

CYRIL OF ALEXANDRIA
SELECT LETTERS

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY
LIONEL R. WICKHAM

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PREFACE

THERE are many whom I want to thank for help in the preparation of this work. I have mentioned some of them in the book but others I must also name here. First there are the great libraries of Basle, Berlin, Florence, Leiden, London, Munich, Oxford, Paris and Venice and their distinguished servants who have traced manuscripts and answered queries. Along with these I must thank also Dr. Walter Hayes, of the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies in Toronto, and the Institut de Recherche et d'Histoire des Textes of Paris, who have helped in the same manner. I have a special debt of gratitude to the general editor of the series, Professor Henry Chadwick, without whose encouragement and counsel 20 years ago I should never have ventured upon patristic scholarship. To my former University of Southampton I am under obligation for its support of this publication in difficult times. I am in heavy debt to my old friend and former colleague, Dr. F. J. Williams, who took time off from Callimachus to read the proofs of another Alexandrine. If this work has any merit, Cyril ought to be grateful, as I certainly am, to my wife, Helen, who contributed the encouragement without which it would never have seen the light of day. My son Henry helped with the indexes; filial duty could scarcely go further. I thank them all and trust that they will have helped to make the 'seal of the fathers' more widely understood, for that was my aim in undertaking this book.

LIONEL RALPH WICKHAM

Honley, 1982

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ABBREVIATIONS

Loofs	F. Loofs, <i>Nestoriana</i> (Halle, 1905).
Pusey 1, 2, 3	P. Pusey, <i>Sancti Patris Nostri Cyrilli Archiepiscopi Alexandrini in D. Joannis Evangelium. Accedunt Fragmenta Varia necnon Tractatus ad Tiberium Diaconum duo</i> (3 vols.; Oxford, 1872).
ACO	<i>Acta Conciliorum Oecumenicorum</i> , ed. E. Schwartz (Berlin and Leipzig, 1924-).
CCSL	<i>Corpus Christianorum Series Latina</i> (Turnholt, 1953-).
DHGE	<i>Dictionnaire d'Histoire et de Géographie Ecclésiastiques</i> (Paris, 1912-).
DTC	<i>Dictionnaire de Théologie Catholique</i> (Paris, 1903-).
JTS	<i>Journal of Theological Studies</i> , New Series (Oxford, 1950-).
LSJ	<i>A Greek-English Lexicon</i> , compiled by H. G. Liddell and R. Scott, revised H. S. Jones (Oxford, 1940).
NTS	<i>New Testament Studies</i> (Cambridge, 1954-).
PG	<i>Patrologiae Cursus completus Series Graeca</i> , ed. J. P. Migne (Paris, 1857-).
PGL	<i>A Patristic Greek Lexicon</i> , ed. G. W. H. Lampe (Oxford, 1961).
PL	<i>Patrologiae Cursus completus Series Latina</i> , ed. J. P. Migne (Paris, 1841-).
PLS	ciusdem <i>Supplementum</i> (1958-).
PO	<i>Patrologia orientalis</i> (Paris, 1907-).
RAC	<i>Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum</i> (Stuttgart, 1950-).
RB	<i>Revue Biblique</i> (Paris, 1915-).
REA	<i>Revue des études anciennes</i> (Bordeaux, 1899-).
RHE	<i>Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique</i> (Louvain, 1900-).
RSR	<i>Recherches de science religieuse</i> (Paris, 1910-).
SC	<i>Sources Chrétiennes</i> (Paris, 1941-).
TRE	<i>Theologische Realencyclopädie</i> (Berlin, 1974-).
ZKG	<i>Zeitschrift für Kirchengeschichte</i> (Stuttgart and elsewhere, 1877-).

INTRODUCTION

1. *The Author and his Work*

(a) *Cyril's Place in History*

THE patristic understanding of the Incarnation owes more to Cyril of Alexandria than to any other individual theologian. The classic picture of Christ the God-man, as it is delineated in the formulae of the Church from the Council of Chalcedon onwards, and as it has been presented to the heart in liturgies and hymns, is the picture Cyril persuaded Christians was the true, the only credible, Christ. All subsequent Christology has proceeded, and must proceed, by way of interpretation or criticism of this picture; it is the standard by which interpretations of Christ as God's eternal Son and Word made man and incarnate are judged, the reference-point for differing pictures. Cyril's place, therefore, in the intellectual history of mankind is assured and his perduring relevance to theology as near self-evident as any such matter can be. Moreover, because men soon divided over how to express their loyalty to his interpretation of Christ, with the formation of mutually opposed 'monophysite' and Chalcedonian churches, and because this division had far-reaching political and social consequences for the Empire which are with us yet in the political and religious structures of the Middle East, Cyril's importance extends outside theology and what may be thought of as narrowly ecclesiastical. Only Augustine, if the Reformation may be allowed to count as a consequence of following to their conclusions his leading thoughts about divine grace and human freedom, has had a comparable significance, at once religious and political, unitive and unwittingly divisive.

The letters presented here provide a cross-section of Cyril's theological work. The first seven deal principally with Christology; the last three with the doctrine of man, the spiritual life, the Eucharist and some specific points of Biblical exegesis as they arose out of queries addressed to him. All aspects of Cyril's thought are represented in these letters which speak far more

directly to the reader than do his longer treatises. Cyril himself might fairly complain that they do not do justice to his work as an exegete of the Old Testament he commented upon so extensively or as an apologist for the Christian faith. But it is not in these fields that his main influence has lain and something of his work here is at least included. These letters, too, show Cyril in his role as church-politician, fierce in his initial campaign against Nestorius, willing in victory, if not to compromise (that he would never do), at any rate to attempt an honest peace with men of good will; and the second group (the correspondence with the Palestinian monks and with Calosirius) gives some insight into Cyril as a pastor and spiritual guide. They reveal the man and his characteristic attitudes as well as his message.

(b) *His Career*

To 428. Cyril succeeded his maternal uncle, Theophilus, on the throne of St Mark almost indecently soon after Theophilus' death on Tuesday, 15 October 412. On the Friday of that same week, after rioting between his own faction and supporters of the rival candidate Timothy the archdeacon, Cyril was installed despite opposition from the secular arm.¹ He must have been at least 30 at the time of his consecration and probably in his twenties when (as we know from a rare piece of self-reference) he attended Theophilus at the Synod of the Oak in 403 where John Chrysostom was condemned.² His date of birth, then, may be fixed somewhere between 375 and 380.

Little is known about his upbringing. A monastic education for part of the time would be a certainty if we could trust the correspondence of Isidore of Pelusium, who writes to him (or is presented in these letters as writing to him) with the authority of a monk and spiritual mentor.³ It may be alluded to when

¹ Socrates, *Hist. Eccles.* 7, 7.

² *Letter to Acacius of Beroea* (= Aleppo) *Ep.* 33 (*ACO* 1, 1, 7 p. 148, 30 ff.); see *Letter to Acacius of Melitene*, para. 3, n. 5.

³ Cf. *Epp.* 1, 25 and from the same book nos. 310, 324, and 370 (*PG* 78). The corpus of Isidoriana and the manuscript tradition needs to be re-examined; see P. Evieux 'Isidore de Péluse', *RSR* 64 (1976), 322-40. The presence of these letters in sources hostile to Cyril (in Rusticus' *Synodicon*, *ACO* 1, 4; see below, p. xlv) suggests at least the possibility of forgery. No notice is to be taken of Severus ibn Al-Muqaffa's account, according to which Cyril was sent by Theophilus to Nitria where he spent five years with Serapion the Wise

he says: 'from early years we learned the holy scriptures and were nurtured at the hands of holy and orthodox fathers',⁴ where 'fathers' may mean monks. But the evidence here is uncertain. It is a plausible conjecture (if no more) that Theophilus played a large part in his intellectual formation and that he intended him to be his successor. He prepared him, we may guess, for high office and ensured the solid grounding in Biblical study and standard Christian authorities appropriate to his future role. The influence he exercised on Cyril was deep and lasting; so we may guess from the continuity of policy between uncle and nephew. The same respect for the monks of Egypt, the same vigorous measures against non-Christians and heretics, the same repudiation of any pretensions by the bishops of the eastern capital to interfere in their see, are to be observed. But there are discontinuities which should warn us not to exaggerate that influence. Cyril relented towards the memory of John Chrysostom (other evidence aside, he calls him a 'holy bishop' and quotes him)⁵ and took a precisely contrary view to his uncle over the question of God's 'form' (as we see from the letters to the Palestinian monks and to Calosirius). He was by no means a carbon copy of his uncle and would acknowledge by implication, at any rate, that Theophilus had been wrong.

The qualities and limitations of Cyril's education show in his

as his teacher (*History of the Patriarchs of the Coptic Church of Alexandria*, ed. and trans. B. Evetts, *PO* 1, pp. 427 ff.). The rest of his narrative is a tissue of legends and misunderstood facts.

⁴ *ACO* 1, 1, 3 p. 22, 8 ff. It occurs in a personal declaration of faith at the Council of Ephesus at the session on 17 July.

⁵ *Oratio ad Dominas* 15 (Cyril's address to the imperial ladies, Arcadia and Marina), *ACO* 1, 1, 5 p. 67, cf. p. 66, 20. The other evidence: John of Nikiu, *Chronicle*, tr. R. H. Charles (London, 1916), pp. 95 f., says that Cyril was overjoyed to reinstate John Chrysostom's name at Atticus' request; Nestorius says (see F. Loofs, *Nestoriana* (Halle, 1905), p. 300) 'Tacco de Ioanne, cuius nunc cineres adorando veneraris invitus' ('I do not mention John, to whose ashes you now pay unwilling respect'); Cyril's letter to Atticus of Constantinople, Nestorius' predecessor but one, (*Ep.* 76) gives no direct answer to the request for recognition (amongst Cyril's *epp.* no. 75). See *Codex Vaticanus gr. 1431* (Bibliography, p. li below), nos. 48-50, pp. 23-8, with Schwartz's observations, pp. 95 f. However, it looks to me as if the compiler of the dossier (see below, p. lxiv) presumed that Cyril agreed: he puts in this correspondence as an example of a case where it is legitimate to compromise. Finally, Cyril appears to have made no objection to the restoration of John's body to Constantinople by Proclus in 438.

writings. He betrays few signs of interest in, or specialized knowledge of, secular science, philosophy, or history for their own sake. In this he is quite different from his peers in theology, the Cappadocian fathers and Augustine. His literary style, distinctive in its abundance of rare words, archaizing forms and regularly repeated epithets,⁶ shows, however, that he aspired to an elegance at home in the ancient Alexandrine tradition of fine writing. It has, it must be confessed, all the studied ugliness of the Albert Memorial or Second Empire furniture. The occasional quotations from Homer⁷ and the acknowledgement of a debt to Greek poets for inspiration in describing the beauties of spring⁸ tell in the same direction. He valued the forms, but not the content, of ancient culture, turning his expositions of the Trinity and the Incarnation, for the benefit of refined audiences, lay and clerical, into dialogues and forging thus a tenuous, external link with the traditions of Plato. The foundations of his learning were laid by Christian writers and beyond them he seems to have ventured only little. When it came to rebutting the apostate emperor Julian's work *Against the Galileans*, stuffed as it is with a pretentious display of learning, he leaned heavily upon Eusebius for suitable quotations from pagan writers.⁹ He

⁶ See A. Vaccari, 'La grecità di S. Cyrillo d'Alessandria', *Studi dedicati alla memoria di Paolo Ubaldi* (Milan, 1937), pp. 27-39. A project for editing the *Lexicon Cyrillianum* produced in antiquity to explain his unusual words has run into the ground; see the three articles *Cyrilliana* i and ii under the title 'Observations sur deux manuscrits parisiens du Lexique de Cyrille' and *Cyrilliana* iii 'Remarques sur la composition du Lexique de Cyrille', *REA* 63 (1961), 345-51, 64 (1962), 95-108 and 72 (1970), 364-84, by P. Burguière. In antiquity Photius had commented on the poetic style Cyril displayed, especially in his dialogues and *Glaphyra*; see *Bibliotheca* 49, ed. and trans. R. Henry (Paris, 1959), vol. 1, p. 35.

⁷ e.g. *Dialogues on the Trinity* 1 (PG 75 Aubert 391). *Paschal Homily* 4 (PG 77, 460c), *Paschal Homily* 15 (PG 77, 744B).

⁸ *In Jo.* 4, 4 (Pusey 1, 567). Cf. *Paschal Homily* 9 (PG 77, 591A ff.) and R. L. Wilken's remarks in *Judaism and the Early Christian Mind* (New Haven and London, 1971), pp. 176 f. Cyril sometimes displays a surprisingly lyrical turn, not merely when describing spring; cf. *Dialogues on the Trinity* 6 (PG 75 Aubert 593), where he explains John 15: 26: 'It is as if a most sweetly smelling flower should say of the perfume it exhales to the senses of the bystanders "he shall take of mine".' This vocal flower is a refreshing piece of fancy. For a similar development cf. *In Jo.* 11, 2 (Pusey 2, 639).

⁹ See R. M. Grant, 'Greek Literature in the Treatise *De Trinitate* and Cyril's *Contra Julianum*', *JTS* 15 (1964), 265-79 and W. J. Malley, *Hellenism and Christianity* (Rome, 1978), pp. 251-61.

certainly went beyond his immediate source to the originals, but it looks as if he were making forays into unfamiliar territory. Cyril's education made him, we may say, a deeply impressive and deeply learned theologian with a daunting knowledge of the Bible and able to cope fluently with the complexities of Trinitarian discussion. It did not give him intellectual curiosity; and, indeed, it is a gift he would have scorned. Instead it gave him beliefs as solid as a pyramid whose mode of expression altered little over the years.

Cyril owed little, then, directly to secular culture. Who amongst Christian writers influenced him most? His clearest debt is to Athanasius and one of his earliest works, the *The-saurus*, is, in the main, a digest of Athanasius' *Discourses against the Arians*.¹⁰ Other influences are harder to detect. The Cappadocian fathers had some part to play here as had, of course, the old theological tradition of Alexandria stretching back to Clement. Origen as speculative theologian he repudiated, like Theophilus. It was wicked nonsense, he thought (and rightly too) to deny the resurrection of the body, or to dream that embodied existence was a punishment for the soul's sins.¹¹ But on many points of exegesis and doctrinal argument he produces arguments similar enough to Origen's to suggest that he was their source.¹² His admittedly limited Latin correspondence with Rome and Carthage¹³ indicates a passing acquaintance, at least,

¹⁰ See J. Liébaert, *La Doctrine Christologique de Saint Cyrille d'Alexandrie avant la querelle Nestorienne* (Lille, 1951), pp. 22-43.

¹¹ See *Ep.* 81 to the monks at Phua (for the place see E. Honigmann, 'The monks of Fua, addressees of a letter from St. Cyril of Alexandria', *Studi e Testi* 173 (Vatican, 1953), pp. 52 f.), two fragments of which are preserved in Justinian's edict against Origen *ACO* 3, pp. 201 f.; cf. *In Jo.* 1, 10 (Pusey 1, 115-26) and 6, 1 (Pusey 2, 136-8).

¹² e.g. the camel passing through the eye of a needle is a ship's cable, not an animal: Cyril, frag. *In Matt.* (PG 72, 429D) and frag. 21/29 *Contra Julianum* 16 (K. J. Neumann and E. Nestle, *Iuliani Imperatoris Librorum quae supersunt, insunt Cyrilli Alexandri Fragmenta Syriaca* (Leipzig, 1880), pp. 56/75). Cf. Origen, frag. *In Matt.* 19: 24 (cited PGL s.v. κάμηλος), where Origen mentions it as a possible interpretation. For another example see below, p. 139 n. 16. The development of the themes of God's omnipresence and spirituality (see below, pp. 140 ff.) seems to owe something to Origen, *De Principiis* 2, 1, 3 and 2, 4, 3.

¹³ He must have been able to superintend the translations of his letters to Celestine. See also *Ep.* 86 (PG 77, 377D-381A) and cf. B. Krusch, *Studien zur christlich-mittelalterlich Chronologie* (Leipzig, 1880), pp. 344 ff.; and P. Grosjean, *Analecta Bollandiana* 64 (1946), 231. For his letter to Carthage in 419, enclosing

with the language but it is highly unlikely that he knew much Latin theology despite his brief quotations from Cyprian and Ambrose.¹⁴ He may well, though, have learned something from the commentaries of Jerome,¹⁵ who had made himself serviceable to Theophilus as a translator and ally against Origen.

What he brought with him to office were an enviable knowledge of the Bible and orthodox theology and, we may surmise, a grounding in ecclesiastical affairs which was part of the family tradition.

The first years were stormy. The contested election made his position predictably insecure in a city prone to conflict and violence where not even bishops were safe from lynching. Socrates, the Church historian, records a catalogue of outrages: the seizure of Novatianist churches, troubles with Orestes the prefect, mob-violence culminating in the murder of Hypatia the philosopher in 415 and the (temporary) expulsion of some Jews from Alexandria at Cyril's command.¹⁶ The account is partial, for Socrates' sympathies with Novatianists have certainly distorted the picture. But the facts are not to be denied. The picture they yield is not of a fanatical priest, hungry for power, heading a howling mob, but of an untried leader attempting, and initially failing, to master popular forces. In the end he succeeded, and the imperial order restoring to him control over the *parabalani*

a dossier of documents from the archives at Alexandria, see C. H. Turner, *Ecclesiae Occidentalis Monumenta Iuris Antiquissima* (Oxford, 1899 ff.), I, 2, 3 pp. 610 f.

¹⁴ Quoted as testimonies at the Council of Ephesus (431), *ACO* I, 1, 2 p. 42.

¹⁵ See F. M. Abel 'Parallélisme exégétique entre S. Jérôme et S. Cyrille d'Alexandrie', *Vivre et Penser* 1 (1941), 94-119, 212-30; A. Kerrigan, *St. Cyril of Alexandria interpreter of the Old Testament* (Rome, 1952), pp. 435-9; and J.-D. Barthelémy 'Quinta ou version selon les Hébreux?', *Theologische Zeitschrift* 16 (1960), 342-53. The additional evidence from a hagiographical notice in a 9th/10th c. manuscript, to the effect that Cyril 'went through the whole course of Greek and Latin studies', produced by Abel, p. 97, is worthless—such a great man must have known *everything* is what it means. If Barthelémy is right, Cyril may have known Jerome's work in Greek translation by Sophronius (see Jerome, *De Viris Illustribus*, c. 134).

¹⁶ *Hist. Eccles.* 7, 13-16. See R. L. Wilken's observations, *op. cit.* (n. 8 above), pp. 54-8, on the expulsion of the Jews. They were far too many and too important to be expelled *en bloc* as Socrates suggests. Moreover, they are still to be found at Alexandria not long after. Socrates exaggerates this unpleasant episode.

responsible for Hypatia's death¹⁷ was clearly an admission that his authority could now be trusted or, at least, could not be challenged. We hear no more of rioting. But the cost of retaining control was always to be heavy. The archbishop of Alexandria could never falter in matters of doctrine, never retract, never allow authority to pass out of his hands and especially not to the archbishop of the Eastern capital, whose pretensions to seniority it was vital for his own security at home to rebut. There will, again, certainly have been some substance to the protestations of ill-treatment at Cyril's hands, which played a part in the controversy with Nestorius. It will always have been unwise, and sometimes even physically dangerous, to meet Cyril as an opponent.

We know little of the next thirteen years during which Cyril was consolidating his authority. Perhaps to this period belongs the translation of the bones of saints Cyrus and John to the ancient seat of Isis at Menouthis, where their superior power quelled the demon-goddess—the place (Aboukir) still registers in its name the Christian shrine.¹⁸ His earliest literary work is probably his Old Testament commentaries and these, if they do not ante-date his episcopate, along with the *Thesaurus*, the *Commentary on John*, and the *Dialogues on the Trinity* were probably written then.¹⁹ Every year, too, he despatched festal letters to

¹⁷ Control was withdrawn in 416, but restored in 418. See *CT* 16.2.42/43 (Eng. trans. and notes in P. R. Coleman-Norton, *Roman State and Christian Church* (3 vols., London, 1966), ii, nos. 347 and 349, pp. 577 f. and 579 f.). The *parabalani* (translated by Coleman-Norton 'sick-nurses') were, properly speaking, bath-attendants—the word comes from *παρὰ βαλανείων*—under the direction of the bishop. Strong men, used to lifting the sick, they formed a kind of guard for him, 500 (or by the later mandate 600) strong. The 'Zeuxippites' of Constantinople, of whom we also hear (*ACO* I, 1, 3 p. 46, 13) were evidently a parallel institution belonging to the baths of Zeuxippus at Constantinople, cf. Pauly-Wissowa, *Realencyclopädie* (2nd series 10A, 1972) s.v. Zeuxippos. *Parabalani* and sailors accompanied Cyril to the Council at Ephesus and were complained of (*ACO* I, 1, 3 p. 50, 29). See E. Schwartz, *Cyrill und der Mönch Viktor*, pp. 28 f. and 35; W. Schubart 'Parabalani', *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 40 (1954), 97-101. The connection of these *parabalani* with Hypatia's death is certain, I think, though Socrates does not specifically mention them.

¹⁸ See Sophronius, *Laudes in SS. Cyrum et Joannem* (*PG* 87(3), 3380-3424, esp. 3412 ff.). Three short addresses by Cyril on the occasion are preserved (*PG* 77, 1100-1106).

¹⁹ The *Thesaurus* is referred to by name in *In Jo.* 1, 7 (Pusey 1, 81, 17 f.), and the preface to the *Dialogues on the Trinity* (*PG* 75; Aubert 383bc) implies

his churches announcing the date of Easter and giving a pastoral message; the series begins in 414, Theophilus presumably having composed that for the year 413.²⁰ These festal letters offer some hints as to Cyril's predominant concerns. The earlier letters (and the Old Testament commentaries) where they press home an attack direct it against Jews and Pagans. In 420 (*Hom. Pasch.* viii) he was moved to write fiercely against some form of christological dualism such as he was later to detect in Nestorius. In 424 (*Hom. Pasch.* xii) it was 'Arianism' which he castigated and the consubstantiality of the Trinity which he defended in unusually technical language. These polemics against Jews, Pagans, and

its existence—Cyril has written again for Nemesinus to whom the *Thesaurus* is dedicated. The *Thesaurus* is thus prior to the other two works. A *lóyos* on the Holy Trinity and a *βιβλίον* on the same theme are referred to in *In Jo.* 1, 9 (Pusey 1, 128, 5 f. and 137, 29 f.), and the second reference Pusey connects with the seventh *Dialogue* (because of the theme, the Holy Ghost); see his marginal note. Assuming that Pusey is correct and that the work referred to is not the *Thesaurus* 33 (for in that case we should have expected the work to be named, as before) or an unknown piece, the *Commentary on John* was composed after the *Dialogues*. The sixth *Dialogue* is apparently mentioned by Cyril as having been composed 'whilst Atticus of blessed memory was still alive', i.e. before 10 October 425 (*Ep.* 2 = *First Letter to Nestorius* para. 4, *ACO* 1, 1, 1 p. 24, 29 ff.), but as being (429) not yet published. Certainly the production of the *Dialogues* and of the *Commentary on John* will have gone on over a number of years, and portions of the *Dialogues* were perhaps published separately. The *Commentary* must surely have been completed in all essentials before 428, because the Nestorian controversy finds no explicit mention there, though he attacks 'dualist' accounts of Christ, *In Jo.* 2, 1 (Pusey 1, 224, 14 ff.). As for the Old Testament commentaries, *De Adoratione in spiritu et veritate* was written first, then *Glaphyra* (= polished pieces/studies), followed probably by the commentaries on the *Minor Prophets* and *Isaiah*; see G. Jouassard, 'L'activité littéraire de saint Cyrille d'Alexandrie jusqu'à 428; essai de chronologie et de synthèse', *Mélanges E. Podechard* (Lyon, 1945), pp. 159-74. For further discussion over the dating of the various works, see also N. Charlier 'Le "Thesaurus de Trinitate" de Saint Cyrille d'Alexandrie, questions de critique littéraire' in *RHE* 45 (1950), 25-81; G. Jouassard, 'La date des écrits antiariens de Saint Cyrille d'Alexandrie', *Revue Bénédictine* 87 (1977), 172-8; J. Liébaert, *La Doctrine Christologique de Saint Cyrille d'Alexandrie avant la querelle Nestorienne* (Lille, 1951), pp. 12-16; and G. M. de Durand's introduction to vol. 1 of his edition of the *Dialogues on the Trinity* (*SC* 231, 1976), pp. 38-43. In the debate between Jouassard and the others over the dating of the *Commentary on John* I think Jouassard has the better case.

²⁰ *PG* 77, 401-981. The table given on p. 395/6 is correct; there is no break in the series (cf. p. 397/8) by the loss of a no. 3. Thus *Homily 4* is really the third (for 416). I follow the numbering of Migne.

heretics must reflect in some measure particular problems and conflicts in the diocese of which we otherwise know nothing. Another enterprise, his massive *Against Julian*,²¹ was probably begun during this period too, and reflects not so much a particular problem as the continuing struggle with intelligent paganism, a struggle waged, as we have seen, at the popular level with saints' bones.

From 428 to 444, with Special Reference to the First Seven Letters.

We now come to the most significant years of Cyril's episcopate, when he played the part which gives him the assured place in the history of doctrine mentioned at the outset. In 428 Nestorius, a monk from Antioch and keen expositor of the theological emphases characteristic of Diodore and Theodore, was installed as bishop in Constantinople. From now on Cyril's energies were predominantly directed against him and his school of thought. More detailed comments on the origins and course of the controversy will be found in the notes to the letters here edited, but in general it is fair to say here that though the controversy itself was perhaps unavoidable (for it concerned alternative and irreconcilable pictures of Christ) its form, as a controversy affecting the whole Church and involving the defined teaching of the Church rather than the views of particular theologians, was determined by matters of personality and Church politics and in particular by the personality and self-chosen role of Nestorius. We do not have to sit in judgement over figures from ancient history who are not free to stand up and speak for themselves and whom we cannot interrogate in a court of law, to see that Nestorius lost the argument because his picture of Christ was incredible; he lost his throne because he blundered.

The catalogue of these blunders is long. He saw himself as a defender of truth against the errors of Arius and Apollinarius and delivered sermons of a much more controversial character

²¹ *PG* 76, 504-1064. Further fragments in Neumann/Nestle, see above, n. 12. Cyril sent copies of this along with *Ep.* 41 on the scapegoat (addressed to Acacius of Scythopolis) to John of Antioch for distribution amongst the Eastern bishops—of whom Theodoret was one (his *Ep.* 83, *ACO* 2, 1 p. 247, 9 ff.). Theodoret treats this as a friendly gesture, but I suspect there is a sting in the tail; Cyril is showing how Julian *should* have been rebutted—not as Theodore of Mopsuestia had done (his refutation has not survived, cf. Neumann/Nestle, pp. 23 ff.).

than usual before a lay public,²² some of whom probably liked them rather too well. The defence of truth he offered laid him open to criticism not merely from prejudiced critics like Cyril, and the disaffected elements every church always contains, but men of good will from his own side. It was foolish to cast doubt on the propriety of the title 'Mother of God' applied to the Blessed Virgin Mary²³ and deeply offensive to ascend the pulpit one day to denounce as heretical the Marian homily of the previous preacher Proclus,²⁴ his rival in the election and later to occupy the throne. His utterances at the time of the controversy were *heard* to convey what they were certainly not intended to convey, the idea that Christ was simply an inspired man. In the end, I judge, this is all that Nestorius *was* saying. When the reader has worked through the complexities of transferable functions or presentations which the manhood and Godhead in Christ mutually interchange to produce the unitary function, or presentation, of Christ (this is Nestorius' own language when he came to set his views out systematically),²⁵ an inspired man is what is left. The people who picked this up from Nestorius' sermons were perfectly correct. Nonetheless, he did not mean to say it. Moreover Nestorius saw himself as a defender of the down-trodden and received favourably refugees from Alexandria and the West complaining of ill-treatment. From the point of view of Rome, what was quite as bad as this was his interference in Macedonia, which was a kind of outpost of the Roman see and enjoyed a special relationship with it.²⁶ In these ways Nestorius was laying claim, or appearing to lay claim, to rights of jurisdiction which would bring him into conflict with colleagues who, whatever else they might overlook, could never allow such pretensions to go unrebuked. If we look at the matter without reference to the substance of doctrine at all, we can

²² Cf. *Third Letter to Nestorius*, para. 1, 'congregations not only at Constantinople . . .', not just the learned audiences Cyril addressed on technical matters (cf. *ACO* 1, 1, 1 p. 24, 29 ff.).

²³ Cf. Socrates, *Hist. Eccles.* 7, 32.

²⁴ *ACO* 1, 5 pp. 37-9. Proclus' sermon is in *ACO* 1, 1, 1 pp. 103-7, probably delivered on Lady Day 430.

²⁵ See *Liber Heraclidis*, 333 f./212 f. (See below, n. 27).

²⁶ Cyril *Ep.* 11 (to Celestine), *ACO* 1, 1, 5 p. 11, 30 ff., and 12, 10 ff. See the account of the establishment of the Roman vicariate in Thessalonica by Charles Pietri, *Roma Christiana* (2 vols., Rome, 1976), esp. ii, pp. 1083-1147.

see that to embroil himself with a well-established colleague like Cyril, even though he was close to the sources of power in the capital, was to lose the war before it had started. His exile and disgrace from 436 onwards are, of course, sad. But sympathy is wasted upon him. The enforced leisure allowed him to order his account of Christ and to write his *apologia vitae*. Modern study of the work, the *Liber Heraclidis*, surviving in translation from the Greek into Syriac and first published in a printed edition in 1910,²⁷ has removed ancient propagandist distortions. He will never lack friends now, ready to lend an ear to his tale of injustice and perfidy.

The main stages of the controversy are marked by the first seven letters given here. The first two (Cyril's second and third letters to Nestorius) are at the centre of the battle; the next four (the letters to Acacius of Melitene, to Eulogius and to Succensus) belong to the aftermath of the war; and *On the Creed* comes at a later stage, when the question of Nestorius' masters, in particular Theodore of Mopsuestia, was becoming acute.

The second letter to Nestorius (dated Mechir = 26 January to 24 February 430) clearly sets out the issues. Nestorius has entertained fugitives from Cyril and has been guilty of heretical teaching contrary to the Nicene Creed; he has taught that there is no real union in Christ and denied that the Blessed Virgin Mary is Mother of God. During the spring and summer Cyril wrote letters to the court²⁸ and to leading bishops to muster support against Nestorius. He met with some splendid rebuffs.

²⁷ *T^e gurtā d^e Heraclidis d^e men Damsq*, ed. P. Bedjan (Paris, 1910). French translation by F. Nau, *Le Livre d'Héraclide de Damas* (Paris, 1910); in references the translation is underlined. The best accounts of his Christology are to be found in L. I. Scipioni, *Nestorio e il Concilio di Efeso* (Milan, 1974) and Luise Abramowski, *Untersuchungen zum Liber Heraclidis des Nestorius* (GSCO 242, *Subsidia* 22, Louvain, 1963). The literary question of the integrity of the book remains unresolved: Luise Abramowski argues against it, Scipioni defends it. There are certainly contrasts between different sections, but maybe he was simply inconsistent. See also the Appendix, 'The Nestorius question in modern study', pp. 559-68 of Alois Grillmeier, *Christ in Christian Tradition*, vol. 1 (London and Oxford, 1975).

²⁸ The *Oratio ad Theodosium* (*ACO* 1, 1, 1 pp. 42-72), a re-working of an earlier dialogue *On the Incarnation of the Only-begotten*, see G. M. de Durand, *Deux Dialogues Christologiques* (SC 97, Paris, 1964), chapter 2 Introduction; and the two treatises, to the princesses *Oratio ad Dominas* (*ACO* 1, 1, 5 pp. 62-118) and the empresses *Oratio ad Augustas* (*ibid.* pp. 26-61).

Theodosius, the emperor, sharply rebuked him for trying to divide the imperial family.²⁹ The centenarian Acacius of Aleppo, on whose sympathies Cyril particularly tried to play, refused to be drawn.³⁰ Far from offering help, he offered a peculiarly pointed reminder of the case of Apollinarius, a hero of the faith who had fallen from grace.³¹ Rome however listened. Nestorius was suspected there of being an intriguer. Damaging extracts from Nestorius' sermons (gathered by Cyril's agents in Constantinople and previously despatched to Rome) along with this second letter to Nestorius constituted the main information that Rome had about the doctrinal issues. It was enough to move the pope, Celestine, to action. A Roman synod in August 430 declared against Nestorius, and the pope by an extraordinary move appointed Cyril as his representative to order Nestorius to retract his errors and embrace the faith of Rome and Alexandria within ten days of receiving an ultimatum.³²

Sufficient stir had now been made to justify the emperor in summoning a council to deal with the issues in dispute. His letter, dated 19 November 430, duly convokes the council at Ephesus for Whitsuntide 431.³³ In the emperor's mind (as in

²⁹ See his letter to Cyril (*ACO* 1, 1, 1 pp. 73 f.). After general observations about the need for peace and for the clergy to resolve their disputes amongst themselves, he goes on (p. 73, 22 ff.): 'What was the point of despatching one letter to me and my partner in life, the most religious empress Eudocia and another to my sister, the most religious Pulcheria? You either thought we disagreed or hoped your Reverence's letters would make us disagree.' At the end he mentions the council he has convoked (see below, n. 33). So he stored up this personal expression of rage till November—but Cyril will have heard about it long before.

³⁰ *Ep.* 14 (*ACO* 1, 1, 1 pp. 98 f.). Nestorius is scandalizing the churches. He has even permitted a bishop, Dorotheus, to stand up in church and anathematize anyone who calls the Blessed Virgin Mary 'Mother of God'—a title well known to Athanasius, Theophilus, Basil, Gregory, and Atticus of blessed memory (most of whom were probably personally known to Acacius). What are we to do, if we find ourselves anathematized along with the fathers? Cyril has been forced to write to his scandalized monks (*Ep.* 1, *ACO* 1, 1, 1 pp. 10–23—Cyril's initial clarion call, see p. 2 n. 1). As a result, Nestorius is campaigning against him using vagabonds and desperadoes. We must act to check the infection.

³¹ *ACO* 1, 1, 1 pp. 99 f., esp. p. 99, 11 ff.

³² *ACO* 1, 2 pp. 5 f. (Greek trans. *ibid.* 1, 1, 1 pp. 75 f.), dated 10 August 430.

³³ To Cyril, *ACO* 1, 1, 1 pp. 114 ff. Other letters were sent to the parties involved.

Nestorius') the council was to be an occasion for putting Cyril in his place as a disturber of the peace.³⁴ For the emperor, too, it was an easy way of avoiding his responsibilities for keeping discipline in the Church. The bishops would resolve their differences without his having to do anything and all would be well again. Things did not work out like this, for Cyril now presented his ultimatum: the *Third Letter to Nestorius*, with its twelve anathematizations, delivered 30 November 430. The special significance of this piece I discuss below. The point to note here is that Nestorius, by refusing to accept it, put himself technically in the position of defendant. He would now be on trial.

Even had the council met as planned, Cyril would probably have carried the day. He had the support of the West, of a few leading bishops and of a good number of less important episcopal voices.³⁵ Councils, of course, were not assemblies subject to the tyranny of the majority vote. Their decisions were always unanimous on questions of doctrine, because the decisions were not theirs but those of the Holy Ghost. Argument went on until everybody agreed. By the time that the president called for individual expressions of opinion from the assembled bishops (which is the nearest thing to a vote) the matter had already been decided. That is the way councils were run. The risk that Cyril ran was that with a sizeable number of bishops supporting Nestorius, the council would never reach a decision. The Church was not yet ready for a technical debate on Christology at a General Council; another twenty years would be needed for that. It is at least possible (though I do not think it the most likely of outcomes) that the council, if it had met as intended, would have cried a plague on both houses and refused to go any further.

However that may be, the council did not meet as planned. June 7th came and went and neither the Eastern delegation favourable to Nestorius, and headed by John of Antioch, nor

³⁴ See above, n. 29.

³⁵ On the other hand, 68 bishops, including 20 metropolitans, wrote (*ACO* 1, 4 pp. 27–30) on 21 June, telling him not to start without John of Antioch; see below in text. However, 32 of these (6 metropolitans) came over to Cyril, including the grandfather of his great exponent Severus, patriarch of Antioch, also called Severus and the bishop of Sozopolis; see John of Beth-Aphthonia's life of Severus, ed. and trans. M. Kugener, *PO* 2, 3 (Paris, 1907, repr. 1971, p. 211).

the Roman legates had arrived. The Easterns were held up by bad roads and sickness;³⁶ what delayed the others we do not know. Cyril had no chance of getting the right decision out of the council without Roman support. So when by 22 June the Roman legates had not arrived, and he knew from outriders that the Easterns would be at Ephesus within the next few days, he took advantage of an imprudent note from John of Antioch, written months beforehand, which politely intimated that if he was not there in time, Cyril might begin the proceedings without him. So Cyril did.³⁷ Despite the protests of the imperial commissioner,³⁸ appointed to keep order but clearly left in the lurch by a central government quite out of touch with events, he despatched most of the business, declaring Nestorius deposed and condemning his views.³⁹ When the Easterns arrived on 26 June they proceeded to complain loudly about what had happened. Cyril and his close associate Memnon, bishop of Ephesus, were declared deposed and all their adherents excommunicated, and letters of protestation were sent off to the capital.⁴⁰ The Roman legates eventually arrived and joined forces with Cyril, declaring their agreement with all that had been accomplished at the session on 22 June.⁴¹ After six weeks or so of delay, the Emperor intervened with a letter revelatory of total incomprehension of the business (it is addressed, among others, to Celestine, who had appointed deputies, and Augustine, who was dead) confirming the deposition of Nestorius, Cyril and Memnon, all three of whom were placed under house arrest, and censuring everything else.⁴² Both sides replied to this,⁴³ the Easterns in an

³⁶ See John's note to Cyril (*ACO* 1, 1, 1 p. 119) written from one of the last staging posts in the overland route, where he asks for 5 or 6 days of delay—he has been travelling for 30 days so far. John's official explanation to the Emperor is in *ACO* 1, 1, 5 p. 125, 14 ff.

³⁷ The episode is well unmasked by E. Schwartz, *Cyrrill und der Mönch Viktor*, pp. 38 ff. For Cyril's justification, see *ACO* 1, 1, 2 p. 67, 8; 1, 1, 3 p. 3, 24 and p. 84, 16 ff.

³⁸ Candidian. For his protest, see *ACO* 1, 4 pp. 31–3.

³⁹ *ACO* 1, 1, 2 pp. 3–64.

⁴⁰ *ACO* 1, 1, 5 pp. 119–36.

⁴¹ *ACO* 1, 1, 3 pp. 53–63. The sessions were on 10 and 11 July.

⁴² *ACO* 1, 1, 3 pp. 31 f. 'We accept the deposition of Nestorius, Cyril and Memnon' (the bishop of Ephesus) 'notified by your reverences, but condemn the rest of your acts, preserving, as we do, the orthodox Christianity we received from our fathers and forebears and the faith which the most holy council in the time of Constantine, of divine appointment, harmoniously thereto decreed' (p. 31, 22 ff.). It is a confession of weakness and incompetence on Theodosius' part, who is chiefly to blame for all the muddle.

Note 43 on facing page.

important submission, which contains their conditions for a settlement and a draft of the 'formula of reunion'.⁴⁴ A conference of delegates from both sides met and argued their cases before Theodosius at Chalcedon without result.⁴⁵ Meanwhile Nestorius, nervously exhausted, no doubt, and seeing no future in attempting to continue in office, had resigned and gone back to Antioch,⁴⁶ and Theodosius, veering towards the Cyrilline party, then summoned the Cyrillines to the consecration of Maximian, Nestorius' successor, on 25 October.⁴⁷ On the Saturday of that week Cyril entered Alexandria to a personal ovation.⁴⁸ There was neither reason nor will to detain him, and so he left before the Emperor had officially dismissed the council and released him and Memnon.⁴⁹ His fairly long *Apology* to the Emperor⁵⁰ explains his departure and has as its crowning touch the news that Victor (one of the original dissidents from Alexandria, about whose alleged injustices so much fuss had been made) swore at Ephesus that he had no charges to make against Cyril.⁵¹

How peaceful relations between Cyril and the Eastern bishops were restored is told, from Cyril's point of view naturally, in the letter to Acacius of Melitene. What is left out there is any account of the effort and money expended by Cyril in the process.⁵² Nothing could happen unless the government pressed for reunion (because one of the disputing parties, at least, had to give way, and that was almost intolerable) and the government would not intervene without payment to the appropriate officials at the going rate. The hostile dossier which records the transaction criticizes, by malicious exposure, the size, not the fact, of the payment. The bankrupting size is the sincerest testimony to Cyril's wish for a united Church and should, in fairness, bring him credit. He wanted to find common ground with his opponents now that Nestorius was disposed of, provided there was

⁴³ From the Cyrillines, *ACO* 1, 1, 3 pp. 32 f.

⁴⁴ *ACO* 1, 1, 7 pp. 69 f., esp. p. 70, 15 ff.

⁴⁵ See *Collectio Atheniensis* (*ACO* 1, 1, 7) items 62 ff.

⁴⁶ See *Collectio Atheniensis* (*ACO* 1, 1, 7) items 55 f.

⁴⁷ Socrates, *Hist. Eccles.* 7, 37 *ad fin.* for the date; *ACO* 1, 1, 3 p. 67 for the summons.

⁴⁸ See *ACO* 1, 3 p. 179, 11.

⁴⁹ *ACO* 1, 1, 7 p. 142. Nestorius says Cyril bribed his way out (*Liber Heraclidis* pp. 388/249).

⁵⁰ *ACO* 1, 1, 3 pp. 75–90.

⁵¹ *ACO* 1, 1, 3 p. 90, 7 ff.

⁵² See below, *Letter to Eulogius*, n. 8.

no sacrifice of principle. The common ground already existed; it had been mapped in the Easterns' submission mentioned above. With the addition of two vital words, 'the same', and a qualification of one of the anathematisms, Cyril could fairly represent what was in essentials the work of the Easterns as his own conviction, and on the basis of this formula communion was publicly restored on 23 April 433.⁵³ The letters to Acacius, Eulogius, and Succensus tell their own story of the exercise in diplomacy in which Cyril had now to engage. Friends needed to be convinced that he had not sold the pass. In periods of controversy men find curious allies and the views of some, at least, of Cyril's were by later standards heretical. It is a tribute to his skill that he brought these to heel and convinced the genuinely puzzled. John of Antioch, for his part, was not so successful. Fifteen of his bishops declined to conform and were unseated.⁵⁴

The battle broadened over the next years to embrace Nestorius' precursors, Diodore and Theodore. The first mention of Diodore by name appears in the *First Letter to Succensus*. Hints and explicit allusions to Theodore had appeared earlier;⁵⁵ overt attack was to wait until 438. The story of how this came about is complicated and not entirely clear. The dossiers of letters contain enough material to reconstruct the course of events, but, since the letters are not dated, in several different ways. Besides that, a number of elusive subsidiary figures flit on and off the stage, and their motives are hard to track down.⁵⁶ In broad outline what happened was this. Maximian, Nestorius' successor, died in 434. He was succeeded by Proclus, now elected at the third attempt. It was a moment for friendlier relationships and the customary courtesies between Constantinople and Antioch to be resumed. This was to reckon, though, without Acacius of Melitene or the bishop of Edessa, Rabbula. These were not to be pacified by the

⁵³ A short paragraph was delivered by Cyril in church at Alexandria (*ACO* 1, 1, 7 p. 173) followed by the reading of John's letter to Cyril (*ACO* 1, 1, 4 pp. 7 f.) and Cyril's to John (*ibid.* pp. 15-20) beginning 'Let the heavens rejoice'.

⁵⁴ See *ACO* 1, 4 pp. 203 f.

⁵⁵ An extract from Theodore, without naming him, was quoted for condemnation by Cyril in his *Commentary on Hebrews* (fragments in Pusey 3, 362-440) belonging to the years 429/30; see P. M. Parvis 'The Commentary on Hebrews and the Contra Theodorum of Cyril of Alexandria' in *JTS* 26 (1975), 415-19.

⁵⁶ See Luise Abramowski, 'Der Streit um Diodor und Theodor zwischen den beiden ephesensischen Konzilien', *ZKG* 67 (1955/56), 252-87.

measures against Nestorius. Rabbula had already condemned Theodore before the peace of 433 and Acacius was moved to action a couple of years later.⁵⁷ Theodore's writings were circulating, or alleged to be circulating, in Armenian translation.⁵⁸ Rabbula died in 436 and was succeeded by Ibas, a man of the opposite persuasion. Something had to be done to stop the rot, and so an unofficial Armenian delegation approached Proclus for a judgement against Theodore. A collection of extracts from Theodore was presented to him for his disapprobation. In response he despatched to the Armenian Patriarch Sahak (i.e. Isaac) the letter known as the *Tome to the Armenians*,⁵⁹ a noble exposition of traditional teaching which puts Cyril's thoughts as well as they have ever been put by anyone else. The excerpts from Theodore were condemned, though without naming their author. This letter was circulated to the Eastern bishops. They did not disapprove of the doctrine but would have nothing to do with the condemnation of the revered Theodore.⁶⁰

Cyril had, of course, been kept acquainted with what was going on but had, so far, made no decisive intervention. He was in Palestine, accompanying the empress Eudocia on pilgrimage,⁶¹ when he received in Jerusalem, by the official post, that dossier of damaging extracts from Theodore.⁶² A sharp letter went back to John and the Easterns⁶³ and, on his return to Alexandria, at the request of Maximus, the abbot from Antioch who visited him, he wrote *On the Creed*. It made his position clear on the question: the condemnation of Nestorius' views certainly included

⁵⁷ See M. Richard, 'Acace de Mélitène, Proclus de Constantinople et la Grande Arménie, *Opera Minora*, vol. 2 (Leuven, 1977), no. 50, for the interchange of letters between Sahak and Acacius.

⁵⁸ See Innocentius of Maronea's remark, *ACO* 4, 2 p. 68, 10 ff.

⁵⁹ *ACO* 4, 2 pp. 187-95. It is famous for its line: 'By confessing that God the Word, one of the Trinity, was incarnate, we explain to those who ask with faith the purpose of the Incarnation' (p. 192, 7 f.). It should be equally famous for its rejection of the notion that the Incarnation involves a change analogous to the turning of the Nile into blood (p. 190, 10 f.), a view canvassed by Theodotus of Ancyra (see p. xlii). The inexpugnable majesty of God and the mystery of his eternal Son's sufferings are finely placed.

⁶⁰ *ACO* 1, 5 pp. 310 ff.—a letter of John of Antioch and his Eastern synod to Cyril.

⁶¹ John of Nikiu, *op. cit.* (n. 5 above), 87, 20; cf. Socrates, *Hist. Eccles.* 7, 47.

⁶² *Ep.* 70, ed. E. Schwartz *Codex Vaticanus gr. 1431*, pp. 16 f.

⁶³ *Ep.* 67 *ACO* 1, 1, 4 pp. 37-9.

Theodore's, even though he had not been named. Expensive parchment copies of this letter were sent to the Emperor and the royal ladies.⁶⁴ Moreover Cyril was moved to write his tripartite treatise *Against Diodore and Theodore* (one part against Diodore, two against Theodore, making use of extracts from them). Only fragments of this survive.⁶⁵ Its loss is probably not greatly to be regretted. What survives suggests it contained a few good lines but that their author had exhausted his stock of ideas. The watch dogs of orthodoxy had barked, yet it was a tired shepherd who dutifully responded. Cyril would not press for the condemnation of Christian men's memories. That was to be the work of future generations and the Fifth General Council (553). Theodore was wrong, he wrote to Proclus⁶⁶ and to John,⁶⁷ but should be left to God's judgement. The court was, no doubt, vastly relieved at this irenic gesture and there, so far as Cyril was concerned, the matter rested. This must be amongst his last acts. He died on 27 June 444.

(c) *The Answers to Tiberius, Doctrinal Questions and Answers, and the Letter to Calosirius*

These pieces come from a milieu quite different from that of the others. The issues involved here do not agitate the Empire or threaten the stability of the imperial household. The storms, such as they are, are storms in tea-cups.

The date of the first probably lies between 431 and 434. Cyril's victory over Nestorius is evidently a recent event, and there is no reference to Diodore or Theodore by the deacon Tiberius, who approached Cyril for guidance on some points which were disturbing his Palestinian brothers. Intruders have appeared in the community, whose location is not given, demanding special privileges for themselves and unsettling the others with various assertions and questions. What their views were can in part be ascertained from the headings to Cyril's answers along

⁶⁴ See *Epp.* 70 (n. 62 above) and 71 (Latin version only, *ACO* 1, 4 pp. 210 f.); the latter is the dedicatory address, accompanying the copy, to Theodosius.

⁶⁵ Pusey 3, 492-537. See M. Richard, 'Les traités de Cyrille d'Alexandrie contre Diodore et Théodore et les fragments dogmatiques de Diodore de Tarse', *Opera Minora* 2 (n. 57 above), no. 51.

⁶⁶ *Ep.* 72, *Codex Vaticanus gr.* 1431 (n. 62 above), pp. 17-19.

⁶⁷ *ACO* 1, 5 pp. 314 f.

with the answers themselves—only in part, because one of the objections to these intruders is that they roused controversy, so that we cannot assume that all the answers are directed against them. Clearly they held that God is human in form, because man was made in God's image (*Answers* 1, 2, 3, and 10), and that the consubstantiality of Father and Son had to be understood in a literal, 'physical' manner. They are not formal heretics, then, because they accept the 'consubstantiality' of the Nicene Creed, but they may well be schismatics, since Cyril (*Answer* 11) is moved to pronounce against the validity of schismatic eucharists. Tiberius is vague about the origins of this group and the evidence does not permit us to identify them with Audians or any other sect. Besides disturbing the brethren over the 'form' of God, questions about the conditions of the Incarnation (*Answers* 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 13) are raised, about its effects (*Answer* 8), about angels and demons (*Answers* 14 f.), and about the possibility of eliminating the sexual drive (*Answer* 12). No doubt some of these issues arose out of assertions by the intruders. For example, it is plausible to suggest, in view of their pretensions to superior status, that they asserted that it was possible to attain serenity in this life—and that they had done so. But beyond the fact that they were 'anthropomorphites' we cannot go for certain.

Some time later the same Palestinian monks headed by Tiberius (now a priest, if we trust the Armenian version) approached Cyril again, this time to present for his solution doctrinal questions on which they had been asked to adjudicate but which they found too difficult. Two groups of questioners are mentioned: from Abilene and Egypt. It is not clear whether the same points were at issue for both or not. Probably we are to understand that they were, since Tiberius speaks of the Egyptians as being infected with the 'same madness' as the people of Abilene. God's 'form' and the image of God in man are again issues but expressed in a subtler way than in the preceding series (*Doctrinal Questions and Answers* 1-4); indeed the intellectual level is a good deal higher. Questions were posed about the progress of the soul and its possible regress (no. 5), about the relation between Adam's transgression and baptismal grace (no. 6), about the resurrection (nos. 7 f.), about Hosea's marriage and the puzzling figure of Melchizedek (nos. 9 f.), and finally about the possibility of God's altering the past. Some of these questions clearly echo debates

between so-called Origenists and anti-Origenists, but Origen's name is never breathed and no defenders of Origen's memory (if there were any at the period) would have allowed their case to go for adjudication to Theophilus' nephew. The Origenism here (such as it is) is that of Evagrius and Gregory of Nyssa perhaps, of standard teaching, or traditional exegesis unconnected in men's minds with its original author. Moreover, there is in the question about sin (no. 6) a whiff of the debate between Augustine and Pelagius, and of contemporary discussions in the monasteries of Egypt in that about Melchizedek (no. 10). The questions, then, are a mixed bag and do not emanate from formal or quasi-formal parties having identifiable slogans, but rather from people of some intelligence and learning, in lively combat over a variety of issues which had been, or were being, debated elsewhere.

The *Letter to Calosirius* is connected only by the theme of anthropomorphism with the other two. Its date is uncertain, and there is nothing to link the anthropomorphites at Calamon with the intruders in Palestine or the contentious Egyptians of the second piece. Cyril's spies in the monastery (this is not simply casual news brought by accidental visitors to Alexandria) told him about the anthropomorphites there, about some odd views on the eucharist being circulated by the same people, about some work-shy monks, and about the indiscriminate communion with Meletians going on there. On all of these matters Cyril delivers a brisk judgement whose wide circulation he requires. The tone of the letter is polite, but there is a touch of rebuke, no doubt, in the very fact that it needed to be sent.

The common theme of these pieces is the 'form' of God and God's image in man. Though the fact that some simple souls took literally the Biblical metaphors would seem to require little comment, there is a background to the phenomenon, as it meets us here in distinct communities, that deserves a brief mention. Anthropomorphism had been a burning issue in Egypt in the time of Theophilus, when disputes between anthropomorphite and Origenist monks, led by the Tall Brothers, produced violent disturbances. Theophilus, we are told,⁶⁸ sided at first with the Origenists but, faced with the superior forces of the anthropomorphites, did a *volte face*, declared for the anthropomorphites,

⁶⁸ Socrates, *Hist. Eccles.* 6, 7 ff.

and proceeded to orchestrate a campaign against Origen. Palestine, through Jerome, Rufinus, and John of Jerusalem, was brought into the disagreement, which eventually caught up John Chrysostom, who unwisely allowed himself to take up the cause of the persecuted Origenists. More than thirty years separate these events from our present documents, and there is certainly no obvious, direct connection. They are background and no more. The Bible, and the Bible only, was the religion of monks and nuns. The consequence of that was the prevalence of bad theology, of which the anthropomorphism we meet in these texts is the most striking example.

There is another reason for not connecting the anthropomorphism we find here closely with the phenomenon in the time of Theophilus. The argument between Origenists and anthropomorphites seems to have been not so much whether God has a human form or not, as whether he may be visualized in prayer as having a form or not. The Origenists were, it would seem, the exponents of the pure, imageless prayer of Evagrius, the anthropomorphites the representatives of a more affective practice. If this is right, there is certainly a difference from the discussions we find here. All our anthropomorphites are convinced that God has something corresponding with a human form because it says so in the Bible. Prayer does not enter into the question.

Cyril moves amongst these questions, some of which are embarrassing in their *naïveté*, with enviable aplomb. Although his replies are strictly occasional, directed to specific queries from groups with particular intellectual difficulties, they do in fact make up his fullest and most important treatment of the divine image in man, the transmission of sin and man's future hope, amongst other issues.

(d) *Cyril's Theology—a Brief Appraisal*

Christian theology is, in its essentials, an account of the nature of, and relationship between, three entities or alleged entities: God, Christ, and man. By Cyril's time what had to be said about the first and third, at least so far as their natures were concerned, was long decided. Popular belief lingered behind educated thought, as we can see from the second group of letters, but for trained theologians God was understood as the ground of the world and all existence, true being, absolute reality, the

omnipotent sustainer of all, who cares for man and will bring him to perfection. Man is a compound of naturally transitory body and naturally immortal soul, gifted with freedom of choice and therefore capable of abandoning his destiny and falling into a state of alienation from God, out of which he cannot extricate himself. As for Christ, all recognized after the protracted debate over the Trinity in the preceding century that he was the means whereby God in person undertakes humanly to undo the wrong man has done himself.

What precisely this meant and how Christ, God in person humanly, was to be understood, was not yet decided. The Nestorian controversy and what Cyril said during its course were to produce a decision. The form of the debate (as we have seen) was determined by the accidents of history but there was no way round the debate itself once the Church had decreed (as it had by the time of the Council of Constantinople in 381) that Godhead admits of no degrees, and that the Son is on the same level of being as, is consubstantial with, his Father. Unless one can say in principle how this affirmation holds good of Jesus son of Mary, the words are idle. To put it in another way, the Nicene Creed, which Cyril loved to expound, contains a paradox: of the Son, who is God in precisely the same sense as his Father, are predicated human experiences—he became flesh, was made man, and suffered. All Catholic theologians of the period saw this as the innermost mystery of the Christian faith, the pre-condition and cause of man's restoration. All agreed that God is transcendent. Whatever he is like, he is not like Aphrodite wounded with a hero's spear and shrieking with pain.⁶⁹ That was pagan myth. God the Son assumes, acquires, or appropriates (various expressions were possible) manhood, or the human condition, or a human body; yet all his acts and experiences rest upon the free agency of a serene and impassible divine subject. All agreed too that no solution to this mystery could count as valid which rejected any component of Christ's humanity to accommodate the divine subject. The matter for debate was how to proceed from there.

Cyril's contribution to this debate was much of it negative, consisting in denials of a series of sharply drawn caricatures, using as a rule Nestorius' own words, whom he accuses of divid-

⁶⁹ *Iliad* 5, 335 ff.

ing the natures, of offering a picture of Christ as two beings, a Son of God and a son of Mary, joined in a union analogous to prophetic inspiration. It is a legitimate caricature, for it merely accentuates certain features of the subject. Put in its simplest form, what Nestorius believed is that the Incarnation is to be explained as a union of wills—the will of God the Son and the will of the human being, Jesus. The sufficiency of this explanation Cyril passionately denies, and along with the denials he variously and subtly repeats the mystery or paradox, which he did not, in the end, think could be resolved. It is the descent of the eternal Word of God into human conditions and limitations in order radically to alter and restore them, without annihilating them. God remains God and his manhood is manhood still, but now charged with divine power and capable of restoring to fullness of life the believer who shares in it sacramentally. If an analogy is required for this union, to illustrate its possibility and its conditions, one must look to the relation of soul and body, two distinct realities, which together constitute a single human being. This is the only analogy which will do and Cyril brushes aside all analogies based on mixing elements together or associating one thing or person with another. It is an analogy which is perfectly reliable for this one feature alone, namely unity of distinct elements in a single being. It throws a little light on the impassibility of God, for there is a sense in which the soul is impassible because it is the immaterial agent, but only a little.⁷⁰

⁷⁰ Cf. *Scholion* 2 (*ACO* 1, 5 p. 220): 'The soul lays claim (*οικειοῦται*) to all that belongs to the body, though, so far as its own nature is concerned, it has no share in the body's externally induced physical experiences. The body is stimulated to natural desires and the soul within feels these along with it because of the union; but the soul does not share them at all, though it takes the accomplishment of the desire to be its own enjoyment. Even if the body be hit by someone, say, or scratched with a knife, though it feels pain along with the body, because its own body is suffering, it suffers none of these inflections itself in its own nature.' (That is to say: the soul is not itself knocked, scratched, etc.; it is the register of the sensations connected with the body's functions, whether these be active or passive). 'But we say that the union in the case of Emmanuel is beyond this. The soul united with it must feel pain along with its own body, in order that it may shun afflictions and bow in obedience to God. But in the case of God the Word, it is absurd to speak of feeling the afflictions along with anything—the divine is impassible and not within our condition. Yet it was united with flesh possessing a rational soul, and when the flesh suffers it was impassibly conscious of what happened to the flesh and, as God, obliterated the weakness of the flesh yet claimed them as belonging

It must not be misapplied to mean that the human soul is replaced by the divine subject; Cyril's disclaimers of the standard heretics of half a century back, Eunomius and Apollinarius, who denied Christ a human mind, are repeated and genuine. The Incarnation is a union, not a partnership, voluntary or involuntary on the human side, of persons or natures. There are not two sons of God, but one. A man has not become God; God has become man. The Blessed Virgin Mary must not be refused the title 'Mother of God', therefore, for the same Son of God is also her son.

Cyril's Christology, at the level of philosophical explanation, will always seem thin. It lacks the barrage of technical jargon to be developed over the next century—'communication of idioms', 'composite hypostasis', 'enhypostatic humanity', 'hypostatic union' (he did invent the last, but it was not for him a technical term and he dropped it quickly). In the end, one will probably judge that these terms do no more than give a name to a problem and a comforting illusion that it has thereby gone away. Cyril's innocence of jargon, his simplicity over against the sophistications of his opponents and even of his interpreters, is his strength. What is the use of trying to explain that which, if it were explained, would cease to be of any religious interest? The theologian's task must be something different.

There is the way of exploration, of allowing the fancy to range amongst the poetic symbols, allusions, and metaphors of the Bible. The ark of the covenant, the burning coal of Isaiah's vision, and many others direct the heart towards wonder at the Emmanuel, 'God with us', who is the mysterious, paradoxical centre of theology. Cyril is the only theologian of genius there has ever been of whom it is true to say, almost without metaphor, that his theology was 'Christocentric'. He draws the mind always back to the Jesus Christ who is the point to which all the Bible's proclamation immediately relates. Whereas for Augustine, as for most theologians, Jesus Christ recedes in the end to give place to something else (in Augustine's case, to the inscrutable will of God), for Cyril the Incarnation is the form and justification of the faith that the God who is all-powerful and good beyond imagining has repaired the ravages of sin, given men freedom and the holiness which is his outpoured Spirit. Christ is, in a

to his own body. This is what it means to say he hungered, was tired and suffered for us.'

word, for Cyril divine grace. Therefore, for him, Christology and theology are the same thing. The 'explanation' of Christ is his connexion with all else that can and must be said.

How this is so can be seen from these letters, where all Cyril's leading thoughts which give colour to his picture of Christ are to be found. The inexpressible nature of God, the creation of man in God's image, his fall into sin and its effects, his present state of preparation for the life to come where he will enjoy ultimate security—all these are reflected here and specially in the less well known second group. They explain a feature which may otherwise seem absurd: the peculiar passion Cyril brought to the Nestorian controversy. The disquieting emotion which meets us so blatantly in the *Third Letter to Nestorius* results from identifying Christology and theology. By disputing the mode of God's involvement or engagement with man in Christ, Nestorius questioned its purpose and so the whole of the Christian message. For if man's creation, his present condition, and future hope are all bound up with the divine grace which is Christ, it will not do to think of Christ as a good man or a very good man, an inspired man or a very inspired man, an important or a very important example of divine grace. It will not do to explain the Incarnation as a union of wills dependent upon the essentially transitory and fragile responsiveness of the human subject in Christ. Grace cannot depend upon anything, least of all upon the waverings of the best even of human wills. Grace must be unconditional and the Incarnation a binding of the Son of God with man in a union stronger than, because more basic than, any human act or choice. To divide the One Christ must be to divide man from life and grace. Because these were his convictions, he became passionate, angry and unfair to his opponents in controversy. No one would praise Cyril for his open-mindedness or his ability to hold in fruitful tension, for the Church's good, views which were at odds with one another and with his whole understanding of the faith. But he would not have wished, nor should any wise man wish, for such praise.

(e) *A Note on the Anathematisms*

These twelve striking 'chapters' deserve a note to themselves. Attached to his ultimatum to Nestorius, they were essential to

Cyril's strategy, but they were a tricky piece of weaponry and nearly lost him the war.

Their immediate aim was to secure the conviction of Nestorius on doctrinal grounds. Cyril's second letter had not been enough. On being told there to affirm the Nicene Creed, Nestorius had constructed a reasoned and subtly sarcastic reply. Yes, of course he accepted the Nicene Creed, but ought not his colleague to take a closer look at the text of that document which by no means favoured his Arian and Apollinarian misconceptions?⁷¹ Cyril needed to put a document before Nestorius about which he could not equivocate, and so he sent him for his immediate signature an exposition of the faith, to which was annexed this set of propositions, which, starting with an assertion of the human birth of the Word such that the Blessed Virgin Mary can be called 'Mother of God', moves through a series of rejections of any distinct human agent in Christ to culminate in assertions of the divine efficacy of Christ's eucharistic body and of the fleshly suffering and death of the Word of God. He wrote these chapters with passion, and he cast them deliberately in the strongest and most uncompromising terms, which cut across all the delicate provisos Nestorius had learned to make.

Nestorius was outraged and promptly spread the outrage all over the East. Copies of the offensive chapters were sent to John of Antioch, who galvanized all the pamphleteers he could find (the most important were bishops Andreas of Samosata and Theodoret, the distinguished theologian and Church historian, of Cyrrhus)⁷² to write rebuttals. Cyril had put Nestorius in the wrong, but at the price of enflaming the East. Nestorius now had a breadth of support he would otherwise never have enjoyed. For when the controversy was still brewing John had written a warning letter to Nestorius advising caution and reminding

⁷¹ *ACO* 1, 1, 1 pp. 29-32, esp. para. 2: The Nicene fathers declared that the Only-begotten Son came down, was incarnate, made man, suffered, and rose again. But attend to what they said. 'Because reading the tradition of these holy men superficially, as you do, you show a pardonable ignorance by supposing that they said that the Word, co-eternal with the Father, was passible. Please to look more closely at the words, and you will discover that this same choir of fathers did not declare the consubstantial Godhead passible or newly born the Godhead co-eternal with the Father, nor the Godhead which raised up the dissolved temple did they say rose again.'

⁷² *ACO* 1, 1, 7 pp. 33-65; *ACO* 1, 1, 6 pp. 107-46.

him that even their master Theodore of Mopsuestia had admitted freely and publicly to error. Without the chapters Nestorius could have expected no help from John or from men of judgement. Now they would make common cause with him.

When the Easterns arrived at Ephesus, seething with indignation over the contents of these chapters, they were deprived of the satisfaction of debating them with their author. Cyril, at the meeting of his assembly on 22 June 431, had already dealt with all that part of the business and inserted the *Third Letter to Nestorius* in the minutes along with evidence from the bearers of the letter telling how they had handed it over to Nestorius with Celestine's letter at the bishop's house after Sunday morning service, had been invited back for discussion the following day, and had then had the doors shut on them.⁷³ The doors remained shut for obvious reasons. The point of including the letter in the minutes with the accompanying evidence is legal. Nestorius' acceptance of the letters and his refusal to sign the anathematisms convict him of knowingly committing the offence of failing to retract his errors and affirm the faith of Alexandria and Rome within the specified time. Their role, therefore, was strictly limited, and their specific doctrine was not officially discussed at the Council, though Cyril's *Solutio* (an explanation, without dedication or address, designed to explain them in a sober manner) may well be an unofficial contribution to the assembly.⁷⁴ The doctrinal stand of the Council was taken upon the *Second Letter to Nestorius*, a copy of which had been sent to Rome. No copy of the *Third Letter to Nestorius* was sent, and the chapters were unknown until the reign of Justin (518-27).⁷⁵ Assuming that the minutes of the Council of 431 are a fair record, the Roman delegates, when they arrived, ratified the previous

⁷³ *ACO* 1, 1, 2 pp. 36 f.

⁷⁴ *ACO* 1, 1, 5 pp. 15-25, headed in some manuscripts: Explanation of the 12 Chapters delivered at Ephesus by Archbishop Cyril of Alexandria, the holy Council having asked him for a plainer explanation of them to be set out clearly.

⁷⁵ The evidence is usefully drawn together by N. M. Haring, 'The Character and Range of the Influence of St. Cyril of Alexandria on Latin Theology (430-1260)' *Medieval Studies* 12 (1950), 1-19. For Dionysius Exiguus' claim to present the first Latin version see *ACO* 1, 5 p. 236, 9 ff., with Schwartz's observations, pp. IIII *et seq.* See also P. Galtier, 'Les anathématismes de Saint Cyrille et le Concile de Chalcedoine', *RSR* 23 (1933), 45-57.

business, which included the deposition of Nestorius and the account of the evidence, the failure to obey Celestine and Cyril, on which that had been based, and approved in an indefinite way the content of the chapters.

Rome had no interest in the chapters. The Eastern bishops, though, had—it was what united them in opposition to Cyril. Their complaints were loud, persistent, and widely circulated. There could be no doctrinal agreement unless the chapters were nullified.⁷⁶ It was impossible for Cyril to do that, not only because they expressed his convictions, but because the deposition of Nestorius rested upon their validity.⁷⁷ A modification of the fourth is conceded in the Formula of Reunion, and Cyril explains carefully to Acacius that this involves no sacrifice of principle.⁷⁸ But though he never withdrew the chapters, Cyril could not and would not insist upon them.

Cyril's immediate successors, who with no real justification announced themselves as the bearers of the master's message, were not so wise. At the *Latrocinium* (449) Dioscorus had them promulgated,⁷⁹ and their opponents Theodoret and Ibas of Edessa, author of a letter to a certain Maris containing astringent observations about them and about Cyril, condemned and

⁷⁶ See *ACO* 1, 1, 5 pp. 121 ff. and 124 ff.

⁷⁷ Cf. his letter to Acacius of Beroea, *Ep.* 33 § 2, written in 432: 'It is a perverse zeal shown by people, who ought to anathematize Nestorius' foul dogmas and separate themselves from his irreligion, to seek the nullification of what was written against him. What rationale does that have? Your holiness must appreciate the absurdity of the thing were we writers on behalf of orthodoxy to deny our own words and condemn our own faith instead. Unless, therefore, the writings against Nestorius or his unhallowed dogmas are sound, his deposition is empty, his sentiments are somehow orthodox and it is we who are in the wrong . . .'. When peace and harmony were restored he was willing, he said, to satisfy, not enemies, but brethren that 'what we have written in opposition to Nestorius' dogmas is all sound and absolutely consonant with the holy and inspired scriptures' and the Nicene Creed. See *ACO* 1, 1, 7 pp. 147 ff. Nothing came of the last undertaking.

⁷⁸ See para. 13.

⁷⁹ *Akten der ephesinischen Synode vom Jahre 449*, ed. J. Flemming, *Abh. der Kgl. Ges. der Wiss. zu Göttingen*, Phil.-hist Kl., N.S. 15 (1917), 146/147. There is a break in the manuscript at this point, but it is clear that they were read after the announcement. Dioscorus thus brutally upset the balance established by the Formula of Reunion, for the Eastern bishops had never accepted the Chapters. (In Domnus' letter to Dioscorus, *ibid.* pp. 144/145, we are certainly to read, against the manuscript, that the twelve chapters were *not* accepted by the Easterns.)

deprived. The Council of Chalcedon (451) reversed the verdicts on Theodoret and Ibas⁸⁰ (a move which would ensure that the Council was rejected by many loyal Cyrillines), and the Church, in no mood to offer aid or comfort to Dioscorus, did not go beyond asserting the general validity of the *Third Letter to Nestorius* as part of the faith affirmed at Ephesus (431).⁸¹ The norms decreed by the Council of Chalcedon were: the Creeds of Nicaea (325) and Constantinople (381); Cyril's *Second Letter to Nestorius* and *Letter to John* containing the Formula of Reunion; and Pope Leo's *Tome*. This last was admitted only after a probing which involved quotations from the *Tome* including the lines: 'For each form effects what belongs to it, in communion with the other, i.e. whilst the Word does what pertains to the Word and the flesh accomplishes what pertains to the flesh, one of them shines with wonders and the other falls victim to pains.'⁸² Such dualist language could be justified by comparison with the *Letter to Acacius* (of which p. 52 below, lines 14 ff., were quoted, along with other passages, to prove the point), but it would have been very unwise to test it by the standard of Anathemas 3 and 4. Bishop Atticus of Nicopolis nearly succeeded in opening the can of worms, but the discussion he asked for was postponed for five days and never took place.⁸³

The inconsistency, though, was unlikely to be overlooked by opponents of Chalcedon. The years following 451 saw the end of 'Antiochene' Christology—indeed, this Christology was the work of Theodore and his immediate pupils and did not long survive them in the Greek-speaking world; Cyril's status was almost unchallenged. East and West were divided politically with the collapse of the Western empire. Rome's views had no political significance, and the Emperor Zeno, advised by Acacius, Patriarch of Constantinople, sacrificed Western agreement for Eastern harmony by issuing on his own authority an *Edict of Union* (Henoticon) in 482. In this the dogmatic decisions of the Council of Chalcedon were by-passed, the *Tome* of Leo implicitly set aside, the Chapters of Cyril accepted as authoritative.⁸⁴

⁸⁰ Actio XI.

⁸¹ *ACO* 2, 1 p. 196, 2 ff.

⁸² 94 f. in the edition by C. Silva-Tarouca in *Textus et Documenta Series Theologica* 9 (Rome, 1959).

⁸³ *ACO* 2, 1 pp. 279, 3 ff.

⁸⁴ *Codex Vaticanus gr. 1431* (above, n. 62), pp. 52-4, esp. p. 53, 27-54, 6.

A schism, the Acacian, between East and West resulted. The emperor Anastasius, careless of Roman reactions, reinforced this judgement in a letter of 505, in which he rejected Chalcedon, along with Leo's *Tome*, on the ground that they were incompatible with Cyril's chapters.⁸⁵

The reign of Justin introduced a new era in ecclesiastical affairs. The unity of the empire, and the unity of the Church, East and West, was to be a renewed theme of imperial policy. And more than that, Justinian (Justin's nephew, close counsellor, and successor) cared for doctrinal truth. That meant the end of the mediating theology of the *Henoticon* and a restoration of the authority of Leo's *Tome* and of the Council which had canonized it. The chapters of Cyril could not conceivably have been set aside. By now they were too well known, too authoritative for that. This new doctrinal settlement presented a challenge. How was the non-acceptance of the chapters at Chalcedon to be accounted for? Why did that Council instead implicitly reject them by restoring their opponents Theodoret and Ibas to office? These were the questions pressed by theologians of the *ancien régime*. To the first question conflicting answers were given. At a conference in the capital in 533 between Catholics and followers of Severus, distinguished theologian and former Patriarch of Antioch, now an exiled victim of the change of policy, the reply was given: that the chapters are inconsistent in their terminology with Cyril's ordinary usage, for in the chapters he speaks of two hypostases; the Council of Chalcedon had therefore refrained from accepting them to avoid the inconsistency.⁸⁶ The answer had a certain plausibility, no doubt, for people who had not read the *Acta*, and at least this much truth that the Council had not received the chapters. The false assumption that ruled at the *Fifth General Council* in 553 was that they had been received as authoritative from the very beginning by all parties and had been ratified at the Council of Chalcedon. Justinian writes in 549/550 to defenders of the Three Chapters (i.e. the works of Theodore of Mopsuestia *en bloc*, Theodoret's writings against the

⁸⁵ See F. C. Conybeare's translation, *American Journal of Theology* 9 (1905), 739 f. (reproduced in P. R. Coleman-Norton, *Roman State and Christian Church* (London, 1966), no. 542, p. 951) and 'Un fragment du Type de l'empereur Anastase I', by C. Moeller, *Studia Patristica* III (Berlin, 1961), pp. 240-7.

⁸⁶ See Innocentius of Maronea, *On the conference with the Severians* (*ACO* 4, 2, p. 173, 19 ff.). The reference is to the 3rd Anathematism (p. 28, line 29).

Chapters, and Ibas' *Letter to Maris*) that 'sainted Celestine, the first Council of Ephesus, sainted Leo, and the holy Council of Chalcedon accepted and ratified these very chapters of sainted Cyril and sought no further interpretation of them'.⁸⁷ As for the second question, the answer given by the Council of 553 was in effect a practical one, doing what might well have been done at Chalcedon itself had the chapters there been received (as the current myth supposed). Their most notable opponents were condemned, and Theodore, the father of 'Antiochene' Christology, the Nestorius before Nestorius and so indirect object of the anathematisms, condemned *in toto*.

Their structure. A later rumour was current that Cyril had written the anathematisms first and afterwards prefixed the letter.⁸⁸ The rumour is surely false, but almost certainly the chapters circulated independently. Their opponents, Theodoret and Andreas, make no allusion to the rest of the letter even when their case would have been strengthened by so doing. There is, for example, no mention of the phrase the 'one incarnate subject (*ὑπόστασις*) of the Word', although that was open to all the objections raised by Succensus' questioners against its equivalent, 'the one incarnate nature (*φύσις*) of the Word', as we see in Cyril's second letter to him. The number of the chapters, 12, has relation with the tribes of Israel and the Apostles rather than with theology, of course. The relationship between the chapters and the rest of the letter has a few oddities, which can best be explained on the assumption that both were not, so to say, written in the same breath—and this despite the fact that the chapters go over almost all the ground covered in the letter: (1) the order is unrelated to the rest of the letter; (2) no. 7 has no counterpart in the letter; (3) qualifications are made in the letter which are not made in the chapters. The arrangement of the chapters is without significance, and their text contains a large number of small variants, even in their different appearances in Cyril in the replies to Theodoret and Andreas, the *Solutio*, the *Third Letter to Nestorius*, and *Letter to Acacius*.

⁸⁷ *Drei dogmatische Schriften Iustinians*, ed. E. Schwartz (*Abh. der Bay. Akad. der Wiss.* N.F. 18 (1939), 62, 24 ff.). The piece is to be dated 549/550, cf. Schwartz's notes, p. 115.

⁸⁸ See R. Y. Ebied/L. R. Wickham, 'An unknown letter of Cyril of Alexandria in Syriac', *JTS* 22 (1971), 420-34.

Their intention and theology. The sharpness and clarity of these chapters—a consequence of the intense emotion which lies behind them—made them eventually a standard of orthodoxy for Catholic Christians and rightly, because talk about Incarnation slips into vagueness without these reminders that Christ is not only, not simply, a special case of divine immanence.

The complaint made by the Easterns was that they are replete with Apollinarian and Eunomian blasphemies. What they meant is that the chapters imply that Christ had no human mind, that the Word's 'coming down from heaven' and 'being made man' is not an act of grace in which there is a confluence of divine and human wills but the animation by impersonal process of an inert human body. Christ is then a hybrid, neither impassible God nor passible man but an obscene mixture of both. The complaint is vain and unsubstantiated by any reading of the text. Yet we can sympathize to some extent with the charge. The chapters will always shock timid minds. The delicate veil of nuanced provisos is torn away, and we are presented with the logical consequences of what we have been saying all along, if, that is, we have been speaking of Incarnation. Moreover, Apollinarianism (to which the Easterns believed they alone had the answer) is a wicked and destructive belief because it cuts away the ground of redemption by denying Christ's healing presence at the point where it is most needed—in the human mind. Obsessed with the need to preserve that difference between God and man which is the premise of all theology, including most certainly Cyril's, Antiochene theologians were bound to see Apollinarianism in the chapters.

Cyril's answers to these 'refutations', produced rapidly and probably before the Council met in June 431, concede nothing real, for there was nothing he needed to concede. To some extent his explanations draw the string from the anathematizations (his deepest concern being to demonstrate that he had said nothing new); a phrase like *καθ' ὑπόστασιν*, which has a technical ring to it, is interpreted along prosaic lines.

Potentially more damaging to his cause in the long run than anything he wrote in the chapters was the company he kept. His allies were odd. Theodotus of Ancyra, for example, a principal associate of Cyril in the Nestorius affair, preached that the mode of the incarnation was analogous to the turning of the

Nile to blood and that no duality was to be observed in Christ even at the level of speculation.⁸⁹ Moreover Cyril certainly appealed to 'Apollinarian' texts circulating under venerable names to support his teaching. In the end, these had little effect upon his cause. The charge of 'Apollinarianism' did not stick. By the time it had become accepted in the sixth century that Cyril had drawn on 'Apollinarian' sources⁹⁰ his reputation was, in any case, unassailable. Cyril himself would probably not have been perturbed by the discovery of his sources. 'There is no obligation', he tells Eulogius (p. 63), 'to shun and reject everything heretics say—they affirm many of the points we too affirm'. A certain shared concern, a certain community of terminology between 'Apollinarian' writings and these chapters shows itself. One could go further, perhaps, and say that Cyril here presents in sharply defined form the core of all that was of serious religious importance in Apollinarius' thought: the unity of God and man in Christ Jesus, the Saviour. Yet that assertion would only be a damaging admission were one to allow guilt by association. Nor, perhaps, ought it to influence (though that is a wider issue) any estimate of Apollinarius himself.

2. *The Text*

The Letters to Nestorius, Acacius, Eulogius, Succensus and On the Creed

Our primary sources for most of Cyril's letters, including these here, are the large ancient collections of documents relating to the Council of Ephesus (431). Besides these there are abundant quotations in florilegia, doctrinal treatises, and subsequent councils of the Church. These witnesses formed the basis for

⁸⁹ See his second sermon on Christ's birth, read at the Council of Ephesus (431), *ACO* 1, 1, 2 pp. 80-90, esp. p. 83, 36-85, 10. The Latin version (*ACO* 1, 3 p. 156) has the marginal note: 'Here you will get very bad illustrations from mutable and perishable things.'

⁹⁰ A great deal has been written about this. For the facts and some sensible observations, see P. Galtier, 'Saint Cyrille et Apollinaire', *Gregorianum* 37 (1956), 584-609. With this compare and contrast H.-M. Diepen, 'Stratagèmes contre la théologie de l'Emmanuel: à propos d'une nouvelle comparaison entre Saint Cyrille et Apollinaire', *Divinitas* 1 (1957), 444-78. Diepen has written extensively on Cyril. With the negative critique of his opponents, as with the general vigour of his approach, all admirers of Cyril will sympathize. Like Hamlet's lady, though, he protests too much.

Eduard Schwartz's edition in Tome 1 of *Acta Conciliorum Oecumenicorum*, an edition superseding Aubert's of 1638 (reprinted in Migne PG 77). The text here presented is substantially that established by Schwartz, and I acknowledge with gratitude the permission granted by the publishers, Walter de Gruyter and Co, and by Schwartz's successor as editor of the series, Professor Dr Johannes Straub of Bonn, to reproduce his text. I have thought it unnecessary to reproduce Schwartz's apparatus. On the rare occasions when I have selected a reading different from his I have indicated the fact. An editor of these documents rapidly discovers, after reading through the main manuscripts which Schwartz used, that he has little to do. The textual problems, almost without exception, have been solved as well as they are likely to be. The one or two cases of radical textual corruption are ancient and must go back to the first copies.

A few lines must suffice to describe the primary sources. The details are to be found in Schwartz's various prefaces to the volumes of *ACO* Tome 1.⁹¹ The Council of Ephesus (431) is the first general council whose minutes and accompanying papers survive. These conciliar records are not neutral documents. They are collections with a propagandist tendency, as it belongs to Schwartz to have shown clearly. This is most obviously true of collections dealing with Ephesus (431). Each of the two opposing groups, headed by Cyril and John of Antioch, produced its own. The doctrinal battle was lost by the Easterns in the long run, and only a few of their documents survive in Greek. However, they did not perish entirely. A good number survive in a Latin translation made by Rusticus, the nephew of Pope Vigilius, at the time of the Three Chapters controversy in the reign of Justinian. Justinian and Eastern Christianity decreed the official condemnation of Nestorius' teacher, Theodore, and of opponents of Cyril's anathematisms, Theodoret and Ibas. The Pope vacillated and eventually agreed, but with loud protestations in the West, especially from Africa. Rusticus, one of the protesters, in producing his Synodicon drew upon material he found in the monastery of the Acoimeti at Constantinople, including a work called *The Tragedy of Irenaeus* by Irenaeus, bishop of Tyre, who had been a loyal friend of Nestorius. Its 'tendency' is to defend

⁹¹ A convenient summary will be found in P. Galtier, 'Le Centenaire d'Éphèse', *RSR* 21 (1931), 169-99.

the condemned theologians; it does so partly by quotation from Cyril's opponents. This collection of documents bears the title *Collectio Casinensis* in Schwartz's edition (from the connexion with the library of the abbey at Monte Cassino). It is to be found in *ACO* 1, 3 and 1, 4. The minutes of Cyril's Council were kept, and Cyril himself was responsible for circulating an edited version of them widely. These, together with large numbers of related papers, are to be found in three big Greek collections, named in accordance with the libraries they belonged in, *Collectio Vaticana* (V), *Collectio Seguerana* (S),⁹² and *Collectio Atheniensis* (A). The fullest in material here is V, 172 items in all, ending with the two epistles to Succensus. S was in origin a short collection to which items from V were subsequently added. A is a collection basically of Alexandrine provenance but containing material found in Irenaeus' *Tragedy* and in an important collection of documents made in the time of the Emperor Zeno as directed against the Council of Chalcedon in *Codex Vaticanus gr. 1431* (R) (edited by Schwartz also). Each collection has its history which can in part be traced; each has a nucleus to which further documents have been added. Latin collections were comparatively late in arriving. Though some of the most significant documents were made available in Latin versions almost immediately (Cyril's Second Letter to Nestorius, for example, and extracts from Nestorius' sermons) the West remained in many ways badly informed about, and indifferent towards, the Council. About a century was to elapse before Latin collections (of which the *Casinensis* mentioned above is the most important example) began to make their appearance. All are concerned in one way or another with the *Three Chapters* controversy, which gave an impetus to examining the history of the controversy's origins. The first important stage in the establishment of these Latin collections came with the translation, about the end of the fifth century, of the *Third Letter to Nestorius*, by Dionysius Exiguus. When the controversy was well under way the *Collectio Palatina*

⁹² Named after Pierre Séguier, Chancellor of France (d. 1672), whose grandson Coislin presented his collection of manuscripts, including Codex Parisinus Coislinianus 32 which contains it to the abbey of S. Germain des Prés, whence it passed to the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. Another version of this collection was also used by Schwartz; see *ACO* 1, 1, 1 p. ii and 1, 1, 2 p. v; cf. also 4, 3, 1 p. 18.

(*ACO* 1, 5)⁹³ was produced. The documents selected here were designed to attack the Eastern bishops, and specially Theodoret. It is a collection whose apparent aim was to propagate the monist Christology of the Scythian (Gothic) monks, strong opponents of the Acoimeti; their formula was 'one of the Trinity suffered in the flesh'. It is this slant which largely prevailed at the Council of Constantinople (553). To the same period belongs the *Collectio Turonenis* (*ACO* 1, 3), used evidently by Liberatus writing shortly after 553. Its stance is Cyrilline. The *Collectio Veronensis* (*ACO* 1, 2), evidently compiled after 553, has as its aim the demonstration that the Holy See fully concurred in the decisions of the Council of Ephesus (431). It is a justification, on the basis of past history, of the policy eventually adopted by Vigilius. Volume 5 of Tome 1 of *ACO* also contains three smaller collections of varying provenance, named after their first editors: Sichardiana,⁹⁴ Quesneliana,⁹⁵ and Winteriana.⁹⁶ These ancient Latin translations are of some help in establishing the text. They vary though in literalness and literacy and not unusually fudge a difficult phrase.

Ancient quotations are notoriously unreliable. Schwartz thought it worth while to include readings from *Doctrina Patrum de incarnatione Verbi*, a seventh-century florilegium, and the *Florilegium Cyrillianum*, a collection of texts containing many passages from the letters here edited, designed to show the conformity of the Council of Chalcedon with the mind of Cyril and rebutted by Severus of Antioch in his *Philalethes*. Other citations figure in his apparatus. The evidence here is overwhelming in extent and fundamentally valueless for the text, however important it may be for the history of how later generations understood Cyril. I have made occasional reference also to the Syriac of Brit. Lib. Add. MS 14557 (*Σ*) for the last five letters. Its general testimony I have not thought worth reproducing here; that can be found in the apparatus to the edition printed in *CSCO* vols. 359/360, *Scriptores Syri* vols. 157/158, under the title *A Collection of*

⁹³ So named after the Vatican codex, Palatinus 234, which contains it.

⁹⁴ Johannes Sichardt (Sichardus), the German jurist and humanist (d. 1552), Basle, 1528. See *ACO* 1, 5, 2 pp. i ff.

⁹⁵ The French scholar Paschasius (Pasquier) Quesnel (d. 1719), 1675. See *ACO* 1, 5, 2 pp. XIII ff.

⁹⁶ Robert Winter, Basle, 1542. See *ACO* 1, 5, 2 pp. XVII f.

Unpublished Syriac Letters of Cyril of Alexandria, ed. R. Y. Ebied/L. R. Wickham.

The Answers to Tiberius, Doctrinal Questions and Answers, and Letter to Calosirius

These pieces found no place in collections of conciliar texts and were transmitted separately.

The *Answer to Tiberius*, which includes an introductory address and a letter of explanation from the Palestinian monks, survives complete only in a Syriac version, Brit. Lib. Add. MS 14531, folios 119r-141r, dated by Wright to the seventh or eighth centuries. The Greek original which is printed here is based primarily on two manuscripts: the Florentine Laurentianus plut. vi. 17 (11th cent.), folios 210 *et seqq.*, starting, through loss of a folio, with the second *Answer*; and the Vatican Cod. gr. 447 (12th cent.), folios 302r-312r, also beginning with the second *Answer*.

The *Doctrinal Questions and Answers* likewise survives in its original layout, so far as I know uniquely, in a translation, this time into Armenian, found in two manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford (Arm.e.20, dated 1394, folios 37v-48r; and Arm.e.36, dated 1689, folios 33v-42v).⁹⁷ A printed edition of this version was produced at the press of Karapet in Constantinople in 1717.⁹⁸ A third manuscript, San Lazzaro 308 (14th cent.), whose contents are identical with Bodleian Arm.e.20, I have not consulted. According to F. C. Conybeare,⁹⁹ the translation belongs to the eighth century. It was evidently made from a good Greek text, which it renders with painful literalness. The primary witnesses to the original Greek are again contained in the Florentine and Vatican manuscripts mentioned above. The Florentine manuscript contains the introductory letter starting

⁹⁷ See G. Zarbhanalian, *Catalogue des anciennes traductions arméniennes (siècles IV-XIII)* (Venice, 1889), p. 510.

⁹⁸ See Vrej Nersessian, *Catalogue of Early Armenian Books 1512-1850* (British Library, 1980), no. 96, for the British Library copy (defective). The copy I used is in the possession of Wadham College, Oxford, whom I thank for permission to consult it, as I also thank Mr. D. Barrett of the Bodleian Library for drawing my attention to it.

⁹⁹ F. C. Conybeare, *The Armenian Version of Revelation and Cyril of Alexandria's Scholia on the Incarnation and Epistle on Easter* (Oxford, 1907), pp. 165 ff.

on folio 206v and ending on folio 209v with the fifth *Answer*; the Vatican manuscript has no introductory letter but is otherwise complete in folios 295r–302r.

The *Letter to Calosirius* is complete in its original independent form, apparently uniquely, in folios 214v *et seq.* of the Florentine manuscript. A small fragment is found also in the sixteenth-century Berlin manuscript Phillipicus gr. 1475, folios 21r and v.¹⁰⁰

Selected chapters from the *Answers to Tiberius* and *Doctrinal Questions and Answers* are found in folios 116v–121r of the Paris manuscript Cod. gr. 1115 (dated 1276), where they appear as part of a florilegium of unknown authorship. This is a useful additional witness, despite its numerous mistakes.

Neither the Armenian version of the *Doctrinal Questions and Answers* nor the Vatican manuscript was known to Philip Pusey who first edited these three pieces under their correct designation and genuine form in 1872.¹⁰¹ In 1903 Cardinal G. Mercati published from the Vatican manuscript the two paragraphs of the *Doctrinal Questions and Answers* missing from the Florentine manuscript but without collating the whole text of this or of the *Answers to Tiberius*.¹⁰² The present is the first complete edition of the Greek text.

Before Pusey these pieces had been known, from Bonaventura Vulcanius' edition of 1605,¹⁰³ as a single treatise by Cyril *Against the Anthropomorphites* in twenty-eight chapters, preceded by the *Letter to Calosirius*, the last five chapters being drawn from Gregory of Nyssa's *Christmas Sermon*.¹⁰⁴ The first twenty-three chapters present most of the *Answers to Tiberius* and the *Doctrinal Questions and Answers* though in a jumbled order.¹⁰⁵ A number of manuscripts, the most ancient of which is the fourteenth-century Venetian Marcianus graecus 2.122 (= 295), present this extra-

¹⁰⁰ See *Byzantinische Zeitschrift* 9 (1900), 43 n. 1, and the catalogue by W. Stundemund and L. Cohn (1890), vol. 1, no. 71, pp. 23 f.

¹⁰¹ Pusey 3, 545–607.

¹⁰² *Varia Sacra*, fasc. 1 (*Studi e Testi* 11; Rome, 1903), pp. 83–6: 'Un nuovo frammento del 1. "de dogmatum solutione" di S. Cirillo Alessandrino.'

¹⁰³ Printed at Leiden. It was reproduced by Aubert in vol. 6 of his complete edition of Cyril's works (Paris, 1638) and taken over into *PG* 76, 1065–1132.

¹⁰⁴ *PG* 46, 1128–1149. Now properly edited by F. Mann, *Die Weihnachtspredigt Gregors von Nyssa: Überlieferungsgeschichte und Text*, Doctoral Dissertation, Münster (Westf.), 1976.

¹⁰⁵ See Pusey 3, 545 for a table of comparisons for his edition.

ordinarily free re-working of patristic texts.¹⁰⁶ When this version was produced we do not know, except that the heading to the *Answer to Tiberius* 4 has *κατὰ ἀγνοητῶν*, implying the existence of the Agnoete sect which emerged in the sixth century; it will post-date the sixth century, then. The text-form of this version contains a substantial number of variants from that otherwise known, mostly in the order of words, and its evidence may safely be disregarded, seeing that it is in effect a fresh work based upon Cyril of Alexandria and not a text of Cyril of Alexandria. I have accordingly made only rare references to it in the apparatus.¹⁰⁷

I have mentioned in this edition only the ancient quotations found in the *Florilegium Cyrillianum*.

Where the Greek text is lost Pusey printed the Syriac version. Here I have given only an English translation. The complete Syriac text of the *Answers to Tiberius* with an earlier translation, the known mistakes in which I have now here rectified, will be found in R. Y. Ebied and L. R. Wickham, 'The Letter of Cyril of Alexandria to Tiberius the Deacon', *Le Muséon* 83 (1970), 433–82.

¹⁰⁶ Besides this I know of

- (i) a Basle University manuscript, Codex gr. 32 (A III 4) folios 117 *et seqq.* (14th cent.). It is mutilated at the end and terminates with chapter 17 (= *Answers to Tiberius* 15); see H. Omont, *Catalogue des Manuscrits Grecs des Bibliothèques de Suisse*, Extrait du Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen (Leipzig, 1886), pp. 16 f.;
- (ii) a Munich manuscript Codex gr. 65, folios 100 *et seqq.* (16th cent.); see I. Hardt's catalogue, vol. 1 (1806), pp. 378 ff.;
- (iii) Vulcanius' own manuscript in the University Library at Leiden, Vulc. 5, folios 2 *et seqq.* (15th cent. for this part of the manuscript); see *Codices Manuscripti Bibliothecae Universitatis Leidensis I: Codices Vulcaniani* (Leiden, 1910), p. 3, and P. C. Molhuysen, 'De Cyrillus-Handschriften van Bonaventura Vulcanius', *Tijdschrift voor Boek en Bibliothekswesen* 3 (1905), 71–4.

I have collated these manuscripts, which are closely similar. The Basle and the Venetian manuscripts are not transcripts one of the other, but both derive, I suspect, from a common source, perhaps at one remove, since both include an explanation of Hebrew letters Aleph, Beth, etc. Otherwise there is no overlap of contents. For the Venetian manuscript see the catalogue of Zanetti and Bongiovanni (1740), p. 70.

¹⁰⁷ Where I have referred to it, I have mentioned the readings of the Basle manuscript, which has some claim, I think, to be the purest version of this work. It can only, of course, be the relative purity of one harlot to another, seeing that this is an adulterous piece.

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SECOND LETTER TO NESTORIUS

1. Τῷ εὐλαβεστάτῳ καὶ θεοφιλεστάτῳ συλλειτουργῷ Νεστορίῳ
Κύριλλος ἐν κυρίῳ χαίρειν.

Καταφλυαροῦσι μὲν, ὡς μανθάνω, τινὲς τῆς ἐμῆς ὑπολήψεως ἐπὶ
τῆς σῆς θεοσεβείας, καὶ τοῦτο συχνῶς, τὰς τῶν ἐν τέλει συνόδους
καιροφυλακοῦντες μάλιστα, καὶ τάχα πού καὶ τέρπειν οἰόμενοι τὴν 5
σὴν ἀκοὴν καὶ ἀβουλήτους πέμπουσι φωνάς, ἡδικημένοι μὲν οὐδέν,
ἐλεγχθέντες δέ, καὶ τοῦτο χρηστῶς, ὃ μὲν ὅτι τυφλοὺς ἡδίκηει καὶ
πένητας, ὃ δὲ ὡς μητρὶ ξίφος ἐπανατείνας, ὃ δὲ θεραπαίνῃ συγκε-
κλοφῶς χρυσίον ἀλλότριον καὶ τοιαύτην ἐσχηκῶς αἰετὴν ὑπόληψιν,
ἣν οὐκ ἂν εὐξαιτό τις συμβῆναι τισι καὶ τῶν λίαν ἐχθρῶν. πλὴν οὐ 10
πολὺς τῶν τοιούτων ὁ λόγος ἐμοί, ἵνα μήτε ὑπὲρ τὸν δεσπότην
καὶ διδάσκαλον μήτε μὴν ὑπὲρ τοὺς πατέρας τὸ τῆς ἐνούσης ἐμοὶ
βραχύτητος ἐκτείνωμι μέτρον. οὐ γὰρ ἐνδέχεται τὰς τῶν φαύλων
διαδρᾶναι σκαιότητας, ὡς ἂν ἐλοιτό τις διαβιοῦν.

