that is, of misfortune: for when we fear that our efforts will not meet with success, we suffer anxiety.

CHAPTER XVI.

Concerning Anger.

Anger is the ebullition¹⁸⁹ of the heart's blood¹⁹⁰ produced by bilious exhalation or turbidity. Hence it is that the words *χολη* and *χολος*¹⁹¹ are both used in the sense of anger. Anger is sometimes lust for vengeance. For when we are wronged or think that we are wronged, we are distressed, and there arises this mixture of desire and anger.

There are three forms of anger: rage, which the Greeks also call, *μηνις* and *κοτος*. When anger arises and begins to be roused, it is called rage or *χολη* or *χολος*. Wrath again implies that the bile endures, that is to say, that the memory of the wrong abides: and indeed the Greek word for it, *μηνις*, is derived from *μηνειν*, and means what abides and is transferred to memory. Rancour, on the other hand, implies watching for a suitable moment for revenge, and the Greek word for it is *κοτος* from *κεισθαι*.

Anger further is the satellite of reason, the vindicator of desire. For when we long after anything and are opposed in our desire by some one, we are angered at that person, as though we had been wronged: and reason evidently deems that there are just grounds for displeasure in what has happened, in the case of those who, like us,

¹⁸¹ See *Chrysostom Hom. Joannem*, 74; *Cicero, De fin. bon. et mal.*, 1.

¹⁸² *καλας*, *honourable, good*.

¹⁸³ Text, *χωρουσας*. Variant, *παραξωρουσας*

¹⁸⁴ *αχος*

¹⁸⁵ *αχθος*

¹⁸⁶ *οκνος*, *dread*.

¹⁸⁷ *αγωνια*

¹⁸⁸ Nemesius and certain manuscripts give these species of fear in a different order, viz., dread, consternation, panic, anxiety, shame, disgrace.

¹⁸⁹ *ζεσις*, *boiling*.

¹⁹⁰ *του περι καρδιαν αιματος*, *the blood about the heart*.

¹⁹¹ *Nemes.*, ch. 21.

have in the natural course of things to guard their own position.

CHAPTER XVII

Concerning Imagination.

Imagination¹⁹² is a faculty of the reasoning part of the soul. It is through the organs of sense that it is brought into action, and it is spoken of as sensation. And further, what is imagined¹⁹³ and perceived is that which comes within the scope of the faculty of imagination and sensation. For example, the sense of sight is that which comes within the scope of the sense of sight, such as a stone or any other such object. Further, an imagination is an affection of the unreasoning part of the soul which is occasioned by some object acting upon the sensation. But an appearance¹⁹⁴ is an empty affection of the unreasoning part of the soul not occasioned by any object acting upon the sensation. Moreover the organ of imagination is the anterior ventricle of the brain.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Concerning Sensation.

Sensation is the faculty of the soul whereby material objects can be apprehended or discriminated. And the sensorial are the organs or members through which sensations are conveyed. And the objects of sense are the things that come within the province of sensation. And lastly, the subject of sense is the living animal which possess the faculty of sensation. Now there are five sense, and likewise five organs of sense.

The first sense is sight: and the sensorial or organs of sight are the nerves of the brain and the eyes. Now sight is primarily perception of colour, but along with the colour it discriminates the body that has colour, and its size and form, and locality, and the intervening space and the number¹⁹⁵: also whether it is in motion or at rest, rough or smooth, even or uneven, sharp or blunt, and finally whether its composition is watery or earthly, that is wet or dry.

The second sense is hearing, whereby voices and sound are perceived. And it distinguishes these as sharp or deep, or smooth or loud. Its organs are the soft nerves of the brain, and the

structures of the ears. Further, man and the ape are the only animals that do not move their ears.

The third sense is smell, which is caused by the nostrils transmitting the vapours to the brain: and it is bounded by the extreme limits of the anterior ventricle of the brain. It is the faculty by which vapours are perceived and apprehended. Now the most generic distinction between vapours is whether they are good or an evil odour, or form an intermediate class with neither a good nor evil odour. A good odour is produced by the thorough digestion in the body of the humours. When they are only moderately digested the intermediate class is formed, and when the digestion is very imperfect or utterly wanting, an evil odour results.

The fourth sense is taste: it is the faculty whereby the humours are apprehended or perceived, and its organs of sense are the tongue, and more especially the lips, and the palate (which the Greeks call *ουρανισκος*), and in these are the nerves that come from the brain and are spread out, and convey to the dominant part of the soul the perception or sensation they have encountered¹⁹⁶. The so-called gustatory qualities of the humours are these: sweetness, pungency, bitterness, astringency, acerbity, sourness, saltiness, fatness, stickiness; for taste is capable of discriminating all these. But water has none of these qualities, and therefore is devoid of taste. Moreover, astringency is only a more intense and exaggerated form of acerbity.

The fifth sense is touch, which is common to all living things¹⁹⁷. Its organs are nerves which come from the brain and ramify all through the body. Hence the body as a whole, including even the other organs of sense, possesses the sense of touch.. Within the scope come heat and cold, softness and hardness, viscosity and brittleness¹⁹⁸, heaviness and lightness: for it is touch alone that these qualities are discriminated. On the other hand, roughness and smoothness, dryness and wetness, thickness and thinness, up and down, place and size, whenever that is such to be embraced in a single application of the sense of touch, are all common to touch and sight, as well as denseness and rareness, that is porosity, and rotundity if it is small, and some

¹⁹⁶ *Nemes.*, ch. 9.

¹⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, ch. 8.

¹⁹⁸ *ξηρον* is added in some MSS. But wrongly: for it is what is perceived by touch alone that is here spoken of, whereas, below, we are told that dryness is also recognized by sight; so also in Nemesius.

¹⁹² *φανταστικον*.

¹⁹³ Or, *presented*.

¹⁹⁴ See *Aristotle, De Anima*, III. C. 7.

¹⁹⁵ *Nemes.*, ch. 71

other shapes. In like manner also by the aid of memory and thought perception of the nearness of a body is possible, and similarly perception of number up to two or three, and such small and easily reckoned figures. But it is by sight rather than touch that these are perceived.

The Creator, it is to be noted, fashioned all the other organs of sense in pairs so that if one were destroyed, the other might fill its place. For there are two eyes, two ears, two orifices of the nose, and two tongues, which in some animals, such as snakes, are separate, but in others, like man, are united. But touch is spread over the whole body with the exception of bones, nerves, nails, horns, hairs, ligaments, and other such structures.

Further, it is to be observed that sight is possible only in straight lines, whereas smell and hearing are not limited to straight lines only, but act in all directions. Touch, again, and taste act neither in straight lines, nor in every direction, but only when each comes near to the sensible objects that are proper to it.

CHAPTER XIX.

Concerning Thought.

The faculty of thought deals with judgments and assents, and impulse to action and disinclinations, and escapes from action: and more especially with thought connected with what is thinkable, and the virtues and the different branches of learning, and the theories of the arts and matters of council and choice¹⁹⁹. Further, it is this faculty which prophesies the future to us in dreams, and this is what the Pythagoreans, adopting the Hebrew view, hold to be the one true form of prophecy. The organ of thought then is the mid-ventricle of the brain, and the vital spirit it contains²⁰⁰.

CHAPTER XX.

Concerning Memory.

The faculty of memory is the cause²⁰¹ and storehouse of remembrance and recollection. For memory is a fantasy²⁰² that is left behind of some sensation and thought²⁰³ manifesting itself in

action; or the preservation²⁰⁴ of a sensation and thought²⁰⁵. For the soul comprehends objects of sense through the organs of sense, that is to say, it perceives and thence arises a notion: and similarly it comprehends the objects of thought through the mind, and thence arises a thought²⁰⁶. It is then the preservation of the types of these notions and thoughts that is spoken of as memory.

Further, it is worthy of remark that the apprehension of matters of thought depends on learning, or natural process of thought, and not on sensation. For though objects of sense are retained in the memory by themselves, only such objects of thought are remembered as we have learned, and we have no memory of their essence.

Recollection is the name given to the recovery of some memory lost by forgetfulness. For forgetfulness is just the loss of memory. The faculty of imagination²⁰⁷ then, having apprehended material objects through the senses, transmits this to the faculty of thought or reason (for they are both the same), and this after it has received and passed judgment on it, passes it on to the faculty of memory. Now the organ of memory is the posterior ventricle of the brain, which the Greeks call the *παρεγκεφαλαις*, and the vital spirit it contains.

CHAPTER XXI.

Concerning Conception and Articulation.

Again the reasoning part of the soul is divided into conception and articulation. Conception is an activity of the soul originating in the reason without resulting in utterance. Accordingly, often, even when we are silent we run through a whole speech in our minds, and hold discussion in our dreams. And it is this faculty chiefly which constitutes us all reasoning beings. For those who are dumb by birth or have lost their voice through some disease or injury, are just as

¹⁹⁹ *Nemes.*, ch. 11

²⁰⁰ *Greg. Nyss. De Opif. Hom.*, ch. 13.

²⁰¹ Text, *αιτιον*. R. 2930 *αγγελιον*.

²⁰² *φαντασια*

²⁰³ *και νοησεως* is wanting in some MSS, nor is it found in Nemesius, who borrowed his description from Origen.

²⁰⁴ Text, *σωτηρια*. Variant, *σωρεια*, a heaping up, "coacervatio". Faber has "confirmatio" which is nearer *σωτηρια*, *conservatio*, which is found in Nemesius, &c.

²⁰⁵ *Nemes.*, ch 13.

²⁰⁶ Hence, the slogan of the Scholastics: *Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuerit in sensu*, (nothing is in the intellect that isn't first in the senses) – against Plato who says that thoughts "rise up" out of a pre-natal memory.

²⁰⁷ *το φανταστικον*, the faculty of fantasy.

much reasoning beings. But articulation by voice or in the different dialects requires energy: that is to say, the word articulated by the tongue and mouth, and this is why it is named articulation. It is, indeed, the messenger of thought, and it is because of it that we are called speaking beings.

CHAPTER XXII.

Concerning Passion and Energy.

Passion is a word with various meanings. It is used in regard to the body, and refers to diseases and wounds, and again, it is used in reference to the soul, and means desire and anger. But to speak broadly or generally, passion is an animal affection which is succeeded by pleasure or pain. For pain succeeds passion, but is not the same thing as passion. For passion is an affection of things without sense, but not so pain. Pain then is not passion, but the sensation of passion: and it must be considerable, that is to say, it must be great enough to come within the scope of sense.

Again, the definition of passions of the soul is this: Passion is a sensible activity of the appetitive faculty, depending on the presentation to the mind of something good or bad. Or in other words, passion is an irrational activity of the soul, resulting from the notion of something good or bad. For the notion of something good results in desire, and the notion of something bad results in anger. But passion considered as a class, that is, passion in general is defined as a movement in one thing caused by another. Energy, on the other hand, is a drastic movement, and by “drastic” is meant that which is moved of itself. Thus, anger is the energy manifested by the part of the soul where anger resides, whereas passion involves the two divisions of the soul, and in addition the whole body when it is forcibly impelled to action by anger. For there has been caused movement in one thing caused by another, and this is called passion.

But in another sense energy is spoken of as passion. For energy is a movement in harmony with nature, whereas passion is a movement at variance with nature. According, then, to this view, energy may be spoken of as passion when it does not act in accord with nature, whether its movement is due to itself or to some other thing. Thus, in connection with the heart, its natural pulsation is energy, whereas its palpitation, which is an excessive and unnatural movement, is passion and not energy.

But it is not every activity of the passionate part of the soul that is called passion, but only

the more violent ones, and such as are capable of causing sensation: for the minor and unperceived movements are certainly not passions. For to constitute passion there is necessary a considerable degree of force, and thus it is on this account that we add to the definition of passion that it is a sensible activity. For the lesser activities escape the notice of the senses, and do not cause passion.

Observe also that our soul possesses two-fold faculties, those of knowledge, and those of life. The faculties of knowledge are mind, thought, notion, presentation, sensation: and the vital or appetitive faculties are will and choice. Now, to make what has been said clearer, let us consider these things more closely, and first let us take the faculties of knowledge.

Presentation and sensation then have already been sufficiently discussed above. It is sensation that causes passion, which is called presentation, to arise in the soul, and from presentation comes notion. Thereafter thought, weighing the truth or falseness of the notion, determines what is true: and this explains the Greek word for thought, *διανοια*, which is derived from *διανοειν*, meaning to think and discriminate. That, however, which is judged²⁰⁸ and determined to be true, is spoken of as mind.

Or to put it otherwise: The primary activity of the mind, observe, is intelligence, but intelligence applied to any object is called a thought, and when this persists and makes on the mind an impression of the object of thought, it is named reflection, and when reflection dwells on the same object and puts itself to the test, and closely examines the relation of the thought to the soul, it gets the name prudence. Further, prudence, when it extends its area forms the power of reasoning, and is called conception, and this is defined as the fullest activity of the soul, arising in that part where reason resides, and being devoid of outward expression: and from it proceeds the uttered word spoken by the tongue. And now that we have discussed the faculties of knowledge, let us turn to the vital or appetitive faculties.

It should be understood that there is implanted in the soul by nature a faculty of desiring that which is in harmony with its nature, and of

²⁰⁸ Cf. I Cor. 1. 10. Now I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and *that* there be no divisions among you; but *that* ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment.

maintaining in close union all that belongs essentially to its nature: and this power is called will or *θελησις*. For the essence both of existence and of living learns after activity both as regards mind and sense, and in this it merely longs to realise its own natural and perfect being. And so this definition also is given of this natural will: will is an appetite, both rational and vital, depending only on what is natural. So that will is nothing else than the natural and vital and rational appetite of all things that go to constitute nature, that is, just the simple faculty. For the appetite of creatures without reason, since it is irrational, is not called will.

Again *βουλησις* or wish is a sort of natural will, that is to say, a natural and rational appetite for some definite thing. For there is seated in the soul of man a faculty, of rational desire. When, then, this rational desire directs itself naturally to some definite object it is called wish. For wish is rational desire and longing for some definite thing.

Wish, however, is used both in connection with what is within our power, and in connection with what is outside our power, that is, both with regard to the possible and the impossible. For we wish often to indulge lust or to be temperate, or to sleep and the like, and these are within our power to accomplish, and possible. But we wish also to be kings, and this is not within our power, or we wish perchance never to die, and this is an impossibility.

The wish²⁰⁹, then, has reference to the end alone, and not to the means by which the end is attained. The end is the object of our wish, for instance, to be a king or to enjoy good health: but the means by which the end is attained, that is to say, the manner in which we ought to enjoy good health, or reach the rank of king, are the objects of deliberation²¹⁰. Then after wish follow inquiry and speculation (*ζητησις* and *σκεψις*), and after these, if the object is anything within our power, comes counsel or deliberation (*βουλη* or *βουλευσις*): counsel is an appetite for investigating lines of action lying within our own power. For one deliberates, whether one ought to prosecute any matter or not, and next, one decides which is the better, and this is called judgment (*κρισις*). Thereafter, one becomes disposed to and forms a liking for that in favour of which deliberation gave judgment, and this is called inclination (*γνομη*). For should one form

a judgment and not be disposed to or form a liking for the object of that judgment, it is not called inclination. Then, again, after one has become so disposed, choice or selection (*προαιρεσις* and *επιλογη*) comes into play. For choice consists in the choosing and selecting of one of two possibilities in preference to the other. Then one is impelled to action, and this is called impulse (*ορμη*): and thereafter it is brought into employment, and this is called use (*χρησις*). The last stage after we have enjoyed the use is cessation from desire.

In the case, however, of creatures without reason, as soon as appetite is roused for anything, straightway arises impulse to action. For the appetite of creatures without reason is irrational, and they are ruled by their natural appetite. Hence, neither the names of will or wish are applicable to the appetite of creatures without reason. For will is rational, free and natural desire, and in the case of man, endowed with reason as he is, the natural appetite is ruled rather than rules. For his actions are free, and depend upon reason, since the faculties of knowledge and life are bound up together in man. He is free in desire, free in wish, free in examination and investigation, free in deliberation, free in judgment, free in inclination, free in choice, free in impulse, and free in action where that is in accordance with nature.

But in the case of God²¹¹, it is to be remembered, we speak of wish, but it is not correct to speak of choice. For God does not deliberate, since that is a mark of ignorance, and no one deliberates about what he knows. But if counsel is a mark of ignorance, surely choice²¹² must also be so. God, then, since He has absolute knowledge of everything, does not deliberate²¹³.

Nor in the case of the soul of the Lord do we speak of counsel or choice, seeing that He had no

²¹¹ Thomas Aquinas (1-2, *Quaest. 4, a. 1* and 2) lays down the position, in accordance with John of Damascus, that there is no "counsel" in God *quatenus est appetitus inquisitivus*, but that there is *quantum ad certitudinem iudicii*. Basil (*Hexaem. Hom. I*), arguing against the ancient philosophers who taught that the world was made *ανροαιρετως*, affirms "counsel" in God in the latter sense.

²¹² *Max., Epist. I ad Marin.*

²¹³ Text,

ο δε Θεος παντα ειδως απλως, ου βουλευεται
ι Various reading is

ο δε Θεος παντα αιδως απλως, ου βουλεται.

²⁰⁹ το βουλητων

²¹⁰ *Max. Dial. Cum Pyrrh. Et Epist. I ad Marin.*

part in ignorance. For, although He was of a nature that is not cognizant of the future, yet because of His oneness in subsistence with God the Word, He had knowledge of all things, and that not by grace, but, as we have said, because He was one in subsistence²¹⁴. For He Himself was both God and Man, and hence He did not possess the will that acts by opinion²¹⁵ or disposition. While He did possess the natural and simple will which is to be observed equally in all the personalities of men, His holy soul had not opinion²¹⁶ (or, disposition) that is to say, no inclination opposed to His divine will, nor aught else contrary to His divine will. For opinion (or, disposition) differs as persons differ, except in the case of the holy and simple and uncompound and indivisible Godhead²¹⁷. There, indeed, since the subsistences are in nowise divided or separated, neither is the object of will divided. And there, since there is but one nature there is also but one natural will. And again, since the subsistences are unseparated, the three subsistences have also one object of will, and one activity. In the case of men, however, seeing that their nature is one, their natural will is also one, but since their subsistences²¹⁸ are separated and divided from each other, alike in place and time, and disposition to things, and in many other respects, for this reason their acts of will and their opinions are different. But in the case of our Lord Jesus Christ, since He possesses different natures, His natural wills, that is, His volitional faculties belonging to Him as God and as Man are also different. But since the subsistence is one, and He Who exercises the will is one, the object of the will²¹⁹, that is the gnomonic will²²⁰, is also one, His human will evidently following His divine will, and willing that which the divine will willed it to will.

Further note, that will (θελνσις) and wish (βουλησις) are two different things: also the object of will (το θελητον) and the capacity for will (θελητικον), and the subject that exercises will (ο θελων), are all different. For will is just the simple faculty of willing, whereas wish is

will directed to some definite object. Again, the object of will is the matter underlying the will, that is to say, the thing that we will for instance, when appetite is roused for food. The appetite pure and simple, however, is a rational will. The capacity for will, moreover, means that which possesses the volitional faculty, for example, man. Further, the subject that exercises will is the actual person who makes use of will.

The word το θελημα, it is well to note, sometimes denotes the will, that is, the volitional faculty, and in this sense we speak of natural will and sometimes it denotes the object of will, and we speak of will (θελημα γνωμικον) depending on inclination²²¹.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Concerning Energy.

All the faculties²²² we have already discussed, both those of knowledge and those of life, both the natural and the artificial, are, it is to be noted, called energies. For energy²²³ is the natural force and activity of each essence: or again, natural energy is the activity innate in every essence: and so, clearly, things that have the same essence have also the same energy, and things that have different natures have also different energies. For no essence can be devoid of natural energy.

Natural energy again is the force in each essence by which its nature is made manifest. And again: natural energy is the primal, eternally-moving force of the intelligent soul that is, the eternally-moving word of the soul, which ever springs naturally from it. And yet again: natural energy²²⁴ is the force and activity of each essence which only that which is not lacks.

But actions²²⁵ are also called energies: for instance, speaking, eating, drinking, and such

²¹⁴ *Max., Dial. Cum Pyrrh.*

²¹⁵ διο ουδε γνεμικον ειχε θελημα.

²¹⁶ γνωμην.

²¹⁷ v. *infr.* Lib. iii. Ch. 14.

²¹⁸ Or *personalities*.

²¹⁹ Text, θελητον, as given by Faber. Variant, θυλητικον.

²²⁰ το γνωμικον θελημα, the will of individual opinion, or, the dispositional will.

²²¹ Or, *acting by opinion, or disposition.*

²²² *Anast. Sin.* in Οδηγ., from *Greg. Nyss.*, p.44; *Clem. Alex. ap. Max.*, p. 151

²²³ The Greek ενεργεια being a term with a large connotation explained as meaning in different cases operation (*operatio*), action (*action*), and act (*actus*). Nemesius defines *actio* as *operatio rationalis*, *actus* as *perfectio potentiae*.

²²⁴ Cf. *Anast. Sin.* in Οδηγος, p. 43; *John of Dam., Dialect.* c. 30; *Greg. Nyss.*, in *Maximus II* p. 135

²²⁵ πραξεις. So πραξις is defines as ενεργεια λογικη in the following chapter.

like. The natural affections²²⁶ also are often called energies, for instance, hunger, thirst, and so forth²²⁷. And yet again, the result of the force is also often called energy.

Things are spoken of in a twofold way as being potential and actual. For we say that the child at the breast is a potential scholar, for he is so equipped that, if taught, he will become a scholar. Further, we speak of a potential and an actual scholar, meaning that the latter is versed in letters, while the former has the power of interpreting letters, but does not put it into actual use: again, when we speak of an actual scholar, we mean that he puts his power into actual use, that is to say, that he really interprets writings.

It is, therefore, to be observed that in the second sense potentiality and actuality go together; for the scholar is in the one case potential, and in the other actual.²²⁸

The primal and only true energy of nature is the voluntary or rational and independent life which constitutes our humanity. I know not how those who rob the Lord of this can say that He became man²²⁹.

Energy is drastic activity of nature: and by drastic is meant that which is moved of itself.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Concerning what is Voluntary and what is Involuntary.

The voluntary²³⁰ implies a certain definite action, and so-called involuntariness also implies a certain definite action. Further, many attribute true involuntariness not only to suffering, but even to action. We must then understand action to be rational energy. Actions are followed by praise or blame, and some of them are accompanied with pleasure and others with pain; some are to be desired by the actor, others are to be shunned: further, of those that are desirable, some are always so, others only at some particular time. And so it is also with those that

are to be shunned. Again, some actions enlist pity and are pardonable. Others are hateful and deserve punishment. Voluntariness, then, is assuredly followed by praise or blame, and renders the action pleasurable and desirable to the actor, either for all time or for the moment of its performance. Involuntariness, on the other hand, brings merited pity or pardon in its train, and renders the act painful and undesirable to the doer, and makes him leave it in a state of incompleteness even though force is brought to bear upon him.

Further, what is involuntary depends in part on force and in part on ignorance. It depends on force when the creative beginning of cause is from without, that is to say, when one is forced by another without being at all persuaded, or when one does not contribute to the act on one's own impulse, or does not co-operate at all, or do on one's own account that which is exacted by force²³¹. Thus we may give this definition: "An involuntary act is one in which the beginning is from without, and where one does not contribute at all on one's own impulse to that to which one is forced." And by beginning we mean the creative cause. An involuntary act depends, on the other hand, on ignorance, when one is not the cause of the ignorance one's self, but events just so happen. For, if one commits murder while drunk, it is an act of ignorance, but yet not involuntary²³² for one was one's self responsible for the cause of the ignorance, that is to say, the drunkenness. But if while shooting at the customary range one slew one's father who happened to be passing by, this would be termed an ignorant and involuntary act.

As, then, that which is involuntary is in two parts, one depending on force, the other on ignorance, that which is voluntary is the opposite of both. For that which is voluntary is the result neither of force nor of ignorance²³³. A voluntary act, then, is one of which the beginning or cause originates in an actor, who knows each individual circumstance through which and in which the action takes place. By "individual" is meant what the rhetoricians call circumstantial elements for instance, the actor, the sufferer, the action (perchance a murder), the instrument, the place, the time, the manner, the reason of the action.

Notice that there are certain things that occupy a place intermediate between what is voluntary

²²⁶ τα παθη. Cf. *Instit. Elem.*, c. 9; *Greg. Nyss.*, *Cont. Eunom.*, v. p. 170.

²²⁷ *Max.*, *Dial. cum Pyrrh.*

²²⁸ *Potential* being and *actual* being are from Aristotle. This leads to the four causes, the *formal*, the *material*, the *efficient*, and the *final*. "The first cause is the final cause", for it is only in the final cause that the potential becomes actual (the builder rests when his plan is completed – it is the object of his endeavor)

²²⁹ *Greg. Nyss. in Maxim.*;

²³⁰ Cf. *Greg. Nyss.*, in *Maxim.*; *Nemes.*, ch. 29

²³¹ *Nemes.*, ch. 30.

²³² *Ibid.*, ch. 31.

²³³ *Ibid.*, ch. 32.

and what is involuntary. Although they are unpleasant and painful we welcome them as the escape from a still greater trouble; for instance, to escape shipwreck we cast the cargo overboard²³⁴.

Notice also that children and irrational creatures perform voluntary actions, but these do not involve the exercise of choice: further, all our actions that are done in anger and without previous deliberation are voluntary actions, but do not in the least involve free choice²³⁵. Also, if a friend suddenly appears on the scene, or if one unexpectedly lights on a treasure, so far as we are concerned is quite voluntary, but there is no question of choice in the matter. For all these things are voluntary, because we desire pleasure from them, but they do not by any means imply choice, because they are not the result of deliberation. And deliberation must assuredly precede choice, as we have said above

CHAPTER XXV.

Concerning what is in our own power, that is, concerning Free-will²³⁶.

The first enquiry involved in the consideration of free-will, that is, of what is in our own power, is whether anything is in our power for there are many who deny this. The second is, what are the things that are in our power, and over what things do we have authority? The third is, what is the reason for which God Who created us endued us with free-will? So then we shall take up the First question, and firstly we shall prove that of those things which even our opponents grant, some are within our power. And let us proceed thus.

Of all the things that happen, the cause is said to be either God, or necessity, or fate, or nature, or chance, or accident. But God's function has to do with essence and providence: necessity deals with the movement of things that ever keep to the same course fate with the necessary accomplishment of the things it brings to pass (for fate itself implies necessity): nature with birth, growth, destruction, plants and animals; chance with what is rare and unexpected. For chance is defined as the meeting and concurrence of two causes, originating in choice but bringing to pass something other than what is natural: for example, if a man finds a treasure while digging

a ditch²³⁷: for the man who hid the treasure did not do so that the other might find it, nor did the other dig with the purpose of finding the treasure: but the former hid it that he might take it away when he wished, and the other's aim was to dig the ditch whereas something happened quite different from what both had in view. Accident again deals with casual occurrences that take place among lifeless or irrational things, apart from nature and art. This then is their doctrine. Under which, then, of these categories are we to bring what happens through the agency of man, if indeed man is not the cause and beginning of action²³⁸? for it would not be right to ascribe to God actions that are sometimes base and unjust nor may we ascribe these to necessity, for they are not such as ever continue the same nor to fate, for fate implies not possibility only but necessity nor to nature, for nature's province is animals and plants: nor to chance, for the actions of men are not rare and unexpected: nor to accident, for that is used in reference to the casual occurrences that take place in the world of lifeless and irrational things. We are left then with this fact, that the man who acts and makes is himself the author of his own works, and is a creature endowed with free-will.

Further, if man is the author of no action, the faculty of deliberation is quite superfluous: for to what purpose could deliberation be put if man is the master of none of his actions? for all deliberation is for the sake of action. But to prove that the fairest and most precious of man's endowments is quite superfluous would be the height of absurdity. If then man deliberates, he deliberates with a view to action. For all deliberation is with a view to and on account of action.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Concerning Events²³⁹.

Of events²⁴⁰, some are in our hands, others are not. Those then are in our hands which we are free to do or not to do at our will, that is all actions that are done voluntarily (for those actions are not called voluntary the doing of which is not in our hands), and in a word, all that are followed by blame or praise and depend on

²³⁴ Ibid., ch. 30.

²³⁵ *Nemes.*, ch. 33.

²³⁶ του αυτεξουσιου. See also III. 34.

²³⁷ *Nemes.*, ch. 39.

²³⁸ Text, πραξεως. MSS. πραξεων as in

Nemesius

²³⁹ περι των γινομενων

²⁴⁰ *Nemes.*, ch. 40.

motive and law. Strictly all mental²⁴¹ and deliberative acts are in our hands. Now deliberation is concerned with equal possibilities: and an ‘equal possibility’ is an action that is itself within our power and its opposite, and our mind makes choice of the alternatives, and this is the origin of action. The actions, therefore, that are in our hands are these equal possibilities: e.g. to be moved or not to be moved, to hasten or not to hasten, to long for un-necessaries or not to do so, to tell lies or not to tell lies, to give or not to give, to rejoice or not to rejoice as fits the occasion, and all such actions as imply virtue or vice in their performance, for we are free to do or not to do these at our pleasure. Amongst equal possibilities also are included the arts, for we have it in our power to cultivate these or not as we please.

Note, however, that while the choice of what is to be done is ever in our power, the action itself often is prevented by some dispensation of the divine Providence²⁴².

CHAPTER XXVII.

Concerning the reason of our endowment with Free-will.

We hold, therefore, that free-will²⁴³ comes on the scene at the same moment as reason, and that change and alteration are congenital to all that is produced. For all that is produced is also subject to change²⁴⁴. For those things must be subject to change whose production has its origin in change. And change consists in being brought into being out of nothing, and in transforming a substratum of matter into something different. Inanimate things, then, and things without reason undergo the afore-mentioned bodily changes, while the changes of things endowed with reason depend on choice. For reason consists of a speculative and a practical part. The speculative part is the contemplation of the nature of things, and the practical consists in deliberation and defines the true reason for what is to be done. The speculative side is called mind or wisdom, and the practical side is called reason or prudence. Every one, then, who deliberates does so in the belief that the choice of what is to be done lies in his hands, that he may choose what seems best as the result of his deliberation, and having chosen may act upon it. And if this is so,

free-will must necessarily be very closely related to reason. For either man is an irrational being, or, if he is rational, he is master of his acts and endowed with free-will. Hence also creatures without reason do not enjoy free will: for nature leads them rather than they nature, and so they do not oppose the natural appetite, but as soon as their appetite longs after anything they rush headlong after. But man, being rational, leads nature rather than nature him, and so when he desires aught he has the power to curb his appetite or to indulge it as he pleases. Hence also creatures devoid of reason are the subjects neither of praise nor blame, while man is the subject of both praise and blame²⁴⁵.

Note also that the angels, being rational are endowed with free-will, and, inasmuch as they are created, are liable to change. This in fact is made plain by the devil who, although made good by the Creator, became of his own free-will the inventor of evil, and by the powers who revolted with him²⁴⁶, that is the demons, and by the other troops of angels who abode in goodness.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Concerning what is not in our hands.

Of things that are not in our hands some have their beginning or cause in those that are in our power, that is to say, the recompenses of our actions both in the present and in the age to come, but all the rest are dependent on the divine will. For the origin of all things is from God, but their destruction has been introduced by our wickedness for our punishment or benefit. For God did not create death, neither does He take delight in the destruction of living things²⁴⁷. But death is the work rather of man, that is, its origin is in Adam’s transgression, in like manner as all other punishments. But all other things must be referred to God. For our birth is to be referred to His creative power; and our continuance to His conservative power; and our government and safety to His providential power; and the eternal enjoyment of good things by those who preserve the laws of nature in which we are formed is to be ascribed to His goodness. But since some deny the existence of Providence, let us further devote a few words to the discussion of Providence.

²⁴¹ τα ψυχικά παντα.

²⁴² *Nemes.*, ch. 37.

²⁴³ This is supplied by Combefis from Nemesius.

²⁴⁴ *Nemes.*, ch. 41.

²⁴⁵ This sentence is omitted in Basil and some MSS.

²⁴⁶ Nemesius speaks of this at greater length.

²⁴⁷ *Wisd.* i. 13.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Concerning Providence.

Providence, then, is the care that God takes over existing things. And again: Providence is the will of God through which all existing things receive their fitting issue²⁴⁸. But if Providence is God's will, according to true reasoning all things that come into being through Providence must necessarily be both most fair and most excellent, and such that they cannot be surpassed. For the same person must of necessity be creator of and provider for what exists: for it is not meet nor fitting that the creator of what exists and the provider should be separate persons. For in that case they would both assuredly be deficient, the one in creating, the other in providing²⁴⁹. God therefore is both Creator and Provider, and His creative and preserving and providing power is simply His good-will. For *whatsoever the Lord pleased that did He in heaven and in earth*²⁵⁰, and *no one resisted His will*²⁵¹. He willed that all things should be and they were. He wills the universe to be framed and it is framed, and all that He wills comes to pass.

That He provides, and that He provides excellently²⁵², one can most readily perceive thus. God alone is good and wise by nature. Since then He is good, He provides: for he who does not provide is not good. For even men and creatures without reason provide for their own offspring according to their nature, and he who does not provide is blamed. Again, since He is wise, He takes the best care over what exists.

When, therefore, we give heed to these things we ought to be filled with wonder at all the works of Providence, and praise them all²⁵³, and accept them all without enquiry, even though they are in the eyes of many unjust, because the Providence of God is beyond our ken and comprehension, while our reasonings and actions and the future are revealed to His eyes alone. And by "all" I mean those that are not in our hands: for those that are in our power are outside the sphere of Providence and within that of our Free-will.

²⁴⁸ *Nemes.*, ch. 43.

²⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, ch. 42.

²⁵⁰ Ps. cxxxv. 6.

²⁵¹ Rom. ix. 19.

²⁵² *Nemes.*, ch. 44.

²⁵³ The words *παντα επαινειν* are wanting in Cod. R. 2 and in *Nemes.* ch. 44.

Now the works of Providence are partly according to the good-will²⁵⁴ (of God) and partly according to permission²⁵⁵. Works of good-will include all those that are undeniably good, while works of permission are [many kinds]²⁵⁶. For Providence often permits the just man to encounter misfortune in order that he may reveal to others the virtue that lies concealed within him²⁵⁷, as was the case with Job²⁵⁸. At other times it allows something strange to be done in order that something great and marvellous might be accomplished through the seemingly-strange act, as when the salvation of men was brought about through the Cross. In another way it allows the pious man to suffer sore trials in order that he may not depart from a right conscience nor lapse into pride on account of the power and grace granted to him, as was the case with Paul²⁵⁹.

One man is forsaken for a season with a view to another's restoration, in order that others when they see state may be taught a lesson²⁶⁰, as in the case of Lazarus and the rich man²⁶¹. For it belongs to our nature to be cast down when we see persons in distress. Another is deserted by Providence in order that another may be glorified, and not for his own sin or that of his parents, just as the man who was blind from his birth ministered to the glory of the Son of Man²⁶². Again another is permitted to suffer in order to stir up emulation in the breasts of others, so that others by magnifying the glory of the sufferer may resolutely welcome suffering in the hope of future glory and the desire for future blessings, as in the case of the martyrs. Another is allowed to fall at times into some act of baseness in order that another worse fault may be thus corrected, as for instance when God allows a man who takes pride in his virtue and righteousness to fall away into fornication in

²⁵⁴ *κατ ευδοκιαν*

²⁵⁵ *κατα συγχωρησιν*

²⁵⁶ There is a hiatus here in Edit. Veron. and in Cod. R. 2927. Various readings are found in other MSS., some with no sense and others evidently supplied by librarians. It is best supplied from *Nemesius*. Ch. 44, *της δε συγχωρησεως πολλα ειδη*, "but there are many forms of concession."

²⁵⁷ *Nemes.*, ch. 44.

²⁵⁸ Job i. 11.

²⁵⁹ 2 Cor. xii. 7.

²⁶⁰ *Nemes.*, ch. 44.

²⁶¹ St. Luke xvi. 19.

²⁶² St. John ix. 1.

order that he may be brought through this fall into the perception of his own weakness and be humbled and approach and make confession to the Lord.

Moreover, it is to be observed²⁶³ that the choice of what is to be done is in our own hands²⁶⁴; but the final issue depends, in the one case when our actions are good, on the co-operation of God, Who in His justice brings help according to His foreknowledge to such as choose the good with a right conscience, and, in the other case when our actions are to evil, on the desertion by God, Who again in His justice stands aloof in accordance with His foreknowledge²⁶⁵.

Now there are two forms of desertion: for there is desertion in the matters of guidance and training, and there is complete and hopeless desertion. The former has in view the restoration and safety and glory of the sufferer, or the rousing of feelings of emulation and imitation in others, or the glory of God: but the latter is when man, after God has done all that was possible to save him, remains of his own set purpose blind and uncured, or rather incurable, and then he is handed over to utter destruction, as was Judas²⁶⁶. May God be gracious to us, and deliver us from such desertion.

Observe further that the ways of God's providence are many, and they cannot be explained in words nor conceived by the mind.

And remember that all the assaults of dark and evil fortune contribute to the salvation of those who receive them with thankfulness, and are assuredly ambassadors of help.

Also one must bear in mind²⁶⁷ that God's original wish was that all should be saved and come to His Kingdom²⁶⁸. For it was not for punishment that He formed us but to share in His goodness, inasmuch as He is a good God. But inasmuch as He is a just God, His will is that sinners should suffer punishment.

The first then is called God's antecedent will and pleasure, and springs from Himself, while the second is called God's consequent will and permission, and has its origin in us. And the latter is two-fold; one part dealing with matters

of guidance and training, and having in view our salvation, and the other being hopeless and leading to our utter punishment, as we said above. And this is the case with actions that are not left in our hands²⁶⁹.

But of actions that are in our hands the good ones depend on His antecedent goodwill and pleasure, while the wicked ones depend neither on His antecedent nor on His consequent will, but are a concession to free-will. For that which is the result of compulsion has neither reason nor virtue in it. God²⁷⁰ makes provision for all creation and makes all creation the instrument of His help and training, yea often even the demons themselves, as for example in the cases of Job and the swine²⁷¹.

CHAPTER XXX.

Concerning Prescience and Predestination.

We ought to understand²⁷² that while God knows all things beforehand, yet He does not predetermine all things²⁷³. For He knows beforehand those things that are in our power, but he does not predetermine them. For it is not His will that there should be wickedness nor does He choose to compel virtue. So that predetermination is the work of the divine command based on foreknowledge²⁷⁴. But on the other hand God predetermines those things which are not within our power in accordance with His prescience. For already God in His Prescience has pre-judged all things in accordance with His goodness and justice.

Bear in mind, too²⁷⁵, that virtue is a gift from God implanted in our nature, and that He Himself is the source and cause of all good, and without His co-operation²⁷⁶ and help we cannot will or do any good thing. But we have it in our power either to abide in virtue and follow God,

²⁶⁹ These words are wanting in two MSS.

