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BARLAAM AND IOASAPH



BARLAAM & IOASAPH.

FROM FRENCH MANUSCRIPT OF THE XIVTH
CENTURY, EGE-TON, M S. 745

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

BARLAAM AND IOASAPH

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PREFACE

THE TALE

THERE is no doubt that the author of *Barlaam and Ioasaph* himself regarded his story as a true narrative of the lives of real characters and that this view was universally held until quite recent times. The names of Saint Barlaam and Saint Ioasaph have figured in the Calendars both of the Roman and of the Greek Church and still retain their place in the latter. To-day, however, this view can be no longer held. A comparison of the story with the well-known legend of Buddha must convince every open-minded reader, that the outline of the plot is derived from the same Eastern source; in spite of all difference in detail, the general resemblance is quite undeniable. In the Martyrologium of Pope Sixtus the Fifth (1585-1590) under date of 27 November, are "the holy saints Barlaam and Josaphat, of India, whose wonderful acts Saint John of Damascus has described."¹ Thus Buddha takes his place as a Christian saint, for Joasaph is a corruption of the title Bodhisatta. The writer himself tells us, that the story was brought to him from India, and it is highly probable, that what he heard was simply a version of the life of Buddha, adapted by Christians of the East to their own use. But we should be going too far, if

¹ Rhys Davids, *Buddhist Birth Stories*, p. xxix.

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we sought for traces of Buddhist influence in the doctrinal teaching of the story. No real relationship has ever yet been proved between Christian and Buddhist monasticism; in fact, in spite of certain obvious resemblances, the two differ profoundly in spirit. The aim of the Buddhist monk is mainly negative—deliverance from the evils of the flesh; that of the Christian has also a positive aspect—surrender of the semblance of happiness in this world in order to gain the reality hereafter, the “ἀπόρρητα ἀγαθά” laid up for the righteous in Heaven.

The main aim of the author was the glorification of this Christian monasticism. Marriage, the cares of social and business life, the duties of citizenship—all these, though not represented as inconsistent with Christian living, appear only as a second best. The ideal is the complete devotion of the whole personality to religious contemplation, the renunciation of wealth and pleasure and the mortification of the flesh. In his enthusiasm for the monastic life, as too in his passionate defence of the veneration of Images, our author shows himself clearly an obstinate adversary of the great Iconoclastic movement of the eighth century A.D.

Our book falls roughly into three distinct parts: the narrative—the thread on which the whole is strung: the speeches—many of them of great length—containing long expositions of Christian doctrine, confessions of Faith and hymns of praise,

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and frequent long quotations from early Christian writers¹; and the Apologues,² fables or parables, introduced in the speeches to illustrate pictorially some moral truth. The whole work is steeped in the language of the Bible and of the Christian Fathers; and it is this fact that has led the translators to adopt a style modelled on that of the Authorised Version. The task is not easy or without its perils; but in no other way, we believe, could the unity of the book be maintained; the Biblical quotations, frequent as they are, would harmonise badly with a more modern style.

Books, like men, have their vicissitudes of fate. The favourite work of one generation may be the laughing-stock of the next; and the "edifying story of Barlaam and Ioasaph," which once enjoyed a popularity comparable to that of the "*Pilgrim's Progress*" and furnished material for story-books and romances, for sermons and plays, has fallen into deep oblivion. That it will ever regain this lost fame is hardly to be expected; its world of thought is far removed from ours and its controversies have in many cases ceased to concern us very deeply. But the tale has still life and vigour; it is no corpse of a book that we are dragging from its tomb: we found it, as the seekers found the bodies of the dead Saints, Barlaam and Ioasaph, "οὐδὲν τοῦ προτέρου χρωτὸς παράλλαττον, ὀλόκληρον δὲ καὶ ἀκριβῶς ὑγιές."

¹ For *Apology of Arctides* see below, p. viii.

² See below, p. vii.

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THE APOLOGUES

It is probable that these picturesque and effective little stories came with the main narrative from an Eastern source.¹ The first ten are put into the mouth of Barlaam, the last into that of Theudas, and all are used to point some moral truth. The style is simple and graphic and to some readers the Apologues may form the most attractive part of the book.

The best known is, of course, the tale of the Caskets, made famous by its repetition in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*.

THE APOLOGY OF ARISTIDES

In 1889 Professor Rendel Harris discovered a Syriac version of the Apology of Aristides in St. Katharine's Convent on Mt. Sinai. While engaged on a study of the new text Dr. Armitage Robinson was reminded of a passage in *Barlaam and Ioasaph*, and, on turning to the text made the interesting discovery, that the speech of Nachor (pp. 396-425) was nothing but the Apology in a Greek dress, fitted, with some deftness, into its new context.² For all details we will refer to Dr. Armitage Robinson's work. We need only remind our readers here, that, according to Eusebius of Caesarea, the "*Apology*" was a defence of Christianity presented by Aristides, a philosopher

¹ For details see Max Müller, *Contemp. Review* (July, 1870).

² Cp. p. 424: ἵνα γινῆς, ὦ βασιλεῦ, ὅτι οὐκ ἀπ' ἑμαντοῦ ταῦτα λέγω, ταῖς Γραφαῖς ἐγκύψας τῶν Χριστιανῶν εὐρήσεις οὐδὲν ἕλωθεν τῆς ἀληθείας με λέγειν.

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of Athens, in 124 to the Emperor Hadrian, when on a visit to that city; that modern scholars have found some reasons for assigning the work to the reign of Antoninus Pius, but that beyond all question, it is an early and authentic Christian document. The tone is calm and reasonable and the appeal made is rather to common-sense and plain facts than to subtleties of logic or to exalted emotion.

THE AUTHORSHIP

The question of the authorship of *Barlaam and Ioasaph* cannot be passed over in silence, but considerations of space will only allow us to sum up the arguments and conclusions as briefly as possible.

Throughout the Middle Ages down to quite recent times the book was almost universally attributed to St. John of Damascus.¹ No other attributions need be seriously considered, and the only question for us to decide is whether we can accept the traditional authorship of the Damascene or must let the book remain anonymous. The earliest MSS. mention as author a certain "John the Monk"; but a Latin MS. of the twelfth century in the British Museum gives it to John of Damascus by name, and after that time the tradition becomes increasingly strong in his favour. But in 1886 H. Zotenberg, in an elaborate monograph, attempted to prove that St. John could not have been the author, and many writers have accepted his conclusions in simple

¹ See below, p. xiii.

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trust. We will sum up the more important of his arguments:—

(1) He points out that the definite attribution to St. John does not occur in the earliest MSS.

(2) The importance of the questions of the two natures and the two wills of Christ suggests an earlier date than the eighth century—a date nearer to the time of the great controversies on these subtle points.

(3) There is absolutely no mention of the Moham-medan religion.

(4) The style is quite unlike that of St. John in his works of certain authenticity.

Zotenberg has a few other arguments that seem to us to carry no weight whatever ; and he has also attempted, without much success, to dispose of the definite arguments in favour of the traditional attribution.

These arguments must now be stated:—

(1) Our work exhibits the most striking resemblances on points of doctrine and use to the doctrinal works of St. John ; in many passages the resemblance amounts almost to verbal identity.

(2) There are frequent quotations from favourite authors of St. John, especially from St. Gregory or Nazianzus and St. Basil.

(3) The defence of Images, coupled with the denunciation of Idolatry, the enthusiasm for the monastic ideal, and the scant regard shown for the bi-shops and the secular clergy, almost compel us to

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place the work in the time of the Iconoclastic Controversy. The position, taken up and defended, is exactly that of the Icon-venerators; and we regard this fact alone as conclusive evidence for an eighth century date.

In answer to Zotenberg's arguments we may say:—

(1) That "John the Monk," to whom the earliest MSS. assign the work, may very well be St. John of Damascus; he seems to have been commonly known under this name.

(2) The references to the controversies over the two natures and two wills of Christ are not nearly so frequent or so pointed as are those to the Icon Controversy. This argument, in any case, does not tell seriously against the traditional date.

(3) The lack of any mention of Islam is more remarkable. But St. John had stood in friendly relations with the Mohammedans, and, as they were infidels indeed, but not idolators, they did not come within the special scope of his attack. He was actually accused by his enemies of being a "favourer of Mussulmans." Hence his silence on this point, though striking, is not inexplicable.

(4) The question of style is rather a difficult one. Zotenberg's treatment of the subject is not very successful, and he has made several gross blunders, which justify serious doubts of his competency to pronounce on the subject. The case seems to stand thus: parts of the speeches, dealing with points of doctrine, are strikingly like St. John's doctrinal

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works ; other parts of the work, particularly the narrative sections, are less similar, but are not unlike some of St. John's homilies. On such a point certainty is hardly attainable. We think it may safely be said that the style certainly does not rule out the possibility of St. John's authorship ; some readers will go further and maintain that it actually confirms it.

Our general conclusion then is this. There is a tradition in favour of St. John of Damascus as the author of *Barlaam and Ioasaph*. The book was undoubtedly written during the Iconoclastic Controversy, in the eighth century, probably at a time when the Iconoclasts were in the ascendant (c. 750 A.D. ?). It was written either by St. John of Damascus himself or by another monk bearing the name of John, who was intimately acquainted with the works of the Damascene, quoted freely from the same authors, held the same views on general points of doctrine and took the same side in the Iconoclastic Controversy. We have examined Zotenberg's arguments and found them insufficient ; his followers have added little or nothing to his case. Langen, after a thorough inquiry, accepts the tradition : Max Müller characterises the arguments brought against it as very weak. We think therefore that the name of St. John of Damascus has still a right to appear on the title-page.

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THE Greek Text, employed in this present book, and upon which the accompanying English Translation is based, is that of J. F. Boissonade, occurring in vol. iv., pp. 1-365, of his *Anecdota Græca*, Paris, 1832.

Boissonade's is the First Printed Greek edition of Barlaam and Ioasaph, and is founded on certain MSS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. These are four in number; *viz.*, Codex 903 (of the eleventh cent.) which Boissonade labels *A*; Codex 904 (of the twelfth cent.) *B*; Codex 1128 (of the fourteenth cent.) *C*; and Codex 907 (also of the fourteenth cent.) *D*. But to this last-named codex Boissonade refers only when dealing with the *Apology of Aristides*, pp. 243-251. Boissonade appears to have favoured Codex 904 most of all, and, on p. vii of his preface, he informs us that, for the sake of brevity, he has noted only a few variations of *A* and *C*. His hopes of a new edition by Schmidt and Kapitar have not yet been fulfilled. When seeking for the best Greek text of Barlaam and Ioasaph, Migne availed himself of the labours of Boissonade, and this text he has, more or less faithfully, reproduced in his third vol. of St. John Damascene's writings in Tome xcvi. of the *Patrologiæ Græcæ Coursus Completus*.

In 1884 there was published at Athens, under the editorship of Sophronius, Monk of Mount Athos, another printed edition of Barlaam and Ioasaph. This was based upon parchment MSS. belonging to the Sketè of St. Anne on the aforesaid Holy Mount.

In addition to Codices 903, 904, 907 and 1128, Boissonade enumerates 16 other Greek MSS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. And H. Zotenberg, in his *Notice sur le livre de Barlaam et Ioasaph*, p. 3, gives us their numbers, and dates, ranging from the eleventh to the sixteenth centuries, but says nothing about their genealogical classification. He also supplies a valuable list of Greek MSS. elsewhere. Six examples are said to be preserved in

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the Imperial Library at Vienna ; four in the Royal Library at Munich ; ten in different Libraries at Oxford. Single copies exist in the British Museum, in the Libraries of Heidelberg, Rome and the abbey of Grotta Ferrata, at Florence, at Venice, Turin, Madrid, the Escurial ; at Moscow, in the patriarchal Library at Cairo, at the convents of Saint Saba (whereof St. John Damascene was monk) and of Iveron, and of St. Anne on Mount Athos. Dr. Armitage Robinson in his Appendix to *The Apology of Aristides*, pp. 81, 82, adds to this long list a Greek MS. at Wisbech, apparently of the beginning of the eleventh cent. ; and another, of the seventeenth cent., in the Library of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

A glance at the *Catalogue of Romances in the Department of MSS. in the British Museum*¹ alone is sufficient to prove the immense popularity of *Barlaam and Ioasaph* in the Middle Ages, and to show what material it provided for romancers, poets preachers, teachers, dramatists, writers of mystery plays, Moralities,² and the like.

After the appearance of *Barlaam and Ioasaph* in the literary works of St. John Damascene, and following its embodiment, about the middle of the tenth cent., in Simeon Metaphrastes' *Lives of the Saints*, it was translated into Latin, certainly not later than the twelfth cent.³ From this and from other Latin versions the history of *Barlaam and Ioasaph* passed easily into nearly every language in Europe.⁴

To speak only of England. Here, as elsewhere, *Barlaam and Ioasaph* was probably chiefly known by means of the Dominican Monk Jacobus de Voragine⁵ and his famous

¹ H. L. D. WARD, vol. ii, pp. 111-149.

² *Barlaam's Apologue of the man and his three friends* is suggestive of the old Morality *Everyman*. *Ioasaph's* temptation by the fair damsels and the fair princess is anticipatory of Parsifal, the flower maidens and Kundry.

³ Witness Add. MS. 17,299.

⁴ From the original Greek it is also said to have been translated at an early date into Arabic, Ethiopic, Armenian, Syriac and Hebrew.

⁵ Native of Varraggio on the Gulf of Genoa, born c. 1230, died in 1298.

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Legenda Aurea, which is a collection of Lives of Saints. Barlaam and Ioasaph appear in this work, not as St. John Damascene wrote the history, but in an abridged form.¹ But with the invention of the Printing Press copies were greatly multiplied. The first edition of *Legenda Aurea* is supposed to have been printed at Basel about 1470, and of this Latin edition Caxton made a translation and 'Fynysshed' it at Westminster, on Nov. 20, 1483. Since then many a reprint of these *Golden Legends* has been made. In 1672 these was also published in London, in English prose, *The History of the Five Wise Philosophers; or The Wonderful Relation of the Life of Iehoshaphat the Hermit, Son of Avenerio, King of Barma in India. . . A Treatise, both Pleasant Profitable, and Pious.* This was written by H. P(arsons), Gent. Subsequent editions of this work appeared in 1711, 1725 (?) and 1732; and the above was reprinted by K. S. Macdonald, Calcutta, 1895.

Dr. Armitage Robinson considers it 'remarkable that this work, which at one time enjoyed such extraordinary popularity, should not have found its way into print in its original language before the nineteenth century.' Perhaps it is scarcely less remarkable that it has been reserved to the year 1914 to give a full translation in English, as is now done for the first time, of this edifying and charming 'half-Greek, and half-oriental story.'

¹ In the first part of the fourteenth cent. a prose *Légende Dorée*, founded on the earlier one, was written by a French monk, Jean de Vignay, and from this writer, and from others, there were drawn prose and verse translations in English, MS. copies of which are still to be found in the British Museum, and in the Bodleian Library; and some of these have been printed by K. S. Macdonald, and others by Carl Hortsman in his *Altenglische Legenden*. For other foreign metrical versions, see that of Gui de Cambrai; that of an Anglo-Norman poet, Chardry; and the long epic of Rudolf von Ems. See also, in prose, the *Speculum historiale* by Vincentius Bellovacensis, Lib. xvi. caps. 1-64; Strasburg. 1473.

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LIFE OF ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

ST. JOHN, who from the place of his birth derives his title Damascene, was born in or about the year 676, and died, it is thought, after 754 but before 787. For details of his life we depend entirely upon John, Patriarch of Constantinople and Martyr, 963-969: from whom we gather that St. John Damascene was of gentle blood, and came of Christian ancestors, whose family name was Mansur, the Arabic for victor. His father was given to good works, and made no secret of his religion, nor was this considered by the Saracen as any bar against his holding high office at the Court of Damascus, and in this respect he was not unlike Joseph in Egypt, and Daniel in Babylon before him.

The old Mansur had a son, John by name; besides him, he had an adopted son called Cosmas. When John and his foster-brother Cosmas were old enough, their education was committed to the charge of an elderly and learned Sicilian Monk and Priest, whose name also happened to be Cosmas. He had been carried away captive from Sicily, and was standing in the market-place at Damascus, doomed to death or slavery, when the old Mansur pleaded with the Caliph for his life, ransomed and took him to his own home. There the old Monk Cosmas, fearing

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the judgement threatened to the slothful servant who possessed the talent¹ but made no use of it, soon fell to work and began to instruct his two pupils in rhetoric, dialectic, philosophy, natural history, music, astronomy, and above all in theology. This done, old Cosmas withdrew from Damascus to the Monastery of St. Sabas,² near Jerusalem. On the death of his father, John Mansur was summoned to court and pressed to accept the office of *πρωτοσύμβουλος* or chief-councillor. To this request, after some little persuasion, he consented.

At that time the Eastern Church was in the throes of the Iconoclastic heresy.³ In 726 Leo the Isaurian passed his first royal edict against the vener-

¹ Cp. *Barlaam and Ioasaph*, p. 4.

² Thither he was followed by both his pupils, as well as by St. John Damascene's nephew, St. Stephen the Sabaïte.

³ 'No controversy has been more grossly misapprehended; none, without the key of subsequent events, could have been so difficult to appreciate. Till Calvinism, and its daughter Rationalism, showed the ultimate development of Iconoclastic principles, it must have been well-nigh impossible to realise the depth of feeling on the side of the Church, or the greatness of her interests attacked by her opponents. We may, perhaps, doubt whether even the Saints of that day fully understood the character of the battle; whether they did not give up ease, honour, possession, life itself, rather from an intuitive perception that their cause was the cause of the Catholic faith, than from a logical appreciation of the results to which the Image-destroyers were tending. Just so, in the early part of the Nestorian controversy many and many a simple soul must have felt intuitively that the title of Theotocos was to be defended, without seeing the full consequences to which its denial would subsequently lead. The supporters of Icons, by universal consent, numbered amongst their ranks all that was pious and venerable in the Eastern Church. The Iconoclasts seem to have been the legitimate development of that secret creeping Manichæism, which,

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ation of sacred images. At Damascus St. John entered the arena against him, and vigorously defended this practice as the ancient and lawful heritage of the Christian people. Moreover he stirred up the Faithful to resist and ignore the edict. In 730 there followed a second royal decree, more arbitrary than the former. To this St. John Damascene replied with greater zeal and eloquence than before. No marvel, therefore, if the Emperor resented the contradiction of this able and learned opponent, who sheltered himself, as he considered, under the wing of the Caliph of Damascus. So, being unable to overwhelm St. John Damascene by force or argument, Leo determined to compass his ruin by stratagem. For which purpose he forged letters addressed to himself, purporting to be written in the hand-writing of St. John at Damascus, privily informing the Byzantine Emperor that the guard at Damascus was weak and negligent, and promising Leo that, if he sent sufficient troops, he could easily capture the city, and might count on the writer's co-operation. This forged letter was then despatched to the Caliph: and for a while the latter believed that his once faithful *πρωτοσύμβουλος* had been guilty of base treachery. Nothing short of a miracle, which the historian relates, cleared up the mystery, and finally restored the Damascene to his master's favour and confidence.

Soon after this, being constrained to 'forsake all and follow Christ,' St. John begged the Caliph to relieve him of his office, and at last with difficulty

under the various names of Turlupins, Bogomili, or Goodmen, so long devastated Christ's fold.' J. M. NEALE, *Hymns of the Eastern Church*, London, 1863, pp. 14, 15.

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obtained permission to retire from public life. Having sold all his worldly goods, and distributed to the poor, with but one coat on his back, he retired, together with the younger Cosmas, his former playmate (hereafter to be known as Cosmas the Melodist, and Bishop of Maiuma), to the monastery of St. Saba, whither his old tutor, Sicilian Cosmas, had already gone, 'esteeming the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures' in Syria, and accounting the dry desert better than 'Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus.' Here later on he was ordained Priest of the church of Jerusalem. Here he fasted and prayed. Here he composed his famous Canons, Odes, Idiomela, Stichera, Cathismata, Troparia, Theotokia, and the like. Here he set in order the Greek service books, supplying that which was lacking for the Eastern, as did St. Gregory the great for the Western church. And lo! he, that was once dubbed by his enemies 'Mamzer' (*Hebraicè* 'bastard'), 'a cursed favourer of Saracens' 'a traitorous worshipper of images,' 'a wronger of Jesus Christ,' 'a teacher of impiety,' and 'a bad interpreter of the Scriptures,' is now, from his defence of sacred images, fitly styled 'the Doctor of Christian Art,' is surnamed 'Chrysorrhoeas' (the Golden-stream), and has 'deservedly won the double honour of being the last but one of the Fathers of the Greek church and the greatest of her Poets.'

BARLAAM AND IOASAPH

ΒΑΡΛΑΑΜ ΚΑΙ ΙΩΑΣΑΦ

ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ ΨΥΧΩΦΕΛΗΣ ΕΚ ΤΗΣ ΕΝΔΟΤΕΡΑΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΙΘΙΟΠΩΝ ΧΩΡΑΣ, ΤΗΣ ΙΝΔΩΝ ΛΕΓΟΜΕΝΗΣ, ΠΡΟΣ ΤΗΝ ΑΓΙΑΝ ΠΟΛΙΝ ΜΕΤΕΝΕΧΘΕΙΣΑ ΔΙΑ ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ ΜΟΝΑΧΟΥ, ΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΤΙΜΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΕΝΑΡΕΤΟΥ ΜΟΝΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΣΑΒΑ· ΕΝ ΗΙ Ο ΒΙΟΣ ΒΑΡΛΑΑΜ ΚΑΙ ΙΩΑΣΑΦ ΤΩΝ ΑΟΙΔΙΜΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΜΑΚΑΡΙΩΝ.

ΠΡΟΟΙΜΙΟΝ

- Rom. viii.
14 "Όσοι Πνεύματι Θεοῦ ἄγονται, οὗτοί εἰσιν 1
 υἱοὶ Θεοῦ, φησὶν ὁ θεῖος Ἀπόστολος· τὸ δὲ Πνεύ-
 ματος ἁγίου ἀξιοθῆναι καὶ υἱοὺς Θεοῦ γενέσθαι
 τῶν ὀρεκτῶν ὑπάρχει τὸ ἔσχατον, καὶ οὐ γενο-
 μένοις πάσης θεωρίας ἀνύπαυσις, καθὼς γέγρα-
 πται. τῆς οὖν ὑπερφυοῦς ταύτης καὶ τῶν ἐφετῶν
 ἀκροτάτης μακαριότητος ἠξιώθησαν ἐπιτυχεῖν οἱ
 ἀπ' αἰῶνος ἅγιοι διὰ τῆς τῶν ἀρετῶν ἐργασίας· οἱ
 μὲν μαρτυρικῶς ἀθλήσαντες καὶ μέχρις αἵματος
 πρὸς τὴν ἁμαρτίαν ἀντικαταστάντες, οἱ δὲ ἀσκη-
 τικῶς ἀγωνισίμενοι, καὶ τὴν στενὴν βαδίσαντες
 ὁδόν, καὶ μάρτυρες τῇ προαιρέσει γεινόμενοι. ὧν
 τὰς ἀριστείας καὶ τὰ κατορθώματα, τῶν τε δι' 2
 αἵματος τελειωθέντων καὶ τῶν δι' ἀσκήσεως
 τὴν ἀγγελικὴν πολιτείαν μιμησαμένων, γραφῆ
 παραδιδόναι, καὶ ἀρετῆς ὑπόδειγμα ταῖς μετέπειτα
 2

BARLAAM AND IOASAPH

AN EDIFYING STORY FROM THE INNER LAND OF THE ETHIOPIANS, CALLED THE LAND OF THE INDIANS, THENCE BROUGHT TO THE HOLY CITY, BY JOHN THE MONK (AN HONOURABLE MAN AND A VIRTUOUS, OF THE MONASTERY OF SAINT SABAS); WHEREIN ARE THE LIVES OF THE FAMOUS AND BLESSED BARLAAM AND IOASAPH.

INTRODUCTION

‘As many as are led by the Spirit of God they are sons of God’ saith the inspired Apostle. Now to have been accounted worthy of the Holy Spirit and to have become sons of God is of all things most to be coveted; and, as it is written, ‘They that have become his sons find rest from all enquiry.’ This marvellous, and above all else desirable, blessedness have the Saints from the beginning won by the practice of the virtues, some having striven as Martyrs, and resisted sin unto blood, and others having struggled in self-discipline, and having trodden the narrow way, proving Martyrs in will. Now, that one should hand down to memory the prowess and virtuous deeds of these, both of them that were made perfect by blood, and of them that by self-denial did emulate the conversation of Angels, and should deliver to the generations that follow a pattern of virtue, this

The author setteth forth the purpose of his history

παραπέμπειν γενεαῖς, ἐκ τῶν θειγόρων Ἀποστό-
 λων καὶ μακαρίων Πατέρων ἢ τοῦ Χριστοῦ παρεί-
 ληφεν Ἐκκλησία, ἐπὶ σωτηρία τοῦ γένους ἡμῶν
 τοῦτο νομοθετησάντων. ἡ γὰρ πρὸς ἀρετὴν
 φέρουσα ὁδὸς τραχεῖά τίς ἐστι καὶ ἀνάπτης καὶ
 μάλιστα τοῖς μήπω μεταθεμένοις ὅλους ἑαυτοὺς
 ἐπὶ τὸν Κύριον, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῆς τῶν παθῶν τυραν-
 νίδος ἔτι πολεμουμένοις. διὰ τοῦτο καὶ πολλῶν
 δεόμεθα τῶν πρὸς αὐτὴν παρακαλούντων ἡμᾶς,
 τοῦτο μὲν παραινέσεων, τοῦτο δὲ καὶ βίῳ ἱστο-
 ρίας τῶν ἐκείνην προωδευκότων, ὃ καὶ μᾶλλον
 ἀλύπως ἐφέλκεται πρὸς αὐτὴν καὶ μὴ ἀπογινώ-
 σκειν παρασκευάζει τῆς πορείας τὸ δύσκολον.
 ἐπεὶ καὶ τῷ μελλοντι βαδίζειν ὁδὸν δύσπορον καὶ
 τραχεῖαν παραινῶν μὲν τις καὶ προτρεπόμενος
 ἦττον πείσειεν· ὑποδεικνύων δὲ πολλοὺς αὐτὴν
 ἤδη διελθόντας, εἶτα κἂν τῷ τέλει καλῶς κατα-
 λύσαντας, οὕτω πείσειε μᾶλλον καὶ αὐτὸν ἂν τῆς
 πορείας ἄψασθαι. τούτῳ οὖν ἐγὼ στοιχῶν τῷ
 κανόνι, ἄλλως δὲ καὶ τὸν ἐπηρτημένον τῷ δούλῳ
 κίνδυνον ὑφορώμενος, ὅς, λαβὼν παρὰ τοῦ δεσπό-
 του τὸ τάλαντον, εἰς γῆν ἐκεῖνο κατώρυξε καὶ τὸ
 δοθὲν πρὸς ἐργασίαν ἔκρυσεν ἀπραγμάτευτον, 3
 ἐξήγησιν ψυχωφελῆ ἕως ἐμοῦ κατανήσασαν οὐ-
 δαμῶς σιωπήσομαι· ἦνπερ μοι ἀφηγήσαντο ἄνδρες
 εὐλαβεῖς τῆς ἐνδοτέρας τῶν Λιθιόπων χώρας,
 οὐστυνας Ἰνδούς οἶδεν ὁ λόγος καλεῖν, ἐξ ὑπομνη-
 μάτων ταύτην ἀψευδῶν μεταφράσαντες, ἔχει δὲ
 οὕτως.

Gal. vi. 16;
Phil. iii. 16

Mat. xxv.
24

BARLAAM AND IOASAPH

hath the Church of Christ received as a tradition from the inspired Apostles, and the blessed Fathers, who did thus enact for the salvation of our race. For the pathway to virtue is rough and steep, especially for such as have not yet wholly turned unto the Lord, but are still at warfare, through the tyranny of their passions. For this reason also we need many encouragements thereto, whether it be exhortations, or the record of the lives of them that have travelled on the road before us; which latter draweth us towards it the less painfully, and doth accustom us not to despair on account of the difficulty of the journey. For even as with a man that would tread a hard and difficult path; by exhortation and encouragement one may scarce win him to essay it, but rather by pointing to the many who have already completed the course, and at the last have arrived safely. So I too, 'walking by this rule,' and heedful of the danger hanging over that servant who, having received of his lord the talent, buried it in the earth, and hid out of use that which was given him to trade withal, will in no wise pass over in silence the edifying story that hath come to me, the which devout men from the inner land of the Ethiopians, whom our tale calleth Indians, delivered unto me, translated from trustworthy records. It readeth thus.

I

Ἡ τῶν Ἰνδῶν λεγομένη χώρα πόρρω μὲν δια-
 κείται τῆς Αἰγύπτου, μεγάλη οὖσα καὶ πολυ-
 αίθρωπος· περικλύζεται δὲ θαλάσσαις καὶ νῆυσι-
 πόροις πελάγεσι τῷ κατ' Αἴγυπτον μέρει· ἐκ δὲ
 τῆς ἠπείρου προσεγγίζει τοῖς ὀρίοις Περσίδος,
 ἣτις πάλαι μὲν τῷ τῆς εἰδωλομανίας ἐμελαίνετο
 ζόφῳ, εἰς ἄκρον ἐκβεβαρβαρωμένη καὶ ταῖς ἀθέ-
 σμοις ἐκδεδιητημένη τῶν πράξεων. ὅτε δὲ ὁ
 μονογενῆς τοῦ Θεοῦ Υἱός, ὁ ὢν εἰς τὸν κόλπον
 τοῦ Πατρὸς, τὸ ἑαυτοῦ πλάσμα μὴ φέρων ὄραν
 ἁμαρτίας δουλούμενον, τοῖς οἰκείοις περὶ τοῦτο
 σπλάγχνοις ἐπικαμφθεῖς, ὥφθη καθ' ἡμᾶς ἁμαρ-
 τίας χωρὶς, καί, τὸν τοῦ Πατρὸς θρόνον μὴ
 ἀπολιπόν, Παρθένον ᾤκησε δι' ἡμᾶς, ἵν' ἡμεῖς
 κατοικήσωμεν τοὺς οὐρανοὺς, τοῦ τε παλαιοῦ
 πτώματος ἀνακληθῶμεν, καὶ τῆς ἁμαρτίας ἀπαλ-
 λαγῶμεν, τὴν προτέραν νίοθεσίαν ἀπολαβόντες,
 καί, πᾶσαν μὲν τὴν διὰ σαρκὸς ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν⁴
 τελέσας οἰκονομίαν, σταυρὸν τε καὶ θάνατον
 καταδεξάμενος καὶ τοῖς ἐπουρανίοις παραδόξως
 ἐνοποιήσας τὰ ἐπίγεια, ἀναστὰς δὲ ἐκ νεκρῶν καὶ
 μετὰ δόξης εἰς οὐρανοὺς ἵναληφθεὶς καὶ ἐν δεξιᾷ
 τῆς τοῦ Πατρὸς μεγαλωσύνης καθίσας, τὸ παρῆ-
 κλητον Πνεῦμα τοῖς αὐτόπταις αὐτοῦ καὶ μύσταις,
 κατὰ τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν, ἐν εἶδει γλωσσῶν πυρίνων
 ἔξαπέστειλε, καὶ ἔπεμψεν αὐτοὺς εἰς πάντα τὰ
 ἔθνη φωτίσαι τοὺς ἐν σκότει τῆς ἀγνοίας καθη-
 μένους, καὶ βαπτίζειν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ
 Πατρὸς καὶ τοῦ Υἱοῦ καὶ τοῦ Ἀγίου Πνεύματος,

John i. 18

Baruch iii.
37; John i.
14; Heb. iv.
15; Luke i.
27, 42

Mk. xvi. 19

Heb. i. 3

Acts II. 3

Mat. iv. 16

Mat. xxviii;
Mk. xvi

I

THE country of the Indians, as it is called, is vast and populous, lying far beyond Egypt. On the side of Egypt it is washed by seas and navigable gulphs, but on the mainland it marcheth with the borders of Persia, a land formerly darkened with the gloom of idolatry, barbarous to the last degree, and wholly given up to unlawful practices. But when 'the only-begotten Son of God, which is in the bosom of the Father,' being grieved to see his own handiwork in bondage unto sin, was moved with compassion for the same, and shewed himself amongst us without sin, and, without leaving his Father's throne, dwelt for a season in the Virgin's womb for our sakes, that we might dwell in heaven, and be re-claimed from the ancient fall, and freed from sin by receiving again the adoption of sons; when he had fulfilled every stage of his life in the flesh for our sake, and endured the death of the Cross, and marvellously united earth and heaven; when he had risen again from the dead, and had been received up into heaven, and was seated at the right hand of the majesty of the Father, whence, according to his promise, he sent down the Comforter, the Holy Ghost, unto his eye-witnesses and disciples, in the shape of fiery tongues, and despatched them unto all nations, for to give light to them that sat in the darkness of ignorance, and to baptize them in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost—whereby it fell to the

How the
Apostle
Thomas
preached
the Gospel
to the
Indians

ὡς ἐντεῦθεν τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν τὰς ἐφάσ λήξεις, τοὺς δὲ τὰς ἐσπερίους λαχόντας περιέρχεσθαι, βόρειά τε καὶ νότια διαθέειν κλίματα, τὸ προστεταγμένου αὐτοῖς πληροῦντας, διάγγεσμα τότε καὶ ὁ ἱερώτατος Θωμᾶς, εἰς ὑπάρχων τῆς δωδεκαρίθμου φάλαγγος τῶν μαθητῶν τοῦ Χριστοῦ, πρὸς τὴν τῶν Ἰνδῶν ἐξεπέμπετο, κηρύττων αὐτοῖς τὸ σωτήριον κήρυγμα. τοῦ Κυρίου δὲ συνεργούντος καὶ τὸν λόγον βεβαιούντος διὰ τῶν ἐπακολουθούντων σημείων, τὸ μὲν τῆς δεισιδαιμονίας ἀπηλάθη σκότος καί, τῶν εἰδωλικῶν σπονδῶν τε καὶ βδελυγμάτων ἀπαλλαγέντες, τῇ ἀπλανεῖ προσετέθησαν πίστει, καί, οὕτω ταῖς ἀποστολικαῖς μεταπλασθέντες χερσὶ, Χριστῷ διὰ τοῦ βαπτίσματος ὤκειώθησαν, καί, ταῖς κατὰ μέρος προσθήκαις αὐξανόμενοι, προέκοπτον ἐν τῇ ἀμωμῆτι πίστει, ἐκκλησίας τε ἀνὰ πάσας ὠκοδόμουσαν τὰς χώρας.

Ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ἤρξατο μοναστήρια συνίστασθαι καὶ τὰ τῶν μοναχῶν ἀθροίζεσθαι πλήθη, καὶ τῆς ἐκείνων ἀρετῆς καὶ ἀγγελομιμήτου διαγωγῆς ἢ φήμη τὰ πέρατα διελάμβανε τῆς οἰκουμένης, καὶ εἰς Ἰνδοὺς ἦκε, πρὸς τὸν ὅμοιον ζῆλον καὶ τούτους διήγειρεν, ὡς πολλοὺς αὐτῶν, πάντα καταλιπόντας, καταλαβεῖν τὰς ἐρήμους καὶ ἐν σώματι θνητῷ τὴν πολιτείαν ἀνειληφέναι τῶν ἀσωμάτων. οὕτω καλῶς ἐχόντων τῶν πραγμάτων, καὶ χρυσαῖς πτέρυξι, τὸ δὴ λεγόμενον, εἰς οὐρανοὺς πολλῶν ἀνιπταμένων, ἀνίσταται τις βασιλεὺς ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ χώρᾳ, Ἀβεννήρ τοῦνομα, μέγας μὲν γενόμενος πλούτῳ καὶ δυναστείᾳ καὶ τῇ κατὰ τῶν ἀντικειμένων νίκη, γενναῖός τε ἐν

Acts i. 13

Mk. xvi. 20

Eus. H. E.,
i. 13 ; iii. 1
Soer. H. E.,
i. 19 ; iv. 15

Ps. xix. 4

5

6

lot of some of the Apostles to travel to the far-off East and to some to journey to the West-ward, while others traversed the regions North and South, fulfilling their appointed tasks—then it was, I say, that one of the company of Christ's Twelve Apostles, most holy Thomas, was sent out to the land of the Indians, preaching the Gospel of Salvation. 'The Lord working with him and confirming the word with signs following,' the darkness of superstition was banished; and men were delivered from idolatrous sacrifices and abominations, and added to the true Faith, and being thus transformed by the hands of the Apostle, were made members of Christ's household by Baptism, and, waxing ever with fresh increase, made advancement in the blameless Faith and built churches in all their lands.

Now when monasteries began to be formed in Egypt, and numbers of monks banded themselves together, and when the fame of their virtues and Angelic conversation 'was gone out into all the ends of the world' and came to the Indians, it stirred them up also to the like zeal, insomuch that many of them forsook everything and withdrew to the deserts; and, though but men in mortal bodies, adopted the spiritual life of Angels. While matters were thus prospering and many were soaring upward to heaven on wings of gold, as the saying is, there arose in that country a king named Abenner, mighty in riches and power, and in victory over his enemies,

Of Abenner
the king
and his
idolatry

πολέμοις, καὶ μεγέθει σώματος ἅμα δὲ καὶ προσώπου ὠραιότητι σεμνυόμενος, πᾶσί τε τοῖς κοσμικοῖς καὶ θάττον μαραινόμενοις προτερήμασιν ἐγκαυχόμενος· κατὰ ψυχὴν δὲ ἐσχάτη πιεζόμενος πτωχεῖα καὶ πολλοῖς κακοῖς συμπτνιγόμενος, τῆς ἑλληνικῆς ὑπάρχων μοίρας, καὶ σφόδρα περὶ τὴν δεισιδαίμονα πλάνην τῶν εἰδώλων ἐπτοημένος. πολλῇ δὲ συζῶν οὗτος τρυφῇ καὶ ἀπολαύσει τῶν ἡδέων καὶ τερπνῶν τοῦ βίου, καὶ ἐν οὐδενὶ τῶν θελημάτων καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν αὐτοῦ ἀποστερούμενος, ἐν εἶχε τὸ τὴν εὐφροσύνην αὐτῷ ἐγκόπτου καὶ μερίμναις αὐτοῦ βάλλον τὴν ψυχὴν, τὸ τῆς ἀτεκνίας κακόν. ἔρημος γὰρ ὑπάρχων παίδων, διὰ φροντίδος εἶχε πολλῆς ὅπως, τοῦ τοιούτου λυθεὶς δεσμοῦ, τέκνων κληθεῖη πατήρ, πρᾶγμα τοῖς πολλοῖς εὐκταϊότατον. τοιούτος μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς, καὶ οὕτως ἔχων τῆς γνώμης.

Τὸ δὲ εὐκλεέστατον γένος τῶν χριστιανῶν καὶ τὰ τῶν μοναχῶν πλήθη παρ' οὐδὲν θέμενοι τὸ τοῦ βασιλέως σέβας, καὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ μὴ δεδοικότες ὅλως ἀπειλὴν, προέκοπτον τῇ τοῦ Χριστοῦ χάριτι, εἰς λόγου κρείττονα πληθύν ἐπιιδόντες, καὶ βραχὺν μὲν ποιούμενοι τοῦ βασιλέως λόγον, τῶν δὲ πρὸς θεραπείαν φερόντων Θεοῦ διαφερόντως ἔχόμενοι. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πολλοὶ τῶν τὴν μοναδικὴν ἐπανηρημένων τάξιν, πάντα μὲν ἐπίσης τὰ ἐνταῦθα τερπνὰ διέπτουον, πρὸς ἐν δὲ μόνου τοῦτο εἶχον ἐρωτικῶς, τὴν εὐσέβειαν, καὶ τὸν ὑπὲρ Χριστοῦ θάνατον ἐδίψων, καὶ τῆς ἐκείθεν ὠρέγοντο μακαριότητος. ἐκήρυττον οὖν, οὐ φόβω τινὶ καὶ ὑποστολῇ, ἀλλὰ καὶ λίαν εὐπαρρησιᾶστως τὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ σωτήριον ὄνομα, καὶ οὐδὲν ὅ τι

brave in warfare, vain of his splendid stature and comeliness of face, and boastful of all worldly honours, that pass so soon away. But his soul was utterly crushed by poverty, and choked with many vices, for he was of the Greek way, and sore distraught by the superstitious error of his idol-worship. But, although he lived in luxury, and in the enjoyment of the sweet and pleasant things of life, and was never baulked of any of his wishes and desires, yet one thing there was that marred his happiness, and pierced his soul with care, the curse of childlessness. For being without issue, he took ceaseless thought how he might be rid of this hobble, and be called the father of children, a name greatly coveted by most people. Such was the king, and such his mind.

Meanwhile the glorious band of Christians and the companies of monks, paying no regard to the king's majesty, and in no wise terrified by his threats, advanced in the grace of Christ, and grew in number beyond measure, making short account of the king's words, but cleaving closely to everything that led to the service of God. For this reason many, who had adopted the monastic rule, abhorred alike all the sweets of this world, and were enamoured of one thing only, namely godliness, thirsting to lay down their lives for Christ his sake, and yearning for the happiness beyond. Wherefore they preached, not with fear and trembling, but rather even with excess of boldness, the saving Name of God, and naught but Christ

How,
maugre the
threats of
Abenner,
the Chris-
tians grew
and pros-
pered

μη Χριστὸς αὐτοῖς διὰ στόματος ἦν, τὴν τε
 ῥευστὴν καὶ εὐμίραντον φύσιν τῶν παρόντων καὶ
 τὸ πάγιον καὶ ἄφθαρτον τῆς μελλούσης ζωῆς
 φανερώς πᾶσιν ὑπεδείκνουν, καὶ οἷονεὶ ἀφορμὰς
 παρείχον καὶ σπέρματα πρὸς τὸ οἰκίους γενέσθαι
 Θεῶ καὶ τῆς ἐν Χριστῷ κρυπτομένης ἀξιωθῆναι
 ζωῆς. ἐντεῦθεν πολλοί, τῆς ἡδίστης ἐκείνης
 διδασκαλίας ἀπολαύοντες, τοῦ μὲν πικροῦ τῆς
 ἀπίτης ἀφίσταντο σκότους, τῷ δὲ γλυκεῖ τῆς
 ἀληθείας φωτὶ προσετίθεντο· ὡς καὶ τινες τῶν
 ἐνδόξων καὶ τῆς συγκλήτου βουλῆς πάντα ἀποτί-
 θεσθαι τὰ τοῦ βίου βάρη καὶ λοιπὸν γίνεσθαι
 μοναχοὺς.

Ὁ δὲ βασιλεύς, ὡς ἤκουσε ταῦτα, ὀργῆς ὅτι
 πλείστης πληρωθεὶς καὶ τῷ θυμῷ ὑπερζέσας,
 δόγμα αὐτίκα ἐξέθετο, πάντα Χριστιανὸν βιά-
 ζεσθαι τοῦ ἐξόμνησθαι τὴν εὐσέβειαν. ὅθεν
 καινὰ μὲν κατ' αὐτῶν εἶδη βασάνων ἐπενοεῖ καὶ
 ἐπετήδευε, καινοὺς δὲ τρόπους θανάτων ἠπέλει.
 καὶ γράμματα κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν ὑποτελῆ αὐτῷ
 χώραν ἐπέμπετο ἄρχουσι καὶ ἡγεμόσι, τιμωρίας 8
 κατὰ τῶν εὐσεβῶν καὶ σφαγὰς ἰδίκους ἀποφαινό-
 μενα. ἐξαιρέτως δὲ κατὰ τῶν τοῦ μοναδικοῦ
 σχήματος λογάδων θυμομαχῶν, ἄσπονδον ἠγειρε
 τὸν πρὸς αὐτοὺς καὶ ἀκήρυκτον πόλεμον. ταύτη
 τοι καὶ πολλοὶ μὲν τῶν πιστῶν τὴν διάνοιαν
 ἀνεσαλεύοντο, ἄλλοι δέ, τὰς βασάνους μὴ δυνη-
 θέντες ὑπενεγκεῖν, τῷ ἀθεμίτῳ αὐτοῦ εἰκον προσ-
 τάγματι. οἱ δὲ τοῦ μοναχικοῦ τάγματος ἡγεμό-
 νες καὶ ἀρχηγοί, οἱ μὲν, ἐλέγχοντες αὐτοῦ τὴν
 ἀνομίαν, τὸ διὰ μαρτυρίου ὑπήνεγκαν τέλος καὶ
 τῆς ἀλήκτου ἐπέτυχον μακαριότητος· οἱ δὲ ἐν

was on their lips, as they plainly proclaimed to all men the transitory and fading nature of this present time, and the fixedness and incorruptibility of the life to come, and sowed in men the first seeds, as it were, towards their becoming of the household of God, and winning that life which is hid in Christ. Wherefore many, profiting by this most pleasant teaching, turned away from the bitter darkness of error, and approached the sweet light of Truth; insomuch that certain of their noblemen and senators laid aside all the burthens of life, and thenceforth became monks.

But when the king heard thereof, he was filled with wrath, and, boiling over with indignation, passed a decree forthwith, compelling all Christians to renounce their religion. Thereupon he planned and practised new kinds of torture against them, and threatened new forms of death. So throughout all his dominions he sent letters to his rulers and governors ordering penalties against the righteous, and unlawful massacres. But chiefly was his displeasure turned against the ranks of the monastic orders, and against them he waged a truceless and unrelenting warfare. Hence, of a truth, many of the Faithful were shaken in spirit, and others, unable to endure torture, yielded to his ungodly decrees. But of the chiefs and rulers of the monastic order some in rebuking his wickedness ended their lives by suffering martyrdom, and thus attained to everlasting felicity; while others hid themselves

How the
king waxed
wroth
thereat and
persecuted
the Faithful

Μ.α.τ. x. 23 ἐρημίαις καὶ ὄρεσιν ἀπεκρύπτοντο, οὐ δέει τῶν ἠπειλημένων βασάνων, ἀλλ' οἰκονομία τινὶ θειοτέρα.

II

Τῆς τοιαύτης οὖν σκοτομήνης τὴν τῶν Ἰνδῶν καταλαβούσης, καὶ τῶν μὲν πιστῶν πάντοθεν ἐλαυνομένων, τῶν δὲ τῆς ἄσεβείας ὑπασπιστῶν κρατυνομένων, αἵμασί τε καὶ κνίσαις τῶν θυσιῶν καὶ αὐτοῦ δὴ τοῦ αἵερος μολυνομένου, εἰς τῶν τοῦ βασιλέως, ἀρχισατράπης τὴν ἀξίαν, ψυχῆς παραστήματι, μεγέθει τε καὶ κάλλει, καὶ πᾶσιν ἄλλοις, οἷς ὥρα σώματος καὶ γενναιότης ψυχῆς ἀνδρείας χαρακτηρίζεσθαι πέφυκε, τῶν ἄλλων ἐτύγχανε διαφέρων. τὸ ἀσεβὲς οὖν ἐκεῖνο πρόσταγμα ἀκούσας οὗτος, χαίρειν εἰπὼν τῇ ματαιᾷ ταύτῃ καὶ κάτω συρομένη δόξῃ τε καὶ τρυφῇ, ταῖς τῶν μοναχῶν λογίσιν ἑαυτὸν ἐγκατέμιξεν, ὑπερόριος γενόμενος ἐν ἐρήμοις τόποις, νηστείαις τε καὶ ἀγρυπνίαις καὶ τῇ τῶν θείων λογίων ἐπιμελεῖ μελέτῃ τὰς αἰσθήσεις ἄριστα ἐκκαθάρας, καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν, πάσης ἀπαλλάξας ἐμπαθοῦς σχέσεως, τῷ τῆς ἀπαθείας φωτὶ κατελάμπρυνεν. ὁ δὲ βασι- 9
λεύς, πᾶν τοῦτον φιλῶν καὶ διὰ τιμῆς ἄγων, ὡς ἤκουσε ταῦτα, ἤλγησε μὲν τὴν ψυχὴν ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ φίλου στερήσει, ἐξεκαύθη δὲ πλεον τῇ κατὰ τῶν μοναζόντων ὀργῇ. καὶ δὴ κατὰ ζήτησιν αὐτοῦ πανταχοῦ ἀποστείλας, καὶ πάντα λίθον κινήσας, τὸ τοῦ λόγου, ὥστε τοῦτον ἐφευρεῖν, μετὰ οὖν χρόνον ἰκανὸν οἱ εἰς ἐπιζήτησιν αὐτοῦ πεμφθέντες, ὡς ἦσθοντο ἐν ἐρήμοις αὐτὸν τὰς οἰκίσεις ἔχοντα,

in deserts and mountains, not from dread of the threatened tortures, but by a more divine dispensation.

II

Now while the land of the Indians lay under the shroud of this moonless night, and while the Faithful were harried on every side, and the champions of ungodliness prospered, the very air reeking with the smell of bloody sacrifices, a certain man of the royal household, chief satrap in rank, in courage, stature, comeliness, and in all those qualities which mark beauty of body and nobility of soul, far above all his fellows, hearing of this iniquitous decree, bade farewell to all the grovelling pomps and vanities of the world, joined the ranks of the monks, and retired across the border into the desert. There, by fastings and vigils, and by diligent study of the divine oracles, he thoroughly purged his senses, and illumined a soul, set free from every passion, with the glorious light of a perfect calm.

Of the chief
satrap and
how he
became a
Christian

But when the king, who loved and esteemed him highly, heard thereof, he was grieved in spirit at the loss of his friend, but his anger was the more hotly kindled against the monks. And so he sent everywhere in search of him, leaving 'no stone unturned,' as the saying is, to find him. After a long while, they that were sent in quest of him, having learnt that he abode in the desert, after

How King
Abenner
sent for to
apprehend
him

διερευνήσαντες καὶ συλλαβόμενοι, τῷ τοῦ βασιλέως παρέστησαν βήματι. ἰδὼν δὲ αὐτὸν ἐν οὕτω πενιχρῇ καὶ τραχυτάτῃ ἐσθῆτι τὸν λαμπροῖς ποτε ἱματίοις ἠμφιεσμένον, καὶ τὸν πολλῇ συζῶντα τρυφῇ τεταριχενόμενον τῇ σκληρᾷ τῆς ἀσκήσεως ἀγωγῇ, καὶ τοῦ ἐρημικοῦ βίου ἐναργῶς περικείμενον τὰ γνωρίσματα, λύπης ὁμοῦ καὶ ὀργῆς ἐπεπλήρωτο, καί, ἐξ ἄμφοῖν τὸν λόγον κερᾶσας, ἔφη πρὸς αὐτόν·

ὦ ἀνόητε καὶ φρενοβλαβές, τίνος χάριν ἀντηλλάξω τῆς τιμῆς αἰσχύνην, καὶ τῆς λαμπρᾶς δόξης τὴν ἀσχήμονα ταύτην ἰδέαν; ὁ πρόεδρος τῆς ἐμῆς βασιλείας καὶ ἀρχιστράτηγος τῆς ἐμῆς δυναστείας, παίγιον μειρακίων σεαυτὸν καταστήσας, οὐ μόνον τῆς ἡμετέρας φιλίας καὶ παρρησίας μακρὰν λήθην πεποιηκώς, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτῆς κατεξαναστὰς τῆς φύσεως, καὶ μηδὲ τῶν ἰδίων τέκνων οἴκτου λαβών, πλούτον τε καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν τοῦ βίου περιφάνειαν εἰς οὐδὲν λογισάμενος, τὴν τοσαύτην ¹⁰ ἀδοξίαν τῆς περιβλέπτου προέκρινας δόξης, ἵνα τί σοι γένηται; καὶ τί ἐντεῦθεν κερδήσεις, ὅτι πάντων θεῶν τε καὶ ἀνθρώπων τὸν λεγόμενον προτετίμηκας Ἰησοῦν, καὶ τὴν σκληρὰν ταύτην καὶ δυσεῖμονα ἀγωγὴν τῶν ἡδέων καὶ ὑπολαυστικῶν τοῦ γλυκυτάτου βίου;

Τούτων ἀκούσας ὁ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἄνθρωπος ἐκείνος, χαριέντως ἅμα καὶ ὁμαλῶς ἀπεκρίνατο· Εἰ λόγον πρὸς με συνᾶραι θέλεις, ὦ βασιλεῦ, τοὺς ἐχθρούς σου ἐκ μέσου τοῦ δικαστηρίου ποιήσον, καὶ τῆνικαῦτα ἀποκρινοῦμαί σοι περὶ ὧν ἂν ζητήσης μαθεῖν· ἐκείνων γὰρ συμπάρωντων σοι, οὐδεὶς ἐμοὶ πρὸς σε λόγος. ἐκτὸς δὲ λόγου τιμῶρει, σφάττε,

diligent search, apprehended him and brought him before the king's judgement seat. When the king saw him in such vile and coarse raiment who before had been clad in rich apparel,—saw him, who had lived in the lap of luxury, shrunk and wasted by the severe practice of discipline, and bearing about in his body outward and visible signs of his hermit-life, he was filled with mingled grief and fury, and, in speech blended of these two passions, he spake unto him thus :

‘O thou dullard and mad man, wherefore hast thou exchanged thine honour for shame, and thy glorious estate for this unseemly show? To what end hath the president of my kingdom, and chief commander of my realm made himself the laughing-stock of boys, and not only forgotten utterly our friendship and fellowship, but revolted against nature herself, and had no pity on his own children, and cared naught for riches and all the splendour of the world, and chosen ignominy such as this rather than the glory that men covet? And what shall it profit thee to have chosen above all gods and men him whom they call Jesus, and to have preferred this rough life of sackcloth to the pleasures and delights of a life of bliss.

When the man of God heard these words, he made reply, at once courteous and unruffled: ‘If it be thy pleasure, O king, to converse with me, remove thine enemies out of mid court; which done, I will answer thee concerning whatsoever thou mayest desire to learn; for while these are here, I cannot speak with thee. But, without speech,

The king
upbraided
him with
his folly

The chief
satrap pray-
eth the king
to put
Anger and
Desire out
of court

Gal. vi. 14

ποίει ὁ θέλεις· ἐμοὶ γὰρ ὁ κόσμος ἐσταύρωται, καὶ γὰρ τῷ κόσμῳ, φησὶν ὁ θεὸς καὶ ἐμὸς διδάσκαλος. τοῦ δὲ βασιλέως εἰπόντος, Καὶ τίνες οἱ ἐχθροὶ οὗτοι, οὓς ἐκ μέσου ποιῆσαί με προστάσεις; φησὶν ὁ θεὸς ἀνὴρ· Ὁ θυμὸς καὶ ἡ ἐπιθυμία· ταῦτα γὰρ ἐξ ἀρχῆς μὲν συνεργοὶ τῆς φύσεως ὑπὸ τοῦ δημιουργοῦ παρήχθησαν, καὶ νῦν ὡσαύτως

Rom. viii. 4

ἔχουσι τοῖς μὴ κατὰ σάρκα πολιτευομένοις, ἀλλὰ κατὰ πνεῦμα· ἐν ὑμῖν δέ, οἵτινες τὸ ὄλον ἐστὲ σάρκες, μηδὲν ἔχοντες τοῦ πνεύματος, ἀντίδικοι γεγόνασι, καὶ τὰ τῶν ἐχθρῶν καὶ πολεμίων διαπράττονται. ἡ γὰρ ἐπιθυμία ἐν ὑμῖν, ἐνεργουμένη μὲν, ἡδονὴν ἐγείρει, καταργουμένη δέ, θυμὸν. 11 ἀπέστω οὖν ταῦτα σήμερον ἀπὸ σοῦ, προκαθεζέσθωσαν δὲ εἰς ἀκρόασιν τῶν λεγομένων καὶ κρίσιν ἢ φρόνησιν καὶ ἡ δικαιοσύνη. εἰ γὰρ τὸν θυμὸν καὶ τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν ἐκ μέσου ποιήσεις, ἀντεισάξεις δὲ τὴν φρόνησιν καὶ τὴν δικαιοσύνην, φιλαλήθως πάντα λέξω σοι. πρὸς ταῦτα ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔφη· Ἴδού, εἴξασ σου τῇ ἀξιώσει, ἐκβαλῶ τοῦ συνεδρίου τὴν τε ἐπιθυμίαν καὶ τὸν θυμὸν, μεσάζειν δὲ τὴν φρόνησιν καὶ τὴν δικαιοσύνην ποιήσω. λέγε μοι λοιπὸν ἀδεῶς πόθεν σοι ἡ τοσαύτη ἐγένετο πλάνη, καὶ τὸ προτιμᾶν τὰ ἐν κεναῖς ἐλπίσι τῶν ἐν χερσὶ βλεπομένων.

Ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ ἐρημίτης εἶπεν· Εἰ τὴν ἀρχὴν ζητεῖς, ὦ βασιλεῦ, πόθεν μοι γέγονε τῶν προσκαίρων μὲν ὑπεριδεῖν, ὄλον δὲ ἐμαυτὸν ταῖς αἰωνίοις ἐπιδιδῶναι ἐλπίσιν, ἄκουσον. ἐν ἡμέραις ἀρχαίαις, ἔτι κομιδῇ νέος ὑπάρχων, ἤκουσά τι ῥῆμα ἀγαθὸν καὶ σωτήριον, καὶ με κατ' ἄκρας ἢ τούτου δύναμις εἶλε, καί, ὡσπερ

torment me, kill me, do as thou wilt, for "the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world," as saith my divine teacher.' The king said, 'And who are these enemies whom thou biddest me turn out of court?' The saintly man answered and said, 'Anger and Desire. For at the beginning these twain were brought into being by the Creator to be fellow-workers with nature; and such they still are to those "who walk not after the flesh but after the Spirit." But in you who are altogether carnal, having nothing of the Spirit, they are adversaries, and play the part of enemies and foemen. For Desire, working in you, stirreth up pleasure, but, when made of none effect, Anger. To-day therefore let these be banished from thee, and let Wisdom and Righteousness sit to hear and judge that which we say. For if thou put Anger and Desire out of court, and in their room bring in Wisdom and Righteousness, I will truthfully tell thee all.' Then spake the king, 'Lo I yield to thy request, and will banish out of the assembly both Desire and Anger, and make Wisdom and Righteousness to sit between us. So now, tell me without fear, how wast thou so greatly taken with this error, to prefer the bird in the bush to the bird already in the hand?'

The hermit answered and said, 'O king, if thou askest the cause how I came to despise things temporal, and to devote my whole self to the hope of things eternal, hearken unto me. In former days, when I was still but a stripling, I heard a certain good and wholesome saying, which, by its force took my soul by storm; and the remembrance

He excuseth himself unto the king by telling of a wholesome saying that wrought in him,

- τις θεῖος σπόρος, ἡ τούτου μνήμη, τῇ ἐμῇ φυτευ-
 θεῖσα καρδιά, ἀχώριστος εἰς αἰὲ διτηρήθη ὡς
 καὶ ριζωθῆναι, καὶ ἐκβλαστήσαι, καὶ ὄν ὄρας
 καρπὸν ἐνεγκεῖν ἐν ἐμοί. ἡ δὲ τοῦ ῥήματος
 1 Cor. I. 23 δύναμις τοιαύτη τις ἦν· Ἔδοξε, φησί, τοῖς ἀνοή-
 τοις τῶν ὄντων μὲν καταφρονεῖν ὡς μὴ ὄντων,
 τῶν μὴ ὄντων δὲ ὡς ὄντων ἀντέχεσθαι τε καὶ
 περιέχεσθαι· ὁ μὴ γευσάμενος οὖν τῆς τῶν
 ὄντων γλυκύτητος, οὐ δυνήσεται τῶν μὴ ὄντων 12
 καταμαθεῖν τὴν φύσιν μὴ καταμαθὼν δέ, πῶς
 αὐτῶν ὑπερόψεται; ὄντα μὲν οὖν ἐκίλεσεν ὁ
 λόγος τὰ αἰώνια καὶ μὴ σαλευόμενα μὴ ὄντα δὲ
 τὸν ἐνταῦθα βίον καὶ τὴν τρυφήν καὶ τὴν
 ψευδομένην εὐημερίαν· οἷς, ὦ βασιλεῦ, κακῶς
 φεῦ, ἡ σὴ προσήλωται καρδιά. κἀγὼ δέ ποτε
 τούτων ἀντειχόμεν· ἀλλ' ἡ τοῦ ῥήματος δύναμις,
 νύττουσά μου τὴν ψυχὴν ἀδιαλείπτως, ἐξήγειρε
 τὸν ἡγεμόνα νοῦν εἰς ἐκλογὴν τοῦ κρείττονος·
 Rom. vii. 25 ὁ δὲ νόμος τῆς ἁμαρτίας, ἀντιστρατευόμενος
 τῷ νόμῳ τοῦ νοός μου, καὶ ὡς τισι σιδηροπέδαις
 δεσμῶν με, τῇ προσπαθείᾳ τῶν παρόντων αἰχμάλ-
 ωτον κατεῖχεν.
- Tit. iii. 4 "Ὅτε δὲ εὐδόκησεν ἡ χρηστότης καὶ ἀγαθοσύνη
 τοῦ Σωτῆρος ἡμῶν Θεοῦ ἐξελέσθαι με τῆς χα-
 λεπῆς ἐκείνης αἰχμαλωσίας, ἐνίσχυσέ μου τὸν
 νοῦν περιγενέσθαι τοῦ νόμου τῆς ἁμαρτίας, καὶ
 διήνοιξέ μου τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς διακρίνειν τὸ φαῦ-
 λον ἀπὸ τοῦ κρείττονος. τότε δὴ, τότε κατενό-
 Eccles. i. 14 ῆσα καὶ εἶδον, καὶ ἰδοὺ πάντα τὰ παρόντα
 ματαιότης καὶ προαίρεσις πνεύματος, καθά που
 καὶ Σολομῶν ὁ σοφώτατος ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῦ ἔφη
 2 Cor. iii. 15 συγγράμμασι· τότε περιηρέθη τῆς καρδίας μου

of it, like some divine seed, being planted in my heart, unmoved, was preserved ever until it took root, blossomed, and bare that fruit which thou seest in me. Now the meaning of that sentence was this: "It seemed good to the foolish to despise the things that are, as though they were not, and to cleave and cling to the things that are not, as though they were. So he, that hath never tasted the sweetness of the things that are, will not be able to understand the nature of the things that are not. And never having understood them, how shall he despise them?" Now that saying meant by "things that are" the things eternal and fixed, but by "things that are not" earthly life, luxury, the prosperity that deceives, whereon, O king, thine heart alas! is fixed amiss. Time was when I also clung thereto myself. But the force of that sentence continually goading my heart, stirred my governing power, my mind, to make the better choice. But "the law of sin, warring against the law of my mind," and binding me, as with iron chains, held me captive to the love of things present.

'But "after that the kindness and love of God our Saviour" was pleased to deliver me from that harsh captivity, he enabled my mind to overcome the law of sin, and opened mine eyes to discern good from evil. Thereupon I perceived and looked, and behold! all things present are vanity and vexation of spirit, as somewhere in his writings saith Solomon the wise. Then was the veil of sin lifted from mine heart, and the dullness, proceeding from the grossness of my body, which pressed

and of his
deliverance
from the
law of sin

τὸ κάλυμμα τῆς ἁμαρτίας, καὶ ἡ ἐκ σωματικῆς
 παχύτητος ἐπικειμένη τῇ ψυχῇ μου ἀμαύρωσις 13
 διεσκεδάσθη, καὶ ἔγνω εἰς ὃ γέγονα καὶ ὅτι
 δεῖ με πρὸς τὸν δημιουργὸν ἀναβῆναι, διὰ τῆς
 τῶν ἐντολῶν ἐργασίας. ὅθεν, πάντα καταλιπὼν,
 αὐτῷ ἠκολούθησα καὶ εὐχαριστῶ τῷ Θεῷ διὰ
 Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν, ὅτι ἐρύσατό
 με τοῦ πηλοῦ καὶ τῆς πλινθείας, καὶ τοῦ ἄπηνοῦς
 καὶ ὀλεθρίου ἄρχοντος τοῦ σκότους τοῦ αἰῶνος
 τούτου, καὶ ἔδειξέ μοι ὁδὸν σύντομον καὶ ῥάδιαν,
 δι' ἧς δυνήσομαι ἐν τῷ ὀστρακίνῳ τούτῳ σώματι
 τὴν ἀγγελικὴν ἀσπίσασθαι πολιτείαν, ἣν περ
 φθάσαι ζητῶν, τὴν στενὴν καὶ τεθλιμμένην εἰλό-
 μην βαδίζειν ὁδόν, πάνυ καταγινοῦς τῆς τῶν
 παρόντων ματαιότητος καὶ τῆς ἀστίτου φορᾶς
 τούτων καὶ περιφορᾶς, καὶ μὴ πειθόμενος ἄλλο τι
 καλὸν ὀνομάζειν πρὸ τοῦ ὄντος καλοῦ, οὐπερ σὺ
 ἐλεεινῶς, ὦ βασιλεῦ, διερράγης τε καὶ διέστης.
 ὅθεν καὶ ἡμεῖς διέστημέν σου καὶ διηρέθημεν,
 διὰ τὸ εἰς σαφῆ καὶ ὁμολογημένην σέ τε κατα-
 πίπτειν ἀπώλειαν καὶ πρὸς ἴσον κατενεχθῆναι 14
 καὶ ἡμᾶς κίνδυνον ἀναγκάζειν. ἕως μὲν γὰρ περὶ
 μόνην τὴν κοσμικὴν στρατείαν ἐξηταζόμεθα,
 οὐδὲν τῶν δεόντων ἡμεῖς ἐνελίπομεν· μαρτυρήσεις
 μοι καὶ αὐτὸς ὅτι περ οὐδὲ ῥαθυμίαν τινὰ οὐδὲ
 ἀμέλειάν ποτε ἐνεκλήθημεν.
 Ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ αὐτὸ τῶν καλῶν τὸ κεφάλαιον
 ἀφελέσθαι ἐφιλονείκησας ἡμᾶς, τὴν εὐσέβειαν,
 καὶ τὸν Θεὸν ζημιῶσαι τὴν ἐσχάτην ταύτην
 ζημίαν, τιμῶν τε διὰ τοῦτο καὶ φιλοτιμίας ἀναμι-
 μνήσκεις, πῶς οὐκ ἀμαθῶς ἔχειν σε τοῦ καλοῦ
 δικαίως ἂν εἴποιμι, ὅτι καὶ παραβάλλεις ὅλως

upon my soul, was scattered, and I perceived the end for which I was created, and how that it behoved me to move upward to my Creator by the keeping of his commandments. Wherefore I left all and followed him, and I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord that he delivered me out of the mire, and from the making of bricks, and from the harsh and deadly ruler of the darkness of this world, and that he showed me the short and easy road whereby I shall be able, in this earthen body, eagerly to embrace the Angelic life. Seeking to attain to it the sooner, I chose to walk the strait and narrow way, renouncing the vanity of things present and the unstable changes and chances thereof, and refusing to call anything good except the true good, from which thou, O king, art miserably sundered and alienated. Wherefore also we ourselves were alienated and separated from thee, because thou wert falling into plain and manifest destruction, and wouldst constrain us also to descend into like peril. But as long as we were tried in the warfare of this world, we failed in no point of duty. Thou thyself wilt bear me witness that we were never charged with sloth or heedlessness.

‘But when thou hast endeavoured to rob us of the chiefest of all blessings, our religion, and to deprive us of God, the worst of deprivations, and, in this intent, dost remind us of past honours and preferences, how should I not rightly tax thee with ignorance of good, seeing that thou dost at all com-

He convicteth the king of error and putteth him in mind of the infinite goodness of God

αὐτὰ πρὸς ἄλληλα, εὐσέβειάν φημι πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν καὶ φιλίαν ἀνθρωπίνην καὶ δόξαν τὴν ἴσα παραρρέουσαν ὕδατι; πῶς δέ σοι καὶ κοινωνοὶ ἐσόμεθα ἐπὶ τούτῳ, καὶ οὐχί, τοῦναντίον, καὶ φιλίαν, καὶ τιμὴν, καὶ στοργὴν τέκνων καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο μείζον ἦν, ἀρνησόμεθα; ὀρώντές σε μᾶλλον, ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἀγνωμονοῦντα πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, τὸν καὶ αὐτὸ σοι τὸ εἶναι καὶ τὸ ἀναπνεῖν παρεχόμενον, ὃς ἐστι Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, ὁ Κύριος τῶν ἀπάντων, ὃς συνάναρχος ὢν καὶ συναίδιος τῷ Πατρὶ καὶ τοὺς οὐρανοὺς τῷ λόγῳ καὶ τὴν γῆν ὑποστήσας, τὸν ἀνθρωπὸν τε χερσὶν οἰκείαις ἐδημιούργησε καὶ ἀθανασία τοῦτον ἐτίμησε, καὶ βασιλέα τῶν ἐπὶ γῆς κατέστησάτο, καθάπερ τινὰ βασιλεία τὸ κύλλιστον ἀπάντων ὑποτάξας αὐτῷ, τὸν παράδεισον. ὁ δέ, φθόνῳ κλαπείς καὶ ἡδονῇ (φεῦ μοι) 15 δελεασθείς, ἀθλίως τούτων ἐξέπεσε πάντων· καὶ ὁ πρὶν ζηλωτὸς ἐλεεινὸς ὠρῶτο καὶ δακρῶν διὰ τὴν συμφορὰν ἄξιος. ὁ πλάσας τοίνυν ἡμᾶς καὶ δημιουργήσας φιλανθρώποις πάλιν ἰδὼν ὀφθαλμοῖς τὸ τῶν οἰκείων χειρῶν ἔργον, τὸ Θεὸς εἶναι μὴ μεταβαλὼν, ὅπερ ἦν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, ἐγένετο δι' ἡμᾶς ἀναμαρτήτως ὅπερ ἡμεῖς, καὶ σταυρὸν ἔκουσίως καὶ θάνατον ὑπομείνας, τὸν ἄνωθεν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ γένει βασκαίνοντα κατέβαλε πολέμιον, καί, ἡμᾶς τῆς πικρᾶς ἐκείνης αἰχμαλωσίας ἀνασωσάμενος, τὴν προτέραν ἀπέδωκε φιλαγάθως ἐλευθερίαν, καί, ὅθεν διὰ τὴν παρακοὴν ἐκπεπτώκαμεν, ἐκεῖ πάλιν διὰ φιλανθρωπίαν ἡμᾶς ἐπανήγαγε, μείζονος ἡμᾶς ἢ πρότερον τιμῆς ἀξιώσας.

Τὸν δὴ τοιαῦτα δι' ἡμᾶς παθόντα καὶ τοιούτων ἡμᾶς πάλιν καταξιώσαντα, τοῦτον αὐτὸς ἀθετεῖς

Ps. cxix. 73

Wisd. ii. 24

John i. 1-3

(p. Heb. iv. 15

pare these two things, righteousness toward God, and human friendship, and glory, that runneth away like water? And how, in such case, may we have fellowship with thee, and not the rather deny ourselves friendship and honours and love of children, and if there be any other tie greater than these? When we see thee, O king, the rather forgetting thy reverence toward that God, who giveth thee the power to live and breathe, Christ Jesus, the Lord of all; who, being alike without beginning, and coeternal with the Father, and having created the heavens and the earth by his word, made man with his own hands and endowed him with immortality, and set him king of all on earth and assigned him Paradise, the fairest place of all, as his royal dwelling. But man, beguiled by envy, and (wo is me!) caught by the bait of pleasure, miserably fell from all these blessings. So he that once was enviable became a piteous spectacle, and by his misfortune deserving of tears. Wherefore he, that had made and fashioned us, looked again with eyes of compassion upon the work of his own hands. He, not laying aside his God-head, which he had from the beginning, was made man for our sakes, like ourselves, but without sin, and was content to suffer death upon the Cross. He overthrew the foeman that from the beginning had looked with malice on our race; he rescued us from that bitter captivity; he, of his goodness, restored to us our former freedom, and, of his tender love towards mankind, raised us up again to that place from whence by our disobedience we had fallen, granting us even greater honour than at the first.