Witnesses: V S A R + *Acta* of the Council of Chalcedon, Latin versions,
smaller collections, and citations *ACO* 1, 1, 1 pp. 25-8

¹ Without title in most mss. Dated Mechir (= 26 Jan-24 Feb), Indiction 13 (= 430) in the acts of Chalcedon (*ACO* 2, 1 p. 104). The letter was for Chalcedon, along with the letter to John of Antioch containing the Formula of Reunion, the authoritative expression of Cyril's teaching. Three works of Cyril, important in the progress of the controversy, preceded this: (1) Cyril's *Paschal Letter* 17 (*PG* 77, 768 ff.) announcing the date of Easter 429; (2) Cyril's *Letter to the Monks* (*Ep.* 1) (*ACO* 1, 1, 1 pp. 10 ff.) written at the same time; and (3) the *First Letter to Nestorius* (*Ep.* 2) (*ACO* *ibid.* pp. 23 ff.) written a few months later. (1) and (2) attack Nestorius' doctrine anonymously and in particular the denial of the title 'Mother of God' (see below, n. 10). (2) was

SECOND LETTER TO NESTORIUS¹

1. Greetings in the Lord from Cyril to his most pious and divinely favoured fellow minister Nestorius.

I understand that certain parties are conducting before your Reverence an intensive campaign of gossip against my good name, that they look out especially for meetings of high officials and that they then give vent to reckless language in the expectation, I daresay, of gratifying your ears—parties, I say, who have sustained no injuries but who have been convicted, fairly convicted, one on the grounds that he was ill-treating the blind and poor, the second that he had brandished a sword over his mother, the third that he has stolen gold belonging to someone else in company with a female servant and enjoys a standing reputation one would not wish on one's dearest enemies.² However, I pay little attention to people like this in case I exaggerate my own small measure of importance beyond the Master and Teacher, or beyond the fathers³ either. It is, indeed, impossible to avoid mean men's mischief however one chooses to live one's life.

widely circulated and publicly attacked in Constantinople, fomenting the discord there between Nestorius and dissident clergy (see below, Third Letter to Nestorius, n. 4). Meanwhile Cyril wrote to Rome sending extracts from Nestorius. On receipt of Celestine's disturbed reply Cyril wrote (3) whose aim was 'to frighten him by his reports of scandalized Romans' (Schwartz). Peace is still possible if he will drop the attack on the title 'Mother of God'. Nestorius was now hoping for a council to vindicate him and would not budge. He sent back a brief, pained note (*ACO* 1, 1, 1 p. 25) to what was a declaration of war.

² Four complainants, 'the scum of Alexandria', are named in Cyril's letter (*Ep.* 10) to his representatives at Constantinople: Chairemon, Victor, Sophronas, and the bankrupt Flavian's slave (*ACO* 1, 1, 1 p. 111). Victor eventually abjured any intention of complaining (see above, p. xxv). For a brilliant, if perverse, account of this aspect of the controversy, see E. Schwartz, *Cyrrill und der Mönch Viktor*. Nestorius alludes to the affair (*Liber Heraclidis*, p. 153/92): 'The news gained strong currency that I was not one to overlook the downtrodden. . . . It encouraged Cyril's critics to make mentionable and unmentionable reports about him to the Emperor, requesting me to be judge.'

³ The 'fathers', for Cyril, are dead, orthodox bishops of unblemished life; see E. Naecke, *Das Zeugnis der Väter in der theologischen Beweisführung Cyrills von Alexandrien* (Münster, 1964).

2. Ἄλλ' ἐκείνοι μὲν ἀρᾶς καὶ πικρίας μεστὸν ἔχοντες τὸ στόμα^α τῶ πάντων ἀπολογήσονται κριτῇ· τετράψομαι δὲ πάλιν ἐγὼ πρὸς τὸ ὅτι μάλιστα πρέπον ἐμαυτῶ καὶ ὑπομνήσω καὶ νῦν ὡς ἀδελφὸν ἐν Χριστῶ τῆς διδασκαλίας τὸν λόγον καὶ τὸ ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει φρόνημα μετὰ πάσης ἀσφαλείας ποιείσθαι πρὸς τοὺς λαοὺς ἐννοεῖν τε ὅτι τὸ 5 σκανδαλίσαι καὶ μόνον ἓνα τῶν μικρῶν τῶν πιστευόντων εἰς Χριστὸν ἀφόρητον ἔχει τὴν ἀγανάκτησιν.^β εἰ δὲ δὴ πλήθους εἴη τοσαύτη τῶν λελυπημένων, πῶς οὐχ ἀπάσης εὐτεχνίας ἐν χρείᾳ καθεστήκαμεν πρὸς γε τὸ δεῖν ἐμφρόνως περιελεῖν τὰ σκάνδαλα καὶ τὸν ὑγιαῖ τῆς πίστεως κατευρῦναι λόγον τοῖς ζητοῦσι τὸ ἀληθές; 10 ἔσται δὲ τοῦτο καὶ μάλα ὀρθῶς, εἰ τοῖς τῶν ἀγίων πατέρων περιτυγχάνοντες λόγοις περὶ πολλοῦ τε αὐτοὺς ποιείσθαι σπουδάζοιμεν καὶ δοκιμάζοντες ἑαυτοὺς εἰ ἐσμὲν ἐν τῇ πίστει κατὰ τὸ γεγραμμένον,^γ ταῖς ἐκείνων ὀρθαῖς καὶ ἀνεπιλήπτοις δόξαις τὰς ἐν ἡμῖν ἐννοίας εἰδὲ μάλα συμπλάττοιμεν. 15

3. Ἐφη τοίνυν ἡ ἀγία καὶ μεγάλη σύνοδος αὐτὸν τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς κατὰ φύσιν γεννηθέντα υἱὸν μονογενῆ, τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ ἀληθινοῦ θεὸν ἀληθινόν, τὸ φῶς τὸ ἐκ τοῦ φωτός, τὸν δι' οὗ τὰ πάντα πεποίηκεν ὁ πατήρ, κατελθεῖν σαρκωθῆναι ἐνανθρωπήσαι παθεῖν ἀναστῆναι τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ καὶ ἀνελθεῖν εἰς οὐρανοῦς. τούτοις καὶ 20 ἡμᾶς ἔπεσθαι δεῖ καὶ τοῖς λόγοις καὶ τοῖς δόγμασιν, ἐννοοῦντας τί τὸ σαρκωθῆναι καὶ ἐνανθρωπήσαι δηλοῖ τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ λόγον. οὐ γὰρ φημὲν ὅτι ἡ τοῦ λόγου φύσις μεταποιηθεῖσα γέγονε σὰρξ, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ὅτι εἰς ὄλον ἄνθρωπον μετεβλήθη τὸν ἐκ ψυχῆς καὶ σώματος, ἐκείνο δὲ μᾶλλον ὅτι σάρκα ἐψυχωμένην ψυχῇ λογικῇ ἐνώσας ὁ 25

^α cf. Rom. 3: 14, Ps. 9(10): 27(7)
Cor. 13: 5

^β cf. Matt. 18: 6

^γ cf. 2

⁴ Nicaea (325).

⁵ That is, he was made flesh, he is a complete man body and soul, but he did not change.

⁶ The expression was favoured by Cyril in this stage of the controversy and probably introduced by him into the theological vocabulary. It had no technical meaning for Cyril and does not designate a *type* of union. It is equivalent

2. These, though, have their mouth full of cursing and bitterness and will give an account of themselves to the Judge of all. I, for my part, will revert to my own special task and will now remind you, as my brother in Christ, to be absolutely reliable in setting out your teaching and interpretation of the faith to lay people and to take note of the fact that causing even just one of the little ones who believe in Christ to stumble brings wrath unendurable. How much more, then, if there be a vast number of people in pain, must we not need all our skill to strip away the snares and give a broad, wholesome interpretation of the faith to seekers after truth? This can be done quite straightforwardly if we review the declarations of the holy fathers, taking them with full seriousness and testing ourselves, as the Bible says, to see if we are in the faith, and thoroughly frame our own minds to agree with their orthodox and irreproachable views.

3. The holy and great Council⁴ stated that 'the only-begotten Son', 'begotten' by nature 'of the Father', 'true God from true God', 'light from light', 'through whom' the Father made all things did himself 'come down, was incarnate, made man, suffered, rose again the third day, and ascended into heaven'. These declarations and these doctrines we too must follow, taking note of the Word of God's 'being incarnate' and 'being made man'. We do not mean that the nature of the Word was changed and made flesh or, on the other hand, that he was transformed into a complete man consisting of soul and body,⁵ but instead we affirm this: that the Word substantially⁶ united to himself flesh,

to ἐνωσις φυσική and both expressions in Cyril have an exclusive and negative sense, i.e. they rule out every explanation which Nestorius proposed of the union, without offering any explanation themselves. Cyril says, in reply to Theodoret's fuss about this novel expression (ACO I, 1, 6 p. 115): '... "substantial" (καθ' ὑπόστασιν) simply means that the nature (φύσις) or being (ὑπόστασις) of the Word, i.e. the Word himself, was really (κατ' ἀλήθειαν) united to human nature without change or merger and, as we have frequently said, is seen to be and is one Christ, the same both God, and man'. The same sort of explanation of ἐνωσις φυσική is given to the Orientals (ACO I, 1, 7 p. 40): 'If we term the union "natural" (φυσικὴν) we mean that it is real (ἀληθῆ), it being the practice of inspired Scripture to use this expression. Inspired Paul writes: "We too were naturally (φύσει) children of wrath, even as the rest." Nobody could mean that divine wrath has a physical being (ὑφιστάται κατὰ φύσιν) so that sinners would be thought of as its offspring or we should have to be sick, crazy Manichees. No, "naturally" (φύσει) means really (κατ' ἀλήθειαν) . . .' Cyril's usage of καθ' ὑπόστασιν is that of 'Aristotle' *De Mundo* (cited LSJ s.v. ὑπόστασις III, 2): 'Some atmospheric images are appearances (κατ' ἐμφασιν), some are substantial (καθ' ὑπόστασιν)'. See P. Galtier, 'L' "unio secundum Hypostasim" chez Saint Cyrille', *Gregorianum* 33 (1952), 351-98.

λόγος ἑαυτῷ καθ' ὑπόστασιν ἀφράστως τε καὶ ἀπερινοήτως γέγονεν ἄνθρωπος καὶ κεχρημάτικεν υἱὸς ἀνθρώπου, οὐ κατὰ θέλησιν μόνην ἢ εὐδοκίαν, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ὡς ἐν προσλήψει προσώπου μόνου, καὶ ὅτι διάφοροι μὲν αἱ πρὸς ἐνότητα τὴν ἀληθινὴν συνεχευθῆσαι φύσεις, εἰς δὲ ἐξ ἀμφοῖν Χριστὸς καὶ υἱός, οὐχ ὡς τῆς 5 τῶν φύσεων διαφορᾶς ἀνηρημένης διὰ τὴν ἔνωσιν, ἀποτελεσασῶν δὲ μᾶλλον ἡμῖν τὸν ἕνα κύριον καὶ Χριστὸν καὶ υἱὸν θεότητός τε καὶ ἀνθρωπότητος διὰ τῆς ἀφράστου καὶ ἀπορρήτου πρὸς ἐνότητα συνδρομῆς.

4. Οὕτω τε λέγεται, καίτοι πρὸ αἰώνων ἔχων τὴν ὑπαρξίν καὶ 10 γεννηθεὶς ἐκ πατρός, γεννηθῆναι καὶ κατὰ σάρκα ἐκ γυναικός, οὐχ ὡς τῆς θείας αὐτοῦ φύσεως ἀρχὴν τοῦ εἶναι λαβούσης ἐν τῇ ἀγίᾳ παρθένῳ οὔτε μὴν δεηθείσης ἀναγκαίως δι' ἑαυτὴν δευτέρας γεννήσεως μετὰ τὴν ἐκ πατρός (ἔστι γὰρ εἰκαδόν τε ὁμοῦ καὶ ἀμαθὲς τὸν ὑπάρχοντα πρὸ παντὸς αἰῶνος καὶ συναἰδιον τῷ πατρὶ 15 δεῖσθαι λέγειν ἀρχῆς τῆς εἰς τὸ εἶναι δευτέρας), ἐπειδὴ δὲ δι' ἡμᾶς καὶ διὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν σωτηρίαν ἐνώσας ἑαυτῷ καθ' ὑπόστασιν τὸ ἀνθρώπινον προήλθεν ἐκ γυναικός, ταύτῃ τοι λέγεται γεννηθῆναι σαρκικῶς. οὐ γὰρ πρῶτον ἄνθρωπος ἐγεννήθη κοινὸς ἐκ τῆς ἀγίας παρθένου, εἰθ' οὕτως καταπεφοίτηκεν ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὁ λόγος, ἀλλ' ἐξ 20 αὐτῆς μήτρας ἐνωθεὶς ὑπομεῖναι λέγεται γέννησιν σαρκικὴν, ὡς τῆς ἰδίας σαρκὸς τὴν γέννησιν οἰκειούμενος.

5. Οὕτω φάμεν αὐτὸν καὶ παθεῖν καὶ ἀναστῆναι, οὐχ ὡς τοῦ θεοῦ λόγου παθόντος εἰς ἰδίαν φύσιν ἢ πληγὰς ἢ διατρήσεις ἡλίων ἢ 25 γοῦν τὰ ἕτερα τῶν τραυμάτων (ἀπαθὲς γὰρ τὸ θεῖον, ὅτι καὶ ἀσώματον), ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὸ γεγονός αὐτοῦ ἴδιον σῶμα πέπονθε ταῦτα, πάλιν αὐτὸς λέγεται παθεῖν ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν· ἦν γὰρ ὁ ἀπαθὴς ἐν τῷ πάσχοντι σώματι. κατὰ τὸν ἴσον δὲ τρόπον καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ τεθνάναι

⁷ πρόσωπον had at this time a fixed meaning in trinitarian doctrine as the equivalent of ὑπόστασις. In 'Antiochene' Christology, and in Nestorius especially, it meant something like 'outward aspect'. Cyril either intentionally, or out

endowed with life and reason, in a manner mysterious and inconceivable, and became man, and was called 'Son of Man' uniting it substantially, not merely by way of divine favour or good will, yet neither with the assumption merely of an outward appearance;⁷ and that though the natures joined together to form a real unity are different, it is one Christ and Son coming from them—not implying that the difference between the natures was abolished through their union⁸ but that instead Godhead and manhood have given us the one Lord, Christ and Son by their mysterious and inexpressible unification.

4. This is what it means to say that he was also born of woman in the flesh though owning his existence before the ages and begotten of the Father: not that his divine nature originated in the holy Virgin or necessarily required for its own sake a second birth subsequent to that from the Father (to say that one existing before every epoch, co-eternal with the Father needed a second start to his existence is idle and stupid)—no, it means that he had fleshly birth because he issued from woman for us and for our salvation having united humanity substantially to himself. The point is that it was not the case that initially an ordinary man was born of the holy Virgin and then the Word simply settled on him—no, what is said is that he underwent fleshly birth united from the very womb, making the birth of his flesh his very own.

5. This is what we mean when we say he suffered and rose again; not that God the Word suffered blows, nail-piercings or other wounds in his own nature (the divine is impassible because it is incorporeal)⁹ but what is said is that since his own created body suffered these things he himself 'suffered' for our sake, the point being that within the suffering body was the Impassible. We interpret his dying along exactly comparable lines. The

of ignorance, caricatures this as 'mere outward aspect', 'role'. See § 7 below. Cf. PGL s.v. πρόσωπον xv.

⁸ Cf. the formula of the Council of Chalcedon (451)—οὐδαμοῦ τῆς τῶν φύσεων διαφορᾶς ἀνηρημένης διὰ τὴν ἔνωσιν (ACO 2, I p. 325, 31 f.)—elsewhere indebted mostly to the Formula of Reunion.

⁹ Cf. Scholia 2 (ACO I, 5 p. 220) where Cyril uses the admittedly imperfect analogy of the union of soul and body to explain the union of impassible Word and flesh in Christ. The soul is not itself cut by the blade which lacerates the body, though it feels the pain as its own. So in a far higher degree, the Word is impassibly conscious (πασχούσης ἀπαθῶς) of the body's sufferings which are his because the body is his. Beyond these (in context) carefully qualified commonplaces Cyril could not, or would not, go; cf. Introduction p. xxxiii and n. 70.

νοούμεν. ἀθάνατος μὲν γὰρ κατὰ φύσιν καὶ ἄφθαρτος καὶ ζωὴ καὶ ζωοποιός ἐστιν ὁ τοῦ θεοῦ λόγος· ἐπειδὴ δὲ πάλιν τὸ ἴδιον αὐτοῦ σῶμα χάριτι θεοῦ, καθά φησιν ὁ Παῦλος, ὑπὲρ παντὸς ἐγεύσατο θανάτου,^a λέγεται παθεῖν αὐτὸς τὸν ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν θάνατον, οὐχ ὡς εἰς πείραν ἔλθων τοῦ θανάτου τό γε ἦκον εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ φύσιν 5 (ἀποπληξία γὰρ τοῦτο λέγειν ἢ φρονεῖν), ἀλλ' ὅτι, καθάπερ ἔφην ἄρτίως, ἡ σὰρξ αὐτοῦ ἐγεύσατο θανάτου. οὕτω καὶ ἐγγεγερμένης αὐτοῦ τῆς σαρκός, πάλιν ἡ ἀνάστασις αὐτοῦ λέγεται, οὐχ ὡς πεσόντος εἰς φθοράν, μὴ γένοιτο, ἀλλ' ὅτι τὸ αὐτοῦ πάλιν ἐγήγε- 10 ρται σῶμα.

6. Οὕτω Χριστὸν ἓνα καὶ κύριον ὁμολογήσομεν, οὐχ ὡς ἄνθρωπον συμπροσκυνοῦντες τῷ λόγῳ, ἵνα μὴ τομῆς φαντασία παρεισκρίνηται διὰ τοῦ λέγειν τὸ "σύν", ἀλλ' ὡς ἓνα καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν προσκυνοῦντες, ὅτι μὴ ἀλλότριον τοῦ λόγου τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ, μεθ' οὗ καὶ αὐτῷ 15 συνεδρεύει τῷ πατρὶ, οὐχ ὡς δύο πάλιν συνεδρευόντων υἱῶν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἑνὸς καθ' ἑνωσιν μετὰ τῆς ἰδίας σαρκός. εἰ δὲ τὴν καθ' ὑπόστασιν ἑνωσιν ἢ ὡς ἀνέφικτον ἢ ὡς ἀκαλλῆ παραιτώμεθα, ἐμπίπτομεν εἰς τὸ δύο λέγειν υἱούς· ἀνάγκη γὰρ πᾶσα διορίσαι καὶ εἰπεῖν τὸν μὲν ἄνθρωπον ἰδικῶς τῇ τοῦ υἱοῦ κλήσει τετιμημένον, ἰδικῶς δὲ πάλιν τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ λόγον υἰότητος ὄνομά τε καὶ χρῆμα ἔχοντα φυσικῶς. οὐ 20 διαιρετέον τοιγαροῦν εἰς υἱούς δύο τὸν ἓνα κύριον Ἰησοῦν Χριστόν.

7. Ὁνήσει δὲ κατ' οὐδένα τρόπον τὸν ὀρθὸν τῆς πίστεως λόγον εἰς τὸ οὕτως ἔχειν, κἂν εἰ προσώπων ἑνωσιν ἐπιφημιζωσί τινες. οὐ γὰρ εἴρηκεν ἡ γραφή ὅτι ὁ λόγος ἀνθρώπου πρόσωπον ἦνωσεν ἑαυτῷ, ἀλλ' ὅτι γέγονε σὰρξ.^e τὸ δὲ σάρκα γενέσθαι τὸν λόγον 25 οὐδὲν ἕτερόν ἐστιν εἰ μὴ ὅτι παραπλησίως ἡμῖν μετέσχευ αἵματος καὶ σαρκός· ἴδιόν τε σῶμα τὸ ἡμῶν ἐποίησατο καὶ προῆλθεν ἄνθρωπος ἐκ γυναικός, οὐκ ἀποβεβληκῶς τὸ εἶναι θεὸς καὶ τὸ ἐκ θεοῦ γεννηθῆναι πατρός, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν προσλήψει σαρκὸς μεμενηκῶς ὅπερ ἦν. τοῦτο πρεσβεύει πανταχοῦ τῆς ἀκριβοῦς πίστεως ὁ λόγος· 30 οὕτως εὐρήσομεν τοὺς ἁγίους πεφρονηκότας πατέρας· οὕτως τεθαρσῆκασι θεοτόκον εἰπεῖν τὴν ἁγίαν παρθένον, οὐχ ὡς τῆς τοῦ

^a Heb. 2: 9^e cf. John 1: 14^f cf. Heb. 2: 14

Word of God is by nature immortal and incorruptible, is Life and life-giving, but since, again, his own body '*tasted death for every man*', as Paul says, '*by the grace of God*', he himself suffered death for our sake, not as though he had experience of death with respect to his nature (to assert or imagine that is lunacy) but because his flesh, as I have just said, tasted death. This again too is what is meant by his resurrection with the raising up of his flesh: not (God forbid!) that he succumbed to corruption but that it is *his* body which was raised.

6. In this way we shall confess one Christ and Lord, not 'worshipping' a man 'along with' the Word (in case the idea of division should be brought in through the use of the phrase 'along with') but worshipping one and the same Christ because the Word's body is not dissociated from him; with it he presides jointly with the Father himself—not that there are *two* jointly presiding sons, but that there is one in union with his own flesh. Deny substantial union as a crass impossibility and we fall into talk of two sons, for we shall be forced to assert a distinction between the particular man honoured with the title 'Son' on the one hand, and the Word from God, natural possessor of both the name and the reality of sonship, on the other. The one Lord Jesus Christ must not therefore be divided into two sons.

7. Talk, by certain parties, of a union of roles will *not* help an orthodox account of the faith in the case as it stands. Scripture, after all, has not asserted that the Word united a man's role to himself but that he has become flesh. But the Word's 'becoming flesh' is just the fact that he shared flesh and blood like us, made our body his own and issued as man from woman without abandoning his being God and his being begotten of God the Father but remaining what he was when he assumed flesh as well. This is the universal representation of carefully framed theology. This is the key to the holy fathers' thinking. This is why they dare to call the holy Virgin 'mother of

λόγου φύσεως ἦτοι τῆς θεότητος αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ εἶναι λαβούσης ἐκ τῆς ἁγίας παρθένου, ἀλλ' ὡς γεννηθέντος ἐξ αὐτῆς τοῦ ἁγίου σώματος ψυχωθέντος λογικῶς, ᾧ καὶ καθ' ὑπόστασιν ἐνωθεὶς ὁ λόγος γεγενῆσθαι λέγεται κατὰ σάρκα.

Ταῦτα καὶ νῦν ἐξ ἀγάπης τῆς ἐν Χριστῷ γράφω, παρακαλῶν 5 ὡς ἀδελφόν καὶ διαμαρτυρόμενος ἐνώπιον τοῦ Χριστοῦ καὶ τῶν ἐκλεκτῶν ἀγγέλων ταῦτα μεθ' ἡμῶν καὶ φρονεῖν καὶ διδάσκειν, ἵνα σώζηται τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν ἡ εἰρήνη καὶ τῆς ὁμονοίας καὶ ἀγάπης ὁ σύνδεσμος ἀρραγῆς διαμένει τοῖς ἱερεῦσι τοῦ θεοῦ.

Πρόσπειρε τὴν παρὰ σοὶ ἀδελφότητα. σὲ ἡ σὺν ἡμῖν ἐν Χριστῷ 10 προσαγορεύει.

God'¹⁰—not because the Word's nature, his Godhead, originated from the holy Virgin but because his holy body, endowed with life and reason was born from her and the Word was 'born' in flesh because united to this body substantially.

Christian love prompts me to write this even at this stage and I call on you as my brother and entreat you before Christ and the elect angels to join us in holding and teaching it, so that the peace of the churches may be preserved and God's priests may have an abiding bond of unbroken love and harmony.

Greet the brethren with you. Those with us greet you in Christ.

¹⁰ The term occurs once only in Cyril's writings before the Nestorian controversy (*Commentary on Isaiah IV, 4, PG 70, 1036b*, in explanation of 'Emmanuel') and it may well be a gloss even there. Cyril had no interest in the dogmatic significance of the term before his *Letter to the Monks (Ep. 1)*. In defending its aptness, he creates the impression that the term was constantly on the lips of 'the fathers'. The surviving literature suggests otherwise. Origen, Eusebius, Alexander of Alexandria, Athanasius, and the Council of Antioch (324) used the term. Julian the Apostate reproaches the Galileans for its frequent repetition (ed. Neumann, p. 214). The Apollinarian *De Fide et Incarnatione* (allegedly by Julius of Rome) uses it in a context of learned Christology (ed. Lietzmann, pp. 195 ff.). It is used too by Gregory of Nyssa and Epiphanius. But its most significant appearance is in Gregory Nazianzen's *First Letter to Cledonius*—'anyone who does not accept saint Mary as 'Mother of God' is outside his Godhead' (*PG 37, 177c*)—a text quoted by Cyril in his brief patristic florilegia (*ACO 1, 1, 2 p. 43; 1, 1, 7 p. 93*). Antiochene criticism of the term, never amounting even with Nestorius when in cautious mood to outright rejection, goes back to Diodore. It may be that in origin the term was a learned creation of respect for the BVM, only later becoming a term of Christology. It was exclusively such for Cyril.

THIRD LETTER TO NESTORIUS

1. Τῷ εὐλαβεστάτῳ καὶ θεοφιλεστάτῳ συλλειτουργῷ Νεστορίῳ Κύριλλος καὶ ἡ συνελθοῦσα σύνοδος ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ ἐκ τῆς Αἰγυπτιακῆς διοικήσεως ἐν κυρίῳ χαίρειν.

Τοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν λέγοντος ἐναργῶς ὁ φιλῶν πατέρα ἢ μητέρα ὑπὲρ ἐμὲ οὐκ ἐστὶ μου ἄξιος καὶ ὁ φιλῶν υἱὸν ἢ 5
θυγατέρα ὑπὲρ ἐμὲ οὐκ ἐστὶ μου ἄξιος,^a τί πάθωμεν ἡμεῖς οἱ παρὰ τῆς σῆς εὐλαβείας ἀπαιτούμενοι τὸ ὑπεραγαπᾶν σε τοῦ πάντων ἡμῶν σωτῆρος Χριστοῦ; τίς ἡμᾶς ἐν ἡμέρᾳ κρίσεως ὀνήσῃαι δυνήσεται ἢ ποῖαν εὐρήσομεν τὴν ἀπολογίαν, σιωπῆν οὕτω 10
τιμήσαντες τὴν μακρὰν ἐπὶ ταῖς παρὰ σοῦ γενομέναις κατ' αὐτοῦ δυσφημίαις; καὶ εἰ μὲν σαυτὸν ἠδίκεις μόνον τὰ τοιαῦτα φρονῶν καὶ διδάσκων, ἤττων ἂν ἦν ἢ φροντίς· ἐπειδὴ δὲ πᾶσαν ἐσκανδάλισας ἐκκλησίαν καὶ ζύμην αἰρέσεως ἀήθους καὶ ξένης ἐμβέβληκας τοῖς 15
λαοῖς καὶ οὐχὶ τοῖς ἐκεῖσε μόνοις, ἀλλὰ γὰρ καὶ τοῖς ἀπανταχοῦ (περινήχθη γὰρ τῶν σῶν ἐξηγήσεων τὰ βιβλία), ποῖος ἔτι ταῖς 20
παρ' ἡμῶν σιωπαῖς ἀρκέσει λόγος ἢ πῶς οὐκ ἀνάγκη μνησθῆναι λέγοντος τοῦ Χριστοῦ μὴ νομίσητε ὅτι ἦλθον βαλεῖν εἰρήνην ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, ἀλλὰ μάχαιραν· ἦλθον γὰρ διχάσαι ἄνθρωπον κατὰ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ θυγατέρα κατὰ τῆς μητρὸς αὐτῆς;^b πίστεως γὰρ ἀδικουμένης, ἐρρέτω μὲν ὡς ἔωλος καὶ 25
ἐπισφαλῆς ἢ πρὸς γονέας αἰδώς, ἠρεμείτω δὲ καὶ ὁ τῆς εἰς τέκνα καὶ ἀδελφούς φιλοστοργίας νόμος καὶ τοῦ ζῆν ἀμείνων ἔστω λοιπὸν τοῖς εὐσεβέσιν ὁ θάνατος, ἵνα κρείττονος ἀναστάσεως τύχωσι^c κατὰ τὸ γεγραμμένον.

2. Ἴδου τοίνυν ὁμοῦ τῇ ἀγίᾳ συνόδῳ τῇ κατὰ τὴν μεγάλην 25
'Ρώμην συνειλεγμένην προεδρεύοντος τοῦ ὁσιωτάτου καὶ θεοσεβεστάτου ἀδελφοῦ καὶ συλλειτουργοῦ ἡμῶν Κελεστίνου τοῦ ἐπισκόπου καὶ τρίτῳ σε τούτῳ διαμαρτυρόμεθα γράμματι, συμβουλεύοντες ἀποσχέσθαι τῶν οὕτω σκαιῶν καὶ ἐξεστραμμένων δογμάτων ἃ καὶ

^a Matt. 10: 37

^b Matt. 10: 34 f.

^c Heb. 11: 35

Witnesses: V S A R + Latin versions, smaller collections, and citations ACO 1, 1, 1 pp. 33-42

THIRD LETTER TO NESTORIUS¹

1. Greetings in the Lord from Cyril and the council assembled at Alexandria from the diocese of Egypt to his most pious and divinely favoured fellow minister Nestorius.

When our Saviour plainly tells us that '*he who loves father or mother more than me is not worthy of me and he who loves son or daughter more than me is not worthy of me*', what will be our fate when your Piety requires us to love you more than Christ the saviour of us all? Who can help us on the day of judgement or what excuse are we to invent for having set store by silence, long silence in the face of the blasphemies you have directed against him? Were you only damaging yourself by teaching these ideas of yours we should be less concerned. As it is, seeing you have scandalized the whole Church, have injected the ferment of bizarre and outlandish heresy into congregations not only at Constantinople but all over the world (indeed volumes of your sermons have been put into circulation) what sort of satisfactory explanation would further silence on our part have? How could we fail to recall Christ saying '*do not think I came to bring peace on earth but a sword—I came to set a man against his father and a daughter against her mother*'? When the faith is being injured, away with stale and slippery parental reverence, an end to the rule of cherishing children and brothers! Men of true religion must henceforth prefer death to life '*that they may obtain*', as the Bible says, '*a better resurrection*'.

2. Accordingly we, in company with the holy council assembled at great Rome under the presidency of bishop Celestine² our most holy and religious brother and fellow minister, charge you presently by this third letter, warning you to dissociate yourself from the utterly mischievous and distorted doctrines you hold

¹ No heading in most mss. The letter was delivered to Nestorius after morning service on Sunday, 30 November 430 (ACO 1, 2 p. 51, 33; cf. 1, 5 p. 39, 19 ff.) along with Celestine's letter (ACO 1, 2 pp. 7-12) dated 10 August.

² Pope (422-32). The council at Rome must have met at the beginning of August.

φρονεῖς καὶ διδάσκεις, ἀνθελέσθαι δὲ τὴν ὀρθὴν πίστιν τὴν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις παραδοθεῖσαν ἐξ ἀρχῆς διὰ τῶν ἁγίων ἀποστόλων καὶ εὐαγγελιστῶν, οἳ καὶ αὐτόπται καὶ ὑπηρέται τοῦ λόγου^d γεγόνασιν. καὶ εἰ μὴ τοῦτο δράσειεν ἢ σὴ εὐλάβεια κατὰ τὴν ὀρισθεῖσαν προθεσμίαν ἐν τοῖς γράμμασι τοῦ μνημονευθέντος 5 ὁσιωτάτου καὶ θεοσεβεστάτου ἐπισκόπου καὶ συλλειτουργοῦ ἡμῶν τῆς Ῥωμαίων Κελεστίνου, γίνωσκε σαυτὸν οὐδένα κληρὸν ἔχοντα μεθ' ἡμῶν οὐδὲ τόπον ἢ λόγον ἐν τοῖς ἱερέουσιν τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἐπισκόποις. οὐ γὰρ ἐνδέχεται περιδεῖν ἡμᾶς ἐκκλησίας οὕτω τεθορυβημένας καὶ σκανδαλισθέντας λαοὺς καὶ πίστιν ὀρθὴν ἀθετουμένην 10 καὶ διασπώμενα παρὰ σοῦ τὰ ποιμένα τοῦ σώζειν ὀφείλοντος, εἴπερ ἦσθα καθ' ἡμᾶς ὀρθῆς δόξης ἐραστὴς τὴν τῶν ἁγίων πατέρων ἰχνηλατῶν εὐσέβειαν. ἅπασιν δὲ τοῖς παρὰ τῆς σῆς εὐλαβείας κεχωρισμένοις διὰ τὴν πίστιν ἢ καθαιρεθεῖσι λαϊκοῖς τε καὶ κληρικοῖς κοινωνικοῖ πάντες ἐσμέν. οὐ γὰρ ἐστὶ δίκαιον τοὺς ὀρθὰ 15 φρονεῖν ἐγνωκότας σαῖς ἀδικεῖσθαι ψήφοις, ὅτι σοὶ καλῶς ποιοῦντες ἀντειρήκασιν. τοῦτο γὰρ αὐτὸ καταμεμήνηκας ἐν τῇ ἐπιστολῇ τῇ γραφείσῃ παρὰ σοῦ πρὸς τὸν τῆς μεγάλης Ῥώμης ἀγιώτατον καὶ συνεπίσκοπον ἡμῶν Κελεστίνου. οὐκ ἀρκέσει δὲ τῇ σῇ εὐλαβείᾳ τὸ συνομολογήσαι μόνον τὸ τῆς πίστεως σύμβολον τὸ ἐκτεθὲν κατὰ 20 καιροῦς ἐν ἀγίῳ πνεύματι παρὰ τῆς ἁγίας καὶ μεγάλης συνόδου τῆς κατὰ καιροῦς συναχθείσης ἐν τῇ Νικαέων (νενόηκας γὰρ καὶ ἡρμήνευσας οὐκ ὀρθῶς αὐτό, διεστραμμένως δὲ μᾶλλον, καὶ ὁμολογῆς τῇ φωνῇ τὴν λέξιν), ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἀκόλουθον ἐγγράφως καὶ ἐνωμῶτως ὁμολογήσαι ὅτι καὶ ἀναθεματίζεις μὲν τὰ σαυτοῦ μιὰρὰ 25 καὶ βέβηλα δόγματα, φρονήσεις δὲ καὶ διδάξεις ἃ καὶ ἡμεῖς ἅπαντες οἳ τε κατὰ τὴν Ἑσπέραν καὶ τὴν Ἑῶαν ἐπίσκοποι καὶ διδάσκαλοι καὶ λαῶν ἡγούμενοι. συνέθετο δὲ καὶ ἡ κατὰ τὴν Ῥώμην ἁγία σύνοδος καὶ ἡμεῖς ἅπαντες ὡς ὀρθῶς ἐχούσαις καὶ ἀνεπιλήπτως ταῖς γραφείσαις ἐπιστολαῖς πρὸς τὴν σὴν εὐλάβειαν παρὰ τῆς 30 Ἀλεξανδρέων ἐκκλησίας. ὑπετάξαμεν δὲ τούτοις ἡμῶν τοῖς γράμμασιν ἃ σε δεῖ φρονεῖν καὶ διδάσκειν καὶ ὧν ἀπέχεσθαι προσήκει. αὕτη γὰρ τῆς καθολικῆς καὶ ἀποστολικῆς ἐκκλησίας ἡ

^d Luke 1: 2

and teach and to embrace instead the orthodox faith transmitted originally to the churches by the holy apostles and evangelists who were made the 'eyewitnesses and stewards of the Word'. Unless your Piety does so by the date appointed in the letter³ of the afore-mentioned most holy and religious bishop of Rome Celestine our fellow minister, you are to recognize yourself as having no appointment, official position or status along with us amongst God's priests and bishops. We cannot turn a blind eye to churches in utter turmoil, congregations scandalized, right faith nullified and flocks scattered by you who would have the duty of safeguarding them, were you like us a lover of orthodoxy faithfully following the true religion of the holy fathers. We are all of us in communion with all the laity and clergy excommunicated or deprived by your Piety on account of the faith.⁴ For men of sound views should not be damaged by your condemnation for proper opposition to you—the fact itself you supply in your letter written to our most holy fellow bishop Celestine of great Rome.⁵ It will not be sufficient for your Piety simply to confess the Creed duly set out with the authority of the Holy Ghost by the holy and great Council assembled in time past at Nicaea (you interpret it not in an orthodox but in a twisted sense even though you confess it verbally);⁶ consistency demands that you make a written acknowledgement on oath that you anathematize your foul, unhallowed dogmas and that you will hold and teach what all we bishops, teachers and leaders of congregations throughout the West and East do. The holy council at Rome and all of us agree on the irreproachable orthodoxy of the letters addressed to your Piety by the Church of Alexandria. We subjoin to this letter of ours the propositions you are to hold and teach and those you must dissociate yourself from.

³ Ten days from receipt; see *ACO* 1, 2 p. 12.

⁴ These include: *Eusebius* (then a layman, but subsequently bishop of Dorylaeum), vociferous opponent of Nestorius as a new 'Paul of Samosata' and leading figure in the contention, which led eventually to the Council of Chalcedon (451), over *Eutyches* a monk, subsequently archimandrite, also deprived by Nestorius now; *Basil*, another monk (for whose complaint to the emperors of brutal treatment see *ACO* 1, 1, 5 pp. 9-10); *Philip of Side*, priest and Church historian, three times candidate for the throne of Constantinople, accused first by Celestius (the Pelagian) of being a Manichee (i.e. of holding to some idea of original sin) but when the charge did not stick deprived for celebrating the eucharist at home (*ACO* 1, 1, 7 pp. 171, 31-172, 8).

⁵ First Letter to Celestine, *ACO* 1, 2 pp. 12-14, para 2.

⁶ See Nestorius' Second Letter to Cyril, *ACO* 1, 1, 1 pp. 29-32, his reply to Cyril's Second Letter.

πίστις, ἣ συναينوῦσιν ἅπαντες οἱ τε κατὰ τὴν Ἑσπέραν καὶ τὴν Ἑῶαν ὀρθόδοξοι ἐπίσκοποι.

3. Πιστεύομεν εἰς ἓνα θεὸν πατέρα παντοκράτορα, πάντων ὁρατῶν τε καὶ ἀοράτων ποιητὴν καὶ εἰς ἓνα κύριον Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ θεοῦ, γεννηθέντα ἐκ τοῦ πατρὸς μονογενῆ, τουτέστιν 5 ἐκ τῆς οὐσίας τοῦ πατρὸς, θεὸν ἐκ θεοῦ, φῶς ἐκ φωτός, θεὸν ἀληθινὸν ἐκ θεοῦ ἀληθινοῦ, γεννηθέντα, οὐ ποιηθέντα, ὁμοούσιον τῷ πατρί, δι' οὗ τὰ πάντα ἐγένετο τὰ τε ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ γῆ, τὸν δι' ἡμᾶς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους καὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν σωτηρίαν κατελθόντα καὶ σαρκωθέντα καὶ ἐνανθρωπήσαντα, παθόντα καὶ 10 ἀναστάντα τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, ἀνελθόντα εἰς τοὺς οὐρανοὺς, ἐρχόμενον κρίναι ζῶντας καὶ νεκρούς· καὶ εἰς τὸ ἅγιον πνεῦμα.

Τοὺς δὲ λέγοντας “ἦν ποτε ὅτε οὐκ ἦν” καὶ “πρὶν γεννηθῆναι οὐκ ἦν” καὶ ὅτι ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων ἐγένετο, ἢ ἐξ ἐτέρας ὑποστάσεως ἢ οὐσίας φάσκοντας εἶναι ἢ τρεπτὸν ἢ ἄλλοιωτὸν τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ θεοῦ, 15 τούτους ἀναθεματίζει ἡ καθολικὴ καὶ ἀποστολικὴ ἐκκλησία.

Ἐπόμενοι δὲ πανταχῇ ταῖς τῶν ἁγίων πατέρων ὁμολογίαις αἰς πεποιήναι λαλοῦντος ἐν αὐτοῖς τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος καὶ τῶν ἐν αὐτοῖς ἐνοιῶν ἰχνηλατοῦντες τὸν σκοπὸν καὶ βασιλικὴν ὥσπερ ἐρχόμενοι τρίβον φαμέν ὅτι αὐτὸς ὁ μονογενὴς τοῦ θεοῦ λόγος ὁ 20 ἐξ αὐτῆς γεννηθεὶς τῆς οὐσίας τοῦ πατρὸς, ὁ ἐκ θεοῦ ἀληθινοῦ θεὸς ἀληθινός, τὸ φῶς τὸ ἐκ τοῦ φωτός, ὁ δι' οὗ τὰ πάντα ἐγένετο τὰ τε ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ γῆ τῆς ἡμετέρας ἕνεκα σωτηρίας κατελθὼν καὶ καθεὶς ἑαυτὸν εἰς κένωσιν⁶ ἐσαρκώθη τε καὶ ἐνηθρώπησε, τουτέστι σάρκα λαβὼν ἐκ τῆς ἁγίας παρθένου καὶ ἰδίαν αὐτὴν 25 ποιησάμενος ἐκ μήτρας τῆς καθ' ἡμᾶς ὑπέμεινε γέννησιν καὶ προῆλθεν ἄνθρωπος ἐκ γυναικός, οὐχ ὅπερ ἦν ἀποβεβληκός, ἀλλ' εἰ καὶ γέγονεν ἐν προσλήμει σαρκὸς καὶ αἵματος, καὶ οὕτω μεμενηκὸς ὅπερ ἦν, θεὸς δηλονότι φύσει τε καὶ ἀληθείᾳ. οὕτε δὲ τὴν σάρκα φαμέν εἰς θεότητος τραπήναι φύσιν οὕτε μὴν εἰς φύσιν 30 σαρκὸς τὴν ἀπόρρητον τοῦ θεοῦ λόγου παρενεχθῆναι φύσιν. ἄτρεπτος γάρ ἐστι καὶ ἀναλλοίωτος παντελῶς ὁ αὐτὸς αἰεὶ μένων⁷ κατὰ τὰς γραφάς, ὁρῶμενος δὲ καὶ βρέφος καὶ ἐν σπαργάνοις ὧν ἔτι καὶ ἐν κόλπῳ τῆς τεκούσης παρθένου πᾶσαν ἐπλήρου τὴν κτίσιν ὡς θεὸς καὶ σύνοδος ἦν τῷ γεγεννηκότι· τὸ γὰρ θεῖον ἄποσόν τέ ἐστι καὶ 35 ἀμέγεθες καὶ περιορισμῶν οὐκ ἀνέχεται.

⁶ cf. Phil. 2: 7

⁷ cf. Mal. 3: 6

This is the faith of the Catholic and Apostolic Church to which all orthodox bishops throughout West and East assent:

3. We believe in one God, Father almighty, maker of all things visible and invisible; and in one Lord Jesus Christ the Son of God, begotten of the Father, only-begotten, that is from the Father's substance, God from God, light from light, true God from true God, begotten not made, consubstantial with the Father, and through him were made all things both in heaven and earth, who for us men and for our salvation came down, and incarnate and made man, suffered and rose again the third day, ascended into heaven and is coming to judge quick and dead; and in the Holy Ghost.

But as for those who say 'there was a time when he did not exist' and 'he did not exist before being begotten' and that he was made of nothing, or declare that God's Son comes from a different basis or substance, or that he is mutable or changeable—these the Catholic and Apostolic Church anathematizes.

We follow at every point the confession of the holy fathers which they have drawn up with the Holy Ghost speaking by them and we keep close to their intentions taking the royal highway, as it were; and we declare that the only-begotten Word of God, begotten from the very substance of the Father, true God from true God, light from light, the one through whom all things both in heaven and earth were made, who came down for our salvation, emptying himself, he it is who was incarnate and made man, that is to say, took flesh of the holy Virgin, making it his own from the womb, and underwent our human birth and came forth as man from woman without abandoning what he was but remaining, even when he has assumed flesh and blood, what he was, God, that is, in nature and truth. We declare that the flesh was not changed into the nature of Godhead and that neither was the inexpressible nature of God the Word converted into the nature of flesh. He is, indeed, utterly unchangeable and immutable ever remaining, as the Bible says, the same; even when a baby seen in swaddling clothes at the bosom of the Virgin who bore him, he still filled the whole creation as God and was co-regent with his sire—for deity is measureless, sizeless and admits of no bounds.⁷

⁷ Cf. the noble lines in Proclus' Lady Day Sermon (430): 'The same in the Father's bosom and the Virgin's womb, in his mother's arms and on the wings of the winds, was being worshipped by angels and was sitting with publicans' (ACO I, 1, 1 p. 107). For Nestorius' (frigid) reply to the sermon see ACO I, 5 pp. 37-39.

4. Ἡνωσθαί γε μὴν σαρκὶ καθ' ὑπόστασιν ὁμολογοῦντες τὸν λόγον, ἕνα προσκυνοῦμεν υἱὸν καὶ κύριον Ἰησοῦν Χριστόν, οὔτε ἀνὰ μέρος τιθέντες καὶ διορίζοντες ἄνθρωπον καὶ θεὸν ὡς συνημμένους ἀλλήλοις τῇ τῆς ἀξίας καὶ αὐθεντίας ἐνότητι (κενοφωνία γὰρ τοῦτο καὶ ἕτερον οὐδέν) οὔτε μὴν Χριστόν ἰδικῶς ὀνομάζοντες τὸν ἐκ 5 θεοῦ λόγον καὶ ὁμοίως ἰδικῶς Χριστόν ἕτερον τὸν ἐκ γυναικός, ἀλλ' ἕνα μόνον εἰδότες Χριστόν τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς λόγον μετὰ τῆς ἰδίας σαρκός. τότε γὰρ ἀνθρωπίνως κέχρισται μεθ' ἡμῶν, καίτοι τοῖς ἀξίοις τοῦ λαβεῖν τὸ πνεῦμα διδοῦς αὐτὸς καὶ οὐκ ἐκ μέτρου,^g καθά φησιν ὁ μακάριος εὐαγγελιστῆς Ἰωάννης. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἐκεῖνο 10 φαμέν ὅτι κατώκηκεν ὁ ἐκ θεοῦ λόγος ὡς ἐν ἀνθρώπῳ κοινῶ τῷ ἐκ τῆς ἀγίας παρθένου γεγεννημένῳ, ἵνα μὴ θεοφόρος ἄνθρωπος νοεῖτο Χριστός. εἰ γὰρ καὶ ἐσκήνωσεν ἐν ἡμῖν^h ὁ λόγος, εἴρηται δὲ καὶ ἐν Χριστῷ κατοικῆσαι πᾶν τὸ πλήρωμα τῆς θεότητος σωματικῶς,ⁱ ἀλλ' οὖν ἐννοοῦμεν ὅτι γενόμενος σὰρξ, οὐχ ὡς περ 15 ἐν τοῖς ἀγίοις κατοικῆσαι λέγεται, κατὰ τὸν ἴσον καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ τρόπον γενέσθαι διοριζόμεθα τὴν κατοίκησιν· ἀλλ' ἐνωθεὶς κατὰ φύσιν καὶ οὐκ εἰς σάρκα τραπεῖς, τοιαύτην ἐποίησατο τὴν κατοίκησιν, ἣν ἂν ἔχειν λέγοιτο καὶ ἡ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ψυχὴ πρὸς τὸ 20 ἴδιον ἑαυτῆς σῶμα.

5. Εἷς οὖν ἄρα Χριστὸς καὶ υἱὸς καὶ κύριος, οὐχ ὡς συνάφειαν ἀπλῶς τὴν ὡς ἐν ἐνότητι τῆς ἀξίας ἢ γοῦν αὐθεντίας ἔχοντος ἀνθρώπου πρὸς θεόν· οὐ γὰρ ἐνοῖ τὰς φύσεις ἢ ἰσοτιμία. καὶ γοῦν Πέτρος τε καὶ Ἰωάννης ἰσότιμοι μὲν ἀλλήλοις καθὸ καὶ ἀπόστολοι 25 καὶ ἄγιοι μαθηταί, πλὴν οὐκ εἰς οἱ δύο. οὔτε μὴν κατὰ παράθεσιν τὸν τῆς συναφείας νοοῦμεν τρόπον (οὐκ ἀπόχρη γὰρ τοῦτο πρὸς ἔνωσιν φυσικὴν) οὔτε μὴν ὡς κατὰ μέθεξιν σχετικὴν, ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς κολλώμενοι τῷ κυρίῳ κατὰ τὸ γεγραμμένον ἐν πνεύμῳ ἔσμεν πρὸς αὐτόν,^j μᾶλλον δὲ τὸ τῆς συναφείας ὄνομα παραιτούμεθα ὡς οὐκ

^g John 3: 34
6: 17

^h John 1: 14

ⁱ Col. 2: 9

^j cf. 1 Cor.

⁸ Cf. *Scholia* i, an exposition of the term 'Christ' (*ACO* 1, 5 pp. 219 f.). On the human level (*ἀνθρωπίνως*) the Word incarnate is anointed with the Holy Ghost whose presence with him is, unlike his presence with anointed prophets of the O.T., permanent; on the divine level (*θεϊκῶς*) he anoints believers in him with his own Spirit. Cf. *Answers to Tiberius* 9 and n. 42.

4. Because we acknowledge that the Word has been substantially *united* with flesh it is *one* Son and Lord Jesus Christ we worship without separating and parting man and God as though they were mutually connected by unity of rank and sovereignty (pure nonsense that!) or applying the name 'Christ' in parallel fashion both to the Word of God on his own and to a second woman-born 'Christ', but recognizing the Word of God the Father with his own flesh as one Christ and one only. For it was then that he was anointed humanly alongside us,⁸ giver though he is (as blessed John the Evangelist says) of the Spirit '*without measure*' to worthy recipients. We do not say either that the Word of God has made his home in an ordinary man born of the holy Virgin lest Christ should be deemed a divinely inspired man.⁹ Though the Word '*dwelt amongst us*', indeed, and '*all the fulness of the Godhead*' is asserted to have made its '*bodily*' home in Christ, yet we recognize that 'being made flesh' is not to be defined by us as meaning a residence of the Word in him precisely comparable with his residence in the saints. No, he was actually¹⁰ united with flesh, without being changed into it, and brought about the sort of residence in it which a man's soul can be said to have in relation to its body.

5. There is, then, one Christ, Son and Lord. There is no question of his being a man simply possessing a connection with God by way of unity of rank or sovereignty—equality of honour does not unite real things. Why, Peter and John are equal in honour as apostles and holy disciples, yet the two are not one person! Moreover we do not interpret the manner of connection as involving juxtaposition (this is insufficient for actual union) or a relationship of participation in the way that, according to the Bible, by 'sticking to the Lord we are one Spirit' with him.

⁹ Theodoret, apparently falsely, claimed this as a classic designation of Christ (see *ACO* 1, 1, 6 p. 126) in reply to Cyril's fifth Chapter (see below). *PGL* records no examples. *θεοφόρος* is used often of saints, prophets, etc. According to Gregory of Nazianzus, *Second Letter to Cledonius* (*PG* 37, 200B) it was the Apollinarian article of orthodoxy 'not to worship an inspired (God-bearing) man but God clad in flesh (*σαρκοφόρον*)'. The casual use of the expression, without any reference to the dilemma (*ἄνθρωπος θεοφόρος* or *θεὸς σαρκοφόρος*), shows how far removed Cyril is from systematic Apollinarianism, close though he is to its anti-dualist intention.

¹⁰ *κατὰ φύσιν* means the same thing, for Cyril, as *καθ' ὑπόστασιν*. See p. 4 n. 6. Cf. the similar phrase *ἔνωσις φυσικὴ* below, § 5 and *Anathema* 3.

ἔχον ἰκανῶς σημῆναι τὴν ἔνωσιν. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ θεὸν ἢ δεσπότην τοῦ Χριστοῦ τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς λόγον ὀνομάζομεν, ἵνα μὴ πάλιν ἀναφανδὸν τέμνωμεν εἰς δύο τὸν ἕνα Χριστὸν καὶ υἴὸν καὶ κύριον καὶ δυσφημίας ἐγκλήματι περιπέσωμεν, θεὸν ἑαυτοῦ καὶ δεσπότην ποιοῦντες αὐτόν. ἐνωθεὶς γάρ, ὡς ἤδη προείπομεν, ὁ τοῦ θεοῦ 5 λόγος σαρκὶ καθ' ὑπόστασιν θεὸς μὲν ἐστὶ τῶν ὄλων, δεσπάζει δὲ τοῦ παντός, οὔτε δὲ αὐτὸς ἑαυτοῦ δοῦλός ἐστιν οὔτε δεσπότης. εὐήθεις γάρ, μᾶλλον δὲ ἤδη καὶ δυσσεβὲς τὸ οὕτω φρονεῖν ἢ λέγειν. ἔφη μὲν γὰρ θεὸν ἑαυτοῦ τὸν πατέρα,^k καίτοι θεὸς ὢν φύσει καὶ ἐκ τῆς οὐσίας αὐτοῦ· ἀλλ' οὐκ ἠγνοήκαμεν ὅτι μετὰ τοῦ εἶναι θεὸς καὶ 10 ἄνθρωπος γέγονεν ὑπὸ θεῷ κατὰ γε τὸν πρόποντα νόμον τῇ τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος φύσει. αὐτὸς δὲ ἑαυτοῦ πῶς ἂν γένοιτο θεὸς ἢ δεσπότης; οὐκοῦν ὡς ἄνθρωπος καὶ ὅσον ἤκεν εἰς γε τὸ πρόπον τοῖς τῆς κενώσεως μέτροις, ὑπὸ θεῷ μεθ' ἡμῶν ἑαυτὸν εἶναι φησιν. οὕτω γέγονε καὶ ὑπὸ νόμον,^l καίτοι λαλήσας αὐτὸς τὸν νόμον καὶ 15 νομοθέτης ὑπάρχων ὡς θεός.

6. Παραιτούμεθα δὲ λέγειν ἐπὶ Χριστοῦ “διὰ τὸν φοροῦντα τὸν φορούμενον σέβω· διὰ τὸν ἀόρατον προσκυνῶ τὸν ὀρώμενον”. φρικτὸν δὲ πρὸς τούτῳ κάκεῖνο εἰπεῖν “ὁ ληφθεὶς τῷ λαβόντι συγχεματίζει θεός”. ὁ γὰρ ταῦτα λέγων διατέμνει πάλιν εἰς δύο 20 Χριστοὺς καὶ ἄνθρωπον ἴστησιν ἀνὰ μέρος ἰδικῶς καὶ θεὸν ὁμοίως. ἀρνεῖται γὰρ ὁμολογουμένως τὴν ἔνωσιν, καθ' ἣν οὐχ ὡς ἕτερος ἑτέρῳ συμπροσκυνεῖται τις οὔτε μὴν συγχεματίζει θεός, ἀλλ' εἰς νοεῖται Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς υἴος μονογενῆς, μιᾷ προσκυνῆσει τιμώμενος μετὰ τῆς ἰδίας σαρκός. ὁμολογοῦμεν δὲ ὅτι αὐτὸς ὁ ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς 25 γεννηθεὶς υἴος καὶ θεὸς μονογενῆς, καίτοι κατὰ φύσιν ἰδιαν ὑπάρχων ἀπαθῆς, σαρκὶ πέπονθεν^m ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν κατὰ τὰς γραφὰς καὶ ἦν ἐν τῷ σταυρωθέντι σώματι, τὰ τῆς ἰδίας σαρκός ἀπαθῶς οἰκειούμενος πάθη. χάριτι δὲ θεοῦ καὶ ὑπὲρ παντὸς ἐγεύσατο θανάτου,ⁿ διδοὺς αὐτῷ τὸ ἴδιον σῶμα, καίτοι κατὰ φύσιν ὑπάρχων ζωῆ καὶ 30 αὐτὸς ὢν ἡ ἀνάστασις.^o ἵνα γὰρ ἀρρήτῳ δυνάμει πατήσας τὸν θάνατον ὡς ἔν γε δὴ πρώτη τῇ ἰδίᾳ σαρκὶ γένηται πρωτότοκος ἐκ νεκρῶν^p καὶ ἀπαρχὴ τῶν κεκοιμημένων^q ὁδοποίησεν τε

^k cf. Matt. 26: 39, etc.

^l cf. Gal. 4: 4

^m cf. 1 Peter 4: 1

ⁿ Heb. 2: 9

^o cf. John 11: 25

^p Col. 1: 18

^q 1 Cor. 15: 20

Instead we deprecate the term ‘connection’¹¹ as inadequate to designate the union. We do not term the Word of God the Father Christ’s ‘God’ or ‘Master’—again to avoid the obvious division of the one Christ, Son and Lord into two, and a charge of blasphemy for making him his own God and Master. The Word of God, as we have already said, substantially united with flesh is God of the universe and rules the whole world; he is neither slave nor master of himself. To think or speak like this, indeed, is more than stupid, it is blasphemous. Though actually being God and of his Father’s substance he called his Father his ‘God’. Nevertheless we bear in mind the fact that along with his being God he was made man subject to God in accordance with the law belonging to man’s nature. How could he be his own God or Master? Accordingly as man and with due regard to the conditions of his self-emptying he declared himself subject to God along with us. In this way he is even under law though he himself pronounced the law and is as God law-giver.

6. We refuse to say of Christ ‘I venerate the possessed because of the possessor; I revere the one visible because of the invisible’. It is a horrible thing to add to this, ‘the assumed is called God along with the assumer’.¹² To say this is once more to divide him into two Christs and to posit man separately on his own and to do the same with God. It is expressly to deny the union by virtue of which the one is not somehow worshipped or called ‘God’ along with another but recognition is given to one Christ Jesus, Only-begotten Son, venerated with his flesh in a single worship.¹³ We confess that the very Son begotten of God the Father, the Only-begotten God, impassible though he is in his own nature, has (as the Bible says) suffered in flesh for our sake and that he was in the crucified body claiming the sufferings of his flesh as his own impassibly. By nature Life and personally the Resurrection though he exists and is, ‘by God’s grace he tasted death for every man’ in surrendering his body to it. With unspeakable power he trampled on death to become in his own flesh first the ‘first-born of the dead’ and ‘first fruits of those asleep’ in order that

¹¹ A quite classical term, used by Cyril himself before the Nestorian controversy (*Dialogues* vi, PG 75 Aubert 605) of the union. It was favoured by Theodore, Nestorius, and Theodoret because of its implicit denial of a merger of deity and humanity.

¹² Loofs, *Nestoriana*, p. 262, cf. *Contra Nestorium* ii, 12, 13 (ACO I, 1, 6 pp. 50 f.).

¹³ Cf. (Ps.) Athanasius, *Ad Jovianum*: προσκυνουμένην μετὰ τῆς σαρκός αὐτοῦ μιᾷ προσκυνήσει (Lietzmann, *Apollinaris*, etc. p. 251, 2 f.), sec p. 63 n. 3.

τῆ ἀνθρώπου φύσει τὴν εἰς ἀφθαρσίαν ἀναδρομὴν, χάριτι θεοῦ, καθάπερ ἔφημεν ἄρτίως, ὑπὲρ παντὸς ἐγεύσατο θανάτου τριήμε-
 ρός τε ἀνεβίω σκυλεύσας τὸν ἄδην. ὥστε κἂν λέγῃται δι' ἀνθρώπου
 γενέσθαι ἢ ἀνάστασις τῶν νεκρῶν,⁷ ἀλλὰ νοοῦμεν ἄνθρωπον τὸν ἐκ
 θεοῦ γεγονότα λόγον καὶ λελύσθαι δι' αὐτοῦ τοῦ θανάτου τὸ κράτος. 5
 ἥξει δὲ κατὰ καιροὺς ὡς εἰς υἱὸς καὶ κύριος ἐν τῇ δόξῃ τοῦ πατρὸς,
 ἵνα κρίνῃ τὴν οἰκουμένην ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ,⁸ καθὰ γέγραπται.

7. Αναγκαίως δὲ κἀκεῖνο προσθήσομεν. καταγγέλλοντες γὰρ τὸν
 κατὰ σάρκα θάνατον τοῦ μονογενοῦς υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ, τουτέστιν
 Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ τὴν τε ἐκ νεκρῶν ἀναβίωσιν καὶ τὴν εἰς οὐρανοὺς 10
 ἀνάληψιν ὁμολογοῦντες, τὴν ἀναίμακτον ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις τελοῦμεν
 λατρείαν πρόσμιεν τε οὕτω ταῖς μυστικαῖς εὐλογίαις καὶ ἀγιαζόμεθα
 μέτοχοι γινόμενοι τῆς τε ἀγίας σαρκὸς καὶ τοῦ τιμίου αἵματος τοῦ
 πάντων ἡμῶν σωτῆρος Χριστοῦ καὶ οὐχ ὡς σάρκα κοινὴν δεχόμενοι,
 μὴ γένοιτο, οὔτε μὴν ὡς ἀνδρὸς ἡγιασμένου καὶ συναφθέντος τῷ 15
 λόγῳ κατὰ τὴν ἐνότητά τῆς ἀξίας ἢ γοῦν ὡς θεῖαν ἐνοίκησιν
 ἐσχηκότος, ἀλλ' ὡς ζωοποιὸν ἀληθῶς καὶ ἰδίαν αὐτοῦ τοῦ λόγου.
 ζωὴ γὰρ ὢν κατὰ φύσιν ὡς θεός, ἐπειδὴ γέγονεν ἐν πρὸς τὴν
 ἑαυτοῦ σάρκα, ζωοποιὸν ἀπέφηεν αὐτήν, ὥστε κἂν λέγῃ πρὸς
 ἡμᾶς ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, ἐὰν μὴ φάγητε τὴν σάρκα τοῦ υἱοῦ
 τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ πίητε αὐτοῦ τὸ αἷμα,⁹ οὐχ ὡς ἀνθρώπου
 τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς ἐνός καὶ αὐτὴν εἶναι λογιούμεθα (πῶς γὰρ ἢ
 ἀνθρώπου σὰρξ ζωοποιὸς ἔσται κατὰ φύσιν τὴν ἑαυτῆς;), ἀλλ' ὡς
 ἰδίαν ἀληθῶς γενομένην τοῦ δι' ἡμᾶς καὶ υἱοῦ ἀνθρώπου γεγονότος
 τε καὶ χρηματίσαντος. 25

8. Τὰς δὲ γε ἐν τοῖς εὐαγγελίοις τοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν φωνὰς οὔτε
 ὑποστάσει δυσὶν οὔτε μὴν προσώποις καταμερίζομεν. οὐ γὰρ ἐστὶ
 διπλοῦς ὁ εἰς καὶ μόνος Χριστός, κἂν ἐκ δύο νοῆται καὶ διαφόρων
 πραγμάτων εἰς ἐνότητα τὴν ἀμέριστον συνενηνεγμένος, καθάπερ
 ἀμέλει καὶ ἄνθρωπος ἐκ ψυχῆς νοεῖται καὶ σώματος καὶ οὐ διπλοῦς 30
 μᾶλλον, ἀλλ' εἰς ἐξ ἀμφοῖν. ἀλλὰ τὰς τε ἀνθρωπίνους καὶ πρὸς γε
 τούτῳ τὰς θεϊκὰς παρ' ἐνός εἰρησθαι διακεισόμεθα, φρονούντες
 ὀρθῶς. ὅταν μὲν γὰρ θεοπρεπῶς λέγῃ περὶ ἑαυτοῦ ὁ ἑώρακὼς
 ἐμὲ ἑώρακε τὸν πατέρα¹⁰ καὶ ἐγὼ καὶ ὁ πατὴρ ἐν ἐσμέν,¹¹ τὴν

⁷ cf. 1 Cor. 15: 21

⁸ Acts 17: 31

⁹ John 6: 53

¹⁰ John 14: 9

¹¹ John 10: 30

he might blaze the trail for human nature's return to incorruptibility; 'by God's grace' (as we have just said) he tasted death for every man, harrowed Hell and came back to life the third day. The result is that though the resurrection of the dead is asserted to have been brought about 'through man' we nonetheless interpret the phrase as meaning the Word of God made man and death's power as having been broken through him. He shall come in due time, one Son and Lord in his Father's glory to judge 'the world in righteousness', as the Bible says.

7. This too we must add. We proclaim the fleshly death of God's only-begotten Son, Jesus Christ, we confess his return to life from the dead and his ascension into heaven when we perform in church the unbloody service, when we approach the sacramental gifts and are hallowed participants in the holy flesh and precious blood of Christ, saviour of us all, by receiving not mere flesh (God forbid!) or flesh of a man hallowed by connection with the Word in some unity of dignity or possessing some divine indwelling, but the personal, truly vitalizing flesh of God the Word himself. As God he is by nature Life and because he has become one with his own flesh he rendered it vitalizing; and so, though he tells us 'verily I say unto you, unless you eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink his blood', we must not suppose it belongs to one of us men (how could man's flesh be vitalizing by its own nature?) but that it was made the truly personal possession of him who for us has become and was called 'Son of Man'.¹⁴

8. As for our Saviour's statements in the Gospels, we do not divide them out to two subjects or persons. The one, unique Christ has no duality though he is seen as compounded in inseparable unity out of two differing elements in the way that a human being, for example, is seen to have no duality but to be one, consisting of the pair of elements, body and soul. We must take the right view and maintain that human as well as divine expressions are from one speaker. When he talks of himself in terms appropriate to God: 'He who has seen me has seen the Father' and 'The Father and I are one', we understand his divine

¹⁴ The argument from the eucharist is regular in Cyril's anti-Nestorian polemic, cf. *Contra Nestorium* iv, 4 ff. It is perhaps the most revelatory of the religious feelings he appealed to; cf. H. Chadwick, 'Eucharist and Christology in the Nestorian controversy', *JTS* 2 (1951), esp. 153 ff.

θειαν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀπόρρητον ἐννοοῦμεν φύσιν, καθ' ἣν καὶ ἐν ἔστι πρὸς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ πατέρα διὰ τὴν ταυτότητα τῆς οὐσίας εἰκὼν τε καὶ χαρακτήρ καὶ ἀπαύγασμα τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ.^ω ὅταν δὲ τὸ τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος μέτρον οὐκ ἀτιμάζων τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις προσλαλή νῦν δέ με ζητεῖτε ἀποκτεῖναι, ἄνθρωπον ὡς τὴν ἀλήθειαν 5 ὑμῖν λελάληκα,^{*} πάλιν οὐδὲν ἤττον αὐτὸν τὸν ἐν ἰσότητι τε καὶ ὁμοιότητι τοῦ πατρὸς θεὸν λόγον καὶ ἐκ τῶν τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος αὐτοῦ μέτρων ἐπιγινώσκομεν. εἰ γὰρ ἔστιν ἀναγκαῖον τὸ πιστεῦναι ὅτι θεὸς ὢν φύσει γέγονε σὰρξ ἢ γοῦν ἄνθρωπος ἐψυχωμένος ψυχῇ λογικῇ, ποῖον ἂν ἔχοι λόγον τὸ ἐπαισχύνεσθαι τινα ταῖς παρ' αὐτοῦ 10 φωναῖς, εἰ γεγόνασιν ἀνθρώποπρεπῶς; εἰ γὰρ παραιτοῖτο τοὺς ἀνθρώπων πρέποντας λόγους, τίς ὁ ἀναγκάσας γενέσθαι καθ' ἡμᾶς ἄνθρωπον; ὁ δὲ καθεὶς ἑαυτὸν δι' ἡμᾶς εἰς ἐκούσιον κένωσιν διὰ ποῖαν αἰτίαν παραιτοῖτο ἂν τοὺς τῆ κενώσει πρέποντας λόγους; ἐνὶ τοιγαροῦν προσώπῳ τὰς ἐν τοῖς εὐαγγελίοις πάσας ἀναθετόν 15 φωνάς, ὑποστάσει μιᾷ τῇ τοῦ λόγου σεσαρκωμένη. κύριος γὰρ εἰς Ἰησοῦς Χριστός^υ κατὰ τὰς γραφάς.

9. Εἰ δὲ δὴ καλοῖτο καὶ ἀπόστολος καὶ ἀρχιερεὺς τῆς ὁμολογίας ἡμῶν,^z ὡς ἱερουργῶν τῷ θεῷ καὶ πατρὶ τὴν πρὸς ἡμῶν αὐτῷ τε καὶ δι' αὐτοῦ τῷ θεῷ καὶ πατρὶ προσκομιζομένην τῆς πίστεως 20 ὁμολογίαν καὶ μὴν καὶ εἰς τὸ ἅγιον πνεῦμα, πάλιν αὐτὸν εἶναι φάμεν τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ κατὰ φύσιν υἱὸν μονογενῆ καὶ οὐκ ἀνθρώπων προσνεμοῦμεν παρ' αὐτὸν ἑτέρῳ τό τε τῆς ἱερωσύνης ὄνομα καὶ αὐτὸ δὲ τὸ χρῆμα. γέγονε γὰρ μεσίτης θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπων^a καὶ διαλλακτῆς εἰς εἰρήνην,^b ἑαυτὸν ἀναθεὶς εἰς ὁσμὴν εὐωδίας τῷ θεῷ 25 καὶ πατρὶ.^c τοιγάρτοι καὶ ἔφασκε θυσίαν καὶ προσφορὰν οὐκ ἠθέλησας, σῶμα δὲ κατηρτίσω μοι. ὀλοκαυτώματα καὶ περὶ ἁμαρτίας οὐκ εὐδόκησας. τότε εἶπον· ἰδοὺ ἡκω^ε ἐν κεφαλίδι βιβλίου γέγραπται περὶ ἐμοῦ τοῦ ποιῆσαι, ὁ θεός, τὸ θέλημα σου.^d προσκεκόμικε γὰρ ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν εἰς ὁσμὴν 30 εὐωδίας τὸ ἴδιον σῶμα καὶ οὐχ ὑπὲρ γε μᾶλλον ἑαυτοῦ. ποίας γὰρ ἂν ἐδεήθη προσφορᾶς ἢ θυσίας ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ, κρείττων ἀπάσης

^ω cf. Heb. 1:3 ^{*} John 8:40 ^υ cf. 1 Cor. 8:6 ^z cf. Heb. 3:1
^a cf. 1 Tim. 2:5 ^b cf. Acts 7:26 ^c cf. Eph. 5:2
^d Heb. 10:5 ff.

and inexpressible nature in virtue of which he is one with his Father by identity of substance, is image, stamp and effulgence of his Father's glory. When on the other hand he respects the limitations of humanity and tells the Jews: 'Now you are seeking to kill me, a man who has told you the truth', the limitations of his humanity do not make us any less conscious of him as God the Word in equality and parity with the Father. For if it is essential to believe that whilst being God by nature he has become flesh, that is to say man endowed with life and reason,¹⁵ what ground is there for anybody to be ashamed of sayings on his part if they are expressed in terms appropriate to man? If he had refused the conditions appropriate to man, could anyone have forced him to be made man like us? Why should one who condescends to voluntary abasement for us refuse the conditions appropriate to that abasement? Accordingly all the sayings contained in the Gospels must be referred to a single person, to the one incarnate subject of the Word.¹⁶ For according to the Bible there is one Lord, Jesus Christ.

9. Moreover when he is styled 'Apostle and High-Priest of our confession'¹⁷ on the grounds that he renders our confession of faith, as it is proffered to him and through him to God the Father and to the Holy Ghost as well, in sacrifice to God the Father, we reaffirm him to be by nature the Only-begotten Son of God and do not allocate the title and reality of priesthood to a different 'man'. He has been made mediator between God and men, agent of peaceful reconciliation, by offering himself as a fragrant sacrifice to God the Father. That is why he said: 'Sacrifice and offering thou didst not desire, but thou didst prepare a body for me. Whole offerings and sin-offerings thou didst not delight in. Then I said, "Here I come; it is written of me in the scroll to do thy will, O God."' He proffered his own body as a fragrant sacrifice for us and not for himself. What need had he, God as he is, utterly transcending sin, of offering or sacrifice on his own behalf?

¹⁵ Cf. *Answers to Tiberius* 7, below p. 159, and *On the Creed* § 14.

¹⁶ The phrase is equivalent to *μία φύσις κ.τ.λ.*

¹⁷ For the development of the argument cf. *Fragmenta Homiliarum* 10 (Pusey 3, 466 ff.) and *In Ep. ad Hebr.* (ibid, 400 ff.). Cyril understands by 'our confession' the acknowledgement of faith in the Trinity which Christ creates in us as an offering both to himself and to Father and Holy Ghost. See further for a related discussion J.-C. Dhôtel 'La "sanctification" du Christ d'après *Hébreux*, 2, 11', *RSR* 47 (1959), 515-43, esp. 525 ff.

ὑπάρχων ἀμαρτίας ὡς θεός; εἰ γὰρ πάντες ἡμαρτον καὶ ὕστε-
 ροῦνται τῆς δόξης τοῦ θεοῦ,^g καθὼ γεγονάμεν ἡμεῖς ἔτοιμοι
 πρὸς παραφορὰν καὶ κατηρρώστησεν ἡ ἀνθρώπου φύσις τὴν
 ἀμαρτίαν, αὐτὸς δὲ οὐχ οὕτως καὶ ἠττώμεθα διὰ τοῦτο τῆς δόξης
 αὐτοῦ, πῶς ἂν εἴη λοιπὸν ἀμφίβολον ὅτι τέθυται δι' ἡμᾶς καὶ ὑπὲρ
 ἡμῶν ὁ ἀμνὸς ὁ ἀληθινός; καὶ τὸ λέγειν ὅτι προσκεκόμικεν ἑαυτὸν
 ὑπὲρ τε ἑαυτοῦ καὶ ἡμῶν, ἀμοιρήσειεν ἂν οὐδαμῶς τῶν εἰς δυσσέβειαν
 ἐγκλημάτων. πεπλημμέληκε γὰρ κατ' οὐδένα τρόπον οὔτε μὴν
 ἐποίησεν ἀμαρτίαν· ποίας οὖν ἐδεήθη προσφορᾶς, ἀμαρτίας οὐκ
 οὔσης ἐφ' ἧπερ ἂν γένοιτο καὶ μάλα εἰκότως;

10. Ὅταν δὲ λέγῃ περὶ τοῦ πνεύματος ἐκεῖνος ἐμὲ δοξάσει,^f
 νοοῦντες ὀρθῶς οὐχ ὡς δόξης ἐπιδεᾶ τῆς παρ' ἐτέρου φαμέν τὸν
 ἕνα Χριστὸν καὶ υἱὸν τὴν παρὰ τοῦ ἀγίου πνεύματος δόξαν εἶλιν,
 ὅτι μὴδὲ κρείττον αὐτοῦ καὶ ὑπὲρ αὐτὸν τὸ πνεῦμα αὐτοῦ. ἐπειδὴ
 δὲ εἰς ἔνδειξιν τῆς ἑαυτοῦ θεότητος ἐχρήτο τῷ ἰδίῳ πνεύματι πρὸς
 μεγαλοουργίας, δεδοξασθαι παρ' αὐτοῦ φησιν, ὡς περ ἂν εἰ καὶ τις
 λέγοι τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς περὶ τῆς ἐνούσης ἰσχύος αὐτῷ τυχὸν ἢ γοῦν
 ἐπιστήμης τῆς ἐφ' ὅτωσιν ὅτι δοξάσουσί με. εἰ γὰρ καὶ ἔστιν ἐν
 ὑποστάσει τὸ πνεῦμα ἰδικῆ καὶ δὴ καὶ νοεῖται καθ' ἑαυτό, καθὼ
 πνεῦμά ἐστιν καὶ οὐχ υἱός, ἀλλ' οὖν ἐστιν οὐκ ἀλλότριον αὐτοῦ.
 πνεῦμα γὰρ ἀληθείας^g ὠνόμασται καὶ ἔστιν Χριστὸς ἡ ἀλήθεια^h
 καὶ προχεῖται παρ' αὐτοῦ καθάπερ ἀμέλει καὶ ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ
 πατρός. ἐνεργήσαν τοιγαροῦν τὸ πνεῦμα καὶ διὰ χειρὸς τῶν ἁγίων
 ἀποστόλων τὰ παράδοξα μετὰ τὸ ἀνελθεῖν τὸν κύριον ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦν
 Χριστὸν εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἐδόξασεν αὐτόν. ἐπιστεύθη γὰρ ὅτι θεός
 κατὰ φύσιν ἐστίν, πάλιν αὐτὸς ἐνεργῶν διὰ τοῦ ἰδίου πνεύματος.
 διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἔφασκεν ὅτι ἐκ τοῦ ἔμοῦ λήψεται καὶ ἀπαγγελεῖ
 ὑμῖν.ⁱ καὶ οὔτι που φαμέν ὡς ἐκ μετοχῆς τὸ πνεῦμά ἐστι σοφόν τε
 καὶ δυνατὸν. παντέλειον γὰρ καὶ ἀπροσδεές ἐστι παντὸς ἀγαθοῦ.
 ἐπειδὴ δὲ τῆς τοῦ πατρὸς δυνάμεως καὶ σοφίας,^j τουτέστι τοῦ υἱοῦ,
 πνεῦμά ἐστιν, αὐτόχρομα σοφία ἐστὶ καὶ δύναμις.

11. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ θεὸν ἐνωθέντα σαρκὶ καθ' ὑπόστασιν ἡ ἁγία
 παρθένος ἐκτέτοκε σαρκικῶς, ταύτην τοι καὶ θεοτόκον εἶναι φαμέν
 αὐτήν, οὐχ ὡς τῆς τοῦ λόγου φύσεως τῆς ὑπάρξεως τὴν ἀρχὴν

^g Rom. 3: 23 ^f John 16: 14 ^g John 16: 13 ^h cf. John 14: 6
ⁱ John 16: 14 ^j cf. 1 Cor. 1: 24

If 'all sinned and are deprived of God's glory' in the sense that we have become prone to stray and that man's nature became utterly sick with sin but if this is not *his* condition and that is why we yield to his glory, what doubt remains that the true Lamb has been sacrificed on our account and our behalf? To say that he proffered himself on his own behalf as well as ours cannot fail to incur the charge of blasphemy. He has not offended in any way and he committed no sin. Did he need any sort of offering in the absence of the sin for which it should properly have been made?

10. When he says of the Spirit: 'He will glorify me', we rightly interpret him as not meaning that the one Christ and Son was deficient in glory and acquired glory from the Holy Ghost, because his Spirit has no superiority over him. He talks of having been glorified by him because he used his own Spirit in the performance of great acts to show his personal Godhead; in the same way an ordinary person might talk of the physical strength or particular skill he has as 'bringing glory' to him. Though, indeed, the Spirit exists as a distinct subject and is recognized specifically as Spirit and not Son, yet the Spirit is not alien to him. He is called 'Truth's Spirit' and Christ is the Truth; he is poured out by Christ just as he is poured forth from God the Father. The Spirit, then, worked miracles through the agency of the holy apostles and glorified our Lord Jesus Christ after his ascension into heaven. For it was by acting personally through his own Spirit that he was believed to be God in nature. That is why he said: 'He will take what belongs to me and proclaim it to you.' Not for one moment do we assert that the Spirit is wise and powerful by participation. He is utterly perfect and complete in goodness. Since he is the Spirit of the Father's wisdom and power (that is to say, the Son) he is absolute wisdom and power.

11. For the very reason that the holy Virgin gave fleshly birth to God substantially united with flesh we declare her to be 'Mother of God', not because the Word's nature somehow

ἐχούσης ἀπὸ σαρκός (ἦν γὰρ ἐν ἀρχῇ καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν^k καὶ αὐτὸς ἐστὶ τῶν αἰώνων ὁ ποιητής, συναΐδιος τῷ πατρὶ καὶ τῶν ὄλων δημιουργός), ἀλλ' ὡς ἤδη προείπομεν, ἐπειδὴ καθ' ὑπόστασιν ἐνώσας ἑαυτῷ τὸ ἀνθρώπινον καὶ ἐκ μήτρας αὐτῆς γέννησιν ὑπέμεινε σαρκικὴν, οὐχ ὡς δευθεῖς 5 ἀναγκαιῶς ἦτοι διὰ τὴν ἰδίαν φύσιν καὶ τῆς ἐν χρόνῳ καὶ ἐν ἐσχάτοις τοῦ αἰῶνος καιροῖς γεννήσεως, ἀλλ' ἵνα καὶ αὐτὴν τῆς ὑπάρξεως ἡμῶν εὐλογῆσιν τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ τεκούσης γυναικὸς αὐτὸν ἐνωθέντα σαρκὶ παύσῃται λοιπὸν ἢ κατὰ παντὸς τοῦ γένους ἀρὰ πέμπουσα πρὸς θάνατον τὰ ἐκ γῆς ἡμῶν σώματα καὶ τὸ ἐν λύπαις τέξῃ 10 τέκνα^l δι' αὐτοῦ καταργούμενον ἀληθῆς ἀποφῆναι τὸ διὰ τῆς τοῦ προφήτου φωνῆς κατέπιεν ὁ θάνατος ἰσχύσας καὶ πάλιν ἀφείλεν ὁ θεὸς πᾶν δάκρυον ἀπὸ παντὸς προσώπου.^m ταύτης γὰρ ἕνεκα τῆς αἰτίας φαρμέν αὐτὸν οικονομικῶς καὶ αὐτὸν εὐλογῆσαι τὸν γάμον καὶ ἀπελθεῖν κεκλημένον ἐν Κανᾷ τῆς Γαλι- 15 λαίας ὁμοῦ τοῖς ἀγίοις ἀποστόλοις.ⁿ

12. Ταῦτα φρονεῖν δεδιδάγμεθα παρά τε τῶν ἁγίων ἀποστόλων καὶ εὐαγγελιστῶν, καὶ πάσης δὲ τῆς θεοπνεύστου γραφῆς καὶ ἐκ τῆς τῶν μακαρίων πατέρων ἀληθοῦς ὁμολογίας· τοῦτοις ἅσιν καὶ τὴν σὴν εὐλάβειαν συναινέσαι χρῆ καὶ συνθέσθαι δίχα δόλου παντός. 20 ἂ δέ ἐστιν ἀναγκαῖον ἀναθεματίσαι τὴν σὴν εὐλάβειαν, ὑποτέτακται τῆδε ἡμῶν τῇ ἐπιστολῇ.

α' Εἴ τις οὐχ ὁμολογεῖ θεὸν εἶναι κατὰ ἀλήθειαν τὸν Ἐμμανουήλ καὶ διὰ τοῦτο θεοτόκον τὴν ἁγίαν παρθένον (γεγέννηκε γὰρ σαρκικῶς σάρκα γεγονότα τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ λόγον), ἀνάθεμα ἔστω. 25

β' Εἴ τις οὐχ ὁμολογεῖ σαρκὶ καθ' ὑπόστασιν ἠνώσθαι τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς λόγον ἕνα τε εἶναι Χριστὸν μετὰ τῆς ἰδίας σαρκός, τὸν αὐτὸν δηλονότι θεὸν τε ὁμοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπον, ἀνάθεμα ἔστω.

γ' Εἴ τις ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐνὸς Χριστοῦ διαιρεῖ τὰς ὑποστάσεις μετὰ τὴν ἔνωσιν, μόνῃ συνάπτων αὐτὰς συναφεία τῇ κατὰ τὴν ἀξίαν ἢ γοῦν αὐθεντίαν ἢ δυναστείαν καὶ οὐχὶ δὴ μᾶλλον συνῶδω τῇ καθ' ἔνωσιν φυσικῇ, ἀνάθεμα ἔστω.

^k John 1: 1^l Gen. 3: 16^m Is. 25: 8ⁿ cf. John 2: 1 f.

derived its origin from flesh (he was, after all, 'in the beginning', 'the Word was God', 'the Word was with God' and is personally the creator of the worlds, co-eternal with the Father and artificer of the universe) but because, as we previously affirmed, he substantially united humanity with himself, and underwent fleshly birth from her womb. He had no need of temporal birth, in the last days of the world, for his own nature. No, he meant to bless the very origin of our existence, through a woman's giving birth to him united with flesh, meant too that the curse on the whole race which dispatches our earthly bodies to death should cease as well as the words (from now on rendered null and void by him) 'in sorrow you shall bear children', and he intended to prove true the prophet's utterance 'Death waxed strong and swallowed and again God took away every tear from every countenance'. This is our reason for affirming of him that he personally blessed marriage by his incarnation as well as by responding to the invitation to leave for Cana in Galilee along with the holy apostles.¹⁸

12. These are the views we have been taught to hold both by the holy apostles and evangelists and by inspired Scripture in its entirety and from the true confession of the blessed fathers. Your Piety must assent to all this and give it your entire unfeigned concurrence. What your Piety must anathematize, is set down here in our letter:

1. Whoever does not acknowledge Emmanuel to be truly God and hence the holy Virgin 'Mother of God' (for she gave fleshly birth to the Word of God made flesh) shall be anathema.¹⁹

2. Whoever does not acknowledge the Word of God the Father to have been substantially united with flesh and to be one Christ along with his own flesh, that is the same at once God and man, shall be anathema.²⁰

3. Whoever divides the subjects in respect to the one Christ after the union, joining them together just in a conjunction involving rank i.e. sovereignty or authority instead of a combination involving actual union shall be anathema.²¹

¹⁸ Cf. *In Jo.* 2, 1 (Pusey 1, 200 f.), where the reason for Christ's presence at Cana is explained—to perform a miracle, sanctify the bodily aspect of human generation, and reverse Eve's curse. His own birth is here added as a reason for these effects.

¹⁹ See above, § 11. (Note the qualifications omitted in the anathematisms but present in the preceding letter.)

²⁰ See above, §§ 4 f.

²¹ See above, § 5 n. 11.

δ' Εἴ τις προσώποις δυσὶν ἢ γοῦν ὑποστάσει τὰς τε ἐν τοῖς εὐαγγελικοῖς καὶ ἀποστολικοῖς συγγράμμασι διανεμει φωνὰς ἢ ἐπὶ Χριστῷ παρὰ τῶν ἁγίων λεγομένας ἢ παρ' αὐτοῦ περὶ ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τὰς μὲν ὡς ἀνθρώπῳ παρὰ τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ λόγον ἰδικῶς νοουμένῳ προσάπτει, τὰς δὲ ὡς θεοπρεπεῖς μόνῳ τῷ ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς λόγῳ, 5 ἀνάθεμα ἔστω.

ε' Εἴ τις τολμᾷ λέγειν θεοφόρον ἄνθρωπον τὸν Χριστὸν καὶ οὐχὶ δὴ μᾶλλον θεὸν εἶναι κατὰ ἀλήθειαν ὡς υἱὸν ἕνα καὶ φύσει, καθὸ γέγονε σὰρξ ὁ λόγος καὶ κεκοινώνηκε παραπλησίως ἡμῖν αἵματος καὶ σαρκός,^ο ἀνάθεμα ἔστω. 10

ς' Εἴ τις λέγει θεὸν ἢ δεσπότην εἶναι τοῦ Χριστοῦ τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς λόγον καὶ οὐχὶ δὴ μᾶλλον τὸν αὐτὸν ὁμολογεῖ θεόν τε ὁμοῦ καὶ ἄνθρωπον, ὡς γεγονότος σαρκὸς τοῦ λόγου^ρ κατὰ τὰς γραφάς, ἀνάθεμα ἔστω.

ζ' Εἴ τις φησὶν ὡς ἄνθρωπον ἐνηργῆσθαι παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ λόγου 15 τὸν Ἰησοῦν καὶ τὴν τοῦ μονογενοῦς εὐδοξίαν περιῆφθαι ὡς ἐτέρῳ παρ' αὐτὸν ὑπάρχοντι, ἀνάθεμα ἔστω.

η' Εἴ τις τολμᾷ λέγειν τὸν ἀναληφθέντα ἄνθρωπον συμπροσκυνεῖσθαι δεῖν τῷ θεῷ λόγῳ καὶ συνδοξάζεσθαι καὶ συγχευματίζειν θεὸν ὡς ἕτερον ἐτέρῳ (τὸ γὰρ "σύν" αἰεὶ προστιθέμενον 20 τοῦτο νοεῖν ἀναγκάσει) καὶ οὐχὶ δὴ μᾶλλον μιᾷ προσκυνήσει τιμᾷ τὸν Ἐμμανουὴλ καὶ μίαν αὐτῷ τὴν δοξολογίαν ἀνάπτει, καθὸ γέγονε σὰρξ ὁ λόγος, ἀνάθεμα ἔστω.

θ' Εἴ τις φησὶ τὸν ἕνα κύριον Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν δεδοξάσθαι παρὰ τοῦ πνεύματος, ὡς ἀλλοτρίᾳ δυνάμει τῇ δι' αὐτοῦ χρώμενον καὶ 25 παρ' αὐτοῦ λαβόντα τὸ ἐνεργεῖν δύνασθαι κατὰ πνευμάτων ἀκαθάρτων καὶ τὸ πληροῦν εἰς ἀνθρώπους τὰς θεοσημείας, καὶ οὐχὶ δὴ μᾶλλον ἴδιον αὐτοῦ τὸ πνευμά φησιν, δι' οὗ καὶ ἐνήργηκε τὰς θεοσημείας, ἀνάθεμα ἔστω.

ι' Ἀρχιερέα καὶ ἀπόστολον τῆς ὁμολογίας ἡμῶν γεγενῆσθαι 30 Χριστὸν^α ἢ θεία λέγει γραφή, προσκεκόμικε δὲ ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἑαυτὸν εἰς ὁσμὴν εὐωδίας τῷ θεῷ καὶ πατρί.^ρ εἴ τις τοίνυν ἀρχιερέα καὶ

^ο cf. Heb. 2: 14 ^ρ cf. John 1: 14 ^α cf. Heb. 3: 1 ^ρ cf. Eph. 5: 2

4. Whoever allocates the terms contained in the gospels and apostolic writings and applied to Christ by the saints or used of himself by himself to two persons or subjects and attaches some to the man considered separately from the Word of God, some as divine to the Word of God the Father alone, shall be anathema.²²

5. Whoever has the temerity to state that Christ is a divinely inspired man instead of saying that he is truly God as being one Son by nature, because the Word was made flesh and shared in flesh and blood like us, shall be anathema.²³

6. Whoever says the Word of God the Father is Christ's God or Master instead of acknowledging the same Christ at once God and man on the scriptural ground of the Word's having been made flesh, shall be anathema.²⁴

7. Whoever says that the man Jesus is under the control of God the Word and that the glory of the Only-begotten attaches to a different entity from the Only-begotten shall be anathema.²⁵

8. Whoever has the temerity to assert that the assumed man should be worshipped along with God the Word, that one should be praised and be styled 'God' along with another (the addition of 'along with' will always entail this interpretation) instead of venerating Emmanuel with a single worship and ascribing to him a single act of praise because the Word has been made flesh, shall be anathema.²⁶

9. Whoever says that the one Lord Jesus Christ has been glorified by the Spirit, Christ using the force mediated by the Spirit as an alien force and having acquired from him the ability to act against foul spirits and to perform miracles on human beings instead of saying that the Spirit whereby he effected the miracles is Christ's own, shall be anathema.²⁷

10. Divine Scripture says Christ has been made 'High Priest and Apostle of our confession' and 'gave himself up for us as a fragrant offering to God the Father'. So whoever says that it

²² See above, § 8 and *To Acacius of Melitene* 13.

²³ See above, § 4.

²⁴ See above, § 5.

²⁵ Without counterpart.

²⁶ See above, § 6.

²⁷ See above, § 10 and *Answers to Tiberius* 4 with n. 28.

ἀπόστολον ἡμῶν γεγενῆσθαι φησιν οὐκ αὐτὸν τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ λόγον, ὅτε γέγονε σὰρξ καὶ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἄνθρωπος, ἀλλ' ὡς ἕτερον παρ' αὐτὸν ἰδικῶς ἄνθρωπον ἐκ γυναικός, ἢ εἴ τις λέγει καὶ ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ προσενεγκεῖν αὐτὸν τὴν προσφορὰν καὶ οὐχὶ δὴ μᾶλλον ὑπὲρ μόνων ἡμῶν (οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἐδεήθη προσφορᾶς ὁ μὴ εἰδὼς ἁμαρτίαν), 5 ἀνάθεμα ἔστω.

ια' Εἴ τις οὐχ ὁμολογεῖ τὴν τοῦ κυρίου σάρκα ζωοποιὸν εἶναι καὶ ἰδίαν αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς λόγου, ἀλλ' ὡς ἑτέρου τινὸς παρ' αὐτὸν συνημμένου μὲν αὐτῷ κατὰ τὴν ἀξίαν ἢ γοῦν ὡς μόνην θείαν ἐνοίκησιν ἐσχηκότος, καὶ οὐχὶ δὴ μᾶλλον ζωοποιόν, ὡς 10 ἔφημεν, ὅτι γέγονεν ἰδία τοῦ λόγου τοῦ τὰ πάντα ζωογονεῖν ἰσχύοντος, ἀνάθεμα ἔστω.

ιβ' Εἴ τις οὐχ ὁμολογεῖ τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ λόγον παθόντα σαρκὶ καὶ ἐσταυρωμένον σαρκὶ καὶ θανάτου γευσάμενον σαρκὶ γεγονότα τε πρωτότοκον ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν, καθὸ ζωὴ τέ ἐστι καὶ ζωοποιὸς ὡς 15 θεός, ἀνάθεμα ἔστω.

was not the Word of God personally who was made our High Priest and Apostle when he became flesh and man as we are, but another woman-born man separate from him, or whoever asserts he made the offering for himself too instead of for us alone (for he who knew no sin did not need an offering) shall be anathema.²⁸

11. Whoever does not acknowledge the Lord's flesh to be vitalizing and to belong to the very Word of God the Father but says it belongs to somebody different joined to him by way of rank or merely possessing divine indwelling instead of being vitalizing, as we said, because it has come to belong to the Word who has power to vivify everything, shall be anathema.²⁹

12. Whoever does not acknowledge God's Word as having suffered in flesh, been crucified in flesh, tasted death in flesh and been made first-born from the dead because as God he is Life and life-giving, shall be anathema.³⁰

²⁸ See above, § 9.

²⁹ See above, § 7.

³⁰ See above, § 6.

TO ACACIUS OF MELITENE

Τοῦ αὐτοῦ πρὸς Ἀκάκιον ἐπίσκοπον Μελιτηνῆς

1. Κυρίω μου ἀγαπητῷ ἀδελφῷ καὶ συλλειτουργῷ Ἀκακίῳ
Κύριλλος ἐν κυρίῳ χαίρειν.