²⁷⁰ This last sentence is absent in one codex.

²⁷¹ St. Matt. viii. 30 *seqq.*

²⁷² Chrys., *Hom. 12 in Epist. Ephes.*

²⁷³ Cf. Maximus. *Vita*, n. 8; Just. *Martyr, Apol.*

1; Tatian *Or. ad Graecos*; Origen. *Ep. ad Rom. 1*; Jerome, on Ezek. c. xxiv., &c.

²⁷⁴ Act. S. Max.

²⁷⁵ Clem. Alex., *Strom.*, bk. vi. Jerome, on *Ep. ad Gal. ch. 1*; Greg. Naz., *Carmen de virt. hum.*

²⁷⁶ Cf. Clern. Alex. *Quis dives salvetur*; Greg. Naz., *Orat. 31*; Chrysost., *Hom. 45 in Joann.*, *Hom. in Ep., ad Hebr. xii. 2*, *Horn. 15, in Ep. ad Rom.*; Cyril. *De ador. in Spi. et ver.*, p. 25; Petavius, *Dogrn.*, vol. i., bk. ix. c. 4, &c.

²⁶³ Nemes., ch. 37.

²⁶⁴ Cf. Nemes., C. 27; also Cicero's statement on Providence in the *Academ. Quest.*

²⁶⁵ See the reference in Migne.

²⁶⁶ St. Matt. xxvi. 24.

²⁶⁷ See Chrysostom, *Hom. 1. in Epist. ad Ephes.* and *Hom. 18, in Epist. ad Hebraeos.*

²⁶⁸ 1 Tim. ii. 4.

Who calls us into ways of virtue, or to stray from paths of virtue, which is to dwell in wickedness, and to follow the devil who summons but cannot compel us. For wickedness is nothing else than the withdrawal of goodness, just as darkness is nothing else than the withdrawal of light; while then we abide in the natural state we abide in virtue but when we deviate from the natural state, that is from virtue, we come into an unnatural state and dwell in wickedness²⁷⁷.

Repentance is the returning from the unnatural into the natural state, from the devil to God, through discipline and effort.

Man then the Creator made male, giving him to share in His own divine grace, and bringing him thus into communion with Himself: and thus it was that he gave in the manner of a prophet the names to living things, with authority as though they were given to be his slaves. For having been endowed with reason and mind, and free-will after the image of God, he was fitly entrusted with dominion over earthly things by the common Creator and Master of all.

But since God in His prescience²⁷⁸ knew that man would transgress and become liable to destruction, He nude from him a female to be a help to him like himself; a help, indeed, for the conservation of the race after the transgression from age to age by generation. For the earliest formation is called 'making' and not 'generation.' For 'making' is the original formation at God's hands, while 'generation' is the succession from each other made necessary by the sentence of death imposed on us on account of the transgression.

This man He²⁷⁹ placed in Paradise, a home that was alike spiritual and sensible. For he lived in the body on the earth in the realm of sense, while he dwelt in the spirit among the angels, cultivating divine thoughts, and being supported by them: living in naked simplicity a life free from artificiality, and being led up through His creations to the one and only Creator, in Whose contemplation he found joy and gladness²⁸⁰.

When therefore He had furnished his nature with free-will, He imposed a law on him, not to taste of the tree of knowledge. Concerning this

tree, we have said as much as is necessary in the chapter about Paradise, at least as much as it was in our power to say. And with this command He gave the promise that, if he should preserve the dignity of the soul by giving the victory to reason, and acknowledging his Creator and observing His command, he should share eternal blessedness and live to all eternity, proving mightier than death: but if forsooth he should subject the soul to the body, and prefer the delights of the body, comparing himself in ignorance of his true dignity to the senseless beasts²⁸¹, and shaking off his Creator's yoke, and neglecting His divine injunction, he will be liable to death and corruption, and will be compelled to labour throughout a miserable life. For it was no profit to man to obtain incorruption while still untried and unproved, lest he should fall into pride and under the judgment of the devil. For through his incorruption the devil, when he had fallen as the result of his own free choice, was firmly established in wickedness, so that there was no room for repentance and no hope of change: just as, moreover, the angels also, when they had made free choice of virtue became through grace immoveably rooted in goodness.

It was necessary, therefore, that man should first be put to the test (for man untried and unproved²⁸² would be worth nothing²⁸³), and being made perfect by the trial through the observance of the command should thus receive incorruption as the prize of his virtue. For being intermediate between God and matter he was destined, if he kept the command, to be delivered from his natural relation to existing things and to be made one with God's estate, and to be immoveably established in goodness, but, if he transgressed and inclined the rather to what was material, and tore his mind from the Author of his being, I mean God, his fate was to be corruption, and he was to become subject to passion instead of passionless, and mortal instead of immortal, and dependent on connection and unsettled generation. And in his desire for life he would cling to pleasures as though they were necessary to maintain it, and would fearlessly abhor those who sought to deprive him of these, and transfer his desire from God to matter, and his anger from the real enemy of his salvation to his own brethren. The envy of

²⁷⁷ Cf. *infra*, bk. iii. ch. 14.

²⁷⁸ ο προγνωστης See *Athanas.*, *Psalm 1*; *Chrysost. in Horn. 18 in Gen.*; *Greg. Nyss.*, *De opif. hom.*; *Athanas.*, *Minor. Quest. 50 ad Antioch.*; *Thomas Aquinas I.*, *Quaest. 98, Art. 2.*

²⁷⁹ *Greg. Nyss.*, *De opif. ch. 20.*

²⁸⁰ Text, εὐφραίνουμενος. Variant, σεμνυνομενος

²⁸¹ Ps. xlix. 12.

²⁸² ἀδοκιμος; in Cod. R. 2 ἀδοκιμαστον.

²⁸³ This parenthesis is absent in almost all codices and in the translations of Faber, &c.

the²⁸⁴ devil then was the reason of man's fall. For that same demon, so full of envy and with such hatred of good, would not suffer us to enjoy the pleasures of heaven, when he himself was kept below on account of his arrogance, and hence the false one tempts miserable man with the hope of Godhead, and leading him up to as great a height of arrogance as himself, he hurls him down into a pit of destruction just as deep.

²⁸⁴ Cf. *Greg. Naz., Orat.* 38 and 42; *Cyril Alex., cont Anthrop.*, 1. 8; *Anast. II Antioch., Hexaëm. vi.*; *Chrysost., Hom. 10 in Ep. And Rom., Hom. 5 in Ep. ad Epes., &c.*

AN EXACT EXPOSITION OF THE ORTHODOX FAITH

“The Fount of Knowledge”

St. John Damascene

BOOK III

CHAPTER I.

Concerning the Divine Economy and God's care over us, and concerning our salvation.

MAN, then, was thus snared by the assault of the arch-fiend, and broke his Creator's command, and was stripped of grace and put off his confidence with God, and covered himself with the asperities of a toilsome life (for this is the meaning of the fig-leaves¹); and was clothed about with death, that is, mortality and the grossness of flesh (for this is what the garment of skins signifies); and was banished from Paradise by Gods just judgment, and condemned to death, and made subject to corruption. Yet, notwithstanding all this, in His pity, God, Who gave him his being, and Who in His graciousness bestowed on him a life of happiness, did not disregard man². But He first trained him in many ways and called him back, by groans and trembling, by the deluge of water, and the utter destruction of almost the whole race³, by confusion and diversity of tongues⁴, by the rule⁵ of angels⁶, by the burning of cities⁷, by figurative manifestations of God, by wars and victories and defeats, by signs and wonders, by manifold faculties, by the law and the prophets: for by all these means God earnestly strove to emancipate man from the wide-spread and enslaving bonds of sin, which had made life such a mass of iniquity, and to effect man's return to a life of happiness. For it was sin that brought death like a wild and savage beast into the world⁸ to the ruin of the human life. But it behoved the Redeemer to be without sin, and not made liable

through sin to death, and further, that His nature should be strengthened and renewed, and trained by labour and taught the way of virtue which leads away from corruption to the life eternal and, in the end, is revealed the mighty ocean of love to man that is about Him⁹. For the very Creator and Lord Himself; undertakes a struggle¹⁰ in behalf of the work of His own hands, and learns by toil to become Master. And since the enemy snares man by the hope of Godhead, he himself is snared in turn by the screen of flesh, and so are shown at once the goodness and wisdom, the justice and might of God. God's goodness is revealed in that He did not disregard¹¹ the frailty of His own handiwork, but was moved with compassion for him in his fall, and stretched forth His hand to him: and His justice in that when man was overcome He did not make another victorious over the tyrant, nor did He snatch man by might from death, but in His goodness and justice He made him, who had become through his sins the slave of death, himself once more conqueror and rescued like by like, most difficult though it seemed: and His wisdom is seen in His devising the most fitting solution of the difficulty¹². For by the good pleasure of our God and Father, the Only-begotten Son and Word of God and God, Who is in the bosom of the God and Father¹³, of like essence with the Father and the Holy Spirit, Who was before the ages, Who is without beginning and was in the beginning, Who is in the presence of the God and Father, and is God and made in the form of God¹⁴, bent the heavens and descended to earth: that is to say, He humbled without humiliation His lofty station which yet

¹ Gen. iii. 7; cf. *Greg. Naz., Orat.* 38 and 42; *Greg. Nyss., Orat. Catech.* c. 8

² Text, *παρειδεν*. Variant, *περιεδεν*

³ Gen. vi. 13.

⁴ *Ibid.* xi. 7.

⁵ *επιστασια*, *care*, or *dominion*.

⁶ Gen. xviii. 1 *seqq.*

⁷ *Ibid.* xix 1 *seqq.*

⁸ *Wisd.* ii. 24.

⁹ *Greg. Naz., Orat.* 12 and 38.

¹⁰ Text, *παλην*. Variant *πλασιν*, cf. 'plasmationem' (Faber).

¹¹ Text, *παρειδε*. Variant, *περιεδεν*.

¹² *Greg. Nyss., Orat. Catech.*, ch. 20 *et seqq.*

¹³ St. John i. 18.

¹⁴ *Phil.* ii. 6.

could not be humbled, and condescends to His servants¹⁵, with a condescension ineffable and incomprehensible: (for that is what the descent signifies). And God being perfect becomes perfect man, and brings to perfection the newest of all new things¹⁶, the only new thing under the Sun, through which the boundless might of God is manifested. For what greater thing is there, than that God should become Man? And the Word became flesh without being changed, of the Holy Spirit, and Mary the holy and ever-virgin one, the mother of God. And He acts as mediator between God and man, He the only lover of man conceived in the Virgin's chaste womb without will¹⁷ or desire, or any connection with man or pleasurable generation, but through the Holy Spirit and the first offspring of Adam. And He becomes obedient to the Father Who is like unto us, and finds a remedy for our disobedience in what He had assumed from us, and became a pattern of obedience to us without which it is not possible to obtain salvation¹⁸.

CHAPTER II.

Concerning the manner in which the Word¹⁹ was conceived, and concerning His divine incarnation.

The angel of the Lord was sent to the holy Virgin, who was descended from David's line²⁰. For it is evident that our Lord sprang out of Judah, of which tribe no one turned his attention to the altar²¹, as the divine apostle said but about this we will speak more accurately later. And bearing glad tidings to her, he said, *Hail thou highly favoured one, the Lord is with thee*²². And she was troubled at his word, and the angel said to her, *Fear not, Mary, for thou hast found favour with God, and shalt bring forth a Son and shalt call His name Jesus*²³; for He shall save His people from their sins²⁴. Hence it comes that Jesus has the interpretation Saviour. And when she asked in her perplexity, *How can this be,*

*seeing I know not a man*²⁵? the angel again answered her, *the Holy Spirit shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee. Therefore also that holy thing which shall be born of thee*²⁶ *shall be called the Son of God*²⁷. And she said to him, *Behold the handmaid of the Lord: be it unto me according to Thy word*²⁸.

So then, after the assent of the holy Virgin, the Holy Spirit descended on her, according to the word of the Lord which the angel spake, purifying her²⁹, and granting her power to receive the divinity of the Word, and likewise power to bring forth³⁰. And then was she overshadowed³¹ by the enhypostatic Wisdom and Power of the most high God, the Son of God Who is of like essence with the Father as of Divine seed, and from her holy and most pure blood He formed flesh animated with the spirit of reason and thought, the first-fruits of our compound nature³²: not by procreation but by creation through the Holy Spirit: not developing the fashion of the body by gradual additions but perfecting it at once, He Himself, the very Word of God, standing to the flesh in the relation of subsistence. For the divine Word was not made one with flesh that had an independent pre-existence³³, but taking up His abode in the womb of the holy Virgin, He unreservedly in His own subsistence took upon Himself through the pure blood of the eternal Virgin a body of flesh animated with the spirit of reason and thought, thus assuming to Himself the first-fruits of man's compound nature, Himself, the Word, having become a subsistence in the flesh. So that³⁴ He is at once flesh, and at the same time flesh of God the Word, and likewise flesh animated, possessing both reason and thought³⁵. Wherefore we speak not of man as having become God, but

¹⁵ "Condescends to His servants" is absent in some MSS.

¹⁶ Eccles. i. 10.

¹⁷ Greg. Nyss., *Cat. Ch.* 16.

¹⁸ Athan., *De solut. adv. Christi*

¹⁹ Text, του Λογου. Variant, του Θεου Λογου: so *Dei Verbi* (Faber).

²⁰ St. Luke i. 27

²¹ Hebr. vii. 14.

²² St. Luke i. 28

²³ Ibid. 30, 31.

²⁴ St. Matt. i. 21.

²⁵ St. Luke i. 34.

²⁶ "Of thee" is wanting in some MSS.

²⁷ St. Luke i. 35.

²⁸ Ibid. 38

²⁹ Ibid. 27, 28.

³⁰ Greg. Naz., *Orat.* 38 and 42.

³¹ Cf. Athan., *Ep. ad. Serap.*, *De Spiritu Sancto*; Greg. Nyss., *Cantr. Apoll.* 6, 25; Rafinus, *Exp. Symb.*; Tertullian, *De Carne Christi and Cantr. Prax.*; Hilary, *De Trin.* II. 26.

³² Basil, *Christi Nativ.*

³³ Cyril, *Apolog.* 5 and 8 *anathem.*

³⁴ Cf. Greg. Naz., 1, *Ep. ad Cledon*; Cyril, *Ep. ad Nestor.*; Theodor., *Ep. ad Joan. Antioch.*, &c.

³⁵ Cyril., *Epist. ad Moncach.*

of God as having become Man³⁶. For being by nature perfect God, He naturally became likewise perfect Man and did not change His nature nor make the dispensation³⁷ an empty show, but became, without confusion or change or division, one in subsistence with the flesh, which was conceived of the holy Virgin, and animated with reason and thought, and had found existence in Him, while He did not change the nature of His divinity into the essence of flesh, nor the essence of flesh into the nature of His divinity, and did not make one compound nature out of His divine nature and the human nature He had assumed³⁸.

CHAPTER III.

*Concerning Christ's two natures, in opposition to those who hold that He has only one*³⁹.

For the two natures were united with each other without change or alteration, neither the divine nature departing from its native simplicity, nor yet the human being either changed into the nature of God or reduced to non-existence, nor one compound nature being produced but of the two. For the compound nature⁴⁰ cannot be of the same essence as either of the natures out of which it is compounded, as made one thing out of others: for example, the body is composed of the four elements, but is not of the same essence as fire or air, or water or earth, nor does it keep these names. If, therefore, after the union, Christ's nature was, as the heretics hold, a compound unity, He had changed from a simple into a compound nature⁴¹, and is not of the same essence as the Father Whose nature is simple, nor as the mother, who is not a compound of divinity and humanity. Nor will He then be in divinity and humanity, nor will He be called either God or Man, but simply Christ: and the word Christ will be the name not of the subsistence, but of what in their view is the one nature.

We, however, do not give it as our view that Christ's nature is compound, nor yet that He is one thing made of other things and differing from them as man is made of soul and body, or as the body is made of the four elements, but hold⁴² that, though He is constituted of these different parts He is yet the same⁴³. For we confess that He alike in His divinity and in His humanity both is and is said to be perfect God, the same Being, and that He consists of two natures, and exists in two natures⁴⁴. Further, by the word "Christ" we understand the name of the subsistence, not in the sense of one kind, but as signifying the existence of two natures. For in His own person He anointed Himself; as God anointing His body with His own divinity, and as Man being anointed; For He is Himself both God and Man. And the anointing is the divinity of His humanity. For if Christ, being of one compound nature, is of like essence to the Father, then the Father also must be compound and of like essence with the flesh, which is absurd and extremely blasphemous⁴⁵.

How, indeed, could one and the same nature come to embrace opposing and essential differences? For how is it possible that the same nature should be at once created uncreated, mortal and immortal, circumscribed and un-circumscribed?

But if those who declare that Christ has only one nature should say also that that nature is a simple one, they must admit either that He is God pure and simple, and thus reduce the incarnation to a mere pretence, or that He is only man, according to Nestorius. And how then about His being "perfect" in divinity and perfect in humanity"? And when can Christ be said to be of two natures, if they hold that He is of one composite nature after the union? For it is surely clear to every one that before the union Christ's nature was one.

But this is what leads the heretics⁴⁶ astray, viz., that they look upon nature and subsistence as the same thing⁴⁷. For when we speak of the nature of men as one⁴⁸, observe that in saying

³⁶ Procl., *Epis. 2 ad Arm.*

³⁷ τὴν οἰκονομίαν, the *economy*, the *Incarnation*.

³⁸ *Cod. R.* 2428 adds here some statements taken from the *Dissertation against the Nestorians*.

³⁹ κατά Μονοφυσίτων: these words are absent in MSS.

⁴⁰ Cf. Eulogius and also Polemon in the *Collect. Contr. Severianos*.

⁴¹ *Max. Epist. ad Joan. cubic* p. 279.

⁴² *Ibid.* p. 286.

⁴³ εἰς ἑτέρων τὰ αὐτὰ. *Cod. R.* 3 reads τὰ αὐτὰ. See also *Cyril Ep. 2 ad Success.*

⁴⁴ Cf. *Niceph. Call.*, Hist. xviii. 46.

⁴⁵ *Eulog. apud Max.*, t. ii. P. 145

⁴⁶ *Sever.*, *Ep. 2 ad Joannem*.

⁴⁷ *Anast. Sinaita*, in *Ὁδηγῶ*, ch. 9; *Leontius*, *Contr. Nest. et Entych.*

⁴⁸ *Greg. Naz.*, *Ep. ad Cled.*, 1.

this we are not looking to the question of soul and body. For when we compare together the soul and the body it cannot be said that they are of one nature. But since there are very many subsistences of men, and yet all have the same kind of nature⁴⁹: for all are composed soul and body, and all have part in the nature of the soul, and possess the essence of the body, and the common form: we speak of the one nature of these very many and different subsistences; while each subsistence, to wit, has two natures, and fulfils itself in two natures, namely, soul and body.

But⁵⁰ a common form cannot be admitted in the case of our Lord Jesus Christ. For neither was there ever, nor is there, nor will there ever be another Christ constituted of deity and humanity, and existing in deity and humanity at once perfect God and perfect man. And thus in the case of our Lord Jesus Christ we cannot speak of one nature made up of divinity and humanity, as we do in the case of the individual made up of soul and body⁵¹. For in the latter case we have to do with an individual, but Christ is not an individual. For there is no predicable form of Christlihood, so to speak, that He possesses. And therefore we hold that there has been a union of two perfect natures, one divine and one human; not with disorder or confusion, intermixture⁵², or commingling, as is said by the God-accursed Dioscorus and by Eutyches⁵³ and Severus, and all that impious company: and not in a personal or relative manner, or as a matter of dignity or agreement in will, or equality in honour, or identity in name, or good pleasure, as Nestorius, hated of God, said, and Diodorus and Theodorus of Mopsuestia, and their diabolical tribe: but by synthesis; that is, in subsistence, without change or confusion or alteration or difference or separation, and we confess that in two perfect natures there is but one subsistence

of the Son of God incarnate; holding that there is one and the same subsistence belonging to His divinity and His humanity, and granting that the two natures are preserved in Him after the union, but we do not hold that each is separate and by itself, but that they are united to each other in one compound subsistence. For we look upon the union as essential, that is, as true and not imaginary. We say that it is essential⁵⁴, moreover, not in the sense of two natures resulting in one compound nature, but in the sense of a true union of them in one compound subsistence of the Son of God, and we hold that their essential difference is preserved. For the created remaineth created, and the uncreated, uncreated: the mortal remaineth mortal; the immortal, immortal: the circumscribed, circumscribed: the uncircumscribed, uncircumscribed: the visible, visible: the invisible, invisible. “The one part is all glorious with wonders: while the other is the victim of insults⁵⁵.”

Moreover, the Word appropriates to Himself the attributes of humanity: for all that pertains to His holy flesh is His: and He imparts to the flesh His own attributes by way of communication⁵⁶ in virtue of the interpenetration of the parts⁵⁷ one with another, and the oneness according to subsistence, and inasmuch as He Who lived and acted both as God and as man, taking to Himself either form and holding intercourse with the other form, was one and the same⁵⁸. Hence it is that the Lord of Glory is said to have been crucified⁵⁹, although His divine nature never endured the Cross, and that the Son of Man is allowed to have been in heaven before the Passion, as the Lord Himself said⁶⁰. For the Lord of Glory is one and the same with Him Who is in nature and in truth the Son of Man, that is, Who became man, and both His wonders and His sufferings are known to us, although His wonders were worked in His divine capacity, and His sufferings endured as man. For we know

⁴⁹ τον αυτον επιδεχονται λογον της φυσεως; perhaps—all admit the same account of the nature—all can be dealt with in the same way in respect of nature.

⁵⁰ *Leontius Contr. Sev. et Eutyech. Max. Ioc. Cit.*, p. 277.

⁵¹ Reading ωσπερ επι ατομον, &c. These words are omitted in *Cod. S. Hil. Reg.* 10, Colb. 3, and N,

⁵² η συγκρασιν, η ανακρασιν. The MSS. omit the latter.

⁵³ The word Ευτυχης however, is omitted by the best copies.

⁵⁴ *Greg. Naz., Hom. 5.* See also John's *Dialect.*, 65.

⁵⁵ *Leo papa, Epist. 10*, ch. 4.

⁵⁶ κατα τον αντιδοσεως τροπον, in the way of a communication of properties.

⁵⁷

δια την εις αλληλα των μερων περιχωρησιν. . See *Leont., De Sect., 7. Contr. Nest. et Eutyech.*, I.

⁵⁸ *Leo papa, Epist. 10*, ch. 4.

⁵⁹ I Cor. ii. 8.

⁶⁰ St. John iii. 13.

that, just as is His one subsistence, so is the essential difference of the nature preserved. For how could difference be preserved if the very things that differ from one another are not preserved? For difference is the difference between things that differ. In so far as Christ's natures differ from one another, that is, in the matter of essence, we hold that Christ unites in Himself two extremes: in respect of His divinity He is connected with the Father and the Spirit, while in respect of His humanity He is connected with His mother and all mankind. And in so far as His natures are united, we hold that He differs from the Father and the Spirit on the one hand, and from the mother and the rest of mankind on the other. For the natures are united in His subsistence, having one compound subsistence, in which He differs from the Father and the Spirit, and also from the mother and us.

CHAPTER IV.

Concerning the manner of the Mutual Communication⁶¹.

Now we have often said already that essence is one thing and subsistence another and that essence signifies the common and general form⁶² of subsistences of the same kind, such as God, man, while subsistence marks the individual, that is to say, Father, Son, Holy Spirit, or Peter, Paul. Observe, then, that the names, divinity and humanity denote essences or natures while the names, God and man, are applied both in connection with natures, as when we say that God is in comprehensible essence, and that God is one, and with reference to subsistences, that which is more specific having the name of the more general applied to it, as when the Scripture says, *Therefore God, thy God, hath anointed thee⁶³*, or again, *There was a certain man in the land of Uz⁶⁴*, for it was only to Job that reference was made.

Therefore, in the case of our Lord Jesus Christ, seeing that we recognise that He has two natures but only one subsistence compounded of both, when we contemplate His natures we speak of His divinity and His humanity, but when we contemplate the subsistence compounded of the

natures sometimes use terms that have reference His double nature, as "Christ," and "at once God and man," and "God Incarnate;" and sometimes those that imply only one of His natures, as "God" alone, or "Son of God," and "man" alone, or "Son of Man;" sometimes using names that imply His loftiness and sometimes those that imply His lowliness. For He Who is alike God and man is one, being the former from the Father ever without⁶⁵ cause, but having become the latter afterwards for His love towards man⁶⁶.

When, then, we speak of His divinity we do not ascribe to it the properties of humanity. For we do not say that His divinity is subject to passion or created. Nor, again, do we predicate of His flesh or of His humanity the properties of divinity: for we do not say that His flesh or His humanity is uncreated. But when we speak of His subsistence, whether we give it a name implying both natures, or one that refers to only one of them, we still attribute to it the properties of both natures. For Christ, which name implies both natures, is spoken of as at once God and man, created and uncreated, subject to suffering and incapable of suffering and when He is named Son of God and God, in reference to only one of His natures, He still keeps the properties of the co-existing nature, that is, the flesh, being spoken of as God who suffers, and as the Lord of Glory crucified⁶⁷, not in respect of His being God but in respect of His being at the same time man. Likewise also when He is called Man and Son of Man, He still keeps the properties and glories of the divine nature, a child before the ages, and man who new no beginning; it is not, however, as child or man but as God that He is before the ages, and became a child in the end. And his is the manner of the mutual communication, either nature giving in exchange to the other its own properties through the identity of the subsistence and the interpenetration of the parts with one another. Accordingly we can say of Christ: *This our God was seen upon the earth and lived amongst men⁶⁸*, and *This man is uncreated and impassible and uncircumscribed.*

CHAPTER V.

Concerning the number of the Natures.

⁶¹ Cf. Athan. *De Salut. adv. Christi*; *Greg. Naz., Orat. 38*; *Greg. Nyss. Contr. Apoll.*; *Leont., Contr. Nestor. et Eutych bk. 1*; *Thomas Aquinas, III., quaest. 16, art. 4, 5.*

⁶² εἶδος, *form, class, species.*

⁶³ Ps. xlv. 7.

⁶⁴ Job i. 1.

⁶⁵ αἰ ἀναπιωσ εκ Πατρος.

⁶⁶ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 35.*

⁶⁷ I Cor. ii. 8

⁶⁸ Baruch ii. 38, these words are absent in many MSS.

In the case, therefore, of the Godhead⁶⁹ we confess that there is but one nature, but hold that there are three subsistences actually existing, and hold that all things that are of nature and essence are simple, and recognise the difference of the subsistences only in the three properties of independence of cause and Fatherhood, of dependence on cause and Sonship, dependence on cause and procession⁷⁰. And we know further that these are indivisible and inseparable from each other and united into one, and interpenetrating one another without confusion. Yea, I repeat, united without confusion, for they are three although united, and they are distinct, although inseparable. For although each has an independent existence, that is to say, is a perfect subsistence and has an individuality of its own, that is, has a special mode of existence, yet they are one in essence and in the natural properties, and in being inseparable and indivisible from the Fathers subsistence, and they both are and are said to be one God. In the very same way, then, in the case of the divine and ineffable dispensation⁷¹, exceeding all thought and comprehension, I mean the Incarnation of the One God the Word of the Holy Trinity, and our Lord Jesus Christ, we confess that there are two natures, one divine and one human, joined together with one another and united in subsistence⁷², so that one compound subsistence is formed out of the two natures but we hold that the two natures are still preserved, even after the union, in the one compound subsistence, that is, in the one Christ, and that these exist in reality and have their natural properties; for they are united without confusion, and are distinguished and enumerated without being separable. And just as the three subsistences of the Holy Trinity are united without confusion, and are distinguished and enumerated without being separable⁷³, the enumeration not entailing division or separation or alienation or cleavage among them (for we recognise one God the

Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit), so in the same way the natures of Christ also, although they are united, yet are united without confusion and although they interpenetrate one another, yet they do not permit of change or transmutation of one into the others⁷⁴. For each keeps its own natural individuality strictly unchanged. And thus it is that they can be enumerated without the enumeration introducing division. For Christ, indeed, is one, perfect both in divinity and in humanity. For it is not the nature of number to cause separation or unity, but its nature is to indicate the quantity of what is enumerated, whether these are united or separated: for we have unity, for instance, when fifty stones compose a wall, but we have separation when the fifty stones lie on the ground; and again, we have unity when we speak of coal having two natures, namely, fire and wood, but we have separation in that the nature of fire is one thing, and the nature of wood another thing; for these things are united and separated not by number, but in another way. So, then, just as even though the three subsistences of the Godhead are united with each other, we cannot speak of them as one subsistence because we should confuse and do away with the difference between the subsistences, so also we cannot speak of the two natures of Christ as one nature, united though they are in subsistence, because we should then confuse and do away with and reduce to nothing the difference between the two natures.

CHAPTER VI.

That in one of its subsistences the divine nature is united in its entirety to the human nature, in its entirety and not only part to part.

What is common and general is predicated of the included particulars. Essence, then, is common as being a form⁷⁵, while subsistence is particular. It is particular not as though it had part of the nature and had not the rest, but particular in a numerical sense, as being individual. For it is in number and not in nature that the difference between subsistences is said to lie. Essence, therefore, is predicated of subsistence, because in each subsistence of the same form the essence is perfect. Wherefore subsistences do not differ from each other in essence but in the accidents which indeed are the characteristic properties, but characteristic of

⁶⁹ *Leont., Resp. ad argum. Sever.*

⁷⁰ For

και τη αιτιατη και ιυκη, και τη αιτιατη και εκπορευτη we get

και τη αιτιατικη, και υικη, και πορευτη in Cod. Colb. 1, Cod. Reg. 3, and so Faber also.

⁷¹ οικονομιας, *economy, Incarnation.*

⁷² *Leont., Reap, ad argum. Sever.*

⁷³ See *Leont., Ad. 7. De Sect.*, with reference to one of the arguments of the Nestorians; also *Greg. Naz., Orat. 36; Max., Ep. 1 ad Joan. Cubic.*

⁷⁴ *Infr. Ch. vii.: Basil, Epist. 43 and Bk. De Spir. Sanct. ch. 17*

⁷⁵ ειδος, *form, class, species.*

subsistence and not of nature. For indeed they define subsistence as essence along with accidents. So that the subsistence contains both the general and the particular, and has an independent existence⁷⁶, while essence has not an independent existence but is contemplated in the subsistences. Accordingly when one of the subsistences suffers, the whole essence, being capable of suffering⁷⁷, is held to have suffered in one of its subsistences as much as the subsistence suffered, but it does not necessarily follow, however, that all the subsistences of the same class should suffer along with the suffering subsistence.

Thus, therefore, we confess that the nature of the Godhead is wholly and perfectly in each of its subsistences, wholly in the Father, wholly in the Son, and wholly in the Holy Spirit. Wherefore also the Father is perfect God, the Son is perfect God, and the Holy Spirit is perfect God. In like manner, too, in the Incarnation of the Trinity of the One God the Word of the Holy Trinity, we hold that in one of its subsistences the nature of the Godhead is wholly and perfectly united with the whole nature of humanity, and not part united to part⁷⁸. The divine Apostle in truth says that *in Him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily*⁷⁹, that is to say, in His flesh. And His divinely-inspired disciple, Dionysius, who had so deep a knowledge of things divine, said that the Godhead as a whole had fellowship with us in one of its own subsistences⁸⁰. But we shall not be driven to hold that all the subsistences of the Holy Godhead, to wit the three, are made one in subsistence with all the subsistences of humanity. For in no other respect did the Father and the Holy Spirit take part in the incarnation of God the Word than according to good will and pleasure. But we hold that to the whole of human nature the whole essence of the Godhead was united. For God the Word omitted none of the things which He implanted in our nature when He formed us in the beginning, but took them all upon Himself; body and soul both intelligent and rational, and all their properties. For the creature that is devoid of one of these is not man. But He in His fulness took upon Himself me in my fulness, and was united whole to whole that He

might in His grace bestow salvation on the whole man. For what has not been taken cannot be healed⁸¹.

The Word of God⁸², then, was united to flesh through the medium of mind which is intermediate between the purity of God and the grossness of flesh⁸³. For the mind hold sway over soul and body, but while the mind is the purest part of the soul God is that the mind. And when it is allowed⁸⁴ by that which is more excellent, the mind of Christ gives proof of its own authority⁸⁵, but it is under the dominion of and obedient to that which is more excellent, and does those things which the divine will purposes.

Further the mind has become the seat of the divinity united with it in subsistence, just as is evidently the case with the body too, not as an inmate⁸⁶, which is the impious error into which the heretics fall when they say that one bushel cannot contain two bushels for they are judging what is immaterial by material standards. How indeed could Christ be called perfect God and, perfect man and said to be of like essence with the Father and with us, if only part of the divine nature is joined in Him to part of the human nature⁸⁷?

We hold, moreover, that our nature has been raised from the dead and has ascended to the heavens and taken its seat at the right hand of the Father: not that all the persons of men have risen from the dead and taken their seat at the right hand of the Father, but that this has happened to the whole of our nature in the subsistence of Christ⁸⁸. Verily the divine Apostle says, *God hath raised us up together and made us sit together in Christ*⁸⁹.

And this further we hold, that the union took place through common essences. For every essence is common to the subsistences contained in it, and there cannot be found a partial and particular nature, that is to say, essence: for otherwise we would have to hold that the same subsistences are at once the same and different in

⁷⁶ These words are found only in *Co. Reg.* 2927.

⁷⁷ The words *ουσια παθητη and πεπονθε* are omitted in some editions.

⁷⁸ Against Arius, Apollinaris and the Severians.

⁷⁹ *Col* ii. 9.

⁸⁰ *Dion. De div. nom.*, ch. 2.

⁸¹ *Athan., De salut. adv. Christ: Greg. Naz., Epist. I ad Cled. et Orat. I: Cyril, in John viii.*

⁸² Cf. *Greg. Naz., Orat. I, &c*

⁸³ *Greg., Orat. I, 38—51.*

⁸⁴ περιχωρεται υπο του κρειττονος.

⁸⁵ *Infr.* ch. xviii.

⁸⁶ ου συννοικος. It is proposed to read

αυτοθ συννοικος, or ως συννοικος

⁸⁷ *Greg., Epist. ad Cled.*

⁸⁸ *Athan., De saint. Adv Christ.*

⁸⁹ *Ephus.* ii. 6.

essence, and that the Holy Trinity in respect of the divinity is at once the same and different in essence. So then the same nature is to be observed in each of the subsistences, and when we said that the nature of the word became flesh, as did the blessed Athanasius and Cyrillus, we mean that the divinity was joined to the flesh. Hence we cannot say “The nature of the Word suffered;” for the divinity in it did not suffer, but we say that the human nature, not by any means, however, meaning⁹⁰ all the subsistences of men, suffered in Christ, and we confess further that Christ suffered in His human nature. So that when we speak of the nature of the Word we mean the Word Himself. And the Word has both the general element of essence and the particular element of subsistence.

CHAPTER VII.

Concerning the one compound subsistence of God the Word.

We hold then that the divine subsistence of God the Word existed before all else and is without time and eternal, simple and uncompound, uncreated, incorporeal, invisible, intangible, uncircumscribed, possessing all the Father possesses, since He is of the same essence with Him, differing from the Father’s subsistence in the manner of His generation and the relation of the Father’s subsistence, being perfect also and at no time separated from the Father’s subsistence: and in these last-days, without leaving the Father’s bosom, took up His abode in an uncircumscribed manner in the womb of the holy Virgin, with-out the instrumentality of seed, and in an incomprehensible manner known only to Himself, and causing the flesh derived from the holy Virgin to subsist in the very subsistence that was before all the ages.

So then He was both in all things and above all things and also dwelt in the womb of the holy Mother of God, but in it by the energy of the incarnation. He therefore became flesh and He took upon Himself thereby the first-fruits of our compound nature⁹¹, viz., the flesh animated with the intelligent and rational soul, so that the very subsistence of God the Word was changed into the subsistence of the flesh, and the subsistence of the Word, which was formerly simple, became

compound⁹², yea compounded of two perfect natures, divinity and humanity, and bearing the characteristic and distinctive property of the divine Sonship of God the Word in virtue of which it is distinguished from the Father and the Spirit, and also the characteristic and distinctive properties of the flesh, in virtue of which it differs from the Mother and the rest of mankind, bearing further the properties of the divine nature in virtue of which it is united to the Father and the Spirit, and the marks of the human nature in virtue of which it is united to the Mother and to us. And further it differs from the Father and the Spirit and the Mother and us in being at once God and man. For this we know to be the most special property of the subsistence of Christ.

Wherefore we confess Him, even after the incarnation, the one Son of God, and likewise Son of Man, one Christ, one Lord, the only--begotten Son and Word of God, one Lord Jesus. We reverence His two generations, one from the Father before time and beyond cause and reason and time and nature, and one in the end for our sake, and like to us and above us; for our sake because it was for our salvation, like to us in that He was man born of woman⁹³ at full time⁹⁴, and above us because it was not by seed, but by the Holy Spirit and the Holy Virgin Mary⁹⁵, transcending the laws of parturition. We proclaim Him not as God only, devoid of our humanity, nor yet as man only, stripping Him of His divinity, nor as two distinct persons, but as one and the same, at once God and man, perfect God and perfect man, wholly God and wholly man, the same being wholly God, even though He was also flesh and wholly man, even though He was also most high God. And by “perfect God” and “perfect man” we mean to emphasize the fulness and unfaillingness of the natures: while by “wholly God” and “wholly man” we mean to lay stress on the singularity and individuality of the subsistence.

And we confess also that there is one incarnate nature of God the Word, expressing by the word

⁹²

συνθετον γενεσθαι την προτερον απλην ουσαν του Λογου υποστασιν, συνθετον δε εκ δυο τελειων φυσεων

⁹³ Text, και χρονω κυνσεως. Various readings, και τροπω κυνσεως:

και ξρονω και κυνσει: και νομω κυνσεως.

⁹⁴ Cf. *Ruf.*, *Expos. Symb.*; *Epiph.*, in the epilogue to his *De Haer.*; *Joan Scyth.*, *Epist. Dionys.* 4.

⁹⁵ *Μαριας* is absent in most MSS.

⁹⁰ Text, υπεμφαινοντος. Variant, εμφαινομεν.

⁹¹ απαρχην του ημετερον φυραματος

“incarnate⁹⁶” the essence of the flesh, according to the blessed Cyril⁹⁷. And so the Word was made flesh and yet did not abandon His own proper immateriality: He became wholly flesh and yet remained wholly uncircumscribed. So far as He is body He is diminished and contracted into narrow limits, but inasmuch as He is God He is uncircumscribed, His flesh not being coextensive with His uncircumscribed divinity.