‘Him therefore, who endured such sufferings for our sakes, and again bestowed such blessings upon

and of the
vanity of
this world

καὶ εἰς τὸν ἐκείνου σταυρὸν ἀποσκώπτεις; ὅλος δὲ τῇ τρυφῇ τοῦ σώματος καὶ τοῖς ὀλεθρίοις προσηλωμένος πάθεσι, θεοὺς ἀναγορεύεις τὰ τῆς ἀτιμίας καὶ αἰσχύνης εἶδωλα; οὐ μόνον σεαυτὸν τῆς τῶν οὐρανίων ἀγαθῶν συναφείας ἀλλότριον κατεσκεύασας, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάντας τοὺς πειθομένους τοῖς σοῖς προστάγμασι ταύτης ἤδη ἀπέρρηξας, 16 καὶ ψυχικῶς κινδύνῳ παρέδωκας. ἴσθι τοίνυν ὡς ἔγωγε οὐ πεισθήσομαί σοι, οὔτε μὴν κοινωνήσω σοι τῆς τοιαύτης εἰς τὸν Θεὸν ἀχαριστίας, οὐδὲ τὸν ἐμὸν εὐεργέτην καὶ Σωτῆρα ἀρνήσομαι, εἰ καὶ θηρίοις ἀναλώσεις, εἰ ξίφει καὶ πυρὶ παραδώσεις με, ἢ τῆς σῆς ἐξουσίας ἐστίν. οὔτε γὰρ θάνατον δέδοικα, οὔτε ποθῶ τὰ παρόντα, πολλὴν αὐτῶν καταγνοὺς τὴν ἀσθένειαν καὶ ματαιότητα. τί γὰρ αὐτῶν χρήσιμον, ἢ μόνιμον, ἢ διαρκές; καὶ οὐ τοῦτο μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ εἶναι πολλὴ συνυπάρχει αὐτοῖς ἢ ταλαιπωρία, πολλὴ ἢ λύπη, πολλὴ καὶ ἀδιόσπαστος ἢ μέριμνα. τῇ γὰρ εὐφροσύνῃ αὐτῶν καὶ ἀπολαύσει πᾶσα συνέξευκται κατήφεια καὶ ὀδύνη· ὁ πλοῦτος αὐτῶν πτωχεία ἐστίν, καὶ τὸ ὕψος αὐτῶν ταπεινώσις ἐσχάτη. καὶ τίς ἐξαριθμήσει τὰ τούτων κακὰ; ἄπερ δι' ὀλίγων ῥημάτων ὑπέδειξέ μοι ὁ ἐμὸς θεολόγος. φησὶ γάρ· Ὁ κόσμος ὅλος ἐν τῷ ποιηρῷ κείται· καί, Μὴ ἀγαπᾶτε τὸν κόσμον, μηδὲ τὰ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ὅτι πᾶν τὸ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ἢ ἐπιθυμία τῆς σαρκὸς καὶ ἢ ἐπιθυμία τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, καὶ ἢ ἀλαζονία τοῦ βίου· καί, ὁ κόσμος παράγεται καὶ ἡ ἐπιθυμία αὐτοῦ· ὁ δὲ ποιῶν τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ μένει εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα. τοῦτο ἐγὼ ζητῶν τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ τὸ ἀγαθόν, ἀφήκα πάντα, καὶ ἐκολλήθην τοῖς τὸν

1 John v.
19; ii. 15-17

us, him dost thou reject and scoff at his Cross? And, thyself wholly riveted to carnal delights and deadly passions, dost thou proclaim the idols of shame and dishonour gods? Not only hast thou alienated thyself from the commonwealth of heavenly felicity but thou hast also severed from the same all others who obey thy commands, to the peril of their souls. Know therefore that I will not obey thee, nor join thee in such ingratitude to God-ward; neither will I deny my benefactor and Saviour, though thou slay me by wild beasts, or give me to the fire and sword, as thou hast the power. For I neither fear death, nor desire the present world, having passed judgement on the frailty and vanity thereof. For what is there profitable, abiding or stable therein? Nay, in very existence, great is the misery, great the pain, great and ceaseless the attendant care. Of its gladness and enjoyment the yoke-fellows are dejection and pain. Its riches is poverty; its loftiness the lowest humiliation; and who shall tell the full tale of its miseries, which Saint John the Divine hath shown me in few words? For he saith, "The whole world lieth in wickedness"; and, "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. For all that is in the world is the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof, but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever." Seeking, then, this good will of God, I have forsaken everything, and joined myself to those who possess the

from which
he himself
hath been
delivered

Ps. liii. 2
Phil. i. 15

Luke xvi. 9

Jas. i. 17

1 Cor. ii. 3

Ps. lv. 8

αὐτὸν κεκτημένοις πόθον καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν ἐκζητοῦσι
Θεόν· ἐν οἷς οὐκ ἔστιν ἕρις ἢ φθόνος, λύπαι τε 17
καὶ μέριμναι, ἀλλὰ πάντες τὸν ἴσον τρέχουσι
δρόμον, ἵνα καταλάβωσι τὰς αἰωνίας μονάς, ἃς
ἠτοίμασεν ὁ Πατὴρ τῶν φώτων τοῖς ἀγαπῶσιν
αὐτόν. τούτους ἐγὼ γεννήτορας, τούτους ἀδελ-
φούς, τούτους φίλους καὶ γνωστοὺς ἐκτησάμην·
τῶν δέ ποτέ μου φίλων καὶ ἀδελφῶν Ἐμάκρυνα
φυγαδεύων, καὶ ἠλίσθην ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ προσδεχό-
μενος τὸν Θεόν, τὸν σώζοντά με ἀπὸ ὀλιγοψυχίας
καὶ ἀπὸ καταϊγίδος.

Τούτων εὐκαιρῶς οὕτω καὶ ἠδέως τῷ τοῦ Θεοῦ
ἀνθρώπῳ ὑπαγορευθέντων, ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐκινεῖτο
μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ θυμοῦ, καὶ πικρῶς αἰκίζειν τὸν ἅγιον
ἠβούλετο, ὥκνει δὲ πάλιν καὶ ἀνεβύλλετο, τὸ
αἰδέσιμον αὐτοῦ καὶ περιφανὲς εὐλαβούμενος.
ὑπολαβὼν δὲ ἔφη πρὸς αὐτόν.

Πανταχόθεν, ἄθλιε, τὴν σεαυτοῦ ἐκμελετήσας
ἀπώλειαν, πρὸς ταύτην, ὡς ἔοικει, ὑπὸ τῆς τύχης
συνελαυνόμενος, ἠκύνησας τὸν νοῦν ἅμα καὶ τὴν
γλῶτταν· ὅθεν ἀσαφῆ τινα καὶ ματαίαν βαττο-
λογίαν διεξῆλθες. καὶ εἰ μὴ κατ' ἀρχὰς τοῦ λόγου
ἐπηγγειλάμην σοι ἐκ μέσου τοῦ συνεδρίου τὸν
θυμὸν ποιήσασθαι, νῦν ἂν πυρί σου τὰς σάρκας
παρέδωκα. ἐπεὶ δὲ προλαβὼν τοιούτοις με κατη-
σφαλίσω τοῖς ῥήμασιν, ἀνέχομαί σου τοῦ θρά-
σους, τῆς προτέρας μου ἕνεκεν πρὸς σε φιλίας.
ἀναστὰς οὖν, λοιπὸν φεῦγε ἐξ ὀφθαλμῶν μου,
μηκέτι σε ὄψομαι καὶ κακῶς ἀπολέσω.

Καὶ ἐξελθὼν ὁ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἄνθρωπος ἀνεχώρησεν
εἰς τὴν ἐρημον, λυπούμενος μὲν ὅτι οὐ μαρ-
τύρηκε, μαρτυρῶν δὲ καθ' ἡμέραν τῇ συνειδήσει 18

same desire, and seek after the same God. Amongst these there is no strife or envy, sorrow or care, but all run the like race that they may obtain those everlasting habitations which the Father of lights hath prepared for them that love him. Them have I gained for my fathers, my brothers, my friends and mine acquaintances. But from my former friends and brethren "I have got me away far off, and lodged in the wilderness" waiting for the God, who saveth me from faintness of spirit, and from the stormy tempest.'

When the man of God had made answer thus gently and in good reason, the king was stirred by anger, and was minded cruelly to torment the saint; but again he hesitated and delayed, regarding his venerable and noble mien. So he answered and said :

How the king was wroth, and made the chief satrap depart from his sight,

' Unhappy man, that hast contrived thine own utter ruin, driven thereto, I ween, by fate, surely thou hast made thy tongue as sharp as thy wits. Hence thou hast uttered these vain and ambiguous babblings. Had I not promised, at the beginning of our converse, to banish Anger from mid court, I had now given thy body to be burned. But since thou hast prevented and tied me down fast by my words, I bear with thine effrontery, by reason of my former friendship with thee. Now, arise, and flee for ever from my sight, lest I see thee again and miserably destroy thee.'

So the man of God went out and withdrew to the desert, grieved to have lost the crown of martyrdom, but daily a martyr in his conscience, and 'wrestling

and persecuted the monks the more fiercely

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

Eph. vi. 12 καὶ ἀντιπαλαίων πρὸς τὰς ἀρχὰς καὶ ἐξουσίας, πρὸς τοὺς κοσμοκράτορας τοῦ σκότους τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου, πρὸς τὰ πνευματικὰ τῆς πονηρίας, ὡς φησὶν ὁ μακάριος Παῦλος. ἐκείνου μὲν οὖν ἀποδημήσαντος, πλεόν ὁ βασιλεὺς ὀργισθεὶς διωγμὸν σφοδρότερον κατὰ τοῦ μοναχικοῦ ἐκμελετᾶ τάγματος, πλείονος δὲ τιμῆς τοὺς τῶν εἰδώλων ἀξιοῖ
Acts xix. 35 θεραπευτάς τε καὶ νεωκόρους.

Ἐν τοιαύτῃ δὲ ὄντος τοῦ βασιλέως πλάνῃ δεινῇ καὶ ἀπάτῃ, γεννᾶται αὐτῷ παιδίον, πάνυ εὐμορφότατον, καὶ ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς ἐπανθούσης αὐτῷ ὠραιότητος τὸ μέλλον προσημαῖνον. ἐλέγετο γὰρ μηδαμῶ ἐν τῇ γῇ ἐκείνῃ τοιοῦτόν ποτε φανῆναι χαριέστατον καὶ περικαλλὲς παιδίον. χαρᾶς δὲ μεγίστης ἐπὶ τῇ γεννήσει τοῦ παιδὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς πλησθεὶς, τοῦτον μὲν Ἰωάσαφ ἐκάλεσεν, αὐτὸς δὲ πρὸς τοὺς εἰδωλικοὺς ναοὺς ἀνοήτως ἀπῆει τοῖς ἀνοητοτέροις αὐτῶν θεοῖς θύσων καὶ εὐχαριστηρίους ὕμνους ἀποδώσων, ἀγνοῶν τίς ὁ τῶν καλῶν ἀπάντων ἀληθῶς αἴτιος, πρὸς ὃν ἔδει τὴν πνευματικὴν ἀναφέρειν θυσίαν. ἐκείνος οὖν, τοῖς ἀψύχοις καὶ κωφοῖς τὴν αἰτίαν τῆς τοῦ παιδὸς γεννήσεως ἀνατιθείς, πανταχοῦ διέπεμπε συναγαγεῖν τὰ πλήθη εἰς τὰ τούτου γενέθλια· καὶ ἦν ἰδεῖν πάντας συρρέοντας τῷ φόβῳ τοῦ βασιλέως, ἐπαγομένους τε τὰ πρὸς τὴν θυσίαν εὐτρεπισμένα, ὡς ἐκάστῳ ἡ χεὶρ εὐπύρει καὶ ἡ πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα εὐνοια εἶχε. μάλιστα δὲ αὐτοὺς ἠρέθιζε πρὸς φιλοτιμίαν αὐτὸς, ταύρους καταθῦσαι φέρων ὅτι 19 πλείστους καὶ εὐμεγέθεις, καὶ οὕτω πάνδημον ἑορτὴν τελέσας, πάντας ἐφιλοτιμεῖτο δώροις ὅσοι

against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness'; as saith Blessed Paul. But after his departure, the king waxed yet more wroth, and devised a yet fiercer persecution of the monastic order, while treating with greater honour the ministers and temple-keepers of his idols.

While the king was under this terrible delusion and error, there was born unto him a son, a right goodly child, whose beauty from his very birth was prophetic of his future fortunes. Nowhere in that land, they said, had there ever been seen so charming and lovely a babe. Full of the keenest joy at the birth of the child, the king called him Ioasaph,¹ and in his folly went in person to the temples of his idols, for to do sacrifice and offer hymns of praise to his still more foolish gods, unaware of the real giver of all good things, to whom he should have offered the spiritual sacrifice. He then, ascribing the cause of his son's birth to things lifeless and dumb, sent out into all quarters to gather the people together to celebrate his son's birth-day: and thou mightest have seen all the folk running together for fear of the king, and bringing their offerings ready for the sacrifice, according to the store at each man's hand, and his favour toward his lord. But chiefly the king stirred them up to emulation. He brought full many oxen, of goodly size, for sacrifice, and thus, making a feast for all his people, he bestowed

Of the birth
of the prince
Ioasaph,
and of his
birth feast

¹ *i.e.* The Lord gathers.

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

τε τῆς βουλῆς ἦσαν καὶ τῶν ἐν τέλει, καὶ ὅσοι περὶ τὸ στρατιωτικόν, ὅσοι τε τῶν εὐτελῶν καὶ ἀσήμων.

III

Ἐν αὐτῇ δὲ τῇ τῶν γενεθλίων τοῦ παιδὸς ἑορτῇ συνῆλθον πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα ἐξ ἐπιλογῆς ἄνδρες ὡσεὶ πενηκονταπέντε, περὶ τὴν ἀστροθεάμονα τῶν Χαλδαίων ἐσχολακότες σοφίαν. καὶ τούτους ἐγγυτάτω παραστησάμενος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀνηρώτα ἐξειπεῖν ἕκαστον τί μέλλει ἔσσεσθαι τὸ γεννηθὲν αὐτῷ παιδίον. οἱ δέ, πολλὰ διασκεψάμενοι, ἔλεγον μέγαν αὐτὸν ἔσσεσθαι ἐν τε πλούτῳ καὶ δυναστείᾳ, καὶ ὑπερβύλλειν πάντας τοὺς πρὸ αὐτοῦ βασιλευκότας. εἰς δὲ τῶν ἀστρολόγων, ὁ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ πάντων διαφορώτατος, εἶπεν ὡς, Ἐξ ὧν με διδάσκουσιν οἱ τῶν ἀστέρων δρόμοι, ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἡ προκοπὴ τοῦ νυνὶ γεννηθέντος σοι παιδὸς οὐκ ἐν τῇ σῇ ἔσται βασιλείᾳ, ἀλλ' ἐν ἑτέρᾳ κρείττονι καὶ ἀσυγκρίτως ὑπερβαλλούσῃ. δοκῶ δὲ καὶ τῆς παρὰ σοῦ διωκομένης αὐτὸν ἐπιλαβέσθαι τῶν Χριστιανῶν θρησκείας, καὶ οὐκ ἔγωγε οἶμαι τοῦ σκοποῦ ἐκείνου καὶ τῆς ἐλπίδος ψευσθήσεσθαι. ταῦτα μὲν εἶπεν ὁ ἀστρολόγος, ὡσπερ ὁ πάλαι Βαλααίμ, οὐ τῆς ἀστρολογίας ἀληθευούσης, ἀλλὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ τῶν ἐναντίων τὰ τῆς ἀληθείας παρα- 20 δεικνύντος, ὥστε πῦσαν τοῖς ἀσεβεῖσι πρόφασιν περιαιρεθῆναι.

Ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς, ὡς ἤκουσε ταῦτα, βαρέως τὴν ἀγγελίαν ἐδέξατο, λύπη δὲ τὴν εὐφροσύνην αὐτῷ διέκοπτεν. ἐν πόλει δὲ ὁμῶς ἰδιαζούση

largesses on all his counsellors and officers, and on all his soldiers, and all the poor, and men of low degree.

III

Now on his son's birth-day feast there came unto the king some five and fifty chosen men, schooled in the star-lore of the Chaldeans. These the king called into his presence, and asked them, severally, to tell him the future of the new-born babe. After long counsel held, they said that he should be mighty in riches and power, and should surpass all that had reigned before him. But one of the astrologers, the most learned of all his fellows, spake thus:—'From that which I learn from the courses of the stars, O king, the advancement of the child, now born unto thee, will not be in thy kingdom, but in another, a better and a greater one beyond compare. Methinketh also that he will embrace the Christian religion, which thou persecutest, and I trow that he will not be disappointed of his aim and hope.' Thus spake the astrologer, like Balaam of old, not that his star-lore told him true, but because God signifieth the truth by the mouth of his enemies, that all excuse may be taken from the ungodly.

But when the king heard thereof, he received the tidings with a heavy heart, and sorrow cut short his joy. Howsoever he built, in a city set

Of the prophecy of the astrologers

How the king set his son in a palace apart

παλάτιον δειμύμενος περικαλλές καὶ λαμπρὰς οἰκίας φιλοτεχνήσας, ἐκεῖ τὸν παῖδα ἔθετο κατοικεῖν, μετὰ τὴν συμπλήρωσιν τῆς πρώτης αὐτῷ ἡλικίας, ἀπρόϊτόν τε εἶναι παρεκελεύσατο, παιδαγωγοὺς αὐτῷ καὶ ὑπηρέτας καταστήσας, νέους τῇ ἡλικίᾳ καὶ τῇ ὀράσει ὠραιοτίτους, ἐπισκήψας αὐτοῖς μηδὲν τῶν τοῦ βίου ἀνιαρῶν κατὰδηλον αὐτῷ ποιήσασθαι, μὴ θάνατον, μὴ γῆρας, μὴ νόσον, μὴ πενίαν, μὴ ἄλλο τι λυπηρὸν καὶ δυνάμενον τὴν εὐφροσύνην αὐτῷ διακόπτειν, ἀλλὰ πάντα τὰ τερπνὰ καὶ ἀπολαυστικὰ προτιθέναι, ἵνα τούτοις ὁ νοῦς αὐτοῦ τερπόμενος καὶ ἐντρυφῶν μηδὲν ὄλως περὶ τῶν μελλόντων διαλογίζεσθαι ἰσχύσειε, μήτε μέχρι ψιλοῦ ῥήματος τὰ περὶ τοῦ Χριστοῦ καὶ τῶν αὐτοῦ δογμάτων ἀκούσειεν. τοῦτο γὰρ μάλιστα πάντων ἀποκρύψαι αὐτῷ διενοεῖτο, τὴν τοῦ ἀστρολόγου προαγόρευσιν ὑφωρόμενος. εἴ τινα δὲ τῶν ὑπηρετούντων αὐτῷ νοσήσαι συνέβη, τοῦτον μὲν θᾶπτον ἐκβαλεῖν ἐκεῖθεν παρεκελεύετο, ἕτερον δὲ ἀντ' αὐτοῦ σφριγῶντα καὶ εὐεκτοῦντα ἐδίδου, ἵνα μηδὲν ὄλως ἀνώμαλον οἱ τοῦ παιδὸς ὀφθαλμοὶ θεάσαιντο. ὁ μὲν οὖν βασιλεὺς οὕτω ταῦτα διενοεῖτό τε καὶ ἐποίει· βλέπων γὰρ οὐχ ἑώρα, καὶ ἀκούων οὐ συγίει.

Is. vi. 9 ;
Mat. xiii. 18

Μαθῶν δὲ τινὰς τῶν μοναζόντων ἔτι περισώ- 21
ζεσθαι, ὧν μηδὲ ἴχνος ὑπολελείφθαι ἐδόκει, θυμοῦ ὑπερεπίμπλατο καὶ ὀξύτατα κατ' αὐτῶν ἐκινεῖτο, κήρυκίς τε ἀνὰ πᾶσαν τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὴν χώραν ἐκέλευε διαθέειν, ἐκβοῶντας μηδαμοῦ τινα τὸ παράπαν μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας τοῦ τῶν μοναζόντων τάγματος εὑρεθῆναι. εἰ δὲ τινες εὑρεθείεν μετὰ

apart, an exceeding beautiful palace, with cunningly devised gorgeous chambers, and there set his son to dwell, after he had ended his first infancy; and he forbade any to approach him, appointing, for instructors and servants, youths right seemly to behold. These he charged to reveal to him none of the annoys of life, neither death, nor old age, nor disease, nor poverty, nor anything else grievous that might break his happiness: but to place before him everything pleasant and enjoyable, that his heart, revelling in these delights, might not gain strength to consider the future, nor ever hear the bare mention of the tale of Christ and his doctrines. For he was heedful of the astrologer's warning, and it was this most that he was minded to conceal from his son. And if any of the attendants chanced to fall sick, he commanded to have him speedily removed, and put another plump and well-favoured servant in his place, that the boy's eyes might never once behold anything to disquiet them. Such then was the intent and doing of the king, for, 'seeing, he did not see, and hearing, he did not understand.'

But, learning that some monks still remained, of whom he fondly imagined that not a trace was left, he became angry above measure, and his fury was hotly kindled against them. And he commanded heralds to scour all the city and all the country, proclaiming that after three days no monk whatsoever should be found therein. But and if any were

where
none of the
annoys of
life might
come nigh
him,

and how he
harrid the
Christians
yet the
more

τὰς διωρισμένας ἡμέρας, τῷ διὰ πυρὸς καὶ ξίφους ὀλέθρῳ παραδοθήτωσαν· Οὗτοι γὰρ (φησὶν) ἀναπείθουσι τὸν λαὸν ὡς Θεῷ προσέχειν τῷ ἔσταιρωμένῳ. ἐν δὲ τῷ μεταξύ συνέβη καὶ τι τοιοῦτον, ἐφ' ᾧ ἐπὶ πλέον χαλεπαίνων ἦν ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ κατὰ τῶν μοναζόντων ὀργιζόμενος.

IV

Ἄνῆρ γάρ τις, τῶν ἐν τέλει τὰ πρῶτα φέρων, ἐν τοῖς βασιλείοις ἐτύγχανε, τὸν μὲν βίον ἐπιεικῆς, εὐσεβῆς δὲ τὴν πίστιν· καί, τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σωτηρίαν, ὡς οἶόν τε, ἐμπορευόμενος, λανθάνων ἦν διὰ τὸν φόβον τοῦ βασιλέως. ὅθεν τινές, τῆς εἰς τὸν βασιλέα παρρησίας τούτῳ βασκῆναντες, διαβύλλειν αὐτὸν ἐμελέτων, καὶ τοῦτο αὐτοῖς διὰ φροντίδος ἦν. καὶ δὴ ποτε πρὸς θήραν ἐξελθόντι τῷ βασιλεῖ μετὰ τῆς συνήθους αὐτῷ δορυφορίας, εἰς ἦν τῶν συνθηρευτῶν καὶ ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἐκεῖνος ἀνὴρ. περιπατοῦντι δὲ αὐτῷ κατὰ μόνας, ἐκ θείας τοῦτο συμβάν, ὡς οἶμαι, οἰκονομίας, εὐρίσκει ἀνθρωπον ἐν λόχμῃ τινὶ κατὰ γῆς ἔρριμμένον, καὶ δεινῶς τὸν πόδα ὑπὸ θηρίου συντετριμ- 22
μένον, ὅς, ἰδὼν αὐτὸν παριόντα, ἐδυσώπει μὴ παραδραμεῖν, ἀλλ' οἰκτεῖραι αὐτὸν τῆς συμφορᾶς, καὶ εἰς τὸν ἴδιον ἀπαγαγεῖν οἶκον, ἅμα καὶ τοῦτο προστιθείς, ὡς Οὐκ ἀνόνητός σοι καὶ παντελῶς ἀνεέργητος, φησὶν, εὐρεθείην ἐγώ. ὁ δὲ λαμπρὸς ἐκεῖνος ἀνὴρ λέγει αὐτῷ· Ἐγὼ μὲν δι' αὐτοῦ τοῦ καλοῦ τὴν φύσιν προσλήψομαί σε καὶ θεραπείας, ὕση δύναμις, ἀξιώσω· ἀλλὰ τίς ἡ ὄνησις, ἦν παρὰ

discovered after the set time, they should be delivered to destruction by fire and sword. 'For,' said he, 'these be they that persuade the people to worship the Crucified as God.' Meanwhile a thing befell, that made the king still more angry and bitter against the monks.

IV

THERE was at court a man pre-eminent among the rulers, of virtuous life and devout in religion. But while working out his own salvation, as best he might, he kept it secret for fear of the king. Wherefore certain men, looking enviously on his free converse with the king, studied how they might slander him; and this was all their thought. On a day, when the king went forth a-hunting with his bodyguard, as was his wont, this good man was of the hunting party. While he was walking alone, by divine providence, as I believe, he found a man in a covert, cast to the ground, his foot grievously crushed by a wild-beast. Seeing him passing by, the wounded man importuned him not to go his way, but to pity his misfortune, and take him to his own home, adding thereto: 'I hope that I shall not be found unprofitable, nor altogether useless unto thee.' Our nobleman said unto him, 'For very charity I will take thee up, and render thee such service as I may. But what is this profit which thou saidest that

Of a certain
virtuous
senator and
a beggar-
man

How certain
malignant
persons
slandered

σοῦ μοι ἔσεσθαι ἔφησας; ὁ δὲ πένης ἐκεῖνος καὶ ἀσθενής, Ἐγώ, φησίν, ἄνθρωπός εἰμι θεραπευτῆς ῥημάτων· εἰ γάρ ποτε ἐν ῥήμασιν ἢ ὁμιλίαις πληγὴ τις ἢ κάκωσις εὔρεθείη, καταλλήλοις φαρμάκοις ταῦτα θεραπεύσω, τοῦ μὴ περαιτέρω τὸ κακὸν χωρῆσαι· ὁ μὲν οὖν εὐσεβῆς ἀνὴρ ἐκεῖνος τὸ λεχθὲν ἀντ' οὐδενὸς ἠγήσατο, ἐκείνου δὲ διὰ τὴν ἐντολὴν ἀπαγαγεῖν οἴκαδε παρεκελεύσατο, καὶ τῆς προσηκούσης ἐπιμελείας οὐκ ἀπεστέρησεν. οἱ δὲ προμνημονευθέντες φθονεροὶ ἐκεῖνοι καὶ βύσκανοι, ἦν πάλαι ἄδινον κακίαν εἰς φῶς προενεγκόντες, διαβάλλουσι τὸν ἄνδρα πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα, ὡς, οὐ μόνον τῆς αὐτοῦ φιλίας ἐπιλαθόμενος, ἠλόγησε τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς θεραπείας καὶ πρὸς Χριστιανισμὸν ἀπέκλινεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ δεινὰ κατὰ τῆς αὐτοῦ μελετᾶ βασιλείας, τὸν ὄχλον διαστρέφων καὶ ἑαυτῷ πάντας οἰκειούμενος. Ἄλλ', εἰ βούλει, φασί, βεβαιωθῆναι μηδὲν ἡμᾶς πεπλασμένον λέγειν, καλέσας αὐτὸν ἰδίως, εἰπέ πειράζων βούλεσθαί σε, καταλιπόντα τὴν πατριον θρησκείαν καὶ τὴν δόξαν τῆς βασιλείας, Χριστιανὸν γενέσθαι, καὶ τὸ μοιχαχικὸν περιβαλέσθαι σχῆμα, ὃ πάλαι ἐδίωξας, ὡς οὐ καλῶς δῆθεν τούτου γεγενημένου. οἱ γὰρ ταῦτα δεινῶς κατὰ τοῦ 23 ἀνδρὸς σκηπτόμενοι ἤδεισαν τῆς αὐτοῦ γνώμης τὴν εὐκατάνυκτον προαίρεσιν, ὡς, εἰ τοιαῦτα παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως ἀκούσειεν, ἐκείνω μὲν τὰ κρείττονα βουλευσαμένῳ γνώμην δώσειε μὴ ἀναβαλέσθαι πρὸς τὰ καλῶς βεβουλευμένα, καὶ ἐκ τούτου ἀληθῆ λέγοντες ἐκεῖνοι εὔρεθείεν.

Ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς, τὴν τοῦ ἀνδρὸς πρὸς αὐτὸν εὐνοίαν ὀπόση μὴ ἀγνοῶν, ἀπίθανί τε ἠγεῖτο

I should receive of thee?’ The poor sick man answered, ‘I am a physician of words. If ever in speech or converse any wound or damage be found, I will heal it with befitting medicines, that so the evil spread no further.’ The devout man gave no heed to his word, but on account of the commandment, ordered him to be carried home, and grudged him not that tending which he required. But the aforesaid envious and malignant persons, bringing forth to light that ungodliness with which they had long been in travail, slandered this good man to the king; that not only did he forget his friendship with the king, and neglect the worship of the gods, and incline to Christianity, but more, that he was grievously intriguing against the kingly power, and was turning aside the common people, and stealing all hearts for himself. ‘But,’ said they, ‘if thou wilt prove that our charge is not ungrounded, call him to thee privately; and, to try him, say that thou desirest to leave thy fathers’ religion, and the glory of thy kingship, and to become a Christian, and to put on the monkish habit which formerly thou didst persecute, having, thou shalt tell him, found thine old course evil.’ The authors of this villainous charge against the Christian knew the tenderness of his heart, how that, if he heard such speech from the king, he would advise him, who had made this better choice, not to put off his good determinations, and so they would be found just accusers.

But the king, not forgetful of his friend’s great kindness toward him, thought these accusations in-

the senator
to the king

How the
king made
trial of him

καὶ ψευδῆ τὰ λεγόμενα, καὶ ὅτι μὴ ἀβασανίστως ταῦτα προσδέχεται δεῖ, δοκιμάσαι τὸ πρᾶγμα καὶ τὴν διαβολὴν διεσκέψατο. καί, προσκαλεσάμενος αὐτὸν κατ' ἰδίαν, ἔφη πειράζων· Οἶδας, ὦ φίλε, ὅσα ἐνεδειξιμίην τοῖς τε λεγομένοις μονάζουσι καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς Χριστιανοῖς. νυνὶ δέ, μετὰ μέλος ἐπὶ τούτῳ γενόμενος καὶ καταγνοὺς τῶν παρόντων, ἐκείνων βούλομαι γενέσθαι τῶν ἐλπίδων ὧν λεγόντων αὐτῶν ἀκήκοα, ἀθανάτου τινὸς βασιλείας εἰς ἄλλην βιοτὴν μελλούσης ἔσεσθαι. ἢ γὰρ παροῦσα θανάτῳ πάντως διακόπτεται. οὐκ ἂν ἄλλως δὲ τοῦτο κατορθωθῆναί μοι δοκῶ καὶ μὴ διαμαρτεῖν τοῦ σκοποῦ, εἰ μὴ Χριστιανός τε γένωμαι, καὶ χαίρειν εἰπὼν τῇ δόξῃ τῆς ἐμῆς βασιλείας καὶ τοῖς λοιποῖς ἡδέσι καὶ τερπνοῖς τοῦ βίου, τοὺς ἀσκητὰς ἐκείνους καὶ μονάζοντας ζητήσας ὅπου ποτ' ἂν εἶεν, οὓς ἀδίκως ἀπῆλασα, ἐκείνοις ἑαυτὸν ἐγκαταμίξω. πρὸς ταῦτα τί φῆς αὐτός, καὶ ὁποῖαν δίδως βουλὴν; εἰπέ, πρὸς αὐτῆς τῆς ἀληθείας. οἶδα γὰρ ἀληθῆ καὶ εὐγνώμονα εἶναί σε ὑπὲρ πάντας. ὁ δὲ ἰγαθὸς ἀνὴρ ἐκείνος, ὡς ταῦτα ἤκουσε, μηδὲν τὸν ἐγκεκρυμμένον ἐπιγνοὺς δόλον, κατενύγη τὴν ψυχὴν, καὶ 24 δάκρυσι συγκεχυμένος ἀπλοϊκῶς ἀπεκρίνατο·

Dan. vi. 21

Βασιλεῦ, εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας ζῆθι· βουλὴν γὰρ ἰγαθὴν καὶ σωτήριον ἐβουλεύσω, ὅτι, κὰν δυσ-
 εὔρετος ἢ τῶν οὐρανῶν βασιλεία, ἀλλ' ὅμως δεῖ
 ταύτην πάσῃ δυνάμει ζητεῖν· Ὁ ζητῶν γάρ, φησὶν,
 εὐρήσει αὐτήν. ἢ δὲ τῶν παρόντων ἀπόλαυσις,
 κὰν τῷ φαινομένῳ τέρπη καὶ ἡδύνη, ἀλλὰ καλὸν
 αὐτὴν ἀπώσασθαι· ἐν αὐτῷ γὰρ τῷ εἶναι οὐκ
 ἔστι, καὶ οὓς εὐφραίνει ἐπταπλασίως αὐθις

Luke xi. 10;
Mat. vii. 8

credible and false ; and because he might not accept them without proof, he resolved to try the fact and the charge. So he called the man apart and said, to prove him, ‘ Friend, thou knowest of all my past dealings with them that are called monks and with all the Christians. But now, I have repented in this matter, and, lightly esteeming the present world, would fain become partaker of those hopes whereof I have heard them speak, of some immortal kingdom in the life to come ; for the present is of a surety cut short by death. And in none other way, methinks, can I succeed herein and not miss the mark except I become a Christian, and, bidding farewell to the glory of my kingdom and all the pleasures and joys of life, go seek those hermits and monks, wheresoever they be, whom I have banished, and join myself to their number. Now what sayest thou thereto, and what is thine advice ? Say on ; I adjure thee in the name of truth ; for I know thee to be true and wise above all men.’

The worthy man, hearing this, but never guessing the hidden pitfall, was pricked in spirit, and, melting into tears, answered in his simplicity, ‘ O king, live for ever ! Good and sound is the determination that thou hast determined ; for though the kingdom of heaven be difficult to find, yet must a man seek it with all his might, for it is written, “ He that seeketh shall find it.” The enjoyment of the present life, though in seeming it give delight and sweetness, is well thrust from us. At the very moment of its being it ceaseth to be, and for our joy repayeth us

How the senator was taken in a snare

λυπεῖ. τά τε γὰρ ἀγαθὰ αὐτῆς τά τε λυπηρὰ σκιᾶς ἐστὶν ἰσθενέστερα, καί, ὡς ἴχνη νηὸς ποντοπορούσης ἢ ὀρνέου τὸν ἀέρα διερχομένου, θάπτον ἀφανίζονται. ἡ δὲ τῶν μελλόντων ἐλπίς, ἦν κηρύττουσιν οἱ Χριστιανοί, βεβαία ἐστὶ καὶ ἀσφαλεστάτη· θλίψιν δὲ ἔχει ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ. ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν ἡμέτερα νῦν ἡδέα ὀλιγοχρόνια, ἐκεῖ δὲ ὅλως οὐδὲν ἢ κόλασιν μόνον προξενούonta καὶ τιμωρίαν εἰς αἰῶνας μὴ λυομένην· τὸ γὰρ ἡδὺ τούτων πρόσκαιρον, τὸ δὲ ὀδυνηρὸν διηκεκῆσθαι τῶν δὲ Χριστιανῶν τὸ μὲν ἐπίπονον πρόσκαιρον, τὸ δὲ ἡδὺ καὶ χρήσιμον ἀθάνατον. κατευθυνθεῖη οὖν ἡ ἀγαθὴ τοῦ βασιλέως βουλή· καλὸν γάρ, σφόδρα καλὸν τῶν φθαρτῶν τὰ αἰῶνια ἀνταλλάξασθαι.

Ἦκουσε ταῦτα ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ λίαν ἐδυσχέ- 25
ραινε, κατέσχε δὲ ὅμως τὴν ὀργήν, καὶ οὐδὲν τέως τῷ ἀνδρὶ λελάληκεν. ὁ δέ, συνετὸς ὢν καὶ ἀγχίνους, ἐπέγνω βαρέως δέξασθαι τὸν βασιλέα τὰ ῥήματα αὐτοῦ καὶ ὅτι δόλω ἦν αὐτὸν ἐκπειράζων. ὑποστρέψας δὲ οἴκαδε ἠνιάτο καὶ ἐδυσφόρει, ἀπορῶν τίμῳ τρόπῳ θεραπεύσει τὸν βασιλέα καὶ ἐκφύγη τὸν ἐπηρητημένον αὐτῷ κίνδυνον. αὐπνῶ δὲ ὅλην τὴν νύκτα διατελοῦντι ἐπὶ μνήμῃς ἦλθεν αὐτῷ ὁ τὸν πόδα συντετριμμένος, καί, τοῦτον πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἀγαγὼν, ἔφη· Μέννημαί σου εἰρηκότος θεραπευτὴν ῥημάτων κεκακωμένων ὑπάρχειν σε. ὁ δέ, Ναί, φησί· καί, εἰ χρήξεις, ἐπιδείξομαι τὰ τῆς ἐπιστήμης. ὑπολαβὼν δὲ ὁ συγκλητικὸς ἀφηγγήσατο αὐτῷ τὴν τε ἐξ ἀρχῆς πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα εὐνοίαν αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἦν ἐκέκτητο παρρησίαν, καὶ τὴν ἐναγχος προτε-

with sorrow sevenfold. Its happiness and its sorrow are more frail than a shadow, and, like the traces of a ship passing over the sea, or of a bird flying through the air, quickly disappear. But the hope of the life to come which the Christians preach is certain, and as surety sure; howbeit in this world it hath tribulation, whereas our pleasures now are short-lived, and in the beyond they only win us correction and everlasting punishment without release. For the pleasures of such life are temporary, but its pains eternal; while the Christians' labours are temporary, but their pleasure and gain immortal. Therefore well befall this good determination of the king! for right good it is to exchange the corruptible for the eternal.'

The king heard these words and waxed exceeding wroth: nevertheless he restrained his anger, and for the season let no word fall. But the other, being shrewd and quick of wit, perceived that the king took his word ill, and was craftily sounding him. So, on his coming home, he fell into much grief and distress in his perplexity how to conciliate the king and to escape the peril hanging over his own head. But as he lay awake all the night long, there came to his remembrance the man with the crushed foot; so he had him brought before him, and said, 'I remember thy saying that thou wert an healer of injured speech.' 'Yea,' quoth he, 'and if thou wilt I will give thee proof of my skill.' The senator answered and told him of his aforetime friendship with the king, and of the confidence which he had enjoyed, and of the snare laid for him in his late converse

How the senator marked the king's displeasure and was sad thereat,

θείσαν αὐτῷ δολερὰν ὁμίλιαν, καὶ ὅπως αὐτὸς μὲν ἀγαθὰ ἀπεκρίνατο, ἐκεῖνος δὲ δυσχερῶς δεξάμενος τὸν λόγον, τῇ τοῦ προσώπου ἀλλοιώσει τὴν ἐνδομυχοῦσαν αὐτῷ ὀργὴν ἐνεδείξατο.

Ἐφῆ· Ὁ δὲ πένης ἐκεῖνος καὶ ἰσθενὴς διασκεψόμενος
 Dan. iii. 10; ἔφη· Γνωστὸν ἔστω σοι, ἐνδοξότατε, πονηρὰν
 Acts ii. 14 ἔχειν πρὸς σὲ ὑπόληψιν τὸν βασιλέα, ὡς ὅτι
 κατασχέιν αὐτοῦ τὴν βασιλείαν ζητεῖς, καὶ πειράζων σε εἶπεν ἕπερ εἶπεν. ἀναστὰς οὖν, καὶ κείρας σου τὴν κόμην, καὶ ἐκβαλὼν τὰ λαμπρὰ ἱμάτια ταῦτα, τρίχινα δὲ ἀμφιεσόμενος, ἅμα 26
 πρῶι πρόσελθε τῷ βασιλεῖ. τοῦ δὲ πυνθανομένου, Τί σοι τὸ σχῆμα τοῦτο βούλεται; ἀποκρίθητι· Περὶ ὧν μοι χθὲς ὠμίλησας, ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἰδοὺ πάρεμι ἐν ἐτοιμίῳ τοῦ ἀκολουθῆσαί σοι τὴν ὁδὸν ἣν προεθυμήθης ὀδεῦσαι· εἰ γὰρ καὶ ποθεινὴ ἔστιν ἡ τρυφὴ καὶ ἡδίστη, ἀλλὰ μὴ μοι γένοιτο μετὰ σὲ ταύτην ἀναδέξασθαι· ἡ δὲ τῆς ἄρετῆς ὁδός, ἣν μέλλεις βυδίζειν, κὰν δύσκολός ἐστι καὶ τραχεῖα, ἀλλὰ μετὰ σοῦ ὄντι ῥαδία μοι αὕτη καὶ εὐκόλος καὶ ποθεινὴ· ὡς γὰρ κοινωνῶν με ἔσχεσ τῶν ἐνταῦθα καλῶν, οὕτω καὶ τῶν λυπηρῶν ἔξεις, ἵνα καὶ τῶν μελλόντων συγκοινωνήσω σοι. ὁ δὲ λαμπρὸς ἐκεῖνος ἀνὴρ, ἀποδεξάμενος τὰ ῥήματα τοῦ ἰσθενοῦς, ἐποίησε καθὰ διη καὶ αὐτῷ λελάληκεν· ὃν ἰδὼν ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ ἀκούσας, ἦσθη μὲν ἐπὶ τούτῳ, ἀγάμενος λίαν τὴν εἰς αὐτὸν εὐνοίαν, ψευδῆ δὲ τὰ κατ' αὐτοῦ λαληθέντα γνούς, πλείονος αὐτὸν τιμῆς καὶ τῆς εἰς αὐτὸν παρρησίας ἀπολαύειν πεποίηκεν· κατὰ δὲ τῶν μοναζόντων ὀργῆς αἰθις ὑπερεπίμπλατο, ἐκεῖνων εἶναι ταῦτα λέγων τὰ διδύγματα, τὸ ἀπέχεσθαι τοὺς ἀνθρώ-

with the king; how he had given a good answer, but the king had taken his words amiss, and by his change of countenance betrayed the anger lurking within his heart.

The sick beggar-man considered and said, ‘Be it known unto thee, most noble sir, that the king harboureth against thee the suspicion, that thou wouldest usurp his kingdom, and he spake, as he spake, to sound thee. Arise therefore, and crop thy hair. Doff these thy fine garments, and don an hair-shirt, and at daybreak present thyself before the king. And when he asketh thee, What meaneth this apparel? answer him, “It hath to do with thy communing with me yesterday, O king. Behold, I am ready to follow thee along the road that thou art eager to travel; for though luxury be desirable and passing sweet, God forbid that I embrace it after thou art gone! Though the path of virtue, which thou art about to tread, be difficult and rough, yet in thy company I shall find it easy and pleasant, for as I have shared with thee this thy prosperity so now will I share thy distresses, that in the future, as in the past, I may be thy fellow.”’ Our nobleman, approving of the sick man’s saying, did as he said. When the king saw and heard him, he was delighted, and beyond measure gratified by his devotion towards him. He saw that the accusations against his senator were false, and promoted him to more honour and to a greater enjoyment of his confidence. But against the monks he again raged above measure, declaring that this was of their teaching,

and how by aid of the beggar-man’s counsel he regained the king’s favour

πους τῶν τοῦ βίου ἡδέων καὶ ἀδήλοις ὄνειρο-
πολεῖσθαι ἐλπίσιν.

Ἐξερχόμενος δὲ αὖθις εἰς θήραν, ὄρα δύο μονα-
χοὺς κατὰ τὴν ἔρημον διερχομένους, οὓς κρατηθῆ-
ναι καὶ τῷ αὐτοῦ προσαχθῆναι ὀχήματι κελεύσας,
ὀργίλως τε αὐτοῖς ἐνιδῶν, καὶ πῦρ, τὸ τοῦ λόγου, 27
πνεύσας, ἔφη· Οὐκ ἠκούσατε, ὦ πλάνοι καὶ ἀπα-
τεῶνες, τῶν κηρύκων διαρρήδην βοῶντων μὴ τινα
τῆς ὑμῶν κακοδαιμονίας μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἐν
πόλει ἢ χώρᾳ τῆς ἐμῆς εὑρεθῆναι ἐξουσίας, ἢ
πάντως πυρίκαυστος ἔσται; οἱ δὲ μοναχοί· Ἴδου
(φασὶ) καθὺ δὴ καὶ προσέταξας, ἐξερχόμεθά σου
τῶν πύλεων καὶ τῶν χωρῶν· μακρὰς δὲ ἡμῖν τῆς
ὁδοῦ προκειμένης τοῦ ἀπελθεῖν πρὸς τοὺς ἡμε-
τέρους ἀδελφούς, ἐνδεῶς ἔχοντες τροφῆς, ταύτην
ἐποριζόμεθα, τοῦ ἔχειν τὰ ἐφόδια καὶ μὴ λιμοῦ
παρανάλωμα γενέσθαι. ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς ἔφη· Ὁ
θανάτου δεδοικῶς ἀπειλὴν οὐκ ἀσχολεῖται εἰς πο-
ρισμὸν βρωμίτων. λέγουσιν οἱ μονασταί· Καλῶς
εἶπας, ὦ βασιλεῦ· οἱ θάνατον δεδοικότες διὰ φρον-
τίδος ἔχουσι πῶς αὐτὸν ἐκφύγωσι. τίνες δὲ εἰσιν
οὗτοι, ἀλλ' ἢ οἱ τοῖς ῥευστοῖς προστετηκότες καὶ
τούτοις ἐπτοημένοι, οἵτινες, μηδὲν ἀγαθὸν ἐλπί-
ζοντες εὐρεῖν ἐκείθεν, δυσάποσπιάστως ἔχουσι
τῶν παρόντων, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο δεδοίκασι θάνατον;
ἡμεῖς δὲ οἱ πάλαι μισήσαντες κόσμον καὶ τὰ ἐν
κόσμῳ, καὶ τὴν στενὴν καὶ τεθλιμμένην διὰ
Χριστὸν βαδίζοντες ὁδόν, οὔτε θάνατον δεδοίκα-
μεν, οὔτε τὰ παρόντα ποθοῦμεν, ἀλλὰ τῶν μελ-
λόντων ἐφιεμέθα μόνον. ἐπεὶ οὖν ὁ παρ' ὑμῶν
ἐπαγόμενος ἡμῖν θάνατος διαβατήριον γίνεται τῆς 28

Mat. vii. 14;
Luke xiii. 24

that men should abstain from the pleasures of life, and rock themselves in visionary hopes.

Another day, when he was gone a-hunting, he espied two monks crossing the desert. These he ordered to be apprehended and brought to his chariot. Looking angrily upon them, and breathing fire, as they say, 'Ye vagabonds and deceivers,' he cried, 'have ye not heard the plain proclamation of the heralds, that if any of your execrable religion were found, after three days, in any city or country within my realm, he should be burned with fire?' The monks answered, 'Lo! obedient to thine order, we be coming out of thy cities and coasts. But as the journey before us is long, to get us away to our brethren, being in want of victuals, we were making provision for the way, that we perish not with hunger.' Said the king, 'He that dreadeth menace of death busieth not himself with the purveyance of victuals.' 'Well spoken, O king,' cried the monks. 'They that dread death have concern how to escape it. And who are these but such as cling to things temporary and are enamoured of them, who, having no good hopes yonder, find it hard to be wrenched from this present world, and therefore dread death? But we, who have long since hated the world and the things of the world, and are walking along the narrow and strait road, for Christ his sake, neither dread death, nor desire the present world, but only long for the world to come. Therefore, forasmuch the death that thou art bringing upon us proveth

How the king met two monks in the desert, and debated with them,

αἰδίου ζωῆς καὶ κρείττονος, ποθητὸς ἡμῖν μᾶλλον ἢ φοβερός ἐστιν οὗτος.

Ἐφ' οἷς ἐξ ἀγκυνοίας δῆθεν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπιλαβέσθαι τῶν μοναχῶν βουλόμενος, ἔφη· Τί δέ; οὐ πρὸ μικροῦ εἶπατε ὑποχωρεῖν ὑμᾶς, καθὰ δὴ καὶ προσέταξα; καί, εἰ οὐ δεδοίκατε τὸν θάνατον, πῶς φυγῇ ἐχρήσασθε; ἰδοὺ καὶ ταῦτα μίτην κομπάζοντες διεψεύσασθε. ἀπεκρίθησαν οἱ μοναχοί· Οὐ τὸν παρὰ σοῦ ἀπειλούμενον θάνατον δεδοικότες φεύγομεν, ἀλλ' ἐλεοῦντές σε, ἵνα μὴ περισσοτέρας κατακρίσεως αἰτιοί σοι γενώμεθα, προεθυμήθημεν ὑποχωρεῖν· ἐπεὶ, τό γε εἰς ἡμᾶς ἦκον, οὐδόλως σου τὰς ἀπειλὰς ποτε δειλιώμεν. πρὸς ταῦτα ὁ βασιλεὺς ὀργισθεὶς ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς πυρικαύστους γενέσθαι· καὶ ἐτελειώθησαν οἱ τοῦ Χριστοῦ θερίποντες διὰ πυρός, τῶν μαρτυρικῶν τυχόντες στεφάνων. δόγμα τε ἐξέθετο, εἴ πού τις εὗρεθῆ μονάζων, ἀνεξετίστως φονεῦεσθαι. καὶ οὐδεὶς ὑπελείφθη ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ χώρᾳ τοῦ τοιοῦτου τύγματος, εἰ μὴ οἱ ἐν ὄρεσι καὶ σπηλαίοις καὶ ταῖς ὑπαῖς τῆς γῆς ἑαυτοὺς κατακρύψαντες. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν δὴ τοιαῦτα.

V

Ὁ δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱός, περὶ οὗ ὁ λόγος ἀπ' ἀρχῆς εἰπεῖν ὄρηται, ἐν τῷ κατασκευασθέντι αὐτῷ παλατίῳ ἀπρόϊτος ὢν, τῆς ἐφήβου ἡψατο ²⁹ ἡλικίας, πᾶσαν τὴν Λίθιοπων καὶ Περσῶν μετελθὼν παιδείαν, οὐκ ἔλαττον τὴν ψυχὴν ἢ τὸ σῶμα εὐφυῆς ὢν καὶ ὠραίος, νουνεχὴς τε καὶ

but the passage to that everlasting and better life, it is rather to be desired of us than feared.'

Hereupon the king, wishing to entrap the monks, as I ween, shrewdly said, 'How now? Said ye not but this instant, that ye were withdrawing even as I commanded you? And, if ye fear not death, how came ye to be fleeing? Lo! this is but another of your idle boasts and lies.' The monks answered, 'Tis not because we dread the death wherewith thou dost threaten us that we flee, but because we pity thee. 'Twas in order that we might not bring on thee greater condemnation, that we were eager to escape. Else for ourselves we are never a whit terrified by thy threats.' At this the king waxed wroth and bade burn them with fire. So by fire were these servants of God made perfect, and received the Martyr's crown. And the king published a decree that, should any be found leading a monk's life, he should be put to death without trial. Thus was there left in that country none of the monastic order, save those that had hid them in mountains and caverns and holes of the earth. So much then concerning this matter.

and waxing
angry bade
burn them
with fire

V

BUT meanwhile, the king's son, of whom our tale began to tell, never departing from the palace prepared for him, attained to the age of manhood. He had pursued all the learning of the Ethiopians and Persians, and was as fair and well favoured in mind as in body, intelligent and prudent,

How
Ioasaph,
grown to
manhood,
desired to
know the
cause of his
imprison-
ment

φρόνιμος καὶ πᾶσι διαλάμπων ἀγαθοῖς πλεονεκτηήμασι, ζητήματί τε φυσικὰ πρὸς τοὺς διδάσκοντας αὐτὸν προβαλλόμενος, ὡς κἀκείνους θαυμάζειν ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ παιδὸς ἀγχινοία καὶ συνέσει, ἐκπλήττεσθαι δὲ καὶ τὸν βασιλεῖα τό τε χαριέστατον τοῦ προσώπου καὶ τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς κατάστημα. ἐντολὰς τε ἐδίδου τοῖς συνοῦσιν αὐτῷ, μηδὲν τὸ παράπαν τῶν τοῦ βίου ἀνιαρῶν αὐτῷ γνώριμον θείναι, μηδ' ὅτι ὅλως θάνατος τὰ παρόντα τερπνὰ διαδέχεται. κεναῖς δὲ ἐπηρείδετο ἐλπίσι, καί, τοῦτο δὴ τὸ τοῦ λόγου, εἰς οὐρανὸν τοξεύειν ἐπιχειρῶν. πῶς γὰρ ἂν καὶ διέλαθεν ἀνθρωπίνη φύσει ὁ θάνατος; οὐ μέντοι οὐδὲ τῷ παιδί διέλαθε. πάση γὰρ συνέσει κατάκομον ἔχων ἐκείνος τὸν λογισμόν, ἐσκόπει καθ' ἑαυτὸν τίμι λόγῳ αὐτὸν τε ἀπρόϊτον εἶναι ὁ πατὴρ κατεδίκασε καὶ παντὶ τῷ βουλομένῳ τὴν εἰς αὐτὸν οὐ συγχωρεῖ εἴσοδον. ἔγνω γὰρ καθ' ἑαυτὸν μὴ ἄνευ τῆς τοῦ πατρὸς προσταγῆς τοῦτο εἶναι. ὅμως ἠδέϊτο ἐρωτῆσαι αὐτόν· τοῦτο μὲν ἀπίθανον εἶναι λέγων, μὴ τὰ συμφέροντα αὐτῷ τὸν πατέρα διανοεῖσθαι, τοῦτο δὲ σκοπῶν, ὡς, εἰ κατὰ γνώμην τοῦ πατρὸς ἐστὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα, κἂν ἐρωτήσῃ, οὐκ ἂν αὐτῷ τὰ τῆς ἀληθείας γνωριεῖ. ὅθεν παρ' ἄλλων, καὶ μὴ παρὰ ³¹ τοῦ πατρὸς, ταῦτα μαθεῖν διέγνω. ἓνα δὲ τῶν παιδαγωγῶν προσφιλέστατον καὶ οἰκειότατον τῶν λοιπῶν κεκτημένος, ἐπὶ πλείον οἰκειωσάμενος καὶ δωρεαῖς φιλοτίμοις δεξιωσάμενος, ἐπυνθάνετο παρ' αὐτοῦ τί ἂν βούλοιο τῷ βασιλεῖ ἢ ἐν τῷ περιτειχίσματι ἐκείνῳ τούτου κάθειρξις, καὶ ὡς εἰ τοῦτο, φησί, σαφῶς διδάξεις με, πρόκριτος πάντων ἔση μοι, καὶ διαθήκην φιλίας διηνεκούς

and shining in all excellencies. To his teachers he would propound such questions of natural history that even they marvelled at the boy's quickness and understanding, while the king was astounded at the charm of his countenance and the disposition of his soul. He charged the attendants of the young prince on no account to make known unto him any of the annoyments of life, least of all to tell him that death ensueth on the pleasures of this world. But vain was the hope whereon he stayed, and he was like the archer in the tale that would shoot at the sky. For how could death have remained unknown to any human creature? Nor did it to this boy; for his mind was fertile of wit, and he would reason within himself, why his father had condemned him never to go abroad, and had forbidden access to all. He knew, without hearing it, that this was his father's express command. Nevertheless he feared to ask him; it was not to be believed that his father intended aught but his good; and again, if it were so by his father's will, his father would not reveal the true reason, for all his asking. Wherefore he determined to learn the secret from some other source. There was one of his tutors nearer and dearer to him than the rest, whose devotion he won even further by handsome gifts. To him he put the question what his father might mean by thus enclosing him within those walls, adding, 'If thou wilt plainly tell me this, of all thou shalt stand first in my favour, and I will make with thee a covenant of everlasting

How he
questioned
one of his
tutors,

διαθήσομαί σοι. ὁ δὲ παιδαγωγός, ἐχέφρων καὶ αὐτὸς ὑπάρχων, καὶ εἰδὼς τὴν τοῦ παιδὸς συνετὴν καὶ τελείαν φρόνησιν, καὶ ὡς οὐκ ἂν αὐτῷ γένοιτο κινδύνου πρόξενος, πάντα αὐτῷ κατὰ μέρος διηγῆσατο, τὸν κατὰ τῶν Χριστιανῶν τεθέντα παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως διωγμὸν καὶ ἐξαιρέτως κατὰ τῶν ἀσκητῶν, ὅπως τε ὑπηλάθισαν καὶ ἐξεβλήθησαν τῆς περιχώρου ἐκείνης, οἷά τε γεννηθέντος αὐτοῦ οἱ ἀστρολόγοι προηγόρευσαν. "Ἰν' οὖν, φησί, μή, ἀκούσας τῆς ἐκείνων διδαχῆς, ταύτην προκρίνης τῆς ἡμετέρας θρησκείας, μὴ προσομιλεῖν σοι πολλούς, ἀλλ' εὐαριθμήτους, ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπετηδεύσατο, ἐντολὰς ἡμῖν δοὺς μηδὲν σοι τῶν τοῦ βίου ἀνιάρων γνωρίσαι. Ταῦτα ὡς ἤκουσεν ὁ νεανίας οὐδὲν ἕτερον προσέθετο λαλήσαι· ἤψατο δὲ τῆς καρδίας αὐτοῦ λόγος σωτήριος, καὶ ἡ τοῦ Παρακλήτου χάρις τοὺς νοητοὺς αὐτοῦ ὀφθαλμοὺς διανοίγειν ἐπεχείρησε, πρὸς τὸν ἀψευδῆ χειραγωγούσα Θεοῦ, ὡς προῖων ὁ λόγος δηλώσειε. 31

Συχνῶς δὲ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ βασιλέως κατὰ θέαν τοῦ παιδὸς ἐρχομένου (ἀγάπη γὰρ ὑπερβαλλούση ἐφίλει αὐτόν), ἐν μιᾷ λεγεί αὐτῷ ὁ υἱός· Μαθεῖν τι ἐπεθύμησα παρὰ σοῦ, ὃ δέσποτα καὶ βασιλεῦ, ἐφ' ᾧ λύπη διηνεκῆς καὶ μέριμνα ἀδιόπανστος κατεσθίει μου τὴν ψυχὴν. ὁ δὲ πατήρ, ἐξ αὐτῶν τῶν ῥημάτων ἀλγήσας τὰ σπλάγχνα, ἔφη· Λέγε μοι, τέκνον ποθεινότατον, τίς ἡ συνέχουσά σε λύπη, καὶ θάπτον αὐτὴν εἰς χαρὰν μεταμείψαι σπουδάσω. καὶ φησὶν ὁ παῖς· Τίς ὁ τρόπος τῆς ἐμῆς ἐνθίδε καθείρξεως, ὅτι ἐντὸς τειχέων καὶ πυλῶν συνέκλεισάς με, ἀπρόιτον πάντη καὶ ἀθέατον πᾶσί

friendship.' The tutor, himself a prudent man, knowing how bright and mature was the boy's wit and that he would not betray him, to his peril, discovered to him the whole matter—the persecution of the Christians and especially of the anchorites decreed by the king, and how they were driven forth and banished from the country round about; also the prophecies of the astrologers at his birth. 'Twas in order,' said he, 'that thou mightest never and learnt all from him hear of their teaching, and choose it before our religion, that the king hath thus devised that none but a small company should dwell with thee, and hath commanded us to acquaint thee with none of the woes of life.' When the young prince heard this he said never a word more, but the word of salvation took hold of his heart, and the grace of the Comforter began to open wide the eyes of his understanding, leading him by the hand to the true God, as our tale in its course shall tell.

Now the king his father came oftentimes to see his boy, for he loved him passing well. On a day his son said unto him, 'There is something that I long to learn from thee, my lord the king, by reason of which continual grief and unceasing care consumeth my soul.' His father was grieved at heart at the very word, and said, 'Tell me, darling child, what is the sadness that constraineth thee, and straightway I will do my diligence to turn it into gladness.' The boy said, 'What is the reason of mine imprisonment here? Why hast thou barred me within walls and doors, never going forth and How Ioasaph besought his father to release him

με καταστήσας; καὶ ὁ πατήρ ἔφη· Οὐ βούλομαι, ὦ τέκνον, ἰδεῖν σέ τι τῶν ἀηδιζόντων τὴν καρδίαν σου καὶ ἐγκοπτόντων σοι τὴν εὐφροσύνην. ἐν τρυφῇ γὰρ διηνεκεὶ καὶ χαρᾷ πίση καὶ θυμηδία ζῆσαι σε τὸν ἅπαντα διανοοῦμαι αἰῶνα. Ἄλλ' εὖ ἴσθι, ὦ δέσποτα, φησὶν ὁ υἱὸς τῷ πατρί, τῷ τρόπῳ τούτῳ οὐκ ἐν χαρᾷ καὶ θυμηδία ζῶ, ἐν θλίψει δὲ μᾶλλον καὶ στενοχωρία πολλῇ, ὡς καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν βρώσιν τε καὶ πόσιν ἀηδῆ μοι καταφαίνεσθαι καὶ πικράν. ποθῶ γὰρ ὄραν πάντα τὰ ἔξω τῶν πυλῶν τούτων. εἰ οὖν βούλει ἐν ὀδύνη μὴ ζῆν με, κέλευσον προέρχεσθαι καθὼς βούλομαι, καὶ τέρπεσθαι τὴν ψυχὴν τῇ θέᾳ τῶν γενομένων τῶς ἀθεάτων μοι.

Ἐλυπήθη ὁ βασιλεὺς ὡς ἤκουσε ταῦτα, καὶ 32
 διεσκόπει ὡς, εἰ κωλύσει τῆς αἰτήσεως, πλείονος αὐτῷ ἀνίας καὶ μερίμνης πρόξενος ἔσται. καὶ Ἐγώ σου, τέκνον, εἰπὼν, τὰ καταθύμια ποιήσω. ἵππους αὐτίκα ἐκλεκτοὺς καὶ δορυφορίαν τὴν βασιλεῖ πρέπουσαν εὐτρεπισθῆναι κελεύσας, προέρχεσθαι αὐτὸν ὅτε βούλοιο διωρίσατο, ἐπισκήψας τοῖς συνοῦσιν αὐτῷ μηδὲν ἀηδὲς εἰς συνάντησιν αὐτῷ ἄγειν, ἀλλὰ πᾶν ὅ τι καλὸν καὶ τέρψιν ἐμποιοῦν, τοῦτο ὑποδεικνύειν τῷ παιδί, χορούς τε συγκροτεῖν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς παναρμονίους κροτούντων ᾠδᾶς καὶ ποικίλα θέατρα συνιστάντων, ὥστε τούτοις τὸν νοῦν αὐτοῦ ἀπασχολεῖσθαι καὶ ἐνηδύνεσθαι.

Ἄμελει οὕτωςι συχναίζων ἐν ταῖς προόδοις ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱὸς εἶδεν ἐν μιᾷ τῶν ἡμερῶν, κατὰ λήθην τῶν ὑπηρετῶν, ἄνδρας δύο, ὧν ὁ μὲν λελωβημένος, τυφλὸς δὲ ὁ ἕτερος ἦν· οὓς ἰδὼν, καὶ ἀηδισθεὶς τὴν ψυχὴν, λέγει τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ·

seen of none?’ His father replied, ‘Because I will not, my son, that thou shouldest behold anything to embitter thy heart or mar thy happiness. I intend that thou shalt spend all thy days in luxury unbroken, and in all manner joy and pleasaunce.’ ‘But,’ said the son unto his father, ‘know well, Sir, that thus I live not in joy and pleasaunce, but rather in affliction and great straits, so that my very meat and drink seem distasteful unto me and bitter. I yearn to see all that lieth without these gates. If then thou wouldest not have me live in anguish of mind, bid me go abroad as I desire, and let me rejoice my soul with sights hitherto unseen by mine eyes.’

Grieved was the king to hear these words, but, perceiving that to deny this request would but increase his boy’s pain and grief, he answered, ‘My son, I will grant thee thy heart’s desire.’ And immediately he ordered that choice steeds, and an escort fit for a king, be made ready, and gave him license to go abroad whensoever he would, charging his companions to suffer nothing unpleasant to come in his way, but to show him all that was beautiful and gladsome. He bade them muster in the way troops of folk intuning melodies in every mode, and presenting divers mimic shows, that these might occupy and delight his mind.

So thus it came to pass that the king’s son often went abroad. One day, through the negligence of his attendants, he descried two men, the one maimed, and the other blind. In abhorrence of the sight, he cried to his esquires, ‘Who are these, and what is

How the king granted his desire

How Ioasaph in his goings out, saw two men, one maimed, and one blind,

Τίνες οὗτοι, καὶ ποταπὴ ἡ δυσχερὴς αὐτῶν θέα; οἱ δέ, μὴ δυνάμενοι τὸ εἰς ὄρασιν αὐτοῦ ἐλθὼν ἀποκρῦψαι, ἔφησαν· Πάθη ταῦτά εἰσιν ἀνθρώπινα, ἅτινα ἐξ ὕλης διεφθαρμένης καὶ σώματος κακοχύμου τοῖς βροτοῖς συμβαίνειν εἶωθε. καὶ φησιν ὁ παῖς· Πᾶσι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ταῦτα εἴθισται συμβαίνειν; λέγουσιν ἐκεῖνοι· Οὐ πᾶσιν, ἀλλ' οἷς ἂν ἐκτραπείη τὸ ὑγιεινὸν ἐκ τῆς τῶν χυμῶν μοχθηρίας. αὐθις οὖν ἐπυνθάνετο ὁ παῖς· Εἰ οὐ πᾶσι, φησί, τοῦτο τοῖς ἀνθρώποις συμβαίνειν εἶωθεν, ἀλλὰ τισιν, ἄρα γνωστοὶ καθεστήκασιν, οὓς μέλλει ταῦτα καταλήψεσθαι τὰ δεινά; ἢ ἀδιορίστως καὶ ἀπροόπτως ὑφίσταται; λέγουσιν 33 ἐκεῖνοι· Καὶ τίς τῶν ἀνθρώπων τὰ μέλλοντα συνιδεῖν δύναται καὶ ἀκριβῶς ἐπιγνώσκει; κρεῖττον γὰρ ἀνθρωπίνης φύσεως τοῦτο, καὶ μόνοις ἀποκληρωθὲν τοῖς ἀθανάτοις θεοῖς. καὶ ἐπαύσατο μὲν ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱὸς ἐπερωτῶν, ὠδυνήθη δὲ τῆν καρδίαν ἐπὶ τῷ ὀραθέντι, καὶ ἠλλοιώθη ἡ μορφή τοῦ προσώπου αὐτοῦ τῷ ἀσυνήθει τοῦ πράγματος.

Cp. Dan. iii.
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Μετ' οὐ πολλὰς δὲ ἡμέρας αὐθις διερχόμενος ἐντυγχάνει γέροντι πεπαλαιωμένῳ ἐν ἡμέραις πολλαῖς, ἐρρικνωμένῳ μὲν τὸ πρόσωπον, παρειμένῳ δὲ τὰς κνήμας, συγκεκυφῶτι, καὶ ὄλως πεπολιωμένῳ, ἔστερημένῳ τοὺς ὀδόντας, καὶ ἐγκεκομμένα λαλοῦντι. ἐκπληξίς οὖν αὐτὸν λαμβάνει· καὶ δὴ πλησίον τοῦτον ἡγαγὼν ἐπηρώτα μαθεῖν τὸ τῆς θέας παράδοξον. οἱ δὲ συμπαρόντες εἶπον· Οὗτος χρόνων ἤδη πλείστων ὑπάρχει, καὶ κατὰ μικρὸν μειουμένης αὐτῷ τῆς ἰσχύος, ἐξασθενούντων δὲ τῶν μελῶν, εἰς ἣν ὄρας ἔφθασε ταλαιπωρίαν. Καὶ τί, φησί, τούτου τὸ τέλος; οἱ δὲ εἶπον αὐτῷ·

this distressing spectacle?' They, unable to conceal what he had with his own eyes seen, answered, 'These be human sufferings, which spring from corrupt matter, and from a body full of evil humours.' The young prince asked, 'Are these the fortune of all men?' They answered, 'Not of all, but of those in whom the principle of health is turned away by the badness of the humours.' Again the youth asked, 'If then this is wont to happen not to all, but only to some, can they be known on whom this terrible calamity shall fall? or is it undefined and unforeseeable?' 'What man,' said they, 'can discern the future, and accurately ascertain it? This is beyond human nature, and is reserved for the immortal gods alone.' The young prince ceased from his questioning, but his heart was grieved at the sight that he had witnessed, and the form of his visage was changed by the strangeness of the matter.

Not many days after, as he was again taking his walks abroad, he happened with an old man, well stricken in years, shrivelled in countenance, feeble-kneed, bent double, grey-haired, toothless, and with broken utterance. The prince was seized with astonishment, and, calling the old man near, desired to know the meaning of this strange sight. His companions answered, 'This man is now well advanced in years, and his gradual decrease of strength, with increase of weakness, hath brought him to the misery that thou seest.' 'And,' said he, 'what will be his end?' They answered, 'Naught

and again
another, old
and feeble,

and ques-
tioned his
servants
about them

Οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ θάνατος αὐτὸν διαδέξεται. Ἄλλὰ καὶ πᾶσιν, ἔφη, τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τοῦτο πρόκειται; ἢ καὶ τοῦτο ἐνίοις αὐτῶν συμβαίνει; ἀπεκρίθησαν ἐκεῖνοι· Εἰ μὴ προλαβὼν ὁ θάνατος μεταστήσει τινὰ τῶν ἐντεῦθεν, ἀδύνατον, τῶν χρόνων προβαινόντων, μὴ εἰς ταύτης ἔλθειν τὴν πείραν τῆς τάξεως. καὶ φησιν ὁ παῖς· ἐν πόσοις οὖν ἔτεσι τοῦτο ἐπέρχεται τινι; καὶ εἰ πάντως πρόκειται ὁ θάνατος, καὶ οὐκ ἔστι μέθοδος τοῦτου παραδραμεῖν, καὶ μηδὲ εἰς ταύτην ἔλθειν τὴν ταλαιπωρίαν; λέγουσιν αὐτῷ· Ἐν ὀγδοήκοντα μὲν ἢ καὶ ἑκατὸν ἔτεσιν εἰς τοῦτο τὸ γῆρας καταπτῶ- 34
σιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι, εἴτα ἀποθνήσκουσι, μὴ ἄλλως ἐνδεχομένου. χρέος γὰρ φυσικὸν ὁ θάνατός ἐστιν, ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐπιτεθὲν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, καὶ ἀπαραίτητος ἢ τούτου ἐπέλευσις.

Ταῦτα πάντα ὡς εἶδέ τε καὶ ἤκουσεν ὁ συνετὸς ἐκεῖνος καὶ φρόνιμος νεανίας, στενάζας ἐκ βάθους καρδίας, ἔφη· Πικρὸς ὁ βίος οὗτος καὶ πίσσης ὀδύνης καὶ ἀηδίας ἀνάπλεως, εἰ ταῦτα οὕτως ἔχει. καὶ πῶς ἀμεριμνήσει τις τῇ προσδοκίᾳ τοῦ ἀδήλου θανάτου, οὗ ἢ ἔλευσις οὐ μόνον ἀπαραίτητος, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀδηλος, καθὼς εἶπατε, ὑπάρχει; καὶ ἀπῆλθε ταῦτα στρέφων ἐν ἑαυτῷ, καὶ ἀπαύστως διαλογιζόμενος, καὶ πυκνὰς ποιούμενος περὶ τοῦ θανάτου τὰς ὑπομνήσεις, πόνοις τε καὶ ἰθυμίαις ἐκ τούτου συζῶν καὶ ἄπαστον ἔχων τὴν λύπην. ἔλεγε γὰρ ἐν ἑαυτῷ· Ἄρά ποτέ με ὁ θάνατος καταλήψεται; καὶ τίς ἔσται ὁ μνήμην μου ποιούμενος μετὰ θάνατον, τοῦ χρόνου πάντα τῇ λήθῃ παραδιδόντος; καὶ εἰ ἀποθαιῶν εἰς τὸ μὴ ὂν διαλυθήσομαι; ἢ ἔστι τις ἄλλη βιοτὴ καὶ ἕτερος κόσμος; ταῦτα καὶ τὰ

but death will relieve him.' 'But,' said he, 'is this the appointed doom of all mankind? Or doth it happen only to some?' They answered, 'Unless death come before hand to remove him, no dweller on earth, but, as life advanceth, must make trial of this lot.' Then the young prince asked in how many years this overtook a man, and whether the doom of death was without reprieve, and whether there was no way to escape it, and avoid coming to such misery. They answered him, 'In eighty or an hundred years men arrive at this old age, and then they die, since there is none other way; for death is a debt due to nature, laid on man from the beginning, and its approach is inexorable.'