Χρῆμα μὲν ἀδελφοῖς ἢ πρόσρησις γλυκὺ τε καὶ ἀξιάγαστον καὶ
τοῦ παντὸς ἄξιον λόγου παρά γε τοῖς ἀρτίφροσιν ἀληθῶς χρῆναι 5
δὲ φημί τοὺς ὁμοπίστους τε καὶ ὁμοψύχους ἀδιαλείπτως ἐπέιγεσθαι
τοῦτο δρᾶν, οὐδενὸς ὄντος ἐμποδῶν οὔτε μὴν ἀνακόπτοντος τὴν εἰς
γε τοῦτο θερμὴν ἔφεσίν τε καὶ προθυμίαν. ἀλλ' ἔσθ' ὅτε βασκαίνει
καὶ οὐχ ἐκοῦσιν ἡμῖν ἢ τῶν μεταξὺ διασημάτων τὸ μῆκος ἢ τῶν
τοῦ γράμματος διακομιστῶν ἢ σπάνις· καιροῦ δὲ τὸ δύνασθαι 10
προσευπεῖν εἰσφέροντος, εὔρεμα ποιείσθαι προσήκει τὸ πρᾶγμα καὶ
τοῖς τριποθήτοις ἀσμένως ἐπιπηδᾶν. ἦσθεῖς δὴ οὖν ἄγαν ἐπὶ τοῖς
παρὰ τῆς σῆς τελειότητος ἐπεσταλμένοις καὶ τεθναμακῶς τὴν
διάθεσιν, δεῖν ὠήθησαν τῆς τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν εἰρήνης καταμηρῦσαι τὸν
τρόπον ἕκαστά τε ὅπως γέγονε διευπεῖν. 15

2. Ὁ εὐσεβέστατος καὶ φιλόχριστος βασιλεὺς τὴν ὑπὲρ τῶν
ἀγίων ἐκκλησιῶν φροντίδα πλείστην τε ὄσσην καὶ ἀναγκαίαν ποιού-
μενος οὐ φορητὴν ἠγάειτο τὴν τούτων διχόνοιαν· μεταπεμφθῆς

Witnesses: V S A R + Latin versions, smaller collections, Σ, and citations
ACO 1, 1, 4 pp. 20-31

¹ Acacius was bishop of Melitene (present-day Malatya) in Armenia Secunda before 431 and died before 449; he was amongst the group dominating the Council of Ephesus, viz. Cyril, Juvenal of Jerusalem, Theodotus of Ancyra, Firmus of Caesarea, Palladius of Amasea, Flavian of Philippi. At the colloquy before the emperor at Chalcedon he shocked the emperor with some 'theopaschite' remarks (gleefully reported back by the Oriental delegation, ACO 1, 1, 7 p. 77). Apart from the letter to Cyril (see below) which gave rise to this reply, there survives a sermon delivered at Ephesus, ACO 1, 1, 2 pp. 90-2. It emphasizes sharply the sufferings of 'the slave's form'. 'For the Godhead which assumed the slave's form in no way shunned all these things' (i.e. the insults of Christ's passion) 'which belonged to it, in order that through each

TO ACACIUS OF MELITENE

By the same to Acacius, Bishop of Melitene¹

1. To my lord, dear brother and fellow minister Acacius, Cyril sends greeting in the Lord.

The pleasure brothers have of speaking to each other is an admirable one, worthy of all esteem from men of real intelligence; it is, I feel, the duty of those of one faith and one soul to pursue it constantly when there is no bar to interrupt their keen and eager desire for it. At times, though, long distances or scarcity of mail-bearers thwarts our will; but when the opportunity to speak comes round, we should treat the thing as a piece of special good fortune and joyfully seize what we have longed for time and time again. I was therefore exceedingly pleased at your Perfection's letter² and admiring your tone I thought it my duty to indicate to you the form of the peace between the Churches and recount its origin in detail.

2. The most devout and Christian Emperor,³ who takes his responsibility for the Churches with the earnestness it demands, considered their dissension intolerable. Accordingly he sum-

particular feature I have mentioned, it might remove the barriers to salvation and might bestow on us a benefit worthy of so great a self-limitation. I will not make void the grace of God! I will not forbear telling what he endured for me! Impassible he did not cease from being, but he united himself to the passible and thus took on sufferings on my behalf.' Two other letters (*Epp.* 68 and 69) were written to him by Cyril in connexion with the refutation of Theodore (see pp. xxvi f.).

² Extant in Latin, ACO 1, 4 pp. 118 f. and (a second version) p. 232. It links the name of Theodore with that of Nestorius as one whose impious doctrines were to be anathematized by imperial command and urges Cyril to ensure that each (bishop) publicly denounces these doctrines and 'those who speak of two natures after the union'. Acacius has found people in Germanicia who reject 'two sons' but not 'two natures', one passible, the other impassible, acting individually—which amounts to talking of 'two sons'. The burden of Cyril's letter is to dampen his excess of ardour by expounding the agreed solution.

³ Theodosius II (408-50).

τοίνυν τὸν εὐλαβέστατον καὶ θεοσεβέστατον ἐπίσκοπον τῆς ἁγίας
 Κωνσταντινουπολιτῶν ἐκκλησίας Μαξιμιανόν, καὶ ἑτέρους δὲ
 πλείστους τῶν αὐτόθι κατελημμένων, τίνα δὴ τρόπον ἐκ μέσου μὲν
 γένοιτ' ἂν τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν ἡ διαφορά, κεκλήσονται δὲ πρὸς εἰρήνην
 οἱ τῶν θείων μυστηρίων ἱεουργοί, διεσκέπτετο. οἱ δὲ ἔφασκον ὡς
 οὐκ ἂν ἑτέρως γένοιτο τοῦτό ποτε οὐδ' ἂν εἰς ὁμοφυχίαν ἔλθοιεν
 τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους οἱ περὶ ὧν ὁ λόγος, μὴ προανατείλαντος αὐτοῖς
 καὶ οἰονεὶ προεισκεκομισμένου τοῦ συνδέσμου τῆς ὁμοπιστίας,
 ἔφασκόν τε ὅτι τὸν τῆς Ἀντιοχείας θεοσεβέστατον ἐπίσκοπον
 Ἰωάννην ἀναθεματίσαι χρὴ τὰ Νεστορίου δόγματα καὶ ἐγγράφως
 ὁμολογήσαι τὴν καθάραισιν αὐτοῦ καὶ τό γε ἦκον εἰς λύπας ἰδίας ὁ
 τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας ἐπίσκοπος ἀμνημονῆσει τε διὰ τὴν ἀγάπην καὶ
 παρ' οὐδὲν ἡγήσεται τὸ ὑβρίσθαι κατὰ τὴν Ἐφεσίων, καίτοι
 παγχάλεπόν τε καὶ δύσοιστον ὄν.

3. Συναινέσαντος τοίνυν καὶ ἡσθέντος ἄγαν ἐπὶ τούτοις τοῦ
 εὐσεβεστάτου βασιλέως, ἀπεστάλη τοῦτο αὐτὸ κατορθώσων ὁ
 θαυμασιώτατος τριβούνος καὶ νοτάριος Ἀριστόλαος. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τοῖς
 κατὰ τὴν Ἐφῶν τὸ βασιλικὸν ἐνεφανίσθη θέσπισμα καὶ ὡς μετὰ
 γνώμης γεγὸνός τῶν εὐρεθέντων ἐπισκόπων κατὰ τὴν μεγάλην
 Κωνσταντινούπολιν, οὐκ οἶδ' ὅτι σκοπήσαντες συνήχθησαν μὲν
 πρὸς τὸν ὀσιώτατον καὶ θεοσεβέστατον τῆς Βεροιαίων ἐπίσκοπον
 Ἀκάκιον γράψαι τε πρὸς με παρεσκεύασαν ὅτι τὸν τῆς συμβάσεως¹
 τρόπον ἦτοι τὸν τῆς εἰρήνης τῶν ἁγίων ἐκκλησιῶν οὐχ ἑτέρως
 γενέσθαι προσήκει, εἰ μὴ κατὰ τὸ αὐτοῖς δοκοῦν. ἦν δὲ δὴ ἄρα
 τοῦτο φορτικὸν καὶ βαρὺ τὸ αἴτημα. ἤθελον γὰρ ἀργῆσαι μὲν
 σύμπαντα τὰ παρ' ἐμοῦ γραφέντα ἐν τε ἐπιστολαῖς καὶ τόμοις καὶ
 βιβλιδίοις, μόνη δὲ ἐκείνη συνθέσθαι τῇ ἐν Νικαίᾳ παρὰ τῶν ἁγίων
 ἡμῶν πατέρων ὀρισθείσῃ πίστει. ἐγὼ δὲ πρὸς ταῦτα ἔγραφον ὅτι

¹ συμβιβάσεως V+ one other witness, perh. rightly

⁴ Consecrated 21 October 431, died 12 April 434.

⁵ This is the 'Home Synod' (σύνοδος ἐνδημοῦσα) of bishops temporarily resident in Constantinople. It formed a permanent consultative and judicial committee on ecclesiastical affairs.

moned the most pious and religious Maximian⁴ bishop of the holy Church of Constantinople, and a large number of others who happened to be there,⁵ and examined the method by which the division between the Churches could be removed and the priests of the divine mysteries be recalled to peace. They answered that this could never happen nor could the persons in question ever attain to mutual harmony except by the prior dawn, so to say, and pre-establishment of a bond of common faith between them; they said too that the most religious John bishop of Antioch must anathematize the doctrines of Nestorius and affirm his deposition in writing and that the bishop of Alexandria should overlook what pertains to personal injuries and, for charity's sake, disregard the insults done him at Ephesus, grave and difficult to bear though they were.

3. The most devout Emperor, accordingly, concurred thoroughly satisfied with these proposals and my lord, the most admirable tribune and notary Aristolaus⁶ was despatched to effect this very business. After the imperial decree,⁷ which had also been given with the sanction of the bishops on hand at great Constantinople, was published to the Easterns, they assembled for some purpose or other with the most holy and religious Acacius, bishop of Beroea,⁸ and got him to write to me that it was improper for the form of agreement or peace between the holy Churches to be brought about in any other way except along the lines they approved.⁹ This was indeed a burdensome and heavy demand. For they wanted everything written by me in letters, treatises and books to be null and void and they wanted me to give my support to the faith defined at Nicaea by our holy fathers and that alone. In answer to this

⁶ 'Tribune and notary' (see A. H. M. Jones, *Later Roman Empire* (Oxford, 1964), vol. ii, pp. 572 ff.)—a senior officer in the Imperial Secretariat ('most admirable' is, of course, an honorific address).

⁷ *ACO* 1, 1, 4 pp. 3-5. Trans. in P. R. Coleman-Norton, *Roman State and Christian Church. A Collection of Legal Documents to A.D. 535* (London, 1966), vol. ii, 412.

⁸ Beroea = present-day Aleppo. The venerable Acacius, now 110 years old, had consistently stayed aloof from the controversy, despite Cyril's attempts to engage his support. He was free then to act as honest broker between the dissidents.

⁹ *ACO* 1, 1, 7 p. 146; Latin version *ACO* 1, 4 p. 92. It affirms 3 points: (1) The sole sufficiency of the Nicene Creed; (2) Athanasius' *Ad Epictetum* as guide to the creed; (3) rejection of doctrines, disruptive of communion, recently introduced through epistles or chapters, i.e. Cyril's to Nestorius and especially the third. Cf. Cyril's following words.

τῇ μὲν ἐκθέσει τῆς πίστεως τῇ ὀρισθείσῃ παρὰ τῶν ἁγίων πατέρων κατὰ τὴν Νικαίαν πόλιν ἐπέμεθα πάντες, οὐδὲν τὸ παράπαν τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ κειμένων παρασημαίνοντες² (ἔχει γὰρ πάντα ὀρθῶς καὶ ἀλήπτως καὶ τὸ περιεργον ἔτι μετ' ἐκείνην οὐκ ἀσφαλές), ἃ δὲ γεγράφαμεν ὀρθῶς κατὰ τῶν Νεστορίου δυσφημιῶν, οὐδεὶς ἡμᾶς 5 ἀναπέσει λόγος ὡς οὐκ εὖ γεγόνασιν, εἰπεῖν, χρῆναι δὲ μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς κατὰ γὰρ τὸ δόξαν καὶ τῷ εὐσεβεστάτῳ καὶ φιλοχρίστῳ βασιλεῖ, καὶ αὐτῇ δὲ τῇ ἁγίᾳ συνόδῳ τῇ κατὰ τὴν Ἐφεσίων πόλιν συναγερμένη ποιεῖσθαι μὲν ἀποκήρυκτον τὸν τῇ τοῦ σωτήρος δόξῃ μεμαχημένον, ἀναθεματῖσαι δὲ τὰς ἀνοσίους αὐτοῦ δυσφημίας 10 ὁμολογήσαι τε τὴν καθαιρέσιν αὐτοῦ καὶ συναινέσαι τῇ χειροτονίᾳ τοῦ ὀσιωτάτου καὶ θεοσεβεστάτου ἐπισκόπου Μαξιμιανοῦ.

4. Τούτων τοίνυν αὐτοῖς τῶν γραμμάτων ἀποδοθέντων, πεπόμφασιν εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν τὸν εὐλαβέστατον καὶ θεοσεβεστάτον ἐπίσκοπον Παῦλον τῆς Ἐμεσηνῶν· πρὸς ὃν πλείστοι μὲν ὅσοι καὶ 15 μακροὶ γεγόνασι λόγοι περὶ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἐφεσίων ὡμῶς καὶ ἀκαθηκόντως εἰρημένων τε καὶ πεπραγμένων. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τούτων ἀμνημονήσαντας τῶν ἀναγκαιοτέρων ἔχουσαι μᾶλλον ἐχρῆν σπουδασμάτων, ἡρώτων εἰ ἐπικομίζεται γράμματα τοῦ θεοσεβεστάτου ἐπισκόπου Ἰωάννου. εἰτά μοι προεκόμισεν ἐπιστολήν, ἃ μὲν ἐχρῆν 20 ἔχειν, οὐκ ἔχουσαν, ὑπαγορευθεῖσαν δὲ μᾶλλον οὐ καθ' ὃν ἔδει τρόπον (παροξυσμοῦ γάρ, οὐ παρακλήσεως εἶχε δύναμιν, καὶ ταύτην οὐ προσηκάμην), καίτοι γὰρ δέον ταῖς ἀπολογίαις τὴν ἐμὴν καταγοητεῦσαι λύπην τὴν ἐπὶ γὰρ τοῖς φθάσασιν καὶ παρ' αὐτῶν γεγονόσι κατὰ τὴν Ἐφεσίων. καὶ εὐαφῶρμῶς ἔφασκον παρωξύνθαι κατ' ἐμοῦ 25 διὰ τοὶ τὸν ζῆλον τὸν ὑπὲρ γὰρ τῶν ἱερῶν δογμάτων. ἀλλ' ἤκουον ὅτι οὔτε ζῆλος αὐτοὺς κεκίνηκε θεῖος οὔτε τῶν τῆς ἀληθείας δογμάτων

² παρασαλεύοντες SR+others

¹⁰ ACO 1, 1, 7 pp. 147-50; Latin version ACO 1, 4 pp. 94-8. The letter, the main points of which Cyril recapitulates, reminds Acacius *inter alia* of what he had heard Acacius say at the Synod of the Oak at Constantinople (403) before the vote against John Chrysostom was taken: 'If I knew that John pardoned would improve upon himself and abandon his present obduracy I would have pleaded for him.' Approval of Maximian's ordination (in addition to the deposition of Nestorius) is not specifically laid down in the letter but is no doubt implied. Cyril also undertakes to clarify the meaning of the chapters (which, so far as we know, he never did) when peaceful relations are resumed and affirms his life-long opposition to Apollinarianism and Arianism repudiating the notions mentioned in § 20 below.

I wrote:¹⁰ that we all followed the statement of the faith defined by the holy fathers at Nicaea, without any misconstruction of its propositions whatsoever (for it is orthodox and irreproachable on all points and thereafter curious inquiry is dangerous); that no argument would induce us to declare what we had written in sound belief against Nestorius' blasphemies had been done amiss; but that it was up to them rather to disown the man who had opposed the Saviour's glory, to anathematize his profane blasphemies, affirm his deposition and approve the ordination of the most holy and religious bishop Maximian, in conformity with the decision of the most devout and Christian Emperor and also the holy synod assembled at Ephesus itself.

4. This letter, accordingly, was despatched to them and they sent to Alexandria the most pious and religious bishop Paul of Emesa,¹¹ with whom very many long discussions took place about the brutal and unseemly statements and acts at Ephesus. Since it was our duty to overlook these and rather keep firmly to more vital business, I enquired whether he brought with him a letter from the most religious bishop John. Thereupon he produced for me a letter¹² not containing the points it ought to have contained but framed rather in an improper tone (it bore the tenor of provocation not of entreaty and I did not accept it) despite the fact that there was an obligation to assuage the injury done me in their previous dealings at Ephesus by satisfactory explanations. Their excuse was that they had been goaded to anger against me by fervour for holy doctrine. But they were given to understand¹³ that it was not godly fervour which had moved them nor had they conspired against me because they

¹¹ Emesa = present-day Homs. Notes of three homilies delivered at Alexandria 25 December 432, 1 January 433, and the last undated are preserved, ACO 1, 1, 4 pp. 9 f. and 11 f.; 1, 1, 7 pp. 173 f. Besides the letter mentioned below, a Latin version exists of another letter to the *Magister Militiae* Anatolius ACO 1, 4 pp. 139 f. telling him briefly of events immediately after Cyril's letter to Acacius of Beroea.

¹² ACO 1, 1, 7 pp. 151 f.; Latin version ACO 1, 4 pp. 115-17. The letter makes the excuse Cyril goes on to mention; says that the schism was caused by Cyril's publication of the chapters though Cyril's answer goes a good way to meet their objections and John welcomes the offer of further clarification after peace has been made; John is pleased to hear that Cyril accepts *Ad Epictetum* (acceptance unmentioned by Cyril, perhaps implied by his repudiation of Apollinarianism and Arianism, but most probably John is prodding Cyril into a specific avowal), which is to be a sufficient guide to the meaning of the Nicene creed; John urges the desirability of an end to mutual hostilities.

¹³ i.e. orally.

ὑπερμαχόμενοι συνεφράττοντο κατ' ἐμοῦ, ἀλλὰ ταῖς ἀνθρώπων εἴξαντες κολακείαις καὶ τὰς τῶν ἰσχυόντων τὸ τηρικᾶδε φιλίας ἐφ' ἑαυτοὺς ἀρπάζοντες. ὁμῶς τοῦ θεοσεβεστάτου Παύλου ἐπισκόπου φάσκοτος ἐτόίμως ἔχειν ἀναθεματίζειν τὰς Νεστορίου δυσφημίας καὶ ὁμολογεῖν αὐτοῦ τὴν καθαίρεσιν ἐγγράφως καὶ τοῦτο δρᾶν ὑπὲρ 5 πάντων καὶ ὡς ἐκ προσώπου πάντων τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἀνατολήν θεοσεβεστάτων ἐπισκόπων, ἀντενήνεγμαί λέγων τὸν παρ' αὐτοῦ περὶ τούτου προκομιζόμενον χάρτην ἀρκέσειν αὐτῷ καὶ μόνῳ πρὸς τὸ χρῆναι τυχεῖν τῆς παρὰ πάντων ἡμῶν κοινωνίας, διεβεβαιούμην δὲ ὅτι πάντῃ τε καὶ πάντως ἔγγραφον ὁμολογίαν περὶ τούτων 10 ἐκθέσθαι προσήκει τὸν εὐλαβέστατον καὶ θεοσεβέστατον τῆς Ἀντιοχείων ἐπίσκοπον Ἰωάννην· ὃ δὴ καὶ γέγονε, καὶ πέπαυται τὸ μεσολαβοῦν καὶ ἀποφοιτᾶν ἀλλήλων ἀναπειθὸν τὰς ἐκκλησίας.

5. Ἄλλ' ἦν οὐδαμῶθεν ἀμφίβολον ὅτι τῶν Νεστορίου δυσφημιῶν τοὺς ὑπάσπιστὰς κατατήξειν ἔμελλε τῶν ἀγίων ἐκκλησιῶν ἢ εἰρήνην. 15 καὶ μοι δοκοῦσι τοιοῦτόν τι παθεῖν ὁποῖόν τι συμβαίνειν ἔθος τοῖς νήχεσθαι μὲν οὐκ εἰδῶσι, νεῶς γε μὴν ἀδοκῆτως ἀπολισθησάσιν· οἱ ἐπειδὰν καταπνίγωνται, πόδας τε καὶ χεῖρας ὧδε κἀκείσε διαρριπτοῦντες ἀτάκτως τοῦ παρατυχόντος ἀπλῶς ἐπιδράττονται 20 φιλοψυχούντες οἱ δέιλαιοι. ἢ οὐκ ἀληθὲς εἶπεν ὡς τεθορύβηται λίαν, ἐκπεσόντες καὶ μεμονωμένοι καὶ ἔξω γεγονότες ἐκκλησιῶν, ἄς ἐνόμιζον ἔσεσθαι πρὸς ἐπικουρίαν αὐτοῖς; ἢ οὐκ ἀσχάλλουσι, καὶ τοῦτο οὐ φορητῶς, ἀποπηδῶντας αὐτῶν τοὺς ἠπατημένους ὀρῶντες καὶ λοιπὸν ἀνανήφοντας εἰς ἀλήθειαν τοὺς ταῖς παρ' αὐτῶν βεβήλους 25 κενοφωνίας οἰοεὶ πως ἐκμεμεθυσμένους; καίτοι φαίη τις ἂν αὐτοῖς καὶ λίαν ἐπὶ καιροῦ τὸ διὰ τῆς τοῦ προφήτου φωνῆς συνάχθητε καὶ συνδέθητε, τὸ ἔθνος τὸ ἀπαίδευτον, πρὸ τοῦ γενέσθαι ὑμᾶς ὡσεὶ ἄνθος παραπορευόμενον.^a διὰ τί γὰρ ὅλως γεγόνασιν ἀλλοτρίων ἐμέτων παράσιτοι, οὐκ αἰσχύνονται δὲ τοῖς

^a Zeph. 2: 1

¹⁴ ACO 1, 1, 4 pp. 6 f.; Latin version ACO 1, 3 pp. 184 f.; cf. also Ep. 37. It rehearses briefly the events preceding Paul's despatch and his purpose as an ambassador seeking to find the necessary conditions for peace; declares that Paul has had conversations with Cyril [hence the document was written during the visit] and found Cyril irenically disposed to the business in hand; Cyril has given him a document presenting the orthodox faith handed down from the fathers, and getting this was the chief object of his labours; Paul, in turn, herein declares that 'we' accept the appointment of Maximian, declare

were championing dogmatic truth, but because they had succumbed to the blandishments of men and were seeking to gain the regard of current authority. All the same, when the most religious bishop Paul declared himself ready to anathematize Nestorius' blasphemies, affirm his deposition in writing and to do this on behalf of, and as representative of, all the most religious bishops of the East, my response was that the document¹⁴ produced by him on the subject did suffice for him but for him alone as a necessary condition for obtaining communion with all of us. I insisted, though, that it was absolutely essential that the most pious and religious bishop John of Antioch should issue a written affirmation¹⁵ on these points—which has indeed occurred and the obstacle causing the mutual withdrawal of the Churches from communion is over and done with.

5. However, there was no doubt at all that peace between the holy Churches was going to weaken the defenders of Nestorius' blasphemies. They seem to me to have suffered somewhat the same sort of fate as habitually overtakes non-swimmers who suddenly slide overboard—when the poor creatures begin to drown they thrash out at random with arms and legs all over the place and simply grasp hold for dear life of anyone who happens to be by. Would it not be true to describe them as in utter confusion—banished, isolated, excluded as they are from Churches they counted on for help? Are they not dismayed past bearing, as they see their dupes hastily abandoning them and men once drunk, so to say, on their impure nonsense now sobering up to the truth? Indeed one could quote to them, and very aptly, the prophet's utterance: 'Be gathered and bound together, O ignorant people, before you become like grass which passes away.' Why have they become complete toadies taking a meal off others' vomit?

Nestorius deposed, anathematize his impious utterances, and 'welcome the pure and sincere communion with us based on the brief exposition of the incarnation of God the Word given by us to your Reverence, with which you concurred, which you accepted as your own, and a copy of which is included in the present writing' [viz. the 'Formula of Reunion', which is not actually included in the document]. Notice the diplomatic way in which this is recounted; Cyril is not represented as bowing to the demands of the Easterns, though the formula is the Easterns'. Nevertheless it is to leave Cyril open to the charge of accepting a new creed, something ruled out by the 'Ephesine decree' (cf. below, § 7 nn.).

¹⁵ ACO 1, 1, 4 pp. 7-9; Latin version ACO 1, 3 pp. 185-87. Cyril experienced delay in extracting this from John, and his famous letter *Ἐδφρανεσθωσαν οἱ οὐρανοί* (ACO 1, 1, 4 pp. 15-20) was written and despatched but not delivered till John had been finally induced to make it. Cyril published it together with his own on (Sunday) 23 April 433 in Alexandria. For a translation of the *Formula of Reunion* see below, Appendix.

ἐτέρου βορβόροις τὰς ἑαυτῶν καρδίας καταμαίινοντες; οἱ κωφοὶ ἀκούσατε καὶ οἱ τυφλοὶ ἀναβλέψατε ἰδεῖν.^b φρονήσατε περὶ τοῦ κυρίου ἀληθῆ καὶ ἐν ἀπλότῃ καρδίας ζητήσατε αὐτόν.^c ποία γὰρ χρεία πολυπλόκων ὑμῶν εὐρημάτων καὶ λόγων διεστραμμένων; τί τὴν ἐπ' εὐθὺ περιυβρίζοντες τρίβον καμπύλας⁵ ποιεῖτε τὰς ἑαυτῶν τροχιάς; νεώσατε ἑαυτοῖς νεώματα καὶ μὴ σπείρετε ἐπ' ἀκάνθαις.^d

6. Ἄλϋοντες γάρ, ὡς ἔφην, ἐπὶ τῇ εἰρήνῃ τῶν ἁγίων ἐκκλησιῶν, τοὺς μὴ ἀνασχομένους τὰ ἴσα φρονεῖν αὐτοῖς κακουργότατα δια-
σύρουσι καὶ καταγορεύουσι πικρῶς τῆς ἀπολογίας τῶν ἁγίων¹⁰
ἐπισκόπων, τῶν ἀπὸ γε τῆς Ἐώας φημί· εἶτα περιέλκοντες αὐτὴν
πρὸς τὸ αὐτοῖς ἡδύ τε καὶ φίλον καὶ νοῦντες οὐκ ὀρθῶς, οὐκ
ἀπαδόντως γενέσθαι φασι ταῖς Νεστορίου κενοφωνίαις. συγκατα-
ψέγουσι δὲ καὶ ἡμᾶς ὡς οἷς ἤδη γεγράφαμεν, πεφρονηκότας τὰ
ἐναντία. μανθάνω δὲ ὅτι κάκεινό φασι ὅτι πίστεως ἔκθεσις ἦτοι¹⁵
σύμβολον καινὸν ἀρτίως κατεδεξάμεθα, τάχα που τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἐκεῖνο
καὶ σεπτὸν ἀτιμάσαντες. καὶ ὁ μὲν μωρὸς μωρὰ λαλήσει καὶ ἡ
καρδία αὐτοῦ μάταια νοήσει,^e πλὴν ἐκεῖνο φασί· οὐ πίστεως
ἔκθεσις ἢ ἐξήτηται παρ' ἡμῶν τινες ἢ γοῦν καινοτομηθεῖσαν παρ'
ἐτέρων κατεδεξάμεθα. ἀπόχρη γὰρ ἡμῶν ἢ θεόπνευστος γραφή καὶ²⁰
τῶν ἁγίων πατέρων ἢ νῆψις καὶ τὸ πρὸς πᾶν ὀτιοῦν τῶν ἐχόντων
ὀρθῶς ἐκτετορευμένον τῆς πίστεως σύμβολον.

7. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἦσαν οἱ κατὰ τὴν Ἀνατολὴν δσιώτατοι ἐπίσκοποι
διχονοήσαντες πρὸς ἡμᾶς κατὰ τὴν Ἐφεσίων καὶ γεγονασί πως ἐν
ὑποψίαις τοῦ καὶ ἐναλῶναι βρόχοις τῶν Νεστορίου δυσφημιῶν,²⁵
ταύτη τοι καὶ μάλα ἐμφρόνως ἀπαλλάττοντες ἑαυτοὺς τῆς ἐπὶ τούτοις
αἰτίας καὶ τοὺς τῆς ἀμωμῆτου πίστεως ἐραστὰς πληροφορεῖν
σπουδάζοντες ὅτι τῆς ἐκεῖνου βδελυρίας ἀμοιρεῖν ἐγνώκασι,
πεποίηται τὴν ἀπολογίαν, καὶ τὸ χρῆμά ἐστι ψόγου τε παντὸς καὶ
μῶμον μακράν. Ἄρα γὰρ εἰ καὶ αὐτὸς Νεστόριος κατ' ἐκεῖνο καιροῦ³⁰

^b Is. 42: 18^c Wisdom 1: 1^d Jer. 4: 3^e Is. 32: 6

¹⁶ This is very much what Nestorius himself says in the *Liber Heraclidis*, pp. 404-52/259-90, where he gives an extended critique of Cyril's explanation to Acacius. In sum, Nestorius objects that Cyril deliberately distorts the Formula of Reunion; that he distorts Nestorius' own utterances and is guilty of self-contradiction. The most telling of Nestorius' points about the Formula of Reunion (relevant to the whole of Cyril's explanation) are: (p. 405/260)

Why are they not ashamed to foul their own hearts with another's excrement? *Hear you deaf and look, you blind, that you may see.* *Consider the Lord in truth and seek him in simplicity of heart.* What use to you are tricks and twisted arguments? Why do you rail against the straight road and make your paths crooked? *Break up your fallows and do not sow on thorns.*

6. For, as I have said, distraught at the peace between the holy Churches they disparage those who refuse to entertain their mischievous notions and make bitter accusations against the explanation of the holy bishops—the Easterns, I mean. Consequently wresting that explanation in their favourite direction and misinterpreting it they are asserting that it is not out of key with Nestorius' vanities. Us too they stigmatize as thinking the opposite of what we have written.¹⁶ I learn that they are even asserting that we have just accepted a statement of faith or new symbol,¹⁷ as if we had somehow lost respect for the old and venerable one.¹⁸ *The fool will speak folly and his heart think vanity*; nevertheless this do we say: none have required of us a statement of faith nor indeed did we accept one newly formulated by others. Enough for us are the inspired Scripture, the sober vigilance of the holy fathers, and the Creed carved out to meet absolutely every detail of orthodoxy.

7. Since there were most holy Eastern bishops who had been in disagreement with us at Ephesus and were even under some suspicion of being caught in the toils of Nestorius' blasphemies, they very wisely avoided accusation on that score and were eager to satisfy the lovers of the spotless faith that they had no conscious share in that man's coarseness, by producing a justification¹⁹—and no hint of criticism or blame attaches to their action. For if Nestorius too had himself produced a written

Nestorius does not deny the title *θεοτόκος* but does deny a 'natural' and 'hypostatic' union; the formula calls the B.V.M. *θεοτόκος* not in the sense that God the Word was born of her, but that he united to himself the temple which was born of her. Nestorius no more confesses 'two Christs' than does Cyril when Cyril says that Christ is of two natures (p. 409/262). Cyril distorts the meaning of the division of expressions in the New Testament—the Easterns mean a real distinction of expressions and of natures, Cyril does not (p. 438/280 f.). Though not all the Easterns would have accepted Nestorius' positive affirmations, Nestorius shows us how they understood the Formula which he himself could have accepted.

¹⁷ This is an important gloss. The formula is certainly an *ἐκθεσις τῆς πίστεως* (Paul of Emesa, quoted above, so designates it), but it is not a creed like that of Nicaea. ¹⁸ Sc. of Nicaea.

¹⁹ An unusual, not to say Pickwickian, way of describing a formula dictated by John and the Easterns.

καθ' ὃν αὐτῷ προετίμητο παρὰ πάντων ἡμῶν τὸ χρῆναι κατα-
ψηφίσασθαι τῶν ἑαυτοῦ δογμάτων καὶ ἀνθελέσθαι τὴν ἀλήθειαν,
ἔγγραφον ἐποίησατο τὴν ἐπὶ τούτοις ὁμολογίαν, καὶ αὐτὸν ἂν τις
ἔφη πίστεως ἡμῖν καινοτομήσαι σύμβολον; τί τοῖνυν διαλοιδροῦται
μάτην, ἔκθεσιν συμβόλου καινὴν ὀνομάζοντες τὴν συναίνεσιν τῶν 5
κατὰ τὴν Φοινίκην θεοσεβεστάτων ἐπισκόπων, ἣν πεποίηται
χρησίμως τε καὶ ἀναγκαίως ἀπολογούμενοί τε καὶ θεραπεύοντες
τοὺς οἰηθέντας ὅτι ταῖς Νεστορίου κατακολουθοῦσι φωναῖς; ἡ μὲν
γὰρ ἁγία καὶ οἰκουμένη συνόδος ἣ κατὰ τὴν Ἐφεσίων πόλιν
συνειλεγμένη προενόησεν ἀναγκαίως τοῦ μὴ δεῖν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις 10
τοῦ θεοῦ πίστεως ἔκθεσιν ἑτέραν εἰσκρίνεσθαι παρὰ γε τὴν οὖσαν,
ἣν οἱ τρισμακάριοι πατέρες ἐν ἁγίῳ πνεύματι λαλοῦντες ὠρίσαντο.
οἱ γὰρ μὴν ἅπαξ οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως πρὸς αὐτὴν διχονοήσαντες, γεγονότες
δὲ καὶ ἐν ὑποψίαις τοῦ μὴ ὀρθῶς ἐλέσθαι φρονεῖν μήτε μὴν τοῖς
ἀποστολικοῖς τε καὶ εὐαγγελικοῖς ἔπασθαι δόγμασιν ἄρα σιωπῶντες 15
ἀπηλλάγησαν ἂν τῆς ἐπὶ τούτῳ δυσκλείας ἢ μᾶλλον ἀπολογούμενοι
καὶ τῆς ἐνούσης αὐτοῖς δόξης τὴν δύναμιν ἐμφανίζοντες; καίτοι
γέγραφεν ὁ θεσπέσιος μαθητῆς· ἔτοιμοι αἰεὶ πρὸς ἀπολογία
παντὶ τῷ αἰτοῦντι ὑμᾶς λόγον περὶ τῆς ἐν ὑμῖν ἐλπίδος·
ὁ δὲ τοῦτο δρᾶν ἡρημένος καινουργεῖ μὲν οὐδέν, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ πίστεως 20
ἔκθεσιν ὁρᾶται καινοτομῶν, ἐναργῆ δὲ μᾶλλον καθίστησι τοῖς
ἐρομένοις αὐτὸν ἦν ἂν ἔχοι πίστιν περὶ Χριστοῦ.

8. Ἐπυθόμην δὲ πρὸς τούτοις ὅτι ταῖς τῶν θεοσεβεστάτων
ἐπισκόπων ὁμοψυχίαις οὐ μετρίως ἐπιστυγνάζοντες οἱ τῆς ἀληθείας 25
ἐχθροὶ ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω διακυκῶσι τὰ πάντα καὶ τοῖς ἀνοσίοις
ἑαυτῶν εὐρήμασι συμβῆναί φασι τῆς παρ' αὐτῶν γεγενημένης
ὁμολογίας τὴν δύναμιν, ἣν ἐπὶ τῇ ὀρθῇ πεποίηται πίστει, καινο-
τομοῦντες μὲν, ὡς ἔφην, ἢ γοῦν προσεπάγοντες τοῖς πάλαι δι-
ωρισμένοις τὸ σύμπαν οὐδέν, ἐπόμενοι δὲ μᾶλλον τοῖς τῶν ἁγίων
πατέρων ἀνεπιπλήκτοις δόγμασιν. ἵνα δὲ ψευδοεποῦντας ἐλέγχωμεν, 30
φέρει, παραγάγωμεν εἰς μέσον τὰς Νεστορίου φλυαρίας καὶ τὰς
τούτων φωνάς. ἐκδείξειε γὰρ ἂν ὧδέ τε καὶ οὐχ ἑτέρως τὸ ἀληθὲς
ἢ βάσανος.

9. Οὐκοῦν Νεστόριος μὲν ἀναιρῶν εἰς ἅπαν εὐρίσκεται τοῦ
μονογενοῦς υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ τὴν κατὰ σάρκα γέννησιν· οὐ γὰρ τοι 35

^f 1 Peter 3: 15

affirmation on these points at the time the obligation to denounce
his own doctrines and embrace instead the truth was being pro-
posed to him by us all, could anybody have said he had produced
us a novel creed? Why then do they offer idle abuse, calling the
joint statement of the most religious Phoenician bishops²⁰ a new
credal exposition, a joint statement which they helpfully pro-
duced as a matter of duty to justify themselves and set right
those who thought they followed Nestorius' utterances? For the
holy, ecumenical synod assembled at Ephesus of course foresaw
that it was essential no other statement of faith should be intro-
duced into God's Churches in addition to the existing one,²¹
which the thrice-blessed fathers defined in words inspired by the
Holy Ghost. Would those who in some way or other once dis-
agreed with it, coming under suspicion of failure to take the
orthodox view and follow apostolic and gospel doctrine, would
they, I say, have cleared themselves by silence from this disgrace
or by explaining themselves and bringing to light the meaning
of their inner conviction? And indeed the inspired disciple has
written: 'Always be ready to make your defence to everyone who asks
you the reason for the hope that is in you.' The man who chooses to
do this makes no innovation neither is he regarded as the pro-
ponent of a new statement of faith. No, he is clarifying his belief
about Christ in response to questioners.

8. I hear furthermore that the enemies of the truth, chagrined
more than a little by the common mind of the most religious
bishops, are turning everything topsy-turvy and asserting that
the bishops' affirmation agrees in meaning with their own un-
hallowed inventions—an affirmation which they produced on
the question of orthodoxy, innovating, as I said, or adding to
long-standing definitions not a whit but rather following the
irreproachable doctrines of the holy fathers. Well then, to refute
liars let us introduce Nestorius' nonsense alongside their utter-
ances. Scrutiny and scrutiny alone can demonstrate the truth.

9. Nestorius then, on the one hand, is discovered to be totally
destroying the incarnate birth of the Only-begotten Son of God—

²⁰ A way of referring to the Eastern bishops of John's jurisdiction (which included Phoenicia), if it is not simply an error for 'Eastern bishops'.

²¹ See ACO 1, 1, 7 p. 105—the so-called 'Ephesine decree', see *To Eulogius* n. 10.

τετέχθαι φησὶν αὐτὸν ἐκ γυναικὸς κατὰ τὰς γραφάς. ἔφη γὰρ οὕτως· τὸ παρελθεῖν τὸν θεὸν ἐκ τῆς Χριστοτόκου παρθένου παρὰ τῆς θείας ἐδιδάχθην γραφῆς· τὸ δὲ γεννηθῆναι θεὸν ἐξ αὐτῆς οὐδαμοῦ ἐδιδάχθην. ἐν ἑτέρᾳ δὲ πάλιν ἐξηγήσει· Οὐδαμοῦ τοίνυν ἡ θεία γραφή θεὸν ἐκ τῆς Χριστοτόκου παρθένου λέγει γεγεννησθαι, 5 ἀλλὰ Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν υἱὸν κύριον.

Ὅτι δὲ ταῦτα λέγων εἰς υἱὸς δύο μερίζει τὸν ἕνα καὶ ἕτερον μὲν ἰδικῶς εἶναι φησὶν υἱὸν καὶ Χριστὸν καὶ κύριον, τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς γεννηθέντα λόγον, ἕτερον δὲ πάλιν ἀνὰ μέρος τε καὶ ἰδικῶς υἱὸν καὶ Χριστὸν καὶ κύριον, τὸν ἐκ τῆς ἁγίας παρθένου, πῶς ἂν 10 ἐνδοιάσειε τίς, αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτο σαφῶς μόνον οὐχὶ βωῶντος ἐκείνου;

10. Οἱ δὲ θεοτόκου ὀνομάζουσι τὴν ἁγίαν παρθένον ἕνα τε εἶναι φασὶν υἱὸν καὶ Χριστὸν καὶ κύριον, τέλειον ἐν θεότητι, τέλειον ἐν ἀνθρωπότητι, ἅτε δὴ καὶ ἐψυχωμένης αὐτοῦ τῆς σαρκὸς ψυχῆ νοερῆ. ὅτι γὰρ οὐχ ἕτερον εἶναι φασὶν υἱὸν τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς λόγον, 15 ἕτερον δὲ πάλιν τὸν ἐκ τῆς ἁγίας παρθένου, καθὰ Νεστορίῳ δοκεῖ, ἕνα δὲ μᾶλλον καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν, σαφές ἂν γένοιτο καὶ μάλα ῥαδίως διὰ γε τῶν ἐφεξῆς. προσεπάγουσι γάρ, τίς ἂν εἴη σημαίνοντες ὁ τέλειος ὡς θεός, τέλειος δὲ καὶ ἀνθρωπος, “τὸν πρὸ αἰῶνων μὲν ἐκ τοῦ πατρὸς γεννηθέντα κατὰ τὴν θεότητα, ἐπ’ ἐσχάτου δὲ τῶν ἡμερῶν 20 δι’ ἡμᾶς καὶ διὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν σωτηρίαν ἐκ Μαρίας τῆς ἁγίας παρθένου κατὰ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα, ὁμοούσιον τῷ πατρὶ τὸν αὐτὸν κατὰ τὴν θεότητα καὶ ὁμοούσιον ἡμῖν κατὰ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα”. οὐκοῦν ἥκιστα μὲν εἰς δύο διαιροῦσι τὸν ἕνα υἱὸν καὶ Χριστὸν καὶ 25 κύριον Ἰησοῦν, τὸν αὐτὸν δὲ εἶναι φασὶ τὸν πρὸ αἰῶνος καὶ ἐν ἐσχάτοις, δῆλον δὲ ὅτι τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς ὡς θεὸν καὶ ἐκ γυναικὸς κατὰ σάρκα ὡς ἀνθρωπον.

11. Πῶς γὰρ ἂν νοοῖτο πρὸς ἡμᾶς ὁμοούσιος εἶναι κατὰ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα, καίτοι γεννηθεὶς ἐκ πατρὸς, κατὰ γε φημὶ τὴν θεότητα, εἰ μὴ νοοῖτο καὶ λέγοιτο θεός τε ὁμοῦ καὶ ἀνθρωπος ὁ αὐτός; ἀλλ’ 30 οὐχ ὥδε ταῦτ’ ἔχειν Νεστορίῳ δοκεῖ, τέτραπται δὲ μᾶλλον ὁ σκοπὸς αὐτῷ πρὸς πᾶν τοῦναντίον. ἔφη γοῦν ἐπ’ ἐκκλησίας ἐξηγούμενος· διὰ τοῦτο καὶ Χριστὸς ὁ θεὸς λόγος ὀνομάζεται, ἐπειδήπερ ἔχει τὴν συνάφειαν τὴν πρὸς τὸν Χριστὸν διηνεκῆ. καὶ πάλιν· Ἀσύγχυτον τοίνυν τὴν τῶν φύσεων τηρῶμεν συνάφειαν· ὁμολογῶμεν 35

he denies that he was born of a woman in accordance with the Scriptures. This is what he said: ‘That God entered from the Virgin Mother of Christ I was taught by divine Scripture; that God was born of her was I nowhere taught.’²² And again in another sermon: ‘Accordingly nowhere does divine Scripture say God was born of the Virgin Mother of Christ, but Jesus Christ Son and Lord.’²³ How can anyone doubt when he all but shouts the very thing out clearly, that when he says these things he is dividing the one into two sons and is asserting the personally distinct existence of a Son, Christ and Lord, the Word begotten of God the Father and in addition that of a different separate and personally distinct Son, Christ and Lord, born of the holy Virgin?

10. They, on the other hand, call the holy Virgin ‘Mother of God’ and assert the existence of one Son, Christ and Lord, perfect in Godhead, perfect in manhood, since his flesh is endowed with life and reason.²⁴ That they are not asserting the existence of a Son, the Word of God the Father and also of a different Son born from the holy Virgin (the doctrine of Nestorius) but rather that he is one and the same Son can be very simply made plain by what follows. For they add, indicating who the perfect as God and perfect as man is: ‘Who was begotten of the Father before the ages in respect of his Godhead and in the last days for us and for our salvation of Mary the holy Virgin in respect of his manhood, the same consubstantial with the Father in Godhead and consubstantial with us in manhood.’ In no way, therefore, do they divide the one Son, Christ and Lord Jesus into two, but assert that the same existed before the world and in the last days, namely he who is of God the Father as God and of woman incarnate as man.

11. How can he be seen as consubstantial with us in respect of his manhood though begotten (I mean in his Godhead) of the Father unless they mean to say that the same is at once God and man? But this is not Nestorius’ opinion of the case; his aim rather is quite the reverse. Preaching in church he declared: ‘For this reason also God the Word is called “Christ”, since he has continuous connection with Christ.’²⁵ And again: ‘Let us, then, keep the connection of natures unconfused! Let us confess God in

²² Loofs, *Nestoriana*, pp. 277f.; cf. *Contra Nestorium* I, 1, 2 (ACO 1, 1, 6 p. 20).

²³ Loofs, *Nestoriana*, p. 278; cf. *Contra Nestorium* I, 1, 2 (ACO 1, 1, 6 p. 18).

²⁴ For the whole of the Formula see below, Appendix.

²⁵ Loofs, *Nestoriana*, p. 275; cf. *Contra Nestorium* II, 7, 8 (ACO 1, 1, 6 p. 45).

τὸν ἐν ἀνθρώπῳ θεόν· σέβωμεν τὸν τῆ θεία συναφείᾳ τῷ παντοκράτορι θεῷ συμπροσκυνούμενον ἀνθρωπον.

Ὁρᾷς οὖν ὅσον ἔχει τὸ ἀπηχῆς ὁ λόγος αὐτῷ; δυσσεβείας γὰρ τῆς ἀνωτάτω μεμέστωται. Χριστὸν μὲν γὰρ ἰδικῶς ὠνομάσθαι φησὶ τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ λόγον, ἔχειν δὲ τὴν συνάφειαν τὴν πρὸς τὸν 5 Χριστὸν διηνεκῆ. ἄρ' οὖν οὐ δύο Χριστοὺς ἐναργέστατα λέγει; οὐκ ἀνθρωπον θεῷ συμπροσκυνούμενον σέβειν οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως ὁμολογεῖ; ταῦτ' οὖν ἀδελφὰ τοῖς παρ' ἐκείνων ὁράται; οὐκ ἀντεξάγουσαν ἔχει πρὸς ἄλληλα τῶν ἐννοιῶν τὴν δύναμιν; ὁ μὲν γὰρ δύο φησὶν ἐναργῶς, οἱ δὲ Χριστὸν ἓνα καὶ υἱὸν καὶ θεὸν καὶ κύριον ὁμολογοῦσι προσ- 10 κυνεῖν, τὸν αὐτὸν ἐκ πατρὸς κατὰ τὴν θεότητα καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἀγίας παρθένου κατὰ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα. δύο μὲν γὰρ φύσεων ἔνωσιν γενέσθαι φασί, πλὴν ἓνα Χριστόν, ἓνα υἱόν, ἓνα κύριον ὁμολογοῦσι σαφῶς. γέγονε γὰρ σὰρξ ὁ λόγος κατὰ τὰς γραφὰς^ε καὶ σύμβασιν οἰκονομικὴν καὶ ἀπόρητον ἀληθῶς πεπραχθαι φαιμέν ἀνομοίῳν πραγ- 15 μάτων εἰς ἔνωσιν ἀδιάσπαστον.

12. Οὐ γάρ τοι κατὰ τινος τῶν ἀρχαιοτέρων αἰρετικῶν ἐξ ἰδίας λαβόντα φύσεως, τουτέστι τῆς θεϊκῆς ἑαυτῷ κατασκευάσαι τὸ σῶμα τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ λόγον ὑπονοήσομεν, ἐπόμενοι δὲ πανταχῆ ταῖς θεοπνεύστοις γραφαῖς ἐκ τῆς ἀγίας παρθένου λαβεῖν αὐτὸν δια- 20 βεβαιούμεθα. ταύτη τοι τὰ ἐξ ὧν ἔστιν ὁ εἰς καὶ μόνος υἱὸς καὶ κύριος Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, ὡς ἐν ἐννοίαις δεχόμενοι, δύο μὲν φύσεις ἠνώσθαι φαμεν, μετὰ δέ γε τὴν ἔνωσιν, ὡς ἀνηρημένης ἤδη τῆς εἰς δύο διατομῆς, μίαν εἶναι πιστεύομεν τὴν τοῦ υἱοῦ φύσιν, ὡς ἐνός, πλὴν ἐνανθρωπήσαντος καὶ σεσαρκωμένου. εἰ δὲ δὴ λέγοιτο 25 σαρκωθῆναι τε καὶ ἐνανθρωπήσαι θεὸς ὧν ὁ λόγος, διερρίφθω που μακρὰν τροπῆς ὑποψία (μεμένηκε γὰρ ὅπερ ἦν), ὁμολογεῖσθω δὲ πρὸς ἡμῶν καὶ ἀσύγχυτος παντελῶς ἡ ἔνωσις.

13. Ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἴσως ἐκεῖνο φαίεν ἂν οἱ δι' ἐναντίας· ἰδοὺ δὴ σαφῶς οἱ τῆς ὀρθῆς πίστεως τὴν ὁμολογίαν ποιοῦμενοι δύο μὲν 30 ὀνομάζουσι φύσεις, διηρησθαι δὲ τὰς τῶν θεηγόρων φωνὰς διατείνονται κατὰ γε τὴν διαφορὰν αὐτῶν· εἶτα πῶς οὐκ ἐναντία ταῦτα τοῖς σοῖς; οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀνέχῃ προσώποις δυσὶν ἢ γοῦν ὑποστάσει τὰς φωνὰς διανέμειν. ἀλλ', ὡ βέλτιστοι, φαίην ἂν, γεγράφαμεν^ε ἐν τοῖς

^ε cf. John 1:14

³ γέγραφα μὲν one Lat. version, perh. rightly

Man! Let us worship the man adored along with the omnipotent God in divine connection!²⁶

Do you see, then, the extent his thinking fails to accord with theirs? It is stuffed with the last degree of blasphemy. He says, on the one hand, that the personally distinct Word of God is called 'Christ', but, on the other hand, that he has continuous connection with Christ. Then is he not very clearly saying 'two Christs'? Is he not affirming some sort of worship of a man adored along with God? Do these ideas look akin to theirs, then? Are they not mutually contradictory? He plainly says 'two'; they affirm they worship one Christ, both Son and God and Lord, the same being of the Father in respect of Godhead and of the holy Virgin in respect of manhood. For they say that a union of two natures came into being, yet they plainly affirm one Christ, one Son, one Lord. The Word, according to the Scriptures, became flesh and we declare that there was truly created a divinely planned and mysterious concurrence of dissimilar realities in indissoluble union.

12. We will not imagine, like some of the more primitive heretics,²⁷ that the Word of God took from his own (that is, his divine) nature and fashioned himself a body, but follow at every point the inspired Scriptures in insisting that he took it from the holy Virgin. In this way, when we have the idea of the elements of the one and unique Son and Lord Jesus Christ, we speak of two natures being united; but after the union, the duality has been abolished and we believe the Son's nature to be one, since he is one Son, yet become man and incarnate.²⁸ Though we affirm that the Word is God on becoming incarnate and made man, any suspicion of change is to be repudiated entirely because he remained what he was, and we are to acknowledge the union as totally free from merger.

13. However, the opposition may say perhaps: 'Look here, the makers of this affirmation of orthodoxy use the words "two natures" and maintain that the terms of the Scriptural writers are distinguished in accordance with their particular mark. This must then be the opposite of your position. You, after all, do not allow of allocating the terms to two persons or subjects.' But, my friends, I should answer, we have written in the

²⁶ Loofs, *Nestoriana*, p. 249.

²⁷ Gnostics like Apelles, Valentinus, and Marcion.

²⁸ The *μία φύσις* formula—see *To Eulogius* p. 62 line 17 and n. 3.

κεφαλαίους· εἴ τις προσώποις δυσὶν ἢ γοῦν ὑποστάσει διανέμει τὰς φωνὰς καὶ τὰς μὲν ὡς ἀνθρώπῳ παρὰ τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ λόγον ἰδικῶς νοουμένην προσάπτει, τὰς δὲ ὡς θεοπρεπεῖς μόνῳ τῷ ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς λόγῳ, οὗτος ἔστω κατάκριτος· φωνῶν δὲ διαφορὰν κατ' οὐδένα τρόπον ἀγνήκαμεν, εἰ καὶ ἀπόβλητον πεποιήμεθα τὸ μερίζειν αὐτὰς 5 ὡς υἱῷ κατὰ μόνας ἐκ πατρὸς λόγῳ καὶ ὡς ἀνθρώπῳ πάλιν κατὰ μόνας υἱῷ νοουμένην τῷ ἐκ γυναικός. μία γὰρ ὁμολογουμένως ἡ τοῦ λόγου φύσις, ἴσμεν δὲ ὅτι σεσάρκωταί τε καὶ ἐνηθρώπησε, καθάπερ ἤδη προείπον.

14. Τίνα δὲ τρόπον ἐσαρκώθη τε καὶ ἐνηθρώπησεν, εἰ περι- 10 ἐργάζοιτό τις, καταθρήσειεν ἂν τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ θεὸν λόγον δούλου τε λαβόντα μορφήν καὶ ἐν ὁμοιώματι ἀνθρώπων γενόμενον, καθὰ γέγραπται.^h καὶ κατ' αὐτὸ δὴ τουτὶ καὶ μόνον νοηθεῖν ἂν ἢ τῶν φύσεων ἢ γοῦν ὑποστάσεων διαφορὰ· οὐ γάρ τοι ταῦτόν ὡς ἐν ποιότητι φυσικῇ θεότης τε καὶ ἀνθρωπότης. ἐπεὶ πῶς κεκένωται 15 θεὸς ὢν ὁ λόγος, καθεὶς ἑαυτὸν ἐν μείοσι, τουτέστιν ἐν τοῖς καθ' ἡμᾶς; ὅταν τοίνυν ὁ τῆς σαρκώσεως πολυπραγμονῆται τρόπος, δύο τὰ ἀλλήλοις ἀπορρήτως τε καὶ ἀσυγχύτως συνενηγεγμένα καθ' ἑνωσιν ὄρα δὴ πάντως ὁ ἀνθρώπινος νοῦς, ἐνωθέντα γε μὴν δίστησι οὐδαμῶς, ἀλλ' ἕνα τὸν ἐξ ἀμφοῖν καὶ θεὸν καὶ υἱὸν καὶ Χριστὸν 20 καὶ κύριον εἶναι τε πιστεύει καὶ ἀραρότως εἰσδέχεται.

15. Ἐτέρα δὲ παντελῶς παρὰ ταύτην ἡ Νεστορίου κακοδοξία. ὑποκρίνεται μὲν γὰρ ὁμολογεῖν ὅτι καὶ ἐσαρκώθη καὶ ἐνηθρώπησε θεὸς ὢν ὁ λόγος, τὴν δὲ γε τοῦ σεσαρκῶσθαι δύναμιν οὐκ εἰδὼς δύο μὲν ὀνομάζει φύσεις, ἀποδίστησι δὲ ἀλλήλων αὐτάς, θεὸν ἰδίᾳ 25 τιθεὶς καὶ ὁμοίως ἀνθρώπον ἀνὰ μέρος συναφθέντα θεῷ σχετικῶς κατὰ μόνην τὴν ἰσοτιμίαν ἢ γοῦν αὐθεντίαν. ἔφη γὰρ οὕτως· ἀχώριστος τοῦ φαινομένου θεός. διὰ τοῦτο τοῦ μὴ χωριζομένου τὴν τιμὴν οὐ χωρίζω· χωρίζω τὰς φύσεις, ἀλλ' ἐνώ τὴν προσκύνησιν.

^h cf. Phil. 2: 7

²⁰ See p. 30.

³⁰ Cyril here equates φύσις and ὑπόστασις, having equated πρόσωπον and ὑπόστασις in the 'chapter' quoted above. The terminology is loose and not to be judged by the standards of neo-Chalcedonian orthodoxy. For Cyril ὑπόστασις only has a technical meaning within the context of 'theology' (i.e. the doctrine of God in Trinity) where it means distinguishable and distinct 'person'. When we look at the actual Jesus Christ, according to Cyril, we see one πρόσωπον,

Chapters:²⁹ 'Whoever allocates the terms to two persons or subjects and attaches some to the man considered separately from the Word of God, some as divine to the Word of God the Father alone, shall be anathema.' By no manner of means have we abolished the difference between the terms though we have caused their separate division to a Son, the Word of the Father, and to a man thought of as a separate woman-born son, to be discarded. The nature of the Word is, by general consent, one but we recognize that he is incarnate and became man, as I have already stated.

14. The inquisitive as to the mode of his incarnation and becoming man may contemplate God the Word of God who, as Scripture has it, 'took the form of a slave and was made in the likeness of men'. By this very fact alone the difference between the natures or subjects³⁰ will be appreciated; for Godhead and manhood are not the same thing in quality of nature. Otherwise what is the point of the Word's becoming empty, though being God, and abasing himself among inferiors that is to say us men? Accordingly when the mode of the incarnation is the object of curiosity the human mind is bound to observe two things joined together in union with each other mysteriously and without merger, yet it in no way divides what are united but believes and firmly accepts that the product of both elements is one God, Son, Christ and Lord.

15. Nestorius' mischievous doctrine is quite different from this. He, for his part, makes a pretence of affirming that the Word was incarnate and became man whilst being God, and failing to recognize the meaning of being incarnate he uses the words 'two natures' but sunders them from each other, isolating God and a separate man connected with God in a relation only of equal honour or sovereignty. He spoke as follows: 'God is indivisible from the manifestation. Therefore I do not divide the honour of him who is undivided; I divide the natures but unite the adoration.'³¹

ὑπόστασις, φύσις, ἢ πρᾶγμα; if we enter into metaphysical subtleties about the mode of union of Godhead and manhood in Christ we are bound to think in terms of two φύσεις, πράγματα, ἢ ὑποστάσεις (Cyril never speaks of two πρόσωπα) in mysterious union like the union of body and soul. The precise term to designate either the one or the two does not matter. Cyril's casualness worried his interpreters later—see Innocentius of Maronea, *On the conference with the Severians* (above, Introduction, p. xi and n. 24; cf. *Doctrina Patrum* 22, 13 f. ³¹ Loofs, *Nestoriana*, p. 262.

Οἱ δὲ γε κατὰ τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν ἀδελφοὶ τὰ μὲν ἐξ ὧν νοεῖται Χριστός, ὡς ἐν ψιλαῖς καὶ μόναις ἐννοίαις δεχόμενοι, φύσεων μὲν εἰρήκασι διαφορὰν, ὅτι μὴ ταυτόν, ὡς ἔφην, ἐν ποιότητι φυσικῇ θεότης τε καὶ ἀνθρωπότης, ἓνα γε μὴν υἱὸν καὶ Χριστὸν καὶ κύριον καί, ὡς ἐνός ὄντος ἀληθῶς, ἐν αὐτοῦ καὶ πρόσωπον εἶναι φασί, 5 μερίζουσι δὲ κατ' οὐδένα τρόπον τὰ ἡνωμένα οὔτε μὴν φυσικὴν παραδέχονται τὴν διαίρεσιν, καθὰ φρονεῖν ἔδοξε τῷ τῶν ἀθλιῶν εὐρημάτων εἰσηγητῇ. [16] διαιρεῖσθαι δὲ μόνας διατείνονται τὰς ἐπὶ τῷ κυρίῳ φωνὰς πρέπειν τέ φασιν αὐτὰς οὐ τὰς μὲν ὡς υἱῷ κατὰ μόνας τῷ ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς λόγῳ, τὰς δὲ ὡς ἑτέρῳ πάλιν 10 υἱῷ τῷ ἐκ γυναικός, ἀλλὰ τὰς μὲν τῇ θεότητι αὐτοῦ, τὰς δὲ τῇ αὐτοῦ πάλιν ἀνθρωπότητι (θεὸς γὰρ ἔστιν ὁ αὐτὸς καὶ ἄνθρωπος), εἶναι δὲ φασιν καὶ ἑτέρας κοινοποιηθείσας τρόπον τινὰ καὶ οἷον ἐπ' ἄμφω βλεπούσας, θεότητά τε καὶ ἀνθρωπότητα λέγω, οἷον δὴ τι φημί· αἱ μὲν γὰρ εἰσι τῶν φωνῶν ὅτι μάλιστα θεοπρεπεῖς, αἱ δὲ οὕτω πάλιν 15 ἀνθρωποπρεπεῖς, αἱ δὲ μέσσην τινὰ τάξιν ἐπέχουσιν, ἐμφανίζουσαι τὸν υἱὸν θεὸν ὄντα καὶ ἄνθρωπον ὁμοῦ τε καὶ ἐν ταύτῳ. ὅταν μὲν γὰρ τῷ Φιλίππῳ λέγῃ τοσοῦτον χρόνον μεθ' ὑμῶν εἰμι, καὶ οὐκ ἔγνωκός με, Φίλιππε; οὐ πιστεύεις ὅτι ἐγὼ ἐν τῷ πατρὶ καὶ ὁ πατήρ ἐν ἐμοί ἐστιν; ὁ ἑώρακός ἐμὲ ἑώρακε 20 τὸν πατέρα.ⁱ ἐγὼ καὶ ὁ πατήρ ἐν ἐσμεν,^j θεοπρεπεστάτην εἶναι διαβεβαιούμεθα τὴν φωνήν. ὅταν δὲ τοῖς Ἰουδαίων ἐπιπλήττη δήμοις, ἐκεῖνο λέγων εἰ τέκνα τοῦ Ἀβραὰμ ἦτε, τὰ ἔργα τοῦ Ἀβραὰμ ἐποιεῖτε ἄν· νῦν δὲ ζητεῖτέ με ἀποκτείνειν, ἄνθρωπον ὅς τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὑμῖν λελάληκα· τοῦτο Ἀβραὰμ οὐκ 25 ἐποίησεν,^k ἀνθρωποπρεπῶς εἰρησθαι τὰ τοιαύδε φαμέν, πλήν τοῦ ἐνός υἱοῦ τὰς θεοπρεπεῖς καὶ μέντοι τὰς ἀνθρωπίνους. θεὸς γὰρ ὢν γέγονεν ἄνθρωπος, οὐ τὸ εἶναι θεὸς ἀφείς, ἐν προσλήψει δὲ μᾶλλον σαρκὸς καὶ αἵματος γεγονώς· ἐπειδὴ δὲ εἷς ἐστὶ Χριστὸς καὶ υἱὸς καὶ κύριος, ἐν αὐτοῦ καὶ πρόσωπον εἶναι φαμεν ἡμεῖς τε καὶ κεῖνοι. 30 [17] μέσας δὲ εἶναι φωνὰς ἐκεῖνας διαβεβαιούμεθα, οἷον ὅταν ὁ μακάριος γράφη Παῦλος Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς χθὲς καὶ σήμερον, ὁ αὐτὸς καὶ εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας.^l καὶ πάλιν εἶπερ εἰσὶ θεοὶ πολλοὶ καὶ κύριοι πολλοὶ ἐν τε τῷ οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, ἀλλ' ἡμῖν εἷς θεὸς ὁ πατήρ, ἐξ οὗ τὰ πάντα καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐξ 35

ⁱ John 14: 9, 10, 9^j John 10: 30^k John 8: 39 f.^l Hebr. 13: 8

The Antiochene brethren, on the other hand, taking the recognized elements of Christ at the level only of mere ideas, have mentioned a difference of natures, because, as I have said, Godhead and manhood are not the same thing in quality of nature, yet they do declare there is one Son and Christ and Lord, and, since he is actually one in reality, that his person too is one; by no manner of means do they divide what are in union nor do they accept the physical division of that proponent of pitiful ingenuities. [16] They maintain that it is only the terms applied to the Lord which are divided; they do not mean that some of these apply to a Son in isolation, the Word of God, some again to a different woman-born son, but instead that some apply to his Godhead some to his manhood (for the same Son is God and man); others too they assert, much as I do, are to be applied in some way jointly, those looking, so to say, to both aspects (Godhead and manhood, I mean). The point is that some of the terms are specially appropriate to God, some are specially appropriate to man and some occupy an intermediate position, indicating the Son who is at one and the same time God and man. For when he says to Philip: *'Have I been with you so long, and yet you do not know me, Philip? Do you not believe that I am in the Father and the Father in me? He who has seen me has seen the Father. I and the Father are one'*—when he says this we maintain that the language applies most fittingly to God. When, though, he rebukes the crowds of Jews, saying *'If you were Abraham's children you would be doing the deeds of Abraham, but now you are seeking to kill me, a man who has told you the truth; this Abraham did not do'*—things like this we say are spoken humanly, nevertheless the divine and human words are the one Son's. For whilst being God he has become man, not ceasing to be God but rather becoming man by assumption of flesh and blood; since he is one Christ, Son and Lord both they and we declare his person also to be one. [17] The sort of terms we maintain to be intermediate occur when blessed Paul writes: *'Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, today, and for ever'*. And again: *'Although there are many gods and many lords in heaven and on earth, yet to us there is one God the Father,*

αὐτοῦ, καὶ εἰς κύριος Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, δι' οὗ τὰ πάντα καὶ ἡμεῖς δι' αὐτοῦ.^m καὶ πάλιν ἠὺχόμεν γὰρ αὐτὸς ἐγὼ ἀνάθεμα εἶναι ἀπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀδελφῶν μου τῶν συγγενῶν μου κατὰ σάρκα, οἵτινές εἰσιν Ἰσραηλίται, ὧν ἐστὶν ἡ υἰοθεσία καὶ ἡ νομοθεσία καὶ ἡ διαθήκη καὶ ἡ 5 δόξα, ὧν οἱ πατέρες καὶ ἐξ ὧν ὁ Χριστὸς τὸ κατὰ σάρκα ὁ ὧν ἐπὶ πάντων θεὸς εὐλογητὸς εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας. ἀμήν.ⁿ ἰδοὺ γὰρ ἰδοὺ Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν ὀνομάσας, χθὲς καὶ σήμερον τὸν αὐτὸν εἶναι φησὶ καὶ εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας καὶ δι' αὐτοῦ γενέσθαι τὰ πάντα καὶ τὸν κατὰ σάρκα ἐξ Ἰουδαίων ἐπὶ πάντων ὀνομάζει 10 θεὸν καὶ μὴν καὶ εὐλογητὸν εἶναι φησὶν εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας. μὴ τοίνυν διέλησ ἔν τούτοις τὰς ἐπὶ τῷ κυρίῳ φωνάς (ἔχουσι γὰρ ἐν ταύτῳ τὸ θεοπρεπὲς καὶ τὸ ἀνθρώπινον), ἐφάρμοσον δὲ μᾶλλον αὐτὰς ὡς ἐν τῷ υἱῷ, τούτεστι τῷ θεῷ λόγῳ σεσαρκωμένῳ. ἕτερον τοίνυν ἐστὶ τὸ διαιρεῖν τὰς φύσεις, καὶ τοῦτο μετὰ τὴν ἕνωσιν, καὶ 15 κατὰ μόνην ἰσοτιμίαν συνῆφθαι λέγειν ἄνθρωπον θεῷ καὶ ὁμοίως ἕτερον τὸ φωνῶν εἶδέναι διαφορὰν.

18. Ποῦ τοιγαροῦν ταῖς Νεστορίου κενοφωνίαις τὰ ἐκείνων συντρέχει; εἰ γὰρ καὶ τισὶ δοκεῖ τῶν λέξεων ἢ συνθήκη καὶ τῶν ῥημάτων ἢ προφορὰ τῆς ἰσχυρῆς ἄγαν ἀκριβείας ἀπολιμπάνεσθαι, 20 θαυμαστὸν οὐδέν· δυσσεκφώνητα γὰρ τὰ τοιάδε λίαν. ταύτη τοι καὶ ὁ θεσπέσιος Παῦλος ἐζήτει παρὰ θεοῦ λόγον ἐν ἀνοίξει τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ.^o ὅτι γὰρ οὐ μερίζουσιν εἰς δύο τὸν ἕνα κύριον Ἰησοῦν Χριστόν, χρῆναι λέγοντες ἐφαρμόζεσθαι τὰς φωνάς, τῇ μὲν θεότητι αὐτοῦ τὰς θεοπρεπεῖς, τῇ δὲ ἀνθρωπότητι πάλιν αὐτοῦ 25 τὰς ἀνθρωπίνας, πῶς οὐχ ἄπασιν ἐναργές; διαβεβαιοῦνται γάρ, ὡς ἔφην, ὅτι αὐτὸς ὁ ἐκ θεοῦ πατὴρ λόγος, γεννηθεὶς πρὸ αἰώνων, καὶ ἐν ἐσχάτοις καιροῖς ἐγεννήθη κατὰ σάρκα ἐκ τῆς ἁγίας παρθένου· προσεπάγουσι δὲ ὅτι διὰ τὴν ἀφραστόν τε καὶ ἀσύγχυτον ἕνωσιν καὶ θεοτόκον εἶναι πιστεύουσι τὴν ἁγίαν παρθένον, καὶ ἕνα 30 υἱὸν καὶ Χριστόν καὶ κύριον ὁμολογοῦσι σαφῶς. ἀπίθανον δὲ παντελῶς τὸ καὶ ἕνα λέγειν καὶ διατέμνειν εἰς δύο τὸν ἕνα νομίζειν αὐτούς. οὐ γὰρ ἂν εἰς τοῦτο προῆλθον ἀποπληξίας, ὡς παραβάτας ἑαυτοὺς συνιστάνειν, ἃ κατέλυσαν ὀρθῶς, οἰκοδομοῦντες ἀβούλως. εἰ γὰρ ταῖς Νεστορίου συμφέρονται δόξαις, πῶς αὐτὰς ἀναθεμα- 35

^m 1 Cor. 8: 5 f.ⁿ Rom. 9: 3 ff.^o Eph. 6: 19

from whom are all things and we from him, and one Lord Jesus Christ, through whom are all things and we through him.' And again: 'For I myself was praying to be anathema from Christ for the sake of my brethren and my kinsfolk in the flesh, who are Israelites; whose are the adoption, the lawgiving, the covenant, and the glory, whose the fathers and from whom is the Christ in flesh who is God over all blessed for ever, Amen.' For mark you, he uses the words 'Christ Jesus' and declares him 'the same yesterday, today, and for ever' and that 'through him all things' were made; him who is of the Jews 'in the flesh' he calls 'God over all' and moreover indeed declares him 'blessed for ever'. Do not then divide the terms applied to the Lord here (for they possess at the same time divine and human application) but attribute them rather to the one Son, that is God the Word incarnate. It is, then, one thing to divide the natures even after the union and to say a man has been connected with God only in equality of honour, and quite another thing to acknowledge a difference of terms.

18. So where do their opinions coincide with Nestorius' nonsense? Though for some the phraseology and choice of language may lack the last degree of refinement and precision, there is no cause for surprise—things like this are very hard to put into words. That is why even inspired Paul sought a word from God 'to open his mouth'. Must it not be clear to everyone that they are not dividing the one Lord Jesus Christ into two when they assert that the divine terms must be attached to his Godhead, and the human in turn to his manhood? For they insist, as I said, that the very Word of God the Father, begotten before the ages, was born in the last times in flesh of the holy Virgin; they add that because of the mysterious union free from merger they believe the holy Virgin to be Mother of God and plainly affirm one Son and Christ and Lord. The suggestion that they are saying 'one' and also in the same breath dividing the one into two is utterly incredible. They could not have reached such a pitch of madness as to render themselves renegades, recklessly building up what they rightly destroyed. If they agree with Nestorius' doctrines, how can they be anathematizing them as unhallowed and

τίζουσιν ὡς βεβήλους καὶ μυσαράς; [19] οἶμαι δὲ δεῖν καὶ τὰς αἰτίας εἰπεῖν, δι' ἃς εἰς τοῦτο προήλθον ἰσχυρομυθίας. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ οἱ τῆς Ἀρείου δυσσεβείας ὑπασπισταί, τῆς ἀληθείας τὴν δύναμιν ἀνοσιῶς ἐκκαπηλεύοντες, τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ φασὶ λόγον γενέσθαι μὲν ἀνθρώπων, πλὴν ἀμύχῳ προσχρήσασθαι σώματι (πράττουσι δὲ τοῦτο φιλοκακούργως, ἵνα τὰς ἀνθρωπίνας φωνὰς αὐτῷ προσνέμοντες ὡς ἐν μείοσιν ὄντα τῆς τοῦ πατρὸς ὑπεροχῆς τοῖς παρ' αὐτῶν πλανωμένοις καταδεικνύωσιν ἕτεροφυᾶ τε αὐτὸν εἶναι λέγωσι), ταύτη τοι δεδιότες οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ἀνατολῆς, μὴ ἄρα πως ἢ τοῦ θεοῦ λόγου κατασμικρύνοντο δόξα τε καὶ φύσις ἀπὸ γε τῶν ἀνθρωπίνως εἰρημένων διὰ τὴν μετὰ σαρκὸς οἰκονομίαν, διορίζουσι τὰς φωνὰς, οὐκ εἰς⁴ δύο τέμνοντες, ὡς ἔφην, τὸν ἕνα υἱὸν καὶ κύριον, ἀλλὰ τὰς μὲν τῇ θεότητι αὐτοῦ προσνέμοντες, τὰς δὲ τῇ ἀνθρωπότητι πάλιν τῇ αὐτοῦ, πλὴν τὰς πάσας ἐνός.

20. Ἐπυθόμην δὲ ὅτι γέγραφέ τισι τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ὁ εὐ- λαβέστατος καὶ θεοσεβέστατος ἐπίσκοπος Ἰωάννης ὡσαυτεῖ ἐμοῦ σαφῶς διδάξαντος καὶ λαμπρῶ τῇ φωνῇ ὁμολογεῖν μὲν τῶν φύσεων τὸ διάφορον, διαιρεῖν δὲ τὰς φωνὰς καταλλήλως ταῖς φύσεσι, καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ δὴ τούτῳ σκανδαλίζονται τινες. ἦν οὖν ἀναγκαῖον καὶ πρὸς γε τοῦτο ἡμᾶς εἰπεῖν. οὐκ ἠγνόησεν ἢ σὴ τελειότης ὅτι τῆς Ἀπολιναρίου δόξης τὸν μῶμον τῶν ἐμῶν καταχέοντες ἐπιστολῶν ᾤθησαν ὅτι καὶ ἄψυχον εἶναι φημι τὸ ἅγιον σῶμα Χριστοῦ καὶ ὅτι κρᾶσις ἢ σύγχυσις ἢ φυρμός ἢ μεταβολὴ τοῦ θεοῦ λόγου γέγονεν εἰς τὴν σάρκα ἢ γοῦν τῆς σαρκὸς μεταφοίτησις εἰς φύσιν θεότητος, ὡς μηδὲν ἔτι σώζεσθαι καθαρῶς μήτε μὴν εἶναι ὃ ἔστιν. ᾤθησαν δὲ πρὸς τούτῳ καὶ ταῖς Ἀρείου με συμφέρεσθαι δυσφημίαις διὰ τοι τὸ μὴ θέλειν διαφορὰν εἶδέναι φωνῶν καὶ τὰς μὲν εἶναι λέγειν θεοπρεπεῖς, τὰς δὲ ἀνθρωπίνας καὶ πρεπούσας μᾶλλον τῇ οἰκονομίᾳ τῇ μετὰ σαρκὸς. ἐγὼ δὲ ὅτι τῶν τοιούτων ἀπῆλλαγμαί, μαρτυρήσειεν ἂν ἑτέροις ἢ σὴ τελειότης, πλὴν ἔδει σκανδαλισθεῖσιν ἀπολογία- σασθαι. ταύτη τοι γέγραφα πρὸς τὴν θεοσεβειαν αὐτοῦ ὡς οὔτε πεφρόνηκά ποτε τὰ Ἀρείου τε καὶ Ἀπολιναρίου οὔτε μὴν μεταποιῆσθαι τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ λόγον εἰς σάρκα φημί, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ εἰς φύσιν θεότητος μεταφύναί τὴν σάρκα διὰ τὸ ἄτρεπτον εἶναι καὶ ἀναλωίωτον τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ λόγον· ἀνέφικτον δὲ καὶ τὸ ἕτερον οὔτε μὴν

⁴ πρόσωπα add. AR+others

loathsome? [19] I feel I had better explain their motives in descending to this level of subtlety. It is due to the fact that the defenders of Arius' profanity, make a blasphemous counterfeit of the truth, by asserting that the Word of God was made man but employed an inanimate body.³² Their mischievous aim in ascribing the human expressions to him is to prove him to their dupes inferior in being to the transcendence of the Father and categorize him as belonging to a different stock. The Easterns, fearing therefore that the glory and nature of God the Word might be diminished by the human expressions employed for the incarnate dispensation, distinguish the terms, not, as I have said, by dividing the one Son and Lord into two, but by ascribing some terms to his Godhead, some in turn to his manhood; nevertheless all belong to one.

20. I hear that the most pious and religious bishop John has written to certain friends to the effect that I have told people clearly and in strong language to affirm the difference between the natures and divide the terms in conformity with the natures;³³ and that this has caused scandal. Our answer here must be this: your Perfection is not unaware that they had cast the aspersion of Apollinarianism on my letters and believed that I declared the holy body of Christ inanimate and that a mixture, merger, mingling or change of God the Word into the flesh or transition of flesh into the nature of deity had occurred, so that nothing would remain intact or be what it is. They believed besides that a refusal to recognize a difference in expressions and declare some to be divine and some human belonging rather to the incarnate dispensation would mean my sympathy with Arius' blasphemies. That I am free of such things your Perfection can testify to others; nevertheless I had an obligation to explain myself to those who had taken offence. I have accordingly written to his Reverence³⁴ that I have never entertained the views of Arius and Apollinarius, nor do I assert that God's Word was converted into flesh, or again, that the flesh changed its nature into the nature of deity, because God's Word is immutable and unchangeable; as for

³² Not attested for Arius himself *in ipsissimis verbis* (though certainly his view) but for the 'Arian' Eudoxius (see Hahn, *Bibliothek der Symbole* 191) and the Anomoean Eunomius in his *Ἐκθεσις*—true text of passage preserved in Gregory of Nyssa, *Refutatio Confessionis Eunomii* 172, *Opera* ii, ed. W. Jaeger, pp. 384 f. = οὐκ ἀναλαμβάνοντα τὸν ἐκ ψυχῆς καὶ σώματος ἀνθρώπων.

³³ *ACO* 1, 1, 7 p. 156, lines 34 ff.

³⁴ *ACO* 1, 1, 4 pp. 15–31; see pp. 17 ff. for the sentiments but not the precise expressions.

ἀνήρηκά ποτε φωνῶν διαφοράς, ἀλλ' οἶδα τὸν κύριον θεοπρεπῶς τε ἅμα καὶ ἀνθρωπίνως διαλεγόμενον, ἐπεὶ περ ἔστιν ἐν ταυτῷ θεὸς καὶ ἄνθρωπος. οὐκοῦν αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτ' κατασημῆναι θέλων γέγραφεν ὅτι ἐδίδαξεν ὁμολογεῖν τῶν φύσεων τὸ διάφορον καὶ διαιρεῖν τὰς φωνὰς καταλλήλως ταῖς φύσεσιν· αἱ δὲ τοιαῦται διαλέξεις ἐμαὶ μὲν 5 οὐκ εἰσιν, ἐξεφωνήθησαν δὲ παρ' αὐτοῦ.

21. Κάκεινο δέ, οἴμαι, τοῖς εἰρημένους προσεπενεγκεῖν ἀναγκαῖον. ἀφίκετο γὰρ πρὸς με ὁ θεοσεβέστατος ἐπίσκοπος Παῦλος τῆς Ἐμεσηνῶν, εἶτα λόγου κεκινημένου περὶ τῆς ὀρθῆς τε καὶ ἀμωμήτου πίστεως διεπυθάνετό μου καὶ μάλα ἐσπουδασμένως εἰ 10 συναιῶν τοῖς γραφεῖσι παρὰ τοῦ ἀοιδίμου μνήμης καὶ τρισμακαρίου πατρὸς ἡμῶν Ἀθανασίου πρὸς Ἐπίκτητον ἐπίσκοπον τῆς Κορινθίων. ἐγὼ δὲ ἔφην ὅτι εἰ σώζεται παρ' ὑμῖν οὐ νενοθυμένον τὸ γράμμα (παραπεποίηται γὰρ τῶν ἐν αὐτῷ πολλὰ παρὰ τῶν τῆς ἀληθείας ἐχθρῶν), συναινέσαιμι ἂν πάντῃ τε καὶ πάντως. ὁ δὲ πρὸς τοῦτο 15 ἔφασκεν ἔχειν μὲν καὶ αὐτὸς τὴν ἐπιστολὴν, βούλεσθαι δὲ ἐκ τῶν παρ' ἡμῖν ἀντιγράφων πληροφορηθῆναι καὶ μαθεῖν πότερον ποτε παρεποιήθη τὰ αὐτῶν βιβλία ἢ μή. καὶ δὴ καὶ λαβὼν ἀντιγραφα παλαιὰ καὶ οἷς ἐπεφέρετο, συμβαλῶν, ἠύρισκε ταῦτα νενοθυμένα καὶ προέτρεψεν ἐκ τῶν παρ' ἡμῖν βιβλίων ἴσα ποιῆσαι πέμψαι τε 20 τῇ Ἀντιοχείᾳ ἐκκλησίᾳ· ὁ δὴ καὶ γέγονε.

Καὶ τοῦτό ἐστιν ὃ γέγραφεν ὁ εὐλαβέστατος καὶ θεοσεβέστατος ἐπίσκοπος Ἰωάννης τῷ Καρρηνῶ⁵ περὶ ἐμοῦ ὅτι “ἐξέετο τὰ περὶ τῆς ἐνανθρωπήσεως, συνυφάνας ἡμῖν καὶ τὴν πατρῶαν παράδοσιν, μικροῦ καὶ ἐξ ἀνθρώπων, ἢ οὕτως εἶπω, γενέσθαι κινδυνεύσασαν”. 25

22. Ἐὰν δὲ περικομίζωσί τινες ἐπιστολὴν ὡς γραφεῖσαν παρὰ τοῦ εὐλαβεστάτου πρεσβυτέρου τῆς Ῥωμαίων ἐκκλησίας Φιλίππου

⁵ καρῖνω V+others: καρῖνω 2 witnesses: Careno pontifici Latin versions: Harrina(?) Σ

¹⁵ PG 26 pp. 1049-69, also ed. G. Ludwig (Jena, 1911). The date of the letter is uncertain but belongs to the later years of Athanasius. Amongst the reasons why John chose to make acceptance of this work a condition of peace may be assumed: (1) the unimpeachable orthodoxy of its author; (2) its claim to interpret the Nicene faith; (3) its clear distinction between Godhead

the second absurd allegation, I have never rejected differences in terms, but I recognize the Lord speaking both divinely and humanly since he is at once God and man. Meaning therefore to make this very point he has written of me that ‘he told people to affirm the difference between the natures and distinguish the terms in conformity with the natures’; these phrases, though, are not mine, they were voiced by him.

21. I think I ought to add to what has been said this further point. The most religious bishop Paul of Emesa came to me and after discussion about the orthodox and spotless faith he enquired of me very earnestly whether I hold with what was written by our thrice-blessed father Athanasius of celebrated memory to Epictetus³⁵ bishop of Corinth. I answered: ‘If an uncorrupted text is in your safekeeping (for much of its content has been altered by enemies of the truth) I should be in total and entire agreement with it.’ To this he replied that he himself also had the letter and wanted to use our copies to get a sure answer to the question whether their texts had ever been altered or not. He took ancient manuscripts, compared them with what he had brought and on finding them corrupt urged us to make and send copies from our texts to the Church of Antioch; which in fact was done.

This is what bishop John has written to the bishop of Harran³⁶ about me: ‘He has interpreted the facts of the incarnation, drawing together the threads of the fathers’ tradition for us, a tradition in danger, if I may so put it, of being well-nigh lost to mankind.’

22. Any who may circulate a letter allegedly written by Philip,³⁷ the most pious priest of the Church of Rome, implying

and manhood in Christ; (4) its affirmation that the Word assumed a complete humanity. No trace can now be found of any text falsified in a ‘Nestorian’ direction, if it ever was more than a product of Cyril’s wishful thinking. (For further discussion, see Schwartz’s observations, *ACO* 1, 5, 2 p. xv; J. Lebon, ‘Altération doctrinale de la Lettre à Epictète de S. Athanase’, *Revue d’Histoire Ecclésiastique* 31 (1935), 713-61; R. Y. Ebied/L. R. Wickham, ‘A note on the Syriac version of Athanasius’ *Ad Epictetum* in M.S. B.M. Add. 14557’, *JTS* 23 (1972), 144-54.)

³⁶ Text uncertain, but this is the probable meaning whether we read Καρῖνω or Καρρηῖνω (cf. ὁ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας in *Letter to Eulogius*, p. 62). The versions take ‘Carrenus’ as a personal name, apparently. The heading of the letter in *ACO* 1, 1, 7 p. 156 lacks any corresponding term, and the Latin version, *ACO* 1, 4 p. 3, has a lacuna in the title. The identity of the bishop of Harran at this time is unknown.

³⁷ Legate of the Apostolic See and signatory of the Acta of Ephesus.

ώσανει τοῦ ὀσιωτάτου ἐπισκόπου Ξύστου χαλεπήναντος ἐπὶ τῇ
 Νεστορίου καθαιρέσει καὶ ἐνρήξαντος αὐτῷ, μὴ πιστευέτω ἢ σὴ
 ὀσιότης· σύμφωνα γὰρ τῇ ἁγίᾳ συνόδῳ γέγραφε καὶ πάντα ἐβεβαίωσε
 τὰ παρ' αὐτῆς πραχθέντα καὶ ἐστὶν ὁμόφρων ἡμῖν. εἰ δὲ δὴ καὶ ὡς
 παρ' ἐμοῦ γραφείσα παρακομίζοιτο πρὸς τινῶν ἐπιστολῇ ὡς 5
 μετανοούντος ἐφ' οἷς πεπράχαμεν κατὰ τὴν Ἐφεσίων, γελάσθω καὶ
 τοῦτο· ἐσμὲν γὰρ διὰ τὴν τοῦ σωτήρος χάριν ἐν καλῷ φρενὸς καὶ
 τοῦ εἰκότος οὐκ ἐκπεφορήμεθα λογισμοῦ.

Πρόσειπε τὴν παρὰ σοὶ ἀδελφότητα. σὲ ἢ σὺν ἡμῖν ἐν κυρίῳ
 προσαγορεύει.

10

that the most holy bishop Xystus³⁸ was indignant at the deposition of Nestorius and upbraided him, your Holiness is to give no credence to. He has, in fact, written his agreement with the holy synod, confirmed all its acts and is of one mind with us. If a letter allegedly written by me be brought by anybody implying that I have changed my mind about what we did at Ephesus, this too should be treated with derision; for we are, through our Saviour's grace, sound in mind and have not wandered away from true reasoning.

Salute the brotherhood with you. The brotherhood here with us greets you in the Lord.

³⁸ Sixtus III, Pope 31 July 432–19 August 440. Legates from Cyril and Maximilian were present by chance at his consecration and stayed on to confer with him. He wrote to Cyril (*ACO* 1, 1, 7 pp. 143–45), siding with Cyril against John and intimating that John, along with the followers of Nestorius, should be allowed back into the Church if they 'rejected everything which the holy synod (sc. of Ephesus) ourselves confirming, rejected'. He wrote to Cyril and John (*ACO* 1, 2 pp. 107–10) when the terms of peace had been communicated to him by both parties, expressing satisfaction. The dissident Easterns, Eutherius of Tyana and Helladius of Tarsus, wrote to him to ask him to intervene after this betrayal of principle (as they deemed it) on John's part (*ACO* 1, 4 pp. 145–48), presumably without success. M. Richard in 'Le Pape saint Léon le Grand et les "Scholia de Incarnatione Unigeniti" de saint Cyrille d'Alexandrie' (*Opera Minora* 2, no. 53, esp. pp. 126 f.) suggests that there may be substance in this report of disquiet on the part of Sixtus (perhaps over the Chapters) and that Cyril sent the *Scholia* to him to allay it. Only fragments of Cyril's *Ep.* 53 to Sixtus survive (*PG* 77, 285C, cf. 86, 1832A) but there is some suggestion here perhaps of a misunderstanding which has to be resolved.

TO EULOGIUS

Ἐπισημαστικὸν Ἐὐλογία πρεσβυτέρῳ Ἀλεξανδρείας παραμένοντι ἐν
Κωνσταντινουπόλει παρὰ τοῦ ἀγιοτάτου ἐπισκόπου Κυρίλλου¹

Ἐπιλαμβάνονται τινες τῆς ἐκθέσεως ἧς πεποιήνται οἱ Ἀνατολικοί,
καὶ φασι· διὰ τί δύο φύσεις ὀνομαζόντων αὐτῶν ἠνέσχετο ἢ καὶ
ἐπήνεσεν ὁ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας; οἱ δὲ τὰ Νεστορίου φρονούντες 5
λέγουσι κἀκεῖνον οὕτω φρονεῖν, συναρπάζοντες τοὺς οὐκ εἰδότας
τὸ ἀκριβές.

Χρὴ δὲ τοῖς μεμφομένοις ἐκεῖνα λέγειν ὅτι οὐ πάντα ὅσα
λέγουσιν οἱ αἰρέτικοί, φεύγειν καὶ παραιτεῖσθαι χρὴ· πολλὰ γὰρ
ὁμολογοῦσιν ὧν καὶ ἡμεῖς ὁμολογοῦμεν. οἷον Ἀρειανοὶ ὅταν λέγωσι 10
τὸν πατέρα ὅτι δημιουργὸς ἐστι τῶν ὄλων καὶ κύριος, μὴ διὰ τοῦτο
φεύγειν ἡμᾶς ἀκόλουθον τὰς τοιαύτας ὁμολογίας; οὕτω καὶ ἐπὶ
Νεστορίου, κἂν λέγη δύο φύσεις τὴν διαφορὰν σημαίνων τῆς
σαρκὸς καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ λόγου· ἕτερα γὰρ ἢ τοῦ λόγου φύσις καὶ ἕτερα 15
ἢ τῆς σαρκός. ἀλλ' οὐκέτι τὴν ἔνωσιν ὁμολογεῖ μεθ' ἡμῶν. ἡμεῖς
γὰρ ἐνώσαντες ταῦτα ἓνα Χριστόν, ἓνα υἱόν, τὸν αὐτὸν ἓνα κύριον
ὁμολογοῦμεν καὶ λοιπὸν μίαν τὴν τοῦ υἱοῦ φύσιν σεσαρκωμένην,
ὁποῖόν ἐστι καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ κοινοῦ εἰπεῖν ἀνθρώπου· ἐστι μὲν γὰρ ἐκ

Witnesses: V S A R + Latin versions, Σ, and citations ACO 1, 1, 4 pp. 35-7

¹ Headings vary with mss. This is Schwartz's composite title

¹ Cyril's agent at Constantinople. Called 'priest of Alexandria' in the notorious letter of Epiphanius, archdeacon and syncellus at Alexandria, to archbishop Maximian (see below, n. 8), *Casinensis* 293 [203] (ACO 1, 4 p. 223 line 28), which together with the following item (294) tell us about Cyril's moves in Constantinople to initiate reunion. Mentioned also ACO 1, 1, 7 p. 154 line 14.

² The Formula of Reunion, see Appendix.

³ See PGL s.v. φύσις iv C. The phrase is quoted by Cyril, *Oratio ad Dominas*, § 9 (ACO 1, 1, 5 pp. 65 f.) in a longish extract from a λόγος (allegedly) by Athanasius *περὶ σαρκώσεως* and again in *Apologia xii Capitulorum contra Orientales* (ACO 1, 1, 7 pp. 48 f.) in the first of a series of short quotations from the same piece ascribed (but without more specific reference) to Athanasius. A striking

TO EULOGIUS

Note from the most Holy Bishop Cyril to Eulogius,¹
Priest of Alexandria, resident in Constantinople

The doctrinal statement² which the Easterns have produced is under attack in certain quarters and it is being asked why the bishop of Alexandria tolerated, even applauded it, seeing that they use the words 'two natures'. The Nestorians are saying that he shares their view and are winning those who do not know the precise facts over to their side.

To these critics it must be said that there is no obligation to shun and reject everything heretics say—they affirm many of the points we too affirm. When, for example, Arians declare the Father to be creator of the universe and lord, must we, on that account, shun these affirmations? The same holds good of Nestorius if he says 'two natures' to indicate the difference between the flesh and God the Word—the point being that the nature of the Word is other than that of the flesh. However, he fails to affirm the union along with us. We unite these, acknowledging one Christ, one Son, the same one Lord and, further, one incarnate nature of the Son³ in the same way that the phrase can be used of ordinary man. The point is that man results from two

phrase for Cyril, it was to become a watch-word of Cyrilline, non-Chalcedonian orthodoxy ('Monophysitism'). The Athanasian provenance of the text in which it occurs was to be denied by 'Leontius', *De Sectis* (PG 86, i pp. 1253c ff.), Leontius of Jerusalem, *Contra Monophysitas* (PG 86, ii pp. 1864 f.), Justinian, *Tractatus Contra Monophysitas* (ed. Schwartz p. 18), and *Doctrina Patrum* 9, 10 (ed. F. Diekamp, p. 62); and their ascription of the text to Apollinaris has been generally accepted—see H. Lietzmann, *Apollinaris von Laodicea und seine Schule* (Tübingen, 1904, repr. Hildesheim/New York, 1970), pp. 250-53 [*ἸΠΡΟΣ ΙΟΒΙΑΝΟΝ*, text], pp. 119 ff. and 146 f. [discussion]. He only began to use it during the Nestorian controversy; see *Contra Nest. 2 Proëmion* (ACO 1, 1, 6 p. 33, 6 f.), *Christ is One* (PG 75 Aubert 737), and *To Acacius* 12 and the two *Letters to Succensus* (*passim*), which last give his clear explanation of its meaning for him. Christ is, for Cyril, a single nature compounded of two natures. This equivocal use of φύσις was bound to cause trouble, but what Cyril means to say and what he does not mean to say are crystal clear. The one prosopon and hypostasis of the Chalcedonian definition is its exact equivalent, as was eventually to become clear to supporters of Chalcedon.