He is then wholly perfect God, but yet is not simply⁹⁸ God: for He is not only God but also man. And He is also wholly⁹⁹ perfect man but not simply¹⁰⁰ man, for He is not only man but also God. For “simply²” here has reference to His nature, and “wholly” to His subsistence, just as “another thing” would refer to nature, while “another¹⁰¹” would refer to subsistence¹⁰².

But observe¹⁰³ that although we hold that the natures of the Lord permeate one another, yet we know that the permeation springs from the divine nature. For it is that that penetrates and permeates all things, as it wills, while nothing penetrates it and it is it, too, that imparts to the flesh its, own peculiar glories, while abiding itself impassible and without participation in the affections of the flesh. For if the sun imparts to us his energies and yet does not participate in ours, how much the rather must this be true of the Creator and Lord of the Sun¹⁰⁴.

CHAPTER VIII.

In reply to those who ask whether¹⁰⁵ the natures of the Lord are brought under a continuous or a discontinuous quantity¹⁰⁶.

⁹⁶ *Expositio fidei a Patribus Nicaenis contra Paul Samos. III. p. conc. Ephes.*

⁹⁷ *Commonit. ad Eulog. et Epist. 2 ad Success.; cf. supv. ch. vi.. et infr. ch. xi.*

⁹⁸

ολος μεν ουμ Θεος τελειος, ουχ ολον δε Θεο

ς.

⁹⁹ ολος

¹⁰⁰ ολον

¹⁰¹ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 51.*

¹⁰² The following is added in R. 2927:

εν πασι μεν ην, και υπερ τα παντα,
και εν τη γαστρι της Θεομητοπος, αλλ εν τα
υτη τε, ενεργεια της σαρκωσεως.

This is assuredly an interpolation.

¹⁰³ *v. supv. ch., iii.*

¹⁰⁴ *Leontius de sectis, Act. 3.*

¹⁰⁵ Directed against the Severians. See *Leont., De Sect., Act. 7. Greg. Naz., Orat. 37.*

If any one asks concerning the natures of the Lord if they are brought under a continuous or discontinuous quantity¹⁰⁷, we will say that the natures of the Lord are neither one body nor one superficies¹⁰⁸, nor one line, nor time, nor place, so as to be reduced to a continuous quantity. For these are the things that are reckoned continuously.

Further note that number deals with things that differ, and it is quite impossible to enumerate things that differ from one another in no respect: and just so far as they differ are they enumerated: for instance, Peter and Paul are not counted separately in so far as they are one. For since they are one in respect of their essence they cannot be spoken of as two natures, but as they differ in respect of subsistence they are spoken of as two subsistences. So that number deals with differences, and just as the differing objects differ from one another so far they are enumerated.

The natures of the Lord, then, are united without confusion so far as regards subsistence, and they are divided without separation according to the method and manner of difference. And it is not according to the manner in which they are united that they are enumerated, for it is not in respect of subsistence that we hold that there are two natures of Christ but according to the manner in which they are divided without separation they are enumerated, for it is in respect of the method and manner of difference that there are two nature of Christ. For being united in subsistence and permeating one another, they are unite without confusion, each preserving throughout its own peculiar and natural difference. Hence since they are enumerated according to the manner of difference, and that alone, they must be brought under a discontinuous quantity.

Christ, therefore¹⁰⁹, is one, perfect God and perfect man: and Him we worship along the Father and the Spirit, with one obeisance adoring even His immaculate flesh and not holding that the flesh is not meet for worship for in fact it is worshipped in the one subsistence of the Word, which indeed became subsistence for it. But in

¹⁰⁶

υπο το συνεχες ποσον αναγουται αι του Κυ
ριον φοσεις, η υπο το διωρισμενον

¹⁰⁷ Text, αναγονται. Variants αναφεροιντο
and διαφεροιντο.

¹⁰⁸ μια επιφανεια.

¹⁰⁹ *Cyrl, De Anath. 8 cont. Theod.*

this we do not do homage to that which is created. For we worship Him, not as mere flesh, but as flesh united with divinity, and because His two natures are brought under the one person and one subsistence of God the Word. I fear to touch coal because of the fire bound up with the wood. I worship the twofold nature of Christ because of the divinity that is in Him bound up with flesh. For I do not introduce a fourth person¹¹⁰ into the Trinity. God forbid but I confess one person of God the Word and of His flesh, and the Trinity remains Trinity, even after the incarnation of the Word.

In reply¹¹¹ to those who ask whether the two natures are brought under a continuous or a discontinuous quantity.

The natures of the Lord are neither one body nor one superficies, nor one line, nor place, nor time, so as to be brought under a continuous quantity for these are the things that are reckoned continuously. But the natures of the Lord are united without confusion in respect of subsistence, and are divided without separation according to the method and manner of difference. And according to the manner in which they are united they are not enumerated. For we do not say that the natures of Christ are two subsistences or two in respect of subsistence. But according to the manner in which they are divided without division, are they enumerated. For there are two natures according to the method and manner of difference. For being united in subsistence and permeating one another they are united without confusion, neither having been changed into the other, but each preserving its own natural difference even after the union. For that which is created remained created, and that which is uncreated, uncreated. By the manner of difference, then, and in that alone, they are enumerated, and thus are brought under discontinuous quantity. For things which differ from each other in no respect cannot be enumerated, but just so far as they differ are they enumerated; for instance, Peter and Paul are not enumerated in those respects in which they are one: for being one in respect of their essence

¹¹⁰ The Apollinarians attacked the orthodox as *ἄνθρωπολάτραι*, *man-worshippers*, and as making the Trinity a Quaternity by their doctrine of two perfect natures in Christ. See *Greg. Naz., Ep. 1 ad Cied. Athanas., Ep. ad Epictet., Anastas. Antioch., De Operationibus Cyril. Contr. Nestor. 1.*

¹¹¹ See Migne on the position of this section.

they are not two natures nor are they so spoken of. But inasmuch as they differ subsistence they are spoken of as two subsistences. So that difference is the cause of number.

CHAPTER IX.

In reply to the question whether there is any Nature that has no Subsistence.

For although¹¹² there is no nature without subsistence, nor essence apart from person (since in truth it is in persons and subsistences that essence and nature are to be contemplated), yet it does not necessarily follow that the natures that are united to one another in subsistence should have each its own proper subsistence. For after they have come together into one subsistence, it is possible that neither should they be without subsistence, nor should each have its own peculiar subsistence, but that both should have one and the same subsistence¹¹³. For since one and the same subsistence of the Word has become the subsistence of the natures, neither of them is permitted to be without subsistence, nor are they allowed to have subsistences that differ from each other, or to have sometimes the subsistence of this nature and sometimes of that, but always without division or separation they both have the same subsistence—a subsistence which is not broken up into parts or divided, so that one part should belong to this, and one to that, but which belongs wholly to this and wholly to that in its absolute entirety. For the flesh of God the Word did not subsist as an independent subsistence, nor did there arise another subsistence besides that of God the Word, but as it existed in that it became rather a subsistence which subsisted in another, than one which was an independent subsistence. Wherefore, neither does it lack subsistence altogether, nor yet is there thus introduced into the Trinity another subsistence.

CHAPTER X.

Concerning the Trisagium (“the Thrice Holy”).

This being so¹¹⁴, we declare that the addition which the vain-minded Peter the Fuller made to the Trisagium or “Thrice Holy” Hymn is

¹¹² Another allegation of Severian party is in view here. See *Leont. De Sect. Act. 7, Contra Nestor et Eutyech. 1.: John of Dam., Dialect. 29.*

¹¹³ *Leont., De sect., Act., 7*

¹¹⁴ *Dam. Epist. ad Jord. Archim*

blasphemous¹¹⁵; for it introduces a fourth person into the Trinity, giving a separate place to the Son of God, Who is the truly subsisting power of the Father, and a separate place to Him Who was crucified as though He were different from the “Mighty One,” or as though the Holy Trinity was considered possible, and the Father and the Holy Spirit suffered on the Cross along with the Son. Have done with this blasphemous¹¹⁶ and nonsensical interpolation! For we hold the words “Holy God” to refer to the Father, without limiting the title of divinity to Him alone, but acknowledging also as God the Son and the Holy Spirit: and the words “Holy and Mighty” we ascribe to the Son, without stripping the Father and the Holy Spirit of might: and the words “Holy and Immortal” we attribute to the Holy Spirit, without depriving the Father and the Son of immortality. For, indeed, we apply all the divine names simply and unconditionally to each of the subsistences in imitation of the divine Apostle’s words *But to us there is but one God, the Father, of Whom are all things, and we in Him: and one Lord Jesus Christ by Whom are all things, and we by Him*^{117 118}. And, nevertheless, we follow Gregory the Theologian¹¹⁹ when he says, “But to us there is but one God, the Father, of Whom are all things, and one Lord Jesus Christ, through Whom are all things, and one Holy Spirit, in Whom are all things:” for the words “of Whom” and “through Whom” and “in Whom” do not divide the natures (for neither the prepositions nor the order of the names could ever be changed), but they characterise the properties of one unconfused nature. And this becomes clear from the fact that they are once more gathered into one, if only one reads with care these words of the same Apostle. *Of Him and through Him and in Him are all things: to Him be the glory for ever and ever. Amen*¹²⁰.

For that the “Trisagium” refers not to the Son alone¹²¹, but to the Holy Trinity, the divine and saintly Athanasius and Basil and Gregory, and

all the band of the divinely-inspired Fathers bear witness: because, as a matter of fact, by the threefold holiness the Holy Seraphim suggest to us the three subsistences of the super-essential Godhead. But by the one Lordship they denote the one essence and dominion of the supremely-divine “Trinity. Gregory the Theologian of a truth says¹²², “Thus, then, the Holy of Holies, which is completely veiled by the Seraphim, and is glorified with three consecrations, meet together in one lordship and one divinity.” This was the most beautiful and sublime philosophy of still another of our predecessors.

Ecclesiastical historians¹²³, then, say that once when the people of Constantinople were offering prayers to God to avert a threatened calamity¹²⁴, during Proclus’ tenure of the office of Archbishop, it happened that a boy was snatched up from among the people, and was taught by angelic teachers the “Thrice Holy” Hymn, “Thou Holy God, Holy and Mighty One, Holy and Immortal One, have mercy upon us:” and when once more he was restored to earth, he told what he had learned, and all the people sang the Hymn, and so the threatened calamity was averted. And in the fourth holy and great Ecumenical Council, I mean the one at Chalcedon, we are told that it was in this form that the Hymn was sung; for the minutes of this holy assembly so record it¹²⁵. It is, therefore, a matter for laughter and ridicule that this “Thrice Holy” Hymn, taught us by the angels, and confirmed by the averting of calamity¹²⁶, ratified and established by so great an assembly of the holy Fathers, and sung first by the Seraphim as a declaration of the three subsistences of the Godhead, should be mangled and forsooth emended to suit the view of the stupid Fuller as though he were higher than the Seraphim. But oh! the arrogance! not to say folly! But we say it thus, though demons should rend us in pieces, “Do Thou, Holy God, Holy and Mighty One, Holy and Immortal One, have mercy upon us.”

¹¹⁵ Text, βλασφημιον. Variant, βλασφημιαν.

¹¹⁶ Text, βλασφημιον. Variant, βλασφημιαν.

¹¹⁷ I Cor. viii. 5.

¹¹⁸ These words which refer to the Holy Spirit are absent in R.2930 and in Cor. viii., but are present in other Codices and in *Basil, De Spirit. Sancto*, and in *Greg. Nazians.*, 39, and further in the Damascene himself in *Parallel*, and elsewhere, and could not be omitted here.

¹¹⁹ *Orat.* 39.

¹²⁰ Rom. xi. 36.

¹²¹ *Vid. Epist. ad Jordan*

¹²² *Orat.* 42. at the beginning.

¹²³ *Epist. ad Petrum Fullonem; Theoph. Ad Arn.* 5930

¹²⁴ See *Niceph. Call., Hist.* xviii. 51.

¹²⁵ *Conc. Chal., Act.* 1. at the end.

¹²⁶ In *Cod. S. Hil.* is written above the line
 η θενλατου οργνε παυσει, which explains the author’s meaning.

CHAPTER XI.

Concerning the Nature as viewed in Species and in individual, and concerning the difference between Union and Incarnation: and how this is to be understood, "The one Nature of God the Word incarnate."

Nature¹²⁷ is regarded either abstractly as a matter of pure thought¹²⁸ (for it has no independent existence): or commonly in all subsistences of the same species as their bond of union, and is then spoken of as nature viewed in species: or universally as the same, but with the addition of accidents, in one subsistence, and is spoken of as nature viewed in the individual, this being identical with nature viewed in species¹²⁹. God the Word Incarnate, therefore, did not assume the nature that is regarded as an abstraction in pure thought (for this is not incarnation, but only an imposture and a figment of incarnation), nor the nature viewed in species (for He did not assume all the subsistences) but the nature viewed in the individual, which is identical with that viewed in species. For He took on Himself the elements of our compound nature, and these not as having an independent existence or as being originally an individual, and in this way assumed by Him, but as existing in His own subsistence. For the subsistence of God the Word in itself became the subsistence of the flesh, and accordingly "the Word became flesh"¹³⁰ clearly without any change, and likewise the flesh became Word without alteration, and God became man. For the Word is God, and man is God, through having one and the same subsistence. And so it is possible to speak of the same thing as being the nature of the Word and the nature in the individual. For it signifies strictly and exclusively neither the individual, that is, the subsistence, nor the common nature of the subsistences, but the common nature as viewed and presented in one of the subsistences.

Union, then, is one thing, and incarnation is something quite different. For union signifies

only the conjunction, but not at all that with which union is effected. But incarnation (which is just the same as if one said "the putting on of man's nature") signifies that the conjunction is with flesh, that is to say, with man) just as the heating of iron¹³¹ implies its union with fire. Indeed, the blessed Cyril himself, when he is interpreting the phrase, "one nature of God the Word Incarnate," says in the second epistle to Succensus, "For if we simply said 'the one nature of the Word' and then were silent, and did not add the word 'incarnate.' but, so to speak, quite excluded the dispensation¹³², there would be some plausibility in the question they feign to ask, 'If one nature is the whole, what becomes of the perfection in humanity, or how has the essence¹³³ like us come to exist?' But inasmuch as the perfection in humanity and the disclosure of the essence like us are conveyed in the word 'incarnate,' they must cease from relying on a mere straw¹³⁴." Here, then, he placed the nature of the Word over nature itself. For if He had received nature instead of subsistence, it would not have been absurd to have omitted the "incarnate." For when we say simply one subsistence of God the Word, we do not err¹³⁵. In like manner, also, Leontius the Byzantine¹³⁶ considered this phrase to refer to nature, and not to subsistence. But in the *Defence*, which he wrote in reply to the attacks that Theodoret made on the second anathema, the blessed Cyril¹³⁷ says this "The nature of the Word, that is, the subsistence, which is the Word itself." So that "the nature of the Word" means neither the subsistence alone, nor "the common nature of the subsistence," but "the common nature viewed as a whole in the subsistence of the Word."

It has been said, then, that the nature of the Word became flesh, that is, was united to flesh but that the nature of the Word suffered in the flesh we have never heard up till now, though we have been taught that Christ suffered in the flesh. So that "the nature of the Word" does not mean "the subsistence." It remains, therefore, to say that to become flesh is to be united with the

¹²⁷ Niceph. *Call.. Hist.* xviii. 51, speaks of this Hymn and also the $\phi\omicron\varsigma$ $\iota\lambda\alpha\rho\omicron\nu$ as coming from the Apostles themselves. The writer of the Life of Basil, supposed to be Aniphilochius of Iconium, declares that the *Trisagium* was recited by Basil at Nicaea.

¹²⁸ η $\psi\iota\lambda\eta$ $\theta\epsilon\omega\rho\iota\alpha$ $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\nu\omicron\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha$.

¹²⁹ This division is absent in some copies and is not restored in the old translation, but is not superfluous.

¹³⁰ St. John i. 14.

¹³¹ $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\sigma\iota\delta\eta\rho\omicron\nu$ is absent in some codices and also in the old translation.

¹³² $\tau\eta\nu$ $\omicron\iota\kappa\omicron\nu\nu\omicron\mu\iota\alpha\nu$, *the incarnation*.

¹³³ η $\kappa\alpha\theta$ $\eta\mu\alpha\varsigma$ $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\alpha$.

¹³⁴ Aquinas ceased writing his *Summa* with a similar reference to straw.

¹³⁵ *Supr.* Ch. 6 and 7.

¹³⁶ *Leont., De sect. Act.* 8.

¹³⁷ *Cyrl. Defens. II., Anath. cont. Theed.*

flesh, while the Word having become flesh means that the very subsistence of the Word became without change the subsistence of the flesh. It has also been said that God became man, and man God. For the Word which is God became without alteration man. But that the Godhead became man, or became flesh, or put on the nature of man, this we have never heard. This, indeed, we have learned, that the Godhead was united to humanity in one of its subsistences, and it has been stated that God took on a different form or essence¹³⁸, to wit our own. For the name God is applicable to each of the subsistences, but we cannot use the term Godhead in reference to subsistence. For we are never told that the Godhead is the Father alone, or the Son alone, or the Holy Spirit alone. For "Godhead" implies "nature," while "Father" implies subsistence, just as "Humanity" implies nature, and "Peter" subsistence. But "God" indicates the common element of the nature, and is applicable derivatively to each of the subsistences, just as man is. For He Who has divine nature is God, and he who has human nature is man.

Besides all this, notice¹³⁹ that the Father and the Holy Spirit take no part at all in the incarnation of the Word except in connection with the miracles, and in respect of good will and purpose.

CHAPTER XII.

That the holy Virgin is the Mother of God: an argument directed against the Nestorians.

Moreover we proclaim the holy Virgin to be in strict truth¹⁴⁰ the Mother of God¹⁴¹ For inasmuch as He who was born of her was true God, she who bare the true God incarnate is the true mother of God. For we hold that God was born of her, not implying that the divinity of the Word received from her the beginning of its being, but meaning that God the Word Himself, Who was begotten of the Father timelessly before the ages,

and was with the Father and the Spirit without beginning and through eternity, took up His abode in these last days for the sake of our salvation in the Virgin's womb, and was without change made flesh and born of her. For the holy Virgin did not bare mere man but true God: and not mere God but God incarnate, Who did not bring down His body from Heaven, nor simply passed through the Virgin as channel, but received from her flesh of like essence to our own and subsisting in Himself¹⁴². For if the body had come down from heaven and had not partaken of our nature, what would have been the use of His becoming man? For the purpose of God the Word becoming man¹⁴³ was that the very same nature, which had sinned and fallen and become corrupted, should triumph over the deceiving tyrant and so be freed from corruption, just as the divine apostle puts it, *For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead*¹⁴⁴. If the first is true the second must also be true.

Although¹⁴⁵, however, he says, *The first Adam is of the earth earthy; the second Adam is the Lord from Heaven*¹⁴⁶, he does not say that His body is from heaven, but emphasises the fact that He is not mere man. For, mark, he called Him both Adam and Lord, thus indicating His double nature. For Adam is, being interpreted, earth-born: and it is clear that man's nature is earth-born since he is formed from earth, but the title Lord signifies His divine essence.

And again the Apostle says: *God sent forth His only-begotten Son, made of a woman*¹⁴⁷. He did not say "made by a woman." Wherefore the divine apostle meant that the only-begotten Son of God and God is the same as He who was made man of the Virgin, and that He who was born of the Virgin is the same as the Son of God and God.

But He was born after the bodily fashion inasmuch as He became man, and did not take up His abode in a man formed beforehand, as in a prophet, but became Himself in essence and truth man, that is He caused flesh animated with the intelligent and reasonable to subsist in His own subsistence, and Himself became subsistence for it. For this is the meaning of "made of a woman." For how could the very Word of God

¹³⁸

ο θεος μορφουται, ητοι ουσιανται το αλλοτρ ιον. Gregory of Nazianzum in his *Carmen* used the term ουσιουσθαι or the Word after the assumption of our nature. See also *Dionys., De div. Nom., ch. 2; Ep. ad Carmen, 4; &c.*

¹³⁹ *Dion., De div. Nom., ch. 8.*

¹⁴⁰ See especially *Greg. Naz. Ep. ad Cledon.; Theod., Haer. fab. v. 18.*

¹⁴¹ *Greg. Naz. Epist. I. ad Cledon.*

¹⁴² *Greg. Naz. Epist. I. ad Cledon.*

¹⁴³ *Infr. ch. 18.*

¹⁴⁴ I Cor. xv. 21.

¹⁴⁵ *Greg. Naz., ibid.*

¹⁴⁶ I Cor. xv. 47.

¹⁴⁷ Gal. iv. 4.

itself have been made under the law, if He did not become man of like essence with ourselves?

Hence it is with justice and truth that we call the holy Mary the Mother of God. For this name embraces the whole mystery of the dispensation. For if she who bore Him is the Mother of God assuredly He Who was born of her is God and likewise also man. For how could God, Who was before the ages, have been born of a woman unless He had become man? For the son of man must clearly be man himself. But if He Who was born of a woman is Himself God, manifestly He Who was born of God the Father in accordance with the laws of an essence that is divine and knows no beginning, and He Who was in the last days born of the Virgin in accordance with the laws of an essence that has beginning and is subject to time, that is, an essence which is human, must be one and the same. The name in truth signifies the one subsistence and the two natures and the two generations of our Lord Jesus Christ.

But we never say that the holy Virgin is the Mother of Christ¹⁴⁸ because it was in order to do away with the title Mother of God, and to bring dishonour on the Mother of God, who alone is in truth worthy of honour above all creation, that the impure and abominable Judaizing Nestorius¹⁴⁹, that vessel of dishonour invented this name for an insult¹⁵⁰. For David the king, and Aaron, the high priest, are also called *Christ*¹⁵¹, for it is customary to make kings and priests by anointing; and beside every God-inspired man may be called Christ but yet he is not by nature God: yea, the accursed Nestorius insulted Him Who was born of the Virgin by calling Him God bearer¹⁵². May it be far from us to speak of or think of Him as God-bearer only¹⁵³, Who is in truth God incarnate. For the Word Himself became flesh, having been in truth conceived of the Virgin, but coming forth as God with the assumed nature which, as soon as He was brought forth into being, was deified by Him, so that these three things took place simultaneously, the assumption of our nature, the coming into being, and the deification of the assumed nature by the Word. And thus it is that

the holy Virgin is thought of and spoken of as the Mother of God, not only because of the nature of the Word, but also because of the deification of man's nature, the miracles of conception and of existence being wrought together, to wit, the conception the Word, and the existence of the flesh in the Word Himself. For the very Mother of God in some marvellous manner was the means of fashioning the Framer of all things and of bestowing manhood on the God and Creator of all, Who deified the nature that He assumed, while the union preserved those things that were united just as they were united, that is to say, not only the divine nature of Christ but also His human nature, not only that which is above us but that which is of us. For He was not first made like us and only later became higher than us, but ever¹⁵⁴ from His first coming into being He existed with the double nature, because He existed in the Word Himself from the beginning of the conception. Wherefore He is human in His own nature, but also, in some marvellous manner, of God and divine. Moreover He has the properties of the living flesh for by reason of the dispensation¹⁵⁵ the Word received these which are, according to the order of natural motion, truly natural¹⁵⁶.

CHAPTER XIII.

Concerning the properties of the two Natures.

Confessing, then, the same Jesus Christ, our Lord, to be perfect God and perfect man, we hold that the same has all the attributes of the Father save that of being ingenerate, and all the attributes of the first Adam save only his sin, these attributes being body and the intelligent and rational soul; and further that He has, corresponding to the two natures, the two sets of natural qualities belonging to the two natures: two natural volitions, one divine and one human, two natural energies, one divine and one human, two natural free-wills, one divine and one human, and two kinds of wisdom and knowledge, one divine and one human. For being of like essence with God and the Father, He wills and energises freely as God, and being also of like essence with us He likewise wills

¹⁴⁸ χριστοτοκος, as opposed to θεοτοκος

¹⁴⁹ *Cyrl, ad Monachos. Epist. 1*

¹⁵⁰ ως επηρεαζομενην is absent in Vegelinus.

¹⁵¹ i.e. *Anointed One*.

¹⁵² θεοφορος *Deigerus*. See *Greg. Nag., Ep. 2, ad Cied. Basil. De Spir. Sanc. ch. 5, &c.*

¹⁵³ *Cyrl. cont. Nest., bk 1.*

¹⁵⁴ αει is absent in Vegelinus

¹⁵⁵ οικονομιας λογω, *by reason of the incarnation*

¹⁵⁶ Reading γινομενα, for which *Cod. R. 2930* gives υπηρχον.

and energises freely as man. For His are the miracles and His also are the passive states.

CHAPTER XIV.

Concerning the volitions and free-wills of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Since, then, Christ has two natures, we hold that He has also two natural wills and two natural energies. But since His two natures have one subsistence, we hold that it is one and the same person who wills and energises naturally in both natures, of which, and in which, and also which is Christ our Lord: and moreover that He wills and energises without separation but as a united whole. For He wills and energises in either form in close communion with the other¹⁵⁷. For things that have the same essence have also the same will and energy, while things that are different in essence are different in will and energy¹⁵⁸; and *vice versa*, things that have the same will and energy have the same essence, while things that are different in will and energy are different in essence.

Wherefore¹⁵⁹ in the case of the Father and Son and Holy Spirit we recognise, from their sameness in will and energy, their sameness in nature. But in the case of the divine dispensation¹⁶⁰ we recognise from their difference in will and energy the difference of the two natures, and as we perceive the difference of the two natures we confess that the wills and energies also are different. For just as the number of the natures of one and the same Christ, when considered and spoken of with piety, do not cause a division of the one Christ but merely bring out the fact that the difference between the natures is maintained even in the union, so it is with the number of wills and energies that belong essentially to His natures. (For He was endowed with the powers of willing and energising in both natures, for the sake of our salvation) It does not introduce division: God forbid but merely brings out the fact that the differences between them are safe-guarded and preserved even in the union. For we hold that wills and energies are faculties belonging to nature, not to subsistence; I mean those faculties of will and energy by which He Who wills and energises does so. For if we allow that they belong to subsistence, we will be forced to say

that the three subsistences of the Holy Trinity have different wills and different energies.

For it is to be noted that willing and the manner of willing are not the same thing. For to will is a faculty of nature, just as seeing is, for all men possess it; but the manner of willing does not depend on nature but on our judgment, just as does also the manner of seeing, whether well or ill. For all men do not will in the same way, nor do they all see in the same way. And this also we will grant in connection with energies. For the manner of willing, or seeing, or energising, is the mode of using the faculties of will and sight and energy, belonging only to him who uses them, and marking him off from others by the generally accepted difference.

Simple willing then, is spoken of as volition or the faculty of will¹⁶¹, being a rational propension¹⁶² and natural will; but in a particular way willing, or that which underlies volition, is the object of will¹⁶³, and will dependent on judgment¹⁶⁴. Further that which has innate in it the faculty of volition is spoken of as capable of willing¹⁶⁵ as for instance the divine is capable of willing, and the human in like manner. But he who exercises volition, that is to say the subsistence, for instance Peter, is spoken of as willing.

Since, then¹⁶⁶, Christ is one and His subsistence is one, He also Who wills both as God and as man is one and the same. And since He has two natures endowed with volition, inasmuch as they are rational (for whatever is rational is endowed with volition and free-will), we shall postulate two volitions or natural wills in Him. For He in His own person is capable of volition in accordance with both His natures. For He assumed that faculty of volition which belongs naturally to us. And since Christ, Who in His own person wills according to either nature, is one, we shall postulate the same object of will in His case, not as though He wills only those things which He willed naturally as God (for it is no part of Godhead to will to eat or drink and so

¹⁵⁷ *Leo. Epist. 10 ad Flavian.*

¹⁵⁸ *Max., Disp. Cum Pyrrho.*

¹⁵⁹ *Supr., bk. ii. ch. 22.*

¹⁶⁰ *οικονομιας, incarnation*

¹⁶¹

το μεν απλως ωελειν, θελησις, ητοι η θελητικη δυναμις

¹⁶² οπεξις

¹⁶³ θελητον, *willed, the thing willed.*

¹⁶⁴ θελημα γνωμικον, *dispositional volition, will of judgment.*

¹⁶⁵ θελητικον, *volitive. Volitivum, volitive, is the Scholastic translation θελητικον.*

¹⁶⁶ *Max., Dial. Cum Pyrrh.*

forth), but as willing also those things which human nature requires for its support¹⁶⁷, and this without involving any opposition in judgment, but simply as the result of the individuality of the natures. For then it was that He thus willed naturally, when His divine volition so willed and permitted the flesh to suffer and do that which was proper to it.

But that volition is implanted in man by nature¹⁶⁸ is manifest from this. Excluding the divine life, there are three forms of life: the vegetative, the sentient, and the intellectual. The properties of the vegetative life are the functions of nourishment, and growth, and production that of the sentient life is impulse and that of the rational and intellectual life is freedom of will. If, then, nourishment belongs by nature to the vegetative life and impulse to the sentient, freedom of will by nature belongs to the rational and intellectual life. But freedom of will is nothing else than volition. The Word, therefore, having become flesh, endowed with life and mind and free-will, became also endowed with volition.

Further, that which is natural is not the result of training: for no one learns how to think, or live, or hunger, or thirst, or sleep. Nor do we learn how to will: so that willing is natural.

And again: if in the case of creatures devoid of reason nature rules, while nature is ruled in man who is moved of his own free-will and volition, it follows, then, that man is by nature endowed with volition.

And again: if man has been made after the image of the blessed and super-essential Godhead, and if the divine nature is by nature endowed with free-will and volition, it follows that man, as its image, is free by nature and volitive¹⁶⁹. For the fathers defined freedom as volition¹⁷⁰.

And further: if to will is a part of the nature of every man and not present in some and absent in others, and if that which is seen to be common to all is a characteristic feature of the nature that belongs to the individuals of the class, surely, then, man is by nature endowed with volition¹⁷¹.

And once more: if the nature receives neither more nor less, but all are equally endowed with volition and not some more than others, then by

nature man is endowed with volition¹⁷². So that since man is by nature endowed with volition, the Lord also must be by nature endowed with volition, not only because He is God, but also because He became man. For just as He assumed our nature, so also He has assumed naturally our will. And in this way the Fathers said that He formed our will in Himself¹⁷³.

If the will is not natural, it must be either hypostatic or unnatural. But if it is hypostatic, the Son must thus, forsooth, have different will from what the Father has: for that which is hypostatic is characteristic of subsistence only. And if it is unnatural, will must be a defection from nature: for what is unnatural is destructive of what is natural.

The God and Father of all things wills either as Father or as God. Now if as Father, His will will be different from that of the Son, for the Son is not the Father. But if as God, the Son is God and likewise the Holy Spirit is God, and so volition is part of His nature, that is, it is natural.

Besides¹⁷⁴, if according to the view of the Fathers, those who have one and the same will have also one and the same essence, and if the divinity and humanity of Christ have one and the same will, then assuredly these have also one and the same essence.

And again if according to the view of the Fathers the distinction between the natures is not seen in the single will, we must either, when we speak of the one will, cease to speak of the different natures in Christ or, when we speak of the different natures of Christ, cease to speak of the one will.

And further¹⁷⁵, the divine Gospel says, *The Lord came into the borders of Tyre and Sidon and entered into a house, and would have no man know it; but He could not be hid*¹⁷⁶. If then, His divine will is omnipotent, but yet, though He would, He could not be hid, surely it was as man

¹⁷² θελητικός.

¹⁷³

και κατα τουτο οι Πατερες το ημετερον εν ε αυτω τυπωσαι αυτον εφησαν θελημα: and according to this the Fathers said that He typified, moulded, had the form of our will in Himself.

¹⁷⁴ Greg. Nyss, *Cont Apollin.* and others, *Act.* 10, *sext. syn.*

¹⁷⁵ Max. Agatho pap. *Epist. Syn. in VI Syn., Act.* 4.

¹⁷⁶ St Mark vi. 24.

¹⁶⁷ Max., *Dial. Cum Pyrrh.*

¹⁶⁸ Max., *Dial. Cum Pyrrh.*

¹⁶⁹ θελητικός, *endowed with volition.*

¹⁷⁰ θελησις, *will.*

¹⁷¹ θελητικός.

that He would and could not, and so as man He must be endowed with volition.

And once again¹⁷⁷, the Gospel tells us that, *He, having come into the place, said 'I thirst' and they gave Him some vinegar mixed with gall, and when He had tasted it He would not drink*¹⁷⁸. If, then, on the one hand it was as God that He suffered thirst and when He had tasted would not drink, surely He must be subject to passion¹⁷⁹ also as God, for thirst and taste are passions¹⁸⁰. But if it was not as God but altogether as man that He was athirst, likewise as man He must be endowed with volition¹⁸¹.

Moreover, the blessed Paul the Apostle says, *He became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross*¹⁸². But obedience is subjection of the real will, not of the unreal will. For that which is irrational is not said to be obedient or disobedient¹⁸³. But the Lord having become obedient to the Father, became so not as God but as man. For as God He is not said to be obedient or disobedient. For these things are of the things that are under one's hand¹⁸⁴, as the inspired Gregorius Said¹⁸⁵. Wherefore, then, Christ is endowed with volition as man.

While, however, we assert that will is natural, we hold not that it is dominated by necessity, but that it is free. For if it is rational, it must be absolutely free. For it is not only the divine and uncreated nature that is free from the bonds of necessity, but also the intellectual and created nature. And this is manifest: for God, being by nature good and being by nature the Creator and by nature God, is not all this of necessity. For who is there to introduce this necessity?

It is to be observed further¹⁸⁶, that freedom of will is used in several senses, one in connection

¹⁷⁷ *Max., ibid.*

¹⁷⁸ St. Matt. xxvii. 33 and 34 St. John xix. 28 and 29.

¹⁷⁹ *εμπαθης, passible, sensible possessed of sensibility*

¹⁸⁰ *παθος, sensibility*

¹⁸¹ In N. is added:

και ει εν τη ημερα του παθους λεγει Πατερ, ει δυνατον, παρελθετω το ποτηριον τουτο απ εμου. Πλην ουχ ως εγω θελω, αλλ ως συ. Ιδου δυο θελησεις, θεικη αμα και ανθρωπινη.

¹⁸² Phil. ii. 8.

¹⁸³ *Max. ut supr.*

¹⁸⁴ *των υπο χειρα γαρ ταυτα.*

¹⁸⁵ *Orat. 36, some distance from the beginning.*

¹⁸⁶ *Max., Disp. cum Pyrrh.*

with God, another in connection with angels, and a third in connection with men. For used in reference to God it is to be understood in a super-essential manner, and in reference to angels it is to be taken in the sense that the election is concomitant with the state¹⁸⁷, and admits of the interposition of no interval of time at all: for while the angel possesses free-will by nature, he uses it without let or hindrance, having neither antipathy on the part of the body to overcome nor any assailant. Again, used in reference to men, it is to be taken in the sense that the state is considered to be anterior in time to the election. For man s free and has free-will by nature, but he has also the assault of the devil to impede him and the motion of the body: and thus through the assault and the weight of the body, election comes to be later than the state.

If, then, Adam¹⁸⁸ obeyed of his own will and ate of his own will, surely in us the will is the first part to suffer. And if the will is the first to suffer, and the Word Incarnate did not assume this with the rest of our nature, it follows that we have not been freed from sin.

Moreover, if the faculty of free-will which is in nature is His work and yet He did not assume it, He either condemned His own workmanship as not good, or grudged us the comfort it brought, and so deprived us of the full benefit, and shewed that He was Himself subject to passion since He was not willing or not able to work out our perfect salvation.

Moreover, one cannot speak of one compound thing made of two wills in the same way as a subsistence is a composition of two natures. Firstly because the compositions are of things in subsistence (*hypostasis*), not of things viewed in a different category, not in one proper to them¹⁸⁹: and secondly, because if we speak of composition of wills and energies, we will be obliged to speak of composition of the other natural properties, such as the uncreated and the created, the invisible and the visible, and so on. And what will be the name of the will that is compounded out of two wills? For the compound

¹⁸⁷

ως συντρεχουσης τη εξει της προχειρισεως, *choice, or decision, being synchronous with the moral disposition.*

¹⁸⁸ *Max. Disp. cum Pyrrh.*

¹⁸⁹

πρωτον μεν οτι αι συνθεσεις των εν υποστασει οντων, και ου των ετερω λογω, και ουκ ιδιω θεωρουμενον εισι.

cannot be called by the name of the elements that make it up. For otherwise we should call that which is compounded of natures nature and not subsistence. And further, if we say that there is one compound will in Christ, we separate Him in will from the Father, for the Father's will is not compound. It remains, therefore, to say that the subsistence of Christ alone is compound and common, as in the case of the natures so also in that of the natural properties.

And we cannot¹⁹⁰, if we wish to be accurate, speak of Christ as having judgment (γνωμη) and preference¹⁹¹. For judgment is a disposition with reference to the decision arrived at after investigation and deliberation concerning something unknown, that is to say, after counsel and decision. And after judgment comes preference¹⁹², which chooses out and selects the one rather than the other. But the Lord being not mere man but also God, and knowing all things, had no need of inquiry and investigation and counsel and decision, and by nature made whatever is good is His and whatever is bad is foreign to Him¹⁹³.

For thus says Isaiah the prophet, Before the child shall know to prefer the evil, he shall choose the good; because before the child knows good or evil, he refuses wickedness by choosing the good¹⁹⁴. For the word "before" proves that it is not with investigation and deliberation, as is the way with us, but as God and as subsisting in a divine manner in the flesh, that is to say, being united in subsistence to the flesh, and because of His very existence and all-embracing knowledge, that He is possessed of good in His own nature. For the virtues are natural qualities¹⁹⁵, and are implanted in all by nature and in equal measure, even if we do not all in equal measure employ our natural energies. By the transgression we were driven from the natural to the unnatural¹⁹⁶. But the Lord led us back from the unnatural into the natural¹⁹⁷. For this is what is the meaning of in our image, after our likeness¹⁹⁸. And the discipline and trouble of this life were not

designed as a means for our attaining virtue which was foreign to our nature, but to enable us to cast aside the evil that was foreign and contrary to our nature: just as on laboriously removing from steel the rust which is not natural to it but acquired through neglect, we reveal the natural brightness of the steel.

Observe further that the word judgment (γνωμη) is used in many ways and in many senses. Sometimes it signifies exhortation as when the divine apostle says, *Now concerning virgins I have no commandment of the Lord; yet I give my judgment*¹⁹⁹: sometimes it means counsel, as when the prophet David says, *They have taken crafty counsel against Thy people*²⁰⁰: sometimes it means a decree, as when we read in Daniel, *Concerning whom (or, what) went this shameless decree forth*²⁰¹? At other times it is used in the sense of belief, or opinion, or purpose, and, to put it shortly, the word judgment has twenty-eight²⁰² different meanings.

CHAPTER XV.

Concerning the energies in our Lord Jesus Christ.

We hold, further, that there are two energies²⁰³ in our Lord Jesus Christ. For He possesses on the one hand, as God and being of like essence with the Father, the divine energy, and, likewise, since He became man and of like essence to us, the energy proper to human nature²⁰⁴.