When our wise and sagacious young prince saw and heard all this, he sighed from the bottom of his heart. 'Bitter is this life,' cried he, and fulfilled of all pain and anguish, if this be so. And how can a body be careless in the expectation of an unknown death, whose approach (ye say) is as uncertain as it is inexorable?' So he went away, restlessly turning over all these things in his mind, pondering without end, and ever calling up remembrances of death. Wherefore trouble and despondency were his companions, and his grief knew no ease; for he said to himself, 'And is it true that death shall one day overtake me? And who is he that shall make mention of me after death, when time delivereth all things to forgetfulness? When dead, shall I dissolve into nothingness? Or is there life beyond, and another world?' Ever fretting over these and the

How
Ioasaph was
sore distrest
at that
which he
had seen
and heard

τούτοις ὅμοια ἀπαύστως διειθυμούμενος ὠχρίων κατετήκετο, κατ' ὄψιν δὲ τοῦ πατρός, ὅτε συνέβη τούτον ἀφικέσθαι, προσεποιεῖτο τὸ ἰλαρὸν καὶ ἄλυπον, μὴ βουλόμενος εἰς γνώσιν τῷ πατρὶ τὰ αὐτῷ μελετώμενα ἔλθειν. ἐπόθει δὲ ἀκατασχέτω τινὲ πόθῳ καὶ ἐγλίχετο ἐντυχεῖν τινι τῷ δυναμένῳ τὴν αὐτοῦ πληροφορῆσαι καρδίαν, καὶ λόγον ἀγαθὸν ταῖς αὐτοῦ ἰκοαῖς ἐνηχῆσαι.

Τὸν προμνημονευθέντα δὲ παιδαγωγὸν αἰθίς ἐπηρώτα, εἴ πού τινα γινώσκει τὸν δυνάμενον αὐτῷ συμβαλέσθαι πρὸς τὸ ποθοῦμενον, καὶ τὸν νοῦν 35 αὐτοῦ βεβαιῶσαι, δεινῶς ἰλιγγιῶντα ἐν τοῖς λογισμοῖς, καὶ μὴ δυνάμενον ἀποβαλέσθαι τὴν περὶ τούτων φροντίδα. ὁ δέ, τῶν προειρημένων πάλιν ἐπιμνησθεῖς, ἔλεγεν· Εἰπὸν σοι καὶ πρότερον ὅπως ὁ πατήρ σου τοὺς σοφοὺς ἐκείνους καὶ ἀσκητὰς αἰεὶ περὶ τῶν τοιοῦτων φιλοσοφοῦντας, οὓς μὲν ἀνείλεν, οὓς δὲ μετ' ὀργῆς ἐδίωξε, καὶ οὐ γινώσκω ἰνὺ τινα τοιοῦτον ἐν τῇ περιχώρῳ ταύτῃ. πολλοῦ δὲ ἐπὶ τούτοις ἄχθους ἐκείνος πληρωθείς, καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν δεινῶς κατατρωθείς, ἐώκει ἀνδρὶ θησαυρὸν ἀπολέσαντι μέγαν καὶ εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ ζήτησιν ὅλον αὐτοῦ τὸν νοῦν ἀσχολουμένῳ. ἐντεῦθεν ἰγῶνι διηνεκεῖ καὶ μερίμνη συνέζη, καὶ πάντα τὰ ἰδέα καὶ τερπνὰ τοῦ κόσμου ἦν ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς αὐτοῦ ὡς ἄγος τι καὶ βδέλυγμα. οὕτως οὖν ἔχοντι τῷ νέῳ καὶ ποτινωμένῳ κατὰ ψυχὴν τὸ ἀγαθὸν εὐρεῖν, εἶδεν αὐτὸν ὁ πάντα βλέπων ὀφθαλμὸς, καὶ οὐ παρείδεν ὁ θέλων πάντας σωθῆναι καὶ εἰς ἐπίγνωσιν ἀληθείας ἔλθειν, ἀλλά, τὴν συνήθη αὐτῷ φιλανθρωπίαν καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ δείξας, ἐγνώρισεν ὁδὸν ἣν ἔδει πορεύεσθαι τρόπῳ τοιῷδε·

1 Tim. ii. 4

Ps. cxliii. 8

like considerations, he waxed pale and wasted away, but in the presence of his father, whenever he chanced to come to him, he made as though he were cheerful and without trouble, unwilling that his cares should come to his father's knowledge. But he longed with an unrestrainable yearning, to meet with the man that might accomplish his heart's desire, and fill his ears with the sound of good tidings.

Again he enquired of the tutor of whom we have spoken, whether he knew of anybody able to help him towards his desire, and to establish a mind, dazed and shuddering at its cogitations, and unable to throw off its burden. He, recollecting their former communications, said, 'I have told thee already how thy father hath dealt with the wise men and anchorets who spend their lives in such philosophies. Some hath he slain, and others he hath wrathfully persecuted, and I wot not whether any of this sort be in this country side.' Thereat the prince was overwhelmed with woe, and grievously wounded in spirit. He was like unto a man that hath lost a great treasure, whose whole heart is occupied in seeking after it. Thenceforth he lived in perpetual conflict and distress of mind, and all the pleasures and delights of this world were in his eyes an abomination and a curse. While the youth was in this way, and his soul was crying out to discover that which is good, the eye that beholdeth all things looked upon him, and he that willeth that 'all men should be saved, and come to the knowledge of the truth,' passed him not by, but showed this man also the tender love that he hath toward mankind, and made known upon him the path whereon he needs must go. Befel it thus.

and again
sought
counsel of
his tutor

VI

Ἐγένετο γὰρ κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν καιρὸν μοναχός τις, σοφὸς τὰ θεία, βίῳ τε καὶ λόγῳ κοσμούμενος, 36 καὶ εἰς ἄκρον πᾶσαν μοναχικὴν μετελθὼν πολιτείαν· ὅθεν μὲν ὀρμώμενος καὶ ἐκ ποίου γένους οὐκ ἔχω λέγειν, ἐν πανερίμῳ δέ τιτι τῆς Σενααρίτιδος γῆς τὰς οἰκήσεις ποιούμενος, καὶ τῆς ἱερωσύνης τετελειωμένος τῇ χάριτι. Βαρλαάμ ἦν ὄνομα τούτῳ τῷ γέροντι. οὗτος οὖν ἀποκαλύψει τινὲ θεόθεν αὐτῷ γενομένη γνῶσις τὰ κατὰ τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ βασιλέως, ἐξελθὼν τῆς ἐρήμου, πρὸς τὴν οἰκουμένην κατήλθε. καί, ἀμείψας τὸ ἑαυτοῦ σχῆμα, ἰμάτιά τε κοσμικὰ ἀμφιασάμενος, καὶ νηὸς ἐπιβάς, ἀφίκετο εἰς τὰ τῶν Ἰνδῶν βασίλεια, καὶ ἐμπόρου ὑποδύς προσωπεῖον, τὴν πόλιν καταλαμβάνει, ἔνθα δὲ ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱὸς τὸ παλάτιον εἶχε. καί, ἡμέρας διατρίψας ἐκεῖσε πολλὰς, ἠκριβολογήσατο τὰ κατ' αὐτὸν καὶ τίνες οἱ τούτῳ πλησιάζοντες. μαθὼν οὖν τὸν ἀνωτέρω ρηθέντα παιδαγωγὸν πάντων αὐτῷ μᾶλλον οἰκειότατον εἶναι, προσελθὼν αὐτῷ κατ' ἰδίαν, ἔφη·

Γινώσκεις σε βούλομαι, κύριέ μου, ὅτι ἔμπορος ἐγὼ ἐκ μακρᾶς ἐλήλυθα χώρας, καὶ ὑπάρχει μοι λίθος τίμιος, ᾧ παρόμοιος πώποτε οὐχ εὐρέθη. καὶ οὐδενὶ μέχρι τοῦ νῦν τοῦτον ἐφανέρωσα· σοὶ δὲ κατὰδηλον ἤδη ποιῶ, συνετόν τε καὶ νουνεχῆ βλέπων σε ἄνδρα, ὡς ἂν εἰσαγάγῃς με πρὸς τὸν 37 υἱὸν τοῦ βασιλέως, καὶ ἐπιδώσω τοῦτον αὐτῷ. πάντων γὰρ τῶν καλῶν ἀσυγκρίτως ὑπερέχει· δύναται καὶ τυφλοῖς τῇ καρδίᾳ φῶς δωρεῖσθαι

Gen. x. 10;
xi. 2; xiv.
1; Is. xi.
11; Dan. i. 2

Cp. Mat.
xiii. 45

VI

THERE was at that time a certain monk, learned in heavenly things, graced in word and deed, a model follower of every monastic rule. Whence he sprang, and what his race, I cannot say, but he dwelt in a waste howling wilderness in the land of Senaar, and had been perfected through the grace of the priesthood. Barlaam was this elder's name. He, learning by divine revelation the state of the king's son, left the desert and returned to the world. Changing his habit, he put on lay attire, and, embarking on ship board, arrived at the seat of the empire of the Indians. Disguised as a merchant man, he entered the city, where was the palace of the king's son. There he tarried many days, and enquired diligently concerning the prince's affairs, and those that had access to him. Learning that the tutor, of whom we have spoken, was the prince's most familiar friend, he privily approached him, saying,

Of Barlaam,
the monk,
and his
journey to
the place
where
Ioasaph
was

'I would have thee understand, my lord, that I am a merchant man, come from a far country; and I possess a precious gem, the like of which was never yet found, and hitherto I have shewed it to no man. But now I reveal the secret to thee, seeing thee to be wise and prudent, that thou mayest bring me before the king's son, and I will present it to him. Beyond compare, it surpasseth all beautiful things; for on the blind in heart it hath virtue to

Barlaam
telleth the
tutor of a
precious
gem that
he would
fain show
the prince,

σοφίας, κωφῶν δὲ ὦτα ἀνοίγειν, ἀλάλοις τε φωνὴν διδόναι, καὶ ῥῶσιν τοῖς νοσοῦσι παρέχειν· τοὺς ἄφρονας σοφίζει, δαίμονας διώκει, καὶ πᾶν ὃ τι καλὸν καὶ ἐρύσμιον ἀφθόνως χορηγεῖ τῷ κερτημένῳ αὐτόν. λέγει πρὸς αὐτόν ὁ παιδαγωγός· Ὅρῳ σε ἄνθρωπον σταθεροῦ καὶ βεβηκότος φρονήματος· τὰ δὲ ῥήματά σου ἄμετρά σε καυχᾶσθαι ἐμφαίνουσι. λίθους γὰρ καὶ μαργαρίτας πολυτελεῖς καὶ πολυτίμους πῶς ἂν σοι διηγησαίμην ὅσους ἐώρακα; ἔχοντας δὲ τοιαύτας ἅς εἴρηκας δυνάμεις οὔτε εἶδον, οὔτε ἤκουσα. ὅμως ὑπόδειξόν μοι αὐτόν, καί, εἴ ἐστι κατὰ τὸ ῥήμί σου, θάπτον εἰσάγω τοῦτον πρὸς τὸν τοῦ βασιλέως νίον, καὶ τιμᾶς ὅτι μεγίστας καὶ δωρεὰς λήψη παρ' αὐτοῦ. πρηνὴ δὲ βεβαιωθῆναί με τῇ ἀψευδεῖ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ὀράσει, ἀδύνατόν μοι τῷ ἐμῷ δεσπότῃ καὶ βασιλεῖ περὶ πρίγκματος ἀφανοῦς ταῦτα δὴ τὰ ὑπέρογκα ἀπαγγεῖλαι. ὁ δὲ Βαρλαάμ ἔφη· Καλῶς εἶπας μίτε ἐωρακέναι πώποτε μίτε ἀκηκοέναι τοιαύτας δυνάμεις καὶ ἐνεργείας· ὁ γὰρ πρὸς σέ μου λόγος οὐ περὶ του τυχόντος ἐστὶ πρίγκματος, ἀλλὰ θαυμαστοῦ τινὸς καὶ μεγάλου. ὅτι δὲ ἐξήτησας τοῦτον θεάσασθαι, ἄκουσον τῶν ἐμῶν ῥημάτων.

Ὁ λίθος οὗτος ὁ πολῦτιμος μετὰ τῶν προειρημένων ἐνεργειῶν καὶ δυνάμεων, ἔτι καὶ ταύτην κέκτηται τὴν ἰσχύν· οὐ δύναται θεάσασθαι αὐτόν ἐκ τοῦ προχείρου ὁ μὴ ἔχων ἐρρωμένην μὲν τὴν ὄρασιν καὶ ὑγιαίνουσαν, ἄγνόν δὲ τὸ σῶμα καὶ 38 πάντῃ ἀμόλυτον. εἰ γάρ τις, μὴ τὰ δύο ταῦτα καλὰ ἔχων, προπετῶς ἐμβλέψειε τῷ τιμίῳ λίθῳ τούτῳ, καὶ αὐτὴν δήπου ἢν ἔχει ὀπτικὴν δύναμιν

bestow the light of wisdom, to open the ears of the deaf, to give speech to the dumb and strength to the ailing. It maketh the foolish wise and driveth away devils, and without stint furnisheth its possessor with everything that is lovely and desirable.' The tutor said, 'Though, to all seeming, thou art a man of staid and steadfast judgment, yet thy words prove thee to be boastful beyond measure. Time would fail me to tell thee the full tale of the costly and precious gems and pearls that I have seen. But gems, with such power as thou tellest of, I never saw nor heard of yet. Nevertheless shew me the stone; and if it be as thou affirmest, I immediately bear it to the king's son, from whom thou shalt receive most high honours and rewards. But, before I be assured by the certain witness of mine own eyes, I may not carry to my lord and master so swollen a tale about so doubtful a thing.' Quoth Barlaam, 'Well hast thou said that thou hast never seen or heard of such powers and virtues; for my speech to thee is on no ordinary matter, but on a wondrous and a great. But, as thou desiredst to behold it, listen to my words.

'This exceeding precious gem, amongst these its powers and virtues, possesseth this property besides. It cannot be seen out of hand, save by one whose eyesight is strong and sound, and his body pure and thoroughly undefiled. If any man, lacking in these two good qualities, do rashly gaze upon this precious stone, he shall, I suppose lose even the eyesight

and of its
strange and
magick
virtues

καὶ τὰς φρένας προσαπολέσειεν. ἐγὼ δέ, οὐκ ἀμύητος τῆς ἰατρικῆς ἐπιστήμης ὑπάρχων, καθορῶ σου τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς μὴ ὑγιῶς ἔχοντας, καὶ δέδοικα μὴ καὶ ἧς ἔχεις ὀράσεως στέρησιν προξενήσω. ἀλλὰ τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ βασιλέως ἀκήκοα βίον μὲν ἔχειν σὺφρονα, τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς δὲ ὠραίους καὶ ὑγιῶς ὀρώντας· τούτου χάριν ἐκείνῳ ὑποδείξαι τὸν θησαυρὸν τούτου τεθύρρηκα. σὺ οὖν μὴ ἀμελῶς περὶ τούτου διατεθῆς, μηδὲ πράγματος τοιούτου τὸν κύριόν σου ἀποστερήσης. ὁ δὲ πρὸς αὐτόν, Καὶ εἰ ταῦτα, φησὶν, οὕτως ἔχει, μὴ μοι τὸν λίθον ὑποδείξης· ἐν ἁμαρτίαις γὰρ πολλαῖς ὁ βίος μου ἐρρῦπεται· οὐχ ὑγιῶς δὲ καὶ τὴν ὄρασιν, καθὼς εἶπας, κέκτημαι. ἀλλ' ἐγὼ, τοῖς σοῖς πεισθεῖς ῥήμασι, γνωρίσαι ταῦτα τῷ κυρίῳ μου καὶ βασιλεῖ οὐκ ὀκνήσω. εἶπε ταῦτα, καὶ εἰσελθὼν κατὰ μέρος πάντα τῷ υἱῷ τοῦ βασιλέως ἀπήγγειλεν. ἐκείνος δέ, ὡς ἤκουσε τὰ τοῦ παιδαγωγοῦ ῥήματα, χαρᾶς τινὸς καὶ θυμηδίας πνευματικῆς ἤσθετο, τῇ αὐτοῦ ἐμπνευσάσης καρδίᾳ, καί, ἔνθους ὥσπερ γενόμενος τὴν ψυχὴν, ἐκέλευσε θάττον εἰσαγαγεῖν τὸν ἄνδρα.

Luke x. 5

Ὡς οὖν εἰσηλθεν ὁ Βαρλαάμ, καὶ δέδωκεν αὐτῷ τὴν πρέπουσαν εἰρήνην, ἐπέτρεψεν αὐτὸν καθεσθῆναι, καί, τοῦ παιδαγωγοῦ ὑποχωρήσαντος, λέγει ὁ Ἰωῦσαφ τῷ γέροντι· Ὑπόδειξόν μοι τὸν πολῦτιμον λίθον, περὶ οὗ μεγάλα τινὰ καὶ θαυμαστὰ λέγειν σε ὁ ἐμὸς παιδαγωγὸς διηγῆσατο. ὁ δὲ Βαρλαάμ οὕτως ἀπήρξατο τῆς πρὸς αὐτὸν διαλέξεως· Οὐ δίκαιόν ἐστιν, ὦ βασιλεῦ, ψευδῶς τι καὶ ὑπερισκέπτως πρὸς τὸ ὑπερέχον τῆς σῆς δόξης λέγειν με· πάντα γὰρ τὰ δηλωθέντα σοι

that he hath, and his wits as well. Now I, that am initiated in the physician's art, observe that thine eyes are not healthy, and I fear lest I may cause thee to lose even the eyesight that thou hast. But of the king's son, I have heard that he leadeth a sober life, and that his eyes are young and fair, and healthy. Wherefore to him I make bold to display this treasure. Be not thou then negligent herein, nor rob thy master of so wondrous a boon.' The other answered, 'If this be so, in no wise show me the gem; for my life hath been polluted by many sins, and also, as thou sayest, I am not possess of good eyesight. But I am won by thy words, and will not hesitate to make known these things unto my lord the prince.' So saying, he went in, and, word by word, reported everything to the king's son. He, hearing his tutor's words, felt a strange joy and spiritual gladness breathing into his heart, and, like one inspired, bade bring in the man forthwith.

So when Barlaam was come in, and had in due order wished him Peace!, the prince bade him be seated. Then his tutor withdrew, and Ioasaph said unto the elder, 'Shew me the precious gem, concerning which, as my tutor hath narrated, thou tellest such great and marvellous tales.' Then began Barlaam to discourse with him thus: 'It is not fitting, O prince, that I should say anything falsely or unadvisedly to thine excellent majesty. All that hath been signified to thee from me is

How
Barlaam
was brought
before
Ioasaph,
and dis-
coursed
with him

Mat. xiii. ;
Mk. iv. ;
Luke viii.

παρ' ἐμοῦ ἀληθῆ εἰσι καὶ ἀναμφίλεκτα. ἀλλ', εἰ μὴ πρότερον δοκιμὴν τῆς σῆς λάβω φρονήσεως, οὐ θέμις τὸ μυστήριον φανερώσαι σοι. φησὶ γὰρ ὁ ἐμὸς Δεσπότης· Ἐξῆλθεν ὁ σπείρων τοῦ σπεῖραι τὸν σπόρον αὐτοῦ· καὶ ἐν τῷ σπεῖρειν αὐτόν, ἃ μὲν ἔπεσε παρὰ τὴν ὁδόν, καὶ ἦλθε τὰ πετεινά καὶ κατέφαγεν αὐτά· ἄλλα δὲ ἔπεσε παρὰ τὰ πετρώδη, ὅπου οὐκ εἶχε γῆν πολλήν, καὶ εὐθέως ἐβλάστησε, διὰ τὸ μὴ ἔχειν βύθος γῆς· ἡλίου δὲ ἀνατείλαντος ἐκαυματίσθη, καί, διὰ τὸ μὴ ἔχειν ῥίζαν, ἐξηράνθη· ἄλλα δὲ ἔπεσεν ἐπὶ τὰς ἀκύνθας, καὶ ἀνέβησαν αἱ ἀκανθαι καὶ ἀπέπνιξαν αὐτά· ἄλλα δὲ ἔπεσεν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν τὴν καλήν, καὶ ἐδίδου καρπὸν ἑκατοστεύοντα. εἰ μὲν οὖν γῆν εὖρω ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ σου καρποφόρον καὶ ἀγαθὴν, οὐκ ὀκνήσω τὸν θεῖον σπόρον ἐμφυτεῦσαί σοι καὶ φανερώσαι τὸ μέγα μυστήριον· εἰ δὲ πετρώδης αὕτη καὶ ἀκανθώδης ἐστί, καὶ ὁδὸς πατουμένη τῷ βουλομένῳ παντί, κρεῖττον μηδὲ ὅλως τούτου δὴ τὸν σωτήριον καταβαλεῖν σπόρον καὶ εἰς διαρπαγὴν αὐτὸν θείναι τοῖς πετεινοῖς καὶ θηρίοις, ὧν ἔμπροσθεν ὅλως μὴ βαλεῖν τοὺς μαργαρίτας ἐντέταλμαι. ἀλλὰ πέ-
πεισμαι περὶ σοῦ τὰ κρεῖττονα καὶ ἐχόμενα 40
σωτηρίας, ὅτι καὶ τὸν λίθον ὄψει τὸν ἀτίμητον, καὶ τῇ αἴγλῃ τοῦ φωτὸς αὐτοῦ φῶς καὶ αὐτὸς ἀξιωθήσῃ γενέσθαι, καὶ καρπὸν ἐνέγκῃς ἑκατοστεύοντα. διὰ σὲ γὰρ ἔργον ἐθέμην καὶ μακρὰν διήνυσσα ὁδόν, τοῦ ὑποδείξαι σοι ἃ οὐχ εἴωρακας πώποτε καὶ διδάξαι ἃ οὐκ ἀκήκοας.

Mat. vii. 6
Heb. vi. 9

Ἐἶπε δὲ πρὸς αὐτόν ὁ Ἰωάννης· Ἐγὼ μὲν, πρεσβύτερα τίμιε, πόθῳ τινὶ καὶ ἔρωτι ἀκατα-
68

true and may not be gainsaid. But, except I first make trial of thy mind, it is not lawful to declare to thee this mystery; for my master saith, "There went out a sower to sow his seed: and, as he sowed, some seeds fell by the wayside, and the fowls of the air came and devoured them up: some fell upon stony places, where they had not much earth: and forthwith they sprang up, because they had no deepness of earth: and when the sun was up, they were scorched: and because they had no root, they withered away. And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprung up and choked them: but others fell upon good ground, and brought forth fruit an hundredfold." Now, if I find in thine heart fruit-bearing ground, and good, I shall not be slow to plant therein the heavenly seed, and manifest to thee the mighty mystery. But and if the ground be stony and thorny, and the wayside trodden down by all who will, it were better never to let fall this seed of salvation, nor to east it for a prey to fowls and beasts, before which I have been charged not to cast pearls. But I am "persuaded better things of thee, and things that accompany salvation,"—how that thou shalt see the priceless stone, and it shall be given thee in the light of that stone to become light, and bring forth fruit an hundredfold. Aye, for thy sake I gave diligence and accomplished a long journey, to shew thee things which thou hast never seen, and teach thee things which thou hast never heard.'

Ioasaph said unto him, 'For myself, reverend elder, I have a longing, an irresistible passion to Ioasaph prayeth

σχετῶ ζητῶ λόγον ἀκούσαι καινόν τινα καὶ ἀγαθόν, καὶ πῦρ ἔνδοθεν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ μου ἐκκέκασται δεινῶς φλέγον με καὶ παρορμῶν μαθεῖν ἀναγκαίας τινὰς συζητήσεις· οὐκ ἔτυχον δὲ μέχρι τοῦ νῦν ἀνθρώπου δυναμένου πληροφορησαί με περὶ τούτων. εἰ δὲ τύχῳ σοφοῦ τινος καὶ ἐπιστήμονος, καὶ ἀκούσω λόγον σωτηρίας, οὔτε πετεινοῖς, ὡς οἶμαι, τοῦτον ἐκδώσω, οὔτε θηρίοις, οὔτε μὴν πετρώδης φανήσομαι, ὡς ἔφης, οὔτε ἀκαινώδης, ἀλλὰ καὶ εὐγνωμόνως δέξομαι καὶ εἰδημόνως τηρήσω. σὺ δέ, εἴ τι τοιοῦτον ἐπίστασαι, μὴ διακρύψῃς ἀπ' ἐμοῦ, ἀλλ' ἀνάγγυεῖλόν μοι. ὡς γὰρ ἤκουσα ἐκ μακρᾶς ἀφικέσθαι σε γῆς, ἦσθη μου ἡ ψυχὴ, καὶ εὐελπὶς ἐγενόμην διὰ σοῦ τοῦ ποθομένου ἐπιτυχεῖν. διὰ τοῦτο καὶ θῆτον εἰσήγαγόν σε πρὸς με καὶ προσηνῶς ἐδεξάμην, ὥσπερ τινὰ τῶν συνήθων μοι καὶ ἡλικιωτῶν, εἴπερ οὐ ψευσθήσομαι τῆς ἐλπίδος. καὶ ὁ Βαρλαάμ ἔφη· Καλῶς ἐποίησας τοῦτο καὶ ἀξίως τῆς σῆς βασιλικῆς μεγαλοπρεπείας, ὅτι 41 μὴ τῇ φαινομένη προσέσχες εὐτελείᾳ, ἀλλὰ τῆς κεκρυμμένης ἐγένου ἐλπίδος.

Ἦν γάρ τις βασιλεὺς μέγας καὶ ἔνδοξος, καὶ ἐγένετο, διερχομένου αὐτοῦ ἐφ' ἄρματος χρυσοκουλλήτου καὶ τῆς βασιλεῖς πρεπούσης δορυφορίας, ὑπαντήσαι δύο ἄνδρας, διερρωγότα μὲν ἡμφιεσμένους καὶ ῥερυπωμένα, ἐκτετηκότας δὲ τὰ πρόσωπα καὶ λίαν κατωχρωμένους· ἦν δὲ γινώσκων τούτους ὁ βασιλεὺς τῷ ὑπωπιασμῷ τοῦ σώματος καὶ τοῖς τῆς ἀσκήσεως ἰδρώσι τὸ σαρκίον ἐκδεδαπανηκότας. ὡς οὖν εἶδεν αὐτούς, καταπηδήσας εὐθύς τοῦ ἄρματος καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν πεσών, προσ-

hear some new and goodly word, and in mine heart there is kindled fire, cruelly burning and urging me to learn the answer to some questions that will not rest. But until now I never happened on one that could satisfy me as touching them. But if I meet with some wise and understanding man, and hear the word of salvation, I shall not deliver it to the fowls of the air, I trow, nor yet to the beasts of the field; nor shall I be found either stony or thorny-hearted, as thou saidest, but I shall receive the word kindly, and guard it wisely. So if thou knowest any such like thing, conceal it not from me, but declare it. When I heard that thou wert come from a far country, my spirit rejoiced, and I had good hope of obtaining through thee that which I desire. Wherefore I called thee straightway into my presence, and received thee in friendly wise as one of my companions and peers, if so be that I may not be disappointed of my hope.' Barlaam answered, 'Fair are thy deeds, and worthy of thy royal majesty; seeing that thou hast paid no heed to my mean show, but hast devoted thyself to the hope that lieth within.

'There was once a great and famous king: and it came to pass, when he was riding on a day in his golden chariot, with his royal guard, that there met him two men, clad in filthy rags, with fallen-in faces, and pale as death. Now the king knew that it was by buffetings of the body and by the sweats of the monastie life that they had thus wasted their miserable flesh. So, seeing them, he leapt anon from his chariot, fell on the ground,

Barlaam to
impart to
him his
treasure

APOLOGUE I.
THE KING'S
BROTHER
AND THE
TRUMPET OF
DEATH
Barlaam
telleth a tale
much to the
point

εκίνησε, καὶ ἀναστὰς περιεπλάκη αὐτοῖς προσφιλέστατα κατασπαζόμενος. οἱ δὲ μεγιστᾶνες αὐτοῦ καὶ ἄρχοντες ἔδυσχέραναν ἐπὶ τούτῳ, ἀνίξια τῆς βασιλικῆς δόξης πεποιηκέναι αὐτὸν νομίζοντες· μὴ τολμώντες δὲ κατὰ πρόσωπον ἐλέγχειν, τὸν γνήσιον αὐτοῦ ἀδελφὸν ἔλεγον λαλῆσαι τῷ βασιλεῖ, μὴ τὸ ὕψος τοῦ διαδήματος οὕτως καθυβρίζειν. τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος ταῦτα τῷ ἀδελφῷ καὶ καταμεμψαμένου τὴν ἄκαιρον αὐτοῦ σμικρολογίαν, δέδωκεν αὐτῷ ἀπόκρισιν ὁ βασιλεὺς, ἣν οὐ συνῆκεν ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ.

Ἔθος γὰρ ἦν ἐκείνῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ, ὅταν ἀπόφασιν θανάτου κατὰ τινος ἐδίδου, κήρυκα εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ θύραν ἀποστέλλειν μετὰ σάλπιγγος τεταγμένης εἰς τοῦτο· καὶ τῇ φωνῇ τῆς σάλπιγγος ἐκείνης ἦσθοντο πάντες θανάτου ἔνοχον ἐκείνῳ ὑπάρχειν. ἐσπέρας οὖν καταλαβούσης, 42 ἀπέστειλεν ὁ βασιλεὺς τὴν σάλπιγγα τοῦ θανάτου σαλπίζειν ἐπὶ τῇ θύρᾳ τοῦ οἴκου τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ. ὡς οὖν ἤκουσεν ἐκείνος τὴν σάλπιγγα τοῦ θανάτου, ἀπέγνω τῆς ἑαυτοῦ σωτηρίας καὶ διέθετο τὰ κατ' αὐτὸν ὅλην τὴν νύκτα· ἅμα δὲ πρῶτ', ἀμφιασόμενος μέλαινα καὶ πενθήρη, μετὰ γυναικὸς καὶ τέκνων ἀπέρχεται εἰς τὴν θύραν τοῦ παλατίου κλαίων καὶ ὀδυρόμενος. εἰσαγαγὼν δὲ αὐτὸν ὁ βασιλεὺς, καὶ οὕτως ἰδὼν ὀλοφυρόμενον, ἔφη· ὦ ἀσύνετε καὶ ἄφρον, εἰ σὺ οὕτως ἐδειλίασας τὸν κήρυκα τοῦ ὁμοτίμου σου ἀδελφοῦ, πρὸς ὃν οὐδὲν ὅλως ἑαυτὸν ἡμαρτηκέναι γινώσκεις, πῶς ἐμοὶ μέμψιν ἐπήγαγες ἐν ταπεινώσει ἀσπασαμένῳ τοὺς κήρυκας τοῦ Θεοῦ μου, τοὺς εὐηχέστερον σάλπιγγος μηνύοντάς μοι

and did obeisance. Then rising, he embraced and greeted them tenderly. But his noblemen and counsellors took offence thereat, deeming that their sovran had disgraced his kingly honour. But not daring to reprove him to the face, they bade the king's own brother tell the king not thus to insult the majesty of his crown. When he had told the king thereof, and had upbraided him for his untimely humility, the king gave his brother an answer which he failed to understand.

'It was the custom of that king, whenever he sentenced anyone to death, to send a herald to his door, with a trumpet reserved for that purpose, and at the sound of this trumpet all understood that that man was liable to the penalty of death. So when evening was come, the king sent the death-trumpet to sound at his brother's door; who, when he heard its blast, despaired of his life, and all night long set his house in order. At day-break, robed in black and garments of mourning, with wife and children, he went to the palace gate, weeping and lamenting. The king fetched him in, and seeing him in tears, said, "O fool, and slow of understanding, how didst thou, who hast had such dread of the herald of thy peer and brother (against whom thy conscience doth not accuse thee of having committed any trespass) blame me for my humility in greeting the heralds of my God, when they warned me, in gentler tones than those of the trumpet, of my death and fearful

τὸν θάνατον καὶ τὴν φοβερὰν τοῦ Δεσπότητος ὑπάντησιν, ᾧ πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα ἑμαυτὸν ἡμαρτηκένοι ἐπίσταμαι; ἰδοὺ τοίνυν τὴν σὴν ἐλέγχων ἄνοιαν τούτῳ δὴ τῷ τρόπῳ ἐχρησάμην, ὡσπερ οὖν καὶ τοὺς ὑποθεμένους σου τὴν κατ' ἐμοῦ μέμφιν θᾶπτον ἀνοηταίνειν ἐλέγξω. καὶ οὕτω θεραπεύσας τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ καὶ ὠφελήσας οἴκαδε ἀπέστειλεν.

Cp. *Merchant of Venice*, Act II., Scenes vii. and ix.

Ἐκέλευσε δὲ γενέσθαι ἐκ ξύλων βαλάντια τέσσαρα. καὶ τὰ μὲν δύο περικαλύψας πάντοθεν χρυσίῳ, καὶ ὅστ' ἀνεκρῶν ὀδωδῶτα βαλὼν ἐν αὐτοῖς, χρυσαῖς περόναις κατησφαλίσατο· τὰ δὲ ἄλλα πίσση καταχρίσας καὶ ἀσφαλτώσας, ἐπλήρωσε λίθων τιμίων καὶ μαργαρίτων πολυτίμων καὶ πίσης μυρψικῆς εὐωδίας. σχοινίοις τε τριχίνοις ταῦτα περισφίγγξας, ἐκάλεσε τοὺς μεμφαμένους αὐτῷ μεγιστάνους ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐκείνων συναντήσει, καὶ προέθετο αὐτοῖς τὰ τέσσαρα βαλάντια, τοῦ ἀποτιμήσασθαι πόσου μὲν ταῦτα, πόσου δὲ ἐκεῖνα τιμήματός εἰσιν ἄξια. οἱ δὲ τὰ μὲν δύο τὰ κεχρυσωμένα τιμῆς ὅτι πλείστης εἶναι διωρίζοντο. ἔξεστι γάρ, φησὶν, ἐν αὐτοῖς βασιλικά διαδήματα καὶ ζώνας ἀποκεῖσθαι· τὰ δὲ τῇ πίσση κατακεχρισμένα καὶ τῇ ἀσφάλτῳ εὐτελοῦς τινὸς καὶ οἰκτροῦ τιμήματος ὑπάρχει. ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς ἔφη πρὸς αὐτούς· Οἶδα κἀγὼ τοιαῦτα λέγειν ὑμᾶς· τοῖς αἰσθητοῖς γὰρ ὀφθαλμοῖς τὴν αἰσθητὴν ὄψιν κατανοεῖτε· καὶ μὴν οὐχ οὕτως δεῖ ποιεῖν. ἀλλὰ τοῖς ἔνδον ὄμμασι τὴν ἐντὸς ἀποκειμένην χρῆν βλέπειν εἴτε τιμὴν εἴτε ἀτιμίαν. καὶ ἐκέλευσεν ἀνοιγῆναι τὰ κεχρυσωμένα βαλάντια. διανοιχθέντων δέ,

meeting with that Master against whom I know that I have often grievously offended? Lo! then, it was in reproof of thy folly that I played thee this turn, even as I will shortly convict of vanity those that prompted thy reproof." Thus he comforted his brother and sent him home with a gift.

'Then he ordered four wooden caskets to be made. Two of these he covered over all with gold, and, placing dead men's mouldering bones therein, secured them with golden clasps. The other two he smeared over with pitch and tar, but filled them with costly stones and precious pearls, and all manner of aromatic sweet perfume. He bound them fast with cords of hair, and called for the noblemen who had blamed him for his manner of accosting the men by the wayside. Before them he set the four caskets, that they might appraise the value of these and those. They decided that the golden ones were of greatest value, for, peradventure, they contained kingly diadems and girdles. But those, that were be-smeared with pitch and tar, were cheap and of paltry worth, said they. Then said the king to them, "I know that such is your answer, for with the eyes of sense ye judge the objects of sense, but so ought ye not to do, but ye should rather see with the inner eye the hidden worthlessness or value." Whereupon he ordered the golden chests to be opened. And when they

APOLGUE
IL., OF THE
FOUR
CASSETS
Barlaam
giveth
another apt
illustration,

δεινή τις ἔπνευσε δυσωδία καὶ ἀηδεστάτη ώραθή θέα.

Φησὶν οὖν ὁ βασιλεύς· Οὗτος ὁ τύπος τῶν τὰ λαμπρὰ μὲν καὶ ἔνδοξα ἡμφιεσμένων, πολλῇ δόξῃ καὶ δυναστείᾳ σοβαρευομένων, καὶ ἔσθθεν ἀποζόντων νεκρῶν καὶ πονηρῶν ἔργων. εἶτα καὶ τὰ πεπισσωμένα καὶ κατησφαλτωμένα κελεύσας ἀνακαλυφθῆναι, πάντας εὐφρανε τοὺς παρόντας τῇ τῶν ἐν αὐτοῖς ἀποκειμένων φαιδρότητι καὶ εὐωδίᾳ. ἔφη δὲ πρὸς αὐτούς· Οἴδατε τίμη ὅμοια ταῦτα; τοῖς ταπεινοῖς ἐκείνοις καὶ εὐτελεῖ περι- κειμένοις ἐνδύματα, ὧν ὑμεῖς τὸ ἐκτὸς ὀρώντες σχῆμα, ὕβριν ἠγήσασθε τὴν ἐμὴν κατὰ πρόσω- 44 πον αὐτῶν ἐπὶ γῆς προσκύησιν· ἐγὼ δέ, τοῖς νοεροῖς ὄμμασι τὸ τίμιον αὐτῶν καὶ περικαλλῆς κατανοήσας τῶν ψυχῶν, ἐνεδοξάσθην μὲν τῇ τούτων προσψαύσει, παντὸς δὲ στεφάνου καὶ πάσης βασιλικῆς ἰλουργίδος τιμιωτέρους αὐτοὺς ἠγησάμην. οὕτως οὖν αὐτοὺς ἤσχυιε, καὶ ἐδίδαξε μὴ τοῖς φαινομένοις πλανᾶσθαι, ἀλλὰ τοῖς νοου- μένοις προσέχειν. κατ' ἐκείνου τοίνυν τὸν εὐσεβῆ καὶ σοφὸν βασιλέα καὶ σὺ πεποίηκας, τῇ ἀγαθῇ ἐλπίδι προσδεξάμενός με, ἧς οὐ ψευσθήσῃ, ὡς ἔγωγε οἶμαι. εἶπε δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ Ἰωασάφ. Ταῦτα μὲν δὴ πάντα καλῶς εἶπας καὶ εὐαρμό- στως· ἀλλ' ἐκείνο θέλω μαθεῖν, τίς ἐστιν ὁ σὸς Δεσπότης, ὃν κατ' ἀρχὰς τοῦ λόγου περὶ τοῦ σπορεῶς ἐκείνου εἰρηκέναι ἔλεγες.

Op. Mat.
xiii. 27

were thrown open, they gave out a loathsome smell and presented a hideous sight.

‘Said the king, “Here is a figure of those who are clothed in glory and honour, and make great display of power and glory, but within is the stink of dead men’s bones and works of iniquity.” Next, he commanded the pitched and tarred caskets also to be opened, and delighted the company with the beauty and sweet savour of their stores. And he said unto them, “Know ye to whom these are like? They are like those lowly men, clad in vile apparel, whose outward form alone ye beheld, and deemed it outrageous that I bowed down to do them obeisance. But through the eyes of my mind I perceived the value and exceeding beauty of their souls, and was glorified by their touch, and I counted them more honourable than any chaplet or royal purple.” Thus he shamed his courtiers, and taught them not to be deceived by outward appearances, but to give heed to the things of the soul. After the example of that devout and wise king hast thou also done, in that thou hast received me in good hope, wherein, as I ween, thou shalt not be disappointed.’ Ioasaph said unto him, ‘Fair and fitting hath been all thy speech; but now I fain would learn who is thy Master, who, as thou saidest at the first, spake concerning the Sower.’

with the
interpreta-
tion thereof

VII

Αὐθις οὖν ἀναλαβὼν τὸν λόγον ὁ Βαρλαάμ,
 εἶπεν· Εἰ τὸν ἐμὸν βούλει Δεσπότην μαθεῖν, ὁ
 Κύριός ἐστιν Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, ὁ μονογενὴς Υἱὸς
 τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὁ μακάριος καὶ μόνος δυνάστης, ὁ
 Βασιλεὺς τῶν βασιλευόντων καὶ Κύριος τῶν
 κυριευόντων, ὁ μόνος ἔχων ἀθανασίαν, φῶς οἰκῶν
 ἀπρόσιτον, ὁ σὺν Πατρὶ καὶ ἀγίῳ Πνεύματι
 δοξαζόμενος. οὐκ εἰμὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ τῶν τοὺς πολ-
 λούς τούτους καὶ ἀτάκτους ἀναγορευόντων θεοῦς,
 καὶ τὰ ἄψυχα ταῦτα καὶ κωφὰ σεβομένων
 εἰδῶλα· ἀλλ' ἓνα Θεὸν γινώσκω καὶ ὁμολογῶ ἐν 45
 τρισὶν ὑποστάσεσι δοξαζόμενοι, Πατρὶ, φημί,
 καὶ Υἱῷ, καὶ ἀγίῳ Πνεύματι, ἐν μιᾷ δὲ φύσει
 καὶ οὐσίᾳ, ἐν μιᾷ δόξῃ καὶ βασιλείᾳ μὴ μερι-
 ζομένη. οὗτος οὖν ὁ ἐν τρισὶν ὑποστάσεσιν
 εἷς Θεός, ἀναρχός τε καὶ ἀτελεύτητος, αἰώνιος
 τε καὶ αἰδῖος, ἄκτιστος, ἄτρεπτός τε καὶ ἀσώ-
 ματος, ἀόρατος, ἀπερίγραπτος, ἀπερινόητος,
 ἀγαθὸς καὶ δίκαιος μόνος, ὁ τὰ πάντα ἐκ μὴ
 ὄντων ὑποστησάμενος, τί τε ὁρατὰ καὶ τὰ
 ἀόρατα, πρῶτον μὲν δημιουργεῖ τὰς οὐρανίους
 δυνάμεις καὶ ἀοράτους, ἀναρίθμητά τινα πλήθη
 αἰθέρων τε καὶ ἀσώματα, λειτουργικὰ πνεύματα
 τῆς τοῦ Θεοῦ μεγαλειότητος· ἔπειτα τὸν ὀρώ-
 μενον κόσμον τοῦτον, οὐρανόν τε καὶ γῆν καὶ
 τὴν θάλασσαν, ὄνπερ καὶ φωτὶ φαιδρύννας κατε-
 κόσμησεν, οὐρανὸν μὲν ἡλίῳ καὶ σελήνῃ καὶ
 τοῖς ἄστροις, γῆν δὲ παντοίοις βλαστήμασι καὶ
 διαφόροις ζώοις, τὴν τε θάλασσαν πάλιν τῷ

1 Tim. vi.
15, 16

Mat. xxviii.
19; iii. 16, 17

Gen. i.;
Heb. xi. 3;
Rom. i. 20

Heb. i. 14

VII

AGAIN therefore Barlaam took up his parable and said, 'If thou wilt learn who is my Master, it is Jesus Christ the Lord, the only-begotten Son of God, "the blessed and only potentate, the King of kings, and Lords of lords; who only hath immortality, dwelling in the light which no man can approach unto"; who with the Father and the Holy Ghost is glorified. I am not one of those who proclaim from the house-top their wild rout of gods, and worship lifeless and dumb idols, but one God do I acknowledge and confess, in three persons glorified, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, but in one nature and substance, in one glory and kingdom undivided. He then is in three persons one God, without beginning, and without end, eternal and everlasting, increate, immutable and incorporeal, invisible, infinite, incomprehensible, alone good and righteous, who created all things out of nothing, whether visible or invisible. First, he made the heavenly and invisible powers, countless multitudes, immaterial and bodiless, ministering spirits of the majesty of God. Afterward he created this visible world, heaven and earth and sea, which also he made glorious with light and richly adorned it; the heavens with the sun, moon and stars, and the earth with all manner of herbs and divers living beasts, and the sea in turn with all kinds of fishes. "He

Barlaam
preacheth
his divine
master,

- παμπληθεῖ τῶν νηκτῶν γένει. ταῦτα πάντα, αὐτὸς εἶπε, καὶ ἐγεννήθησαν, αὐτὸς ἐνετείλατο καὶ ἐκτίσθησαν. εἶτα δημιουργεῖ τὸν ἄνθρωπον χερσὶν ἰδίαις, χοῦν μὲν λαβῶν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς εἰς διάπλασιν τοῦ σώματος, τὴν δὲ ψυχὴν λογικὴν καὶ νοερὰν διὰ τοῦ οἰκείου ἐμφυσηματος αὐτῷ δούς, ἥτις κατ' εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ δεδημιουργῆσθαι γέγραπται· κατ' εἰκόνα μὲν, διὰ τὸ νοερὸν καὶ αὐτεξούσιον, καθ' ὁμοίωσιν δὲ διὰ τὴν τῆς ἀρετῆς κατὰ τὸ δυνατὸν ὁμοίωσιν. τοῦτον τὸν ἄνθρωπον αὐτεξουσιότητι καὶ ἀθανασία τιμήσας, βασιλέα τῶν ἐπὶ γῆς κατέστησεν· ἐποίησε δὲ ἐξ αὐτοῦ τὸ θῆλυ, βοηθὸν αὐτῷ κατ' αὐτόν. 46
- Gen. ii. 18 Καὶ φυτεύσας παράδεισον ἐν Ἐδέμ κατὰ ἀνατολάς, εὐφροσύνης καὶ θυμηδίας πάσης πεπληρωμένον, ἔθετο ἐν αὐτῷ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὃν ἔπλασε, πάντων μὲν τῶν ἐκεῖσε θείων φυτῶν κελεύσας ἀκωλύτως μετέχειν, ἐνὸς δὲ μόνοῦ θέμενος ἐντολὴν ὅλως μὴ γεύσασθαι, ὅπερ ξύλον τοῦ γινώσκειν καλὸν καὶ πονηρὸν κέκληται, οὕτως εἰπών.
- Gen. ii. 17 ἢ δ' ἂν ἡμέρα φάγητε ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, θανάτῳ ἀποθανεῖσθε. εἰς δὲ τῶν εἰρημένων ἀγγελικῶν δυνάμεων, μιᾶς στρατιᾶς πρωτοστάτης, οὐδόλως ἐν ἑαυτῷ παρὰ τοῦ Δημιουργοῦ κακίας φυσικῆς ἐσχηκῶς ἵχνος ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ γενόμενος, αὐτεξουσίῳ προαιρέσει ἐτράπη ἐκ τοῦ καλοῦ εἰς τὸ κακόν, καὶ ἐπήρθη τῇ ἀπονοίᾳ, ἀντᾶραι βουλευθεὶς τῷ Δεσπότῃ καὶ Θεῷ. διὸ ἀπεβλήθη τῆς τάξεως αὐτοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀξίας, καί, ἀντὶ τῆς μακαρίας δόξης ἐκείνης καὶ ἀγγελικῆς ὀνομασίας, διάβολος ἐκλήθη καὶ Σατανᾶς προσωνόμασται. ἔρριψε
- Ps. cxlviii. 5
Gen. ii. 7; i. 26
Gen. ii. 18
Gen. ii. 8
Gen. ii. 17
Cp. Ezek. xxviii. 12 15

spake the word and these all were made; he commanded and they were created." Then with his own hands he created man, taking dust of the ground for the fashioning of his body, but by his own in-breathing giving him a reasonable and intelligent soul, which, as it is written, was made after the image and likeness of God: after his image, because of reason and free will; after his likeness, because of the likeness of virtue, in its degree, to God. Him he endowed with free will and immortality and appointed sovran over everything upon earth; and from man he made woman, to be an helpmeet of like nature for him.

'And he planted a garden eastward in Eden, full of delight and all heart's ease, and set therein the man whom he had formed, and commanded him freely to eat of all the heavenly trees therein, but forbade him wholly the taste of a certain one which was called the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thus saying, "In the day that ye eat thereof ye shall surely die." But one of the aforesaid angel powers, the marshall of one host, though he bore in himself no trace of natural evil from his Maker's hand but had been created for good, yet by his own free and deliberate choice turned aside from good to evil, and was stirred up by madness to the desire to take up arms against his Lord God. Wherefore he was cast out of his rank and dignity, and in the stead of his former blissful glory and angelick name received the name of the "Devil" and "Satan" for his

and telleth
of the
malice of
the devil,

Rev. xii. 4 γὰρ αὐτὸν ὁ Θεὸς ὡς ἀνάξιον τῆς ἄνωθεν δόξης· συναπεσπίασθη δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ συναπεβλήθη καὶ πλήθος πολὺ τοῦ ὑπ' αὐτὸν τάγματος τῶν ἀγγέλων, οἵτινες, κακοὶ γεγονότες τὴν προαίρεσιν, 47 καί, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ τῇ ὑποστασίᾳ ἕξακολουθήσαντες τοῦ ἄρχοντος αὐτῶν, δαίμονες ὀνομάσθησαν, ὡς πλάιοι καὶ ὑπατεῶνες.

Wisd. ii. 24 Ἄρνησάμενος οὖν πάντῃ τὸ ἀγαθὸν ὁ διάβολος, καὶ ποιηρὰν προσλαβόμενος φύσιν, φθόνον ἀνεδέξατο πρὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ὁρῶν ἑαυτὸν μὲν ἐκ τηλικαύτης ἀπορριφθέντα δόξης, ἐκείνον δὲ πρὸς τοιαύτην τιμὴν ἀναγόμενον, καὶ ἐμχανήσατο ἐκβαλεῖν αὐτὸν τῆς μακαρίας ἐκείνης διαγωγῆς. τὸν ὄφιν οὖν ἐργαστήριον τῆς ἰδίας πλάνης λαβόμενος, δι' αὐτοῦ ὠμίλησε τῇ γυναικί, καί, πείσας αὐτὴν φαγεῖν ἐκ τοῦ ἀπηγορευμένου ἐκείνου ξύλου ἐλπίδι θεώσεως, δι' αὐτῆς ἠπάτησε καὶ τὸν Ἀδάμ, οὕτω τοῦ πρωτοπλάστου κληθέντος. καὶ φαγὼν ὁ πρῶτος ἄνθρωπος τοῦ φυτοῦ τῆς παρακοῆς ἐξόριστος γίνεται τοῦ παραδείσου τῆς τρυφῆς ὑπὸ τοῦ Δημιουργοῦ, καί, ἀντὶ τῆς μακαρίας ζωῆς ἐκείνης καὶ ἀνωλήθρου διαγωγῆς, εἰς τὴν ἄθλιαν ταύτην καὶ ταλαιπώρον (φεῦ μοι) βιοτὴν ἐμπίπτει, καὶ θάνατον τὸ τελευταῖον καταδικάζεται. ἐντεῦθεν ἰσχὺν ὁ διάβολος λαβὼν καὶ τῇ νίκῃ ἐκκαυχόμενος, πληθυνθέντος τοῦ γένους τῶν ἀνθρώπων, πᾶσαν κακίας ὁδὸν αὐτοῖς 48 ὑπέθετο. ὡς, ἐντεῦθεν διακόψαι τὴν πολλὴν τῆς ἁμαρτίας φορὰν βουλόμενος, ὁ Θεὸς κατακλυσμὸν ἐπήγαγε τῇ γῆ, ἀπολέσας πᾶσαν ψυχὴν ζῶσαν· ἕνα δὲ μόνον εὐρὼν δίκαιον ἐν τῇ γενεᾷ ἐκείνῃ, τοῦτον σὺν γυναικὶ καὶ τέκνοις ἐν κιβωτῷ τιμ

title. God banished him as unworthy of the glory above. And together with him there was drawn away and hurled forth a great multitude of the company of angels under him, who were evil of choice, and chose, in place of good, to follow in the rebellion of their leader. These were called Devils, as being deluders and deceivers.

‘Thus then did the devil utterly renounce the good, and assume an evil nature; and he conceived spite against man, seeing himself hurled from such glory, and man raised to such honour; and he schemed to oust him from that blissful state. So he took the serpent for the workshop of his own guile. Through him he conversed with the woman, and persuaded her to eat of that forbidden tree in the hope of being as God, and through her he deceived Adam also, for that was the first man’s name. So Adam ate of the tree of disobedience, and was banished by his maker from that paradise of delight, and, in lieu of those happy days and that immortal life, fell alas! into this life of misery and woe, and at the last received sentence of death. Thenceforth the devil waxed strong and boastful through his victory; and, as the race of man multiplied, he prompted them in all manner of wickedness. So, wishing to cut short the growth of sin, God brought a deluge on the earth, and destroyed every living soul. But one single righteous man did God find in that generation; and him, with wife and

and of the
shameful
fall of man.

περισώσας, μονώτατον εἰς τὴν γῆν κατέστησεν. ἡνίκα δὲ ἤρξατο πάλιν εἰς πλήθος τὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων γένος χωρεῖν, ἐπελάθοντο τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ εἰς χεῖρον ἀσεβείας προέκοψαν, διαφόροις δουλωθέντες ἁμαρτήμασι, καὶ δεινοῖς καταφθαρέντες ἀτοπήμασι, καὶ εἰς πολυσχιδῆ πλάνην διαμερισθέντες.

Οἱ μὲν γὰρ αὐτομάτως φέρεσθαι τὸ πᾶν ἐνόμισαν, καὶ ἀπρονόητα ἐδογματίσαν, ὡς μηδενὸς ἐφεστηκότος Δεσπότη· ἄλλοι εἰμαρμένην εἰσηγήσαντο, τῇ γενέσει τὸ πᾶν ἐπιτρέψαντες· ἄλλοι πολλοὺς θεοὺς κακοὺς καὶ πολυπαθεῖς ἐσεβίασθησαν, τοῦ ἔχειν αὐτοὺς τῶν ἰδίων παθῶν καὶ δεινῶν πράξεων συνηγόρους, ὧν καὶ μορφώματα τυπώσαντες ἀνεστήλωσαν ξόανα κωφὰ καὶ ἀναίσθητα εἶδωλα, καὶ συγκλείσαντες ἐν ναοῖς προσεκύνησαν, λατρεύοντες τῇ κτίσει παρὰ τὸν Κτίσαντα, οἱ μὲν τῷ ἡλίῳ καὶ τῇ σελήνῃ, καὶ τοῖς ἄστροις ἃ ἔθετο ὁ Θεὸς πρὸς τὸ φαῦσιν παρέχειν τῷ περιγίῳ τούτῳ κόσμῳ, ἄψυχά τε ὄντα καὶ ἀναίσθητα, τῇ προνοίᾳ τοῦ Δημιουργοῦ φωτιζόμενα καὶ διακρατούμενα, οὐ μὴν δὲ οἴκοθέν τι δυνάμενα· οἱ δὲ τῷ πυρὶ καὶ τοῖς ὕδασι καὶ 49 τοῖς λοιποῖς στοιχείοις τῆς γῆς, ἀψύχοις καὶ ἀναισθήτοις οὖσι· καὶ οὐκ ἠσχύνθησαν οἱ ἔμφυχοι καὶ λογικοὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα σέβεσθαι· ἄλλοι θηρίοις καὶ ἔρπετοῖς καὶ κτήνεσι τετραπόδοις τὸ σέβας ἀπένειμαν, κτηνωδεστέρους τῶν σεβομένων ἑαυτοὺς ἀποδεικνύντες· οἱ δὲ ἀνθρώπων τινῶν αἰσχρῶν καὶ εὐτελῶν μορφώματα ἀνετυπώσαντο, καὶ τούτους θεοὺς ἐκύλεσαν, καὶ τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν ἄρρενας, τινὰς δὲ θηλείας ὠνόμασαν,

Rom. I. 25

Rom I. 23

children, he saved alive in an Ark, and set him utterly desolate on earth. But, when the human race again began to multiply, they forgot God, and ran into worse excess of wickedness, being in subjection to divers sins and ruined in strange delusions, and wandering apart into many branches of error.

‘Some deemed that everything moved by mere chance, and taught that there was no Providence, since there was no master to govern. Others brought in fate, and committed everything to the stars at birth. Others worshipped many evil deities subject to many passions, to the end that they might have them to advocate their own passions and shameful deeds, whose forms they moulded, and whose dumb figures and senseless idols they set up, and enclosed them in temples, and did homage to them, “serving the creature more than the Creator.” Some worshipped the sun, moon and stars which God fixed, for to give light to our earthly sphere; things without soul or sense, enlightened and sustained by the providence of God, but unable to accomplish anything of themselves. Others again worshipped fire and water, and the other elements, things without soul or sense; and men, possest of soul and reason, were not ashamed to worship the like of these. Others assigned worship to beasts, creeping and four-footed things, proving themselves more beastly than the things that they worshipped. Others made them images of vile and worthless men, and named them gods, some of whom they called males, and some females, and they themselves set them forth as

of the
delusions of
fallen man,

οὓς ἐκεῖνοι αὐτοὶ ἐξέθεντο μοιχοὺς εἶναι καὶ φονεῖς, ὀργίλους καὶ ζηλωτὰς καὶ θυμαντικούς, πατροκτόνους καὶ ἀδελφοκτόνους, κλέπτας καὶ ὕρπαγας, χωλοὺς καὶ κυλλοὺς, καὶ φαρμακοὺς, καὶ μαινομένους, καὶ τούτων τινὰς μὲν τετελευτηκότας, τινὰς δὲ κεκεραυνωμένους, καὶ κοπτομένους, καὶ θρηνουμένους καὶ δεδουλευκότας ἀνθρώποις, καὶ φυγάδας γενομένους, καὶ εἰς ζῶα μεταμορφούμενους ἐπὶ πονηραῖς καὶ αἰσχροῖς μίξεσιν· ὅθεν, λαμβάνοντες οἱ ἀνθρωποὶ ἀφορμὰς ἀπὸ τῶν θεῶν αὐτῶν, ἀδεῶς κατεμιάνοντο πίσῃ ἀκαθαρσίᾳ. καὶ δεινὴ κατεῖχε σκότωσις τὸ γένος ἡμῶν ἐν ἐκείνοις τοῖς χρόνοις, καὶ οὐκ ἦν ὁ συνιών, οὐκ ἦν ὁ ἐκζητῶν τὸν Θεόν.

Ps. xiv. 3

Gen. xl-
xxv.

Ἄβραὰμ δὲ τις ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ γενεᾷ μόνος εὐρέθη τὰς αἰσθήσεις τῆς ψυχῆς ἐρρωμένης ἔχων, ὃς τῇ θεωρίᾳ τῶν κτισμάτων ἐπέγνω τὸν Δημιουργόν. Κατανοήσας γὰρ οὐρανὸν καὶ γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν, ἥλιον καὶ σελήνην καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ, ἐθαύμασε τὴν ἐναρμόμιον ταύτην διακόσμησιν· ἰδὼν δὲ τὸν κόσμον καὶ τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ πάντα, οὐκ αὐτομάτως γεγενῆσθαι καὶ συντηρεῖσθαι ἐνόμισεν, οὔτε μὴν 50 τοῖς στοιχείοις τῆς γῆς ἢ τοῖς ἀψύχοις εἰδώλοις τὴν αἰτίαν τῆς τοιαύτης διακοσμήσεως προσάνεθετο· ἀλλὰ τὸν ἀληθῆ Θεὸν διὰ τούτων ἐπέγνω, καὶ αὐτὸν εἶναι Δημιουργὸν τοῦ παντός καὶ συνοχέα συνῆκεν. ἀποδεξάμενος δὲ τοῦτον τῆς εὐγνωμοσύνης καὶ ὀρθῆς κρίσεως, ὁ Θεὸς ἐνεφάνισεν ἑαυτὸν αὐτῷ, οὐ καθὼς ἔχει φύσεως (Θεὸν γὰρ ἰδεῖν γεννητῇ φύσει ἀδύνατον), ἀλλ' οἰκονομικαῖς τισι θεοφανεῖαις, ὡς οἶδεν αὐτός, καὶ τελεωτέραν γινώσιν ἐνθεῖς αὐτοῦ τῇ ψυχῇ, ἐδό-

adulterers, murderers, victims of anger, jealousy, wrath, slayers of fathers, slayers of brothers, thieves and robbers, lame and maim, sorcerers and madmen. Others they showed dead, struck by thunderbolts, or beating their breasts, or being mourned over, or in enslavement to mankind, or exiled, or, for foul and shameful unions, taking the forms of animals. Whence men, taking occasion by the gods themselves, took heart to pollute themselves in all manner of uncleanness. So an horrible darkness overspread our race in those times, and "there was none that did understand and seek after God."

'Now in that generation one Abraham alone was found strong in his spiritual senses; and by contemplation of Creation he recognized the Creator. When he considered heaven, earth and sea, the sun, moon and the like, he marvelled at their harmonious ordering. Seeing the world, and all that therein is, he could not believe that it had been created, and was upheld, by its own power, nor did he ascribe such a fair ordering to earthly elements or lifeless idols. But therein he recognized the true God, and understood him to be the maker and sustainer of the whole. And God, approving his fair wisdom and right judgement, manifested himself unto him, not as he essentially is (for it is impossible for a created being to see God), but by certain manifestations in material forms, as he alone can, and he planted in Abraham more perfect knowledge: he magnified

of Abra-
ham, Moses
and Aaron,

ξασε, καὶ οἰκείον ἔθετο θεράποντα, ὅς, καὶ κατὰ
 διαδοχὴν τοῖς ἐξ αὐτοῦ παραπέμφας τὴν εὐσέ-
 βειαν, τὸν ἀληθῆ γνωρίζειν ἐδίδαξε Θεόν. διὸ καὶ
 εἰς πλῆθος ὑπεῖρον τὸ σπέρμα αὐτοῦ ἐλθεῖν ὁ

Exod. xix. 5

Tit. ii. 14

Δεσπότης εὐδόκησε, καὶ λαὸν περιούσιον αὐτῷ
 ὠνόμασε, καὶ δουλωθέντας αὐτοὺς ἔθνει Αἰγυπτίῳ
 καὶ Φαραῶ τινι τυράννῳ σημείοις καὶ τέρασι
 φρικτοῖς καὶ ἔξαισίοις ἐξήγαγεν ἐκεῖθεν διὰ
 Μωσέως καὶ Ἀαρών, ἀνδρῶν ἀγίων καὶ χάριτι
 προφητείας δοξασθέντων δι' ὧν καὶ τοὺς Αἰ-
 γυπτίους ἐκόλασεν ἀξίως τῆς αὐτῶν πονηρίας, καὶ
 τοὺς Ἰσραηλίτας (οὕτω γὰρ ὁ λαὸς ἐκεῖνος ὁ τοῦ
 Ἀβραάμ ὑπόγονος ἐκέκλητο) διὰ ξηρᾶς τὴν
 Ἐρυθρὰν θάλασσαν διήγαγε, διασχισθέντων τῶν
 ὑδάτων καὶ τεῖχος ἐκ δεξιῶν καὶ τεῖχος ἐξ εὐ-
 νύμων γεγενημένων· τοῦ δὲ Φαραῶ καὶ τῶν
 Αἰγυπτίων κατ' ἴχνος αὐτῶν εἰσελθόντων, ἐπ-
 αναστραφέντα τὰ ὕδατα ἄρδην αὐτοὺς ἀπόλεσεν.
 εἶτα θαύμασι μεγίστοις καὶ θεοφανείαις ἐπὶ 51

Ex. xvi.

4 35

Exod. xx. ;

Dent. v.

Heb. x. 1

χρόνοις τεσσαράκοντα διαγαγὼν τὸν λαὸν ἐν τῇ
 ἐρήμῳ καὶ ἄρτῳ οὐρανίῳ διατρέφων, νόμον ἐέδωκε
 πλαξὶ λιθίναις θεύθεν γεγραμμένοι, ὅνπερ ἐνε-
 χείρισε τῷ Μωσεί ἐπὶ τοῦ ὄρους, τύπον ὄντα καὶ
 σκιαγραφίαν τῶν μελλόντων, τῶν μὲν εἰδώλων
 καὶ πάντων τῶν πονηρῶν ἀπάγοντα πράξεων,
 μόνον δὲ διδάσκοντα τὸν ὄντως ὄντα Θεὸν σέ-
 βεσθαι, καὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔργων ἀντέχεσθαι
 τοιαύταις οὖν τερατουργίαις εἰσήγαγεν αὐτοὺς
 εἰς ἀγαθὴν τινα γῆν, ἥνπερ πάλαι τῷ πατριάρχῃ
 ἐκείνῳ Ἀβραάμ ἐπηγγείλατο δώσειν αὐτοῦ τῷ
 σπέρματι. καὶ μακρὸν ἂν εἶη διηγῆσασθαι ὅσα
 εἰς αὐτοὺς ἐνεδείξατο μεγάλα καὶ θαυμαστά,

him and made him his own servant. Which Abraham in turn handed down to his children his own righteousness, and taught them to know the true God. Wherefore also the Lord was pleased to multiply his seed beyond measure, and called them "a peculiar people," and brought them forth out of bondage to the Egyptian nation, and to one Pharaoh a tyrant, by strange and terrible signs and wonders wrought by the hand of Moses and Aaron, holy men, honoured with the gift of prophecy; by whom also he punished the Egyptians in fashion worthy of their wickedness, and led the Israelites (for thus the people descended from Abraham were called) through the Red Sea upon dry land, the waters dividing and making a wall on the right hand and a wall on the left. But when Pharaoh and the Egyptians pursued and went in after them, the waters returned and utterly destroyed them. Then with exceeding mighty miracles and divine manifestations by the space of forty years he led the people in the wilderness, and fed them with bread from heaven, and gave the Law divinely written on tables of stone, which he delivered unto Moses on the mount, "a type and shadow of things to come" leading men away from idols and all manner of wickedness, and teaching them to worship only the one true God, and to cleave to good works. By such wondrous deeds, he brought them into a certain goodly land, the which he had promised aforetime to Abraham the patriarch, that he would give it unto his seed. And the task were long, to tell of all the mighty and marvellous works full of glory and

ἔνδοξά τε καὶ ἐξαίσια, ὧν οὐκ ἔστιν ἀριθμὸς, δι' ὧν πάντων τοῦτο ἦν τὸ σπουδαζόμενον πάσης ἀθέσμου λατρείας καὶ πράξεως τὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀποσπάσαι γένος, καὶ εἰς τὴν ἀρχαίαν ἐπαναγαγεῖν κατ' ἄστασιν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔτι τῇ αὐτονομίᾳ τῆς πλείνης ἐδουλοῦτο ἡ φύσις ἡμῶν, καὶ ἐβασίλευε τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὁ θάνατος, τῇ τυραννίδι τοῦ διαβόλου, καὶ τῇ καταδίκῃ τοῦ ἄδου πάντας παραπέμπων.

Rom. v. 14,
17

Εἰς τοιαύτην οὖν συμφορὰν καὶ ταλαιπωρίαν ἐλθόντας ἡμᾶς οὐ παρείδεν ὁ πλάσας καὶ ἐκ τοῦ μὴ ὄντος εἰς τὸ εἶναι παραγαγών, οὐδὲ ἀφῆκεν εἰς τέλος ἀπολέσθαι τὸ τῶν χειρῶν αὐτοῦ ἔργον, ἀλλ' εὐδοκία τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ Πατρὸς καὶ συνεργία ⁵² τοῦ ἁγίου Πνεύματος, ὁ μονογενὴς Υἱὸς καὶ Λόγος τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὁ ὧν εἰς τὸν κόλπον τοῦ Πατρὸς, ὁ ὁμοούσιος τῷ Πατρὶ καὶ τῷ ἁγίῳ Πνεύματι, ὁ προαιώνιος, ὁ ἀναρχος, ὁ ἐν ἀρχῇ ὢν, καὶ πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν καὶ Πατέρα ὢν, καὶ Θεὸς ὢν, συγκαταβαίνει τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ δούλοις συγκατάβασιν ἄφραστον καὶ ἀκατάληπτον, καὶ, Θεὸς ὢν τέλειος, ἀνθρωπος τέλειος γίνεται ἐκ Πνεύματος ἁγίου καὶ Μαρίας τῆς ἁγίας Παρθένου καὶ Θεοτόκου, οὐκ ἐκ σπέρματος ἀνδρός, ἢ θελήματος, ἢ συναφείας, ἐν τῇ ἀχρίντῳ μήτρᾳ τῆς Παρθένου συλληφθεὶς, ἀλλ' ἐκ Πνεύματος ἁγίου, καθὼς καὶ πρὸ τῆς συλλήψεως εἰς τῶν ἀρχαγγέλων ἀπεστάλη μηνύων τῇ Παρθένῳ τὴν ξένην σύλληψιν ἐκείνην καὶ τὸν ἄφραστον τόκον. ἀσπόρως γὰρ συνελήφθη ὁ Υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐκ Πνεύματος ἁγίου, καὶ συμπήξας ἑαυτῷ ἐν τῇ μήτρᾳ τῆς Παρθένου σάρκα ἐμψυχομένην ψυχῇ λογικῇ τε καὶ νοερᾷ,

John i. 18

John i. 1

Luke i. 35
Is. vii. 14
John i. 13, 14

Luke i. 26

Matt. i. 20
Is. xi. 1
Jer. xxxi. 22

wonder, without number, which he shewed unto them, by which it was his purpose to pluck the human race from all unlawful worship and practice, and to bring men back to their first estate. But even so our nature was in bondage by its freedom to err, and death had dominion over mankind, delivering all to the tyranny of the devil, and to the damnation of hell.

‘So when we had sunk to this depth of misfortune and misery, we were not forgotten by him that formed and brought us out of nothing into being, nor did he suffer his own handiwork utterly to perish. By the good pleasure of our God and Father, and the co-operation of the Holy Ghost, the only-begotten Son, even the Word of God, which is in the bosom of the Father, being of one substance with the Father and with the Holy Ghost, he that was before all worlds, without beginning, who was in the beginning, and was with God even the Father, and was God, he, I say, condescended toward his servants with an unspeakable and incomprehensible condescension; and, being perfect God, was made perfect man, of the Holy Ghost, and of Mary the Holy Virgin and Mother of God, not of the seed of man, nor of the will of man, nor by carnal union, being conceived in the Virgin’s undefiled womb, of the Holy Ghost; as also, before his conception, one of the Archangels was sent to announce to the Virgin that miraculous conception and ineffable birth. For without seed was the Son of God conceived of the Holy Ghost, and in the Virgin’s womb he formed for himself a fleshy body, animate with a reasonable and

of the
Incarnation
of our Lord
Jesus
Christ,

προήλθεν ἐν μιᾷ τῇ ὑποστάσει, δύο δὲ ταῖς φύσεσι, τέλειος Θεός, καὶ τέλειος ἄνθρωπος, ἀφθορον τὴν παρθερίαν τῆς τεκούσης καὶ μετὰ τὸν τόκον φυλάξας, καὶ ἐν πᾶσιν ὁμοιοπαθῆς ἡμῖν γενόμενος χωρὶς ἁμαρτίας, τὰς ἀσθενείας ἡμῶν ἀνέλαβε καὶ τὰς νόσους ἐβάστασεν. ἐπεὶ γὰρ δι' ἁμαρτίας εἰσῆλθεν ὁ θάνατος εἰς τὸν κόσμον, ἔδει τὸν λυτροῦσθαι μέλλοντα ἀναμάρτητον εἶναι 53 καὶ μὴ τῷ θανάτῳ διὰ τῆς ἁμαρτίας ὑπεύθυνον.