διαφόρων φύσεων, ἀπό τε σώματός φημι καὶ ψυχῆς, καὶ ὁ μὲν
 λόγος καὶ ἡ θεωρία οἶδε τὴν διαφορὰν, ἐνώσαντες δέ, τότε μίαν
 ποιούμεν ἀνθρώπου φύσιν. οὐκοῦν οὐ τὸ εἰδέναι τῶν φύσεων τὴν
 διαφορὰν διατέμνειν ἐστὶν εἰς δύο τὸν ἕνα Χριστόν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ
 πάντες οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ἀνατολῆς νομίζουσιν ἡμᾶς τοὺς ὀρθοδόξους ταῖς 5
 Ἀπολλιναρίου δόξαις ἀκολουθεῖν καὶ φρονεῖν ὅτι σύγκρασις ἐγένετο ἡ
 σύγχυσις (τοιαύταις γὰρ αὐτοὶ κέχρηται φωναῖς, ὡς τοῦ θεοῦ
 λόγου μεταβεβηκότος εἰς φύσιν σαρκὸς καὶ τῆς σαρκὸς τραπίεσις εἰς
 φύσιν θεότητος), συγκεχωρήκαμεν αὐτοῖς οὐ διελεῖν εἰς δύο τὸν ἕνα
 υἱόν, μὴ γένοιτο, ἀλλ' ὁμολογήσαι μόνον ὅτι οὔτε σύγχυσις ἐγένετο 10
 οὔτε κράσις, ἀλλ' ἡ μὲν σὰρξ σὰρξ ἦν ὡς ἐκ γυναικὸς ληφθεῖσα,
 ὁ δὲ λόγος ὡς ἐκ πατρὸς γεννηθεὶς λόγος ἦν· πλὴν εἰς ὁ Χριστὸς
 καὶ υἱὸς καὶ κύριος κατὰ τὴν Ἰωάννου φωνὴν ὡς γεγονότος σαρκὸς
 τοῦ λόγου.^a παρασκευάζε δὲ αὐτοὺς προσέχειν τῇ ἀναγνώσει τῆς
 ἐπιστολῆς τοῦ μακαρίου πάπα Ἀθανασίου, ὅτι ἐκεῖ φιλονεικούντων 15
 τινῶν καὶ λεγόντων ὅτι ἐκ τῆς ἰδίας φύσεως ὁ θεὸς λόγος μετε-
 ποίησεν ἑαυτῷ σῶμα, ἄνω καὶ κάτω ἰσχυρίζεται ὅτι οὐχ ὁμοούσιον
 ἦν τῷ λόγῳ τὸ σῶμα. εἰ δὲ οὐχ ὁμοούσιον, ἕτερα πάντως καὶ ἕτερα
 φύσις, ἐξ ὧν ὁ εἷς καὶ μόνος νοεῖται υἱός. κἀκεῖνο δὲ μὴ ἀγνοεῖτω-
 σαν ὅπου γὰρ ἔνωσις ὀνομάζεται, οὐχ ἑνὸς πράγματος σημαίνεται 20
 σύνδοξος, ἀλλ' ἡ δύο ἢ καὶ πλείονων καὶ διαφορῶν ἀλλήλοις κατὰ
 τὴν φύσιν. εἰ τοίνυν λέγομεν ἔνωσιν, ὁμολογοῦμεν ὅτι σαρκὸς
 ἐψυχωμένης νοερῶς καὶ λόγου, καὶ οἱ δύο λέγοντες φύσεις οὕτω
 νοοῦσι· πλὴν τῆς ἐνώσεως ὁμολογουμένης οὐκέτι διίστανται
 ἀλλήλων τὰ ἐνωθέντα, ἀλλ' εἰς λοιπὸν υἱός, μία φύσις αὐτοῦ, ὡς 25
 σαρκωθέντος τοῦ λόγου. ταῦτα ὡμολόγησαν οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ἀνατολῆς,
 εἰ καὶ περὶ τὴν λέξιν ὀλίγον ἔσκοτίσθησαν. οἱ γὰρ ὁμολογοῦντες
 ὅτι ὁ ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς γεννηθεὶς μονογενὴς λόγος ἐγεννήθη ὁ αὐτὸς
 καὶ κατὰ σάρκα ἐκ γυναικός, καὶ ὅτι θεοτόκος ἐστὶν ἡ ἅγια παρ-
 θένος, καὶ ὅτι ἐν αὐτοῦ τὸ πρόσωπον, καὶ ὅτι οὐ δύο υἱοί, οὐ δύο 30
 Χριστοί, ἀλλ' εἷς, πῶς ταῖς Νεστορίου συμφέρονται δόξαις;
 Νεστόριος μὲν γὰρ ἐν ταῖς ἑαυτοῦ ἐξηγήσεσι προσποιεῖται λέγειν
 “εἷς υἱὸς καὶ εἷς κύριος”, ἀλλ' ἀναφέρει τὴν υἰότητα καὶ τὴν
 κυριότητα ἐπὶ μόνον τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ λόγον, ὅταν δὲ ἔλθῃ εἰς τὴν

^a cf. John 1:14

natures—body and soul, I mean—and intellectual perception recognizes the difference; but we unite them and then get one nature of man. So, recognizing the difference of natures is not dividing the one Christ into two.⁴

Since all the Easterns reckon us orthodox as following the
 opinions of Apollinarius in thinking that there occurred a
 mixture or merger (such are the terms they have employed,
 implying that God the Word changed into the nature of flesh
 and the flesh was turned into the nature of deity) we yielded to
 them not to the extent of dividing the one Son into two—far
 from it!—but only to that of affirming that no merger or mixing
 occurred: the flesh was flesh assumed of woman and the Word
 was Word begotten of the Father. Nevertheless the Christ, Son
 and Lord is one, the Word having, in John's phrase, become flesh.
 Get them to read blessed Pope Athanasius' letter⁵ and note that
 in that work, when people were contending that God the Word
 had refashioned himself a body out of his own nature, he main-
 tains with the full gamut of argument that the body was not
 consubstantial with the Word. If it is not consubstantial, there
 must be different natures out of which the one and unique
 Christ is understood to have his being. This too they should not
 overlook: where 'union' is mentioned, it is not the joining
 together of a single entity that is meant, but of two or more,
 mutually different in nature. So if we speak of 'union' we are
 affirming that it is a union of flesh, endowed with mental life and
 reason, and Word and this is how those who say 'two natures'
 understand it; yet, with the acknowledgement of union the
 united elements no longer stand apart from each other but from
 then on there is one Son, one nature of him, the Word incarnate.
 These truths the Easterns acknowledged, even if they were
 somewhat in the dark about the phraseology. How can men who
 affirm that it is the same only-begotten Word of God the Father
 who was begotten in flesh of a woman, that the holy Virgin is
 Mother of God and that his person is one, and that there are
 not two Sons or two Christs but one—how can they, I say, be
 in agreement with the opinions of Nestorius? For in his sermons
 Nestorius pretends to say 'one Son and one Lord' but attributes
 the sonship and lordship to the Word of God only and when he

⁴ The significance of these two sentences was to be debated heatedly by Severus (and his followers) and Chalcedonians. The passage affirms a real distinction of natures for thought—and hence the ground for disagreement, for in what respect is the duality *actual*?

⁵ i.e. to Epictetus. See esp. PG 26 pp. 1052C-1053A. On the use of this letter see above, p. 58 n. 35.

οικονομίαν, πάλιν ὡς ἕτερον κύριον τὸν ἐκ γυναικὸς ἰδίᾳ ἀνθρωπὸν φησιν συναφθέντα τῇ ἀξίᾳ ἢ τῇ ἰσοτιμίᾳ.² τὸ γὰρ λέγειν ὅτι διὰ τοῦτο ὁ θεὸς λόγος Χριστὸς ὀνομάζεται, ὅτι ἔχει τὴν συνάφειαν τὴν πρὸς τὸν Χριστὸν, πῶς οὐκ ἐναργῶς ἐστὶ δύο λέγειν Χριστοὺς, εἰ Χριστὸς πρὸς Χριστὸν ἔχει συνάφειαν ὡς ἄλλος πρὸς ἄλλον; οἱ δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ἀνατολῆς οὐδὲν εἰρήκασιν τοιοῦτον, τὰς δὲ φωνὰς διαιροῦσι μόνον. διαιροῦσι δὲ κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον, ὡς τὰς μὲν θεοπρεπεῖς εἶναι λέγειν, τὰς δὲ ἀνθρωπίνας, τὰς δὲ κοινοποιηθείσας, ὡς ἐχούσας ὁμοῦ καὶ τὸ θεοπρεπὲς καὶ τὸ ἀνθρώπινον, πλὴν εἰρημένως παρ' ἐνὸς καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ καὶ οὐχ ὡς Νεστορίος τὰς μὲν τῷ θεῷ λόγῳ ἰδικῶς ἀπονέμει, τὰς δὲ τῷ ἐκ γυναικὸς ὡς ἐτέρῳ υἱῷ. ἕτερον δὲ ἐστὶ τὸ φωνῶν εἶδέναι διαφορὰν καὶ ἕτερον τὸ μερίζειν δύο προσώποις, ὡς ἐτέρῳ καὶ ἐτέρῳ.

Ἡ δὲ ἐπιστολὴ ἢ πρὸς Ἀκάκιον μάλιστα ἢς ἢ ἀρχῇ “Χρῆμα μὲν ἀδελφοῖς ἢ πρόσρησις γλυκὺ τε καὶ ἀξιάγαστον” καλὴν ἀπολογίαν ἔχει περὶ πάντων. ἔχεις δὲ πλείστας ἐπιστολὰς ἐν τῷ γλωσσοκόμῳ, ἃς ὀφείλεις σπουδαίως δοῦναι. προσάγαγε δὲ τῷ μεγαλοπρεπεστάτῳ πραιποσίτῳ τὰ ἀποσταλέντα παρ' ἐμοῦ δύο βιβλία, ἐν μὲν κατὰ τῶν Νεστορίου δυσφημιῶν, ἕτερον δὲ ἔχον τὰ ἐν τῇ συνόδῳ πεπραγμένα κατὰ Νεστορίου καὶ τῶν αὐτοῦ φρονούντων καὶ ἀντιρρήσεις παρ' ἐμοῦ γενομένας πρὸς τοὺς γράψαντας κατὰ τῶν κεφαλαίων· δύο δὲ εἰσιν ἐπίσκοποι, Ἀνδρέας καὶ Θεοδώρητος. ἔχει δὲ ἐπὶ τέλει τὸ αὐτὸ βιβλίον καὶ συντόμους ἐκθέσεις περὶ τῆς κατὰ Χριστὸν οἰκονομίας, σφόδρα καλὰς καὶ ὠφελῆσαι δυναμένας.

² ἢ τῇ ἰσοτιμίᾳ] Schwartz brackets as an ancient dittography

⁶ See above p. 53. What Cyril omits to say is that for the Easterns the distinction indicates and arises from an actual and permanent (not merely a theoretical) distinction of ‘natures’ in Christ.

⁷ See pp. 34 ff.

⁸ The eunuch Chryseros (probably this is the correct form rather than ‘Chrysoretes’) who was *praepositus sacri cubiculi*. His support had to be obtained by suitably grand *largesses* which drained the coffers of the Church of Alexandria, as maliciously exposed by Irenaeus (see *Casimensis* 293 [203] and 294, *ACO* 1, 4 pp. 222 ff.), viz. 200 lbs of gold and quantities of furnishings: *nacotapita* (carpets or perhaps hassocks) *maiōra sex, nacotapita mediocria quatuor, tapeta* (rugs) *maiōra quatuor, accubitabilia* (sofa-covers) *octo, mensalia* (table-cloths) *sex, bila* (curtains) *grandia tapetes sex, bila mediocria sex, scamalia* (upholsterings) *sex, in cathedris xii, cortinas* (curtains) *maiōres quatuor, cathedras eburneas quatuor, scamna* (stools) *eburnea quatuor, persoina* (pews/benches?) *sex, tabulas maiōres quatuor, siruthiones* (‘ostriches’ literally, but some piece of furniture or upholstery must be meant)

comes to the dispensation speaks of another ‘lord’, the woman-born man on his own, connected with the Word by dignity or equality of honour. Is it not clear that to say that God the Word is called ‘Christ’ on the ground that he has a connection with Christ is to say ‘two Christs’, if one Christ has connection with another Christ? The Easterns have said nothing of that sort; they only distinguish the expressions. They distinguish them in this way:⁶ some they assert to be appropriate to God, some human, and some common as having simultaneously a divine and human character, nevertheless they have a single, identical author; whereas by contrast Nestorius allots some to God the Word on his own, some to another woman-born son. It is one thing to recognize difference of expressions and another thing to divide them out to two different and distinct persons.

The letter to Acacius especially, beginning ‘The pleasure brothers have of speaking to each other is an admirable one’,⁷ gives a good account of all matters. You have a large number of letters in the file which you ought to be active in giving out. Take the most venerable Chamberlain⁸ the two books sent by me: the one against Nestorius’ blasphemies,⁹ and the other containing the acts of the synod against Nestorius and his sympathizers¹⁰ and refutations produced by me in reply to those who wrote against the Chapters—two are bishops, Andreas and Theodoret.¹¹ The same book has very good and helpful summary expositions of the dispensation in Christ at the end.¹² Present

sex. For the episode see P. Batiffol, ‘Les présents de Saint Cyrille à la cour de Constantinople’, *Études de Liturgie et d’Archéologie Chrétienne* (Paris, 1919), and A. H. M. Jones, *Later Roman Empire* (Oxford, 1964) i, p. 346.

⁹ *Contra Nestorium* (*ACO* 1, 1, 6 pp. 13–106).

¹⁰ Cyril evidently circularized a version of the acts of the Council dated (Wednesday) 22 July 431 (*ACO* 1, 1, 7 pp. 84–117). These acts (for which see Schwartz’s discussion, *ACO* 1, 1, 4 pp. xvii ff.) contain the ‘Ephesine decree’, viz. the prohibition of any creed other than the Nicene, and a general condemnation of Nestorius’ supporters. Their relationship to an actual session of the Council is debatable. There are suspicious overlaps with the records of the session of 22 June, suggestive of a propagandist publication. See *On the Creed*, n. 3.

¹¹ *Apologia xii capitulorum contra Orientales* (*ACO* 1, 1, 7 pp. 33–65) and *Apologia xii capitulorum contra Theodoretum* (*ACO* 1, 1, 6 pp. 107–46).

¹² Perhaps to be identified with the *Scholia*—so M. Richard, ‘Le Pape saint Léon le Grand et les “Scholia de Incarnatione Unigeniti” de saint Cyrille d’Alexandrie’, *Opera Minora* 2, no. 53, esp. pp. 122 f.

προσάγαγε δὲ ὁμοίως αὐτῷ ἐκ τῶν ἔχουσῶν δέρμα ἐπιστολὰς
πέντε, μίαν μὲν τοῦ μακαρίου πάπα Ἀθανασίου πρὸς Ἐπίκτητον
καὶ ἄλλην πρὸς Ἰωάννην παρ' ἡμῶν καὶ πρὸς Νεστόριον δύο, μίαν
τὴν μικρὰν καὶ μίαν τὴν μεγάλην, καὶ τὴν πρὸς Ἀκάκιον. ταῦτα
γὰρ ἐζήτησε παρ' ἡμῶν.

5

him likewise with five of the parchment letters: blessed Pope Athanasius' to Epictetus,¹³ ours to John,¹⁴ our two to Nestorius—the short and the long¹⁵—and ours to Acacius.¹⁶ He requested them of us.

¹³ See above, p. 59.

¹⁴ *Ep.* 39 (*ACO* 1, 1, 4 pp. 15–20) beginning 'Let the heavens rejoice' and containing the Formula of Reunion.

¹⁵ The second and third letters to Nestorius, pp. 2 ff.

¹⁶ See pp. 34 ff.

FIRST LETTER TO SUCCENSUS

Ἐπομνηστικὸν τοῦ θεοφιλεστάτου καὶ ἀγιωτάτου ἀρχιεπισκόπου
Κυρίλλου πρὸς τὸν μακαριώτατον Σούκενσον ἐπίσκοπον τῆς
Διοκαισαρέων κατὰ τὴν Ἰσαύρων ἐπαρχίαν¹

1. Ἐνέτυχον μὲν τῷ ὑπομνηστικῷ τῷ παρὰ τῆς σῆς οὐσιότητος
ἀποσταλέντι, ἥσθην δὲ ἄγαν ὅτι καίτοι δυνάμενος ἡμᾶς τε καὶ 5
ἑτέροισι ὠφελεῖν ἐκ πολλῆς φιλομαθείας προτρέπειν ἀξιοῖς, ἃ εἰς
νοῦν ἔχομεν καὶ εὖ ἔχειν ὑπειλήφαμεν, ταῦτα καὶ γράψαι. φρο-
νοῦμεν τοίνυν περὶ τῆς τοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν οἰκονομίας ἃ καὶ οἱ πρὸ
ἡμῶν ἅγιοι πατέρες ἀναγνόντες γὰρ τοὺς ἐκείνων πόνους τὸν
ἑαυτῶν νοῦν καταρυσθίζομεν, ὥστε κατόπιν αὐτῶν ἵνα καὶ μηδὲν 10
τῆ τῶν δογμάτων ὀρθότητι καινὸν ἐπεισφρήσῃαι.

2. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡ σὴ τελειότης διαπυθάνεται, πότερόν ποτε χρῆ
λέγειν ἐπὶ Χριστοῦ δύο φύσεις ἢ μὴ, δεῖν ᾗσθην πρὸς τοῦτο εἰπεῖν.
Διόδωρος τις, πνευματομάχος ὢν κατὰ καιροῦς, ὡς φασι, κεκοι-
νώνηκε τῇ τῶν ὀρθοδόξων ἐκκλησίᾳ· οὗτος ἀποθέμενος, ὥσπερ οὖν 15
ἐνόμισε, τὸν τῆς Μακεδονιανῆς αἵρέσεως σπῖλον, εἰς ἑτέραν
ἐμπέπτωκεν ἀρρωστίαν. πεφρόνηκε γὰρ καὶ γέγραφεν ὅτι ἕτερος
μὲν υἱὸς κατ' ἰδίαν ἐστὶν ὁ ἐκ σπέρματος Δαυὶδ γεννηθεὶς ἐκ τῆς
ἀγίας παρθένου, ἕτερος δὲ πάλιν ἰδικῶς υἱὸς ὁ ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς
λόγος. κωδῖκῳ δὲ ὥσπερ προβάτου κατασκιάζων τὸν λύκον,^a 20
προσποιεῖται μὲν Χριστὸν ἕνα λέγειν, ἀναφέρων τὸ ὄνομα ἐπὶ

^a cf. Matt. 7: 15

Witnesses: V A R + Latin versions, Σ, and citations ACO 1, 1, 6 pp. 151-7

¹ The headings vary with mss. This is Schwartz's composite title

² Nothing more is known of Succensus, whose theology clearly differs from that of his metropolitan Dexianus of Seleucia, a loyal supporter of John of Antioch. A Syriac version of parts of Succensus' two letters to Cyril survives; for an English translation see R. Y. Ebied/L. R. Wickham, 'A Collection of Unpublished Syriac Letters of Cyril of Alexandria', *CSCO*, *Scriptores Syri* vol. 157, pp. xvi ff. The date of the correspondence is uncertain but probably

FIRST LETTER TO SUCCENSUS

Note from the most divinely favoured and holy archbishop
Cyril to most blessed Succensus, bishop of Diocæsarea in the
province of Isauria¹

1. I read the note sent by your Holiness and was exceedingly
delighted by the fact that, though you have the power to offer
us and others aid from your fine store of learning, you see fit
to invite us to set down our solid convictions in writing. The view
we take of our Saviour's dispensation is the view of the holy
fathers who preceded us. By reading their works we equip our
own mind to follow them and to introduce no innovation into
orthodoxy.

2. Since your Perfection, though, puts the question whether
or not one should ever speak of two natures in respect of Christ,²
I feel bound to make the following point. Somebody called
Diodore,³ one who had previously been a foe of the Spirit
(according to general report), joined the communion of the
orthodox Church. Having rid himself, as he therefore supposed,
of the contamination of Macedonianism, he went down with
another illness. He thought and wrote that David's descendant
through the holy Virgin was one distinct son and the Word
begotten of God the Father was yet another distinct son. He
masked the wolf by a sheep's fleece. He pretends to call Christ

falls somewhere between the reunion in April 433 and Cyril's overt attacks on
Diodore and Theodore in 438. The references in § 11 to the negotiations over
reunion suggest that this was still news, and hence an earlier, rather than
later, date.

² The puzzlement of Succensus and of his clergy in the face of arguments
from apparently successful Cilician propagandists was genuine evidently. Two
natures, two hypostases, and one prosopon is the characteristic formula of
'Antiochene' Christology. 'Two natures' appears in the *Formula of Reunion*.

³ Diodore's dates are uncertain. He left Antioch to become bishop of Tarsus
in 378 and was dead by 394. Nestorius cannot have been his direct pupil.
Diodore's Macedonianism also (i.e. teachings of the ontological inferiority of
the Holy Ghost, after Macedonius, bishop of Constantinople from 342 to 360)
exists solely in Cyril's imagination so far as we know.

μόνον τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς λόγον γεννηθέντα υἷον μονογενῆ, ὡς ἐν χάριτος δὲ τάξει προσνέμων αὐτό, καθά φησιν αὐτός, καὶ τῷ ἐκ σπέρματος Δαυὶδ καὶ υἷον ἀποκαλεῖ, ὡς ἐνωθέντα, φησίν, τῷ κατὰ ἀλήθειαν υἷῳ, ἐνωθέντα δὲ οὐχ ὡσπερ ἡμεῖς δοξάζομεν, ἀλλὰ κατὰ μόνην τὴν ἀξίαν καὶ κατὰ αὐθεντίαν καὶ κατὰ ἰσοτιμίαν. [3] τούτου γέγονεν μαθητῆς Νεστόριος καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἐκείνου βιβλίων ἐσκοτισμένος προσποιεῖται μὲν Χριστὸν ἓνα καὶ υἷον καὶ κύριον ὁμολογεῖν, μερίζει δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς εἰς δύο τὸν ἓνα καὶ ἀμέριστον, ἄνθρωπον συνήφθαι λέγων τῷ θεῷ λόγῳ τῇ ὁμωνυμίᾳ, τῇ ἰσοτιμίᾳ, τῇ ἀξίᾳ. καὶ γοῦν τὰς φωνὰς τὰς ἐν τοῖς εὐαγγελικοῖς καὶ ἀποστολικοῖς κηρύγμασιν περὶ Χριστοῦ κειμένας διορίζει καὶ φησὶ τὰς μὲν ἐφορμίζεσθαι δεῖν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, δηλονότι τὰς ἀνθρωπίνας, τὰς δὲ πρέπειν κατὰ μόνας τῷ θεῷ λόγῳ, δηλονότι τὰς θεοπρεπεῖς. καὶ ἐπειδὴ δίστησι πολλαχῶς καὶ ἀνὰ μέρος τίθησιν ὡς ἄνθρωπον ἰδικῶς τὸν ἐκ τῆς ἁγίας παρθένου γεγεννημένον καὶ ὁμοίως ἰδικῶς καὶ ἀνὰ μέρος υἷον τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς λόγον, διὰ τοῦτο τὴν ἁγίαν παρθένον οὐ θεοτόκον εἶναι φησιν, ἀνθρωποτόκον δὲ μᾶλλον.

4. Ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐχ οὕτως ταῦτ' ἔχειν διακειμένα, ἀλλ' ἐδιδάχθημεν παρὰ τῆς θείας γραφῆς καὶ τῶν ἁγίων πατέρων ἓνα υἷον καὶ Χριστὸν καὶ κύριον ὁμολογεῖν, τούτέστιν τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς λόγον, γεννηθέντα μὲν ἐξ αὐτοῦ πρὸ αἰώνων θεοπρεπῶς καὶ ἀρρήτως, ἐν ἐσχάτοις δὲ τοῦ αἰῶνος καιροῖς τὸν αὐτὸν δι' ἡμᾶς γεννηθέντα κατὰ σάρκα ἐκ τῆς ἁγίας παρθένου, καὶ ἐπειδὴ θεὸν ἐνανθρωπήσαντα καὶ σαρκωθέντα γεγέννηκε, διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ὀνομάζομεν θεοτόκον αὐτήν. εἰς οὖν ἔστιν υἱός, εἰς κύριος Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς καὶ πρὸ τῆς σαρκώσεως καὶ μετὰ τὴν σάρκωσιν. οὐ γὰρ ἕτερος ἦν υἱὸς ὁ ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς λόγος, ἕτερος δὲ πάλιν ὁ ἐκ τῆς ἁγίας παρθένου· ἀλλ' αὐτὸς ἐκεῖνος ὁ προαιώνιος καὶ κατὰ σάρκα ἐκ γυναικὸς γεγεννησθαι πιστεύεται, οὐχ ὡς τῆς θεότητος αὐτοῦ λαβούσης ἀρχὴν εἰς τὸ εἶναι ἢ γοῦν εἰς ἀρχὴν ὑπάρξεως κεκλημένης διὰ τῆς ἁγίας παρθένου, ἀλλ' ὅτι μᾶλλον, ὡς ἔφην, προαιώνιος ὢν λόγος ἐξ αὐτῆς γεγεννησθαι λέγεται κατὰ σάρκα. ἰδίᾳ γὰρ ἦν αὐτοῦ ἢ σὰρξ καθάπερ ἀμέλει καὶ ἡμῶν ἐκάστου τὸ ἴδιον αὐτοῦ σῶμα.

⁴ This is a caricature, but texts from Diodore are to be found for each point. The title 'Son of God' belongs in the proper sense to God the Word and by way of metaphor to the Word's temple, the Son of David's stock (fr. 27); the

'one' and restricts the name 'Son' to the Only-begotten Son, the Word begotten of God the Father, yet he also styles David's descendant 'son', awarding him the term (as he says himself) 'by way of the category of grace' on the grounds, he declares, of being united with the real Son—united, though, not in our sense of the term but merely in rank, sovereignty and equality of honour.⁴ [3] Nestorius was Diodore's pupil and got befogged by the latter's books. He claims to confess one Christ, Son and Lord but he also divides the one and indivisible into two, alleging that a man has been joined to God the Word by a shared name, by equality of honour, by rank. Why, he even separates out the terms used about Christ in the Gospels and apostolic deliverances, declaring that some of them must be referred to the man (i.e. the human terms) whereas others (i.e. the divine) apply in isolation to God the Word! It is because he makes manifold distinctions, because he isolates the individual man born of the holy Virgin and likewise the individual Son, the Word from God the Father, that he declares the holy Virgin is not mother of God but mother of the man.

4. Our conviction is that this is not the case. No, we have learned from holy Scripture and from the holy fathers to acknowledge one Son, Christ and Lord, I mean the Word from God the Father, begotten of him in mysterious and divine manner before the ages yet the self-same born in the last days of the world in flesh of the holy Virgin; for the very reason that she gave birth to God made man and incarnate we name her 'Mother of God'. One is Son, one Lord Jesus Christ, both before the incarnation and after the incarnation. There are not different sons, one the Word from God the Father and another from the holy Virgin. No, that self-same pre-eternal Son was, we believe, born of woman's flesh, meaning not that his Godhead started to exist or was summoned into being for the first time by means of the holy Virgin, but that, as I said, whilst being pre-eternal Word he was born of her in flesh. His flesh, indeed, was his own just as, for example, each of us has his own body.

two constitute a single indissolubly united Son (fr. 30); the human is honoured from association with the divine (fr. 38) by grace (fr. 31). Diodore's Christology is an attempt to reply to pagan critics (like the emperor Julian) and to Apollinarius. It is Cyril's selection which produces the caricature. (The Fragments of Diodore are edited by R. Abramowski, *Der theologische Nachlass der Diodor von Tarsus, Zeitschrift für neutestamentliche Wissenschaft XLII* (1949), 16-69; M. Brière, *Quelques fragments syriaques de Diodore, etc., Revue de l'Orient chrétien XXX* (1946), 231-83.)

5. Ἐπειδὴ δέ τινες ἐπιπλέκουσιν ἡμῖν τὰς Ἀπολιναρίου δόξας καὶ φασιν ὅτι εἰ ἓνα λέγετε καθ' ἑνωσιν ἀκριβῆ καὶ συνεσταλμένην υἰὸν τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς λόγον ἐνανθρωπήσαντα καὶ σεσαρκωμένον, τάχα που κάκεῖνο φαντάζεσθε καὶ φρονεῖν ἐγνώκατε ὅτι σύγχυσις ἦτοι σύγκρασις ἢ φυρμός ἐγένετο τοῦ λόγου πρὸς τὸ σῶμα ἢ γοῦν τοῦ σώματος εἰς φύσιν θεότητος μεταβολή, ταύτη τοι καὶ μάλα ἐμ- φρόνως ἡμεῖς ἀποκρουόμενοι τὴν συκοφαντίαν φαμέν ὅτι ὁ ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς λόγος ἀπερινοήτως τε καὶ ὡς οὐκ ἔστιν εἰπεῖν, ἦνωσεν ἑαυτῷ σῶμα ἐψυχωμένον ψυχῇ νοερᾷ καὶ προῆλθεν ἄνθρωπος ἐκ γυναικός, οὐ μεταβολῆ φύσεως καθ' ἡμᾶς γεγονώς, ἀλλ' εὐδοκία μᾶλλον οικονομικῆ. ἠθέλησε γὰρ ἄνθρωπος γενέσθαι τὸ εἶναι θεὸς κατὰ φύσιν οὐκ ἀποβαλὼν, ἀλλ' εἰ καὶ ἐν τοῖς καθ' ἡμᾶς καθίκετο μέτροις καὶ πεφόρηκε τὴν τοῦ δούλου μορφήν, καὶ οὕτως μεμένηκεν ἐν ταῖς τῆς θεότητος ὑπεροχαῖς καὶ ἐν κυριότητι τῇ φυσικῇ.

6. Ἐνοῦντες τοίνυν ἡμεῖς τῇ ἀγία σαρκὶ ψυχὴν ἐχούση τὴν νοερὰν ἀπορρήτως τε καὶ ὑπὲρ νοῦν τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς λόγον ἀσυγχύτως ἀτρέπτως ἀμεταβλήτως, ἓνα υἰὸν καὶ Χριστὸν καὶ κύριον ὁμολογοῦμεν, τὸν αὐτὸν θεὸν καὶ ἄνθρωπον, οὐχ ἕτερον καὶ ἕτερον, ἀλλ' ἓνα καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν τοῦτο κάκεῖνο ὑπάρχοντα καὶ νοούμενον. τοιγάρτοι ποτὲ μὲν ὡς ἄνθρωπος οἰκονομικῶς ἄνθρω- πίνως διαλέγεται, ποτὲ δὲ ὡς θεὸς μετ' ἐξουσίας τῆς θεοπροποῦς ποιεῖται τοὺς λόγους. φαμέν δὲ κάκεῖνο· βασανίζοντες εὐτεχνῶς τῆς μετὰ σαρκὸς οἰκονομίας τὸν τρόπον καὶ περιαθροῦντες ἰσχνῶς τὸ μυστήριον, ὀρῶμεν ὅτι ὁ ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς λόγος ἐνηνθρώπησέν τε καὶ ἐσαρκώθη καὶ οὐκ ἐκ τῆς θείας ἑαυτοῦ φύσεως τὸ ἱερὸν ἐκεῖνο πεπλαστούργηκε σῶμα, ἀλλ' ἐκ παρθένου μᾶλλον ἔλαβεν αὐτό, ἐπεὶ πῶς γέγονεν ἄνθρωπος, εἰ μὴ σῶμα πεφόρηκε τὸ ἀνθρώπινον; ἐνοοῦντες τοίνυν, ὡς ἔφην, τῆς ἐνανθρωπήσεως τὸν τρόπον ὀρῶμεν ὅτι δύο φύσεις συνῆλθον ἀλλήλαις καθ' ἑνωσιν ἀδιάσπαστον ἀσυγχύτως καὶ ἀτρέπτως· ἢ γὰρ σὰρξ σὰρξ ἐστὶ καὶ οὐ θεότης, εἰ καὶ γέγονε θεοῦ σὰρξ, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ὁ λόγος θεὸς ἐστὶ καὶ οὐ σὰρξ, εἰ καὶ ἰδίαν ἐποίησατο τὴν σάρκα οἰκονομικῶς. ὅταν οὖν ἐνοῶμεν τοῦτο, οὐδὲν ἀδικοῦμεν τὴν εἰς ἐνότητα συνδρομὴν ἐκ δύο φύσεων γεγενῆσθαι λέγοντες· μετὰ μέντοι τὴν ἑνωσιν

⁵ The first two adverbs are repeated in the Chalcedonian definition, *ACO* 2, I [325], 30 f., ἐν δύο φύσεσιν, ἀσυγχύτως ἀτρέπτως ἀδιαίρετως γνωριζόμενον,

5. Seeing, though, that certain people are implicating us in Apollinarianism alleging that: If your calling the Word from God the Father who became man and incarnate 'one Son' means a strict and tight union, you may well have some fanciful notion that there occurred a merger, mixture or mingling of the Word with the body or a change of the body into the nature of Godhead, we are fully conscious of rebutting this slander when we affirm that the Word from God the Father united to himself in some inscrutable and ineffable manner, a body endowed with mental life and that he came forth, man from woman, become what we are, not by change of nature but in gracious fulfilment of God's plan. In willing to become man he did not abandon his being God by nature; though he descended to our limited level and wore the form of a slave, even in that state he remained in the transcendent realms of Godhead and in the Lordship belonging to his nature.

6. So we unite the Word from God the Father without merger, alteration or change⁵ to holy flesh owning mental life in a manner inexpressible and surpassing understanding, and confess one Son, Christ and Lord, the self-same God and man, not a diverse pair but one and the same, being and being seen to be both things. That is why as man in fulfilment of the divine plan he sometimes discourses humanly whilst at other times he utters words as God with the authority of Godhead. Our affirmation is this: if we carefully examine the mode of the scheme of incarnation, if we make a close survey of the mystery, we see that the Word from God the Father became man and was incarnate and that he did not mould that sacred body from his own nature but took it from the Virgin, because how could he have become man unless he wears a human body? So if we consider, as I said, the mode of his becoming man we see that two natures have met without merger and without alteration in unbreakable mutual union—the point being that flesh is flesh and not Godhead even though it has become God's flesh and equally the Word is God and not flesh even though in fulfilment of God's plan he made the flesh his own. Whenever we take this point into consideration, therefore, we do not damage the concurrence into unity by declaring it was effected out of two natures;⁶ however, after the union

perhaps with an eye on this passage—'recognized in two natures without confusion, alteration, separation, or division'.

⁶ Subsequent generations were to make this 'out of' a point of heated dispute, for the whole section shows Cyril at his most 'dualistic'. Does 'out of' take away what the talk of two mentally distinguishable basic elements in Christ grants,

οὐ διαιροῦμεν τὰς φύσεις ἀπ' ἀλλήλων οὐδὲ εἰς δύο τέμνομεν υἱοὺς τὸν ἕνα καὶ ἀμέριστον, ἀλλ' ἕνα φαμέν υἷον καὶ ὡς οἱ πατέρες εἰρήκασιν, μίαν φύσιν τοῦ λόγου σεσαρκωμένην. [7] οὐκοῦν ὅσον μὲν ἦκεν εἰς ἔννοιαν καὶ εἰς μόνον τὸ ὄραν τοῖς τῆς ψυχῆς ὄμμασι τίνα τρόπον ἐνηθρώπησεν ὁ μονογενῆς, δύο τὰς φύσεις εἶναι φαμέν 5 τὰς ἐνωθείσας, ἕνα δὲ Χριστὸν καὶ υἷον καὶ κύριον, τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ λόγον ἐνανθρωπήσαντα καὶ σεσαρκωμένον. καὶ εἰ δοκεῖ, δεξώμεθα πρὸς παράδειγμα τὴν καθ' ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς σύνθεσιν καθ' ἣν ἔσμεν ἀνθρωποι. συνθεθίμεθα γὰρ ἐκ ψυχῆς καὶ σώματος καὶ ὄρωμεν δύο φύσεις, ἐτέραν μὲν τὴν τοῦ σώματος, ἐτέραν δὲ τὴν τῆς 10 ψυχῆς· ἀλλ' εἰς ἕξ ἀμφοῖν καθ' ἔνωσιν ἀνθρώπου καὶ οὐχὶ τὸ ἐκ δύο συνθεθίσθαι φύσεων ἀνθρώπου δύο τὸν ἕνα παρασκευάζει, ἀλλ' ἕνα τὸν ἀνθρώπον κατὰ σύνθεσιν, ὡς ἔφη, τὸν ἐκ ψυχῆς καὶ σώματος. ἐὰν γὰρ ἀνέλωμεν τὸ ὅτι ἐκ δύο καὶ διαφόρων φύσεων ὁ εἰς καὶ μόνος ἐστὶ Χριστός, ἀδιάσπαστος ὢν μετὰ τὴν ἔνωσιν, 15 ἐροῦσιν οἱ τῇ ὀρθῇ δόξῃ μαχομένοι· εἰ μία φύσις τὸ ὅλον, πῶς ἐνηθρώπησεν ἢ ποίαν ἰδίαν ἐποίησατο σάρκα;

8. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ εἶδρον ἐν τῷ ὑπομνηστικῷ ἔμφασιν τινα λόγον τοιαύτην ὅτι μετὰ τὴν ἀνάστασιν τὸ ἅγιον σῶμα τοῦ πάντων ἡμῶν σωτήρος Χριστοῦ εἰς θεότητος φύσιν μετακεχώρηκεν, ὡς εἶναι τὸ 20 ὅλον θεότητα μόνην, δεῖν ἀνήθην καὶ πρὸς γε τοῦτο εἰπεῖν. ὁ μακάριος γράφει Παῦλος, τῆς ἐνανθρωπήσεως τοῦ μονογενοῦς υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ τὰς αἰτίας ἡμῶν ἐξηγούμενος, ποτὲ μὲν ὅτι τὸ γὰρ ἀδύνατον τοῦ νόμου ἐν ᾧ ἠσθένει διὰ τῆς σαρκός, ὁ θεὸς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ υἷον πέμψας ἐν ὁμοιώματι σαρκὸς ἀμαρτίας 25 καὶ περὶ ἀμαρτίας, κατέκρινε τὴν ἀμαρτίαν ἐν τῇ σαρκί, ἵνα τὸ δικαίωμα τοῦ νόμου πληρωθῇ ἐν ἡμῖν τοῖς μὴ κατὰ σάρκα περιπατοῦσιν, ἀλλὰ κατὰ πνεῦμα.^b ποτὲ δὲ πάλιν ἐπειδὴ γὰρ τὰ παιδιά κεκοινωνήκεν αἵματος καὶ σαρκός, καὶ αὐτὸς παραπλησίως μετέσχε τῶν αὐτῶν, ἵνα 30 διὰ τοῦ θανάτου καταργήσῃ τὸν τὸ κράτος ἔχοντα τοῦ θανάτου, τουτέστι τὸν διάβολον, καὶ ἀπαλλάξῃ τούτους ὅσοι φόβῳ θανάτου διὰ παντὸς τοῦ ζῆν ἔνοχοι ἦσαν δουλείας. οὐ γὰρ δήπου ἀγγέλων ἐπιλαμβάνεται, ἀλλὰ

^b Rom. 8: 3 f.

we do not divide the natures from each other and do not sever the one and indivisible into two sons but say 'one Son' and, as the fathers have put it, 'one incarnate nature of the Word'.⁷ [7] So far, then, as the question of the manner of the Only-begotten's becoming man appears for purely mental consideration by the mind's eye, our view is that there are two united natures but one Christ, Son and Lord, the Word of God become man and incarnate.⁸ May we illustrate the case from the composition which renders us human beings? We are composed out of soul and body and observe two different natures, the body's and the soul's; yet the pair yields a single united human being, and composition out of two natures does not turn the one man into two men but, as I said, produces a single man, a composite of soul and body. If we repudiate the fact that the one and unique Christ is from two different natures, existing, as he does, indivisible after the union, opponents of orthodoxy will ask how he could have been made man or appropriated any flesh if the entirety is a single nature.

8. Now seeing that I find in your note a suggestion of the thought that after the resurrection our universal Saviour Christ's holy body has changed into the nature of Godhead so that it is entirely Godhead and Godhead only, I feel obliged to make a further observation. Blessed Paul, expounding the reasons for the Only-begotten Son of God's becoming man, writes at one point: 'For the Law's impotence wherein it was feeble throughout the flesh [has ceased, for] God, by sending his own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh, in order that the requirement of the Law might be fulfilled in us who do not behave in accord with flesh but in accord with spirit.'⁹ Moreover he writes elsewhere: 'For since the children share blood and flesh, he too shared these on equal terms, in order that by death he might destroy him who has the power of death (that is, the Devil) and liberate all who throughout their whole living were subject to servitude by fear of death. For, indeed, he does not lay

eliminating all dangerous ambiguity (as Severus of Antioch argued regularly, cf. *c. Grammaticum* III, 1 *passim*)? It is Cyril's customary mode of expression and has no particular force here.

⁷ See *To Eulogius*, n. 3.

⁸ This is the plain answer Cyril makes to Succensus' original question whether it was possible to speak of two natures. At the level of abstract thought, he answers, 'yes'.

⁹ Cf. *In Ep. ad Rom.* (Pusey 3, 211 ff.) where Cyril comments on the passage after complaining about the syntax of its opening.

σπέρματος Ἀβραὰμ ἐπιλαμβάνεται· ὅθεν ὤφειλε κατὰ πάντα τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς ὁμοιωθῆναι.^c

9. Φαμέν οὖν ὅτι ἐκ τῆς παραβάσεως τῆς ἐν Ἀδὰμ τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης φύσεως παθούσης τὴν φθορὰν καὶ τυραννουμένης τῆς ἐν ἡμῖν 5
διανοίας ἐκ τῶν τῆς σαρκὸς ἡδονῶν ἤτοι κινήματων ἐμφύτων, ἀναγκαῖον γέγονεν εἰς σωτηρίαν ἡμῖν τοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς τὸ ἐνανθρωπήσαι τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ λόγον, ἵνα τὴν σάρκα τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην ὑπενηνεγμένην τῇ φθορᾷ καὶ νοσήσασαν τὸ φιλήδονον ἰδίαν ποιήσῃται καὶ ἐπειδήπερ 10
ἔστι ζωὴ καὶ ζωοποιός, καταργήσῃ μὲν τὴν ἐν αὐτῇ φθορὰν, ἐπιτιμῆσῃ δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἐμφύτοις κινήμασι, τοῖς εἰς φιληδονίαν 10
δηλαδή· ἦν γὰρ οὕτως νεκρωθῆναι τὴν ἁμαρτίαν ἐν αὐτῇ· μεμνημέθα δὲ καὶ τοῦ μακαρίου Παύλου νόμον ἁμαρτίας καλέσαντος τὸ ἐν ἡμῖν ἐμφυτον κίνημα.^d οὐκοῦν ἐπειδήπερ ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη σὰρξ γέγονεν ἰδία τοῦ λόγου, πέπαιται μὲν τοῦ ὑποφέρεσθαι τῇ φθορᾷ καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἁμαρτίαν οὐκ οἶδεν ὡς θεὸς ὁ οἰκειωσάμενος αὐτὴν καὶ ἰδίαν 15
ἀποφῆνας, ὡς ἔφην, πέπαιται καὶ τοῦ νοσεῖν τὸ φιλήδονον. καὶ οὐχ ἑαυτῷ τοῦτο κατώρθωκεν ὁ μονογενὴς τοῦ θεοῦ λόγος (ἔστι γὰρ ὁ ἔστιν, αἰεί), ἀλλ' ἡμῖν δηλονότι. εἰ γὰρ ὑπενηνεγμέθα τοῖς ἐκ παραβάσεως τῆς ἐν Ἀδὰμ κακοῖς, ἤξει πάντως ἐφ' ἡμᾶς καὶ τὰ ἐν Χριστῷ, τουτέστιν ἡ ἀφθαρσία καὶ τῆς ἁμαρτίας ἡ νέκρωσις. 20
οὐκοῦν γέγονεν ἄνθρωπος, οὐκ ἄνθρωπον ἀνελαβεν, ὡς Νεστορίῳ δοκεῖ, καὶ ἵνα πιστευθῇ γεγωνῶς ἄνθρωπος, καίτοι μεμνηκῶς ὅπερ ἦν, δῆλον δὲ ὅτι θεὸς κατὰ φύσιν, ταύτη τοι καὶ πεινήσαι^e λέγεται καὶ καμῖν ἐξ ὁδοπορίας,^f ἀνασχέσθαι δὲ καὶ ὕπνου^g καὶ ταραχῆς καὶ λύπης^h καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀνθρωπίνων καὶ ἀδιαβλήτων παθῶν. ἵνα 25
δὲ πάλιν πληροφορῆ τοὺς ὀρώντας αὐτὸν ὅτι μετὰ τοῦ εἶναι ἄνθρωπος καὶ θεὸς ἔστιν ἀληθινός, εἰργάζετο τὰς θεοσημείας, θαλάσσαις ἐπιτιμῶν,ⁱ νεκροῦς ἐγείρων^j καὶ τὰ ἕτερα παράδοξα κατορθῶν. ὑπέμεινε δὲ καὶ σταυρόν, ἵνα σαρκὶ παθῶν τὸν θάνατον καὶ οὐ φύσει θεότητος γένηται πρωτότοκος ἐκ νεκρῶν^k καὶ ὁδοποίησῃ τῇ 30
ἀνθρώπου φύσει τὴν εἰς ἀφθαρσίαν ὁδὸν καὶ σκυλεύσας τὸν ἄδην τὰς αὐτόθι καθειργμένας ἐλεήσῃ ψυχάς.

^c Heb. 2: 14 ff.

^f cf. John 4: 6 etc.

ⁱ cf. Matt. 8: 26 etc.

^d cf. Rom. 7: 23 etc.

^g cf. Matt. 8: 24 etc.

^j cf. John 11: 43 f. etc.

^e cf. Matt. 4: 2 etc.

^h cf. Matt. 26: 38 etc.

^k cf. Col. 1: 18

hold of angels but of Abraham's race, which is why he had to be made like his brethren in all respects.'

9. We affirm, then, that because human nature underwent corruption as a result of the transgression in Adam and our understanding was being dominated by the pleasures, the innate impulses, of the flesh, it was vital for the Word of God to become man for the salvation of us earthly men and to make human flesh, subject to decay and infected with sensuality as it was, his own and (since he is Life and Life-giver) that he should destroy the corruption within it and curb the innate, the sensual, impulses. In this way the sin within it could be done to death—and we bear in mind blessed Paul's calling the innate impulse 'sin's law'. In view of the fact, then, that human flesh has become the Word's own flesh it has stopped being burdened with corruption, and since as God, conscious of no sin, he appropriated it and displayed it as his own (as I have said) it has ceased to be infected with sensuality. Not for his own benefit has God's Only-begotten Word accomplished this (he is, indeed, ever what he is), but clearly for ours. If we have been subject to the evils following upon the sin in Adam the benefits in Christ must attend us also—I mean, incorruption and the doing to death of sin.¹⁰ That is why he has become man; he has not, as Nestorius thinks, assumed a man. It is for the very reason that he should be credited with having become man whilst yet remaining what he was (i.e. God by nature) that he is reported as having been hungry, tired with travelling and to have borne sleep, anxiety, pain and other innocent human experiences. Moreover, to assure those who saw him that he was true God along with being man, he worked divine miracles, curbing seas, raising dead, accomplishing further different marvels. He even endured the cross, so that he might, after suffering death not in the Godhead's nature but in the flesh, be made first-born of the dead, might open the way for man's nature to incorruption, might harrow Hell of the souls there held fast and take pity on them.

¹⁰ Mortality, corruption and the disharmony between intentions and desires which leads to sin are the consequences of Adam's transgression, according to Cyril. See *Answers to Tiberius* 12 and *Doctrinal Questions and Answers*.

10. Μετὰ δὲ γε τὴν ἀνάστασιν ἦν μὲν αὐτὸ τὸ σῶμα τὸ πεπονθὸς, πλὴν οὐκέτι τὰς ἀνθρωπίνας ἀσθενείας ἔχον ἐν ἑαυτῷ. οὐ γὰρ ἔτι πείνης ἢ κόπου ἢ ἐτέρου τινὸς τῶν τοιούτων δεκτικὸν εἶναι φάμεν αὐτό, ἀλλὰ λοιπὸν ἀφθαρτον καὶ οὐχὶ τοῦτο μόνον, ἀλλὰ γὰρ καὶ ζωοποιόν· ζωῆς γὰρ σῶμά ἐστι, τουτέστι τοῦ μονογενοῦς, κατελαμ- 5 πρύνθη δὲ καὶ δόξῃ τῇ θεοπρεπεστάτῃ καὶ νοεῖται θεοῦ σῶμα. τουγάρτοι κἂν εἴ τις αὐτὸ λέγοι θεῖον, ὡσπερ ἀμέλει τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἀνθρώπινον,² οὐκ ἂν ἀμάρτοι τοῦ πρέποντος λογισμοῦ· ὅθεν οἶμαι καὶ τὸν σοφώτατον Παῦλον εἰπεῖν· εἰ καὶ ἐγνωκάμεν κατὰ σάρκα Χριστόν, ἀλλὰ νῦν οὐκέτι γινώσκομεν.¹ θεοῦ γάρ, 10 ὡς ἔφην, ἴδιον σῶμα ὑπάρχον, ὑπερέβη πάντα τὰ ἀνθρώπινα, μεταβολὴν δὲ τὴν εἰς τὴν τῆς θεότητος φύσιν οὐκ ἐνδέχεται παθεῖν σῶμα τὸ ἀπὸ γῆς· ἀμήχανον γάρ, ἐπεὶ καταγορεύομεν τῆς θεότητος ὡς γενητῆς καὶ ὡς προσλαβούσης τι ἐν ἑαυτῇ ὃ μὴ ἐστι κατὰ φύσιν ἴδιον αὐτῆς. ἴσον γάρ ἐστιν εἰς ἀτοπίας λόγον τὸ εἰπεῖν 15 ὅτι μετεβλήθη τὸ σῶμα εἰς θεότητος φύσιν, καὶ μὴν κάκεῖνο ὅτι μετεβλήθη ὁ λόγος εἰς τὴν τῆς σαρκὸς φύσιν. ὡσπερ γὰρ τοῦτο ἀμήχανον (ἄτρεπτος γὰρ καὶ ἀναλλοιώτως ἐστίν), οὕτως καὶ τὸ ἕτερον· οὐ γὰρ ἐστὶ τῶν ἐφικτῶν εἰς θεότητος οὐσίαν ἥτοι φύσιν μεταχωρήσαι τι δύνασθαι τῶν κτισμάτων· κτίσμα δὲ καὶ ἡ σὰρξ.²⁰ οὐκοῦν θεῖον μὲν εἶναι φάμεν τὸ σῶμα Χριστοῦ, ἐπειδὴ καὶ θεοῦ σῶμά ἐστι, καὶ ἀρρήτῳ δόξῃ κατηγλαϊομένον, ἀφθαρτον ἁγίον ζωοποιόν· ὅτι δὲ εἰς φύσιν θεότητος μετεβλήθη, οὔτε τῶν πατέρων τις τῶν ἁγίων ἢ πεφρόνηκεν ἢ εἴρηκεν οὔτε ἡμεῖς οὕτω διακείμεθα.

11. Μὴ ἀγνοεῖτω δὲ κάκεῖνο ἢ σὴ δσιότης ὅτι ὁ τῆς μακαρίας 25 μνήμης ὁ πατὴρ ἡμῶν Ἀθανάσιος ὁ γενόμενος κατὰ καιροὺς τῆς Ἀλεξανδρέων ἐπίσκοπος, κεκινημένων τινῶν κατ' ἐκεῖνο καιροῦ, γέγραφεν ἐπιστολὴν πρὸς Ἐπίκτητον ἐπίσκοπον τῆς Κορίνθου πάσης ὀρθοδοξίας μεστήν· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἠλέγχετο καὶ ἐξ αὐτῆς

¹ 2 Cor. 5: 16

² τὸ ἀνθρώπινον VR; τὸ ἀνθρώπειον A; ἀνθρώπειον one witness

10. After the resurrection there existed the very body which had experienced suffering, no longer though containing in itself human infirmities. For we declare it capable no more of hunger, weariness or anything of that kind, but declare it to be incorruptible—and not only that, but life-giving as well. It is, indeed, Life's (that is, the Only-begotten's) body; it has been made resplendent with divinest glory and is conceived of as God's body. That is why anyone calling it 'divine' in the same sense as, for example, he calls a man's body 'human', will be perfectly correct to do so.¹¹ It is for this reason, I think, that wise Paul said: 'Even if we have known Christ in flesh, nevertheless we now know him no more.' Being, as I have said, God's own body, it transcended all things human, yet earthly body cannot undergo change into the Godhead's nature—it is impossible, since we should be accusing the Godhead of being created and of acquiring in itself something which does not naturally belong to it. Indeed talk of the body's being changed into Godhead's nature is equally as absurd as talk of the Word's being changed into the nature of the flesh. Just as the latter is impossible (for the Word is unchanging and unalterable) so is the former—that a creature could transfer to Godhead's substance or nature does not come within the realm of possibilities, and the flesh is a created thing. Hence we affirm Christ's body to be divine, seeing that it is God's body, adorned with ineffable glory, incorruptible, holy and life-giving; but that he was changed into Godhead's nature none of the holy fathers has said or thought and we have no intention of doing so either.

11. Your Holiness should be aware of the further fact that after the raising of certain questions in his time our father Athanasius of blessed memory, formerly bishop of Alexandria, wrote a letter full of entirely sound teaching to Epictetus bishop of Corinth. Now seeing that Nestorius was rebutted by the letter

¹¹ Cyril's language here, taken in conjunction with what he has said about sin and corruption, provokes the issues which were to divide Severus of Antioch from Julian of Halicarnassus, the caricature of whose views is 'aphthartodocetism'. If it is God's body, life-giving and sinless, it must from conception (Julian argued) be incorruptible. Its death and suffering are real (there is no 'docetism' involved); they are voluntary. They are the true miracle of incarnation. Severus argued otherwise: sin and corruption are different; corruption is part of the assumed human condition and Christ's body is incorruptible only after the Resurrection. There can be no doubt that it is Severus who is repeating Cyril's teaching here. See R. Draguet, *Julien d'Halicarnasse et sa controverse avec Stéopère d'Antioche sur l'incorruptibilité du corps du Christ* (Louvain, 1924).

Νεστορίος καὶ οἱ τῇ ὀρθῇ πίστει συναγορεύοντες ταύτην ἀναγινώσκοντες ἐξεδυσώπουν τοὺς τὰ αὐτὰ φρονεῖν ἐθέλοντας, ἀπειρηκότες πρὸς τοὺς ἐντεῦθεν ἐλέγχους ἐμηχανήσαντό τι πικρὸν καὶ αἰρετικῆς δυσσεβείας ἄξιον. παραφθείραντες γὰρ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν καὶ τὰ μὲν ὑφελόντες, τὰ δὲ προσθέντες ἐκδεδώκασι, ὡς δοκεῖν καὶ τὸν 5 αἰοίδιμον ἐκεῖνον συνωδὰ φρονεῖν Νεστορίῳ καὶ τοῖς ἀμφ' αὐτόν. ἦν οὖν ἀναγκαῖον ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ κάκεισέ τις παραφθαρμένην αὐτὴν ἐπιδεικνύειν ἐκ τῶν παρ' ἡμῶν ἀντιγράφων τὸ ἴσον λαβόντας ἀποστεῖλαι τῇ σῇ θεοσεβείᾳ. καὶ γὰρ ὁ εὐλαβέστατος καὶ θεοσεβέστατος ὁ τῆς Ἐμεσηνῶν ἐπίσκοπος Παῦλος ἔλθων ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ κεκίνηκε περὶ τούτου λόγους καὶ εὐρέθη μὲν ἔχων τὸ ἴσον τῆς ἐπιστολῆς, παρεφθαρμένον δὲ καὶ παραποιηθὲν παρὰ τῶν αἰρετικῶν, ὥστε καὶ ἠξίωσεν ἐκ τῶν παρ' ἡμῶν ἀντιγράφων τὸ ἴσον τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν ἐκπεμφθῆναι· καὶ δὴ πεπόμφαμεν.

12. Ἀκολουθοῦντες δὲ πανταχῇ ταῖς τῶν ἁγίων πατέρων ὀρθοδοξίαις, κατὰ τῶν Νεστορίου δογμάτων συγγαγράφαμεν βιβλίον, καὶ ἕτερον δὲ διαβεβληκότων τινῶν τῶν κεφαλαίων τὴν δύναμιν, καὶ ταῦτα ἀπέστειλα τῇ σῇ θεοσεβείᾳ, ἵν' εἴ τινες εἶεν ἕτεροι τῶν ὁμοπίστων τε καὶ ὁμοψύχων ἡμῶν ἀδελφῶν ταῖς τινῶν φλυαρίαις συνηρπασμένοι καὶ νομίζοντες ὅτι μετέγνωμεν ἐπὶ τοῖς 20 κατὰ Νεστορίου λεχθεῖσιν, ἐλεγχθεῖεν ἐκ τῆς ἀναγνώσεως καὶ μάθωσιν ὅτι καλῶς καὶ ὀρθῶς ἐπετιμήσαμεν ὡς πεπλανημένῳ καὶ νῦν οὐδὲν ἦττον ἐγκείμεθα πανταχοῦ μαχόμενοι ταῖς αὐτοῦ δυσφημίαις. ἡ δὲ σῇ τελειότητι τὰ ἔτι μείζω νοεῖν δυναμένη καὶ ἡμᾶς ὠφελήσει καὶ γράφουσα καὶ προσευχομένη.

25

and that the advocates of orthodox belief read it and were discrediting his sympathizers, these were unable to cope with the charges it contained and devised a vicious scheme worthy of their blasphemous heresy. They falsified the letter with omissions and additions and published it, to give the impression that the famous Athanasius was in agreement with Nestorius and his circle.¹² The need arose, therefore, to make a transcript from one of our copies here and despatch it to your Reverence in case people present you there with a corrupt version. The most pious and religious Paul, bishop of Emesa, when he came to Alexandria raised the matter in discussion and was found to be in possession of a copy of the letter corrupted and falsified by the heretics, with the result that he asked for a transcript from our copies here to be sent off to the Antiochenes; and we have done so.

12. In complete adherence to the sound teachings of the holy fathers we have composed one book against Nestorius' dogmas and another against certain hostile critics of the content of the Chapters.¹³ These too I send your Reverence, in order that any other of those brethren of ours, who share our faith and sympathies and who may get carried away by certain people's vain chatter into imagining that we have changed our minds on the subject of our statements against Nestorius, may be proved wrong by reading these books and may come to know that the way we rebuked the errant was fair and right and that at this very moment we are engaged just as widely in combating his blasphemies. Your Perfection, with your capacity for greater insights still, will help us by writing and by prayer.

¹² See p. 58 n. 35.

¹³ *Contra Nestorium* (ACO I, 1, 6 pp. 13-106) and the defence of the anathematisms either against Theodoret (ACO I, 1, 6 pp. 107-46) or against the Orientals (ACO I, 1, 7 pp. 33-65).

SECOND LETTER TO SUCCENSUS

"Ἐτερον ὑπομνηστικὸν ἀντιγραφὲν πρὸς τὰς πεύσεις ἡμῶν
παρὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν Σούκενσον¹

1. Ἐμφανῆ μὲν ἑαυτὴν καθίστησιν ἢ ἀλήθεια τοῖς ἀγαπῶσιν
αὐτήν, κρύπτεται δὲ οἶμαι καὶ πειρᾶται λανθάνειν τὰς τῶν πολυ-
πλόκων ἐννοίας· οὐ γὰρ ἀξίους ἑαυτοὺς ἀποφαίνουσι τοῦ λαμπροῦς 5
ὄμμασι κατιδεῖν αὐτήν. καὶ οἱ μὲν τῆς ἀμωμότητος πίστεως ἐρασταὶ
ζητοῦσι τὸν κύριον ἐν ἀπλότῃ καρδίᾳ,^a καθὰ γέγραπται· οἱ δὲ
καμπύλας τροχιάς ἐρχόμενοι καὶ καρδίαν ἔχοντες σκαμβήν^b κατὰ
τὸ ἐν ψαλμοῖς εἰρημένον διεστραμμένων ἐννοιῶν πολυπλόκου
ἑαυτοῖς συναγείρουσιν ἀφορμάς, ἵνα διαστρέψωσι τὰς ὁδοὺς κυρίου 10
τὰς εὐθείας καὶ τὰς τῶν ἀπλουστέρων παρακομίσωσι ψυχὰς εἰς τὸ
χρῆναι φρονεῖν ἢ μὴ θέμις. καὶ ταῦτά φημι τοῖς παρὰ τῆς σῆς
ἀσιότητος ὑπομνηστικοῖς ἐντυχῶν, εἰτά τινα εὐρῶν ἐν αὐτοῖς
οὐκ ἀσφαλῶς προτεινόμενα παρὰ τῶν οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως ἡγαπηκότων
τῆς ψευδωνύμου γνώσεως τὴν διαστροφὴν.^c ἦσαν δὲ ταῦτα. 15

2. Εἰ ἐκ δύο, φησὶν, συνηρέχθη φύσεων ὁ Ἐμμανουήλ, μετὰ δὲ
τὴν ἔνωσιν μία φύσις νοεῖται τοῦ λόγου σεσαρκωμένη, ἔψεται
πάντως τὸ χρῆναι λέγειν αὐτὸν παθεῖν εἰς ἰδίαν φύσιν.

Οἱ μακάριοι πατέρες οἱ τὸ σεπτὸν τῆς ὀρθῆς πίστεως ἡμῶν
ὀρισάμενοι σύμβολον αὐτὸν ἔφασαν τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς λόγον τὸν 20
ἐκ τῆς οὐσίας αὐτοῦ τὸν μονογενῆ τὸν δι' οὗ τὰ πάντα, σαρκωθῆναι
καὶ ἐνανθρωπήσαι καὶ οὐ δήπου φαμὲν ἀγνοῆσαι τοὺς ἁγίους
ἐκείνους ὅτι τὸ ἐνωθῆν τῷ λόγῳ σῶμα ἐψύχωτο ψυχῇ νοερᾷ, ὥστε
εἴ τις σαρκωθῆναι λέγοι τὸν λόγον, οὐ δίχα ψυχῆς νοερᾶς ἀμολογεῖ
τὴν σάρκα τὴν ἐνωθεῖσαν αὐτῷ. οὕτως γάρ, ὡς γε οἶμαι, μᾶλλον 25

^a cf. Wisd. 1: 1

^b cf. Ps. 100 (101): 4

^c cf. 1 Tim. 6: 20

Witnesses: As for first letter to Succensus ACO 1, 1, 6 pp. 157-62

¹ The headings vary with mss. This is Schwartz's composite title.

SECOND LETTER TO SUCCENSUS

A second note written in reply to our¹ questions by the same to
the same Succensus

1. Truth makes herself plain to her friends but tries, I think,
to hide from the view of tangled minds, for they shew themselves
unworthy of beholding her with limpid gaze. Lovers of the faith
immaculate 'seek the Lord' (as Scripture has it) 'in simplicity
of heart', whereas travellers on winding paths, possessors of a
'warped heart' (as the psalm says), amass intricate pretexts for
their own distorted notions with the aim of twisting the Lord's
straight ways and getting simpler souls to think they ought to
hold wrong views. I say this after reading the notes from your
Holiness and finding there certain unsound claims made by
people with a strange love for the perversity of 'pseudo-science'.

2. The claims were as follows: 'If Emmanuel was composed
out of two natures and after the union one incarnate nature of
the Word² is conceived of, it follows that we have to say he
experienced suffering in his own nature.'

The blessed fathers who laid down our august creed of ortho-
dox belief affirmed that the Word from God the Father, the
Word who is from his substance, Only-begotten, through whom
are all things, personally became incarnate and was made man.
Obviously we do not mean that these holy fathers failed to
recognize the fact that the body united to the Word was endowed
with mental life; and so if one says the Word became incarnate
one is not agreeing with the view that the flesh united to him
lacked mental life. This was, I think (no, rather—confidently

¹ The letters then were published by Succensus initially. The problems
which Succensus reports were the debating points made by Cilician 'diphysites',
i.e. of the school of Theodore.

² See *To Eulogius*, n. 3.

δὲ ὡς ἔστι τεθαρρηκότως εἰπεῖν, καὶ ὁ πάνσοφος εὐαγγελιστῆς Ἰωάννης τὸν λόγον ἔφη γενέσθαι σάρκα,^a οὐχ ὡς ἀψύχῳ σαρκὶ ἐνωθέντα, μὴ γένοιτο, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ὡς τροπὴν ἢ ἀλλοίωσιν ὑπομείναντα. μεμνήκε γὰρ ὅπερ ἦν, τουτέστι φύσει θεός, προσλαβὼν δὲ καὶ τὸ εἶναι ἄνθρωπος ἦτοι γενέσθαι καθ' ἡμᾶς ἐκ γυναικὸς κατὰ σάρκα, 5 πάλιν εἰς μεμνήκεν υἱός, πλὴν οὐκ ἄσαρκος καθὰ καὶ πάλαι ἦτοι πρὸ τῶν τῆς ἐνανθρωπήσεως καιρῶν, ἀμφισάμενος δὲ ὡσπερ καὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν φύσιν. ἀλλ' εἰ καὶ μὴ ἔστιν ὁμοούσιον τῷ ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς φύντι λόγῳ τὸ ἐνωθὲν αὐτῷ σῶμα καὶ ψυχῆς ἐνούσης αὐτῷ νοεράς, ἀλλ' οὐδὲν ὁ μὲν νοῦς φαντάζεται τὸ ἐεροφυῆς τῶν 10 ἐνωθέντων, ἕνα γε μὴν ὁμολογοῦμεν υἱὸν καὶ Χριστὸν καὶ κύριον ὡς γεγονότος σαρκὸς τοῦ λόγου· τὸ δὲ "σαρκός" ὅταν εἴπωμεν, ἀνθρώπου φαμέν. ποία τοίνυν ἀνάγκη παθεῖν αὐτὸν εἰς ἰδίαν φύσιν, εἰ λέγοιτο μετὰ τὴν ἔνωσιν μία φύσις υἱοῦ σεσαρκωμένη; εἰ μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἦν ἐν τοῖς λόγοις τῆς οἰκονομίας τὸ πεφυκὸς ὑπομένειν 15 τὸ πάθος, ὀρθῶς ἂν ἔφασαν ὅτι μὴ ὄντος τοῦ πεφυκότητος πάσχειν πᾶσά πως ἀνάγκη τῇ τοῦ λόγου φύσει συμβαίνειν τὸ πάθος· εἰ δὲ ἐν τῷ σεσαρκωμένῳ εἰπεῖν σύμπας ὁ λόγος τῆς μετὰ σαρκὸς οἰκονομίας εἰσφέρεται (ἐσαρκώθη γὰρ οὐχ ἑτέρως, ἀλλὰ σπέρματος Ἀβραάμ ἐπιλαμβανόμενος καὶ ὁμοιωθεὶς κατὰ πάντα τοῖς 20 ἀδελφοῖς^e καὶ μορφήν δούλου λαβῶν),^f εἰς ἡ πεφλυαρῆκασιν οἱ λέγοντες ἀκολουθεῖν τὸ χρῆναι πάντως αὐτὸν εἰς ἰδίαν ὑπομείναι φύσιν, ὑποκειμένης τῆς σαρκός, περὶ ἣν ἂν εἰκότως συμβῆναι τὸ παθεῖν νοῦτο ἀπαθοῦς ὄντος τοῦ λόγου. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔξω διὰ τοῦτο τίθεμεν αὐτὸν τοῦ λέγεσθαι παθεῖν· ὡσπερ γὰρ ἴδιον αὐτοῦ γέγονε 25 τὸ σῶμα, οὕτω καὶ πάντα τὰ τοῦ σώματος δῖχα μόνης ἀμαρτίας λέγοιτο ἂν οὐδὲν ἦντον αὐτοῦ κατ' οἰκειώσιν οἰκονομικῆν.

3. Εἰ μία φύσις, φησί, τοῦ λόγου σεσαρκωμένη, πᾶσά πως ἀνάγκη φυρμὸν γενέσθαι καὶ σύγκρασιν, μειουμένης ὡσπερ καὶ ὑποκλεπτομένης τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης φύσεως ἐν αὐτῷ. 30

Ἦγνόησαν πάλιν οἱ τὰ ὀρθὰ διαστρέφοντες ὅτι κατὰ ἀλήθειάν ἔστι μία φύσις τοῦ λόγου σεσαρκωμένη. εἰ γὰρ εἰς ἔστιν υἱὸς ὁ φύσει καὶ ἀληθῶς ὁ ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς λόγος ἀπορρήτως γεννηθείς, εἶτα κατὰ πρόσληψιν σαρκὸς οὐκ ἀψύχον μᾶλλον, ἀλλ' ἐψυχωμένης 35 νοερώς προήλθεν ἄνθρωπος ἐκ γυναικός, οὐκ εἰς δύο μερισθήσεται

^a cf. John 1: 14

^e cf. Hebr. 2: 16 f.

^f cf. Phil. 2: 7

declare) wise John the evangelist's meaning when he spoke of the Word as being made flesh—not, God forbid!, as if he were united to lifeless flesh nor again as if he underwent change or alteration. He remains what he was, that is God by nature. After taking on human existence, being made as we are in flesh from a woman, he remains one Son, not discarnate as of old, before the epoch of his becoming man, but clad, as it were, with our nature. Though the body united to the Word springing from God the Father, a body containing mental life, is not consubstantial with the Word, but the mind consequently has intuition of a difference in kind between the united elements, we confess *one* Son, Christ and Lord because the Word has been made flesh—and when we say 'flesh' we mean 'man'. What necessity is there, then, for him to have experienced suffering in his own nature, supposing there is an affirmation of one incarnate nature of the Son after the union? Had the conditions of God's plan not included what was capable of suffering they could validly assert that in the absence of what was capable of suffering the Word's nature must somehow incur the suffering; yet if the term 'incarnate' brings in the full range of meaning involved in the incarnate dispensation (the point being that incarnation involved nothing less than laying hold of Abraham's race, total assimilation to his brethren and taking slave's form) it is silly nonsense for people to talk of his undergoing suffering in his own nature as being a necessary consequence, when the flesh should be seen as the basis for the occurrence of the suffering whilst the Word is impassible. Yet we do not therefore exclude him from the attribution of suffering. Just as the body has been made his own possession, so all features of the body (with the sole exception of sin) are to be attributed to him in accordance with God's plan of appropriation.

3. 'If there is one incarnate nature of the Word, there must have been a sort of merger and mixture, with the human nature in him being diminished by its removal.'

Again they twist the facts, failing to recognize that the reality is one incarnate nature of the Word. If the Word who was begotten mysteriously of God the Father and who afterwards issued as man from woman by assumption of flesh (not lifeless flesh but flesh endowed with life and reason) is truly and actually one Son, he cannot be divided into two persons or sons but

διὰ τοῦτο πρόσωπα καὶ υἱούς, ἀλλὰ μεμνήθηκεν εἰς, πλὴν οὐκ ἄσαρκος οὐδὲ ἕξω σώματος, ἀλλ' ἴδιον ἔχων αὐτὸ καθ' ἑνωσιν ἀδιάσπαστον. ὁ δὲ τοῦτο λέγων οὐ φουρμόν, οὐ σύγχυσις, οὐχ ἕτερόν τι τῶν τοιούτων πάντη τε καὶ πάντως δηλοῖ οὔτε μὴν ὡς ἕξ ἀναγκαίου λόγου τοῦτο ἀκολουθήσει, πρόθεν; εἰ γὰρ καὶ εἰς λέγοιτο 5 πρὸς ἡμῶν ὁ μονογενὴς υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ σεσαρκωμένος καὶ ἐνανθρωπήσας, οὐ πέφυται διὰ τοῦτο κατὰ τὸ ἐκείνοις δοκοῦν οὔτε μὴν εἰς τὴν τῆς σαρκὸς φύσιν μεταπεφοίτηκεν ἢ τοῦ λόγου φύσις, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἢ τῆς σαρκὸς εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ, ἀλλ' ἐν ιδιότητι τῇ κατὰ φύσιν ἑκατέρου μένουτός τε καὶ νοουμένου κατὰ γε τὸν ἀρτίως ἡμῖν 10 ἀποδοθέντα λόγον ἀρρήτως καὶ ἀφράστως ἐνωθεὶς μίαν ἡμῖν ἔδειξεν υἱὸν φύσιν, πλὴν, ὡς ἔφην, σεσαρκωμένην. οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ μόνων τῶν ἀπλῶν κατὰ τὴν φύσιν τὸ ἐν ἀληθῶς λέγεται, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν κατὰ σύνθεσιν συνηγμένων, ὁποῖόν τι χρῆμά ἐστιν ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ ἐκ ψυχῆς καὶ σώματος. ἕτεροειδῆ μὲν γὰρ τὰ τοιαῦτα καὶ ἀλλήλοις 15 οὐχ ὁμοούσια· ἐνωθέντα γε μὴν μίαν ἀνθρώπου φύσιν ἀπετέλεσαν, καὶ τοῖς τῆς συνθέσεως λόγοις ἐνπαρῆχθαι τὸ διάφορον κατὰ φύσιν τῶν εἰς ἐνότητα συγκεκριμένων. περιττολογοῦσι τοῖνυν οἱ λέγοντες ὡς εἶπερ εἴη μία φύσις τοῦ λόγου σεσαρκωμένη, πάντη τε καὶ πάντως ἔποιτο ἂν τὸ φουρμόν γενέσθαι καὶ σύγκρασις, ὡς 20 μειουμένης καὶ ὑποκλεπτομένης τῆς ἀνθρώπου φύσεως. οὔτε γὰρ μειώσεται οὔτε καθά φασι, ὑποκλέπτεται· ἀρκεῖ γὰρ πρὸς δήλωσιν τὴν τελειοτάτην τοῦ ὅτι γέγονεν ἄνθρωπος, τὸ λέγειν ὅτι σεσάρκωται. εἰ μὲν γὰρ τοῦτο σεσβήγεται παρ' ἡμῶν, ἔσχεν ἂν τινα χώραν αὐτοῖς ἢ συκοφαντία· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀναγκαίως προσεπενήγекται τὸ ὅτι 25 σεσάρκωται, ποῦ τῆς μειώσεως ἦτοι κλοπῆς ὁ τρόπος;

4. Εἰ τέλειος, φησί, θεὸς καὶ τέλειος ἄνθρωπος ὁ αὐτὸς νοούμενος καὶ ὁμοούσιος μὲν τῷ πατρὶ κατὰ τὴν θεότητα, κατὰ δὲ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα ὁμοούσιος ἡμῖν, ποῦ τὸ τέλειον, εἰ μηκέτι ὑφέστηκεν ἢ ἀνθρώπου φύσις; ποῦ δὲ καὶ τὸ ὁμοούσιος ἡμῖν, εἰ μηκέτι ἔστηκεν 30 ἢ οὐσία, ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἡ φύσις, ἡμῶν;

Ἄρκει καὶ τούτοις εἰς διασάφησιν ἢ ἐπὶ τῷ προτεταγμένῳ κεφαλαίῳ λύσις ἢ γοῦν ἀπολογία. εἰ μὲν γὰρ μίαν εἰπόντες τὴν φύσιν τοῦ λόγου σεσιγήκαμεν οὐκ ἐπενεγκόντες τὸ σεσαρκωμένην, ἀλλ' οἶον ἕξω θέντες τὴν οἰκονομίαν, ἦν αὐτοῖς τάχα που καὶ οὐκ 35 ἀπίθανος ὁ λόγος προσποιούμενοις ἑρωτᾶν ποῦ τὸ τέλειον ἐν

remains one, though not discarnate or incorporeal but possessing his very own body in inseparable union. To say this could not possibly mean or entail mingling, merger or anything of that kind, how could it? If we call the Only-begotten Son of God become incarnate and made man 'one', that does not mean he has been 'mingled', as they suppose; the Word's nature has not transferred to the nature of the flesh or that of the flesh to that of the Word—no, while each element was seen to persist in its particular natural character for the reason just given, mysteriously and inexpressibly unified he displayed to us one nature (but as I said, *incarnate* nature) of the Son. 'One' is a term applied properly not only to basic single elements but to such composite entities as man compounded of soul and body. Soul and body are different kinds of thing and are not mutually consubstantial; yet united they constitute man's single nature despite the fact that the difference in nature of the elements brought into unity is present in the composite condition.³ It is therefore idle for them to claim that if there is one incarnate nature of the Word it follows there must have been a mingling and merger, with the human nature being diminished by its removal. It has neither got smaller nor is it being removed (to use their terminology); for to state that he is incarnate gives completely adequate expression to the fact that he has become man. Had we kept silence on that point, their captious criticism might have had some ground; as it is, seeing that the fact that he is incarnate has of course been added, how can there be any suggestion of diminution or illicit removal?

4. 'If the self-same is seen as fully God and fully man, as consubstantial in Godhead with the Father and consubstantial with us in manhood, what about the fulness if the manhood no longer exists? What about the consubstantiality with us, if our substance (nature) no longer exists?'

The answer, or explanation, in the preceding paragraph adequately covers this further point. If we had spoken of the one nature of the Word without making the overt addition 'incarnate', to the exclusion apparently of the divine plan, there might have been some plausibility to their pretended question about the complete humanity or the possibility of our substance's continued

³ This is the closest Cyril comes to the *ἐν δύο φύσει* of the Chalcedonian definition (see *First Letter*, n. 5 above). There can be no doubt that Cyril affirmed here the permanent co-existence of the pair of mentally distinguishable elements in Christ.

ἀνθρωπότητι ἢ πῶς ὑφέστηκεν ἢ καθ' ἡμᾶς οὐσία· ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ ἡ ἐν ἀνθρωπότητι τελειότης καὶ τῆς καθ' ἡμᾶς οὐσίας ἡ δῆλωσις εἰσκεκόμισται διὰ τοῦ λέγειν σεσαρκωμένην, πανσάσθωσαν καλαμίνην ῥάβδον ἑαυτοῖς ὑποστήσαντες.² τοῦ γὰρ ἐκβάλλοντος τὴν οἰκονομίαν καὶ ἀρνούμενου τὴν σάρκωσιν ἦν τὸ ἐγκαλεῖσθαι 5 δικαίως, ἀφαιρουμένου τὸν υἱὸν τῆς τελείας ἀνθρωπότητος· εἰ δέ, ὡς ἔφην, ἐν τῷ σεσαρκῶσθαι λέγειν αὐτὸν σαφῆς ἐστὶ καὶ ἀναμφίβητος ὁμολογία τοῦ ὅτι γέγονεν ἄνθρωπος, οὐδὲν ἔτι κωλύει νοεῖν ὡς εἰς ὑπάρχων καὶ μόνος υἱὸς ὁ Χριστὸς ὁ αὐτὸς θεὸς ἐστὶ καὶ ἄνθρωπος, ὡσπερ ἐν θεότητι τέλειος, οὕτως καὶ ἐν ἀνθρωπότητι. 10 ὀρθότατα δὲ καὶ πάνυ συνετῶς ἡ σὴ τελειότης τὸν περὶ τοῦ σωτηρίου πάθους ἐκτίθεται λόγον, οὐκ αὐτὸν τὸν μονογενῆ τοῦ θεοῦ υἱόν, καθὸ νοεῖται καὶ ἐστὶ θεός, παθεῖν εἰς ἰδίαν φύσιν τὰ σώματος² ἰσχυρίζομένη, παθεῖν δὲ μᾶλλον τῇ χοϊκῇ φύσει. ἔδει γὰρ ἀναγκαίως ἀμφότερα σώζεσθαι τῷ ἐνὶ καὶ κατὰ ἀλήθειαν υἱῷ, καὶ τὸ μὴ πάσχειν 15 θεϊκῶς καὶ τὸ λέγεσθαι παθεῖν ἀνθρωπίνως· ἡ αὐτοῦ γὰρ πέπονθε σὰρξ. ἀλλ' οἴονται πάλιν ἐκεῖνοι τὴν καλουμένην παρ' αὐτοῖς θεοπάθειαν ἡμᾶς εἰσφέρειν διὰ τούτου καὶ οὐκ ἐννοοῦσιν τὴν οἰκονομίαν, κακουργότατα δὲ πειρῶνται μεθιστᾶν εἰς ἄνθρωπον ἰδικῶς τὸ πάθος, εὐσέβειαν ἐπιζήμιον ἀσυνέτως ἐπιτηδεύοντες, 20 ἵνα μὴ ὁ τοῦ θεοῦ λόγος ὁμολογῆται σωτὴρ ὡς τὸ ἴδιον ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν αἷμα δούς, ἀλλ' ἵνα μᾶλλον ἄνθρωπος ἰδικῶς καὶ καθ' ἑαυτὸν νοούμενος Ἰησοῦς τοῦτο λέγεται κατορθῶσαι. κατασεῖει δὲ τὸ οὕτω φρονεῖν ἅπαντα τῆς μετὰ σαρκὸς οἰκονομίας τὸν λόγον καὶ τὸ θεῖον ἡμῶν μυστήριον εἰς δύναμιν ἀνθρωπολατρίας περιίστησιν 25 οὐκ ἀσυμφανῶς καὶ οὐκ ἐννοοῦσιν ὅτι τὸν ἐξ Ἰουδαίων κατὰ σάρκα, τουτέστι τὸν ἐκ σπέρματος Ἰησοῦ καὶ Δαυὶδ Χριστὸν καὶ κύριον τῆς δόξης³ καὶ θεὸν εὐλογητὸν εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας καὶ ἐπὶ πάντας⁴ ὁ μακάριος ἔφη Παῦλος, ἴδιον ἀποφήνας τὸ σῶμα τοῦ λόγου τὸ τῷ ξύλῳ προσηλωθὲν καὶ αὐτῷ τὸν σταυρὸν διὰ τοῦτο προσνέμων. 30

5. Μανθάνω δὲ ὅτι καὶ ἕτερον τι πρὸς τοῦτοις ἐστὶ τὸ ζητούμενον. ὁ γὰρ τοι λέγων σαρκὶ παθεῖν γυμνῆ τὸν κύριον ἄλογον καὶ ἀκούσιον ποιεῖ τὸ πάθος· εἰ δὲ τις εἶπη μετὰ ψυχῆς νοεῖν αὐτόν,

² cf. Is. 36: 6

³ cf. 1 Cor. 2: 8

⁴ cf. Rom. 9: 5

² Schwartz brackets τὰ σώματος

existence. In view, though, of the fact that the introduction of the word 'incarnate' expresses completeness in manhood and our nature, they should cease leaning on that broken reed. There would be good grounds for charging anybody who deprives the Son of his complete manhood with casting overboard the divine plan and denying the incarnation; but if, as I said, to speak of his being incarnate contains a clear, unequivocal acknowledgement of his becoming man, there is no problem to seeing that the same Christ, being one and unique Son, is God and man as complete in Godhead as he is in manhood. Your Perfection expounds the rationale of our Saviour's passion very correctly and wisely, when you insist that the Only-begotten Son of God did not personally experience bodily sufferings in his own nature, as he is seen to be and is God, but suffered in his earthly nature. Both points, indeed, must be maintained of the one true Son: the absence of divine suffering and the attribution to him of human suffering because his flesh did suffer. These people, though, imagine that we are hereby introducing what they call 'divine passibility';⁴ they fail to bear in mind God's plan and make mischievous attempts to shift the suffering to the man on his own, in foolish pursuit of a false piety. Their aim is that the Word of God should not be acknowledged as the Saviour who gave his own blood for us but instead that Jesus, viewed as a distinct individual man, should be credited with that. Such an idea overthrows the whole principle of God's plan of incarnation and plainly misinterprets our divine mystery as man-worship. They take no notice of the fact that blessed Paul, by calling him who is of the Jews 'in flesh', that is of the stock of Jesse and David, 'Christ', 'Lord of glory' and 'God over all blessed for ever', assigned him the cross and pronounced the body nailed to the wood to be the Word's own body.

5. I am given to understand that a further query has been raised. 'Anyone, surely, who states that the Lord suffered exclusively in the flesh renders the suffering irrational and involuntary, but if you say he suffered with his soul and mind, to

⁴ The term is new, though the charge old. 'Theopaschite' was to be a regular term for abuse of 'monophysites'.

ἵνα ἢ τὸ πάθος ἐκούσιον, οὐδὲν κωλύει λέγειν τῇ φύσει τῆς ἀνθρω-
πότητος αὐτὸν παθεῖν. εἰ δὲ τοῦτο ἀληθές, πῶς οὐ τὰς δύο φύσεις
ὑφεστάναι δώσομεν μετὰ τὴν ἔνωσιν ἀδιαιρέτως; ὥστε εἴ τις λέγει
Χριστοῦ οὐκ παθόντος ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν σαρκί,¹ οὐδὲν ἕτερον λέγει
πλὴν ὅτι Χριστοῦ παθόντος ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ φύσει.

Μάχεται πάλιν οὐδὲν ἦρτον τὸ πρόβλημα τοῖς μίαν εἶναι λέγουσι
τὴν τοῦ υἱοῦ φύσιν σεσαρκωμένην, καὶ οἷον εἰκαῖον ἀποφαίνειν
θέλοντες αὐτὸ, φιλονεικοῦσι πανταχοῦ δύο φύσεις ὑφεστώσας
ἀποφαίνειν. ἀλλ' ἠγνόησαν ὅτι ὅσα μὴ κατὰ μόνην τὴν θεωρίαν
διαίρεσθαι φιλεῖ, ταῦτα πάντως καὶ εἰς ἑτερότητα τὴν ἀνὰ μέρος
ὀλοτρόπως καὶ ἰδικὴν ἀποφοιτήσειεν ἂν ἀλλήλων. ἔστω δὲ ἡμῖν εἰς
παράδειγμα πάλιν ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἄνθρωπος. δύο μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἐπ'
αὐτοῦ νοοῦμεν τὰς φύσεις, μίαν μὲν τῆς ψυχῆς, ἑτέραν δὲ τοῦ
σώματος· ἀλλ' ἐν ψυλαῖς διελόντες ἐννοίαις καὶ ὡς ἐν ἰσχυαῖς
θεωρίας ἦτοι νοῦ φαντασίας τὴν διαφορὰν δεξάμενοι οὐκ ἀνὰ
μέρος τίθεμεν τὰς φύσεις οὔτε μὴν διαμπόξ διατομῆς δύναμιν
ἐφίεμεν αὐταῖς, ἀλλ' ἐνός εἶναι νοοῦμεν, ὥστε τὰς δύο μηκέτι μὲν
εἶναι δύο, δι' ἀμφοῖν δὲ τὸ ἐν ἀποτελεῖσθαι ζῶον. οὐκοῦν καὶ εἰ
λέγοιεν ἀνθρωπότητος φύσιν καὶ θεότητος ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἐμμανουήλ, ἀλλ'
ἢ ἀνθρωπότης γέγονεν ἰδία τοῦ λόγου καὶ εἰς υἱὸς νοεῖται σὺν αὐτῇ.
τῆς γε μὴν θεοπνεύστου γραφῆς σαρκὶ παθεῖν* αὐτὸν λεγούσης,
ἄμεινον καὶ ἡμᾶς οὕτως λέγειν ἢ γοῦν τῇ φύσει τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος,
εἰ καὶ ὅτι μάλιστα, εἰ μὴ δυστρόπως λέγοιτο καὶ τοῦτο πρὸς τινων,
ἀδικήσειεν ἂν οὐδὲν τὸν τοῦ μυστηρίου λόγον. τί γὰρ ἐστὶν ἀνθρω-
πότητος φύσις ἕτερον πλὴν ὅτι σὰρξ ἐψυχωμένη νοερώς; καὶ
πεπονθῆναι φαμέν σαρκὶ τὸν κύριον. περιεργότατα τοῖνυν φασι τὸ
τῇ φύσει τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος αὐτὸν παθεῖν οἷον ἀπαδιοστάντες αὐτὴν
τοῦ λόγου καὶ ἔξω τιθέντες ἰδικῶς, ἵνα δύο νοῶνται καὶ οὐκ εἰς ἓτι
σεσαρκωμένος καὶ ἐνανθρωπήσας ὁ ἐκ θεοῦ πατρός λόγος. τὸ δὲ
ἀδιαιρέτως προστεθὲν δοκεῖ μὲν πως παρ' ἡμῖν ὀρθῆς εἶναι δόξης
σημαντικόν, αὐτοὶ δὲ οὐκ οὕτως νοοῦσιν. τὸ γὰρ ἀδιαιρέτον παρ'
αὐτοῖς κατὰ τὰς Νεστορίου κενοφωνίας καθ' ἕτερον λαμβάνεται
τρόπον· φασι γὰρ ὅτι τῇ ἰσοτιμίᾳ, τῇ ταυτοβουλίᾳ, τῇ αὐθεντίᾳ
ἀδιαιρέτος ἐστὶ τοῦ λόγου ὁ ἐν ᾧ κατώκηκεν ἄνθρωπος, ὥστε οὐχ
ἀπλῶς τὰς λέξεις προφέρουσιν, ἀλλὰ μετὰ τινος δόλου καὶ
κακουργίας.

¹ 1 Peter 4: 1

^k cf. *ibid.*

make the suffering voluntary,⁵ there is no bar to saying that he
suffered in the manhood's nature. If that is true, must we not
be conceding that two natures exist inseparably after the union?
With the result that if you quote "*Christ therefore having suffered
for us in flesh*" your meaning is the same as if you had said "*Christ
having suffered for us in our nature*".

The objection is just one more attack upon those who affirm
one incarnate nature of the Son; apparently aiming to prove the
affirmation idle, they obstinately argue always for the existence
of two natures. They forgot, though, that all things regularly
distinguished at the merely speculative level isolate themselves
completely in mutual difference and separate individuality.
Take a normal human being. We perceive in him two natures:
one that of the soul, a second that of the body. We divide them,
though, merely in thought, accepting the difference as simply
residing in fine-drawn insight or mental intuition; we do not
separate the natures out or attribute a capacity for radical
severance to them, but see that they belong to one man so that the
two are two no more and the single living being is constituted
complete by the pair of them. So though one attributes the nature
of manhood and of Godhead to Emmanuel, the manhood has
become the Word's own and together with it is seen one Son.
Inspired Scripture tells us he suffered in flesh and we should do
better to use those terms than to talk of his suffering 'in the
nature of the manhood', even if that statement, unless it be
made in certain people's perverse sense, does no damage to the
principle of the mystery. What, indeed, is manhood's nature
except flesh endowed with life and mind? And that the Lord
suffered in flesh we affirm. It is futile, then, for them to talk of
his suffering in the nature of the manhood separating it, as it
were, from the Word and isolating it from him so as to think
of him as two and not one Word from God the Father yet
incarnate and made man. The extra word 'inseparable' they
add may seem to have our orthodox sense, but that is not how
they intend it. 'Inseparability', according to Nestorius' empty
talk, is used in a different sense. They say that the man in whom
the Word has made his home is inseparable from him in equality
of honour, identity of will and sovereignty. The result is that they
do not use terms in their plain sense but with a certain trickery
and mischief.

⁵ i.e. human suffering belongs to human nature in its completeness and is
not simply a physical, bodily happening.

ON THE CREED

Τοῦ αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸ ἅγιον σύμβολον

1. Τοῖς ἀγαπητοῖς καὶ ποθεινοτάτοις Ἀναστασίῳ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ
Μαρτινιανῷ Ἰωάννῃ Παρηγορίῳ πρεσβυτέροις καὶ Μαξίμῳ
διακόνῳ καὶ λοιποῖς ὀρθοδόξοις πατράσι μοναχῶν καὶ τοῖς σὺν ὑμῖν
τὸν μονήρῃ βίον ἀσκούσι καὶ ἐν πίστει θεοῦ ἰδρυμένοις Κύριλλος ἐν 5
κυρίῳ χαίρειν.

Τὸ φιλομαθὲς καὶ φιλόπονον τῆς ὑμετέρας ἀγάπης καὶ νῦν οὐ
μετρίως ἐπαινέσας ἔχω καὶ ἄξιον εἶναι φημι τοῦ παντὸς λόγου.
τὸ γάρ τοι θεῖον ἐφέεσθαι μαθημάτων καὶ τῆς τῶν ἱερῶν δογμάτων
ὀρθότητος μεταποιεῖσθαι φιλεῖν πῶς οὐκ ἂν ὑπεραγάσαιοί τις; καὶ 10
γάρ ἐστι ζωῆς τῆς ἀπεράντου καὶ μακαρίας τὸ χρήμα πρόξενον καὶ
οὐκ ἄμισθος ἢ ἐν γε τούτοις σπουδῇ· φησὶ γάρ που πρὸς τὸν ἐν
τοῖς οὐρανοῖς πατέρα καὶ θεὸν ὁ κύριος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦς ὁ Χριστός·
αὕτη δέ ἐστιν ἡ αἰώνιος ζωὴ ἵνα γινώσκωσι σὲ τὸν μόνον
ἀληθινὸν θεὸν καὶ ὃν ἀπέστειλας Ἰησοῦν Χριστόν.^a 15

2. Ὁρθὴ γὰρ πίστις καὶ ἀκατάσκηπτος, σὺνδρομον ἔχουσα τὴν
ἐξ ἔργων ἀγαθῶν φαιδρότητα, παντὸς ἡμᾶς ἐμπύπλησιν ἀγαθοῦ καὶ
διαπρεπῆ λαχόντας τὴν δόξαν ἀποφαίνει· πράξεων δὲ λαμπρότης εἰ
ἀμοιροῦσα φαίνοιτο δογμάτων ὀρθῶν καὶ ἀδιαβλήτου πίστεως,
ὀνήσειεν ἂν, ὡς γε οἴμαι, κατ' οὐδένα τρόπον τὴν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου 20
ψυχὴν. ὡσπερ γὰρ ἡ πίστις χωρὶς τῶν ἔργων νεκρά ἐστιν,^b
οὕτως εἶναι φαμεν ἀληθὲς καὶ τὸ ἔμπαλιν. οὐκοῦν συναλαμπέτω
τοῖς τῆς εὐζωίας ἀρχήμασι καὶ τὸ ἀμώμητον ἐν πίστει· ἄρτιοι γὰρ
οὕτως ἐσόμεθα κατὰ τὸν τοῦ πανσόφου Μωυσέος νόμον. τέλειος
γὰρ φησιν ἔσῃ ἐναντίον κυρίου τοῦ θεοῦ σου.^c οἱ δὲ τοῦ 25
πίστιν ἔχειν ὀρθὴν ἐξ ἀμαθίας ὀλιγορήσαντες, εἶτα ταῖς ἐπιεικείαις
τὸν ἑαυτῶν κατασεμνύνοντες βίον εὐκαίῃ πως ἀνδράσιν εὐφυᾶ μὲν

^a John 17: 3

^b James 2: 20

^c Deut. 18: 13

Witnesses: V A R + Latin version, S, and citations ACO 1, 1, 4 pp. 49-61

ON THE CREED

By the same, On the holy Creed

1. Greetings in the Lord from Cyril to the dear and well-
beloved priests Anastasius, Alexander, Martinian, John and
Paregorius; to the deacon Maximus;¹ to the rest of the orthodox
abbots; and to your colleagues in the monastic life with their
firm faith in God.

I must use superlatives to praise your charities' eagerness for
hard study and here and now declare it deserves every com-
mendation. How can one fail to admire a yearning for theology
and a desire to follow orthodoxy in sacred doctrine? They win
endless life and happiness, and the serious attention involved
here is well worthwhile. Our Lord Jesus Christ addresses God
the heavenly Father at one point: *'This is eternal life that they
should know thee the sole, true God and Jesus Christ whom thou didst
send.'*

2. An unimpeachably sound faith, with the splendour good
deeds produce to go with it, fills us with all goodness and endows
us with more than ordinary glory. Excellency in actions, on the
other hand, without the evidence of sound doctrines and irre-
proachable faith can, I believe, in no way benefit man's soul.
'Faith without works is dead', and by the same token we assert the
truth of the converse. Purity in faith, then, and nobility of life
must shine together, for this is how we can completely accord
with the law of Moses so utterly wise. *'Thou shalt be perfect'*, he
says, *'before the Lord thy God.'* Ignorant despisers, though, of sound
faith, who yet bedeck their lives with virtues, resemble men of

¹ Only Maximus is otherwise important. He was a zealous opponent of
Nestorianism, active in rousing opposition to John his bishop. He had at first
refused to accept the reunion of 433 and Cyril wrote two short letters to him
(*Epp.* 57f.) which preach the need for *οἰκονομία*, 'accommodation', in the
matter. The breach was healed, but only temporarily. Five years later Maximus
was touring the East campaigning against Theodore. See p. xxvii.

λαχοῦσι τοῦ προσώπου τὸν χαρακτῆρα, πεπλανημένην δὲ καὶ διάστροφον τῶν ὀμμάτων τὴν βολήν, ὥστε καὶ πρέπειν αὐτοῖς τὸ διὰ φωνῆς Ἱερεμίου πρὸς τὴν τῶν Ἰουδαίων μητέρα, φημι δὴ τὴν Ἱερουσαλήμ εἰρημένον παρὰ θεοῦ· ἰδοὺ οὐκ εἰσιν οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ σου οὐδὲ ἡ καρδία σου καλή.^d

5

3. Χρὴ τοίνυν ὑμᾶς ὑγιᾶ καὶ πρό γε τῶν ἄλλων ἔχειν ἐν ἑαυτοῖς τὸν νοῦν καὶ διαμεμνησθαι γράμματος ἱεροῦ προσφωνούντος τε καὶ λέγοντος· οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ σου ὀρθὰ βλέπέτωσαν.^e ὀρθὴ δὲ βλέψις ὀμμάτων τῶν ἔσω κεκρυμμένων τὸ ἰσχνῶς καὶ ἀπεξεσμένως περιθρεῖν δύνασθαι κατὰ γε τὸ ἐγχωροῦν τοὺς οὐπερ ἂν γένοιτο 10 περὶ θεοῦ λόγους. βλέπομεν γὰρ ἐν ἐσόπτρῳ καὶ αἰνίγματι καὶ γινώσκομεν ἐκ μέρους·^f ὃ γε μὴν ἐκ σκοτόους ἀποκαλύπτων βαθέα^g τὸ τῆς ἀληθείας ἐνίησι φῶς τοῖς ἐθέλουσιν ὀρθῶς τὴν περὶ αὐτοῦ γνώσιν ἐλεῖν. χρὴ τοιγαροῦν ἡμᾶς θεῷ προσπίπτειν λέγοντας· φώτισον τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς μου, μήποτε ὑπνώσω εἰς 15 θάνατον.^h τὸ γὰρ τῆς ὀρθότητος τῶν ἱερῶν δογματῶν ἀπολισθεῖν εἶη ἂν ἕτερον οὐδὲν πλὴν ὅτι σαφῶς τὸ ὑπνοῦν εἰς θάνατον· ἐκπίπτομεν δὲ τῆς ὀρθότητος, ὅτε μὴ ταῖς θεοπνεύστοις ἐπόμθετα γραφαῖς, ἀλλ' ἢ προλήψισιν οὐκ ἐπαινουμέναις ἢ κατὰ πρόσκλισιν τὴν πρὸς 20 γέ τινας οὐκ ὀρθοποδοῦντας περὶ τὴν πίστιν τὰς τῆς ἑαυτῶν διανοίας ἀπονέμοντες ῥοπὰς καὶ πρό γε τῶν ἄλλων τὰς ἑαυτῶν ψυχὰς ἀδικοῦντες ἀλίσκόμεθα.