But observe that energy and capacity for energy, and the product of energy, and the agent of energy, are all different. Energy is the efficient (δραστικη) and essential activity of nature: the capacity for energy is the nature from which proceeds energy: the product of energy is that which is effected by energy: and the agent of energy is the person or subsistence which uses the energy. Further, sometimes energy is used in

¹⁹⁰ *Max. Dial. cum Pyrrh*

¹⁹¹ *Max., Epist. ad Marin.*

¹⁹² προαιρεσις

¹⁹³ Basil, on Ps. xlv., or rather on Isaiah vii.

¹⁹⁴ Is. vii. 16, *sec.* LXX.

¹⁹⁵ φυσικαι μεν γαρ εισιν αι αρεται; cf. Cicero. *De leg.* 1.

¹⁹⁶ *Supr.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

¹⁹⁷ *Max., Dial. cum Pyrrh.*

¹⁹⁸ Gen. i. 26.

¹⁹⁹ I Cor. vii. 25.

²⁰⁰ Ps. lxxxiii. 3.

²⁰¹ Dan. ii. 15,

περι τινος εξηλων η γνωμη η αναιδης αυτη, In our Authorized Version [King James], *Why is the decree so hasty from the king?*

²⁰² Text, κατα εικοσι οκτω: Variants,

κατα κοινον, κατα πολυ, secundum multa (old trans.) and secundum plurima (Faber) Maximus gave 28 meanings of γνωμη.

²⁰³ Cf. *Anast., De operationibus*, I. *Joan. Scyth. Con. Sever.* VIII.. &c.

²⁰⁴ *Supr.* bk. ii.: *Max., Dial. cum Pyrrh*

the sense of the product of energy, and the product of energy in that of energy, just as the terms creation and creature are sometimes transposed. For we say “all creation,” meaning creatures.

Note also that energy is an activity and is energised rather than energises: as Gregory the Theologian says in his thesis concerning the Holy Spirit²⁰⁵: “If energy exists, it must manifestly be energised and will not energise: and as soon as it has been energised, it will cease.”

Life itself, it should be observed, is energy, yea, the primal energy of the living creature and so is the whole economy of the living creature, its functions of nutrition and growth, that is, the vegetative side of its nature, and the movement stirred by impulse, that is, the sentient side, and its activity of intellect and free-will. Energy, moreover, is the perfect realisation of power. If, then, we contemplate all these in Christ, surely we must also hold that He possesses human energy.

The first thoughts that arises in us is called energy and it is simple energy not involving any relationship, the mind sending forth the thoughts peculiar to it in an independent and invisible way, for if it did not do so it could not justly be called mind. Again, the revelation and unfolding of thought by means of articulate speech is said to be energy. But this is no longer simple energy that involves no relationship, but it is considered in relation as being composed of thought and speech. Further, the very relation which he who does anything bears to that which is brought about is energy: and the very thing that is elected called energy²⁰⁶, The first belongs to the soul alone, the second to the soul making use of the body, the third to the body animated by mind, and the last is the effect²⁰⁷. For the mind sees beforehand what is to be and then performs it thus by means of the body. And so the hegemony belongs to the soul, for it uses the body as an instrument, leading and restraining it. But the energy of the body is quite different, for the body is led and moved by the soul. And with regard to the effect, the touching and handling and, so to speak, the embrace of what is effected, belong to the body, while the figuration and formation belong to the soul. And so in connection with our

Lord Jesus Christ, the power of miracles is the energy of His divinity, while the work of His hands and the willing and the saying, *I will, be thou clean*²⁰⁸, are the energy of His humanity. And as to the effect, the breaking of the loaves²⁰⁹, and the fact that the leper heard the “I will,” belong to His humanity, while the multiplication of the loaves and the purification of the leper belong to His divinity. For through both, that is through the energy of the body and the energy of the soul, He displayed one and the same, cognate and equal divine energy. For just as we saw that His natures were united and permeate one another, and yet do not deny that they are different but even enumerate them, although we know they are inseparable, so also in connection with the wills and the energies we know their union, and we recognise their difference and enumerate them without introducing separation. For just as the flesh was deified without undergoing change in its own nature, in the same way also will and energy are deified without transgressing their own proper limits. For whether He is the one or the other, He is one and the same, and whether He wills and energises in one way or the other, that is as God or as man, He is one and the same.

We must, then, maintain that Christ has two energies in virtue of His double nature. For things that have diverse natures, have also different energies, and things that have diverse energies, have also different natures. And so conversely, things that have the same nature have also the same energy, and things that have one and the same energy have also one and the same essence²¹⁰, which is the view of the Fathers, who declare the divine meaning²¹¹. One of these alternatives, then, must be true: either, if we hold that Christ has one energy, we must also hold that He has but one essence, or, if we are solicitous about truth, and confess that He has according to the doctrine of the Gospels and the Fathers two essences, we must also confess that He has two energies corresponding to and accompanying them. For as He is of like essence with God and the Father in divinity, He will be His equal also in energy. And as He likewise is of like essence with us in humanity He will be our equal also in energy. For the blessed Gregory, bishop of Nyssa, says²¹², “Things that

²⁰⁵ *Orat.* 37. near the beginning.

²⁰⁶ και αυτο το αποτελουμενον; cf. *Max.*, *ad Marin.* II.

²⁰⁷ *Max.* tom. ii., *Dogma.* *Ad Marin.*, p. 124. [analogous to Aristotle’s four causes]

²⁰⁸ *St. Matt.* viii 3.

²⁰⁹ *St. John* vi 11.

²¹⁰ See *Act.* 10 *sextae synodi.*

²¹¹ Text, θελγορους. Variant, θεοφορους.

²¹² *Orat. De natura et hyp.* Also in *Basil.* 43.

have one and the same energy, have also absolutely the same power.” For all energy is the effect of power. But it cannot be that uncreated and created nature have one and the same nature or power or energy. But if we should hold that Christ has but one energy, we should attribute to the divinity of the Word the passions of the intelligent spirit, viz. fear and grief and anguish.

If they should say²¹³, indeed, that the holy Fathers said in their disputation concerning the Holy Trinity, “Things that have one and the same essence have also one and the same energy, and things which have different essences have also different energies,” and that it is not right to transfer to the dispensation what has reference to matters of theology, we shall answer that if it has been said by the Fathers solely with reference to theology, and if the Son has not even after the incarnation the same energy as the Father²¹⁴, assuredly He cannot have the same essence. But to whom shall we attribute this, *My Father worketh hitherto and I work*²¹⁵: and this, *What things soever He seeth the Father doing, these also doeth the Son likewise*²¹⁶: and this, *If ye believe not Me, believe My works*²¹⁷: and this, *The work which I do bear witness concerning Me*²¹⁸: and this. *As the Father raised up the dead and quickeneth them, even so the Son quickeneth whom He will*²¹⁹. For all these shew not only that He is of like essence to the Father even after the incarnation, but that He has also the same energy.

And again: if the providence that embraces all creation is not only of the Father and the Holy Spirit, but also of the Son even after the incarnation, assuredly since that is energy, He must have even after the incarnation the same energy as the Father.

But if we have learnt from the miracles that Christ has the same essence as the Father, and since the miracles happen to be the energy of God, assuredly He must have even after the incarnation the same energy as the Father.

But, if there is one energy belonging to both His divinity and His humanity, it will be compound, and will be either a different energy from that of the Father, or the Father, too, will have a compound energy. But if the Father has a

compound energy, manifestly He must also have a compound nature.

But if they should say that together with energy is also introduced personality²²⁰, we shall reply that if personality is introduced along with energy, then the true converse must hold good that energy is also introduced along with personality; and there will be also three energies of the Holy Trinity just as there are three persons or subsistences, or there will be one person and one subsistence just as there is only one energy. Indeed, the holy Fathers have maintained with one voice that things that have the same essence have also the same energy.

But further, if personality is introduced along with energy, those who divine that neither one nor two energies of Christ are to be spoken of; do not maintain that either one or two persons of Christ are to be spoken of.

Take the case of the flaming sword; just as in it the natures of the fire and the steel are preserved distinct²²¹, so also are their two energies and their effects. For the energy of the steel is its cutting power, and that of the fire is its burning power, and the cut is the effect of the energy of the steel, and the burn is the effect of the energy of the fire: and these are kept quite distinct in the burnt cut, and in the cut burn, although neither does the burning take place apart from the cut after the union of the two, nor the cut apart from the burning: and we do not maintain on account of the twofold natural energy that there are two flaming swords, nor do we confuse the essential difference of the energies on account of the unity of the flaming sword. In like manner also, in the case of Christ, His divinity possesses an energy that is divine and omnipotent while His humanity has an energy such as is our own. And the effect of His human energy was His taking the child by the hand and drawing her to Himself; while that of His divine energy was the restoring of her to life²²². For the one is quite distinct from the other, although they are inseparable from one another in theandric energy. But if, because Christ has one subsistence, He must also have one energy, then, because He has one subsistence, He must also have one essence.

And again: if we should hold that Christ has but one energy, this must be either divine or human, or neither. But if we hold that it is

²¹³ *Max., Dial cum Pyrrh.*

²¹⁴ *Max. Dial. cum. Pyrrh.*

²¹⁵ St. John v. 17.

²¹⁶ *Ibid.* 19

²¹⁷ *Ibid.* x. 38.

²¹⁸ *Ibid.* v. 36.

²¹⁹ *Ibid.* 21.

²²⁰ *Max. ibid.*

²²¹ *Maxim., lib. De duab vol. at Dial. cum. Pyrrh.*

²²² St Luke viii. 54.; *Max., Dial. cum. Pyrrh.*

divine²²³, we must maintain that He is God alone, stripped of our humanity. And if we hold that it is human, we shall be guilty of the impiety of saying that He is mere man. And if we hold that it is neither divine nor human, we must also hold that He is neither God nor man, of like essence neither to the Father nor to us. For it is as a result of the union that the identity in hypostasis arises, but yet the difference between the natures is not done away with. But since the difference between the natures is preserved, manifestly also the energies of the natures will be preserved. For no nature exists that is lacking in energy.

If Christ our Master²²⁴ has one energy, it must be either created or uncreated; for between these there is no energy, just as there is no nature. If, then, it is created, it will point to created nature alone, but if it is uncreated, it will betoken uncreated essence alone. For that which is natural must completely correspond with its nature for there cannot exist a nature that is defective. But the energy²²⁵ that harmonises with nature does not belong to that which is external and this is manifest because, apart from the energy that harmonises with nature, no nature can either exist or be known. For through that in which each thing manifests its energy, the absence of change confirms its own proper nature.

If Christ has one energy, it must be one and the same energy that performs both divine and human actions. But there is no existing thing which abiding in its natural state can act in opposite ways: for fire does not freeze and boil, nor does water dry up and make wet. How then could He Who is by nature God, and Who became by nature man, have both performed miracles, and endured passions with one and the same energy?

If, then, Christ assumed the human mind, that is to say, the intelligent and reasonable soul, undoubtedly He has always thought, and will think forever. But thought is the energy of the mind: and so Christ, as man, is endowed with energy, and will be so for ever.

Indeed, the most wise and great and holy John Chrysostom says in his interpretation of the Acts, in the second discourse²²⁶, "One would not err if he should call even His passion action: for in that

He suffered all things, He accomplished that great and marvellous work, the overthrow of death, and all His other works."

It all energy is defined as essential movement of some nature, as those who are versed in these matters say, where does one perceive any nature that has no movement, and is completely devoid of energy, or where does one find energy that is not movement of natural power? But, as the blessed Cyril says²²⁷, no one in his senses could admit that there was but one natural energy of God and His creation²²⁸. It is not His human nature that raises up Lazarus from the dead, nor is it His divine power that sheds tears: for the shedding of tears is peculiar to human nature. While the life is peculiar to the enhypostatic life. But yet they are common the one to the other, because of the identity in subsistence. For Christ is one, and one also is His person or subsistence, but yet He has two natures, one belonging to His humanity, and another belonging to His divinity. And the glory, indeed, which proceeded naturally from His divinity became common to both through the identity in subsistence, and again on account of His flesh that which was lowly became common to both. For He Who is the one or the other, that is God or man, is one and the same, and both what is divine and what is human belong to Himself. For while His divinity performed the miracles, they were not done apart from the flesh, and while His flesh performed its lowly offices, they were not done apart from the divinity. For His divinity was joined to the suffering flesh, yet remaining without passion, and endured the saving passions, and the holy mind was joined to the energising divinity of the Word, perceiving and knowing what was being accomplished.

And thus His divinity communicates its own glories to the body while it remains itself without part in the sufferings of the flesh. For His flesh did not suffer through His divinity in the same way that His divinity energised through the flesh. For the flesh acted as the instrument of His divinity. Although, therefore, from the first conception there was no division at all between the two forms²²⁹, but the actions of either form through all the time became those of one person,

²²⁷ *Thes.*, xxxii, ch. 2; *Ad. 10, sextae Synodi.*

²²⁸ The Monotheletes made much of the case of the raising of the daughter of Jairus. See *Cyril In Joan.*, p. 351 *Max Dial. Cum Pyrrh., Epist. ad Nicand., Epist. ad Mon. Sicil.; Scholiast in Collect. Cont. Severum*, ch. 20.

²²⁹ οὐκονομῶς, *in incarnate form.*

²²³ *Max. ibid.*

²²⁴ *Max. ibid.*

²²⁵ Text, ἡ δὲ κατὰ φύσιν ἐνεργεῖα. Variant, εἰ δὲ.

²²⁶ *Hom. 1.*

nevertheless we do not in any way confuse those things that took place without separation, but recognise from the quality of its works what sort of form anything has.

Christ, then, energises according to both His natures²³⁰, and either nature energises in Him in communion with the other, the Word performing through the authority and power of its divinity all the actions proper to the Word, i.e. all acts of supremacy and sovereignty, and the body performing all the actions proper to the body, in obedience to the will of the Word that is united to it, and of whom it has become a distinct part. For He was not moved of Himself to the natural passions²³¹, nor again did He in that way recoil from the things of pain, and pray for release from them, or suffer what befel from without, but He was moved in conformity with His nature, the Word willing and allowing Him economically²³² to suffer that, and to do the things proper to Him, that the truth might be confirmed by the works of nature.

Moreover, just as²³³ He received in His birth of a virgin super-essential essence, so also He revealed His human energy in a superhuman way, walking with earthly feet on unstable water, not by turning the water into earth, but by causing it in the superabundant power of His divinity not to flow away nor yield beneath the weight of material feet. For not in a merely human way did He do human things: for He was not only man, but also God, and so even His sufferings brought life and salvation: nor yet did He energise as God, strictly after the manner of God, for He was not only God, but also man, and so it was by touch and word and such like that He worked miracles.

But if any one²³⁴ should say, "We do not say that Christ has but one nature, in order to do away with His human energy, but we do so because human energy, in opposition to divine energy, is called passion (παθος)." we shall answer that, according to this reasoning, those also who hold that He has but one nature do not maintain this with a view to doing away with His human nature, but because human nature in

opposition to divine nature is spoken of as passible (παθητικη). But God forbid that we should call the human activity passion, when we are distinguishing it from divine energy. For, to speak generally, of nothing is the existence recognised or defined by comparison or collation. If it were so, indeed, existing things would turn out to be mutually the one the cause of the other. For if the human activity is passion because the divine activity is energy, assuredly also the human nature must be wicked because the divine nature is good, and, by conversion and opposition, if the divine activity is called energy because the human activity is called passion, then also the divine nature must be good because the human nature is bad. And so all created things must be bad, and he must have spoken falsely who said, *And God saw every thing that He had made, and, behold, it was very good*²³⁵.

We, therefore, maintain²³⁶ that the holy Fathers gave various names to the human activity according to the underlying notion. For they called it power, and energy, and difference, and activity, and property, and quality, and passion, not in distinction from the divine activity, but power, because it is a conservative and invariable force; and energy, because it is a distinguishing mark, and reveals the absolute similarity between all things of the same class; and difference, because it distinguishes; and activity, because it makes manifest; and property, because it is constituent and belongs to that alone, and not to any other; and quality, because it gives form; and passion, because it is moved. For all things that are of God and after God suffer in respect of being moved, forasmuch as they have not in themselves motion or power. Therefore, as has been said, it is not in order to distinguish the one from the other that it has been named, but it is in accordance with the plan implanted in it in a creative manner by the Cause that framed the universe. Wherefore, also, when they spoke of it along with the divine nature they called it energy. For he who said, "For either form energises close communion with the other²³⁷," did some thing quite different from him who said, *And when He had fasted forty days, He was afterwards an hungered*²³⁸: (for He allowed His nature to energise when it so willed, in the way proper to itself²³⁹), or from those who

²³⁰ *Leo. Epist. cit.*

²³¹

ου γαρ αφ εαυτον πρως τα φυσικα παθη την ορμην εποιοειτο, ουδ αυτην εκ των λυπη ων αφορμην και παραιτησιν.

²³² The term is μορφη, as in Phil. II. 6, 7.

²³³ *Dion., ch. 2, De div. nom. et Epist. 4.*

²³⁴ *Max., Dial cum Pyrrh.*

²³⁵ Gen. i. 31.

²³⁶ *Max., Opusc. Polem., pp. 31, 32.*

²³⁷ *Leo, Epist. 10.*

²³⁸ St. Matt. iv. 2.

²³⁹ *Nyss., adv. Apoll.*

hold there is a different energy in Him or that He has a twofold energy, or now one energy and now another²⁴⁰. For these statements with the change in terms²⁴¹ signify the two energies. Indeed, often the number is indicated both by change of terms and by speaking of them as divine and human²⁴². For the difference is difference in differing things, but how do things that do not exist differ?

CHAPTER XVI.

In reply to those who say²⁴³, "If man has two natures and two energies, Christ must be held to have three natures and as many energies."

Each individual man, since he is composed of two natures, soul and body, and since the natures are unchangeable in him, could appropriately be spoken of as two natures: for he preserves even after their union the natural properties of either. For the body is not immortal, but corruptible; neither is the soul mortal, but immortal: and the body is not invisible nor the soul visible to bodily eyes: but the soul is rational and intellectual, and incorporeal, while the body is dense and visible, and irrational. But things that are opposed to one another in essence have not one nature, and, therefore, soul and body cannot have one essence.

And again: if man is a rational and mortal animal, and every definition is explanatory of the underlying natures, and the rational is not the same as the mortal according to the plan of nature, man then certainly cannot have one nature, according to the rule of his own definition.

But if man, should at any time be said to have one nature, the word "nature" is here used instead of "species," as when we say that man does not differ from man in any difference of nature. But since all men are fashioned in the same way, and are composed of soul and body, and each has two distinct natures, they are all brought under one definition. And this is not unreasonable, for the holy Athanasius spake of all created things as having one nature forasmuch as they were all produced, expressing himself thus in his Oration against those who

blasphemed the Holy Spirit: "That the Holy Spirit is above all creation, and different from the nature of things produced and peculiar to divinity, we may again perceive. For whatever is seen be common to many things, and not more in one and less in another, is called essence²⁴⁴. Since, then, every man is composed of soul and body, accordingly we speak of man as having one nature. But we cannot speak of our Lord's subsistence as one nature: for each nature preserves, even after the union, its natural properties, nor can we find a class of Christs. For no other Christ was born both of divinity and of humanity to be at once God and man."

And again: man's unity in species is not the same thing as the unity of soul and body in essence. For man's unity in species makes clear the absolute similarity between all men, while the unity of soul and body in essence is an insult to their very existence, and reduces them to nothingness: for either the one must change into the essence of the other, or from different things something different must be produced, and so both would be changed, or if they keep to their own proper limits there must be two natures. For, as regards the nature of essence the corporeal is not the same as the incorporeal. Therefore, although holding that man has one nature, not because the essential quality of his soul and that of his body are the same, but because the individuals included under the species are exactly the same, it is not necessary for us to maintain that Christ also has one nature, for in this case there is no species embracing many subsistences.

Moreover, every compound²⁴⁵ is said to be composed of what immediately composes it. For we do not say that a house is composed of earth and water, but of bricks and timber. Otherwise, it would be necessary to speak of man as composed of at least five things, viz., the four elements and soul. And so also, in the case of our Lord Jesus Christ we do not look at the parts of the parts, but at those divisions of which He is immediately composed, viz., divinity and humanity.

And further, if by saying that man has two natures we are obliged to hold that Christ has three, you, too, by saying that man is composed of two natures must hold that Christ is composed of three natures: and it is just the same with the energies. For energy must correspond with

²⁴⁰ *Chrysost. Hom. in S. Thom*

²⁴¹ δι' ἀντονομασίας

²⁴² *Cyril in Joan., bk. viii.*

²⁴³ This is directed to another argument of the Severians. Cf. Leont., *De Sect.*, 7. *Contr. Nest. et. Eutychn.*, 1.

²⁴⁴ *Epist. 2 ad Serap., towards the end; Collect., as above, c. 19.*

²⁴⁵ *Anast., Collect., ch. 19.*

nature: and Gregory the Theologian bears witness that man is said to have and has two natures, saying, “God and man are two natures, since, indeed, soul and body also are two natures²⁴⁶.” And in his discourse “Concerning Baptism” he says, “Since we consist of two parts, soul and body the visible and the invisible nature, the purification is likewise twofold, that is, by water and Spirit²⁴⁷.”

CHAPTER XVII.

Concerning the deification of the nature, of our Lord's flesh and of His will.

It is worthy to note²⁴⁸ that the flesh of the Lord is not said to have been deified and made equal to God and God in respect of any change or alteration, or transformation, or confusion of nature: as Gregory the Theologian²⁴⁹ says, “Whereof the one deified, and the other was deified, and, to speak boldly, made equal to God: and that which anointed became man, and that which was anointed became God²⁵⁰.” For these words do not mean any change in nature, but rather the economical union (I mean the union in subsistence by virtue of which it was united inseparably with God the Word), and the permeation of the natures through one and another, just as we saw that burning permeated the steel. For, just as we confess that God became man without change or alteration, so we consider that the flesh became God without change. For because the Word became flesh, He did not overstep the limits of His own divinity nor abandon the divine glories that belong to Him: nor, on the other hand, was the flesh, when deified, changed in its own nature or in its natural properties. For even after the union, both the natures abode unconfused and their properties unimpaired. But the flesh of the Lord received the riches of the divine energies through the purest union with the Word, that is to say, the union in subsistence, without entailing the loss of any of its natural attributes. For it is not in virtue of any energy of its own but through the Word united to it, that it manifests divine energy: for the flaming steel burns, not because it has been

endowed in a physical way with burning energy, but because it has obtained this energy by its union with fire²⁵¹.

Wherefore the same flesh was mortal by reason of its own nature and life-giving through its union with the Word in subsistence. And we hold that it is just the same with the deification of the will²⁵²; for its natural activity was not changed but united with His divine and omnipotent will, and became the will of God, made man²⁵³. And so it was that, though He wished, He could not of Himself escape²⁵⁴, because it pleased God the Word that the weakness of the human will, which was in truth Him, should be made manifest. But He was able to cause at His will the cleansing of the leper²⁵⁵, because of the union with the divine will.

Observe further, that the deification of the nature and the will points most expressly and most directly both to two natures and two wills. For just as the burning does not change into fire the nature of the thing that is burnt, but makes distinct both what is burnt, and what burned it, and is indicative not of one but of two natures, so also the deification does not bring about one compound nature but two, and their union in subsistence. Gregory the Theologian, indeed, says, “Whereof the one deified, the other was deified²⁵⁶,” and by the words “whereof,” “the one,” “the other,” he assuredly indicates two natures.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Further concerning volitions and free-wills: minds, too, and knowledges and wisdoms.

When we say that Christ is perfect God²⁵⁷ and perfect man, we assuredly attribute to Him all the properties natural to both the Father and mother. For He became man in order that that which was overcome might overcome. For He Who was omnipotent did not in His omnipotent authority and might lack the power to rescue man out of the hands of the tyrant. But the tyrant would have had a ground of complaint if, after He had overcome man, God should have used force against him. Wherefore God in His pity and love

²⁴⁶ *Epist. 1, ad Cledon*

²⁴⁷ *Orat. 4*, not far from the beginning.

²⁴⁸ Cf. *Greg. Naz., Orat 38, 39, 42, 51*; *Niceph., C. P. adv. Ep. Euseb., 50*; *Euthym., Panopl., II. 7.*

²⁴⁹ *Greg. Orat. 42.*

²⁵⁰ *Id., Orat. 39; Max. bk. De duabus voluntatibus.*

²⁵¹ *Max., Epist. ad Nicandr.*

²⁵² *Greg. Naz., Orat. 36.*

²⁵³ *Ibid. 35, p. 595.*

²⁵⁴ *St. Mark vii. 24.*

²⁵⁵ *St. Matt. viii. 3.*

²⁵⁶ *Greg. Naz., Orat 42.*

²⁵⁷ *Against the Apollinarians and the Monotheletes. Cf. Max. ut, supra., p. II. 151*

for man wished to reveal fallen man himself as conqueror, and became man to restore like with like.

But that man is a rational and intelligent animal, no one will deny. How, then, could He have become man if He took on Himself flesh without soul, or soul without mind? For that is not man. Again, what benefit would His becoming man have been to us if He Who suffered first was not saved, nor renewed and strengthened by the union with divinity? For that which is not assumed is not remedied. He, therefore, assumed the whole man, even the fairest part of him, which had become diseased, in order that He might bestow salvation on the whole. And, indeed, there could never exist a mind that had not wisdom and was destitute of knowledge. For if it has not energy or motion, it is utterly reduced to nothingness.

Therefore, God the Word²⁵⁸, wishing to restore that which was in His own image, became man. But what is that which was in His own image, unless mind? So He gave up the better and assumed the worse. For mind²⁵⁹ is in the borderland between God and flesh, for it dwells indeed in fellowship with the flesh, and is, moreover, the image of God. Mind, then, mingles with mind, and mind holds a place midway between the pureness of God and the denseness of flesh. For if the Lord assumed a soul without mind, He assumed the soul of an irrational animal.

But if the Evangelist said that *the Word was made flesh*²⁶⁰, note that in the Holy Scripture sometimes a man is spoken of as a soul, as, for example, *with seventy-five souls came Jacob into Egypt*²⁶¹. And sometimes a man is spoken of as flesh, as, for example, *All flesh shall see the salvation of God*²⁶². And accordingly the Lord did not become flesh without soul or mind, but man. He says, indeed, Himself, *Why seek ye to kill Me, a Man that hath told you the truth*²⁶³? He, therefore assumed flesh animated with the spirit of reason and mind, a spirit that holds sway over the flesh but is itself under the dominion of the divinity of the Word.

So, then, He had by nature, both as God and as man, the power of will. But His human will was

obedient and subordinate to His divine will, not being guided by its own inclination, but willing those things which the divine will willed. For it was with the permission of the divine will that He suffered by nature what was proper to Him²⁶⁴. For when He prayed that He might escape the death, it was with His divine will naturally willing and permitting it that He did so pray and agonize and fear, and again when His divine will willed that His human will should choose the death, the passion became voluntary to Him²⁶⁵. For it was not as God only, but also as man, that He voluntarily surrendered Himself to the death. And thus He bestowed on us also courage in the face of death. So, indeed, He said before His saving passion, *Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from Me*²⁶⁶," manifestly as though He were to drink the cup as man and not as God, It was as man, then, that He wished the cup to pass from Him but these are the words of natural timidity. *Nevertheless*, He said, *not My will*, that is to say, not in so far as I am of a different essence from Thee, *but Thy will be done*²⁶⁷, that is to say, My will and Thy will, in so far as I am of the same essence as Thou. Now these are the words of a brave heart. For the Spirit of the Lord, since He truly became man in His good pleasure, on first testing its natural weakness was sensible of the natural fellow-suffering involved in its separation from the body, but being strengthened by the divine will it again grew bold in the face of death. For since He was Himself wholly God although also man, and wholly man although also God, He Himself as man subjected in Himself and by Himself His human nature to God and the Father, and became obedient to the Father, thus making Himself the most excellent type and example for us.

Of His own free-will, moreover, He exercised His divine and human will. For free-will is assuredly implanted in every rational nature. For to what end would it possess reason, if it could not reason at its own free-will? For the Creator hath implanted even in the unreasoning brutes natural appetite to compel them to sustain their own nature. For devoid of reason, as they are, they cannot guide their natural appetite but are guided by it. And so, as soon as the appetite for anything has sprung up, straightway arises also the impulse for action. And thus they do not win praise or happiness for pursuing virtue, nor

²⁵⁸ *Greg. Naz., Carm., sen. adv. Apollin., Epist. ad Cled., and elsewhere.*

²⁵⁹ See also ch. 6 above, and Gregory's lines against the Apollinarians.

²⁶⁰ St. John i. 14.

²⁶¹ Gen. xlvi. 27, ap. LXX.; Acts vii. 14.

²⁶² Is. xl. 5; St. Luke iii. 6.

²⁶³ St. John xili. 40.

²⁶⁴ *Sophron., Epist. Synod.*

²⁶⁵ See Cyril, *In Joann.*, ch. x.

²⁶⁶ St. Matt. xxvi. 39; St. Luke xxii. 22.

²⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

punishment for doing evil. But the rational nature, although it does possess a natural appetite, can guide and train it by reason wherever the laws of nature are observed. For the advantage of reason consists in this, the free-will, by which we mean natural activity in a rational subject. Wherefore in pursuing virtue it wins praise and happiness, and in pursuing vice it wins punishment.

So that the soul²⁶⁸ of the Lord being moved of its own free-will willed, but willed of its free-will those things which His divine will willed it to will. For the flesh was not moved at a sign from the Word, as Moses and all the holy men were moved at a sign from heaven. But He Himself Who was one and yet both God and man, willed according to both His divine and His human will. Wherefore it was not in inclination but rather in natural power that the two wills of the Lord differed from one another. For His divine will was without beginning and all-effecting, as having power that kept pace with it, and free from passion; while His human will had a beginning in time, and itself endured the natural and innocent passions, and was not naturally omnipotent. But yet it was omnipotent because it truly and naturally had its origin in the God-Word.

CHAPTER XIX.

Concerning the theandric energy.

When the blessed Dionysius²⁶⁹ says that Christ exhibited to us some sort of novel theandric energy²⁷⁰, he does not do away with the natural energies by saying that one energy resulted from the union of the divine with the human energy: for in the same way we could speak of one new nature resulting from the union of the divine with the human nature. For, according to the holy Fathers, things that have one energy have also one essence. But he wished to indicate the novel and ineffable manner in which the natural energies of Christ manifest themselves, a manner befitting the ineffable manner in which the natures of Christ mutually permeate one another, and further how strange and wonderful and, in the nature of things, unknown was His life as man²⁷¹, and lastly the manner of the mutual

interchange arising from the ineffable union. For we hold that the energies are not divided and that the natures do not energise separately, but that each conjointly in complete community with the other energies with its own proper energy²⁷². For the human part did not energise merely in a human manner, for He was not simply God, but He was at once God and man. For just as in the case of natures we recognize both their union and their natural difference, so is it also with the natural wills and energies.

Note, therefore, that in the case of our Lord Jesus Christ, we speak sometimes of His two natures and sometimes of His one person and the one or the other is referred to one conception. For the two natures are one Christ, and the one Christ is two natures. Wherefore it is all the same whether we say "Christ energises according to either of His natures," or "either nature energises in Christ in communion with the other." The divine nature, then, has communion with the flesh in its energising, because it is by the good pleasure of the divine will that the flesh is permitted to suffer and do the things proper to itself, and because the energy of the flesh is altogether saving, and this is an attribute not of human but of divine energy. On the other hand the flesh has communion with the divinity of the Word in its energising, because the divine energies are performed, so to speak, through the organ of the body, and because He Who energises at once as God and man is one and the same.

Further observe²⁷³ that His holy mind also performs its natural energies, thinking and knowing that it is God's mind and that it is worshipped by all creation, and remembering the times He spent on earth and all He suffered, but it has communion with the divinity of the Word in its energising and orders and governs the universe, thinking and knowing and ordering not as the mere mind of man, but as united in subsistence with God and acting as the mind of God.

This, then, the theandric energy makes plain that when God became man, that is when He became incarnate, both His human energy was divine, that is deified, and not without part in His divine energy, and his divine energy was not without part in His human energy, but either was observed in conjunction with the other. Now this manner of speaking is called periphrasis, viz.

²⁶⁸ *Max., Dial. cum Pyrrh.; Greg. Naz., Ep. 1 ad Cledon.*

²⁶⁹ *Dionys., Epist. 4, ad Caium.*

²⁷⁰ *See Severus. Ep. 3 ad Joann. Hegum.; Anastas. Sinai., Hodegus, p. 240*

²⁷¹ *Max., Dial. cum Pyrrh.*

²⁷² *Leo, Epist. 1 ad Flav.*

²⁷³ Perhaps from *Joann. Scythop.*, bk. viii.; cf. *Niceph., C.P. Antirrh.*, III. 59.

when one embraces two things in one statement²⁷⁴. For just as in the case of the flaming sword we speak of the cut burn as one, and the burnt cut as one, but still hold that the cut and burn have different energies and different natures, the burn having the nature of fire and the cut the nature of steel, in the same way also when we speak of one theandric energy of Christ, we understand two distinct energies of His two natures, a divine energy belonging to His divinity, and a human energy belonging to His humanity.

CHAPTER XX.

*Concerning the natural and innocent passions*²⁷⁵.

We confess²⁷⁶, then, that He assumed all the natural and innocent passions of man. For He assumed the whole man and all man's attributes save sin. For that is not natural, nor is it implanted in us by the Creator, but arises voluntarily in our mode of life as the result of a further implantation by the devil, though it cannot prevail over us by force. For the natural and innocent passions are those which are not in our power, but which have entered into the life of man owing to the condemnation by reason of the transgression; such as hunger, thirst, weariness, labour, the tears, the corruption, the shrinking from death, the fear, the agony with the bloody sweat, the succour at the hands of angels because of the weakness of the nature, and other such like passions which belong by nature to every man.

All, then, He assumed that He might sanctify all. He was tried and overcame in order that He might prepare victory for us and give to nature power to overcome its antagonist, in order that nature which was overcome of old might overcome its former conqueror by the very weapons wherewith it had itself been overcome.

The wicked one²⁷⁷, then, made his assault from without, not by thoughts prompted inwardly, just as it was with Adam. For it was not by inward thoughts, but by the serpent that Adam was assailed. But the Lord repulsed the assault and dispelled it like vapour, in order that the passions which assailed him and were overcome might be

easily subdued by us, and that the new Adam should save the old.

Of a truth our natural passions were in harmony with nature and above nature in Christ. For they were stirred in Him after a natural manner when He permitted the flesh to suffer what was proper to it but they were above nature because that which was natural did not in the Lord assume command over the will. For no compulsion is contemplated in Him but all is voluntary. For it was with His will that He hungered and thirsted and feared and died.

CHAPTER XXI.

Concerning ignorance and servitude.

He assumed, it is to be noted²⁷⁸, the ignorant and servile nature²⁷⁹. For it is man's nature to be the servant of God, his Creator, and he does not possess knowledge of the future. If then, as Gregory the Theologian holds, you are to separate the realm of sight from the realm of thought, the flesh is to be spoken of as both servile and ignorant, but on account of the identity of subsistence and the inseparable union the soul of the Lord was enriched with the knowledge of the future as also with the other miraculous powers. For just as the flesh of men is not in its own nature life-giving, while the flesh of our Lord which was united in subsistence with God the Word Himself, although it was not exempt from the mortality of its nature, yet became life-giving through its union in subsistence with the Word, and we may not say that it was not and is not for ever life-giving in like manner His human nature does not in essence possess the knowledge of the future, but the soul of the Lord through its union with God the Word Himself and its identity in subsistence was enriched, as I said, with the knowledge of the future as well as with the other miraculous powers.

Observe further²⁸⁰ that we may not speak of Him as servant. For the words servitude and mastership are not marks of nature but indicate relationship, to something, such as that of

²⁷⁸ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 36.*

²⁷⁹ *Photias. Cod. 230; Eulog. bk. x., Ep. 35; Sophron., Ep. ad Serg.; Leont., De Sect., Act. 10.*

²⁸⁰ Cf. *Sophron., Ep. ad Serg.*, who refers to the *Duliani* (Δουλιανοί); The opinion of Felix and Elipandas, condemned at the Synod of Frankfort; and *Thomas Aquinas, III., Quaest. 20, Art. 1.*

²⁷⁴ *Max., Dogm. ad Marin., p. 43.*

²⁷⁵ Or, *sensibilities.*

²⁷⁶ Cf. *Greg. Nyss., Cantr. Apoll.; Leont., De Sect., Act. 10; Anastas., Hodegus, 13. &c.*

²⁷⁷ Cf. *Athanas., De Salut. Adventu Christi.*

fatherhood and sonship. For these do not signify essence but relation.

It is just as we said, then, in connection with ignorance, that if you separate with subtle thoughts, that is, with fine imaginings, the created from the uncreated, the flesh is a servant, unless it has been united with God the Word²⁸¹. But how can it be a servant when it is once united in subsistence? For since Christ is one, He cannot be His own servant and Lord. For these are not simple predications but relative. Whose servant, then could He be? His Father's? The Son, then, would not have all the Father's attributes, if He the Father's servant and yet in no respect His own. Besides, how could the apostle say concerning us who were adopted by Him, *So that you are no longer a servant but a son*²⁸², if indeed He is Himself a servant? The word servant, then, is used merely as a title, though not in the strict meaning but for our sakes He assumed the form of a servant and is called a servant among us. For although He is without passion, yet for our sake He was the servant of passion and became the minister of our salvation. Those, then, who say that He is a servant divide the one Christ into two, just as Nestorius did. But we declare Him to be Master and Lord of all creation, the one Christ, at once God and man, and all-knowing. *For in Him are all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge, the hidden treasures*²⁸³.

CHAPTER XXII.

Concerning His growth.

He is, moreover, said to grow in wisdom and age and grace²⁸⁴, increasing in age indeed and through the increase in age manifesting the wisdom that is in Him²⁸⁵; yea, further, making men's progress in wisdom and grace, and the fulfilment of the Father's goodwill, that is to say, men's knowledge of God and men's salvation, His own increase, and everywhere taking as His own that which is ours. But those who hold that He progressed in wisdom and grace in the sense of receiving some addition to these attributes, do not say that the union took place at the first origin of the flesh, nor yet do they give

precedence to the union in subsistence, but giving heed²⁸⁶ to the foolish Nestorius they imagine some strange relative union and mere indwelling, *understanding neither what they say nor whereof they affirm*²⁸⁷. For if in truth the flesh was united with God the Word from its first origin, or rather if it existed in Him and was identical in subsistence with Him, how was it that it was not endowed completely with all wisdom and grace? not that it might itself participate in the grace, nor share by grace in what belonged to the Word, but rather by reason of the union in subsistence, since both what is human and what is divine belong to the one Christ, and that He Who was Himself at once God and man should pour forth like a fountain over the universe His grace and wisdom and plenitude of every blessing.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Concerning His Fear.