Ἐπὶ τριάκοντα δὲ χρόνοις τοῖς ἀνθρώποις συναναστραφεῖς, ἐβαπτίσθη ἐν τῷ Ἰορδάνη ποταμῷ ὑπὸ Ἰωάννου, ἀνδρὸς ἁγίου καὶ πάντων τῶν προφητῶν ὑπερκειμένου. βαπτισθέντος δὲ αὐτοῦ, φωνὴ ἠνέχθη οὐρανόθεν ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ Πατρός, λέγουσα· Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ Υἱός μου ὁ ἀγαπητός ἐν ᾧ εὐδόκησα. καὶ τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἄγιον ἐν εἶδει περιστερᾶς κατήλθεν ἐπ' αὐτόν. καὶ ἀποτότε ἤρξατο σημεῖα ποιεῖν μεγάλα καὶ θαυμαστά, νεκροὺς ἀνιστῶν, τυφλοὺς φωτίζων, δαίμονας ἀπελαύνων, κωφοὺς καὶ κυλλοὺς θεραπεύων, λεπροὺς καθαρίζων, καὶ πανταχόθεν ἀνακαινίζων τὴν παλαιωθεῖσαν ἡμῶν φύσιν, ἔργῳ τε καὶ λόγῳ παιδεύων καὶ διδύσκων τὴν τῆς ἀρετῆς ὁδόν, τῆς μὲν φθορᾶς ἀπάγων, πρὸς δὲ τὴν ζωὴν ποδηγῶν τὴν αἰώνιον. ὅθεν καὶ μαθητὰς ἐξελέξατο δώδεκα, οὓς καὶ ὑποστόλους ἐκάλεσε· καὶ κηρύττειν αὐτοῖς ἐπέτρεψε τὴν οὐράνιον πολιτείαν, ἣν ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς εἰδείξασθαι, καὶ οὐρανότους ταπεινοὺς ἡμᾶς καὶ ἐπιγείους τῇ αὐτοῦ οἰκονομίᾳ τελέσαι.

Ἐπιθόνῳ δὲ τῆς θαυμαστῆς αὐτοῦ καὶ θεοπρεποῦς πολιτείας καὶ τῶν ἀπέιρων θαυμάτων οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς

intelligent soul, and thence came forth in one substance, but in two natures, perfect God and perfect man, and preserved undefiled, even after birth, the virginity of her that bore him. He, being made of like passions with ourselves in all things, yet without sin, took our infirmities and bare our sicknesses. For, since by sin death entered into the world, need was that he, that should redeem the world, should be without sin, and not by sin subject unto death.

‘When he had lived thirty years among men, he was baptized in the river Jordan by John, an holy man, and great above all the prophets. And when he was baptized there came a voice from heaven, from God, even the Father, saying, “This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased,” and the Holy Ghost descended upon him in likeness of a dove. From that time forth he began to do great signs and wonders, raising the dead, giving sight to the blind, casting out devils, healing the lame and maim, cleansing lepers, and everywhere renewing our out-worn nature, instructing men both by word and deed, and teaching the way of virtue, turning men from destruction and guiding their feet toward life eternal. Wherefore also he chose twelve disciples, whom he called Apostles, and commanded them to preach the kingdom of heaven which he came upon earth to declare, and to make heavenly us who are low and earthly, by virtue of his Incarnation.

of his
life and
ministry,

‘But, through envy of his marvellous and divine conversation and endless miracles, the chief priests

- καὶ ἀρχηγοὶ τῶν Ἰουδαίων, ἔνθα δὴ καὶ τὰς
 διατριβὰς ἐποιεῖτο, μανέντες, οἷσπερ τὰ προειρη-
 μένα θαυμαστὰ σημεῖα καὶ τέρατα πεποιήκει,
 ἀμνημονήσαντες πάντων, θανάτῳ αὐτὸν κατεδίκα-
 σαν, ἕνα τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ εἰς προδοσίαν συν- 54
 47 ἀρπίσαντες· καί, κρατήσαντες αὐτόν, τοῖς ἔθνεσιν
 ἔκδοτον τὴν ζωὴν τῶν ἀπάντων ἐποιήσαντο,
 ἔκουσία βουλῇ ταῦτα καταδεξαμένου αὐτοῦ. ἦλθε
 γὰρ δι' ἡμᾶς πάντα παθεῖν, ἵν' ἡμᾶς τῶν παθῶν
 ἐλευθερώσῃ. πολλὰ δὲ εἰς αὐτὸν ἐνδειξάμενοι,
 σταυρῷ τὸ τελευταῖον κατεδίκασαν. καὶ πάντα
 ὑπέμεινε τῇ φύσει τῆς σαρκός, ἧς ἐξ ἡμῶν ἀνελά-
 βετο, τῆς θείας αὐτοῦ φύσεως ἀπαθοῦς μεινάσης.
 δύο γὰρ φύσεων ὑπάρχων, τῆς τε θείας καὶ ἧς ἐξ
 ἡμῶν προσανελάβετο, ἡ μὲν ἀνθρωπεία φύσις
 ἔπαθεν, ἡ δὲ θεότης ἀπαθῆς διέμεινε καὶ ἀθάνατος.
 ἐσταυρώθη οὖν τῇ σαρκὶ ὁ Κύριος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦς
 1 Pet. ii. 22 Χριστός, ὦν ἀναμάρτητος. ἀμαρτίαν γὰρ οὐκ
 Is. liiii. 9 ἐποίησεν οὐδὲ εὑρέθη δόλος ἐν τῷ στόματι αὐτοῦ,
 1 Pet. iv. 1 καὶ οὐχ ὑπέκειτο θανάτῳ· διὰ τῆς ἀμαρτίας γὰρ,
 ὡς καὶ προεῖπον, ὁ θάνατος εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸν
 κόσμον· ἀλλὰ δι' ἡμᾶς ἀπέθανε σαρκὶ ἵν' ἡμᾶς
 τῆς τοῦ θανάτου λυτρώσῃται τυραννίδος. κατῆλ-
 1 Pet. iii. 19 θεν εἰς ἄδου, καὶ τοῦτον συντρίψας, τὰς ἀπ'
 Eph. iv. 9 αἰῶνος ἐγκεκλεισμένας ἐκείσε ψυχὰς ἠλευθέρωσε.
 τεθεὶς ἐν τάφῳ τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἔξανέστη, νικήσας
 τὸν θάνατον καὶ ἡμῖν τὴν νίκην δωρησάμενος κατ' 55
 αὐτοῦ, καί, ἀφθαρτίσας τὴν σάρκα ὁ τῆς ἀφθαρ-
 50 John xx. 19 σίας πάροχος, ὤφθη τοῖς μαθηταῖς, εἰρήνην αὐτοῖς
 δωρούμενος καὶ δι' αὐτῶν παντὶ τῷ γένει τῶν
 ἀνθρώπων.
- Μεθ' ἡμέρας δὲ τεσσαρῆκοντα εἰς οὐρανοὺς ἀν-

and rulers of the Jews (amongst whom also he dwelt, on whom he had wrought his aforesaid signs and miracles), in their madness forgetting all, condemned him to death, having seized one of the Twelve to betray him. And, when they had taken him, they delivered him to the Gentiles, him that was the life of the world, he of his free will consenting thereto; for he came for our sakes to suffer all things, that he might free us from sufferings. But when they had done him much despite, at the last they condemned him to the Cross. All this he endured in the nature of that flesh which he took from us, his divine nature remaining free of suffering: for, being of two natures, both the divine and that which he took from us, his human nature suffered, while his Godhead continued free from suffering and death. So our Lord Jesus Christ, being without sin, was crucified in the flesh, for he did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth; and he was not subject unto death, for by sin, as I have said before, came death into the world; but for our sakes he suffered death in the flesh, that he might redeem us from the tyranny of death. He descended into hell, and having harrowed it, he delivered thence souls that had been imprisoned therein for ages long. He was buried, and on the third day he rose again, vanquishing death and granting us the victory over death: and he, the giver of immortality, having made flesh immortal, was seen of his disciples, and bestowed upon them peace, and, through them, peace on the whole human race.

of his
death, and
harrowing
of hell,

of his Re-
surrection,

‘After forty days he ascended into heaven, and

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

Acts 1. 1-11 εφοίτησε, καὶ οὕτως ἐν δεξιᾷ τοῦ Πατρὸς καθέζε-
 2 Tim. iv. 1 ται, ὃς καὶ μέλλει πάλιν ἔρχεσθαι κρίναι ζῶντας
 Mat. xvi. 27 καὶ νεκρούς, καὶ ὑποδοῦναι ἐκάστῳ κατὰ τὰ ἔργα
 αὐτοῦ. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἔνδοξον αὐτοῦ εἰς οὐρανοῦς
 Acts ii. 3, 4 ἀνύληψιν, ἀπέστειλε τὸ πανάγιον Πνεῦμα ἐπὶ
 τοῖς ἀγίοις αὐτοῦ μαθητὰς ἐν εἴδει πυρός, καὶ
 ἤρξαντο ξέναις γλώσσαις λαλεῖν, καθὼς τὸ
 Πνεῦμα ἐδίδου ἀποφθέγγεσθαι. ἐντεῦθεν οὖν τῇ
 Mat. xxviii. 19, 20 χάριτι αὐτοῦ διεσπάρησαν εἰς πάντα τὰ ἔθνη, καὶ
 ἐκήρυξαν τὴν ὀρθόδοξον πίστιν, βαπτίζοντες
 αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Πατρὸς, καὶ τοῦ Υἱοῦ, καὶ
 τοῦ ἁγίου Πνεύματος, διδάσκοντες τηρεῖν πάσας
 τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ Σωτῆρος. ἐφώτισαν οὖν τὰ ἔθνη
 τὰ πεπλανημέια, καὶ τὴν δεισιδαίμονα πλάνην
 τῶν εἰδώλων κατήργησαν. κὰν μὴ φέρων ὁ ἐχθρὸς
 τὴν ἡτταν πολέμους καὶ νῦν καθ' ἡμῶν τῶν πισ-
 τῶν ἐγείρει, πείθων τοὺς ἄφρονας καὶ ἄσυνέτους 56
 ἔτι τῆς εἰδωλολατρείας ἀντέχεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἀσθενῆς
 ἡ δύναμις αὐτοῦ γέγονε, καὶ αἱ ῥομφαῖαι αὐτοῦ
 εἰς τέλος ἐξέλιπον τῇ τοῦ Χριστοῦ δυνάμει. ἰδοὺ
 σοι τὸν ἐμὸν Δεσπότην καὶ Θεὸν καὶ Σωτῆρα δι'
 ὀλίγων ἐγνώρισα ῥημάτων· τελεώτερον δὲ γνωρί-
 σεις, εἰ τὴν χάριν αὐτοῦ δέξῃ ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ σου καὶ
 δοῦλος αὐτοῦ καταξιοθῆς γενέσθαι.

P's. ix. 6
(Sept.)

VIII

Acts ix. 9 Τούτων ὡς ἤκουσε τῶν ῥημάτων ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως
 υἱός, φῶς αὐτοῦ περιήστραψε τὴν ψυχὴν· καὶ
 ἐξαναστὰς τοῦ θρόνου ἐκ περιχαρείας, καὶ περι-
 πλακεῖς τῷ Βαρλαάμ, ἔφη· Τύχα οὗτός ἐστιν,
 96

sitteth at the right hand of the Father. And he shall come again to judge the quick and the dead, and to reward every man according to his works. After his glorious Ascension into heaven he sent forth upon his disciples the Holy Ghost in likeness of fire, and they began to speak with other tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance. From thence by his grace they were scattered abroad among all nations, and preached the true Catholick Faith, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, and teaching them to observe all the commandments of the Saviour. So they gave light to the people that wandered in darkness, and abolished the superstitious error of idolatry. Though the enemy chafeth under his defeat, and even now stirreth up war against us, the faithful, persuading the fools and unwise to cling to the worship of idols, yet is his power grown feeble, and his swords have at last failed him by the power of Christ. Lo, in few words I have made known unto thee my Master, my God, and my Saviour; but thou shalt know him more perfectly, if thou wilt receive his grace into thy soul, and gain the blessing to become his servant.”

and glorious
Ascension
into
heaven;

of the
coming of
the Holy
Ghōst, and
of the
spread of
the
Catholick
Faith

VIII

WHEN the king's son had heard these words, there flashed a light upon his soul. Rising from his seat in the fulness of his joy, he embraced Barlaam, saying: ‘Most honoured sir, methinks this might be that

How
Iosaph
rejoiced to
hear
Barlaam's
good tidings

ὡς ἐγὼ εἰκάζω, τιμώτατε τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὁ λίθος ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἀτίμητος, ὃν ἐν μυστηρίῳ εἰκότως κατέχεις, μὴ παντὶ τῷ βουλομένῳ τούτον δεικνύων, ἀλλ' οἷς ἔρρωνται τὰ τῆς ψυχῆς αἰσθητήρια. ἰδοὺ 57 γάρ, ὡς ταῦτα τὰ ῥήματα ἐδεξάμην ταῖς ἀκοαῖς, φῶς γλυκύτετον εἰσέδου μου τῇ καρδίᾳ, καὶ τὸ βαρὺ ἐκεῖνο τῆς λύπης κάλυμμα, τὸ πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον περικείμενον τῇ καρδίᾳ μου, θᾶπτον περιηρέθη. εἰ οὖν καλῶς εἰκάζω, ἀνάγγειλόν μοι· εἰ δὲ καὶ κρεῖττόν τι τῶν εἰρημένων γινώσκεις, μὴ ἀναβάλλου ἐξ αὐτῆς φανερώσαί μοι.

Col. i. 26 Αὐθις οὖν ὁ Βαρλαάμ ὑπεκρίνατο· Ναὶ μὴν, κύριέ μου καὶ βασιλεῦ, τοῦτό ἐστι τὸ μέγα μυστήριον τὸ ἀποκεκρυμμένον ἀπὸ τῶν αἰώνων καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν γενεῶν, ἐπ' ἐσχάτων δὲ τῶν χρόνων φανερωθὲν τῷ γένει τῶν ἀνθρώπων, οὗ τὴν φανέρωσιν πάσαι τῇ τοῦ θεοῦ Πνεύματος χάριτι Heb. I 1 προήγγειλαν πολλοὶ προφῆται καὶ δίκαιοι, πολυμερῶς καὶ πολυτρόπως μνηθέντες· καὶ μεγαλοφώνως καταγγείλαντες, καὶ πάντες τὴν ἐσομένην Luke x. 24 σωτηρίαν προορῶντες, ἐπίθουν θεύσασθαι ταύτην, Mat. xiii. 17 καὶ οὐκ ἐθεάσαντο· ἀλλ' ἐσχάτη γενεὰ αὕτη Mk. xvi. 16 ἤξιώθη τὸ σωτήριον δέξασθαι. ὁ πιστεύσας οὖν καὶ βαπτισθεὶς σωθήσεται, ὁ δὲ ἀπιστήσας κατακριθήσεται.

Ὁ δὲ Ἰωάσαφ ἔφη· Πάντα τὰ εἰρημένα σοι ἀνευδοιάστως πιστεύω, καὶ ὃν καταγγέλλεις δοξάζω Θεόν. μόνον ἀπλανῶς μοι ταῦτα σαφήνισον, καὶ τί με δεῖ ποιεῖν ἀκριβῶς διδάξον· ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ βάπτισμα τί ἐστίν, ὃ τοὺς πιστεύοντας δέξασθαι ἔφης, κατ' ἀκολουθίαν αὐτῷ πάντα μοι γνώρισον. 58

priceless stone which thou dost rightly keep secret, not displaying it to all that would see it, but only to those whose spiritual sense is strong. For lo, as these words dropped upon mine ear, sweetest light entered into my heart, and the heavy veil of sorrow, that hath now this long time enveloped my heart, was in an instant removed. Tell me if my guess be true: or if thou knowest aught better than that which thou hast spoken, delay not to declare it to me.'

Again, therefore, Barlaam answered, 'Yea, my lord and prince, this is the mighty mystery which hath been hid from ages and generations, but in these last days hath been made known unto mankind; the manifestation whereof, by the grace of the Holy Ghost, was foretold by many prophets and righteous men, instructed at sundry times and in divers manners. In trumpet tones they proclaimed it, and all looked forward to the salvation that should be: this they desired to see, but saw it not. But this latest generation was counted worthy to receive salvation. Wherefore he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned.'

Said Ioasaph, 'All that thou hast told me I believe without question, and him whom thou declarest I glorify as God. Only make all plain to me, and teach me clearly what I must do. But especially go on to tell me what is that Baptism which thou sayest that the Faithful receive.'

Ἐκεῖνος δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀπεκρίνατο· Τῆς ἁγίας ταύτης καὶ ἀμωμῆτου τῶν Χριστιανῶν πίστεως ρίζα ὡσπερ καὶ ἀσφαλῆς ὑποβάθρα ἡ τοῦ θεοῦ βαπτίσματος ὑπάρχει χάρις, πάντων τῶν ἀπὸ γενέσεως ἁμαρτημάτων κάθαρσιν ἔχουσα, καὶ παντελεῆ ρύψιν τῶν ἀπὸ κακίας ἐπεισελθόντων μολυσμάτων. οὕτω γὰρ ὁ Σωτὴρ ἐνετείλατο δι' ὕδατος ἀναγεννᾶσθαι καὶ Πνεύματος, καὶ εἰς τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἐπανάγεσθαι ἀξίωμα, δι' ἐντεύξεως δηλαδὴ καὶ τῆς σωτηρίου ἐπικλήσεως, ἐπιφοιτῶντος τῷ ὕδατι τοῦ ἁγίου Πνεύματος. βαπτιζόμεθα τοῖνυν, κατὰ τὸν λόγον τοῦ Κυρίου, εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Πατρὸς, καὶ τοῦ Υἱοῦ, καὶ τοῦ ἁγίου Πνεύματος· καὶ οὕτως ἐνοικεῖ τοῦ ἁγίου Πνεύματος ἡ χάρις τῇ τοῦ βαπτισθέντος ψυχῇ, λαμπρύνουσα αὐτὴν καὶ θεοειδῆ ἀπεργαζομένη, καὶ τὸ κατ' εἰκόνα καὶ καθ' ὁμοίωσιν αὐτῇ ἀνακαινίζουσα· καὶ λοιπὸν πάντα τὰ παλαιὰ τῆς κακίας ἔργα ἀπορρίψαντες, συνθήκην πρὸς Θεὸν δευτέρου βίου καὶ ἀρχὴν καθαρωτέρας πολιτείας ποιούμεθα, ὡς ἂν καὶ συγκληρονόμοι ἐσόμεθα τῶν πρὸς ἀφθαρσίαν ἀναγεννηθέντων καὶ τῆς αἰωνίου σωτηρίας ἐπιλαβομένων. χωρὶς δὲ βαπτίσματος οὐκ ἔστι τῆς ἀγαθῆς ἐλπίδος ἐκείνης ἐπιτυχεῖν, κὰν πάντων 59 τῶν εὐσεβῶν εὐσεβέστερός τις γένηται. οὕτω γὰρ ὁ ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ τοῦ γένους ἡμῶν ἐνανθρωπήσας Θεὸς Λόγος εἶπεν· Ἄμην λέγω ὑμῖν, ἐὰν μὴ ἀναγεννηθῆτε δι' ὕδατος καὶ Πνεύματος, οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθητε εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν. διὸ πρὸ πάντων ἀξιώ σε τῇ μὲν ψυχῇ δέξασθαι τὴν πίστιν, προσελθεῖν δὲ εὐθὺς καὶ τῷ βαπτίσματι πότῳ θερμοτάτῳ καὶ μηδὲλως πρὸς τοῦτο ἀναβάλ-

The other answered him thus, ‘The root and sure foundation of this holy and perfect Christian Faith is the grace of heavenly Baptism, fraught with the cleansing from all original sins, and complete purification of all defilements of evil that come after. For thus the Saviour commanded a man to be born again of water and of the spirit, and be restored to his first dignity, to wit, by supplication and by calling on the Saving Name, the Holy Spirit brooding on the water. We are baptized, then, according to the word of the Lord, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: and thus the grace of the Holy Ghost dwelleth in the soul of the baptized, illuminating and making it God-like and renewing that which was made after his own image and likeness. And for the time to come we cast away all the old works of wickedness, and we make covenant with God of a second life and begin a purer conversation, that we may also become fellow-heirs with them that are born again to incorruption and lay hold of everlasting salvation. But without Baptism it is impossible to attain to that good hope, even though a man be more pious than piety itself. For thus spake God, the Word, who was incarnate for the salvation of our race, “Verily I say unto you, except ye be born of water and of the Spirit, ye shall in no wise enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.” Wherefore before all things I require thee to receive faith within thy soul, and to draw near to Baptism anon with hearty desire, and on no account to delay

Barlaam
discourseth
of Holy
Baptism

λεσθαι· ἐπικίνδυνον γὰρ ἢ ἀναβολή, διὰ τὸ ἄδηλον εἶναι τοῦ θανάτου τὴν προθεσίαν.

Ὁ δὲ Ἰωάσαφ πρὸς αὐτὸν εἶπε· Καὶ τίς ἡ ἀγαθὴ ἐλπίς ἐκείνη, ἣς ἔφησ χωρὶς βαπτίσματος μὴ ἐπιτυχάνειν; τίς δέ ἐστιν ἢ ὑπερ βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν ἀποκαλεῖς; πόθεν δὲ τὰ τοῦ ἐνανθρωπήσαντος Θεοῦ ῥήματα σὺ ἀκήκοας; τίς δὲ ἡ τοῦ θανάτου ἄδηλος προθεσία, περὶ ἣς μέριμνα πολλή, τῇ καρδίᾳ μου ἐνσκήψασα, ἐν λύπαις καὶ ὀδύναις δαπανᾷ μου τὰς σύρκας, καὶ αὐτῶν δὴ τῶν ὀστέων καθίπτεται; καὶ εἰ τεθνηξόμενοι εἰς τὸ μὴ ὄν διαλυθῶμεν οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ἢ ἐστὶν ἄλλη τις βιοτὴ μετὰ τὴν ἐντεῦθεν ἐκδημίαν; ταῦτα καὶ τούτοις ἐπόμενα μαθεῖν ἐπεθύμουν.

Ὁ δὲ Βαρλαάμ τοιαύτας τούτοις ἐδίδου τὰς 60 ἀποκρίσεις· Ἡ μὲν ἀγαθὴ ἐλπίς, ἦν εἴρηκα, τῆς βασιλείας ἐστὶ τῶν οὐρανῶν· αὕτη δὲ γλώσση βροτεία τὸ παράπαν ὑπάρχει ἀνέκφραστος· φησὶ γὰρ ἡ Γραφή· Ἄ ὀφθαλμὸς οὐκ εἶδε, καὶ οὐς οὐκ ἤκουσε, καὶ ἐπὶ καρδίαν ἀνθρώπου οὐκ ἀνέβη, ἃ ἠτοίμασεν ὁ Θεὸς τοῖς ἀγαπῶσιν αὐτόν. ὅταν δὲ ἀξιωθῶμεν, τὸ παχὺ τοῦτο ἀποθέμενοι σαρκίον, τῆς μακαριότητος ἐκείνης ἐπιτυχεῖν, τότε αὐτός, ὁ καταξιώσας ἡμᾶς μὴ διαμαρτεῖν τῆς ἐλπίδος, διδάξει καὶ γνωριεῖ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐκείνων τὴν πάντα νοῦν ὑπερέχουσαν δόξαν, τὸ ἀφραστον φῶς, τὴν μὴ διακοπτομένην ζωὴν, τὴν μετὰ ἀγγέλων διαγωγὴν. εἰ γὰρ ἀξιωθῶμεν Θεῷ συγγενέσθαι καθ' ὅσον ἐφικτὸν ἀνθρωπίνῃ φύσει, πάντα εἰσόμεθα παρ' αὐτοῦ ἃ νῦν οὐκ ἴσμεν. τοῦτο γὰρ ἐγώ, ἐκ τῆς τῶν θεοπνεύστων Γραφῶν μεμνημένος

Is. lxiv. 4
1 Cor. ii. 9

herein, for delay is parlous, because of the uncertainty of the appointed day of death.'

Ioasaph said unto him, 'And what is this good hope whereto thou sayest it is impossible without baptism to attain? And what this kingdom which thou callest the kingdom of Heaven? And how cometh it that thou hast heard the words of God incarnate? And what is the uncertain day of death? For on this account much anxiety hath fallen on my heart, and consumeth my flesh in pain and grief, and fasteneth on my very bones. And shall we men, appointed to die, return to nothing, or is there some other life after our departure hence? These and kindred questions I have been longing to resolve.'

Thus questioned he; and Barlaam answered thus: 'The good hope, whereof I spake, is that of the kingdom of Heaven. But that kingdom is far beyond the utterance of mortal tongue; for the Scripture saith, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." But when we have shuffled off this gross flesh, and attained to that blessedness, then will that Master, which hath granted to us not to fail of this hope, teach and make known unto us the glory of those good things, whose glory passeth all understanding:—that light ineffable, that life that hath no ending, that converse with Angels. For if it be granted us to hold communion with God, so far as is attainable to human nature, then shall we know all things from his lips which now we know not. This doth my initiation into the teaching of the divine Scriptures teach me

Ioasaph
questioneth
Barlaam
yet further

Barlaam
telleth of
future
felicity,

διδαχῆς, πάντων μάλιστα βασιλείαν οὐρανῶν
 τίθεμαι, τὸ πλησίον γενέσθαι τῇ θεωρίᾳ τῆς ἁγίας
 1 Tim. vi. 16 καὶ ζωαρχικῆς Τριάδος, καὶ τῷ ἀπρόσιτῳ φωτὶ
 αὐτῆς ἔλλαμφθῆναι, τρανότερόν τε καὶ καθαρῶ- 61
 2 Cor. iii. 18 τερον καὶ ἀνακεκαλυμμένῳ προσώπῳ τὴν ἄρρητον
 αὐτῆς δόξαν κατοπτρίζεσθαι. εἰ δὲ μὴ δυνατὸν
 τὴν δόξαν ἐκείνην καὶ τὸ φῶς καὶ τὰ ἀπόρρητα
 ἀγαθὰ παραστήσαι λόγῳ, θαυμαστὸν οὐδέν· οὐκ
 ἂν γὰρ ἦσαν μεγάλα καὶ ἐξαιρέτα, εἴ γε ἡμῖν, τοῖς
 ἐπιγείοις καὶ φθαρτοῖς καὶ τὸ βαρὺ τοῦτο καὶ
 ἐμπαθὲς σαρκίον περικειμένοις, τῷ λογισμῷ τε
 κατελαμβάνοντο καὶ τῷ λόγῳ παριστῶντο. οὕτω
 μὲν οὖν δὴ περὶ τούτων εἰδὼς τῇ πίστει μόνῃ,
 δέχου ἀνευδοιάστως μηδὲν πεπλασμένον ἔχειν,
 καὶ δι' ἔργων ἀγαθῶν ἐπέιχθητι τῆς ἀθανάτου
 βασιλείας ἐκείνης ἐπιλαβέσθαι, ἥσπερ ὅταν ἐπι-
 τύχης, μαθήσῃ τὸ τέλειον.

Περὶ ὧν δὲ ἠρώτησας, πῶς ἡμεῖς τοὺς λόγους
 τοῦ σαρκωθέντος Θεοῦ ἀκηκόαμεν, διὰ τῶν ἱερῶν
 Εὐαγγελίων ἴσθι πάντα τὰ τῆς θεανδρικῆς οἰκονο-
 μίας ἡμῶς μεμαθηκέαι. οὕτω γὰρ ἡ ἁγία δέλτος
 ἐκείνη κέκληται, ὡς ἅτε ἀθανασίαν καὶ ἀφθαρ-
 σίαν καὶ ζωὴν αἰώνιον καὶ ἁμαρτιῶν ἄφεσιν καὶ
 βασιλείαν οὐρανῶν τοῖς θνητοῖς ἡμῖν καὶ φθαρτοῖς
 καὶ ἐπιγείοις εὐαγγελιζομένη ἦν περ γεγράψασιν 62
 Luke i. 2 οἱ αὐτόπται καὶ ὑπηρέται τοῦ Λόγου, οὓς ἠνωτέρῳ
 εἶρηκα, ὅτι μαθητὰς καὶ ἀποστόλους ὁ Σωτὴρ
 ἡμῶν Χριστὸς ἐξελέξατο καὶ παρέδωκεν ἡμῖν
 ἐγγράφως, μετὰ τὴν ἔνδοξον τοῦ Δεσπότου εἰς
 οὐρανοῦς ἄνοδον, τῆς ἐπὶ γῆς αὐτοῦ πολιτείας τὰς
 τε διδασκαλίας αὐτοῦ καὶ τὰ θαύματα, κατὰ τὸ
 ἐγχωροῦν γραφῇ παραδοῦναι. οὕτω γὰρ πρὸς

to be the real meaning of the kingdom of Heaven; to approach the vision of the blessed and life-giving Trinity, and to be illumined with his unapproachable light, and with clearer and purer sight, and with unveiled face, to behold as in a glass his unspeakable glory. But, if it be impossible to express in language that glory, that light, and those mysterious blessings, what marvel? For they had not been mighty and singular, if they had been comprehended by reason and expressed in words by us who are earthly, and corruptible, and clothed in this heavy garment of sinful flesh. Holding then such knowledge in simple faith, believe thou undoubtingly, that these are no fictions; but by good works be urgent to lay hold on that immortal kingdom, to which when thou hast attained, thou shalt have perfect knowledge.

‘As touching thy question, How it is that we have heard the words of the Incarnate God, know thou that we have been taught all that appertaineth to the divine Incarnation by the Holy Gospels, for thus that holy book is called, because it telleth us, who are corruptible and earthly, the “good spell” of immortality and incorruption, of life eternal, of the remission of sins, and of the kingdom of heaven. This book was written by the eye-witnesses and ministers of the Word, and of these I have already said that our Lord Jesus Christ chose them for disciples and apostles; and they delivered it unto us in writing, after the glorious Ascension of our Master into Heaven, a record of his life on earth, his teachings and miracles, so far as it was possible to commit them to writing. For thus, toward the end of his volume, saith he

of the Holy
Gospels,

John xxi. 25 τῷ τέλει τοῦ λόγου ὁ ἐξαίρετος τῶν θείων ἐκείνων εὐαγγελιστῶν εἶρηκεν· Ἔστι, φησί, καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ ὅσα ἐποίησεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς, ἅτινα ἐὰν γράφηται καθ' ἓν οὐδὲ αὐτὸν οἶμαι τὸν κόσμον χωρῆσαι τὰ γραφόμενα βιβλία.

Ἐν τούτῳ οὖν τῷ θειοτάτῳ Εὐαγγελίῳ ἐμφέρεται τῆς τε σαρκώσεως, τῆς τε ἀναδείξεως, τῶν τε θαυμάτων, τῶν τε πραγμάτων αὐτοῦ ἢ ἱστορία Πνεύματι Θεοῦ γεγραμμένη, ἔπειτα καὶ περὶ τοῦ ἀχράντου πάθους οὐπερ ὑπέμεινε δι' ἡμᾶς ὁ Κύριος, τῆς τε ἀγίας καὶ τριημέρου ἐγέρσεως, καὶ τῆς εἰς οὐρανοὺς ἀνόδου, πρὸς δὲ καὶ τῆς ἐνδόξου καὶ φοβερᾶς αὐτοῦ δευτέρας παρουσίας. μέλλει γὰρ πάλιν ὁ Υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, μετὰ δόξης ἀρρήτου καὶ πλήθους τῆς οὐρανοῦ στρατιάς, κρίναι τὸ γένος ἡμῶν καὶ ὑποδοῦναι ἐκάστῳ κατὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ. τὸν γὰρ ἄνθρωπον ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὁ Θεὸς ἐκ γῆς διαπλάσας, καθὰ δὴ καὶ προλαβὼν εἶπόν σοι, ἐνεφύσησεν εἰς αὐτὸν πνοήν, ἣτις ψυχὴ λογικὴ τε καὶ νοερὰ προσαγορεύεται· 63 ἐπεὶ δὲ θάνατον κατεκρίθημεν, ὑποθνήσκομεν πάντες, καὶ οὐκ ἔστι τὸ ποτήριον τοῦτό τινα τῶν ἀνθρώπων παραδραμεῖν· ἔστι δὲ ὁ θάνατος χωρισμὸς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος. ἐκεῖνο μὲν οὖν τὸ ἐκ γῆς διαπλασθὲν σῶμα, χωρισθὲν τῆς ψυχῆς, εἰς γῆν ὑποστρέφει, ἐξ ἧσπερ καὶ ἐλήφθη, καὶ φθειρόμενον διαλύεται· ἡ δὲ ψυχὴ, ἀθάνατος οὖσα, πορεύεται ἔνθα κελεύει ὁ Δημιουργός, μᾶλλον δὲ καθὼς αὐτὴ προητοιμάσεν ἑαυτῇ κατάλυμα ἔτι τῷ σαρκίῳ συνοῦσα. καθὼς γάρ τις πολιτεύσεται ἐνταῦθα, μέλλει ἀπολαμβάνειν ἐκεῖθεν.

that is the flower of the holy Evangelists, "And there are also many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written."

'So in this heavenly Gospel, written by the Spirit of God, is recorded the history of his Incarnation, his manifestation, his miracles and acts. Afterward, it telleth of the innocent suffering which the Lord endured for our sake, of his holy Resurrection on the third day, his Ascent into the heavens, and of his glorious and dreadful second coming; for the Son of God shall come again on earth, with unspeakable glory, and with a multitude of the heavenly host to judge our race, and to reward every man according to his works. For, at the beginning, God created man out of earth, as I have already told thee, and breathed into him breath, which is called a reasonable and understanding soul. But since we were sentenced to death, we die all: and it is not possible for this cup to pass any man by. Now death is the separation of the soul from the body. And that body which was formed out of earth, when severed from the soul, returneth to earth from whence also it was taken, and, decaying, perisheth; but the soul, being immortal, fareth whither her Maker calleth, or rather to the place where she, while still in the body, hath prepared for herself lodgement. For as a man hath lived here, so shall he receive reward there.

of the
second
coming of
our Lord,

Εἶτα μετὰ πλείστοις χρόνοις ἐλεύσεται Χρισ-
 τὸς ὁ Θεὸς ἡμῶν κρίναι τὸν κόσμον ἐν δόξῃ
 φοβερᾷ καὶ ἀνεκδιηγῆτῳ, οὐ τῷ φόβῳ αἱ δυνά-
 Luke xxi. 26 μεις τῶν οὐρανῶν σαλευθήσονται, καὶ πᾶσαι αἱ
 I Thess. iv. 16 στρατιαὶ τῶν ἀγγέλων τρόμῳ παρίστανται ἐνώ-
 πιον αὐτοῦ. τότε ἐν φωνῇ ἀρχαγγέλου καὶ ἐν
 σάλπιγγι Θεοῦ ἀναστήσονται οἱ νεκροί, καὶ παρα-
 στήσονται τῷ φοβερῷ αὐτοῦ θρόνῳ. ἔστι δὲ ἡ
 Job. xix. 26 ἀνάστασις συνάφεια πάλιν ψυχῆς τε καὶ σώματος.
 αὐτὸ οὖν τὸ σῶμα, τὸ φθειρόμενον καὶ διαλυό-
 μενον, αὐτὸ ἀναστήσεται ἄφθαρτον. καὶ μηδαμῶς
 σοι ἀπιστίας λογισμὸς περὶ τούτου ἐπέλθοι· οὐκ
 ἀδυνατεῖ γὰρ τῷ ἕξ ἀρχῆς ἐκ τῆς γῆς διαπλά- 64
 Ezck. xxxvii. 1-14 σασι αὐτό, εἶτα ἀποστραφὲν εἰς γῆν ἕξ ἧς
 ἐλήφθη, κατὰ τὴν τοῦ Δημιουργοῦ ἀπόφασιν,
 αὐθις ἀναστήσῃ. εἰ γὰρ ἐννοήσεις πόσα ἕξ οὐκ
 ὄντων ἐποίησεν ὁ Θεός, ἰκανὴ σοι ἔσται αὕτη
 ἀπόδειξις. καὶ γὰρ γῆν λαβὼν ἐποίησεν ἄνθρω-
 πον, γῆν οὐκ οὔσαν πρότερον· πῶς οὖν ἡ γῆ
 γέγονεν ἄνθρωπος; πῶς δὲ αὕτη οὐκ οὔσα παρή-
 γετο; ποίαν δὲ ὑποβάθραν ἔχει; πῶς δὲ ἕξ αὐτῆς
 παρήχθησαν τὰ τῶν ἀλόγων ἄπειρα γένη, τὰ
 τῶν σπερμάτων, τὰ τῶν φυτῶν; ἀλλὰ καὶ νῦν
 κατανόησον ἐπὶ τῆς γεννήσεως τῆς ἡμετέρας· οὐ
 σπέρμα βραχὺ ἐνίεται εἰς τὴν ὑποδεχομένην
 μήτραν αὐτό; πόθεν οὖν ἡ τοσαύτη τοῦ ζώου
 διάπλασις;

Τῷ οὖν ταῦτα πάντα δημιουργήσαντι ἐκ μὴ
 ὄντων καὶ ἔτι δημιουργοῦντι οὐκ ἀδύνατον ἐκ γῆς
 τὰ νενεκρωμένα καὶ διαφθαρῆντα σώματα ἀνα-
 στήσαι, ἵνα ἕκαστος ἀπολάβῃ κατὰ τὰ ἔργα
 αὐτοῦ· Ἐργασίας γάρ, φησὶν, ὁ παρῶν καιρὸς, ὁ

‘Then, after long seasons, Christ our God shall come to judge the world in awful glory, beyond words to tell; and for fear of him the powers of heaven shall be shaken, and all the angel hosts stand beside him in dread. Then, at the voice of the archangel, and at the trump of God, shall the dead arise and stand before his awful throne. Now the Resurrection is the re-uniting of soul and body. So that very body, which decayeth and perisheth, shall arise incorruptible. And concerning this, beware lest the reasoning of unbelief overtake thee; for it is not impossible for him, who at the beginning formed the body out of earth, when according to its Maker’s doom it hath returned to earth whence it was taken, to raise the same again. If thou wilt but consider how many things God hath made out of nothing, this proof shall suffice thee. He took earth and made man, though earth was not man before. How then did earth become man? And how was earth, that did not exist, produced? And what foundation hath it? And how were countless kind of things without reason, of seeds and plants, produced out of it! Nay, now also consider the manner of our birth. Is not a little seed thrown into the womb that receiveth it? Whence then cometh such a marvellous fashioning of a living creature?

‘So for him, who hath made everything out of nothing, and still doth make, it is not impossible to raise deadened and corrupt bodies from the earth, that every man may be rewarded according to his works; for he saith, “The present is the time for

of the Resurrection of the dead,

created out of nothingness;

of the day of judgement

Nazianz.
Orat. ix.
p. 152

δὲ μέλλων ἀνταποδόσεως. ἐπεὶ ποῦ τὸ δίκαιον τοῦ Θεοῦ, εἰ μὴ ἀνίστασις ἦν; πολλοὶ γάρ, δίκαιοι ὄντες, πολλὰ ἐν τῷ παρόντι βίω κακουχθέντες καὶ τιμωρηθέντες βιαίως ἀνηρέθησαν· ἐνιοὶ δέ, ἀσεβεῖς ὄντες καὶ παράνομοι, ἐν τρυφῇ καὶ εὐημερίᾳ τὴν παροῦσαν ζωὴν ἀνήλωσαν· ὁ δὲ Θεός, ἐπειδὴ ἄγαθός ἐστι καὶ δίκαιος, ὥρισεν ἡμέραν ἀναστάσεως καὶ ἐτάσεως, ἵνα, ἀπολαβοῦσα ἐκάστη ψυχὴ τὸ ἴδιον σῶμα, ὁ μὲν κακός, ἐνταῦθα τὰ ἀγαθὰ ἀπολαβών, ἐκεῖ περὶ 65

John v. 25,
28

ὧν ἡμαρτε κολασθῆ, ὁ δὲ ἄγαθός, ἐνταῦθα τιμωρηθεὶς περὶ ὧν ἡμαρτεν, ἐκεῖ τῶν ἀγαθῶν κληρονόμος γένηται· Ἀκούσονται γάρ, φησὶν ὁ Κύριος, οἱ ἐν τοῖς μνημείοις τῆς φωνῆς τοῦ Υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ ἐξελεύσονται οἱ τὰ ἀγαθὰ ποιήσαντες εἰς ἀνίστασιν ζωῆς, οἱ δὲ τὰ φαῦλα πράξαντες εἰς ἀνίστασιν κρίσεως, ἡνίκα καὶ θρόνοι τεθήσονται, καὶ ὁ Παλαιός τῶν ἡμερῶν καὶ πάντων Δημιουργὸς προκαθίσει, καὶ βίβλοι ἀνοιγήσονται

Dan. vii. 9

Rev. xx. 12

πάντων ἡμῶν τὰς πράξεις, τοὺς λόγους, τὰς ἐνθυμήσεις ἐγγεγραμμένας ἔχουσαι, καὶ ποταμὸς πυρὸς ἔλκεται, καὶ πάντα τὰ κεκρυμμένα ἀνακαλύπτονται. οὐδεὶς ἐκεῖ συνήγορος, ἢ πιθανότης ῥημάτων, ἢ ψευδὴς ἀπολογία, ἢ πλούτου δυναστεία, ἢ ἀξιωματῶν ὄγκος, ἢ δώρων ἄφθονοὶ δόσεις, κλέψαι τὴν ὀρθὴν κρίσιν ἰσχύουσιν· ἀλλ' ὁ ἀδέκαστος ἐκεῖνος καὶ ἀληθινὸς δικαστὴς ζυγοῖς δικαιοσύνης πάντα διακρινεῖ, καὶ πράξιν καὶ

Greg. Naz.
Orat. xv.
p. 230

John v. 29

λόγον καὶ διάνοημα. καὶ πορεύσονται οἱ τὰ ἀγαθὰ ποιήσαντες εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον, εἰς τὸ φῶς

Mk. xii. 25

τὸ ἀνεκφράστου, μετὰ ἀγγέλων εὐφραϊνόμενοι, τῶν ἀπορρήτων ἀγαθῶν ἀπολαύοντες, καὶ τῇ

work, the future for recompense." Else, where were the justice of God, if there were no Resurrection? Many righteous men in this present life have suffered much ill-usage and torment, and have died violent deaths; and the impious and the law-breaker hath spent his days here in luxury and prosperity. But God, who is good and just, hath appointed a day of resurrection and inquisition, that each soul may receive her own body, and that the wicked, who received his good things here, may there be punished for his misdeeds, and that the good, who was here chastised for his misdeeds, may there inherit his bliss. For, saith the Lord, "They that are in the graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and shall come forth; they that have done good unto the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of doom." Then also shall thrones be set, and the Ancient of days and Maker of all things shall sit as Judge, and there shall be opened books with records of the deeds and words and thoughts of all of us, and a fiery stream shall issue, and all hidden things shall be revealed. There can no advocate, no persuasive words, no false excuse, no mightiness of riches, no pomp of rank, no lavishment of bribes, avail to pervert righteous judgement. For he, the uncorrupt and truthful Judge, shall weigh everything in the balance of justice, every act, word and thought. And they that have done good shall go into life everlasting, into light unspeakable, rejoicing in the fellowship of the Angels, to enjoy bliss ineffable, standing

of the joy
of the
righteous,

- Mat. xxv. 30 *ἀγία Τριάδι καθαρῶς παριστάμενοι· οἱ δὲ τὰ 66*
 Is. lxvi. 24 *φάυλα πράξαντες καὶ πάντες οἱ ἄσεβεῖς καὶ*
 Mat. xxv. 30 *ἁμαρτωλοὶ εἰς κόλασιν αἰώνιον, ἣτις γέεννα*
 Mk. ix. 43 *λέγεται καὶ σκότος ἐξώτερον, καὶ σκώληξ ἀκεί-*
 Mat. xiii. 42 *μητος, καὶ βρυγμὸς ὀδόντων, καὶ ἄλλα μυρία*
 Luke xiii. 28 *κολαστήρια, μᾶλλον δέ, τὸ πάντων χαλεπώτατον,*
 τὸ ἄλλοτριωθῆναι ἀπὸ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀπερρίφθαι τοῦ
 γλυκυτάτου προσώπου αὐτοῦ, καὶ τῆς δόξης
 ἐκείνης στερηθῆναι τῆς ἀνεκδιηγῆτου, καὶ τὸ
 παραδειγματισθῆναι ἐπὶ πάσης τῆς κτίσεως, καὶ
 Dan. xii. 2 *τὸ αἰσχυνθῆναι αἰσχύνῃν πέρας οὐκ ἔχουσαν.*
 μετὰ γὰρ τὸ δοθῆναι τὴν φρικτὴν ἐκείνην ἀπό-
 Luke xvi. 26 *φαισιν, πάντα ἄτρεπτα μενεῖ καὶ ἀναλλοίωτα,*
 Mat. xxv. *μήτε τῆς τῶν δικαίων φαιδρᾶς διαγωγῆς ἐχούσης*
 46 *τέλος, μήτε τῆς τῶν ἁμαρτωλῶν ταλαιπωρίας καὶ*
κολάσεως λαμβανούσης πέρας· οὔτε γὰρ κριτῆς
μετ' ἐκείνου ὑψηλότερος, οὔτε ἀπολογία δι' ἔργων
δευτέρων, οὐ προθεσμία μεταποιήσεως, οὐκ ἄλλη
τις μέθοδος τοῖς κολαζομένοις, συνδιαιωνίζουσης
αὐτοῖς τῆς τιμωρίας.
- 2 Pet. iii. 11 *Τούτων οὕτως ἐχόντων, ποταποὺς δεῖ ὑπάρχειν*
ἡμᾶς ἐν ἀγίαις ἀναστροφαῖς καὶ εὐσεβέσι πολι-
τείαις, ἵνα καταξιοθῶμεν ἐκφυγεῖν τὴν μέλλουσαν
ἀπειλὴν καὶ σταθῆναι ἐκ δεξιῶν τοῦ Τίου τοῦ
 Mat. xxv. *Θεοῦ; αὕτη γὰρ ἡ στάσις τῶν δικαίων· τοῖς δὲ*
 33, 34 *ἁμαρτωλοῖς ἢ ἐξ εὐωνύμων ἀποκεκλήρωται παν-*
αθλία μερίς. ἐκεῖθεν δὲ τοὺς μὲν δικαίους εὐλο-
 67 *γημένους ἀποκαλῶν ὁ Δεσπότης εἰς τὴν ἀτελεύ-*
τητον βασιλείαν εἰσάγει, τοὺς δὲ ἁμαρτωλοὺς, μετ'
ὀργῆς καὶ ἰρᾶς ἐκβαλὼν τοῦ προσώπου αὐτοῦ τοῦ
ἡμέρου καὶ γαληνοῦ, τὸ πάντων πικρότατον ἅμα
καὶ χαλεπώτατον, εἰς κόλασιν ἐκπέμπει αἰώνιον.

in purity before the Holy Trinity. But they that have done evil, and all the ungodly and sinners, shall go into everlasting punishment, which is called Gehenna, and outer darkness, and the worm that dieth not, and the gnashing of teeth, and a thousand other names of punishment; which meaneth rather—bitterest of all,—alienation from God, the being cast away from the sweetness of his presence, the being deprived of that glory which baffleth description, the being made a spectacle unto the whole creation, and the being put to shame, and shame that hath no ending. For, after the passing of that terrible sentence, all things shall abide immutable and unchangeable. The blissful life of the righteous shall have no close, neither shall the misery and punishment of sinners find an end: because, after him, there is no higher Judge, and no defence by after-works, no time for amendment, no other way for them that are punished, their vengeance being co-eternal with them.

‘Seeing that this is so, what manner of persons ought we to be in all holy conversation and godliness, that we may be counted worthy to escape the wrath to come, and to be ranged on the right hand of the Son of God? For this is the station of the righteous: but to sinners is allotted the station of misery on the left. Then shall the Lord call the righteous “Blessed,” and shall lead them into his everlasting kingdom. But, as for sinners, with anger and curse he will banish them from his serene and gentle countenance—the bitterest and hardest lot of all—and will send them away into everlasting punishment.’

and of the
doom of
sinners

IX

Ὁ δὲ Ἰωάννης πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔφη. Μεγάλα τινα καὶ θανμαστὰ πρίγματα λέγεις μοι, ἄνθρωπε, φόβου πολλοῦ καὶ τρόμου ἄξια, εἰ ταυτὰ γε οὕτως ἔχει, καὶ ἔστι πάλιν, μετὰ τὸ ἀποθανεῖν καὶ εἰς τέφραν καὶ κόνιν διαλυθῆναι, ἀνύστασις καὶ παλιγγενεσία, ἀμοιβαί τε καὶ εὐθυναὶ τῶν βεβιωμένων. ἀλλὰ τίς ἢ τούτων ἀπόδειξις; καὶ πῶς, τὸ τέως μὴ θεαθὲν μαθόντες, οὕτως ἀραρότως καὶ ἀναμφιλέκτως ἐπιστεύσατε; τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἤδη πραχθέντα καὶ ἔργοις φανερωθέντα, κὰν αὐτοὶ οὐκ εἶδετε, ἀλλὰ τῶν ιστορησάντων ἤκουσατε· πῶς δέ, καὶ περὶ τῶν μελλόντων τοιαῦτα μεγάλα καὶ ὑπέρογκα κηρύττοντες, ἀσφαλῆ τὴν περὶ αὐτῶν κέκτησθε πληροφορίαν;

Καὶ φησὶν ὁ Βαρλαάμ· Ἐκ τῶν ἤδη πραχθέντων ἐκτησάμην καὶ τῶν μελλόντων τὴν πληροφορίαν· οἱ γὰρ ταῦτα κηρύξαντες ἐν οὐδενὶ τῆς ἀληθείας διαμαρτόντες, ἀλλὰ σημείοις καὶ τέρασι καὶ ποικίλαις δυνάμεσι τὰ λεχθέντα ἐμπεδωσάμενοι, αὐτοὶ καὶ περὶ τῶν μελλόντων εἰσηγήσαντο. ὥσπερ 68 οὖν ἐνταῦθα οὐδὲν σκαιὸν καὶ πεπλασμένον ἐδίδαξαν, ἀλλὰ πάντα φαιδρότερον ἡλίου ἔλαμψαν ὅσα τε εἶπον καὶ ἐποίησαν, οὕτω καὶ ἐκὼς ἀληθινὰ ἐδογματίσαν· ἅτινα καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Κύριος ἡμῶν καὶ δεσπότης Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς λόγῳ τε καὶ ἔργῳ ἐπιστώσατο. Ἄμην γάρ, φησί, λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι ἔρχεται ὥρα, ἐν ἧ ἅπαντες οἱ ἐν τοῖς μνημείοις ἀκούσονται τῆς φωνῆς τοῦ Τίτου τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ οἱ ἀκούσαντες ζήσονται· καὶ αὐθις· Ἔρχεται ὥρα,

Cp. Ps. lv.
5; Is. xix.
16

John v. 25,
28

IX

IOASAPH said unto him, 'Great and marvellous, sir, are the things whereof thou tellest me, fearful and terrible, if indeed these things be so, and, if there be after death and dissolution into dust and ashes, a resurrection and re-birth, and rewards and punishments for the deeds done during life. But what is the proof thereof? And how have ye come to learn that which ye have not seen, that ye have so steadfastly and undoubtingly believed it? As for things that have already been done and made manifest in deed, though ye saw them not, yet have ye heard them from the writers of history. But, when it is of the future that ye preach tidings of such vast import, how have ye made your conviction on these matters sure?'

Ioasaph
desireth
proof of
these
sayings.

Quoth Barlaam, 'From the past I gain certainty about the future; for they that preached the Gospel, without erring from the truth, but establishing their sayings by signs and wonders and divers miracles, themselves also spake of the future. So, as in the one case they taught us nothing amiss or false, but made all that they said and did to shine clearer than the sun, so also in the other matter they gave us true doctrine, even that which our Lord and Master Jesus Christ himself confirmed both by word and deed. "Verily," he spake, "I say unto you, the hour is coming in the which all that are in the graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God and they that hear shall live:" and again, "The hour

Barlaam
confirmeth
them with
the words
of the
Scriptures,

ὅτε οἱ νεκροὶ ἀκούσονται τῆς φωνῆς αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐκπορεύσονται, οἱ τὰ ἀγαθὰ ποιήσαντες εἰς ἀνάστασιν ζωῆς, οἱ δὲ τὰ φαῦλα πράξαντες εἰς ἀνάστασιν κρίσεως· καὶ πάλιν περὶ τῆς ἀναστάσεως φησι τῶν νεκρῶν· Οὐκ ἀνέγνωτε τὸ ῥηθὲν ὑμῖν ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ λέγοντος· ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ Θεὸς Ἀβραὰμ καὶ ὁ Θεὸς Ἰσαὰκ καὶ ὁ Θεὸς Ἰακώβ; οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ Θεὸς Θεὸς νεκρῶν, ἀλλὰ ζώντων· Ὡσπερ γὰρ συλλέγεται τὰ ζιζάνια καὶ πυρὶ καίεται, οὕτως ἔσται ἐν τῇ συντελείᾳ αἰῶνος τούτου· ἀποστελεῖ ὁ Υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ τοὺς ἀγγέλους αὐτοῦ καὶ συλλέξουσι πάντα τὰ σκάνδαλα καὶ τοὺς ποιοῦντας τὴν ἀνομίαν, καὶ βαλοῦσιν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν κάμινον τοῦ πυρός· ἐκεῖ ἔσται ὁ κλαυθμὸς καὶ ὁ βρυγμὸς τῶν ὀδόντων· τότε οἱ δίκαιοι ἐκλάμψουσιν ὡς ὁ ἥλιος ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τοῦ Πατρὸς αὐτῶν· ταῦτα εἰπὼν, προσέθετο· Ὁ ἔχων ὦτα ἀκούειν ἀκουέτω.

Τοιοῦτοις μὲν λόγοις καὶ ἐτέροις πλείοσι τὴν τῶν σωμάτων ἡμῶν ἀνάστασιν ὁ Κύριος 69 ἐφανέρωσεν· ἔργῳ δὲ τοὺς λόγους ἐπιστώσατο, πολλοὺς ἐγείρας νεκρούς, πρὸς δὲ τῷ τέλει τῆς ἐπὶ γῆς αὐτοῦ πολιτείας, καὶ τεταρταῖον ἤδη καταφθαρέντα καὶ ὀδωδῶτα Λάϊζαρόν τινα φίλον ἑαυτοῦ ἐκ τοῦ μνήματος κατέσας, καὶ ζῶντα τὸν ἄπνουν παραστησάμενος· ἐπὶ τούτοις δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Κύριος ἀπαρχὴ τῆς τελείας καὶ μηκέτι θανάτῳ ὑποπιπτούσης ἀναστάσεως γέγονε, σαρκὶ τοῦ θανάτου γευσάμενος, ἀναστὰς δὲ τριήμερος καὶ τῶν νεκρῶν πρωτότοκος γενόμενος· ἠγέρθησαν μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἄλλοι ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν, ἀλλ' αὐθις ἀπέθινον καὶ οὐκ ἔφθασαν εἰκόνα τῆς μελλούσης ἀληθινῆς ἀναστάσεως παραστήσαι· μόνος δὲ

Mk. xii. 26,
27; Luke
xx. 37, 38

Mat. xiii.
40-43

John xi.
1-46

1 Cor. xv. 23

Col. i. 18

cometh when the dead shall hear his voice, and shall come forth, they that have done good unto the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation." And again he said concerning the resurrection of the dead, "Have ye not read that which was spoken unto you by God, saying, I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. God is not the God of the dead but of the living." "For as the tares are gathered and burned in the fire, so shall it be in the end of this age. The Son of God shall send forth his Angels, and they shall gather all things that offend, and them which do iniquity, and shall cast them into the furnace of fire; there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth. Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their father." Thus spake he and added this thereto, "Who hath ears to hear, let him hear."

'In such words and many more did the Lord make manifest the resurrection of our bodies, and confirm his words in deed, by raising many that were dead. And, toward the end of his life upon earth, he called from the grave one Lazarus his friend, that had already been four days dead and stank, and thus he restored the lifeless to life. Moreover, the Lord himself became the first-fruits of that resurrection which is final and no longer subject unto death, after he had in the flesh tasted of death; and on the third day he rose again, and became the first-born from the dead. For other men also were raised from the dead, but died once more, and might not yet attain to the likeness of the future true resurrection. But he alone was the

with the
example of
Lazarus,

αὐτὸς τῆς ἀναστάσεως ἐκείνης ἀρχηγὸς ἐγένετο, πρῶτος τὴν ἀνάστατον ἐγερθεὶς ἀνάστασιν. ταῦτα καὶ οἱ ἀπ' ἀρχῆς αὐτόπται καὶ ὑπηρέται γενόμενοι τοῦ λόγου ἐκήρυξαν. φησὶ γὰρ ὁ μακάριος Παῦλος, οὗ ἡ κλήσις οὐκ ἐξ ἀνθρώπων, ἀλλ' οὐρανόθεν γέγονε· Γνωρίζω ὑμῖν, ἀδελφοί, τὸ Εὐαγγέλιον ὃ εὐηγγελισάμην ὑμῖν· παρέδωκα γὰρ ὑμῖν ἐν πρώτοις ὃ καὶ παρέλαβον, ὅτι Χριστὸς ἀπέθανεν ὑπὲρ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν ἡμῶν, κατὰ τὰς Γραφάς· εἰ δὲ Χριστὸς κηρύσσεται, ὅτι ἐκ νεκρῶν ἐγήγερται, πῶς λέγουσί τινες ὅτι ἀνάστασις οὐκ ἔστιν; εἰ γὰρ νεκροὶ οὐκ ἐγείρονται, οὐδὲ Χριστὸς ἐγήγερται· εἰ δὲ Χριστὸς οὐκ ἐγήγερται, ματαία ἡ πίστις ἡμῶν, ἔτι ἔστὲ ἐν ταῖς ἀνομίαις ὑμῶν· εἰ ἐν τῇ ζωῇ ταύτῃ ἠλπικότες ἐσμὲν ἐν Χριστῷ μόνον, ἐλεεινότεροι πάντων ἀνθρώπων ἐσμέν. νυνὶ δὲ Χριστὸς ἐγήγερται ἐκ νεκρῶν, ἀπαρχὴ τῶν κεκοιμημένων γενόμενος· ἐπειδὴ γὰρ δι' ἀνθρώπου ὁ θάνατος, καὶ δι' ἀνθρώπου ἀνάστασις νεκρῶν· ὥσπερ γὰρ ἐν τῷ Ἀδὰμ πάντες ἀποθνήσκουσιν, οὕτω καὶ ἐν τῷ Χριστῷ πάντες ζωοποιηθήσονται. καὶ μετ' ὀλίγα· Δεῖ γὰρ τὸ φθαρτὸν τοῦτο ἐνδύσασθαι ἀφθαρσίαν καὶ τὸ θνητὸν τοῦτο ἐνδύσασθαι ἀθανασίαν· ὅταν δὲ τὸ φθαρτὸν τοῦτο ἐνδύσῃται ἀφθαρσίαν καὶ τὸ θνητὸν τοῦτο ἐνδύσῃται ἀθανασίαν, τότε πληρωθήσεται ὁ λόγος ὁ γεγραμμένος· Κατεπόθη ὁ θάνατος εἰς νῖκος· ποῦ σου, θάνατε, τὸ κέντρον; ποῦ σου, ἄδη, τὸ νῖκος; καταργεῖται γὰρ τέλεον ἢ τοῦ θανάτου δύναμις τότε καὶ ἀφανίζεται, μηκέτι ὅπως ἐνεργούσα, ἀλλ' ἀθανασία λοιπὸν καὶ ἀφθαρσία δίδεται τοῖς ἀνθρώποις αἰώνιος.

Luke i. 2

Gal. i. 1
1 Cor. xv.
1 ff.1 Cor. xv.
53-55

leader of that resurrection, the first to be raised to the resurrection immortal.

‘This was the preaching also of them that from the beginning were eye-witnesses and ministers of the word ; for thus saith blessed Paul, whose calling was not of men, but from heaven, “Brethren, I declare unto you the Gospel which I preached unto you. For I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures. Now if Christ be preached that he rose from the dead, how say some among you that there is no resurrection of the dead? For if the dead rise not, then is not Christ raised. And if Christ be not raised, your faith is vain, ye are yet in your sins. If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable. But now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first-fruits of them that slept. For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.” And after a little while, “For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. O death where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?” For then the power of death is utterly annulled and destroyed, no longer working in us, but for the future there is given unto men immortality and incorruption for evermore.

and with
the teach-
ing of
Blessed
Paul,

Ἔσται οὖν, ἔσται ἀναμφιλέκτως ἡ τῶν νεκρῶν ἀνάστασις, καὶ τοῦτο ἀνευδοιάστως πιστεύομεν· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀμοιβὰς καὶ εὐθύνας τῶν βεβιωμένων γινώσκομεν κατὰ τὴν φοβερὰν ἡμέραν τῆς τοῦ Χριστοῦ παρουσίας, δι' ἧς οὐρανοὶ πυρούμενοι λυθήσονται καὶ στοιχεῖα καυσούμενα τήκεται, ὡς φησὶ τις τῶν θεηγόρων, Καινοὺς δὲ οὐρανοὺς καὶ 71
καὶ νηὶν γῆν, κατὰ τὸ ἐπίγγελμα αὐτοῦ προσδοκῶμεν. ὅτι γὰρ ἀμοιβαὶ καὶ εὐθυναὶ εἰσὶ τῶν ἔργων ἐκεῖ, καὶ οὐδὲν ὄλως τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἢ τῶν πονηρῶν παροφθήσεται, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔργων καὶ ῥημάτων καὶ ἐνθυμήσεων ἀνταποδύσεις ἀπόκεινται, δῆλον· φησὶ γὰρ ὁ Κύριος· Ὅς ἐὰν ποτίσῃ ἓνα τῶν μικρῶν τούτων ποτήριον ψυχροῦν μόνον εἰς ὄνομα μαθητοῦ, οὐ μὴ ἀπολέσῃ τὸν μισθὸν αὐτοῦ. καὶ πάλιν λέγει· Ὅταν ἔλθῃ ὁ Υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐν τῇ δόξῃ αὐτοῦ, καὶ πάντες οἱ ἅγιοι ἄγγελοι μετ' αὐτοῦ, τότε συναχθήσονται ἔμπροσθεν αὐτοῦ πάντα τὰ ἔθνη καὶ ἀφοριεῖ αὐτοὺς ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, ὡσπερ ὁ ποιμὴν ἀφορίζει τὰ πρόβατα ἀπὸ τῶν ἐρίφων, καὶ στήσει τὰ μὲν πρόβατα ἐκ δεξιῶν αὐτοῦ, τὰ δὲ ἐρίφια ἐξ εὐωνύμων· τότε ἐρεῖ ὁ βασιλεὺς τοῖς ἐκ δεξιῶν αὐτοῦ· Δεῦτε, οἱ εὐλογημένοι τοῦ Πατρὸς μου, κληρονομήσατε τὴν ἡτοιμασμένην ὑμῖν βασιλείαν ἀπὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου· ἐπέινασα γὰρ καὶ ἐδώκατέ μοι φαγεῖν, ἐδίψησα καὶ ἐποτίσατέ με, ξένος ἦμην καὶ συνηγάγετέ με, γυμνὸς καὶ περιεβύλετέ με, ἡσθένησα καὶ ἐπεσκέψασθέ με, ἐν φυλακῇ ἦμην καὶ ἤλθετε πρὸς με. τί τοῦτο λέγων; τὰς γινομένας παρ' ἡμῶν εἰς τοὺς δεσμένους εὐποιίας ἑαυτῶ οἰκειούμενος. καὶ ἐν ἑτέρῳ λέγει· Πᾶς ὅστις ὁμολογήσει

2 Pet. iii.
12, 13Mat. x. 42
Mk. ix. 41Mat. xxv.
31-36

Luke xii. 8

‘Beyond all question, therefore, there shall be a resurrection of the dead, and this we believe undoubtingly. Moreover we know that there shall be rewards and punishments for the deeds done in our life-time, on the dreadful day of Christ’s coming, “wherein the heavens shall be dissolved in fire and the elements shall melt with fervent heat,” as saith one of the inspired clerks of God ; “nevertheless we, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth.” For that there shall be rewards and punishments for men’s works, and that absolutely nothing, good or bad, shall be overlooked, but that there is reserved a requital for words, deeds and thoughts, is plain. The Lord saith, “Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, he shall in no wise lose his reward.” And again he saith, “When the Son of man shall come in his glory, and all the holy Angels with him, then before him shall be gathered all nations, and he shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats. And he shall set the sheep on his right hand, but the goats on the left. Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, ‘Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. For I was an hungred, and ye gave me meat : I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink : I was a stranger, and ye took me in : naked, and ye clothed me : I was sick, and ye visited me : I was in prison, and ye came unto me.’” Wherefore saith he this, except he count the kind acts we do unto the needy as done unto himself? And in another place he saith, “Whoso-

and of re-
wards and
punish-
ments after
death

ἐν ἐμοὶ ἔμπροσθεν τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὁμολογήσω
καὶ γὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ Πατρὸς μου τοῦ ἐν
οὐρανοῖς.

Ἴδου διὰ πάντων τούτων καὶ ἄλλων πλειόνων
ἐδήλωσε βεβαίαις εἶναι καὶ ἀσφαλεῖς τὰς ἀμοιβὰς 72
τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔργων· ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἐναντίων εὐ-
θύναις ὑποκείσθαι προκατήγγειλε διὰ παραβολῶν
θαυμασιῶν καὶ ἐξαισιῶν, ἅς ἡ πηγὴ τῆς σοφίας
πανσόφως διηγῆσατο· ποτὲ μὲν πλούσιόν τινα
παρειαίγων πορφύραν καὶ βύσσου ἐνδεδυμένον,
καὶ καθ' ἡμέραν λαμπρῶς εὐφραϊνόμενον, ἀμετά-
δοτον δὲ καὶ ἀνηλεῆ πρὸς τοὺς δεομένους ὑπάρ-
χοντα, ὡς καὶ πτωχόν τινα Λάζαρον ὀνόματι
πρὸς τὸν πυλῶνα αὐτοῦ βεβλημένον παρα-
βλέπειν, καὶ οὐδὲ αὐτῶν τῶν τῆς τραπέζης αὐτοῦ
ψιχίων ἐπιδιδόναί αὐτῷ· ἀποθανόντων οὖν ἀμ-
φοτέρων, ὁ μὲν πένης ἐκείνος καὶ ἠλκωμένος
ἀπηνέχθη, φησὶν, εἰς τὸν κόλπον Ἀβραάμ, τὴν
τῶν δικαίων συναυλίαν οὕτω δηλώσας· ὁ δὲ πλού-
σιος παρεδόθη φλογὶ πικρᾶς βασάνου ἐν τῷ ἄδη·
πρὸς ὃν Ἀβραάμ ἔλεγεν· Ἀπέλαβες σὺ τὰ ἀγαθά
σου ἐν τῇ ζωῇ σου, καὶ Λάζαρος ὁμοίως τὰ κακά·
οὖν δὲ οὗτος μὲν παρακαλεῖται, σὺ δὲ ὀδυνᾶσαι.

Ἐτέρωθι δὲ παρειαίζων τὴν τῶν οὐρανῶν βασι-
Mat. xxii. 2 λείαν, λέγει· Ὁμοία ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρα-
νῶν ἀνθρώπῳ βασιλεῖ, ὅστις ἐποίησε γάμους
τῷ υἱῷ αὐτοῦ, τὴν μέλλουσαν εὐφροσύνην καὶ
λαμπρότητα οὕτω δηλῶν. πρὸς ἀνθρώπους γὰρ
ταπεινοὺς καὶ τὰ ἐπίγεια φρονούντας τὸν λόγον
ποιούμενος ἐκ τῶν συνήθων αὐτοῖς καὶ γνωρίμων
ἐδίδου τὰς παραβολὰς. οὐ μέντοι δὲ γάμους καὶ
τραπέζας ἐν ἐκείνῳ παρεδήλου τῷ αἰῶνι εἶναι·

ever shall confess me before men, him will I also confess before my Father which is in heaven.”

‘Lo, by all these examples and many more he proveth that the rewards of good works are certain and sure. Further, that punishments are in store for the bad, he foretold by parables strange and wonderful, which he, the Well of Wisdom most wisely put forth. At one time he brought into his tale a certain rich man which was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day, but who was so niggardly and pitiless toward the destitute as to overlook a certain beggar named Lazarus laid at his gate, and not even to give him of the crumbs from his table. So when one and other were dead, the poor man, full of sores, was carried away, he saith, into Abraham’s bosom—for thus he describeth the habitation of the righteous—but the rich man was delivered to the fire of bitter torment in hell. To him said Abraham, “Thou in thy life-time receivedst thy good things, and likewise Lazarus his evil things, but now he is comforted, and thou art tormented.”

Barlaam
reciteth the
parable of
Dives and
Lazarus

‘And otherwhere he likeneth the kingdom of heaven to a certain king which made a marriage-feast for his son and thereby he declared future happiness and splendour. For as he was wont to speak to humble and earthly minded men, he would draw his parables from homely and familiar things. Not that he meant that marriages and feasts exist in that world; but in condescension

The parable
of the
wedding
feast,

Prov. ix. 3

ἀλλὰ τῇ αὐτῶν συγκαταβαίνων παχύτητι, τοιούτοις ὀνόμασι κέχρηται, γνωρίσαι αὐτοῖς τὰ μέλλοντα βουλόμενος. πάντας μὲν οὖν, φησί, 73
 συνεκάλεσεν ὁ βασιλεὺς ὑψηλῶ κηρύγματι συνελθεῖν εἰς τοὺς γάμους καὶ ἐμφορηθῆναι τῶν ὑπορρήτων ἀγαθῶν ἐκείνων· πολλοὶ δὲ τῶν κεκλημένων ἀμελήσαντες οὐκ ἀπῆλθον, ἀλλ', ἀπασχολήσαντες ἑαυτούς, οἱ μὲν εἰς ἀγροὺς, οἱ δὲ εἰς ἐμπορίας, οἱ δὲ εἰς νεονύμφους γυναῖκας, ἀπεστέρησαν ἑαυτοὺς τῆς λαμπρότητος τοῦ νυμφῶνος. ἐκείνων δὲ ἐθέλοντὶ ἄλλοτριωθέντων τῆς τερπνῆς εὐφροσύνης, ἄλλοι προσεκλήθησαν· καὶ ἐπλήσθη ὁ γάμος ἀνακειμένων. εἰσελθὼν δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς θεάσασθαι τοὺς ἀνακειμένους εἶδεν ἐκεῖ ἄνθρωπον οὐκ ἐνδεδυμένον ἕνδυμα γάμου, καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ· Ἐταῖρε, πῶς εἰσήλθες ὧδε μὴ ἔχων ἕνδυμα γάμου; ὁ δὲ ἐφίμωθη. τότε εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεὺς τοῖς διακόνοις· Δῆσαντες αὐτοῦ χεῖρας καὶ πόδας, ἄρατε αὐτόν, καὶ ἐμβάλετε εἰς τὸ σκότος τὸ ἐξώτερον· ἐκεῖ ἔσται ὁ κλαυθμὸς καὶ ὁ βρυγμὸς τῶν ὀδόντων. οἱ μὲν οὖν παραιτησάμενοι καὶ μηδύλως τῆς κλήσεως ὑπακούσαντες εἰσὶν οἱ μὴ προσδραμόντες τῇ τοῦ Χριστοῦ πίστει, ἀλλ' εἴτε τῇ εἰδωλολατρείᾳ, εἴτε αἰρέσει τινὶ ἐμμέναντες· ὁ δὲ μὴ ἔχων τὸ τοῦ γάμου ἕνδυμα ἐστὶν ὁ πιστεύσας μὲν, πράξεισι δὲ ῥυπαραῖς τὸ νοητὸν ἕνδυμα κηλιδώσας, ὃς καὶ δικαίως ἐξεβλήθη τῆς χαρᾶς τοῦ νυμφῶνος.