4. Πειστέον δὴ οὖν τοῖς τῆς ὀρθότητος ἐπιμεληταῖς πρὸς τὸ τοῖς ἱεροῖς κηρύγμασι δοκοῦν, ἃ καὶ διὰ πνεύματος ἁγίου παρέδοσαν 25 ἡμῖν οἱ ἀπ' ἀρχῆς αὐτόπται καὶ ὑπηρέται γενόμενοι τοῦ λόγου,ⁱ ὧν τοῖς ἴχνεσιν ἀκολουθεῖν ἐσπούδασαν καὶ οἱ πανεύφημοι πατέρες ἡμῶν οἱ τὸ σεπτὸν τε καὶ οἰκουμηνικὸν τῆς πίστεως ὀρισάμενοι σύμβολον ἐν τῇ Νικαέων συναγηγεργμένοι κατὰ καιροῦς. οἷς δὴ καὶ αὐτὸς σύνεδρος ἦν ὁ Χριστός· ἔφη γὰρ ὅτι ὅπου ἐὰν 30 ᾧσι δύο ἢ τρεῖς συνηγμένοι εἰς τὸ ἐμὸν ὄνομα, ἐκεῖ εἰμι ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν.^j ὅτι γὰρ πρόεδρος ἦν ἀοράτως τῆς ἁγίας καὶ μεγάλης ἐκείνης συνόδου Χριστός, πῶς ἔστιν ἀμφιβάλλειν; κρηπίς

^a Jer. 22: 17
^h Ps. 12(13): 3

^e Prov. 4: 25
ⁱ Luke 1: 2

^f cf. 1 Cor. 13: 12, 9
^j Matt. 18: 20

^g Job 12: 22

a handsome cast of countenance but endowed with a squint, so that God's words through the voice of Jeremiah to the Mother of the Jews (Jerusalem, I mean) are apposite to them: 'Behold thine eyes are not and thine heart is not sound.'

3. Before anything else, then, you should possess within you a sound understanding and recall holy Scripture's address: 'Let your eyes see straight!' The unseen inner eyes' 'straight' vision is the capacity for taking a rounded look, as clear and precise as possible, at any statements about God which may be produced. We see, in fact, in a glass darkly and know in part, nevertheless he who 'discloses deep things out of darkness' infuses truth's light into those intent on acquiring a sound knowledge of him. We ought, then, to fall down before God and say: 'Lighten my eyes lest I sleep unto death.' It is plain, indeed, that 'sleeping unto death' means lapsing from sound and sacred doctrine; and we fall away from soundness when we fail to follow inspired Scripture, and instead let our minds be swayed by prejudices or incline towards parties who do not tread straight the paths of faith and by so doing stand convicted in the first instance of harming ourselves.

4. Custodians of orthodoxy, then, must betake themselves to the judgement of the sacred message which 'those made eyewitnesses and stewards of the Word transmitted to us from the beginning' by the Holy Ghost, those eyewitnesses whose footsteps our utterly praiseworthy fathers endeavoured to follow when they met in time past at Nicaea and laid down the august and universal symbol of the faith. They had, moreover, Christ in session along with them; for he had said, 'Wherever two or three are gathered together in my name there am I in their midst.' Is it possible, indeed, to doubt that Christ invisibly presided over that holy and grand

οὐδὲ τις καὶ θεμέλιος ἀρραγῆς καὶ ἀκράδαντος τοῖς ἀνὰ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν κατεβάλλετο τῆς ἀκραιφνοῦς τε καὶ ἀμωμήτου πίστεως ἢ ὁμολογία· εἶτα πῶς ἀπῆν ὁ Χριστός, εἴπερ ἔστιν αὐτὸς ὁ θεμέλιος κατὰ τὴν τοῦ σοφωτάτου Παύλου φωνήν; θεμέλιον γὰρ ἄλλον, φησὶν, οὐδεὶς δύναται θεῖναι παρὰ τὸν κείμενον, ὅς ἐστιν 5 Ἰησοῦς Χριστός.^k τὴν τοίνυν ἐκτεθεῖσαν παρ' ἐκείνων καὶ ὀρισθείσαν πίστιν τετηρήκασιν ἀδιαβλήτως καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοὺς γεγονότες ἅγιοι πατέρες καὶ ποιμένες λαῶν καὶ φωστήρες ἐκκλησιῶν καὶ εὐτεχνέστατοι μυσταγωγοί. ἔλλειπὸς δὲ ὅλως οὐδὲν ἢ γοῦν παρεωραμένον τῶν ἀναγκαίων εἰς ὄνησιν κατίδοι τις ἂν ἐν ταῖς 10 τῶν πατέρων ὁμολογίαις ἢ γοῦν ἐκθέσειν ὡς πεποιήνται περὶ τῆς ὀρθῆς καὶ ἀκαπηλεύτου πίστεως εἰς ἔλεγχον μὲν καὶ ἀνατροπὴν αἰρέσεως ἀπάσης καὶ δυσσεβοῦς ἀθυροστομίας, εἰς βεβαίωσιν δὲ καὶ ἀσφάλειαν τοῖς ὀρθοποδοῦσι περὶ τὴν πίστιν, οἷς ὁ λαμπρὸς ἀνέτειλεν ἑωσφόρος καὶ διηγύασεν ἡ ἡμέρα^l κατὰ τὰς γραφὰς καὶ 15 τὸ τῆς ἀληθείας ἐνέησι φῶς ἢ διὰ τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος χάρις.

5. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ γέγραφεν ὑμῶν ἡ εὐλάβεια ὡς παροχετεύουσι τινες ἐφ' ᾧ μὴ προσῆκε, τὰ ἐν τῷ συμβόλῳ, τῶν ἐν αὐτῷ ῥημάτων τὴν δύναμιν ἢ οὐ συνιέντες ὀρθῶς ἢ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ προσκεκλίσθαι ταῖς τινῶν συγγραφαῖς εἰς ἀδόκιμον ἀποφερόμενοι νοῦν, 20 εἶτα χρῆναι καμὲ τοὺς περὶ τούτων αὐτῶν πρὸς ὑμᾶς ποιήσασθαι λόγους καὶ διερμηνεύσαι σαφῶς τὴν τῆς ἐκθέσεως δύναμιν, δεῖν ᾤκησιν ἅπερ εἰς νοῦν ἦκει τὸν ἐμόν, ἐπιδρομάδην εἰπεῖν. ἐφόμεθα δὲ πανταχοῦ ταῖς τῶν ἁγίων πατέρων ὁμολογίαις τε καὶ δόξαις, ὀρθῶς καὶ ἀπροσκλινῶς βασανίζοντες τὰ παρ' αὐτῶν εἰρημένα. ἦδη 25 μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἡ ἁγία σύνοδος, ἡ κατὰ γε φημί τὴν Ἐφεσίων συνειλεγμένη κατὰ βούλησιν θεοῦ, τῆς Νεστορίου κακοδοξίας ὅσιν καὶ ἀκριβῆ κατενεγκοῦσα τὴν ψήφον καὶ τὰς τῶν ἐτέρων κενοφωνίας, οἴπερ ἂν ἢ γένοιτο μετ' αὐτὸν ἢ καὶ πρὸ αὐτοῦ γεγόνασι, τὰ ἴσα φρονούντες αὐτῷ καὶ εἰπεῖν ἢ συγγράψαι τολμήσαντες, συγκατέ- 30 κρινεν ἐκείνῳ, τὴν ἴσιν αὐτοῖς ἐπιθεῖσα δίκην. καὶ γὰρ ἦν ἀκόλουθον, ἐνὸς ἅπαξ ἐπὶ ταῖς οὕτω βεβήλοις κενοφωνίαις κατεγνωσμένου, μὴ καθ' ἐνὸς μᾶλλον ἔλθειν, ἀλλ', ἵν' οὕτως εἴπω, κατὰ πάσης αὐτῶν

^k 1 Cor. 3: 11

^l cf. 2 Peter 1: 19

² ACO 1, 1, 7 pp. 105 f. (in the report of the session of 22 July widely circularized by Cyril). A deposition from Charisius, a priest, was read reporting

council? The confession of a faith pure and spotless was in process of being laid down, an infrangible basis, an unshakable foundation, as it were, for men throughout the world—could Christ in that case have been absent if he is, as Paul so wise declares, personally the foundation stone? 'No other foundation', he says, 'can anyone lay than that which is laid, namely Jesus Christ.' Accordingly their successors the holy fathers, pastors of congregations, luminaries of Churches, skilled masters of spirituality as they were, have kept the faith they set forth in a definition with a vigilance that cannot be faulted. One sees no essential omitted, nothing worthwhile overlooked, in the confessional statements the fathers produced dealing with correct and unadulterated faith. Their aim was the refutation and rebuttal of all heresy and blasphemous nonsense on the one hand, and on the other the confirmation and security of those who tread straight the path of faith, people on whom the morning star has arisen and day dawned (as the Bible says) and in whom the grace which comes through the Holy Ghost is infusing truth's light.

5. Now seeing that your reverences write that certain persons are interpreting the contents of the Creed in false directions, either through incorrect understanding of the meaning of the words in it or through being carried off into a depraved interpretation as a result of their attachment to the writings of certain people, and that consequently I ought to address to you on this very theme a clear exegesis of the meaning of the statement, I believe I have an obligation to give a brief review of my understanding of the matter. We shall follow the holy fathers' confessed views at all points making correct and impartial examination of their affirmations. Indeed the holy synod too (I refer to the one assembled by God's will at Ephesus) gave a hallowed and precise judgement against Nestorius' evil dogmas; along with its condemnation of Nestorius it also imposed exactly the same sentence on the empty verbiage of any precursors or successors of his holding the equivalent views and with the impudence to express them orally or in writing.² For they followed up their single condemnation of one man for such profane nonsense with an attack not just on an individual but on the whole heretical

the use of a creed, other than the Nicene, as a test of orthodoxy amongst the Philadelphians. Theodore was its alleged author (Cyril *Ep.* 72) though unnamed in the record. The practice was forbidden (the 'Ephesine Decree'), and a blanket condemnation of Nestorius' supporters, scarcely applicable to the dead, followed. Cf. also *Ep.* 33 (to Acacius of Aleppo, another recipient of the Acta), ACO 1, 1, 7 p. 148, lines 40 ff.

τῆς αἰρέσεως ἣτοι τῆς συκοφαντίας, ἥς πεποιήνται κατὰ τῶν εὐσεβῶν τῆς ἐκκλησίας δογμάτων, δύο πρεσβεύοντες υἱοὺς καὶ διατέμνοντες τὸν ἀμέριστον καὶ ἀνθρωπολατρίας ἔγκλημα καταγράφοντες οὐρανοῦ τε καὶ γῆς· προσκυνεῖ γὰρ μεθ' ἡμῶν ἢ τῶν ἄνω πνευμάτων ἅγια πληθὺς τὸν ἕνα κύριον Ἰησοῦν Χριστόν.

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6. Ὑπὲρ δὲ τοῦ μὴ ἀγνοεῖσθαι παρά τισι τοῦ συμβόλου τὴν δύναμιν, ὃ καὶ ἐν ἀπάσαις ταῖς ἀγίαις τοῦ θεοῦ ἐκκλησίαις καὶ κρατεῖ καὶ κεκήρυκται, πατέρων ἀγίων δόξας ἢ γοῦν ἐκθέσεις ἐνέταξα τοῖς αὐτόθι πεπραγμένοις ὑπομνήμασιν, ἵν' εἰδέειν οἱ ἐντυγχάνοντες αὐταῖς τίνα προσήκει νοεῖσθαι τρόπον τῶν ἀγίων πατέρων τὴν ἐκθεσιν ἣτοι τὸ ἀκραιφνὲς τῆς ὀρθῆς πίστεως σύμβολον. οἴμαι δὲ τὴν ἀγάπην ὑμῶν καὶ ἐντυχεῖν τῷ βιβλίῳ ὃ περὶ τούτων αὐτῶν συγγεγράφαμεν. αὐτὸ δὲ καὶ νῦν, ὡς ἔφη, ἐπὶ λέξεως αὐτῆς παραθεῖς τὸ σύμβολον, τετράψομαι σὺν θεῷ πρὸς γε τὸ δεῖν ἕκαστα τῶν ἐν αὐτῷ κειμένων διερμηνεύσαι σαφῶς. γεγραφότα γὰρ οἶδα τὸν παναοίδιμον Πέτρον· ἔτοιμοι αἰεὶ πρὸς ἀπολογίαὶν παντὶ τῷ αἰτοῦντι ὑμᾶς λόγον περὶ τῆς ἐν ὑμῖν ἐλπίδος.^m

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7. Πιστεύομεν εἰς ἕνα θεὸν πατέρα παντοκράτορα, πάντων ὁρατῶν τε καὶ ἀορατῶν ποιητὴν· καὶ εἰς ἕνα κύριον Ἰησοῦν Χριστόν τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ θεοῦ, γεννηθέντα ἐκ τοῦ πατρὸς¹ μονογενῆ, τουτέστιν² ἐκ τῆς οὐσίας αὐτοῦ,³ θεὸν ἐκ θεοῦ, φῶς ἐκ φωτός, θεὸν ἀληθινὸν ἐκ θεοῦ ἀληθινοῦ, γεννηθέντα, οὐ ποιηθέντα, ὁμοούσιον τῷ πατρί, δι' οὗ τὰ πάντα ἐγένετο· τὰ ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ γῆ, τὸν δι' ἡμᾶς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους καὶ διὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν σωτηρίαν κατ-ελθόντα καὶ σαρκωθέντα καὶ ἐνανθρωπήσαντα, παθόντα καὶ ἀναστανάντα τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, ἀνελθόντα εἰς³ οὐρανοὺς, ἐρχόμενον κρῖναι ζῶντας καὶ νεκρούς· καὶ εἰς τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον.³

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Τοὺς δὲ λέγοντας “ἦν ποτε ὅτε οὐκ ἦν” καὶ “πρὶν γεννηθῆναι οὐκ ἦν” καὶ ὅτι ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων ἐγένετο, ἢ ἐξ ἑτέρας ὑποστάσεως ἢ οὐσίας φάσκοντας εἶναι ἢ τρεπτὸν ἢ ἄλλοιωτὸν τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ θεοῦ, τούτους ἀναθεματίζει ἡ ἀποστολικὴ καὶ καθολικὴ ἐκκλησία.

30

^m 1 Peter 3: 15

¹ γεννηθέντα—πατρὸς] τὸν V

² τουτέστιν—ἅγιον] καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς V

³ sic, cf. p. 16

⁴ sic VARΣ: Latin version trsp. ἀποστολική, καθολική;

cf. p. 16

chicanery (if I may so express it) which they have manufactured against the Church's truly religious doctrines by maintaining two Sons, by sundering the indivisible and indicting heaven and earth on a charge of man-worship—heaven and earth, for the holy multitude of higher spirits joins us in worship of the one Lord Jesus Christ.

6. To remove ignorance on anybody's part as to the significance of the Creed which has been published as authoritative in all God's holy Churches I included opinions, or 'statements', by holy fathers in the record of what was enacted at Ephesus,³ to ensure that readers of these might know how to interpret properly the holy fathers' statement, the pure creed of orthodox faith. Your charities did, I believe, read the book we wrote on this very subject. Even so, as I said, I shall set out the Creed verbatim and then turn with God's help to the task of giving a clear exegesis of each point it contains.

7. 'We believe in one God, Father almighty, maker of all things visible and invisible; and in one Lord Jesus Christ the Son of God, begotten of the Father, only-begotten, that is from his substance, God from God, light from light, true God from true God, begotten not made, consubstantial with the Father, and through him were made all things both in heaven and earth, who for us men and for our salvation came down, was incarnate and made man, suffered and rose again on the third day, ascended into heaven and is coming to judge quick and dead; and in the Holy Ghost.

But as for those who say "there was a time when he did not exist" and "he did not exist before being begotten" and that he was made out of nothing or declare that God's Son comes from a different basis or substance, or that he is mutable or changeable—these the Apostolic and Catholic Church anathematizes.'

³ ACO 1, 1, 7 pp. 89-95. These proof-texts are repeated (like the list of signatories) from the session of 22 June. Cyril appears to be saying here, as in *Ep.* 33 (see preceding note), that he was responsible for inserting them in the record as published, i.e. admitting the artificial character of the Acta. Cf. *To Eulogius*, n. 10.

8. Πιστεύειν ἔφασαν εἰς ἓνα θεόν, ἐκ βάρβρων ὡσπερ αὐτῶν κατασεύοντες τὰς Ἑλλήνων δόξας, οἱ φάσκοντες εἶναι σοφοὶ ἐμωράνθησαν καὶ ἠλλαξαν τὴν δόξαν τοῦ ἀφθάρτου θεοῦ ἐν ὁμοιώματι εἰκόνης φθαρτοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ πετεινῶν καὶ τετραπόδων καὶ ἔρπετων,ⁿ προσεκύνησαν δὲ 5 καὶ τῇ κτίσει παρὰ τὸν κτίσαντα^p καὶ τοῖς τοῦ κόσμου στοιχείοις δεδουλεύκασιν,^p πολλοὺς καὶ ἀναριθμήτους ὑποτοπήσαντες εἶναι τοὺς θεούς. οὐκοῦν εἰς ἀναίρεσιν τῆς πολυθείου πλάνης ἓνα θεὸν ὀνομάζουσιν, ἐπόμενοι πανταχοῦ τοῖς ἱεροῖς γράμμασι καὶ τῆς ἀληθείας τὸ κάλλος τοῖς ἀνὰ πᾶσαν τὴν ὑφ' ἡλίον κατασημαίνοντες. 10 τοῦτο καὶ ὁ πάνσοφος ἔδρα Μωυσῆς, σαφέστατα λέγων· ἄκουε Ἰσραήλ· κύριος ὁ θεός σου κύριος εἰς ἐστίν.^q καὶ αὐτὸς δὲ πού φησιν ὁ τῶν ὄλων γενεσιουργὸς καὶ δεσπότης· οὐκ ἔσονται σοι θεοὶ ἕτεροι πλὴν ἐμοῦ·^r ναὶ μὴν καὶ διὰ φωνῆς τῶν ἁγίων προφητῶν· ἐγὼ θεὸς πρῶτος καὶ ἐγὼ μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ οὐκ 15 ἔστι πάρεξ ἐμοῦ.^s ἄριστα δὴ οὖν οἱ πανεύφημοι πατέρες κρηπίδα τῇ πίστει καταβαλλόμενοι τὸ χρῆναι φρονεῖν καὶ λέγειν ὡς εἰς καὶ μόνος ἐστὶ φύσει τε καὶ ἀληθείᾳ θεός, πιστεύειν ἔφασαν εἰς ἓνα θεόν.

9. Προσωνομάζουσι δὲ αὐτὸν καὶ πατέρα παντοκράτορα, ἵνα συν- 20 εισφέρηται τῷ πατρὶ δῆλωσις υἱοῦ, δι' ὃν ἐστὶ πατήρ, συνυφεστῶτός τε καὶ συνυπάρχοντος αἰεί. οὐδὲ γὰρ γέγονεν ἐν χρόνῳ πατήρ, ἀλλ' ἦν ὃ ἐστίν, αἰεί, τουτέστι πατήρ, παντὸς ὑπάρχων ἐπέκεινα γενητοῦ καὶ ἐν ὑπερτάτοις ὑψώμασι. τὸ γὰρ τοι κρατεῖν καὶ κυριεύειν τῶν ὄλων λαμπρὰν οὕτω καὶ ἀπαράβλητον αὐτῷ προσνέμει 25 τὴν δόξαν.

10. Παρ' αὐτοῦ δὲ φασὶ δεδημιουργῆσθαι τὰ πάντα τὰ τε ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς καὶ τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, ἵνα κἀντεῦθεν τὸ ἀσυμφυῆς αὐτοῦ πρὸς πᾶσαν κτίσιν νοοῖτο· ἀσύγκριτος γὰρ ἡ διαφορὰ ποιητοῦ καὶ ποιήματος, ἀγενήτου καὶ γενητοῦ φύσεώς τε τῆς ὑπὸ 30 ζυγὸν καὶ δουλείαν καὶ τῆς τοῖς δεσποτικοῖς ἀξιωμασιν ἐξωραϊσμένης θεοπρεπῆ τε καὶ ὑπερκόσμιον λαχούσης τὴν δόξαν.

11. Υἱοῦ γε μὴν διαμνημονεύσαντες, ἵνα μὴ δοκοῖεν ὄνομα κοινὸν προσνέμειν αὐτῷ, ὅπερ ἂν ἴσως τάττοιτο καὶ ἐφ' ἡμῶν

ⁿ Rom. 1: 22 f. ^o Rom. 1: 25 ^p cf. Gal. 4: 3 ^q Deut. 6: 4
^r Ex. 20: 3 ^s Is. 44: 6

8. They affirmed that they believed in one God, so shaking the opinions of pagans from their very foundations, as it were, pagans who 'claiming to be wise, became fools and changed the glory of the incorruptible God into the likeness of the image of mortal man, of birds, quadrupeds and reptiles'; who 'worshipped the creature instead of the Creator'; who are slaves to the elements of the world with their imagination of a countless plurality of gods. To get rid, therefore, of the error of polytheism they use the words 'one God' in full conformity with the sacred writings and indicate to all men under the sun the beauty of Truth. Moses, so complete in wisdom, did the same too when he affirmed with superlative clarity: 'Hear, O Israel, the Lord thy God is one Lord.' The universe's creator and master too, personally says in one passage: 'Thou shalt have no other gods but me.' Moreover, he says by the voice of the holy prophets: 'I God am first and I am after these and apart from me there are none.' The fathers, so utterly praiseworthy, laid down, therefore, the noblest foundation for faith, the obligation to hold and affirm that God is one and unique both in nature and in truth, when they declared their belief in one God.

9. They proceed to name him 'Father Almighty' with the aim of indicating along with the Father the Son, by virtue of whom he is 'Father', the Son who ever exists and has being along with him. He has not come to be Father in time but was ever what he is, Father, transcending in supernal heights every created thing. His domination and lordship over the universe thus allots him glory of incomparable splendour.

10. They affirm that all things both in heaven and on earth have been constructed by him so that thereby he should be recognized as having no natural affinity at all with creation; for the difference between Creator and created is incomparable, between a nature uncreated, adorned with the distinctions of empire, possessed of divine and supramundane glory and a nature under the yoke of bondage.

11. On mentioning the Son, to avoid the suspicion of allotting him an ordinary designation which could also be applied equally

αὐτῶν (κεκλήμεθα γὰρ καὶ ἡμεῖς υἱοί), νουνεχέστατα προσεπάγουσι τὰ δι' ὧν ἔστιν ἰδεῖν τῆς ἐνούσης αὐτῷ φαιδρότητος φυσικῆς τὸ ὑπὲρ κτίσιν ἀξίωμα. γεγενῆσθαι γὰρ καὶ οὐ πεποιῆσθαι φασιν, ἀσύντακτον μὲν οὐσιωδῶς τῇ κτίσει διὰ τοῦ μὴ πεποιῆσθαι νοούντες αὐτόν, ἐκφῦναι δὲ μᾶλλον δισχυριζόμενοι τῆς οὐσίας τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ 5 πατρός ἀχρόνως τε καὶ ἀπερινοήτως· ἦν γὰρ ὁ λόγος ἐν ἀρχῇ.[†] εἶτα τῆς ὠδίνος τὸ γνήσιον (ἀνθρωπίνως δὲ καὶ τοῦτο εἰρήσθω διὰ τὸ χρήσιμον) εὖ μάλα κατασημαίνοντες, θεὸν ἔφασαν ἐκ θεοῦ γεγενῆσθαι τὸν υἱόν· ἔνθα γὰρ ὅλως γέννησις ἀληθῆς, ἐκεῖ που πάντως ἔποιτο ἂν τὸ χρῆναι νοεῖν καὶ λέγειν οὐκ ἀλλότριον τῆς 10 οὐσίας τοῦ τεκόντος τὸ τεχθέν, ἀλλ' ἴδιον αὐτῆς, ὅτι καὶ ἐξ αὐτῆς κατὰ τὸν αὐτῇ πρέποντά τε καὶ ἐοικότα λόγον. οὐ γὰρ κατὰ σῶμα τέξεται τὸ ἀσώματον, οὕτω δὲ μᾶλλον ὡς φῶς ἐκ φωτός, ἵν' ἐν τῷ ἀπαστράψαντι φωτὶ τὸ ἀπαυγασθὲν νοοῖτο φῶς, καὶ ἐξ αὐτοῦ κατὰ πρόοδον ἀπόρρητόν τε καὶ ἀφραστον καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ καθ' ἑνωσιν 15 καὶ ταυτότητα φυσικῆν. οὕτω γὰρ εἶναι φαμεν ἐν μὲν τῷ πατρὶ τὸν υἱόν, ἐν δὲ τῷ υἱῷ τὸν πατέρα· ὑπογράφει γὰρ ὁ υἱὸς ἐν ἰδίᾳ φύσει τε καὶ δόξῃ τὸν ἑαυτοῦ γεννήτορα. καὶ γοῦν ἔφη σαφῶς πρὸς ἕνα τῶν ἁγίων μαθητῶν· Φίλιππος δὲ οὗτος ἦν· οὐ πιστεύεις ὅτι ἐγὼ ἐν τῷ πατρὶ καὶ ὁ πατήρ ἐν ἐμοί ἐστιν; ὁ ἕωρακῶς 20 ἐμὲ ἕωρακε τὸν πατέρα·[‡] ἐγὼ καὶ ὁ πατήρ ἐν ἔσμεν.[§] οὐκοῦν ὁμοούσιος ὁ υἱὸς τῷ πατρὶ. ταύτη τοι καὶ θεὸς ἀληθινὸς ἐκ θεοῦ ἀληθινοῦ γεγενῆσθαι πιστεύεται. καὶ τὸ μὲν τῆς γεννήσεως ὄνομα τεθὲν εὐρήσομεν καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν κτισμάτων, κατὰ γε φημὶ τὸ υἱοῦς ἐγέννησα καὶ ὑψίωσα^{||} περὶ τῶν ἐξ αἵματος Ἰσραὴλ 25 εἰρημένον παρὰ θεοῦ· ἀλλ' ἐν χάριτος τάξει τὴν τοιάνδε κλήσιν ἀποκερδαίνει τὸ ποιηθέν, ἐπὶ δὲ γε τοῦ κατὰ φύσιν υἱοῦ καταχρηστικῶς μὲν τῶν τοιοῦτων οὐδέν, ἀληθῆ δὲ πάντα, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο μόνος ἐκ πάντων ἐγὼ εἰμι, φησίν, ἢ ἀλήθεια·[¶] ὥστε κἂν γέννησιν κἂν υἰότητά τις ἐπ' αὐτοῦ λέγῃ, ψευδοεπήσειεν ἂν οὐδαμῶς· αὐτὸς 30 γὰρ ἔστιν ἡ ἀλήθεια. ἀσφαλίζονται τοίνυν τὰς ἡμετέρας ψυχὰς οἱ πανεύφημοι μυσταγωγοί, πατέρα καὶ υἱὸν πανταχοῦ καὶ γέννησιν ὀνομάζοντες καὶ θεὸν ἀληθινὸν ἐκ θεοῦ ἀληθινοῦ καὶ φῶς ἐκ φωτός ἀπαστράψαι λέγοντες, ἵνα καὶ τὸ ἀσώματον καὶ τὸ ἀπλοῦν ἢ γέννησις ἔχοι καὶ τὸ ἐξ αὐτοῦ γε καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ καὶ ἐκάτερος ὑπάρχων 35

[†] cf. John 1: 1

[‡] John 14: 10, 9

[§] John 10: 30

^{||} Is. 1: 2

[¶] John 14: 6

to ourselves (for we too are styled 'sons of God') they most carefully add the means of perceiving the dignity of his inherent natural splendour, a dignity transcending creation. For they affirm he has been begotten not made, recognizing that because of his not being made he does not belong at the level of substance in the same class as creation; instead they maintain that he sprang in some incomprehensible, non-temporal way from God the Father's substance—the Word was 'in the beginning'. Next they finely indicated the genuineness of the birth (the fact must be stated in the available human terms) by declaring the Son to have been begotten, 'God from God'; for where birth is completely real it necessarily follows that we must think and speak of what is born as proper to, not alien from, its parent's substance because it derives from it in accordance with the substance's suitably appropriate condition. The incorporeal will not give birth corporeally but like light from light so that the light emitted is perceived in the light which radiated it, both *from* it by way of inexpressibly mysterious procession and *in* it by way of union and natural identity. This is what it means to talk of the Son being in the Father and the Father in the Son—the Son in his own nature and glory delineates his sire. Indeed he plainly told one of the holy disciples (Philip it was): '*Do you not believe that I am in the Father and the Father in me? He who has seen me has seen the Father. I and the Father are one.*' Therefore the Son is consubstantial with the Father and by that token too he is believed to have been begotten, true God of true God. We can find the word 'begetting' applied to creatures, I refer to the words '*I begat and reared sons*' used by God of Israel's descendants. Yet a creature enjoys a title like this in the order of grace whereas with the real Son no such title is metaphorical, all are true. Therefore he, as absolutely unique, says: '*I am the truth.*' So anyone predicating birth or sonship of him speaks without shadow of falsehood, for he is personally the Truth. These utterly praiseworthy spiritual guides safeguard our souls by their constant use of the terms 'Father', 'Son' and 'birth', and by their declaration that 'true God' shone out 'of true God' and 'light out of light'. They mean the birth to possess incorporeal simplicity and that the fact of being from him yet *in* him should be recognized along with the individuality of both persons. The Father, indeed, is

ἰδιοπροσώπως νοῆται. πατήρ γάρ ἐστιν ὁ πατήρ καὶ οὐχ υἱός, καὶ υἱός ὁ τεχθεὶς καὶ οὐ πατήρ, καὶ ἐν ταυτότητι φύσεως ἴδιον ἑκατέρου τὸ εἶναι ὁ ἐστιν.

12. Ἀπάντων δὲ ποιητὴν ὁρατῶν τε καὶ ἀοράτων ἀποφάναντες τὸν πατέρα, δι' υἱοῦ τὰ πάντα δεδημιουργησθαι φασιν, οὐ τὸ μείον 5 ἐν δόξῃ καθάπερ τινὰ κληρὸν αὐτῷ πρόποντα προσενεμηκότες, πολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ· ποῦ γὰρ ὅλως ἐστὶ τὸ ἔλαττον ἢ γοῦν τὸ μείζον ὁρᾶν ἐν ταυτότητι τῆς οὐσίας; ἀλλ' ὡς τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ πατρὸς οὐ πεφυκότος ἐτέρως ἐργάζεσθαι τι καὶ εἰς τὸ εἶναι καλεῖν πλὴν ὅτι δι' υἱοῦ ἐν πνεύματι ὡς διὰ δυνάμεως καὶ σοφίας τῆς ἑαυτοῦ. 10 γέγραπται γὰρ ὅτι τῷ λόγῳ τοῦ κυρίου οἱ οὐρανοὶ ἐστερεώθησαν καὶ τῷ πνεύματι τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ πᾶσα ἡ δύναμις αὐτῶν.^υ ναὶ μὴν καὶ ὁ πάνσοφος Ἰωάννης ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος εἰπὼν καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεὸν καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος, προσεπήνεγκεν ἀναγκαίως ὅτι πάντα δι' αὐτοῦ 15 ἐγένετο καὶ χωρὶς αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο οὐδὲ ἓν.^z

13. Ὁμοούσιον τοίνυν ἰσοκλεᾶ τε καὶ ἰσουργὸν τῷ πατρὶ τὸν υἱὸν ἀποδεδειχότες, διαμέμνηται χρησίμως τῆς ἐνανθρωπήσεως αὐτοῦ καὶ τῆς μετὰ σαρκὸς οἰκονομίας διατρανοῦσι τὸ μυστήριον, 20 τελεωτάτην ἔσεσθαι καὶ ἀπροσδεᾶ διὰ τούτου τῆς πίστεως τὴν παράδοσιν εὐ μάλα διεγνωκότες. οὐ γὰρ τοι μόνον ἀπόχρη τοῖς πιστεύουσιν εἰς αὐτὸν τὸ διακείσθαι καὶ φρονεῖν ὡς θεὸς ἐκ θεοῦ γεγέννηται τοῦ πατρὸς ὁμοούσιός τε αὐτῷ καὶ χαρακτῆρ ὑπάρχων τῆς ὑποστάσεως αὐτοῦ,^a ἀλλ' ἦν ἀναγκαῖον εἰδέναι πρὸς τούτοις 25 ὡς τῆς ἀπάντων ἔνεκα σωτηρίας καὶ ζωῆς καθεὶς ἑαυτὸν εἰς κένωσιν ἔλαβε δούλου μορφὴν^b καὶ προῆλθεν ἄνθρωπος, γεννηθεὶς κατὰ σάρκα ἐκ γυναικός. διὰ τοῦτό φασι τὸν δι' ἡμᾶς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους καὶ διὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν σωτηρίαν κατελθόντα σαρκωθέντα ἐνανθρωπήσαντα. ἄθρει δὲ ὅπως ἐν κόσμῳ τῷ δέοντι καὶ ἐν τάξει τῇ 30 πρεπωδεστάτῃ πρόεισιν ὁ λόγος αὐτοῖς. κατελθεῖν γὰρ ἔφασαν, ἵνα διὰ τούτου τὸν ἐπάνω πάντων ἐννοῶμεν φύσει τε καὶ δόξῃ καὶ τοῦτον καταφοιτήσαντα δι' ἡμᾶς, εἰς τὸ θελήσαι φημι τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ὁμοίωσιν ὑπελθεῖν καὶ ἐπιλάμψαι τῷ κόσμῳ μετὰ σαρκός. γέγραπται γὰρ ἐν βίβλῳ ψαλμῶν· ὁ θεὸς ἐμφανῶς ἦξει, ὁ θεὸς

^υ Ps. 32(33): 6^z John 1: 1, 3^a Heb. 1: 3^b cf. Phil. 2: 7

Father and not Son; the one born is Son and not Father; and within the selfsame nature each has the property of being what he is.

12. Having set forth the Father as 'maker of all things visible and invisible' they declare that all things were constructed through the Son. They have not assigned him an inferiority in glory as if that were his due portion—far from it! Where, indeed, can one see inferiority or superiority in the selfsame substance? No, the fact is that God the Father effectively summons things into existence exclusively through the Son, through his own Wisdom and power, in the Spirit. The Bible says: 'By the Word of the Lord were the heavens made firm and all their power by the Spirit of his mouth.' Yes, and John, so utterly wise, after declaring 'in the beginning was the Word' put the vital rider that 'all things were made through him and without him was not anything made'.

13. Accordingly, having shown us the Son, consubstantial, equal in renown, equal in operation to the Father, they give a valuable reminder of his being made man and put the mystery of his incarnate dispensation in plain terms fully recognizing that the tradition of the faith would thus omit nothing in its total completeness. A mere disposition to regard him as God begotten of God the Father, consubstantial with him by being the 'express image of his person' is not enough for believers, they must realize as well that he humbled himself to the point of self-emptying for the salvation and life of all, took slave's form and issued as man in fleshly birth from woman. That is why they say: 'Who for us men and for our salvation came down, was incarnate, was made man'. Notice how their statement proceeds in the requisite order and with the most apposite sequence! The point of their saying 'he came down' is that we should see that it was he, he who transcends all in nature and glory, who descended for us—meaning that he voluntarily took on our likeness and dawned with flesh upon the world. It stands written in the book of Psalms: 'God shall clearly come, our God, and shall not keep silence.'

ἡμῶν, καὶ οὐ παρασιωπήσεται.^c νοηθεῖη δ' ἄν, εἴπερ ἔλοιτό τις, καὶ καθ' ἕτερον τρόπον ἢ κάθοδος, οἷον ἐξ οὐρανοῦ καὶ ἄνωθεν ἢ καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ πατρὸς. φωναῖς γὰρ ταῖς καθ' ἡμᾶς καὶ τὰ ὑπὲρ νοῦν καταδηλοῦν ἔθος τοῖς ἱεροῖς γράμμασι. καὶ γοῦν ἔφη τοῖς ἀγίοις προσδιαλεγόμενος μαθηταῖς· ἐξῆλθον ἐκ τοῦ πατρὸς 5 καὶ ἐλήλυθα εἰς τὸν κόσμον· πάλιν ἀφίημι τὸν κόσμον καὶ πορεύομαι πρὸς τὸν πατέρα.^d καὶ πάλιν· ὑμεῖς ἐκ τῶν κάτω ἐστέ, ἐγὼ ἐκ τῶν ἄνω εἰμί.^e ἔτι τε πρὸς τοῦτους· ἐγὼ ἐκ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐξῆλθον καὶ ἦκω.^f γράφει δὲ καὶ ὁ θεσπέσιος Ἰωάννης· ὁ ἄνωθεν ἐρχόμενος ἐπάνω πάντων ἐστίν.^g 10 καίτοι γὰρ ὑπάρχων ἐν ὑπερτάταις ὑπεροχαῖς καὶ ἐπάνω πάντων οὐσιωδῶς μετὰ τοῦ ἰδίου πατρὸς, ἅτε δὴ καὶ ταυτότητι φύσεως τῆς πρὸς αὐτὸν στεφανούμενος, οὐχ ἄρπαγμὸν ἡγήσατο τὸ εἶναι ἴσα θεῷ, ἀλλ' ἑαυτὸν ἐκένωσε μορφὴν δούλου λαβὼν ἐν ὁμοιώματι ἀνθρώπων γενόμενος καὶ σχήματι 15 εὐρεθεὶς ὡς ἄνθρωπος ἑταπεινώσεν ἑαυτόν.^h ἐπειδὴ γὰρ θεὸς ὢν ὁ λόγος τὴν ἡμῶν ἡμπέσχετο σάρκα, μεμένηκε δὲ καὶ οὕτω θεός, ταύτη τοι θεὸν ὁ ἱερώτατος Παῦλος ἐν ὁμοιώματι ἀνθρώπων γενέσθαι φησὶν εὐρεθῆναι τε ὡς ἄνθρωπον σχήματι. θεὸς γὰρ ἦν, ὡς ἔφη, ἐν εἶδει τῷ καθ' ἡμᾶς καὶ οὐκ ἄψυχόν γε 20 τὴν σάρκα λαβὼν, καθὰ φρονεῖν ἔδοξέ τισι τῶν αἰρετικῶν, ἐψυχωμένην δὲ μᾶλλον ψυχῇ νοερά. αὐτὸν οὖν ἄρα τὸν ἐκ τῆς οὐσίας τοῦ πατρὸς προελθόντα λόγον καὶ υἷον μονογενῆ, τὸν θεὸν ἀληθινὸν ἐκ θεοῦ ἀληθινοῦ, τὸ φῶς τὸ ἐκ τοῦ φωτός, τὸν δι' οὗ τὰ πάντα ἐγένετο, κατελθεῖν ἔφασαν οἱ πατέρες σαρκωθῆναι τε καὶ ἐν- 25 ἀνθρωπήσαι, τουτέστιν ὑπομεῖναι γέννησιν τὴν κατὰ σάρκα ἐκ γυναικὸς καὶ προελθεῖν ἐν εἶδει τῷ καθ' ἡμᾶς· τοῦτο γὰρ τὸ ἐν-ἀνθρωπήσαι ἐστίν.

14. Εἰς οὖν ἄρα κύριος Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, αὐτὸς ὁ μονογενὴς τοῦ πατρὸς λόγος γενόμενος ἄνθρωπος, οὐκ ἀποφοιτήσας δὲ τοῦ εἶναι 30 ὁ ἦν· ἀπομεμένηκε γὰρ καὶ ἐν ἀνθρωπότητι θεὸς καὶ ἐν δούλου μορφῇ δεσπότης καὶ ἐν κενώσει τῇ καθ' ἡμᾶς τὸ πλήρες ἔχων θεϊκῶς καὶ ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ σαρκὸς τῶν δυνάμεων κύριος καὶ ἐν τοῖς τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος μέτροις ἴδιον ἔχων τὸ ὑπὲρ πάσαν τὴν κτίσιν.

^c Ps. 49(50): 3
^g John 3: 31

^d John 16: 28
^h Phil. 2: 6 ff.

^e John 8: 23

^f John 8: 42

One can, though, interpret the descent differently as some sort of descent from heaven above or the Father himself⁴—the point being that holy Scripture habitually uses human terms to reveal what surpasses comprehension. Certainly in conversation with the holy disciples he said: 'I came from the Father and am come into the world; again I leave the world and go to the Father.' And again: 'You are from below, I am from above.' And in addition: 'I came forth from the Father and am come.' Holy John writes also: 'He who comes from above is above all.' Though he exists in supernal heights along with his Father, transcending all in substance because crowned with the selfsame nature as his Father 'he did not think equality with God a prize to be grasped but emptied himself, taking a slave's form, being made in man's likeness; and being found in fashion as man he humbled himself'. For the very reason that it was the Word who is God that wore our flesh yet that even so has continued to be God, most holy Paul affirms that it was God who was 'made in man's likeness' and 'was found in fashion as man'. He was, as I said, God in human shape, by taking not inanimate flesh (as some heretics have seen fit to imagine) but flesh endowed with mental life. It is, then, this very Word and only-begotten Son, proceeding from the Father's substance, true God of true God, light of light, through whom all things were made, it is he that the Fathers affirmed 'came down, was incarnate and made man'—that is to say, underwent fleshly birth of woman and issued in human shape—which is what 'being made man' amounts to.

14. There is therefore one Lord Jesus Christ, personally the only-begotten Word of God, become man without departure from being what he was; for even in manhood he has remained God, even in slave's form master, even in human self-emptying possessor of full deity, even in fleshly weakness lord of spiritual powers and even within the compass of manhood owner of transcendence over the whole creation. What he was before incarnation (he

⁴ That is, as a quasi-physical, rather than as a moral, descent to a lower level of being.

ἃ μὲν γὰρ ἦν πρὸ σαρκός, ἀναποβλήτως ἔχει, θεὸς γὰρ ἦν καὶ υἱὸς ἀληθινὸς μονογενῆς τε καὶ φῶς, ζωὴ καὶ δύναμις· ἃ δὲ γε οὐκ ἦν, ταῦτα προσειληφώς ὁράται διὰ τὴν οἰκονομίαν. ἴδια γὰρ ἐποίησατο τὰ τῆς σαρκός· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἑτέρου τινός, αὐτοῦ δὲ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀφράστως αὐτῷ καὶ ἀπορρήτως ἐνωθεῖσα σὰρξ. οὕτω καὶ ὁ σοφὸς Ἰωάννης⁵ σάρκα φησὶ γενέσθαι τὸν λόγον.¹ γέγονε δὲ σὰρξ οὐ κατὰ μεταστάσιν ἢ τροπὴν ἢ ἀλλοίωσιν εἰς τὴν τῆς σαρκός φύσιν μεταβαλὼν οὔτε μὴν φυρμὸν ἢ σύγκρασιν ἢ τὴν θρυλουμένην παρὰ τισι συνουσίωσιν ὑπομείνας (ἀμήχανον γάρ, ἐπεὶ περ ἐστὶ κατὰ φύσιν ἀτρέπτως τε καὶ ἀναλλοιώτως ἔχων), σάρκα δὲ μᾶλλον, ὡς ἔφην, ἐψυχωμένην¹⁰ ψυχῇ νοερᾷ ἐκ παρθενικοῦ καὶ ἀχράντου σώματος λαβὼν καὶ ἴδιαν αὐτὴν ποιησάμενος. ἔθος δὲ τῇ θεοπνεύστῳ γραφῇ καὶ ἀπὸ μόνης ἔσθ' ὅτε τῆς σαρκός ὄλον ἀνθρωπον ὑποδηλοῦν. ἐκχεῶ γὰρ φησιν ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματός μου ἐπὶ πᾶσαν σάρκα.¹ οὐ γὰρ τοι σαρξὶν οὐκ ἐψυχωμέναις ψυχῇ νοερᾷ τὴν τοῦ πνεύματος χάριν ἐνήσειν¹⁵ θεὸς ἐπηγγέλλετο, ἀνθρώποις δὲ μᾶλλον τοῖς συνεστῶσιν ἐκ ψυχῆς καὶ σώματος.

15. Οὐκοῦν οὐκ ἀποδραμὼν ὁ λόγος τοῦ εἶναι ὁ ἦν, γέγονεν ἀνθρωπος, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν εἴδει τῷ καθ' ἡμᾶς πεφηνῶς ἀπομεμένηκε λόγος καὶ οὐ πρότερον ἀνθρωπος νοεῖται Χριστός, εἶθ' οὕτως²⁰ προελθὼν εἰς τὸ εἶναι θεός, ἀλλὰ θεὸς ὢν ὁ λόγος γέγονεν ἀνθρωπος, ἔν' ἐν ταύτῳ νοῆται θεὸς ὑπάρχων ὁμοῦ καὶ ἀνθρωπος ὁ αὐτός. οἷ γε μὴν αὐτὸν εἰς υἱοὺς μερίζοντες δύο καὶ τολμῶντες λέγειν ὅτι τὸν ἐκ σπέρματος τοῦ Δαυὶδ ἀνθρωπον ἑαυτῷ συνῆψεν ὁ θεὸς λόγος καὶ μετέδωκεν αὐτῷ τῆς ἀξίας καὶ τῆς τιμῆς καὶ τοῦ τῆς υἰότητος²⁵ ἀξιώματος καὶ παρεσκεύασεν αὐτὸν ὑπομείναι σταυρόν, ἀποθανεῖν καὶ ἀναβιῶναι καὶ ἀνελθεῖν εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ ἐν δεξιᾷ καθίσει τοῦ πατρὸς, ἵνα προσκυνῆται παρὰ πάσης τῆς κτίσεως, ἀναφορᾷ θεοῦ δεχόμενος τὰς τιμὰς, πρῶτον μὲν υἱοὺς πρεσβεύουσι δύο, εἶτα τοῦ

¹ cf. John 1: 14

¹ Joel 2: 28

⁵ *συνουσίω* and its cognates were used by Apollinarius and his followers to designate the unity of human flesh and divine Word, e.g. frag. 116 (ed. Lietzmann, p. 235): 'His flesh gives us life because of the Godhead essentially connected (*συνουσιωμένην*) with it. What gives life is divine, so the flesh is divine because it is joined with God.' The term was repugnant to Antiochene theologians: Diodore had written a book against 'synousiasts', and it was evidently a charge against Eusebius, a presbyter of Antioch and indiscreetly

was God, true only-begotten Son, light, life and power) he maintains without loss; what he was not, he is seen to have assumed for the sake of the divine plan. He made the properties of the flesh his own, for the flesh united in expressibly mysterious fashion with him was his and no other's. This is what wise John means when he says 'the Word was made flesh': he has become flesh not by changing into the nature of flesh by way of transference, variation or alteration, nor by undergoing mingling, mixture or the 'consubstantiation'⁵ some people prate about (an impossibility, seeing that he exists unvarying and unalterable!) but, as I said, by taking flesh endowed with mental life from a spotless virginal body and making it his own. Now it is on occasions the practice of divinely-inspired Scripture to use simply 'flesh' to mean the entire man. It says: '*I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh.*' God was not promising to infuse the grace of the Spirit into flesh devoid of animation by intelligent souls but into human beings consisting of soul and body.⁶

15. So the Word has become man without ceasing to be what he was; he has remained God when manifest in our shape. Moreover, Christ is not to be thought of as a man who later proceeded to become God; the Word who is God has become man, so that we recognize him as being at once God and man. Yet those who divide him into two sons, who venture to assert that God the Word joined the man of David's stock to himself, gave him a share of his dignity, honour and rank of sonship, made him undergo the cross, die, come to life again, ascend to heaven and sit at the Father's right hand so that he is worshipped by all creation as the recipient of metaphorical divine honours—these start by propounding two sons and proceed to an ignorant

fervent supporter, to whom Cyril wrote soon after the peace, telling him to cool down, that he had implied or used it. At that time Cyril could write (*Ep.* 54, *ACO* 1, 1, 7 p. 165): 'But as for the term "consubstantiation" (*συνουσίωσις*) we have no idea what it could mean.' He was to find out later, for 17 fragments (*Pusey* 3, 476-91) survive from his work *Against the Synousiasts* (date unknown but about 438) directed against Apollinarian alteration in the Word or negation of his abiding humanity in incarnation but taking a side-swipe evidently at Diodore and Theodore also. Cf. frag. 16: it is pardonable for them (unspecified, but Cyril almost certainly refers to respected fathers, like the Cappadocians, who employed the dubious terminology of 'mixture', 'merger', etc.) to have made the odd mistake in apologetic writing, 'but if in such extensive accounts, and in all their books almost, they assault the truth by confessing two sons, what satisfactory explanation can they give?' (*Pusey* 3, 490). See below *Answers to Tiberius* 6, p. 157.

⁶ Cf. *Answers to Tiberius* 7, below p. 159.

μυστηρίου τὴν δύναμιν ἀντιστρέφουσιν ἀμαθῶς. οὐ γὰρ ἐξ ἀνθρώπου θεὸς γέγονεν ὁ Χριστός, ὡς ἔφην, ἀλλὰ θεὸς ὢν ὁ λόγος γέγονε σὰρξ, τουτέστιν ἄνθρωπος· κεκενώσθαι δὲ λέγεται ὡς πρὸ τῆς κενώσεως τὸ πλήρες ἔχων ἐν ἰδίᾳ φύσει καθ' ὃ νοεῖται θεός. οὐ γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ κενὸς εἶναι τις εἰς τὸ πλήρες ἀνέβη, ἐταπεινώσε δὲ 5 μᾶλλον ἑαυτὸν ἐξ ὑψωμάτων θεϊκῶν καὶ ἀρρήτου δόξης· οὐ ταπεινὸς ὢν ἄνθρωπος ὑψώθη δεδοξασμένος, ἔλαβε δὲ δούλου μορφήν ὡς ἐλεύθερος· οὐχὶ δούλος ὢν εἰς τὴν τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἀνεπήδησε δόξαν· ἐν ὁμοιώματι ἀνθρώπων γέγονεν ὁ ἐν μορφῇ καὶ ἰσότητι τοῦ πατρὸς, οὐκ ἄνθρωπος ὢν τὸ ἐν ὁμοιώματι γενέσθαι θεοῦ πεπλούτηκε 10 μεθεκτῶς.

16. Τί τοίνυν ἀντιστρέφουσι τῆς οἰκονομίας τοὺς λόγους καὶ παρασημαίνουσι τὴν ἀλήθειαν, ἀπάσαις ἀντανιστάμενοι ταῖς θεοπνεύστοις γραφαῖς, αἱ θεὸν ὄντα γινώσκουσι καὶ ἐνανθρωπήσαντα τὸν υἱὸν ἕνα τε αὐτὸν ὀνομάζουσι πανταχοῦ; καὶ γοῦν ἐν τῷ τῆς 15 κοσμοποιίας βιβλίῳ γέγραφεν ὁ Μωσῆς ὡς διεβίβασε μὲν ὁ θεοπέσιος Ἰακώβ τὸν χειμάρρον Ἰαβὼκ τὰ παιδία αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀπέμεινε μόνος, ἐπάλαιε δὲ ἄνθρωπος μετ' αὐτοῦ ἕως πρωῆ καὶ ἐκάλεσεν Ἰακώβ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ τόπου ἐκείνου εἶδος θεοῦ· εἶδον γάρ, φησί, θεὸν πρόσωπον πρὸς πρόσωπον 20 καὶ ἐσώθη μου ἡ ψυχὴ. ἀνέτειλε δὲ αὐτῷ ὁ ἥλιος, ἡνίκα παρήλθε τὸ εἶδος τοῦ θεοῦ· Ἰακώβ δὲ ἐπέσκαζε τῷ μηρῷ αὐτοῦ.^k προανεδείκνυ γὰρ τῷ πατριάρχῃ θεὸς ὅτι καὶ ἐνανθρωπήσει κατὰ καιροὺς ὁ μονογενὴς αὐτοῦ λόγος καὶ ἀντίπαλον ἔξει τὸν Ἰσραὴλ καὶ ὅτι περὶ αὐτὸν οὐκ ὀρθοποδήσουσι, χωλανοῦσι 25 δὲ ὥσπερ, καθά φησιν αὐτὸς διὰ τῆς τοῦ ψάλλοντος λύρας· υἱοὶ ἀλλότριοι ἐψεύσαντό μοι, υἱοὶ ἀλλότριοι ἐπαλαιώθησαν καὶ ἐχώλανεαν ἐκ τῶν τρίβων αὐτῶν.^l τουτὶ γὰρ οἶμαι καταδηλοῦν τὸ ἐπισκάσαι τὸν Ἰακώβ τῷ μηρῷ αὐτοῦ. πλὴν ἐκεῖνο ἄθρει· ἀνθρώπου παλαίοντος πρὸς αὐτόν, ἑωρακένας φησὶ θεὸν 30 πρόσωπον πρὸς πρόσωπον καὶ εἶδος αὐτὸν ὀνομάζει θεοῦ. ἀπομεμένηκε γὰρ ὁ τοῦ θεοῦ λόγος, καὶ ἄνθρωπος γεγονώς, ἐν μορφῇ τοῦ πατρὸς, κατὰ γε φημὶ τὴν νοητὴν εἰκόνα καὶ τὸ κατὰ πᾶν ὁτιοῦν ἀπαραλλάκτως ἔχον. καὶ γοῦν ἔφη πρὸς Φίλιππον, χαρακτῆρα

^k Gen. 32: 22 ff., 30 f.

^l Ps. 17(18): 45

distortion of the meaning of the mystery. Christ, as I said, has not been made God after being man, but the Word who is God has been made flesh, that is to say man; it is affirmed that he has been 'emptied' because before the 'emptying' he had in his own nature the fullness whereby he is recognized as God. He is not someone who attained fullness after being empty; instead he abased himself from his divine heights and unspeakable glory. He is not a lowly man who was exalted in glory, but free, he took slave's form. He is not a slave who made a leap up to the glory of freedom; he who is in the Father's form, in equality with him, has been made in the likeness of men—he is not a man who has come to share the riches of God's likeness.

16. Why then do they twist the principles of the divine plan and misrepresent the truth in opposition to all the divinely inspired Scriptures which recognize him as being God and designate him throughout as the one Son made man? Moses even has written in the book of Genesis that inspired Jacob sent his children across the river Jabbok and stayed on his own 'and a man wrestled with him until dawn and Jacob called the name of that place "God's shape"; "for", he said, "I saw God face to face and my life was preserved". And the sun rose when he passed "God's shape", and Jacob limped with his thigh.' God was revealing to the patriarch beforehand that his only-begotten Word would be made man in due time and would have Israel for his opponent because they would not keep to a straight course about him but would 'limp', as he himself said using the psalmist's poetic tones: 'Foreign sons lied to me, foreign sons grew old and limped out of their paths.' That I believe is what Jacob's limping with his thigh signifies. But consider this point: though it was a man who was wrestling with him, he says he saw God face to face and calls him 'God's shape'. God's Word, indeed, remained in the Father's form even on his being made man, so far, I mean, as the spiritual image and total invariability are concerned. Moreover he said to Philip in revelation of himself as the stamp of the Father's

τῆς ὑποστάσεως τοῦ πατρὸς^m ἑαυτὸν ἀποφαίνων καὶ μετὰ σαρκός· ὁ ἑώρακὼς ἐμὲ ἑώρακε τὸν πατέρα.ⁿ

17. Ἐπειδὴ δέ τινα τῶν ἐκ γενετῆς τεθεράπευκε τυφλόν, εὐρῶν αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ, σὺ πιστεύεις, ἔφασκεν, εἰς τὸν υἷον τοῦ θεοῦ; ἐκείνου γε μὴν πρὸς τοῦτο λέγοντος τίς ἐστιν, κύριε, 5
ἵνα πιστεύσω εἰς αὐτόν; ἀπεκρίνατο λέγων· καὶ ἑώρακας αὐτόν καὶ ὁ λαλῶν μετὰ σοῦ ἐκεῖνός ἐστιν.^o τεθέαται δὲ ὁ τυφλὸς οὐ γυμνὸν ἢ ἄσαρκον αὐτόν, ἀλλ' ἐν εἶδει μᾶλλον τῷ καθ' ἡμᾶς, καὶ πεπίστευκεν εἰς τὸν ἑωραμένον οὐχ ὡς εἰς υἷον υἱῷ 10
συνημμένον ἐτέρῳ, ἀλλ' ὡς εἰς ἓνα τὸν φύσει τε καὶ ἀληθῶς οὐ δίχα σαρκὸς ἐπιλάμβαντα τοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.

18. Μωυσῆς γε μὴν ὁ θεσπέσιος ἐν εὐλογίαις φησί· δότε Λευὶ τὴν δῆλωσιν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν αὐτοῦ τῷ ἀνδρὶ τῷ ὀσίῳ, ὃν ἔξεπείρασαν αὐτόν ἐν πείρᾳ· ἐλοιδύρησαν αὐτόν ἐφ' ὕδατος ἀντιλογίας. ὁ λέγων τῷ πατρὶ καὶ τῇ 15
μητρὶ οὐχ ἑώρακά σε, καὶ τοὺς ἀδελφούς αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἐπέγνω.^p προστέταχε μὲν γὰρ ὁ τῶν ὄλων θεὸς τὸν ποδῆρη γενέσθαι τῷ Ἰσραὴλ ποικίλως ἐξυφασμένον· φόρημα δὲ τοῦτο μόνῃ τῇ ἀρχιερωσύνῃ πρόπον καὶ ἐκνεμηθῆν αὐτῇ. πρὸς δέ γε τῷ στήθει 20
τοῦ ἀρχιερέως λίθοι τινὲς ἦσαν ἀπηρητημένοι, τὸν ἀριθμὸν δυοκαίδεκα, ὧν ἐν μέσῳ τετάχατο δῆλωσις τε καὶ ἀλήθεια, δύο πάλιν ἕτεροι λίθοι.^q αἰνιγματωδῶς δὲ διὰ τούτων ὁ τῶν ἁγίων ἀποστόλων ἐδείκνυτο χορὸς οἶον ἐν κύκλῳ περιέχων τὸν Ἐμμανουήλ, ὅς ἐστι δῆλωσις καὶ ἀλήθεια· δεδήλωκε γὰρ ἡμῖν τὴν ἀλήθειαν, τὴν ἐν 25
σκιαῖς καὶ τύποις ἀποστήσας λατρείαν.

19. Ὅτι δὲ γέγονεν ἡμῶν ἀρχιερεὺς ὁ μονογενὴς τοῦ θεοῦ λόγος, ὅτε καὶ ἄνθρωπος γέγονε, πῶς ἔστιν ἀμφιβάλλειν, γεγραφότος ὡδὶ τοῦ θεσπεσίου Παύλου· κατανοήσατε τὸν ἀπόστολον καὶ ἀρχιερέα τῆς ὁμολογίας ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦν, πιστὸν ὄντα τῷ 30
ποιήσαντι αὐτόν;^r τὸ γάρ τοι τῆς ἱερωσύνης ἀξίωμα τοῖς τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος μέτροις οὐκ ἀπεικόσ νοοῖτ' ἂν εἰκότως καὶ μεῖον μὲν ἢ κατὰ τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ λόγου φύσιν τε καὶ δόξαν, οὐκ ἀνάρμοστον δὲ τῇ μετὰ σαρκὸς οἰκονομίᾳ· γεγόνασι γὰρ αὐτοῦ τὰ ἀνθρώπινα.

^m cf. Hebr. 1: 3 ⁿ John 14: 9 ^o John 9: 35 ff. ^p Deut. 33: 8 f.
^q cf. Ex. 28 ^r Heb. 3: 1 f.

person even when incarnate: 'He who has seen me has seen the Father.'

17. When he had cured someone blind from birth, on finding him in the Temple he said: 'Do you believe in God's Son?' The man answered this with the words: 'Who, Lord, is he that I may believe in him?' He replied: 'You have seen him and the one who converses with you is he.' The blind man has not seen him unclothed with flesh but in our shape; he has believed in him whom he has seen, not in some son conjoined with another son but in one really, actually single Son dawned incarnate on the world of men.

18. In the blessings, moreover, inspired Moses says: 'Give to Levi his manifestation and his truth to the holy man whom they tempted in the temptation; they reviled him at the water of strife. Who says to his father and mother "I have not seen thee", and he knew not his brethren.' The God of the universe ordained that Aaron should have a tunic wrought of varying design; this garment was the unique prerogative of the high priesthood. To the high priest's breast were attached certain stones, twelve in number and in the middle of these were set two additional stones 'manifestation' and 'truth'. A mysterious allusion was being made here to the band of the twelve holy apostles encircling, as it were, Emmanuel who is Manifestation and Truth; for he has manifested the truth and abolished worship in shadows and types.

19. How can there be any doubt that God's only-begotten Word has been made our high priest even when he has become man if saint Paul writes: 'Consider Jesus the apostle and high priest of our confession, who is faithful to the one who made him'? The rank of priesthood, though inferior to God the Word's nature and glory, is rightly to be seen as appropriate to the limitations of manhood and consonant with the incarnate dispensation; for what is human has become his own. 'Give then', he says, 'to Levi'

δότε τοίνυν, φησί, τῷ Λευί, τουτέστι τῷ ἱερεὶ τὴν δῆλωσιν
καὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν. ποίω δέ φησιν ἄρα Λευὶ ἢ γοῦν ἱερεὶ διε-
σάφησεν εἰπὼν τῷ ἀνδρὶ τῷ ὀσίω;^s οὐ γὰρ ἐποίησεν ἁμαρτίαν
ὁ κύριος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦς ὁ Χριστός.^t γράφει γοῦν ὁ Παῦλος περὶ
αὐτοῦ· τοιοῦτος ἡμῖν ἔπρεπεν ἀρχιερεὺς, ὅσιος ἄκακος
ἀμίαντος κεχωρισμένος ἀπὸ τῶν ἁμαρτωλῶν καὶ ὑψηλό-
τερος τῶν οὐρανῶν γενόμενος.^u τοῦτον ἐξεπείρασαν ἐν
πειρᾷ· ἐλοιδόρησαν αὐτὸν ἐφ' ὕδατος ἀντιλογίας.^v ὡ
παραδόξου πράγματος. ἄνδρα λέγων αὐτὸν θεὸν ἀπέφηνεν εὐθύς,
ὄν δὴ παρώξυνέ τε καὶ ἐξεπείρασεν ὁ Ἰσραὴλ ἐν τε τῇ ἐρήμῳ καὶ
ἐπὶ τοῦ ὕδατος τῆς ἀντιλογίας. καὶ πιστώσεται λέγων ὁ ψαλμωδός·
διέρρηξε πέτραν ἐν ἐρήμῳ καὶ ἐπότισεν αὐτοὺς ὡς ἐν
ἀβύσσῳ πολλῇ καὶ ἐξήγαγεν ὕδωρ ἐκ πέτρας καὶ κατ-
ήγαγεν ὡς ποταμοὺς ὕδατα. καὶ τί μετὰ τοῦτο; καὶ ἐξεπεί-
ρασαν, φησὶν, ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτῶν καὶ κατελάλησαν τοῦ
θεοῦ καὶ εἶπον· μὴ δυνήσεται ὁ θεὸς ἐτοιμάσαι τράπεζαν
ἐν ἐρήμῳ, ὅτι ἐπάταξε πέτραν καὶ ἐρρύησαν ὕδατα καὶ
χείμαρροι κατεκλύσθησαν; μὴ καὶ ἄρτον δυνήσεται
δοῦναι ἢ ἐτοιμάσαι τράπεζαν τῷ λαῷ αὐτοῦ;^w σύνες οὖν
ὅπως διαλελοιδορηθῆναι θαυματουργοῦντι τῷ θεῷ, ὄν δὴ καὶ ἄνδρα
φησὶν ὁ Μωυσῆς. συνεῖς γὰρ οὕτως καὶ ὁ θεσπέσιος Παῦλος
γράφει· ἔπινον γὰρ ἐκ πνευματικῆς ἀκολουθούσης πέτρας·
ἢ δὲ πέτρα ἦν ὁ Χριστός.^x οὐκοῦν ὁ λοιδορηθεὶς ἀνὴρ αὐτὸς
ἦν ἐκεῖνος ὃς οὐπω σεσαρκωμένος ἐπειράζετο παρὰ τῶν ἐξ Ἰσραὴλ.

20. Ὅτι γὰρ οὐχ ἕτερος ἦν υἱὸς ὁ πρὸ σαρκός, ἕτερος δὲ παρ'
αὐτὸν ὁ ἐκ σπέρματος τοῦ Δαυὶδ, καθὰ φάναι τολμῶσί τινες, ἀλλ'
εἰς τε καὶ ὁ αὐτὸς πρὸ μὲν τῆς σαρκώσεως γυμνὸς ἔτι λόγος, μετὰ
δέ γε τὴν ἀπότεξιν τὴν ἐκ τῆς ἀγίας παρθένου σεσαρκωμένος καὶ
ἐνανθρωπήσας, καθὰ γεγράφασιν οἱ θεσπέσιοι πατέρες, σημείω
πάλιν ἐτέρῳ πεπληροφόρηκεν ὁ Μωυσῆς. ὡς περ γὰρ ἐρομένου
τινὸς καὶ ἀναμαθεῖν ἐθέλοντος περὶ ποίου γέγονεν ἀνδρὸς ὁ λόγος
αὐτῷ, ὄν δὴ καὶ ἐκπεπειρᾶσθαι καὶ λελοιδορηθῆναι φησὶ παρὰ τῶν
ἐξ Ἰσραὴλ, μόνον οὐχὶ καὶ χεῖρα προτείνων καταδείκνυσι τὸν
Ἰησοῦν καὶ φησὶν· ὁ λέγων τῷ πατρὶ καὶ τῇ μητρὶ οὐχ

^s Deut. 33: 8 ^t cf. 1 Pet. 2: 22 ^u Heb. 7: 26 ^v Deut. 33: 8
^w Ps. 77(78): 15 ff. ^x 1 Cor. 10: 4

(the priest, that is) 'manifestation and truth.' He explained the kind of Levi (priest) he meant by saying 'the holy man', for Our Lord Jesus Christ committed no sin. Paul writes of him: 'It was fitting we should have such a high priest, holy, blameless, unstained, separated from sinners and exalted above the heavens.' Him, it was, 'they tempted in the temptation; they reviled him at the water of strife'. The marvel of it! 'Man' he said but immediately showed him to be the very God Israel had goaded to anger in the desert and tempted at the water of strife. The psalmist will confirm the point: 'He clave the rock in the wilderness and made them drink as in a great deep. And he brought water out of the rock and brought waters down like rivers.' What follows the passage? 'And they tempted' him, it says, 'in their hearts and spoke against God and said: "Will God be able to prepare a table in the desert, because he smote the rock and the waters flowed and torrents ran abundantly? Surely he will not be able to give bread or prepare a table for his people?"' See how they have abused the God who works miracles, the God whom Moses calls 'man' as well! Saint Paul sees this point and writes: 'For they drank from the spiritual rock which followed them; and the rock was Christ.' The reviled 'man' who was being tempted by the Israelites was, therefore, the pre-incarnate Christ.

20. Moses has, indeed, assured us by yet a further token that there was not one son prior to the flesh and another of David's stock different from him, as some have the temerity to assert, but one and the selfsame Word, unclothed as yet before the incarnation but after his birth from the holy Virgin incarnate and made man, as the holy fathers have written. It is as if he had a questioner wanting to find out the sort of man he was talking about who he says has been tempted and reviled by Israelites, and so he all but stretches out a hand to point to Jesus with the words: 'Who says to his father and mother "I have

ἑώρακά σε, καὶ τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἐπέγνων.^γ μεμνή-
 μεθα δὲ γεγραφότος ἑνὸς τῶν ἁγίων εὐαγγελιστῶν ὡς διδάσκοντός
 ποτε τοῦ Χριστοῦ καὶ μυσταγωγούντος τινὰς ἐπέστησαν ἢ μήτηρ
 αὐτοῦ καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί, εἶτα προσδραμόντος τινὸς τῶν μαθητῶν καὶ
 λέγοντος ἰδοὺ ἡ μήτηρ σου καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί σου ἐστήκασιν 5
 ἔξω ἰδεῖν σε θέλοντες, ἐκτείνας τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ
 τοὺς μαθητὰς αὐτοῦ, εἶπεν· μήτηρ μου καὶ ἀδελφοί μου
 οὗτοι εἰσὶν οἱ ἀκούοντες τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ποιοῦντες.
 ὃς γὰρ ἂν ποιήσῃ τὸ θέλημα τοῦ πατρὸς μου τοῦ ἐν τοῖς
 οὐρανοῖς, οὗτος ἀδελφός μου καὶ ἀδελφή καὶ μήτηρ 10
 ἐστί.^ζ τοῦτο, οἶμαι, ἔστιν ὅπερ ἔφη Μωυσῆς· ὁ λέγων τῷ
 πατρὶ καὶ τῇ μητρὶ οὐχ ἑώρακά σε, καὶ τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς
 αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἐπέγνων.^α

21. Ναὶ μὴν καὶ ὁ πάνσοφος Δανιὴλ ἐν εἶδει τῷ καθ' ἡμᾶς
 τεθεᾶσθαι φησὶ τὸν μονογενῆ τοῦ θεοῦ λόγον. ἰδεῖν μὲν γὰρ ἔφη 15
 παλαιὸν ἡμερῶν καθήμενον ἐπὶ θρόνου μυρίας τε μυριάδας τῶν
 παραστατῶν καὶ χιλίας χιλιάδας τῶν λειτουργῶν, καὶ διὰ μέσου
 τινὰ παρενθεῖς ἕτερα, τούτοις ἐπάγει· ἐθεώρουν ἐν ὀράματι
 τῆς νυκτός, καὶ ἰδοὺ μετὰ τῶν νεφελῶν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ὡς
 υἱὸς ἀνθρώπου ἐρχόμενος καὶ ἕως τοῦ παλαιοῦ τῶν 20
 ἡμερῶν ἔφθασε καὶ ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ προσηνέχθη καὶ
 αὐτῷ ἐδόθη ἡ τιμὴ καὶ ἡ βασιλεία καὶ πᾶσαι αἱ φυλαὶ
 καὶ γλῶσσαι αὐτῷ δουλεύουσιν.^β ἰδοὺ δὴ πάλιν σαφῶς τε
 καὶ ἐναργῶς ἀναβαίνοντα πρὸς τὸν ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς πατέρα καὶ
 θεὸν τεθέαται τὸν Ἐμμανουήλ. νεφέλη γὰρ ὑπέλαβεν αὐτόν,^ε ὃν 25
 δὴ καὶ οὐκ ἄνθρωπον ἀπλῶς, ἀλλ' ὡς υἱὸν ἀνθρώπου φησί· θεὸς
 γὰρ ἦν ἐν ὁμοιώσει τῇ πρὸς ἡμᾶς γεγονώς ὁ λόγος. οὕτω συνεῖς
 καὶ ὁ πάνσοφος Παῦλος ἐν ὁμοιώματι ἀνθρώπων γενέσθαι φησὶν
 αὐτόν, εὑρεθῆναι δὲ καὶ ὡς ἄνθρωπον σχήματι καὶ ἐν ὁμοιώματι
 σαρκὸς ἁμαρτίας ὤφθαι τοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.^δ εἰ δὲ ἄνθρωπος ἦν συν- 30
 αφεῖα τῇ πρὸς θεὸν ὡς θεὸς τιμώμενος, ἔφη γ' ἂν ὁ προφήτης ὡς
 θεὸν ἢ ὡς υἱὸν θεοῦ τεθεᾶσθαι τὸν μετὰ τῶν νεφελῶν ἐρχόμενον·
 ἀλλ' οὐ τοῦτό φησιν, ἐκεῖνο δὲ μᾶλλον τὸ ὡς υἱὸν ἀνθρώπου. οἶδεν
 ἄρα θεὸν ὄντα καὶ ἐνανθρωπήσαντα τὸν υἱὸν ἢ γοῦν ἐν ὁμοιώματι

^γ Deut. 33: 9
^δ Daniel 7: 13 f.

^ζ Matt. 12: 46 ff., Luke 8: 21
^α cf. Acts 1: 9
^β cf. Phil. 2: 7, Rom. 8: 3

^ε Deut. 33: 9

not seen thee", and he knew not his brethren.' We call to mind one of
 the holy evangelists describing how on one occasion Christ was
 teaching and giving spiritual guidance to some people when
 his mother and brothers appeared. A disciple ran up and said:
 'Behold your mother and your brothers are at this very moment standing
 outside desirous of seeing you.' He stretched out his hand to his disciples
 and said: 'My mother and my brothers are those who hear the word and
 do it. For anyone who does the will of my father in heaven is my brother,
 sister and mother.' This, I believe, is what Moses referred to when
 he said: 'Who says to his father and mother "I have not seen thee" and
 he knew not his brethren.'

21. Yes, and Daniel, so utterly wise, declares he saw God's
 only-begotten Word in our shape. He said he saw an ancient
 of days seated on a throne with ten thousand times ten thousands
 of attendants and a thousand thousands of ministers and adds
 (I omit the intervening passages): 'I beheld in a night-vision and
 lo with the clouds of heaven one coming like a son of man and he came
 on to the ancient of days and was presented before him and to him was
 given honour and kingdom and all tribes and languages will serve
 him.' Notice again that it is Emmanuel he saw clearly and plainly
 ascending to God the Father in heaven. A cloud received the
 one Daniel calls not simply 'man' but 'son of man'; he was God
 the Word made in our likeness. Paul, so utterly wise, sees this
 point and declares he was made in men's likeness, was found in
 fashion as a man and appeared to men on earth in the likeness
 of sinful flesh. Had he been a man honoured as God by conjunc-
 tion with God, the prophet would have said that he saw one
 coming with the clouds of heaven like God or a son of God. He
 does not say this; he says 'like a son of man'. He certainly recog-
 nizes the Son as being God and as having become man, that is

ἀνθρώπων γενόμενον κατὰ τὴν τοῦ Παύλου φωνήν. πλὴν καὶ ἐν σαρκὶ πεφηνῶς ἕως τοῦ παλαιοῦ τῶν ἡμερῶν ἔφθασε, τουτέστιν εἰς τὸν τοῦ αἰδίου πατρὸς ἀναπεφοίτηκε θρόνον, καὶ αὐτῷ ἐδόθη ἡ τιμὴ καὶ ἡ βασιλεία καὶ πᾶσαι αἱ φυλαὶ καὶ γλώσσαι αὐτῷ δουλεύσουσιν. καὶ τοῦτο ἦν ἄρα τὸ 5 εἰρημένον παρ' αὐτοῦ· πάτερ, δόξασόν με τῇ δόξῃ ἣν εἶχον πρὸ τοῦ τὸν κόσμον εἶναι παρὰ σοί.^ε

22. Ὅτι δὲ σαρκωθείς ὁ τοῦ θεοῦ λόγος συνέδρός ἐστι καὶ ἰσοκλεῆς τῷ θεῷ καὶ πατρὶ καὶ μετὰ σαρκός, ὡς εἰς ὑπάρχων υἱὸς καὶ ὅτε γέγονεν ἄνθρωπος, σαφηνεῖ γράφων ὁ πάνσοφος Παῦλος· 10 τοιοῦτον ἔχομεν ἀρχιερέα, ὃς ἐκάθισεν ἐν δεξιᾷ τοῦ θρόνου τῆς μεγαλωσύνης ἐν ὑψηλοῖς.^ζ ναὶ μὴν καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ κύριος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦς ὁ Χριστὸς ἐρομένων αὐτὸν τῶν Ἰουδαίων εἶπερ ἐστὶν αὐτὸς ἀληθῶς ὁ Χριστός, ἐὰν εἴπω, φησὶν, οὐ μὴ πιστεύσητε· καὶ ἐὰν ἐπερωτήσω, οὐ μὴ ἀποκριθῆτε. ἀπὸ 15 τοῦ νῦν δὲ ἔσται ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καθήμενος ἐκ δεξιῶν τῆς δυνάμεως τοῦ θεοῦ.^η οὐκοῦν ἐν τοῖς τῆς θεότητος θώκοις καὶ ἐνανθρωπήσαντα τὸν υἱὸν ὁ τῶν ἀγίων προφητῶν ἐθεᾶτο χορός.

23. Ἰδωμεν δὲ καὶ τοὺς τῆς νέας διαθήκης κήρυκας τοὺς τῆς 20 ὑφ' ἡλίον μυσταγωγούς, οἷς αὐτὸς ἔφη Χριστός· οὐχ ὑμεῖς ἐστε οἱ λαλοῦντες, ἀλλὰ τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ πατρὸς ὑμῶν τὸ λαλοῦν ἐν ὑμῖν.^η εὐρήσομεν τοίνυν λέγοντα τὸν θεοσπέσιον βαπτιστήν· ὀπίσω μου ἔρχεται ἀνὴρ, ὃς ἔμπροσθέν μου γέγονεν, ὅτι πρῶτός μου ἦν.^ι εἶτα πῶς ὁ μετ' αὐτὸν ἰὼν πρῶτος ἦν αὐτοῦ; 25 ὅτι γὰρ ὑπεριζεῖ κατὰ τὸν τῆς σαρκὸς χρόνον Ἰωάννου Χριστός, πῶς οὐχ ἅπασιν ἐναργές; τί οὖν πρὸς ταῦτα φαίη τις ἄν; ἔλυσεν ἡμῖν αὐτὸς ὁ σωτὴρ τὸ ζητούμενον. ἔφη γὰρ Ἰουδαίους προσλαλῶν· ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, πρὶν Ἀβραὰμ γενέσθαι, ἐγὼ εἰμι.^ι ἦν μὲν γὰρ καὶ πρὸ Ἀβραὰμ θεϊκῶς, νοεῖται δὲ μετ' αὐτὸν καθὼς 30 πέφηνεν ἄνθρωπος. εἶτα τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ πατρὸς βοῶντος ἀναφανδὸν τὴν δόξαν μου ἐτέρω οὐ δώσω^κ (θεὸς γὰρ ἕτερος παρ' αὐτὸν οὐδεὶς), ἔφη πρὸς ἡμᾶς ὁ Χριστός· ὅταν δὲ ἔλθῃ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ

^ε John 17: 5 ^ζ Heb. 8: 1 ^η Luke 22: 67 ff. ^ι Matt. 10: 20
^ι John 1: 30 ^ι John 8: 58 ^κ Is. 42: 8

to say as having been made (as Paul says) in the likeness of men. However, even when manifest in flesh 'he came on to the ancient of days' (meaning he returned to his eternal Father's throne) 'and to him was given honour and kingdom and all tribes and languages will serve him'. This is surely what was meant by his words: 'Father, glorify me with the glory I had with thee before the world existed.'

22. Paul, so utterly wise, will make it plain that God's Word after incarnation has an equal honour and a throne with God the Father along with his flesh because he is one Son even when he has become man. He writes: 'We have such a high priest, who has taken his seat at the right hand of the throne of majesty on high.' Yes, and our Lord Jesus Christ, in answer to the Jews who asked if he was really the Christ, himself says: 'If I say so, you will not believe; and if I ask you, you will not answer. But henceforth the Son of man will be seated at the right hand of God's power.' So the band of the holy prophets saw the Son on the throne of Godhead even after he was made man.

23. Let us also take a look at the heralds of the new testament, earth's spiritual guides, to whom Christ himself said: 'It is not you who speak but your Father's Spirit speaking in you.' We shall find the inspired Baptist saying: 'After me comes a man who has been made prior to me because he was before me.' How could his successor have been before him? Is it not plain to everybody that Christ is later in point of fleshly time to John? What answer does one give here? The Saviour personally solved the problem. He addressed the Jews in these words: 'Verily I say to you, before Abraham was created, I am.' Though he was before Abraham, divinely, yet so far as his manifestation as man is concerned, he is seen to be his successor. God the Father expressly proclaims: 'I will not give my glory to any other' (for there is no other God but him), and so Christ said to us: 'When' the son of man 'comes in

ἀνθρώπου ἐν τῇ δόξῃ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ μετὰ τῶν ἁγίων ἀγγέλων.^l υἱοῦ δὲ ἀνθρώπου καταβαίνειν προσδοκωμένου ἐξ οὐρανῶν, γράφει πάλιν ὁ πάνσοφος Παῦλος· ἐπεφάνη γὰρ ἡ χάρις τοῦ θεοῦ ἡ σωτήριος πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις, ἵνα ἀρνησάμενοι τὴν ἀσέβειαν καὶ τὰς κοσμικὰς ἐπιθυμίας 5 σωφρόνως καὶ δικαίως καὶ εὐσεβῶς καὶ ἐπεικῶς ζήσωμεν ἐν τῷ νῦν αἰῶνι, προσδεχόμενοι τὴν μακαρίαν ἐλπίδα καὶ ἐπιφάνειαν τῆς δόξης τοῦ μεγάλου θεοῦ καὶ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ.^m ἔφη δὲ καὶ ἐτέρωθι περὶ τῶν ἐξ αἵματος Ἰσραὴλ τοὺς λόγους ποιούμενος ὅτι αὐτῶν εἰσιν αἱ ἐπαγγελίαι καὶ 10 ἡ νομοθεσία καὶ ἡ διαθήκη καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν τὸ κατὰ σάρκα Χριστὸς ὁ ὢν ἐπὶ πάντων θεὸς εὐλογητὸς εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας. ἀμήν.ⁿ

24. Οὐκοῦν κατ' ἔχνος ἰόντες ἀπροσκλινῶς τῆς τῶν πατέρων ὁμολογίας αὐτὸν φάμεν τὸν ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ πατρὸς γεννηθέντα υἱὸν μονογενῆ σαρκωθῆναι τε καὶ ἐνανθρωπήσαι, παθεῖν, ἀποθανεῖν, τῇ 15 τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀναστῆναι ἐκ νεκρῶν. ἀπαθῆς μὲν γὰρ ὁμολογουμένως τό γε ἦκον εἰς ἰδίαν φύσιν ὁ τοῦ θεοῦ λόγος καὶ οὐδεὶς οὕτως ἐμβρόντητος, ὡς νομίσαι δύνασθαι πάθους εἶναι δεκτικὴν τὴν ὑπὲρ πάντα φύσιν· ἐπειδὴ δὲ γέγονεν ἄνθρωπος ἰδίαν ποιησάμενος σάρκα τὴν ἐκ τῆς ἁγίας παρθένου, ταύτῃ τοι τοῖς τῆς οἰκονομίας ἐπόμενοι 20 λόγοις σαρκὶ τῇ ἰδίᾳ παθεῖν ἀνθρωπίνως διαβεβαιούμεθα τὸν ἐπέκεινα τοῦ παθεῖν ὡς θεόν. εἰ γὰρ θεὸς ὑπάρχων γέγονεν ἄνθρωπος, ἀποπεφοίτηκε δὲ οὐδαμῶς τοῦ εἶναι θεός, εἰ γέγονε κτίσεως μέρος καὶ μεμῆνηκεν ὑπὲρ κτίσιν, εἰ νομοθέτης ὢν ὡς θεὸς γέγονεν ὑπὸ νόμον^o καὶ νομοθέτης ἦν ἔτι καὶ δεσπότης ὢν θεϊκῶς δούλου μορφῆν^p 25 ὑπέδου καὶ ἀναπόβλητον ἔχει τὸ τῆς δεσποτείας ἀξίωμα, εἰ μονογενῆς ὑπάρχων γέγονε πρωτότοκος ἐν πολλοῖς ἀδελφοῖς^q καὶ ἐστὶ μονογενής, τί τὸ παράδοξον, εἰ σαρκὶ παθὼν ἀνθρωπίνως ἀπαθῆς καὶ οὕτως νοεῖται θεϊκῶς;

25. Καὶ γοῦν ὁ πάνσοφος Παῦλος τὸν ἐν μορφῇ καὶ ἐν ἰσότητι 30 τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ πατρὸς ὑπάρχοντα λόγον τὸν αὐτὸν ὑπήκουον γενέσθαι φησὶ καὶ μέχρι θανάτου, θανάτου δὲ σταυροῦ.^r ἐν ἐτέρᾳ δὲ τῶν ἰδίων ἐπιστολῶν περὶ αὐτοῦ φησιν· ὅς ἐστιν εἰκὼν τοῦ

^l Mark 8: 38 ^m Titus 2: 11 ff. ⁿ Rom. 9: 4 f. ^o cf. Gal. 4: 4
^p cf. Phil. 2: 7 ^q cf. Rom. 8: 29 ^r Phil. 2: 8

his Father's glory with the holy angels'. Because of the expectation of the son of man's descent from heaven, Paul, so utterly wise, writes again: 'For God's saving grace appeared to all men, so that we might renounce irreligion and worldly lusts and live temperate, righteous, devout, and virtuous lives in the present age, awaiting our blessed hope, our great God and Saviour Jesus Christ's manifestation of glory.' In another passage too he spoke of Israel's blood-descendants saying that theirs were the promises, the law-giving, the covenant and of them 'is Christ so far as flesh is concerned, Christ who is God over all blessed for ever, Amen'.

24. Consequently we follow the fathers' confession without deviation and affirm that the Father's only-begotten Son, begotten of God the Father, was personally incarnate and made man, that he suffered, died and rose again from the dead on the third day. God's Word is, of course, undoubtedly impassible in his own nature and nobody is so mad as to imagine the all-transcending nature capable of suffering; but by very reason of the fact that he has become man making flesh from the holy Virgin his own, we adhere to the principles of the divine plan and maintain that he, who as God transcends suffering, suffered humanly in his own flesh. If whilst being God he has become man yet has not departed from any aspect of his being God; if he has been made part of creation and yet abides above creation; if whilst being as God the giver of law he has been made under law and yet was still giver of law, and whilst being, divinely, master he put on slave's form, and yet retains unimpaired the dignity of mastership; if whilst being only-begotten he has been made the first-born among many brethren and yet is still only-begotten, does it tax credibility if by the same token he suffered humanly and yet is seen as divinely impassible?

25. Paul, so utterly wise, affirms that the very Word who exists in the form of, and in equality with, God the Father was made obedient 'unto death, the death of the cross'. In another of his epistles he says of him: 'Who is the image of the invisible God,

θεοῦ τοῦ ἀοράτου, πρωτότοκος πάσης κτίσεως, ὅτι ἐν αὐτῷ ἐκτίσθη τὰ πάντα τὰ τε ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ καὶ τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς καὶ αὐτός ἐστι πρὸ πάντων καὶ τὰ πάντα ἐν αὐτῷ συνέστηκε,⁵ καὶ αὐτὸν δεδόςθαι φησὶ κεφαλὴν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ,[†] γενέσθαι δὲ καὶ ἀπαρχὴν τῶν κεκοιμημένων καὶ πρωτότοκον ἐκ νεκρῶν.[‡] καίτοι ζωὴ καὶ ζωοποιὸς ὁ ἐκ θεοῦ πατρός ἐστι λόγος αἶτε δὴ καὶ ἐκ ζωῆς ἀναφύς τοῦ τεκόντος αὐτόν· εἶτα πῶς γέγονε πρωτότοκος ἐκ νεκρῶν καὶ ἀπαρχὴ τῶν κεκοιμημένων; ἐπειδὴ γὰρ τὴν τοῦ θανάτου δεκτικὴν ἰδίαν ἐποίησατο σάρκα, χάριτι θεοῦ, καθὰ φησιν ὁ πάνσοφος Παῦλος, ὑπὲρ παντός ἐγεύσατο θανάτου[‡] τῇ παθεῖν αὐτὸν δυναμένη σαρκί, οὐκ ἀποβαλὼν αὐτὸς τὸ εἶναι ζωή. οὐκοῦν κἂν εἰ λέγοιτο σαρκὶ παθεῖν, οὐ φύσει θεότητος εἰσδέξεται τὸ παθεῖν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἔφην ἀρτίως, ἰδίᾳ σαρκὶ τῇ τοῦ πάθους δεκτικῇ.

26. Καὶ γοῦν ὁ μακάριος προφήτης Ἡσαίας ἐνανθρωπήσαντα θεὸν τὸν σαρκὶ παθόντα γινώσκων ἔφη που περὶ αὐτοῦ· ὡς πρόβατον ἐπὶ σφαγῆν ἤχθη καὶ ὡς ἀμνὸς ἐναντίον τοῦ κείροντος αὐτὸν ἀφῶνος, οὕτως οὐκ ἀνοίγει τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ. ἐν τῇ ταπεινώσει αὐτοῦ ἡ κρίσις αὐτοῦ ἤρθη· τὴν γενεὰν αὐτοῦ τίς διηγῆσεται; ὅτι αἵρεται ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἡ ζωὴ αὐτοῦ.[‡] καίτοι εἴπερ τις ἦν ἄνθρωπος καὶ ἰδικῶς νοούμενος υἱός, συνημμένος δὲ θεῷ, καθὰ φασιν οἱ τῶν ἀνοσίων δογματῶν εἰσηγηταί, πῶς ἔτι δυσεύρετος ὁ τὴν γενεὰν αὐτοῦ διηγείσθαι δυνάμενος; γέγονεν οὖν ἐκ σπέρματος Ἰεσσαὶ καὶ Δαυὶδ, τὴν δέ γε τοῦ θεοῦ λόγου γέννησιν ἦτοι τὸν τῆς γεννήσεως τρόπον τίς ὁ φάναι δυνάμενος; αἵρεται γὰρ ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἡ ζωὴ αὐτοῦ, τουτέστιν ἡ ὑπαρξίς (τέθεικε γὰρ ἀντὶ τῆς ὑπάρξεως τὴν ζωὴν), ὑψοῦ δὲ διάττει καὶ ὑπερνήχεται τοὺς ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς· ἀπερινόητος γὰρ καὶ ἀπρόσβλητος παντελῶς ταῖς ἀνθρώπων διανοίαις ὁ περὶ τῆς ἀρρήτου φύσεως λόγος.

27. Προσεποίησεν δὲ τοῖς εἰρημένοις καὶ τόδε. εἰς κύριος, μία πίστις, ἐν βάπτισμα,^{*} καθὰ φησιν ὁ ἱερώτατος Παῦλος. ἐνὸς οὖν ὄντος κυρίου πίστεώς τε μιᾶς καὶ ἐνὸς βαπτίσματος, τίς ὁ

⁵ Col. 1: 15 ff.[†] cf. Eph. 1: 22[‡] cf. 1 Cor. 15: 20[‡] cf. Heb. 2: 9[‡] Is. 53: 7 f.^{*} Eph. 4: 5

the first-born of all creation, because all things in heaven and on earth were created in him and he is himself before all things and all things hold together in him'; Paul says too that he has been given to the Church as its head, been made the first-fruits of those asleep and first-born from the dead. The Word of God the Father is Life and life-giving, springing as he does from the life of his parent; how then can he have become the first-born from the dead and first-fruits of those asleep? The answer is that after he had made flesh capable of death his own, he did by God's grace, as Paul so utterly wise affirms, 'taste' death for every man in flesh able to experience it, without ceasing personally to be life. Consequently although it is affirmed that he suffered in flesh there is no question of his suffering in the Godhead's nature but, as I just said, in his flesh which is capable of suffering.

26. The blessed prophet Isaiah, aware that he who suffered in flesh was God made man, declared of him in one passage: 'He was led to slaughter like a sheep, like a lamb dumb in the presence of its shearer, so he does not open his mouth. In his humiliation his judgement was removed; who will tell out his generation? Because his life is being removed from the earth.' Were he some man, seen as a son on his own but joined with God, as the proponents of unhallowed doctrines assert, it would not still be hard to find somebody capable of telling out his generation, would it? He is, after all, descended from Jesse's and David's stock. But can anyone speak of the generation or mode of generation of God the Word? For 'his life is being removed from the earth'—meaning his existence ('life' stands for 'existence') flies aloft and transcends earthly men in its sweep; for human minds have no way of understanding, no way of approaching, the condition of his inexpressible nature.

27. I will add this further point to what I have said. As Paul most holy says: 'One Lord, one faith, one baptism'. Since, then, there is one Lord, one faith and one baptism, who is the Lord, whom

κύριος καὶ εἰς τίνα πεπιστεύκαμέν τε καὶ βεβαπτίσαμεθα; ἀλλ' ἵσως πρέπειν ὅτι μάλιστα φαίη τις ἂν τῷ ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς ὄντι λόγῳ τὴν τε κυριότητα καὶ τὴν πίστιν τὴν πρὸς ἡμῶν, ἐπ' αὐτῷ δὲ τελείσθαι καὶ τὸ σωτήριον βάπτισμα. οὕτω γάρ που τοῖς ἁγίοις ἀποστόλοις ἐνετείλατο λέγων· πορευθέντες μαθητεύσατε 5 πάντα τὰ ἔθνη, βαπτίζοντες αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος.^γ ὁ γε μὴν θεσπέσιος Παῦλος τὴν τῆς κυριότητος δόξαν καὶ τῆς πίστεως τὴν ὁμολογίαν καὶ τὴν τοῦ ἁγίου βαπτίσματος δύναμιν ἐμφανῆ καθίστησι, λέγων· μὴ εἴπῃς ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ σου· τίς ἀναβήσεται 10 εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν; τοῦτ' ἔστι Χριστὸν καταγαγεῖν· ἢ τίς καταβήσεται εἰς τὴν ἄβυσσον; τοῦτ' ἔστι Χριστὸν ἐκ νεκρῶν ἀναγαγεῖν. ἀλλὰ τί λέγει ἡ γραφή; ἐγγύς σου τὸ ῥῆμά ἐστιν ἐν τῷ στόματί σου καὶ ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ σου, ὅτι ἐὰν εἴπῃς· κύριος Ἰησοῦς, καὶ πιστεύσῃς ἐν τῇ 15 καρδίᾳ σου ὅτι ὁ θεὸς αὐτὸν ἤγειρεν ἐκ νεκρῶν, σωθήσῃ.^ζ γράφει δὲ πάλιν· οὐκ οἴδατε ὅτι ὅσοι ἐβαπτίσθημεν εἰς Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν, εἰς τὸν θάνατον αὐτοῦ ἐβαπτίσθημεν;^α ἰδοὺ δὴ σαφῶς περιίστησιν εὐτεχνῶς τῆς τε κυριότητος καὶ τῆς πίστεως τὴν ὁμολογίαν, καὶ αὐτὴν δὲ τὴν τοῦ ἁγίου βαπτίσματος 20 χάριν εἰς τὸν παθόντα νὸν θάνατον καὶ ἐγγηγεμένον ἐκ νεκρῶν.

28. Ἄρ' οὖν εἰς υἱοὺς πιστεύομεν δύο; ἄρα τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς ἀπαστράψαντα παραδραμόντες λόγον ὡς υἱῷ παρ' αὐτὸν ἐτέρῳ τῷ παθόντι προσάψομεν τὴν τῆς κυριότητος δόξαν, καὶ αὐτὴν δὲ τῆς πίστεως τὴν ὁμολογίαν καὶ τὸ οὐράνιον βάπτισμα; εἶτα πῶς οὐκ 25 εὔηθες, μᾶλλον δὲ ἀναμφιλόγως δυσσεβές τὸ οὕτω φρονεῖν ἢ λέγειν; τί οὖν ἐροῦμεν; εἰς κύριος ἀληθῶς μία τε πίστις καὶ ἐν βάπτισμα.^β καὶ γὰρ ἐστὶν εἰς υἱὸς καὶ κύριος οὐκ ἄνθρωπον κατὰ συνάφειαν λαβῶν ὁ λόγος καὶ μέτοχον αὐτὸν ἀποφήνας τῶν ἰδίων ἀξιωματῶν καὶ μεταδούς υἰότητός τε καὶ κυριότητος αὐτῷ, καθά φασι καὶ 30 γεγράφασι ληροῦντές τινες, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς ἐνανθρωπήσας καὶ σαρκωθείς ὁ ἐκ θεοῦ θεὸς λόγος, τὸ φῶς τὸ ἐκ τοῦ φωτός. εἰς τὸν τούτου θάνατον βεβαπτίσαμεθα, παθόντος μὲν ἀνθρωπίνως αὐτοῦ ἰδίᾳ σαρκί, μεμενηκότος δὲ ἀπαθoῦς θεϊκῶς καὶ ζῶντος αἰεί· ζωὴ γάρ ἐστιν ἐκ ζωῆς τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ πατρός. οὕτω νενίκηται θάνατος, ἐπιτηδῆσαι 35

^γ Matt. 28: 19 ^ζ Rom. 10: 6 ff. ^α Rom. 6: 3 ^β cf. Eph. 4: 5

have we believed in and been baptized into? You would doubtless answer that lordship over us and faith on our part attach to the Word who is of God the Father, and that the performance of saving baptism has him in view. That is why he charged the holy apostles at one point in these words: 'Go out, make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost.' Inspired Paul makes clear the glory of lordship, the acknowledgement of faith and holy baptism's power when he says: 'Do not say in your heart, "Who will ascend into heaven?" (that is to bring Christ down) or "Who will descend into the abyss?" (that is to raise Christ from the dead). But what does Scripture say? "The word is near you in your mouth and in your heart"—because if you say "Jesus is Lord" and believe in your heart that God raised him from the dead you will be saved.' He writes again: 'Do you not know that all of us who were baptized into Christ Jesus were baptized into his death?' Note how clearly and skilfully he attaches the acknowledgement of lordship and faith, and the very grace of holy baptism, to him who suffered death and has been raised from the dead.