The word fear has a double meaning. For fear is natural when the soul is unwilling to be separated from the body, on account of the natural sympathy and close relationship implanted in it in the beginning by the Creator, which makes it fear and struggle against death and pray for an escape from it. It may be defined thus: natural fear is the force whereby we cling to being with shrinking²⁸⁸. For if all things were brought by the Creator out of nothing into being, they all have by nature a longing after being and not after non-being. Moreover the inclination towards those things that support existence is a natural property of them. Hence God the Word when He became man had this longing, manifesting, on the one hand, in those things that support existence, the inclination of His nature in desiring food and drink and sleep, and having in a natural manner made proof of these things, while on the other hand displaying in those things that bring corruption His natural disinclination in voluntarily shrinking in the hour of His passion before the face of death. For although what happened did so according to the laws of nature, yet it was not, as in our case, a matter of necessity. For He willingly and spontaneously accepted that which was natural. So that fear itself and terror and agony belong to

²⁸¹ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 24.*

²⁸² *Gal. iv. 7.*

²⁸³ *Col. ii. 3.*

²⁸⁴ *St. Luke ii. 52.*

²⁸⁵ *Athanas., Contr. Arian., bk. iv. Greg. Naz., Ep. I. ad Cled., and Orat. 20; Cyril, Contr. Nest., bk. iii.; Greg. Nyss., Contr. Apoll., II. 28. &c.*

²⁸⁶ Text has *πειθομαι*: surely it would be

πειθομενοι.

²⁸⁷ *I Tim. i. 1.*

²⁸⁸ *Max. Dial. Cum Pyrrh.*

the natural and innocent passions and are not under the dominion of sin.

Again, there is a fear which arises from treachery of reasoning and want of faith, and ignorance of the hour of death, as when we are at night affected by fear at some chance noise. This is unnatural fear, and may be thus defined: unnatural fear is an unexpected shrinking. This our Lord did not assume. Hence He never felt fear except in the hour of His passion, although He often experienced a feeling of shrinking in accordance with the dispensation. For He was not ignorant of the appointed time.

But the holy Athanasius in his discourse against Apollinarius says that He did actually feel fear. "Wherefore the Lord said *Now is My soul troubled*²⁸⁹. The 'now' indeed means just 'when He willed,' but yet points to what actually was. For He did not speak of what was not, as though it were present, as if the things that were said only apparently happened. For all things happened naturally and actually." And again, after some other matters, he says, "In nowise does His divinity admit passion apart from a suffering body, nor yet does it manifest trouble and pain apart from a pained and troubled soul, nor does it suffer anguish and offer up prayer apart from a mind that suffered anguish and offered up prayer. For, although these occurrences were not due to any overthrow of nature, yet they took place to shew forth His real being²⁹⁰." The words "these occurrences were not due to any overthrow of His nature," prove that it was not involuntarily that He endured these things.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Concerning our Lord's Praying.

Prayer is an uprising of the mind to God or a petitioning of God for what is fitting. How then did it happen that our Lord offered up prayer in the case of Lazarus, and at the hour of His passion? For His holy mind was in no need either of any uprising towards God, since it had been once and for all united in subsistence with the God Word, or of any petitioning of God. For Christ is one. But it was because He appropriated to Himself our personality and took our impress on Himself, and became an ensample for us, and taught us to ask of God and strain towards Him, and guided us through His own holy mind in the

way that leads up to God. For just as He²⁹¹ endured the passion, achieving for our sakes a triumph over it, so also He offered up prayer, guiding us, as I said in the way that leads up to God, and "fulfilling all righteousness²⁹²," on our behalf, as He said to John, and reconciling His Father to us and honouring Him as the beginning and cause, and proving that He is no enemy of God. For when He said in connection with Lazarus, *Father, I thank Thee that Thou hast heard Me. And I know that Thou hearest Me always, but because of the people which stand by I said it, that they may believe that Thou hast sent Me*²⁹³, is it not most manifest to a that He said this in honour of His Father as the cause even of Himself, and to shew that He was no enemy of God²⁹⁴?

Again, when he said, *Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from Me: yet, not as I will but as Thou wilt*²⁹⁵, is it not clear to all²⁹⁶ that He said this as a lesson to us to ask help in our trials only from God, and to prefer God's will to our Own, and as a proof that He did actually appropriate to Himself the attributes of our nature, and that He did in truth possess two wills, natural, indeed, and corresponding with His natures but yet in no wise opposed to one another? "Father" implies that He is of the same essence, but "if it be possible" does not mean that He was in ignorance (for what is impossible to God?), but serves to teach us to prefer God's will to our own. For that alone is impossible which is against God's will and permission²⁹⁷, "But not as I will but as Thou wilt," for inasmuch as He is God, He is identical with the Father, while inasmuch as He is man, He manifests the natural will of mankind. For it is this that naturally seeks escape from death.

Further, these words, *My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me*²⁹⁸? He said as making our personality His own²⁹⁹. For neither would God be regarded with us as His Father, unless one were to discriminate with subtle imaginings of the mind between that which is seen and that

²⁹¹ *St. Matt., Greg. Naz. Orat. 36.*

²⁹² *St. Matt. iii. 15.*

²⁹³ *St. John xi. 42.*

²⁹⁴ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 42; Chrys., Hom. 63 in Joan.*

²⁹⁵ *St. Matt. xxvi. 39.*

²⁹⁶ *Chrys. in Cat. in St. Matt. xxvi.*

²⁹⁷ *Greg., Orat. 36*

²⁹⁸ *St. Matt. xxvii. 46.*

²⁹⁹ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 36; Cyril, De recta fide; Athanas., contr. Arian., bk. iv.*

²⁸⁹ *St. John xii. 27.*

²⁹⁰ *S. Athanas., De salutari adventu Christi contra Apollinarem towards the end.*

which is thought, nor was He ever forsaken by His divinity: nay, it was we who were forsaken and disregarded. So that it was as appropriating our personality that He offered these prayers³⁰⁰.

CHAPTER XXV.

Concerning the Appropriation.

It is to be observed³⁰¹ that there are two appropriations³⁰²: one that is natural and essential, and one that is personal and relative. The natural and essential one is that by which our Lord in His love for man took on Himself our nature and all our natural attributes, becoming in nature and truth man, and making trial of that which is natural but the personal and relative appropriation is when any one assumes the person of another relatively, for instance, out of pity or love, and in his place utters words concerning him that have no connection with himself. And it was in this way that our Lord appropriated both our curse and our desertion, and such other things as are not natural: not that He Himself was or became such, but that He took upon Himself our personality and ranked Himself as one of us. Such is the meaning in which this phrase is to be taken: *Being made a curse for our sakes*³⁰³.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Concerning the Passion of our Lord's body, and the Impassibility of His divinity.

The Word of God then itself endured all in the flesh, while His divine nature which alone was passionless remained void of passion. For since the one Christ, Who is a compound of divinity and humanity, truly suffered, that part which is capable of passion suffered as it was natural it should, but that part which was void of passion did not share in the suffering. For the soul, indeed, since it is capable of passion shares in the pain and suffering of a bodily cut, though it is not cut itself but only the body: but the divine part which is void of passion does not share in the suffering of the body.

Observe, further³⁰⁴, that we say that God suffered in the flesh, but never that His divinity suffered in the flesh, or that God suffered

through the flesh. For if, when the sun is shining upon a tree, the axe should cleave the tree, and, nevertheless, the sun remains uncut and void of passion, much more will the passionless divinity of the Word, united in subsistence to the flesh, remain void of passion when the body undergoes passion³⁰⁵. And should any one pour water over flaming steel, it is that which naturally suffers by the water, I mean, the fire, that is quenched, but the steel remains untouched (for it is not the nature of steel to be destroyed by water): much more, then, when the flesh suffered did His only passionless divinity escape all passion although abiding inseparable from it. For one must not take the examples too absolutely and strictly: indeed, in the examples, one must consider both what is like and what is unlike, otherwise it would not be an example. For, if they were like in all respects they would be identities, and not examples, and all the more so in dealing with divine matters. For one cannot find an example that is like in all respects whether we are dealing with theology or the dispensation.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Concerning the fact that the divinity of the Word remained inseparable from the soul and the body, even at our Lord's death, and that His subsistence continued one.

Since our Lord Jesus Christ was without sin (*for He committed no sin, He Who took away the sin of the world, nor was there any deceit found in His mouth*³⁰⁶) He was not subject to death, since death came into the world through sin³⁰⁷. He dies, therefore, because He took on Himself death on our behalf, and He makes Himself an offering to the Father for our sakes. For we had sinned against Him, and it was meet that He should receive the ransom for us, and that we should thus be delivered from the condemnation. God forbid that the blood of the Lord should have been offered to the tyrant³⁰⁸. Wherefore death approaches, and swallowing up the body as a bait is transfixed on the hook of divinity, and after tasting of a sinless and life-giving body, perishes, and brings up again all whom of old he swallowed up. For just as darkness disappears on the introduction of light, so is death repulsed before the assault of life, and brings life to all, but death to the destroyer.

³⁰⁰ *Greg. Nyss. Orat. 38.*

³⁰¹ *Max. ad Marin. in solut. 1 dubit. Theod.*

³⁰² *Greg. Naz., Orat. 36; Cyril, De Salut. Adv. Christi.*

³⁰³ *Gal. iii. 15.*

³⁰⁴ *Photius, Cod. 46.*

³⁰⁵ *Athan., De salut. adv. Christi.*

³⁰⁶ *Is. lili. 9; St. John i. 29.*

³⁰⁷ *Rom. v. 12.*

³⁰⁸ *Greg., Orat. 43.*

Wherefore, although³⁰⁹ He died as man and His Holy Spirit was severed from His immaculate body, yet His divinity remained inseparable from both, I mean, from His soul and His body, and so even thus His one hypostasis was not divided into two hypostases. For body and soul received simultaneously in the beginning their being in the subsistence³¹⁰ of the Word, and although they were severed from one another by death, yet they continued, each of them having the one subsistence of the Word. So that the one subsistence of the Word is alike the subsistence of the Word, and of soul and body. For at no time had either soul or body a separate subsistence of their own, different from that of the Word, and the subsistence of the Word is for ever one, and at no time two. So that the subsistence of Christ is always one. For, although the soul was separated from the body topically, yet hypostatically they were united through the Word.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Concerning Corruption and Destruction.

The word corruption has two meanings³¹¹. For it signifies all the human sufferings, such as hunger, thirst, weariness, the piercing with nails, death, that is, the separation of soul and body, and so forth. In this sense we say that our Lord's body was subject to corruption. For He voluntarily accepted all these things. But corruption means also the complete resolution of the body into its constituent elements, and its utter disappearance, which is spoken of by many preferably as destruction. The body of our Lord did not experience this form of corruption, as the prophet David says, *For Thou wilt not leave my soul in hell neither wilt Thou suffer Thine holy one to see corruption*³¹².

Wherefore to say, with that foolish Julianus and Gaïanus, that our Lord's body was incorruptible, in the first sense of the word, before His resurrection is impious. For if it were incorruptible it was not really, but only apparently, of the same essence as ours, and what the Gospel tells us happened, viz. the hunger, the thirst, the nails, the wound in His side, the death, did not actually occur. But if they only apparently happened, then the mystery of the dispensation is an imposture and a sham, and He

became man only in appearance, and not in actual fact, and we are saved only in appearance, and not in actual fact. But God forbid, and may those who so say have no part in the salvation³¹³. But we have obtained and shall obtain the true salvation. But in the second meaning of the word "corruption," we confess that our Lord's body is incorruptible, that is, destructible, for such is the tradition of the inspired Fathers. Indeed, after the resurrection of our Saviour from the dead, we say that our Lord's body is incorruptible even in the first sense of the word. For our Lord by His own body bestowed the gifts both of resurrection and of subsequent incorruption even on our own body, He Himself having become to us the firstfruits both of resurrection and incorruption, and of passionlessness³¹⁴. For as the divine Apostle says, *This corruptible must put on incorruption*³¹⁵.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Concerning the Descent to Hades.

The soul³¹⁶ when it was deified descended into Hades, in order that, just as the Sun of Righteousness³¹⁷ rose for those upon the earth, so likewise He might bring light to those who sit under the earth in darkness and shadow of death³¹⁸: in order that just as He brought the message of peace to those upon the earth, and of release to the prisoners, and of sight to the blind³¹⁹, and became to those who believed the Author of everlasting salvation and to those who did not believe a reproach of their unbelief³²⁰, so He might become the same to those in Hades³²¹: *That every knee should bow to Him, of things in heaven, and things in earth and things under the earth*³²². And thus after He had freed those who had been bound for ages, straightway He rose again from the dead, shewing us the way of resurrection.

³¹³ *Anast. Sinait., Hodegus, p. 293.*

³¹⁴ Cor. xv. 20.

³¹⁵ Ibid. 53.

³¹⁶ Cf. Ruf.. Expos. Symbol. Apost.; Cassian, Contr. Nestor. bk. vi.: Cyril, Catech. 14.

³¹⁷ Mal. iv. 2.

³¹⁸ Is. ix. 2.

³¹⁹ Is. lxi. 1; St. Luke iv. 19.

³²⁰ 1 Pet. iii. 19.

³²¹ *Iren, iv. 45; Greg. Naz., Orat. 42.*

³²² Phil. ii. 10.

³⁰⁹ Cf. *Epiph., Haeres. 69 Greg. Nyss., Contr. Eunom, II. p. 55.*

³¹⁰ ὑποστασις, *hypostasis*

³¹¹ *Anast Sinait Hodegus. p. 295.*

³¹² Ps. xvi. 10.

AN EXACT EXPOSITION OF THE ORTHODOX FAITH

“The Fount of Knowledge”

St. John Damascene

BOOK IV

CHAPTER I.

Concerning what followed the Resurrection.

After Christ was risen from the dead He laid aside all His passions, I mean His corruption or hunger or thirst or sleep or weariness or such like. For, although He did taste food after the resurrection¹, yet He did not do so because it was a law of His nature (for He felt no hunger), but in the way of economy, in order that He might convince us of the reality of the resurrection, and that it was one and the same flesh which suffered and rose again². But He laid aside none of the divisions of His nature, neither body nor spirit, but possesses both the body and the soul intelligent and reasonable, volitional and energetic, and in this wise He sits at the right hand of the Father, using His will both as God and as man in behalf of our salvation, energising in His divine capacity to provide for and maintain and govern all things, and remembering in His human capacity the time He spent on earth, while all the time He both sees and knows that He is adored by all rational creation. For His Holy Spirit knows that He is one in substance with God the Word, and shares as Spirit of God and not simply as Spirit the worship accorded to Him. Moreover, His ascent from earth to heaven, and again, His descent from heaven to earth, are manifestations of the energies of His circumscribed body. *For He shall so come again to you, saith he, in like manner as ye have seen Him go into Heaven*³.

CHAPTER II.

Concerning the sitting at the right hand of the Father.

We hold, moreover, that Christ sits in the body at the right hand of God the Father, but we do

not hold that the right hand of the Father is actual place. For how could He that is uncircumscribed have a right hand limited by place? Right hands and left hands belong to what is circumscribed. But we understand the right hand of the Father to be the glory and honour of the Godhead in which the Son of God, who existed as God before the ages, and is of like essence to the Father, and in the end became flesh, has a seat in the body, His flesh sharing in the glory. For He along with His flesh is adored with one adoration by all creation⁴.

CHAPTER III.

*In reply to those who say*⁵, “*If Christ has two natures, either ye do service to the creature in worshipping created nature, or ye say that there is one nature to be worshipped, and another not to be worshipped.*”

Along with the Father and the Holy Spirit we worship the Son of God, Who was incorporeal before He took on humanity, and now in His own person is incarnate and has become man though still being also God. His flesh, then, in its own nature⁶, if one were to make subtle mental distinctions between what is seen and what is thought, is not deserving of worship since it is created. But as it is united with God the Word, it is worshipped on account of Him and in Him. For just as the king deserves homage alike when unrobed and when robed, and just as the purple robe, considered simply as a purple robe, is trampled upon and tossed about, but after becoming the royal dress receives all honour and glory, and whoever dishonours it is generally condemned to death and again, just as wood in

¹ St. Luke xxiv. 43.

² Theodor, *Dial.* 2; *Greg. Naz., Orat. Ep. 1. ad Cled.*

³ Acts i. II.

⁴ Athan. *Jun.*, p. 45, *ad Ant.*; Basil, *De Spiritu Sancto* ch. 6.

⁵ Against the Apollinarians, &c. Cf. *Greg. Naz., Ep. ad Cled.*, II.

⁶ Athan, bk. i., *Cont. Apoll. Epist. ad Adelph. Epiphan. Ancor.* § 51.

itself⁷ is not of such a nature that it cannot be touched, but becomes so when fire is applied to it, and it becomes charcoal, and yet this is not because of its own nature, but because of the fire united to it, and the nature of the wood is not such as cannot be touched, but rather the charcoal or burning wood: so also the flesh, in its own nature, is not to be worshipped, but is worshipped in the incarnate God Word, not because of itself, but because of its union in subsistence with God the Word. And we do not say that we worship mere flesh, but God's flesh, that is, God incarnate.

CHAPTER IV.

Why it was the Son of God, and not the Father or the Spirit, that became man:

and what having become man He achieved.

The Father is Father⁸ and not Son⁹: the Son is Son and not Father: the Holy Spirit is Spirit and not Father or Son. For the individuality¹⁰ is unchangeable. How, indeed, could individuality continue to exist at all if it were ever changing and altering? Wherefore the Son of God became Son of Man in order that His individuality might endure. For since He was the Son of God, He became Son of Man, being made flesh of the holy Virgin and not losing the individuality of Sonship¹¹.

Further, the Son of God became man, in order that He might again bestow on man that favour for the sake of which He created him. For He created him after His own image, endowed with intellect and free-will, and after His own likeness, that is to say, perfect in all virtue so far as it is possible for man's nature to attain perfection. For the following properties are, so to speak, marks of the divine nature viz. absence of care and distraction and guile, goodness, wisdom, justice, freedom from all vice. So then, after He had placed man in communion with

Himself (for having made him for incorruption¹², He led him up through communion with Himself to incorruption), and when moreover, through the transgression of the command we had confused and obliterated the marks of the divine image, and had become evil, we were stripped of our communion with God (for what communion hath light with darkness¹³?): and having been shut out from life we became subject to the corruption of death: yea, since He gave us to share in the better part, and we did not keep it secure, He shares in the inferior part, I mean our own nature, in order that through Himself and in Himself He might renew that which was made after His image and likeness, and might teach us, too, the conduct of a virtuous life, making through Himself the way thither easy for us, and might by the communication of life deliver us from corruption, becoming Himself the first-fruits of our resurrection, and might renovate the useless and worn vessel calling us to the knowledge of God that He might redeem us from the tyranny of the devil, and might strengthen and teach us how to overthrow the tyrant through patience and humility¹⁴.

The worship of demons then has ceased: creation has been sanctified by the divine blood: altars and temples of idols have been overthrown, the knowledge of God has been implanted in men's minds, the co-essential Trinity, the uncreate divinity, one true God, Creator and Lord of all receives men's service virtues are cultivated, the hope of resurrection has been granted through the resurrection of Christ, the demons shudder at those men who of old were under their subjection. And the marvel, indeed, is that all this has been successfully brought about through His cross and passion and death. Throughout all the earth the Gospel of the knowledge of God has been preached; no wars or weapons or armies being used to rout the enemy, but only a few, naked, poor, illiterate, persecuted and tormented men, who with their lives in their hands, preached Him Who was crucified in the flesh and died, and who became victors over the wise and powerful. For the omnipotent power of the Cross accompanied them. Death itself, which once was man's chiefest terror, has been overthrown, and now that which was once the object of hate and loathing is preferred to life. These are the achievements of Christ's presence: these are the tokens of His power. For it was not

⁷ A simile much used by the Fathers: cf. *supr.* bk. iii. ch. 8.

⁸ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 37: Fulg. De fid. ad Petrum; Thomas Aquinas, III. quaest. 3, Art. 6.*

⁹ *Naz. Orat. 39.*

¹⁰ ἡ ἰδιότης, *Latin, proprietas, the propriety, that which is distinctive of each.*

¹¹ Text,

καὶ οὐκ ἐκστας τῆς υἱικῆς ἰδιότητος. R. 1 has, καὶ οὐκ ἐξέστη τῆς οὐκειας ἰδιότητος, and the old trans. is "et non secessit a propria proprietate".

¹² *Wisdom ii. 23.*

¹³ *2 Cor. vi. 14.*

¹⁴ *Athan., De Incarn.; Cyril, In Joan. bk. i.*

one people that He saved, as when through Moses He divided the sea and delivered Israel out of Egypt and the bondage of Pharaoh¹⁵; nay, rather He rescued all mankind from the corruption of death and the bitter tyranny of sin: not leading them by force to virtue, not overwhelming them with earth or burning them with fire, or ordering the sinners to be stoned, but persuading men by gentleness and long-suffering to choose virtue and vie with one another, and find pleasure in the struggle to attain it. For, formerly, it was sinners who were persecuted, and yet they clung all the closer to sin, and sin was looked upon by them as their God: but now for the sake of piety and virtue men choose persecutions and crucifixions and death.

Hail! O Christ, the Word and Wisdom and Power of God, and God omnipotent! What can we helpless ones give Thee in return for all these good gifts? For all are Thine, and Thou askest naught from us save our salvation, Thou Who Thyself art the Giver of this, and yet art grateful to those who receive it, through Thy unspeakable goodness. Thanks be to Thee Who gave us life, and granted us the grace of a happy life, and restored us to that, when we had gone astray, through Thy unspeakable condescension.

CHAPTER V.

In reply to those who ask if Christ's subsistence is create or uncreate.

The subsistence¹⁶ of God the Word before the Incarnation was simple and uncompound, and incorporeal and uncreate: but after it became flesh, it became also the subsistence of the flesh, and became compounded of divinity which it always possessed, and of flesh which it had assumed: and it bears the properties of the two natures, being made known in two natures: so that the one same subsistence is both uncreate in divinity and create in humanity visible and invisible. For otherwise we are compelled either to divide the one Christ and speak of two subsistences, or to deny the distinction between the natures and thus introduce change and confusion.

CHAPTER VI.

Concerning the question, when Christ was called.

The mind was not united with God the Word, as some falsely assert¹⁷, before the Incarnation by the Virgin and from that time called Christ. That is the absurd nonsense of Origen¹⁸, who lays down the doctrine of the priority of the existence of souls. But we hold that the Son and Word of God became Christ after He had dwelt in the womb of His holy ever-virgin Mother, and became flesh without change, and that the flesh was anointed with divinity. For this is the anointing of humanity, as Gregory the Theologian says¹⁹. And here are the words of the most holy Cyril of Alexandria which he wrote to the Emperor Theodosius²⁰: "For I indeed hold that one ought to give the name Jesus Christ neither to the Word that is of God if He is without humanity, nor yet to the temple born of woman if it is not united with the Word. For the Word that is of God is understood to be Christ when united with humanity in ineffable manner in the union of the economy²¹." And again, he writes to the Empresses thus²²: "Some hold that the name 'Christ' is rightly given to the Word that is begotten of God the Father, to Him alone, and regarded separately by Himself. But we have not been taught so to think and speak. For when the Word became flesh, then it was, we say, that He was called Christ Jesus. For since He was anointed with the oil of gladness, that is the Spirit, by Him Who is God and Father, He is for this reason²³ called Christ. But that the anointing was an act that concerned Him as man could be doubted by no one who is accustomed to think rightly." Moreover, the celebrated Athanasius says this in his discourse "Concerning the Saving Manifestation": "The God Who was before the sojourn in the flesh was not man, but God in God, being invisible and without passion, but when He became man, He received in addition the name of Christ because of the flesh, since, indeed, passion and death follow in the train of this name."

And although the holy Scripture²⁴ says, *Therefore God, thy God, hath anointed thee with*

¹⁷ See *Sophr., Ep. ad Serg.*; Origen,

Περι αρχων II. 6; *Ruf. Expos. Symb.*, &c.

¹⁸ Origen, Περι αρχων II. 6.

¹⁹ *Orat.* 36, near the end.

²⁰ *Edit. Paris*, p. 25.

²¹ καθ' ενωσιν οικονομικην, in the union of the Incarnation.

²² *Edit. Paris*, p. 54.

²³ Ps. xlv. 7.

²⁴ Ps. xlv. 7.

¹⁵ Ex. xiv. 16.

¹⁶ υποστασις, hypostasis.

*the oil of gladness*²⁵, it is to be observed that the holy Scripture often uses the past tense instead of the future, as for example here: *Thereafter He was seen upon the earth and dwelt among men*²⁶. For as yet God was not seen nor did He dwell among men when this was said. And here again *By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down; yea we wept*²⁷. For as yet these things had not come to pass.

CHAPTER VII.

In answer to those who enquire whether the holy Mother of God bore two natures, and whether two natures hung upon the Cross.

αγεννητον and γεννητον, written with one ‘ν’²⁸ and meaning uncreated and created, refer to nature: but αγεννητον and γεννητον, that is to say, unbegotten and begotten, as the double ‘ν’, indicates, refer not to nature but to subsistence. The divine nature then is αγεννητον that is to say, uncreate, but all things that come after the divine nature are γεννητα, that is, created. In the divine and uncreated nature, therefore, the property of being αγεννητον or unbegotten is contemplated in the Father (for He was not begotten), that of being γεννητον, or begotten in the Son (for He has been eternally begotten of the Father), and that of procession in the Holy Spirit. Moreover of each species of living creatures, the first members were αγεννητα but not αγεννητα: for they were brought into being by their Maker, but were not the offspring of creatures like themselves. For γενεσις is creation, while γεννησις or begetting is in the case of God the origin of a co-essential Son arising from the Father alone, and in the case of bodies, the origin of a co-essential subsistence arising from the contact of male and female. And thus we perceive that begetting refers not to nature but to subsistence²⁹. For if it did refer to nature, το γεννητον and το αγεννητον, i.e. the properties of being begotten and unbegotten, could not be contemplated in one and the same nature. Accordingly the holy Mother of God bore a subsistence revealed in two natures; being begotten on the one hand, by reason of its divinity, of the Father timelessly and, at last, on

the other hand, being incarnated of her in time and born in the flesh.

But if our interrogators should hint that He Who is begotten of the holy Mother of God is two natures, we reply, “Yea! He is two natures: for He is in His own person God and man. And the same is to be said concerning the crucifixion and resurrection and ascension. For these refer not to nature but to subsistence. Christ then, since He is in two natures, suffered and was crucified in the nature that was subject to passion. For it was in the flesh and not in His divinity that He hung upon the Cross. Otherwise, let them answer us, when we ask if two natures died. No, we shall say. And so two natures were not crucified but Christ was begotten, that is to say, the divine Word having become man was begotten in the flesh, was crucified in the flesh, suffered in the flesh, while His divinity continued to be impassible.”

CHAPTER VIII.

How the Only-begotten Son of God is called first-born.

He who is first begotten is called firstborn³⁰, whether he is only-begotten or the first of a number of brothers. If then the Son of God was called first-born, but was not called Only-begotten, we could imagine that He was the first-born of creatures, as being a creature³¹. But since He is called both first-born and Only-begotten, both senses must be preserved in His case. We say that He is first-born of all creation³² since both He Himself is of God and creation is of God, but as He Himself is born alone and timelessly of the essence of God the Father, He may with reason be called Only-begotten Son, first-born and not first-created. For the creation was not brought into being out of the essence of the Father, but by His will out of nothing³³. And He is called First-born among many brethren³⁴, for although being Only-begotten, He was also born of a mother. Since, indeed, He participated just as we ourselves do in blood and flesh and became man, while we too through Him became sons of God, being adopted through the baptism, He Who is by nature Son of God became first-born amongst us who were made by adoption

²⁵ Some copies omit the last five words.

²⁶ Bar. iii. 38.

²⁷ Ps. cxxxvii. 1.

²⁸ *Supr.*, bk. i. ch. 9.

²⁹ *Euthym.*, p., tit. 8.

³⁰ See the Scholiast on Gregory Nyssenius in *Cod. Reg.* 3451.

³¹ *Vid. Apud Greg. Nyss., bk iii., contr. Eunom.*

³² Col. i 15.

³³ *Athan., Expos. Fidei*

³⁴ Rom. viii. 29.

and grace sons of God, and stand to Him in the relation of brothers. Wherefore He said, *I ascend unto My Father and your Father*³⁵. He did not say “our Father,” but “My Father,” clearly in the sense of Father by nature, and “your Father,” in the sense of Father by grace. And “My God and your God³⁶.” He did not say “our God,” but “My God:” and if you distinguish with subtle thought that which is seen from that which is thought, also “your God,” as Maker and Lord.

CHAPTER IX.

Concerning Faith and Baptism.

We confess one baptism for the remission of sins and for life eternal. For baptism declares the Lord’s death. We are indeed “buried with the Lord through baptism³⁷,” as saith the divine Apostle. So then, as our Lord died once for all, we also must be baptized once for all, and baptized according to the Word of the Lord, *In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit*³⁸, being taught the confession in Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. Those³⁹, then, who, after having been baptized into Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, and having been taught that there is one divine nature in three subsistences, are rebaptized, these, as the divine Apostle says, crucify the Christ afresh. *For it is impossible*, he saith, *for those who were once enlightened and so forth, to renew them again unto repentance: seeing they crucify to themselves the Christ afresh, and put Him to an open shame*⁴⁰. But those who were not baptized into the Holy Trinity, these must be baptized again. For although the divine Apostle says *Into Christ and into His death were we baptized*⁴¹, he does not mean that the invocation of baptism must be in these words, but that baptism is an image of the death of Christ. For by the three immersions⁴², baptism signifies the three days of our Lord’s

entombment⁴³. The baptism then into Christ means that believers are baptized into Him. We could not believe in Christ if we were not taught confession in Father, Son, and Holy Spirit⁴⁴. For Christ is the Son of the living God⁴⁵, Whom the Father anointed with the Holy Spirit⁴⁶: in the words of the divine David, *Therefore God, thy God, hath anointed thee Isaiah the oil of gladness above thy fellows*⁴⁷. And Isaiah also speaking in the person of the Lord says, *The Spirit of the Lord is upon me because He hath anointed me*⁴⁸. Christ, however, taught His own disciples the invocation and said, *Baptizing them in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit*⁴⁹. For since Christ made us for incorruption⁵⁰, and we transgressed His saving command. He condemned us to the corruption of death in order that that which is evil should not be immortal, and when in His compassion He stooped to His servants and became like us, He redeemed us from corruption through His own passion. He caused the fountain of remission to well forth for us out of His holy and immaculate side⁵¹, water for our regeneration, and the washing away of sin and corruption; and blood to drink as the hostage of life eternal. And He laid on us the command to be born again of water and of the Spirit⁵², through prayer and invocation, the Holy Spirit drawing nigh unto the water⁵³. For since man’s nature is twofold, consisting of soul and body, He bestowed on us a twofold purification, of water and of the Spirit: the Spirit renewing that part in us which is after His image and likeness, and the water by the grace of the Spirit cleansing the body from sin and delivering it from corruption, the water indeed expressing the image of death, but the Spirit affording the earnest of life.

For from the beginning *the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters*⁵⁴, and anew the Scripture witnesseth that water has the power

³⁵ St. John xx. 17.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Col. ii. 12.

³⁸ St. Matt. xxviii. 19.

³⁹ See *Clem. Alex., Strom.* bk. i *Basil, Ep. ad Amphilocho.* 2; *Irenaeus*, i. 8; *Theodor., Haer. fab.* c. 12; *Euseb, Hist. Eccles.*, vii. 9; *Trulian Canon* 95; *Tertull., De Bapt.*, c I, &c.

⁴⁰ Heb. vi. 4.

⁴¹ Rom vi. 3.

⁴² See *Basil, De Spir. Sant.*, c. 28. and *Ep. 39; Jerome, Contr. Lucif; Theodor., Haer.*, III 4; *Socrates, Hist.* c. 23; *Sozomen, Hist.* VI. 26.

⁴³ Auct., *Quaest. ad Aol Antioch*

⁴⁴ *Basil., De. Bapt.*, bk. i. ch. 12.

⁴⁵ St. Matt. xvi. 16.

⁴⁶ Acts, x. 38.

⁴⁷ Ps. xiv. 7.

⁴⁸ Is. lxi. 1.

⁴⁹ St. Matt. xxviii. 19

⁵⁰ Text, *επ αφθαρσων*. Variant,

επ αφθασα; old interpretation, ‘in incorruption.’ (*Method., De Resurr.*)

⁵¹ St. John xix. 34.

⁵² Ibid. iii. 5.

⁵³ *Greg., Orat.* 48.

⁵⁴ Gen. i. 2.

of purification⁵⁵. In the time of Noah God washed away the sin of the world by water⁵⁶. By water every impure person is purified⁵⁷, according to the law, even the very garments being washed with water. Elias shewed forth the grace of the Spirit mingled with the water when he burned the holocaust by pouring on water⁵⁸. And almost everything is purified by water according to the law: for the things of sight are symbols of the things of thought. The regeneration, however, takes place in the spirit: for faith has the power of making us sons (of God⁵⁹), creatures as we are, by the Spirit, and of leading us into our original blessedness.

The remission of sins, therefore, is granted alike to all through baptism: but the grace of the Spirit is proportional to the faith and previous purification. Now, indeed, we receive the first-fruits of the Holy Spirit through baptism, and the second birth is for us the beginning and seal and security and illumination⁶⁰ of another life.

It behoves us, then, with all our strength to steadfastly keep ourselves pure from filthy works, that we may not, like the dog returning to his vomit⁶¹, make ourselves again the slaves of sin. For faith apart from works is dead, and so likewise are works apart from faith⁶². For the true faith is attested by works.

Now we are baptized⁶³ into the Holy Trinity because those things which are baptized have need of the Holy Trinity for their maintenance and continuance, and the three subsistences cannot be otherwise than present, the one with the other. For the Holy Trinity is indivisible.

The first baptism⁶⁴ was that of the flood for the eradication of sin. The second⁶⁵ was through the sea and the cloud: for the cloud is the symbol of

the Spirit and the sea of the water⁶⁶. The third baptism was that of the Law: for every impure person washed him self with water, and even washed his garments, and so entered into the camp⁶⁷. The fourth⁶⁸ was that of John⁶⁹, being preliminary and leading those who were baptized to repentance, that they might believe in Christ: *I, indeed*, he said, *baptize you with water; but He that cometh after me, He will baptize you in the Holy Spirit and in fire*⁷⁰. Thus John's purification with water was preliminary to receiving the Spirit. The fifth was the baptism of our Lord, whereby He Himself was baptized. Now He is baptized not as Himself requiring purification but as making my purification His own, that He may break the heads of the dragons on the water⁷¹, that He may wash away sin and bury all the old Adam in water, that He may sanctify the Baptist, that He may fulfil the Law, that He may reveal the mystery of the Trinity, that He may become the type and ensample to us of baptism. But we, too, are baptized in the perfect baptism of our Lord, the baptism by water and the Spirit. Moreover⁷², Christ is said to baptize with fire because in the form of flaming tongues He poured forth on His holy disciples the grace of the Spirit: as the Lord Himself says, *John truly baptized with water: but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Spirit and with fire, not many days hence*⁷³; or else it is because of the baptism of future fire wherewith we are to be chastised⁷⁴. The sixth is that by repentance and tears, which baptism is truly grievous. The seventh is baptism by blood and martyrdom⁷⁵, which baptism Christ Himself under went in our behalf⁷⁶, He Who was too august and blessed to be defiled with any later stains⁷⁷. The eighth⁷⁸ is the last, which is not saving, but which destroys evil⁷⁹: for evil and

⁵⁵ Lev. xv. 10.

⁵⁶ Gen. vi 17.

⁵⁷ Text, καθαριεται. Variant in many Codices is εκαθαριετο. On one margin is, η εκεκαθαρτο.

⁵⁸ III. Reg. xviii. 32.

⁵⁹ πιστις γαρ υιοθετειν ουδε

⁶⁰ Text, φωτισμος, illumination. In R. 2626 is added και αγιασμος which Faber translates, "et illuminatio, et sanctificatio." In R. 2924, αγιασμος is read instead φωτισμος.

⁶¹ 2 Pet. ii 22.

⁶² James ii. 26.

⁶³ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 40; Athan. ad Sarap. De Spir. Sancto.*

⁶⁴ *Greg. Theol., Orat. 39.*

⁶⁵ Gen. vii. 17.

⁶⁶ I Cor. x. 1.

⁶⁷ Lev. xiv. 8.

⁶⁸ *Greg., Orat. 40; Basil. Hom, de Bapt.; Chrys. in Matt. Hom. 10, and others.*

⁶⁹ *Cf. Basil, De Bapt. 2.*

⁷⁰ St. Matt. iii. II.

⁷¹ Ps. lxxiv. 13.

⁷² *Greg Naz., Orat. 40.*

⁷³ Acts i. 5.

⁷⁴ *Greg Naz., Orat. 40.*

⁷⁵ Id. Ibid.

⁷⁶ St. Luke xii. 50.

⁷⁷ Text, ως λιν . . . οσον. Variants, οσων and ο και.

⁷⁸ *Greg Naz., Orat. 40*

⁷⁹ *See Basil, De Spir. Sanct., C. 13.*

sin no longer have sway: yet it punishes without end⁸⁰.

Further, the Holy Spirit⁸¹ descended in bodily form as a dove, indicating the first-fruits of our baptism and honouring the body: since even this, that is the body, was God by the deification; and besides the dove was wont formerly to announce the cessation of the flood. But to the holy Apostles He came down in the form of fire⁸²: for He is God, and *God is a consuming fire*⁸³.

Olive oil⁸⁴ is employed in baptism as significant of our anointing⁸⁵, and as making us anointed, and as announcing to us through the Holy Spirit God's pity: for it was the fruit of the olive that the dove brought to those who were saved from the flood⁸⁶.

John was baptized, putting his hand upon the divine head of his Master, and with his own blood.

It does not behove⁸⁷ us to delay baptism when the faith of those coming forward is testified to by works. For he that cometh forward deceitfully to baptism will receive condemnation rather than benefit.

CHAPTER X.

Concerning Faith.

Moreover, faith is twofold. For *faith cometh by hearing*⁸⁸. For by hearing the divine Scriptures we believe in the teaching of the Holy Spirit. The same is perfected by all the things enjoined by Christ, believing in work, cultivating piety, and doing the commands of Him Who restored us. For he that believeth not according to the tradition of the Catholic Church, or who hath intercourse with the devil through strange works, is an unbeliever.

But again, *faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen*⁸⁹, or

⁸⁰

ου σωτηριον, αλλα της μεν κακιας αναρειται
κον ουκ επι γαρ κακια και αμαρτια πολιτευται

κολαζον δε ατελευτητα.

⁸¹ *Greg Naz., Orat.* 39.

⁸² *Greg Naz., Orat.* 44: Acts ii. 3.