Mat. xxv.
1-12

Καὶ ἄλλην δὲ παραβολὴν ταύτη συνάδουσαν παρέθηκε, δέκα τινὰς παρθένους τυπώσας, ὧν αἱ μὲν πέντε ἦσαν φρόνιμοι, αἱ δὲ πέντε μωραῖ. αἴτινες μωραῖ, λαβοῦσαι τὰς λαμπίδας αὐτῶν, 74

to men's grossness, he employed these names when he would make known to them the future. So, as he telleth, the king with high proclamation called all to come to the marriage to take their fill of his wondrous store of good things. But many of them that were bidden made light of it and came not, and busied themselves: some went to their farms, some to their merchandize, and others to their newly wedded wives, and thus deprived themselves of the splendour of the bride chamber. Now when these had, of their own choice, absented themselves from this joyous merriment, others were bidden thereto, and the wedding was furnished with guests. And when the king came in to see the guests, he saw there a man which had not on a wedding garment, and he said unto him, "Friend, how camest thou in hither, not having a wedding garment?" And he was speechless. Then said the king to the servants, "Bind him hand and foot, and take him away, and cast him into outer darkness; there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth." Now they who made excuses and paid no heed to the call are they that hasten not to the faith of Christ, but continue in idolatry or heresy. But he that had no wedding garment is he that believeth, but hath soiled his spiritual garment with unclean acts, and was rightly cast forth from the joy of the bride chamber.

' And he put forth yet another parable, in harmony with this, in his picture of the Ten Virgins, "five of whom were wise, and five were foolish. They that were foolish took their lamps and took no

and the
parable of
the wise
and foolish
virgins

οὐκ ἔλαβον μεθ' ἑαυτῶν ἔλαιον· αἱ δὲ φρόνιμοι ἔλαβον ἔλαιον· διὰ τοῦ ἐλαίου τὴν τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔργων κτήσιν σημαίνων. Μέσης δὲ τῆς νυκτός, φησί, κραυγὴ γέγονεν· Ἴδου ὁ νυμφίος ἔρχεται· ἐξέρχεσθε εἰς ἀπάντησιν αὐτοῦ· διὰ τοῦ μεσονυκτίου τὸ ἄδηλον τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης παραστήσας. τότε ἠγέρθησαν πῦσαι αἱ παρθένοι ἐκεῖναι· Αἱ μὲν οὖν ἔτοιμοι ἐξῆλθον εἰς ἀπάντησιν τοῦ νυμφίου, καὶ εἰσῆλθον μετ' αὐτοῦ εἰς τοὺς γάμους, καὶ ἐκλείσθη ἡ θύρα· αἱ δὲ ἀνέτοιμοι, ἃς εἰκότως μωρὰς ἐκάλεσε, σβεννυμένας τὰς λαμπάδας ἑαυτῶν ὀρώσαι, ἀπῆλθον ἀγοράσαι ἔλαιον. παραγενόμεναι δὲ κλεισθείσης ἤδη τῆς θύρας, ἔκραζον λέγουσαι· Κύριε, κύριε, ἀνοιξον ἡμῖν· ὁ δὲ, φησὶν, ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν· Ἀμὴν, λέγω ὑμῖν, οὐκ οἶδα ὑμᾶς· διὰ τούτων οὖν ἀπίπτων δῆλόν ἐστιν ἀνταπόδοσιν εἶναι οὐ μόνον τῶν ἐναντίων πράξεων, ἀλλὰ καὶ ῥημάτων καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν ἐνθυμήσεων.

Mat. xii. 36 εἶπεν γὰρ ὁ Σωτὴρ· Λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι πᾶν ῥῆμα ἀργὸν ὃ ἐὰν λαλήσωσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ἀποδώσουσι περὶ αὐτοῦ λόγον ἐν ἡμέρᾳ κρίσεως. καὶ αὖθις·

Mat. x. 30 Ὑμῶν δέ, φησί, καὶ αἱ τρίχες τῆς κεφαλῆς ἠριθμημέναι εἰσὶ· διὰ τῶν τριχῶν τὰ λεπτότατα τῶν διαλογισμῶν καὶ ἐνθυμήσεων παραδηλώσας. 75

Heb. iv. 12, 13 Παῦλος· Ζῶν γάρ, φησὶν, ὁ λόγος τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ ἐνεργῆς, καὶ τομώτερος ὑπὲρ πᾶσαν μάχαιραν δίστομον, καὶ δίκνούμενος ἄχρι μερισμοῦ ψυχῆς τε καὶ πνεύματος, ἁρμῶν τε καὶ μυελῶν, καὶ κριτικὸς ἐνθυμήσεων καὶ ἐννοιῶν καρδίας· καὶ οὐκ ἔστι κτίσις ἀφανῆς ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ, πάντα δὲ

oil with them, but the wise took oil." By the oil he signifieth the acquiring of good works. "And at midnight," he saith, "there was a cry made, 'Behold the bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him.'" By midnight he denoteth the uncertainty of that time. Then all those virgins arose. "They that were ready went forth to meet the bridegroom and went in with him to the marriage, and the door was shut." But they that were un-ready (whom rightly he calleth foolish), seeing that their lamps were going out, went forth to buy oil. Afterward they drew nigh, the door being now shut, and cried, saying, "Lord, Lord, open to us." But he answered and said, "Verily I say unto you, I know you not." Wherefore from all this it is manifest that there is a requital not only for overt acts, but also for words and even secret thoughts; for the Saviour said, "I say unto you, that for every idle word that men shall speak they shall give account thereof in the day of judgement." And again he saith, "But the very hairs of your head are numbered," by the hairs meaning the smallest and slightest phantasy or thought. And in harmony herewith is the teaching of blessed Paul, "For the word of God," saith he, "is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, and piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart. Neither is there any creature that is not manifest in his sight: but all things are

γυμνὰ καὶ τετραχλησιμένα τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς αὐτοῦ,
πρὸς ὃν ἡμῖν ὁ λόγος.

Ταῦτα καὶ οἱ προφήται προὐχρόνων πολλῶν
τῇ τοῦ Πνεύματος λαμπόμενοι χάριτι ἀριδη-
λότατα κατήγγειλαν. φησὶ γὰρ ὁ Ἡσαίας· Ἐγὼ
τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶν καὶ τοὺς λογισμοὺς ἐπίσταμαι καὶ
ἀναποδώσω αὐτοῖς· ἰδοὺ συναγαγεῖν ἔρχομαι
πάντα τὰ ἔθνη καὶ τὰς γλώσσας, καὶ ἤξουσι, καὶ
ὄψονται τὴν δόξαν μου. καὶ ἔσται ὁ οὐρανὸς
καινὸς καὶ ἡ γῆ καινὴ, ἃ ἐγὼ ποιῶ μὲν ἐνώπιόν
μου· καὶ ἤξει πᾶσα σὰρξ τοῦ προσκυνῆσαι
ἐνώπιόν μου, λέγει Κύριος, καὶ ἐξελεύσονται, καὶ
ὄψονται τὰ κῶλα τῶν ἀνθρώπων, τῶν παρα-
βεβηκότων ἐν ἐμοί· ὁ γὰρ σκώληξ αὐτῶν οὐ
τελευτήσει, καὶ τὸ πῦρ αὐτῶν οὐ σβεσθήσεται,
καὶ ἔσονται εἰς ὄρασιν πάση σαρκί. καὶ αὖθις
περὶ τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης λέγει· Καὶ εἰληθήσεται ὁ

Is. lxvi.
18 ff.

Is. xxxiv, 4

οὐρανὸς ὡς βιβλίον, καὶ πάντα τὰ ἄστρα πεσοῦν-
ται ὡς φύλλα ἐξ ἁμπέλου· ἰδοὺ γὰρ ἡμέρα Κυρίου
ἔρχεται, ἀνιάτος θυμοῦ καὶ ὀργῆς, θεῖναι τὴν
οἰκουμένην ὅλην ἔρημον καὶ τοὺς ἁμαρτωλοὺς
ἀπολέσαι ἐξ αὐτῆς· οἱ γὰρ ἄστερες τοῦ οὐρανοῦ
καὶ ὁ Ὀρίων καὶ πᾶς ὁ κόσμος τοῦ οὐρανοῦ τὸ 76
φῶς αὐτῶν οὐ δώσουσι, καὶ σκοτισθήσεται τοῦ
ἡλίου ἀνατέλλοντος, καὶ ἡ σελήνη οὐ δώσει τὸ
φῶς αὐτῆς· καὶ ἀπολωῖ ὕβριν ἀνόμων καὶ ὕβριν
ὑπερηφάνων ταπεινώσω. καὶ πάλιν λέγει· Οὐαὶ
οἱ ἐπισπώμενοι τὰς ἁμαρτίας αὐτῶν ὡς σχοινίῳ
μακρῷ καὶ ὡς ζυγοῦ ἰμάντι δαμάλειος τὰς ἀνομίας·
οὐαὶ οἱ λέγοντες τὸ πονηρὸν καλὸν καὶ τὸ καλὸν
πονηρὸν, οἱ τιθέντες τὸ σκότος φῶς καὶ τὸ φῶς
σκότος, οἱ τιθέντες τὸ πικρὸν γλυκὺ καὶ τὸ γλυκὺ

Is. v. 18

naked and laid bare unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do."

'These things also were proclaimed with wondrous clearness by the prophets of old time, illumined by the grace of the Spirit. For Esay saith, "I know their works and their thoughts," and will repay them. "Behold, I come to gather all nations and all tongues; and they shall come and see my glory. And the heaven shall be new, and the earth, which I make before me. And all flesh shall come to worship before me, saith the Lord. And they shall go forth, and look upon the carcasses of the men that have transgressed against me: for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched; and they shall be a spectacle unto all flesh." And again he saith concerning that day, "And the heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll, and all the stars shall fall down as leaves from the vine. For behold, the day of the Lord cometh, cruel with wrath and fierce anger, to lay the whole world desolate and to destroy the sinners out of it. For the stars of heaven and Orion and all the constellations of heaven shall not give their light, and there shall be darkness at the sun's rising, and the moon shall not give her light. And I will cause the arrogancy of the sinners to cease, and will lay low the haughtiness of the proud." And again he saith, "Wo unto them that draw their iniquities as with a long cord, and their sins as with an heifer's cart-ropes! Wo unto them that call evil good, and good evil; that put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for

Balaam
maketh
appeal to
the words
of Esay,

πικρόν. οὐαὶ οἱ ἰσχύοντες ὑμῶν οἱ δυνάσται, οἱ κερνῶντες τὸ σίκερα, οἱ δικαιούντες τὸν ἀσεβῆ ἔνεκεν δώρων καὶ τὸ δίκαιον τοῦ δικαίου αἴροντες, οἱ ἐκκλίνοντες κρίσιν πτωχῶν καὶ ἀρπάζοντες κρίμα πενήτων, ὥστε εἶναι αὐτοῖς χήραν εἰς ἀρπαγὴν καὶ ὄρφανόν εἰς προνομίην. καὶ τί ποιήσουσι τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῆς ἐπισκοπῆς; καὶ πρὸς τίνα καταφεύξονται τοῦ βοηθηθῆναι; καὶ ποῦ καταλείψουσι τὴν δόξαν αὐτῶν τοῦ μὴ ἐμπεσεῖν εἰς ἀπαγωγὴν; ὃν τρόπον καυθήσεται καλίμη ὑπὸ ἀνθρακος πυρὸς καὶ συγκαυθήσεται ὑπὸ φλογὸς ἀνημμένης, ἡ ρίζα αὐτῶν ὡς χνοὺς ἔσται, καὶ τὸ ἄνθος αὐτῶν ὡς κοινορτὸς ἀναβήσεται· οὐ γὰρ ἠθέλησαν τὸν νόμον Κυρίου Σαβαώθ, ἀλλὰ τὸ λόγιον τοῦ ἁγίου Ἰσραὴλ παρώξυναν.

Τούτῳ συνάδων καὶ ἕτερος προφήτης φησὶν· Ἐγγὺς ἡ ἡμέρα Κυρίου ἡ μεγάλη, ἐγγὺς καὶ ταχυνὴ 77 σφόδρα· φωνὴ ἡ ἡμέρας Κυρίου πικρὰ καὶ σκληρὰ τέτακται· δυνατὴ ἡμέρα ὀργῆς ἡ ἡμέρα ἐκείνη, ἡμέρα θλίψεως καὶ ἀνάγκης, ἡμέρα ταλαιπωρίας καὶ ἀφανισμοῦ, ἡμέρα σκότους καὶ γνόφου, ἡμέρα νεφέλης καὶ ὀμίχλης, ἡμέρα σάλπιγγος καὶ κραυγῆς· καὶ ἐκθλίψω τοὺς πονηροὺς, καὶ πορεύσονται ὡς τυφλοί, ὅτι τῷ Κυρίῳ ἐξήμαρτον· καὶ τὸ ἀργύριον αὐτῶν καὶ τὸ χρυσίον οὐ μὴ δύνηται ἐξελέσθαι αὐτοὺς ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ὀργῆς Κυρίου· ἐν πυρὶ γὰρ ζήλου αὐτοῦ καταναλωθήσεται πᾶσα ἡ γῆ, διότι συντέλειαν ποιήσει ἐπὶ πάντας τοὺς κατοικοῦντας τὴν γῆν. πρὸς τούτοις καὶ Δαυὶδ ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ προφήτης βοᾷ· Ὁ Θεὸς ἐμφανῶς ἦξει, ὁ Θεὸς ἡμῶν, καὶ οὐ παρασιωπήσεται. πῦρ ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ καυθήσεται, καὶ κύκλῳ αὐτοῦ καταγιγ

Is. x. 2

Is. v. 24

Zeph. i.
14-18

Ps. l. 3, 4

bitter! Wo unto those of you that are mighty, that are princes, that mingle strong drink, which justify the wicked for reward, and take justice from the just, and turn aside the judgement from the needy, and take away the right from the poor, that the widow may be their spoil and the fatherless their prey! And what will they do in the day of visitation, and to whom will they flee for help? And where will they leave their glory, that they fall not into arrest? Like as stubble shall be burnt by live coal of fire, and consumed by kindled flame, so their root shall be as foam, and their blossom shall go up as dust, for they would not the law of the Lord of hosts, and provoked the oracle of the Holy One of Israel."

'In tune therewith saith also another prophet, ^{and of other prophets} "The great day of the Lord is near, and hasteth greatly. The bitter and austere voice of the day of the Lord hath been appointed. A mighty day of wrath is that day, a day of trouble and distress, a day of wasteness and desolation, a day of blackness and gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness, a day of the trumpet and alarm. And I will bring distress upon the wicked, and they shall walk like blind men, because they have sinned against the Lord. Neither their silver nor their gold shall be able to deliver them in the day of the Lord's wrath; for the whole land shall be devoured by the fire of his jealousy, for he shall make a riddance of all them that dwell in the land." Moreover David, the king and prophet, crieth thus, "God shall come visibly, even our God, and shall not keep silence: a fire shall be kindled before him, and a mighty

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

σφοδρά· προσκαλέσεται τὸν οὐρανὸν ἄνω καὶ τὴν γῆν, τοῦ διακρίναι τὸν λαὸν αὐτοῦ. καὶ αὐθις·
 Ps. lxxxi. 8 Ἄνίστα, φησίν, Θεός, κρίνον τὴν γῆν, ὅτι ἐνθύμιον
 Ps. lxxvi. 11 ἀνθρώπου ἐξομολογήσεται σοι· καὶ σὺ ἀποδώσεις
 Ps. lxxii. 12 ἐκάστῳ κατὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἕτερα
 τοιαῦτα ὅ τε ψαλμῶδός καὶ πάντες οἱ προφῆται
 τῷ θείῳ πνεύματι μνηθέντες περὶ τῆς μελλούσης
 κρίσεως καὶ ἀνταποδόσεως ἐκήρυξαν· ὧν τοὺς
 λόγους καὶ ὁ Σωτὴρ ἀσφαλίστατα βεβαιώσας, 78
 ἐδίδαξεν ἡμᾶς πιστεύειν ἀνάστασιν νεκρῶν καὶ
 ἀνταπόδοσιν τῶν βεβιωμένων ζωῆν τε ἀτελεύτε-
 ρου τοῦ μέλλοντος αἰῶνος.

X

Ὁ δὲ Ἰωάσαφ, κατανύξεως πολλῆς ἐπὶ τούτοις
 πληρωθείς, σύνδακρυς ὅλος ἦν. καὶ φησὶ πρὸς
 τὸν γέροντα· Πάντα μοι σαφῶς ἐγνώρισας, καὶ
 ἀσφαλῶς διεξῆλθες τὴν φρικτὴν ταύτην καὶ θαν-
 μαστὴν διήγησιν. τούτων οὖν προκειμένων ἡμῖν,
 τί χρὴ ποιεῖν, τοῦ ἐκφυγεῖν τὰς ἡτοιμασμένας τοῖς
 ἁμαρτωλοῖς κολάσεις, καὶ ἀξιωθῆναι τῆς χαρᾶς
 τῶν δικαίων;

Acts ii.
37-39

Καὶ ὁ Βαρλαάμ ἀπεκρίνατο· Γέγραπται ὅτι δι-
 δάσκοντός ποτε τοῦ Πέτρου τὸν λαόν, ὃς καὶ κορυ-
 φαῖος ἐκλήθη τῶν ἀποστόλων, κατενύγησαν τῇ
 καρδίᾳ, καθάπερ καὶ σὺ σήμερον, καί, εἰπόντων
 αὐτῶν· Τί ποιήσομεν; ὁ Πέτρος ἔφη πρὸς αὐτούς·
 Μετανοήσατε, καὶ βαπτισθήτω ἕκαστος ὑμῶν εἰς
 ἄφεςιν ἁμαρτιῶν, καὶ λήψεσθε τὴν δωρεὰν τοῦ

tempest round about him. He shall call the heaven from above, and the earth, that he may judge his people." And again he saith, "Arise, O God, judge thou the earth, because 'the fierceness of man shall turn to thy praise.' And thou shalt 'reward every man according to his works.'" And many other such things have been spoken by the Psalmist, and all the Prophets inspired by the Holy Ghost, concerning the judgement and the recompense to come. Their words also have been most surely confirmed by the Saviour who hath taught us to believe the resurrection of the dead, and the recompense of the deeds done in the flesh, and the unending life of the world to come.'

X

But Ioasaph was filled hereby with deep compunction, and was melted into tears; and he said to the elder, 'Thou hast told me everything plainly, and hast completed unerringly thy terrible and marvellous tale. With such truths set before us, what must we do to escape the punishments in store for sinners, and to gain the joy of the righteous?'

Barlaam answered: 'It is written of Peter, who was also called chief of the Apostles, that once when he was preaching the people were pricked in their heart, like thyself to-day: and when they asked, "What shall we do?"; Peter said unto them, "Repent, and be baptized every one of you for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the

Ioasaph
asketh how
he may be
saved

Barlaam
declareth
the way of
salvation,

Ἁγίου Πνεύματος. ὑμῖν γάρ ἐστιν ἡ ἐπαγγελία καὶ τοῖς τέκνοις ὑμῶν καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς εἰς μακρὰν ὄσους ἂν προσκαλέσῃται Κύριος ὁ Θεὸς ἡμῶν. ἰδοὺ οὖν καὶ ἐπὶ σὲ ἐξέχεε τὸ πλοῦσιον ἔλεος αὐτοῦ, καὶ προσεκαλέσατό σε, τὸν μακρὰν αὐτοῦ τῇ γνώμῃ ὑπάρχοντα καὶ ἀλλοτρίοις λατρεύοντα οὐ θεοῖς, ἀλλὰ δαίμοσιν ὀλεθρίοις καὶ ξοάνοις κωφοῖς καὶ ἀναισθήτοις. διὸ καὶ πρὸ πάντων πρόσελθε τῷ κεκληκότι, παρ' οὗ λήψῃ τῶν ὀρωμένων καὶ τῶν ἰοράτων ἀψευδῆ τὴν γνώσιν. εἰ δὲ μετὰ τὸ κληθῆναι οὐ θέλεις ἢ βραδύνεις, δικαία Θεοῦ κρίσει ἀπόκληρος ἔσῃ, τῷ μὴ θελήσαι μὴ 79
 θεληθείς· οὕτω γὰρ καὶ ὁ αὐτὸς ἀπόστολος Πέτρος πρὸς τινὰ τῶν μαθητῶν λελάληκεν. ἐγὼ δὲ πιστεύω ὅτι καὶ ὑπήκουσας τῆς κλήσεως, καὶ ἔτι τρανότερον ὑπακούσας ἀρεῖς τὸν σταυρὸν καὶ ἀκολουθήσεις τῷ καλοῦντί σε Θεῷ καὶ Δεσπότη, ὃς προσκαλεῖταί σε ἀπὸ θανάτου εἰς ζωὴν καὶ ἀπὸ σκότους εἰς φῶς. τῷ ὄντι γὰρ ἡ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἄγνοια σκότος ἐστὶ καὶ θάνατος ψυχῆς, καὶ τὸ δουλεύειν εἰδώλοις ἐπ' ὀλέθρῳ τῆς φύσεως πάσης μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἀναισθησίας καὶ ἀφροσύνης ἐπέκεινα.

Hab. ii. 18

Acts viii.
22, 23 (?)

Mat. x. 38

Mk. viii. 34

1 Pet. ii. 9

Ὅδς τίμη ὁμοιώσω, καὶ ποταπὴν σοι εἰκόνα τῆς τούτων ἀβελτηρίας παραστήσω; ἀλλὰ σοι παραθήσω ὑπόδειγμα παρὰ τινος ἀνδρὸς σοφωτάτου λεχθὲν πρὸς με.

Ἐλεγε γὰρ ὅτι "Ὅμοιοί εἰσιν οἱ τῶν εἰδώλων προσκυνηταὶ ἀνθρώπῳ ἰξευτῇ, ὃς κατέσχευεν ἐν τῶν σμικροτάτων στρουθίων· ἀηδόνα τοῦτο καλοῦσι. λαβὼν δὲ μάχαιραν τοῦ σφίξαι αὐτὸ καὶ φαγεῖν, ἐδόθη τῇ ἀηδόνι φωνὴ ἔναρθρος. καὶ

Holy Ghost. For to you is the promise, and to your children, and to all that are afar off even as many as the Lord our God shall call." Behold therefore upon thee also hath he poured forth the riches of his mercy, and hath called thee that wert afar off from him in heart, and didst serve others, not Gods, but pernicious devils and dumb and senseless wooden images. Wherefore before all things approach thou him who hath called thee, and from him shalt thou receive the true knowledge of things visible and invisible. But if, after thy calling, thou be loth or slack, thou shalt be disherited by the just judgement of God, and by thy rejection of him thou shalt be rejected. For thus too spake the same Apostle Peter to a certain disciple.¹ But I believe that thou hast heard the call, and that, when thou hast heard it more plainly, thou wilt take up thy Cross, and follow that God and Master that calleth thee, calleth thee to himself from death unto life, and from darkness unto light. For, soothly, ignorance of God is darkness and death of the soul; and to serve idols, to the destruction of all nature, is to my thinking the extreme of all senselessness.

'But idolaters—to whom shall I compare them, and to what likeness shall I liken their silliness? Well, I will set before thee an example which I heard from the lips of one most wise.

"Idol worshippers," said he, "are like a fowler who caught a tiny bird, called nightingale. He took a knife, for to kill and eat her; but the nightingale, being given the power of articulate speech,

and
showeth
the folly of
idolatry by
the tale of
the Fowler
and the
Nightingale

AVOLOGUE
III.

¹ Simon Magus(?).

φησι πρὸς τὸν ἰξευτήν· Τί σοι ὄφελος, ἄνθρωπε, 80
 τῆς ἐμῆς σφαγῆς; οὐ δυνήση γὰρ δι' ἐμοῦ τὴν
 σὴν ἐμπλήσαι γαστέρα. ἀλλ' εἴ με τῶν δεσμῶν
 ἐλευθερώσεις, δώσω σοι ἐντολὰς τρεῖς, ἃς φυλάτ-
 των μεγάλα παρ' ὄλην σου τὴν ζωὴν ὠφεληθήσῃ.
 ὁ δέ, θαμβηθεὶς τῇ ταύτης λαλιᾷ, ἐπηγγείλατο, εἰ
 καινόν τι παρ' αὐτῆς ἀκούσειε, θάττον ἐλευ-
 θερῶσαι τῆς κατοχῆς. ἐπιστραφεῖσα δὲ ἡ ἀηδὼν
 λέγει τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ· Μηδέποτε τινας τῶν ἀνε-
 φίκτων ἐπιχειρήσης ἐφικέσθαι, καὶ μὴ μεταμελοῦ
 ἐπὶ πράγματι παρελθόντι, καὶ ἄπιστον ῥῆμα
 πώποτε μὴ πιστεύσης. ταύτας δὴ τὰς τρεῖς
 ἐντολὰς φύλαττε, καὶ εὖ σοι γένηται. ἀγάμενος
 δὲ ὁ ἀνὴρ τὸ εὐσύννοπτον καὶ συνετὸν τῶν ῥημά-
 των, λύσας αὐτὴν τῶν δεσμῶν κατὰ τοῦ ἕερος
 ἐξαπέστειλεν. ἡ οὖν ἀηδὼν θέλουσα μαθεῖν εἰ
 ἐπέγνω ὁ ἀνὴρ τῶν λεχθέντων αὐτῷ ῥημάτων
 τὴν δύναμιν καὶ εἰ ἐκαρπώσατό τινα ὠφέλειαν,
 λέγει πρὸς αὐτὸν ἰπταμένη ἐν τῷ ἕερι· Φεῦ
 σου τῆς ἀβουλίας, ἄνθρωπε, ὅποιον θησαυ-
 ρὸν σήμερον ἀπώλεσας· ὑπάρχει γὰρ ἐν τοῖς
 ἐγκάτοις μου μαργαρίτης, ὑπερέχων τῷ μεγέθει
 στρουθοκαμήλου ὄον. ὡς οὖν ἤκουσε ταῦτα
 ὁ ἰξευτής, συνεχύθη τῇ λύπῃ μεταμελόμενος ὅτι
 ἐξέφυγεν ἡ ἀηδὼν ἐκείνη τὰς χεῖρας αὐτοῦ· καί,
 πειρώμενος αὐθις κατασχεῖν αὐτήν, εἶπε· Δεῦρο
 ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ μου, καί, φιλοφρονησάμενός σε καλῶς,
 ἐντίμως ἐξαποστελῶ. ἡ δὲ ἀηδὼν ἔφη αὐτῷ· 81
 Νῦν ἔργων ἰσχυρῶς ἀνοηταίνειν σε· δεξάμενος
 γὰρ τὰ λεχθέντα σοι προθύμως καὶ ἠδέως ἀκού-
 σας, οὐδεμίαν ἐξ αὐτῶν ὠφέλειαν ἐπεκτήσω.
 εἰπόν σοι μὴ μεταμελεῖσθαι ἐπὶ πράγματι παρελ-

said to the fowler, 'Man, what advantageth it thee to slay me? for thou shalt not be able by my means to fill thy belly. Now free me of my fetters, and I will give thee three precepts, by the keeping of which thou shalt be greatly benefited all thy life long.' He, astonished at her speech, promised that, if he heard anything new from her, he would quickly free her from her captivity. The nightingale turned towards our friend and said, 'Never try to attain to the unattainable: never regret the thing past and gone: and never believe the word that passeth belief. Keep these three precepts, and may it be well with thee.' The man, admiring the lucidity and sense of her words, freed the bird from her captivity, and sent her forth aloft. She, therefore, desirous to know whether the man had understood the force of her words, and whether he had gleaned any profit therefrom, said, as she flew aloft, 'Shame, sir, on thy fecklessness! What a treasure that hast lost to-day! For I have inside me a pearl larger than an ostrich-egg.' When the fowler heard thereof, he was distraught with grief, regretting that the bird had escaped out of his hands. And he would fain have taken her again. 'Come hither,' said he, 'into my house: I will make thee right welcome, and send thee forth with honour.' But the nightingale said unto him, 'Now I know thee to be a mighty fool. Though thou didst receive my words readily and gladly, thou hast gained no profit thereby. I bade thee never regret the thing past and gone; and

θόντι· καὶ ἰδοὺ συνεχύθησ τῇ λύπῃ ὅτι σου τὰς χεῖρας ἐξέφυγον, μεταμελόμενος ἐπὶ πράγματι παρελθόντι. ἐνετειλάμην σοι μὴ ἐπιχειρεῖν τῶν ἀνεφίκτων ἐφικέσθαι, καὶ πειρᾶ κατασχεῖν με, μὴ δυνάμενος τῆς ἐμῆς ἐφικέσθαι πορείας. πρὸς τούτοις δὲ καὶ ἄπιστον ῥῆμα μὴ πιστεύειν σοι διεστείλαμην· ἀλλ' ἰδοὺ ἐπίστευσας ὑπάρχειν ἐν τοῖς ἐγκατοῖς μου μαργαρίτην ὑπερβαίνοντα τὸ μέτρον τῆς ἡλικίας μου, καὶ οὐκ ἐφρόνησας συνιέναι ὅτι ὅλη ἐγὼ οὐκ ἐφικνοῦμαι τῷ μεγέθει τῶν τοῦ στρουθοκαμήλου ὠν, καὶ πῶς μαργαρίτην τοιοῦτον ἐχώρησα ἐν ἐμοί;

Οὕτως οὖν ἀνοηταίνουσι καὶ οἱ πεποιοῦτες ἐπὶ τοῖς εἰδώλοις· εἰργάσαντο γὰρ ταῦτα ταῖς χερσὶν αὐτῶν, καὶ προσκυνοῦσιν ἃ ἐποίησαν οἱ δάκτυλοι αὐτῶν, λέγοντες· Οὗτοι οἱ πλαστοουργοὶ ἡμῶν. πῶς οὖν πλαστοουργοὺς τοὺς ὑπ' αὐτῶν δημιουργηθέντας καὶ διαπλασθέντας νομίζουσιν; ἀλλὰ καὶ τηροῦντες αὐτὰ ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ, τοῦ μὴ ὑπὸ κλεπτῶν συληθῆναι, φύλακας ὑποκαλοῦνται τῆς σφῶν σωτηρίας· καὶ τοί γε πόσης ταῦτα ἀφροσύνης, καὶ τὸ μὴ γινώσκειν ὅτι, οὐκ ἐξαρκοῦντες ἑαυτοὺς φυλάσσειν καὶ βοηθεῖν, πῶς ἄλλοις γέ- 82

νοιντο φύλακες καὶ σωτῆρες; τί γάρ, φησὶν, ἐκζητοῦσι περὶ τῶν ζώντων τοὺς νεκρούς; κατακενοῦσι χρήματα, στήλας τοῖς δαίμοσι καὶ ἀγάλματα ἐγεῖραι, καὶ φληναφοῦσιν ἀγαθῶν παρόχους αὐτοὺς ὑπάρχειν, αἰτοῦντες παρ' αὐτῶν λαβεῖν ἄπερ οὔτε πώποτε ἐκτήσαντο, οὔτε μὴν ἔτι κτή- 82
 σονται. διὸ γέγραπται· "Ὁμοιοὶ αὐτοῖς γένοιντο οἱ ποιοῦντες αὐτὰ καὶ πάντες οἱ πεποιοῦτες ἐπ' αὐτοῖς· οἴτινες, φησί, μισθωσάμενοι χρυσοχόου,

Is. xvii. 18

Is. viii. 19

Psa. cxv. 8;
cxxxv. 13

Is. xlvi. 6, 7

behold thou art distraught with grief because I have escaped out of thy hands—there thou regrettest a thing past and gone. I charged thee not to try to attain to the unattainable, and thou triest to catch me, though thou canst not attain to my path. Besides which, I bade thee never believe a word past belief, and behold thou hast believed that I had inside me a pearl exceeding the measure of my size, and hadst not the sense to see that my whole body doth not attain to the bulk of ostrich eggs. How then could I contain such a pearl? ”

‘ Thus senseless, then, are also they that trust in idols : for these be their handiwork, and they worship that which their fingers made, saying, “ These be our creators.” How then deem they their creators those which have been formed and fashioned by themselves? Nay more, they safeguard their gods, lest they be stolen by thieves, and yet they call them guardians of their safety. And yet what folly not to know that they, which be unable to guard and aid themselves, can in no wise guard and save others ! “ For ” saith he, “ why, on behalf of the living, should they seek unto the dead? ” They expend wealth, for to raise statues and images to devils, and vainly boast that these give them good gifts, and crave to receive of their hands things which those idols never possessed, nor ever shall possess. Wherefore it is written, “ May they that make them be like unto them, and so be all such as put their trust in them, who, ” he saith, “ hire a goldsmith, and make them

- ἐποίησαν χειροποίητα, καὶ κύψαντες προσεκύνησαν αὐτοῖς. αἴρουσιν αὐτὰ ἐπὶ τῶν ὤμων καὶ πορεύονται· ἐὰν δὲ θῶσιν αὐτὰ ἐπὶ τοῦ τόπου, μενεῖ ἐν αὐτῷ, οὐ μὴ κινήθῃ. καὶ ὃς ἂν βοήσῃ πρὸς αὐτά, οὐ μὴ εἰσακούσῃ αὐτοῦ, ἀπὸ κακῶν οὐ μὴ σώσῃ αὐτόν. Διὸ αἰσχύνηθητε αἰσχύνην αἰώνιον, οἱ πεποιθότες ἐπὶ τοῖς γλυπτοῖς, οἱ λέγοντες τοῖς χωνευτοῖς· Ὑμεῖς ἐστὲ θεοὶ ἡμῶν.
- Is. xlii. 17 "Ἐθυσαν γάρ, φησί, δαιμονίους καὶ οὐ Θεῶν, θεοῖς οἷς οὐκ ᾔδεισαν οἱ πατέρες αὐτῶν καινοὶ καὶ πρόσφατοι ἤκασιν, ὅτι γενεὰ ἐξεστραμμένη ἐστὶ καὶ οὐκ ἔστι πίστις ἐν αὐτοῖς.
- Deut. xxxii. 17, 20 Ἐκ ταύτης οὖν τῆς ποιηρᾶς γενεᾶς καὶ ἀπίστου
- Is. lii. 11 προσκαλεῖται σε Κύριος, λέγων σοι· Ἐξελθε ἐκ
- 2 Cor. vi. 17 μέσου αὐτῶν καὶ ἀφορίσθητι, καὶ ἀκαθάρτου μὴ
- Acts ii. 40 ἄψῃ, ἀλλὰ σώθητι ἐκ τῆς γενεᾶς τῆς σκολιᾶς
- Mic. ii. 10 ταύτης· ἀνίστηθι καὶ πορεύου, ὅτι οὐκ ἔστι σοι αὕτη ἀνάπαυσις· ἡ γὰρ πολυαρχία τῶν παρ' ὑμῖν θεῶν καὶ ἄτακτον καὶ στασιώδες καὶ παν- 83
- 1 Cor. viii. 6 τελῶς ἀνύπαρκτον. ἡμῖν δὲ οὐχ οὕτως ἐστίν, οὐδὲ πολλοὶ θεοὶ καὶ κύριοι· ἀλλ' εἰς Θεὸς ὁ Πατήρ, ἐξ οὗ τὰ πάντα καὶ ἡμεῖς εἰς αὐτόν· καὶ εἰς Κύριος Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, δι' οὗ τὰ πάντα καὶ ἡμεῖς δι'
- Col. i. 15, 16 αὐτοῦ, ὃς ἐστὶν εἰκὼν τοῦ Θεοῦ τοῦ ἀοράτου, πρωτότοκος ἀπάσης τῆς κτίσεως καὶ πάντων τῶν αἰώνων, ὅτι ἐν αὐτῷ ἐκτίσθη τὰ πάντα, τὰ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς καὶ τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, τὰ ὄρατα καὶ τὰ ἀόρατα, εἴτε Θρόνοι, εἴτε Κυριότητες, εἴτε Ἀρχαί, εἴτε Ἐξουσίαι· Τὰ πάντα δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, καὶ χωρὶς αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο οὐδὲ ἓν ὃ γέγονε· καὶ ἐν Πνεῦμα Ἁγίῳ, ἐν ᾧ τὰ πάντα, τὸν Κύριον καὶ ζωοποιόν, Θεὸν καὶ θεοποιούν, Πνεῦμα ἀγαθόν,
- John i. 3
- John vi. 63

gods, and they fall down, yea, they worship them. They bear them upon the shoulders, and go forward. And if they set them in their place, they stand therein: they shall not remove. Yea, one shall cry unto them, yet can they not answer him, nor save him out of his trouble." "Wherefore be ye ashamed with everlasting shame, ye that trust in graven images, that say to the molten images, Ye are our gods." "For they sacrificed," he saith, "unto devils, and not to God; to gods whom their fathers knew not. There came new and fresh gods; because it is a froward generation, and there is no faith in them."

'Wherefore out of this wicked and faithless generation the Lord calleth thee to him, saying, "Come out from among them, and be thou separate, and touch no unclean thing," but "save thyself from this untoward generation." "Arise thou, and depart, for this is not thy rest;" for that divided lordship, which your gods hold, is a thing of confusion and strife and hath no real being whatsoever. But with us it is not so, neither have we many gods and lords, but one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and we unto him: and one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things and we by him, "who is the image of the invisible God, the first born of every creature" and of all ages, "for in him were all things created that are in the heavens and that are upon the earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers." "All things were made by him, and without him was not anything made that was made:" and one Holy Ghost, in whom are all things, "the Lord and Giver of life," God and making God, the good Spirit, the right Spirit, "the

Barlaam
confesseth
his faith
in the Holy
Trinity,

- John xvi. 7 Πνεῦμα εὐθές, Πνεῦμα παράκλητον, Πνεῦμα
 Rom. viii. 15 υίοθεσίας. τούτων Θεὸς μὲν ἕκαστον καθ' ἑαυτὸ
 θεωρούμενον· ὡς ὁ Πατήρ καὶ ὁ Υἱός, ὡς ὁ Υἱὸς
 καὶ τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον, εἰς δὲ Θεὸς ἐν τρισί, μία
 φύσις, μία βασιλεία, μία δύναμις, μία δόξα, μία
 οὐσία, διαιρετὴ ταῖς ὑποστάσεσι καὶ μόνον. εἰς
 γὰρ ὁ Πατήρ, ᾧ καὶ ἴδιον ἡ ἀγεννησία· εἰς δὲ ὁ
 John xv. 26 δὲ τὸ Ἅγιον Πνεῦμα, καὶ ἴδιον αὐτῷ ἡ ἐκπόρευσις.
 οὕτω γὰρ ἡμεῖς, ἐκ φωτὸς τοῦ Πατρὸς φῶς περι- 84
 λαμφθέντες τὸν Υἱὸν ἐν φωτὶ τῷ Ἁγίῳ Πνεύματι,
 μίαν δοξάζομεν θεότητα ἐν τρισὶν ὑποστάσεσι·
 καὶ αὐτὸς ἐστὶν ἀληθινὸς καὶ μόνος Θεός, ὁ ἐν
 Rom. xi. 36 Τριάδι γνωσκόμενος, ὅτι ἐξ αὐτοῦ καὶ δι' αὐτοῦ
 καὶ εἰς αὐτὸν τὰ πάντα.

- Τούτου τῇ χάριτι τὰ κατὰ σὲ γνούς κἀγὼ ἀπε-
 εστάλην διδάξαι σε ἃ μεμάθηκα καὶ τετήρηκα ἐξ
 Mk. xvi. 16 ἀρχῆς εἰς τήνδε τὴν πολιάν. εἰ οὖν πιστεύσεις
 καὶ βαπτισθῆς, σωθήσῃ· εἰ δὲ ἀπιστήσῃς, κατα-
 κριθήσῃ. ταῦτα γὰρ ἃ σήμερον ὀράς καὶ οἷς σε-
 μνύνη, ἣ τε δόξα καὶ τρυφή καὶ ὁ πλοῦτος καὶ
 πᾶσα ἡ τοῦ βίου ἀπάτη, ὅσον οὐπω παρέρχεται,
 ἐκβαλοῦσι δέ σε καὶ μὴ βουλόμενον ἐντεύθεν.
 καὶ τὸ μὲν σῶμα κατακλεισθήσεται σμικροτύῳ
 μνήματι μονώτατον καταλειφθέν, πίσης τε ὑπο-
 στερηθὲν φίλων καὶ συγγενῶν ἑταιρείας· οἰχή-
 σεται δὲ τὰ τερπνὰ τοῦ κόσμου, καὶ πολλὴ ἀηδία
 καὶ δυσώδης φθορά, ἀντὶ τῆς νυκτὸς καλλονῆς καὶ
 εὐσομίας, περιχυθήσεται· τὴν δὲ ψυχὴν σου
 βαλοῦσιν ἐν τοῖς καταχθονίοις τῆς γῆς, ἐν τῇ κατα-
 δίκη τοῦ ἄδου, ἕως τῆς τελευταίας ἀναστάσεως,
 ἡνίκα πάλιν ἀπολαβοῦσα ἡ ψυχὴ τὸ ἑαυτῆς 85

Spirit the Comforter," "the Spirit of adoption." Of these each person, severally, is God. As the Father is, so also is the Son, and as the Son, so also the Holy Ghost. And there is one God in three, one nature, one kingdom, one power, one glory, one substance, distinct in persons, and so only distinct. One is the Father, whose property it is not to have been begotten; one is the only-begotten Son, and his property it is to have been begotten; and one is the Holy Ghost, and his property it is that he proceedeth. Thus illuminated *by* that light, which is the Father, *with* that light, which is the Son, *in* that light, which is the Holy Ghost, we glorify one Godhead in three persons. And he is one very and only God, known in the Trinity: for of him and through him, and unto him are all things.

'By his grace also, I came to know thy case, and was sent to teach thee the lessons that I have learned and observed from my youth even to these grey hairs. If then thou shalt believe and be baptized, thou shalt be saved; but if thou believe not, thou shalt be damned. All the things that thou seest to-day, wherein thou gloriest,—pomp, luxury, riches, and all the deceitfulness of life,—quickly pass away; and they shall cast thee hence whether thou wilt or no. And thy body will be imprisoned in a tiny grave, left in utter loneliness, and bereft of all company of kith and kin. And all the pleasant things of the world shall perish; and instead of the beauty and fragrance of to-day, thou shalt be encompassed with horror and the stink of corruption. But thy soul shall they hurl into the nether-regions of the earth, into the condemnation of Hades, until the final resurrection, when re-united to her body, she shall be cast forth from

and telleth
Ioasaph of
the doom
of sinners,

σῶμα ἐκριφθήσεται ἐκ προσώπου Κυρίου, καὶ παραδοθήσεται πυρὶ γέέννης ἀτελεύτητα φλογιζούσης. ταῦτί σοι συμβήσεται καὶ πολλῶ τούτων χείρονα, εἰ ἐμμείνης τῇ ἀπιστίᾳ.

Εἰ δὲ προθύμως ὑπακούσεις τῷ καλοῦντί σε εἰς σωτηρίαν, καί, προσδραμὼν αὐτῷ πόθῳ καὶ χαρᾷ, τῷ φωτὶ αὐτοῦ σημειωθήσῃ, καὶ ἀμεταστρεπτὶ αὐτῷ ἀκολουθήσεις, πάντα μὲν ὑπαρηνσύμενος, αὐτῷ μόνῳ κεκολλημένος, ὁποίας τεύξῃ

Prov. iii. 24,
25

ἀσφαλείας καὶ εὐφροσύνης ἄκουσον· Ἐὰν κἀθῆ, ἄφοβος ἔσῃ· ἐὰν δὲ καθεύδῃς, ἡδέως ὑπνώσεις, καὶ οὐ φοβηθήσῃ πτόησιν ἐπελθούσαν, οὐδὲ ὄρμας τῶν ἀσεβῶν δαιμόνων ἐπερχομένας· ἀλλὰ πορεύσῃ

Prov. xxviii.
1
Is. II. 11

πεποιθῶς ὡς λέων, καὶ ζήσῃ μετ' εὐφροσύνης καὶ ἀγαλλιάματος αἰωνίου· ἐπὶ γὰρ τῆς κεφαλῆς σου ἀγαλλίασις καὶ αἴνεσις, καὶ εὐφροσύνη καταλήψεται σε· ἔνθα ἀπέδρα ὀδύνη, λύπη καὶ στεναγ-

Is. lviii. 8, 9

μός· τότε ῥαγήσεται πρῶϊμον τὸ φῶς σου, καὶ τὰ ἰμάτιά σου ταχὺ ἀνατελεῖ, καὶ προπορεύσεται ἔμπροσθέν σου ἡ δικαιοσύνη σου, καὶ ἡ δόξα τοῦ Θεοῦ περιστελεῖ σε· τότε βοήσῃ, καὶ ὁ Θεὸς εἰσακούσεται σου· ἔτι λαλοῦντός σου ἐρεῖ· Ἴδὸν

Is. xliiii. 25,
26

πύριμι· ἐγὼ γὰρ εἰμι ὁ ἐξαλείφων τὰς ἀνομίας σου καὶ οὐ μνησθῶ· σὺ δὲ μνήσθητι καὶ κριθῶμεν· λέγε σὺ τὰς ἀνομίας σου, ἵνα δικαιωθῆς. καὶ ἐὰν ὦσιν αἱ ἁμαρτίαι σου ὡς φοινικῶν, ὡς

Is. i. 18, 20

χιόνα λευκανῶ· ἐὰν δὲ ὦσιν ὡς κόκκινον, ὡς ἔριον λευκανῶ. τὸ γὰρ στόμα Κυρίου ἐλάλησε ταῦτα.

the presence of the Lord and be delivered to hell fire, which burneth everlastingly. These, and far worse haps than these, shall be thy destiny, if thou continue in unbelief.

‘But and if thou readily obey him that calleth thee to salvation, and if thou run unto him with desire and joy, and be signed with his light, and follow him without turn, renouncing every thing, and cleaving only unto him, hear what manner of security and happiness shall be thine. “When thou sittest down, thou shalt not be afraid of sudden fear. When thou liest down, sweet shall be thy sleep.” And thou shalt not be afraid of terror coming or the assaults of evil spirits, but shalt go thy way bold as any lion, and shalt live in bliss and everlasting joyance. For “joy and praise shall crown thy head, and gladness shall befall thee there, where pain and sorrow and wailing shall flee away.” “Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall rise speedily: and thy righteousness shall go before thee, and the glory of the Lord shall be thy reward.” Then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall answer; while thou art yet speaking, he shall say, “Here am I.” “I, even I, am he that blotteth out thy transgressions, and will not remember them. Put me in remembrance: let us plead together: declare thou thy sins that thou mayst be justified.” “Though thy sins be as scarlet, I will make them white as snow: though they be red as crimson I will make them white as wool, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.”’

and the
blessings
of the
righteous

XI

Λέγει πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ Ἰωάνναφ· Πάντα σου τὰ ῥήματα καλὰ καὶ θαυμαστά εἰσι, κἀγὼ ἐπίστευσα καὶ πιστεύω, πᾶσαν μὲν εἰδωλολατρείαν ἀπὸ καρδίας μισήσας· καί, πρὸ τοῦ εἰσελθεῖν γάρ σε πρὸς με, πλαγίως πως καὶ διστάζων πρὸς ταύτην διέκειτό μου ἡ ψυχὴ· νυνὶ δὲ τέλειον μῖσος ἐμίσησα, μαθὼν παρὰ σοῦ τὴν ματαιότητα τούτων καὶ τὴν ἀφροσύνην τῶν αὐτοῖς λατρευόντων. Ποθῶ δὲ τοῦ ἀληθινοῦ Θεοῦ δούλος γενέσθαι, εἴπερ οὐκ ἀπόσεται με τὸν ἀνάξιον διὰ τὰς ἐμὰς ἀνομίας, ἀλλὰ συγχωρήσει μοι πάντα, φιλόανθρωπος ὢν καὶ εὖσπλαγχνος, καθὰ διδάσκεις, καὶ ἀξιώσει με δούλον αὐτοῦ γενέσθαι. ἤδη οὖν ἐτοιμῶς ἔχω καὶ τὸ βύπτισμα δέξασθαι, καὶ πάντα ὅσα εἶπης μοι φυλάξαι. τί δὲ χρὴ με ποιεῖν μετὰ τὸ βύπτισμα; καὶ εἰ ἀρκεῖ τοῦτο μόνον πρὸς σωτηρίαν, τὸ πιστεῦσαι καὶ βαπτί- 87 σθῆναι, ἢ καὶ ἄλλα τινὰ δεῖ προστιθέναι;

Καὶ φησι πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ Βαρλαάμ· Ἄκουσον τί δεῖ ποιεῖν μετὰ τὸ βύπτισμα· πάσης μὲν ἁμαρτίας καὶ παντὸς πάθους ἀπέχεσθαι, ἐποικοδομεῖν δὲ ἐπὶ τῷ θεμελίῳ τῆς ὀρθοδόξου πίστεως τὴν τῶν ἀρετῶν ἐργασίαν, ἐπειδὴ πίστις χωρὶς τῶν ἔργων νεκρὰ ἐστίν, ὡσπερ καὶ ἔργα πίστεως διχα. φησὶ γὰρ ὁ Ἀπόστολος· Ἐν πνεύματι περιπατεῖτε, καὶ ἐπιθυμίαν σαρκὸς οὐ μὴ τελήσητε· φανερὰ δὲ ἐστὶ τὰ ἔργα τῆς σαρκὸς ἄτινί ἐστι, μοιχεῖαι, πορνείαι, ἀκαθαρσίαι, ὑσέλγεια, εἰδωλολατρεῖαι, φαρμακεῖαι, ἔχθραι, ἔρις, ζῆλοι,

Cp.
Ps. cxxxix.
22

Jas. ii. 26

Cp.
Gal. v. 16 ff.

XI

IOASAPH said unto him, ' All thy words are fair and wonderful, and, while thou spakest, I believed them and still believe them; and I hate all idolatry with all my heart. And indeed, even before thy coming hither, my soul was, in uncertain fashion, doubtful of it. But now I hate it with a perfect hatred, since I have learned from thy lips the vanity thereof, and the folly of those who worship idols; and I yearn to become the servant of the true God, if haply he will not refuse me, that am unworthy by reason of my sins, and I trust that he will forgive me everything, because he is a lover of men, and compassionate, as thou tellest me, and will count me worthy to become his servant. So I am ready anon to receive baptism, and to observe all thy sayings. But what must I do after baptism? And is this alone sufficient for salvation, to believe and be baptized, or must one add other services thereto?'

Ioasaph
deceareth
his faith,
and his
desire to be
baptized

Barlaam answered him, ' Hear what thou must do after baptism. Thou must abstain from all sin, and every evil affection, and build upon the foundation of the Catholick Faith the practice of the virtues; for faith without works is dead, as also are works without faith. For, saith the Apostle, Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh. Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these: Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft,

Barlaam
describeth
the conver-
sation of
true
Christiau
men,

θυμοί, ἐρίθειαι, διχοστασίαι, αἰρέσεις, φθόνοι, φόνοι, φιλαργυρίαι, λοιδορίαι, φιληδονίαι, μέθαι, κῶμοι, ὑπερηφανίαι, καὶ τὰ ὅμοια τούτοις· ἃ προλέγω ὑμῖν, καθὼς καὶ προεῖπον, ὅτι οἱ τὰ τοιαῦτα πρίσσοντες βασιλείαν Θεοῦ οὐ κληρονομήσουσιν· ὁ δὲ καρπὸς τοῦ πνεύματός ἐστιν ἀγάπη, χαρὰ, εἰρήνη, μακροθυμία, χρηστότης, ἀγαθωσύνη, πίστις, πραότης, ἐγκράτεια, ἁγιασμὸς ψυχῆς καὶ σώματος, ταπεινώσις καρδίας καὶ συντριβή, ἐλεημοσύνη, ἀμνησικακία, φιλανθρωπία, ἀγρυπνία, μετάνοια ἀκριβῆς πάντων τῶν προγεγονότων σφαλμάτων, δάκρυον κατανύξεως, πένθος ὑπὲρ τε τῶν ἰδίων ἁμαρτιῶν καὶ τῶν τοῦ πλησίον, καὶ τὰ τούτοις ὅμοια, ἅτινα, ὥσπερ τινὲς βαθμίδες καὶ κλίμακες ἀλλήλων ἐχόμεναι καὶ ὑπ' ἀλλήλων συγκροτούμεναι, εἰς 88 οὐρανὸν τὴν ψυχὴν ἀναφέρουσιν. ἰδοὺ τούτων ἐντετάλμεθα, μετὰ τὸ βάπτισμα, ἀντέχεσθαι, τῶν δ' ἐναντίων ἀπέχεσθαι.

Prov. xxvi.
11; 2 Pet. ii.
22

Cp. Luke xi.
24-26

Εἰ δὲ μετὰ τὸ λαβεῖν τὴν ἐπίγνωσιν τῆς ἀληθείας, τῶν προτέρων αὐθις ἐπιληψόμεθα νεκρῶν ἔργων, καὶ ὡς κύων ἐπὶ τὸν ἴδιον ἔμετον ἐπιστρέψομεν, συμβήσεται ἡμῖν τὸ ὑπὸ τοῦ Κυρίου εἰρημένον. "Ὅταν γάρ, φησί, τὸ ἀκάθαρτον Πνεῦμα ἐξέλθῃ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου (τῆ χάριτι δηλαδὴ τοῦ βαπτίσματος), διέρχεται δι' ἀνύδρων τόπων, ζητοῦν ἀνάπαυσιν, καὶ οὐχ εὐρίσκει· μὴ φέρον δὲ ἐπὶ πολὺ ἄοικον καὶ ἀέστιον περιπλανᾶσθαι, λέγει· Ἐπιστρέψω εἰς τὸν οἶκόν μου, ὅθεν ἐξῆλθον. καί, ἐλθόν, εὐρίσκει σεσαρωμένον καὶ κεκοσμημένον, κενὸν δὲ καὶ σχολάζοντα, μὴ ὑποδεξάμενον τὴν ἐργασίαν τῆς χάριτος, μηδὲ

hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, love of money, railing, love of pleasure, drunkenness, revelling, arrogance, and such like, of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in time past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the Kingdom of God. But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance, sanctification of soul and body, lowliness of heart and contrition, almsgiving, forgiveness of injuries, loving-kindness, watchings, perfect repentance of all past offences, tears of compunction, sorrow for our own sins and those of our neighbours, and the like. These, even as steps and ladders that support one another and are clinched together, conduct the soul to heaven. Lo, to these we are commanded to cleave after baptism, and to abstain from their contraries.

‘ But if, after receiving the knowledge of the truth, we again lay hold on dead works, and, like a dog, return to our vomit, it shall happen unto us according to the word of the Lord ; “ for,” saith he, “ when the unclean spirit is gone out of a man ” (to wit, by the grace of baptism) “ he walketh through dry places, seeking rest, and finding none.” But enduring not for long to wander homeless and hearthless, he saith, “ I will return to my house whence I came out.” And, when he cometh, he findeth it swept and garnished, but empty and unoccupied, not having received the operation of grace, nor having filled itself with the riches of the

warneth
Ioasaph
against
sins after
baptism,

- πληρώσαντα ἑαυτὸν τῷ πλούτῳ τῶν ἀρετῶν. τότε πορεύεται καὶ λαμβάνει μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ ἕτερα ἑπτὰ Πνεύματα πονηρότερα ἑαυτοῦ· καὶ εἰσελθόντα κατοικεῖ ἐκεῖ· καὶ γίνεται τὰ ἔσχατα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐκείνου χείρονα τῶν πρώτων. τὸ γὰρ βύπτισμα τῶν μὲν προημαρτημένων πάντων τὰ χειρόγραφα, τῷ ὕδατι ἐνθάπτον, παντελεῖ ἀφανισμῷ παραδίδωσι, καὶ εἰς τὸ ἕξης τείχος 89 ἡμῖν ἔστιν ἀσφαλὲς καὶ προπύργιον καὶ ὄπλον κραταῖον εἰς τὴν τοῦ ἐχθροῦ παράταξιν· οὐ μὴν δὲ ἀναιρεῖ τὸ αὐτεξούσιον, οὔτε τῶν μετὰ τὸ βύπτισμα ἀμαρτανομένων ἔχει συγχώρησιν, οὔτε δευτέρας κολυμβήθρας κατάδυσιν. ἐν γὰρ ὁμολογοῦμεν βύπτισμα· καὶ χρῆ πάσῃ φυλακῇ τηρεῖν ἑαυτούς, μὴ δευτέροις ἐμπεσεῖν μολυσμοῖς, ἀλλὰ τῶν ἐντολῶν ἐπιλαβέσθαι τοῦ Κυρίου. εἰπὼν γὰρ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀποστόλους, Πορευθέντες μαθητεύσατε πάντα τὰ ἔθνη, βαπτίζοντες αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Πατρὸς καὶ τοῦ Υἱοῦ καὶ τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος, οὐ μέχρι τούτου ἔστη· ἀλλὰ προσέθετο, Διδάσκοντες αὐτοὺς τηρεῖν πάντα ὅσα ἐνετειλάμην ὑμῖν.
- Mat. xxviii. 19, 20
- Ἐνετείλατο δὲ πτωχοὺς μὲν εἶναι τῷ πνεύματι, οὓς μακαρίζει καὶ τῆς βασιλείας τῶν οὐρανῶν ἀξίους ἀποκαλεῖ. εἶτα πευθεῖν ἐν τῷ παρόντι ὑποτίθεται βίῳ, ἵνα τῆς μελλούσης παρακλήσεως ἀξιωθῶμεν, πραεῖς τε εἶναι καὶ αἰεὶ πεινῶντας καὶ διψῶντας τὴν δικαιοσύνην, ἐλεήμονάς τε καὶ εὐμεταδότους, οἰκτίρμοινας καὶ συμπαθεῖς, καθαρὸς τῇ καρδίᾳ, ἀπεχομένους 90 ἀπὸ παντὸς μολυσμοῦ σαρκὸς καὶ πνεύματος, εἰρηνοποιοὺς πρὸς τε τοὺς πλησίον καὶ πρὸς τὴν

virtues. Then goeth he, and taketh to him seven other spirits more wicked than himself; and they enter in and dwell there: and the last state of that man becometh worse than the first." For baptism burieth in the water and completely blotteth out the hand-writing of all former sins, and is to us for the future a sure fortress and tower of defence, and a strong weapon against the marshalled host of the enemy; but it taketh not away free will, nor alloweth the forgiving of sins after baptism, or immersion in the font a second time. For it is one baptism that we confess, and need is that we keep ourselves with all watchfulness that so we fall not into defilement a second time, but hold fast to the commandments of the Lord. For when he said to the Apostles, "Go make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," he did not stop there, but added, "teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you."

'Now he commanded men to be poor in spirit, and such he calleth blessed and worthy of the kingdom of heaven. Again he chargeth us to mourn in the present life, that we may obtain comfort hereafter, and to be meek, and to be ever hungering and thirsting after righteousness: to be merciful, and ready to distribute, pitiful and compassionate, pure in heart, abstaining from all defilement of flesh and spirit, peacemakers with our neighbours and with our own souls,

and
speaketh
of the
commandments
of Christ,

ἑαυτῶν ψυχὴν, ὑποτάξαντας δηλονότι τὸ χεῖρον τῷ κρείττοι καὶ τὸν μεταξὺ αὐτῶν διηνεκῆ πόλεμον ὀρθῆ κρίσει εἰρηνοποιήσαντας, ὑπομένειν τε πάντα διωγμὸν καὶ πᾶσαν θλίψιν καὶ ὀνειδισμόν, ἕνεκεν δικαιοσύνης ὑπὲρ τοῦ ὀνόματος αὐτοῦ ἡμῖν ἐπαγόμενον, ἵνα τῆς αἰωνίου χαρᾶς ἐν τῇ λαμπρᾷ τῶν δώρων διανομῇ ἀξιοθῶμεν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ οὕτως παρακελεύεται λάμπειν τὸ φῶς ἡμῶν ἔμπροσθεν τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὅπως ἴδωσι, φησί, τὰ καλὰ ἔργα ὑμῶν, καὶ δοξάσωσι τὸν Πατέρα ὑμῶν τὸν ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς.

Exod. xx.
13; Deut. v.

Ὁ μὲν γὰρ τοῦ Μωσέως νόμος, ὁ πάλαι δοθεὶς τοῖς Ἰσραηλίταις, Οὐ φονεύσεις, λέγει, οὐ μοιχεύσεις, οὐ κλέψεις, οὐ ψευδομαρτυρήσεις· ὁ δὲ Χριστὸς φησιν, ὅτι Πᾶς ὁ ὀργιζόμενος τῷ ἀδελφῷ αὐτοῦ εἰκῆ, ἔνοχος ἔσται τῇ κρίσει. ὃς δ' ἂν εἶπῃ, Μωρέ, ἔνοχος ἔσται εἰς τὴν γένειαν τοῦ πυρός· καὶ ὅτι, Ἐὰν προσφέρῃς τὸ δῶρόν σου ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριον, κἀκεῖ μνησθῆς ὅτι ὁ ἀδελφός σου ἔχει τι κατὰ σοῦ, ἄφες ἐκεῖ τὸ δῶρόν σου ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριον, καὶ ἵπελθὼν πρῶτον διαλλάγηθι τῷ ἀδελφῷ σου· καὶ ὅτι Πᾶς ὁ ἐμβλέπων γυναῖκα πρὸς τὸ ἐπιθυμῆσαι, ἤδη ἐμοίχευσεν αὐτὴν ἐν τῇ 91 καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ· τὸν μολυσμὸν τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ τὴν τοῦ πάθους συγκατάθεσιν μοιχείαν καλέσας. ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦ νόμου τὴν ἐπιορκίαν κωλύοντος, ὁ Χριστὸς οὐδὲ ὄλως ὀμνύειν, πλὴν τοῦ Ναὶ καὶ τοῦ

Exod. xxi.
28; Deut.
xix. 21
Mat. v. 39 ff.

Οὐ, ἐνετείλατο. ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντὶ ὀφθαλμοῦ καὶ ὀδόντα ἀντὶ ὀδόντος ἐκεῖ· ἐνταῦθα δέ· Ὅστις σε ῥαπίσει εἰς τὴν δεξιὰν σιαγόνα, στρέψον αὐτῷ, φησί, καὶ τὴν ἄλλην· καὶ τῷ θέλοντί σοι κριθῆναι καὶ τὸν χιτῶνά σου λαβεῖν, ἄφες αὐτῷ καὶ τὸ

by bringing the worse into subjection to the better, and thus by a just decision making peace in that continual warfare betwixt the twain; also to endure all persecution and tribulation and reviling, inflicted upon us for righteousness' sake in defence of his name, that we may obtain everlasting felicity in the glorious distribution of his rewards. Ay, and in this world he exhorteth us to let our "light so shine before men, that they may see," he saith, "your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

'For the law of Moses, formerly given to the Israelites, saith, "Thou shalt not kill; thou shalt not commit adultery; thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not bear false witness:" but Christ saith "Whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgement; and whosoever shall say, Thou fool, shall be in danger of hell fire:" and, "if thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath aught against thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way and first be reconciled to thy brother." And he also saith, "Whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her, hath committed adultery with her in his heart." And hereby he calleth the defilement and consent of the affection adultery. Furthermore, where the law forbade a man to forswear himself, Christ commanded him to swear not at all beyond Yea and Nay. There we read, "Eye for eye and tooth for tooth": here, "Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take

showing
how much
more
excellent
is the
Gospel
than the
law of
Moses

ἰμάτιον· καὶ ὅστις σε ἀγγαρεύσει μίλιον ἔν,
 ὑπαγε μετ' αὐτοῦ δύο· τῷ αἰτοῦντί σε δίδου, καὶ
 τὸν θέλοντα ἀπὸ σοῦ δανείσασθαι μὴ ἀποστραφῆς·
 ἀγαπᾶτε τοὺς ἐχθροὺς ὑμῶν, εὐλογοῖτε τοὺς κατα-
 ρωμένους ὑμᾶς, καλῶς ποιεῖτε τοῖς μισοῦσιν ὑμᾶς,
 καὶ προσεύχεσθε ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐπηρεαζόντων ὑμᾶς
 καὶ διωκόντων, ὅπως γένησθε υἱοὶ τοῦ Πατρὸς ὑμῶν
 τοῦ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, ὅτι τὸν ἥλιον αὐτοῦ ἀνα-
 τέλλει ἐπὶ πονηροῦς καὶ ἀγαθοῦς, καὶ βρέχει ἐπὶ
 δικαίους καὶ ἀδίκους. μὴ κρίνετε, ἵνα μὴ κριθῆτε·
 ἄφετε, καὶ ἀφεθήσεται ὑμῖν. μὴ θησαυρίζετε
 ὑμῖν θησαυροὺς ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, ὅπου σῆς καὶ βρῶσις
 ἀφανίζει καὶ ὅπου κλέπται διορύσσουσι καὶ
 κλέπτουσι· θησαυρίζετε δὲ ὑμῖν θησαυροὺς ἐν
 οὐρανῷ, ὅπου οὔτε σῆς οὔτε βρῶσις ἀφανίζει καὶ
 ὅπου κλέπται οὐ διορύσσουσιν, οὐδὲ κλέπτουσιν· 92
 ὅπου γὰρ ἔστιν ὁ θησαυρὸς ὑμῶν, ἐκεῖ ἔσται καὶ
 ἡ καρδιά ὑμῶν. μὴ μεριμνᾶτε τῇ ψυχῇ ὑμῶν τί
 φάγητε καὶ τί πίνητε, μηδὲ τῷ σώματι ὑμῶν τί ἐν-
 δύσησθε· οἶδε γὰρ ὁ Πατὴρ ὑμῶν ὁ οὐράνιος ὅτι
 χρῆζετε τούτων ἀπάντων· ὃς οὖν τὴν ψυχὴν δούς
 καὶ τὸ σῶμα, δώσει πάντως καὶ τροφήν καὶ
 ἔνδυμα, ὃ τὰ πετεινὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ τρέφων καὶ τὰ
 κρίνα τοῦ ἀγροῦ τοιαύτη κοσμῶν ὠραιότητι.
 ζητεῖτε δέ, φησί, πρῶτον τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ
 καὶ τὴν δικαιοσύνην αὐτοῦ, καὶ ταῦτα πάντα
 προστεθήσεται ὑμῖν. μὴ μεριμνήσητε εἰς τὴν
 αὔριον· ἢ γὰρ αὔριον τὰ ἑαυτῆς μεριμνήσει.
 πάντα ὅσα ἂν θέλητε ἵνα ποιῶσιν ὑμῖν οἱ ἄνθρω-
 ποι, οὕτω καὶ ὑμεῖς ποιεῖτε αὐτοῖς. εἰσέλθετε
 διὰ τῆς στενῆς πύλης, ὅτι πλατεία ἡ πύλη καὶ
 εὐρύχωρος ἡ ὁδὸς ἢ ἀπάγουσα εἰς τὴν ἀπώλειαν,

Mat. vii. 1 ;

Luke vi. 37

Mat. vi. 14,

19

Ibid. vi. 19

Ibid. vi. 26

Ibid. vii. 12

Ibid. vii. 13,

14

away thy coat, let him have thy cloke also. And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain. Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away. Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. Judge not, that ye be not judged. Forgive, and ye shall be forgiven. Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal: but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal: for where your treasure is, there will your heart be also. Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on: for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things." He therefore that gave life and body will assuredly give food and raiment: he that feedeth the fowls of the air and arrayeth with such beauty the lilies of the field. "But, seek ye first," saith Christ, "the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you. Take therefore no thought for the morrow: for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them. Enter ye in at the strait gate: for wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many

καὶ πολλοὶ εἰσιν οἱ εἰσερχόμενοι δι' αὐτῆς· στενὴ
 καὶ τεθλιμμένη ἡ ὁδὸς ἡ ἀπάγουσα εἰς τὴν ζωὴν,
 Mat. vii. 21 καὶ ὀλίγοι εἰσὶν οἱ εὐρίσκοντες αὐτήν. οὐ πᾶς ὁ
 λέγων μοι, Κύριε, Κύριε, εἰσελεύσεται εἰς τὴν
 βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν, ἀλλ' ὁ ποιῶν τὸ θέλημα
 Mat. x. 37. τοῦ Πατρός μου τοῦ ἐν οὐρανοῖς. ὁ φιλῶν πατέρα
 38 ἢ μητέρα ὑπὲρ ἐμὲ οὐκ ἔστι μου ἄξιος, καὶ ὁ φιλῶν
 υἱὸν ἢ θυγατέρα ὑπὲρ ἐμὲ οὐκ ἔστι μου ἄξιος· καὶ
 ὁς οὐ λαμβάνει τὸν σταυρὸν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀκολουθεῖ
 ὀπίσω μου, οὐκ ἔστι μου ἄξιος. ἰδοὺ ταῦτα καὶ
 τὰ τούτοις ὅμοια ἐνετείλατο ὁ Σωτὴρ τοῖς ἀπο- 93
 στόλοις διδάσκειν τοὺς πιστοὺς· καὶ ταῦτα
 πάντα ὀφείλομεν φυλάττειν, εἴπερ ποθοῦμεν τῆς
 2 Tim. iv. 8 τελειότητος ἐπιτυχεῖν καὶ τῶν ἀφθίρτων στεφά-
 νων ἀξιοθῆναι τῆς δικαιοσύνης, οὓς ἀποδώσει
 Κύριος ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὁ δίκαιος κριτὴς πᾶσι
 τοῖς ἠγαπηκόσι τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν αὐτοῦ.

Λέγει ὁ Ἰωάννης πρὸς τὸν γέροντα· Ταύτης
 οὖν τῆς ἀκριβείας τῶν δογμάτων χρηζούσης καὶ
 τὴν ἀκραιφνὴ ταύτην πολιτείαν, εἴαν μετὰ τὸ
 βάπτισμα συμβῇ με ἐνὸς ἢ δύο τῶν ἐντολῶν τού-
 των διαμαρτεῖν, ἄρα διαμαρτάνων ἔσομαι ὅλον
 τοῦ σκοποῦ, καὶ ματαία ἔσται πᾶσα ἡ ἐλπίς;

Ὁ δὲ Βαρλαάμ ἔφη· Μὴ οὕτως ὑπολάμβανε
 ταῦτα. ὁ γὰρ ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ τοῦ γένους ἡμῶν
 ἐνανθρωπήσας Θεὸς Λόγος, εἰδὼς τὴν πολλὴν
 ἀσθένειαν καὶ ταλαιπωρίαν τῆς φύσεως ἡμῶν,
 οὐδὲ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ μέρει ἀφῆκεν ἡμᾶς ἀνιάτρευτα
 νοσεῖν· ἀλλ' ὡς πάνσοφος ἰατρὸς τῇ ὀλισθηρᾷ
 ἡμῶν καὶ φιλαμαρτήμονι γνώμῃ συνέμιξε τὸ
 φάρμακον τῆς μετανοίας, κηρύξας ταύτην εἰς
 ἀφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν. μετὰ γὰρ τὸ λαβεῖν ἡμᾶς τὴν

there be which go in thereat. Strait and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life and few there be that find it. Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven ; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven. He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me ; and he that loveth son and daughter more than me is not worthy of me. And he that taketh not up his cross and followeth after me, is not worthy of me." Lo these and the like of these be the things which the Saviour commanded his Apostles to teach the Faithful : and all these things we are bound to observe, if we desire to attain to perfection and receive the incorruptible crowns of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give at that day unto all them that have loved his appearing.'