28. Do we believe, then, in two sons? Shall we by-pass the Word shone forth from God the Father and annex the glory of lordship, the acknowledgement of the faith and heavenly baptism to a son different from him, a son who suffered? To think or talk like this must surely be stupidity—no, more, indisputable blasphemy? What are we to say then? There really is one Lord, one faith and one baptism. He is one Son and Lord—not, as some fools have asserted in writing, as being the Word who assumed man by way of conjunction, made him a partner in his dignities and shared his sonship and lordship with him, but as being the Word personally, God of God, light of light, who was made man and incarnate. Into his death we have been baptized, his who suffered humanly in his own flesh yet has remained divinely impassible and always alive, because he is Life from God the Father's Life. This is the way Death has been vanquished, which had made bold to attack the body of Life;

τολήσας τῷ σώματι τῆς ζωῆς· καταργεῖται δὲ οὕτω καὶ ἐν ἡμῶν ἢ φθορὰ καὶ τὸ αὐτοῦ τοῦ θανάτου κράτος ἀσθενεῖ. καὶ γοῦν ἔφη Χριστός· ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν· ἐὰν μὴ φάγητε τὴν σάρκα τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ πίνητε αὐτοῦ τὸ αἷμα, οὐκ ἔχετε 5 ζωὴν ἐν ἑαυτοῖς.^c ζωοποιὸν οὖν ἄρα τὸ ἅγιον σῶμα καὶ αἷμα Χριστοῦ. σῶμα γάρ, ὡς ἔφην, ἔστιν οὐκ ἀνθρώπου τινὸς μετόχου ζωῆς, ἴδιον δὲ μᾶλλον τῆς κατὰ φύσιν ζωῆς, δῆλον δὲ ὅτι τοῦ μονογενοῦς.

29. Ταῦτα φρονεῖ μεθ' ἡμῶν ὁ φιλόχριστος τῶν ἁγίων πατέρων χορός, καὶ αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ νυνὶ τὸν τῆς ἁγίας Κωνσταντινουπολιτῶν 10 ἐκκλησίας κατακοσμήσας θρόνον ὁ ὁσιώτατος καὶ θεοσεβέστατος ἀδελφὸς καὶ συνεπίσκοπος Πρόκλος. γέγραφε γὰρ καὶ αὐτὸς πρὸς τοὺς τῆς Ἐύας θεοσεβεστάτους ἐπισκόπους αὐταῖς λέξεσιν ὧδε· “καὶ σαρκούται μὲν ἀτρέπτως ὁ ἀνείδεος, τίκτεται δὲ κατὰ σάρκα ὁ 15 ἀναρχος· προκόπτει δὲ τῇ κατὰ σῶμα ἡλικίᾳ ὁ φύσει παντέλειος καὶ παθῶν ἀνέχεται ὁ παθῶν ἀνώτερος, οὐχ ᾧ ἦν, ὑπομείνας τὰς ὕβρεις, ἀλλ' ᾧ γέγονε, καταδεξάμενος τὰ τοῦ σώματος πάθη.” ἐλέγχεται τοίνυν τῶν ἕτερα παρὰ ταῦτα φρονούντων ἢ γεγραφότων ἢ κακοπιστίας πανταχοῦ νοσοῦσα τὸ βέβηλον καὶ τὸ τοῖς τῆς 20 ἀληθείας ἀπαῖδον δόγμασι.

30. Διαπεράναντες δὲ τὸν περὶ Χριστοῦ λόγον οἱ τρισμακάριοι πατέρες τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος διαμνημονεύουσι· πιστεύειν γὰρ ἔφασαν εἰς αὐτὸ καθάπερ ἀμέλει εἰς τὸν πατέρα καὶ τὸν υἱόν. ὁμοούσιον γάρ ἐστιν αὐτοῖς καὶ προχεῖται μὲν ἢ γοῦν ἐκπορεύεται 25 καθάπερ ἀπὸ πηγῆς τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ πατρός, χορηγεῖται δὲ τῇ κτίσει διὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ· ἐνεφύσησε γοῦν τοῖς ἁγίοις ἀποστόλοις λέγων· λάβετε πνεῦμα ἅγιον.^d οὐκοῦν ἐκ θεοῦ καὶ θεὸς τὸ πνεῦμά ἐστι καὶ οὐκ ἀλλότριον τῆς ἀνωτάτω πασῶν οὐσίας, ἀλλ' ἐξ αὐτῆς τε καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ καὶ ἴδιον αὐτῆς.

31. Αὕτη μὲν οὖν τῶν ἁγίων πατέρων ἢ εὐθυτενῆς καὶ ἀπλανε- 30 στάτη πίστις ἦτοι τῆς πίστεως ἢ ὁμολογία· ἀλλ' ὡς ὁ Παῦλός φησιν, ὁ θεὸς τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου ἐτύφλωσε τὰ νοήματα τῶν ἀπίστων εἰς τὸ μὴ αὐγάσαι τὸν φωτισμὸν τοῦ εὐαγγελίου τῆς δόξης Χριστοῦ.^e ἀφέντες γοῦν τὸ εὐθὺ τῆς ἀληθείας ἰεναί τινες ἄπτουσι κατὰ πετρῶν, μὴ νοοῦντες μήτε ἃ λέγουσι, 35

^c John 6: 53^d John 20: 22^e 2 Cor. 4: 4

this is the way corruption in us too is being annihilated and Death's power enfeebled. Hence Christ declared: *Verily I say to you, unless you eat the flesh of the son of man and drink his blood you have no life in yourselves.* Surely then Christ's holy body and blood are life-giving. For the body, as I said, does not belong to some human participant in Life but is personally owned by Life himself, that is the Only-begotten.

29. This view we share with the loyal band of holy Christian fathers and with that Proclus, our most holy and religious brother and fellow bishop, who but recently came to grace the throne of Constantinople's holy Church. Proclus has written to the most religious bishops of the East in these very terms: "The formless becomes incarnate without changing, the unbeginning is born in flesh. The utterly complete in nature progresses in bodily age, the transcender of suffering endures suffering, undergoing insult not in what he was, but in what he has been made accepting the body's sufferings." The mischievous belief of those who think or write differently from this is, then, exposed as altogether rotten with profanity and incompatibility with the doctrines of truth.

30. After completing their account of Christ the thrice-blessed fathers call to mind the Holy Ghost, declaring their belief in him just as in the case of the Father and the Son. He is consubstantial with them; he pours out (or proceeds) from, as it were, the fount of God the Father and is bestowed on creation through the Son—he breathed, remember, on the holy apostles saying: *Receive the Holy Ghost.* The Spirit, therefore, is God and from God, not alien to the substance transcending all substances but from it, in it and belonging to it.

31. This, then, is the holy fathers' straight, unswerving faith or confession of faith. However, as Paul says: *The god of this world blinded the minds of disbelievers to prevent the light of the gospel of Christ's glory shining on them.* Certain people, you know, have ceased going the straight way of truth and rush over boulders

⁷ The rest of the letter is lost. It must have belonged to the correspondence between John of Antioch and Proclus connected with the reception of Proclus' *Tomus ad Armenios* (435) by the Easterns. See Introduction, p. xxvii.

μήτε περι τίνων διαβεβαιοῦνται.^f περιστάντες γὰρ τὴν τῆς
 υἰότητος δόξαν εἰς μόνον τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς φύντα λόγον, ὡς
 υἷον ἕτερον τὸν ἐκ σπέρματος Ἰησοῦ καὶ Δαυὶδ συνήφθαι φασιν
 αὐτῷ καὶ μετέχειν υἰότητος καὶ τιμῆς θεοπροποῦς καὶ τῆς ἐν-
 οικήσεως αὐτοῦ τοῦ λόγου καὶ πάντα μᾶλλον ἐσχηκέναι παρ' αὐτοῦ, 5
 ἴδιον δὲ παντελῶς οὐδέν. περὶ τῶν τοιούτων, ὡς γε οἶμαι, γεγράφασι
 τοῦ σωτήρος οἱ μαθηταί· παρεισέδυσαν γὰρ τινες ἄνθρωποι
 οἱ καὶ πάλαι προγεγραμμένοι εἰς τοῦτο τὸ κρίμα ἀσεβεῖς,
 τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ χάριν μετατιθέντες εἰς ἀσέλγειαν καὶ τὸν
 μόνον δεσπότην καὶ κύριον ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν ἀρνού- 10
 μενοι.^g Ἰησοῦς δὲ Χριστὸς ὀνομάζοιτο ἂν εἰκότως ἐν ἀνθρωπείᾳ
 μορφῇ πεφηνῶς ὁ λόγος. ἐπεὶ φραζέτωσαν ἐρομένοις οἱ δι' ἐναντίας
 οἱ τὰ Νεστορίου τε καὶ Θεοδώρου φρονεῖν καὶ λαλεῖν ἐκ πολλῆς
 ἄγαν ἀσυνεσίας οὐ παραιτούμενοι· ἐκβάλλετε τοῦ εἶναι θεὸν καὶ
 υἷον ἀληθινὸν τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ πατρὸς τὸν ἐκ τῆς ἀγίας παρθένου, τὸ 15
 παθεῖν αὐτῷ προσνέμοντες μόνῳ καὶ ἀποσοβοῦντες αὐτὸ τοῦ
 θεοῦ λόγου, ἵνα μὴ θεὸς λέγοιτο παθητός; ταῦτα γὰρ τῆς ἐκείνων
 ἐθελакριβείας τὰ εὐρήματα καὶ ἡ τῶν ἐνοικῶν χυδαιότης. οὐκοῦν
 μὴ ὀνομαζέσθω Χριστὸς ἰδικῶς καὶ κατὰ μόνας ὁ ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς
 λόγος· ὥσπερ γὰρ ἐστὶν ἀπεικὸς αὐτῷ τὸ παθεῖν, ὅταν ἕξω νοῆται 20
 σαρκός, οὕτω καὶ ἡ χρίσις ἀνάρμοστόν τι χρῆμα καὶ ἀλλότριον
 αὐτοῦ. Ἰησοῦν γὰρ τὸν ἀπὸ Ναζαρετ ἔχρισεν ὁ θεὸς πνεύματι
 ἀγίῳ,^h αὐτοτελῆς δὲ πάντως ὁ ἐκ θεοῦ λόγος καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἐδεήθη
 χρίσεως τῆς διὰ τοῦ ἀγίου πνεύματος. οὐκοῦν ἀρνήσασθε τὴν
 οἰκονομίαν, ἀποστήσατε τὸν μονογενῆ τῆς εἰς τὸν κόσμον ἀγάπης· 25
 μὴ ὀνομαζέσθω Χριστὸς παρ' ὑμῶν. ἢ οὐ μικρὸν αὐτῷ τὸ ἐν τοῖς
 καθ' ἡμᾶς γενέσθαι μέτροις; οὐκοῦν ἐπειδήπερ καὶ τοῦτό ἐστιν
 ἀπεικὸς αὐτῷ, ὁμολογείτω μηδεὶς ὅτι γέγονεν ἄνθρωπος, ἵνα καὶ
 αὐτοῖς εἶπη Χριστός· πλανᾶσθε μὴ εἰδότες τὰς γραφὰς μηδὲ
 τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ θεοῦ.ⁱ οὐκοῦν ὡς τῆς ἀληθείας ἐχθροὺς τοὺς 30
 ὧδε φρονεῖν ἡρημένους ἡγούμενοι φεύγωμεν αὐτῶν τὰς ὀλεθρίους
 κενοφωνίας, ἐπάμεθα δὲ μᾶλλον ταῖς δόξαις τῶν ἀγίων πατέρων
 καὶ τῇ παραδόσει τῶν ἀγίων ἀποστόλων καὶ εὐαγγελιστῶν. αὐτὸς
 γὰρ ἦν ὁ λαλῶν ἐν αὐτοῖς ὁ ἐνανθρωπήσας λόγος, δι' οὗ καὶ μεθ'
 οὗ τῷ θεῷ καὶ πατρὶ τιμὴ δόξα κράτος σὺν ἀγίῳ πνεύματι εἰς 35
 τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων. ἀμήν.

^f 1 Tim. 1: 7^g Jude 4^h cf. Acts 10: 38ⁱ Matt. 22: 29

'not knowing what they are saying or what they are making claims about'. They attribute the glory of sonship solely to the Word sprung from God the Father, declaring that another son, of Jesse and David's stock, has been joined with him, partakes in the Word's sonship, divine honour and indwelling, and has everything from him with nothing of his own at all. It is of such people, I believe, that the Saviour's disciples have written: 'For some men, who long ago were designated for this condemnation, secretly entered, godless people, perverters of God's grace into impiety and deniers of our only master and Lord, Jesus Christ.' The Word manifest in human form is rightly named 'Jesus Christ.' Why, then, our opponents, who in their extreme folly do not forbear to hold or express the views of Nestorius and Theodore,⁸ must answer our question: 'Do you refuse to allow him who is of the holy Virgin his being God and true Son of God the Father? Do you allot the suffering to him alone, fending it off from God the Word to avoid God's being declared passible?' This is the point of their pedantic, muddle-headed fictions. In that case, the Word of God the Father on his own and by himself should not be called 'Christ'; for just as suffering is out of character with him when he is considered in isolation from the flesh, so is anointing an inconsistent feature alien to him. For God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost, but the Word of God is utterly complete in himself and required no anointing through the Holy Ghost. In which case, deny God's plan, banish the Only-begotten from any love towards the world! 'Christ' you must not call him. Was not his created existence within human limitations a lowly thing? In which case, seeing that *that* is out of character with him, nobody must acknowledge that he has become man, with the result that Christ can tell them: 'You err, knowing neither the scriptures nor God's power.' Let us, then, deem the holders of opinions like this Truth's enemies and shun their baleful vanities; let us instead follow the views of the holy fathers and the tradition of the holy apostles and evangelists. The Word made man was, indeed, he who spoke in them, and through him and with him be honour, glory and power to God the Father with the Holy Ghost for ever and ever. Amen.

⁸ The name of ill omen is reserved to the very end, though all the piece has it in mind.

ANSWERS TO TIBERIUS AND HIS
COMPANIONS

The letter to blessed Cyril, archbishop of Alexandria, by the brethren who came from Palestine

When . . .¹ we expel the odious winter of the generation below and bring vision and the day of peace in the winter season by seeing the calm of your countenance. Of this we had hoped never to be deprived but having suffered the involuntary removal . . . God . . . we are delighting in . . . and we pray that from this we may never fall and pray to God that no hint of grief may happen again to this present joy, since we have one who fights on our behalf with your prayers, both with love and understanding. Behold, therefore, we are yours, bound with the bands of love.² Leaving all, we follow led by the word and love. But we do not doubt that the things pertaining to your fatherly love in Christ have become for us a copy of these things, what has happened being a pledge to us. I believe that being a sort of beloved son, towards the father . . . love. The matters involved in the petition will be received for the help of our souls, and the works against the heretical questions, which are set out below in the petition, will redound to the glory of your Beatitude.

God the Son, even God the Word, desiring to call and restore the race of men to its initial state, willed to live in humility with us and exalt us with him through his superiority, by God the Father's will. He accomplished the mystery on our behalf and perfected his Church, fixing to it godly discretion as its immovable wall. Against Satan's external assaults, against the tares which sprout up by the agency of

¹ The Syriac text contains a number of lacunae in the first paragraph which were evidently present in the manuscript copied by the scribe, who indicated them by dots. The general sense is plain: the sight of Cyril is a breath of Spring.

² As the following sentences make plain, Tiberius' approach to Cyril is prompted by respect for his status as an expositor of the faith gained particularly in his contest with Nestorius, and not by his having ecclesiastical jurisdiction over him. Palestine at this period belonged to the diocese of the East, with Antioch as its metropolis. Juvenal, bishop of Jerusalem, was busy intriguing to establish his see as metropolitan by splitting Palestine, Phoenicia and Arabia from Antioch. Cyril, though glad of Juvenal's support at Ephesus (431), thwarted these attempts. But Juvenal outlasted him and supported the majority at Ephesus (449)—the Latrocinium—and Chalcedon (451) gaining as his prize the three provinces of Palestine (*ACO* 2, 1 p. 364).

the evil-minded emerging from our midst,^a he has personally established in all generations his helpers of true religion, in order that they might burn up the tares at enmity with the wheat by the apostles' tongue of spiritual fire^b and conquer the tempter by the confession of truth. Because, therefore, God, who knows all things before they exist,^c brought out your fathers of old against the enemy and latterly you, in your ability to grasp and comprehend the fullness of true religion, you rose up, confessed and proclaimed a noble confession,^d witnessed before angels and men and guided Christ's flock to good pasturage. And now, released from the dangers endured for it (or rather sheltered by God's providence for our sake) lead the faithful in due season in order that a double victory of the faith may be bestowed upon you. For in your undeserved suffering you suffered nobly out of generosity even wicked Nestorius' hirelings in order that all this grace should come to you. They plaited for you, by your degradation, a richly-flowered crown adorned with all the glory of martyrdom.³ For they did not know that the very means they expected to cause you much suffering were preparing you a heavenly victory. Since indeed Christ has said to you, as to Paul, 'Speak always and do not keep silence, have no fear, for I am with you and will save you from everything',^e he has kept us, that is, the fullness of his one Church.

Therefore rightly thanking God for this as we do and in the full and complete knowledge that to this end you are ordained and consecrated, namely to be prepared for the defence of the divine mysteries, we have become your summoners to further contests and crowns for Christ's sake and offer to the jealous God who enters into battle for religion's sake your writing and bring him our master's learning on the heresies of evil-minded people, a learning which has just made itself known to the Empire.⁴ We pray, therefore, that you may stand up in the Spirit and stir up Christ who speaks in you, sharpening the word which defines sound teaching. To the items of their errors which are set out below in this letter may you oppose in strength the power of truth, so that we, who, when fit, feed on the shoots of Holy Church may the fitter feed on the flowers of spiritual herbage and that they, who hitherto have been children in their ideas and learners with respect to God, may receive

^a cf. Matt. 13: 24 ff.

^b cf. Acts 2: 3

^c cf. Hist. Sus. 42

^d cf. 1 Tim. 6: 12

^e cf. Acts 18: 9 f.

³ Fulsome praise, since the nearest Cyril got to more than *mental* anguish during the evidently recent events of 431-433 was a period of house arrest at Ephesus (see p. xxiv). He complained of the soldiers sleeping in front of the bedroom (*Ep.* 27, *ACO* 1, 1, 3 p. 45, 36 ff.), and everybody became worn out with the heat of Ephesus and with waiting upon the Emperor to close the assembly (*ACO* 1, 3 p. 178, 27 ff.).

⁴ Literally: (learning) which has (just) now sprung up amongst the Romans.

plain guidance and those very persons who have spewed forth error may discover that, having roused themselves by some evil spirit, they have found a new destruction or, perhaps, may be converted by your work through Christ the God and saviour of all who wills that every man should come to a knowledge of the truth.^f

But as for you, having completed this contest and demonstrated the faith to the world, you will lay up a crown of righteousness^g and will receive, in due season, your wages from God, since not only do you always offer acceptable prayers to God for us, but embracing us in your hands, us who by your teaching are disciplined and saved, you will bring in, saying, 'Behold, I and the children whom thou hast given me, O Lord'.^h As for our poor selves, we will be exceedingly grateful for not falling away from what we believe by your prayers and for being aided by the mystic wisdom granted you by God along with all these things. And now we do not rest from offering prayers to God for your peace and long life, and as we journey towards him we freely display the character of your piety impressed on our souls.

Questions addressed to the celebrated Cyril, archbishop of Alexandria, by Tiberius the deacon and eight brethren

New and perverse heresies have again sprung up. Novel statements of twisted teachings have again appeared. Again folk from somewhere or other have come to our area⁶ and are attempting to sow the tares of their teachings amongst our pure wheat of piety. The members of the body are again becoming disordered, and, planning a rebuttal, we need at once your knowledge of healing.

For the past year blasphemy has been spoken and evil doctrines have been secretly given out which had formerly been suppressed. But because they had not been removed from the roots of the tree of evil, a shoot has sprung up which will quickly fill the neighbourhood of Palestine with its fruits, and though these have been removed hitherto the cancer has continued to occur. We had a simple love of silence, only mourning the death of the diseased members or admonishing them with prayers to return to their former health. But because the enemy was not satisfied with his previous spoils, he is adding the destruction

^f cf. 1 Tim. 2: 4 ^g cf. 2 Tim. 4: 8 ^h Is. 8: 18

⁵ The same Biblical text and the same sentiment appear in the (possibly) original ending of Tiberius' letter, below p. 182 n. 3.

⁶ We are not told where in Palestine Tiberius' monastery was, except that it was 'far from the world', p. 181. For a lively and detailed picture of the development of the religious life see Derwas Chitty, *The Desert a City, an introduction to the study of Egyptian and Palestinian monasticism under the Christian Empire* (Oxford, 1966). He does not consider our texts. For the background to these intruders see below n. 12.

of the healthy body. Indeed he is now attempting to put stumbling blocks in the way of outsiders to the Church's body who want to come to the truth. Rightly speaking the urgent problem for us, the main evil, is that the inventors of evils, to deceive the simple, assume the garb⁷ of the priesthood, live in the monasteries and desire to be called 'master' by the majority. They outdo the rest in age, beard, priestly honour and hospitality for God's sake.⁸ They want to be deemed worthy of extra⁹ honour and praise by those who live in the same place. Dressed as sheep they conceal the wickedness and savagery of wolves^a and are really clouds without water.^b Instead of a fragrant breeze and dewy drops of rain they drop coals of fire on those with very child-like ideas the whole season, drowning them in eternal fire.

That is why we come, trusting that when your piety shall at last rise up and you are fervent in the Holy Spirit, you will give us a true and clear explanation of all the points mooted hitherto. For Christ has made you the light and eye of his heavenly body,^c so that you may enlighten the souls of the sons of light and truth by the light of true religion; the right hand of his Church, so that you may establish and strengthen their minds by right faith; and he has fixed you for the defence of spotless faith in him, to stop the mouth of those who wickedly blaspheme against God. Because we are confident that it will not be very irksome to give an answer, do not conceal the truth supposing us to be dull of hearing, since you are aware that our petitions will be rendered in person for you in front of Christ's judgement seat on the day of resurrection whereas for us your Holiness' teaching on these points will be our confirmation, a support for the wavering and a rebuttal or a cause of conversion to the truth for those evil-doers. For we seek no verbal contention but seek to avoid being dragged into error in our mind. For if¹⁰ the spiritual gift of the kingdom on high is directed aright with piety and justice by someone perfect towards God and if those who are being perfected in Christ are being adorned by both these qualities which have two-fold trophies, with an unfading crown of glory, then those dear disciples of Christ, who have fought nobly, will rejoice in the victories of the divine spiritual gift. In the absence of one of them the destitute is necessarily lame and being lame does not enter God's house,^d and being deprived of one of these two graces, it is clear that

^a cf. Matt. 7: 15 ^b cf. Jude 12 ^c cf. Matt. 6: 22 ^d cf. 2 Sam. 5: 8

⁷ Or 'appearance'/'guise'—the underlying Greek is *σχημα*.

⁸ i.e. they plead God's will as grounds for special food and veneration.

⁹ Or 'more honour and praise than those . . . '.

¹⁰ Tiberius' Sunday-best language defeats clarity. He means: we need both devotion and right faith to get to heaven (cf. *On the Creed*, § 2), and the function of the ministry ('the spiritual gift of the kingdom on high') is to ensure that both exist in us.

he does not enter into that rest. Hence, released from all blame, indeed rather made worthy of all praise, we have confidence to seek and enquire about right faith, in the hope that thereby being justly found worthy as a result of these two (piety, I mean, and persistence in the virtues which they contain) by means of the presence of that divine understanding bestowed on you from above, we may obtain some small grace, however slender, to aid us at the time when the righteous judge gives to each man according to his works. We trust your piety, therefore, that we shall get an exact solution of these matters from you, we who, learning to fear God, through you, take to ourselves the fortification of right faith. Fervent again in righteousness of nature through your holiness and receiving from the Spirit the good portion of heavenly ways we shall frankly avow before Christ Our Lord's judgement seat that this spiritual gift has been granted us by God through Cyril the high priest. The evil statements they are making which have just now come to light and on which we seek your answer are set out below.¹¹

Copy of Cyril, archbishop of Alexandria's letter written to Tiberius the Deacon and the rest of the brethren

I

To those who assert that deity is human in form and dealing with the written queries¹²

¹¹ In its original form, the questions, which are only summarized in the headings to the *Answers*, will have followed in sequence as in the subsequent petition, see below p. 182 n 3.

¹² Apart from the Ps.-Clementine *Homilies* and Melito (see nn. 15 f. below) the most famous representatives of anthropomorphism were: (1) the Audians, followers of the Mesopotamian ascetic Audius, who lived in the first half of the fourth century. They rejected the Easter rule of Nicaea (325) but were orthodox in the doctrine of the Trinity. The sect seems to have outlasted its founder only briefly, with followers deserting to the Catholic church or being mingled with more dubious groups. Epiphanius, the authority for them, who treats them as schismatics rather than heretics, tells us they had by 376/7 abandoned their monasteries in Taurus, Palestine, and Arabia, but some survived around Chalchis and in Mesopotamia (*Ancor.* 14, 3; *Panar.* 70 and *Anac.* in *PG* 42, 870B). See *RAC* s.v. Audianer. There is no connection between Audians and (2) the monastic opponents of Origen (from upper Egypt) in the time of Theophilus (see Socrates *Hist. Eccles.* 6, 7 ff.) who were called 'anthropomorphians' by 'Origenists' (from Nitria, in lower Egypt). An incident in the controversy features in the Coptic text edited by E. Drioton ('La Discussion d'un moine anthropomorphite Audien avec le patriarche Théophile d'Alexandrie en l'année 399', *Revue de l'Orient Chrétien* 10, 1915-17); 'Audien', though, does not figure in the text and is Drioton's (false) supposition. For the development of the controversy in Palestine, see Chitty op. cit. (n. 6), pp. 58 ff. Both (1) and (2) form a background for Tiberius' troubles

Answer

I hear divine Scripture saying 'Stick to your superiors and obey them, for they are watchmen on behalf of your souls as rendering an account for them.'^a For the flocks of sheep should stick to the pastors' mind and go without hesitation where they take them, for they feed them on good pasture and in a fertile spot,^b as it is written. For the good sort of pastor should not expose them to wolves or willingly await marauding beasts, else those who are wont to do so will discover that they must answer to God for their lives.

I write this on learning that certain people are disturbing you not with accurate or scriptural matters but rather are spewing out of their hearts unhealthy and untrue arguments. For they have lapsed into this utterly wicked way of thinking, so that they somehow suppose and think the all-transcending divine nature to be human in appearance or form. For my part I do not believe it, for to want to think this is a manifest proof of extreme folly. Indeed, I am amazed that those who dispute and talk this way or can suppose the thing should be ignorant of the fact that divine Scripture proclaims that idolaters thought this. Therefore Paul says of them 'Claiming to be wise, they have become fools and changed the glory of the incorruptible God into the form of corruptible man.'^c Therefore those who think God is human in form are fools along with idolaters and, caught in the same wickedness, are clearly convicted of it. One learns from other considerations that they are straying from the truth and are remote from a properly holy understanding. For all-wise Paul writes again with reference to the Word of God the Father, 'Let each of you have this mind in you which was also in Christ Jesus, who being in the form of God did not think equality with God a prize to be grasped but emptied himself, taking a slave's form, being made in man's likeness.'^d Seeing that 'emptying' (that is, becoming man) rendered the Son a slave's form (that is, a human one), but he was in God's form, God's form must be separate from ours. For were the divine nature human in appearance, he would not have assumed our different one whilst being God the Word.

This careful steward of the mysteries of our salvation, indeed, has another reason for calling people who think like this 'fools'

^a Heb. 13: 17 ^b cf. Ez. 34: 14 ^c Rom. 1: 22 f. ^d Phil. 2: 5 ff.

but from Epiphanius it is clear the intruders are not Audians, and the reasons for their anthropomorphism seem different from (2) 30-odd years before. See p. xxix and cf. *Answer* 10, *Doctrinal Questions and Answers* 1 and *Letter to Calosirius*, ad init. See further G. Florowsky, 'The anthropomorphites in the Egyptian Desert' in *Aspects of Church History* (= Florowsky's collected papers), vol. 4, pp. 89-129 (Belmont, Mass., 1975).

and 'ignorant'. All-wise Paul writes again in a passage from the epistle to the Galatians 'My children with whom I am again in travail until Christ be formed in you'^e though men's form belonged to them (since obviously this is why he is writing to them). But if Christ's form is being created in us in a different way, perceptible to the mind and spiritually,¹³ the appearance of the divine nature cannot be like our visible appearance. For it does not consist of parts and limbs as we do but as incorporeal without quantitative and limiting shape. That is why, therefore, our Saviour addressing the crowds of Jews about God the Father said 'Verily I say unto you, you have never heard his voice or seen his shape.'^f Yet if God had our form and appearance, how could people have failed to see the Father when they looked at one another? How can the Son be his unique image and his person's splendour and stamp if, as they assert, he has exactly the same appearance as men? Do they not perceive that they are infected with a diseased imagination? Do they not see the ridiculous absurdity of their opinions and fancies? Do they not recollect blessed Paul addressing the Athenians and saying, 'For we ought not to suppose that the Godhead is like gold or silver or engraving made by human artifice and imagination',^g despite the fact that the makers of idols and craftsmen of this sort of thing stamp a human appearance on their falsely-named gods? But if it is wrong to suppose that the Godhead is like their engraving, how can any people announce that he exists in human appearance? Do they therefore feel no shame at their intemperate descriptions?

For they should have recollected reading the sacred Scriptures and that blessed Paul writes again, 'For those whom he knew he predestined to share his Son's form and these he called etc.'^h Why do all men not share the form and appearance of God's Son, if he is human in form? Or why, in that case, are some called by election to be sharers in his Son's form and image rather than everybody being said to be a sharer in the form? No, it is clear that deity is without appearance and does not exist in shape, configuration or image inasmuch as he is incorporeal whereas we are quantitative both in appearance and configuration.

But perhaps they will ask why divinely inspired Scripture mentions God as having a face and affirms that he has hands, feet, ears, eyes and a mouth? To which we answer that God's Spirit employs human expressions and speaks to us in terms we can comprehend.¹⁴ But if we suppose that these are grounds for

^e Gal. 4: 19

^f John 5: 37

^g Acts 17: 29

^h Rom. 8: 29 f.

¹³ The underlying Greek is *νοητῶς καὶ πνευματικῶς*.

¹⁴ Cf. *Doctrinal Questions and Answers* 1 and n. 3.

thinking the Godhead has a human form what are we to make of the other cases when we hear divine Scripture saying, 'These are the seven eyes of God which keep watch over the whole earth',ⁱ and again, 'He spread his wings and bore them'^j Will they tell us how we can have seven eyes in our faces or outspread wings and after that how he can have a human form? For we do not have seven eyes, nor does man sprout wings.¹⁵

So thinkers and talkers in this senseless fashion must desist. For, as I have said, God being incorporeal has no bodily form or appearance at all but is beyond all thought and language. He is, indeed, viewed intellectually by the reality of the heart as one possessing supra-mundane glory and he transcends all visible and invisible reality, for as creator of all he is in nature apart from all. Man on the other hand, we say, was created on earth in God's image¹⁶ because he is capable of being righteous, holy, good and wise. He attained authority over all on earth for, as it is written, 'He put all things in subjection under his feet',^k and this, along with the rest, is implied in the gracious gift of the form.¹⁷

Restrain, therefore, those who want to teach otherwise and quiet such people exhorting them to silence. Let them seek, rather, to attain in Christ the world above by leading lives appropriate to religious and by special amendment of conduct in various ways.

ⁱ Zech. 4: 10

^j Deut. 32: 11

^k 1 Cor. 15: 27

¹⁵ The same answer, including the quotation from Zech., was given by Origen, quoted by Theodoret *Quaest. in Gen.* 20 (PG 80, 113A ff.), controverting Melito who had written a book on the embodied existence of God.

¹⁶ The Alexandrian tradition from Philo onwards, with which the Cappadocian fathers concur, places the 'image of God' in the soul or mind of man (cf. Philo *De op. mundi* 69(23), Clement *Strom.* 2, 19, Origen *In Gen. Hom.* 1, 13, Athanasius *C.G.* 34, Basil *Ep.* 233, 1, Gregory Naz. *Poemata Dog.* 8, 74 f. and Gregory Nyss. *De hom. op.* 16). The heterodox (or simply primitive) *Clementine Homilies* 10, 6 ff. and 11, 4 ff. locate the image in man's body, cf. 17: 7 and 10. For Theodoret (loc. cit., n. 15) the image is found in man's function as ruler, though there is an imitation of the divine in the rational faculty. See the places collected by W. J. Burghardt, *The Image of God in Man according to Cyril of Alexandria* (Washington, 1957), chapter 2, who concludes that the non-Alexandrine Greek tradition places the 'image' in man's soul but some writers attempt to include the body without anthropomorphism. The Latin tradition with few exceptions refers the 'image' to the soul.

¹⁷ God's image in man, for Cyril, consists in certain innate capacities dependent for their exercise upon divine grace given through the Incarnation, together with the special relationship of 'sonship', a gift of God not present in man's nature. Burghardt (see n. 16) summarizes the features of the image: reason, freedom, dominion, holiness, incorruptibility, and sonship.

B¹

Πρὸς τοὺς λέγοντας ὅτι ὁ υἱὸς κατὰ μὲν τὴν τῆς θεότητος ἀξίαν συνῆν
τῷ πατρὶ, καὶ² ὅτε γέγονεν ἄνθρωπος καὶ ἦν ἐπὶ γῆς, καθ'
ὑπόστασιν δέ, οὐκ ἔτι.

Ἐπίλυσις

Μανθάνω³ τινὰς εἰκῆ καὶ ἀπερισκέπτως καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς οὕτω 5
μεγάλοις καὶ ἀναγκαίοις πράγμασι φλυαρεῖν εἰωθότας φάναι τι
τοιούτου, ὡς ὁ μονογενὴς τοῦ θεοῦ υἱὸς κατὰ μὲν τὴν τῆς θεότητος
καὶ οὐσίας⁴ ἀξίαν συνῆν τῷ θεῷ καὶ πατρὶ, ἡνίκα ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς
ἐχημάτιζε καὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις συναναστρέφετο,^a ὡς ὁμοούσιος ὢν
αὐτῷ· κατὰ δὲ τὸν τῆς ὑποστάσεως λόγον οὐκ ἔτι. κεκένωτο^b γὰρ 10
πᾶσα, ὡς αὐτοὶ φασιν,⁵ ἡ υἰοτική⁶ ὑπόστασις ἐκ τε τῶν οὐρανῶν
καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν πατρικῶν κόλπων. οὐ γὰρ συναπτέον ὑπόστασιν
ὑποστάσει, οὔτε τὰς ἐν μιᾷ οὐσίᾳ ὑπαρχούσας. ἐγὼ δὲ τὸ προπετές
τῆς ἀμαθίας τῶν ταῦτα πεφρονηκότων θαυμάσας, δεῖν ὠθήθη
ἀναγκαίως ἐκεῖνο εἰπεῖν, ὅτι πεπόσεται παρ' αὐτοῖς ἡ οὐσία τοῦ 15
θεοῦ, καὶ καταληπτὴν αὐτὴν εἶναι φασὶ καὶ πεπερατωμένην, καὶ
οὐκ ἔτι μὲν ἀπεριόριστον οὐδὲ ἀκατάληπτον, ἀλλ' ἤδη καὶ τόποις
χωρητὴν καὶ διαστήμασι περιληπτὴν, ἀρμόζει δὲ ταῦτα τοῖς τῶν
σωμάτων⁷ λόγοις. οὐκοῦν καὶ σῶμα, πάντως δέ που καὶ ἐν εἶδει,
καὶ οὐ δίχα σώματος· ἔπεται γὰρ τὰ τοιάδε τοῖς σώμασιν. εἶτα 20
πῶς ὁ σωτὴρ πνευμά φησιν ὁ θεός;⁸ πνεῦμα γὰρ εἶναι φησιν
αὐτὸν ἰν' ἔξω σωματικῆς φαντασίας ἀγάγη τὴν ὑπερφυᾶ καὶ
ἀπόρρητον φύσιν. ἀρ' οὐκ ἂν τις εἴποι δικαίως τοῖς τὰ τοιάδε
τεθρυληκόσιν, ἢ καὶ τολμῶσι φρονεῖν ἐδικαιώθη Σόδομα ἐκ σοῦ;^d
εὐσεβέστερον γὰρ οἱ παρ' Ἑλλησι σοφοὶ δοξάζουσι⁹ τὸ θεῖον 25
ἄσώματον καὶ ἀνείδεον, ἄποσόν τε καὶ ἀμερές, καὶ ἀσχημάτιστον
εἶναι διαβεβαιούμενοι, καὶ πανταχῆ μὲν ὑπάρχειν, ἀπολιμπάνεσθαι
δὲ οὐδενός.

2. ^a cf. Baruch 3: 37 ^b cf. Phil. 2: 7 ^c John 4: 24 ^d cf.
Ezek. 16: 52

Witnesses: ll. 1-4 G Syr I. 5-p. 148, l. 32 C G Syr

Heading in G: πεύσεις δογματικαὶ προτεθεῖσαι παρὰ Τιβερίου διακόνου καὶ
τῶν ἀδελφῶν τῷ ἁγίῳ Κυρίλλῳ ἀρχιεπισκόπῳ Ἀλεξανδρείας

2. ¹ ἁ G ² καὶ om. Syr ³ δὲ add. Syr ⁴ καὶ οὐσίας om. Syr
⁵ φησιν C ⁶ ὑτική C ⁷ ἀσωμάτων C ⁸ ὁ θεός φησι G
⁹ δοξάζουσι σοφοὶ C

2

Against those who say that the Son was with the Father in the rank¹⁸
of the Godhead when he became man and was on earth, but was no
longer with him in his hypostasis¹⁹

Answer

I have been given to understand that some habitual proponents
of idle and ill-considered nonsense on very weighty and essential
issues are asserting something to this effect: that God's only-
begotten Son was with God the Father in respect of the rank
of Godhead and substance when he had dealings on earth and
converse with men, as being consubstantial²⁰ with him, but was
no longer with him in the category of hypostasis. Because his
entire filial hypostasis was, they say, emptied out of heaven and
the paternal bosom itself. For hypostases cannot be joined to-
gether or exist in one substance.²¹ I am astonished at the ignor-
ance and recklessness of people who think this and feel myself
obliged to point out that they have made God's substance a
quantity and are talking of it as confined, bounded and no
longer unlimited and unconfined but as spatially finite and con-
tained within dimensions. But these attributes conform with the
defining principles of bodies. So God's substance must be a body,
must exist in a shape and not be separate from body, for attri-
butes like these belong to bodies. In which case why does the
Saviour say, 'God is Spirit'? He calls him Spirit, indeed, to debar
the supra-natural and ineffable nature from any corporeal
imagining. One would be justified in saying to people who
babble or dare to think such thoughts 'Sodom is more in the
right than you.' For pagan philosophers²² take a more religious
view when they insist that the Godhead is incorporeal, without
shape, quantity, parts or configuration, that it exists everywhere
and is remote from nothing.

¹⁸ i.e. rank or status with its outward signs.

¹⁹ i.e. individual being.

²⁰ i.e. of the same physical stuff, cf. PGL s.v. ὁμοούσιος I.

²¹ The same phrase p. 144. Perhaps translate: 'nor can the (hypostases)
existing in one substance (be joined together)', i.e. 'existing in one substance'
= 'being consubstantial'; see n. 20. In either case the implication is that the
individual beings of the Trinity, though of the same physical stuff, cannot be
united physically, and, if one of them descends to earth, heaven loses the
individual, but the common stuff, the form of God of which the Son divested
himself, remains behind.

²² Cf. the texts collected by Clement *Protrepticus* 5 ff., *Strom.* 5, 12 ff. and
Cyril *Contra Jul.* 1 (PG 76, 548 ff.).

Πῶς δὲ κάκεινο διέλαθεν αὐτούς; εἰ γὰρ ὁμοούσιος ὢν ὁ υἱὸς τῷ πατρὶ, κεκένωκε τῆς αὐτοῦ παρουσίας τὸν οὐρανόν, ὅτε γέγονεν ἄνθρωπος, καὶ συναεστρέφετο τοῖς ἐπὶ¹⁰ γῆς, ἄραρεν ὅτι κενὴ καὶ ἡ γῆ τῆς τοῦ πατρὸς ὑποστάσεως ἦν, ὅτι μὴ αὐτὸς γέγονεν ἄνθρωπος, μήτε μὴν ἀνθρώποις συναεστρέφετο, ἀλλ' ἵνα τι κατὰ τὴν αὐτῶν 5 ἀσυνεσίαν εἶπω, μεμένηκεν ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς. πῶς οὖν ἔφασκεν ὁ σωτήρ, ὅτι ὁ πατήρ¹¹ ἐν ἐμοὶ μένων ποιεῖ¹² τὰ ἔργα αὐτός; πῶς δὲ διὰ τοῦ προφήτου φησὶ μὴ οὐχὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν ἐγὼ πληρῶ, λέγει κύριος; καὶ πάλιν θεὸς ἐγγίζων ἐγὼ εἰμι, λέγει κύριος, καὶ οὐχὶ θεὸς πόρρωθεν;^f πάντα γὰρ ἐγγυὸς ἔχει, τὰ πάντα πληρῶν ὁμοῦ τῷ πατρὶ ὁ ἐξ αὐτοῦ κατὰ φύσιν γεγεννημένος Χριστός.¹³ καὶ γοῦν ὁ προφήτης Δαυὶδ, ποῦ πορευθῶ, φησὶν, ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματός σου, καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ προσώπου σου ποῦ φύγω;^g οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν, οὐκ ἔστιν οὐρανοὺς ἢ γῆν εὐρεῖν δύνασθαί ποτε κενοὺς τῆς ἀρρητοῦ θεότητος. πληροὶ γὰρ 15 ὡς ἔφην τὰ πάντα ἡ θεία τε καὶ ὁμοούσιος τριάς. μεμνήμεθα δὲ ὅτι καὶ ὁ τῶν ὄλων σωτήρ καὶ κύριος τοῖς ἁγίοις ἀποστόλοις ἔφασκε συμφέρει ὑμῖν ἵνα ἐγὼ ἀπέλθω, ἐὰν γὰρ μὴ ἀπέλθω, ὁ παράκλητος οὐκ ἐλεύσεται πρὸς ὑμᾶς· ἐὰν δὲ πορευθῶ, πέμψω αὐτὸν πρὸς ὑμᾶς.^{h14} ἐπειδὴ δὲ πεπόρευται, τὴν ἰδίαν ὑπόσχεσιν ἀποπληρῶν, ἐπέμψεν ἡμῖν ἐξ οὐρανοῦ τὸν παράκλητον, τουτέστι τὸ πνεῦμα. ἔστι δὲ ὁμοούσιον τῷ πατρὶ καὶ υἱῷ. ἄρ' οὖν ὅτε καταπεφοίτηκεν εἰς γῆν ὁ παράκλητος ἵνα ἡμᾶς ἀγιάσῃ, τὸ πνεῦμα οὐκ ἦν ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς; ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνο φάναι πρόποι ἄν, ὅτι ἀγιάσαν ἡμᾶς ἀνέβη πάλιν εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, καὶ οὐκ ἔστι μεθ' ἡμῶν, 25 καίτοι γέγραπται ὅτι¹⁵ πνεῦμα κυρίου πεπλήρωκε τὴν οἰκουμένην.ⁱ ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὸς ἔφη Χριστὸς μέλλων ἀναβαίνειν πρὸς τὸν πατέρα ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ μεθ' ὑμῶν εἰμι πάσας τὰς ἡμέρας καὶ¹⁶ ἕως τῆς συντελείας τοῦ αἰῶνος.^j εἰ δὲ μεθ' ἡμῶν ἔστι, κενὸί που πάντως καὶ νῦν εἰσι τῆς, ὡς αὐτοὶ φασιν, υἰοτικῆς¹⁷ ὑποστάσεως οἱ οὐρανοί, καὶ τὸν τοῦ πατρὸς κόλπον ἀφείς¹⁸ τοῖς ἐπὶ γῆς ἡδῖον μᾶλλον συνδιαίταται.

^g John 14: 10^f Jer. 23: 24, 23^g Ps. 138(139): 7^h John 16: 7ⁱ Wisdom 1: 7^j Matt. 28: 20¹⁰ τῆς add. C¹¹ ὁ add. G¹² ποιεῖ after αὐτός G¹³ υἱός Syr¹⁴ ἐὰν δὲ—ὑμᾶς om. C¹⁵ ὅτι om. G¹⁶ καὶ om. G¹⁷ υἰοτικῆς C¹⁸ ἀφείς C

Why have they missed this fact too, that if the Son, who is consubstantial with the Father, emptied heaven of his presence when he became man and had converse on earth, it follows that the earth must have been void of the Father's hypostasis as well, because the Father did not become man or have converse with men but (to continue their witless train of argument) remained in heaven? So why did the Saviour say '*The Father abides in me and personally does the works*'? Why does he say through the prophet "*Do not I fill heaven and earth?*", says the Lord', and again "*I am a God who is nigh and not a God who is far off*", says the Lord'? For Christ, begotten of the Father by nature, fills all things together with him and is nigh to all. Moreover the prophet David says '*Where shall I go from thy spirit and where shall I flee from thy face?*' No, it is impossible to be able to find heaven or earth ever void of the ineffable Godhead, for, as I said, the divine and consubstantial Trinity fills all things. Indeed we recollect that the Lord and Saviour of all said to the holy apostles '*It is good for you that I should depart, for unless I depart the Comforter will not come to you, but if I go I shall send him to you.*' When he had gone he fulfilled his promise by sending us the Paraclete, the Spirit, from heaven. The Spirit is consubstantial with Father and Son. Was the Spirit, then, not in heaven when the Paraclete descended to earth to hallow us? Would it be proper to say that after hallowing us he returned to heaven and is not with us despite the fact that Scripture has it that '*the Lord's Spirit has filled the world*'? But Christ himself said just before his ascension to the Father '*Behold I am with you, always, even to the end of the world.*' If he is with us, then heaven must now (in their words) be empty of his filial hypostasis; he must have abandoned the Father's bosom and be dwelling with men on earth.

Ταῦτα γὰρ ἐκείνοι ψυχρολογοῦσιν, ὡς ἔφην. εἶτα τίς τῆς ἐκείνων ἀβελτηρίας¹⁹ ἀνέξεται; ἢ τίς τῶν νουνεχεστέρων οὐκ ἂν αὐτοῖς ἀμφιλαφές ἐπιστάξει²⁰ δάκρυον, οἷ γε τὰς ἱερὰς καὶ θείας ἡγνοηκότες γραφὰς τὸ εἰς νοῦν ἦκον ἀβασανίστως ἐρεύγονται, καὶ τῶν ὀρθῶν τῆς ἐκκλησίας δογματῶν ἐκπίπτουσι; τί τῷ Φιλίππῳ περὶ 5 τοῦ πατρὸς λέγοντι προσπεφώνηκεν ὁ υἱός; οὐ πιστεύεις ὅτι ἐγὼ ἐν τῷ πατρὶ καὶ ὁ πατήρ ἐν ἐμοί ἐστιν;^k οὐκοῦν ἀμήχανον εἶναι ποτε δίχα τοῦ ἑτέρου τὸ ἕτερον· ἀλλ' ἐνθαπερ ὁ πατήρ εἶναι νοοῖτο²¹ (ἔστι δὲ πανταχοῦ) ἐκεῖ που πάντως καὶ ὁ υἱός,²² καὶ ἐνθαπερ ἂν ὁ υἱός, ἐκεῖ καὶ ὁ πατήρ. εἰ γὰρ ἐστιν ἀπαύγασμα τοῦ 10 πατρὸς ὁ υἱός, καὶ λόγος αὐτοῦ καὶ σοφία καὶ δύναμις, πῶς ἐνδέχεται δίχα λόγου καὶ σοφίας καὶ δυνάμεως νοεῖσθαι ποτε τὸν πατέρα; πῶς δὲ ἡ²³ σοφία τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ λόγος αὐτοῦ καὶ ἡ δύναμις αὐτοῦ νοοῖτ' ἂν ποτε δίχα τοῦ πατρὸς; ἢ πῶς οὐκ ἐνυπάρξει ποτε αὐτῷ ὁ χαρακτήρ αὐτοῦ; πῶς δὲ καὶ ὁ χαρακτήρ δίχα τοῦ πατρὸς 15 οὗ ἐστι χαρακτήρ;

Ἄλλὰ φασιν ὅτι οὐ συναπτόν ὑπόστασιν ὑποστάσει, οὔτε τὰς ἐν μιᾷ οὐσίᾳ ὑπαρχούσας, καὶ τάχα που τὰ καθ' ἡμᾶς παρακομίζουσιν εἰς ἀπόδειξιν τῶν αὐτοῖς πεφλυαρημένων.

Εἶτα πῶς οὐκ ἔδει νοεῖν αὐτούς, ὅτι τὰ τῆς θείας φύσεως ἴδια 20 καὶ ἐξάιρετα οὐ διὰ τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς κανονίζεται μᾶλλον, ἀλλ' ἐν ἰδίοις εἰσὶ λόγοις, καὶ πίστει λαμβάνεται, περιεργότερων δὲ λογισμῶν οὐκ ἀνέχεται; μία γὰρ φύσις ἐστὶ τῆς ἀρρήτου θεότητος ἐν ὑποστάσει τρισὶ τε καὶ ἰδικαῖς, ἔξω δὲ τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς ἐστὶ 25 λόγων, καὶ τοῖς τῶν κτισμάτων ἔθεσιν οὐκ ἀκολουθεῖ. καὶ τοῦτο ἐκ πολλῶν ἐστὶν ἰδεῖν. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ πατέρες ἐσμέν τῶν ἰδίων τέκνων κατὰ ἀπόρροϊαν καὶ μερισμόν. ἀναχωρεῖ γὰρ τὸ γεννώμενον εἰς ἰδικὴν ἑτερότητα τὴν εἰς ἅπαν καὶ ὀλοσχερῶς. ἀλλ' οὐχ οὕτως 30 γὰρ τῆς οὐσίας αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐξηγασθῆ φωτὸς δίκην, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔξω γέγονεν αὐτοῦ, ἀλλ' ἐξ αὐτοῦ τέ ἐστι καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ· καὶ πρεσβύτεροι μὲν οἱ παρ' ἡμῶν πατέρες τῶν ἰδίων τέκνων· ἥκιστα δὲ²⁴ τοῦτο ἀληθές ἐπὶ θεοῦ. συνυφέστηκε γὰρ αἰεὶ τῷ πατρὶ, καὶ συνάναρχον

^k John 14: 10

¹⁹ ἀβελτηρίας G
²² υἱός] κύριος G

²⁰ Read ἐπιστάξειε or ἐπιστάξει?

²³ ἡ om. G

²⁴ δὲ καὶ G

²¹ νοοῖτο εἶναι G

These, as I said, are their vapid arguments. Who is going to tolerate their futility? What sensible man will not shed copious tears over people who ignore the divine Scriptures, belch out unexamined notions and lapse from the Church's correct teachings? Why did the Son address Philip when he spoke to him about the Father the words 'Do you not believe that I am in the Father and the Father in me?' So one cannot exist without the other; wherever the Father is (and he is everywhere) there the Son is, and wherever the Son is, there the Father is too. If the Son is the Father's effulgence, his Word, Wisdom and Power, how can the Father be conceived of as ever without word, wisdom, or power? How can God's Wisdom, his Word and his Power be conceived of without the Father? How can his stamp ever fail to exist in him? How can the stamp exist without the Father whose stamp he is?

But they are asserting that hypostases cannot be joined together or exist in one substance, and are somehow maybe misusing our human condition to prove their own nonsense.

In that case, ought they not to have noticed that the distinctive properties of the divine nature are not regulated by our condition but exist by their own principles, are apprehended by faith and are not susceptible to inquisitive reasonings? For the ineffable Godhead's one nature exists in three distinct hypostases outside the principles involved in our condition and does not follow the ways of created beings. There are many evidences of this. We are fathers of our children by way of an outflow and division, because what is born attains to a complete and absolutely distinct individuality. But this is not what we mean when we say that the Son was begotten of God the Father. He shone forth from his substance and radiated from him like light; he is not outside him but is of him and in him. Human fathers are older than their children but this is not at all the case with God. He ever co-exists with the Father and possesses unoriginate

ἔχει τὴν ὑπαρξιν τῷ ἰδίῳ γεννήτορι, ἵνα καὶ αἰεὶ φαίνεται πατήρ. οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὅτε τοῦτο οὐκ ἦν. ἔστι τοίνυν ταῦτόν μὲν τῷ πατρὶ τῆ φύσει τὸ θεῖόν τε καὶ ὑπερκόσμιον γέννημα, ἐν ἑτερότητι δὲ τῆ κατὰ υἰότητα μόνῃ. οὐ γὰρ ἔστι πατήρ, ὅτι μηδὲ ἐκεῖνος υἱός. πάντα τοίνυν πληρούσης, ὡς ἔφην, τῆς ἀνωτάτω πασῶν οὐσίας, 5 ὅτι καὶ ὑπὲρ κτίσιν ἔστι καὶ νοῦν καὶ λόγον, μὴ βατταριζέτωσάν τινες, τὰ ἀπὸ καρδίας αὐτῶν λαλοῦντες, καὶ οὐκ ἀπὸ στόματος κυρίου,²⁵ καθὰ γέγραπται, ἵνα μὴ παραλύοντες τὴν ἀλήθειαν ταῖς ἑαυτῶν ψυχαῖς τὴν τοῖς τοῦτο δρᾶν εἰωθόσι πρέπουσαν ἐπαντλήσωσι²⁶ δίκην. 10

Γ' 1

Πρὸς τοὺς λέγοντας ὅτι γενόμενος ἄνθρωπος ὁ μονογενὴς κενὸς ἀφήκε² τῆς ἑαυτοῦ θεότητος τοὺς οὐρανοὺς.

Ἐπίλυσις

Ἄπιστά τινες, ὡς ἔμαθον, καὶ γελοιότητος τῆς ἐσχάτης ἐπίμεστα ῥημάτια περικομίζουσι, τὰ ἀπὸ καρδίας αὐτῶν λαλοῦντες, 15 καὶ οὐκ ἀπὸ στόματος κυρίου,^a κατὰ τὸ γεγραμμένον. ὅπου γὰρ τὸ τῆς ἀληθείας οὐ διαφαίνεται κάλλος, ἐκεῖ πάντως ὁ τοῦ ψεύδους πατήρ ἐκχεῖ τῆς ἐνούσης αὐτῷ σκαιότητος τὸν ἀνδροκτόνον ἰόν. μανθάνω τοίνυν τινὰς ἐκ πολλῆς ἄγαν ἀσυνεσίας διακεισθαι καὶ λέγειν, ὅτι γενόμενος ἄνθρωπος ὁ μονογενὴς τοῦ θεοῦ λόγος, καὶ μετὰ σαρκὸς συναστραφεῖς³ τοῖς ἐπὶ⁴ γῆς, κενὸς ἀφήκε τῆς ἑαυτοῦ⁵ θεότητος τοὺς οὐρανοὺς. τοῦτο δὲ ἔστιν ἕτερον οὐδὲν ἢ ἐκεῖνο φάναι, ὅτι ποσότητι μετρητός ἔστι, καὶ περιληπτὴν⁶ ἔχει τὴν φύσιν, καὶ ἐν τόπῳ μένει καθὰ καὶ τὰ σώματα, ἧγουν τὰ ἕτερα τῶν κτισμάτων. ἠγνόησαν δὲ ἴσως ὅτι τὸ θεῖον ἀσώματόν 25 ἔστιν, ἀσχημάτιστον, ἀμερές, οὐ ποσότητι μετρητόν,⁷ οὐ τόπῳ περιγραφόμενον, ἀλλὰ πληροῦν μὲν τὰ πάντα καὶ ἐν πάσιν ὄν,

¹ Jer. 23: 163. ^a *ibid.*

²⁵ θεοῦ G ²⁶ ἐπαντλήσουσι CG 3. ¹ β CG ² ἐφήκε C
³ συναστραφεῖς C ⁴ τῆς add. C ⁵ αὐτοῦ G ⁶ περιληπτικὴν G
⁷ ἔστιν—μετρητόν om. G

existence along with his parent so that the Father too is always being revealed, because there was no time when this was not so. The divine and supra-mundane offspring, then, is identical in nature with the Father, differing from him only in his sonship; for he is not the Father, nor is the Father the Son. So seeing, as I have said, that the substance, which transcends all substances because it is beyond creation and rational understanding, fills all things, the persons in question are not to babble away '*speaking what comes from their own hearts and not God's mouth*', as Scripture has it, lest they undermine the truth and flood their souls with the punishment befitting such behaviour.

3

To those who say that on becoming man the Only-begotten left heaven empty of his Godhead²³

Answer

Some people, I am given to understand, are going the rounds with incredible phrases chock full of absurdity in the extreme, '*speaking*' (as Scripture has it) '*what comes from their own hearts and not God's mouth*'. For the father of falsehood always pours out the poisonous venom of his malice wherever the beauty of truth fails to show itself. I am given to understand, then, that some are prompted by utter stupidity to take the line that the only-begotten Word of God on becoming man and having dealings in the flesh with men on earth, left heaven empty of his Godhead. This amounts to saying that he is quantitatively measurable, has a limited nature and occupies a position like bodies or the rest of created things. Perhaps they did not know that the Godhead is incorporeal, without configuration or parts, not quantitatively measurable, or limited by position but that it fills all

²³ Both issue and answer look like an alternative version of the previous. The arguments and Biblical quotations overlap. A different point, though, is being made. Here it is whether the Son took his Godhead with him when he descended; previously whether he left it behind. Perhaps the original question was obscure and Cyril gave Tiberius alternative answers.

ἀχώρητον ὄν⁸ κατ' ἰδίαν φύσιν. γέγραπται γὰρ ὅτι τοῦ πορευθῶ
 ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος σου, καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ προσώπου σου τοῦ
 φύγω; ἐὰν ἀναβῶ εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, σὺ ἐκεῖ εἶ. ἐὰν καταβῶ
 εἰς τὸν ᾄδην, παρεῖ. ἐὰν ἀναλάβοιμι τὰς πτέρυγάς μου
 κατ' ὄρθρον καὶ κατασκηνώσω εἰς τὰ ἔσχατα τῆς θαλάσ- 5
 σης, καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖ ἡ χεὶρ σου ὁδηγήσει με.^b ἔδει τοίνυν
 αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἐξ ἀμαθίας προπετεῖς ἐρεύγεσθαι φωνάς, ἀλλ' ἐννοεῖν
 οἷά τε καὶ ὅση καὶ ἐν τίσιν ὑπεροχαῖς ἡ θεία⁹ καὶ ὑπερμεγέθης καὶ
 ἀπόρρητος τοῦ θεοῦ φύσις ἐστί.¹⁰ πότε γὰρ ὁ θεὸς λόγος ἀπέστη
 τοῦ εἶναι μετὰ τοῦ πατρὸς ἢ τοῦ ἐν αὐτῷ μένειν; εἰ γὰρ ἐνδέχεται 10
 τοῦ φωτὸς ἐκπεσεῖν καὶ χωρισθῆναι τὸ ἀπαύγασμα τὸ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ,
 ἦν ἂν εἰκὸς ἐννοῆσαι ὅτι καὶ τὸν υἱὸν ἐνδέχεται μὴ εἶναι μετὰ
 τοῦ πατρὸς. πῶς δὲ οὐκ ἐνενόησαν ὅτι γεννητὸς¹¹ ὢν ὁ ἥλιος
 (κτίσμα γὰρ ἐστί δι' αὐτοῦ τοῦ λόγου παρενεχθεὶς εἰς γένεσιν)
 διέρπει μὲν τῆν¹² ἄνω καὶ αὐτῷ ταχθεῖσαν ὁδόν, καθίησι δὲ τοῖς 15
 ἀπανταχόσε φῶς, καὶ πάντα πληρῶν τῆς ἐξ αὐτοῦ προχοομένης
 ἀγῆς, ἔχει πάλιν αὐτὴν ἐν ἑαυτῷ; πότε¹³ τοίνυν οὐκ ἦν ἐν πατρὶ τὸ
 ἀπαύγασμα τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ,¹³ πότε κεχώρισται τῆς ὑποστάσεως
 αὐτοῦ ὁ χαρακτήρ αὐτοῦ; καὶ εἰ τὰ πάντα πληροῦντος τοῦ πατρὸς
 οὐκ ἔχει τοῦτο κατὰ φύσιν ἰδίαν ὁ υἱός, τὸ πάντα φημὶ πληροῦν 20
 καὶ εἶναι πανταχοῦ καὶ οὐδενὸς ἀπολιμπάνεσθαι, ἕτεροφυῆς ἄρα
 παρ' αὐτόν ἐστιν. ἐκπίπτουσι τοίνυν εἰς τὴν Ἀρειανῶν πεπλανη-
 μένην δόξαν οἱ ταῦτα περὶ αὐτοῦ τολμῶντες λέγειν. εἰ μὲν γὰρ
 πεπιστεύκασιν ἀληθῶς ὅτι καὶ θεὸς καὶ ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς κατὰ φύσιν
 πέφηνεν ὁ¹⁴ υἱός, τί μὴ νέμουσιν αὐτῷ τὰ τῇ θείᾳ πρόποντα φύσει; 25
 εἰ δὲ ὄνομα μὲν αὐτῷ τὸ τοῦ θεοῦ περιπλάττουσιν, ἀποστεροῦσι
 δὲ τῶν τῆς θεότητος ἀξιωμαίων, ἠγνοήκασιν ὅτι καταφέρουσιν ἐν
 κτίσμασι τὸν ποιητὴν, καὶ τῇ τῶν γεγονότων μοίρα τάττουσι τὸν
 τῶν ὄλων γενεσιουργὸν καὶ κύριον· οὐκοῦν ἦν μὲν ἐπὶ γῆς
 ὁρώμενος κατὰ σάρκα ἄνθρωπος, πλήρεις δὲ ἦσαν καὶ οὕτω τῆς 30
 θεότητος αὐτοῦ οἱ οὐρανοί. πληροὶ γὰρ ὡς ἔφην τὰ πάντα θεὸς ὢν
 ὁ λόγος.

^b Ps. 138(139): 7 ff.

⁸ ὄν om. G ⁹ τε add. G ¹⁰ ἐστί before τοῦ C ¹¹ γεννητὸς G
¹² τῶν C ¹³ πότε—αὐτοῦ om. G ¹⁴ ὁ om. G

and exists in all, being infinite by its very nature. Scripture has it 'Where shall I go from thy Spirit and where shall I flee from thy face? If I ascend to heaven thou art there. If I descend to Hades, thou art present. If I take up my wings in the morning and pitch my tent in the extremities of the ocean, thou art there and thy hand will lead me.' They ought not, then, to give vent to rash and ignorant utterances but should realize the quality, the greatness and the majestic attributes of God's divine, supernal and ineffable nature. When did God the Word stop being with the Father or cease abiding in him? If the radiance can fall away and be cut off from its light, it would be possible to imagine that the Son might not exist with the Father. Have they not noticed that the sun, a created being (a created thing, brought into existence by the Word himself) glides upon its high appointed course yet sends down its light on all sides; though the radiance it sheds forth from itself fills all things it maintains it within itself? When, therefore, did the radiance of his glory not exist in the Father? When was his stamp parted from his hypostasis? If the Father fills all things but the Son does not possess this property by right of his own nature (the property, I mean, of filling all things, being omnipresent and remote from nothing) then the Son must be of a different stock from him. So people who venture to say this about him are lapsing into the aberrant doctrine of the Arians.²⁴ If they really believe that the Son is God and issues naturally from God the Father, why do they not ascribe to him the attributes appropriate to divine nature? If, on the other hand, the name 'God' they give him is a fiction and they rob him of divine attributes, they are ignorant of the fact that they are reducing the creator to the level of creatures and are putting the author and Lord of all into the same class as his products. It follows that even when he was visible as man on earth in the flesh, heaven was full of his Godhead, for, as I said, as God the Word he fills all.

²⁴ A parting shot, since the intruders are clearly not Arians, but accept the consubstantiality and the natural issue of the Son from the Father (next sentence). Cyril was, no doubt, glad to find a point that might strike home: a created God (the Arian view) and a God who leaves heaven can only be called 'God' by a misuse of terms.

Δ'1

Πρὸς τοὺς λέγοντας ὅτι ἠγγνόησεν ὁ υἱὸς τὴν ἐσχάτην ἡμέραν.²

Ἐπίλυσις

Φασί γε μὴν καὶ ἐτέρους ἀκούσαντας λέγοντος τοῦ Χριστοῦ
περὶ δὲ³ τῆς ἡμέρας ἢ τῆς ὥρας ἐκείνης οὐδεὶς οἶδεν,
οὐδὲ οἱ ἄγγελοι τῶν οὐρανῶν, οὐδὲ⁴ ὁ υἱὸς, εἰ μὴ ὁ πατήρ 5
μόνος,^a ἀσυνετώτατα λέγειν, μὴ εἶδέναι κατὰ ἀλήθειαν τὸν ἐκ τῆς
οὐσίας τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ πατρὸς πεφηνότα λόγον, μήτε τὴν ὥραν μήτε
τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκείνην, ἵνα τοῖς ἀγγέλοις συντάττηται, καὶ κατὰ
μηδένα τρόπον διαφέρειν δοκῇ τῶν δι' αὐτοῦ γεγονότων. εἶτα πῶς
ἐν ἴσῃ τάξει τε καὶ φύσει ποιήματα καὶ ποιητής; πῶς δὲ οὐκ ἄπορον⁵ 10
τὸ μεσολαβοῦν; ὁ μὲν γάρ ἐστι πάντων ἐπέκεινα τὸ δὲ ἐν τοῖς
πᾶσιν. εἰ δὲ οἴονται κατὰ ἀλήθειαν ἠγγνοῦνται τὸ Χριστὸν, καθ'
ὁ νοεῖται θεός, ἔξω φέρονται σκοποῦ, καὶ τρέχουσι κατὰ πετρῶν,
καὶ τὸ κέρασ ἐγείρουσι κατὰ τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ.⁷ εὐρεθήσεται γάρ,
ἂν οὕτως ἔχη καθά φασιν αὐτοί,⁸ οὐδὲ⁹ ὁμοούσιος ἔτι τῷ θεῷ καὶ 15
πατρί. εἰ γὰρ οἶδε μὲν ὁ πατήρ, ἀγνοεῖ δὲ ὁ υἱός, πῶς ἴσος ἔσται
αὐτῷ, ἠγνοῦν ὁμοούσιος; δεῖ γὰρ πάντως ἐν μείοσιν εἶναι τοῦ
εἰδότος τὸ μὴ εἰδός. καὶ τὸ ἐπὶ τούτων παραλογώτερον, βουλή καὶ
σοφία τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ πατρὸς ὁ υἱὸς ἀνόμασται. Παῦλος μὲν γὰρ ἔφη
περὶ αὐτοῦ ὅς ἐγενήθη ἡμῖν σοφία¹⁰ ἀπὸ θεοῦ,^b καὶ πάλιν ἐν 20
ᾧ εἰσι πάντες οἱ θησαυροὶ τῆς σοφίας καὶ γνώσεως
ἀπόκρυφοι.^c ψάλλει δὲ καὶ ὁ θεοσπέσιος Δαυὶδ πρὸς τὸν ἐν
οὐρανοῖς πατέρα καὶ θεὸν ἐν τῇ βουλῇ σου ὠδήγησάς με,^d
βουλήν αὐτοῦ λέγων τὸν ἐξ αὐτοῦ φύντα υἱόν.¹¹ εἶτα πῶς οὐ γελοῖον
ἀγνοεῖν οἶεσθαί τι τῶν ἐν τῷ πατρὶ τὴν σοφίαν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν 25
βουλήν αὐτοῦ; καὶ ὁ μόνος εἰδὼς τὸν πατέρα, πῶς ἀγνοεῖ τὴν τῆς

4. ^a Mark 13: 32, cf. Matt. 24: 36 ^b 1 Cor. 1: 30 ^c Col. 2: 3
^d Ps. 72(73): 24

Witnesses: l. 1-p. 152, l. 22 C G Syr + Flor. Cyr. to p. 152, line 18

4. ¹ Γ' C: om. G+Syr ² τὴν ἢ. τὴν ἐσχ. G ³ δὲ om. Flor. Cyr.
⁴ οὐτε C: οὐτέ (sic) G ⁵ ἄτοπον Flor. Cyr. ⁶ τι] τὸν G ⁷ καθ'
δ—αὐτοῦ om. G ⁸ ἂν—αὐτοί] κατὰ τὴν αὐτῶν ἀπόφασιν G ⁹ οὐτε
Flor. Cyr. ¹⁰ ἐγενήθη ἡμῖν G: ἐγενήθη σοφία ἡμῖν Flor. Cyr. ¹¹ υἱόν
λόγον Syr

4

To those who assert that the Son did not know the final day

Answer

They state that others,²⁵ on hearing Christ saying 'No one knows about that day or hour, not even the angels of heaven or the Son but the Father alone' are most foolishly asserting that the Word, issuing from God the Father's substance, actually does not know either that hour or day, in order that he may be ranked alongside the angels and may be deemed to differ in no respect from his creatures.²⁶ How can creature and creator belong in the same rank and nature? Must there not surely be an impassable gulf between them? The Creator transcends the universe, the creature belongs in the universe. If they suppose that Christ, in so far as he is viewed as God, was actually ignorant of something, they are going off course, careering over boulders and raising their horn against his glory. For, if it be as they say, then he will no longer be found to be consubstantial with God the Father.²⁷ For if the Father knows but the Son does not know, how can he be equal or consubstantial with him? Ignorance must be inferior to knowledge. Even more anomalously for them, the Son is called God the Father's Wisdom and Counsel. For Paul said of him 'Who was made Wisdom for us by God' and again 'In whom are hidden all the treasures of Wisdom and Knowledge'. Inspired David hymns the heavenly God and Father in the words 'Thou hast guided me with thy counsel', meaning by God's 'counsel' the Son springing from him. In that case must it not be absurd to suppose that the Father's Wisdom and Counsel could be ignorant of any feature of him? How could the only knower of the Father be ignorant of the day of consummation? Which is the superior

²⁵ The intruders again?

²⁶ Cf. the anonymous confession of faith presented to Jerome in Palestine (ACO 1, 5 pp. 4 f.) by someone accused of Origenist errors and now recanting them, item 4: 'As for those who interpret the text . . . (Mark 13: 32) . . . in the blasphemous sense of the Arians and not in accordance with the incarnate dispensation, let them be anathema.' The Origenist context and milieu make this the nearest parallel I can find to the present. On this confession see J. N. D. Kelly, *Jerome, his life, writings and controversies* (London, 1975), p. 259 with n. 2.

²⁷ A regular Arian objection to the Son's consubstantiality. Cyril reverses the argument here: since you admit the consubstantiality you must allow his full knowledge.

συντελείας ἡμέραν; ποῖον ἄρα τὸ προὔχον ἐν¹² γνώσει, τὸ εἰδέναι τί ἐστιν ὁ πατήρ, ἤγουν τὴν ἐσχάτην ἡμέραν; γέγραπται δὲ πάλιν ὅτι τὸ πνεῦμα πάντα ἐρευνᾷ καὶ τὰ βάθη τοῦ θεοῦ.^ε ὅτε τοίνυν τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ εἰδὸς τὰ βάθη τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ, πνευμά ἐστι καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ υἱοῦ,¹³ πῶς οὐκ οἶδε τὰ ἐν τῷ ἰδίῳ πατρὶ;¹⁴ 5

Πολλῶν τοιγαροῦν εἰς ἀτοπίαν ἐννοιῶν συνωθουσῶν τὸν ἀμαθῆ καὶ κίβδηλον¹⁵ ἐκείνων λόγον, ἀναγκαῖον ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκονομίαν, φάναι τε,¹⁶ ὅτι πεφόρηκε μὲν¹⁷ ὁ μονογενῆς τοῦ θεοῦ λόγος μετὰ τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος καὶ πάντα τὰ αὐτῆς, δίχα μόνης¹⁸ ἀμαρτίας. ἡ ἀνθρωπότητος δὲ μέτροις πρόποι ἂν εἰκότως καὶ τὸ 10 ἀγνοεῖν τὰ ἐσόμενα· οὐκοῦν καθ' ὃ μὲν νοεῖται θεός, οἶδε πάντα ὅσα καὶ ὁ πατήρ· καθά¹⁹ γε μὴν ἄνθρωπος ὁ αὐτὸς²⁰ οὐκ²¹ ἀποσεύεται τὸ καὶ ἀγνοῆσαι δοκεῖν, διὰ τὸ τῇ ἀνθρωπότητι πρόπον. ὡσπερ δὲ αὐτὸς ὢν ἢ πάντων ζωὴ καὶ δύναμις τροφήν ἐδέχετο σωματικῆν, οὐκ ἀτιμάζων τὸ τῆς κενώσεως μέτρον, ἀναγέγραπται 15 δὲ καὶ ὑπνῶν καὶ κοπιάσας, οὕτω καὶ πάντα εἰδὼς τὴν τῇ ἀνθρωπότητι πρόπουσαν ἀγνοίαν οὐκ ἐρυθριᾷ προσνέμων ἑαυτῷ· γέγονε γὰρ αὐτοῦ²² πάντα τὰ τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος, δίχα μόνης ἀμαρτίας. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὰ ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦς ἤθελον οἱ μαθηταὶ μανθάνειν, σκήπτεται 20 χρησίμως τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι καθὼς ἄνθρωπος, καὶ φησι, μηδὲ αὐτοὺς εἰδέναι τοὺς κατὰ τὸν οὐρανὸν ὄντας ἁγίους ἀγγέλους, ἵνα μὴ λυπῶνται ὡς μὴ θαρρηθέντες τὸ μυστήριον.

^ε 1 Cor. 2: 10¹ cf. Heb. 4: 15

¹² τῇ add. Flor. Cyr. ¹³ Χριστοῦ Syr
Syr?; ὁ υἱός add. Flor. Cyr. ¹⁵ ἀκίβδηλον G ¹⁶ φαίνεται Flor. Cyr.
¹⁷ μὲν om. Flor. Cyr. ¹⁸ τῆς add. Flor. Cyr. ¹⁹ καθ' ὃ Flor. Cyr. Syr?
²⁰ ὁ αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος G ²¹ οὐκ om. G ²² ἑαυτοῦ Flor. Cyr.

²⁸ Cf. *Third Letter to Nestorius* § 10 and *Anathematism* 9, pp. 26 and 30 above. Cyril's most connected discussions of the mode of being of the Spirit are *Thesaurus*, cc. 33 f. (PG 75, 565 ff.) and *Dialogues on the Trinity* 7 (ibid. Aubert 631 ff.). The Spirit, for Cyril, belongs equally to the Son and Father. He indwells Christ and is bestowed by Christ (see p. 27) but his being is derived from the Father. Cyril certainly did not hold to the double procession of the

kind of knowledge, knowledge of what the Father is or knowledge of the final day? Scripture again has it that '*The Spirit searches out all things, even the depths of God*'. So when the Spirit, which knows the depths of God and all that is in him, is the Spirit of the Son himself,²⁸ must he not know what belongs to his Father?

There are many considerations which reduce this ignorant and shoddy argument of theirs to absurdity, but we ought to touch on the divine plan and remark that God's only-begotten Word took on along with his humanity all its attributes save sin alone. Ignorance of future events properly belongs to the limitations of humanity and so, in so far as he is viewed as God, he knows all the Father knows; in so far, though, as the same Son is man, he does not repudiate the appearance of ignorance because it is an attribute of humanity.²⁹ Just as he who is personally the Life and Power of all took bodily nourishment out of respect for the measure of his self-emptying and is recorded as having slept and been weary, so, though knowing all things, he is not ashamed to allot himself the ignorance which belongs to humanity; because his were all the attributes of humanity save sin alone. But seeing that the disciples wanted to learn things beyond them, he helped them by claiming not to know as man, and tells them that not even the angels in heaven know, in order that they might not be disappointed at not being entrusted with the mystery.

Spirit, though his authority has been claimed for it. All the texts of Cyril asserting the derivation of the Spirit from the Son apply to the 'economy', i.e. God's saving action in the world, not to his mode of being.

²⁹ Cf. the parallel passages *Thesaurus*, c. 22 (PG 75, 368 ff.) and *Dialogues on the Trinity* 6 (ibid. Aubert 623). Cyril's solution derives directly from Athanasius' *Third Oration against the Arians*, cc. 42 ff., owing nothing to the important discussions by Basil *Ep.* 236 or Gregory Naz. *Or.* 30, 15 f. All refer the ignorance to the conditions of the Incarnation, but the Cappadocians are subtler. For a discussion of Cyril's view and survey of the literature on it, see J. Liébaert *La Doctrine christologique etc.*, pp. 87-100; he concludes that, for Cyril, 'Christ's ignorance was simply an educational process bearing no relation to any actual ignorance'. This needs qualification, for clearly the ignorance is as real as the hunger and thirst (see next sentence). Cyril's view is, rather, that Christ does not feign ignorance, any more than he feigns hunger. It belongs with the human condition he has taken on, and therefore when asked about a mystery beyond human comprehension, he gives the only possible human answer. Cf. also Cyril's slightly different solution in a frag. *In Matt.* 24: 36 (PG 72, 441c, cf. ibid. 444c); both passages are included in *Doctrina Patrum*, c. 16 (a section of the florilegium directed against Agnoetes and Aphthartodocetists). For a Latin debate see the case of Leporius and his *Libellus Emendationis* (PL 31, 1221 ff.), para. 10, ibid. 1229.

E'1

Πρὸς τοὺς λέγοντας ὅτι ἰδικῶς ὁ λόγος ἐνεργεῖ τὰς θεοσημίας,
οὐδὲν πρὸς τοῦτο ἐχούσης τῆς ἀγίας αὐτοῦ σαρκός.

Ἐπίλυσις²

Τοὺς δὲ λέγοντας, ὅτι οὐ χρὴ κοινοποιεῖν τὴν σάρκα τῇ θεότητι
τοῦ μονογενοῦς, οὐδὲ τὴν θεότητα τῇ σαρκὶ ἐν ταῖς θαυματουργίαις⁵
ἢ καὶ ὅτι τὸν Λάζαρον ἤγειρεν ἐκ τοῦ μνημείου φωνήσας^a ὁ θεὸς
λόγος καὶ οὐχ ὁ ἄνθρωπος, καὶ ὅτι οὐχ ὁ θεὸς ἐκοπίασεν ἐν τῇ
ὁδοπορίᾳ,^b ἀλλ' ὁ ἀναληφθεὶς³ ἄνθρωπος, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπείνασε καὶ
ἐδίψησε καὶ ἐσταυρώθη καὶ ἀπέθανεν· ὀλοτρόπως τῆς ἀληθείας
δημαρτηκέναι φαμέν, καὶ τῆς μετὰ σαρκὸς οἰκονομίας ἀγνοῆσαι τὸ
μυστήριον. οὐ γὰρ εἶναι φαμεν υἱοὺς δύο, οὐδὲ δύο χριστοὺς, ἀλλ'
ἓνα Χριστὸν καὶ υἱόν, τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ μὲν πατὴρ πρὸ παντὸς αἰῶνος
καὶ χρόνου γεννηθέντα θεὸν μονογενῆ καὶ ἐνπόστατον αὐτοῦ
λόγον, ἐν ἐσχάτοις δὲ τοῦ αἰῶνος καιροῖς τὸν αὐτὸν κατὰ σάρκα ἐκ
γυναικός. μὴ τοίνυν ἀποδιοριζέτωσαν ὡς δῖψυχοι, μηδὲ δύο ἡμῶν¹⁵
εἰσκομιζέτωσαν υἱοὺς, ἀλλ' ἓνα καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν ὁμολογεῖτωσαν, ὡς
ἐνανθρωπήσαντα θεοῦ λόγον, καὶ αὐτοῦ πάντα καὶ φωνὰς καὶ
ἐνεργείας. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἦν ὁ αὐτὸς θεὸς τε ὁμοῦ καὶ ἄνθρωπος, λαλεῖ
καὶ θεοπρεπῶς καὶ ἀνθρωπίνως· ἐνεργεῖ δὲ ὁμοίως καὶ τὰ ἀνθρώ-
πινα καὶ τὰ⁴ θεοπρεπῆ. ὅταν τοίνυν ὁμολογῶσιν ἓνα υἱὸν καὶ²⁰
Χριστὸν καὶ κύριον, πεπαύσονται διαιροῦντες ἀμαθῶς καὶ διστάντες
εἰς δύο, ὡς ἓνα μὲν ἰδικῶς καὶ ἀνὰ μέρος υἱὸν νοεῖσθαι τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ
πατὴρ λόγον, ἕτερον δὲ πάλιν ἰδικῶς καὶ ἀνὰ μέρος υἱὸν τόν, ὡς
αὐτοὶ φασιν, ἀναληφθέντα ἄνθρωπον. ἡμεῖς γὰρ οὐχ οὕτως φαμέν,
οὐδὲ οὕτως πιστεύομεν, ἀλλ' ὅτι θεὸς ὢν ὁ⁵ λόγος γέγονε σὰρξ²⁵
τουτέστιν ἄνθρωπος, οὐκ ἀποβαλὼν τὸ εἶναι θεός, ἀλλὰ καὶ
μεμενηκὼς ὅπερ ἦν ἀτρέπτως καὶ ἀναλλοιώτως, καὶ μετεσχηκὼς^c
σαρκὸς καὶ αἵματος κατὰ τὰς γραφάς· τὴν δὲ γε ἐνωθεῖσαν αὐτῷ
καὶ ἰδίαν αὐτοῦ γενομένην σάρκα ἐψυχῶσθαί φαμεν ψυχῇ νοερά.

5. ^a cf. John 11: 43 ^b cf. *ibid.* 4: 6 ^c cf. Heb. 2: 14

Witnesses: l. 1–p. 160, l. 28 C G Syr

5. ¹ Δ' CG ² om. CG ³ ὁ add. G ⁴ καὶ τὰ om. G
⁵ ὁ om. G

5

To those who say that the Word effects the miracles on his own
whilst his holy flesh contributes nothing³⁰

Answer

As for those who assert that we ought not to regard the Only-
begotten's flesh as sharing with his Godhead, or his Godhead
with his flesh, in the performance of miracles, or that it was God
the Word, and not the man, who raised Lazarus from the tomb
and that it was not God who was weary in his journeying but the
assumed man and he it was who was hungry and thirsty, who
was crucified and who died—these we say utterly miss the truth
and ignore the mystery of the incarnate dispensation. For we
declare not that there are two Sons or two Christs, but that there
is one Christ and Son, the only-begotten God, his personally
existing Word, who was begotten of God the Father before any
world and time and that this very one was born in flesh of
a woman in the final period of the world's history.³¹ So they
must not waver³² and divide or fetch us in two Sons, but must
acknowledge one and the same as God's Word made man and
confess that to him all belongs both of words and actions. For
since the same is both God and man, he speaks both in human
and divine terms and effects human and divine things alike.
When they acknowledge one Son, Christ and Lord they will
desist from this ignorant division and separation into two, assert-
ing as they do that God the Word is viewed as one distinct
separate Son and the assumed man as another distinct, separate
Son. That is not what we say or believe. No, our affirmation and
belief is that the Word who is God became flesh (that is, man)
without abandoning his being God but remaining unalterably
and unchangeably what he was, whilst 'sharing our flesh and
blood', as Scripture has it; as for the flesh united with him which
became his own, we declare it was endowed with mental life.³³

³⁰ The Christological dualism here rebutted is similar to that of Nestorius
and the answer proceeds accordingly (cf. no. 9 below which takes up the
theme again). It is too crude to derive directly from Nestorius.

³¹ Cf. the *Formula of Reunion*, p. 222, lines 7 f.

³² δῖψυχος is alleged, PGL s.v. 2, to mean 'believing in two souls' on the
strength of this passage alone. But clearly the word has here its ordinary sense
of 'being in two minds' over something. The reading δῖψυχον has no authority.

³³ Cyril's habitual disclaimer of Apollinarianism, cf. pp. 4 and 10.

5¹

Πρὸς τοὺς λέγοντας ὅτι οὐκ ἀνελήφθη μετὰ τῆς ἐνωθείσης αὐτῷ σαρκός, ἐν ᾧ πρὸς τοὺς λέγοντας ὅτι τὸ ἀναληφθὲν σῶμα τῇ ἁγίᾳ τριάδι συγκέκραται.

Ἐπίλυσις²

Ὅτι δὲ καὶ ἀνελήφθη μετὰ τῆς ἐνωθείσης αὐτῷ σαρκός πῶς ἂν 5
ἐνδοιάσειέ τις; τὸν γὰρ ἐκ νεκρῶν ἐγγεγερμένον, αὐτὸν δηλονότι
καθὸ νοεῖται καὶ πέφηγεν ἄνθρωπος, κεκάθικεν ὁ πατὴρ ἐν δεξιᾷ
τοῦ θρόνου τῆς μεγαλωσύνης ἐν τοῖς ὑψηλοῖς, ὑπεράνω
πάσης ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐξουσίας καὶ δυνάμεως³ καὶ κυριότητος
καὶ παντὸς ὀνόματος ὀνομαζομένου⁴ ἤξει δὲ οὕτω κατὰ 10
καιροῦς. καὶ ἀρκέσει πρὸς τοῦτο τῶν ἁγίων ἀγγέλων ἢ φωνῇ τοῖς
θεωμένοις αὐτὸν ἀναβαίνοντα μετὰ τὴν ἐκ νεκρῶν ἀναβίωσιν,
ἀναφανδὸν εἰρηκότων οὗτος ὁ Ἰησοῦς ὁ ἀναληφθεὶς ἀφ'
ὑμῶν⁴ οὕτως ἐλεύσεται ὃν τρόπον ἐθεάσασθε⁵ πορευό-
μενον αὐτὸν⁶ εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν.^b εἰ μὲν οὖν οἱ τῆς ἀναλήψεως 15
αὐτοῦ γεγονότες θεωροί, γυμνὸν τῆς σαρκός τὸν λόγον τεθέανται,
οὕτως αὐτὸν καὶ ἤξει ὑπονοεῖτωσάν τινες· εἰ δὲ πεπληροφόρηκε
τοὺς ἁγίους ἀποστόλους, τὸ ψηλαφητὸν αὐτοῖς δεῖξας σῶμα, καὶ
οὕτως ἀνελήφθη, οὕτω πάλιν ἐλεύσεται, καὶ οὐκ ἂν διαψεύσαιτο
τῶν ἁγίων πνευμάτων⁷ ὁ ἐπ' αὐτῷ λόγος. 20

Ἀλλὰ μηδὲ ἐκεῖνό τινες φανταζέσθωσαν κακῶς, μήτε μὴν
ὑπονοεῖτωσαν, ὅτι τὸ ἐνωθὲν τῷ λόγῳ σῶμα τῇ τῆς ἁγίας τριάδος
συγκέκραται φύσει. ἀμήχανον γὰρ τὴν ἀπόρρητον⁸ ἐκεῖνην καὶ
ὑπερφῶν καὶ παντὸς ἐπέκεινα καὶ νοῦ καὶ λόγου νοουμένην οὐσίαν,
προσθήκην τινὰ καὶ μάλιστα τὴν ἕξωθεν καὶ ἑτέρας φύσεως 25
δύνασθαι λαβεῖν. ἔστι γὰρ ἐν τοῖς καθ' ἑαυτὴν παντελεία, καὶ οὔτε
μείωσιν ἐπιδέχεται τινα, διὰ τὸ ἀτρέπτως καὶ ἀναλλοιώτως ἔχειν
αἰεὶ, οὔτε μὴν ὡς ἔφην προσθήκης ἂν δέοιτό τινος. περιττολογοῦσι
τοῖνυν οἱ ἐκ πολλῆς ἀμαθίας κατὰ σύγκρασιν⁹ ἡγουν συνουσίωσιν ἐν

6. ^a Heb. 8: 1 and 1: 3, Eph. 1: 21 ^b Acts 1: 11

6. ¹ ε CG; om. Syr ² λύσις G ³ δυνάμεως καὶ ἐξουσίας G
⁴ ἡμῶν G ⁵ ἐθεάσασθαι C ⁶ πορευόμενον αὐτὸν] αὐτὸν ἀναβαίνοντα
G ⁷ τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος Syr perh. rightly ⁸ ἀμήχανον (again) G
⁹ σύγκρισιν C

6

To those who say that he was not taken up along with the flesh united with him, including also an answer to those who declare that the assumed body was merged with the Holy Trinity³⁴

Answer

How can anyone doubt that he was taken up along with the flesh united with him? For the Father set 'at the right hand of the throne of majesty in the heights' 'above all rule, authority, power, lordship and every name that is named' him who was raised from the dead, him, that is, as he is viewed and manifest as man. This is how he will come in due time. The words of the angels to those who beheld him ascending after his coming to life again from the dead, will suffice on the point. They clearly said 'This Jesus who has been taken up from you will come again in the same way that you saw him going into heaven.' If the observers of his assumption, then, had seen the word denuded of flesh, then the people in question should take it that that is how he will come; but if he assured the holy apostles by showing them a palpable body and that is how he was assumed, then that is how he will come again and the holy spirits' statement will not belie him.

The people in question must not entertain the evil fancy of supposing that the body united with the Word was merged with the nature of the Trinity. It is impossible for that ineffable and supra-natural substance which is viewed as beyond all understanding and speech to be able to acquire any addition and especially not the addition of another nature from outside. It is utterly complete in its attributes and undergoes no diminution because it is ever unchangeable and unalterable, nor, as I said, does it need any addition. Those who ignorantly assert that the body merged or became consubstantiated³⁵ with the nature of

³⁴ Kindred notions are refuted by Athanasius *Letter to Epictetus*, para. 2 (PG 26, 1052c) and Gregory Naz. *Ep.* 101 (first to Cleodnius) (PG 37, 181A). Cf. also p. 75.

³⁵ Cf. p. 111 n. 5.

τῇ φύσει τῆς ἁγίας τριάδος χωρῆσαι τὸ σῶμα λέγοντες. διακείμεθα γὰρ οὐχ οὕτως ἡμεῖς, ἀλλ' ὀρθὴν ἔχομεν¹⁰ περὶ τοῦ πάντων ἡμῶν σωτήρος Χριστοῦ τὴν δόξαν. ἐνανθρωπήσαι γὰρ φαμεν αὐτὸν τὸν μονογενῆ τοῦ θεοῦ λόγον, οὐκ εἰς σάρκα τὴν ἰδίαν μεταποιήσαντα φύσιν, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῆς ἁγίας παρθένου λαβόντα αὐτήν, ἥξοντά τε σὺν αὐτῇ, πλὴν ἐν τῇ δόξῃ τοῦ πατρὸς μετὰ τῶν ἁγίων ἀγγέλων. 5

Z¹

Πῶς χρὴ νοεῖσθαι τὸ ὁ λόγος σὰρξ ἐγένετο.^a

Ἐπίλυσις

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ, ὡς μαθαίνω, προσποιούνται τινες ἐρωτᾶν τὸ τί ἂν εἶη ἢ κατὰ τίνα νοεῖται τρόπον τὸ ὁ λόγος σὰρξ ἐγένετο,^b 10 πάλιν ἀναγκαίως ἐκεῖνο φαμεν ἔθος τῇ θεοπνεύστῳ γραφῇ καὶ ἀπὸ μόνης σαρκὸς ὀνομάζειν ἔσθ' ὅτε τὸν ἄνθρωπον. καὶ γοῦν ἐν προφήταις ἐπηγγέλλετο² θεὸς ἐκχεῖν τὸ ἑαυτοῦ πνεῦμα ἐπὶ πᾶσαν σάρκα,^c εἴρηται δὲ πάλιν ὅτι ὄψεται πᾶσα σὰρξ τὸ σωτήριον τοῦ θεοῦ.^d καὶ οὐ δήπου φαμέν ὡς ἐπὶ μόνην τὴν 15 σάρκα τὸ θεῖον ἐκχεῖται πνεῦμα, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ὅτι μόνη ἢ σὰρξ³ τὴν σωτηρίαν τεθέεται τὴν διὰ Χριστοῦ· ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους ἐξεχύθη τὸ πνεῦμα, καὶ αὐτοὶ τεθέονται τὴν σωτηρίαν. ὅταν τοίνυν ὁ εὐαγγελιστὴς λέγῃ καὶ ὁ λόγος σὰρξ ἐγένετο,^e οὐκ εἰς σάρκα μεταπεποιήσθαι διδάσκει τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ λόγον· ἄτρεπτος γὰρ ἐστίν 20 ὡς ἐξ ἀτρέπτου πατρός· ἀλλ' ὅτι σάρκα ἐψυχωμένην νοερῶς ἰδίαν ποιησάμενος, παραδόξως προῆλθεν ἄνθρωπος παρὰ τῆς ἁγίας παρθένου, ἐπειδὴ δὲ οὐκ ἄνθρωπος ὢν πρότερον τεθεοποιήται μάλλον, ἀλλὰ θεὸς ὢν φύσει, πέφηνεν ἄνθρωπος.

7. ^a John 1: 14
^e John 1: 14

^b ibid.

^c Joel 2: 28

^d Is. 40: 5

¹⁰ ὀρθὴν ἔχομεν] ὀρθῶς ἔχοντες ἔσμεν G 7. 1 S' CG 2 ἐπηγγέλλετο C: ἐπηγγέλετο G: corr. 3 ἢ σὰρξ μόνη G

the holy Trinity are talking nonsense. That is not the view we take; we maintain orthodoxy concerning Christ the Saviour of us all. We assert that the only-begotten Word of God himself became man, not by changing his own nature into flesh but by taking it from the holy Virgin, and with it he will come again but in the Father's glory in company with the holy angels.

7

How the phrase 'the Word became flesh' ought to be interpreted

Answer

Seeing that some (as I am given to understand) make a pretence of asking the meaning and interpretation of the phrase '*The Word became flesh*' we are bound to say that inspired Scripture is sometimes wont to designate man simply by the term 'flesh'.³⁶ God promised by prophets that he would pour out his Spirit '*on all flesh*' and it says again that '*All flesh shall see God's salvation.*' We do not mean that the divine Spirit has only been poured out on flesh or that flesh alone has seen salvation through Christ—no, the Spirit was poured out on men and men have seen the salvation. So when the evangelist says '*And the Word became flesh*' he is not teaching us that God's word was turned into flesh (he is changeless, coming from a changeless Father) but making flesh animate with mind his own, in miraculous fashion he issued as man from the holy Virgin, and since he was not an existing man who was deified, but rather God by nature, he was manifest as man.

³⁶ Cf. *In Jo.* 1, 9 (Pusey 1 p. 138) and *On the Creed*, p. 111.

H¹

Πρὸς τοὺς ζητοῦντας εἰ προσέθηκέ τι τῇ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου φύσει παραγενόμενος ὁ Χριστὸς ἐν σαρκί· καὶ πῶς κατ' εἰκόνα θεοῦ ὁ ἄνθρωπος.