⁸³ Deut. iv. 24.

⁸⁴ Cf., *Allab., De Cousens, bk iii., c. 16; Cyril of Jerus., Catech. Myst.* 2.

⁸⁵ Reading, χρισω

⁸⁶ Gen. viii. 11.

⁸⁷ *Greg Naz., Orat.* 40.

⁸⁸ Rom. x. 17.

⁸⁹ Heb. xi. 1.

undoubting and unambiguous hope alike of what God hath promised us and of the good issue of our prayers. The first, therefore, belongs to our will, while the second is of the gifts of the Spirit.

Further, observe that by baptism we cut⁹⁰ off all the covering which we have worn since birth, that is to say, sin, and become spiritual Israelites and God's people.

CHAPTER XI.

Concerning the Cross and here further concerning Faith.

The word 'Cross' is foolishness to those that perish, but to us who are saved it is the power of God⁹¹. For he that is spiritual judgeth all things, but the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit⁹². For it is foolishness to those who not receive in faith and who do not consider God's goodness and omnipotence, but search out divine things with human and natural reasonings. For all the things that are of God are above nature and reason and conception. For should any one consider how and for what purpose God brought all things out of nothing into being, and aim at arriving at that by natural reasonings, he fails to comprehend it. For knowledge of this kind belongs to spirits and demons. But if any one, under the guidance of faith, should consider the divine goodness and omnipotence and truth and wisdom and justice, he will find all things smooth and even, and the way straight. *But without faith it is impossible to be saved*⁹³. For it is by faith that all things, both human and spiritual, are sustained. For without faith neither does the farmer⁹⁴ cut his furrow, nor does the merchant commit his life to the raging waves of the sea on a small piece of wood, nor are marriages contracted nor any other step in life taken. By faith we consider that all things were brought out of nothing into being by God's power. And we direct all things, both divine and human, by faith. Further, faith is assent free from all meddlesome inquisitiveness⁹⁵.

Every action, therefore, and performance of miracles by Christ are most great and divine and marvellous but the most marvellous of all is His precious Cross. For no other thing has subdued

⁹⁰ περιτεμνομεθα, *circumcise*.

⁹¹ I Cor. i. 23.

⁹² Ibid ii. 14, 15.

⁹³ Heb. xi. 6.

⁹⁴ *Basil in Ps. cxv.*

⁹⁵ *Basil cit. loc.*

death, expiated the sin of the first parent⁹⁶, despoiled Hades, bestowed the resurrection, granted the power to us of contemning the present and even death itself prepared the return to our former blessedness, opened the gates of Paradise⁹⁷, given out nature a seat at the right hand of God, and made us the children and heirs of God⁹⁸, save the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ. For by the Cross⁹⁹, all things have been made right. *So many of us*, the apostle says, *as were baptized into Christ, were baptized into His death*¹⁰⁰, and *as many of you as have been baptized into Christ, have put on Christ*¹⁰¹. Further, *Christ is the power of God and the wisdom of God*¹⁰². Lo! the death of Christ, that is, the Cross, clothed us with the enhypostatic wisdom and power of God. And the power of God is the Word of the Cross, either because God's might, that is, the victory over death, has been revealed to us by it, or because, just as the four extremities of the Cross are held fast and bound together by the bolt in the middle, so also by God's power the height and the depth, the length and the breadth, that is, every creature visible and invisible, is maintained¹⁰³.

This was given to us as a sign on our forehead, just as the circumcision was given to Israel: for by it we believers are separated and distinguished from unbelievers. This is the shield and weapon against, and trophy over, the devil. *This is the seal that the destroyer may not touch you*¹⁰⁴, as saith the Scripture. This is the resurrection of those lying in death, the support of the standing, the staff of the weak, the rod of the flock, the safe conduct of the earnest, the perfection of those that press forwards, the salvation of soul and body, the aversion of all things evil, the patron of all things good, the taking away of sin, the plant of resurrection, the tree of eternal life.

So, then, this same truly precious and august tree¹⁰⁵, on which Christ hath offered Himself as a sacrifice for our sakes, is to be worshipped as

sanctified by contact with His holy body and blood: likewise the nails, the spear, the clothes, His sacred tabernacles which are the manger, the cave, Golgotha, which bringeth salvation¹⁰⁶, the tomb which giveth life, Sion, the chief stronghold of the churches and the like, are to be worshipped. In the words of David, the father of God¹⁰⁷, *We shall go into His tabernacles, we shall warship at the place where His feet stood*¹⁰⁸. And that it is the Cross that is meant is made clear by what follows *Arise, O Lord, into Thy Rest*¹⁰⁹. For the resurrection comes after the Cross. For if of those things which we love, house and couch and garment, are to be longed after, how much the rather should we long after that which belonged to God, our Saviour¹¹⁰, by means of which we are in truth saved.

Moreover we worship even the image of the precious and life-giving Cross, although made of another tree, not honouring the tree (God forbid) but the image as a symbol of Christ. For He said to His disciples, admonishing them, *Then shall appear the sign of the Son of Man in heaven*¹¹¹, meaning the Cross. And so also the angel of the resurrection said to the woman, *Ye seek Jesus of Nazareth which was crucified*¹¹². And the Apostle said, *We preach Christ crucified*¹¹³. For there are many Christs and many Jesuses, but one crucified. He does not say speared but crucified. It behoves us, then, to worship the sign of Christ¹¹⁴. For wherever the sign may be, there also will He be. But it does not behove us to worship the material of which the image of the Cross is composed, even though it be gold or precious stones, after it is destroyed, if that should happen. Everything, therefore, that is dedicated to God we worship, conferring the adoration on Him.

The tree of life which was planted by God in Paradise pre-figured this precious Cross. For since death was by a tree, it was fitting that life and resurrection should be bestowed by a tree¹¹⁵. Jacob, when He worshipped the top of Joseph's

⁹⁶ Text, προπατοπος αμαρτια. Variant, προπαρ. Αδαμ αμαρτ.

⁹⁷ Text, μνοιχθησαν. Variant, ηνοιγησαν.

⁹⁸ Cyril, Hier. Catech. i. 14.

⁹⁹ Text, δια σταυπον. Variant, δι αυτου.

¹⁰⁰ Rom. vi. 3.

¹⁰¹ Gal. iii 27.

¹⁰² Cor. i. 24.

¹⁰³ Basil. in Is. xi.

¹⁰⁴ Exod. xii. 23.

¹⁰⁵ Cf. Cyril, Contr. Jul., bk. vi.

¹⁰⁶ Text, ο Γοργοθας, ο σωτηριος. Variant, ο σταυρος.

¹⁰⁷ ο θεοπατωρ Δαβιδ. Cf. Dionysiaster, Ep. 8.

¹⁰⁸ Ps. cxxxii. 7.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid. 8.

¹¹⁰ Text, Σωτηρος. Variant, σταυρος.

¹¹¹ St. Matt. xxiv. 30.

¹¹² St. Mark xvi. 6.

¹¹³ I Cor. i. 22.

¹¹⁴ Text, Χριστου. Variant, σταυρου.

¹¹⁵ Gen. ii. and iii.

staff, was the first to image the Cross, and when he blessed his sons with crossed hands¹¹⁶ he made most clearly the sign of the cross. Likewise¹¹⁷ also did Moses' rod, when it smote the sea in the figure of the cross and saved Israel, while it overwhelmed Pharaoh in the depths; likewise also the hands stretched out crosswise and routine Amalek; and the bitter water made sweet by a tree, and the rock rent and pouring forth streams of water¹¹⁸, and the rod that meant for Aaron the dignity of the high priesthood¹¹⁹; and the serpent lifted in triumph on a tree as though it were dead¹²⁰, the tree bringing salvation to those who in faith saw their enemy dead, just as Christ was nailed to the tree in the flesh of sin which yet knew no sin¹²¹. The mighty Moses cried¹²², *You will see your life hanging on the tree before your eyes*, and Isaiah likewise, *I have spread out my hands all the day unto a faithless and rebellious people*¹²³. But may we who worship this¹²⁴ obtain a part in Christ the crucified. Amen.

CHAPTER XII.

Concerning Worship towards the East.

It is not without reason or by chance that we worship towards the East. But seeing that we are composed of a visible and an invisible nature, that is to say, of a nature partly of spirit and partly of sense, we render also a twofold worship to the Creator; just as we sing both with our spirit and our bodily lips, and are baptized with both water and Spirit, and are united with the Lord in a twofold manner, being sharers in the mysteries and in the grace of the Spirit. Since, therefore, God¹²⁵ is a spiritual light¹²⁶, and Christ is called in the scriptures Sun of Righteousness¹²⁷ and Dayspring¹²⁸, the East is the direction that must be assigned to His worship.

¹¹⁶ Heb. xi. 21.

¹¹⁷ Auct. *Quaest. ad Antioch.*, 9,63.

¹¹⁸ Num. xx.

¹¹⁹ Exod. iv.

¹²⁰ Ibid.

¹²¹ Text, ουκ ειδυια. Variant, ειδως.

¹²² Iren., bk. v., c. 18.

¹²³ Isai. lxxv. 2.

¹²⁴ Text, τουτο. Variant, τουτον and τουτω.

¹²⁵ *Basil De Spir. Sanct.* c. 27; *Alcuin De Trin.*, ii. 5; *Wal Strabo De eccles.*, c. 4; *Hon. August.*, *Gemma Animae*, c. 950.

¹²⁶ St. John i. 5.

¹²⁷ Mal iv. 2.

¹²⁸ Zach. iii. 8, vi. 12; St. Luke i. 78.

For everything good must be assigned Him from Whom every good thing arises. Indeed the divine David also says. *Sing unto God, ye kingdoms of the earth: O sing praises unto the Lord: to Him that rideth upon the Heavens of heavens towards the East*¹²⁹. Moreover the Scripture also says, *And God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there He put the man whom He had formed*¹³⁰; and when he had transgressed His command He expelled him and made him to dwell over against the delights of Paradise¹³¹, which clearly is the West. So, then, we worship God seeking and striving after our old fatherland. Moreover the tent of Moses¹³² had its veil and mercy seat¹³³ towards the East. Also the tribe of Judah as the most precious pitched their camp on the East¹³⁴. Also in celebrated temple of Solomon the Gate of the Lord was placed eastward. Moreover Christ when He hung on the Cross, had His face turned towards the West, and so we worship, striving after Him. And when He was received again into Heaven He was borne towards the East, and thus His apostles worship Him, and thus He will come again in the way in which they beheld Him going towards Heaven¹³⁵; as the Lord Himself said, *As the lightning cometh out of the East and shineth*¹³⁶ *even unto the West so also shall the coming of the Son of Man be*¹³⁷.

So, then, in expectation of His coming we worship towards the East. But this tradition of the apostles is unwritten. For much that has been handed down to us by tradition is unwritten¹³⁸.

CHAPTER XIII.

¹²⁹ Ps. lxxviii. 32, 33.

¹³⁰ Gen. ii. 8.

¹³¹ Text,

ον παραβαντα εξωρισεν απεναντι τε του Παραδεισου της τρυφης κατοκισεν.

Variant,

ον παραβαντα, της τρυφης εξωρισεν, and
ον παραβαντα, του παραδεισου της τρυφης
εξρισην, απεναντι τε του παραδεισου κατοκ
ισεν.

¹³² Levit. xvi. 14.

¹³³ Ibid. 2.

¹³⁴ Num. ii. 3.

¹³⁵ Acts i. 11.

¹³⁶ Text, φαισεται. Variant, ηθαναι. The old translation gives occupat.

¹³⁷ St. Matt. xxiv. 27.

¹³⁸ *Basil, De Spiritu Sancto*, ch. 27.

*Concerning the holy and immaculate
Mysteries of the Lord.*

God¹³⁹ Who is good and altogether good and more than good, Who is goodness throughout, by reason of the exceeding riches of His goodness did not suffer Himself, that is His nature, only to be good, with no other to participate therein, but because of this He made first the spiritual and heavenly powers next the visible and sensible universe next man with his spiritual and sentient nature. All things, therefore, which he made, share in His goodness in respect of their existence. For He Himself is existence to all, since all things that are, are in Him¹⁴⁰, not only because it was He that brought them out of nothing into being, but because His energy preserves and maintains all that He made: and in especial the living creatures. For both in that they exist and in that they enjoy life they share in His goodness. But in truth those of them that have reason have a still greater share in that, both because of what has been already said and also because of the very reason which they possess. For they are somehow more clearly akin to Him, even though He is incomparably higher than they.

Man, however, being endowed with reason and free will, received the power of continuous union with God through his own choice, if indeed he should abide in goodness, that is in obedience to his Maker. Since, however, he transgressed the command of his Creator and became liable to death and corruption, the Creator and Maker of our race, because of His bowels of compassion, took on our likeness, becoming man in all things but without sin, and was united to our nature¹⁴¹. For since He bestowed on us His own image and His own spirit and we did not keep them safe, He took Himself a share in our poor and weak nature, in order that He might cleanse us and make us incorruptible, and establish us once more as partakers of His divinity.

For it was fitting that not only the first-fruits of our nature should partake in the higher good but every man who wished it, and that a second birth should take place and that the nourishment should be new and suitable to the birth, and thus the measure of perfection be attained. Through His birth, that is, His incarnation, and baptism and passion and resurrection, He delivered our

nature from the sin of our first parent and death and corruption, and became the first-fruits of the resurrection, and made Himself the way and image and pattern, in order that we, too, following in His footsteps, may become by adoption what He is Himself by nature¹⁴², sons and heirs of God and joint heirs with Him¹⁴³. He gave us therefore, as I said, a second birth in order that, just as we who are born of Adam are in his image and are the heirs of the curse and corruption, so also being born of Him we may be in His likeness and heirs¹⁴⁴ of His incorruption and blessing and glory.

Now seeing that this Adam is spiritual, it was meet that both the birth and likewise the food should be spiritual too, but since we are of a double and compound nature, it is meet that both the birth should be double and likewise the food compound. We were therefore given a birth by water and Spirit: I mean, by the holy baptism¹⁴⁵ and the food is the very bread of life, our Lord Jesus Christ, Who came down from heaven¹⁴⁶. For when He was about to take on Himself a voluntary death for our sakes, on the night on which He gave Himself up, He laid a new covenant on His holy disciples and apostles, and through them on all who believe on Him, In the upper chamber, then, of holy and illustrious Sion, after He had eaten the ancient Passover with His disciples and had fulfilled the ancient covenant, He washed His disciples' feet¹⁴⁷ in token of the holy baptism. Then having broken bread He gave it to them saying, *Take, eat, this is My body broken for you for the remission of sins*¹⁴⁸. Likewise also He took the cup of wine and water and gave it to them saying, *Drink ye all of it: for this is My blood, the blood of the New Testament which is shed for the remission of sins. This do ye in remembrance of Me. For as often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup, ye*

¹³⁹ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 42: Dion De div. Nom., ch. 3.*

¹⁴⁰ *Rom. xi. 36.*

¹⁴¹ *Heb. ii. 17.*

¹⁴² *Rom. vii. 17.*

¹⁴³ Variant,

φυσει και κληρονομοι της αυτου γενωμεθα
χαριτος,

και αυ ου υιοι, και συγκληρονομοι,

¹⁴⁴ Text,

κληρονομησωμεν. Variant, κληρονομησαντ
ες.

¹⁴⁵ *Chrys. In Matt., Hom. 83: St. John iii. 3.*

¹⁴⁶ *St. John vi. 48.*

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid. xiii.*

¹⁴⁸ *St. Matt. xxvi. 26; Liturg. Jacobi.*

*do shew the death of the Son of man and confess His resurrection until He come*¹⁴⁹.

If then the Word of God is quick and energising¹⁵⁰, and the Lord did all that He willed¹⁵¹; if He said, Let there be light and there was light, let there be a firmament and there was a firmament¹⁵² if the heavens were established by the Word of the Lord and all the host of them by the breath of His mouth¹⁵³; if the heaven and the earth, water and fire and air and the whole glory of these, and, in sooth, this most noble creature, man, were perfected by the Word of the Lord; if God the Word of His own will became man and the pure and undefiled blood of the holy and ever-virginal One made His flesh without the aid of seed¹⁵⁴, can He not then make the bread His body and the wine and water His blood? He said in the beginning, *Let the earth bring forth grass*¹⁵⁵, and even until this present day, when the rain comes it brings forth its proper fruits, urged on and strengthened by the divine command. God said, *This is My body*, and *This is My blood*, and *this do ye in remembrance of Me*. And so it is at His omnipotent command until He come: for it was in this sense that He said *until He come*: and the overshadowing power of the Holy Spirit becomes through the invocation the rain to this new tillage¹⁵⁶. For just as God made all that He made by the energy of the Holy Spirit, so also now the energy of the Spirit performs those things that are supernatural and which it is not possible to comprehend unless by faith alone. *How shall this be*, said the holy Virgin, *seeing I know not a man?* And the archangel Gabriel answered her: *The Holy Spirit shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee*¹⁵⁷. And now you

¹⁴⁹ St. Matt. xxvi. 27, 28; St. Mark xiv. 22—24; St. Luke xxii. 29, 20; I Cor. xi. 24—26.

¹⁵⁰ Heb. iv. 12.

¹⁵¹ Ps. cxxxv. 6.

¹⁵² Gen. i. 3 and 6.

¹⁵³ Ps. xxxiii. 6.

¹⁵⁴ Text,

και τα της . . . καθαρα και αμωμητα αιματα εατω.

Variant,

και εκ των . . . καθαρων και αμωμητων αιματων εατω.

¹⁵⁵ Gen. i. 11.

¹⁵⁶ *Iren.*, bk. iv., ch. 35; *Fulg.*, *Ad Monim.*, bk. ii., ch. 6; *Chrys.*, *De prod. Judae*; *Greg. Nyss.*, *Catech.*, &c.

¹⁵⁷ St. Luke i. 34, 35.

ask, how the bread became Christ's body and the wine and water Christ's blood. And I say unto thee, "The Holy Spirit is present and does those things which surpass reason and thought."

Further, bread and wine¹⁵⁸ are employed: for God knoweth man's infirmity: for in general man turns away discontentedly from what is not well-worn by custom: and so with His usual indulgence He performs His supernatural works through familiar objects: and just as, in the case of baptism, since it is man's custom to wash himself with water and anoint himself with oil, He connected the grace of the Spirit with the oil and the water and made it the water of regeneration, in like manner since it is man's custom to eat and to drink water and wine¹⁵⁹, He connected His divinity with these and made them His body and blood in order that we may rise to what is supernatural through what is familiar and natural.

The body which is born of the holy Virgin is in truth body united with divinity, not that the body which was received up into the heavens descends, but that the bread itself and the wine are changed into God's body and blood¹⁶⁰. But if you enquire how this happens, it is enough for you to learn that it was through the Holy Spirit, just as the Lord took on Himself flesh that subsisted in Him and was born of the holy Mother of God through the Spirit. And we know nothing further save that the Word of God is true and energises and is omnipotent, but the manner of this cannot be searched out¹⁶¹. But one can put it well thus, that just as in nature the bread by the eating and the wine and the water by the drinking are changed into the body and blood of the eater and drinker, and do not¹⁶² become a different body from the former one, so the bread of the table¹⁶³ and the wine and water are supernaturally changed by the invocation and

¹⁵⁸ Nyss., *Orat.*, *Catech.*, ch. 37.

¹⁵⁹ *Clem.*, *Constit.*, bk. viii.; *Justin Martyr.*, *Apol.* i.; *Iren.*, v. 2.

¹⁶⁰ *Greg. Nyss.*, *Orat. Catech.*, C. 37.

¹⁶¹ *Simile Nyss. loc. cit.*

¹⁶² ου is absent in some MSS.

¹⁶³ The Greek της προωσεως οινος, the *bread of the prothesis*. It is rendered *panis propotionis* in the old translations. These phrases designate the *Shewbread* in the LXX. and the Vulgate. The προθεσις is explained as a smaller table placed on the right side of the altar, on which the priests make ready the bread and the cup for consecration. See the note in Migne.

presence of the Holy Spirit into the body and blood of Christ, and are not two but one¹⁶⁴ and the same.

Wherefore to those who partake worthily with faith, it is for the remission of sins and for life everlasting and for the safe-guarding of soul and body; but to those who partake unworthily without faith, it is for chastisement and punishment, just as also the death of the Lord became to those who believe life and incorruption for the enjoyment of eternal blessedness, while to those who do not believe and to the murderers of the Lord it is for everlasting chastisement and punishment.

The bread and the wine are not merely figures of the body and blood of Christ (God forbid!) but the deified body of the Lord itself: for the Lord has said, "This is My body," not, this is a figure of My body: and "My blood," not, a figure of My blood. And on a previous occasion He had said to the Jews, *Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink His blood, ye have no life in you. For My flesh is meat indeed and My blood is drink indeed.* And again, *He that eateth Me, shall live*¹⁶⁵.

Wherefore with all rear and a pure conscience and certain faith let us draw near and it will assuredly be to us as we believe, doubting nothing. Let us pay homage to it in all purity both of soul and body: for it is twofold. Let us draw near to it with an ardent desire, and with our hands held in the form of the cross¹⁶⁶ let us receive the body of the Crucified One and let us apply our eyes and lips and brows and partake of the divine coal, in order that the fire of the longing, that is in us, with the additional heat derived from the coal may utterly consume our sins and illumine our hearts, and that we may be inflamed and deified by the participation in the divine fire. Isaiah saw the coal¹⁶⁷. But coal is not plain wood but wood united with fire: in like manner also the bread of the communion¹⁶⁸ is not plain bread but bread united with divinity. But a body¹⁶⁹ which is united with divinity is not one nature, but has one nature belonging to the body and another belonging to the divinity that is

united to it, so that the compound is not one nature but two.

With bread and wine Melchisedek, the priest of the most high God, received Abraham on his return from the slaughter of the Gentiles¹⁷⁰. That table pre-imagined this mystical table, just as that priest was a type and image of Christ, the true high-priest¹⁷¹. *For thou art a priest forever after the order of Melchisedek*¹⁷². Of this bread the show-bread was an image¹⁷³. This surely is that pure and bloodless sacrifice which the Lord through the prophet said is offered to Him from the rising to the setting of the sun¹⁷⁴.

The body and blood of Christ are making for the support of our soul and body, without being consumed or suffering corruption, not making for the draught (God forbid!) but for our being and preservation, a protection against all kinds of injury, a purging from all uncleanness: should one receive base gold, they purify it by the critical burning lest in the future we be condemned with this world. They purify from diseases and all kinds of calamities; according to the words of the divine Apostle¹⁷⁵, *For if we would judge ourselves, we should not be judged. But when we are judged, we are chastened of the Lord, that we should not be condemned with the world.* This too is what he says, *So that he that partaketh of the body and blood of Christ unworthy eateth and drinketh damnation to himself*¹⁷⁶. Being purified by this we are united to the body of Christ and to His Spirit and become the body of Christ.

This bread is the first-fruits¹⁷⁷ of the future bread which is *επιουσιος*, i.e. necessary for existence [*supersubstantial* ('daily') bread¹⁷⁸]. For the word *επιουσιον* [*supersubstantial*] signifies either the future, that is Him [the bread of the world] Who is for a future age, or else Him of Whom we partake for the preservation of our essence. Whether then it is in this sense or that, it is fitting to speak so of the Lord's body.

¹⁶⁴ See Niceph., *C.P.*, *Amirr.* ii. 3.

¹⁶⁵ St. John vi. 51—55.; ζωην αιωνιου is added in many MSS.

¹⁶⁶ Cyril *Hierosol.*, *Cat. Mystag.* 5; *Chrys. Hom. in Epist. ad Ephes.*; *Trull. can.* 101.

¹⁶⁷ Is. vi. 6.

¹⁶⁸ See Cyril *Alex.* on Isaiah vi.

¹⁶⁹ *Vide Basil, ibid.*

¹⁷⁰ Gen. xiv. 18.

¹⁷¹ Lev. xiv.

¹⁷² Ps. cx. 4.

¹⁷³ Text, *εικονιζον*. Variant, *εικονιζουσι*.

¹⁷⁴ Mal. i. 11.

¹⁷⁵ I Cor. xi. 31, 32.

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 29.

¹⁷⁷ Cyril. *loc. cit.*

¹⁷⁸ Cf. Matt. 6.11, 'The Lord's Prayer' commonly translated as 'daily'; Cyril of *Jerusalem, op cit.* 15 – some claim that the word is unique to this prayer.

For the Lord's flesh is life-giving spirit because it was conceived of the life-giving Spirit. For what is born of the Spirit is spirit. But I do not say this to take away the nature of the body, but I wish to make clear its life-giving and divine power.¹⁷⁹

But if some persons called the bread and the wine antitypes¹⁸⁰ of the body and blood of the Lord, as did the divinely inspired Basil¹⁸¹, they said so not after the consecration but before the consecration, so calling the offering itself.

Participation is spoken of; for through it we partake of the divinity of Jesus. Communion, too, is spoken of, and it is an actual communion, because through it we have communion with Christ and share in His flesh and His divinity: yea, we have communion and are united with one another through it. For since we partake of one blood we all become one body of Christ and one blood, and members one of another, being of one body with Christ.

With all our strength, therefore, let us beware lest we receive communion from or grant it to heretics; *Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, saith the Lord, neither cast ye your pearls before swine*¹⁸², lest we become partakers in their dishonour and condemnation. For if union is in truth with Christ and with one another, we are assuredly voluntarily united also with all those who partake with us. For this union is effected voluntarily and not against our inclination. *For we are all one body because we partake of the one bread*, as the divine Apostle says¹⁸³.

Further, antitypes of future things are spoken of, not as though they were not in reality Christ's body and blood, but that now through them we partake of Christ's divinity, while then we shall partake mentally¹⁸⁴ through the vision alone.

¹⁷⁹ St. John vi. 63.

¹⁸⁰ Anastas., *Hodegus*, ch. 23.

¹⁸¹ Cf. Liturgy of St. Basil, prayer of the *epiclesis*; F.E. Brightman, *Liturgies Eastern and Western I*

¹⁸² St. Matt. vii. 6.

¹⁸³ I Cor. x. 17.

¹⁸⁴ Text,

νοητως δια μονης της Θεας; νοητως is wanting in some.

Reg. 2928 having

δια μονης της Θεας ενωσεως

CHAPTER XIV.

*Concerning our Lord's genealogy and concerning the holy Mother of God*¹⁸⁵.

Concerning the holy and much-lauded ever-virgin one, Mary, the Mother of God, we have said something in the preceding chapters, bringing forward what was most opportune, viz., that strictly and truly she is and is called the Mother of God. Now let us fill up the blanks. For she being pre-ordained by the eternal prescient counsel of God and imaged forth and proclaimed in diverse images and discourses of the prophets through the Holy Spirit, sprang at the pre-determined time from the root of David, according to the promised that were made to him. *For the Lord hath sworn, He saith in truth to David, He will not turn from it: of the fruit of Thy body will I set upon Thy throne*¹⁸⁶. And again, *Once have I sworn by My holiness, that I will not lie unto David. His seed shall endure forever, and His throne as the sun before Me. It shall be established forever as the moon, and as a faithful witness in heaven*¹⁸⁷. And Isaiah says: *And there shall come out a rod out of the stem of Jesse and a branch shall grow out of his roots*¹⁸⁸.

But that Joseph is descended from the tribe of David is expressly demonstrated by Matthew and Luke, the most holy evangelists. But Matthew derives Joseph from David through Solomon, while Luke does so through Nathan; while over the holy Virgin's origin both pass in silence.

One ought to remember that it was not the custom of the Hebrews nor of the divine Scripture to give genealogies of women; and the law was to prevent one tribe seeking wives from another¹⁸⁹. And so since Joseph was descended from the tribe of David and was a just man (for this the divine Gospel testifies), he would not have espoused the holy Virgin contrary to the law; he would not have taken her unless she had been of the same tribe¹⁹⁰. It was sufficient, therefore, to demonstrate the descent of Joseph.

One ought also to observe¹⁹¹ this, that the law was that when a man died without seed, this man's brother should take to wife the wife of the

¹⁸⁵ In Reg. 2428 is added

και Ιωσηφ του μνηστορος.

¹⁸⁶ Ps. cxxxii. II.

¹⁸⁷ Ibid. lxxxix. 35, 36, 37.

¹⁸⁸ Is. xi. 1.

¹⁸⁹ Num. xxxvi. 6 seqq.

¹⁹⁰ σκηπτρου

¹⁹¹ Cf. *Julius Afric., Ep. ad Aristidem* cited in *Eusebius Hist, Eccles. i. 7.*

dead man and raise up seed to his brother¹⁹². The offspring, therefore, belonged by nature to the second, that is, to him that begat it, but by law to the dead.

Born then of the line of Nathan, the son of David, Levi begat Melchi¹⁹³ and Panther: Panther begat Barpanther, so called. This Barpanther begat Joachim: Joachim begat the holy Mother of God¹⁹⁴. And of the line of Solomon, the son of David, Mathan had a wife¹⁹⁵ of whom he begat Jacob. Now on the death of Mathan, Melchi, of the tribe of Nathan, the son of Levi and brother of Panther, married the wife of Mathan, Jacob's mother, of whom he begat Heli. Therefore Jacob and Heli became brothers on the mother's side, Jacob being of the tribe of Solomon and Heli of the tribe of Nathan. Then Heli of the tribe of Nathan died child-less, and Jacob his brother, of the tribe of Solomon, took his wife and raised up seed to his brother and begat Joseph. Joseph, therefore, is by nature the son of Jacob, of the line of Solomon, but by law he is the son of Heli of the line of Nathan.

Joachim then¹⁹⁶ took to wife that revered and praiseworthy woman, Anna. But just as the earlier Anna¹⁹⁷, who was barren, bore Samuel by prayer and by promise, so also this Anna by supplication and promise from God bare the Mother of God in order that she might not even in this be behind the matrons of fame¹⁹⁸. Accordingly it was grace (for this is the interpretation of Anna) that bore the lady: (for she became truly the Lady of all created things in becoming the Mother of the Creator). Further, Joachim¹⁹⁹ was born in the house of the *Probatika*²⁰⁰, and was brought up to the temple. Then planted in the House of God and increased by the Spirit, like a fruitful olive tree, she became the home of every virtue, turning her mind away from every secular and carnal desire, and thus keeping her soul as well as her body

virginal, as was meet for her who was to receive God into her bosom: for as He is holy, He finds rest among the holy²⁰¹. Thus, therefore, she strove after holiness, and was declared a holy and wonderful temple fit for the most high God.

Moreover, since the enemy of our salvation was keeping a watchful eye on virgins, according to the prophecy of Isaiah, who said, *Behold a virgin shall conceive and bare a Son and shall call His name Emmanuel which is, being interpreted, 'God with us'*²⁰², in order that *he who taketh the wise in their own craftiness*²⁰³ may deceive him who always glorieth in his wisdom, the maiden is given in marriage to Joseph by the priests, a new book to him who is versed in letters²⁰⁴: but the marriage was both the protection of the virgin and the delusion of him who was keeping a watchful eye on virgins. But when the fulness of time was come, the messenger of the Lord was sent to her, with the good news of our Lord's conception. And thus she conceived the Son of God, the hypostatic power of the Father, *not of the will of the flesh nor of the will of man*²⁰⁵, that is to say, by con-

²⁰¹ Ps. xviii. 25, 26.

²⁰² Is. vii. 14; St. Matt. i. 23.

²⁰³ I Cor. iii. 19; Job v. 13.

²⁰⁴ Is. xxix. 11.

²⁰⁵ St. John i. 13. – Man's knowledge was understood as distinguishable into two parts; the rational and the irrational. The rational being associated with the intellect or νοῦς. The irrational being associated with the anima or ψυχή. It is the property of the intellect to judge or reason, while it is the property of the anima to have will or 'vital-force' (volition). – "The human soul is a simple or uncomposed substance. It is not made of parts. Every substantial form is simple. For a body which exists as a definite kind of body by reason of its substantial form is one body. Even if the form be *potentially* multiple, it is never *actually* multiple. The life-principle of a plant, for example, is the substantial form of the plant; and each plant is a unified thing; it is one substance; it has one life. This life is manifested in root and stem and leaf and flower. But it is one life. You do not cut off *part of the life* when you pluck a flower or trim away a branch, though it may be that you produce, by partition, a completely new plant *with its own one life*. Thus every body that is truly one body, has truly one substantial form, and the substantial form *is itself without component parts*, even though the body has component parts. This fact

¹⁹² Deut. xxv. 5.

¹⁹³ See the note in Migne.

¹⁹⁴ St. Luke iii. 24 *seqq.*; Text, τὴν αἰὼν Θεοτοκόν. Variant,

τὴν αἰὼν Ἀννᾶν.

¹⁹⁵ R. 2926 adds 'Ethan,' the name being taken from Julius Africanus.

¹⁹⁶ *Epiph., Haeres. 79.*

¹⁹⁷ I Sam. 1. 2.

¹⁹⁸ *Greg. Nyss., Orat. In native. Dom.: Eustath. In Hexaëm.*

¹⁹⁹ *Epiph., Haeres. 79.*

²⁰⁰ τῆς προβατικῆς, the Sheep-gate

is most obvious in living bodies. But what is true of the lower living bodies is *a fortiori* true of man who has all the perfections of all types of living bodies. For the rest, as we have seen, it is the one man who grows, who feels, who is moved by sentient appetite, who thinks, who wills. Man, who is a bodily being composed of bodily parts, is nevertheless *one* and *his life is one and indivisible*. In all his bodily parts man lives *a human life*, although he does not exercise all his human activities in each part. We declare, therefore, that the principle of man's life, his soul, is one and indivisible; that it has no parts of its own; that it is *simple*.

Man's soul is a spiritual substance. Substances are of two possible kinds, *material* and *nonmaterial or spiritual*. A material substance is either a substance composed of bodily matter, and hence made up of parts, or it is a substance which is itself simple but which depends for existence and activity upon what is bodily. We have seen that the soul of a plant and the soul of an animal are *material*. These souls are not made up of bodily matter; they are substantial forms, and hence simple; but they are dependent for their existence and their operations upon the organisms or living bodies which they actuate. Now, man's soul is neither made up of bodily matter or parts (as we have seen, since it is a substantial form), nor is it dependent upon the body for its own specific operations; hence, since it can operate without the organism, it can exist without the organism. How do we know that the soul of man can operate without the organism? Because it has operations, even while joined with the organism which are essentially superior to any organic function and which are in themselves independent of bodily operation. Now, if the soul has operations which are essentially superior to, and independent of, bodily structure and function, then the soul itself is superior to and independent of bodily structure and function; it is then not dependent on matter; it is spiritual. For "operation follows on essence"; as a thing is, it acts; and if the soul is supra-organic in activity, it is supra-organic in essence; it is *itself* above the character of the body and is essentially independent of the body. Now, the soul has activities which are supra-organic. For the soul can (or, more properly, *man*, by reason of his soul, can) *think*, and *reflect*, and *decide*. The operations of understanding and of free-will are in no wise explicable in terms of the body, of the organism,

or of the bodily powers of knowing and appetizing. There is an old and a true saying that "the senses are for individual perceptions, but the intellect is for universal grasps of reality." The eyes can take in an individual scene, or a series of such scenes; man, for instance, can see a tree, or a multitude of trees, or a succession of trees or of forests. But each visual perception is an individual thing. No number of such experiences amounts to the understanding of what *tree* means. Yet man has an understanding of what *tree* means; he can *define* tree, and the definition fits any and every tree that ever was, or is, or will be, or can be. No bodily knowing power (that is, no sentient faculty) can even begin to lay hold of an essence as the mind or intellect does. Even a little child of four or five knows what "a doll" or "a sled" means; the knowledge is not of this or these individual toys; it is knowledge of any and every possible doll, of any and every possible sled. In its own childish way, the infant has a grasp of *an essence*, of what would be expressed by a *definition* of doll or sled. Now, such a grasp of an essence is only possible to a supra-sensible power. For it is of the very nature of sense-knowledge that it lays hold of the knowable things according to their individual marks, limits, determinants. But the intellect pays no attention to such limiting things; it *prescinds* from them; it *abstracts* from them; it lays hold of an essence *in universal*. Thus in knowing what a doll is, a child does not need to know the size of some particular doll, or the color of its hair, or the material of which it is made, or any of the other *individuating marks* which make a doll this doll or that doll; the child knows what *doll-as-such* means, regardless of all individuating marks. It is manifest, we repeat, that no sentient power can thus grasp things in essence, in universal, by abstraction from individuating marks; on the contrary, it is by the individuating marks that a sentient power lays hold of any reality. Man has, therefore, a knowing-power which is superior to the bodily knowing-power called *sentientcy*. In itself, the intellect is a power superior to and independent of sentientcy, even though in this life the intellect has an extrinsic and accidental dependency on the senses. But if the intellect, which is the soul's knowing-power, is superior to and essentially independent of the bodily organs, the soul itself is superior to and independent of bodily limitations; for the function of the soul shows the essence of

nection and seed, but by the good pleasure of the Father and co-operation of the Holy Spirit. She ministered to the Creator in that He was created, to the Fashioner in that He was fashioned, and to the Son of God and God in that He was made flesh and became man from her pure and immaculate flesh and blood, satisfying the debt of the first mother. For just as the latter was formed from Adam without connection, so also did the former bring forth the new Adam, who was brought forth in accordance with the laws of parturition and above the nature of generation.

For He who was of the Father, yet without mother, was born of woman without a father's co-operation. And so far as He was born of woman, His birth was in accordance with the laws of parturition, while so far as He had no father, His birth was above the nature of generation: and in that it was at the usual time (for He was born on the completion of the ninth month when the tenth was just beginning), His birth was in accordance with the laws of parturition, while in that it was painless it was above the laws of generation. For, as pleasure did not precede it, pain did not follow it,

the soul; as a thing acts it is; what is superior to bodiliness in operation is superior to bodiliness in essence. The soul of man is, therefore, non-material; it is *spiritual*. Again, the soul can *reflect*, can turn the attention of the mind upon the mind; can think of itself thinking. No bodily power is capable of such an activity. The soul is, in consequence, superior to the body in its powers and operations; hence it is superior in its essence; it is not dependent in essence and operation on the body; it is not material; it is *spiritual*. Once again, man, by reason of the soul, can choose and decide, can exercise free-will. He can be swayed in his choice by the consideration of things beyond the reach of any bodily power, by thoughts of loyalty, of devotion, of friendship, of love; no sentient power has any means of grasping these things or of appetizing them. Therefore man has operations which are quite above the reach and character of bodiliness and sentiency. It follows that he has a principle of such operations which is itself beyond the character of the body, and is thus essentially independent of the body. In a word, it follows that man has a soul which is independent of matter, and is therefore *spiritual*. *The soul of man is a spiritual substance. – An Introduction to Philosophy – Msgr. Paul Glenn, Herder, p. 310-313*

according to the prophet who says, *Before she travailed, she brought forth*, and again, *before her pain came she was delivered of a man-child*²⁰⁶. The Son of God incarnate, therefore, was born of her, not a divinely-inspired²⁰⁷ man but God incarnate; not a prophet anointed with energy but by the presence of the anointing One in His completeness, so that the Anointer became man and the Anointed God, not by a change of nature but by union in subsistence. For the Anointer and the Anointed were one and the same, anointing in the capacity of God Himself as man. Must there not therefore be a Mother of God who bore God incarnate? Assuredly she who played the part of the Creator's servant and mother is in all strictness and truth in reality God's Mother and Lady and Queen over all created things. But just as He who was conceived kept her who conceived still virgin, in like manner also He who was born preserved her virginity intact, only passing through her and keeping her closed²⁰⁸. The conception, indeed, was through the sense of hearing, but the birth through the usual path by which children come, although some tell tales of His birth through the side of the Mother of God. For it was not impossible for Him to have come by this gate, without injuring her seal in any way.