Ioasaph said unto the elder, 'Well then, as the strictness of these doctrines demandeth such chaste conversation, if, after baptism, I chance to fail in one or two of these commandments, shall I therefore utterly miss the goal, and shall all my hope be vain?'

Barlaam answered, 'Deem not so. God, the Word, made man for the salvation of our race, aware of the exceeding frailty and misery of our nature, hath not even here suffered our sickness to be without remedy. But, like a skilful leech, he hath mixed for our unsteady and sin-loving heart the potion of repentance, prescribing this for the remission of sins. For

Ioasaph's
question
concerning
sins after
baptism

Barlaam
telleth of
the bap-
tism of
tears and
repentance

ἐπίγνωσιν τῆς ἀληθείας, καὶ ἁγιασθῆναι δι' ὕδατος
καὶ πνεύματος, πάσης τε ἁμαρτίας καὶ παντὸς 94
ρύπου ἀμογητὶ καθαρθῆναι, ἐὰν συμβῆ ἕν τισι
παραπτώμασιν ἡμᾶς ἁμαρτημάτων ἐμπεσεῖν, οὐκ
ἔστι μὲν διὰ βαπτίσματος δευτέρα ἀναγέννησις ἐν
ὑδατι τῆς κολυμβήθρας διὰ τοῦ πνεύματος ἐγ-
γυνομένη καὶ τελείως ἡμᾶς ἀναχωνεύουσα. τοῦτο
γὰρ τὸ δῶρημα ἅπαξ δέδοται· ἀλλὰ διὰ μετανοίας
ἐμπόνου καὶ θερμῶν δακρῦων, κόπων τε καὶ ιδρώ-
των, γίνεται καθαρισμὸς καὶ συγχώρησις τῶν
πταισμάτων διὰ σπλάγχχνα ἐλέους Θεοῦ ἡμῶν.
βίπτισμα γὰρ ἐκλήθη καὶ ἡ τῶν δακρῦων πηγὴ,
κατὰ χάριν τοῦ Δεσπότη, ἀλλὰ πόνου καὶ χρόνου
δεόμενον· καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν πολλῶν διεσώσατο
πταισμάτων· καθότι οὐκ ἔστιν ἁμαρτία νικῶσα
τὴν τοῦ Θεοῦ φιλανθρωπίαν, εἴπερ φθάσομεν
μετανοῆσαι καὶ δάκρυσι πταισμάτων αἰσχος
ἀπονίψασθαι, καὶ μὴ προλαβὼν ὁ θάνατος ῥερυπω-
μένους ἡμᾶς ἐκβαλεῖ τῶν ἐντεῦθεν· οὐκ ἔστι γὰρ
ἐν τῷ ἄδῃ ἐξομολόγησις, οὐδὲ μετάνοια· ἕως δὲ
ἐν τοῖς ζῶσιν ὤμεν, τοῦ θεμελίου τῆς ὀρθοδόξου
πίστεως ἀρραγοῦς διαμένοντος, κἂν τι τῆς δοκώ-
σεως ἢ τῆς ἐνδομήσεως παραλυθῆ, ἔξεστι τὸ
σαθρωθὲν τοῖς πταίσμασι τῇ μετανοίᾳ αὐθις
ἀνακαινίσαι. πλῆθος γὰρ οἰκτιρμῶν Θεοῦ ἀριθ-
μῆσαι καὶ μέγεθος ἐλέους αὐτοῦ μετρησαί
ἀδύνατον· ἁμαρτήματα δὲ οἷά περ ἂν ὡσι καὶ
πταίσματα μέτρῳ ὑπόκεινται καὶ ἀριθμητὰ εἶναι
συμβαίνει. τὰ οὖν μέτρῳ καὶ ἀριθμῷ ὑποκείμενα
πταίσματα ἡμῶν τὸ ἀμέτρητον ἔλεος καὶ τοὺς 95
ἀναριθμήτους οἰκτιρμούς τοῦ Θεοῦ νικῆσαι οὐ
δύναται.

Luke i. 78

1's. vi. 5

Cp.
Eccles. x. 18Cp.
Rev. xxi. 18

after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, and have been sanctified by water and the Spirit, and cleansed without effort from all sin and all defilement, if we should fortune to fall into any transgression, there is, it is true, no second regeneration made within us by the spirit through baptism in the water of the font, and wholly re-creating us (that gift is given once for all): but, by means of painful repentance, hot tears, toils and sweats, there is a purifying and pardoning of our offences through the tender merey of our God. For the fount of tears is also called baptism, according to the grace of the Master, but it needeth labour and time; and many hath it saved after many a fall; because there is no sin too great for the clemency of God, if we be quick to repent, and purge the shame of our offences, and death overtake us not, and depart us not from this life still defiled; for in the grave there is no confession nor repentance. But as long as we are among the living, while the foundation of our true faith continueth unshattered, even if somewhat of the outer roof-work or inner building be disabled, it is allowed to renew by repentance the part rotted by sins. It is impossible to count the multitude of the mercies of God, or measure the greatness of his compassion: whereas sins and offences, of whatever kind, are subject to measure and may be numbered. So our offences, being subject to measure and number, cannot overcome the immeasurable compassion, and innumerable mercies of God.

Διὸ οὐ προσετίχθημεν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἡμαρτημένοις ἀπογινώσκειν, ἀλλ' ἐπιγινώσκειν τὴν ἀγαθότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ καταγινώσκειν τῶν ἁμαρτημάτων ὧν ἡ ἄφεσις πρόκειται διὰ φιλανθρωπίαν τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ὃς ὑπὲρ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν ἡμῶν τὸ ἴδιον ἐξέχεεν αἷμα. πολλαχόθεν δὲ τῆς γραφῆς διδασκόμεθα τὴν δύναμιν τῆς μετανοίας, καὶ μάλιστα ἐκ τῶν προσταγμάτων καὶ παραβολῶν τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ. Ἀπὸ τότε γάρ, φησὶν, ἤρξατο ὁ Ἰησοῦς διδάσκειν καὶ λέγειν· Μετανοεῖτε· ἤγγικε γὰρ ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν παραβολῇ υἷόν τινα εἰσηγεῖται, λαβόντα τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς οὐσίαν καὶ εἰς χώραν ἀποδημήσαντα μακρὰν, κἀκεῖ ἐν ἀσωτία πάντα καταναλώσαντα, εἶτα, λιμοῦ κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἐκείνην γενομένου, ἀπελθόντα καὶ κολληθέντα ἐνὶ τῶν πονηρῶν πολιτῶν τῆς πολυαμαρτίτου χώρας ἐκείνης· ὃς καὶ ἔπεμψεν αὐτόν, φησὶν, εἰς τοὺς ἀγροὺς αὐτοῦ βόσκειν χοίρους· τὴν τραχυτάτην καὶ βδελυρὰν ἁμαρτίαν οὕτω καλέσας. πολλὰ οὖν μογήσας, καὶ εἰς ἐσχάτην ἐλληλακῶς ταλαιπωρίαν, ὡς μηδὲ τῆς βρομώδους τῶν χοίρων τροφῆς τὴν ἰδίαν ἰσχύειν ἐμπληῆσαι γαστέρα, εἰς συναίσθησιν ὀψέ ποτε ἐλθῶν τῆς τοιαύτης αἰσχύνης, θρηνῶν ἑαυτὸν ἔλεγε· Πόσοι 96 μίσθιοι τοῦ πατρὸς μου περισσεύονται ἄρτων, ἐγὼ δὲ λιμῶ ἀπόλλυμαι. ἀναστὰς πορεύσομαι πρὸς τὸν πατέρα μου, καὶ ἐρῶ αὐτῷ· Πάτερ, ἡμαρτον εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ ἐνώπιόν σου, καὶ οὐκ εἰμὶ ἄξιος κληθῆναι υἱός σου· ποίησόν με ὡς ἓνα τῶν μισθίων σου. καὶ ἀναστὰς ἦλθε πρὸς τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ. ὁ δέ, πόρρωθεν ἰδὼν αὐτόν,

Mat. iv. 17

Luke xv. 11
ff.

‘Wherefore we are commanded not to despair for our trespasses, but to acknowledge the goodness of God, and condemn the sins whereof forgiveness is offered us by reason of the loving-kindness of Christ, who for our sins shed his precious blood. In many places of Scripture we are taught the power of repentance, and especially by the precepts and parables of our Lord Jesus Christ. For it saith, “From that time began Jesus to preach and to say, ‘Repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.’” Moreover he setteth before us, in a parable, a certain son that had received his father’s substance, and taken his journey into a far country, and there spent all in riotous living. Then, when there arose a famine in that land, he went and joined himself to one of the citizens of that land of iniquity, who sent him into his fields to feed swine,—thus doth he designate the most coarse and loathsome sin. When, after much labour, he had come to the utmost misery, and might not even fill his belly with the husks that the swine did eat, at last he came to perceive his shameful plight, and, bemoaning himself, said, “How many hired servants of my father’s have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger! I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, ‘Father, I have sinned against heaven and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son: make me as one of thy hired servants.’” And he arose, and came to his father. But, when he was yet a great

Barlaam
telletth of
the parables
of the
Prodigal
Son,

ἐσπλαγχνίσθη, καὶ προσδραμῶν ἐνηγκαλίσατο καὶ συμπαθῶς κατεφίλησε· καὶ τῆς προτέρας ἀξιώσας τιμῆς ἑορτὴν χαρμόσυνον ἐπὶ τῇ αὐτοῦ ἀνευρέσει ἐποίησατο, θύσας τὸν μόσχον τὸν στευτόν. ἰδοὺ ταύτην τὴν παραβολὴν περὶ τῶν ἐξ ἁμαρτιῶν ὑποστρεφόντων καὶ ἐν μετανοίᾳ προσπιπτόντων ἡμῖν ἐξηγήσατο. ἀλλὰ καὶ ποιμένα τιτὰ ἀγαθὸν αὐθις δηλοῖ ἕκατὸν ἐσχηκότα πρόβατα καί, τοῦ ἐνὸς ἀπολωλότος, καταλιπόντα τὰ ἐνενηκονταευνέα, εἰς ἐπιζήτησιν τοῦ ἀλωμένου ἐξελθεῖν, ἕως εὐρῶν αὐτό, καὶ τοῖς ὤμοις ἀναλαβὼν, τοῖς ἀπλανέσι συγκατέμιξε, συγκαλέσας τοὺς φίλους καὶ τοὺς γείτονας εἰς εὐωχίαν ἐν τῇ τούτου εὐρέσει. Οὕτω, φησὶν ὁ Σωτήρ, χαρὰ ἔσται ἐν οὐρανῷ ἐπὶ ἐνὶ ἁμαρτωλῷ μετανοοῦντι, ἢ ἐπὶ ἐνενηκονταευνέα δικαίοις, οἵτινες οὐ χρεῖαν ἔχουσι μετανοίας.

Ἄμελει καὶ ὁ κορυφαῖος τῶν μαθητῶν Πέτρος, ἡ τῆς πίστεως πέτρα, κατ' αὐτὸν τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ σωτηρίου πάθους, πρὸς μικρὸν ἐγκαταλειφθεὶς οἰκονομικῇ τιμῇ ἐγκαταλείψει, ὡς ἂν γνῶ τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης ἀσθενείας τὸ εὐτελὲς καὶ ταλαίπωρον, ἀρνήσεως περιπέπτωκεν ἐγκλήματι· εἴτ' εὐθύς μνησθεὶς τῶν τοῦ Κυρίου ῥημάτων, ἐξελθὼν 97 ἔξω ἔκλαυσε πικρῶς· καὶ τοῖς θερμοῖς ἐκείνοις δάκρυσι τὴν ἦτταν ἀνακαλεσάμενος ἕτεραλκέα τὴν ἰκκὴν εἰργάσατο. ἐμπειροπόλεμος γὰρ ὢν, εἰ καὶ πέπτωκεν, οὐκ ἐξελύθη, οὐδ' ἀπέγνω ἑαυτόν· ἀλλ' ἀναπηδήσας προσήγαγε πικρότατα δάκρυα ἀπὸ καρδίας θλιβομένης· καὶ παραντίκα ὁ πολέμιος θεασάμενος αὐτά, ὡσπερ ὑπὸ φλογὸς σφοδροτάτης τὰς ὄψεις φλεγόμενος, ἀπεπήδησε

Luke xv.
4 ff.

Luke xxii.
62

way off, his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran, and embraced him, and kissed him tenderly, and, restoring him to his former rank, made a feast of joyance because his son was found again, and killed the fatted calf. Lo, this parable, Jesus spake to us, concerneth such as turn again from sin, and fall at his feet in repentance. Again, he representeth a certain good shepherd that had an hundred sheep, and, when one was lost, left the ninety and nine, and went forth to seek that which was gone astray, until he found it: and he laid it on his shoulders, and folded it with those that had not gone astray, and called together his friends and neighbours to a banquet, because that it was found. "Likewise," saith the Saviour, "joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance."

and of the
Good
Shepherd,

'And, in sooth, even the chief of the disciples, Peter, the Rock of the Faith, in the very season of the Saviour's Passion, failing for a little while in his stewardship, that he might understand the worthlessness and misery of human frailty, fell under the guilt of denial. Then he straightway remembered the Lord's words, and went out and wept bitterly, and with those hot tears made good his defeat, and transferred the victory to his own side. Like a skilful man of war, though fallen, he was not undone, nor did he despair, but, springing to his feet, he brought up, as a reserve, bitter tears from the agony of his soul; and straightway, when the enemy saw that sight, like a man whose eyes are scorched with a fierce flame, he leaped

and of the
fall and
rising again
of St. Peter,

John xxi.
16, 17

φεύγων μακρὰν καὶ δεινῶς ὀλολύζων. ὁ δὲ κορυφαῖος κορυφαῖος ἦν ἀνθις, ὡσπερ διδάσκαλος τῆς οἰκουμένης χειροτονηθεὶς, οὕτω δὴ καὶ μετανοίας ὑπογραμμὸς γενόμενος. μετὰ δὲ τὴν θείαν ἀνέγερσιν τρίτον προσειπὼν ὁ Χριστός, Πέτρε, φιλῆῖς με; τὸ τρισσὸν τῆς ἀρνήσεως διωρθώσατο, τοῦ ἀποστόλου ἀποκρινομένου· Ναί, Κύριε, σὺ οἶδας ὅτι φιλῶ σε.

Ps. vi. 6

Ἐκ πίντων οὖν τουτων καὶ ἄλλων πολλῶν καὶ ἀριθμοῦ ὑπερκειμένων παραδειγμάτων μαθητόμεν τὴν δύναμιν τῶν δακρῶν καὶ τῆς μετανοίας· μόνον ὁ τρόπος ταύτης ἀξιόλογος, γενέσθω ἐκ διαθέσεως βδελυσσομένης τὴν ἁμαρτίαν, μισούσης τε ταύτην καὶ καταγινωσκούσης, δάκρυσι δὲ κεκρημένης, καθὼς φησιν ὁ προφήτης Δαυὶδ· Ἐκοπίασα ἐν τῷ στεναγμῷ μου· λούσω καθ' 98 ἐκάστην νύκτα τὴν κλίνην μου· ἐν δάκρυσί μου τὴν στρωμνὴν μου βρέξω. καὶ λοιπὸν ὁ καθαρισμὸς τῶν ἁμαρτημάτων γενήσεται διὰ τοῦ αἵματος τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἐν τῷ μεγέθει τοῦ ἐλέους αὐτοῦ, καὶ τῷ πλήθει τῶν οἰκτιρμῶν τοῦ Θεοῦ τοῦ εἰπόντος ὅτι, Ἐὰν ὦσιν αἱ ἁμαρτίαι ὑμῶν ὡς φοινικῶν, ὡς χιόνα λευκανῶ, καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς.

Is. i. 18

Cp. 1 Tim.
ii. 4; iv. 3

Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν οὕτως ἔχει καὶ οὕτως πιστευομεν· χρῆ δέ, μετὰ τὸ λαβεῖν τὴν ἐπίγνωσιν τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ τῆς ἀναγεννήσεως καὶ υἰοθεσίας ἀξιοθῆναι καὶ μυστηρίων γεύσασθαι θείων, πάση δυνάμει ἀσφαλίζεσθαι τοῦ μὴ πίπτειν. τὸ γὰρ πίπτειν οὐ πρέπει τῷ ἀθλητῇ, ἐπειδὴ πολλοὶ πεσόντες ἀναστήναι οὐκ ἠδυνήθησαν· οἱ μὲν, τοῖς πάθεσι θύραν ἀνοίξαντες, καὶ δυσάποσπαστως αὐτοῖς προσμείναντες, οὐκ ἔτι ἰσχυσαν

off and fled afar, howling horribly. So the chief became chief again, as he had before been chosen teacher of the whole world, being now become its pattern of penitence. And after his holy resurrection Christ made good this three-fold denial with the three-fold question, "Peter, lovest thou me?" the Apostle answering, "Yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee."

'So from all these and many other examples proving thereby the power of repentance, beyond count we learn the virtue of tears and repentance. Only the manner thereof must be noted—it must arise from a heart that abominateth sin and weepeth, as saith the prophet David, "I am weary of my groaning: every night will I wash my bed and water my couch with my tears." Again the cleansing of sins will be wrought by the blood of Christ, in the greatness of his compassion and the multitude of the mercies of that God who saith, "Though your sins be as scarlet, I will make them white as snow," and so forth.

'Thus therefore it is, and thus we believe. But but bidding Ioasaph to take heed lest he fall after receiving the knowledge of the truth and winning regeneration and adoption as sons, and tasting of the divine mysteries, we must strive hard to keep our feet lest we fall. For to fall becometh not the athlete, since many have fallen and been unable to rise. Some, opening a door to sinful lusts, and clinging obstinately to them, have no more had

πρὸς μετάνοιαν παλινδρομήσαι· οἱ δέ, προαναρπασθέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ θανάτου, καὶ μὴ φθύσαντες διὰ μεταγνώσεως ἑαυτοὺς τοῦ ῥύπου τῆς ἁμαρτίας ἐκπλῦναι, κατεδικάσθησαν· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἐπικίνδυνον τὸ πίπτειν ἐν οἴῳδῆποτε πάθει· ἐὰν δὲ συμβῆ πεσεῖν, εὐθὺς ἀναπηδήσαι χρῆ, καὶ στήναι πάλιν εἰς τὸν καλὸν ἡγῶνα· καὶ ὁσάκις ἂν τοῦτο 99
 συμβῆ, κἀκεῖνο αὐτίκα ἔστω τὸ τῆς ἐγέρσεως καὶ
 στασεως ἕως τῆς τελευτῆς. Ἐπιστρίψατε γὰρ
 πρὸς με, καὶ ἐπιστραφήσομαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς, λέγει
 Κύριος ὁ Θεός.

Zech. i. 3

XII

Πρὸς ταῦτα ὁ Ἰωάσαφ εἶπε· Πῶς οὖν τις φυλάξει ἑαυτὸν μετὰ τὸ βίπτισμα καθαρὸν ἀπὸ πάσης ἁμαρτίας; κὰν γὰρ ἔστιν, ὡς λέγεις, τοῖς πταίοусι μετάνοια, ἀλλ' ἐν κόπῳ καὶ πόνῳ, κλαυθμῷ τε καὶ πένθει, ἕπερ οὐκ εὐκατόρθωτα τοῖς πολλοῖς εἶναι μοι δοκῶ· ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ἤθελον εὔρειν ὁδὸν τοῦ φυλάττειν ἀκριβῶς τὰ προστάγματα τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ μὴ ἐκκλίνειν ἀπ' αὐτῶν, μηδέ, μετὰ τὴν συγχώρησιν τῶν προτέρων κακῶν, παροργίζειν αὐθις τὸν γλυκύτατον Δεσπότην καὶ Θεόν.

Ὁ δὲ Βαρλαὰμ ἔφη· Καλῶς εἶπας ταῦτα, κύριέ μου βασιλεῦ· τοῦτο καὶ ἐμοὶ καταθύμιον ὑπάρχει· ἀλλ' ἐργῶδες ἔστι καὶ κομιδῆ ἄδύνατον τὸ πυρὶ συναιαστρεφόμενον τινα μὴ καπνίζεσθαι. δυσκατόρθωτον οὖν καὶ λίαν ἄναντες δεδεμένον τοῖς τοῦ βίου πράγμασι καὶ ταῖς αὐτοῦ ἀσχολούμενον

strength to hasten back to repentance; and others, being untimely snatched by death, and having not made speed enough to wash them from the pollution of their sin, have been damned. And for this cause it is parlous to fall into any kind of sinful affection whatsoever. But if any man fall, he must at once leap up, and stand again to fight the good fight: and, as often as there cometh a fall, so often must there at once ensue this rising and standing, unto the end. For, "Turn ye unto me, and I will turn unto you," saith the Lord God.'

XII

To this said Ioasaph, 'But how, after baptism, shall a man keep himself clear from all sin? For even if there be, as thou sayest, repentance for them that stumble, yet it is attended with toil and trouble, with weeping and mourning; things which, methinks, are not easy for the many to accomplish. But I desired rather to find a way to keep strictly the commandments of God, and not swerve from them, and, after his pardoning of my past misdeeds, never again to provoke that most sweet God and Master.'

Ioasaph enquireth how he may keep himself from falling

Barlaam answered, 'Well said, my lord and king. That also is my desire; but it is hard, nay quite impossible, for a man living with fire not to be blackened with smoke: for it is an uphill task, and one not easy of accomplishment, for a man that is tied to the matters of this life and busied with its cares

Barlaam warneth him of the temptations of life in this world,

μερίμναις καὶ ταραχαῖς, πλούτῳ τε καὶ τρυφῇ συ-
 ζῶντα, ἀκλινῶς βαδίζειν τὴν ὁδὸν τῶν ἐντολῶν τοῦ
 Κυρίου, καὶ καθαρὸν ἑαυτὸν ἐκ τούτων περισώσα-
 σθαι. φησὶ γὰρ ὁ Κύριος· Οὐδεὶς δύναται δυσι
 κυρίοις δουλεύειν· ἢ γὰρ τὸν ἓνα μισήσει καὶ 100
 τὸν ἕτερον ἀγαπήσει, ἢ τοῦ ἐνὸς ἀνθέξεται καὶ τοῦ
 ἑτέρου καταφρονήσει· οὐ δύνασθε Θεῷ δουλεύειν
 καὶ μαμωνᾷ. γράφει δὲ καὶ ὁ ἡγαπημένος αὐτοῦ
 μαθητῆς, Ἰωάννης ὁ εὐαγγελιστῆς καὶ θεολόγος,
 ἐν τῇ κατ' αὐτὸν ἐπιστολῇ οὕτως· Μὴ ἀγαπᾶτε
 τὸν κόσμον, μηδὲ τὰ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ· εἰάν τις ἀγαπᾷ
 τὸν κόσμον, οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ Πατρὸς ἐν
 αὐτῷ, ὅτι πᾶν τὸ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ, ἢ ἐπιθυμία τῆς
 σαρκὸς καὶ ἢ ἐπιθυμία τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν καὶ ἢ ἀλα-
 ζουεῖα τοῦ βίου, οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τοῦ Πατρὸς, ἀλλ' ἐκ
 τοῦ κόσμου ἐστί. καὶ ὁ κόσμος παράγεται καὶ ἡ
 ἐπιθυμία αὐτοῦ· ὁ δὲ ποιῶν τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ
 μένει εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα.

Ταῦτα οὖν οἱ θεῖοι καὶ θεοφόροι Πατέρες ἡμῶν
 κατανοήσαντες, καὶ τοῦ Ἀποστόλου ἀκούσαντες,
 Acts xiv. 22 ὅτι διὰ πολλῶν θλίψεων δεῖ ἡμᾶς εἰσελθεῖν εἰς
 τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν, ἔσπευσαν μετὰ τὸ
 ἅγιον βύπτισμα ἄμωμον καὶ ἀκηλίδωτον τὸ τῆς
 ἀφθαρσίας διατηρῆσαι ἔνδυμα· ὅθεν οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν
 καὶ ἕτερον προσέθεντο βύπτισμα προσλαβέσθαι,
 τὸ δι' αἵματός φημι καὶ διὰ μαρτυρίου· βύπτισμα
 γὰρ καὶ τοῦτο ὠνόμασται, καὶ πάνν γε τιμιώτα-
 του καὶ αἰδεσιμώτατου· δευτέροις γὰρ οὐ μολύνε-
 ται ἁμαρτίας μολυσμοῖς· ὅπερ καὶ ὁ Κύριος ἡμῶν
 ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν καταδεξάμενος βύπτισμα εἰκότως
 ἐκάλεσεν. ἐντεῦθεν αὐτοῦ μιμηταὶ καὶ ζηλωταὶ
 γενόμενοι, πρότερον μὲν οἱ αὐτόπται αὐτοῦ 101

and troubles, and liveth in riches and luxury, to walk unswervingly in the way of the commandments of the Lord, and to preserve his life pure of these evils. "For," saith the Lord, "no man can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one and love the other; or else he will hold to the one and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." So also writeth the beloved Evangelist and Divine in his Epistle, thus saying, "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever."

‘ These things were well understood by our holy and inspired fathers; and mindful of the Apostle’s word that we must through much tribulation enter into the Kingdom of Heaven, they strove, after holy baptism, to keep their garment of immortality spotless and undefiled. Whence some of them also thought fit to receive yet another baptism: I mean that which is by blood and martyrdom. For this too is called baptism, the most honourable, and reverend of all, inasmuch as its waters are not polluted by fresh sin; which also our Lord underwent for our sakes, and rightly called it baptism. So as imitators and followers of him, first his eyewitness, disciples,

and
praiseth
that other
baptism—
the baptism
of martyr-
dom—

- καὶ μαθηταὶ καὶ ἀπόστολοι, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ πᾶς ὁ
 τῶν ἁγίων μαρτύρων χορός, τοῖς θεραπευταῖς τῶν
 εἰδώλων βασιλεῦσι καὶ τυράννοις ἑαυτοὺς ὑπὲρ
 τοῦ ὀνόματος τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐκδόντες, πᾶν εἶδος
 κολαστηρίων ὑπέμειναν, θηρίοις προσομιλήσαντες
 1 Tim. iv. 7 καὶ πυρὶ καὶ ξίφεσι, καί, τὴν καλὴν ὁμολογίαν
 ὁμολογήσαντες, τὸν δρόμον τετελεκότες καὶ τὴν
 πίστιν τετηρηκότες, τῶν τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἐπέτυχον
 βραβείων, τῶν Ἀγγέλων ὁμοδίαιτοι καὶ τοῦ
 Χριστοῦ συγκληρονόμοι γενόμενοι· ὧν ἡ ἀρετὴ
 Ps. xix. 4 τοσοῦτον ἔλαμψεν, ὡς εἰς πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν τὸν
 φθόγγον αὐτῶν ἐξελθεῖν, καὶ εἰς τὰ πέρατα τῆς
 οἰκουμένης τῶν κατορθωμάτων αὐτῶν ἀστράψαι
 τὴν λαμπηδόια. τούτων, οὐ τὰ ῥήματα μόνον καὶ
 τὰ ἔργα, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὰ τὰ αἵματα καὶ τὰ ὀσᾶ
 Cp. 2 Kings xiii. 21; Ecclus. xlviii. 14; Acts v. 15; xix. 12 πάσης ἀγιότητος πλήρη ὑπάρχουσι, δαίμονας μὲν
 κατὰ κράτος ἐλαύνοντα, ἀνιάτων δὲ νοσημάτων
 ἰώσεις τοῖς πίστει προσψαύουσι παρέχοντα· καὶ
 2 Kings ii. 8. 14 τὰ ἱμάτια δὲ καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο τοῖς τιμίοις αὐτῶν
 προσήγγισε σώμασι, τῇ κτίσει πίσῃ πάντοτε
 ἐστὶν αἰδέσιμα. περὶ ὧν πολὺς ἐστὶν ὁ λόγος
 κατὰ μέρος τὰς αὐτῶν ἀριστείας διηγήσασθαι.
 Ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ μὲν ὑπηνεῖς ἐκείνοι καὶ θηριώδεις τυ-
 Cp. Mat. xxi. 41 ραννοὶ κακοὶ κακῶς ἀπώλοντο, καὶ ὁ διωγμὸς
 ἔπαυσε, βασιλεῖς δὲ πιστοὶ ἀνὰ πᾶσαν τὴν οἰκου-
 μένην ἐβυσίλευσαν, διαδεξάμενοι ἕτεροι καὶ μιμη- 102
 σάμενοι τὸν ζῆλον ἐκείνων καὶ τὸν θεῖον πόθον,
 λέγω δὲ τῶν μαρτύρων, καὶ τῷ αὐτῷ ἔρωτι τὰς
 ψυχὰς τρωθέντες, ἄριστα διεσκόπουν ἀρρῦπαντον
 τὴν ψυχὴν καὶ τὸ σῶμα τῷ Κυρίῳ παραστήσαι,
 Cp. Rom. xii. 1 πύσας τὰς τῶν παθῶν περικόψαντες ἐνεργείας,
 καὶ παντὸς μολυσμοῦ σαρκὸς καὶ πνεύματος

and Apostles, and then the whole band of holy martyrs yielded themselves, for the name of Christ, to kings and tyrants that worshipped idols, and endured every form of torment, being exposed to wild beasts, fire and sword, confessing the good confession, running the course and keeping the faith. Thus they gained the prizes of righteousness, and became the companions of Angels, and fellow-heirs with Christ. Their virtue shone so bright that their sound went out into all lands, and the splendour of their good deeds flashed like lightning into the ends of the earth. Of these men, not only the words and works, but even the very blood and bones are full of all sanctity, mightily casting out devils, and giving to such as touch them in faith the healing of incurable diseases: yea, and even their garments, and anything else that hath been brought near their honoured bodies, are always worthy of the reverence of all creation. And it were a long tale to tell one by one their deeds of prowess.

and recounteth the glories of the Martyrs

‘ But when those cruel and brutal tyrants brought their miserable lives to a miserable end, and persecution ceased, and Christian kings ruled throughout the world, then others too in succession emulated the Martyrs’ zeal and divine desire, and, wounded at heart with the same love, considered well how they might present soul and body without blemish unto God, by cutting off all the workings of sinful lusts and purifying themselves of every

Barlaam telleth of the hermits,

ἑαυτοὺς ἐκκαθάραντες. ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐκ ἄλλως τοῦτο, ἀλλὰ διὰ τῆς φυλακῆς τῶν ἐντολῶν τοῦ Χριστοῦ κατορθοῦσθαι ἔγνωσαν, τὴν δὲ φυλακὴν τῶν ἐντολῶν καὶ τὴν ἐργασίαν τῶν ἀρετῶν δυσχερῶς ἐν μέσῳ τῶν τοῦ κόσμου θορύβων προσγίνεσθαι κατενόησαν, ἄλλον τινὰ βίον ξένον καὶ ἐνηλλαγμένον ἑαυτοῖς ἐπετηδεύσαντο, καί, κατὰ τὴν θείαν

Mat. xix. 29

φωνήν, πάντα καταλιπόντες, γονεῖς, τέκνα, φίλους, συγγενεῖς, πλοῦτον καὶ τρυφήν, καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ μισήσαντες, πρὸς τὰς ἐρήμους, ὡσπερ τινὲς φυγάδες, ὄχοντο, ὑστερούμενοι, θλιβόμενοι, κακουχούμενοι, ἐν ἐρημίαις πλανώμενοι καὶ ὄρεσι καὶ σπηλαίοις καὶ ταῖς ὄπαῖς τῆς γῆς, πάντων τῶν

Cp. Heb. xi.
37, 38

ἐπὶ γῆς τερπνῶν τε καὶ ἀπολαυστικῶν ἑαυτοὺς μακρύναντες, καὶ αὐτοῦ δὲ τοῦ ἄρτου καὶ σκεπά-

σματος λίαν ἐνδεῶς ἔχοντες· δύο ταῦτα πραγ- 103

ματευσάμενοι, ἵνα, μὴ ὀρώντες τὰς ὕλας τῶν παθῶν, προρρίζους αὐτῶν τὰς ἐπιθυμίας ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀνασπίσωσι, καί, τὰς αὐτῶν ἐξαλείψαντες μνήμας, ἔρωτα καὶ πόθον τῶν θείων καὶ οὐρανίων ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ἐμφυτεύσωσι· πρὸς τούτοις, ἵνα, διὰ τῆς κακοπαθείας τὸ σαρκίον ἐκδαπανήσαντες καὶ μάρτυρες τῇ προαιρέσει γενόμενοι, μὴ ὑποτύχωσι

τῆς εὐκλείας τῶν δι' αἵματος τελειωθέντων, ἀλλὰ μιμηταὶ καὶ αὐτοὶ τῶν τοῦ Χριστοῦ παθημάτων, ὅσον τὸ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς, γενόμενοι, καὶ τῆς ἀτελευτήτου βασιλείας συμμετοχοὶ ἔσονται. οὕτως οὖν ἄριστα διασκεψάμενοι, τὸν μονάδα καὶ ἡσύχιον μετῆλθον βίον, τινὲς μὲν αἵθριοι διακαρτερήσαντες, τῷ φλογμῷ τοῦ καύσωνος καὶ κρυμοῖς ἀγρίοις καὶ ὄμβροις καὶ παραχαῖς ἀνέμων ταλαιπωρούμενοι· οἱ δὲ, καλύ-

βας πηξίμενοι, ἢ σπηλαίοις καὶ ἄντροις ὑποκρυ-

defilement of flesh and spirit. But, as they perceived that this could only be accomplished by the keeping of the commandments of Christ, and that the keeping of his commandments and the practice of the virtues was difficult to attain in the midst of the turmoils of the world, they adopted for themselves a strange and changed manner of life, and, obedient to the voice divine, forsook all, parents, children, friends, kinsfolk, riches and luxury, and, hating everything in the world, withdrew, as exiles, into the deserts, being destitute, afflicted, evil entreated, wandering in wildernesses and mountains, and in dens and caves of the earth, self-banished from all the pleasures and delights upon earth, and standing in sore need even of bread and shelter. This they did for two causes: firstly, that never seeing the objects of sinful lust, they might pluck such desires by the root out of their soul, and blot out the memory thereof, and plant within themselves the love and desire of divine and heavenly things: and secondly, that, by exhausting the flesh by austerities, and becoming Martyrs in will, they might not miss the glory of them that were made perfect by blood, but might be themselves, in their degree, imitators of the sufferings of Christ, and become partakers of the kingdom that hath no end. Having then come to this wise resolve, they adopted the quiet of monastic life, some facing the rigours of the open air, and braving the blaze of the scorching heat and fierce frosts and rain-storms and tempestuous winds, others spending their lives in the hovels which they had builded them, or in the hiding of holes and caverns.

of their
poverty and
self-denial,

of their aim
and hope,

βέντες, διέζησαν. οὕτω δὲ τὴν ἀρετὴν μετερχόμενοι, πᾶσαν σαρκικὴν παράκλησιν καὶ ἀνάπαυσιν εἰς τέλος ἀπηρνήσαντο, λαχάνων ὤμων καὶ βοτανῶν, ἢ ἀκροδρύων, ἢ ἄρτου ξηροῦ καὶ πάνυ σκληροῦ στοιχήσαντες διαίτη, μὴ τῇ ποιότητι μόνου ἀποταξάμενοι τῶν ἡδέων, ἀλλά, τῷ περιόντι τῆς ἐγκρατείας, καὶ πρὸς τὴν ποσότητα τὸ φιλότιμον ἑαυτῶν παρατείναντες. τοσοῦτον γὰρ καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν εὐτελῶν καὶ ἀναγκαιοτάτων μετελάμβανον βρωμάτων, ὅσον ἀποζῆν μόνον. οἱ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν, ὅλας τὰς τῆς ἐβδομάδος ἡμέρας ἄσιτοι διατελοῦντες, τῇ κυριακῇ τροφῆς μετελάμβανον· οἱ δὲ δις τῆς ἐβδομάδος ταύτης μεμνη- 104 μένοι· ἄλλοι δὲ παρὰ μίαν, ἢ καὶ καθ' ἑσπέραν, ἐσιτοῦντο ὅσον μόνον τροφῆς ἀπογενέσθαι. εὐχαῖς τε καὶ ἀγρυπνίαις μικροῦ πρὸς τὸν τῶν ἀγγέλων παρημιλλήθησαν βίον, χαίρειν εἰπόντες χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργυρίου τῇ κτήσει παντάπασι, πράσεις τε καὶ ἀγορασίας ἐπιλαθόμενοι εἶναι ὅλως ἐν ἀνθρώποις.

Φθόνος δὲ καὶ ἔπαρσις, οἱ μάλιστα τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἔργοις ἀκολουθεῖν εἰωθότες, οὐκ ἔσχον χώραν ἐν αὐτοῖς. οὐδὲ γὰρ ὁ ἐλάττων ἐν τοῖς τῆς ἀσκήσεως ἰδρῶσι κατὰ τοῦ μᾶλλον διαλάμποντος βασκανίας λογισμὸν ὅλως ἐν ἑαυτῷ ὑπεδέχετο· οὐδ' αὖ πάλιν τὸν μέγала κατορθοῦντα κατὰ τῶν ἀσθενεστέρων πρὸς οἴησιν ἐπήρην ἢ ἀλαζονεία ἢ ἐξουθενεῖν τὸν πλησίον, ἢ ἐγκαυχᾶσθαι τῇ ἀσκήσει, καὶ μεγαλοφρονεῖν ἐπὶ τοῖς κατορθώμασιν, ἀπατήσασα. ὁ γὰρ τὸ πλεον ἔχων εἰς ἀρετὴν, οὐ πόνους ἰδίους, ἀλλὰ Θεοῦ δυνάμει, τὸ πᾶν ἐπιγρίφω, ταπεινόφρονι γνώμῃ ἔπειθεν ἑαυτὸν μηδὲν ὅλως ἐργά-

Thus, in pursuit of virtue, they utterly denied themselves all fleshly comfort and repose, submitting to a diet of uncooked herbs and worts, or acorns, or hard dry bread, not merely saying good-bye to delights in their quality, but, in very excess of temperance, extending their zeal to limit even the quantity of enjoyment. For even of those common and necessary meats they took only so much as was sufficient to sustain life. Some of them continued fasting the whole week, and partook of victuals only of a Sunday: others thought of food twice only in the week: others ate every other day, or daily at eventide—that is, took but a taste of food. In prayers and watchings they almost rivalled the life of Angels, bidding a long farewell to the possession of gold and silver, and quite forgetting that buyings and sellings are concerns of men.

‘ But envy and pride, the evils most prone to follow good works, had no place amongst them. He that was weaker in ascetic exercises entertained no thought of malice against him of brighter example. Nor again was he, that had accomplished great feats, deceived and puffed up by arrogance to despise his weaker brethren, or set at nought his neighbour, or boast of his rigours, or glory in his achievements. He that excelled in virtue ascribed nothing to his own labours, but all to the power of God, in humility of mind persuading himself that his labours were

and commendeth
the rigours
and purity
of their life,

Luke xvii.
10

ζεσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ πλειόνων ὀφειλέτην εἶναι, καθά
 φησιν ὁ Κύριος· Ὅταν ποιήσητε πάντα τὰ δια-
 ταχθέντα ὑμῖν, λέγετε, ὅτι Ἄχραιοι δούλοι ἔσμεν,
 ὅτι ὁ ὠφείλομεν ποιῆσαι πεποιήκαμεν. οἱ δὲ
 πάλιν οὐδὲ ποιῆσαί ποτε τὰ διατεταγμένα ἐπει-
 θον ἑαυτοῦς, ἀλλὰ πλείονα εἶναι τῶν ἤδη κατ-
 ωρθωμένων τὰ ἐλλείποντα. καὶ ὁ ἐλαττούμενος
 πάλιν ἐν τῇ ἄσκῃσει, διὰ σωματικὴν ἴσως ἀσθέ- 105
 νειαν, ἐξευτέλιξε ταλανίζων ἑαυτόν, ῥαθυμῖα
 γνώμης, οὐχὶ φύσεως ἀσθενεία, τὸ ὑστέρημα
 λογιζόμενος. οὕτως οὖν ἄλλος ἄλλου καὶ πάντες
 ἀπάντων ἦσαν μετριώτεροι· κενοδοξίας δὲ πάθος
 ἢ ἀνθρωπαρεσκείας ποῦ ἐν ἐκείνοις; οἵτινες, τὴν
 οἰκουμένην φυγόντες, διὰ τοῦτο οἰκοῦσι τὴν
 ἔρημον, οὐκ ἀνθρώποις, ἀλλὰ Θεῷ τὰ κατορθώ-
 ματα δεικνύναι βουλόμενοι, παρ' οὗ καὶ τῶν
 κατορθωμάτων τὰς ἀμοιβὰς ἐλπίζουσι, καλῶς
 ἐπιστάμενοι ὅτι αἱ διὰ κενοδοξίαν ἐπιτελούμεναι
 ἄσκήσεις ἄμισθοι, δι' ἔπαινον γὰρ ἀνθρώπων,
 καὶ οὐ διὰ τὸν Θεὸν γίνονται· ὅθεν καὶ διπλῶς
 οἱ τοιοῦτοι ἀδικοῦνται, τὸ σῶμα κατατήκοντες
 καὶ μισθὸν μὴ λαμβάνοντες. οἱ δὲ τῆς ἄνω δόξης
 ὀρεγόμενοι καὶ πρὸς ταύτην ἐπειγόμενοι πάσης
 τῆς ἐπιγείου καὶ ἀνθρωπίνης κατεφρόνησαν.

Ἐχουσι δὲ τὰς οἰκῆσεις οἱ μὲν ἐν παντελεῖ
 ἀναχωρήσει καὶ μονία τὸν ἰγῶνα διανύοντες,
 μακρύναντες ἑαυτοὺς τῆς τῶν ἀνθρώπων συναυ-
 λίας παρ' ὅλον αὐτῶν τὸν τῆς ζωῆς χρόνον καὶ
 Θεῷ πλησιάσαντες· οἱ δέ, πόρρωθεν ἀλλήλων
 τὰς οἰκῆσεις πηξάμενοι, ταῖς Κυριακαῖς εἰς ἐκ-
 κλησίαν μίαν φοιτῶσι, καὶ τῶν θείων μυστηρίων
 κοινοῦοῦσι, τῆς ἀναιμάκτου φημὶ θυσίας, τοῦ

nought and that he was debtor even for more, as saith the Lord, "When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, 'We are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our duty to do.'" Others again persuaded themselves that they had not done even the things which they were commanded to do, but that the things left undone outnumbered the things already well done. Again, he that was far behind in austerity, perchance through bodily weakness, would disparage and blame himself, attributing his failure to slothfulness of mind rather than to natural frailty. So each excelled each, and all excelled all in this sweet reasonableness. But the spirit of vain glory and pleasing of men—what place had it among them? For they had fled from the world, and were dwelling in the desert, to the end that they might show their virtues not to men, but to God, from whom also they hope to receive the rewards of their good deeds, well aware that religious exercises performed for vain glory go without recompense; for these are done for the praise of men and not for God. Whence all that do thus are doubly defrauded: they waste their body, and receive no reward. But they who yearn for glory above, and strive thereafter, despise all earthly and human glory.

'As to their dwellings, some monks finish the contest in utter retirement and solitude, having removed themselves far from the haunts of men throughout the whole of their earthly life-time, and having drawn nigh to God. Others build their homes at a distance one from another, but meet on the Lord's Day at one Church, and communicate of

and their
love toward
God and
man

He describ-
eth their
dwellings
and assem-
blies

ἀχράντου σώματος καὶ τοῦ τιμίου αἵματος τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἃ τοῖς πιστοῖς εἰς ἄφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν, φωτισμόν τε καὶ ἁγιασμόν ψυχῆς καὶ σώματος ὁ Κύριος ἐδώρησατο· καί, ἐστιῶντες ἀλλήλους γυμνασία τῶν θείων λόγων καὶ ταῖς ἠθικαῖς παραινήσεσι, τοὺς τε κρυπτοὺς τῶν ἀντιπάλων δημοσιεύοντες πολέμους, ὥστε μὴ ἀλῶναι τούτοις τινὰ τῆς πάλης ἀγνοοῦντα τὴν μέθοδον, οἴκαδε 106 πάλιν ἕκαστος ἐπανέρχονται, τὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς μέλι τοῖς σίμβλοις τῶν καρδιῶν φιλοτίμως ἐναποτιθέιντες, καὶ γεωργοῦντες καρπὸν γλυκύτατον καὶ τῆς ἐπουρανίου τραπέζης ἐπάξιον.

Ἄλλοι δὲ κοινοβιακὸν μετέρχονται βίον· οὔτινες, πλήθη πολυάνθρωπα ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ἀθροισθέντες, ὑφ' ἐνὶ ταξίρχῃ καὶ προεστῶτι, τῷ πάντων διαφορωτάτῳ, ἑαυτοὺς ἔταξαν, πᾶν θέλημα ἑαυτῶν μαχαίρα τῆς ὑπακοῆς ἀποσφάξαντες· καὶ δούλους ἠνεκτοῦς ἑαυτοὺς ἐκουσίως λογισάμενοι, οὐκ ἔτι ἑαυτοῖς ζῶσιν, ἀλλ' ὧ διὰ τὸν τοῦ Χριστοῦ πόθον ἑαυτοὺς καθυπέταξαν· οἰκειότερον δὲ μᾶλλον εἰπεῖν, ζῶσιν οὐκ ἔτι ἑαυτοῖς, ζῆ δὲ ἐν αὐτοῖς ὁ Χριστός, ὧ ἠκολούθησαν πῖντα ἀπαρησάμενοι. τοῦτο γάρ ἐστιν ἀναχώρησις, κόσμου ἐκούσιον μῖσος, καὶ ἄρησις φύσεως πόθῳ τῶν ὑπὲρ φύσιν. οὗτοι τοίνυν ὡς ἄγγελοι ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς πολιτεύονται, ψαλμοὺς καὶ ὕμνους ὁμοθυμαδὸν τῷ Κυρίῳ ᾄδοντες, καὶ ὁμολογηταὶ τοῖς ἄθλοις τῆς ὑπακοῆς χρηματίζοντες· ἐφ' οἷς καὶ τὸ δεσποτικὸν πληροῦται λόγιον. φησὶ γάρ· "Οπου εἰσὶ δύο ἢ τρεῖς συνηγμένοι εἰς τὸ ἕμον ὄνομα, ἐκεῖ εἰμὶ ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν, οὐκ εἰς τοῦτο τὸ μέτρον τὴν ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι αὐτοῦ συναγωγὴν περικλείσας, ἀλλὰ

Gal. ii. 20

M.t. xviii.
29

the Holy Mysteries, I mean the unbloody Sacrifice of the undefiled Body and precious Blood of Christ, which the Lord gave to the Faithful for the remission of sins, for the enlightenment and sanctification of soul and body. They entertain one another with the exercises of the divine Oracles and moral exhortations, and make public the secret wiles of their adversaries, that none, through ignorance of the manner of wrestling, may be caught thus. Then turn they again, each to his own home, eagerly storing the honey of virtue in the cells of their hearts, and husbanding sweet fruits worthy of the heavenly board.

Others again spend their life in monasteries. These gather in multitudes in one spot, and range themselves under one superior and president, the best of their number, slaying all self-will with the sword of obedience. Of their own free choice they consider themselves as slaves bought at a price, and no longer live for themselves, but for him, to whom, for Christ his sake, they have become obedient; or rather, to speak more properly, they live no more for themselves, but Christ liveth in them, whom to follow, they renounce all. This is retirement, a voluntary hatred of the world, and denial of nature by desire of things above nature. These men therefore live the lives of Angels on earth, chanting psalms and hymns with one consent unto the Lord, and purchasing for themselves the title of Confessors by labours of obedience. And in them is fulfilled the word of the Lord, when he saith, "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." By this number he limiteth not the gathering together in his name, but by "two

He telleth
of monastic
orders and
of their
rule,

διὰ τῶν δύο ἢ τριῶν ἀδιόριστον τὸν ἀριθμὸν δηλώσας. εἶτε γὰρ ὀλίγοι, εἶτε πολλοὶ διὰ τὸ ἅγιον αὐτοῦ συναχθῶσιν ὄνομα, αὐτῷ διαπύρω λατρεύοντες πόθῳ, ἐκεῖ παρῆναι τοῦτον πιστεύομεν ἐν μέσῳ τῶν αὐτοῦ δούλων.

Τούτοις τοῖς τύποις καὶ ταῖς τοιαύταις ἀγωγαῖς οἱ γῆϊνοι καὶ χοϊκοὶ τὸν βίον ἐξήλωσαν τῶν 107 οὐρανίων, ἐν νηστεύσει καὶ εὐχαῖς καὶ ἀγρυπνίαις, ἐν δάκρυσι θερμοῖς καὶ ἀμετεωρίστῳ πένθει, ἐν ξενιτείᾳ καὶ μνήμῃ θανάτου, ἐν πραότητι καὶ ἀοργησίᾳ, ἐν σιωπῇ χειλέων, ἐν ἀκτημοσύνῃ καὶ πτωχείᾳ, ἐν ἀγνείᾳ καὶ σωφροσύνῃ, ἐν ταπεινόφρονι γνώμῃ καὶ ἡσυχίᾳ, ἐν ἀγάπῃ τελείᾳ πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν καὶ τὸν πλησίον, τὸν παρόντα ἐκτέλεσαντες βίον καὶ ἄγγελοι τοῖς τρόποις γενόμενοι. ὅθεν Θεὸς θαύμασι καὶ σημείοις καὶ ποικίλαις δυνάμεσιν αὐτοὺς κατεκόσμησε, καὶ τὸν φθόγγον τῆς θαυμαστῆς αὐτῶν πολιτείας εἰς τὰ πέρατα διηχεῖσθαι τῆς οἰκουμένης πεποίηκε. καὶ εἶπερ σοὶ τὸν βίον ἐνὸς αὐτῶν ἐπὶ στόματος φέρων κατὰ μέρος διηγῆσομαι, ὃς καὶ ἀρχηγὸς γεγενῆσθαι τῆς κατὰ μοναχὸς πολιτείας λέγεται (Ἀντώνιος δὲ ὄνομα αὐτῷ), γνώση πάντως ἐκ τοῦ ἐνὸς δένδρου τῶν ὁμογενῶν καὶ ὁμοειδῶν καρπῶν τὴν γλυκύτητα, καὶ οἷαν ἐκεῖνος ἔθετο τῆς ἀσκήσεως ὑποβάθραν, οἷαν δὲ τὴν ὄροφὴν ἐπήξατο, καὶ ὑποίων ἠξιώθη παρὰ τοῦ Σωτῆρος τυχεῖν χαρισμάτων. πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι μετ' ἐκεῖνον τὸν ἴσον ἀγωνισάμενοι ἀγῶνα τῶν ὁμοίων ἔτυχον στεφάνων τε καὶ γερῶν.

Μακάριοι οὗτοι καὶ τρισμακάριοι οἱ τὸν Θεὸν ἀγαπήσαντες, καὶ διὰ τὴν ἀγάπην αὐτοῦ καταφρονήσαντες πάντων. ἐδάκρυσαν γὰρ πενθοῦντες ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός, ἵνα τῆς ἀλήκτου τύχῳσι

or three" signifieth that the number is indefinite. For, whether there be many, or few, gathered together because of his holy name, serving him with fervent zeal, there we believe him to be present in the midst of his servants.

'By these ensamples and such like assemblies of their
men of earth and clay imitate the life of heavenly angelick
beings, in fastings and prayers and watchings, in hot life, and of
tears and sober sorrow, as soldiers in the field with one Antony
death before their eyes, in meekness and gentleness, their
in silence of the lips, in poverty and want, in chastity founder,
and temperance, in humbleness and quietude of
mind, in perfect charity toward God and their neigh-
bour, carrying their present life down to the grave,
and becoming Angels in their ways. Wherefore
God hath graced them with miracles, signs and
various virtues and made the voice of their marvel-
lous life to be sounded forth to the ends of the
world. If I open my mouth to declare in every
point the life of one of them who is said to have
been the founder of the monastic life, Antony by
name, by this one tree thou shalt assuredly know
the sweet fruits of other trees of the like kind and
form, and shalt know what a foundation of religious
life that great man laid, and what a roof he built,
and what gifts he merited to receive from the
Saviour. After him many fought the like fight and
won like crowns and guerdons.

Blessed, yea, thrice blessed, are they that have
loved God, and, for his love's sake, have counted
every thing as nothing worth. For they wept and
mourned, day and night, that they might gain
everlasting comfort: they humbled themselves
and calleth
them
blessed for
their suffer
ings here
and their
glory here-
after

- Mat. xxiii.
12 παρακλήσεως· ἐταπείνωσαν ἑαυτοὺς ἕκουσίως, ἵν' ἐκεῖ ὑψωθῶσι· κατέτηξεν τὰς ἑαυτῶν σάρκας πείνη τε καὶ δίψη καὶ ἄγρυπνία ἵν' ἐκεῖ διαδέξηται αὐτοὺς ἡ τρυφή καὶ ἡγαλλίασις τοῦ παραδεί- 108 σου· σκῆνωμα γεγόνασι τοῦ ἁγίου Πνεύματος τῇ καθαρότητι τῆς καρδίας, καθὼς γέγραπται· Ἐνοι- 2 Cor. vi. 16 κήσω ἐν αὐτοῖς καὶ ἐμπεριπατήσω· ἐσταύρωσαν Gal. vi. 14 ἑαυτοὺς τῷ κόσμῳ, ἵν' ἐκ δεξιῶν τοῦ σταυρωθέντος Mat. xxv. 31 σταθῶσι· περιεζώσαντο τὰς ὀσφύας αὐτῶν ἐν Eph. vi. 14 ἀληθείᾳ, καὶ ἐτοίμους ἔσχον αἰεὶ τὰς λαμπάδας, προσδοκῶντες τὴν ἔλευσιν τοῦ ἀθανάτου νυμφίου. νοερούς γὰρ κτησάμενοι ὀφθαλμούς, προεώρων διηνεκῶς τὴν φρικτὴν ὥραν ἐκείνην, τὴν τε θεωρίαν τῶν μελλόντων ἀγαθῶν καὶ τῆς αἰωνίου κολάσεως ἀχώριστον τῆς ἑαυτῶν ἔσχον καρδίας· καὶ ἐσπούδασαν καμῆν, ἵνα τῆς αἰδίου δόξης μὴ ἀποτύχωσι. γεγόνασιν ἀπαθείς ὡσπερ ἄγγελοι· καὶ νῦν μετ' ἐκείνων χορεύουσιν, ὧν καὶ τὸν βίον ἐμιμήσαντο. μακάριοι οὗτοι καὶ τρισμακάριοι, ὅτι ἀπλανέσι τοῖς τοῦ νοὸς ὀφθαλμοῖς κατειόησαν τὴν τῶν παρόντων ματαιότητα, καὶ τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης εὐπραγίας τὸ ἄστατον καὶ ἀνώμαλον, καί, ταύτην ἀπαρησάμενοι, τὰ αἰώνια ἑαυτοῖς ἐθησαύ- Mat. vi. 20 ρισαν ἀγαθί, καὶ τῆς μηδέποτε διαπιπτοῦσης μήτε θανάτῳ διακοπτομένης ἐπελάβοντο ζωῆς.

Τούτους οὖν τοὺς θαυμασίους καὶ ὀσίους ἄνδρας καὶ ἡμεῖς οἱ εὐτελεῖς καὶ ἀνύξιοι μιμεῖσθαι σπουδάζομεν, οὐκ ἐφικνούμεθα δὲ τῷ ὕψει τῆς οὐρανο- 109 πολίτου αὐτῶν διαγωγῆς· ἀλλά, κατὰ τὸ ἐνὸν τῆς ἀσθενοῦς ἡμῶν καὶ ταλαιπώρου δυνάμεως, τὸν βίον αὐτῶν χαρακτηρίζομεν καὶ τὸ σχῆμα περιβεβλήμεθα, κὰν τῶν ἔργων διαμαρτάνωμεν.

willingly, that there they might be exalted: they afflicted the flesh with hunger and thirst and vigil, that there they might come to the pleasures and joys of Paradise. By their purity of heart they became a tabernacle of the Holy Ghost, as it is written, "I will dwell in them and walk in them." They crucified themselves unto the world, that they might stand at the right hand of the Crucified: they girt their loins with truth, and alway had their lamps ready, looking for the coming of the immortal bridegroom. The eye of their mind being enlightened, they continually looked forward to that awful hour, and kept the contemplation of future happiness and everlasting punishment immovable from their hearts, and pained themselves to labour, that they might not lose eternal glory. They became passionless as the Angels, and now they weave the dance in their fellowship, whose lives also they imitated. Blessed, yea, thrice blessed are they, because with sure spiritual vision they discerned the vanity of this present world and the uncertainty and inconstancy of mortal fortune, and cast it aside, and laid up for themselves everlasting blessings, and laid hold of that life which never faileth, nor is broken by death.

These then are the marvellous holy men whose examples we, that are poor and vile, strive to imitate, but cannot attain to the high level of the life of these heavenly citizens. Nevertheless, so far as is possible for our weakness and feeble power, we take the stamp of their lives, and wear their habit, even though we fail to equal their works; for we are

With their
blessedness
he contrast-
eth the
falseness
and misery
of this
present
world,

πρόξειον γὰρ ἀναμαρτησίας τὸ θεῖον ἐπάγγελμα
 τοῦτο καὶ συνεργὸν τῆς ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ βαπτίσμα-
 τος δοθείσης ἡμῖν ἀφθαρσίας ἐπιστάμεθα. καί,
 τοῖς λόγοις ἐπόμενοι τῶν μακαρίων ἐκείνων, πάν-
 καταγινώσκομεν τῶν φθαρτῶν τούτων καὶ ἐπική-
 ρων τοῦ βίου πραγμάτων, ἐν οἷς οὐδὲν ἔστιν
 εὐρεῖν βέβαιον, οὐδὲ ὀμαλόν, οὐδὲ ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν
 Eccles. 1, 14 ἰστίμενον· ἀλλὰ ματαιότης ἐστὶ τὰ πάντα καὶ
 προαίρεσις πνεύματος, πολλὰς ἐν ἀτόμῳ φέροντα
 τὰς μεταβολὰς· οὐείρων γὰρ καὶ σκιᾶς, καὶ αὔρας
 κατὰ τὸν ἀέρα πνεύσεως, εἰσὶν ἀσθενέστερα·
 μικρὰ καὶ πρὸς ὀλίγον ἢ χάρις, καὶ οὐδὲ χάρις·
 ἀλλὰ πλίνη τις καὶ ἀπάτη τῆς τοῦ κόσμου κακ-
 ίας, ὅνπερ μὴ ἀγαπᾶν ὅλως, μισεῖν δὲ μᾶλλον ἐκ
 καρδίας δεδιδύμεθα. καὶ ἔστι γε κατὰ ἀλήθειαν
 μισητὸς οὗτος καὶ ἀπευκταῖος· ὅσα γὰρ δωρεῖται
 τοῖς φίλοις αὐτοῦ, μετ' ὀργῆς αὐθις αὐτὰ ἀφαρ-
 πάζει, γυμνοὺς δὲ παντὸς ἀγαθοῦ καὶ αἰσχύνην
 ἡμφιεσμένους, φορτία τε περικειμένους βαρέα, τῇ
 αἰωνία παραπέμψει θλίψει· οὓς δ' αὖ πάλιν ὑψοῖ, 110
 τῇ ἐσχάτῃ θᾶπτον ταπεινοῖ ταλαιπωρία, ὑπο-
 ποδίους αὐτοὺς τιθεὶς καὶ ἐπίχαρμα πάντων τῶν
 ἐχθρῶν αὐτῶν. τοιαῦτα οὖν αἱ χάριτες αὐτοῦ·
 τοιαῦτα τὰ δωρήματα αὐτοῦ. ἐχθρὸς γὰρ ἐστὶ
 τῶν φίλων αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐπίβουλος πάντων τῶν
 ποιούντων αὐτοῦ τὰ θελήματα, καὶ καταρύσσων
 δεινῶς τοὺς ἐπερειδομένους ἐπ' αὐτόν, καὶ ἐκνευρί-
 ζων τοὺς ἐπ' αὐτῷ πεποιθότας. συνθήκας τίθησι
 μετὰ τῶν ἀφρόνων καὶ ἐπαγγελείας ψευδεῖς,
 ἵνα μόνον αὐτοὺς ἐπισπίσηται ἐκείνων δὲ
 ἀγνωμονησάντων, ἀγνώμων αὐτὸς καὶ ψευδῆς
 διαδείκνυται, μηδὲν ὧν συνέθετο ἀποπληρῶν.

assured that this holy profession is a means to perfection and an aid to the incorruption given us by holy baptism. So, following the teachings of these blessed Saints, we utterly renounce these corruptible and perishable things of life, wherein may be found nothing stable or constant, or that continueth in one stay; but all things are vanity and vexation of spirit, and many are the changes that they bring in a moment; for they are slighter than dreams and a shadow, or the breeze that bloweth the air. Small and short-lived is their charm, that is after all no charm, but illusion and deception of the wickedness of the world; which world we have been taught to love not at all, but rather to hate with all our heart. Yea, and verily it is worthy of hatred and abhorrence; for whatsoever gifts it giveth to its friends, these in turn in passion it taketh away, and shall hand over its victims, stripped of all good things, clad in the garment of shame, and bound under heavy burdens, to eternal tribulation. And those again whom it exalteth, it quickly abaseth to the utmost wretchedness, making them a foot-stool and a laughing stock for their enemies. Such are its charms, such its bounties. For it is an enemy of its friends, and traitor to such as carry out its wishes: dasheth to dire destruction all them that lean upon it, and enervateth those that put their trust therein. It maketh covenants with fools and fair false promises, only that it may allure them to itself. But, as they have dealt treacherously, it proveth itself treacherous and false in fulfilling

which is
vain and
treacherous,

σήμερον γὰρ βρώμασιν ἡδέσι τὸν φάρυγγα αὐτῶν καταλείνας, κατάβρωμα τοῖς ἐχθροῖς ὄλους αὐτοὺς αὔριον τίθησι. σήμερον βασιλέα τινὰ δείκνυσι, καὶ αὔριον δουλεία τινὶ πονηρᾷ παραδίδωσι· σήμερον μυρίοις εὐθηνούμενον ἀγαθοῖς, αὔριον προσαίτην καὶ οἰκοτρίβων οἰκότριβα. 111 σήμερον στέφανον δόξης αὐτοῦ τῇ κορυφῇ ἐπιτίθησιν· αὔριον τὸ πρόσωπον τῇ γῇ καταράσσει. σήμερον κοσμεῖ τὸν τρίχηλον αὐτοῦ λαμπραῖς ἀξιωμαίων τιμαῖς· αὔριον ταπεινοῖ σιδηροῖς κλοιοῖς δεσμούμενον. ποθητὸν πρὸς μικρὸν τοῖς πᾶσι τούτων ἐργάζεται, μισητὸν δὲ μετ' ὀλίγον ἰσχυρῶς καὶ ἐβδελυγμένον. σήμερον εὐφραίνει, καὶ αὔριον θρήνοις αὐτὸν καὶ κοπετοῖς κατατῆκει. ὅποιον δὲ τούτων καὶ τὸ τέλος ἐπιτίθησιν ἄκουσον οἰκίτορας γεέννης τοὺς ἡγαπηκότας αὐτὸν ἐλευνῶς ἀπεργάζεται. τοιαύτην ἔχει γνώμην αἰεὶ, τοιαύτην πρόθεσιν ἀτεχνῶς. οὔτε τοὺς παρελθόντας θρηνεῖ, οὔτε τοὺς καταλειφθέντας οἰκτεῖρει. ἐκείνους γὰρ δεινῶς ἀπατήσας καὶ τοῖς ἄρκυσιν αὐτοῦ κατακλείσας, πρὸς τούτους αὔθις τὰ τῆς ἐπιστήμης μετενεργεῖν πειράται, μὴ θέλων τινὰ τῶν χαλεπῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκφυγεῖν παγίδων.

Τοὺς μὲν οὖν τοιοῦτῳ δουλεύοντας ἀπηνεῖ καὶ πονηρῷ δεσπότη τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ καὶ φιλανθρώπου φρενοβλαβῶς ἑαυτοὺς μακρύναντας, εἰς τὰ παρόντα δὲ κεχηνότας πράγματα καὶ τούτοις προστετηκότας, μηδὲ ὅλως τῶν μελλόντων λαμβάνοντας ἔννοιαν, καὶ εἰς μὲν τὰς σωματικὰς ἀπολαύσεις 112 ἀδιαλείπτως ἐπειγομένους, τὰς δὲ ψυχὰς ἐῶντας λιμῷ κατατῆκεσθαι καὶ μυρῖοις ταλαιπωρεῖσθαι κακοῖς, ὁμοίους εἶναι δοκῶ ἀνδρὶ φεύγοντι ἀπὸ

none of its pledges. To-day it tickleth their gullet with pleasant dainties; to-morrow it maketh them nought but a gobbet for their enemies. To-day it maketh a man a king: to-morrow it delivereth him into bitter servitude. To-day its thrall is fattening on a thousand good things; to-morrow he is a beggar, and drudge of drudges. To-day it placeth on his head a crown of glory; to-morrow it dasheth his face upon the ground. To-day it adorneth his neck with brilliant badges of dignity; to-morrow it humbleth him with a collar of iron. For a little while it causeth him to be the desire of all men; but after a time it maketh him their hate and abomination. To-day it gladdeneth him: but to-morrow it weareth him to a shadow with lamentations and wailings. What is the end thereof, thou shalt hear. Ruthlessly it bringeth its former lovers to dwell in hell. Such is ever its mind, such its purposes. It lamenteth not its departed, nor pitieth the survivor. For after that it hath cruelly duped and entangled in its meshes the one party, it immediately transferreth the resources of its ingenuity against the other, not willing that any should escape its cruel snares.

‘These men that have foolishly alienated themselves from a good and kind master, to seek the service of so harsh and savage a lord, that are all agog for present joys and are glued thereto, that take never a thought for the future, that always grasp after bodily enjoyments, but suffer their souls to waste with hunger, and to be worn with myriad ills, these I consider to be like a man flying before the

and maketh
this plain
by the tale
of THE MAN
AND THE
UNICORN
A LOGUE
IV

προσώπου μαινομένου μονοκέρωτος, ὃς, μὴ φέρων τὸν ἦχον τῆς αὐτοῦ βοῆς καὶ τὸν φοβερὸν αὐτοῦ μυκηθμόν, ἀλλ' ἰσχυρῶς ἀποδιδράσκων τοῦ μὴ γενέσθαι τούτου κατὰ βρωμα, ἐν τῷ τρέχειν αὐτὸν ὀξείως μεγάλῳ τινὶ περιπέπτωκε βόθρῳ ἐν δὲ τῷ ἐμπίπτειν αὐτῷ, τὰς χεῖρας ἐκτείνας, καὶ φυτοῦ τινος δραξύμενος, κραταιῶς τοῦτο κατέσχε, καὶ ἐπὶ βύσει τινος τοὺς πόδας στηρίξας, ἔδοξεν ἐν εἰρήνῃ λοιπὸν εἶναι καὶ ἀσφαλεῖα. βλέψας δὲ ὁρᾷ δύο μῦας, λευκὸν μὲν τὸν ἕνα, μέλανα δὲ τὸν ἕτερον, διεσθίοντας ἀπαύστως τὴν ῥίζαν τοῦ φυτοῦ, οὗ ἦν ἐξηρητημένος, καὶ ὅσον οὐπω ἐγγίζοντας ταύτην ἐκτεμεῖν. κατανοήσας δὲ τὸν πυθμένα τοῦ βόθρου, δράκοντα εἶδε φοβερὸν τῇ θεᾷ, πῦρ πνέοντα καὶ δριμύτατα βλοσυροῦντα, τὸ στόμα τε δεινῶς περιχύσκοντα καὶ καταπιεῖν αὐτὸν ἐπειγόμενον. ὑπενίστας δὲ αὐθις τῇ βύσει ἐκείνῃ, ἐφ' ἣ τὸς πόδας εἶχεν ἐρηρυσμένους, τέσσαρας εἶδε κεφαλὰς ἀσπίδων τοῦ τοίχου προβαβληκυίας, ἐφ' οὗ ἐπεστήρικτο. ἀναβλέψας δὲ τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, ὁρᾷ ἐκ τῶν κλίδων τοῦ φυτοῦ ἐκείνου μικρὸν ἀποστάζον μέλι. ἔασας οὖν διασκέψασθαι περὶ τῶν περιεχουσῶν αὐτῷ συμφορῶν, ὅπως ἔξωθεν μὲν ὁ μονόκερος δεινῶς ἐκμανεῖς 113 ζητεῖ τούτον καταφαγεῖν, κῆτωθεν δὲ ὁ πικρὸς ὀράκων κέχηγε καταπιεῖν, τὸ δὲ φυτὸν ὃ περιεδέδρακτο ὅσον οὐπω ἐκκόπτεσθαι ἔμελλε, τοὺς τε πόδας ἐπ' ὀλισθηρᾷ καὶ ὑπίστῳ βύσει ἐπεστήρικτο· τῶν τοσούτων οὖν καὶ τοιούτων φρικτῶν θεαμάτων ἀλογίστως ἐπιλαθόμενος, ὄλῳ νοὶ μέλιτος ἐκείνου τοῦ μικροῦ γέγονε τῆς ἠδύτητος ἰκκρεμῆς.

face of a rampant unicorn, who, unable to endure the sound of the beast's cry, and its terrible bellowing, to avoid being devoured, ran away at full speed. But while he ran hastily, he fell into a great pit; and as he fell, he stretched forth his hands, and laid hold on a tree, to which he held tightly. There he established some sort of foot-hold and thought himself from that moment in peace and safety. But he looked and descried two mice, the one white, the other black, that never ceased to gnaw the root of the tree whereon he hung, and were all but on the point of severing it. Then he looked down to the bottom of the pit and espied below a dragon, breathing fire, fearful for eye to see, exceeding fierce and grim, with terrible wide jaws, all agape to swallow him. Again looking closely at the ledge whereon his feet rested, he discerned four heads of asps projecting from the wall whereon he was perched. Then he lift up his eyes and saw that from the branches of the tree there dropped a little honey. And thereat he ceased to think of the troubles whereby he was surrounded; how, outside, the unicorn was madly raging to devour him: how, below, the fierce dragon was yawning to swallow him: how the tree, which he had clutched, was all but severed; and how his feet rested on slippery, treacherous ground. Yea, he forgot, without care, all those sights of awe and terror, and his whole mind hung on the sweetness of that tiny drop of honey.

The pit, the dragon, and the dripping honey

Αὕτη ἡ ὁμοίωσις τῶν τῇ ἀπάτῃ τοῦ παρόντος προστετηκότων βίου, ἡσπερ τὴν σαφήνειαν αὐτίκα λέξω σοι. ὁ μὲν μονόκερως τύπος ἂν εἴη τοῦ θανάτου, τοῦ διώκοντος αἰεὶ καὶ καταλαβεῖν ἐπειγομένου τὸ Ἰδαμιαῖον γένος· ὁ δὲ βόθρος ὁ κόσμος ἐστὶ πλήρης ὑπάρχων παντοίων κακῶν καὶ θανατηφόρων παγίδων· τὸ φυτὸν δὲ τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν δύο μυῶν ἀπαύστως συγκοπτόμενον, ὃ περιεδέδρακτο, ὁ διάυλος ὑπάρχει τῆς ἐκείστου ζωῆς, ὁ διαπανώμενος καὶ ἀναλισκόμενος διὰ τῶν ὠρῶν τοῦ ἡμερονηκτίου καὶ τῇ ἐκτομῇ κατὰ μικρὸν προσεγγίζων· αἱ δὲ τέσσαρες ἀσπίδες τὴν ἐπὶ τεσσάρων σφαλερῶν καὶ ἀστύτων στοιχείων σύστασιν τοῦ ἀνθρωπέου σώματος αἰνύττονται, ὧν ἀτακτούντων καὶ ταραττομένων ἡ τοῦ σώματος καταλύεται σύστασις· πρὸς τούτοις καὶ ὁ πυρῶδης ἐκείνος καὶ ἀπινηὴς δράκων τὴν φοβερὰν εἰκονίζει τοῦ ἄδου γαστέρα, τὴν μαιμάσσουσαν ὑποδέξασθαι τοὺς τὰ παρόντα τερπνὰ τῶν μελλόντων ἀγαθῶν προκρίνοντας. ὁ δὲ τοῦ μέλιτος σταλαγμὸς τὴν γλυκύτητα ἐμφαίνει τῶν τοῦ κόσμου ἡδέων, δι' ἧς ἐκείνος ἀπατῶν τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ φίλους οὐκ ἐὰ τῆς σφῶν προνοήσασθαι σωτηρίας.