Ἐπίλυσις

Ὅτι δὲ παντὸς ἀγαθοῦ πρόξενος τῇ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου γέγονε φύσει γενόμενος ἄνθρωπος ὁ μονογενὴς τοῦ θεοῦ λόγος,² τίς ὁ μὴ φάναι 5
τολμῶν; ἢ τίς καταρνήσεται, καὶ ἀνόνητον ἡμῶν γενέσθαι φήσει τὴν εἰς τόνδε τὸν κόσμον ἀποστολὴν αὐτοῦ; γέγονε μὲν γὰρ κατ' εἰκόνα τὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐν ἀρχαῖς, καὶ ἦν ἡ φύσις ἐπιτηδείως ἔχουσα πρὸς ἀνάληψιν παντὸς ἀγαθοῦ καὶ εἰς κατ-
ὀρθωσιν ἀρετῆς. ἔκτισε γὰρ ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ ἔργοις ἀγαθοῖς,^a ὡς γοῦν³ 10
ὁ πάνσοφος γράφει Παῦλος. ἀλλ' ἠφάνισε τῆς θεοειδοῦς εἰκόνας τὸ κάλλος ἢ ἁμαρτία, καὶ ῥυποῦ μεστὸν ἀπέφηνεν ὁ σατανᾶς τὸ λαμπρὸν τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος πρόσωπον· ἀλλ' ἐπέφανεν ὁ ἀνακαινιστῆς, ὁ ἀναμορφῶν εἰς τὸ ἐν ἀρχαῖς τὸ ἡδικομένον καὶ πάλιν ἡμᾶς 15
εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ μεταπλάττων εἰκόνα, ὥστε τῆς θείας αὐτοῦ φύσεως ἐμπρέπειν ἡμῶν τοὺς χαρακτῆρας δι' ἁγιασμοῦ καὶ δικαιοσύνης καὶ τῆς κατ' ἀρετὴν εὐζωΐας. αὐτὸς γὰρ ἐστὶν ἡ θύρα καὶ ἡ ὁδός, δι' ἧς πρὸς πᾶν ὀτιοῦν τῶν ἀρίστων εἰσελάσαι δεδυνήμεθα, καὶ ὀρθῶς ποιήσασθαι⁴ τροχιάς· ὥστε ἐν ἡμῶν μὲν τοῖς ἐν Χριστῷ τὸ τῆς ἀρίστης εἰκόνας ἐκφαίνεται κάλλος, οἱ δὲ αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων 20
ἠνδραγαθήσαμεν. ἐν δέ γε τῷ πρωτοπλάστῳ πᾶσα μὲν ἐπιτηδειότης ἦν, ἀποφέρουσα δύναμιν πρὸς ἀνάληψιν ἀρετῆς, οὐ πάντως δὲ καὶ ἐνεργεία. τοιγαροῦν καὶ αὐτὸς ἔφη Χριστὸς περὶ ἡμῶν, ἦτοι τῶν ἰδίων προβάτων ἐγὼ ἤλθον ἵνα ζωῆν⁵ ἔχωσι, καὶ περιττὸν⁶
ἔχωσιν.^b ἀποδέδοται μὲν γὰρ τῇ ἀνθρώπου φύσει τὸ ἐν Ἀδὰμ ἐν 25
ἀρχῇ, τουτέστιν ὁ ἁγιασμός· τὸ δὲ περιττόν, ὥστε οἶμαι, φησί, τὸ κατ' ἐνεργεῖαν ὀραῖσθαι σεπτούς, καὶ δι' αὐτῶν τῶν κατορθωμάτων καταφαιδρύνεσθαι.

8. ^a Eph. 2: 10 ^b John 10: 10

8. ¹ Z¹ C: om. G ² ὁ μονογενὴς τοῦ θεοῦ λόγος γενόμενος ἄνθρωπος G
³ γοῦν om. G ⁴ ποιῆσαι G ⁵ ζῶν αἰώνιον ΣΥΓ ⁶ περιστόν
(sic) G ⁷ ὁ om. G

³⁷ i.e. did it give human nature any new constituent properties? Cyril's answer is that it did not, but that it restored the image distorted by sin but

8

To those who ask if Christ's coming in the flesh added anything³⁷ to human nature, and how man is in God's image

Answer

Who will dare deny that God's only-begotten Word has been productive of all good for human nature by his becoming man? Who can gainsay it and assert that his mission to this world has been of no benefit to us? Man was made in his image³⁸ to begin with and his nature was made capable of acquiring everything good and of accomplishing virtue. For he created us 'for good works' as all-wise Paul writes. But sin marred the beauty of the image and Satan befouled the bright visage of humanity; the restorer appeared, refashioning into its initial state what had been damaged and re-moulding³⁹ us into his own image, so that the marks of his divine nature shine in us through holiness,⁴⁰ righteousness and virtuous living. For he is the door and the way, whereby we have been enabled to enter upon all that is noblest and beat a straight path towards it; and so the beauty of the noblest image shines out in us who are in Christ and who have acquitted ourselves bravely in our deeds. In the first-formed man the aptitude, carrying with it a potentiality to acquire virtue, was present but not the actuality. So Christ himself said of us, his sheep, 'I came that they might have life and have it in abundance.' What was in Adam at the beginning, holiness that is, has been restored to human nature; by 'abundance' he means, I think, actually being seen to be worthy of reverence and being resplendent by the very achievements.

not lost (cf. *Answer* 10, p. 167, lines 7ff.) and made it possible for man actually to be what he was intended to be.

³⁸ Cf. *Doctrinal Questions and Answers* 4.

³⁹ Cyril's 'image' is a relief or a statue (cf. Plotinus *Enn.* 1, 6, 9, where the soul is compared with a statue which has to be made beautiful; the whole treatise *On Beauty* much influenced Christian writers, so that no direct borrowing on Cyril's part is implied) rather than Athanasius' painting (see *De Inc.* c. 14). For Gregory Nyss. it is like the imprint on a coin which has been hidden by dirt (*De Virg.* 12, 3—see the edition of M. Aubineau, *SC* 119 (Paris, 1966), with his note *ad loc.*).

⁴⁰ Various senses of sanctification are distinguished by Cyril *In Jo.* 7 frag. (Pusey 2 pp. 259 f.) and *Dialogues on the Trinity* 6 (*PG* 75 Aubert 589). Holiness, in the present sense, means participation in the Holy Ghost and so in the divine nature, and for Cyril the divine nature is life itself. The divine image restored in man is man revitalized in body and soul for the life of faith.

⊙'1

“Οτι² διὰ τῆς ἰδίας σαρκὸς ἐνεργεῖ τὰς θεοσημίας³ θεὸς ὢν ὁ⁴ λόγος.

Ἐπίλυσις⁵

Ἄνθρωπον δὲ γενέσθαι φαμέν τὸν μονογενῆ τοῦ θεοῦ λόγον, οὐχ ἵνα τὸ εἶναι θεὸς ἀποβάλλῃ,⁶ ἀλλ’ οὐδ’ ἵνα γυμνὸς νοῆται⁸ λόγος, ἐνανθρωπήσας δὲ μᾶλλον, καὶ ἴδιον ποιησάμενος σῶμα τὸ ἐκ τῆς⁵ ἁγίας καὶ θεοτόκου παρθένου.⁹ οὐκοῦν ὁ Χριστὸν ὀνομάζων, οὔτε λόγον σημαίνει γυμνόν, οὔτε ἄνθρωπον κοινόν, ἢ¹⁰ ὡς ἕνα τῶν καθ’ ἡμᾶς· ἐνανθρωπήσαντα δὲ ὡς ἔφην τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ πατρὸς λόγον, καὶ κεχρισμένον εἰς ἀποστολήν. οὐ γὰρ ἄνθρωπος ἐθεοποιήθη, καθά¹⁰ φασί¹¹ τινες, ἐνωθεὶς τῷ λόγῳ, ἀλλ’ αὐτὸς ὁ λόγος σάρκα λαβὼν καὶ γενόμενος ἄνθρωπος μεμένηκε καὶ¹² οὕτω θεός.

Ὅταν οὖν¹³ ἐργάζεται¹⁴ τὰς¹⁵ θεοσημίας,¹⁶ μὴ διορίσας¹⁷ ἀνὰ μέρος τῆς ἁγίας αὐτοῦ σαρκὸς¹⁸ τὸν ἐκ θεοῦ λόγον αὐτῷ¹⁹ κατὰ μόνας τὴν ἐπὶ τοῖς τελουμένοις ἀνάψης δύναμιν· νόει δὲ μᾶλλον εὐσεβῶς ὅτι γενόμενος ἄνθρωπος ὁ μονογενὴς τοῦ θεοῦ λόγος, καὶ¹⁵ διὰ τῆς ἰδίας ἑαυτοῦ²⁰ σαρκὸς ἐνήργει πολλάκις, ὡς ἰδίαν ἔχων αὐτήν, οὐ κατὰ σύγχυσιν ἢ φυρμόν. καὶ ὡςπερ ἔστιν²¹ ἐπὶ ἀνθρώπου τεχνίτου νοεῖν²² τέκτονος τυχόν²³ ἢ σιδηρέως, ὅτι ποιεῖ τὰ ἔργα μετὰ τοῦ ἰδίου σώματος ἢ ψυχῆ· καὶ οὐκ ἂν τις εἴποι ψυχῆς ἔργα μόνης²⁴ εἶναι, εἰ καὶ αὐτὴ κινεῖ πρὸς ἔργα τὸ σῶμα, ἀλλὰ τοῦ²⁰ συναμφοτέρου· οὕτω νόει καὶ ἐπὶ Χριστοῦ. πρὸ μὲν γὰρ τῆς ἐνανθρωπήσεως γυμνός²⁵ ὢν ἔτι καὶ καθ’ ἑαυτὸν ὁ λόγος εἰργάζετο τὰ θεοπρεπῆ, γεγονώς δὲ ἄνθρωπος, ἐνήργει καὶ διὰ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ σαρκὸς, ὡς ἔφην. οὕτως ἦψατο^a τῶν τυφλῶν,²⁶ ἠγγειρε δὲ²⁷ καὶ τὸν τῆς χήρας υἱὸν πάλιν ἐκτείνας τὴν χεῖρα καὶ ἀψάμενος τῆς σοροῦ·^b οὕτω πτύσας²⁵ καὶ ποιήσας πηλὸν ἔχρισε τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς τοῦ ἐκ γεννητῆς²⁸ τυφλοῦ.^c

^a cf. Matt. 9: 29

^b cf. Luke 7: 14

^c cf. John 9: 6

Witnesses: l. 1–p. 170, l. 28 C G O Syr

9. 1 H' CG	2 *Οτι' πρὸς τοὺς λέγοντας ὅτι Syr	3 ἐνεργεῖ . . .
θεοσημίας O	4 ὁ om. G	5 λύσις G: trsp. before *Οτι O: om. C
6 ἀποβάλλει O	7 ἀλλ' om. G	8 νοεῖται C
καὶ θεοτόκου om. O	10 ἢ om. O	11 φησί O
13 οὖν] τοῖνον O	14 ἐργάζεται O	15 τὰς om. G
O	17 διορίσας O	18 σαρκὸς αὐτοῦ G
21 ἔστιν ἰδεῖν G	22 νοεῖν om. GO	23 τυχόν C: om. O
25 γυμνός om. O	26 καὶ τὸν τυφλὸν O	27 δὲ om. O
		28 γενητῆς G

9

That the Word who is God effects miracles by means of his flesh⁴¹

Answer

We declare that the only-begotten Word of God was made man, not that he should abandon his being God or be perceived as pure Word, but rather as being made man by becoming man and making his own the body derived from the holy Virgin and Mother of God. So if one uses the name ‘Christ’ one does not mean the pure Word or an ordinary man like one of us, but, as I said, the incarnate Word of God the Father anointed for his mission.⁴² There was not, as some assert, a deified man united with the Word, but the Word himself took flesh, being made man, and remained, even in this state, God.

When, therefore, he effects miracles, you are not to separate the Word of God from his sacred flesh⁴³ and attribute the power involved in their accomplishment to the Word on his own, but are to see, rather, with true religion that God’s only-begotten Word on being made man often uses his flesh to act by, because he possesses it as his own, without merger or mingling. One can observe in the case of a carpenter, say, or a smith, that the soul performs the acts with the aid of its body, and no one would say that the acts belong just to the soul even though it moves the body into action but would say that they belong to the complex of both; that is how you are to look at Christ. Before his being made man the Word existed pure and effected his divine acts by himself; but after being made man he performed them, as I said, by means of his flesh. That is why he touched the blind and raised the widow’s son by stretching out his hand and touching the bier; that is why he spat, made clay and applied it to the eyes of the man blind from birth.

⁴¹ Cf. no. 6.

⁴² See above p. 19 n. 8. Cf. also *Or. ad Theodosium* 28 (*ACO* 1, 1, 1 p. 60, 17 ff.), *Or. ad Dominas* 20 (*ACO* 1, 1, 5 p. 69, 18 ff.), and *In Ep. ad Hebr.* (Pusey 3, 378 ff.).

⁴³ i.e. the whole man, body and mind (see above no. 7). The following analogy, though, might suggest that the manhood is inert, mere body, with the Word as the active principle (‘Apollinarianism’). The analogy must not be pressed: Cyril is not denying the existence of a human will in Christ, but asserting that the body is the medium through which he acts (the point at issue). The human will is implicitly affirmed in the comment on Christ’s miracles, below. For two wills in Christ cf. *Thesaurus*, c. 24 (*PG* 75, 396D–397B) and *In Jo.* 4, 1 (Pusey 1 p. 487, 1–23). For the body as an ὄργανον cf. *Or. ad Theodos.* 21 (*ACO* 1, 1, 1 p. 55, 16 ff.), *Scholion* 24 (*ACO* 1, 5 p. 203, 28 ff.).

Εἰ δὲ καὶ διήγε πνευματικῶς, ἐννοεῖ πάλιν, ὅτι τὰ²⁹ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἀναβιβάζων εἰς πνευματικὴν πολιτείαν, αὐτὸς ἤρξατο τοῦ πράγμα-
τος ἀνθρωπίνως, ἵν' ὁδὸς καὶ ἀρχὴ γένηται τῇ ἀνθρώπου φύσει
πρὸς τὸ δύνασθαι διαζῆν, οὐκέτι σαρκικῶς καὶ φιληδόνως,³⁰ ἀγίως
δὲ μᾶλλον καὶ πνευματικῶς. ἀρχὴ γὰρ ἡμῖν παντός³¹ γέγονεν 5
ἀγαθοῦ, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πέφηγεν ἄνθρωπος, ἵνα τῆς ἐν Ἀδάμ
ἀσθενείας ἐλευθερώσας³² τὴν ἡμῶν φύσιν, ὡς ἐν ἑαυτῷ³³ καὶ
πρῶτῳ δείξῃ³⁴ πνευματικὴν.

I¹

Ὁμοίως² πῶς κατ' εἰκόνα θεοῦ ὁ ἄνθρωπος.

Ἐπίλυσις³

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ φασι καὶ ἑτέρους ζητεῖν, πῶς δεῖ⁴ κατ' εἰκόνα θεοῦ
νοεῖσθαι⁵ τὸν ἄνθρωπον, εἰτά τινες ἀσυνέτως κομιδῇ τὴν τοῦ
σώματος εἰκόνα, καὶ τὸ ὁρώμενον εἶδος αὐτό φασι καὶ οὐχ ἕτερον
εἶναι τὴν πρὸς θεὸν ὁμοίωσιν· δεῖν ᾤθη⁶ εἰπεῖν, ὅτι πεπλάνηται,
καὶ τῆς ἀληθείας⁷ ἀφιλοθεάμονα τὴν διάνοιαν ἔχουσι. τοῦ γὰρ 15
σωτῆρος ἐναργῶς λέγοντος πνεῦμα ὁ θεός,^a αὐτοὶ σωματοειδῆ
εἶναί φασι τὴν θείαν φύσιν, καὶ ἐν χαρακτηρισμῷ τοιοῦτῳ ἐν ᾧ καὶ
ἡμεῖς ἐσμέν. ἀρ' οὖν σῶμα καὶ αὐτός, καὶ οὐκ ἔτι πνεῦμα νοεῖται;
ἀκολουθεῖ γὰρ πάντως τὰ εἶδη τοῖς σώμασιν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ⁸ πνεῦμά
ἐστὶν ὁ θεός, ἀνείδεός⁹ που πάντως ἐστὶ, καὶ τύπου καὶ σχήματος 20
καὶ περιγραφῆς ἐπέκεινα ἀπάσης.¹⁰ μεμορφώμεθα δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν
κατὰ πρῶτον μὲν καὶ κυριώτατον¹¹ τρόπον, ὅσον ἂν νοοῖτο, κατ'
ἀρετὴν καὶ¹² ἀγιασμόν. ἅγιον γὰρ τὸ θεῖον, καὶ ἀρετῆς ἀπάσης
πηγὴ καὶ ἀρχὴ καὶ γένεσις. ὅτι δὲ πρόποι ἂν οὕτω νοεῖσθαι μᾶλλον
τὸ κατ' εἰκόνα θεοῦ γενέσθαι¹³ τὸν ἄνθρωπον, διδάξει¹⁴ καὶ ὁ 25
πάνσοφος Παῦλος τοῖς ἐν Γαλατίᾳ¹⁵ λέγων τεκνία οὓς πάλιν
ὠδίνῳ, ἄχρις οὗ μορφωθῆ Ἰησοῦς ἐν ὑμῖν.^b μορφοῦται

10. ^a John 4: 24 ^b Gal. 4: 19

²⁹ τὰ om. O ³⁰ φιληδόνως C ³¹ παντός om. O ³² ἐλευθερώσαι O
³³ αὐτῷ G ³⁴ δείξει C 10. 1 Θ' CG 2 om. G 3 om. G
⁴ δεῖ C ⁵ προσήκει νοεῖσθαι C ⁶ ᾤθησθαι O ⁷ καὶ add. G
⁸ δεῖ om. O ⁹ ἀνείδεός (sic) O ¹⁰ πάσης O ¹¹ κυριώτατον O
¹² κατὰ add. O ¹³ γεγενεῖσθαι (sic) O ¹⁴ διδάξει O ¹⁵ γαλατεία O

Though his course was spiritual, you must again notice that he initiated the deed in a human way because he was elevating our state of life to the level of spiritual citizenship, intending that he should be a way and a beginning for man's nature to be able to live a life that is no longer fleshly and sensual but holy and spiritual. He is the beginning of all our good and he was manifest as man in order that he might free our nature from its enfeeblement in Adam and render it, as it is first of all in himself, spiritual.⁴⁴

10

Likewise, how is man in God's image?

Answer

In view of the fact that they say others are asking how we are to understand man's being in God's image and furthermore that the people in question are making the utterly senseless assertion that the likeness to God consists in the image and visible shape of the body and in that alone,⁴⁵ I feel obliged to state that they are in error and that they possess minds which have no desire to contemplate the truth. Despite the clear declaration of the Saviour '*God is Spirit*' they assert that the divine nature has a corporeal shape with the same characteristics as we have. Is he then a body as well and no longer to be thought of as Spirit? Because shapes belong to bodies. But since God is Spirit he must be without shape, be beyond outline, configuration and all limitation. We are formed in relation to him in the most literal sense conceivable, first and foremost by virtue and holiness. For Godhead is holy and is source, principle and origin of all virtue. But all-wise Paul shall teach you this better interpretation of man's being made in God's image, when he says to the Galatians, '*My children with whom I am again in travail until Christ be formed in you*'. For Christ is being formed⁴⁶ in us by

⁴⁴ i.e. the miracles are spiritual, divine acts which are mediated by the human act of touch prompted by a human act of volition. This is the model for the life of faith—embodied but spiritual—the possibility of which Christ creates in his own person. Cyril does not bring in the notion of the 'image' here, but the paragraph is the best illustration of what he meant by it.

⁴⁵ The body, as so much quantitative stuff, has no part in the divine image in man. But the image, for Cyril, is not simply in the soul; it exists in man as an embodied soul with spiritual capacities.

⁴⁶ The process is continuous. Baptism ('the summons to faith in him') begins it, but the image is constantly being marred by sin and so its regeneration through the Spirit is continuous, cf. *Doctrinal Questions and Answers* 3.

μὲν¹⁶ γὰρ ἐν ἡμῖν¹⁷ δι' ἁγιασμοῦ τοῦ διὰ Πνεύματος, διὰ κλήσεως τῆς¹⁸ ἐν πίστει τῆ¹⁹ εἰς αὐτόν· ἐν δέ γε τοῖς παραβαίνουσι τὴν πίστιν, οὐκ ἐκλάμπουσιν²⁰ οἱ χαρακτῆρες ὑγιῶς. διὰ τοῦτο χρῆζουσιν ἑτέρας ὠδῶνος πνευματικῆς καὶ ἀναγεννήσεως νοητῆς, ἵν' ἐναστρέψαντος²¹ αὐτοῖς τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος δι' ἁγιασμοῦ τὴν 5
θείαν εἰκόνα, πάλιν ἀναμορφωθεῖεν εἰς Χριστόν.

Οὐκ ἀπίθανον²² δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὸ ἀρχικὸν τὴν ὁμοίωσιν τὴν πρὸς θεὸν ἐνεῖναι²³ λέγειν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ. δέδοται γὰρ αὐτῷ²⁴ τὸ ἀρχεῖν ἀπάντων τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς²⁵ γῆς. καὶ δεύτερος οὗτος²⁶ τῆς πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁμοιώσεως λόγος. εἰ δὲ ἐν τῆ²⁷ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου σώματος 10
φύσει τε καὶ εἶδει κείμενον²⁸ ἦν τὸ πεπλάσθαι ἢ τὸ πεποιῆσθαι κατ' εἰκόνα τοῦ δημιουργοῦ, πῶς ἦν δύνασθαι τινας ἀπολλύειν²⁹ αὐτό; ἀποβεβλήκαμεν γὰρ οὐδέν³⁰ τῶν ἐνόητων³¹ οὐσιωδῶς. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡμᾶς ὁ ἁγιασμός καὶ ἡ δικαιοσύνη διαμορφοῖ πρὸς θεόν, τοὺς μηκέτι ζήσαντας κατ' ἀρετὴν καὶ ὡς ἐν ἁγιασμῷ, φαμέν 15
ἀποβαλεῖν τὸ οὕτω σεπτὸν καὶ ἐξαιρετὸν κάλλος. διὸ καὶ ἀναλαμβάνεται πάλιν δι' ἁγιασμοῦ καὶ ἀρετῆς καὶ τῆς κατ' εὐσέβειαν ζωῆς. εἰ δὲ οἶονταί τινες ἐκ πολλῆς ἄγαν ἐλαφρίας ἀνθρωποειδῆ³² τὴν θείαν εἶναι³³ φύσιν, πῶς Ἰουδαίους ἔφασκεν³⁴ ὁ σωτὴρ περὶ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ πατρὸς ἀμήν³⁵ λέγων ὑμῖν, οὔτε φωνὴν αὐτοῦ ἀκη- 20
κόατε³⁶ πώποτε, οὔτε εἶδος αὐτοῦ ἐωράκατε;^c εἰ γὰρ ἦν, ὡς ἔφην, ἀνθρωποειδής, πῶς οὐ τεθέανται³⁷ οὐκ Ἰουδαῖοι³⁸ μόνον, ἀλλὰ γὰρ καὶ³⁹ πάντες οἱ⁴⁰ ἀνθρώποι⁴¹ τὸ εἶδος αὐτοῦ;

IA'

^a Ὅτι τὴν εὐχαριστίαν ἐν μόναις χρῆ ταῖς καθολικαῖς ἐκκλησίαις ἐκτελεῖσθαι.²

25

^b Ἐπίλυσις³

Τὸ δέ γε δῶρον, ἧτοι τὴν προσφορὰν ἦν⁴ τελοῦμεν μυστικῶς, ἐν

^c John 5: 37

¹⁶ μὲν om. G	¹⁷ μορφοῦται—ἡμῖν om. O	¹⁸ τοῖς O	¹⁹ τῆς CO
²⁰ ἐκλάμπουσιν (sic) C	²¹ ἀναστρέψαντος (sic) O	²² ἀπίθανῶν O	
²³ ἐν εἶναι O	²⁴ αὐτό O	²⁵ τῆς om. O	²⁶ οὗτος om. G
²⁸ μένων O	²⁹ ἀπολλύειν GO	³⁰ οὐδέν om. O	²⁷ τῷ C
(sic) ἡμῖν O	³² ἀνθρώπῳ εἶδει O	³³ εἶναι om. O	³¹ ἐνωπόντων
Ἰουδαίους G	³⁵ ἀμήν add. O	³⁶ ἀκηκόατα (sic) O	³⁴ ἔφασκεν
³⁸ ἰδίους O	³⁹ πᾶσι add. O	⁴⁰ οἱ om. GO	³⁷ τεθέαται O
II. I' CG	² ἐπιτελεῖσθαι O	³ om. G	⁴¹ ἀνθρώποις O
			⁴ ἦν C

hallowing through the Spirit, by the summons to faith in him; but in people who transgress the faith the marks give a feeble light. That is why they require a special spiritual travail, an ideal re-birth, in order that the Holy Ghost may light up in them the divine image by his hallowing and they may be re-formed in Christ.

There are good grounds too for saying that the likeness to God existed in man at the beginning, because it has been given to man to rule the inhabitants of the earth. This is a second explanation of the likeness to God. If a fashioning or creation in the Creator's image resided in man's body and shape how could anybody lose it, because we have thrown away none of our essential properties? But seeing that holiness and righteousness bring conformity with God, we declare that those who ceased to live in virtue and holiness threw away that distinctive and august beauty. Which is why it is restored by holiness, virtue and religious living. If the people in question are empty-headed enough to think that the divine nature has a human shape, how is it that the Saviour said to the Jews about God the Father 'Verily I say unto you, you have never heard his voice or seen his shape'? If, as I said, he has a human shape how is it that the Jews, not to mention all the rest of mankind, have not seen his shape?

II

That the eucharist should only be celebrated in Catholic churches⁴⁷

Answer

The gift, the sacramental oblation we make, must be offered

⁴⁷ i.e. not in schismatic churches—cf. below, *Letter to Calosirius*. Evidently some of the brethren (perhaps the intruders) are lax in the matter.

ἀγίαις ἐκκλησίαις ταῖς τῶν ὀρθοδόξων χρή προσφέρεσθαι μόναις, καὶ οὐχ ἐτέρωθί που. ἢ οἱ τοῦτο δρώντες παρανομοῦσιν ἐμφανῶς. καὶ τοῦτο ἔστιν ἰδεῖν ἐκ τῶν ἱερῶν γραμμάτων. ἐκέλευε γὰρ ὁ νόμος θύεσθαι τὸ πρόβατον κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν ἧτοι τὴν ἑορτὴν τοῦ πάσχα, καὶ ἦν εἰς τύπον⁵ Χριστοῦ· ἀλλ' ἐν οἰκίᾳ μιᾷ βρωθήσεται, ⁵ φησί, καὶ⁶ οὐκ ἐξοίσετε⁷ τῶν κρεῶν αὐτοῦ ἔξω.^α ἔξω τοῖνυν ἐκφέρουσι τὸ δῶρον, οἱ⁸ μὴ ἐν τῇ μιᾷ καὶ καθολικῇ οἰκίᾳ τοῦ Χριστοῦ,⁹ τουτέστι τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ,¹⁰ τελούντες αὐτό.¹¹ καὶ δι' ἑτέρου δὲ νόμου τοιοῦτόν τι¹² σημαίνεται. γέγραπται γὰρ πάλιν καὶ ὅς ἐάν θύσῃ μόσχον ἢ πρόβατον ἐν τῇ παρεμβολῇ, καὶ ἐπὶ ¹⁰ τὰς θύρας τῆς σκηνῆς μὴ ἐνέγκῃ, ἐξολοθρευθήσεται ἡ ψυχὴ ἐκείνη ἐκ τοῦ λαοῦ αὐτῆς.^β οὐκοῦν οἱ ἔξω θύοντες τῆς σκηνῆς, εἰν¹³ ἂν οὐχ ἕτεροὶ τινες παρὰ τοὺς αἰρετικούς, καὶ ὄλεθρος αὐτοῖς ἐπήρηται¹⁴ τοῖς¹⁵ τοῦτο τολμῶσι δρᾶν. πιστεύομεν τοῖνυν τὰς ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις δωροφορίας¹⁶ καὶ ἀγιάζεσθαι καὶ εὐλογεῖσθαι ¹⁵ καὶ τελειοῦσθαι παρὰ Χριστοῦ.

IB'1

Ἔστι τὰς σαρκικὰς ἡδονὰς εἴτουν φυσικὰς² κολοβῶσαι δυνάμεθα, ἐκκόψαι δὲ παντελῶς³ οὐκέτι.⁴

Ἐπίλυσις⁵

Δοκεῖ δὲ⁶ τισιν ὁ πάνσοφος Παῦλος δυσχερῆ τινα λέγειν, ἧτοι ²⁰ δυσνόητα, κατὰ τὴν τῶν ἁγίων ἀποστόλων φωνήν.^α ὅτι δὲ σοφίας τῆς ἄνωθεν⁷ μεμέστωται ταῦτα, οὐκ ἔστιν ἀμφιβαλεῖν⁸ λαλεῖ γὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ Χριστός. ἔφη τοῖνυν ὅτι συνήδομαι γὰρ τῷ νόμῳ τοῦ θεοῦ⁹ κατὰ τὸν ἔσω ἄνθρωπον, βλέπω δὲ ἕτερον νόμον ἀντιστρατευόμενον τῷ νόμῳ τοῦ νοός μου, καὶ αἰχμαλω- ²⁵ τίζοντά με τῷ νόμῳ τῆς ἁμαρτίας,^β καὶ πάλιν ταλαίπωρος

11. ^α Ex. 12: 46^β Lev. 17: 3 f.12. ^α cf. 2 Peter 3: 16^β Rom. 7: 22 f.

⁵ add. τοῦ G ⁶ καὶ om. O ⁷ ἐξοίσεται O ⁸ εἰ O
⁹ κυρίου Syr ¹⁰ τῆς ἐκκλησίας G ¹¹ αὐτῷ O ¹² τὸ τοιοῦτον
τί (sic) O ¹³ εἰ ἂν (sic) O ¹⁴ ἐπήρηται αὐτοῖς G ¹⁵ τοῖς om. CG
¹⁶ δωροφορίας (sic) O ^{12.} ¹ IA' CG ² τὰς—φυσικὰς] τὰς φυσικὰς
ἡδονὰς G εἴτουν] ἧγουν O ³ παντελῶς om. G ⁴ οὐ δυνάμεθα G;
οὐ G ⁵ om. CG ⁶ δὲ om. O ⁷ ἄνω O ⁸ ἀμφιβάλλειν O
⁹ Χριστοῦ Syr

in holy churches belonging to the orthodox and nowhere else. Otherwise the action is plainly contrary to the law. The sacred texts provide evidence on the point. For the law ordered the sheep to be sacrificed on the day, the feast, of Passover, and it typified Christ. 'In one house', it says, 'it shall be eaten and you are not to bring any of its meat outside.'⁴⁸ Those who do not celebrate it in Christ's one Catholic house (I mean, the Church) bring the gift out. A similar meaning is conveyed by another law. Scripture again has it 'Anyone who sacrifices cattle or sheep in the camp and does not bring them to the door of the tabernacle, that soul shall be made to perish from its people.'⁴⁹ So those who sacrifice outside the tabernacle are nothing less than heretics and destruction hangs over their presumptuous acts. So we believe that the sacramental gifts made in the churches are hallowed, blessed and consecrated by Christ.

12

That we can curtail but not yet totally eradicate our fleshly, natural sensuality⁵⁰

Answer

All-wise Paul is supposed by some people to say hard, that is, intellectually hard, things, according to what the holy apostles say. It is impossible, though, to doubt that these things are crammed with higher wisdom because Christ speaks in him. Paul said 'I delight in the law of Christ in the inner man, but I observe another law which is at war with the law of my mind and makes me a prisoner of sin's law', and again, 'Wretched man that I am! Who will

⁴⁸ The same interpretation in Cyprian *De Eccles. Cath. Unit.* c. 8, *ad fin.*, Jerome *Ep.* 22 (to Eustochium), 38.

⁴⁹ Cf. *Glaph. in Lev.* (PG 69, 552BC).

⁵⁰ Some (the intruders?) are probably claiming to have reached spiritual perfection, the serene state idealized by Clement (cf. *Strom.* 6, 9) and Evagrius (see the texts and discussion by A. and C. Guillaumont in their edition of Evagrius' *Traité Pratique*, SC 170 f. (Paris 1971), vol. 1, pp. 98 ff., 'L'impassibilité'). Cf. Cassian *Conferences* 12: 6 f., 11 and 15. For Cyril this is an impossibility—final stability lies only in the life beyond, cf. above n. 46 and *Doctrinal Questions and Answers* 5.

ἐγὼ ἄνθρωπος, τίς με ῥύσεται ἐκ τοῦ σώματος τοῦ θανα-
του τούτου; χάρις δὲ τῷ θεῷ διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ τοῦ
κυρίου ἡμῶν.^c καταστρατεύεται μὲν¹⁰ γὰρ τοῦ νοῦ¹¹ βλέποντος
εἰς ἐγκράτειαν διὰ τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ φόβον τὸ κίνημα τῆς σαρκός, καὶ
ταῖς εἰς ἀγνεῖαν ὁρμαῖς ἀντιτάττεται καὶ ἀντεξάγει δεινῶς. ἀλλ' οἱ
νήψει χρώμενοι τῇ πρεπούσῃ τοῖς θεὸν σεβομένοις, ἐπιτιμῶσι τῷ
κινήματι τῆς σαρκός, καὶ τὸ τῆς ἀμαρτίας ἀπαμβλύνουσι κέντρον
ἀσκήσει¹² καὶ πόνοις καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις ἐπιεικείαις χρώμενοι. ὥστε
ἀποριζῶσαι μὲν τῆς σαρκός τὴν ἔμφυτον αὐτῆς ἐπιθυμίαν οὐκ
ἔνεστι· νήψει¹³ δέ, ὡς ἔφη, οὐκ ἔαν¹⁴ καταθρασύνεσθαι τοῦ νοῦ¹⁵
δυνατόν, μάλιστα^δ ὅτι γέγονεν ἄνθρωπος ὁ μονογενῆς τοῦ θεοῦ
λόγος, καὶ ἀγριαίνοντα τῆς ἀμαρτίας τὸν νόμον τὸν ἐν τοῖς μέλεσιν
ἡμῶν οὐκ ἔτι νεανιεύεσθαι συγκεχώρηκε καθ' ἡμῶν. καὶ τοῦτο
διδάξει σαφῶς ὁ πανάριστος Παῦλος γράφων τὸ γὰρ ἀδύνατον
τοῦ νόμου, ἐν ᾧ ἠσθένει διὰ τῆς σαρκός, ὁ θεὸς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ
υἱὸν πέμψας ἐν ὁμοιώματι σαρκός ἀμαρτίας καὶ περὶ
ἀμαρτίας κατέκρινε τὴν ἀμαρτίαν ἐν τῇ σαρκί, ἵνα τὸ
δικαίωμα τοῦ νόμου πληρωθῇ ἐν ἡμῖν τοῖς μὴ κατὰ
σάρκα περιπατοῦσιν, ἀλλὰ κατὰ πνεῦμα.^d περισσόμεθα¹⁶
τοῖν τῶν ἐμφύτων κινήματων οὐκ εἰς ἅπαν, οὐδὲ ὀλοτελῶς.
τετῆρηται γὰρ τοῦτο τῇ παμμακαρίᾳ¹⁷ ζωῇ τῇ ἔσεσθαι προσδοκω-
μένη κατὰ τὸν αἰῶνα τὸν μέλλοντα· δυνάμεθα δὲ κατανδραῖζεσθαι,¹⁸
καὶ ἐπιπλήττειν τοῖς τῆς σαρκός κινήμασι, θεοῦ συμπράττοντος,
καὶ τὴν ἐξ ὑψους ἡμῖν χορηγοῦντος δύναμιν. καὶ ἀδροτέρα μὲν
ἔστιν ἐν τοῖς ῥαθυμοῦσιν ἢ ἐπιθυμία, καὶ ὅλον κατεξουσιάζουσα τῆς
αὐτῶν¹⁹ καρδίας· ἀδρανῆς²⁰ δὲ καὶ ῥαδίως ἐπιτιμωμένη καὶ ἐκ-
πεμπομένη τοῦ νοῦ ἐν τοῖς τὸν θεὸν ἔχουσι φόβον. γέγραπται γὰρ
ὅτι ὁ φόβος²¹ κυρίου ἀγνός,^e τουτέστιν ἀγνοποιός.

^c Rom. 7: 24 f.^d Rom. 8: 3 f.^e Ps. 18(19): 9

¹⁰ μὲν om. O ¹¹ νόμου Syr ¹² ἀσκήσει O ¹³ νήψει G ¹⁴ ἔα O
¹⁵ νόμου O ¹⁶ περιγενώμεθα O ¹⁷ μακαρία G ¹⁸ κατανδρίζεσθαι O
¹⁹ ἐαυτῶν G ²⁰ ἀδρανῆς O ²¹ νόμος CG

deliver me from this body of death? But thanks be to God through Jesus Christ our Lord. The excitement of the flesh fights against the mind bent on continence because of its fear of God, and it puts up a terrible battle against the impulses towards chastity. Those who make use of a fasting appropriate to God-fearing people check the excitement of the flesh, and by employing discipline, exercise and other suitable aids take the sharpness off sin's spur. The upshot is that it is impossible to eliminate from the flesh its innate desire, but, as I said, it is possible by vigilance to prevent it from dominating over the mind, especially in view of the fact that God's only-begotten Word was made man and no longer allows the law of sin to run riot in our members. All-wise Paul will teach you this plainly because he writes '*For the Law's impotence wherein it was feeble throughout the flesh [has ceased, for] God, by sending his own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh, in order that the requirement of the Law might be fulfilled in us who do not behave in accord with flesh but in accord with spirit.*'⁵¹ So we are not victorious over our innate impulses absolutely all at once; that is reserved for the life of total bliss we expect in the world to come. But we can play the man and with God's co-operation providing us with power from on high, we can curb the excitements of the flesh. Desire is keener in the slack and dominates their hearts, as it were. In those who maintain a divine fear it is frail, easily checked and expelled from the mind. Scripture has it that '*The fear of God is holy*', meaning sanctifying.

⁵¹ See p. 77 n. 9.

ΠΓ'ι

Πρὸς τοὺς λέγοντας² εἰ ἐνεδέχето ἀμαρτῆσαι Χριστὸν³ φορέσαντα τὴν ὁμοίωσιν τοῦ Ἀδάμ διὰ τὴν σάρκα.

Ἐπίλυσις⁴

Ἀσύνετοι δὲ παντελῶς οἱ καὶ αὐτὸν πλημμελῆσαι τὸν Χριστὸν δύνασθαι οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως ὑποτοπήσαντες,⁵ διὰ τὸ ἐν εἶδει γενέσθαι τῷ καθ' ἡμᾶς οἰκονομικῶς καὶ μορφὴν δούλου λαβεῖν καὶ συναναστραφῆναι τοῖς ἐπὶ γῆς ἀνθρώποις. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἀπέστη τοῦ εἶναι ὃ ἦν, εἰ μεταπεφοίτηκεν ἐκ τοῦ εἶναι θεὸς εἰς τὸ καθ' ἡμᾶς εἶναι μόνον, ζητήτωσαν ἐν αὐτῷ τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης ἀσθενείας τὰ ἐγκλήματα. εἰ δὲ πεφόρηκε⁶ διὰ τοῦτο τὴν ἀνθρώπου φύσιν, ἢ ὡς ἐν Ἀδὰμ ἄσθενήσασαν ἐν αὐτῷ δείξῃ δυνατωτάτην καὶ ἀμαρτίας κρείττονα, τί περιεργάζονται μάτην ὃ εὔρεῖν οὐ δύνανται; πῶς δὲ ἐπελάθοντο⁷ λέγοντος αὐτοῦ ἔρχεται ὁ ἄρχων τοῦ κόσμου τούτου, καὶ ἐν ἐμοὶ εὔρησει οὐδέν.⁸ κατηγορεῖ μὲν γὰρ⁸ ὁ τῆς ἀμαρτίας εὔρετης πάσης σαρκός· ἀλλ' ἦν ἄπρακτος ἐν Χριστῷ τῆς ἐκείνου σκαιότητος ἢ περιεργία, ἠῦρηται γὰρ ὅλως οὐδέν⁹ ἐν αὐτῷ. καὶ γοῦν ἔφη πρὸς Ἰουδαίους τίς ἐξ ὑμῶν ἐλέγχει με περὶ ἀμαρτίας; εἰ ἀλήθειαν λέγω, διὰ τί ὑμεῖς οὐ πιστεύετε μοι;^b ὡσπερ τοίνυν κατεκρίθημεν ἐν Ἀδὰμ διὰ τὴν παρακοὴν καὶ τῆς θείας ἐντολῆς τὴν παράβασιν, οὕτως ἐν Χριστῷ δεδικαιώμεθα διὰ τὸ ἀπλημμελὲς ὀλοτρόπως καὶ τὴν εἰς ἅπαν καὶ ἀμώμητον ὑπακοήν. καὶ τὸ καύχημα τῆς ἀνθρωπείας φύσεως ἐν τούτῳ γέγονε. πέπαυται¹⁰ γοῦν ἡ ἀρά, καὶ τὸ τῆς ἀμαρτίας ἐμπέφρακται στόμα, καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ τὸ τοῦ θανάτου κατηγορήθη κράτος, ὡσπερ οἰκεία ῥίζη συναπομαρανθέν. εἰ γὰρ πρόξενος ἡμῖν ἀπάντων τῶν κακῶν ἢ ἀμαρτία γέγονεν, ἀναίρεσις ἔσται τῶν συμβεβηκότων ἢ ἐν Χριστῷ δικαίωσις, δι' ὑπακοῆς εἰσβαίνουσα, καὶ τὸ ἀνυπαίτιον ἔχουσα παντελῶς. ὥστε καὶ εἰ πεφόρηκεν¹¹ ὡς φασι τὸν Ἀδὰμ,

13. ^a John 14: 30 ^b John 8: 46

Witnesses: l. 1-p. 174, l. 5 C G Syr

13. ¹ IB' CG ² πρὸς τοὺς λέγοντας om. G ³ τὸν κύριον ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν G ⁴ om. CG ⁵ ὑπεπτήσαντες(!) G ⁶ πεφόρεκε C
⁷ ἐπελάθετο G ⁸ γὰρ om. G ⁹ οὐδέν ὅλως G ¹⁰ πέφρακται C
¹¹ πεφόρεκεν CG

13

To those who ask if Christ could have sinned when he wore Adam's likeness because of the flesh⁵²

Answer

It is utterly foolish for people to imagine somehow or other that because Christ came to exist in our shape for the divine plan, took slave's form and had dealings with men on earth, he could have sinned. Had he ceased to be what he was, had he changed from being God to being only what we are, they would have to investigate charges of human frailty in him. But if he wore man's nature in order to render it a most potent master of sin after it had sickened in Adam, why do they make a fruitless search for something they cannot find? Why have they forgotten that he said '*The prince of this world is coming and will find nothing in me*'? For the inventor of sin brings a charge against all flesh; nevertheless his malicious curiosity finds no work to do in Christ's case, because absolutely nothing was to be found in him. Indeed he said to the Jews, '*Which of you convicts me of sin? If I speak truth why do you not believe me?*' As we are condemned in Adam for disobedience and transgression of the divine command, so we have been justified in Christ because of his utter faultlessness and his total, immaculate obedience. Human nature has its boast in him. The curse has been stayed, sin's mouth stopped and with him the force of death has been nullified, withering away, as it were, along with its root. If sin occasioned all our ills, justification in Christ, coming in through his obedience and possessing his utter irreproachability, will mean the removal of all sin's accompaniments. The consequence is that though he clothed himself, as they say, in Adam, he was not, as Adam was,

⁵² The first recorded discussion (so far as I know) of the question whether the Incarnation involved the possibility of Christ's sinning, though Catholics and Arians had debated whether the pre-incarnate Word, as created, was capable of sin (see Alexander of Alexandria *Ep. Encycl.*, ed. H. G. Opitz, *Athanasiuswerke* 3 p. 8), and Julian of Eclanum accused Augustine of teaching that not even Christ was free from sin (Augustine *Contra duas epp. Pel.* 1, XII, 25, cf. *ibid.* VIII, 13). It would seem here to be a supplementary question to the previous, viz. if tension between flesh and spirit is a condition of human existence, what are we to say of Christ? Cyril's answer is that Christ is unique because he creates the conditions for a righteous life. The hypothetical possibility of Christ's sinning is of no theological interest for him—and rightly. As well ask if standard c¹ is capable of not sounding at 512 vibrations per second.

ἀλλ' οὐ κατ' ἐκεῖνον ἦν, τὸν ἐκ γῆς χοϊκόν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐπουράνιος ἀσυγκρίτως ἀμείνων τοῦ χοϊκοῦ. καὶ τοῖς τῆς ἀναμαρτησίας¹² ἐπαίνοις τὴν ἀνθρώπου φύσιν στεφανουμένην ἐν αὐτῷ θεωρήσαι τις ἂν,¹³ ἐπιμαρτυρούσης αὐτῷ τῆς θεοπνεύστου γραφῆς, ὅτι ἀμαρτίαν οὐκ ἐποίησεν οὐδὲ εὐρέθη δόλος ἐν τῷ στόματι αὐτοῦ.⁶ 5

ΙΔ'Ι

Πρὸς τοὺς λέγοντας εἰ καὶ ἄγγελοι² κατ' εἰκόνα θεοῦ.

Ἐπίλυσις³

Τὸ δέ κατ' εἰκόνα θεοῦ διερμηνεύοντες ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, οὐ τὴν τοῦ σώματος εἰδέαν⁴ μεταμορφοῦσθαι⁵ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐλέγομεν. ἀσώματον γὰρ αὐλόν τε καὶ ἀναφές⁶ τὸ θεῖον, καὶ ποσότητος 10 ἐπέκεινα καὶ περιγραφῆς, εἶδους τε καὶ σχήματος.⁷ ἐφαρμόζοντες δὲ τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ τὸν θεῖον ἐξεικονισμόν, ἐλέγομεν ὅτι κατὰ τὴν τῶν ἡθῶν ἦτοι τῶν τρόπων ποιότητα, καὶ κατ' εἶδος τὸ πνευματικόν, ὃ διὰ τῆς τῶν ἀρετῶν εὐειδίας ἐκφαίνεται, πεποιησθαί⁸ φαιμεν καθ' ὁμοίωσιν αὐτοῦ τοῦ δημιουργοῦ. ἐν παντὶ γὰρ καλῶ τὸ θεῖον, 15 καὶ ἀπάσης ἀρετῆς αὐτοπηγῆ⁹ καὶ ρίζα καὶ γένεσις, ἥκει δὲ καὶ εἰς ἡμᾶς ἐκείθεν τὰ ἀγαθὰ. εἰ τοίνυν κατὰ γε¹⁰ τὴν ἐξ ἀρετῶν εἰδέαν¹¹ διαμορφούμεθα πρὸς θεόν, ἔνεστι¹² δὲ τοῦτο καὶ τοῖς ἁγίοις ἄγγελοις καὶ ἀσυγκρίτως ὑπὲρ ἡμᾶς· οὐκ ἀμήχανον ἐννοεῖν ὅτι καὶ πᾶσα κτίσις λογικῆ δι' ἁγιασμοῦ καὶ δικαιοσύνης καὶ διὰ 20 πάσης ἀρετῆς μορφοῦται πρὸς θεόν. εἰ γὰρ ἡμῖν τοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς¹³ γῆς ἐμπρέπει τὸ θεῖον τε καὶ ὑπερκόσμιον κάλλος, πῶς οὐ μᾶλλον ταῖς ἄνω δυνάμεσι¹⁴ λογικαῖς, αἷς¹⁵ ἐπαναπαύεται ὁ¹⁶ θεός; διὰ γὰρ τοῦτο καὶ θρόνον αὐτοῦ τὸν οὐρανὸν ὀνομάζουσιν αἱ θεῖαι γραφαί.

⁶ 1 Peter 2: 22

Witnesses: 1. 6—end C G O Syr

¹² ἀμαρτίας C ¹³ θεωρήσειεν ἂν τίς G ¹⁴. 1 IG' CG ² πρὸς τοὺς λέγοντας and καὶ om. G ³ om. CG ⁴ ιδέαν G ⁵ μεταμορφῶσθαι O ⁶ ἀναφανές O ⁷ πλημμελήματος O ⁸ πεποιεῖσθαι O ⁹ αὐτῷ πηγῆ O ¹⁰ τε C ¹¹ ιδέαν G ¹² ἐνέστη O ¹³ τῆς om. O ¹⁴ οὐσίαις G ¹⁵ οὐσίαις O ¹⁶ ὁ om. CG

of the earth earthy, but was celestial and so incomparably superior to what was earthy. One can see man's nature in him crowned with the praises of sinlessness; inspired Scripture testifies of him that 'he did no sin neither was deceit found in his mouth'.

14

To those who ask if angels exist in God's image

Answer

When we interpreted the phrase 'in God's image' as applied to man we said it did not mean that the body's appearance was altered into God's form, because deity is incorporeal, immaterial and impalpable, beyond quantity, limitation, shape or configuration.⁵³ In applying the divine imaged-ness to man we said that man was made in the likeness of his Creator in terms of his behaviour, his moral qualities and the spiritual shape which shines out through the noble appearance of virtues. Deity is, indeed, in all that is fine and is the absolute source, root and origin of all virtue and from it comes to us what is good. If we are formed like God in terms of the appearance which virtues produce, so can the holy angels be and incomparably more so than we. It is not impossible to think of the whole of rational creation as being formed like God by holiness, righteousness and all virtue. If divine, supra-mundane beauty can bedeck us earthly men, must it not bedeck even more the rational powers on high upon whom God rests? Which is why the divine Scriptures call heaven God's 'throne'.

⁵³ See above no. 10.

IE'1

Πρὸς τοὺς λέγοντας² πῶς ἀσώματοι ὄντες οἱ δαίμονες ἐμίχθησαν
γυναίξιν;

Ἐπίλυσις

Ἐπειδὴ δέ φασί τινες λέγειν³ πῶς ἀσώματοι ὄντες οἱ πονηροὶ⁵
δαίμονες κεκοινωνήκασιν γυναίξιν, αἱ δὲ ἐγέννων αὐτοῖς τοὺς
γίγαντας· ἀναγκαῖον καὶ πρὸς τοῦτο ἡμᾶς⁴ ἐπιτροχάδην εἰπεῖν, οὐ
τῷ μήκει τῶν διηγημάτων συνεκτεινομένους, ἀλλ' ὡς⁵ ἐν ἐπιτομῇ
τῆν τοῦ πράγματος διάνοιαν ἐμφανίζοντας.⁶ φασὶ τοῖνυν κατὰ τοὺς
ἄνωθεν ἔτι καιροὺς ἦτοι⁷ χρόνους διηρησθαι,⁸ τοὺς τε ἀπὸ τοῦ¹⁰
Καὶν γεγονότας φημί καὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἐνώς,⁹ ὅς¹⁰ διὰ τὴν¹¹
πολλὴν ἄγαν δικαιοσύνην ἀνόμασται παρὰ τοῖς τῆνικαδε θεός·
ἤλπισε γὰρ ἐπικαλεῖσθαι, φησί, τὸ ὄνομα κυρίου τοῦ
θεοῦ αὐτοῦ.² ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν ἀπὸ Ἐνώς γεγονότες, ἐπιμελεῖται¹²
δικαιοσύνης¹³ καὶ ἀπάσης ἀγαθοουργίας,¹⁴ ἔθειον ἐπόμεινοι τοῖς τοῦ¹⁵
πατρός· οἱ γε μὴν ὑπὸ τοῦ Καὶν θρασεῖς καὶ ἐπάρατοι καὶ πᾶν
εἶδος φαυλότητος ἐτοιμῶς ἐπιτηδεύοντες, ἦν γὰρ αὐτοῖς τοιοῦτος
καὶ¹⁵ ὁ πατήρ. ἔως μὲν¹⁶ οὖν ἦσαν ἀλλήλοις ἄμικτα τὰ¹⁷ γένη,
διεσώζετο παρὰ τοῖς ἀπὸ Ἐνώς γεγονόσι¹⁸ τὸ ἐν ἀρίστη διαπρέπειν
ζωῆ. ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ υἱοί, φησί,¹⁹ τοῦ ἐπικληθέντος θεοῦ, τουτέστι²⁰
τοῦ Ἐνώς, τὰς ἐκ τοῦ Καὶν θυγατέρας τεθέανται, ἃς καὶ τῶν
ἀνθρώπων θυγατέρας εἶπεν ἡ γραφή·⁶ εἶτα προσεφθάρησαν αὐταῖς,
καὶ ἦττους γεγόνασιν αἰσχροῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν, εἰς τὰ ἐκείνων ἦθη²⁰
μετετρέπησαν. ὅθεν ἀγανακτήσας ὁ θεὸς παρεσκεύασε τὰς αἰρε-
θείσας²¹ παρ' αὐτῶν γυναῖκας δυσειδῆ τίκτειν τέρατα, οὓς καὶ²⁵
ἐκάλουν γίγαντας, διὰ τὸ εἰδεχθῆς²² καὶ ἀπηγῆς τῶν τρόπων καὶ τὸ
ἀνήμερον θράσος.

15. ^a Gen. 4: 26^b cf. Gen. 6: 2

15. ¹ ID' CG ² πρὸς τοὺς λέγοντας om. G ³ τινες and om.
λέγειν G ⁴ ἡμᾶς om. O ⁵ ὡς om. O ⁶ ἐμφανίζοντας O
⁷ ἦ G ⁸ διαπρέπειν O ⁹ ἐνώς G ¹⁰ οὓς G: ὡς O ¹¹ τὴν
om. O ¹² ἐπιμελεῖται O ¹³ ἦσαν add. O ¹⁴ ἀγαθοεργίας G
¹⁵ καὶ om. O ¹⁶ γε μὴν O ¹⁷ τὰ om. O ¹⁸ γεγόνασι O
¹⁹ φασὶ G ²⁰ ἦθη G ²¹ αἰρεθείσας] ληφθείσας καὶ ἐπιθυμηθείσας O
²² καὶ τὸ ἐν τῷ ὀράσθαι μεμνημένον γένος γιγάντων καὶ δυσειδῆς ἦγον διὰ τὸ
εἰδεχθῆς add. O

15

To those who ask how demons which are incorporeal could have had
intercourse with women⁵⁴

Answer

Since they say that some people are asking how evil demons,
which are incorporeal, could have had relations with women
and how these could have borne them giants, we must speak
cursorily on this point without extending the length of the dis-
cussion but giving a summary clarification of the meaning of the
incident. They say, then, that a distinction was made during
the still earlier epochs or periods, a distinction that is between
Cain's descendants and those of Enosh who was named by his
contemporaries 'God' because of his very great righteousness.
'For he hoped to be called', it says, 'by the name of the Lord his God.'
Some of Enosh's descendants practised righteousness and com-
plete virtue following their father's ways; Cain's, on the other
hand, were fierce, execrable men, ready to undertake every type
of wickedness because their father had been like that. Now so
long as the races were unmixed, Enosh's descendants preserved
their superior excellence of life. But when, it says, the sons of
him who was called God (that is, Enosh) saw the daughters
descended from Cain (whom Scripture has called 'the daughters
of men') then they were corrupted by them, succumbed to ugly
desires and were converted to their ways. This angered God and
so he arranged for their chosen wives to bear ugly monsters
whom they styled 'giants' owing to the odious cruelty of their
ways and their brutal fierceness.

⁵⁴ This is Cyril's own variant of the interpretation which equates 'sons of
God' with 'righteous men'. He discusses the passage elsewhere in the *Glaphyra*
in *Gen.* (PG 69, 49 ff.) and the *Contra Julianum* (PG 76, 945 ff.). See further my
article 'The Sons of God and the daughters of men: Genesis vi 2 in early
Christian exegesis', *Oudtestamentische Studien* 19 (1974), 135-47. Cf. also Cassian
Conferences 8, 20.

Καὶ γοῦν οἱ μετὰ τοὺς ἑβδομήκοντα²³ γεγονότες²⁴ ἑρμηνευταὶ
τέσσαρες²⁵ ἐκδιδόντες τὰ περὶ²⁶ τὸν τόπον,²⁷ οὐ γεγράφασιν ὅτι οἱ
υἱοὶ τοῦ θεοῦ ἰδόντες τὰς θυγατέρας τῶν ἀνθρώπων· ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν,²⁸
οἱ υἱοὶ τῶν δυναστευόντων, ὁ δέ, οἱ²⁹ υἱοὶ τῶν δυναστῶν.³⁰
ἀσύνητον δὲ τὸ οἶσθαι τοὺς ἀσωμάτους δαίμονας ἐνεργεῖν δύνασθαι 5
τὰ σωματίων, καὶ τὸ³¹ παρὰ φύσιν ἰδίαν ἐπιτελεῖν. οὐδὲν γὰρ τῶν
ὄντων δύναται τὰ³² παρὰ³³ φύσιν δρᾶν, ἀλλ' ἕκαστον ὡς γέγονεν
οὕτω μένει, τάξιν ὀρίσαντος ἐκάστω³⁴ θεοῦ. αὐτὸς γὰρ ἔστιν ὁ
πάντων γενεσιουργὸς καὶ τοῖς αὐτοῦ νεύμασιν ἕκαστον τῶν ὄντων
ἔστιν ὃ ἔστιν. ἰστέον δὲ πρὸς τούτῳ³⁵ κἀκεῖνο. ἔχει μὲν γὰρ τινα 10
τῶν ἀντιγράφων, ὅτι ἰδόντες οἱ ἄγγελοι τοῦ θεοῦ³⁶ τὰς
θυγατέρας τῶν ἀνθρώπων. παρεγγραφή³⁷ δέ ἔστιν ἕξωθεν
τιθεμένη³⁸ τὸ γὰρ ἀληθές ἐστιν³⁹ ἰδόντες οἱ υἱοὶ τοῦ θεοῦ
τὰς θυγατέρας τῶν ἀνθρώπων.

²³ 5 ○ ²⁴ γεγονότας ○ ²⁵ τέσσαρες ἑρμηνευταὶ G ²⁶ τὰ περὶ]
τὰς περὶ τούτων ○ ²⁷ τρόπον ○ ²⁸ ὁ μὲν om. ○ ²⁹ οἱ om. C
³⁰ ὁ δέ—δυναστῶν om. ○ ³¹ τὸ om. ○ ³² τὰ om. ○ ³³ τὴν add. ○
³⁴ τοῦ add. ○ ³⁵ τοῦτο ○ ³⁶ τοῦ θεοῦ om. G ³⁷ παρεγγραφή ○
³⁸ τιθεμένη] τεθησομένη τοῦτο ○ ³⁹ τὸ add. ○

The four translators who came after the seventy in their edition of the passage did not write 'the sons of God seeing the daughters of men', but variously: 'the sons of those ruling'⁵⁵ and 'the sons of the rulers'. It is foolish to suppose that incorporeal demons can do what bodies do and can act contrary to their nature. No being can act contrary to nature but each thing stays as it was created, God having given each its appointed station. For God is the author of all and at his bidding each being is what it is. This further point is to be noticed: some of the copies have 'The *angels* of God seeing the daughters of men'. But this is an alien interpolation, because the true text is 'The *sons* of God seeing the daughters of men'.⁵⁶

⁵⁵ Symmachus' translation, see *Glaphyra*, loc. cit. n. 54.

⁵⁶ 'Sons' and 'angels' appear to have equal attestation in the LXX manuscript tradition. Aquila and Symmachus both read 'sons', see *Glaphyra*, loc. cit. n. 54.

DOCTRINAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Ἀξίωσις ἐπιδοθεῖσα τῷ ἁγίῳ Κυρίλλῳ πιστῷ ἀρχιερεῖ, γνησίῳ
θεράποντι θεοῦ, [ἁγίῳ Κυρίλλῳ] ἀρχιεπισκόπῳ Ἀλεξανδρείας παρὰ
τῆς ἀδελφότητος.¹

Ἦν μὲν εὖ ἔχειν ἡμᾶς ἡσυχάζοντας, εἰ καὶ τι κατορθοῦντας ἴσως
τῶν σπουδαζομένων, οὐδὲν δὲ ἤττον κάκειθεν ἀποδημοῦντας, ἡμᾶς
αὐτοὺς ὠφελείσθαι νομίζομεν διὰ τὴν σὴν μόνον θέαν, καὶ μάλιστα
κερδανοῦμεν ἐξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ στόματός σου τὴν εὐσέβειαν διδασκόμενοι.

Τὸ μὲν γὰρ καὶ πόρρω γῆς κατησχημένους ἀναγινώσκειν τὰς βίβλους
καὶ τὰ ποιήματα τῆς σῆς σοιότητος, καλὸν ἅμα καὶ ὠφέλιμον καὶ
εἰς τὰ πρόσω φέρον τοὺς προσέχοντας· τὸ δ' ἐξ αὐτῶν τῶν θείων χάριν
καὶ πνευματικὴν γλυκύτητα πηγαζόντων χειλέων τὴν διδασκαλίαν
ἀρδεύεσθαι, βεβαίωτερον ἅμα καὶ ζωτικώτερον ὑπάρχει. ἤκομεν τοίνυν
αὐθις διὰ τὴν εἰς σέ καὶ τὴν εὐσέβειαν ἐπιθυμίαν, προκοπὴν θ' ἡμετέραν
ἅμα καὶ ἐτέρων διόρθωσιν. δεξάμενοι γὰρ πρόσθεν ἐκ τῶν σῶν ἁγίων
χειρῶν τὴν περὶ τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς ὀρθῶν δογμάτων ζήτησιν ἐπιλύουσαν
βίβλον,² οὐκ ὀλίγην τὴν ὄνησιν ἀπηνεγκάμεθα. ἡμῖν μὲν γὰρ γέγονεν
εἰς βεβαίωσιν ὁ λόγος, ἐτέροις δὲ εἰς διόρθωσιν· ὀλίγοι δ' εἰσὶν οἱ μὴ
προσελθόντες τῇ ὑγιαίνουσῃ διδασκαλίᾳ, ὧν ἐνεφράγη τὰ στόματα.
ἀλλ' οἱ τῆς Ἀβηλινῆς χώρας κακῶς πρὸς ἀλλήλους διατεινόμενοι
δογματικῶν ἕνεκά τινων ζητημάτων εἰς τοσοῦτον μανίας ἤλασαν ὥς
καὶ καθαιρέσεις καὶ ἀναθεματισμοὺς κατ' ἀλλήλων ὀρίζειν καὶ διωγμοὺς
πρὸς ἀλλήλους φέρειν καὶ διαρπαγὰς ὑπομένειν καὶ μητ' ἐπισκόποις
μήτε πατράσιν εἴκειν τοῖς αὐτόθι, μήτε μὴν τοῖς παρ' ἡμῖν, μητ'
ἄλλοις τισὶν ἁγίων παραχωρεῖν, τὸ μείζονος μέτρου γνώσεως ἡξιῶσθαι,
οὕτω κατακράτος ἢ σατανικὴ ἀκαταστασία πόρρω τῆς θείας εἰρήνης
αὐτοὺς ἐξηχμαλώτισε. πρὸς τούτοις αὐθις καὶ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων τινὲς
οὐκ ὀρθῶς φρονεῖν περὶ θεοῦ δεδιδαγμένοι, τὴν αὐτὴν ἐκείνοις νοσοῦντες
μανίαν, τοῖς ἴσοις τῆς πλεονεξίας σπουδάσμασι κατ' ἀλλήλων προσ-
φέρονται, ἀλλὰ θεοῖθεν μέρος ἐκάτερον νυγέντες πρὸς τοὺς ἐν Παλαιστίνῃ
ἁγίους ἤκασι, καὶ τούτοις τὰς ζητουμένας πεύσεις προσήγαγον.

Witnesses: 1. 1-p. 182, l. 27 C Arm

¹ Of Cyril, archbishop of the city of the Alexandrians, solution of the dogmatic
questions of Tiberius the priest Arm. The printed edition heads the following
section *Letter of Tiberius* ² βιβλίον C: Pusey corr.

DOCTRINAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

*Petition presented to holy Cyril, the faithful high priest, true-born servant
of God and archbishop of Alexandria by the brotherhood*

It was good for us to be at peace and accomplish perhaps also some
part of our aims, but no less good do we reckon it to come away and
be helped simply by seeing you, and we shall derive special profit by
being taught true religion from your very mouth.

Reading your Holiness's books and works in seclusion far from the
world is fine, helpful and productive of progress for those who attend
to it, but it is a sounder, more vitalizing thing to be watered by teaching
from the very lips which gush forth divine grace and spiritual sweetness
So we come again out of longing towards yourself and towards true
religion, for the sake of our advancement as well as the correction of
others. For we derived no little profit previously from having received
at your sainted hands the volume which answered our inquiry concern-
ing sound doctrine. The book has served us as a confirmation and others
as a corrective; a few there are who had not had recourse to wholesome
teaching and their mouths were stopped. However, the people of
Abilene,¹ in evil mutual contention over certain doctrinal issues, have
driven on to such a pitch of insanity as to decree mutual depositions
and anathematisms, to harass one another, undergo depredations, and
not yield to the bishops and fathers there or with us and not concede
to any other saints the claim to a larger measure of knowledge, so
powerfully has satanic disorder captured and removed them from divine
peace. In addition to these again, some Egyptians uninstructed in
correct theology have caught the same madness as these and attack
one another with each side equally aiming to get the upper hand.
However, both parties have been stimulated by God into coming to the
saints in Palestine and bringing them the questions at issue.

¹ From the reference to coming to the saints in Palestine (below) this is
evidently not the present Tel-Abil in Jordan (anciently in Palestina secunda)
but present-day Suq-Wadi-Barada in Syria, 14 miles N.W. of Damascus
(anciently in Phoenicia secunda, within the jurisdiction of Antioch—so Cyril
is fishing in troubled waters); see *DHGE* 1 s.v. 2. ABILA.

Ἡμεῖς δὲ τὴν ἑαυτῶν μετρήσαντες δύναμιν ἐκρίναμεν μὴ δεῖν ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς περὶ τούτων ὀρίζειν, μήτε μὴν ἱκανῶς ἔχειν τὸν περὶ τῶν τοιούτων ἐξετάσεων ἀποδοῦναι λόγον. μαθόντες τοίνυν οἱ προειρημένοι παρρησίαν πρὸς τὴν σὴν ἡμᾶς ἔχειν ὁσιότητα, ἐξελιπάρησαν διὰ τῆς ἡμῶν βραχύτητος πέρας δέξασθαι τῆς πρὸς ἀλλήλους μάχης τὸν τῆς ὑμετέρας διδασκαλίας λόγον. συναινεσάντων οὖν τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς ἁγίων πατέρων, αὐθαίρετοι τὴν παράκλησιν ἐδεξάμεθα, ἑαυτοῖς μᾶλλον ἢ ἐκεῖνοις χαριζόμενοι τῷ καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν ὄψεων ἀπολαῦσαι καὶ παρόντι συνευφρανθῆναι καὶ λόγῳ ζῶντι καὶ οὐ γράμματι δι' ἑτέρων πεμπομένῳ καὶ πλέον τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν ἐξάπτουσι. ἠρπάσαμεν τοίνυν τὴν ἀφίξιν οὐ μετρίως χαίροντες ὅπως καὶ δι' ἡμῶν τῶν ἐλαχίστων, ἦν μὲν πρὸς ἀλλήλους συγκροτοῦσι καταθῶνται μάχην, διὰ δὲ τῆς ὑγαινουσύνης σου διδασκαλίας ἢ τοῦ Χριστοῦ εἰρήνη αὐτοῖς τε καὶ ἡμῖν ὡς τάχιστα βραβευθεῖη· εἴτ' ἀπιόντων ἡμῶν διὰ φίλην ἡσυχίαν, εἴτε μενόντων διὰ τὴν ἀγάπην καὶ συγκρότησιν καὶ τὴν ἐκ τούτων προκοπὴν καὶ τὰ γραφήσόμενα πεμποντων εὐκαιρότερον.

Ἄλλ' αὐτός, πάτερ ἁγιώτατε, γνησίως ἡμᾶς ὄραν μὴ παραιτοῦ, πατὴρ σπλάγχνα καὶ εἰς ἡμᾶς διασώζων. οὔτε γὰρ ὡς οἶμαι καὶ ἀπολογίας δεήσομεν, παρρησίας μετέχοντες μετὰ αἰδοῦς διὰ θεοῦ χάριν καὶ τὴν σὴν χρηστότητα, ἦν καὶ πλατυνθῆναι ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἰσορρόπως τῆς ὑμετέρας γνησιότητος ἀπαιτοῦμεν, καὶ τοῦτο μετὰ σωφροσύνης. οὕτω γάρ γ' ἂν γένοιτο καὶ ἡμᾶς τῶν ἀμοιβαίων τέως τυγχάνειν καὶ τὴν σὴν ὁσιότητα καὶ εἰς ἡμᾶς τὰ εἰκότα πράττουσαν εὐγνωμονεῖν, ἦν πλέον ὁ τῶν ὄλων σωτὴρ ἀποδέξεται καὶ εἰς ἡμᾶς τοὺς ἐλαχίστους κατὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ μίμησιν καταγομένην οὐ βίας ἀνάγκη, ἀλλ' ἀγάπης γνησιότητι καὶ τοῦτο δῶρον αὐτῷ προσφέρουσαν. ἔστι δὲ τὰ ζητούμενα τὰ ὑποτεταγμένα.³

³ The scribe has added the following note: τὰ μὲν κεφάλαια ἐνέκειντο τῇ ἀξιώσει, ἀλλ' ἵνα μὴ δις ταυτὰ ἐγγράψωμεν, συνεξέξαμεν ἕκαστον κεφάλαιον ἐν τῇ ἐρμηνείᾳ. His practice is here followed. Arm. preserves the original form, listing here the questions and then adds: *Touching these matters we ask you to establish in us the same piety of your holiness's teaching, so as to confirm us and those who accept your word and behave themselves in seemly fashion and practice right actions and with a view to admonishing or correcting unbelievers, praying as all we poor creatures do. And so we shall fitly strive after the things in which God is well pleased, finding mercy in due season to be at your feet and then be bold to say 'Behold, I and the children whom God has given me' (Is. 8: 18), children who have followed your word, with whom you have bestowed on me the word of your teaching.*

We took the measure of our own capacity and decided we ought not to give our ruling on the matter and indeed that our powers were insufficient to render a statement on questions of this kind. The people we have mentioned have heard that we exercise boldness towards your Holiness and so through our humble selves they begged you to grant a word of your teaching to obtain an ending of their mutual strife. With the approval of our holy fathers we have willingly taken up the role of advocate, doing ourselves rather than them a favour in the enjoyment our very eyes have and the accompanying pleasure of an immediate, living word instead of a letter sent through others still further inflaming our longing. We took our departure, then, with no small measure of joy, so that through our insignificant selves they may settle the battle they wage with one another and Christ's peace may be adjudicated on as quickly as possible, for their benefit and ours, through your wholesome teaching, whether it be given after we have taken our leave for the sake of the calm so dear to us, or as we stay for the sake of the love, the support and the progress they produce, and despatch a letter at leisure.

But you, most holy father, do not disdain the courtesy of seeing us, treasuring as you do a father's love towards us. Nor indeed, I think, shall we lack a defence, having, as we do, a portion of reverent boldness, because of God's grace and your kindness which we ask to be extended to ourselves in measure correspondent with our sincerity, and wisely too. For in this way it will turn out that whilst we obtain our recompense we are repaying your Holiness for acting fittingly towards us. The Saviour of all will welcome you all the more for having imitated him and condescended to our humble selves not by forcible constraint but in sincere love, offering, as you do, this gift to him. The issues in question are set out below.

Πρώτον κεφάλαιον ἐπιλύσεως δογματικῶν ζητημάτων
προτεθέντων τῷ ἁγιωτάτῳ Κυρίλλῳ.¹

A'

Εἰ ὁ ἐπὶ πάντων θεὸς χεῖρας, πόδας, ὀφθαλμούς, ὠτά τε καὶ πτέρυγας
ἔχειν² ὑπὸ τῆς θείας γραφῆς ὀνομαζόμενος, οὕτω παρ' ἡμῶν ὀφείλει
νοεῖσθαι, οὐκ ἀνθρωποειδῶς ὡς ἐπὶ σώματος τῶν μελῶν λαμβανομένων 5
ἀσώματος γάρ· ἀλλὰ καθὼς³ ἔστιν οὐσία,⁴ οὕτω καὶ τὰ λεχθέντα τῆς
οὐσίας ὄντα, μέλη⁵ θεία καὶ αὐτὰ κατὰ τὴν οὐσίαν ὑπάρχει.

Ἐπίλυσις

Οἱ φρενὸς ὄντες ἐν καλῷ, καὶ τοῖς περὶ τῆς ἀρρήτου θεότητος
λόγοις ἰσχυρὸν ἐπιέντες τῆς ἑαυτῶν διανοίας τὸν ὀφθαλμόν,⁶ ὁρῶσιν 10
αὐτὴν παντὸς μὲν ὑπάρχουσαν ἐπέκεινα γεννητοῦ,⁷ ὑπερανίσχουσαν
δὲ καὶ⁸ παντὸς ὀξύτητα νοῦ καὶ φαντασίας σωματικῆς πέρα τε
οὔσαν παντελῶς, καὶ καθά φησιν ὁ πάνσοφος Παῦλος φῶς
οἰκοῦσαν ἀπρόσιτον.⁹ εἰ δὲ ἀπρόσιτόν ἐστι τὸ περὶ αὐτὴν φῶς,
πῶς ἂν αὐτὴν καταθρήσειε τις; βλέπομεν γὰρ ἐν ἐσόπτρῳ καὶ¹⁰
αἰνίγματι, καὶ γινώσκομεν ἐκ μέρους.¹¹ ἔστι τοίνυν ἀσώ- 15
ματον παντελῶς τὸ θεῖον, ἀποσόν τε καὶ ἀμέγεθες,¹² καὶ οὐκ ἐν
εἴδει περιγράπτῳ.¹³ τὸ δὲ οὕτως ἔχον ἐν ἰδίᾳ φύσει, πῶς ἂν ἐκ
μορίων νοῦτο¹⁴ καὶ μελῶν; εἰ γὰρ τις δοίη¹⁵ τοῦτο ὑπάρχειν
ἀληθές, ἀσώματον οὐκ ἔτι¹⁶ νοεῖται.¹⁷ τὸ γὰρ ὅλως ἐν σχήματι, 20
πάντως που καὶ ἐν ποσῷ, τὸ δὲ ἐν ποσῷ καὶ ἐν τόπῳ¹⁸ καὶ τὸ ἐν
τόπῳ νοούμενον, οὐκ ἔξω¹⁹ περιγραφῆς. ταῦτα δὲ σωματῶν μὲν
ἴδια, τῆς δε ἀσωμάτου²⁰ φύσεως ἀλλότρια παντελῶς. οὔτε τοίνυν
ὀφθαλμούς ἢ ὠτα, οὔτε μὴν χεῖράς τε καὶ πόδας ἢ πτέρυγας ἐπὶ

1. ^a 1 Tim. 6: 16

b 1 Cor. 13: 12

Witnesses: ll. 1-16 C G O N (selected readings only, see p. xlix) Arm 1. 16-
p. 186, l. 4 C G O N Arm Flor. Cyr.

1. ¹ Heading as C: τὰ παρὰ τῆς ἀδελφότητος προτεθέντα κεφάλαια τῷ ἁγίῳ
Κυρίλλῳ ἐπισκοπῷ Ἀλεξανδρείας. πρῶτον G: no heading in O: Arm places
heading before Tiberius' letter ² ἔχει O ³ καθὼ O ⁴ οὐσίας CGO
⁵ μέλη ὄντα G ⁶ ταῖς αὐτῶν διανοίαις τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν O ⁷ γεννητοῦ G
⁸ καὶ om. G ⁹ καὶ] δι' O: ἐν add. G ¹⁰ ἀμέγεθον Flor. Cyr.
¹¹ περιγραπτόν Flor. Cyr. ¹² νοήτω O ¹³ δοίει O ¹⁴ ἐστι O
¹⁵ νοῦτο G ¹⁶ τὸ δὲ—τόπῳ om. O: καὶ—τόπῳ om. Arm ¹⁷ ἐξόν O
¹⁸ ἴδια—ἀσωμάτου om. Flor. Cyr.

First item in the answer to the doctrinal questions propounded to most
holy Cyril

I

Whether the all-transcending God named by divine Scripture as
having hands, feet, eyes, ears and wings should be thought of by us,
not in anthropomorphic terms, with the limbs being taken as belonging
to a body, because he is incorporeal; but in this way, that, just as he is
substance, so too the entities, spoken of as pertaining to the substance,
the divine limbs, themselves have substantial existence?²

Answer

Men of good sense who focus their minds' eyes sharply on the
attributes of the ineffable Godhead, see it as existing beyond
every created thing, transcending all acuity of intellect, being
wholly outside bodily appearance and, as all-wise Paul says,
'dwelling in light unapproachable'. But if the light surrounding it is
unapproachable, how can one gaze on it? We see 'in a glass darkly
and know in part'. Deity, then, is wholly incorporeal, without
dimensions or size and not bounded by shape. How could one
who is like this in his own nature be thought to consist of parts
and limbs? Were one to grant the truth of that, he ceases to be
thought of as incorporeal. What exists in a figure must have
dimensions and what has dimensions must exist in place; and
what is thought of as existing in place cannot be unbounded.
These are the properties of bodies but they are totally foreign
to incorporeal nature. So one must not conceive of eyes or ears,
or indeed hands, feet and wings as belonging to God, even though

² Cf. *Answers to Tiberius* I. These questioners reject simple anthropomorphism
but ask whether there is anything actual, but spiritual, corresponding with the
language of e.g. Deut. 32: 11, Ps. 18: 8 ff. The idea was dear to Irenaeus that
God's 'hands' mean the Word and the Spirit (cf. *Proof of the Apostolic Preaching*
c. 11, *Adv. Haer.* 5, 1, 3, etc.)—there may be a hint of that here.

θεοῦ νοητέον, κὰν¹⁹ εἰ μὴ τις ἔλοιτο τυχὸν ὡς ἐν ἀπτοῖς²⁰ καὶ παχέσι²¹ σώμασι τὰ τοιάδε²² νοεῖν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐν ἰσχνῷ καὶ αὐτῷ, καὶ κατὰ γὰρ τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ φύσιν· εὐήθες γὰρ παντελῶς τὸ βούλεσθαι τι τοιοῦτον ἐννοεῖν. πνεῦμα γὰρ ὁ θεός·^c καὶ τοῦτο ὑπάρχων,²³ πάντων ἔχει τὴν γνῶσιν, ἐφορᾷ πάντα καὶ κατασκέπτεται, λανθάνει δὲ αὐτὸν τῶν ὄντων οὐδέν. εἰ δὲ μορίων ἦτοι μελῶν ἢ θεία μέμνηται γραφή, πρὸς ἡμᾶς λαλοῦσα τὰ περὶ αὐτοῦ, ἰστέον ὅτι ἐξ ὧν ἴσμεν τε καὶ πεφύκαμεν εἶναι πρὸς ἡμᾶς διαλέγεται. οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἐτέρως ἡμᾶς νοεῖν δύνασθαι²⁴ τὰ περὶ θεοῦ. αἰτία τοίνυν καὶ πρόφασις ἀληθῆς τοῦ σωματικῶς περὶ θεοῦ τοὺς πρὸς ἡμᾶς ποιεῖσθαι λόγους τὴν θεόπνευστον γραφήν, καὶ νοῦ²⁵ καὶ γλώττης ἐν ἡμῖν ἡ²⁶ πτωχεία. ἄρρητα γὰρ παντελῶς τὰ περὶ αὐτοῦ· καὶ οὐκ ἦν συνιέναι τι τῶν ἀναγκαίων δύνασθαι τοὺς ἐν ἀπτοῖς καὶ παχέσιν ὄντας σώμασιν, εἰ μὴ ἐν τάξει παραδειγμάτων τὰ ἑαυτῶν δεχόμενοι μέλη, μόλις οὕτως ἄνιμεν εἰς²⁷ ἐννοίας ἰσχνὰς τὰς²⁸ περὶ²⁹ θεοῦ.

B'

Ἐκτισεν ὁ θεὸς ἐκ γῆς τὸν ἄνθρωπον καὶ ἐνεφύσησεν εἰς τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ πνοὴν ζωῆς καὶ ἐγένετο ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἰς ψυχὴν ζῶσαν.^{a1} καὶ οἱ μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐμφύσηματος τὴν ψυχὴν λέγουσι δεδημιουργῆσθαι, ὡς ὑπὸ χειρῶν τὸ σῶμα· οἱ δὲ ὅτι τὸ ἐμφύσημα ἐκεῖνο ψυχὴ αὐτῷ γέγονεν· οἱ δὲ ἕτεροι πάλιν ὅτι τῷ κτισθέντι ἀνθρώπῳ ὀλοκλήρῳ ζωτικῶν δέδωκε δύναμιν τὸ ἐμφύσημα ἐκεῖνο· ἄλλοι δὲ ὅτι ὁ νοῦς ἐστὶ τὸ ἐμφύσημα τοῦτο, καὶ διώριστα τῆς ψυχῆς, καὶ τοῦτό ἐστὶ τὸ κατ' εἰκόνα, ὡς ἐκ τριῶν τούτων συνίστασθαι τὸν ἄνθρωπον, νοῦ καὶ ψυχῆς καὶ σώματος ἰδιαζόντως ἐν ἐνώσει. καὶ ἴδιον² τῆς οὐσίας τοῦ θεοῦ ἢ ἀλλότριον τὸ ἐμφύσημα τοῦτό ἐστιν.

Ἐπίλυσις

Τὰ οὕτως ἰσχνὰ καὶ οὐκ εὐτριβῆ τῶν ζητημάτων, οὐκ ἀποφάσεως δεῖται δογματικῆς, ἐπαπορήσεως δὲ μᾶλλον καὶ βασάνου

^c John 4: 242. ^a Gen. 2: 7

Witnesses: II. 4-15 CGON Arm

I. 16-p. 196, l. 5 CGN Arm

¹⁹ κὰν] οὐκ ἂν Flor. Cyr.: καὶ O
²² τοῖα O ²³ τούτῳ ὑπάρχον O ²⁴ δύνασθαι νοεῖν O ²⁵ νοῦν C
²⁶ ἢ om. C ²⁷ ἀνεμμένης O ²⁸ τὰ O ²⁹ τοῦ add. G
2. ¹ καὶ ἐγένετο—ζῶσαν om. Arm
² καὶ ἴδιον—ἴδιον] καὶ ἰδιαζόντως ἐν ἀνέσει· καὶ εἰ ἴδιον G

one elects to conceive of such things not as they exist in palpable, gross bodies but as existing in fine-drawn immateriality and in correspondence with God's nature; it is utterly silly to entertain such an idea. For *God is spirit*; and being spirit he has knowledge of all things, oversees and looks down over everything and no reality escapes him. If divine Scripture mentions parts or limbs in telling us of his attributes, it is to be interpreted as speaking to us in terms of what we know and are.³ In no other way was it possible for us to conceive of God's attributes. Our poverty of mind and speech is the real cause and occasion, therefore, of inspired Scripture's addressing us about God in bodily terms. For his attributes are wholly ineffable and it would be impossible for those who exist in palpable and gross bodies to be able to understand any essential fact unless we take our own limbs by way of illustrations and thus with difficulty go on to fine-drawn ideas about God.

2

God created man from the earth 'and he breathed into his face the breath of life and man became a living soul'. Some assert that the soul was fashioned by the in-breathing as the body was by hands; some that that in-breathing became his soul; others again that the in-breathing gave vital force to the whole created man; others that the in-breathing is the mind, that it is separate from the soul and that this is the meaning of the phrase 'in (God's) image' so that man is constituted of these three, mind, soul and body, having his proper being in their union. This in-breathing either belongs or is alien to God's substance.⁴

Answer

Such subtle and out-of-the-way problems do not require a doctrinal decision so much as a questioning and speculative

³ Cf. above p. 138 and *In Is.* (PG 70, 1084A), *Contra Jul.* 4 (PG 76, 713C), and for a detailed discussion of certain anthropomorphic expressions see *In Mich.* (ed. Pusey p. 605, 4 ff.); they describe God, not as he is in himself, but his activity in relation to the world.

⁴ The problems here are ancient. Two groups of questions are posed: (1) What is the relation between God's breath and the soul—does the in-breathing of God merely describe a special mode of the soul's creation, does it imply that the soul is God's breath and so divine in substance, or does it indicate the way in which Adam was endowed with life? (2) Is the mind distinct from soul and body and, if so, was it distinctively formed by the divine breath to be in God's image, whether divine in substance or not? For the view that the soul is divine in substance cf. Nilus *Epp.* 2, 82 (PG 79, 237B) and for a parallel refutation to Cyril's, see Theodoret *Quaestiones in Gen.* 23 (PG 80, 121AB). Cyril does not discuss the point when he comments upon the passage, *Glaph. in Gen.* (PG 69, 20BC).

στοχαστικοῦ, μετὰ τοῦ μὴ ἀνέχεσθαι διαπίπτειν τὸν λόγον ἕαν³ ἐφ'
 ἂ μὴ προσῆκεν, ἤγουν ἕξω φέρεσθαι³ τοῦ εἰκότος. γέγραπται γάρ,
 ὅτι⁴ ζήτων ζήτει, καὶ παρ' ἐμοὶ οἴκει. ^b ὁ δὲ σαφῶς οὐκ ἔφη τὸ
 γράμμα τὸ ἱερόν, πῶς ἂν τις ἐξηγοῖτο σαφῶς; οἶόν τί φημι ἐν
 τῷ τῆς κοσμοποιίας βιβλίῳ γέγραπται, ὅτι ἐν ἀρχῇ ἐποίησεν ὁ
 θεὸς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν. καὶ ὅτι μὲν πεποίηκεν ἔφη τὸ
 γράμμα τὸ ἱερόν, καὶ ἀληθές ἐν πίστει τοῦτο δεχόμεθα. τὸ δὲ
 ὅπως ἢ πόθεν, ἢ τίνα τρόπον παρήχθη πρὸς ὑπαρξίν⁵ οὐρανός τε καὶ
 γῆ καὶ τὰ ἕτερα τῶν κτισμάτων πολυπραγμονεῖν οὐκ ἀζήμιον· οὐ
 γὰρ δεῖ τοῖς βαθυτέροις ἐγκαθιέναι τὸν νοῦν. ὅσα τοίνυν μὴ σφόδρα
 σαφῶς ἢ θεία λέγει γραφή, ταῦτα χρὴ λανθάνειν καὶ ἐν σιωπῇ
 παρατρέχειν.

Εἰ δὲ χρὴ κατατεκμαίρεσθαι μετὰ λογισμοῦ βλέποντος εἰς
 ὀρθότητα, φαμέν ὅτι ὁ τῶν ὄλων δημιουργὸς ἐπλασε μὲν ἀπὸ γῆς
 τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ἥτοι τὸ σῶμα· ψυχώσας δὲ αὐτὸ ψυχῇ ζώση τε καὶ
 νοερά, καθ' ὃν οἶδε τρόπον, παντὸς ἀγαθοῦ πράγματος ἔφεσίν⁶ τε
 καὶ γνώσων ἐγκατεβάλετο φυσικῶς αὐτῷ. τοῦτο γὰρ οἶμαι δηλοῦν
 τὸ εἰρημένον διὰ τοῦ μακαρίου εὐαγγελιστοῦ Ἰωάννου ἦν τὸ φῶς
 τὸ ἀληθινόν, ὃ φωτίζει πάντα ἄνθρωπον ἐρχόμενον εἰς
 τὸν κόσμον.^c τίκεται γὰρ τὸ ζῶον φυσικὴν ἔχον ἐπιτηδεύματα
 πρὸς τὸ ἀγαθόν. καὶ τοῦτο διδάξει γράφων ὁ πάνσοφος Παῦλος,
 ὅτι αὐτοῦ ἐσμεν ποίημα, κτισθέντες ἐπὶ ἔργοις ἀγαθοῖς,
 οἷς προητοιμάσεν ὁ θεὸς ἵνα ἐν αὐτοῖς περιπατήσωμεν.^d
 διοικεῖται μὲν γὰρ ὁ ἄνθρωπος προαιρετικῶς καὶ τὰς ἡνίας πεπί-
 στευται τῆς αὐτοῦ διανοίας, ὥστε ἐφ' ὅπερ ἂν βούλοιο τρέχειν, εἴτε
 πρὸς τὸ ἀγαθόν, εἴτε⁷ πρὸς τὸ ἐναντίον. ἔχει δὲ ἡ φύσις ἐγκατα-
 βεβλημένην ἑαυτῇ καὶ τὴν εἰς πᾶν ὀτιοῦν τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔφεσίν τε καὶ
 προθυμίαν, καὶ⁸ τὸ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι θέλει ἀγαθότητος⁹ καὶ δικαιοσύνης.
 οὕτω γὰρ τὸν ἄνθρωπον κατ' εἰκόνα¹⁰ καὶ ὁμοίωσιν γενέσθαι φαμέν,
 καθὸ καὶ ἀγαθὸν καὶ δίκαιον πέφυκεν εἶναι τὸ ζῶον. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐχρῆν
 οὐ λογικὸν εἶναι μόνον, καὶ ἐπιτηδείως ἔχον¹¹ εἰς ἀγαθουργίαν
 καὶ δικαιοσύνην, ἀλλὰ γὰρ καὶ ἀγίου πνεύματος μέτοχον, ἵνα

^b Is. 21: 12^c John 1: 9^d Eph. 2: 10

³ ἕαν, φέρεσθαι N and apparently Arm: ἕαν, φέρεται CG
⁴ ὁ add. G
⁵ ὁ add. G
⁶ ἔφεσιν C
⁷ ἥτοι C
⁸ καὶ om. G
⁹ τε
¹⁰ κατ' εἰκόνα τὸν ἄνθρωπον C
¹¹ ἔχοντα G

investigation accompanied by a refusal to let the mind fall into improper views or be carried away from reasonableness. For it is written 'seeking do thou seek and dwell with me'. How can one clearly explain what holy writ has not stated clearly? For example it is written in the book of Genesis that in the beginning God made heaven and earth. Holy writ declared that he has made it and we accept this truth in faith. But meddling inquiry into the means, origin or method whereby heaven, earth and the rest of creation were brought into being has its harmful side, for there is no need to involve the mind in profundities. What divine Scripture does not state very clearly must remain unknown and be passed over in silence.

If we have to make a conjecture with the aid of a reasoning which aims at correctness, we say that the creator of all formed man, man's body, from the ground; and having animated it with living and intelligent soul⁵ he instilled into him, by a mode he knows, a natural longing for and knowledge of every good thing. This is what I think the saying of blessed John the evangelist means: 'He was the true light which lightens every man coming into the world.' For a living being is born with a natural aptitude for goodness. This is what all-wise Paul will teach when he writes that 'we are his work, created for good deeds which God has prepared for us to walk in'. For man conducts himself as he chooses; he is entrusted with the reins of his understanding and so runs towards whatever he wishes, whether goodness or its opposite.⁶ His nature has built into it a longing and desire for every good thing whatsoever and the will to cultivate goodness and righteousness.⁷ It is with this meaning that we say man was created in his image and likeness, according as the living being was born to be good and righteous. But seeing that he ought to be not merely rational with an aptitude for doing good and right, but also a participator in the Holy Spirit, he breathed into him, so that he might have

⁵ Cyril does not distinguish soul and mind. His habitual expression is 'body', σῶμα, and 'reasoning/intelligent soul', ψυχὴ λογικὴ/νοερά. In this he follows Athanasius and opposes Apollinarius who held to the three-fold division: body, soul and mind—a division which determined his Christology. Cf. *In Jo.* 2, 1 (Pusey 1, 219) . . . σύνθετόν τι καὶ οὐκ ἄπλοῦν κατὰ φύσιν ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἐκ δύο κεκρασμένους, αἰσθητοῦ δηλονότι σώματος καὶ ψυχῆς νοεράς . . . man is something composite and not simple by nature, a compound of two things, sensible body and intelligent soul'. Cf. *First Letter to Succensus* § 7.

⁶ A phrase Cyril liked to use to describe man's freedom of will, cf. e.g. *De Ad.* 1 (PG 68, 145D) *Contra Jul.* 8 (PG 76, 937C).

⁷ Cf. *Answers to Tiberius*, I p. 139 and note 17.

λαμπροτέρους ἔχη τῆς θείας¹² φύσεως τοὺς χαρακτηήρας ἐν ἑαυτῷ, καὶ¹³ ἐνεφύσησεν αὐτῷ πνοὴν ζωῆς. τοῦτο δὲ ἐστὶ τὸ δι' υἱοῦ τῆ λογικῆ κτίσει¹⁴ χορηγούμενον πνεῦμα, καὶ διαμορφοῦν αὐτὴν εἰς εἶδος τὸ ἀνωτάτω, τουτέστι τὸ θεῖον.

Ὅτι γὰρ οὐκ εἰς ψυχὴν¹⁵ ἀνθρώπων τὸ ἐμφυσηθὲν αὐτῷ γέγονε πνεῦμα, οὔτε μὴν εἰς νοῦν, ὡς οἴονται τινες, ἐντεῦθεν ἔστιν ἰδεῖν.¹⁶ πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ὁ ἐμφυσησας νοεῖται ὁ¹⁷ θεός, τὸ δὲ ἐμφυσηθὲν ἐξ αὐτοῦ πάντως που νοεῖται καὶ ἴδιον αὐτοῦ, ἥτοι τῆς οὐσίας αὐτοῦ. εἶτα πῶς ἂν τὸ ἐκ θεοῦ πνεῦμα μετέβαλεν εἰς φύσιν ψυχῆς,¹⁸ ἢ καὶ νοῦς ἐγένετο; ἀμήχανον γὰρ ἐστὶ τοῦ τρέπεσθαι τὸ πνεῦμα.¹⁹ 10 εἰ δὲ δοίη τις εἶναι καὶ κατὰ τροπὴν γενέσθαι ψυχὴν ἢ νοῦν²⁰ (ὅπερ ἐστὶ τῶν ἀμηχάνων) ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνό γε εὐθὺς ἔστιν ἰδεῖν. εἰ γὰρ εἰς ψυχὴν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ τὸ θεῖον πνεῦμα γέγονεν, ἔμεινεν ἂν ἡ ψυχὴ καὶ ὁ νοῦς ἀνεπίδεκτος ἁμαρτίας. εἰ δὲ ὑποπέπτωκεν ἁμαρτίας εἰς ψυχὴν μεταβεβλημένον τὸ ἐκ θεοῦ πνεῦμα, διττὸν αὐτῷ τὸ ἔγκλημα 15 παρ' ἡμῶν ἐπάγεται. πρῶτον μὲν, ὅτι τροπὴν ὑπέμεινε τὴν εἰς ὅπερ οὐκ ἦν, εἶτα πρὸς τούτῳ²¹ καὶ ἁμαρτίας αὐτὸ φαμεν γενέσθαι δεκτικόν. οὐκοῦν ἐψυχώθη μὲν τὸ ζῶον ἀρρήτῳ δυνάμει θεοῦ, καὶ ἐν ὁμοιώσει τῇ πρὸς αὐτὸν²² γέγονε, καθ' ὃ πέφυκεν εἶναι καὶ ἀγαθὸν καὶ δίκαιον καὶ ἀρετῆς ἀπάσης δεκτικόν. ἡγιάσθη δὲ 20 μέτοχον ἀποδεδειγμένον τοῦ θείου πνεύματος ὃ καὶ ἀποβέβληκε διὰ τὴν ἁμαρτίαν. ἔφη γὰρ που ὁ θεὸς ὅτι οὐ μὴ καταμείνη²³ τὸ πνεῦμά μου ἐν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τούτοις διὰ τὸ εἶναι αὐτοὺς σάρκας,²⁴ τουτέστι μόνον φρονεῖν τὰ τῆς²⁴ σαρκός. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἠδύοκῆσεν ὁ θεὸς καὶ²⁵ πατὴρ ἀνακεφαλαιώσασθαι τὰ 25 πάντα ἐν τῷ Χριστῷ,²⁵ τουτέστι εἰς τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἀναγαγεῖν, τὸ ἀποπτὰν καὶ ἀποφοιτήσαν ἡμῶν ἅγιον πνεῦμα πάλιν ἡμῖν ἀποκαθιστῶν, τοῦτο ἐνεφύσησε τοῖς ἀγίοις ἀποστόλοις, λέγων λάβετε πνεῦμα ἅγιον.²⁶ ἀνανέωσις γὰρ τῆς ἀρχαίας ἐκείνης δωρεᾶς, καὶ τοῦ δοθέντος ἡμῖν ἐμφυσήματος, τὸ διὰ Χριστοῦ γέγονεν, ἀνα- 30 μορφοῦν ἡμᾶς εἰς ἁγιασμόν τὸν πρῶτον, καὶ ἀνακομίζον²⁶ τὴν

⁶ Gen. 6: 3⁷ Eph. 1: 10⁸ John 20: 22

¹² θείας om. G ¹³ καὶ om. G ¹⁴ φύσει G ¹⁵ τῷ add. G
¹⁶ ἰδεῖν ἐστὶ G ¹⁷ ὁ om. G ¹⁸ ψυχῆς] ἀνθρωπίνην Arm ¹⁹ ἐστὶ
after πνεῦμα C ²⁰ γενέσθαι—νοῦν] ἢ νοῦν γενέσθαι G ²¹ τούτῳ N:
τούτο CG ²² θεὸν G ²³ καταμείνει C ²⁴ τῆς om. C ²⁵ ὁ add. C
²⁶ ἀνακομίζον N: ἀνακομίζων CG

brighter marks of the divine nature within him, the breath of life. This is the Spirit furnished through the Son to rational creation and shaping it into the sublimest, that is the divine, form.