The ever-virgin One thus remains even after the birth still virgin, having never at any time up till death consorted with a man. For although it is written, *And knew her not till she had brought forth her first-born Son*²⁰⁹, yet note that he who is first-begotten is first-born, even if he is only-begotten. For the word "first-born" means that he was born first, but does not at all suggest the birth of others. And the word "till" signifies the limit of the appointed time but does not exclude the time thereafter. For the Lord says, *And lo, I am with you always, ever be unto the end of the world*²¹⁰, not meaning thereby that He will be separated from us after the completion of the age. The divine apostle, indeed, says, *And so shall we ever be with the Lord*²¹¹, meaning after the general resurrection.

For could it be possible that she, who had borne God and from experience of the subsequent events had come to know the miracle, should receive the embrace of a man?

²⁰⁶ Is. lxvi. 7.

²⁰⁷ Θεοφορος

²⁰⁸ Ezek. xliv. 17.

²⁰⁹ St. Matt. i. 25.

²¹⁰ Ibid. xxviii. 20.

²¹¹ I Thess. iv. 17.

God forbid! It is not the part of a chaste mind to think such thoughts, far less to commit such acts.

But this blessed woman, who was deemed worthy of gifts that are supernatural, suffered those pains, which she escaped at the birth, in the hour of the passion, enduring from motherly sympathy the rending of the bowels, and when she beheld Him, Whom she knew to be God by the manner of His generation, killed as a malefactor, her thoughts pierced her as a sword, and this is the meaning of this verse *Yea, a sword shall pierce through thy own soul also*²¹². But the joy of the resurrection transforms the pain, proclaiming Him, Who died in the flesh, to be God.

CHAPTER XV.

Concerning the honour due to the Saints and their remains.

To the saints honour must be paid as friends of Christ, as sons and heirs of God in the words of John the theologian and evangelist, *As many as received Him, to them gave He power to become sons of God*²¹³. *So that they are no longer servants, but sons: and if sons, also heirs, heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ*²¹⁴: and the Lord in the holy Gospels says to His apostles, *Ye are My friends*²¹⁵, *henceforth I call you not servants, for the servant knoweth not what his lord doeth*²¹⁶. And further, if the Creator and Lord of all things is called also King of Kings and Lord of Lords²¹⁷ and God of Gods, surely also the saints are gods and lords and kings. For of these God is and is called God and Lord and King. For *I am the God of Abraham*, He said to Moses, *the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob*²¹⁸. And God made Moses a god to Pharaoh²¹⁹. Now I mean gods and kings and lords not in nature, but as rulers and masters of their passions, and as preserving a truthful likeness to the divine image according to which they were made (for the image of a king is also called king), and as being united to God of their own free-will and receiving Him as an indweller

²¹² St. Luke ii. 35. In R. 2926 is added,

οπερ αυτη προειρηκεν ο Θεοδοχος Συμμεων, τον Κυριον εναγκαλισαμενος.

²¹³ St.. John i. 12.

²¹⁴ Gal. iv. 7: Rom. viii. 17.

²¹⁵ St. John xv. 14.

²¹⁶ Ibid. 15.

²¹⁷ Apoc. xix. 16.

²¹⁸ Ex. iii. 6.

²¹⁹ Ibid. vii. 1.

and becoming by grace through participation with Him what He is Himself by nature. Surely, then, the worshippers and friends and sons of God are to be held in honour? For the honour shewn to the most thoughtful of fellow-servants is a proof of good feeling towards the common Master²²⁰.

These are made treasuries and pure habitations of God: *For I will dwell in them*, said God, *and walk in them, and I will be their God*²²¹. The divine scripture likewise saith that the souls of the just are in God's hand²²² and death cannot lay hold of them. For death is rather the sleep of the saints than their death. *For they travailed in this life and shall to the end*²²³, and *Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints*²²⁴. What, then, is more precious than to be in the hand of God? For God is Life and Light, and those who are in God's hand are in life and light.

Further, that God dwelt even in their bodies in spiritual wise²²⁵, the Apostle tells us, saying, *Know ye not that your bodies are the temples of the Holy Spirit dwelling in you?*²²⁶, and *The Lord is that Spirit*²²⁷, and *if any one destroy the temple of God, him will God destroy*²²⁸. Surely, then, we must ascribe honour to the living temples of God, the living tabernacles of God. These while they lived stood with confidence before God.

The Master Christ made the remains of the saints to be fountains of salvation to us, pouring forth manifold blessings and abounding in oil of sweet fragrance: and let no one disbelieve this²²⁹. For if water burst in the desert from the steep and solid rock at God's will²³⁰ and from the jaw-bone of an ass to quench Samson's thirst²³¹, is it incredible that fragrant oil should burst forth from the martyrs remains? By no means, at least to those who know the power of God and the honour which He accords His saints.

In the law every one who toucheth a dead body was considered impure²³², but these are not dead. For from the time when He that Himself

²²⁰ *Basil, Orat. in 40 Martyr.*

²²¹ Levit. xxvi. 12: 2 Cor. vi. 16.

²²² Wisd. iii. 1.

²²³ Ps. xl. 9, 10.

²²⁴ Ibid. cxvi. 15.

²²⁵ δια του νου.

²²⁶ I Cor. iii. 16.

²²⁷ 2 Cor. iii. 17.

²²⁸ I Cor. iii. 17.

²²⁹ *Aster., Hom. In SS. Mart.*

²³⁰ Ex. xvii. 6.

²³¹ Judg. xv. 17.

²³² Num. xix. 11.

life and the Author of life was reckoned among the dead, we do not call those dead who have fallen asleep in the hope of the resurrection and in faith on Him. For how could a dead body work miracles? How, therefore, are demons driven off by them, diseases dispelled, sick persons made well, the blind restored to sight, lepers purified, temptations and troubles overcome, and how Goes every good gift from the Father of lights²³³ come down through them to those who pray with sure faith? How much labour would you not undergo to find a patron to introduce you to a mortal king and speak to him on your behalf? Are not those, then, worthy of honour who are the patrons of the whole race, and make intercession to God for us? Yea, verily, we ought to give honour to them by raising temples to God in their name, bringing them fruit-offerings, honouring their memories and taking spiritual delight in them, in order that the joy of those who call on us may be ours, that in our attempts at worship we may not on the contrary cause them offence. For those who worship God will take pleasure in those things whereby God is worshipped, while His shield-bearers will be wroth at those things wherewith God is wroth. In psalms and hymns and spiritual songs²³⁴, in contrition and in pity for the needy, let us believers²³⁵ worship the saints, as God also is most worshipped in such wise. Let us raise monuments to them and visible images, and let us ourselves become, through imitation of their virtues, living monuments and images of them. Let us give honour to her who bore God as being strictly and truly the Mother of God. Let us honour also the prophet John as forerunner and baptist²³⁶, as apostle and martyr, *For among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist*²³⁷, as saith the Lord, and he became the first to proclaim the Kingdom. Let us honour the apostles as the Lord's brothers, who saw Him face to face and ministered to His passion, *for whom God the Father did foreknow He also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of His Son*²³⁸, *first apostles, second prophets*²³⁹, *third pastors and*

*teachers*²⁴⁰. Let us also honour the martyrs of the Lord chosen out of every class, as soldiers of Christ who have drunk His cup and were then baptized with the baptism of His life-bringing death, to be partakers of His passion and glory: of whom the leader is Stephen, the first deacon of Christ and apostle and first martyr. Also let us honour our holy fathers, the God-possessed ascetics, whose struggle was the longer and more toilsome one of the conscience: *who wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins, being destitute, afflicted, tormented; they wandered in deserts and in mountains and in dens and caves of the earth, of whom the world was not worthy*²⁴¹. Let us honour those who were prophets before grace, the patriarchs and just men who foretold the Lord's coming. Let us carefully review the life of these men, and let us emulate their faith²⁴² and love and hope and zeal and way of life, and endurance of sufferings and patience even to blood, in order that we may be sharers with them in their crowns of glory.

CHAPTER XVI.

*Concerning Images*²⁴³.

But since some²⁴⁴ find fault with us for worshipping and honouring the image of our Saviour and that of our Lady, and those, too, of the rest of the saints and servants of Christ, let them remember that in the beginning God created man after His own image²⁴⁵. On what grounds, then, do we shew reverence to each other unless because we are made after God's image? For as Basil, that much-versed expounder of divine things, says, the honour given to the image passes over to the prototype²⁴⁶. Now a prototype is that which is imaged, from which the derivative is obtained. Why was it that the Mosaic people honoured on all hands the tabernacle²⁴⁷ which bore an image and type of heavenly things, or rather of the whole creation? God indeed said to Moses, *Look that thou make*

²³³ Jas. i. 17.

²³⁴ Ephes. v. 19.

²³⁵ Text, πιστοι. Variant, πιστει in Reg. 1.

²³⁶ Almost all read

τον προδρομον Ιωαννην, ως προφητην, &c.

²³⁷ St. Matt. xi. 11.

²³⁸ Rom., iii. 29.

²³⁹ 1 Cor. xii. 24.

²⁴⁰ Ephes. iv. 11.

²⁴¹ Hebr. xi. 37, 38.

²⁴² Ibid. xiii. 7.

²⁴³ Some MSS. have the title "Concerning the adoration of the august and holy images." or "concerning the holy and sacred images." or "Concerning holy images."

²⁴⁴ Cf. *Petavius. Theol. Dogma. xv. ch. 12.*

²⁴⁵ Gen. i. 26.

²⁴⁶ *Basil De Spir Sancto*, ch. 18.

²⁴⁷ Ex. xxxiii. 10.

them after their pattern which was shewed thee in the mount²⁴⁸. The Cherubim, too, which o'ershadow the mercy seat, are they not the work of men's hands²⁴⁹? What, further, is the celebrated temple at Jerusalem? Is it not hand-made and fashioned by the skill of men²⁵⁰?

Moreover the divine Scripture blames those who worship graven images, but also those who sacrifice to demons. The Greeks sacrificed and the Jews also sacrificed: but the Greeks to demons and the Jews to God. And the sacrifice of the Greeks was rejected and condemned, but the sacrifice of the just was very acceptable to God. For Noah sacrificed, and *God smelled a sweet savour*²⁵¹, receiving the fragrance of the right choice and good-will towards Him. And so the graven images of the Greeks, since they were images of deities, were rejected and forbidden.

But besides this who can make an imitation of the invisible, incorporeal, uncircumscribed, formless God? Therefore to give form to the deity is the height of folly and impiety. And hence it is that in the Old Testament the use of images was not common. But after God²⁵² in His bowels of pity became in truth man for our salvation, not as He was seen by Abraham in the semblance of a man, nor as He was seen by the prophets, but in being truly man, and alter He lived upon the earth and dwelt among men²⁵³, worked miracles, suffered, was crucified, rose again and was taken back to Heaven, since all these things actually took place and were seen by men, they were written for the remembrance and instruction of us who were not alive at that time in order that though we saw not, we may still, hearing and believing, obtain the blessing of the Lord. But seeing that not every one has a knowledge of letters nor time for reading, the Fathers gave their sanction to depicting these events on images as being acts of great heroism, in order that they should form a concise memorial of them. Often, doubtless, when we have not the Lord's passion in mind and see the image of Christ's crucifixion, His saving passion is brought back to remembrance, and we fall down and worship not the material but that which is imaged just as we do not worship the material of which the Gospels are made, nor the material of the Cross, but that which these typify.

²⁴⁸ Ibid. xxv. 40; Heb. viii.

²⁴⁹ Ex. xxv. 18.

²⁵⁰ Kings viii.

²⁵¹ Gen. viii. 21.

²⁵² St. John i. 14; Tit. Iii. 4.

²⁵³ Bar. Iii. 38.

For wherein does the cross, that typifies the Lord, differ from a cross that does not do so? It is just the same also in the case of the Mother of the Lord. For the honour which we give to her is referred to Him Who was made of her incarnate. And similarly also the brave acts of holy men stirs us up to be brave and to emulate and imitate their valour and to glorify God. For as said the honour that is given to the best of fellow-servants is a proof of good-will towards our common Lady, and the honour rendered to the image passes over to the prototype²⁵⁴. But this is an unwritten tradition²⁵⁵, just as is also the worshipping towards the East and the worship of the Cross, and very many other similar things.

A certain tale²⁵⁶, too, is told²⁵⁷, how that when Augarus²⁵⁸ was king over the city of the Edessenes, he sent a portrait painter to paint a likeness of the Lord, and when the painter could not paint because of the brightness that shone from His countenance, the Lord Himself put a garment over His own divine and life-giving face and impressed on it an image of Himself and sent this to Augarus, to satisfy thus his desire.

Moreover that the Apostles handed down much that was unwritten, Paul, the Apostle of the Gentiles, tells us in these words: *Therefore, brethren, stand fast and hold the tradition which ye have been taught of us, whether word or by epistle*²⁵⁹. And to the Corinthian he writes, *Now, I praise you, brethren, that ye remember me in all things, and keep the traditions as I have delivered them to you*²⁶⁰.

CHAPTER XVII.

*Concerning Scripture*²⁶¹.

It is one and the same God Whom both the Old and the New Testament proclaim, Who is praised and glorified in the Trinity *I am come*, saith the Lord, *not to destroy the law but to fulfil it*²⁶². For He Himself worked out our salvation for which all Scripture and all mystery exists. And again, *Search the Scriptures for they are*

²⁵⁴ Basil in 40 Mart.: also *De Spir. Sancto*, ch. 27.

²⁵⁵ Cf. August. *Contr. Donatist.*, bk. iv.

²⁵⁶ Evagr., *Hist.* iv., ch. 12.

²⁵⁷ Procop., *De Bellis* ii. ch. 12.

²⁵⁸ i.e. Abgarus

²⁵⁹ 2 Thess. ii. 15

²⁶⁰ 1 cor. xi. 2.

²⁶¹ This chapter is wanting in *Cod. R.* 3547

²⁶² St. Matt. v. 17.

they that testify of Me²⁶³. And the Apostle says, *God Who at sundry times and in diverse manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by His Son*²⁶⁴. Through the Holy Spirit, therefore, both the law and the prophets, the evangelists and apostles and pastors and teachers, spake.

All Scripture, then, is *given by inspiration of God and is also assuredly profitable*²⁶⁵. Wherefore to search the Scriptures is a work most fair and most profitable for souls. For just as the tree planted by the channels of waters, so also the soul watered by the divine Scripture is enriched and gives fruit in its season²⁶⁶, viz. orthodox belief; and is adorned with evergreen leafage, I mean, actions pleasing to God. For through the Holy Scriptures we are trained to action that is pleasing to God, and untroubled contemplation. For in these we find both exhortation to every virtue and dissuasion from every vice. If, therefore, we are lovers of learning, we shall also be learned in many things. For by care and toil and grace of God the Giver, all things are accomplished. *For every one that asketh receiveth, and he that seeketh findeth, and to him that knocketh it shall be opened*²⁶⁷. Wherefore let us knock at that very fair garden of the Scriptures, so fragrant and sweet and blooming, with its varied sounds of spiritual and divinely-inspired birds ringing all round our ears, laying hold of our hearts, comforting the mourner, pacifying the angry and filling him with joy everlasting; which sets our mind on the gold-gleaming, brilliant back of the divine dove²⁶⁸, whose bright pinions bear up to the only-begotten Son and Heir of the Husband man²⁶⁹ of that spiritual Vineyard and bring us through Him to the Father of Lights²⁷⁰. But let us

not knock carelessly but rather zealously and constantly: lest knocking we grow weary. For thus it will be opened to us. If we read once or twice and do not understand what we read, let us not grow weary, but let us persist, let us talk much, let us enquire. For *ask thy Father*, he saith, *and He will shew thee: thy elders and they will tell thee*²⁷¹. For *there is not in every man that knowledge*²⁷². Let us draw of the fountain of the garden perennial and purest waters springing into life eternal²⁷³. Here let us luxuriate, let us revel insatiate: for the Scriptures possess inexhaustible grace. But if we are able to pluck anything profitable from outside sources, there is nothing to forbid that. Let us become tried money-dealers, leaping up the true and pure gold and discarding the spurious. Let us keep the fairest sayings but let us throw to the dogs absurd gods and strange myths: for we might prevail most mightily against them through themselves.

Observe, further²⁷⁴, that there are two and twenty books of the Old Testament, one for each letter of the Hebrew tongue. For there are twenty-two letters of which five are double, and so they come to be twenty-seven. For the letters Caph, Mem, Nun, Pe²⁷⁵, Sade are double. And thus the number of the books in this way is twenty-two, but is found to be twenty-seven because of the double character of five. For Ruth is joined on to Judges, and the Hebrews count them one book: the first and second books of Kings are counted One: and so are the third and fourth books of Kings and also the first and second of Paraleipomena [*Chronicles*]: and the first and second of Esdra. In this way, then, the books are collected together in four Pentateuchs and two others remain over, to form thus the canonical books. Five of them are of the Law, viz. Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy. This which is the code of the Law, constitutes the first Pentateuch. Then comes another Pentateuch, the so-called

it perceived. In the Bible, it was God Himself that illuminated reality making it knowable. While the modern theory may explain how things are materially perceivable, it falls short of explaining how they are spiritually discerned with a certain uniformity from person to person]

²⁷¹ Deut. xxxii. 7.

²⁷² 1 Cor. viii. 7.

²⁷³ St. John iv. 14.

²⁷⁴ *Cyril Hieros Cat., 4; Epiphan. De pond. et mens.*

²⁷⁵ Many copies read Phi.

²⁶³ St. John v. 39.

²⁶⁴ Heb. i. 1, 2.

²⁶⁵ 2 Tim. iii. 16.

²⁶⁶ Ps. i. 3,

²⁶⁷ St. Luke xi. 10

²⁶⁸ Ps. lxxviii. 13.

²⁶⁹ St. Matt. xxi. 37.

²⁷⁰ Jas, i. 17. [One must keep in mind that the modern theory of 'light', that is, rays that illuminate and reflect off material objects making them perceptible to the eye, did not exist until the 9th or 10th cent. Therefore, 'light' cannot be thought of metaphorically as we now would read Scripture. The Bible stands in stark contrast to the other, then current, theories which held that the eye itself somehow illumined that which

Graphia²⁷⁶, or as they are called by some, the Hagiographa, which are the following: Jesus the Son of Nave²⁷⁷, Judges along with Ruth, first and second Kings, which are one book, third and fourth Kings, which are one book, and the two books of the Paraleipomena²⁷⁸ which are one book. This is the second Pentateuch. The third Pentateuch is the books in verse, viz. Job, Psalms, Proverbs of Solomon, Ecclesiastes of Solomon and the Song of Songs of Solomon. The fourth Pentateuch is the Prophetical books, viz. the twelve prophets constituting one book, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel. Then come the two books of Esdra made into one, and Esther²⁷⁹. There are also the Panaretus, that is the Wisdom of Solomon, and the Wisdom of Jesus, which was published in Hebrew by the father of Sirach, and afterwards translated into Greek by his grandson, Jesus, the Son of Sirach. These are virtuous and noble, but are not counted nor were they placed in the ark.

The New Testament contains four gospels, that according to Matthew, that according to Mark, that according to Luke, that according to John: the Acts of the Holy Apostles by Luke the Evangelist: seven catholic epistles, viz. one of James, two of Peter, three of John, one of Jude: fourteen letters of the Apostle Paul: the Revelation of John the Evangelist the Canons²⁸⁰ of the holy apostles²⁸¹, by Clement.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Regarding the things said concerning Christ.

The things said concerning Christ fall into four generic modes. For some fit Him even before the incarnation, others in the union, others after the union, and others after the resurrection. Also of those that refer to the period before the incarnation there are six modes: for some of them declare the union of nature and the identity in essence with the Father, as this, *I and My Father are one*²⁸² also this, *He that hath seen Me*

*hath seen the Father*²⁸³: and this, *Who being in the form of God*²⁸⁴, and so forth. Others declare the perfection of subsistence, as these, *Son of God*, and *the Express image of His person*²⁸⁵, and *Messenger of great counsel, Wonderful Counsellor*²⁸⁶, and the like.

Again, others declare the indwelling²⁸⁷ of the subsistences in one another, as, *I am in the Father and the Father in Me*²⁸⁸; and the inseparable foundations²⁸⁹, as, for instance, the Word, Wisdom, Power, Effulgence. For the word is inseparably established in the mind (and it is the essential mind that I mean), and so also is wisdom, and power in him that is powerful, and effulgence in the light, all springing forth from these²⁹⁰.

And others make known the fact of His origin from the Father as cause, for instance, *My Father is greater than I*²⁹¹. For from Him He derives both His being and all that he has²⁹²: His being was by generative and not by creative means, as, *I came forth from the Father and am come*²⁹³, and *I live by the Father*²⁹⁴. But all that He hath is not His by free gift or by teaching, but in a causal sense, as, *The Son can do nothing of Himself but what He seeth the Father do*²⁹⁵. For if the Father is not, neither is the Son. For the Son is of the Father and in the Father and with the Father, and not after²⁹⁶ the Father. In like manner also what He doeth is of Him and with Him. For there is one and the same, not similar but the same, will and energy and power in the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

Moreover, other things are said as though the Father's good-will was fulfilled²⁹⁷ through His energy, and not as through an instrument or a servant, but as through His essential and hypostatic Word and Wisdom and Power, because

²⁸³ Ibid. xiv. 9.

²⁸⁴ Phil. ii. 6.

²⁸⁵ Heb. i. 3.

²⁸⁶ Is. ix. 6.

²⁸⁷ περιχωρησις

²⁸⁸ St. John xiv. 10.

²⁸⁹ την ανεκφοιτητον ιδρυσιν.

²⁹⁰ Cyril, *Thes.*, bk. xxxiv. p. 341.

²⁹¹ St. John xiv. 28.

²⁹² *Greg. Naz., Orat.* 36, and other Greeks.

²⁹³ St. John xvi. 28.

²⁹⁴ Ibid. vi. 57.

²⁹⁵ Ibid. v. 19.

²⁹⁶ Text, μετα. Various reading, κατα.

²⁹⁷ Text, πληρουμενα. Various reading, πληρουμενης.

²⁷⁶ *Writings.*

²⁷⁷ *Joshua the Son of Nun.*

²⁷⁸ *Chronicles.*

²⁷⁹ R. 2428 reads και η Εσθηρ: so also in *Cod. S. Hil.*, but Epiphanius does not mention the book of Judith, nor does the text require it.

²⁸⁰ R. 2428 reads

και επιστολαι δυο δια Κλημεντος, probably an interpolation.

²⁸¹ *Trull., Can.* 2; *Eusub., Hist. Eccles.* vi., ch. 23, &c.

²⁸² St. John x. 30.

but one action²⁹⁸ is observed in Father and Son, as for example, *All things were made by Him*²⁹⁹, and *He sent His Word and healed them*³⁰⁰, and *That they may believe that Thou hast sent Me*³⁰¹.

Some, again, have a prophetic sense, and of these some are in the future tense: for instance, *He shall come openly*³⁰², and this from Zechariah, *Behold, thy King cometh unto thee*³⁰³, and this from Micah, *Behold, the Lord cometh out of His place and will come down and tread upon the high places of the earth*³⁰⁴. But others, though future, are put in the past tense, as, for instance, *This is our God: Therefore He was seen upon the earth and dwelt among men*³⁰⁵, and *The Lord created me in the beginning of His ways for His works*³⁰⁶, and *Wherefore God, thy God, anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows*³⁰⁷, and such like.

The things said, then, that refer to the period before the union will be applicable to Him even after the union: but those that refer to the period after the union will not be applicable at all before the union, unless indeed in a prophetic sense, as we said. Those that refer to the time of the union have three modes. For when our discourse deals with the higher aspect, we speak of the deification of the flesh, and His assumption of the Word and exceeding exaltation, and so forth, making manifest the riches that are added to the flesh from the union and natural conjunction with the most high God the Word. And when our discourse deals with the lower aspect, we speak of the incarnation of God the Word, His becoming man, His emptying of Himself, His poverty, His humility. For these and such like are imposed upon the Word and God through His admixture with humanity. When again we keep both sides in view at the same time, we speak of union, community, anointing, natural conjunction, conformation and the like. The former two modes, then, have their reason in this third mode. For through the union it is made clear what either has obtained from the intimate junction with and permeation through the other.

For through the union³⁰⁸ in subsistence the flesh is said to be deified and to become God and to be equally God with the Word; and God the Word is said to be made flesh, and to become man, and is called creature and last³⁰⁹: not in the sense that the two natures are converted into one compound nature (for it is not possible for the opposite natural qualities to exist at the same time in one nature)³¹⁰, but in the sense that the two natures are united in subsistence and permeate one another without confusion or transmutation. The permeation³¹¹ moreover did not come of the flesh but of the divinity: for it is impossible that the flesh should permeate through the divinity: but the divine nature once permeating through the flesh gave also to the flesh the same ineffable power of permeation³¹²; and this indeed is what we call union.

Note, too, that in the case of the first and second modes of those that belong to the period of the union, reciprocity is observed. For when we speak about the flesh, we use the terms deification and assumption of the Word and exceeding exaltation and anointing. For these are derived from divinity, but are observed in connection with the flesh. And when we speak about the Word, we use the terms emptying, incarnation, becoming man, humility and the like: and these, as we said are imposed on the Word and God through the flesh. For He endured these things in person of His own free-will.

Of the things that refer to the period after the union there are three modes. The first declares His divine nature, as, *I am in the Father and the Father in Me*³¹³, and *I and the Father are one*³¹⁴: and all those things which are affirmed of Him before His assumption of humanity, these will be affirmed of Him even after His assumption of humanity, with this exception, that He did not assume the flesh and its natural properties.

The second declares His human nature, as, *Now ye seek to kill Me, a man that hath told you the truth*³¹⁵, and *Even so must the Son of Man be lifted up*³¹⁶, and the like.

Further, of the statements made and written about Christ the Saviour after the manner of

²⁹⁸ κίνησις, *motion*.

²⁹⁹ St. John xi. 42.

³⁰⁰ Ps. cvii. 20.

³⁰¹ St. John xvii. 2.

³⁰² Ps. i. 3.

³⁰³ Zech. ix. 9.

³⁰⁴ Mic. i. 3.

³⁰⁵ Bar. iii. 38.

³⁰⁶ Prov. viii. 22.

³⁰⁷ Ps. xiv. 7.

³⁰⁸ *Greg. Naz., C Orat. 39.*

³⁰⁹ Is. xlvi. 12.

³¹⁰ *Supr. bk. iii., ch. 2.*

³¹¹ *Or, inhabitation, mutual indwelling.*

³¹² περιχωρουσα.

³¹³ St. John xiv. 1.

³¹⁴ *Ibid. x. 30.*

³¹⁵ *Ibid. vii. 19; viii. 40.*

³¹⁶ *Ibid. iii. 14.*

men, whether they deal with sayings or actions, there are six modes. For some of them were done or said naturally in accordance with the incarnation; for instance, His birth from a virgin, His growth and progress with age, His hunger, thirst, weariness, fear, sleep, piercing with nails, death and all such like natural and innocent passions³¹⁷. For in all these there is a mixture of the divine and human, although they are held to belong in reality to the body, the divine suffering none of these, but procuring through them our salvation.

Others are of the nature of ascription³¹⁸, as Christ's question, *Where have ye laid Lazarus*³¹⁹? His running to the fig-tree, His shrinking, that is, His drawing back, His praying, and His making *as though He would have gone further*³²⁰. For neither as God nor as man was He in need of these or similar things, but only because His form was that of a man as necessity and expediency demanded³²¹. For example, the praying was to shew that He is not opposed to God, for He gives honour to the Father as the cause of Himself³²²; and the question was not put in ignorance but to shew that He is in truth man as well as God³²³; and the drawing back is to teach us not to be impetuous nor to give ourselves up.

Others again are said in the manner of association and relation³²⁴, as, *My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me*³²⁵? and *He hath made him to be sin for us, Who knew no sin*³²⁶, and *being made a curse for us*³²⁷ also, *Then shall the Son also Himself be subject unto Him that put all things under Him*³²⁸. For neither as God nor as man³²⁹ was He ever forsaken by the Father, nor did He become sin or a curse, nor did He require to be made subject to the Father. For as God He is equal to the Father and not opposed to Him nor subjected to Him; and as God, He was never at any time disobedient to His

Begetter to make it necessary for Him to make Him subject³³⁰. Appropriating, then, our person and ranking Himself with us, He used these words. For we are bound in the fetters of sin and the curse as faithless and disobedient, and therefore forsaken.

Others are said by reason of distinction in thought. For if you divide in thought things that are inseparable in actual truth, to cut the flesh from the Word, the terms 'servant' and 'ignorant' are used of Him, for indeed He was of a subject and ignorant nature, and except that it was united with God the Word, His flesh was servile and ignorant³³¹. But because of the union in subsistence with God the Word it was neither servile nor ignorant. In this way, too, He called the Father His God.

Others again are for the purpose of revealing Him to us and strengthening our faith, as, *And now, O Father, glorify Thou Me with the glory which I had with Thee, before the world was*³³². For He Himself was glorified and is glorified, but His glory was not manifested nor confirmed to us. Also that which the apostle said, *Declared to be the Son of God with power, according to the spirit of holiness, by the resurrection from the dead*³³³. For by the miracles and the resurrection and the coming of the Holy Spirit it was manifested and confirmed to the world that He is the Son of God³³⁴. And this too³³⁵, *The Child grew in wisdom and grace*³³⁶.

Others again have reference to His appropriation of the personal life of the Jews, in numbering Himself among the Jews, as He saith to the Samaritan woman, *Ye worship ye know not what, we know what we worship, for salvation is of the Jews*³³⁷.

The third mode is one which declares the one subsistence and brings out the dual nature for instance, *And I live by the Father so he that eateth Me, even he shall live by Me*³³⁸. And this: *I go to My Father and ye see Me no more*³³⁹. And this: *They would not have crucified the Lord*

³¹⁷ Vide *supr.*, bk. iii., ch. 21, 22, 23.

³¹⁸ προσποιησις, *feigning*.

³¹⁹ St. John xi. 34.

³²⁰ St. Luke, xxiv. 28.

³²¹ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 36.*

³²² *Supr.* bk. iii. 24.

³²³ Text, μετα του ειναι Θεος. Variant, μειναι.

³²⁴ οικειωσις και αναφορα.

³²⁵ St. Matt. xxvii. 46.

³²⁶ 2 Cor. v. 21.

³²⁷ Gal. iii. 13.

³²⁸ 1 Cor. xv. 28.

³²⁹ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 36.*

³³⁰ Ibid.

³³¹ *Supr.*, bk. iii. ch. 21.

³³² St. John xvii. 5.

³³³ Rom. i. 4.

³³⁴ *Chrysost. Hom. 1 in Epist. ad Rom.*, and others.

³³⁵ St. Luke ii. 40.

³³⁶ Text, χαριτι. Reg. I, συννεθει.

³³⁷ St. John iv. 22.

³³⁸ Ibid. xvi. 10.

³³⁹ Ibid.

of Glory³⁴⁰. And this: *And no man hath ascended up to heaven but He that came down from heaven, even the Son of Man which is in heaven*³⁴¹, and such like.

Again of the affirmations that refer to the period after the resurrection some are suitable to God, as, *Baptizing them in the name the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost*³⁴², for here 'Son' is clearly used as God; also this, *And lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world*³⁴³, and other similar ones. For He is with us as God. Others are suitable to man, as, *They held Him by the feet*³⁴⁴, and *There they will see Me*³⁴⁵, and so forth.

Further, of those referring to the period after the Resurrection that are suitable to man there are different modes. For some did actually take place, yet not according to nature³⁴⁶, but according to dispensation, in order to confirm the fact that the very body, which suffered, rose again; such are the weals, the eating and the drinking after the resurrection. Others took place actually and naturally, as changing from place to place without trouble and passing in through closed gates. Others have the character of simulation³⁴⁷, as, *He made as though He would have gone further*³⁴⁸. Others are appropriate to the double nature, as, *I ascend unto My Father and your Father, and My God and your God*³⁴⁹, and *The King of Glory shall come in*³⁵⁰, and *He sat down on the right hand of the majesty on high*³⁵¹. Finally others are to be understood as though He were ranking Himself with us, in the manner of separation in pure thought, as, *My God and your God*³⁵².

Those then that are sublime must be assigned to the divine nature, which is superior to passion and body: and those that are humble must be ascribed to the human nature; and those that are common must be attributed to the compound, that is, the one Christ, Who is God and man. And it should be understood that both belong to one

and the same Jesus Christ, our Lord. For if we know what is proper to each, and perceive that both are performed by one and the same, we shall have the true faith and shall not go astray. And from all these the difference between the united natures is recognised, and the fact³⁵³ that, as the most godly Cyril says, they are not identical in the natural quality of their divinity and humanity. But yet there is but one Son and Christ and Lord: and as He is one, He has also but one person, the unity in subsistence. being in nowise broken up into parts by the recognition of the difference of the natures.

CHAPTER XIX.

*That God is not the cause of evils*³⁵⁴.

It is to be observed³⁵⁵ that it is the custom in the Holy Scripture to speak of God's permission as His energy, as when the apostle says in the Epistle to the Romans, *Hath not the potter power over the clay, of the same lump to make one vessel unto honour and another unto dishonour*³⁵⁶? And for this reason, that He Himself makes this or that. For He is Himself alone the Maker of all things; yet it is not He Himself that fashions noble or ignoble things, but the personal choice of each one³⁵⁷. And this is manifest from what the same Apostle says in the Second Epistle to Timothy, *In a great house there are not only vessels of gold and of silver, but also of wood and of earth: and some to honour and some to dishonour. If a man therefore purge himself from these, he shall be a vessel unto honour sanctified, and meet for the master's use, and prepared unto every good work*³⁵⁸. And it is evident that the purification must be voluntary: for **if a man**, he saith, *purge himself* And the consequent antistrophe responds, "If a man purge not himself he will be a vessel to dishonour, unmeet for the master's use and fit only to be broken in pieces." Wherefore this passage that we have quoted and this, *God hath concluded them all in unbelief*³⁵⁹, and this, *God hath given them the spirit of slumber, eyes that they should not see, and ears*

³⁴⁰ I Cor. ii. 8.

³⁴¹ St. John iii. 13.

³⁴² St. Matt. xxviii. 19.

³⁴³ Ibid. 20.

³⁴⁴ Ibid. 9.

³⁴⁵ Ibid. 10.

³⁴⁶ κατά φύσιν

³⁴⁷ κατά προσποίησιν.

³⁴⁸ St. Luke xxiv. 28.

³⁴⁹ St. John xx. 17.

³⁵⁰ Ps. xxiv. 7.

³⁵¹ Heb. i. 3.

³⁵² St. John xx. 17.

³⁵³ *Epist. apologetica ad Acacium Melitinae, Episcopum.*

³⁵⁴ Against Platonists, Gnostics, and Manicheans.

³⁵⁵ *Damasc. Dial. cont. Monich.*

³⁵⁶ Rom. ix. 21.

³⁵⁷ *Basil. Homil. Quod Deus non sit auct. malorum.*

³⁵⁸ 2 Tim. ii. 20, 21

³⁵⁹ Rom. xi. 32.

that they should not hear³⁶⁰, all these must be understood not as though God Himself were energising, but as though God were permitting, both because of free-will and because goodness knows no compulsion.

His permission, therefore, is usually spoken of in the Holy Scripture as His energy and work. Nay, even when He says that *God creates evil things*, and that *there is no evil in a city that the Lord hath not done*, he does not mean by these words³⁶¹ that the Lord is the cause of evil, but the word 'evil'³⁶² is used in two ways, with two meanings. For sometimes it means what is evil by nature, and this is the opposite of virtue and the will of God: and sometimes it means that which is evil and oppressive to our sensation, that is to say, afflictions and calamities. Now these are seemingly evil because they are painful, but in reality are good. For to those who understand they become ambassadors of conversion and salvation. The Scripture says that of these God is the Author.

It is, moreover, to be observed that of these, too, we are the cause: for involuntary evils are the offspring of voluntary ones³⁶³.

This also should be recognised, that it is usual in the Scriptures for some things that ought to be considered as effects to be stated in a causal sense³⁶⁴, as, *Against Thee, Thee only, have I sinned and done this evil in Thy sight, that Thou mightest be justified when Thou speakest, and prevail when Thou judgest*³⁶⁵. For the sinner did not sin in order that God might prevail, nor again did God require our sin in order that He might by it be revealed as victor³⁶⁶. For above comparison He wins the victor's prize against all, even against those who are sinless, being Maker, incomprehensible, uncreated, and possessing natural and not adventitious glory. But it is because when we sin God is not unjust in His anger against us; and when He pardons the penitent He is shewn victor over our wickedness. But it is not for this that we sin, but because the thing so turns out. It is just as if one were sitting at work and a friend stood near by, and one said,

My friend came in order that I might do no work that day. The friend, however, was not present in order that the man should do no work, but such was the result. For being occupied with receiving his friend he did not work. These things, too, are spoken of as effects because affairs so turned out. Moreover, God does not wish that He alone should be just, but that all should, so far as possible, be made like unto Him.

CHAPTER XX.

That there are not two Kingdoms.

That there are not two kingdoms³⁶⁷, one good and one bad, we shall see from this. For good and evil are opposed to one another and mutually destructive, and cannot exist in one another or with one another. Each of them, therefore, in its own division will belong to the whole, and first³⁶⁸ they will be circumscribed, not by the whole alone but also each of them by part of the whole.

Next I ask³⁶⁹, who it is that assigns³⁷⁰ to each its place. For they will not affirm that they have come to a friendly agreement with, or been reconciled to, one another. For evil is not evil when it is at peace with, and reconciled to, goodness, nor is goodness good when it is on amicable terms with evil. But if He Who has marked off to each of these its own sphere of action is something different from them, He must the rather be God.

One of two things indeed is necessary, either that they come in contact with and destroy one another, or that there exists some intermediate place where neither goodness nor evil exists, separating both from one another, like a partition. And so there will be no longer two but three kingdoms.

Again, one of these alternatives is necessary, either that they are at peace, which is quite incompatible with evil (for that which is at peace is not evil), or they are at strife, which is incompatible with goodness (for that which is at strife is not perfectly good), or the evil is at strife and the good does not retaliate, but is destroyed by the evil, or they are ever in trouble and distress³⁷¹, which is not a mark of goodness.