XIII

Ταύτην ὁ Ἰωάσαφ λίαν ἀποδεξίμενος τὴν 114
 παραβολὴν, ἔφη· Ὡς ἀληθῆς ὁ λόγος οὗτος καὶ
 πάνυ ἀρμοδιώτατος. μὴ οὖν ὀκνήσης τοιοῦτός
 αἰεὶ μοι τύπους ὑποδεικνύειν, ἵνα γινῶ ἀκριβῶς
 ὁποῖος ὑπάρχει ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς¹ βίος, καὶ τίνων τοῖς
 ἑαυτοῦ φίλοις πρόξενος γίνεται.

¹ ἡμᾶς, Bois. ὑμᾶς (?).

‘This is the likeness of those who cleave to the deceitfulness of this present life,—the interpretation whereof I will declare to thee anon. The unicorn is the type of death, ever in eager pursuit to overtake the race of Adam. The pit is the world, full of all manner of ills and deadly snares. The tree, which was being continually fretted by the two mice, to which the man elung, is the course of every man’s life, that spendeth and consuming itself hour by hour, day and night, and gradually draweth nigh its severance. The fourfold asps signify the structure of man’s body upon four treacherous and unstable elements which, being disordered and disturbed, bring that body to destruction. Furthermore, the fiery cruel dragon betokeneth the maw of hell that is hungry to receive those who choose present pleasures rather than future blessings. The dropping of honey denoteth the sweetness of the delights of the world, whereby it deceiveth its own friends, nor suffereth them to take timely thought for their salvation.’

The interpretation of the tale

XIII

IOASAPH received this parable with great joy and said, ‘How true this story is, and most apt! Grudge not, then, to shew me other such like figures, that I may know for certain what the manner of our life is, and what it hath in store for its friends.’

Ioasaph heareth the tale with joy

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

Ὁ δὲ γέρον εἶπεν· Ὅμοιοι αὐθὺς εἰσιν οἱ ἔρα-
 σθέντες τῶν τοῦ βίου τερπνῶν καὶ τῇ τούτου
 γλυκαυθέντες ἠδύτητι, τῶν μελλόντων τε καὶ μὴ
 σαλευομένων τὰ ῥευστὰ καὶ ἀσθενῆ προτιμή-
 σαντες, ἀνθρώπῳ τινὶ τρεῖς ἐσχηκότι φίλους, ὡς
 τοὺς μὲν δύο περιπαθῶς ἐτίμα, καὶ σφοδρῶς τῆς
 αὐτῶν ἀγάπης ἀντείχετο, μέχρι θανάτου ὑπὲρ
 αὐτῶν ἀγωνιζόμενος καὶ προκινδυνεύειν αἰρού-
 μενος· πρὸς δὲ τὸν τρίτον πολλῇ ἐφέρετο κατα-
 φρονήσει, μήτε τιμῆς, μήτε τῆς προσηκούσης
 αὐτὸν πώποτε ἀξιώσας ἀγάπης, ἀλλ' ἢ μικράν
 τινα καὶ οὐδαμινὴν εἰς αὐτὸν προσποιούμενος
 φιλίαν. καταλαμβάνουσιν οὖν ἐν μιᾷ φοβεροί
 τινες καὶ ἐξαίσιοι στρατιῶται, σπεύδοντες ταχύ-
 τητι πολλῇ πρὸς τὸν βασιλεῖα τοῦτον ἀγαγεῖν,
 λόγον ἀποδώσοντα ὑπὲρ ὀφειλῆς μυρίων ταλάν-
 των. στενοχωρούμενος δὲ ἐκεῖνος ἐζήτηε βοηθόν,
 τὸν συναντιλαβέσθαι αὐτῷ ἐν τῷ φρικτῷ τοῦ
 βυσιλέως λογοθεσίῳ δυνάμενον. δραμῶν οὖν
 πρὸς τὸν πρῶτον αὐτοῦ καὶ πάντων γνησιώτατον
 φίλου, λέγει. Οἶδας, ὦ φίλε, ὡς αἰεὶ ἐθέμην τὴν
 ψυχὴν μου ὑπὲρ σου· νυνὶ δὲ χρήζω βοηθείας ἐν
 τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ταύτῃ τῆς κατεχούσης με ἀνάγκης.
 πόσων οὖν ἐπαγγέλλη συναντιλαβέσθαι μοι νῦν; 115
 καὶ τίς ἢ παρὰ σου προσγινομένη μοι ἐλπίς,
 προσφιλέστατε; ἀποκριθεὶς οὖν ἐκεῖνος ἔφη·
 Οὐκ εἰμί σου φίλος, ἄνθρωπε· οὐκ ἐπίσταμαι τίς
 εἶ. ἄλλους γὰρ ἔχω προσφιλεῖς, μεθ' ὧν δεῖ με
 σήμερον εὐφραίνεσθαι, καὶ φίλους αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸ
 ἐξῆς κτήσασθαι. παρέχω δὲ σοι ἰδοὺ ρίκια δύο,
 τοῦ ἔχειν σε ταῦτα ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ ἢ πορεύῃ, ἅτινα
 οὐδέεν σε τὸ παράπαν ὠφελήσουσι. καὶ μηδεμίαν

The elder answered, 'Again, those who are enamoured of the pleasures of life, and glamoured by the sweetness thereof, who prefer fleeting and paltry objects to those which are future and stable, are like a certain man who had three friends. On the first two of these he was extravagantly lavish of his honours, and gave passionately to their love, fighting to the death and deliberately hazarding his life for their sakes. But to the third he bore himself right arrogantly, never once granting him the honour nor the love that was his due, but only making show of some slight and inconsiderable regard for him. Now one day he was apprehended by certain dread and strange soldiers, that made speed to hale him to the king, there to render account for a debt of ten thousand talents. Being in a great strait, this debtor sought for a helper, able to take his part in this terrible reckoning with the king. So he ran to his first and truest friend of all, and said, "Thou wottest, friend, that I ever jeopardied my life for thy sake. Now to-day I require help in a necessity that presseth me sore. In how many talents wilt thou undertake to assist me now? What is the hope that I may count upon at thy hands, O my dearest friend?" The other answered and said unto him, "Man, I am not thy friend: I know not who thou art. Other friends I have, with whom I must needs make merry to-day, and so win their friendship for the time to come. But, see, I present thee with two ragged garments, that thou mayest have them on the way whereon thou goest, though they will do thee no manner of good.

Barlaam
telleth the
tale of the
Man and
his Three
Friends,
APOLOGUE
v

ἄλλην παρ' ἐμοῦ προσδοκίῃς ἐλπίδα. τούτων ἀκούσας ἐκείνος καὶ ἀπογνοὺς ἦν ἐξ αὐτοῦ βοήθειαν ἠλπίζε, πρὸς τὸν ἕτερον πορεύεται φίλον, καὶ φησι· Μέμνησαι, ὦ ἑταῖρε, ὅσης ἀπήλαυσας παρ' ἐμοῦ τιμῆς καὶ εὐγνωμοσύνης· σήμερον δέ, θλίψει περιπεσῶν καὶ συμφορᾷ μεγίστη, χρήζω συνεργοῦ. πόσον οὖν ἰσχύεις μοι συγκαοπιάσαι; ἐξ αὐτῆς γνῶρισόν μοι. ὁ δέ φησιν· Οὐ σχολάζω σήμερον συναγωνίσασθαί σοι· μερίμναις γὰρ κἀγὼ καὶ περιστάσεσι περιπεσῶν ἐν θλίψει εἰμί. μικρὸν δ' ὅμως συνοδεύσω σοι, κὰν μηδὲν ὠφελήσω σε· καί, θάπτον ὑποστρέψας οἴκαδε, ταῖς ἰδίαις ἔσομαι ἰσχυλούμενος μερίμναις. κεναῖς οὖν κἀκεῖθεν ὑποστρέψας χερσὶν ὁ ἄνθρωπος καὶ πάντοθεν ἀπορούμενος, ἔταλάνιζεν ἑαυτὸν τῆς ματαιίας ἐλπίδος τῶν ἀγνωμόνων αὐτοῦ φίλων, καὶ τῶν ἀνοητῶν ταλαιπωριῶν ὧν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων ἀγάπης ὑπέστη. ἀπέρχεται λοιπὸν πρὸς τὸν τρίτον φίλον αὐτοῦ, ὃν οὐδέποτε 116 ἐθεράπευσεν, οὐδὲ κοινωνὸν τῆς ἑαυτοῦ εὐφροσύνης προσεκαλέσατο· καὶ φησι πρὸς αὐτὸν κατησχυμένῳ τε καὶ κατηφιῶντι τῷ προσώπῳ· Οὐκ ἔχω στόμα διᾶραι πρὸς σέ, γινώσκων ἀκριβῶς ὅτι οὐ μέμνησαί μου πώποτε εὐεργετήσαντός σε, ἢ προσφιλῶς διατεθέντος σοι. ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ συμφορὰ με κατέλαβε χαλεπωτάτη, οὐδαμόθεν δὲ τῶν λοιπῶν μου φίλων εὖρον σωτηρίας ἐλπίδα, παρεγενόμην πρὸς σέ, δυσωπῶν, εἰ ἔστι σοι ἰσχύς, μικρὰν τινα βοήθειαν παρασχέιν μοι. μὴ οὖν ἀπαγορεύσης, μηνίσας μου τῆς ἀγνωμοσύνης. ὁ δέ φησιν ἱλαρῶ καὶ χαρίεντι προσώπῳ· Ναὶ δὴ φίλον ἐμὸν γνησιώτατον ὁμο-

Further help from me thou mayest expect none." The other, hearing this, despaired of the succour whereon he had reckoned, and went to his second friend, saying, "Friend, thou rememberest how much honour and kindness thou hast enjoyed at my hands. To-day I have fallen into tribulation and sorrow, and need a helping hand. To what extent then canst thou share my labour? Tell me at once." Said he, "I have on leisure today to share thy troubles. I too have fallen among cares and perils, and am myself in tribulation. Howbeit, I will go a little way with thee, even if I shall fail to be of service to thee. Then will I turn quickly homeward, and busy myself with mine own anxieties." So the man returned from him too empty-handed and baulked at every turn; and he cried misery on himself for his vain hope in those ungrateful friends, and the unavailing hardships that he had endured through love of them. At the last he went away to the third friend, whom he had never courted, nor invited to share his happiness. With countenance ashamed and downcast, he said unto him, "I can scarce open my lips to speak with thee, knowing full well that I have never done thee service, or shown thee any kindness that thou mightest now remember. But seeing that a heavy misfortune hath overtaken me, and that I have found nowhere among my friends any hope of deliverance, I address myself to thee, praying thee, if it lie in thy power, to afford me some little aid. Bear no grudge for my past unkindness, and refuse me not." The other with a smiling and gracious countenance answered, "Assuredly I own thee my very true friend. I have

how they
proved
themselves
in his
distress,

λογῶ σε ὑπάρχειν· και, τῆς μικρᾶς ἐκείνης μεμνη-
 μένος σου εὐποιίας, σὺν τόκῳ σήμερον ἀποδώσω
 σοι. μὴ φοβοῦ τοίνυν, μηδὲ δέδιθι· ἐγὼ σου γὰρ
 προπορεύσομαι, ἐγὼ δυσωπήσω ὑπὲρ σοῦ τὸν
 βασιλέα, καὶ οὐ μὴ παραδῶ σε εἰς χεῖρας ἐχθρῶν
 σου. θύρσει οὖν, προσφιλέστατε, καὶ μὴ λυποῦ.
 τότε κατανυγείς ἐκείνος ἔλεγε μετὰ δακρῶν·
 Οἴμοι τί πρῶτον θρηνήσω, καὶ τί κλαύσομαι
 πρῶτον; τῆς ματαίας μου καταγνώσομαι προσ-
 παθείας εἰς τοὺς ἀμνήμονας καὶ ἀχαρίστους καὶ
 ψευδεῖς φίλους ἐκείνους; ἢ τὴν φρενοβλαβῆ
 ταλανίσω ἀγνωμοσύνην, ἥνπερ τῷ ἀληθεῖ τούτῳ 117
 καὶ γνησίῳ ἐνεδειξάμην φίλω;

Ὁ δὲ Ἰωάννης, καὶ τοῦτον μετὰ θαύματος
 δεξάμενος τὸν λόγον, τὴν σαφήνειαν ἐξήτει. καὶ
 φησιν ὁ Βαρλαάμ· Ὁ πρῶτος φίλος ἂν εἴη ἡ τοῦ
 πλοῦτου περιουσία καὶ ὁ τῆς φιλοχρηματίας
 ἔρως, ἐφ' ᾧ μυρίοις ὁ ἄνθρωπος περιπίπτει κιν-
 δύνοις, καὶ πολλὰς ὑπομένει ταλαιπωρίας· ἐλ-
 θούσης δὲ τῆς τελευταίας τοῦ θανάτου προθεσμίας
 οὐδὲν ἐκ πάντων ἐκείνων, εἰ μὴ τὰ πρὸς κηδείαν
 ἀνόνητα ῥάκια, λαμβάνει. δεύτερος δὲ φίλος
 κέκληται γυνή τε καὶ τέκνα καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ συγ-
 γενεῖς τε καὶ οἰκεῖοι, ὧν τῇ προσπαθείᾳ κεκολλη-
 μένοι δυσάποσπαστως ἔχομεν, αὐτῆς τῆς ψυχῆς
 καὶ τοῦ σώματος ἕνεκεν τῆς αὐτῶν ὑπερορῶντες
 ἀγάπης· οὐδεμίᾳ δὲ τις ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀπώνατο
 ὠφελείας τῇ ὥρᾳ τοῦ θανάτου· ἀλλ' ἢ μόνον
 μέχρι τοῦ μνήματος συνοδεύουσιν αὐτῷ παρεπ-
 ὄμενοι, εἴτ', εὐθὺς ἐπαναστραφέντες, τῶν ἰδίων
 ἔχονται μεριμνῶν καὶ περιστάσεων, οὐκ ἔλαττον
 λήθη τὴν μνήμην, ἢ τὸ σῶμα τοῦ ποτε προσφιλοῦς

not forgotten those slight services of thine: and I will repay them to-day with interest. Fear not therefore, neither be afraid. I will go before thee and entreat the king for thee, and will by no means deliver thee into the hands of thine enemies. Wherefore be of good courage, dear friend, and fret not thyself." Then, pricked at heart, the other said with tears, "Wo is me! Which shall I first lament, or which first deplore? Condemn my vain preference for my forgetful, thankless and false friends, or blame the mad ingratitude that I have shown to thee, the sincere and true?"'

Ioasaph heard this tale also with amazement and asked the interpretation thereof. Then said Barlaam, 'The first friend is the abundance of riches, and love of money, by reason of which a man falleth into the midst of ten thousand perils, and endureth many miseries: but when at last the appointed day of death is come, of all these things he carrieth away nothing but the useless burial cloths. By the second friend is signified our wife and children and the remnant of kinsfolk and acquaintance, to whom we are passionately attached, and from whom with difficulty we tear ourselves away, neglecting our very soul and body for the love of them. But no help did man ever derive from these in the hour of death, save only that they will accompany and follow him to the sepulchre, and then straightway turning them homeward again they are occupied with their own cares and matters, and bury his memory in oblivion as they have buried his body in the grave. But the

and the
interpreta-
tion thereof

καλύψαντες τάφω. ὁ δ' αὖ τρίτος φίλος ὁ παρεω-
 ραμένος καὶ φορτικός, ὁ μὴ προσιτός, ἀλλὰ φευκτός
 καὶ οἶον ἀποτρόπαιος, ὁ τῶν ἀρίστων ἔργων χορὸς
 καθέστηκεν, οἶον πίστις, ἐλπίς, ἀγάπη, ἐλεη-
 μοσύνη, φιλανθρωπία, καὶ ὁ λοιπὸς τῶν ἀρετῶν
 ὄμιλος, ὁ δυνάμενος προπορεύεσθαι ἡμῶν ἐξερχο-
 μένων τοῦ σώματος, ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν τε δυσωπήσαι τὸν
 Κύριον, καὶ τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἡμᾶς λυτρούμενος καὶ
 δεινῶν φορολόγων, τῶν λογοθέσιον ἡμῖν πικρὸν
 ἐν τῷ ἀέρι κινούντων, καὶ χειρώσασθαι πικρῶς
 ζητούντων. οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ εὐγνώμων φίλος καὶ
 ἀγαθός, ὁ καὶ τὴν μικρὰν ἡμῶν εὐπραγίαν ἐπὶ 118
 μνήμης φέρων καὶ σὺν τόκῳ ἡμῖν πᾶσαν ἀποδιδούς.

Cp. Luke
xvi. 9

XIV

Αὐθις οὖν ὁ Ἰωάσαφ, Εὖ σοι γένοιτο παρὰ
 Κυρίου τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὦ σοφώτατε τῶν ἀνθρώπων.
 εὐφραναι γάρ μου τὴν ψυχὴν τοῖς καταλλήλοις
 σου καὶ ἀρίστοις ῥήμασι. τοιγαροῦν ἀνατύπωσόν
 μοι καὶ ἔτι εἰκόνα τῆς ματαιότητος τοῦ κόσμου,
 καὶ πῶς ἂν τις ἐν εἰρήνῃ καὶ ἀσφαλείᾳ τοῦτου
 διέλθοι.

Ἐπιλαβὼν δὲ τὸν λόγον ὁ Βαρλαὰμ ἔφη,
 Ἄκουσον καὶ τούτου δὴ τοῦ προβλήματος ὁμοίω-
 σιν. πόλιν τιὰ μεμάθηκα μεγάλην, ἣς οἱ πολῖ-
 ται τοιαύτην ἐσχίκεσαν ἔκπαλαι συνήθειαν, τὸ
 ἐπιλαμβίνεσθαι ξένου τινὸς καὶ ἀγνώστου ἀνδρός,
 μηδὲν τῶν νόμων τῆς πόλεως καὶ παραδόσεων
 ὅλως ἐπισταμένον, καὶ τοῦτον βασιλέα καθιστᾶν
 ἑαυτοῖς, πάσης ἀπολαύοντα ἐξουσίας καὶ τῶν

third friend, that was altogether neglected and held cheap, whom the man never approached, but rather shunned and fled in horror, is the company of good deeds,—faith, hope, charity, alms, kindness, and the whole band of virtues, that can go before us, when we quit the body, and may plead with the Lord on our behalf, and deliver us from our enemies and dread creditors, who urge that strict rendering of account in the air, and try bitterly to get the mastery of us. This is the grateful and true friend, who beareth in mind those small kindnesses that we have shown him and repayeth the whole with interest.’

XIV

AGAIN said Ioasaph, ‘The Lord God prosper thee, O thou wisest of men! For thou hast gladdened my soul with thine apt and excellent sayings. Wherefore sketch me yet another picture of the vanity of the world, and how a man may pass through it in peace and safety.’

Barlaam took up his parable and said, ‘Hear then a similitude of this matter too. I once heard tell of a great city whose citizens had, from old time, the custom of taking some foreigner and stranger, who knew nothing of their laws and traditions, and of making him their king, to enjoy absolute power,

Ioasaph
desireth
yet another
parable

Barlaam
telleth of
the city
that had
strangers
for its kings,

APOLOGUE

VI

αὐτοῦ θελημάτων ἀκωλύτως ἐχόμενοι, ἄχρι συμπληρώσεως ἐνιαυσιαίου χρόνου. εἴτ', ἐξαίφνης ἐν πίσῃ αὐτοῦ τυγχάνοντος ἡμεριμνία, τρυφῶντός τε καὶ σπαταλῶντος ἰδεῶς, καὶ συνδιαιωρίζειν αὐτῷ τὴν βασιλείαν εἰσαεὶ δοκούντος, ἐπεγερόμενοι κατ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ τὴν βασιλικὴν ἀφελόμενοι στολήν, γυμνόν τε ἀνὰ πᾶσαν θριαμβεύσαντες τὴν πόλιν, ἐξόριστον ἔπεμπον εἰς μακρὰν ἀπωκισμένην καὶ μεγάλην τινὰ νήσον, ἐν ἧ, μήτε διατροφῆς εὐπορῶν μήτε ἐνδυμάτων, ἐν λιμῷ καὶ γυμνότητι δεινῶς κατετρύχετο, τῆς παρ' ἐλπίδα δοθείσης αὐτῷ τρυφῆς καὶ θυμηδίας εἰς λύπην αὐθις καὶ παρ' ἐλπίδα πᾶσαν καὶ προσδοκίαν μεταμειφθείσης. κατὰ τὸ παρακολουθήσαν τοίνυν ἔθος τῶν πολιτῶν ἐκείνων, προεχειρίσθη τις ἀνὴρ εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν συνέσει πολλῇ τὸν λογισμὸν 119 κατὰκομον ἔχων, ὃς αὐτίκα μὴ συναρπασθεὶς τῇ ἐξαίφνης αὐτῷ προσπεσοῦσῃ εὐθηνία, μηδὲ τῶν προβεβασιλευκότων καὶ ἄθλιως ἐκβληθέντων τὴν ἡμεριμνίαν ζηλώσας, ἐμμέριμον εἶχε καὶ ἐναγώνιον τὴν ψυχὴν πῶς ἂν τὰ κατ' αὐτὸν εὖ διήθοιτο. τῇ συχνῇ δὲ μελέτῃ ἀκριβωσάμενος, ἔγνω διὰ τινος σοφωτάτου συμβούλου τὴν συνήθειαν τῶν πολιτῶν, καὶ τὸν τόπον τῆς διηνεκοῦς ἐξορίας· ὅπως τε χρῆ ἐαυτὸν ἀσφαλίσασθαι ἀπλανῶς ἐδιδάχθη. ταῦτ' οὖν ὡς ἔγνω, καὶ ὅτι δεῖ αὐτὸν ὅσον οὐπω ἐκείνην καταλαμβάνειν τὴν νήσον, τὴν δ' ἐπίκτητον ταύτην καὶ ἄλλοτριαν βασιλείαν ἄλλοτρίοις αὐθις καταλιμπάνειν, ἀνοίξας τοὺς θησαυροὺς αὐτοῦ ὥνπερ τέως ἀνειμένην εἶχε καὶ ἀκώλυτον τὴν χρῆσιν, καὶ λαβὼν χρημάτων πλῆθος, χρυσοῦ τε καὶ

and follow his own will and pleasure without hindrance, until the completion of a year. Then suddenly, while he was living with never a care in rioting and wantonness, without fear, and alway supposing that his reign would only terminate with his life, they would rise up against him, strip him bare of his royal robes, lead him in triumph up and down the city, and thence dispatch him beyond their borders into a distant great island; there, for lack of food and raiment, in hunger and nakedness he would waste miserably away, the luxury and pleasure so unexpectedly showered upon him changed as unexpectedly into woe. In accordance therefore with the unbroken custom of these citizens, a certain man was ordained to the kingship. But his mind was fertile of understanding, and he was not carried away by this sudden access of prosperity, nor did he emulate the heedlessness of the kings that had gone before him, and had been miserably expelled, but his soul was plunged in care and trouble how he might order his affairs well. After long and careful search, he learned from a wise counsellor the custom of the citizens, and the place of perpetual banishment, and was taught of him without guile how to ensure himself against this fate. So with this knowledge that within a very little while he must reach that island and leave to strangers this chance kingdom among strangers, he opened the treasures whereof he had awhile absolute and unforbidden use, and took a great store of money and huge masses of gold and silver and

and of the
stranger
king that
looked well
to his future
welfare

ἀργύρου καὶ λίθων τιμίων ἰδρότατον ὄγκον, πιστοτάτοις παραδοὺς οἰκέταις, εἰς ἐκείνην προέπεμψεν, εἰς ἣν ἔμελλεν ἀπάγεσθαι, νῆσον. συντελεσθέντος δὲ τοῦ ἐμπροθέσμου ἐνιαυτοῦ, στασιάσαντες οἱ πολῖται γυμνὸν αὐτόν, ὡς καὶ τοὺς πρὸ αὐτοῦ, τῇ ἐξορίᾳ παρέπεμψαν. οἱ μὲν οὖν λοιποὶ ἀνόητοι καὶ πρόσκαιροι βασιλεῖς δεινῶς ἐλίμωττον· ὁ δὲ, τὸν πλοῦτον προαποθήμενος 120 ἐκείνον, εὐθηνία διηνεκεί συζῶν καὶ τρυφῆν ἀδάπανον ἔχων, φόβον τε παντάπασιν ἀποσεισάμενος τῶν ἀτάκτων καὶ πονηρῶν πολιτῶν, τῆς σοφωτάτης ἑαυτὸν ἐμακάριζεν εὐβουλίας.

Πόλιν οὖν νόει μοι τὸν μάταιον τοῦτον καὶ ἀπατεῶνα κόσμον, πολίτας δὲ τὰς ἀρχὰς καὶ τὰς ἐξουσίας τῶν δαιμόνων, τοὺς κοσμοκράτορας τοῦ σκότους τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου, τοὺς δελεάζοντας ἡμᾶς τῷ λείψ τῆς ἡδονῆς, καὶ ὡς περὶ ἀφθάρτων ὑποτιθεμένους διανοεῖσθαι τῶν φθαρτῶν καὶ ἐπικήρων, ὡς ἄτε συνδιαιωνιζούσης ἡμῖν καὶ ἀθάνατα τῆς τούτων συνυπαρχούσης ἀπολαύσεως. οὕτως οὖν ἀπατηθέντων ἡμῶν καὶ μηδεμίαν περὶ τῶν μονίμων ἐκείνων καὶ αἰωνίων βουλευσαμένων, μήτε τι ταμιευσαμένων ἐνυτοῖς εἰς τὸν ἐκεῖθεν βίον, αἰφνίδιος ἡμῖν ἐφίσταται ὄλεθρος ὁ τοῦ θανάτου. τότε δὴ τότε γυμνοὺς ἡμᾶς τῶν ἐντεῦθεν οἱ πονηροὶ καὶ πικροὶ δεξάμενοι πολῖται τοῦ σκότους, ὡς ἐκείνοις τὸν ἅπαντα προσαναλώσαντας χρόνον, ἀπάγουσιν εἰς γῆν σκοτεινὴν καὶ γνοφεράν, εἰς γῆν σκότους αἰωνίου, οὗ οὐκ ἔστι φέγγος, οὐδὲ ὄραν ζωῆν βροτῶν. σύμβουλον δὲ ἀγμθόν, τὸν τάληθῆ πάντα γνωρίσαντα καὶ τὰ σωτήρια διδάξαντα

Ep̄h. vi. 12

Job. x. 21

precious stones and delivered the same to trusty servants and sent them before him to the island whither he was bound. When the appointed year came to an end, the citizens rose against him, and sent him naked into banishment like those that went before him. But while the rest of these foolish kings, kings only for a season, were sore anhungred, he, that had timely deposited his wealth, passed his time in continual plenty mid dainties free of expense, and, rid of all fear of those mutinous and evil citizens, could count himself happy on his wise forethought.

‘ Understand thou, therefore, that the city is this vain and deceitful world; that the citizens are the principalities and powers of the devils, the rulers of the darkness of this world, who entice us by the soft bait of pleasure, and counsel us to consider corruptible and perishable things as incorruptible, as though the enjoyment that cometh from them were co-existent with us, and immortal as we. Thus then are we deceived; we have taken no thought concerning the things which are abiding and eternal, and have laid up in store for ourselves no treasure for that life beyond, when of a sudden there standeth over us the doom of death. Then, then at last do those evil and cruel citizens of darkness, that received us, dispatch us stript of all worldly goods,—for all our time has been wasted on their service—and carry us off “to a dark land and a gloomy, to a land of eternal darkness, where there is no light, nor can one behold the life of men.” As for that good counsellor, who made known all the truth and taught

The interpretation of the parable,

ἐπιτηδεύματα τῷ συνετῷ καὶ σοφωτάτῳ βασιλεῖ, τὴν ἐμὴν ὑπολάβαι εὐτελεῆ χθαμαλότητα, ὃς τὴν ἀγαθὴν ὁδὸν καὶ ἀπλανῆ ὑποδείξαι σοι ἤκω, τοῖς αἰώνιοις μὲν καὶ ἀτελευτήτοις ἐνάγων κἀκείσε πάντα συμβουλευῶν ἀποθέσθαι, ἀπάγων δὲ τοῦ πλείνου κόσμου τούτου, ὄνπερ κἀγὼ δυστυχῶς 121 ἐφίλουν, καὶ τῶν αὐτοῦ ἀντειχόμεν ἑρπυῶν τε καὶ ἀπολαυστικῶν. κατανοήσας δὲ τοῖς ἀπλανέσι τοῦ νοῦς ὀφθαλμοῖς πῶς ἐν τούτοις πᾶς ὁ τῶν ἀνθρώπων κατατρίβεται βίος, τῶν μὲν παραγνομέων, τῶν δὲ ἀπαιρόντων, καὶ μηδενὸς ἔχοντος τὸ στίσιμόν τε καὶ βέβαιον, μήτε τῶν πλουτούντων ἐν τῷ πλούτῳ, μήτε τῶν δυνατῶν ἐν τῇ ἰσχύϊ, μήτε τῶν σοφῶν ἐν τῇ σοφίᾳ, μηδ' αὖ τῶν εὐημερούντων ἐν τῇ εὐημερίᾳ, μήτε τῶν τρυφῶντων ἐν τῇ σπατάλῃ, μήτε τῶν ἀσφαλῶς δοκούντων βιοῦν ἐν τῇ ματαίᾳ αὐτῶν καὶ ἀδρανεστίτῃ ἀσφαλείᾳ, μήτε ἐν ἄλλῳ τιῇ τῶν ἐνταῦθα ἐπαινουμένων, ἀλλ' ἔοικε τὸ πρᾶγμα χειμάρρων παρόδῳ ἀμετρήτῳ θαλάσσης ἐμπιπτόντων βυθῷ (ρευστὰ γὰρ οὕτως εἰσὶ τὰ παρόντα πάντα καὶ πρόσκαιρα), συνῆκα ὡς τὰ τοιαῦτα μίταια σύμπαντα καὶ ὄνησις αὐτῶν οὐδεμία, ἀλλ', ὥσπερ τὰ πρότερον πάντα λήθη κέκρυπται, εἴτε δόξαν εἶποις, εἴτε βασιλείαν, εἴτε ἀξιομαίτων λαμπρότητας, εἴτε δυναστείας ὄγκον, εἴτε τυράννων θρασύτητα, εἴτε τι τῶν τοιούτων, οὕτως καὶ τὰ ἐνεστῶτα εἰς τοὺς ἐξῆς καὶ μετέπειτα χρόνους ἀμαυρωθήσεται. ὄνπερ κἀγὼ εἰς ὑπάρχων τῇ συνήθει πάντως ἀλλοιωσεῖ ὑποπεσοῦμαι, καὶ καθὼς οἱ πρὸ ἐμοῦ δι' αἰῶνος τέρπεσθαι τοῖς παροῦσιν οὐ συνεχωρήθησαν,

that sagacious and wise king the way of salvation, understand thou that I, thy poor and humble servant, am he, who am come hither for to shew thee the good and infallible way to lead thee to things eternal and unending, and to counsel thee to lay up all thy treasure there; and I am come to lead thee away from the error of this world, which, to my woe, I also loved, and clave to its pleasures and delights. But, when I perceived, with the unerring eyes of my mind how all human life is wasted in these things that come and go; when I saw that no man hath aught that is stable and steadfast, neither the rich in his wealth, nor the mighty in his strength, nor the wise in his wisdom, nor the prosperous in his prosperity, nor the luxurious in his wantonness, nor he that dreameth of security of life in that vain and feeble security of his dreams, nor any man in any of those things that men on earth commend ('tis like the boundless rush of torrents that discharge themselves into the deep sea, thus fleeting and temporary are all present things); then, I say, I understood that all such things are vanity, and that their enjoyment is naught; and, that even as the past is all buried in oblivion, be it past glory, or past kingship, or the splendour of rank, or amplitude of power, or arrogance of tyranny, or aught else like them, so also present things will vanish in the darkness of the days to come. And, as I am myself of the present, I also shall doubtless be subject to its accustomed change; and, even as my fathers before me were not allowed to take delight for ever in the present world, so also shall it be with me.

which
Barlaam
applieth to
his own case
and that of
the prince

οὕτως ἔσται καὶ ἐπ' ἐμοί. κατείδον γὰρ οἷα τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ὁ τύραννος οὗτος καὶ ταραχώδης κατεργάζεται κόσμος, μετατιθείς αὐτοὺς ἐντεῦθεν κάκειθεν, οὓς μὲν ἐκ πλούτου πρὸς πενίαν, οὓς δὲ 122 ἐκ πενίας εἰς δόξαν, τούτους μὲν ὑπεξάγων τοῦ βίου, ἄλλους δὲ αὖθις ἀντεισάγων, τινὰς μὲν σοφούς καὶ συνετοὺς ἀποδοκιμάζων, ἀτίμους τε καὶ εὐτελεῖς τοὺς τιμίους καὶ περιφανεῖς ἐργαζόμενος, ἄλλους δὲ ἀσόφους τε καὶ ἀσυνέτους ἐπὶ θρόνου καθίζων δόξης, τιμίους τε τοὺς ἀτίμους καὶ ἀφανεῖς πᾶσι δεικνύων.

Καὶ ἔστιν ἰδεῖν τὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων γένος μηδόλως κατὰ πρόσωπον τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀπηνοῦς τυραννίδος ἔχον στάσιν· ἀλλ', ὡς ὅταν περιστερὰ, φεύγουσα ἀετὸν εἴτε ἰέρακα, τόπους ἐκ τόπων ἀμείβῃ, νῦν μὲν τούτῳ τῷ δένδρῳ, αὖθις ἐκείνῳ τῷ θάμνῳ, εἴτ' εὐθύς τρώγλαις τῶν πετρῶν καὶ παντοίαις ἀκίνθαις ἑαυτὴν προσαράσσουσα, καὶ οὐδαμοῦ εὐρίσκουσα προσφύγιον ἀσφαλές, ἐν σάλῳ καὶ ταλαντώσει τάλαιπωρεῖται διηνεκεῖ, οὕτως εἰσὶν οἱ τοῖς παροῦσιν ἐπτοημένοι, ὑφ' ὀρμῆς μὲν ἀλογίστου ἀθλίως πονοῦντες, μηδόλως δέ τι ἔχοντες βέβαιον ἢ ἀσφαλές, μὴτ' ἐπιστάμενοι εἰς ὅποιον κατανῶσι τέλος, καὶ ποῦ τούτους ὁ μάταιος ἄγει βίος, ᾧ καθυπέταξαν ἑαυτοὺς λίαν δυστυχῶς καὶ ἀθλίως, πονηρὰ μὲν ἐλόμενοι ἀντὶ ἀγαθῶν, μετελθόντες δὲ κακίαν ἀντὶ χρηστότητος, ἢ τίς ὁ τὰς ψυχρὰς τῶν πολλῶν καὶ μοχθηρῶν αὐτῶν καμάτων διαδεξιόμενος ἐπικαρπίας, εἴτε οἰκείως, εἴτε ἀλλότριος· καὶ πολλάκις οὐδὲ φίλος ὅλως ἢ γνωστός, ἀλλ' ἐχθρὸς καὶ πολέμιος.

For I have observed how this tyrannical and troublesome world treateth mankind, shifting men hither and thither, from wealth to poverty, and from poverty to honour, carrying some out of life and bringing others in, rejecting some that are wise and understanding, making the honourable and illustrious dishonoured and despised, but seating others who are unwise and of no understanding upon a throne of honour, and making the dishonoured and obscure to be honoured of all.

‘One may see how the race of mankind may never abide before the face of the cruel tyranny of the world. But, as when a dove fleeing from an eagle or a hawk flitteth from place to place, now beating against this tree, now against that bush, and then anon against the clefts of the rocks and all manner of bramble-thorns, and, nowhere finding any safe place of refuge, is wearied with continual tossing and crossing to and fro, so are they which are flustered by the present world. They labour painfully under unreasoning impulse, on no sure or firm bases: they know not to what goal they are driving, nor whither this vain life leadeth them—this vain life, whereto they have in miserable folly subjected themselves, choosing evil instead of good, and pursuing vice instead of goodness; and they know not who shall inherit the cold fruits of their many heavy labours, whether it be a kinsman or a stranger, and, as oft times it haps, not even a friend or acquaintance at all, but an enemy and foeman.

Barlaam
bewaileth
the vain
restlessness
of human
life, and
telleteth of
the way of
peace

Ταῦτα πάντα καὶ τὰ τούτοις ἐπόμενα διακρίνας ἐν τῷ τῆς ψυχῆς κριτηρίῳ, ἐμίσησα τὸν σύμπαντί μου βίον τὸν ἐν τοῖς ματαίοις ἀναλωθέντα, ὃν διήγαγον τοῖς περὶ γῆς πόνοις προστετηκώς. ἀποβαλλομένῳ δέ μοι τῆς ψυχῆς τὴν τούτων¹²³ προσπάθειαν καὶ ἀπορρίψαντι κατέφανη τὰ τῷ ὄντι ἀγαθία, τὸ φοβεῖσθαι τὸν Θεὸν καὶ ποιεῖν αὐτοῦ τὸ θέλημα. τοῦτο γὰρ ἔγνωον πάντων τῶν

Ps. cxl. 10

ἀγαθῶν κεφάλαιον ὑπάρχειν· τοῦτο καὶ ἀρχὴ σοφίας λέγεται καὶ σοφία τετελειωμένη· ζωὴ γὰρ ἐστὶν ἄλυπος καὶ ἀνεπηρέαστος τοῖς ἀντεχομένοις αὐτῆς, καὶ τοῖς ἐπερειδομένοις ἐπ' αὐτὴν ὡς ἐπὶ Κύριον ἀσφαλῆς. ἐπιστήσας οὖν μου τὸν λογι-

Ps. cxix. 32

Prov. viii. 8

σμόν τῇ ἀπλανεστάτῃ ὁδῷ τῶν ἐντολῶν τοῦ Κυρίου, καὶ γνοὺς ἀκριβῶς μηδὲν ἐν αὐτῇ σκολιὸν ἢ στραγγαλιῶδες ὑπάρχειν, μήτε φαρίγγων καὶ σκοπέλων ἀκανθῶν τε καὶ τριβόλων πεπληρωμένην, ἀλλ' ὅλην λείαν καθεστηκέναι καὶ ὁμαλήν, τέρπουσαν μὲν τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς τῶν αὐτὴν ὀδεούντων ταῖς φανοτάταις θεωρίαις ὡραΐζουσαν δὲ τοὺς πόδας, καὶ ὑποδύουσαν τὴν ἐτοιμασίαν τοῦ εὐαγγελίου τῆς εἰρήνης, τοῦ ἀσφαλῶς τε καὶ συντόμως βαδίζειν· ἦνπερ πάντων δικαίως πρόεκρινα, καὶ οἰκοδομεῖν ἡρξάμην τὴν πεσοῦσάν μου τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ φθαρεῖσαν οἰκίαν.

Is. lii. 7

Rom. x. 15

Eph. vi. 15

Οὕτως μου τὰ κατ' ἑμαυτὸν διατιθεμένον καὶ τὸ σφαλερὸν τοῦ νοῦς ἐπανορθοῦντος, ῥημάτων ἀκήκοα σοφοῦ τινος διδασκάλου τοιαῦτά μοι ἐμβροῶντος· Ἐξέλθετε, ἔφη, πάντες οἱ ποθοῦντες σωθῆναι· ἀποχωρίσθητε τῆς ματαιότητος τοῦ¹²⁴ κίσμου· παράγει γὰρ τὸ σχῆμα αὐτοῦ μικρὸν ὅσον, καὶ ἰδοὺ οὐκ ἔσται. ἐξέλθετε ἀμεταστρεπτί,

1 Cor. vii. 31

‘On all these things, and others akin to them, I held judgement in the tribunal of my soul, and I came to hate my whole life that had been wasted in these vanities, while I still lived engrossed in earthly things. But when I had put off from my soul the lust thereof, and cast it from me, then was there revealed unto me the true good, to fear God and do his will; for this I saw to be the sum of all good. This also is called the beginning of wisdom, and perfect wisdom. For life is without pain and reproach to those that hold by her, and safe to those who lean upon her as upon the Lord. So, when I had set my reason on the unerring way of the commandments of the Lord, and had surely learned that there is nothing froward or perverse therein, and that it is not full of chasms and rocks, nor of thorns and thistles, but lieth altogether smooth and even, rejoicing the eyes of the traveller with the brightest sights, making beautiful his feet, and shoeing them with “the preparation of the Gospel of peace,” that he may walk safely and without delay, this way, then, I rightly chose above all others, and began to rebuild my soul’s habitation, which had fallen into ruin and decay.

‘In such wise was I devising mine estate, and establishing mine unstable mind, when I heard the words of a wise teacher calling loudly to me thus, “Come ye out,” said he, “all ye that will to be saved. Be ye separate from the vanity of the world, for the fashion thereof quickly passeth away. and behold it shall not be. Come ye out, without

Of the voice
that called
Barlaam to
come out
from the
world

μη προίκα δὲ καὶ ἀμισθί, ἀλλ' ἐφόδια φερόμενοι
 ζωῆς αἰωνίου· μακρὰν γὰρ μέλλετε βαδίζειν ὁδόν,
 πολλῶν ἔχουσαν χρεῖαν τῶν ἐντεῦθεν ἐφοδίων.
 καὶ καταλαμβάνετε τὸν αἰώνιον τόπον χώρας
 ἔχοντα δύο, πολλὰς ἐν ἑαυταῖς μονὰς ἔχούσας, ὧν
 τὴν μὲν μίαν ἡτοίμασεν ὁ Θεὸς τοῖς ἀγαπῶσιν
 αὐτὸν καὶ τὰς αὐτοῦ φυλίττουσιν ἐντολίς, παν-
 τοίων οὖσαν ἀγαθῶν πεπληρωμένην, ἥσπερ οἱ
 ἀξιωθέντες ἐν ἀφθαρσίᾳ ζήσονται διηκεῖ, τῆς
 ἀνωλέθρου ἀπολαύοντες ἀθανασίας, ἔνθα ἀπέδρα
 ὀδύνη, λύπη καὶ στεναγμός· ἡ δὲ δευτέρα, σκό-
 τους οὖσα μεστὴ καὶ θλίψεως καὶ ὀδύνης, τῷ
 διαβόλῳ ἡτοίμασται καὶ τοῖς ἀγγέλοις αὐτοῦ, ἐν
 ᾗ βληθήσονται καὶ οἱ δι' ἔργων πονηρῶν ἑαυτοῖς
 ταύτην προξενήσαντες, οἱ τῶν ἀφθάρτων καὶ
 αἰωνίων τὰ παρόντα ἀνταλλαξάμενοι καὶ ὅλους
 ἑαυτοὺς κατὰ βρωμα τοῦ αἰωνίου πυρὸς ποιη-
 σάμενοι.

Is xxxv. 10

Mat. xxv. 41

Ταύτης ἐγὼ τῆς φωνῆς ἀκούσας καὶ τὸ ἀψευδὲς
 αὐτῆς ἐπιγνούς, ἐκέينو καταλαβεῖν τὸ κατάλυμα
 ἔργον ἐθέμην, τὸ πίσης μὲν ἀπηλλαγμένον
 ὀδύνης τε καὶ λύπης, τοσαύτης δὲ ἀσφαλείας καὶ
 τοιούτων ἀγαθῶν πλήρες ὑπάρχον, ὧν ἡ γινῶσις
 νυνὶ μὲν ἐκ μέρους ἐστὶν ἐν ἐμοί, νηπίῳ τε ὄντι
 τὴν πνευματικὴν ἡλικίαν καὶ ὡς δι' ἐσόπτρων καὶ
 αἰνιγματίων τὰ ἐκείθεν βλέποντι· ὅτε δὲ ἔλθῃ τὸ 125
 τέλειον, καὶ ἐπιγνώσομαι πρόσωπον πρὸς πρόσ-
 ωπον, τότε τὸ ἐκ μέρους καταργηθήσεται. εὐ-
 χαριστῶ τοῦνυν τῷ Θεῷ διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ τοῦ
 Κυρίου ἡμῶν· ὁ γὰρ νόμος τοῦ πνεύματος τῆς
 ζωῆς ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ ἠλευθέρωσέ με ἀπὸ τοῦ
 νόμου τῆς ἀμαρτίας καὶ τοῦ θανάτου, καὶ διη-

1 Cor. xiii.
9-12

Rom. vii. 25

Rom. viii.
2, 6

turning back, not for nothing and without reward, but winning supplies for travelling to life eternal, for ye are like to journey a long road, needing much supplies from hence, and ye shall arrive at the place eternal that hath two regions, wherein are many mansions; one of which places God hath prepared for them that love him and keep his commandments, full of all manner of good things; and they that attain thereto shall live for ever in incorruption, enjoying immortality without death, where pain and sorrow and sighing are fled away. But the other place is full of darkness and tribulation and pain, prepared for the devil and his angels, wherein also shall be cast they who by evil deeds have deserved it, who have bartered the incorruptible and eternal for the present world, and have made themselves fuel for eternal fire."

'When I heard this voice, and recognized the truth, I did my diligence to attain to that abode, that is free from all pain and sorrow, and full of security and all good things, whereof I have knowledge now only in part, being but a babe in my spiritual life, and seeing the sights yonder as through mirrors and riddles; but when that which is perfect is come, and I shall see face to face, then that which is in part shall be done away. Wherefore I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord; for the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and of death, and hath opened mine

Barlaam
counselleth
Ioasaph to
lay up for
himself
treasure in
heaven

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

ροιξέ μου τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἀπλανῶς κατιδεῖν ὅτι
 τὸ φρόνημα τῆς σαρκὸς θάνατος, τὸ δὲ φρόνημα
 τοῦ πνεύματος ζωὴ καὶ εἰρήνη. καὶ καθάπερ οὖν
 ἐγώ, τῶν παρόντων ἐπιγνοὺς τὴν ματαιότητα,
 τέλειον αὐτὰ ἐμίσησα μῖσος, οὕτω δὴ καὶ σὲ
 γινώσκεις περὶ τούτων συμβουλεύω, ἵνα ὡς ἄλλο-
 τρείοις διατεθῆς αὐτοῖς καὶ θάπτων παρερχομένοις,
 ἀφελόμενος δ' ἐντεύθεν πάντα, θησαυρίσης σε-
 αὐτῷ ἐν τῷ ἀφθάρτῳ αἰῶνι θησαυρὸν ἀσύλητον,
 πλοῦτον ἀδαπάνητον, ἔνθα σε δεῖ ἀνυπερθέτως
 πορευθῆναι, ἵνα, ὅταν ἀπέλθῃς, οὐχ ὑστερούμενος
 ἔσῃ, ἀλλὰ πλούτῳ βρίθων, καθάπερ σοι τὴν
 τούτων ἀνεθέμην ἀνωτέρω καταλληλοτάτην
 εἰκόνα.

XV

Λέγει δὲ ὁ Ἰωάνναφ τῷ γέροντι· Πῶς οὖν δυνή-
 σομαι θησαυροὺς χρήματων καὶ πλοῦτου ἐκεῖσε ¹²⁶
 προπέμπειν, ὡς ἂν ἄσυλον αὐτῶν καὶ ἀνώλεθρον
 τὴν ἀπόλαυσιν ἀπελθὼν εὔρω; πῶς δὲ δείξω τὸ
 πρὸς τὰ παρόντα μου μῖσος, καὶ τῶν αἰωνίων
 ἀνθέξομαι; μάλιστα σαφήνισόν μοι. καὶ φησιν ὁ
 Βαρλαάμ· Ἦ μὲν τοῦ πλοῦτου τούτου πρὸς τὸν
 αἰώνιον τύπον προπομπὴ ταῖς χερσὶ γίνεται τῶν
 πενήτων. φησὶ γάρ τις τῶν προφητῶν, Δαυὶδ ὁ
 σοφώτατος, τῷ βασιλεῖ Βαβυλῶνος· Διὰ τοῦτο,
 βασιλεῦ, ἡ βουλή μου ἀρεσάτω σοι καὶ τὰς
 ἁμαρτίας σου ἐν ἐλεημοσύναις λύτρωσαι καὶ
 τὰς ἀδικίας σου ἐν οἰκτιρμοῖς πενήτων. λέγει δὲ
 καὶ ὁ Σωτήρ· Ποιήσατε ἑαυτοῖς φίλους ἐκ τοῦ

Ivan. iv. 24

Luke xvi. 9

eyes to see clearly that the will of the flesh is death, but the will of the Spirit is life and peace. And even as I did discern the vanity of present things and hate them with a perfect hatred, so likewise I counsel thee to decide thereon, that thou mayest treat them as something alien and quickly passing away, and mayest remove all thy store from earth and lay up for thyself in the incorruptible world a treasure that can not be stolen, wealth inexhaustible, in that place whither thou must shortly fare, that when thou comest thither thou mayest not be destitute, but be laden with riches, after the manner of that aptest of parables that I lately showed thee.'

XV

SAID Ioasaph unto the elder, 'How then shall I be able to send before me thither treasures of money and riches, that, when I depart hence, I may find these unharmed and unwasted for my enjoyment? How must I show my hatred for things present and lay hold on things eternal? This make thou right plain unto me.' Quoth Barlaam, 'The sending before thee of money to that eternal home is wrought by the hands of the poor. For thus saith one of the prophets, Daniel the wise, unto the king of Babylon, "Wherefore, O Prince, let my counsel be acceptable unto thee, and redeem thy sins by almsgiving, and thine iniquities by showing mercy to the poor." The Saviour also saith, "Make to

Barlaam
declareth
the virtue of
almsgiving

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

μαμωνᾷ τῆς ἀδικίας, ἴν', ὅταν ἐκλίπητε, δέξωνται
(p. Luke xi. 41; xii. 33; xix. 8; Mat. xix. 21
 ἡμᾶς εἰς τὰς αἰωνίους σκηνάς. καὶ πολλὸν ἄνω τε
 καὶ κάτω λόγον ὁ Δεσπότης τῆς ἐλεημοσύνης καὶ
 μεταδόσεως τῶν πενήτων ποιεῖται, καθὼς ἐν τῷ
 Εὐαγγελίῳ μαρτυροῦμεν. οὕτως μὲν οὖν ἄσφαλέ-
 στατα λίαν ἐκείσε προπέμφσεις πάντα ταῖς τῶν
Mat. xxv. 40
 δεομένων χερσίν· ὅσα γὰρ εἰς τούτους ποιήσεις,
 ἑαυτῷ ὁ Δεσπότης οἰκειούμενος πολυπλασίως σε
 ἀνταμείψεται· νικᾷ γὰρ αἰεὶ ταῖς τῶν δωρεῶν 127
 ἀντιδόσεσι τοὺς ἀγαπῶντας αὐτόν. τούτῳ μὲν
 οὖν τῷ τρόπῳ τέως τοὺς θησαυροὺς τοῦ σκότους
 τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου συλλήσας, ᾧ τεταλαιπώρηκας
 πολλὸν ἤδη χρόνον ἐκδουλεύων, καλῶς ἐκ τούτων
 πρὸς τὸ μέλλον ἐφοδιασθήσῃ, καὶ τοῦ ἀλλοτρίου
 ἀφελόμενος σεαυτῷ πάντα προαποθήσῃ, διὰ τῶν
 βρευστῶν τούτων καὶ προσκαιρῶν τὰ ἐστῶτα καὶ
 μένοντα ἐξωνησάμενος· ἔπειτα, τοῦ Θεοῦ συνερ-
 γοῦντός σοι, κατανοήσεις τὸ ἄστατον τοῦ κόσμου
 καὶ ἀνώμαλον, καί, χαίρειν πᾶσιν εἰπὼν, πρὸς τὸ
 μέλλον μεθορμισθήσῃ, παραδραμῶν μὲν τὰ
 παρατρέχοντα, τοῖς ἐλπίζομένοις δὲ καὶ ἵστα-
 μένοις προστεθήσῃ, καὶ τὸ σκότος μὲν ἀπολιπὼν
Eph. vi. 12
1 Tim. vi. 16
Mk. viii. 34
 καὶ κοσμοκράτορα, καὶ τὴν φθειρομένην σάρκα
 ἐχθρὴν ἑαυτῷ λογισάμενος, τῷ φωτὶ προσδράμῃς
 τῷ ἀπροσίτῳ, καί, τὸν σταυρὸν ἐπ' ὤμων ἄρας,
 ἀκολουθήσεις αὐτῷ ἀμεταστρεπτί, ἵνα καὶ σὺν
 αὐτῷ ἐοξασθῆς καὶ τῆς οὐκ ἔτι μεταπιπτούσης
 ζωῆς οὐδὲ ἀπατηλῆς ἀναδειχθῆς κληρονόμος.

Ὁ δὲ Ἰωάνναφ· Τὸ πάντων οὖν, φησὶν, ὑπερ-
 ιδεῖν καὶ ἐπίπικον οὕτως ἀναλαβέσθαι βίον, κα-

yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness; that, when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations." And, in divers places, the Master maketh much mention of almsgiving and liberality to the poor, as we learn in the Gospel. Thus shalt thou most surely send all thy treasure before thee by the hands of the needy, for whatsoever thou shalt do unto these the Master counteth done unto himself, and will reward thee manifold; for, in the recompense of benefits, he ever surpasseth them that love him. So in this manner by seizing for awhile the treasures of the darkness of this world, in whose slavery for a long time past thou hast been miserable, thou shalt by these means make good provision for thy journey, and by plundering another's goods thou shalt store all up for thyself, with things fleeting and transient purchasing for thyself things that are stable and enduring. Afterwards, God working with thee, thou shalt perceive the uncertainty and inconstancy of the world, and saying farewell to all, shalt remove thy barque to anchor in the future, and, passing by the things that pass away, thou shalt hold to the things that we look for, the things that abide. Thou shalt depart from darkness and the shadow of death, and hate the world and the ruler of the world; and, counting thy perishable flesh thine enemy, thou shalt run toward the light that is unapproachable, and taking the Cross on thy shoulders, shalt follow Christ without looking back, that thou mayest also be glorified with him, and be made inheritor of the life that never changeth nor deceiveth.'

Ioasaph said, 'When thou spakest a minute past of despising all things, and taking up such a life of

which
Christ him-
self hath
commended

Ioasaph
would fain
know

θάπερ εἶρηκας ἀνωτέρω, παράδοσις ἐστὶν ἀρχαία ἐκ τῆς τῶν ἀποστόλων κατιούσα διδαχῆς; ἢ ἔναγχος ὑμῖν ἐπινενόηται τῇ τοῦ νοῦς ὑμῶν ἐπιστήμη, ὡς κρείττον ἐκλεξαμένοις τοῦτο;

Πρὸς ὃν ὁ γέρον ἔφη· Οὐ νόμον προσφάτως 128 εἰσενεχθέντα διδάσκω σε (μὴ γένοιτο), ἀλλ' ἐκπα-

Luke xviii.

1^s
Mat. xix. 16

Mk. x. 21

λαι δοθέντα ἡμῖν. εἶπεν γὰρ ὁ Κύριος πλουσίῳ τινὶ ἐπερωτήσαντι αὐτόν, Τί ποιήσας ζωὴν αἰώνιον κληρονομήσω; καὶ καυχωμένῳ πάντα φυλάξαι τὰ γεγραμμένα ἐν τῷ νόμῳ, "Ἐν σοι, φησὶν, ὑστερεῖ ὕπαγε, ὅσα ἔχεις πώλησον καὶ δὸς πτωχοῖς, καὶ ἔξεις θησαυρὸν ἐν οὐρανοῖς· καὶ δεῦρο ἀκολούθει μοι, ἄρας τὸν σταυρόν. ὁ δὲ ταῦτα ἀκούσας περίλυπος ἐγένετο· ἦν γὰρ πλούσιος σφόδρα. ἰδὼν δὲ αὐτὸν ὁ Ἰησοῦς περίλυπον

Luke xviii.

24

γενόμενον, εἶπε· Πῶς δυσκόλως οἱ τὰ χρήματα ἔχοιτες εἰσελεύσονται εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ. εὐκοπώτερον γὰρ ἐστὶ κάμηλον διὰ τρυμαλιᾶς ραφίδος διελθεῖν, ἢ πλούσιον εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰσελθεῖν. ταύτης οὖν τῆς ἐντολῆς πάντες ἀκούσαντες οἱ ἄγιοι ἀποχωρισθῆναι πάντῃ τῆς τοιαύτης τοῦ πλούτου δυσκολίας ἐφρόντισαν· καὶ πάντα σκορπίσαντες, καὶ διὰ τῆς τῶν πεινήτων διαδόσεως πλούτου ἑαυτοῖς αἰώνιον προαποθέμενοι, ἦραν τὸν σταυρόν καὶ τῷ Χριστῷ ἠκολούθησαν, οἱ μὲν μαρτυρικῶς, καθὰ δὴ καὶ εἶπόν σοι, τελειωθέντες, οἱ δὲ ἀσκητικῶς ἀγωνισάμενοι, καὶ μηδὲν ἐκείνων ὑπολιπόντες τῇ ἀγωγῇ τῆς ἀληθινῆς ταύτης φιλοσοφίας. ἐντολὴν οὖν ταύτην εἶναι γίνωσκε Χριστοῦ τοῦ 129 βασιλέως ἡμῶν καὶ Θεοῦ, ἀπάγουσαν ἡμᾶς τῶν φθαρτῶν, καὶ τῶν ἀιδίων μετόχους ἐργαζομένην.

toil, was that an old tradition handed down from the teaching of the Apostles, or is this a late invention of your wits, which ye have chosen for yourselves as a more excellent way?'

by what
authority
Barlaam
speaketh

The elder answered and said, 'I teach thee no law introduced but yesterday, God forbid! but one given unto us of old. For when a certain rich young man asked the Lord, "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" and boasted that he had observed all that was written in the Law, Jesus said unto him, "One thing thou lackest yet. Go sell all that thou hast and distribute unto the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven, and come, take up thy cross and follow me." But when the young man heard this he was very sorrowful: for he was very rich. And when Jesus saw that he was very sorrowful, he said, "How hardly shall they which have riches enter into the kingdom of God! For it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God!" So, when all the Saints heard this command, they thought fit by all means to withdraw from this hardness of riches. They parted with all their goods, and by this distribution of their riches to the poor laid up for themselves eternal riches; and they took up their Cross and followed Christ, some being made perfect by martyrdom, even as I have already told thee; and some by the practice of self-denial falling not a whit short of those others in the life of the true philosophy. Know thou, then, that this is a command of Christ our King and God, which leadeth us from things corruptible and maketh us partakers of things everlasting.'

Barlaam
telleteth of
the com-
mand of
Christ to
sell all and
follow him,

Παλαιᾶς οὖν, φησὶν ὁ Ἰωάνναφ, καὶ οὕτως ἀναγκαίαις οὐσης τῆς τοιαύτης φιλοσοφίας, πῶς οὐ πολλοὶ ζηλοῦσι σήμερον τουτουὶ τὸν βίον;

Ὁ δὲ γέρων ἔφη· Πολλοὶ μὲν ἐξήλωσαν καὶ ζηλοῦσιν, οἱ πλείστοι δὲ ὀκνοῦσι καὶ ἀναδύονται·

Mat. vii. 13

Luke xiii.
23

Ὁλίγοι γάρ, καθά φησιν ὁ Κύριος, οἱ τῆς στενῆς ὁδοῦ καὶ τεθλιμμένης ὁδοιπόροι, τῆς ἀνειμένης δὲ καὶ πλατείας οἱ πλείους. οἱ γὰρ καθάπαξ ὑπὸ φιλοχρηματίας καὶ τῶν τῆς φιληδονίας κακῶν ἀλόντες, τῇ κενῇ δὲ καὶ ματαιᾷ προστετηκότες δόξῃ, δυσάποσπύστως αὐτῶν ἔχουσιν, ὡς ἅτε δούλους ἑαυτοὺς ἐκουσίως ἀπεμπολήσαντες ἀλλοτρίῳ δεσπότη, καὶ ἀπ' ἐναντίας ἰστάμενοι τῷ ταῦτά ἐπιτάττοντι Θεῷ, καὶ δέσμοι αὐτῷ κατεχόμενοι. ψυχὴ γὰρ καθάπαξ ἀπογνοῦσα τῆς οἰκείας σωτηρίας, τὰς ἡνίας αὐτῆς ἐνδοῦσα ταῖς ἀλόγοις ἐπιθυμίαις, πανταχοῦ περιφέρεται. διὰ τοῦτο ὀλοφυρόμενος ὁ Προφήτης τὴν περικεχυμένην ἄνοιαν ταῖς τοιαύταις ψυχαῖς, καὶ τῆς ἐπικειμένης

Ps. iv. 2

Greg. Naz.
Orat. ix.
p. 151

αὐταῖς ἀχλύος τὴν παχύτητα θρηνῶν, ἔλεγεν Ὑιοὶ ἀνθρώπων, ἕως πότε βαρυκάρδιοι; ἵνατί ἀγαπᾶτε ματαιότητα καὶ ζητεῖτε ψεῦδος; ὅτῳ τις καὶ τῶν ἡμετέρων σοφῶν διδασκάλων, θεολογικώτατος ἀνὴρ, συνάδων, καὶ τινα παρ' ἑαυτοῦ προστιθείς, ἐκβοᾷ πᾶσιν ὡς ἐξ ἀπόπτου τινὸς καὶ ὑψηλοτάτης 130 περιωπῆς· Ὑιοὶ ἀνθρώπων, ἕως πότε βαρυκάρδιοι; ἵνατί ἀγαπᾶτε ματαιότητα καὶ ζητεῖτε ψεῦδος; μέγα τι τὸν ἐνταῦθι βίον καὶ τὴν τρυφὴν καὶ τὸ μικρὸν δοξάριον καὶ τὴν ταπεινὴν δυναστείαν καὶ τὴν ψευδομένην εὐημερίαν ὑπολαμβάνοντες, ἂ μὴ τῶν ἐχόντων μᾶλλον ἐστὶν ἢ τῶν ἐλπισάντων,

Said Ioasaph, 'If, then, this kind of philosophy be so ancient and so salutary, how cometh it that so few folk now-a-days follow it?'

The elder answered, 'Many have followed, and do follow it; but the greatest part hesitate and draw back. For few, saith the Lord, are the travellers along the strait and narrow way, but along the wide and broad way many. For they that have once been taken prisoners by the love of money, and the evils that come from the love of pleasure, and are given up to idle and vain glory, are hardly to be torn therefrom, seeing that they have of their own free will sold themselves as slaves to a strange master, and setting themselves on the opposite side to God, who gave these commands, are held in bondage to that other. For the soul that hath once rejected her own salvation, and given the reins to unreasonable lusts, is carried about hither and thither. Therefore saith the prophet, mourning the folly that encompasseth such souls, and lamenting the thick darkness that lieth on them, "O ye sons of men, how long will ye be of heavy heart? Why love ye vanity, and seek after leasing?" And in the same tone as he, but adding thereto some thing of his own, one of our wise teachers, a most excellent divine, crieth aloud to all, as from some exceeding high place of vantage, "O ye sons of men, how long will ye be of heavy heart? Why love ye vanity and seek after leasing? Trow ye that this present life, and luxury, and these shreds of glory, and petty lordship and false prosperity are any great thing?"—things which no more belong to those that possess them than to them that hope for them, nor to these latter any more than to those who never thought of them:

and of the
vanity of
men who
will not
obey that
call,

οὐδὲ τούτων μᾶλλον ἢ τῶν οὐδὲ προσδοκησάντων, ὡσπερ χουῖς ὑπὸ λαίλαπος ἄλλοτε εἰς ἄλλους ῥιπιζόμενα καὶ μεταρριπτούμενα, ἢ ὡσπερ καπνὸς διαρρέοντα, καὶ ὡς ὄναρ παίζοντα, καὶ ὡς σκιά μὴ κρατούμενα, οὔτε ἀπόντα δυσέλπιστα τοῖς οὐ κεκτημένοις, οὔτε παρόντα πιστὰ τοῖς ἔχουσιν.

Οὕτως οὖν τοῦ Σωτήρος ἐντελλομένου, τῶν Προφητῶν τε καὶ Ἀποστόλων κηρυττόντων, καὶ τῶν ἀγίων πάντων ἔργῳ τε καὶ λόγῳ εἰς τὴν τῆς ἀρετῆς συνωθούντων ἡμᾶς ἀπλανεστάτην ὁδόν, καὶ ὀλίγοι οἱ ταύτην ὁδεύοντες, πλείους δὲ οἱ τὴν εὐρύχωρον καὶ πρὸς ἀπώλειαν ἀγούσαν προκρίνοντες, οὐκ ἐκ τούτου ἢ πολιτεία τῆς ἐνθέου ταύτης κατασμικρυνθήσεται φιλοσοφίας, ἀλλά, καθάπερ ὁ ἥλιος, εἰς φαῦσιν πᾶσιν ἀνατέλλων, ἀφθόνως αὐτοῦ τὰς ἀκτίνας προπέμπει πάντα φωτίζεσθαι προτρεπόμενος, οὕτω καὶ ἡ ἀληθῆς φιλοσοφία τοὺς αὐτῆς ἐραστὰς ἡλίου δίκην φωταγωγεῖ καὶ περιθάλλει καὶ λαμπροὺς ἀποδείκνυσιν. εἰ δέ τινες, μύσαντες τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, κατιδεῖν αὐτοῦ τὸ φέγγος οὐ θελήσουσιν, οὔτε μεμπτέος παρὰ τοῦτο ὁ ἥλιος οὔτε τοῖς λοιποῖς παροπτέος, οὔτε μὴν ἡ δόξα τῆς αὐτοῦ λαμπρότητος διὰ τῆς ἐκείνων ἀτιμασθήσεται ἀβελτηρίας· ἀλλ' ἐκείνοι μὲν ¹³¹ τοῦ φωτὸς ἑαυτοὺς ἀποστερήσαντες ὡς τυφλοὶ ψηλαφήσουσι τοῖχον, πολλοῖς δὲ ἐμπεσοῦνται βύθροις, καὶ πολλαῖς ἐκκενηθήσονται τὰς ὄψεις ἀκίνθαις, ὁ δὲ ἥλιος ἐπὶ τῆς ἰδίας ἰστάμενος λαμπρότητος φωτιεῖ τοὺς ἀνακεκαλυμμένῳ προσώπῳ τὸ φέγγος αὐτοῦ κατοπτριζομένους. τὸν αὐτὸν δὴ τρόπον καὶ τὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ φῶς φαίνει μὲν πᾶσι πλουσίως, μεταδιδὼν ἡμῖν τῆς αὐτοῦ λαμπηδόνης·

things like the dust carried and whirled about to and fro by the tempest, or vanishing as the smoke, or delusive as a dream, or intangible as a shadow; which, when absent, need not be despaired of by them that have them not, and, when present, cannot be trusted by their owners.

‘This then was the commandment of the Saviour ; who are like those that shut their eyes against the blessed light of the sun this the preaching of the Prophets and Apostles ; in such wise do all the Saints, by word and deed, constrain us to enter the unerring road of virtue. And though few walk therein and more choose the broad way that leadeth to destruction, yet not for this shall the life of this divine philosophy be diminished in fame. But as the sun, rising to shine on all, doth bounteously send forth his beams, inviting all to enjoy his light, even so doth our true philosophy, like the sun, lead with her light those that are her lovers, and warmeth and brighteneth them. But if any shut their eyes, and will not behold the light thereof, not for that must the sun be blamed, or scorned by others : still less shall the glory of his brightness be dishonoured through their silliness. But while they, self-deprived of light, grope like blind men along a wall, and fall into many a ditch, and scratch out their eyes on many a bramble bush, the sun, firmly established on his own glory, shall illuminate them that gaze upon his beams with unveiled face. Even so shineth the light of Christ on all men abundantly, imparting to us of his

Mal. iv. 2

μετέχει δὲ ἕκαστος καθ' ὅσον ἐφέσεως ἔχει καὶ προθυμίας· οὔτε γὰρ ἀποστερεῖ τινα τῶν βουλομένων αὐτῷ ἐνατενίζειν ὁ ἥλιος τῆς δικαιοσύνης, οὔτε μὴν βιάζεται τοὺς ἐκουσίως τὸ σκότος ἐκλεγομένους· ἀλλὰ τῇ ἰδίᾳ ἕκαστος ἐφεῖται αὐτεξουσίῳ προαιρέσει, ἕως ἐν τῷ παρόντι βίω ἐστί.

Cp. S. John
Datu. De
fide orth.
Bk. II. ch.
xxii. - xxvii.

Τοῦ δὲ Ἰωάννα φησὶν ὁ γέρων· Ἐκαστὸς αὐτεξουσίῳ καὶ τί προαίρεσις, φησὶν ὁ γέρων· Ἀυτεξουσιότης μὲν ἐστὶ ψυχῆς λογικῆς θέλησις, ἀκωλύτως κινουμένη πρὸς ὅπερ ἂν βούλοιτο, εἴτε ἀρετὴν εἴτε κακίαν, οὕτως ὑπὸ τοῦ Δημιουργοῦ γενομένης. αὐτεξουσιότης αἰθίς ἐστὶ νοερᾶς ψυχῆς κίνησις αὐτοκρατῆς. προαίρεσις δὲ ἐστὶν ὄρεξις βουλευτικὴ τῶν ἐφ' ἡμῖν, ἢ βούλευσις ὀρεκτικὴ τῶν ἐφ' ἡμῖν· τοῦ γὰρ προκριθέντος ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς ἐφίεμεθα προαιρούμενοι. βουλή δὲ ἐστὶν ὄρεξις ζητητικὴ περὶ τῶν ἐφ' ἡμῖν πρακτικῶν γινομένη· βουλεύεται γὰρ τις, εἰ ὄφειλε μετελθεῖν τὸ πρᾶγμα ἢ οὐ. εἶτα κρίνει τὸ κρεῖττον, καὶ γίνεται κρίσις. εἶτα διατίθεται καὶ ἀγαπᾷ τὸ ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς κριθέν, καὶ λέγεται γνώμη· εἰ γὰρ κρίνη, καὶ μὴ διατεθῆ πρὸς τὸ κριθέν, ἤγουν ἀγαπήσῃ 132 αὐτό, οὐ λέγεται γνώμη. εἶτα μετὰ τὴν διάθεσιν γίνεται προαίρεσις, ἤγουν ἐπιλογή· προαίρεσις γὰρ ἐστὶ δύο προκειμένων τὸ ἐν αἰρεῖσθαι καὶ ἐκλέγεσθαι τοῦτο πρὸ τοῦ ἐτέρου. καὶ τοῦτο φανερόν, ὅτι βουλή ἐστὶ μετ' ἐπικρίσεως ἢ προαίρεσις, καὶ ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς ἐτυμολογίας· προαιρετὸν γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ ἕτερον πρὸ τοῦ ἐτέρου αἰρετόν· οὐδεὶς δὲ προκρίνει τι μὴ βουλευσάμενος, οὐδὲ προαιρεῖ-

lustre. But every man shareth thereof in proportion to his desire and zeal. For the Sun of righteousness disappointeth none of them that would fix their gaze on him, yet doth he not compel those who willingly choose darkness; but every man, so long as he is in this present life, is committed to his own free will and choice.'