Thus we can see that the in-breathed spirit did not become man's soul or his mind, as some imagine. For in the first place the in-breather is understood to be God, and what he breathed out must also belong to him, his substance. How in that case could the Spirit of God have changed into the nature of a soul or become a mind? The Spirit is incapable of change. Were anyone to concede that the Spirit is the soul or mind and has become such by a process of change (which is impossible) he can still see the following point: if the divine Spirit became man's soul, soul and mind would have remained incapable of sin. But if the Spirit of God transformed into soul fell victim to sins, a two-fold charge is preferred against him by us—first that he underwent change into what he had not been and then, besides this, we are declaring him to have been made capable of sin. It follows that the living being was animated by God's ineffable might and was made in likeness to him, and accordingly was born to be good, righteous and capable of all excellence; but he was hallowed by being appointed sharer in the divine Spirit which he lost because of his sin.⁸ For God declared in one passage that '*my Spirit shall not abide in these men because they are flesh*', meaning they think only fleshly thoughts. But seeing that God the Father was pleased to *sum up all things in Christ* (meaning bring them back to the primal state by re-establishing in us the Holy Spirit who had taken flight and quitted us) he breathed it into the holy apostles with the words '*Receive the Holy Spirit.*' Christ's act was a renewal of that primal gift and of the in-breathing bestowed on us, bringing us back to the form of initial hallowing and carrying man's nature up, as a kind of first-fruits

⁸ Man is, for Cyril, naturally good, having an innate inclination to goodness which he is free to follow or to check. This feature of the image man never loses. But the hallowing by the Spirit in-breathed by God and also constituting part of the image was lost as the Spirit left man. Cyril seems to envisage a gradual withdrawal of the Spirit, cf. *In Jo.* 2, 1 (Pusey 1, 183).

ἀνθρώπου φύσιν, ὡς ἐν ἀπαρχῇ τοῖς ἁγίοις ἀποστόλοις, εἰς τὸν ἄνωθεν καὶ ἐν πρώτῃ κατασκευῇ δοθέντα ἡμῖν ἁγιασμόν.

Γ'

Εἰ ἕτερον τὸ “κατ’ εἰκόνα” καὶ ἕτερον τὸ “καθ’ ὁμοίωσιν” ἢ ταυτόν· φασὶ γὰρ ὅτι τὸ μὲν “κατ’ εἰκόνα” ἐλάβομεν εὐθὺς κτισθέντες, τὸ δὲ “καθ’ ὁμοίωσιν” οὐ,¹ τετήρηται γὰρ ἡμῖν εἰς αἰῶνα τὸν μέλλοντα. διό, 5 φησί, γέγραπται ὅταν ὁ Χριστὸς φανερωθῆ, ὅμοιοι αὐτῷ ἐσόμεθα.² καὶ πάλιν εἴρηται, φησί, ποιήσωμεν ἄνθρωπον κατ’ εἰκόνα καὶ καθ’ ὁμοίωσιν ἡμετέραν,³ καὶ μετὰ τὴν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου δημιουργίαν εἴρηκε καὶ ἐποίησεν ὁ θεὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον, κατ’ εἰκόνα ἑαυτοῦ ἐποίησεν αὐτόν,⁴ σιωπήσας ἐνταῦθα τὸ “καθ’ ὁμοίωσιν”, ἵνα δείξῃ, φησί, μήπω ἡμᾶς τοῦτο δεδέχθαι, τετηρηῆσθαι δὲ ἡμῖν ἐν τῇ μακαρίᾳ⁵ ἐκείνῃ ζωῇ.

Ἐπίλυσις

Εἰ μὲν ἕτερον καὶ ἕτερον εἶναι φασὶ τὸ “κατ’ εἰκόνα” καὶ “καθ’ ὁμοίωσιν”, διδασκέωσαν τὴν διαφορὰν. διακείμεθα γὰρ ἡμεῖς, ὡς 15 οὐδὲν ἕτερον τὸ “κατ’ εἰκόνα” δηλοῖ, πλὴν ὅτι καθ’ ὁμοίωσιν, καὶ ὁμοίως τὸ “καθ’ ὁμοίωσιν”, τὸ καὶ “κατ’ εἰκόνα”. τὴν δὲ γε πρὸς θεὸν ὁμοίωσιν ἐλάχομεν ἐν πρώτῃ κατασκευῇ, καὶ ἔσμεν εἰκόνες θεοῦ. δεκτικὴ γὰρ, ὡς ἔφην, ἢ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου φύσις ἐστὶ καὶ ἀγαθότητος καὶ δικαιοσύνης καὶ ἁγιασμοῦ, καὶ τὴν ἐν τούτοις ἔφεσιν ἐγκατα- 20 βεβλημένην ἔχει παρὰ θεοῦ. καὶ τοῦτο ἔστιν ἐντεῦθεν ἰδεῖν. ἢ ἐκτροπὴ γέγονε τῇ ἀνθρώπου διανοίᾳ, οὐκ ἀπὸ γε τῶν φαύλων εἰς τὸ ἀγαθόν, ἀλλ’ ἐκ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ πρὸς τὸ φαῦλον. πρῶτον οὖν ἐκεῖνο προὔποκεῖσθαι χρή, ὃ δὴ καὶ ἀφέντες ἐκτετράμμεθα. ὅτι γὰρ ἐνεσπάρη τῇ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ψυχῇ ἐκ πρώτης κατασκευῆς παντὸς 25 ἀγαθοῦ ἔφεσις τε καὶ προθυμία καὶ γνώσις, σαφηνιεὶ λέγων ὁ ἀπόστολος Παῦλος ὅταν γὰρ ἔθνη τὰ μὴ νόμον ἔχοντα φύσει τὰ τοῦ νόμου ποιούσιν,⁴ οὗτοι νόμον μὴ ἔχοντες ἑαυτοῖς εἰσι νόμος, οἷτινες ἐνδείκνυνται τὸ ἔργον τοῦ νόμου γραπτὸν ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις αὐτῶν, συμμαρτυρούσης 30 αὐτῶν τῆς συνειδήσεως.⁵ εἰ δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἔθνεσι τοῖς ἔξω

3. ^a 1 John 3: 2 ^b Gen. 1: 26 ^c ibid. 27 ^d Rom. 2: 14 f.

3. ¹ οὐ ὁμ. Arm 2 γὰρ] παρ’ C: ὁμ. Arm 3 παμμακαρία? Arm
4 ποιῆ GN

amongst the holy apostles, into the hallowing bestowed on us initially at the first creation.

3

Are ‘in (God’s) image’ and ‘in (God’s) likeness’ different or the same thing? They say that we received the ‘image’ immediately on creation but not the ‘likeness’, for it is reserved for us till the world to come. Which is why (it is asserted) it is written ‘*When Christ appears, we shall be like him*’ and again it is said ‘*Let us make man in our image and likeness*’; and after man’s creation it is said ‘*And God made man and made him in his own image*’, making no mention here of the ‘likeness’, to demonstrate (it is said) that we have not received it but that it is reserved for us in that blessed life.⁹

Answer

If they assert ‘in (God’s) image’ and ‘in (God’s) likeness’ to be different things, they must explain the distinction. Our attitude is that ‘image’ means nothing other than ‘likeness’ and similarly ‘likeness’ nothing other than ‘image’. We obtained our likeness to God at the first creation and are images of God. For man’s nature is, as I said, capable of goodness, righteousness and hallowing and has an inbuilt desire for these things, given by God. This can be seen from the fact that man’s understanding underwent a diversion not from bad to good but from good to bad. What therefore we abandoned when we turned aside must first have been in existence beforehand. The apostle Paul makes it plain that a desire for, a readiness for, and a knowledge of all that is good was sown in man’s soul by virtue of the first creation, when he says ‘*For when the Gentiles, who do not have the law, naturally practise the law’s requirements, they, not having law, are a law for themselves; they show the work of the law written on their hearts, their conscience bearing witness along with it.*’ Now if the Gentiles outside

⁹ An ancient problem is involved here. Irenaeus (*Adv. Haer.* 5, 6, 1; 5, 16, 2) apparently distinguished ‘image’ and ‘likeness’, the second being lost at the fall and restored by Christ; Clement (*Strom.* 2, 22), Origen (*De Prin.* 3, 6, 1; *Contra Cel.* 4, 30; *In ep. ad Rom.* (PG 14, 978); *In Jo.* 20, 22) and Chrysostom (*In cap. I Gen. hom.* 9, 3 (PG 53, 78)) distinguish also—cf. esp. the passages in Origen referring the ‘likeness’ to the consummation. Neither Philo, Athanasius nor the Antiochenes, Theodore and Theodoret, make a distinction. See Burghardt, op. cit. (n. 16 p. 139), chap. 1, PGL s.v. *εἰκόν* III c.

νόμου φυσικῶς ἔνεστι τὸ εἰδέναι⁵ νόμον, ἥτοι τοῦ νομοθέτου τὸν σκοπόν· δῆλον ἔσται παντί τω⁶ λοιπόν, ὅτι δικαία καὶ ἀγαθὴ γέγονεν ἐν ἀρχαῖς ἢ ἀνθρώπου φύσις, καὶ εἰς τοῦτο παρήχθη παρὰ θεοῦ, τὴν αὐτοῦ φοροῦσα μὲν ἰδέσθαι καὶ τῆς ἀγαθότητος εἰκόνα. καὶ γὰρ ἦν ἅγιος ὁ πρῶτος τῆς ἀνθρώπου ζωῆς χρόνος· παρεισ- 5 βαλούσης δὲ τῆς ἀμαρτίας, οἱ τῆς πρὸς θεὸν ὁμοιώσεως χαρακτηρῆς οὐκ ἔτι λαμπροὶ μεμενήκασι ἐν ἡμῖν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ γέγονεν ἄνθρωπος ὁ μονογενὴς τοῦ θεοῦ λόγος, ἀγία πάλιν ἡ ἀνθρώπου γέγονε φύσις, ἀναμορφουμένη πρὸς αὐτὸν δι' ἀγιασμοῦ καὶ δικαιοσύνης. οὕτω πού φησιν ὁ πάνσοφος Παῦλος ὅτι ἡμεῖς δὲ πάντες 10 ἀνακεκαλυμμένω προσώπῳ τὴν δόξαν κυρίου κατοπτριζόμενοι, τὴν αὐτὴν εἰκόνα μεταμορφούμεθα ἀπὸ δόξης εἰς δόξαν, καθάπερ ἀπὸ κυρίου πνεύματος. ὁ δὲ κύριος τὸ πνεῦμά ἐστιν.⁶ οὐκοῦν ἀναγέωσις καὶ οἶον ἀναπλασμός τῆ ἀνθρώπου φύσει γέγονεν ἐν Χριστῷ, καταρρυθμιζομένης ἡμῶν τῆς 15 σαρκὸς εἰς ἀγίαν ζωὴν ἐν πνεύματι.

Εἰ δὲ ἔφη που τὸ ἱερὸν γράμμα, ὅτι πεποίηκεν ὁ θεὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον κατ' εἰκόνα ἑαυτοῦ,⁷ σεσίγηκε δὲ τό καθ' ὁμοίωσιν, ἐννοῆσαι χρὴ ὅτι ἠρέκεσθη τῷ κατ' εἰκόνα εἰπεῖν, ὡς οὐδὲν ἕτερον δηλοῦντος τοῦ καθ' ὁμοίωσιν. περιττὸν γὰρ τὸ λέγειν ὅτι τοῦτο ἡμῖν τετήρηται 20 εἰς αἰῶνα τὸν μέλλοντα. θεοῦ γὰρ εἰπόντος ὅτι ποιήσωμεν ἄνθρωπον κατ' εἰκόνα ἡμετέραν καὶ καθ' ὁμοίωσιν,⁸ τίς ὁ φάναι τολμῶν ὅτι γέγονε μὲν κατ' εἰκόνα, οὐ μὴν ἔτι⁷ καθ' ὁμοίωσιν; ὅμοιοι δὲ ἐσόμεθα τῷ Χριστῷ κατὰ γε τὴν ἀφθαρσίαν, καὶ τὸ ἐπέκεινα γενέσθαι θανάτου, καὶ μὴν καὶ⁸ κατὰ τὴν δόξαν 25 ἦν ἂν ἡμῖν αὐτὸς χαρίσασαιτο. γράφει γὰρ πάλιν ὁ ἀπόστολος Παῦλος ποτε μὲν ὅτι ἀπεθάνετε γάρ, καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ὑμῶν κέκρυπται σὺν τῷ Χριστῷ ἐν τῷ θεῷ· ὅταν ὁ Χριστὸς φανερωθῇ ἡ ζωὴ ὑμῶν, τότε καὶ ὑμεῖς σὺν αὐτῷ⁹ φανερωθήσεσθε ἐν δόξῃ,¹⁰ ποτὲ δὲ πάλιν ὅς μετασχηματίζει τὸ σῶμα τῆς 30 ταπεινώσεως ἡμῶν, ὥστε γενέσθαι σύμμορφον τῷ σώματι τῆς¹⁰ δόξης αὐτοῦ.¹ ἐπεὶ καὶ νῦν οὐκ ἔσμεν ἔξω τοῦ εἶναι καθ' ὁμοίωσιν αὐτοῦ, εἴπερ ἔστιν ἀληθὲς ὡς ἐν ἡμῖν μορφοῦται

⁵ 2 Cor. 3: 18, 17 ¹ cf. Gen. 1: 27 ⁸ ibid. 26 ^h Col. 3: 3 f.
ⁱ Phil. 3: 21

⁵ εἰδέναι] δέναι (sic) G ⁶ τὸ G ⁷ ἔτι N: ἐστι CG: om. Arm
⁸ καὶ om. G ⁹ σὺν αὐτῷ om. G ¹⁰ τῷ σώματι τῆς om. G

law have it in them by nature to know law or the lawgiver's intentions, everyone must then see that man's nature was made righteous and good to begin with and that it was brought into this condition by God, bearing, as it does, his formation and the image of his goodness. The first epoch of man's life was holy, but sin intervened and the marks of likeness to God no longer stay bright within us. When the only-begotten Word of God became man, man's nature was created again, re-formed by relation to him through hallowing and righteousness. Thus all-wise Paul says at one point that '*We all, with unveiled face, gazing on the Lord's glory are transformed into the same image from glory to glory, as by the Lord Spirit, and the Lord is the Spirit.*' Man's nature then underwent a renewal, a re-moulding as it were, in Christ, with our flesh¹⁰ being realigned with holy life in the Spirit.

If holy writ asserted at some point that God made man in his own image and did not mention 'likeness' we should appreciate that it was sufficient to say 'image' because it means the same thing as 'likeness'. It is out of the question to say that the latter is reserved for us in the world to come. If God said '*Let us make man in our image and likeness*' who will rashly assert that man has been made in God's image but not yet in his likeness? We shall resemble Christ in his freedom from corruption, his transcendence of death and moreover in the glory which he will bestow upon us. The apostle Paul writes again at one point '*For you died and your life is hidden with Christ in God; when Christ your life appears, you too will appear with him in glory.*' And again at one point: '*Who will transform the body of our lowly state so that it will be made in the form of his body of glory.*' Why even now we are within the compass of being in his likeness, if it is true that he is being formed in us

¹⁰ Though the image of God in man is to be found in man's soul, for Cyril, it is in the soul as embodied and living the life of faith with the help of the Spirit, cf. below in text.

διὰ τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος. γράφει γὰρ πάλιν Γαλάταις ὁ Παῦλος
τεκνία οὗς πάλιν ὠδίνω, ἄχρις οὗ μορφωθῆ Χριστὸς ἐν
ὑμῖν.¹¹ ὅταν γὰρ ἑαυτοὺς πιστοὺς καὶ ἁγίους τηρήσωμεν, τότε
Χριστὸς¹² ἐν ἡμῖν ὀραταὶ μορφούμενος, καὶ ταῖς ἡμετέραις δια-
νοίαις τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ χαρακτήρας νοητῶς ἐναστράπτων.

5

Δ'

Ἵτι οὐκ ἐσμέν, φησὶν, εἰκὼν¹ θεοῦ, ἀλλ' εἰκὼν εἰκόνας. ὁ μὲν γὰρ
υἱὸς καὶ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ πατὴρ εἰκὼν αὐτοῦ ἐστίν· ὁ δὲ ἄνθρωπος
οὐ τοῦ ἀρχετύπου εἰκὼν, ἀλλὰ τῆς εἰκόνας, τουτέστι τοῦ υἱοῦ, ὡς
εἶναι ἡμᾶς εἰκόνα² εἰκόνας. οὐ γὰρ εἴρηται, φησὶν, ὅτι εἰκόνα ἑαυτοῦ
ἐποίησεν ὁ θεὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ἀλλὰ κατ' εἰκόνα³ ἵνα ᾗ ὁ ἄνθρωπος
κατ' εἰκόνα τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ πατρός, τουτέστιν εἰκὼν τοῦ υἱοῦ, ὅπερ ἐστὶν
εἰκὼν εἰκόνας.

Ἐπίλυσις

Εἰδοὺς μὲν ἐπέκεινα παντὸς καὶ φαντασίας σωματικῆς ἢ θεία τέ
ἐστὶ καὶ ὁμοούσιος τριάς πιστεύειν δὲ χρῆ ὅτι ὁ πατὴρ ἐν τῷ
υἱῷ ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ υἱὸς ἐν τῷ πατρὶ, καὶ ὁ τὸν υἱὸν ἐωρακῶς⁴ ἐώρακε
τὸν πατέρα.^a ὀραταὶ⁵ δὲ καὶ ὁ υἱὸς ἐν τῷ ὁμοουσίῳ πνεύματι.
γέγραπται γὰρ ὅτι ὁ δὲ κύριος τὸ πνεῦμά ἐστιν.^b ἔνθα δὲ
ὄλως οὐσίας ταυτότης, ἐκεῖ που πάντως εἴη ἂν⁶ τὸ παραλλάττον
οὐδέν. ἀλλ' ὅπερ ἂν εἶναι νοῆς⁷ τὸν πατέρα, τουτό ἐστὶ⁸ καὶ ὁ υἱός,
δίχα μόνου τοῦ εἶναι πατὴρ· καὶ ὅπερ ἂν ὑπολάβης⁹ εἶναι τὸν υἱόν,
τουτό ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα, δίχα μόνου¹⁰ τοῦ εἶναι¹¹ υἱός. ὑφέστηκε
μὲν¹² γὰρ τῶν ὀνομασμένων¹³ ἕκαστον ἰδιοσυστάτως, καὶ ἔστιν
ἀληθῶς ὅπερ εἶναι λέγεται· ἢ¹⁴ δὲ εἰς πᾶν ὅτι οὖν ὁμοιότης τῆς
ἁγίας τριάδος ἀπαρράλλεκτος ἔχει. οὐκοῦν καὶ εἰ γέγονε κατ'
εἰκόνα τοῦ υἱοῦ ὁ ἄνθρωπος, καὶ οὕτως¹⁵ ἐστὶ κατ' εἰκόνα¹⁶ θεοῦ.
ὄλης γὰρ αὐτῷ τῆς ὁμοουσίου τριάδος οἱ χαρακτήρες ἐλλάμπουσιν,¹⁷

^j Gal. 4: 194. ^a cf. John 14: 9^b 2 Cor. 3: 17

Witnesses: l. 6-p. 198, l. 13 CGON Arm

¹¹ ἡμῖν G ¹² Χριστὸς om. C (ὁ Χριστὸς N) 4. ¹ εἰκόνα O
² εἰκὼν O ³ ἀλλὰ κατ' εἰκόνα after πατρός G ⁴ ἐωρακῶς before τὸν
υἱὸν G ⁵ ἐωραταὶ O ⁶ ἂν om. O ⁷ νοεῖς O ⁸ τουτέστι G
⁹ ὑπολάβοις O ¹⁰ μόνου om. CGN ¹¹ ὁ add. G ¹² μὲν om. GN
¹³ ὀνομασμένων O ¹⁴ εἰ CO ¹⁵ οὕτως O ¹⁶ τοῦ add. C
¹⁷ ἐκλάμπουσιν O

through the Holy Spirit! For Paul writes again to the Galatians,
'My children with whom I am again in travail until Christ be formed in you'.
When we keep ourselves loyal and holy Christ is seen to be being
formed in us, as he irradiates our minds spiritually with his own
special marks.

4

It is being said that we are not God's image but an image of an image.¹¹
For God the Father's Son and Word is his image, but man is not an
image of the archetype but of the image (i.e. the Son) and so we are an
image of an image. For (it is being said) it is not stated that God made
man his own image but in his image, so that man should be in God the
Father's image (i.e. should be an image of the Son) which means he
is an image of an image.

Answer

The divine and consubstantial Trinity is beyond all form and
corporeal presentation, but we are to believe that the Father is
in the Son and the Son in the Father and one who has seen the
Son has seen the Father. Now the Son is seen in the consubstantial
Spirit, for it is written that 'The Lord is the Spirit.' Where there is
total identity of substance there can and must be no variation.
Whatever you conceive the Father to be, the Son is too, apart
only from being Father; and whatever you take the Son to be,
the Spirit is too apart only from being Son. Each of those named
has his own personal being and truly is what he is said to be, but
the utter similarity of the holy Trinity is invariable. Therefore
if man was made in the Son's image he is by that token in God's
image. For the marks of the whole consubstantial Trinity shine

¹¹ Cf. Clement *Protr.* 10: 'For the image of God is his Word . . . and the
image of the Word is the true man, the mind which is in man, who is therefore
said to have been made "in the image and likeness of God" assimilated to
the Divine Word in the affections of the soul, and therefore rational' (trans.
W. Wilson, *Ante-Nicene Christian Library*), cf. *Strom.* 5, 14. Clement follows
Philo here, cf. *De Op. Mundi* 69-71 (23), *Quis rerum divinarum heres* 230 f. (48).
So also Origen *De or.* 22, 4.

ἄτε δὴ καὶ μιᾶς οὔσης τῆς κατὰ φύσιν θεότητος τῆς ἐν πατρὶ καὶ
 υἱῷ καὶ ἁγίῳ πνεύματι. γράφει γοῦν¹⁸ ὁ θεοπέσιος Μωυσῆς καὶ
 εἶπεν ὁ θεὸς ποιήσωμεν ἄνθρωπον κατ' εἰκόνα ἡμετέραν
 καὶ καθ' ὁμοίωσιν.^c τὸ δὲ ἡμετέραν, οὐχ ἑνὸς δήλωσιν ἔχει
 προσώπου, διὰ τοι τὸ ἐν τρισὶν ὑποστάσεσιν εἶναι τὸ τῆς θείας
 καὶ ἀρρήτου φύσεως πλήρωμα. περιττὸν οὖν ἄρα τὸ περιεργάζεσθαι
 καὶ ἰσχυροεπεῖν¹⁹ καὶ λέγειν ὅτι οὐ τοῦ θεοῦ μᾶλλον ἔσμεν εἰκόνες,
 οὐδὲ²⁰ τοῦ ἀρχετύπου ἀλλὰ τῆς τοῦ θεοῦ εἰκόνας· ἀρκεῖ δὲ τὸ
 πιστεύειν μετὰ ἀπλότητος ὅτι κατὰ θείαν εἰκόνα γεγόναμεν, τὴν
 πρὸς θεὸν λαβόντες μόρφωσιν φυσικῶς. εἰ δὲ χρή τι καὶ οὐκ
 ἀπιθάνως εἰπεῖν, ἀναγκαῖον²¹ ἦν ἡμᾶς μέλλοντας υἱοὺς ὀνομάζεσθαι
 θεοῦ κατ' εἰκόνα τοῦ υἱοῦ γενέσθαι μᾶλλον, ἢ²² ἡμῶν ἐμπρέπη²³
 καὶ ὁ τῆς υἰότητος χαρακτήρ.

E'

"Ὅτι ἐν τῇ μελλούσῃ καταστάσει τὸ¹ λογιστικὸν ἔχουσα ψυχὴ, καὶ
 διὰ τοῦτο γνώσεως οὐκ ἀμοιροῦσα, προκόπτει· οἱ δ' ἕτεροι εἰ προκοπῆν
 ἔξει, φασίν, ἢ ψυχὴ, πάντως ὅτι καὶ μείωσιν καὶ πάθος καὶ φθορὰν
 ἐκ τούτου καὶ θάνατον καὶ ἀναβίωσιν αἰθίς.

Ἐπίλυσις

Οἱ ταῦτα διενθυμούμενοι ἀγνοεῖν εἰκόασιν τὴν δοθησομένην
 χάριν τῇ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου φύσει μετὰ τὴν ἐκ νεκρῶν ἀναβίωσιν. εἰ
 γὰρ δεῖ τὸ φθαρτὸν τοῦτο ἐνδύσασθαι τὴν ἀφθαρσίαν,^a
 καὶ ἀποδύσασθαι τὴν φθορὰν, συναποβαλοῦμεν δηλονότι τῇ φθορᾷ
 καὶ τὰ ἐξ αὐτῆς πάθη· ταῦτα δὲ ἐστὶν ἐπιθυμία πᾶσα σαρκική· καὶ
 μεταστησόμεθα λοιπὸν εἰς ἁγίαν καὶ πνευματικὴν ζωὴν, νέμοντος
 ἡμῶν τὸ ἀραρὸς ἐν τούτοις τοῦ πάντων ἡμῶν σωτῆρος Χριστοῦ. εἰ

^c Gen. 1: 26 5. ^a 1 Cor. 15: 53

Witnesses: l. 14-p. 200, l. 12 CGN Arm.

¹⁸ οὖν O ¹⁹ ἰσχυρῶ εἰπεῖν O ²⁰ οὐδὲ om. Arm ²¹ ἀναγκαίως G
²² ἢ] οὖν O ²³ ἐμπρεπεῖ O 5. ¹ λογιστὸν ἦτοι τὸ add. G

¹² Apart from the special case noted in *Answers to Tiberius* 15, 'sons of God' is, for Cyril, a title and status belonging to Christians alone through their baptism (cf. esp. *In Ps.* 44: 12 f. (PG 69, 1044AB), *Glaph. in Ex.* (PG 69, 441A)). He does not call Adam a 'son of God'. Sonship is the new feature of the image effected by the Incarnation and gift of the Spirit (see *In Jo.* 1, 9 (Pusey 1,

out in him, inasmuch as there is a single natural Godhead in Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Inspired Moses writes indeed, 'And God said "Let us make man in our image and likeness."' The word 'our', though, does not mean one person, because the fullness of the divine and ineffable nature exists in three hypostases. It is surely useless, therefore, to make the too subtle qualification that we are not images of God or of the archetype, so much as images of the image of God. It is enough to believe with simplicity that we are made in the divine image by receiving a natural formation in relation to God. One might also make the convincing point, that we who were destined to be called sons of God had to be created in the Son's image so that the mark of sonship should be evident in us.¹²

5

That in the future state a soul possessing rationality, and therefore having its share of knowledge, advances; but others assert that if the soul is to have advancement it must also have diminution, passion and corruption, and consequently death and a returning to life again.¹³

Answer

People who draw this conclusion appear ignorant of the grace to be granted to man's nature after its return to life from the dead. For if 'this corruption must put on incorruption' and put off corruption, we shall obviously jettison corruption along with its consequent passions, which are bodily desire in its entirety; thereafter we shall transfer to a holy and spiritual life, when Christ, the Saviour of us all, has allotted us what befits us in

133 f. and 153) where Cyril carefully distinguishes between Christ's natural, and the Christians' adoptive, sonship). Though the image in man means likeness to the common divine being, there is a sense in which man, as potentially a son of God, has a special relationship with the Son at his creation, but this is of no theological importance for Cyril—a 'convincing point', no more. Cf. also, *Contra Jul.* I (PG 76, 537A-540D), *Dial. on the Trin.* 3 (PG 75 Aubert 473 ff.).

¹³ A reference to Origenistic notions of spiritual progress found in Origen himself (*De Princ.* 3, 6, 6), Gregory Nyss. (*De Vita Moysis* paras. 219 ff, cf. *De op. hom.* 21, 2), and Evagrius apparently. For Origen a final stability is attained; for Gregory the progress is infinite toward an infinite God; for Evagrius the cycle of birth and spiritual progress toward ultimate unity for all intellects apparently repeats itself (there is not a single line in Evagrius' surviving writings which conveys this idea clearly, but it was hinted at, esp. in his *Kephalaia Gnostica*, so it would seem, and was certainly believed to be his teaching).

γὰρ νῦν τὸν ἀρραβῶνα τοῦ πνεύματος ἔχοντες ἀγίως πολιτευόμεθα, τίνες ἐσόμεθα λαβόντες τὸ πλήρες; ὅπου δὲ πλήρωσις πνεύματος, ἐκεῖ που πάντως καὶ ἀσφάλεια νοῦ καὶ καρδίας ἐδραιότης, τῆς ὁρώσης εἰς τὸ ἀγαθὸν καὶ εἰς ἀκραιφνῆ θεοπτίαν. οὐκοῦν ἐσόμεθα μὲν ἑαυτῶν ἀμείνους,² ἀποδυσάμενοι τὴν φθοράν, καὶ πνευματικὸν 5 ἔχοντες τὸ³ σῶμα, τουτέστιν εἰς μόνον βλέποντες⁴ τὰ τοῦ πνεύματος· κλόνοσ δὲ ὁ καταβιβάζων ἡμᾶς εἰς φαυλότητα οὐδεὶς ἔσται τὸ τηγικάδε, συνέχοντος ἡμᾶς εἰς τὸ ἑαυτοῦ θέλημα τοῦ δημιουργοῦ διὰ τοῦ ἀγίου πνεύματος, καθάπερ ἀμέλει καὶ τοὺς ἀγίους ἀγγέλους. τοιοῦτόν τι Χριστὸς ἀπεφῆγατο εἰπὼν ἐν τῇ ἀναστάσει οὔτε 10 γαμοῦσιν οὔτε γαμίζονται, ἀλλ' ὡς ἀγγελοι θεοῦ εἰσιν ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ.^b

5'

Διὰ τί ἐν τῷ Ἀδὰμ ἀποθνήσκοντες πατρικὴν εὐθύνομεν¹ δίκην, καὶ τὴν ἐκείνου παράβασις ἔκαστος χρεωστέι· ἐν δὲ τῷ Χριστῷ ζωοποιηθεὶς 15 ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ καὶ διὰ τοῦ ἀγίου πνεύματος καθαρθεὶς τῆς τε προπατορικῆς ὀφλήσεως καὶ τῆς ἰδίας πλημμελείας, οὐ μετέδωκέ μοι τῆς καθαρότητος τῷ γεννηθέντι, οὔτε ὦνησέ με τῆς εἰς αὐτὸν δικαιοσύνης ἢ χάρις, καίτοι ὑπερισχύουσα κατὰ τῆς ἀμαρτίας;

Ἐπίλυσις

Ἐξετάσαι χρὴ πῶς εἰς ἡμᾶς ὁ προπάτωρ Ἀδὰμ παρέπεμψε τὴν 20 ἐπενεχθείσαν αὐτῷ διὰ τὴν παράβασις δίκην. ἤκουσεν ὅτι γῆ εἶ καὶ εἰς γῆν ἀπελεύση,^a καὶ φθαρτὸς ἐξ ἀφθάρτου γέγονε, καὶ ὑπηρέχθη² τοῖς τοῦ θανάτου δεσμοῖς. ἐπειδὴ δὲ εἰς τοῦτο πεσὼν ἐπαιδοποίησεν, οἱ ἐξ αὐτοῦ γεγονότες ὡς³ ἀπὸ φθαρτοῦ φθαρτοὶ

^b Matt. 22: 306. ^a Gen. 3: 19

Witnesses: I. 13-p. 204, I. 6 CGON Arm

² ἀμείνους ἑαυτῶν G ³ τὸ om. G ⁴ βλέποντα CG: βλέπον corr. Pusey 6. ¹ εὐθύνομεν O: ἐκτίνομεν C marg. GN, perh. Arm ² καὶ ὑπηρέχθη] ὑπενεχθείς G ³ ὡς om. O

¹⁴ Cf. Pelagius *In ep. ad Rom.* (PLS I p. 1137) with Augustine's reply *De pecc. mer. et rem.* III (VIII) 16. There is a hint of issues debated in the 20-year-old Pelagian controversy, predominantly in the Latin West and Palestine over whether Adam transmitted any defect to his descendants. The questioners are not, of course, Pelagians, for Pelagians held that Adam's trans-

those conditions. If we lead holy lives now that we have the pledge of the Spirit, what shall we be when we receive its fullness? Where there is a filling with the Spirit, there must be a security of mind and a stability of heart which looks towards goodness and the pure vision of God. So when we put off corruption and have a spiritual body (meaning that we look solely at what belongs to the Spirit) we shall excel ourselves. No turmoil driving us down into wickedness will exist then when the Creator will maintain us in his will through the Holy Spirit as indeed he does the holy angels. Christ revealed something of this kind when he said '*In the resurrection they neither marry nor are given in marriage but are as God's angels in heaven.*'

6

Why is it that by dying in Adam we satisfy an ancestor's penalty and each has a debt to pay for Adam's transgression, whereas my father, made alive in Christ and cleansed through the Holy Spirit both of the first forefather's penalty and his own offence, has given me, his offspring, no share in the cleansing, nor did the grace of righteousness in his case, though it prevailed over sin, do me any good?¹⁴

Answer

We must inquire how Adam, the first forefather, transmitted to us the penalty imposed upon him for his transgression. He had heard '*Earth thou art and to the earth shalt thou return*', and from being incorruptible he became corruptible¹⁵ and was made subject to the bonds of death. But since he produced children after falling into this state we, his descendants, are corruptible, coming from a corruptible source. Thus it is that we are heirs

gression injured only himself (cf. the first two charges against Celestius at the council in Carthage of 412 of teaching: (1) that Adam was created mortal and would have died even if he had not sinned; (2) that his sin injured himself only, and not the human race—Marius Mercator *Commonitorium*, ACO I, 5 p. 6).

¹⁵ ἀφθαρσία/incorruptibility, φθορά/corruption, and their cognates are important in Cyril's thought, though less so than in Athanasius' (see *De Incarnatione* passim). 'Incorruptibility' for Cyril means 'stable existence', and involves moral as well as physical qualities. It is a feature of the image of God in man (*In Jo.* 9, 1 (Pusey 2, 484)), and being possessed by Adam through divine grace, not natural endowment (cf. *In Jo.* 1, 9 (Pusey 1, 138) οὐκ ἔχων ἐξ οἰκίας φύσεως τὸ τε ἀφθαρτον καὶ ἀνώλεθρον· μόνη γὰρ ταῦτα πρόσεστιν οὐσιωδῶς τῷ θεῷ κ.τ.λ.), was hence capable of forfeit. The soul, of course, for Cyril, is naturally immortal; it is the whole man, a composite of soul and (naturally corruptible) body, which Christ's Incarnation renders incorruptible.

γεγόναμεν. οὕτω καὶ⁴ ἔσμεν τῆς ἐν Ἀδὰμ κατάρως κληρονόμοι. οὐ γὰρ πάντως ὡς σὺν ἐκείνῳ παρακούσαντες τῆς θείας ἐντολῆς ἧς⁵ ἐδέξατο τετιμωρήμεθα, ἀλλ' ὅτι, ὡς ἔφη, θνητὸς γεγονώς, εἰς τὸ ἐξ αὐτοῦ⁶ σπέρμα παρέπεμψε τὴν ἀράν· θνητοὶ γὰρ γεγόναμεν ἐκ θνητοῦ·⁷ ὁ δὲ γε κύριος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦς⁸ Χριστὸς χρηματίσας⁵ δεύτερος Ἀδὰμ, καὶ ἀρχὴ τοῦ γένους ἡμῶν δευτέρα μετὰ τὴν πρώτην, ἀνεμόρφωσεν ἡμᾶς εἰς ἀφθαρσίαν, προσβαλὼν τῷ θανάτῳ, τῇ ἰδίᾳ σαρκί⁹ καταργήσας αὐτόν, καὶ λέλυται τῆς ἀρχαίας ἀρᾶς ἢ δύναμις ἐν αὐτῷ. διὰ τοῦτο φησὶν ὁ πάνσοφος Παῦλος ὅτι ὡσπερ δι' ἀνθρώπου ὁ θάνατος, οὕτω καὶ δι' ἀνθρώπου¹⁰ ἀνάστασις γεκρῶν,¹⁰ καὶ πάλιν ὡσπερ¹¹ ἐν τῷ Ἀδὰμ πάντες ἀποθνήσκουσιν, οὕτω καὶ ἐν τῷ Χριστῷ πάντες ζωοποιηθήσονται.⁵ οὐκοῦν ἡ καθόλου καὶ γενικωτάτη δίκη διὰ τῆς ἐν Ἀδὰμ παραβάσεως ἢ φθορὰ καὶ ὁ θάνατός ἐστιν· ὁμοίως ἢ κατὰ πάντων καὶ γενικωτάτη λύτρωσις ἐν¹² Χριστῷ τετέλεσται.¹⁵ ἀπεδύσατο γὰρ ἡ ἀνθρώπου φύσις ἐν αὐτῷ τὸν ἐπιρριφέντα αὐτῇ θάνατον διὰ τοῦ γενέσθαι φθαρτὸν τὸν πρῶτον ἀνθρωπον. ὁ δὲ ἐκάστου ἡμῶν πατήρ, κἂν ἀγιασθῇ¹³ διὰ τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος καὶ κομισθῆται τῶν πλημμελημάτων τὴν ἄφεσιν, οὐ παραπέμψει¹⁴ καὶ εἰς ἡμᾶς τὸ δῶρον. εἰς γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ πάντας ἀγιάζων καὶ δικαίων²⁰ καὶ ἀνακομίζων εἰς ἀφθαρσίαν ὁ κύριος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦς¹⁵ Χριστὸς, καὶ εἰς πάντας ἐν ἴσῳ¹⁶ δι' αὐτοῦ καὶ παρ' αὐτοῦ τὸ δῶρον ἔρχεται. ἕτερον δὲ ἐστὶν ἀμαρτίας ἄφεσις, καὶ ἕτερον θανάτου λύσις. καὶ ἕκαστος μὲν τῶν ἰδίων πλημμελημάτων κερδαίνει τὴν ἄφεσιν ἐν Χριστῷ διὰ τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος· κοινῇ δὲ ἅπαντες ἀπαλλαττόμεθα²⁵ τῆς ἐν ἀρχαίς ἐπενεχθείσης ἡμῶν δίκης, τῆς τοῦ θανάτου φημὶ δραμούσης εἰς ἅπαντας,¹⁷ καθ' ὁμοιότητα τοῦ πρώτου πεσόντος εἰς θάνατον. διὰ τοῦτο γὰρ καὶ ὁ πάνσοφος¹⁸ Παῦλος φησὶν ὅτι

^b 1 Cor. 15: 21

^c *ibid.* 22

⁴ οὕτω καὶ] οὕτως GO ⁵ ἐκείνος add. O ⁶ ἐξ αὐτοῦ] ἐαυτοῦ O
⁷ θεοῦ O ⁸ ὁ add. C ⁹ καὶ add. O ¹⁰ ζωῆς O Arm
¹¹ γὰρ add. G ¹² τῷ add. O ¹³ ἡγιασθη O ¹⁴ καὶ οὐ
παραπέμψει O ¹⁵ ὁ add. C ¹⁶ ἴσω (sic) C ¹⁷ ἅπαντα O
¹⁸ πάνσοφος om. O

¹⁶ i.e. having inherited his corruptible nature not as a punishment for, but as a natural consequence of, his sin.

of Adam's curse.¹⁶ That cannot mean at all that we are punished for having disobeyed along with him the divine injunction which he received; it means that he became mortal, as I said, and transmitted the curse to his seed after him (for we are born mortal from a mortal source) whereas our Lord Jesus Christ who bears the title 'second Adam' and is a second beginning of our race after the first, re-formed us into incorruptibility by assaulting death, nullifying it in his own flesh and in him the force of the primal curse has been broken. This is why all-wise Paul says that as 'through man came death, so also through man came the resurrection of the dead'; and again, 'As in Adam all die, so in Christ will all be made alive.' So corruption and death are the universal and general penalty involved in Adam's transgression; likewise the general ransom with respect to all men has been accomplished finally in Christ. For man's nature in him put off that death which had been attached to it through the first man's being made mortal. But the father of each of us, though he is hallowed through the Holy Spirit and obtains the forgiveness of his sins, does not hand on the gift to us.¹⁷ For there is one who hallows all, justifies and restores them to incorruption, Jesus Christ our Lord, and through him and from him the gift comes to all alike. Forgiveness of sin and dissolution of death are different things. Each enjoys forgiveness of his own offences in Christ through the holy Spirit. All of us in common are released from the primal penalty imposed upon us, the penalty of death I mean, which reaches all in its course, in resemblance to the first who fell into death.¹⁸ That is why all-wise Paul says that

¹⁷ Because it is a divine gift.

¹⁸ Christ has dissolved death for all men, cf. *In Jo.* 6, 1 (Pusey 2, 220): 'For all will rise again from the dead because of its being granted to the whole race (φύσει) in virtue of the grace of resurrection; and in the one Christ, who was to begin with the first to dissolve death's power and rise to permanent life, the universal category of manhood is being fashioned anew into incorruptibility, in the way that in Adam it was first condemned to death and corruption.' Christ is the beginning of a new race of which he is the fresh root, cf. *In Ep. ad Rom.* (Pusey 3, 182); he has defeated Satan (*ibid.*) and opened up Hades. All will rise again incorruptible but the righteous to glory, cf. *In Ep. I ad Cor.* (Pusey 3, 309 and 316 f.). Forgiveness of sin, though, is strictly personal and individual. Cyril is thus, like Athanasius, an exponent of a 'physical' theory of salvation, in that death is dissolved because Christ's work affects the whole human race. As to the means whereby this happens, Cyril does not go beyond variations upon the themes mentioned above. To interpret him as prepossessed by the notion of the Platonic universal is as wide of the mark as it is with Gregory Nyssa.: see R. Hübner, *Die Einheit des Leibes Christi bei Gregor von Nyssa* (Leiden, 1974)—for one thing, the Platonic universal was not concrete (that was Hegel's notion).

ἐβασίλευσεν ὁ θάνατος ἀπὸ Ἀδὰμ καὶ μέχρι Μωυσέος
καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς μὴ ἀμαρτήσαντας ἐπὶ τῷ ὁμοιώματι τῆς
παραβάσεως Ἀδάμ.^d μέχρι γὰρ¹⁹ νόμου κεκράτηκεν²⁰ ἡ τοῦ
θανάτου δίκη.²¹ Χριστοῦ δὲ λοιπόν²² ἀναλάμψαντος, εἰσβέβηκεν ἡ
δικαιοσύνη, δικαιοῦσα χάριτι, καὶ ἀποσοβοῦσα τῶν ἡμετέρων 5
σωμάτων τὴν φθοράν.

Z'1

Εἰ γέγονεν ἡ ἀνάστασις ἤδη,² ἦν εἶδεν Ἰεζεκιήλ ὁ προφήτης· ἦν ἵκα
προσηλθεν ὄστον πρὸς ὄστον, καὶ ἁρμονία πρὸς ἁρμονίαν, καὶ σὰρξ
καὶ δέρμα καὶ τρίχες καὶ πνεῦμα, καὶ ὤφθη ἀνάστασις πληθύς³
πολλῆς^a ἢ⁴ εἰκόνα τῆς μελλούσης καθολικῆς ἀναστάσεως ἔσεσθαι⁵ 10
ἔδειξεν ἡμῖν ἡ θεία γραφή ἐν ὀπτασίᾳ προφητικῇ.

Ἐπίλυσις

Τὰ μεγάλα τῶν πραγμάτων καὶ διὰ τὴν^b τοῦ περὶ αὐτὰ θαύματος
ὑπερβολὴν ἐν ὑποψίαις ὄντα τοῦ καὶ ἀπιστηθῆναι πρὸς τινῶν, οὐ
διὰ μόνης ἀπαγγελίας⁷ ἐδιδάσκοντο κατὰ καιροὺς οἱ προφῆται, τοῦ 15
ἁγίου πνεύματος ἐναστράπτοντος αὐτοῖς τὴν ἐκάστου γνώσιν·
ἀλλὰ γὰρ καὶ αὐτοῖς ἐώρων⁸ πράγμασι, ἵνα πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων αὐτοὶ
πιστεύσαντες, διαθεῖεν οὕτως καὶ τοὺς ἑτέρους.⁹ ἐπαγγειλάμενος
τοῖνυν ὁ τῶν ὄλων θεὸς καὶ τοὺς ἤδη τεθνεώτας¹⁰ ἐπὶ τῆς Βαβυ-
λωνίων ἀνακομίζεν εἰς Ἱερουσαλήμ,^b οὐχὶ¹¹ δήπου πάντως τὴν 20
ἐπὶ γῆς, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἄνω καὶ¹² ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς νοουμένην^c ἔδειξεν
ἐναργῶς τῷ προφήτῃ¹³ τὴν ἀνάστασιν, καὶ τίνα τρόπον ἔσται κατὰ
καιροῦς· ἦν δὲ¹⁴ καὶ ὁ θεοπέσιος Δαυὶδ προανεφώνει λέγων περὶ
ἡμῶν, ἦτοι περὶ ἀνθρώπου παντός ἀποστρέψαντός¹⁵ σου τὸ
πρόσωπον ταραχθήσονται, καὶ εἰς τὸν χοῦν αὐτῶν¹⁶ 25

^a Rom. 5: 14
Gal. 4: 26

⁷ ^a cf. Ezek. 37: 7 ff.

^b cf. *ibid.* 12

^c cf.

Witnesses: l. 7-p. 206, l. 15 G O N Arm

¹⁹ τοῦ add. Arm ²⁰ κατεκράτησεν G ²¹ δίκη] βασιλεία O
²² λοιπόν] πάλιν O ⁷ ¹ om. G ² εἶδει O ³ πλήθους O ⁴ ἢ O
⁵ ἔσεσθαι after ἡμῖν G ⁶ τί O ⁷ ἐπαγγελίας O ⁸ ἐώρων
(sic) O ⁹ τοῖς ἑτέροις ON Arm, perh. rightly ¹⁰ τεθνηκότας O
¹¹ δὲ add. GN ¹² καὶ τὴν ἄνω O ¹³ τῷ προφήτῃ] τοῦ προφήτου τοῖς
ὀφθαλμοῖς G ¹⁴ ἤδη O ¹⁵ δὲ add. O ¹⁶ αὐτῶν GO

'Death ruled from Adam to Moses over those who had sinned in the likeness of Adam's transgression.' For whilst there was law, the penalty of death held sway. But after Christ's dawn, righteousness entered in, justifying by grace and warding off our bodies' corruption.

7

Has the resurrection, which Ezekiel the prophet saw, already occurred, when bone met bone, joint met joint, and flesh, skin, hair and breath met and the resurrection of a great multitude was seen, or has divine scripture revealed to us in prophetic vision an image of the coming general resurrection?¹⁹

Answer

Mighty events disbelieved and disdained by some because of the miraculous element surrounding them were things prophets learned in bygone days, as the Holy Spirit gave each his flashes of knowledge, not just by means of a message. No, they used in actual fact to see them, in order that having themselves been the first to believe they might dispose others to do the same. The God of all, then, having promised²⁰ that he would restore those who had died in Babylon to Jerusalem (not by any manner of means the earthly Jerusalem, but the one thought of as being above in the heavens)²¹ revealed the resurrection clearly to the prophet and how it would take place in time to come. Inspired David had already proclaimed it before when he said of us, or indeed of every man, 'When thou turnest away thy face they will be troubled and shall return to their dust; thou shalt send forth thy Spirit

¹⁹ Origen (according to Methodius *De Res.* in Photius *Bibl.* 234, ed. Bekker 300b) interpreted the passage 'allegorically' of the return from exile. Possibly this is the presumption behind the question (cf. no. 9 below), viz. did the vision refer to the return or to the general resurrection? Cyril's own commentary on Ezekiel is lost save for a few fragments (*PG* 70, 1457 f.). See W. H. C. Driessen, 'Un commentaire arménien d'Ezéchiel faussement attribué à saint Cyrille d'Alexandrie', *RB* 68 (1961), 251-61, who disposes of an alleged Cyrillianum.

²⁰ Cyril reverses the order of the text. Strictly the promise (v. 12) follows the vision of vv. 1 ff.

²¹ i.e. the redeemed Church. For Cyril the Biblical Jerusalem, like Judaea, habitually prefigures the Church, usually the Church on earth, but here the Church in heaven. Strictly the prophet refers to the land not the city (vv. 12, 14) but the transition from one figure to another is easy. (The contemporary city Cyril always calls 'Aelia', by the secular name, undermining claims to privilege by Juvenal; see *Answers to Tiberius*, n. 2.) Cyril here unusually rejects a reference to historical events; cf. Theodoret *In Ez.* 15 (*PG* 81, 1189 f.), who finds a subtle promise of hope to the exiles: their restoration is a far easier thing than the general resurrection God will ultimately effect.

ἐπιστρέψουσιν. ἔξαποστελεῖς τὸ πνεῦμά σου καὶ κτισθήσονται, καὶ ἀνακαινιεῖς τὸ πρόσωπον¹⁷ τῆς γῆς.^d προσκεκουρότες μὲν γὰρ ἐν Ἀδὰμ διὰ¹⁸ τὴν παράβασιν, ἐν ἀποστροφῇ γεγόναμεν παρὰ θεῷ. καὶ ταύτης ἕνεκα τῆς αἰτίας εἰς τὸν ἑαυτῶν¹⁹ χοῦν ὑπεστρέψαμεν, ἐπάρατοι γεγονότες. ἔφη γὰρ ὁ 5 δημιουργὸς ὅτι γῆ εἶ καὶ εἰς γῆν ἀπελεύσῃ.^e ἀλλ' ἐν ἐσχάτοις τοῦ αἰῶνος καιροῖς,²⁰ ἐν δυνάμει τοῦ ζωοποιῦ πνεύματος, ἐν Χριστῷ πάντας ἐγερεῖ τοὺς νεκροὺς ὁ θεὸς καὶ πατήρ. ὅτι δὲ οὕτω γέγονεν ἡ ἀνάστασις τῶν νεκρῶν, ἀλλ' ἔσται κατὰ καιροὺς, πιστώσεται γράφων ὁ πάνσοφος Παῦλος, ὅτι περὶ τὴν πίστιν 10 ἐναυάγησαν Ὑμέναιος καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος,²¹ λέγοντες τὴν ἀνάστασιν ἤδη²² γεγονέναι.^f εἰ δὲ ὁ τοῦτο λέγων τὴν ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει ναυαγίαν ὑπομένει, δῆλον ἂν εἴη λοιπὸν ὅτι τὴν τῆς ἀναστάσεως δύναμιν ὡς ἐν θεωρίᾳ προφητικῇ τεθέεται χρησίμως ὁ μακάριος προφήτης 'Ιεζεκιήλ.

H'

Ἄνθρωπός τις ἦν πλούσιος, εὐφραϊνόμενος καθ' ἡμέραν λαμπρῶς πτωχὸς δὲ τις Λάζαρος ἐπὶ τὸν τούτου πυλῶνα ἐβέβλητο ἠλκιμμένος κατὰ τὴν εὐαγγελικὴν ἱστορίαν.^a ἐγένετο οὖν ἀμφοτέροις ἀποθανεῖν καὶ τοῦτον μὲν τὸν πτωχὸν εἰς τὴν ἀνάπαυσιν ἀπελθεῖν, τὸν δὲ εἰς τὴν κόλασιν. ταῦτα ἤδη γέγονε καὶ ἀνταπόδοσις ἀξία ἐκκληρώθη 20 ἐκάστῳ, ἢ τῆς μελλούσης κρίσεως ἀνατυποῖ τὴν εἰκόνα ἐν τούτοις; ἀλλὰ, φασίν,¹ ὁπότε ὀνομάζει Λαζάρου προσηγορίαν, ἀληθῶς γέγονε καὶ ἐπράχθη. διὰ τί γὰρ² μὴ εἶπε πτωχὸς δὲ τις ἄνθρωπος, ἀλλὰ Λάζαρος;^b ἵνα τῇ προσηγορίᾳ δείξῃ πείρα καὶ ἀληθεία ταῦτα πεπράχθαι.³

Ἐπίλυσις

Τὴν κρίσιν ἔσσεσθαι μετὰ τὴν ἀνάστασιν⁴ ἐκ νεκρῶν ἢ θεία πανταχοῦ⁵ λέγει γραφή. ἀνάστασις δὲ οὐκ ἔσται, μὴ αὐθις ἡμῶν

^a Ps. 103(104): 29 f. ^e Gen. 3: 19 ^f cf. 1 Tim. 1: 19 and 2 Tim. 2: 18 8. ^a cf. Luke 16: 19 ff. ^b Luke 16: 20

Witnesses: ll. 16–25 G Arm 1. 26–p. 208, l. 22 G N Arm

¹⁷ πρόσωπα (sic) G ¹⁸ διὰ om. O ¹⁹ ἑαυτὸν (sic) O ²⁰ καιροῖς τοῦ αἰῶνος G ²¹ Ὑ. καὶ Ἀ. before περὶ O ²² ἤδη before τὴν O
8. ¹ φησίν G ² φασί add. Arm. ³ Ἄνθρωπός τις—πεπράχθαι] πρὸς τοὺς λέγοντας, ὅτι ἐκάστῳ ἀνταπόδοσις ἐκκληρώθη ἀξία: οὐ γὰρ εἶπεν ὁ σωτήρ, ὅτι πτωχὸς τις ἄνθρωπος, ἀλλὰ Λάζαρος, ἵνα τῇ προσηγορίᾳ δείξῃ πείρα καὶ ἀληθεία ταύτην πεπράχθαι N ⁴ ἀνάστασιν after νεκρῶν N ⁵ πανταχοῦ om. N

and they shall be created and thou shalt renew the face of the earth.' For having offended in Adam because of his transgression we are in a state of aversion from God. This is the reason why we turned back to our own dust, having become accursed. For the Creator said, 'Earth thou art and to the earth shalt thou return.' But in the last times of the world, in the power of the life-giving Spirit, God the Father will awaken all the dead in Christ. All-wise Paul will guarantee that the resurrection of the dead has not yet happened but will take place in time to come, writing, as he does, that Hymenaeus and Alexander had made shipwreck of the faith by asserting that the resurrection had already happened. If someone who says that undergoes shipwreck in the faith, it will be clear from this that the blessed prophet Ezekiel helped us by seeing the mighty work of the resurrection in a prophetic vision.

8

According to the gospel narrative there was a rich man who fared sumptuously every day and a poor man, Lazarus, lay at his gate covered with sores. It came about that both died and the poor man went to his rest but the other to punishment. Have the events already happened and has an appropriate requital been allocated to each or is he delineating here an image of the judgement to come? However (it is said) since he uses Lazarus' name, the events actually occurred and were done. Why did he say 'Lazarus' and not just 'a certain poor man'? In order to show by the name that these things took place in actual experience?²²

Answer

Divine Scripture everywhere teaches that the judgement will take place after the resurrection of the dead. There will be no

²² Many ancient commentators assume that the events of the parable have actually occurred. For example, Tertullian (*De An.* 7) and Ambrose (*In. Ev. Luc.* 8, 13) argue that the use of the name implies the actuality of the events; Hilary (*Tract. in Ps.* 122, 11), Jerome (*Ep.* 23, 3, cf. 48, 21 and 77, 6), Cassian (*Conferences* 1, 14 and 6, 3) and Augustine (*In Ps.* 6, 6 and 85, 18) apparently assume the events are real, as did Origen, according to Methodius (*De Res.* in Photius *Bibl.* 234) and perhaps Basil (*Hom.* 1, 4 (PG 31, 1688)). Cyril deals with the parable in *Hom. on Luke* 29 (CSCO Scrip. Syri 1/70 pp. 41 ff./25 ff.) and 111 f. (R. Payne Smith, *A Commentary upon the Gospel according to S. Luke by S. Cyril Patriarch of Alexandria* (Oxford, 1859), pp. 524–32), explaining the naming of Lazarus but not the rich man by reference to Ps. 16: 4; he does not deal with the question of actuality. For the relation of the parable to an ancient Egyptian tale, see most recently K. Grobel, '... whose name was Neves' *NTS* 10 (1963/4), 373–82. Euthymius Zigabenus (12th cent.) on Luke 16: 20 (PG 129, 1037c) evidently follows Cyril and gives the rich man the name *Nweūis* which corresponds with that in the Egyptian tale.

ἐπιφοιτήσαντος τοῦ Χριστοῦ⁶ ἐξ οὐρανῶν⁷ ἐν τῇ δόξῃ τοῦ πατρὸς μετὰ τῶν ἁγίων ἀγγέλων.⁸ οὕτως⁹ καὶ ὁ πάνσοφος Παῦλος φησὶν ὅτι αὐτὸς ὁ κύριος ἐν κελεύσματι ἐν φωνῇ ἀρχαγγέλου καὶ¹⁰ ἐν σάλπιγγι θεοῦ καταβήσεται ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ.¹¹ σαλπίζει γάρ, καὶ οἱ νεκροὶ ἐν Χριστῷ ἐγερθήσονται⁵ ἄφθαρτοι.⁴ οὕτως τοίνυν ἐξ οὐρανῶν¹² καταβεβηκότος τοῦ πάντων κριτοῦ, οὐδὲ ἡ τῶν νεκρῶν γέγονεν ἀνάστασις.¹³ εἴτα πῶς οὐκ ἀπίθανον ἐννοεῖν ὅτι γέγονεν ἤδη τισὶν ἀνταπόδοσις¹⁴ ἢ πονηρῶν ἔργων ἢ ἀγαθῶν; ἔστι τοίνυν παραβολῆς τρόπος ἐσχηματισμένος ἀστείας,¹⁵ τὰ τε ἐπὶ τῷ πλουσίῳ καὶ τῷ Λαζάρῳ¹⁰ εἰρημένα παρὰ¹⁶ Χριστοῦ. ἔχει δὲ ὁ λόγος, ὡς ἡ Ἑβραίων παράδοσις ἔχει,¹⁷ Λάζαρον εἶναι τινα κατ' ἐκεῖνο καιροῦ ἐν τοῖς Ἱεροσολύμοις ἐσχάτῃ νοσοῦντα πτωχεῖα καὶ ἀρρωστήα,¹⁸ οὐ καὶ μνημονεῦσαι¹⁹ τὸν κύριον, ὡς εἰς παράδειγμα λαμβάνοντα καὶ αὐτὸν εἰς ἐμφανεστέραν τοῦ λόγου δῆλωσιν. οὕτως τοίνυν ἐξ οὐρανῶν¹⁵ καταφοιτήσαντος τοῦ²⁰ Χριστοῦ, οὕτε ἀνάστασις γέγονεν, οὕτε πράξεως ἀντίδοσις²¹ ἠκολούθησέ τισιν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐν εἰκόνι τῇ παραβολῇ γέγραπται πλούσιος καὶ τρυφῶν καὶ ἀφιλοκτίρμων, καὶ πένης ἐν ἀρρωστήα· ἵν' εἰδεῖεν οἱ τὸν ἐπὶ γῆς ἔχοντες πλοῦτον,²² ὡς εἰ μὴ βουλευθεῖεν εἶναι χρηστοὶ καὶ εὐμετάδοτοι καὶ κοινωνικοί,²⁰ καὶ ταῖς τῶν πενήτων ἀνάγκαις ἐπικουρεῖν ἔλωτο, δευῆ καὶ ἀφύκτῳ περιπεσοῦνται δίκη.²³

Θ'—I'

Θ'. Εἰ ἔλαβεν Ὡσηὲ ὁ προφήτης γυναῖκα πόρνην καὶ ἐτέκνωσεν ἐξ αὐτῆς πράξει καὶ ἐνεργεία, ἢ προφητικῶς νοοῦμενα λέγει.

⁶ 1 Thess. 4: 16

⁴ 1 Cor. 15: 52

Witnesses: l. 23—p. 210, l. 9 G Arm

⁶ τοῦ Χριστοῦ after οὐρανῶν Arm: τοῦ om. N ⁷ οὐρανοῦ N ⁸ τῶν ἀγγ. τῶν ἁ. N ⁹ οὕτως G ¹⁰ καὶ om. G ¹¹ ἀπὸ τοῦ N ¹² οὐρανοῦ N ¹³ ἀνάστασις γέγονεν N ¹⁴ ἀνταπόδοσις om. N ¹⁵ ἀστείας ἐσχηματισμένος N ¹⁶ τοῦ add. N ¹⁷ ἔφη G: ἔχει παράδοσις N ¹⁸ ἐσχάτῃ—ἀρρωστήα] ἐσχάτην πένιαν νοσοῦντα N ¹⁹ μνημονεῦσαι after κύριον N ²⁰ πάντων σωτήρος add. N ²¹ ἀνταπόδοσις N ²² πλοῦτον ἔχοντες N ²³ δίκη περιπεσοῦνται N

resurrection without Christ's descending a second time from heaven in the Father's glory with the holy angels. Thus all-wise Paul says that '*The Lord himself will come down from heaven with a shout, an archangel's voice and with God's trumpet*', '*for the trumpet will sound and the dead in Christ will be raised up incorruptible*'. The judge of all has not yet come down from heaven and so the resurrection of the dead has not occurred. In which case surely the supposition that a requital for deeds bad or good has already taken place for some people is baseless. What Christ says about the rich man and Lazarus is cast in the style of a clever parable. The tale goes (as the Hebrews' tradition has it)²³ that there existed a certain Lazarus at that time in Jerusalem who was at death's door with poverty and weakness, and that the Lord mentioned him, using him as an illustration to make the point clearer still. Christ had not yet descended from heaven, the resurrection had not happened and no requital of action had followed anyone, but the parable picturesquely describes a rich man living in luxury without compassion and a poor man in weakness, with the aim²⁴ that the owners of wealth on earth may learn that unless they intend to be good men, bountiful and sharing, and choose to help out the necessities of the poor, they will fall under a terrible and inexorable condemnation.

9-10

9. Did Hosea the prophet in actual fact take a harlot as wife and have children by her or is what he says to be interpreted prophetically?²⁵

²³ Cyril knew Jewish legends and traditions about Old Testament matters (see A. Kerrigan, *St. Cyril of Alexandria, interpreter of the Old Testament* (Rome, 1952), pp. 309 ff.) probably at second hand. The authority for this tradition is unknown.

²⁴ So most, if not all, ancient commentators on the parable.

²⁵ i.e. figuratively. The question was hotly debated according to Julian of Eclanum, see *In Os. proph.* 1, 1, ed. L. de Coninck (CCSL 88, 1977), p. 119 = PL 21, 964 (PL 21, 959-1164), *ibid.* 964A: 'But I am not unaware how much disagreement there has been between scholars over the interpretation of this text, so that entire areas are at variance as to the meaning of it. For Palestine Egypt and all the rest who are specially impressed by Origen's authority deny that this marriage by Hosea the prophet took place in a corporal sense.' The Syrians, on the other hand, took the opposite view, he adds (*ibid.* p. 121 = PL 21, 965).

Ι'. Εἰ ὁ Μελχισεδέκ οὐκ ἄνθρωπος¹ ἀπλῶς οὐδὲ πνεῦμα, ἀλλ' ἄνθρωπος ἀρχὴν γενέσεως οὐκ ἐξ ἀνθρώπων ἔχων ἀλλὰ προσφάτως δημιουργηθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ.

Ἐπίλυσις

Περὶ τούτων τῶν κεφαλαίων μακρὸς² ἡμῖν πεποιήται λόγος, ὅτε 5
ἐγράφομεν εἰς τὸν Ὡσηὲ τὸν προφήτην, καὶ ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ δὲ τῷ
περὶ τῆς Γενέσεως πολλὴ βάσανος εὐρίσκεται περὶ τοῦ Μελχισεδέκ,
καὶ ἔξεστι τῇ εὐλαβείᾳ σου ταῖς βίβλοις ἐντυχεῖν κάκεῖθεν λαβεῖν
τῶν εἰρημένων ἐφ' ἐκάστῳ τὸν νοῦν.

ΙΑ'

Εἰ ὁ τῶν ὄλων θεὸς τὰ γινόμενα ἤδη καὶπραχθέντα δύναται 10
ποιῆσαι μὴ γενέσθαι ποτέ, κατὰ τό οὐκ ἀδυνατήσῃ αὐτῷ¹ πᾶν
ῤῥῆμα.^a οὐ γὰρ λέγομεν ὡς μὴ γενόμενα,² ἀλλὰ μὴ γεγενῆσθαι τὴν
ἀρχὴν οἶον, εἰ τὴν πόρνην δύναται παρθένον ποιῆσαι³ ἐκ κοιτίας
μητρός, ἵνα μήτε εἴη ποτὲ πόρνη⁴ ἢ πορνεύσασα, ὅτι τὰ παρὰ ἀνθρώ-
ποις ἀδύνατα δυνατὰ παρὰ τῷ θεῷ.^b

15

Ἐπίλυσις

Ζητεῖσθαι χρὴ παρ' ἡμῶν τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ δύναμιν, εἰ μεγάλη καὶ
ἀξιάγαστος, ὅτε τὸ δρώμενόν ἐστιν οὐκ ἀπεικὸς τῇ θείᾳ⁵ δόξῃ.
οὐ γὰρ ὅτι πάντα δύναται, διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τῶν ἀτόπων αὐτὸν ἐργάτην

11. ^a Luke 1: 37^b Luke 18: 27

Witnesses: I. 10-p. 212, I. 10 G O N Arm

9-10. ¹ ἦν add. Arm? ² μακρότερος Arm ³ ποιῆσαι after μητρός O: ποιῆσαι
τῷ θεῷ Arm ⁴ μήτε—πόρνη] ἵνα μὴ πόρνη ἦ O ⁵ θεοῦ G

²⁶ Similarly a much debated figure. See for the history of the discussion G. Bardy, 'Melchisedech dans la tradition patristique', *RB* 35 (1926), 496-509, and 36 (1927), 23-45. An alleged sect of Melchizedekians was detected by Epiphanius, *Panar.* 55, 1 ff. (ed. Holl, vol. 2, pp. 324 ff.); amongst many other references cited by Bardy, see Mark the Monk, *Opusculum X De Melch.* (PG 65, 1117 ff.) and Timothy of Constantinople *De Rec. Haer.* (PG 86, 33).

²⁷ See *In Os.* (ed. Pusey pp. 15 ff.). Cyril shared the view of the Syrians (see above n. 25), differing little from Theodore (see *In Os.* (PG 66, 123-210, esp. 129b)) and Theodoret (see *In Os.* (PG 81, 1551-1632, esp. 1556c)). He attacks an unnamed man of distinction (probably Didymus, because similar views are propounded by Jerome (*PL* 25, 816 f.) for whom Didymus composed a commentary on Hosea (ibid. 819 f.)) who rejects the literal sense and allegorizes

10. Is Melchizedek not simply a man or a spirit but a man who does not take his origin of existence from human beings but who was a fresh creation by God?²⁶

Answer

We have written a long account of these items when we wrote on Hosea the prophet;²⁷ and in the volume on Genesis²⁸ will be found a lengthy investigation of Melchizedek. Your Reverence can read the volumes and thereby get our understanding of each of the points mentioned.

II

Can the God of all make things and events which have already occurred never happen, in accordance with the statement 'With him nothing shall be impossible'? (We do not mean simply never happen, but never have happened to begin with.) For example, can he make a harlot virgin from her mother's womb, so that she who has committed fornication is not a harlot, because 'things impossible with men are possible with God'?²⁹

Answer

We may ask whether God's power is grand and admirable when the deed is in tune with the divine glory. It is wrong for him to be viewed as the agent of absurdities simply on the grounds that all things are possible for him. We shall observe that it is the episode as a drama involving the union of the Word (represented by Hosea) with the soul (Gomer).

²⁸ See *Glaph. in Gen.* 2, 3, where Cyril deals with arguments alleging Melchizedek was the Holy Ghost or an angel (from his being king of Salem = 'peace') and expounds his role as a type of Emmanuel. Cf. *Apoph. Patrum* Daniel 8 (PG 65, 160) for a story of how Cyril persuaded a simple monk, who thought Melchizedek to be the Son of God, to pray for an answer; God revealed in a dream all the patriarchs from Adam to Melchizedek, who, he thus saw, was merely human. Cf. also *ibid.* Copre 3 (*ibid.* 252D, cf. 1138 n. 24) for the account of a conference of monks on the subject and its abrupt termination by Copre, who told it they had more important things to do. Two sermons on Melchizedek, in Ethiopic translation from Greek, allegedly by Cyril, published by A. Dillmann, *Chrestomathia aethiopica* (Leipzig, 1866), pp. 88-98 and translated into German by S. Euringer 'Übersetzung der Homilien des Cyrillus von Alexandrien . . .', *Orientalia* 12 (1943), 114-27, are certainly not by Cyril.

²⁹ An unusual question, to be connected with no. 9: could Gomer, or what Gomer represented (*viz.* the sinful soul), be restored to her original state? Cf. Jerome *Ep.* 22, 5: 'I make bold to say: though God can do all things, he cannot raise up a virgin after her fall' (Audenter loquor: cum omnia Deus possit, suscitare virginem non potest post ruinam).

ὀραῖσθαι προσήκει. ἐνοώμεν γὰρ ὅτι ἄτοπόν ἐστι τὸ λέγειν εἰ δύναται⁶ ὁ θεὸς ἑαυτὸν ποιῆσαι⁷ μὴ εἶναι θεόν, εἰ δύναται ἑαυτὸν ποιῆσαι ἁμαρτίας δεκτικόν, εἰ δύναται ἑαυτὸν ποιῆσαι⁸ μὴ εἶναι ἀγαθὸν ἢ ζῶν ἢ δίκαιον. δεῖ τοίνυν παραιτεῖσθαι παντὶ σθένει τὰς ἀτόπους οὕτω τῶν ἐρωτήσεων. διὰ τί δὲ⁹ ὁ θεὸς οὐ δύναται τὴν 5 πορνέυσασαν ποιῆσαι μὴ¹⁰ γεγενῆσθαι ποτε πόρνην; ὅτι οὐ δύναται τὸ ψεῦδος ἀλήθειαν ποιῆσαι. καὶ οὐκ ἀσθενείας ἔγκλημα τοῦτο, ἀλλὰ φύσεως ἀπόδειξις, οὐκ ἀνεχομένης τι παθεῖν ὃ μὴ αὐτῇ¹¹ πρέπει· ἀλλότριον δὲ θεοῦ τὸ ψεῦδος παντελῶς, ψεῦσμα γὰρ ἐστι τὸ τὴν 10 πορνέυσασαν ποιῆσαι μὴ πορνεῦσαί ποτε.

Δεῖ δέ, ὡς ἔφην, τὰς οὕτως εὐήθεις τῶν ἐρωτήσεων καὶ πολὺ τὸ ἄτοπον ἐχούσας μὴδὲ προσίεσθαι τὴν ἀρχήν· ταῦτα οὐδὲ ἐγγράφως ἐχρῆν γενέσθαι, ὑπὲρ δὲ τοῦ τὴν σὴν¹² εὐλάβειαν καθ' ἑαυτὴν ἐντυχούσαν εὖ ἔχουσας τὰς ἑαυτῆς ἐννοίας ἰδεῖν,¹³ τὰ ἐφ' ἐκάστῳ τῶν κεφαλαίων ὡς ἐν σαφηνίσει προεθυμήθην.¹⁴ 15

Witnesses: ll. 11-15 G O Arm

⁶ ἑαυτὸν add. G ⁷ ποιῆσαι ἑαυτὸν G ⁸ μὴ—ποιῆσαι om. G
⁹ δὲ om. G ¹⁰ μὴ om. G ¹¹ αὐτῇ G ¹² ὑμῶν G ¹³ ἴδειν O
¹⁴ προεθυμήθεμεν G

absurd to ask whether God can make himself not be God, whether he can make himself capable of sin or whether he can make himself not be good or Life or righteous.³⁰ We shall, then, do our utmost to avoid such absurd questions. Why cannot God make her who has committed fornication never to have been a harlot? Because he cannot make falsehood truth. This is not a charge of weakness but proof that his nature does not admit of experiencing what is inappropriate to it. Falsehood is a total stranger to God and it is, indeed, a fraud to make her who has committed fornication never to have done it.

We ought not, as I said, to entertain silly questions like these, containing a vast deal of absurdity, in the first place. There is no need for these matters to be put into writing, but for the sake of your Reverence's seeing your own good thoughts in your personal reading I readily clarified, as best I could, the relevant points on each item.

³⁰ The notion that certain things, including altering the past, are impossible to God is a philosophers' commonplace. Pliny (*Natural History* 2, 27) lists five of them. God cannot: commit suicide; make mortals immortal; recall the dead; bring it about that someone who has lived should not have lived, that someone who has enjoyed honours should not have done so; or make twice ten not twenty—see R. M. Grant, *Miracle and Natural Law* (Amsterdam, 1952), pp. 129 ff. For other examples of the *topos* see Gregory Naz. *Or.* 30, 11 (*ad init.*), Augustine *Sermo* 213, 1, cf. 214, 4, and his *De Symb.* 2, *De Civ. Dei* 22, 25 and *Contra Faustum Man.* 26, 5. There is an interesting medieval parallel to this discussion in Peter Damian (*c.* A.D. 1080), *De divina omnipotentia* (PL 145, 595-622)—see esp. c. 3 where his starting-point is the passage from Jerome's letter to Eustochium quoted above n. 29. (I owe the reference to Professor H. Chadwick.)

LETTER TO CALOSIRIUS

Ἐπιστολὴ τοῦ ἁγίου

Κυρίλλου

ἐπισκόπου Ἀλεξανδρείας

πρὸς Καλοσίριον ἐπίσκοπον Ἀρσενοίτην κατὰ τῶν λεγόντων
ἀνθρωπόμορφον εἶναι τὸ θεῖον. 5

Ἀφικόμενοι τῶς ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄρους τοῦ Καλαμῶνος ἠρωτῶντο παρ' ἐμοῦ περὶ τῶν αὐτόθι μοναστῶν,¹ τίνα τρόπον διατελοῦσιν, ἢ καὶ ὅποιαν ἔχουσι τοῦ βίου τὴν διαγωγὴν.² οἱ δὲ ἔφασκον εὐδοκιμεῖν μὲν ἐν ἀσκήσει πολλούς, καὶ σφόδρα βούλεσθαι τὸν μοναχοῖς πρέποντα κατορθῶσαι βίον· εἶναι δὲ τῶς τοὺς περιόντας καὶ 10 θορυβοῦντας ἐξ ἀμαθίας τοὺς ἐθέλοντας ἡρεμεῖν, εἴτα λογοποιεῖν αὐτοὺς διεβεβαιούντων³ τοιαῦτά τινα· ἔφασκον γὰρ ἐπειδὴ κατ' εἰκόνα θεοῦ γενέσθαι τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἢ θεία λέγει γραφή, χρὴ πιστεύειν ὅτι⁴ ἀνθρωποειδὲς ἦγον⁵ ἀνθρωπόμορφόν ἐστι τὸ θεῖον· ὅπερ ἐστὶ παντελῶς ἀσύνητον καὶ τοῖς τῆς ἐσχάτης δυσσεβείας 15 ἐγκλήμασι ὑπενεγκεῖν δυνάμενον τοὺς οὕτω φρονεῖν ἐλομένους. ἔστι μὲν⁶ γὰρ ὁμολογουμένως κατ' εἰκόνα θεοῦ ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἢ δὲ ὁμοιότης οὐ σωματικῆ· ὁ γὰρ θεός ἐστιν ἀσώματος. καὶ τοῦτο διδάξει λέγων αὐτὸς ὁ σωτὴρ πνεῦμα ὁ θεός.^α οὐκοῦν οὐκ ἐνσώματος, εἰ πνεῦμά ἐστιν, οὐδὲ ἐν εἴδει σωματικῶ. τὸ γὰρ ἔξω 20 σώματος,⁷ ἔξω καὶ σχήματος εἶη ἄν. ἄποσον γὰρ καὶ ἀσχημάτιστον ἐστὶ τὸ θεῖον. εἰ δὲ νομίζουσιν ὅτι κατὰ τὴν τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου σώματος φύσιν ἐσχημάτισθη καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ ἐπὶ πάντων θεός, λεγέτωσαν

^α John 4: 24

Witnesses: C N (selected readings only, see p. xlix)

¹ μοναχῶν N ² ἀγωγὴν N ³ διεβεβαιούντας N ⁴ ἢ add. C
⁵ ἦτοι N ⁶ οὐν καὶ add. N ⁷ σωματικῶ C

LETTER TO CALOSIRIUS

Letter of Saint Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, to Calosirius,¹ bishop of the Arsenoite,² against those who assert that the Godhead has a human shape

Some men arrived here from Mount Calamon³ and were questioned by me about the monks there, the standard of life they achieve and the quality of conduct they are maintaining. They declared that a large number were held in high esteem for their discipline and had a strong desire to practise the life monks ought to practise; but that there are some who go about, prompted by ignorance, disturbing those with a mind to quiet. They went on to maintain that they make out arguments of this kind: since (they say) divine Scripture says that man was created in God's image we ought to believe that the Godhead has a human shape or form. Which is utterly witless and capable of making those who choose to think it incur the charge of most extreme blasphemy. Man is unquestionably in God's image, but the likeness is not a bodily one for God is incorporeal. The Saviour himself will teach you this point, because he says 'God is spirit.' He cannot therefore be embodied or exist in a bodily form, if he is spirit; because what is outside the category of body is outside configuration—deity is without dimensions or configuration. But if they think that God himself, who is above all, has a configuration like the nature of the human body, they must

¹ Known otherwise only from the *Acta* of the Council of Ephesus (449)—the Latrocinium—where he spoke and subscribed in favour of Eutyches through his deacon Julius (or Helias); see *Akten*, ed. Flemming (cf. Introduction p. xxxviii, n. 79), p. 8/9, *ACO* 2, 1 p. 81 and *ACO* 2, 3 p. 188.

² The ancient Arse(i)noite nome = present-day Fayyûm.

³ A hill to the south-west of Fayyûm. The monastery was founded by a certain Samuel about 100 years before Calosirius' time and survived to the 16th century. See Abu Salih, *The Churches and Monasteries of Egypt and some neighbouring countries*, tr. and ed. B. T. A. Evetts, with added notes by A. J. Butler (Oxford, 1895 repr. 1969), pp. 206 ff.

εἰ καὶ αὐτὸς ἔχει πόδας ἵνα περιπατῆ, χεῖρας ἵνα δι' αὐτῶν ἐργάζηται, καὶ ὀφθαλμοὺς ἵνα βλέπῃ δι' αὐτῶν. τοῦ τοίνυν περιπατεῖ;⁸ ἢ⁹ ἐκ ποίων τάπων εἰς ποίους ἀπέρχεται¹⁰ ὁ τὰ πάντα πληρῶν; ἔφη γάρ μὴ οὐχὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν ἐγὼ πληρῶ λέγει κύριος.¹¹ ἢ ποίας χεῖρας εἰς ἔργα κινεῖ ὁ διὰ ζῶντος λόγου⁵ δημιουργῶν; καὶ εἰ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἔχει τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ὡς ἐν προσώπῳ κειμένους, οὐχ ὄρα¹² που πάντως τὰ ὀπίσω· ἀλλ' ὅταν πρὸς ἀνατολὰς βλέπῃ, οὐκ οἶδε τί πράττουσιν οἱ ἐν δυσμαῖς; καὶ εἰς δυσμὰς ἴδῃ πάλιν, οὐχ ὄρα¹³ τοὺς ἐν ταῖς ἀνατολαῖς;

Ταῦτα καὶ γράφειν αἰσχύνομαι, διὰ δὲ τὴν τινῶν ἀπόνοιαν¹⁰ γέγονα ἄφρων, οὐχ ἐκὼν μᾶλλον, ἀλλὰ παρ' αὐτῶν ἠναγκασμένος.^c ἐπιστομιζέσθωσαν τοίνυν οἱ ταῦτα φλυαροῦντες, ὡς ἀμαθεῖς, καὶ ἡρεμείτωσαν μὴ ἀπτόμενοι τῶν ὑπὲρ δύναμιν, μᾶλλον δὲ μὴ καταλαλείτωσαν τοῦ θεοῦ. ὁ γὰρ θεὸς ὑπὲρ πᾶσαν κτίσιν ἐστίν, οὔτε σῶμα νοούμενος, οὔτε ἐν τύποις ἢ σχήμασι σωματικοῖς, ἀλλ'¹⁵ ἐστὶν ἀπλοῦς, αἴυλος, ἀνείδεος,¹² ἀσύνθετος, οὐκ ἐκ μερῶν ἢ μελῶν ἢ μορίων συγκείμενος καθάπερ ἡμεῖς, πνεῦμα δὲ μᾶλλον, κατὰ τὰς γραφάς, καὶ τὰ πάντα ἐφορῶν, πανταχοῦ ὢν καὶ τὰ πάντα πληρῶν, καὶ οὐδενὸς ἀπολιμπανόμενος· πληροῦ γὰρ οὐρανὸν καὶ γῆν. τὸ δὲ κατ' εἰκόνα θεοῦ πεποιῆσθαι τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ἑτέρας ἐμφάσεις καὶ²⁰ ὑπονοίας ἔχει. μόνος γὰρ αὐτὸς παρὰ πάντα τὰ ἐπὶ γῆς ζῶν λογικός ἐστι, φιλοκτίρμων, ἐπιτηδειότητα πρὸς πᾶσαν ἀρετὴν ἔχων, λαχῶν δὲ¹³ καὶ τὸ ἀρχεῖν ἀπάντων τῶν ἐπὶ γῆς καθ' ὁμοιότητα καὶ εἰκόνα θεοῦ. οὐκοῦν κατὰ τὸ εἶναι ζῶν λογικὸν καὶ καθὸ φιλάρετον καὶ ἀρχικὸν τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, ἐν εἰκόνι θεοῦ πεποιῆσθαι²⁵ λέγεται. εἰ δὲ νομίζουσι κατὰ τὸ τοῦ σώματος σχῆμα λέγεσθαι τὴν εἰκόνα, οὐδὲν λυπεῖ καὶ τοῖς ἀλόγοις τῶν ζῴων σύμμορφον λέγειν εἶναι τὸν θεόν. ὄρωμεν¹⁴ γὰρ¹⁵ ὅτι καὶ αὐτὰ ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν ἡμῖν εἰσι μορίων, πόδας ἔχοντα καὶ στόμα¹⁶ καὶ ὀφθαλμοὺς καὶ ῥίνας καὶ γλῶσσαν καὶ τὰ ἕτερα τῶν τοῦ σώματος μελῶν. παυέτω τοίνυν³⁰ ἢ σὴ θεοσέβεια τοὺς τοιούτους, μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ ἐπιτιμάτω τοῖς ταῦτα φλυαρεῖν εἰωθόσιν.

^b Jer. 23: 24^c cf. 2 Cor. 12: 11

⁸ ἀπέρχεται N ⁹ καὶ N ¹⁰ μεταβαίνει N ¹¹ λέγει κύριος om. N
¹² καὶ add. N ¹³ δὲ om. N ¹⁴ ὄρω μὲν C ¹⁵ γὰρ om. C
¹⁶ καὶ στόμα om. N

tell us if he also has feet to walk on, hands to work through and eyes to see with. So where does he walk? What places does he travel to and from, he who fills all things? For he said: ‘“Do not I fill heaven and earth?” says the Lord.’ What are the hands he moves into action, he who creates by his living Word? If his eyes are set in his face like ours, he cannot see what is behind him. When he looks toward the East, is he unaware of what people in the West are doing? If he looks towards the West, cannot he see the people in the East?

I feel ashamed of writing this but the folly of some people has made me an unwilling fool under compulsion from them. Ignorant babblers of this rubbish must be silenced and must keep quiet and not handle things beyond their powers—or rather stop blaspheming against God. For God transcends all creation. He is not thought of as a body or as contained in corporeal outlines or configurations, but as simple, immaterial, without shape or composition, not a compound of parts, limbs and portions like we are, but as spirit, as the Bible says, surveying all things, omnipresent, filling all things and absent from nothing; for he fills heaven and earth. Man's being made in God's image has different meanings and implications.⁴ Man alone, in distinction from all other living inhabitants of the earth, is rational, compassionate and with an aptitude for all virtue, endowed with sovereignty over all the inhabitants of the earth in the likeness and image of God.⁵ In consequence he is said to have been made in God's image, by virtue of his being a rational animal and of his having a love of virtue and a sovereignty over earth's inhabitants. If they think that the image refers to the configuration of the body, there is nothing to stop them saying that God has the same shape as brute beasts. For we see that these too consist of the same parts as we do, possessing feet, mouths, eyes, nostrils, tongues and the other limbs of the body. Your Reverence must put a stop to these people and, more than that, rebuke those who make a habit of spouting this rubbish.

⁴ ‘Meanings’ and ‘implications’ are terms used by writers on rhetoric to designate allusions or the real (as opposed to the apparent) sense of a statement, see *LSJ* s.vv. ἐμφασίς III and ὑπόνοια II.

⁵ See p. 167, lines 7 ff.

Ἀκούω δὲ ὅτι φασὶν ἀπρακτεῖν εἰς ἀγιασμόν τὴν μυστικὴν εὐλογία, εἰ ἀπομείνῃ λεύσανον αὐτῆς εἰς ἑτέραν ἡμέραν. μαίνονται δὲ ταῦτα λέγοντες· οὐ γὰρ ἀλλοιοῦται Χριστός, οὐδὲ τὸ ἅγιον αὐτοῦ σῶμα¹⁷ μεταβληθήσεται, ἀλλ' ἡ τῆς εὐλογίας δύναμις, καὶ ἡ ζωοποιὸς χάρις διηλεκτῆς ἐστὶν ἐν αὐτῷ.

Περιέρχονται δὲ καὶ ἕτεροὶ τινες,¹⁸ ὡς φασί, προσποιούμενοι μόνη σχολάζειν τῇ προσευχῇ, καὶ οὐδὲν¹⁹ ἐργαζόμενοι,²⁰ καὶ ὄκνου πρόφασιν καὶ πορισμοῦ ποιοῦνται τὴν εὐσέβειαν,^a οὐκ ὀρθὰ φρονούντες. ἐπεὶ λεγέτωσαν ἑαυτοὺς καὶ τῶν ἁγίων ἀποστόλων κρείττους,²¹ οἱ εἰργάζοντο μὲν ἐνδιδόντος αὐτοῖς τοῦ καιροῦ τὴν εἰς τοῦτο σχολήν,²² ἔκαμνον δὲ καὶ εἰς τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ. πῶς δὲ καὶ²³ ἐπελάθοντο γράφοντος τοῦ μακαρίου Παύλου πρὸς τινὰς ἀκούω γὰρ περιπατεῖν ἐν ὑμῖν τινὰς μηδὲν ἐργαζομένους, ἀλλὰ περιεργαζομένους;^e οὐκ ἀποδέχεται τοῖνυν τοὺς τοῦτο δρώντας ἡ ἐκκλησία. δεῖ μὲν γὰρ ὁμολογουμένως εὐχεσθαι συντόνως ἐνηρεμοῦντας τοῖς ἀσκητηρίοις· λυπεῖ δὲ οὐδὲν, μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ ὠφελιμώτατόν ἐστιν ἄγαν τὸ καὶ²⁴ ἐργάζεσθαι, ἵνα μὴ ἑτέροις ἐπαχθῆς εὐρεθῆ, τοὺς αὐτῶν ἰδρώτας εἰς ἰδίαν δεχόμενος χρείαν, δυνηθῆ δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτοῦ πόνων παραμυθησασθαι χήραν καὶ ὀρφανὸν καὶ ἀσθενοῦντάς τινὰς τῶν ἀδελφῶν. εἰ δὲ νομίζουσιν εἶναι²⁵ καλόν, τὸ ἔργου²⁶ μὴ ἄπτεσθαι, ὅταν πάντες τὰ αὐτῶν ζηλώσωσι, τίς ὁ τρέφων αὐτούς; ἀργίας τοῖνυν²⁷ καὶ γαστριμαργίας πρόφασιν²⁸ ποιοῦνται τινες,²⁹ τὸ δεῖν οἶεσθαι μόνη σχολάζειν τῇ προσευχῇ, ἔργου δὲ ὅλως μὴ ἄπτεσθαι.

^a cf. 1 Tim. 6: 5

^e 2 Thess. 3: 11

Witnesses: ll. 6-23+B, headed Κυρίλλου ἐκ τῶν κατ' αὐτῶν, om. πῶς (l. 11)—ἀδελφῶν (l. 20)

¹⁷ σῶμα om. C ¹⁸ καὶ—τινες om. B ¹⁹ καὶ om., μηδὲν B
²⁰ ἀλλὰ περιεργαζόμενοι add. B ²¹ κρείττους B ²² τὴν—σχολήν] καὶ τῆς
εἰς τοῦτο σχολῆς B ²³ καὶ om. C ²⁴ ἄγαν τὸ καὶ] τὸ N ²⁵ εἶναι
om. N ²⁶ ἔργων N ²⁷ τοῖνυν] γὰρ N ²⁸ πρόφασιν] ἀφορμὴν N
²⁹ τινες om. B

⁶ Perhaps arguing from analogy with the manna (Ex. 16: 19 f.) which could not be reserved.

⁷ For Cyril's doctrine of the Eucharist cf. above, p. 23, n. 14. The eucharistic

I hear that they say the consecrated sacramental elements lose their hallowing efficacy if a portion remains over to another day.⁶ To say this is lunacy—Christ is not altered nor will his sacred body change; no, the power of the sacrament, its life-giving grace, inheres in it constantly.⁷

Some others, they say, gad about claiming to devote their time solely to prayer and doing no work; wrong in their ideas they make religion into a means of livelihood, an excuse for avoiding work.⁸ Why, they had better proclaim themselves superior to the holy apostles who worked, when the occasion afforded them leisure for it, and wore themselves out in God's word! How is it they have forgotten that blessed Paul wrote to some 'I hear that some of you are going about doing no work but interfering'? The Church, then, does not sanction this behaviour. Those who live in disciplined monastic calm must, it goes without saying, pray continuously. But labour does not prevent that; indeed, it is exceedingly beneficial in stopping a man being a burden to others whose toil he benefits from, and in enabling him to offer comfort to widows and orphans and any sick brethren by his own efforts. If they think it a good thing to have nothing to do with work, who is going to provide for them if everybody imitates their behaviour? The people in question, then, are making their alleged duty to devote their time solely to prayer and to do no work at all an excuse for idleness and gluttony.

elements, for Cyril, could no more lose their efficacy than the union of Word and flesh in Christ could be dissolved. The elements are, for Cyril, converted into the body of Christ, the body of Life (see p. 81, lines 5 ff.) which vitalizes the recipients, making them concorporeal (*σύσσωμοι*) with the incarnate Word. Cyril's eucharistic theology coheres closely with his doctrine of the Incarnation, of which the Eucharist is, in effect, the extension. For a good summary, see Ezra Gebremedhin, *Life-giving Blessing, an inquiry into the Eucharistic Doctrine of Cyril of Alexandria* (Uppsala, 1977).

⁸ This is a special ground of complaint against Messalians, or Euchites ('pray-ers'), a widespread pietistic movement of Syrian provenance, condemned at the Council of Ephesus (431), *ACO* 1, 1, 7 p. 117; see the texts assembled by M. Kmosko, *Patrologia Syriaca* 3, cols. 171-293 and *TRE* 4 s.v. *ASKESE* 4, p. 221. But there is no other sign of Messalian influence at Calamon, and the charge was no doubt common (cf. Isidore *Epp.* 1, 49 (*PG* 78, 212c), Jerome *Ep.* 125, 11, and Cassian *Conferences* 24, 10 ff.). However, in the Berlin codex Phillipicus gr. 1475 the text-fragment is headed 'by Cyril against the same', where 'the same' means Messalians. For Cyril's attitude to the movement, see *Ep.* 82 (ed. Schwartz, *Cod. Vaticanus gr.* 1431, p. 20).

Μὴ συγχώρει δὲ τοῖς ὀρθοδόξοις μετὰ τῶν καλουμένων Μελετιανῶν³⁰ συνάγεσθαι, ἵνα μὴ γένωνται κοινωνοὶ τῆς ἀποστασίας αὐτῶν. ἀλλ' εἰ μὲν ἐκεῖνοι μετανοοῦντες ἔρχονται πρὸς τοὺς ὀρθοδόξους, ἔστωσαν δεκτοί· μηδεὶς δὲ ἀδιαφορεῖτω, μηδὲ κοινω-
νεῖτω³¹ ἐκείνοις μὴ μεταγινώσκουσιν, ἵνα μὴ, ὡς ἔφην, κοινωνοὶ 5
γένωνται τῆς ἐνούσης κακοπιστίας αὐτοῖς.³²

Ταῦτα ἢ σὴ θεοσέβεια ἀναγνωσθῆναι παρασκευασάτω ἐν ἐκείνοις τοῖς μοναστηρίοις εἰς οἰκοδομὴν τῶν αὐτόθι, καὶ παραγγελλέτω φυλάττειν αὐτά, ἵνα μήτε οἱ ὀρθόδοξοι κάμνωσι παρα-
λυομένης αὐτῶν τῆς συνειδήσεως, μήτε μὴν οἱ ἀργοτροφεῖν 10
ἐθέλοντες ἔχασί³³ τινα παρείσδυσιν τοῦ δοκεῖν εἶναι χρηστοί.

Ἐρρώσθαί σε ἐν κυρίῳ εὐχομαι, ἀγαπητὴ καὶ ποθεινότητε.

³⁰ μελιτιανῶν C
κακοπιστίας N

³¹ κοινωνήτω C
³³ ἔχουσί C

³² τῆς—αὐτοῖς] τῆς αὐτῶν

You are not to allow the orthodox to associate with the so-called Meletians,⁹ to prevent their sharing their apostasy. Those who have a change of heart and come over to the orthodox are to be welcomed. Nobody is to treat the matter as a triviality; nobody is to communicate with the unconverted, lest, as I said, they come to share their disloyalty.

Your Reverence is to procure the reading of this letter in those monasteries for the edification of their occupants, and is to urge the safeguarding of its provisions, so that the orthodox may not flag through relaxing their conscientiousness, and lazy bellies may have no way of appearing to be honest men.

I bid you farewell in the Lord, beloved and very dear Calosirius.

⁹ Followers of Meletius, who originated a schism in Egypt in c. 306 during the persecution of Diocletian. Problems with it dominated the early years of Athanasius' career, and it was an important contributory factor in the Arian controversy. The Arsenoite appears to have been a Meletian centre and Meletians are to be found there as late as the 6th century, see *Apoph. Patrum* (PG 65, 405).

APPENDIX

A translation of the *Formula of Reunion*
(*Ep.* 39 § 5, *ACO* 1, 1, 4 p. 17, 9 ff.)

Accordingly we acknowledge our Lord Jesus Christ, the only-begotten Son of God, to be perfect God and perfect man made up of soul endowed with reason and of body, begotten of the Father before the ages in respect of his Godhead and the same¹ born in the last days for us and for our salvation of Mary the Virgin in respect of his manhood, consubstantial with the Father in Godhead and consubstantial with us in manhood. A union of two natures has been effected and therefore we confess one Christ, one Son, one Lord. By virtue of this understanding of the union which involves no merging, we acknowledge the holy Virgin to be 'Mother of God' because God the Word was 'made flesh' and 'became man' and united to himself the temple he took from her as a result of her conception. As for the terms used about the Lord in the Gospels and apostolic writings, we recognize that theologians treat some as shared because they refer to one person, some they refer separately to two natures, traditionally teaching the application of the divine terms to Christ's Godhead, the lowly to his manhood.

¹ 'the same': this is the sole change of importance made to the Formula between its first appearance in the Easterns' *anaphora* (*ACO* 1, 1, 7 pp. 69f.) and final ratification. It is surely Cyril's addition.

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