³⁶⁰ Is. xxix. 10; Rom, xi. 8

³⁶¹ Amos. iii. 6.

³⁶² Text, δισημφατον. Variant, δυσσημφατον.

³⁶³ Text,

των γαρ εκουσιων κακων τα ακουσια, &c. R. 2930 has των ακουσιων τα εκουσια.

³⁶⁴ Basil, loc. cit.

³⁶⁵ Ps. li. 4.

³⁶⁶ νικητης is sometimes absent.

³⁶⁷ Athan., Cont. Gentes.

³⁶⁸ Athan., Cont. omnes haeret.

³⁶⁹ Damasc., Dial. Cont. Manich.

³⁷⁰ Text, αποτεμνομενος. Variants,

ατ αποτεμνομενος and απονεμνομενος.

³⁷¹ Text, κακουσθαι. Variant, κακουχεισθαι.

There is, therefore, but one kingdom, delivered from all evil.

But if this is so, they say, whence comes evil³⁷²? For it is quite impossible that evil should originate from goodness. We answer, then, that evil is nothing else than absence of goodness and a lapsing³⁷³ from what is natural into what is unnatural for nothing evil is natural. For all things, whatsoever God made, are very good³⁷⁴, so far as they were made if, therefore, they remain just as they were created, they are very good, but when they voluntarily depart from what is natural and turn to what is unnatural, they slip into evil.

By nature, therefore, all things are servants of the Creator and obey Him. Whenever, then, any of His creatures voluntarily rebels and becomes disobedient to his Maker, he introduces evil into himself. For evil is not any essence nor a property of essence, but an accident, that is, a voluntary deviation from what is natural into what is unnatural, which is sin.

Whence, then, comes sin³⁷⁵? It is an invention of the free-will of the devil. Is the devil, then, evil? In so far as he was brought into existence he is not evil but good. For he was created by his Maker a bright and very brilliant angel, endowed with free-will as being rational. But he voluntarily departed from the virtue that is natural and came into the darkness of evil, being far removed from God Who alone is good and can give life and light. For from Him every good thing derives its goodness, and so far as it is separated from Him in will (for it is not in place), it falls into evil.

CHAPTER XXI.

The purpose for which God in His foreknowledge created persons who would sin and not repent³⁷⁶.

God in His goodness³⁷⁷ brought what exists into being out of nothing, and has foreknowledge of what will exist in the future. If, therefore, they were not to exist in the future, they would neither be evil in the future nor would they be foreknown. For knowledge is of what exists and foreknowledge is of what will surely exist in the

future. For simple being comes first and then good or evil being. But if the very existence of those, who through the goodness of God are in the future to exist, were to be prevented by the fact that they were to become evil of their own choice, evil would have prevailed over the goodness of God. Wherefore God makes all His works good, but each becomes of its own choice good or evil. Although, then, the Lord said, *Good were it for that man that he had never been born³⁷⁸*, He said it in condemnation not of His own creation but of the evil which His own creation had acquired by his own choice and through his own heedlessness. For the heedlessness that marks man's judgment made His Creator's beneficence of no profit to him. It is just as if any one, when he had obtained riches and dominion from a king, were to lord it over his benefactor, who, when he has worsted him, will punish him as he deserves, if he should see him keeping hold of the sovereignty to the end.

CHAPTER XXII.

Concerning the law of God and the law of Sin.

The Deity is good and more than good and so is His will. For that which God wishes is good. Moreover the precept, which teaches this, is law, that we, holding by it, may walk in light³⁷⁹; and the transgression of this precept is sin, and this continues to exist on account of the assault of the devil and our unconstrained and voluntary reception of it³⁸⁰. And this, too, is called law³⁸¹.

And so the law of God, settling in our mind, draws it towards itself and pricks our conscience. And our conscience, too, is called a law of our mind. Further, the assault of the wicked one, that is the law of sin, settling in the members of our flesh, its assault upon us through it. For by once voluntarily transgressing the law of God and receiving the assault of the wicked one, we gave entrance to it, being sold by ourselves to sin. Wherefore our body is readily impelled to it. And so the savour and perception of sin that is stored up in our body, that is to say, lust and pleasure of the body, is law in the members of our flesh.³⁸²

³⁷⁸ St. Mark xiv. 21.

³⁷⁹ St. John i. 7.

³⁸⁰ Rom. vii. 23.

³⁸¹ Rom. vii. 23.

³⁸² To man, truth is 'conformity of mind to reality' while to God truth is 'conformity of reality to mind.' The basis of ethics is conformity of what man does to what he believes

³⁷² Basil, *Hom. Deum non esse caus. mal.*

³⁷³ Text, παραδρομη. Variant, παραδροπη, cf. *infra*.

³⁷⁴ Gen. i. 31.

³⁷⁵ Basil *Hom. Deum non esse caus. mal.*

³⁷⁶ *Jer. Contr. Pelag.* bk. iii.

³⁷⁷ *Damasc., Dialog contra Manich.*

Therefore the law of my mind, that is, the conscience, sympathises with the law of God, that is, the precept, and makes that its will. But the law of sin³⁸³, that is to say, the assault made through the law that is in our members, or through the lust and inclination and movement of the body and of the irrational part of the soul, is in opposition to the law of my mind, that is to conscience, and takes me captive (even though I make the law of God my will and set my love on it, and make not sin my will), by reason of commixture³⁸⁴; and through the softness of pleasure and the lust of the body and of the irrational part of the soul, as I said, it leads me astray and induces me to become the servant of sin. But *what the law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh, God, sending His own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh (for He assumed flesh but not sin) condemned sin in the flesh, that the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us who walk not after the flesh but in the Spirit*³⁸⁵. For the Spirit helpeth our infirmities³⁸⁶ and affordeth power to the law of our mind, against the law that is in our members. For the verse, *we know not what we should pray for as we ought, but the Spirit itself maketh intercession with groanings that cannot be*

as part of his pursuit towards truth. But it is through his senses/body that he perceives reality. The body is instrumental in perceiving reality, yet it is the body which must ultimately be conformed. It is man's will, guided by his intellect, that is free to choose good or evil. Hence the medieval phrase -*Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuerit in sensu* – 'nothing is in the intellect that isn't first in the senses' – man begins as a 'tabula rasa', a blank sheet, and must learn everything that isn't instinctual. When he learns truth and conforms his actions to it, he becomes good. [the other half of the phrase being; '*Sed, alio modo est in sensu, alio autem modo est in intellectu.*' – yet, that which is outside the senses, does not contradict what is in the intellect.]

³⁸³ Rom. vii. 23.

³⁸⁴ Text, *κατα ανακρασιν*. Variants, *ανακρισιν, ανακλσιν*. The old translation is 'secundum anacrasin.' i.e. 'contractionem, refusionem per laevitatem voluptatis;' Faber has 'secundum, contradictionem per suadelam voluptatis.' The authors meaning is that owing to the conjunction of mind with body, the law of sin is mixed with all the members.

³⁸⁵ Rom. viii. 3.4.

³⁸⁶ Ibid. 26.

*uttered*³⁸⁷, itself teacheth us what to pray for. Hence it is impossible to carry out the precepts of the Lord except by patience and prayer.

CHAPTER XXITT.

Against the Jews on the question of the Sabbath.

The seventh day is called the Sabbath and signifies rest. For in it God *rested from all His works*³⁸⁸, as the divine Scripture says and so the number of the days goes up to seven and then circles back again and begins at the first. This is the precious number with the Jews, God having ordained that it should be held in honour, and that in no chance fashion but with the imposition of most heavy penalties for the transgression³⁸⁹. And it was not in a simple fashion that He ordained this, but for certain reasons understood mystically by the spiritual and clear-sighted³⁹⁰.

So far, indeed, as I in my ignorance know, to begin with inferior and more dense things, God, knowing the denseness of the Israelites and their carnal love and propensity towards matter in everything, made this law first, in order that *the servant and the cattle should rest*³⁹¹ as it is written, *for the righteous man regardeth the life of his beast*³⁹²; next, in order that when they take their ease from the distraction of material things, they may gather together unto God, spending the whole of the seventh day in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs and the study of the divine Scriptures and resting in God. For when³⁹³ the law did not exist and there was no divinely-inspired Scripture, the Sabbath was not consecrated to God. But when the divinely-inspired Scripture was given by Moses, the Sabbath was consecrated to God in order that on it they, who do not dedicate their whole life to God, and who do not make their desire subservient to the Master as though to a Father, but are like foolish servants, may on that day talk much concerning the exercise of it, and may abstract a small, truly a most insignificant, portion of their life for the service of God, and this from fear of the chastisements and punishments which threaten transgressors. *For the law is not made for a righteous man but for*

³⁸⁷ Ibid.

³⁸⁸ Gen. ii. 2.

³⁸⁹ Ex. xiii. 6; Num. xv. 35.

³⁹⁰ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 44.*

³⁹¹ Deut. v. 14.

³⁹² Prov. xii. 10.

³⁹³ *Epiph Exp. Fid., n. 22.*

*the unrighteous*³⁹⁴. Moses, of a truth, was the first to abide fasting with God for forty days and again for another forty³⁹⁵, and thus doubtless to afflict himself with hunger on the Sabbaths although the law forbade self-affliction on the Sabbath. But if they should object that this took place before the law, what will they say about Elias the Thesbite who accomplished a journey of forty days on one meal³⁹⁶? For he, by thus afflicting himself on the Sabbaths not only with hunger but with the forty days' journeying, broke the Sabbath: and yet God, Who gave the law, was not wroth with him but shewed Himself to him on Choreb as a reward for his virtue. And what will they say about Daniel? Did he not spend three weeks without food³⁹⁷? And again, did not all Israel circumcise the child on the Sabbath, if it happened to be the eighth day after births³⁹⁸? And do they not hold the great fast which the law enjoins if it falls on the Sabbath³⁹⁹? And further, do not the priests and the Levites profane the Sabbath in the works of the tabernacle⁴⁰⁰ and yet are held blameless? Yea, if an ox should fall into a pit on the Sabbath, he who draws it forth is blameless, while he who neglects to do so is condemned⁴⁰¹. And did not all the Israelites compass the walls of Jericho bearing the Ark of God for seven days, in which assuredly the Sabbath was included⁴⁰².

As I said⁴⁰³, therefore, for the purpose of securing leisure to worship God in order that they might, both servant and beast of burden, devote a very small share to Him and be at rest, the observance of the Sabbath was devised for the carnal that were still childish and *in the bonds of the elements of the world*⁴⁰⁴, and unable to conceive of anything beyond the body and the letter. *But when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth His Only-begotten Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law that we might receive the*

*adoption of sons*⁴⁰⁵. *For to as many of us as received Him, He gave power to become sons of God, even to them that believe on Him*⁴⁰⁶. *So that we are no longer servants but sons*⁴⁰⁷: no longer under the law but under grace: no longer do we serve God in part from fear, but we are bound to dedicate to Him the whole-span of our life, and cause that servant, I mean wrath and desire, to cease from sin and bid it devote itself to the service of God, always directing our whole desire towards God and arming our wrath against the enemies of God and likewise we hinder that beast of burden, that is the body, from the servitude of sin, and urge it forwards to assist to the uttermost the divine precepts.

These are the things which the spiritual law of Christ enjoins on us and those who observe that become superior to the law of Moses. *For when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away*⁴⁰⁸: and when the covering of the law, that is, the veil, is rent asunder through the crucifixion of the Saviour, and the Spirit shines forth with tongues of fire, the letter shall be done away with, bodily things shall come to an end, the law of servitude shall be fulfilled, and the law of liberty be bestowed on us. Yea⁴⁰⁹ we shall celebrate the perfect rest of human nature, I mean the day after the resurrection, on which the Lord Jesus, the Author of Life and our Saviour, shall lead us into the heritage promised to those who serve God in the spirit, a heritage into which He entered Himself as our forerunner after He rose from the dead, and whereon, the gates of Heaven being opened to Him, He took His seat in bodily form at the right hand of the Father, where those who keep the spiritual law shall also come.

What belongs to us⁴¹⁰, therefore, who walk by the spirit and not by the letter, is the complete abandonment of carnal things, the spiritual service and communion with God. For circumcision is the abandonment of carnal pleasure and of whatever is superfluous and unnecessary. For the foreskin is nothing else than the skin which is superfluous to the organ of lust. And, indeed, every pleasure which does not arise from God nor is in God is superfluous to pleasure: and of that the foreskin is the type. The Sabbath, moreover, is the cessation from sin so

³⁹⁴ 1 Tim. i. 9.

³⁹⁵ Ex. xxiv. 18. xxxiv. 28.

³⁹⁶ 1 Kings xix. 8.

³⁹⁷ Dan. x. 2.

³⁹⁸ Gen. xvii. 12.

³⁹⁹ Lev. xvi. 31.

⁴⁰⁰ St. Matt. xii. 5.

⁴⁰¹ *Epiph. Haeres* 30, n. 32. *Haeres* n. 82 seqq: *Athan. Hom. circum. et Sabb.*

⁴⁰² Josh. iii.

⁴⁰³ *Athan. Hom.*

⁴⁰⁴ Gal. iv. 3.

⁴⁰⁵ *Ibid.* 4, 5.

⁴⁰⁶ St. John i. 12.

⁴⁰⁷ Gal. iv. 7.

⁴⁰⁸ 1 Cor. xiii. 10.

⁴⁰⁹ *Athan., loc. cit.*

⁴¹⁰ *Ibid.*

that both things happen to be one, and so both together, when observed by those who are spiritual, do not bring about any breach of the law at all.

Further, observe⁴¹¹ that the number seven denotes all the present time, as the most wise Solomon says, *to give a portion to seven and also to eight*⁴¹². And David⁴¹³, the divine singer when he composed the eighth psalm, sang of the future restoration after the resurrection from the dead. Since the Law, therefore, enjoined that the seventh day should be spent in rest from carnal things and devoted to spiritual things, it was a mystic indication to the true Israelite who had a mind to see God, that he should through all time offer himself to God and rise higher than carnal things.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Concerning Virginity.

Carnal men abuse virginity⁴¹⁴, and the pleasure-loving bring forward the following verse in proof, *Cursed be every one that raiseth not up seed in Israel*⁴¹⁵. But we, made confident by God the Word that was made flesh of the Virgin, answer that virginity was implanted in man's nature from above and in the beginning. For man was formed of virgin soil. From Adam alone was Eve created. In Paradise virginity held sway. Indeed, Divine Scripture tells that *both Adam and Eve were naked and were not ashamed*⁴¹⁶. But after their transgression they knew that they were naked, and in their shame they sewed aprons for themselves⁴¹⁷. And when, after the transgression, Adam heard, *dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return*⁴¹⁸, when death entered into the world by reason of the transgression, then *Adam knew Eve his wife, and she conceived and bare seed*⁴¹⁹. So that to prevent the wearing out a destruction of the race by death, marriage was devised that the race of men may be preserved through the procreation of children⁴²⁰.

But they will perhaps ask, what then is the meaning of "male and female"⁴²¹, and "fruitful and multiply?" In answer we shall say that "Be fruitful and multiply"⁴²², does not altogether refer to the multiplying by the marriage connection. For God had power to multiply the race also in different ways, if they kept the precept unbroken⁴²³ to the end⁴²⁴. But God, Who knoweth all things before they have existence, knowing in His foreknowledge that they would fall into transgression in the future and be condemned to death, anticipated this and made "male and female," and bade them "be fruitful and multiply." Let us, then, proceed on our way and see the glories⁴²⁵ of virginity: and this also includes chastity.

Noah when he was commanded to enter the ark and was entrusted with the preservation of the seed of the world received this command, *Go in, saith the Lord, thou and thy sons, and thy wife, and thy Sons' wives*⁴²⁶. He separated them from their wives⁴²⁷ in order that with purity they might escape the flood and that shipwreck of the whole world. After the cessation of the flood, however, He said, *Go forth of the ark, thou and thy sons, and thy and thy sons wives*⁴²⁸. Lo, again, marriage is granted for the sake of the multiplication of the race. Next, Elias, the fire-breathing charioteer and sojourner in heaven did not embrace celibacy, and yet was not his virtue attested by his super-human ascension⁴²⁹? Who closed the heavens? Who raised the dead⁴³⁰? Who divided Jordan⁴³¹? Was it not the virginal Elias? And did not Elisha, his disciple, after he had given proof of equal virtue, ask and obtain as an inheritance a double portion of the grace of the Spirit⁴³²? What of the three youths? Did they not by practising virginity become mightier than fire, their bodies through virginity being made

⁴¹¹ *Greg. Naz., Orat. 42.*

⁴¹² *Eccl. xi. 2.*

⁴¹³ *Ps. xvi.*

⁴¹⁴ *Vide bk ii. ch. 30.*

⁴¹⁵ *Deut.*

⁴¹⁶ *Gen. ii. 23.*

⁴¹⁷ *Ibid. iv. 7.*

⁴¹⁸ *Ibid. 19.*

⁴¹⁹ *Gen. iv. 1.*

⁴²⁰ *Greg. Nyss. De opif., hom. 16.*

⁴²¹ *Gen. i. 27.*

⁴²² *Ibid. i. 28*

⁴²³ Text, *απαρχαρακτον*. Variant, *απαρερχαρακτον*, old trans. "in intransmutationem."

⁴²⁴ *Vid. supr. Bk ii. ch. 30*

⁴²⁵ Text, *αυξηματα* = increases. We have read *αυχηματα*.

⁴²⁶ *Gen. vi. 18: vii. 1.*

⁴²⁷ Cf. *Chrys. Hom. 28 on Genesis.*

⁴²⁸ *Gen. viii. 16.*

⁴²⁹ *2 Kings ii. 11.*

⁴³⁰ *Ibid. iv. 34.*

⁴³¹ *Ibid. ii. 14.*

⁴³² *Ibid. ii. 9.*

proof against the fire⁴³³? And was it not Daniel's body that was so hardened by virginity that the wild beasts' teeth could not fasten in it⁴³⁴? Did not God, when He wished the Israelites to see Him, bid them purify the body⁴³⁵? Did not the priests purify themselves and so approach the temple's shrine and offer victims? And did not the law call chastity the great vow?

The precept of the law, therefore, is to be taken in a more spiritual sense. For there is spiritual seed which is conceived through the love and fear of God in the spiritual womb, travailing and bringing forth the spirit of salvation. And in this sense must be understood this verse, *Blessed is he who hath seed in Zion and posterity in Jerusalem*. For does it mean that, although he be a whoremonger and a drunkard and an idolater, he is still blessed if only he hath seed in Zion and posterity in Jerusalem? No one in his senses will say this.

Virginity is the rule of life among the angels, the property of all incorporeal nature. This we say without speaking ill of marriage God forbid (for we know that the Lord blessed marriage by His presence⁴³⁶, and we know him who said, *Marriage is honourable and the bed undefiled*⁴³⁷), but knowing that virginity is better than marriage, however good. For among the virtues, equally as among the vices, there are higher and lower grades. We know that all mortals after the first parents of the race are the offspring of marriage. For the first parents were the work of virginity and not of marriage. But celibacy is, as we said, an imitation of the angels. Wherefore virginity is as much more honourable than marriage, as the angel is higher than man. But why do I say angel? Christ Himself is the glory of virginity, who was not only-begotten of the Father without beginning or emission or connection, but also became man in our image, being made flesh for our sakes of the Virgin without connection, and manifesting in Himself the true and perfect virginity. Wherefore, although He did not enjoin that on us by law (for as He said, *all men cannot receive this saying*⁴³⁸), yet in actual fact He taught us that and gave us strength for it. For it is surely clear to every one that virginity now is flourishing among men.

⁴³³ Dan. iii. 20.

⁴³⁴ Ibid. vi. 16.

⁴³⁵ Ex. xix. 13; Num. vi. 2.

⁴³⁶ St. John ii. 1.

⁴³⁷ Heb. xiii. 4.

⁴³⁸ St. Matt. xix. 11.

Good indeed is the procreation of children enjoined by the law, and good is marriage⁴³⁹ on account of fornications, for it does away with these⁴⁴⁰, and by lawful intercourse does not permit the madness of desire to be enflamed into unlawful acts. Good is marriage for those who have no continence: but that virginity is better which increases the fruitfulness of the soul and offers to God the seasonable fruit of prayer. *Marriage is honourable and the bed undefiled, but whoremongers and adulterers God will judge*⁴⁴¹.

CHAPTER XXV.

Concerning the Circumcision.

The Circumcision⁴⁴² was given to Abraham before the law, after the blessings, after the promise, as a sign separating him and his offspring and his household from the Gentiles with whom he lived⁴⁴³. And this is evident⁴⁴⁴, for when the Israelites passed forty years alone by themselves in the desert, having no intercourse with any other race, all that were born in the desert were uncircumcised but when Joshua⁴⁴⁵ led them across Jordan, they were circumcised, and a second law of circumcision was instituted. For in Abraham's time the law of circumcision was given, and for the forty years in the desert it fell into abeyance. And again for the second time God gave the law of circumcision to Joshua, after the crossing of Jordan, according as it is written in the book of Joshua, the son of Nun *At that time the Lord said unto Joshua, Make thee knives of stone from the sharp rock, and assemble and circumcise the sons of Israel a second time*⁴⁴⁶; and a little later *For the children of Israel walked forty and two*⁴⁴⁷ *years in the wilderness of Battaris*⁴⁴⁸, *till all the people that were men of war, which came out of Egypt, were*

⁴³⁹ Simeon Thess., *De initiat.*, ch. 33.

⁴⁴⁰ 1. Cor. vii. 2.

⁴⁴¹ Heb. xiii. 4.

⁴⁴² *Just. Martyr., Dial cum Tryph.*, p. 241.

⁴⁴³ Gen. xvii. 10.

⁴⁴⁴ *Chrys., Hom. 39 in Gen.*

⁴⁴⁵ Text, Ἰησοῦς

⁴⁴⁶ Josh. v. 2.

⁴⁴⁷ Ibid. 6.

⁴⁴⁸ Text, Βατταριτιδι as in MSS. but in Bib.

Sixt. μαδβαρειτιδι is to be read. The desert in which the Israelites dwelt is called "per antonomasiam" Madbara, from the Hebrew מַדְבָּר, desert.

*uncircumcised, because they obeyed not the voice of the Lord: unto whom the Lord swore that He would not skew them the good land, which the Lord swore unto their fathers that He would give them, a land that floweth with milk and honey. And their children, whom He raised up in their stead, then, Joshua circumcised: for they were uncircumcised, because they had not circumcised them by the way*⁴⁴⁹. So that the circumcision was a sign, dividing Israel from the Gentiles with whom they dwelt.

It was, moreover, a figure of baptism⁴⁵⁰. For just as the circumcision does not cut off a useful member of the body but only a useless superfluity, so by the holy baptism we are circumcised from sin, and sin clearly is, so to speak, the superfluous part of desire and not useful desire. For it is quite impossible that any one should have no desire at all nor ever experience the taste of pleasure. But the useless part of pleasure, that is to say, useless desire and pleasure, it is this that is sin from which holy baptism circumcises us, giving us as a token the precious cross on the brow, not to divide us from the Gentiles (for all the nations received baptism and were sealed with the sign of the Cross), but to distinguish in each nation the faithful from the faithless. Wherefore, when the truth is revealed, circumcision is a senseless figure and shade. So circumcision is now superfluous and contrary to holy baptism. For *he who is circumcised is a debtor to do the whole law*⁴⁵¹. Further, the Lord was circumcised that He might fulfil the law and He fulfilled the whole law and observed the Sabbath that He might fulfil and establish the law⁴⁵². Moreover after He was baptized and the Holy Spirit had appeared to men, descending on Him in the form of a dove, from that time the spiritual service and conduct of life and the Kingdom of Heaven was preached.

CHAPTER XXVI.

*Concerning the Antichrist*⁴⁵³.

It should be known that the Antichrist is bound to come. Every one, therefore, who confesses not that the Son of God came in the flesh and is perfect God and became perfect man, after being God, is Antichrist⁴⁵⁴. But in a peculiar and

special sense he who comes at the consummation of the age is called Antichrist⁴⁵⁵. First, then, it is requisite that the Gospel should be preached among all nations, as the Lord said⁴⁵⁶, and then he will come to refute the impious Jews. For he Lord said to them: *I am come in My Father's name and ye receive Me not: if another shall come in his own name, him ye will receive*⁴⁵⁷. And the apostle says, *Because they received not the love of the truth that they might be saved, for this cause God shall send them a strong delusion that they should believe a lie: that they all might be damned who believed not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteousness*⁴⁵⁸. The Jews accordingly did not receive the Lord Jesus Christ who was the Son of God and God, but receive the impostor who calls himself God⁴⁵⁹. For that he will assume the name of God, the angel teaches Daniel, saying these words, *Neither shall he regard the God of his fathers*⁴⁶⁰. And the apostle says: *Let no man deceive you by any means: for that day shall not come except there come a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition: who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God or that is worshipped, so that he sitteth in the temple of God*⁴⁶¹, shewing himself that he is God; in the temple of God he said; not our temple, but the old Jewish temple⁴⁶². For he will come not to us but to the Jews: not for Christ or the things of Christ: wherefore he is called Antichrist⁴⁶³.

First, therefore, it is necessary that the Gospel should be preached among all nations⁴⁶⁴: *And then shall that wicked one be revealed, even him whose coming is after the working of Satan with all power and signs and lying wonders*⁴⁶⁵, with all deceivableness of unrighteousness in them that perish, whom the Lord shall consume with the word of His mouth and shall destroy with the brightness of His coming⁴⁶⁶. The devil himself⁴⁶⁷,

⁴⁵⁵ *Iren.*, bk. v. ch. 23: *Greg. Naz.*, *Orat.* 47.

⁴⁵⁶ *St. Matt.* xxiv. 14.

⁴⁵⁷ *St. John* v. 43.

⁴⁵⁸ *2 Thess.* ii 10, 11, 12.

⁴⁵⁹ *Chrys.*, *Hom. in Epit.* 2 *Thess.*

⁴⁶⁰ *Dan.* xi. 37.

⁴⁶¹ *2 Thess.* ii. 3, 4.

⁴⁶² *Cyril of Jerusalem.* *Cat.* 13.

⁴⁶³ *Iren.*, *Cyril Hieros.*, *Catech.* 15 *Greg. Naz.* *loc. cit.*

⁴⁶⁴ *St. Matt.* xxv. 14.

⁴⁶⁵ Text has *περασι ψευδους*, instead of the received text, *τερασι ψευδους*, cf. *infr.*

⁴⁶⁶ *2 Thess.* ii. 8, 9, 10.

⁴⁶⁷ *Jerome on Daniel* ch vii.

⁴⁴⁹ *Josh.* v. 6, 7.

⁴⁵⁰ *Greg. Naz.*, *Orat.* 40. *Athan.*, *De Sab. et circ.*

⁴⁵¹ *Gal.* v. 3.

⁴⁵² *St. Matt.* v. 17.

⁴⁵³ See the note in *Migne*.

⁴⁵⁴ *St. John* ii. 22.

therefore, does not become man in the way that the Lord was made man. God forbid! but he becomes man as the offspring of fornication and receiveth all the energy of Satan. For God, foreknowing the strangeness of the choice that he would make, allows the devil to take up his abode in him⁴⁶⁸.

He is, therefore, as we said, the offspring of fornication and is nurtured in secret, and on a sudden he rises up and rebels and assumes rule. And in the beginning of his rule, or rather tyranny, he assumes the role of sanctity⁴⁶⁹. But when he becomes master he persecutes the Church of God and displays all his wickedness. But he will come *with signs and lying wonders*⁴⁷⁰, fictitious and not real, and he will deceive and lead away from the living God those whose mind rests on an unsound and unstable foundation, so that even the elect shall, if it be possible, be made, to stumble⁴⁷¹.

But Enoch and Elms the Thesbite shall be sent and shall turn the hearts of the fathers to the children⁴⁷², that is, the synagogue to our Lord Jesus Christ and the preaching of the apostles: and they will be destroyed by him. And the Lord shall come out of heaven, just as the holy apostles beheld Him going into heaven, perfect God and perfect man, with glory and power, and will destroy the man of lawlessness, the son of destruction, with the breath of His mouth⁴⁷³. Let no one, therefore, look for the Lord to come from earth, but out of Heaven, as He himself has made sure⁴⁷⁴.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Concerning the Resurrection.

We believe also in the resurrection of the dead. For there will be in truth, there will be, a resurrection of the dead, and by resurrection we mean resurrection of bodies⁴⁷⁵. For resurrection is the second state of that which has fallen. For the souls are immortal, and hence how can they rise again? For if they define death as the separation of soul and body, resurrection surely

is the re-union of soul and body, and the second state of the living creature that has suffered dissolution and downfall⁴⁷⁶. It is, then, this very body, which is corruptible and liable to dissolution, that will rise again incorruptible. For He, who made it in the beginning of the sand of the earth, does not lack the power to raise it up again after it has been dissolved again and returned to the earth from which it was taken, in accordance with the reversal of the Creator's judgment.

For if there is no resurrection, let us eat and drink⁴⁷⁷: let us pursue a life of pleasure and enjoyment. If there is no resurrection, wherein do we differ from the irrational brutes? If there is no resurrection, let us hold the wild beasts of the field happy who have a life free from sorrow. If there is no resurrection, neither is there any God nor Providence, but all things are driven and borne along of themselves [by mere chance]. For observe how we see most righteous men suffering hunger and injustice and receiving no help in the present life, while sinners and unrighteous men abound in riches and every delight. And who in his senses would take this for the work of a righteous judgment or a wise providence? There must be, therefore, there must be, a resurrection. For God is just and is the rewarder of those who submit patiently to Him. Wherefore if it is the soul alone that engages in the contests of virtue, it is also the soul alone that will receive the crown. And if it were the soul alone that revels in pleasures, it would also be the soul alone that would be justly punished. But since the soul does not pursue either virtue or vice separate from the body, both together will obtain that which is their just due.

Nay, the divine Scripture bears witness that there will be a resurrection of the body. God in truth says to Moses after the flood, *Even as the green herb have I given you all things. But flesh with the life thereof which is the blood thereof, shall ye not eat. And surely your blood of your lives will I require; at the hand of every beast will I require it, and at the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man. Whoso sheddeth man's blood, for his blood his own shall be shed, for in the image of God made I man*⁴⁷⁸. How wilt He require the blood of man at the hand of every beast, unless because the bodies of dead men will rise again? For not for man will the beasts die.

⁴⁶⁸ *Chrys. Hom. 3 in 2 Thess.*

⁴⁶⁹ Text, ἀγιοσύνην. Variants, ἀγαθωσύνην, δικαιοσύνην. Old trans. "justitiam," but Faber has "bonitatem."

⁴⁷⁰ 2 Thess. ii. 9.

⁴⁷¹ St. Matt. xxiv. 24.

⁴⁷² Mal. iv. 6: Apoc. xi. 3.

⁴⁷³ Acts. i. 11.

⁴⁷⁴ 2 Thess. ii. 8.

⁴⁷⁵ 1 Cor. xv. 35 – 44.

⁴⁷⁶ *Epist. in Ancor. N 89: Method., Contr. Orig.*

⁴⁷⁷ Is. xxii. 13: 1 Cor. xv. 32.

⁴⁷⁸ Gen. ix. 3, 4, 5, 6.

And again to Moses, *I am the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob: God is not the God of the dead* (that is, those who are dead and will be no more), *but of the living*⁴⁷⁹, whose souls indeed live in His hand⁴⁸⁰, but whose bodies will again come to life through the resurrection. And David, sire of the Divine, says to God, *Thou takest away their breath, they die and return to their dust*⁴⁸¹. See how he speaks about bodies. Then he subjoins this, *Thou sendest forth Thy Spirit, they are created: and Thou renewest the face of the earth*⁴⁸².

Further Isaiah says *he dead shall rise again, and they that are in the graves shall awake*⁴⁸³. And it is clear that the souls do not lie in the graves, but the bodies.

And again, the blessed Ezekiel says: *And it was as I prophesied, and behold a shaking each the bones came together, bone to his bone, each to its own joint: and when I beheld, to, the sinews came up upon them and the flesh grew an rose up on them and the skin covered them above*⁴⁸⁴. And later he teaches how the spirits came back when they were bidden.

And divine Daniel also says: *And at that time shall Michael stand up, the great prince which standeth for the children of thy people: and there shall be a time of trouble, such trouble as never was since there was a nation on the earth even to that same time. And at that time thy people shall be delivered, every one that shall be found written in the book. And many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake: some to everlasting life and some to shame and everlasting contempt. And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and out of the multitude of the just shall shine like stars into the ages and beyond*⁴⁸⁵. The words, *many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake*, clearly shew that there will be a resurrection of bodies. For no one surely would say that the souls sleep in the dust earth.

Moreover, even the Lord in the holy Gospels clearly allows that there is a resurrection of the bodies. *For they that are in the graves, He says, shall hear His voice and shall come forth they that have done good unto the resurrection of life,*

*and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation*⁴⁸⁶. Now no one in his senses would ever say that the souls are in the graves.

But it was not only by word, but also by deed, that the Lord revealed the resurrection of the bodies. First He raised up Lazarus, even after he had been dead four days, and was stinking⁴⁸⁷. For He did not raise the soul without the body, but the body along with the soul: and not another body but the very one that was corrupt. For how could the resurrection of the dead man have been known or believed if it had not been established by his characteristic properties? But it was in fact to make the divinity of His own nature manifest and to confirm the belief in His own and our resurrection, that He raised up Lazarus who was destined once more to die. And the Lord became Himself the first-fruits of the perfect resurrection that is no longer subject to death. Wherefore also the divine Apostle Paul said: *if the dead rise not, then is not Christ raised. And if Christ be not raised, our faith is vain: we are yet in our sins*⁴⁸⁸. And, *Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first-fruits of them that slept*⁴⁸⁹, and *the first-born from the dead*⁴⁹⁰; and again, *For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him*⁴⁹¹. Even so, he said, *as Christ rose again*. Moreover, that the resurrection of the Lord was the union of uncorrupted body and soul (for it was these that had been divided) is manifest: for He said, *Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up*⁴⁹². And the holy Gospel is a trustworthy witness that He spoke of His own body. *Handle Me and see*, the Lord said to His own disciples when they were thinking that they saw a spirit, *that it is I Myself, and that I am not changed*⁴⁹³: *for a spirit hath not flesh or bones, as ye see Me have*⁴⁹⁴. And when He had said this He shewed them His hands and His side, and stretched them forward for Thomas to touch⁴⁹⁵. Is not this sufficient to establish belief in the resurrection of bodies?

⁴⁸⁶ St. John v. 28, 29.

⁴⁸⁷ St. John xi. 39 - 44.

⁴⁸⁸ 1 Cor. xv. 16, 17

⁴⁸⁹ Ibid. 20.

⁴⁹⁰ Col. i. 18.

⁴⁹¹ Thess. iv. 14.

⁴⁹² St. John ii. 19.

⁴⁹³ St. Luke xxiv. 37.

⁴⁹⁴ Ibid. xxiv. 39.

⁴⁹⁵ St. John xx. 27.

⁴⁷⁹ Ex. iii. 6: St. Matt. xxii. 32.

⁴⁸⁰ Wis I. iii. 1.

⁴⁸¹ Ps. civ. 29.

⁴⁸² Ibid. 30.

⁴⁸³ Is. xxvi. 18.

⁴⁸⁴ Ez. xxxvi. 7.

⁴⁸⁵ Dan. xii. 1, 2, 3.

Again the divine apostle says, *For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality*⁴⁹⁶. And again: *It is sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption: it is sown in weakness, it is raised in power: it is sown in dishonour, it is raised in glory: it is sown a natural body* (that is to say, crass and mortal), *it is raised a spiritual body*⁴⁹⁷, such as was our Lord's body after the resurrection which passed through closed doors, was unwearying, had no need of food, or sleep, or drink. *For they will be*, saith the Lord, *as the angels of God*⁴⁹⁸: there will no longer be marriage nor procreation of children. The divine apostle, in truth, says, *For our conversation is in heaven, from whence also we look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus, Who shall change our vile body that it may be fashioned like unto His glorious body*⁴⁹⁹: not meaning change into another form (God forbid!), but rather the change from corruption into incorruption⁵⁰⁰.

But some one will say, *How are the dead raised up?* Oh, what disbelief! Oh, what folly! Will He, Who at His solitary will changed earth into body, Who commanded the little drop of seed to grow in the mother's womb and become in the end this varied end manifold organ of the body, not the rather raise up again at His solitary will that which was and is dissolved? *And with what body do they come*⁵⁰¹? *Thou fool* if thy hardness will not permit you to believe the words of God, at least believe His works⁵⁰². *For that which thou sowest is not quickened except it die*⁵⁰³. *And that which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body that shall be, but bare grain, it may chance of wheat or of some other grain. But God giveth it a body as it hath pleased Him, and to every seed his own body*⁵⁰⁴. Behold, therefore, how the seed is buried in the furrows as in tombs. Who is it that giveth them roots and stalk and leaves and ears and the most delicate beards? Is it not the Maker of the universe? Is it not at the bidding of Him Who hath contrived all things? Believe, therefore, in this wise, even that the resurrection of the dead will come to pass at the

divine will and sign. For He has power that is able to keep pace with His will.

We shall therefore rise again, our souls being once more united with our bodies, now made incorruptible and having put off corruption, and we shall stand beside the awful judgment-seat of Christ: and the devil and his demons and the man that is his, that is the Antichrist and the impious and the sinful, will be given over to everlasting fire: not material fire⁵⁰⁵ like our fire, but such fire as God would know. But those who have done good will shine forth as the sun with the angels into life eternal, with our Lord Jesus Christ, ever seeing Him and being in His sight and deriving unceasing joy from Him, praising Him with the Father and the Holy Spirit throughout the limitless ages of ages⁵⁰⁶. Amen.

⁴⁹⁶ 1 Cor. xv. 35.

⁴⁹⁷ 1 Cor. xv. 42, 44.

⁴⁹⁸ St. Mark xii. 25.

⁴⁹⁹ Philip. iii. 20, 21.

⁵⁰⁰ Nyss., *loc. citat.*; *Epiph., Haeres.* vi. 4.

⁵⁰¹ 1 Cor. xv. 35.

⁵⁰² *Epiph., Ancor., n. 93.*

⁵⁰³ 1 Cor. xv. 35.

⁵⁰⁴ *Ibid.* 36, 37, 38.

⁵⁰⁵ See Migne's Preface to John's *Dial., Contr. Manichaeos.*

⁵⁰⁶ In R. 2924 is read:

εν τῷ Κυρίῳ ἡμῶν, ὡς πρέπει πᾶσα δόξα, τιμὴ, καὶ προσκυνήσις,

νῦν καὶ αἰεὶ, καὶ εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰῶνων. Ἀμήν.

In 2928:

ὅτι αὐτῷ πρέπει δόξα, τιμὴ καὶ προσκυνήσις, νῦν καὶ αἰεὶ, &c.