Ioasaph asked, 'What is free will and what is choice?' The elder answered, 'Free will is the willing of a reasonable soul, moving without hindrance toward whatever it wisheth, whether to virtue or to vice, the soul being thus constituted by the Creator. Free will again is the sovran motion of an intelligent soul. Choice is desire accompanied by deliberation, or deliberation accompanied by desire for things that lie in our power; for in choosing we desire that which we have deliberately preferred. Deliberation is a motion towards enquiry about actions possible to us; a man deliberateth whether he ought to pursue an object or no. Then he judgeth which is the better, and so ariseth judgement. Then he is inclined towards it, and loveth that which was so judged by the deliberative faculty, and this is called resolve; for, if he judge a thing, and yet be not inclined toward the thing that he hath judged, and love it not, it is not called resolve. Then, after inclination toward it, there ariseth choice or rather selection. For choice is to choose one or other of two things in view, and to select this rather than that. And it is manifest that choice is deliberation *plus* discrimination, and this from the very etymology. For that which is the "object of choice" is the thing chosen before the other thing. And no man preferreth a thing without deliberation, nor maketh a choice

Barlaam
defineth
free will
and choice

ται μὴ προκρίνας. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ οὐ πάντα τὰ δόξαν-
 τα ἡμῖν εὖ ἔχειν εἰς ἔργον ἀγαγεῖν προθυμούμεθα,
 τότε προαίρεσις καὶ προαιρετὸν γίνεται τὸ προ-
 κριθὲν ἐκ τῆς βουλήs, ὅταν προσλάβῃ τὴν ὄρεξιν.
 καὶ οὕτω συνάγεται προαίρεσιν εἶναι ὄρεξιν
 βουλευτικὴν τῶν ἐφ' ἡμῖν. τοῦ γὰρ προκριθέντος
 ἐκ τῆς βουλήs ἐφιέμεθα προαιρούμενοι. πᾶσα γὰρ
 βουλή πρίξως ἔνεκα καὶ διὰ πρῦξιν· καὶ οὕτω
 πάσης μὲν προαιρέσεως βουλή ἡγεῖται, πάσης δὲ
 πρίξως προαίρεσις. διὰ τοῦτο οὐ μόνον αἱ πρά-
 ξεις, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ κατὰ διάνοιαν, ἅτινα τὰς
 προαιρέσεις παριστώσι, καὶ στεφάνους καὶ κολά-
 σεις προξενούσιν. ἀρχὴ γὰρ ἀμαρτίας καὶ δι-
 καιοπραγίας προαίρεσις ἐστὶν ἐν τοῖς ἐφ' ἡμῖν
 καταγομένη· ὧν γὰρ αἱ ἐνέργειαι ἐφ' ἡμῖν, τούτων
 καὶ αἱ πρίξεις αἱ κατὰ τὴν ἐνέργειαν ἐφ' ἡμῖν·
 ἐφ' ἡμῖν δὲ αἱ κατὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν ἐνέργειαι, ἐφ' ἡμῖν
 ἄρα καὶ αἱ ἀρεταί· κυρίως γὰρ ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἐστὶ τὰ
 ψυχικὰ πάντα καὶ περὶ ὧν βουλευόμεθα. οὕτως
 αὐτεξουσίως βουλευομένων τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ 133
 αὐτεξουσίως προαιρουμένων, καθ' ὅσον ἄν τις
 προαιρῆται, κατὰ τοσοῦτον καὶ μετέχει τοῦ θείου
 φωτὸς καὶ προκόπτει ἐν τοῖς τῆς φιλοσοφίας ἐπι-
 τηδεύμασιν· διαφοραὶ γὰρ προαιρέσεως εἰσί. καὶ
 καθίπερ τινὲς πηγαὶ ὑδάτων ἐκ τῶν τῆς γῆs
 λαγόνων ἀναπεμπόμεναι, αἱ μὲν ἐπιπολαίως τῆs
 γῆs ἐκβλύζουσιν, αἱ δὲ μικρὸν τι βαθύτερον, αἱ δὲ
 λίαν βαθέως. τούτων δὲ τῶν ὑδάτων τὰ μὲν προσ-
 εχῶs ἐκβλύζοντα καὶ τῇ γεύσει γλυκέα, τὰ δὲ
 βαθέως ἐξερχόμενα καὶ ἀλμυρίζοντα ἢ θεαφίζοντα,
 καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀφθόνως ἐκιδύμενα, τὰ δὲ κατὰ μικρὸν

without having conceived a preference. For, since we are not zealous to carry into action all that seemeth good to us, choice only ariseth and the deliberately preferred only becometh the chosen, when desire is added thereto. Thus we conclude that choice is desire accompanied by deliberation for things that lie in our power; in choosing we desire that which we have deliberately preferred. All deliberation aimeth at action and dependeth on action; and thus deliberation goeth before all choice, and choice before all action. For this reason not only our actions, but also our thoughts, inasmuch as they give occasion for choice, bring in their train crowns or punishments. For the beginning of sin and righteous dealing is choice, exercised in action possible to us. Where the power of activity is ours, there too are the actions that follow that activity in our power. Virtuous activities are in our power, therefore in our power are virtues also; for we are absolute masters over all our souls' affairs and all our deliberations. Since then it is of free will that men deliberate, and of free will that men choose, a man partaketh of the light divine, and advanceth in the practice of this philosophy in exact measure of his choice, for there are differences of choice. And even as water-springs, issuing from the hollows of the earth, sometimes gush forth from the surface soil, and sometimes from a lower source, and at other times from a great depth, and even as some of these waters bubble forth continuously, and their taste is sweet, while others that come from deep wells are brackish or sulphurous, even as some pour forth in abundance while others flow drop by drop, thus, understand

and
showeth
that virtue
lieth within
our power

στάζοντα· οὕτως καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν προαιρέσεων νόει, τὰς μὲν ταχείας εἶναι καὶ λίαν θερμότητας, τὰς δὲ νωθὰς καὶ ψυχράς, καὶ τὰς μὲν ὅλως ἐπὶ τὰ καλὰ τὴν ῥοπὴν κεκτημένας, τὰς δὲ πρὸς τὸ ἐναντίον πάσῃ δυνάμει ἀποκλινούσας. κατὰ γοῦν τὰς αὐτῶν διαθέσεις καὶ αἱ πρὸς τὴν πράξεις ἀκολουθοῦσιν ὁρμαί.

XVI

Λέγει δὲ ὁ Ἰωάσαφ πρὸς τὸν γέροντα· Εἰσὶν οὖν καὶ ἕτεροί τινες νῦν οἱ κατὰ ταῦτα κηρύττοντες ὥσπερ σύ; ἢ μόνος εἶ σήμερον ὁ ταῦτα διδάσκων καὶ οὕτως μισητὸν τὸν παρόντα βίον διηγούμενος; Ὁ δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν· Ἐν τῇ καθ' ὑμᾶς ¹³⁴ δυστυχεστάτῃ χώρᾳ ταύτῃ οὐδένα γινώσκω. ἢ γὰρ τοῦ σου πατὴρ τυραννὶς μυρίοις τούτους θανάτοις περιέβαλε, καὶ ἔργον ἔθετο μὴ τὸ σύνολον ἀκούεσθαι ἐν ὑμῖν τὸ τῆς θεογνωσίας κήρυγμα. ἐν πίσαις δὲ ταῖς λοιπαῖς γλώσσαις ἄδεται ταῦτα καὶ δοξάζεται, οἷς μὲν ὀρθοτάτῳ λόγῳ, ἄλλοις δὲ διεστραμμένως, τοῦ πολεμίου τῶν ἡμετέρων ψυχῶν ἐκκλίνειν αὐτοὺς τῆς εὐθείας ποιησαμένου καὶ ἀλλοτρίαις καταμερισαμένου ἐξῆς, καὶ ῥήσεις τινὰς τῶν Γραφῶν ἄλλως καὶ οὐ κατὰ τὸν ἐγκείμενον νοῦν μεθερμηνεύειν διδάξαντος. μία δὲ ἐστὶν ἡ ἀλήθεια, ἡ κηρυχθεῖσα διὰ τῶν ἐνδύξων ἀποστόλων καὶ τῶν θεοφόρων πατέρων, καὶ ἐν τῇ καθολικῇ Ἐκκλησίᾳ τῇ ἀπὸ περιύτων ἕως περιύτων τῆς οἰκουμένης ἡλίου φαιδρότερον διαλάμπουσα, ἥσπερ ἐγὼ κήρυξ καὶ διδύσκαλος ἀπεστάλην σοι.

Cp. 2 Pet.
iii. 16

thou, is it also with our choices. Some choices are swift and exceeding fervent, others languid and cold: some have a bias entirely toward virtue, while others incline with all their force to its opposite. And like in nature to these choices are the ensuing impulses to action.'

XVI

IOASAPH said unto the elder, 'Are there now others, too, who preach the same doctrines as thou? Or art thou to-day the only one that teacheth this hatred of the present world?' Ioasaph learneth his father's evil practices,

The other answered and said, 'In this your most unhappy country I know of none: the tyranny of thy father hath netted all such in a thousand forms of death; and he hath made it his aim that the preaching of the knowledge of God be not once heard in your midst. But in all other tongues these doctrines are sung and glorified, by some in perfect truth, but by others perversely; for the enemy of our souls hath made them decline from the straight road, and divided them by strange teachings, and taught them to interpret certain sayings of the Scriptures falsely, and not after the sense contained therein. But the truth is one, even that which was preached by the glorious Apostles and inspired Fathers, and shineth in the Catholick Church above the brightness of the sun from the one end of the world unto the other; and as an herald and teacher of that truth have I been sent to thee.'

Εἶπε δὲ ὁ Ἰωάσαφ πρὸς αὐτόν· Οὐδὲν οὖν
τούτων ὁ ἐμὸς μεμάρθηκε πατήρ;

Καὶ φησιν ὁ γέρων· Τρανωῶς μὲν καὶ περιση-
κόντως οὐδὲν μεμάρθηκε· βύων γὰρ τὰς αἰσθήσεις,
τὸ ἀγαθὸν ἐκὼν οὐ προσδέχεται, πρὸς τὸ κακὸν
αὐτοπροαιρέτως τὴν ῥοπήν κεκτημένος.

Ἄλλ' ἤθελον, φησὶν ὁ Ἰωάσαφ, κάκεινοι ταῦτα
 Mat. xix. 26 μνηστῆμαι. Ὁ δὲ γέρων· Τὰ παρὰ ἀνθρώποις,
 Mk. x. 27 εἶπεν, ἀδύνατα, παρὰ τῷ Θεῷ πάντα δυνατά ἐστι.
 Cp. I Cor. τί γὰρ οἶδας εἰ σὺ σώσεις τὸν πατέρα σου, καὶ
 vii. 16 τρόπῳ θαυμασίῳ γεννήτωρ τοῦ σου χρηματίσεις
 γεννήτορος; Ἀκήκοα γὰρ βασιλέα τινα γεγυῖναι 135
 πάνυ καλῶς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ οἰκονομοῦντα βασιλείαν.
 πρῶως τε καὶ ἡπίως τῷ ὑπ' αὐτὸν κεκρημένον
 λαῷ, ἐν τούτῳ δὲ μόνῳ σφαλλόμενον, τῷ μὴ
 πλουτεῖν τὸν τῆς θεογνωσίας φωτισμόν, ἀλλὰ τῇ
 πλάνῃ τῶν εἰδώλων κατέχεσθαι. εἶχε δὲ τινα
 σύμβουλον ἀγαθὸν καὶ παντοίως κεκοσμημένον
 τῇ τε πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν εὐσεβείᾳ καὶ τῇ λοιπῇ πάσῃ
 ἐταρέτῳ σοφίᾳ· ὅς, ἀχθόμενος καὶ δυσχεραίνων
 ἐπὶ τῇ πλάνῃ τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ βουλόμενος
 αὐτὸν περὶ τούτου ἐλέγξει, ἀνεχαιτίζετο τῆς
 ὀρμῆς, δεδοικῶς μὴ κακῶν πρόξενος ἑαυτῷ τε καὶ
 τοῖς αὐτοῦ ἐταίροις γένοιτο καὶ τὴν γινομένην δι'
 αὐτοῦ πολλῶν ὀφέλειαν περικόψειεν. ἐξήτει δὲ
 ὅμως καιρὸν εὐθετον τοῦ ἐλκύσαι αὐτὸν πρὸς τὸ
 ἀγαθόν. φησὶν οὖν ἐν μιᾷ νυκτὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ
 βασιλεὺς· Δεῦρο δὴ, ἐξέλθωμεν καὶ ἐμπεριπατή-
 σωμεν τὴν πόλιν, εἴ πού τι τῶν ὀφελούντων
 ὀψόμεθα. ἐμπεριπατούντων δὲ αὐτῶν τὴν πόλιν,
 εἶδον φωτὸς αὐγὴν ἀπὸ τινος τρυμαλιῶς λάμπου-
 σαν· καί, ταύτῃ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐπιβαλόντες,

Ioasaph said unto him, 'Hath my father then learned naught of these things?'

The elder answered, 'Clearly and duly he hath learned naught; for he stoppeth up his senses, and will not admit that which is good, being of his own free choice inclined to evil.'

'Would God,' said Ioasaph, 'that he too were instructed in these mysteries!' The elder answered, 'The things that are impossible with men are possible with God. For how knowest thou whether thou shalt save thy sire, and in wondrous fashion be styled the spiritual father of thy father?'

'I have heard that, once upon a time, there was a king who governed his kingdom right well, and dealt kindly and gently with his subjects, only failing in this point, that he was not rich in the light of the knowledge of God, but held fast to the errors of idolatry. Now he had a counsellor, which was a good man and endued with righteousness toward God and with all other virtuous wisdom. Grieved and vexed though he was at the error of the king, and willing to convince him thereof, he nevertheless drew back from the attempt, for fear that he might earn trouble for himself and his friends, and cut short those services which he rendered to others. Yet sought he a convenient season to draw his sovereign toward that which was good. One night the king said unto him, "Come now, let us go forth and walk about the city, if haply we may see something to edify us." Now while they were walking about the city, they saw a ray of light shining through an aperture. Fixing their eyes there-

and desireth
to turn him
therefrom

Barlaam
telleth of
the king
and his
counsellor
that went
abroad in
the city for
to see sights.

APOLOGUE
VII

βλέπουσιν ὑπόγειόν τι ἀνθρώδες οἶκημα, ἐν ᾧ
 προῦκαθέζετο ἀνὴρ ἐσχάτη συζῶν πενία καὶ
 εὐτελῆ τινα περικείμενος ῥάκια. παρίστατο δὲ ἡ
 γυνὴ αὐτοῦ οἶνον κερνώσα. τοῦ δὲ ἀνδρὸς τὴν
 κύλικα ἐπὶ χεῖρας λαβόντος, λιγυρὸν ἄδουσα
 μέλος ἐκείνη τέρψιν αὐτῷ ἐνεποιεῖ ὀρχουμένη καὶ
 τὸν ἀνδρα ἐγκωμίους καταθέλγουσα. οἱ περὶ τὸν
 βασιλέα τοῖνυν, ἐπὶ ὥραν ἰκανὴν ταῦτα κατανο-
 οῦντες, ἐθαύμαζον ὅτι, τοιαύτη πιεζόμενοι πενία
 ὡς μήτε οἴκου εὐπορεῖν μήτ' ἐσθῆτος, οὕτως
 εὐθύμως τὸν βίον διῆγον· καὶ φησιν ὁ βασιλεὺς 136
 τῷ πρωτοσυμβούλῳ αὐτοῦ· ὦ τοῦ θαύματος,
 φίλε, ὅτι ἐμοί τε καὶ σοὶ οὐδὲ οὕτως ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς
 ποτε ἤρесе βίος, τοσαύτη δόξῃ καὶ τρυφῇ περ
 διαλύμπων, ὡς ἡ εὐτελής αὕτη καὶ ταλαίπωρος
 ζῶη τούτους δὴ τοὺς ἀνοήτους τέρπει, καὶ ἡδύνει
 λείος αὐτοῖς καὶ προσηνῆς ὁ τραχὺς οὗτος καὶ
 ἀπενεκταῖος βίος καταφαινόμενος. εὐκαίρου δὲ
 δραξάμενος ὁ πρωτοσύμβουλος ὥρας, ἔφη· Ἄλλὰ
 σοί γε, βασιλεῦ, πῶς ἡ τούτων φαίνεται βιοτή;
 Πάντων, φησὶν ὁ βασιλεὺς, ὧν πρόποτε ἐώρακα
 ἀηδεστάτη καὶ δυστυχεστάτη, βδελυκτὴ τε καὶ
 ἀποτρόπαιος. τότε λέγει πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ πρωτο-
 σύμβουλος, Οὕτω, οἶν, εὐ ἴσθι, βασιλεῦ, καὶ πολ-
 λῶ χαλεπώτερος ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς λελόγισται βίος
 τοῖς ἐπόπταις καὶ μύσταις τῆς αἰδίου δόξης
 ἐκείνης καὶ τῶν πάντα νοῦν ὑπερβαινόντων
 ἀγαθῶν· αἶ τε χρυσῶ καταστίλβουσαι οἰκίαι
 καὶ τὰ λαμπρὰ ταῦτα ἐνδύματα, καὶ ἡ λοιπὴ τοῦ
 βίου τούτου τρυφή, σκυβάλων τε καὶ ἁμαυρῶν
 εἰσιν ἀηδέστερα τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς τῶν εἰδόντων τὰ
 ἀνεκδιήγητα κάλλη τῶν ἐν οὐρανοῖς ἀχειροτεῦ-

on, they descried an underground cavernous chamber, in the forefront of which there sat a man, plunged in poverty, and clad in rags and tatters. Beside him stood his wife, mixing wine. When the man took the cup in his hands, she sung a clear sweet melody, and delighted him by dancing and cozening him with flatteries. The king's companions observed this for a time, and marvelled that people, pinched by such poverty as not to afford house and raiment, yet passed their lives in such good cheer. The king said to his chief counsellor, "Friend, how marvellous a thing it is, that our life, though bright with such honour and luxury, hath never pleased us so well as this poor and miserable life doth delight and rejoice these fools: and that this life, which appeareth to us so cruel and abominable, is to them sweet and alluring!" The chief counsellor seized the happy moment and said, "But to thee, O king, how seemeth their life?" "Of all that I have ever seen," quoth the king, "the most hateful and wretched, the most loathsome and abhorrent." Then spake the chief counsellor unto him, "Such, know thou well, O king, and even more unendurable is our life reckoned by those who are initiated into the sight of the mysteries of yonder everlasting glory, and the blessings that pass all understanding. Your palaces glittering with gold, and these splendid garments, and all the delights of this life are more loathsome than dung and filth in the eyes of those that know the unspeakable beauties of the tabernacles

and of the man and his wife whom they saw making merry in extreme poverty,

and how the counsellor taught the king the meaning of that sight;

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

κτων σκιηωματων, της θεοϋφαντου τε στολης και
Ep. Jas. i. 12 των αφθιρτων διαδηματων, η ητοιμασεν ο θεος
 τοις αγαπωσιν αυτον, ο παντων Δημιουργος και
 Κυριος. ον τροπον γαρ ανοηταιειν ημιν ουτοι 137
 ελογισθησαν, πολλω πλεον ημεις, οι τω κοσμο
 περιπλανωμενοι και αυταρεσκουντες εν τη ψευδο-
 μενη ταυτη δοξη και ανοητω τρυφη, θρηνων εσμεν
 αξιοι και δακρυων εν οφθαλμοις των γευμαμενων
 της γλυκυτητος των αγαθων εκεινων.

Ο δε βασιλευς τουτων ακουσας, και εννεος
 ωσπερ γενόμενος, εφη· Τινες ουν εκεινοι εισιν οι
 κρειττονα της καθ' ημας κεκτημενοι ζωην; Παν-
 τες, φησιν ο πρωτοσυμβουλος, οι τα αιωνια
 προτιμησαντες των προσκαιρων. αυθις ουν του
 βασιλεως μαθειν ζητουντος τινα τα αιωνια,
 φησιν ο ανηρ· βασιλεια αδιαδοχος, και ζωη μη
 υποκειμενη θανατω, και πλουτος μηδεποτε υφο-
 ρωμενος πενιαν, χαρα τε και ευφροσυνη πασης
 αμετοχος λυπης και αχθηδονος, και ειρινη
 διηνεκης ελευθερα πασης εχθρας και φιλονεικίας.
 τουτων οι καταξιωθεντες απολαυειν μακαριοι,
 και τουτο πολλாகις· αλυπον γαρ και αμοχθον
 ζησουσιν εις αιωνας ζωην, παντων των ηδεων
 και τερπιων της του θεου βασιλειας αμογητι
 απολαυοντες, και τω Χριστω ατελευτητα συμβα-
 σιλευοντες. και, Τις αξιος τουτων επιτυχειν;
 ειποντος του βασιλεως, εκεινος απεκρινατο·
 Παντες οι της εκεισε απαγουσης οδου δραξαμενοι·
 ακωλυτος γαρ η εισοδος τοις θελησασι μονον.
 ο δε βασιλευς· Και τις, φησιν, η εκεισε φερουσα
 τριβος; προς ον εφη ο λαμπρος την ψυχην 138
John xvii. 3 εκεινος· Το γνωσκειν τον μονον αληθινον θεον,

in heaven made without hands, and the apparel woven by God, and the incorruptible diadems which God, the Creator and Lord of all, hath prepared for them that love him. For like as this couple were accounted fools by us, so much the more are we, who go astray in this world and please ourselves in this false glory and senseless pleasure, worthy of lamentation and tears in the eyes of those who have tasted of the sweets of the bliss beyond."

'When the king heard this, he became as one dumb. He said, "Who then are these men that live a life better than ours?" "All," said the chief-counsellor "who prefer the eternal to the temporal." Again, when the king desired to know what the eternal might be the other replied, "A kingdom that knoweth no succession, a life that is not subject unto death, riches that dread no poverty: joy and gladness that have no share of grief and vexation; perpetual peace free from all hatred and love of strife. Blessed, thrice blessed are they that are found worthy of these enjoyments! Free from pain and free from toil is the life that they shall live for ever, enjoying without labour all the sweets and pleasaunce of the kingdom of God, and reigning with Christ world without end."

how the
king desired
to know of
the matter,

"And who is worthy to obtain this?" asked the king. The other answered, "All they that hold on the road that leadeth thither; for none forbiddeth entrance, if a man but will."

'Said the king, "And what is the way that beareth thither?" That bright spirit answered, "To know the only true God, and Jesus Christ, his

καὶ Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν τὸν μονογενῆ αὐτοῦ Υἱὸν καὶ τὸ Ἅγιον καὶ ζωοποιὸν Πνεῦμα.

Ὁ τοίνυν βασιλεὺς, τῆς ἀλουργίδος σύνεσις ἔχων ἀξίαν, ἔφη πρὸς αὐτόν· Καὶ τί τὸ κωλύσάν σε μέχρι τοῦ νῦν μὴ γνωρίσαι μοι περὶ τούτων; οὐκ ἀναβολῆς γὰρ καὶ ὑπερθέσεως ἄξιά μοι δοκεῖ ὑπάρχειν ταῦτα, εἴ γε ἀληθῆ τυγχάνει· εἰ δὲ ἀμφίβολά ἐστιν, ἐμπόνως δεῖ ζητῆσαι μέχρις οὔτου τὸ ἀναμφίλεκτον εὔροισι. Οὐκ ἀμελεία, φησὶν ὁ ἀνὴρ, ἢ ῥαθυμία συνεχόμενος, περὶ τούτων ὄκνησά σοι γνωρίσαι, ἀληθῆ περ ὄντα καὶ πάντη ἀναμφίλεκτα, ἀλλὰ τὸ ὑπερέχον αἰδούμενος τῆς σῆς δόξης, μὴ ποτε ὀχληρότερός σοι φανείην· εἰ οὖν προστάσσεις τῷ σῷ οἰκέτῃ ὑπομνησκέειν σοι εἰς τὸ ἐξῆς περὶ τούτων τῷ σῷ ἔσομαι καθυπηρετῶν προστάγματι. Ναι, φησὶν ὁ βασιλεὺς, μὴ καθ' ἡμέραν μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐφ' ἐκάστης ὥρας τὴν τούτων μνήμην διηνεκῶς ἀνακαίνιζε· οὐκ ἀμελῶς γὰρ χρὴ τούτοις προσέχειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ λίαν θερμῶς καὶ σπουδαίως.

Ἀκηκόαμεν οὖν, φησὶν ὁ Βαρλαάμ, εὐσεβῶς τὸν βασιλέα τούτου ζησαι τὸ ἐξῆς, καὶ ἀκυμάντως τὸν παρόντα διανύσαντα βίον, τῆς μελλούσης μὴ ἀποτυχεῖν μακαριότητος. εἰ τοίνυν καὶ τῷ σῷ πατρὶ ταιαυτά τις ἐν ἐπιτηδείῳ προσυπομήσει καιρῷ, τάχα συνήσει καὶ γνώσεται ὅσοις 139 συνεσχέθη κακοῖς, καὶ τούτων ἐκκλίνας ἐκλέξεται τὸ ἀγαθόν· ἐπεὶ τό γε νῦν ἔχον τυφλὸς ἐστι, μνωπάζων, τοῦ ἀληθινοῦ φωτὸς ἑαυτὸν ἀποστερήσας, αὐτομολῶν δὲ πρὸς τὸ τῆς ἀσεβείας σκότους.

only-begotten Son, and the Holy and quickening Spirit."

'The king, endowed with understanding worthy of the purple, said unto him, "What hath hindered thee until now from doing me to wit of these things? For they appear to me too good to be put off or passed over, if they indeed be true; and, if they be doubtful, I must search diligently, until I find the truth without shadow of doubt."

and was led
to prefer
the eternal
to things
temporal,

'The chief counsellor said, "It was not from negligence or indifference that I delayed to make this known unto thee, for it is true and beyond question, but 'twas because I revered the excellency of thy majesty, lest thou mightest think me a meddler. If therefore thou bid thy servant put thee in mind of these things for the future, I shall obey thy behest." "Yea," said the king, "not every day only, but every hour, renew in me the remembrance thereof: for it behoveth us not to turn our mind inattentively to these things, but with very fervent zeal."

and lived
thereafter
in holiness
and joy

'We have heard,' said Barlaam, 'that this king lived, for the time to come, a godly life, and, having brought his days without tempest to an end, failed not to gain the felicity of the world to come. If then at a convenient season one shall call these things to thy father's mind also, peradventure he shall understand and know the dire evil in which he is held, and turn therefrom and choose the good; since, for the present at least, "he is blind and cannot see afar off," having deprived himself of the true light and being a deserter of his own accord to the darkness of ungodliness.'

Εἶπε δὲ ὁ Ἰωάνναφ πρὸς αὐτόν· Τὰ μὲν τοῦ ἐμοῦ πατρὸς ἄγοιτο Κύριος καθὼς κελεύει· αὐτῷ γάρ, καθὼς δὴ καὶ εἶπας, πάντα δυνατὰ καθέστηκε τὰ παρὰ ἀνθρώποις ἀδύνατα· ἐγὼ δέ, διὰ τῶν σῶν ἄνυπερβλήτων ῥημάτων, τῆς τῶν παρόντων καταγνοῦς ματαιότητος, ἀποστήναι μὲν τούτων πάντη διανενόημαι, καὶ μετὰ σοῦ τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς ζωῆς μου διανῦσαι, ἵνα μὴ διὰ τῶν προσκαιρῶν τούτων καὶ βρευστῶν τῆς τῶν αἰωνίων καὶ ἀφθάρτων ἐκπέσω ἀπολαύσεως.

Πρὸς ὃν ὁ γέρον ἀπεκρίνατο· Εἰ τοῦτο ποιήσεις, ὅμοιος ἔση νεανίσκῳ τινὶ φρονιμωτάτῳ, περὶ οὗ ἀκήκοα πλουσίων γεγονέναι καὶ ἐνδόξων γονέων· ὧτινι ὁ πατήρ μνηστευσάμενος τὴν θυγατέρα τινὸς τῶν εὐγενεία καὶ πλοῦτῳ διαφερόντων λίαν ὠραιοτάτην, κοινολογησάμενος δὲ πρὸς τὸν παῖδα περὶ τοῦ γάμου, καὶ ὅπως ἦν αὐτῷ μελετώμενα ἀπαγγείλας, ἀκούσας ἐκεῖνος, καὶ ὡς ἀπηχῆς τι καὶ ἄτοπον ἀποσεισάμενος τὸ πρᾶγμα, φυγὰς ὄχετο καταλιπὼν τὸν πατέρα. πορευόμενος δὲ ξενίζεται ἐν οἰκίᾳ γηραιοῦ τινος πένητος, τοῦ καύσωτος τῆς ἡμέρας ἑαυτὸν διαναπαύων.

Ἡ δὲ θυγάτηρ τοῦ πένητος, μονογενῆς οὖσα 140 καὶ παρθένος, καθεζομένη πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν, εἰργάζετο μὲν ταῖς χερσί, τῷ δὲ στόματι ἄσιγῆτως τὸν Θεὸν εὐλόγει εὐχαριστοῦσα αὐτῷ ἐκ βαθέων ψυχῆς· τῶν ταύτης δὲ ὕμνων ἀκούσας ὁ νέος ἔφη· Τί σου, γύναι, τὸ ἐπιτήδευμα; χάριν δὲ τίνος, οὕτω περ οὖσα εὐτελῆς καὶ πτωχῆ, ὡς ἐπί τισι μεγάλοις δωρήμασιν εὐχαριστεῖς, τον δοτῆρα ὑμνοῦσα; Ἡ δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀπεκρίνατο· Οὐκ

Ioasaph said unto him, 'The Lord undertake my father's matters, as he ordereth! For, even as thou sayest, the things that are impossible with men, are possible with him. But for myself, thanks to thine unsurpassable speech, I renounce the vanity of things present, and am resolved to withdraw from them altogether, and to spend the rest of my life with thee, lest, by means of these transitory and fleeting things, I lose the enjoyment of the eternal and incorruptible.'

Ioasaph
desireth to
flee from
the world

The elder answered him, 'This do, and thou shalt be like unto a youth of great understanding of whom I have heard tell, that was born of rich and distinguished parents. For him his father sought in marriage the exceeding fair young daughter of a man of high rank and wealth. But when he communed with his son concerning the espousals, and informed him of his plans, the son thought it strange and ill-sounding, and cast it off, and left his father and went into exile. On his journey he found entertainment in the house of a poor old man, where he rested awhile during the heat of the day.'

Barlaam
likeneth
Ioasaph to a
young man
that fled
from a rich
and noble
bride

APOLOGUE
VIII

Now this poor man's daughter, his only child, a virgin, was sitting before the door, and, while she wrought with her hands, with her lips she loudly sang the praises of God with thanksgiving from the ground of her heart. The young man heard her hymn of praise and said, "Damsel, what is thine employment? and wherefore, poor and needy as thou art, givest thou thanks as though for great blessings, singing praise to the Giver?" She answered, "Knowest thou not that, as a little

and, meet-
ing a poor
man's
daughter,
desired the
rather to
marry her,
for her piety
and wit,

οἶσθα ὅτι, καθίπερ φάρμακον μικρὸν ἐκ μεγάλων
 ροσημάτων πολλάκις ρύεται τὸν ἄνθρωπον, οὕτω
 δὴ καὶ τὸ ἐπὶ τοῖς μικροῖς εὐχαριστεῖν τῷ Θεῷ
 μεγάλων πρόξενον γίνεται; ἐγὼ τοίνυν, θυγάτηρ
 οὔσα γέροντος πτωχοῦ, εὐχαριστῶ ἐπὶ τοῖς
 μικροῖς τούτοις καὶ εὐλογῶ τὸν Θεόν, εἰδυῖα ὡς
 ὁ ταῦτα δοῦς καὶ μείζονα δύναται δοῦναι. καὶ
 ταῦτα μὲν περὶ τῶν ἕξωθεν καὶ οὐχ ἡμετέρων,
 ἐξ ὧν οὔτε τοῖς πολλὰ κεκτημένοις τι προσγί- 141
 νεται κέρδος (ἴνα μὴ εἶπω ὅτι καὶ ζημία πολ-
 λάκις), οὔτε τοῖς ἐλάττονα λαβοῦσιν ἐπέρχεται
 βλάβη, τὴν αὐτὴν ἀμφοτέρων ὀδυνόντων ὁδὸν
 καὶ πρὸς τὸ αὐτὸ ἐπειγομένων τέλος· ἐν δὲ τοῖς
 ἀναγκαιοτάτοις καὶ καιριοτάτοις πολλῶν ἀπή-
 λανσα καὶ μεγίστων τοῦ Δεσπότητος μου δωρη-
 μάτων, οὐμενοῦν ἐχόντων ἀριθμὸν ἢ εἰκασμῷ
 ὑποπιπτόντων. κατ' εἰκόνα γὰρ Θεοῦ γεγέννημαι
 καὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ γνώσεως ἠξίωμα, καὶ λόγῳ παρὰ
 πάντα τὰ ζῶα κεκόσμημαι, καὶ ἐκ θανάτου πρὸς
 τὴν ζωὴν ἀνακέκλημαι διὰ σπλίγχνα ἐλέους
 Θεοῦ ἡμῶν, καὶ τῶν αὐτοῦ μετέχειν μυστηρίων
 ἐξουσίαν ἔλαβον, καὶ ἡ τοῦ παραδείσου θύρα
 ἀνεῴκται, ἀκώλυτον, εἶπερ θελήσω, παρέχουσά
 μοι τὴν εἴσοδον. τῶν τοσοῦτων οὖν καὶ τοιούτων
 δωρημάτων, ὧν ἐπίσης μετέχουσι πλούσιοί τε
 καὶ πένητες, ἀξίως εὐχαριστήσαι πάντη μοι
 ἀδύνατον, εἰ δὲ καὶ τὴν μικρὰν ταύτην ὕμνο- 142
 λογίαν οὐ προσείξω τῷ δωρησαμένῳ, ποίαν ἕξω
 ἀπολογία;

Ἐγὼ δὲ νεώτερος τὴν πολλὴν αὐτῆς ὑπερθαυ-
 μίσας σύν-σιν, τὸν αὐτῆς προσκαλεσάμενος
 πατέρα. Δός μοι, φησί, τὴν θυγατέρα σου·

medicine often times delivereth a man from great ailments, even so the giving of thanks to God for small mercies winneth great ones? Therefore I, the daughter of a poor old man, thank and bless God for these small mercies, knowing that the Giver thereof is able to give even greater gifts. And this applieth but to those external things that are not our own from whence there accrueth no gain to those who possess much (not to mention the loss that often ariseth), nor cometh there harm to those who have less; for both sorts journey along the same road, and hasten to the same end. But, in things most necessary and vital, many and great the blessings I have enjoyed of my Lord, though indeed they are without number and beyond compare. I have been made in the image of God, and have gained the knowledge of him, and have been endowed with reason beyond all the beasts, and have been called again from death unto life, through the tender mercy of our God, and have received power to share in his mysteries; and the gate of Paradise hath been opened to me, allowing me to enter without hindrance, if I will. Wherefore for gifts so many and so fine, shared alike by rich and poor, I can indeed in no wise praise him as I ought, yet if I fail to render to the Giver this little hymn of praise, what excuse shall I have?"

shown in
her thanks-
givings to
God,

‘The youth, astonished at her wit, called to her father, and said unto him, “Give me thy daughter:

ἠγάπησα γὰρ τὴν σύνεσιν αὐτῆς καὶ εὐσέβειαν.
 ὁ δὲ γέρων ἔφη· Οὐκ ἔξεστί σοι ταύτην λαβεῖν
 τὴν πένητος θυγατέρα, πλουσίων ὄντι γονέων.
 αὐθις δὲ ὁ νέος, Ναί, φησί, ταύτην λήψομαι,
 εἴπερ οὐκ ἀπαγορεύεις· θυγάτηρ γάρ μοι μεμνή-
 στευται εὐγενῶν καὶ πλουσίων, καὶ ταύτην ἀπο-
 σεισάμενος φυγῇ ἐχρησάμην· τῆς δὲ σῆς θυγατρὸς
 διὰ τὴν εἰς Θεὸν εὐσέβειαν καὶ τὴν βουνεχῆ
 σύνεσιν ἐρασθεῖς, συναφθῆναι αὐτῇ προτεθύμη-
 μαι. ὁ δὲ γέρων πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔφησεν· Οὐ δύναμαί
 σοι ταύτην δοῦναι τοῦ ἀπαγαγεῖν ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ
 τοῦ πατρὸς σου καὶ τῶν ἐμῶν χωρίσαι ἀγκαλῶν
 μονογενῆς γὰρ μοί ἐστιν. Ἄλλ' ἐγώ, φησὶν ὁ
 νεανίσκος, παρ' ὑμῖν μείνω, καὶ τὴν ὑμῶν ἀναδέ-
 ξομαι πολιτεῖαν. εἶτα καὶ τὴν λαμπρὰν ἀποθέ-
 μενος ἐσθήτα, τὰ τοῦ γέροντος αἰτησάμενος
 περιεβύλλετο. πολλὰ δὲ ἐκεῖνος ἐκπειράσας
 αὐτὸν καὶ ποικίλως τὸν αὐτοῦ δοκιμάσας λογισ-
 μοί, ὡς ἔγνω σταθερὰς ὑπάρχειν αὐτὸν διανοίας
 καὶ ὡς οὐκ ἔρωτι ἀφροσύνης κατεχόμενος αἰτεῖται
 τὴν αὐτοῦ θυγατέρα, ἀλλ' ἔρωτι εὐσεβείας εἴλετο
 πενιχρῶς ζῆν, ταύτην προκρίνας τῆς αὐτοῦ δόξης
 καὶ εὐγενείας, κρατήσας αὐτὸν τῆς χειρὸς, εἰσή-
 γαγεν εἰς τὸ ἑαυτοῦ ταμιεῖον, καὶ ὑπέδειξε πλου-
 τὸν πολὺν ἀποκείμενον αὐτῷ καὶ χρημάτων
 ἀναρίθμητον ὄγκον, ὅσον οὐ τεθέατο πώποτε ὁ
 νεανίσκος. καὶ φησι πρὸς αὐτόν· Ἔκρινον, ταῦτα 143
 πάντα σοι δίδωμι, ἀνθ' ὧν ἠρετίσω τῆς ἐμῆς
 θυγατρὸς ἀνὴρ γενέσθαι, γενέσθαι δὲ καὶ κληρο-
 νόμος τῆς ἐμῆς οὐσίας. ἦνπερ κληρονομίαν κατα-
 σχῶν ἐκεῖνος πάντας ὑπερῆρε τοὺς ἐνδόξους τῆς
 γῆς καὶ πλουσίους.

for I love her wisdom and piety." But the elder said, "It is not possible for thee, the son of wealthy parents, to take this a beggar's daughter." Again the young man said, "Yea, but I will take her, unless thou forbid: for a daughter of noble and wealthy family hath been betrothed unto me in marriage, and her I have cast off and taken to flight. But I have fallen in love with thy daughter because of her righteousness to God-ward, and her discreet wisdom, and I heartily desire to wed her." But the old man said unto him, "I cannot give her unto thee, to carry away to thy father's house, and depart her from mine arms, for she is mine only child." "But," said the youth, "I will abide here with your folk and adopt your manner of life." Thereupon he stripped him of his own goodly raiment, and asked for the old man's clothes and put them on. When the father had much tried his purpose, and proved him in manifold ways, and knew that his intent was fixed, and that it was no light passion that led him to ask for his daughter, but love of godliness that constrained him to embrace a life of poverty, preferring it to his own glory and noble birth, he took him by the hand, and brought him into his treasure-house, where he showed him much riches laid up, and a vast heap of money, such as the young man had never beheld. And he said unto him, "Son, all these things give I unto thee, forasmuch as thou hast chosen to become the husband to my daughter, and also thereby the heir of all my substance." So the young man acquired the inheritance, and surpassed all the famous and wealthy men of the land.

and, being
constant in
his desire,
came to
great
prosperity
thereby

XVII

Εἶπε δὲ ὁ Ἰωάννης πρὸς τὸν Βαρλαάμ· Προσηκόντως καὶ αὕτη τὰ κατ' ἐμὲ παρίστησιν ἢ διήγησις· ὅθεν σοὶ καὶ περὶ ἐμοῦ ταῦτα λελέχθαι δοκῶ. ἀλλὰ τίς ἢ πείρα δι' ἧς γινῶναι ζητεῖς τὸ σταθερὸν τῆς ἐμῆς διανοίας;

Καὶ ὁ γέρον ἐφῆ· Ἐγὼ μὲν καὶ πεπεύρακα ἤδη καὶ ἔγνωκα ὅποιας ὑπάρχεις ἐχέφρονος καὶ σταθερῶς διανοίας καὶ ψυχῆς τῷ ὄντι εὐθυτάτης. ἀλλὰ τὸ τέλος τῆς κατὰ σὲ πράξεως βεβαιώσει ταῦτα. τούτου χάριν κάμπτω τὰ γόνατά μου πρὸς τὸν ἐν Τριάδι δοξαζόμενον Θεὸν ἡμῶν, τὸν πάντων δημιουργὸν ὀρατῶν τε καὶ ἀορατῶν, τὸν ὀντως ὄντα καὶ αἰεὶ ὄντα, μήτε ἀρχὴν ἐσχηκότα πώποτε τῆς ἐνδόξου ὑπάρξεως αὐτοῦ, μήτ' ἔχοντα τέλος, τὸν φοβερὸν καὶ παντοδύναμον, ἀγαθόν τε καὶ εὖσπλαγχνον, ἵνα φωτίσῃ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς τῆς καρδίας σου, καὶ δώῃ σοὶ πνεῦμα σοφίας καὶ ἀποκαλύψῃς ἐν ἐπιγνώσει αὐτοῦ, εἰς τὸ 144 εἰδέναι σε τίς ἐστίν ἢ ἐλπίς τῆς κλήσεως αὐτοῦ, καὶ τίς ὁ πλοῦτος τῆς δόξης τῆς κληρονομίας αὐτοῦ ἐν τοῖς ἁγίοις, καὶ τί τὸ ὑπερβύλλον μέγεθος τῆς δυνάμεως αὐτοῦ εἰς ἡμᾶς τοὺς πιστεύοντας, ἵνα μηκέτι ξένος ἔσῃ καὶ πάροικος, ἀλλὰ συμπολίτης τῶν ἁγίων καὶ οἰκείος Θεοῦ, ἐπιφοδομημένος ἐπὶ τῷ θεμελίῳ τῶν ἀποστόλων καὶ προφητῶν, ὄντος ἀκρογωνιαίου αὐτοῦ τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἐν ᾧ πᾶσα οἰκοδομὴ συναρμολογουμένη αὕξει εἰς ναὸν ἅγιον ἐν Κυρίῳ.

Eph. iii. 14

Eph. i. 17-19

1 Th. ii.
19-22

XVII

Said Ioasaph unto Barlaam, 'This story also fitly setteth forth mine own estate. Whence also me thinketh that thou hadst me in mind when thou spakest it. But what is the proof whereby thou seekest to know the steadfastness of my purpose?'

Ioasaph
applieth the
tale to his
own case

Said the elder, 'I have already proved thee, and know how wise and steadfast is thy purpose, and how truly upright is thine heart. But the end of thy fortune shall confirm it. For this cause I bow my knees unto our God glorified in Three Persons, the Maker of all things visible and invisible, who verily is, and is for ever, that never had beginning of his glorious being, nor hath end, the terrible and almighty, the good and pitiful, that he may enlighten the eyes of thine heart, and give thee the spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of him, that thou mayest know what is the hope of his calling, and what the riches of the glory of his inheritance in the Saints, and what is the exceeding greatness of his power to us-ward who believe; that thou mayest be no more a stranger and sojourner, but a fellow-citizen with the Saints, and of the household of God, being built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ our Lord himself being the chief corner-stone, in whom all the building fitly framed together groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord.'

Barlaam
prayeth
that
Ioasaph's
eyes may be
opened to
see the
glory of God,

Ὁ δὲ Ἰωάννης, σφόδρα κατανυγείς τὴν καρδίαν, ἔφη· Ταῦτα δὴ πάντα κἀγὼ ποθῶν γινώσκω δέομαί σου· γνώρισόν μοι τὸν τε πλοῦτον τῆς δόξης τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τὸ ὑπερβάλλον τῆς αὐτοῦ δυνάμεως.

John i. 18

Εἶπε δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ Βαρλαάμ· Τῷ Θεῷ εὐχομαι διδάξαι σε ταῦτα, καὶ τὴν γνώσιν τῶν τοιούτων ἐνθεῖναί σου τῇ ψυχῇ· ἐπεὶ παρὰ ἀνθρώποις τὴν αὐτοῦ λεχθῆναι δόξαν καὶ δύναμιν τὸ παράπαν ἀδύνατον, κὰν πᾶσαι αἱ τῶν νυνὶ καὶ τῶν πρόποτε γενομένων ἀνθρώπων γλώσσαι ἐν γένωνται. Θεὸν γάρ, φησὶν ὁ εὐαγγελιστὴς καὶ θεολόγος, οὐδεὶς ἑώρακε πρόποτε· ὁ μονογενὴς Υἱός, ὁ ὢν εἰς τὸν κόλπον τοῦ Πατρὸς, ἐκεῖνος ἐξηγήσατο. τοῦ δὲ ἀόρατου καὶ ὑπεραπέιρου τὴν δόξαν καὶ τὴν μεγαλωσύνην τίς ἰσχύσει γηγενῶν καταλαβέσθαι, εἰ μὴ ᾧ ἂν αὐτὸς ἀποκαλύψῃ καθ' ὅσον βούλεται, ὡς περ τοῖς προφήταις αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀποστόλοις ἀπεκάλυψεν; ἡμεῖς δὲ ἐκ τοῦ κηρύγματος αὐτῶν καὶ ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς τῶν πραγμάτων φύσεως, κατὰ τὸ ἐγχωροῦν ἡμῖν μαυθάνομεν. λέγει γὰρ ἡ Γραφή· Οἱ οὐρανοὶ διηγοῦνται δόξαν Θεοῦ, ποιήσιν δὲ χειρῶν αὐτοῦ ἀναγγέλλει τὸ στερέωμα· καὶ, Τὰ ἀόρατα αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ κτίσεως κόσμου τοῖς ποιήμασι νοούμενα καθορᾶται, ἢ τε αἰδῖος αὐτοῦ δύναμις καὶ θεότης.

Ps. xix. 1

Rom. i. 20

Καθίπερ γάρ τις, οἰκίαν ἰδὼν λαμπρῶς καὶ ἐντέχνως κατεσκευασμένην ἢ σκεῦος εὐφυῶς συνηρμοσμένον, τὸν οἰκοδόμον ἢ τέκτονα εὐθὺς ἂν ἐννοήσας θαυμάσειεν, οὕτω κἀγὼ, ἐκ μὴ ὄντων διαπλασθεὶς καὶ εἰς τὸ ὄν παραχθείς, εἰ καὶ τὸν

Ioasaph, keenly pricked at the heart, said, ‘All this I too long to learn: and I beseech thee make known to me the riches of the glory of God, and the exceeding greatness of his power.’

Barlaam said unto him, ‘I pray God to teach thee this, and to plant in thy soul the knowledge of the same; since with men it is impossible that his glory and power be told, yea, even if the tongues of all men that now are and have ever been were combined in one. For, as saith the Evangelist and Divine, “No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him.” But the glory and majesty of the invisible and infinite God, what son of earth shall skill to comprehend it, save he to whom he himself shall reveal it, in so far as he will, as he hath revealed it, to his Prophets and Apostles? But we learn it, so far as in us lieth, by their teaching, and from the very nature of the world. For the Scripture saith, “The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handiwork”; and, “The invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead.”

‘Even as a man, beholding an house splendidly and skilfully builded, or a vessel fairly framed, taketh note of the builder or workman and marvelleth thereat, even so I that was fashioned out of nothing and brought into being, though I cannot see the

which
passeth
human
power to tell

He showeth
that glory
made
manifest in
man,

πλάστην καὶ παροχέα θεάσασθαι οὐ δεδύνημαι, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῆς εὐαρμόστου καὶ θαυμασιωτάτης μου κατασκευῆς εἰς γνῶσιν ἦλθον τῆς αὐτοῦ σοφίας, οὐ καθ' ὃ τί ἐστίν, ἀλλὰ καθὰ δεδύνημαι νοεῖν, ὅτι οὐκ αὐτομάτως παρήχθην, οὐδὲ ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ γεγένημαι, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς ἔπλασέ με καθὼς ἤβουλίθη, πάντων μὲν προκατάρχειν τάξας τῶν κτισμάτων, τινῶν δὲ καὶ ἐλαττώσας, καὶ συντριβέντα πάλιν κρείττοι ἀνακαινίσει ἀναπλάσας, εἶτα καὶ ὑπεξάγων τῶν ἐντεῦθεν τῷ θεῷ αὐτοῦ προστάγματι καὶ πρὸς ἑτέραν μετατιθεῖς βιοτὴν ἀτελεύτερον καὶ αἰώνιον, ἐν οὐδενὶ τούτων δυναμένου μου ἀντίστασθαι τῇ ἰσχύϊ τῆς αὐτοῦ προνοίας, μήτε τι προστιθέναι ἑμαυτῷ μήτε ὑφαιρεῖν, 146 εἶτε καθ' ἡλικίαν εἶτε κατὰ τὸ τῆς μορφῆς εἶδος, μήτε τὰ πεπαλαιωμένα μοι ἀνακαινίζειν ἐξισχύσαι, μήτε τὰ διεφθαρμένα ἐπανορθοῦν. οὐδεὶς γάρ τῶν ἀνθρώπων τούτων τι ἰσχυρῶς ποτε κατεργάσασθαι, οὔτε βασιλεύς, οὔτε σοφός, οὔτε πλούσιος, οὔτε δυνάστης, οὔτε τις ἄλλος ἀνθρώπινα μετερχόμενος ἐπιτηδεύματα. Οὐδεὶς γάρ, φησί, βασιλέων ἢ τῶν ἐν ὑπεροχαῖς ὄντων ἑτέραν ἔσχε γενέσεως ἀρχήν, μία δὲ πάντων εἴσοδος εἰς τὸν βίον, ἕξοδος τε ἴση.

Ἐκ τούτων οὖν τῶν περὶ ἐμὲ εἰς γνῶσιν τῆς τοῦ Δημιουργοῦ μεγαλοουργίας χειραγωγοῦμαι· σὺν τούτοις δὲ καὶ τὴν εὐάρμοστον κατασκευὴν καὶ συντήρησιν τῆς κτίσεως ἀπίσης ἐννοῶν, ὅτι αὐτὰ μὲν καθ' ἑαυτὰ τροπῇ ὑπόκεινται πάντα καὶ ἀλλοιώσει, τὰ μὲν νοητὰ κατὰ προαίρεσιν, τὴν τε ἐν τῷ καλῷ προκοπὴν καὶ τὴν ἐκ τοῦ καλοῦ ἀποφοίτησιν, τὰ δὲ αἰσθητὰ κατὰ γένεσιν καὶ φθοράν,

Mat. vi. 27

Wis. l. vii. 5,
6

maker and provider, yet from his harmonious and marvellous fashioning of me have come to the knowledge of his wisdom, not to the full measure of that wisdom, but to the full compass of my powers; yea I have seen that I was not brought forth by chance, nor made of myself, but that he fashioned me, as it pleased him, and set me to have dominion over his creatures, howbeit making me lower than some; that, when I was broken, he re-created me with a better renewal; and that he shall draw me by his divine will from this world and place me in that other life that is endless and eternal; and that in nothing I could withstand the might of his providence, nor add anything to myself nor take anything away, whether in stature or bodily form, and that I am not able to renew for myself that which is waxen old, nor raise that which hath been destroyed. For never was man able to accomplish aught of these things, neither king, nor wise man, nor rich man, nor ruler, nor any other that pursueth the tasks of men. For he saith, "There is no king, or mighty man, that had any other beginning of birth. For all men have one entrance into life, and the like going out."

So from mine own nature, I am led by the hand to the knowledge of the mighty working of the Creator; and at the same time I think upon the well-ordered structure and preservation of the whole creation, how that in itself it is subject everywhere to variableness and change, in the world of thought by choice, whether by advance in the good, or departure from it, in the world of sense by birth and decay, increase and decrease, and change in quality and motion in space. And thus all things

and in the
whole
creation,

αὔξησίν τε καὶ μείωσιν, καὶ τὴν κατὰ ποιότητα μεταβολὴν καὶ τοπικὴν κίνησιν, καὶ ἐκ τούτων κηρύττουσι φωναῖς ἀλαλήτοις ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀκτίστου καὶ ἀτρέπτου καὶ ἀναλλοιώτου γεγενῆσθαι Θεοῦ, 147 συνέχεσθαι τε, καὶ συντηρεῖσθαι, καὶ ἀεὶ προνοεῖσθαι. πῶς γὰρ ἂν αἱ ἐναντία φύσεις εἰς ἑνὸς κόσμον συμπλήρωσιν ἀλλήλαις συνελήλυθισαν καὶ ἀδιάλυτοι μεμενῆκεισαν, εἰ μὴ τις παντοδύναμος δύναμις ταῦτα συνεβίβασε καὶ ἀεὶ συνετήρει ἀδιάλυτα; Πῶς γὰρ ἔμεινεν ἂν τι, εἰ μὴ αὐτὸς ἠθέλησεν; ἢ τὸ μὴ κληθὲν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πῶς ἂν ἐιετηρήθη; φησὶν ἡ Γραφή.

Wisd. xi, 25

Εἰ γὰρ πλοῖον ἀκυβέρνητον οὐ συνίσταται, ἀλλ' εὐκόλως καταποντίζεται, καὶ οἰκία μικρὰ οὐκ ἂν στή χωρὶς τοῦ προνοούντος, πῶς ἂν ὁ κόσμος ἐπὶ τοσούτων χρόνων συνέστη, δημιουργημά οὕτω μὲν μέγα, οὕτω δὲ καλὸν καὶ θαυμαστόν, ἄνευ ἐνδόξου τινὸς καὶ μεγάλης καὶ θαυμαστῆς διακυβερνήσεως καὶ παυσόφου προνοίας; ἴδου γὰρ ὁ οὐρανὸς πόσον ἔχει χρόνον, καὶ οὐκ ἠμαυρώθη τῆς γῆς ἢ δύναμις οὐκ ἠτόνησε, τοσοῦτον τίκτουσα χρόνον αἱ πηγαὶ οὐκ ἐπέλιπον ἀναβλύζειν ἐξ οὗ γεγόνασιν· ἢ θάλασσα, τοσοῦτους δεχομένη ποταμούς, οὐχ ὑπερέβη τὸ μέτρον· οἱ δρόμοι τοῦ ἡλίου καὶ τῆς σελήνης οὐκ ἠλλοίωσαν· αἱ τάξεις τῆς ἡμέρας καὶ τῆς νυκτὸς οὐ μετετρίπησαν. ἐκ τούτων πάντων ἡ ἄφατος τοῦ Θεοῦ δύναμις καὶ μεγαλοπρέπεια ἡμῖν ἐμφανίζεται, μαρτυρουμένη 148 ὑπὸ προφητῶν καὶ ἀποστόλων· ἀλλ' οὐδεὶς κατ' ἀξίαν νοῆσαι ἢ εὐφημῆσαι τὴν δόξαν αὐτοῦ δυναίσεται. πάντα γὰρ τὰ τε νοητὰ καὶ ὅσα ὑπὸ τὴν

proclaim, by voices that cannot be heard, that they were created, and are held together, and preserved, and ever watched over by the providence of the uncreate, unturning and unchanging God. Else how could diverse elements have met, for the consummation of a single world, one with another, and remained inseparable, unless some almighty power had knit them together, and still were keeping them from dissolution? "For how could anything have endured, if it had not been his will? or been preserved, if not called by him?" as saith the Scripture.

'A ship holdeth not together without a steersman, but easily foundereth; and a small house shall not stand without a protector. How then could the world have subsisted for long ages,—a work so great, and so fair and wondrous,—without some glorious mighty and marvellous steersmanship and all-wise providence? Behold the heavens, how long they have stood, and have not been darkened: and the earth hath not been exhausted, though she hath been bearing offspring so long. The water-springs have not failed to gush out since they were made. The sea, that receiveth so many rivers, hath not exceeded her measure. The courses of Sun and Moon have not varied: the order of day and night hath not changed. From all these objects is declared unto us the unspeakable power and magnificence of God, witnessed by Prophets and Apostles. But no man can fitly conceive or sound forth his glory. For the

and proeth
that the
world sub-
sisteth by
divine
Providence,

- αἰσθήσιν ὁ θεῖος Ἀπόστολος, ὁ τὸν Χριστὸν ἔχων
 ἐν ἑαυτῷ λαλοῦντα, κατανοήσας εἶπεν· Ἐκ
 1 Cor. xiii.
 2, 10 μέρους γινώσκομεν καὶ ἐκ μέρους προφητεύομεν·
 ὅταν δὲ ἔλθῃ τὸ τέλειον, τότε τὸ ἐκ μέρους
 καταργηθήσεται. διὸ καί, ἐκπληττόμενος τὸν
 ὑπεράπειρον πλοῦτον τῆς σοφίας αὐτοῦ καὶ
 Rom. xi. 33 γνώσεως, διαρρήδην ἔφησεν· Ὁ βάρους πλοῦτου,
 καὶ σοφίας, καὶ γνώσεως Θεοῦ· ὡς ἀνεξερεύνητα
 τὰ κρίματα αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀνεξιχνίαστοι αἱ ὁδοὶ
 αὐτοῦ.
- 2 Cor. xii. 2, 1
 Εἰ δὲ ἐκεῖνος, ὁ μέχρι τρίτου φθίας οὐρανοῦ
 καὶ ἀρρήτων ἀκούσας ῥημάτων, τοιαῦτας ἀφήκε
 φωνίας, τίς τῶν κατ' ἐμὲ ὄλως ἀντοφθαλμησαί
 ταῖς ἀβύσσοις τῶν τοσούτων ἰσχύσειε μυστηρίων,
 καὶ εἰπεῖν τι κατὰ γνώμην, ἢ ἐνθυμηθῆναι ἀξίως
 τῶν λεγομένων δυναίηται, εἰ μὴ τι αὐτὸς ὁ τῆς
 σοφίας χορηγός, ὁ τῶν ἀσώφων διορθωτῆς παρά-
 σχοι. ἐν γὰρ τῇ χειρὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἡμεῖς καὶ
 οἱ λόγοι ἡμῶν, πᾶσά τε φρόνησις καὶ σύνεσις
 παρ' αὐτῷ καὶ συνέσεως ἐπιστήμη· καὶ αὐτὸς ἡμῖν
 δέδωκε τὴν τῶν ὄντων γνῶσιν ἀψευδῆ, εἰδέναι
 σύστασιν κόσμου καὶ ἐνέργειαν στοιχείων, ἀρχὴν
 τε καὶ τέλος καὶ μεσότητα χρόνων, τροπῶν δια-
 λαγὰς καὶ μεταβολὰς καιρῶν, καὶ ὅτι πάντα
 Cp. Wisd.
 xi. 21 ff. μέτρῳ καὶ σταθμῷ διέταξε. τὸ γὰρ μεγάλως 149
 ἰσχύειν αὐτῷ πάρεστι πάντοτε, καὶ κρῖναι βρα-
 χίονος αὐτοῦ τίς ἀντιστήσεται; ὅτι ὡς ῥοπή ἐκ
 πλαστίγγων ὅλος ὁ κόσμος ἐναντίον αὐτοῦ, καὶ
 ὡς ῥαγὶς δρόσου ὀρθρινῆς κατελθοῦσα ἐπὶ γῆς·
 ἐλεεῖ δὲ πάντας, ὅτι πάντα δύναται, καὶ παρορᾷ
 ἁμαρτήματα ἀνθρώπων εἰς μετάνοιαν· οὐδὲν γὰρ
 βδελύσσεται, οὐδὲ ἀποστρέφεται τῶν προστρε-

holy Apostle, that had Christ speaking within him, after perceiving all objects of thought and sense, still said, "We know in part, and we prophesy in part. But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away." Wherefore also, astonished at the infinite riches of his wisdom and knowledge, he cried for all to understand, "O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out!"

'Now, if he, that attained unto the third heaven and heard such unspeakable words, uttered such sentences, what man of my sort shall have strength to look eye to eye upon the abysses of such mysteries, or speak rightly thereof, or think meetly of the things whereof we speak, unless the very giver of wisdom, and the amender of the unwise, vouchsafe that power? For in his hand are we and our words, and all prudence and knowledge of wisdom is with him. And he himself hath given us the true understanding of the things that are; to know the structure of the world, the working of the elements, the beginning, end and middle of times, the changes of the solstices, the succession of seasons, and how he hath ordered all things by measure and weight. For he can shew his great strength at all times, and who may withstand the power of his arm? For the whole world before him is as a little grain of the balance, yea, as a drop of the morning dew that falleth down upon the earth. But he hath merey upon all; for he can do all things, and winketh at the sins of men, because they should amend. For he abhorreth

which
passeth
man's un-
derstanding

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

(p. Dan. iii.
52 (Sept.))

χρότων αὐτῷ, ὁ μόνος ἀγαθὸς καὶ φιλόψυχος
δεσπότης· εὐλογημένον εἶη τὸ ὄνομα τῆς δόξης
αὐτοῦ τὸ ἅγιον καὶ ὑπερύμνητον καὶ ὑπερυψού-
μενον εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας. Ἀμήν.

XVIII

Εἶπε δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ Ἰωάσαφ· Εἰ πάνυ πολὺν
χρόνον ἐσκόπησας, σοφώτατε, πῶς ἂν ἄριστα
τὴν λύσιν τῶν προβληθέντων ζητημάτων ἡμῖν
σαφηνίσαις, οὐκ ἂν ἄμεινον τοῦτό μοι ποιῆσαι ἐδό-
κεις, ἢ τοιαυτά μοι λέγων ὅποιά μοι νῦν ἐξείπας,
δημιουργὸν μὲν πάντων καὶ συνοχέα τὸν Θεὸν
διδάξας, ἀκατάληπτον δὲ λογισμοῖς ἀνθρωπίνοις
τὴν δόξαν τῆς μεγαλωσύνης αὐτοῦ λόγοις ἀναν-
τιρρήτοις ἀποδείξας, καὶ ὅτι οὐκ ἄλλος τις ἰσχύει
ταύτης ἐφικέσθαι, ἢ οἷς ἂν αὐτός, καθ' ὅσον 150
κελεύει, ἀποκαλύψειε. διό σου τὴν λογιωτάτην
ὑπερθεαύμακα σοφίαν.

Ἀλλὰ μοι φράσον, μακαριώτατε, πόσων μὲν
χρόνων αὐτὸς ὑπάρχεις, ἐν ποίοις δὲ τόποις τὰς
διατριβὰς κέκτησαι, τίνας δὲ τοὺς συμφιλοσο-
φούντάς σοι ἔχεις. κραταιῶς γάρ μου ἡ ψυχὴ
τῆς σῆς ἐξήρηται, καὶ οὐδαμῶς σου τὸν πάντα
μου χρόνον τῆς ζωῆς χωρισθῆναι θέλω.

Ὁ δὲ γέρων ἔφη· Χρόνων μὲν εἰμί, ὡς εἰκάζω,
τεσσαρακονταπέντε· ἐν ἐρήμοις δὲ τῆς γῆς Σεναὰρ
διίγων συναγωνιστὰς κέκτημαι τοὺς πρὸς τὸν
δρόμον τῆς ἄνω πορείας συμπονοῦντας καὶ συν-
αμιλλωμένους.

nothing, nor turneth away from them that run unto him, he, the only good Lord and lover of souls. Blessed be the holy name of his glory, praised and exalted above all for ever! Amen.'

XVIII

IOASAPH said unto him, 'If thou hadst for a long time considered, most wise Sir, how thou mightest best declare to me the explanation of the questions that I propounded, methinks thou couldest not have done it better than by uttering such words as thou hast now spoken unto me. Thou hast taught me that God is the Maker and preserver of all things; and in unanswerable language thou hast shown me that the glory of his majesty is incomprehensible to human reasonings, and that no man is able to attain thereto, except those to whom, by his behest, he revealeth it. Wherefore am I lost in amaze at thine eloquent wisdom.

Ioasaph
rendereth
thanks to
Barlaam

'But tell me, good Sir, of what age thou art, and in what manner of place is thy dwelling, and who are thy fellow philosophers; for my soul hangeth fast on thine, and fain would I never be parted from thee all the days of my life.'

and asketh
his age, and
his abode

The elder said, 'Mine age is, as I reckon, forty and five years, and in the deserts of the land of Senaar do I dwell. For my fellow combatants I have those who labour and contend together with me on the course of the heavenly journey.'

Πῶς, φησὶν ὁ Ἰωάνναφ, ταῦτά μοι λέγεις; ἐπέκεινα γάρ μοι φαίη τῶν ἐβδομήκοντά που ἐνιαυτῶν. τίς οὖν ὁ λόγος σοι τῶν τεσσαρακονταπέντε βούλεται χρόνων; οὐ δοκεῖς γάρ μοι ἐν τούτῳ ἀληθεύειν.

Ἐἶπε δὲ Βαρλαάμ πρὸς αὐτόν· Ἐἰ μὲν τοὺς ἀπὸ γενέσεως χρόνους μου μαθεῖν ζητεῖς, καλῶς τούτους ἀπέικασας ἐπέκεινα τῶν ἐβδομήκοντά που ὑπάρχειν· ἀλλ' ἔμοιγε οὐδόλως εἰς μέτρον ζωῆς ἐλογίσθησαν ὅσοι τῇ ματαιότητι τοῦ κόσμου δεδαπάνητο. ὅτε γὰρ ἔζων τῷ σαρκίῳ δεδουλωμένος ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις, νεκρὸς ἤμην τὸν ἔσω 151 ἄνθρωπον. τοὺς οὖν τῆς νεκρώσεως χρόνους οὐκ ἔιν ποτε ζωῆς ὀνομάσαιμι. ἐξ ὅτου δὲ ὁ κόσμος ἐμοὶ ἐσταύρωται, καὶ γὰρ τῷ κόσμῳ, καί, ἀποθέμενος τὸν παλαιὸν ἄνθρωπον, τὸν φθειρόμενον κατὰ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας τῆς ἀπάτης, οὐκ ἔτι ζῶ τῇ σαρκί, ἀλλὰ ζῆ ἐν ἐμοὶ ὁ Χριστός, ὃ δὲ ζῶ τῇ πίστει ζῶ τῇ τοῦ Υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ ἀγαπήσαντός με καὶ παραδόντος ἑαυτὸν ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ, τούτους εἰκότως καὶ ζωῆς χρόνους καὶ ἡμέρας σωτηρίας καλέσαιμι, οὓς περὶ τὰ τεσσαρακονταπέντε συναριθμῶν ἔτη, κατὰ λόγον σοι καὶ οὐκ ἀπὸ σκοποῦ τὴν τούτων ἐξεῖπον ἀριθμησιν. καὶ σὺ τοίνυν τοῦ τοιοῦτου ἔχου λογισμοῦ ἐκάστοτε, μηδόλως ζῆν ὑπολαμβάνων τοὺς νεκρωμένους μὲν πρὸς πᾶσαν ἀγαθοεργίαν, ζῶντας δὲ ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις καὶ τῷ κοσμοκράτορι καθυπουργοῦντας τῶν κάτω συρομένων, ἐν ἡδοναῖς τε καὶ ἐπιθυμίαις πονηραῖς τὸν βίον δαπανῶντας· ἀλλὰ τεθνατωμένους τούτους εὖ ἴσθι τυγχάνειν καὶ νεκρωμένους τῇ τῆς ζωῆς ἐνεργείᾳ. τὴν γὰρ

Gal. vi. 14

Eph. iv. 22

Gal. ii. 20

‘What sayest thou?’ quoth Ioasaph. ‘Thou seemest to me upwards of seventy years old. How speakest thou of forty and five? Herein methinks thou tellest not the truth.’

Ioasaph is perplexed by Barlaam's answer,

Barlaam said unto him, ‘If it be the number of years from my birth that thou askest, thou hast well reckoned them at upwards of seventy. But, for myself, I count not amongst the number of my days the years that I wasted in the vanity of the world. When I lived to the flesh in the bondage of sin, I was dead in the inner man; and those years of deadness I can never call years of life. But now the world hath been crucified to me, and I to the world, and I have put off the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts, and live no longer to the flesh, but Christ liveth in me; and the life that I live, I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me. And the years, that have passed since then, I may rightly call years of life, and days of salvation. And in numbering these at about forty and five, I reckoned by the true tale, and not off the mark. So do thou also alway hold by this reckoning; and be sure that there is no true life for them that are dead to all good works, and live in sin, and serve the world-ruler of them that are dragged downward, and waste their time in pleasures and lusts: but rather be well assured that these are dead and defunct in the activity of life. For a wise

but learneth from him how truly to number the years of life

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

Basil, Hom. de trist. ἀμαρτίαν θάνατον τῆς ἀθανάτου ψυχῆς σοφός τις ἐκάλεσεν εἰκότως· φησὶ δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἀπόστολος·
 Rom. vi. 10 Ὅτε δούλοι ἦτε τῆς ἀμαρτίας, ἐλεύθεροι ἦτε τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ· τίνα οὖν καρπὸν εἶχετε τότε, ἐφ' οἷς νῦν ἐπαισχύνεσθε; τὸ γὰρ τέλος ἐκείνων θάνατος. νυνὶ δὲ ἐλευθερωθέντες ἀπὸ τῆς ἀμαρτίας, δουλωθέντες δὲ τῷ Θεῷ, ἔχετε τὸν καρπὸν ὑμῶν εἰς ἁγιασμόν, τὸ δὲ τέλος ζωὴν αἰώνιον. τὰ γὰρ ὀψώνια τῆς ἀμαρτίας θάνατος, τὸ δὲ χάρισμα τοῦ Θεοῦ ζωὴ αἰώνιος.

Εἶπε δὲ ὁ Ἰωάννης πρὸς αὐτόν· Ἐπίπερ ἡ ἐν σαρκὶ ζωὴ οὐκ ἐν μέτρῳ ζωῆς σοι λελόγισται, οὐδὲ τὸν θάνατον τοῦτον, ὃν ὑφίστανται πάντες, θανάτὸν σοι λογίζεσθαι χρή.

Ὁ δὲ γέρων ἀπεκρίνατο· Ἀναμφιλέκτως καὶ περὶ τούτων οὕτως ἔχω, μηδὲως τὸν πρόσκαιρον τουτοῖν θάνατον τρέμω, μήτε θάνατον αὐτὸν τοπαράπαν ἀποκαλῶν, εἴ γε τὴν ὁδὸν τῶν ἐντολῶν τοῦ Θεοῦ βαδίζοντά με καταλάβῃ, διαβατήριον δὲ μᾶλλον ἐκ θανάτου πρὸς ζωὴν τὴν κρείττονα καὶ τελειοτέραν καὶ ἐν Χριστῷ κρυπτομένην, ἥσπερ ποθοῦντες τυχεῖν οἱ ἅγιοι πάνυ τῇ παρουσίᾳ ἐδυσχέρανον. διὸ φησιν ὁ Col. iii. 3 Ἀπόστολος· Οἶδαμεν ὅτι, ἐὰν ἡ ἐπίγειος ἡμῶν οἰκία τοῦ σκήνους καταλυθῇ, οἰκοδομὴν ἐκ Θεοῦ ἔχομεν οἰκίαν ἀχειροποίητον, αἰώνιον, ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς· καὶ γὰρ ἐν τούτῳ στενάζομεν, τὸ οἰκητήριον ἡμῶν τὸ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ ἐπενδύσασθαι ἐπιποθοῦντες, εἴ γε καὶ ἐνδυσάμενοι οὐ γυμνοὶ εὐρεθησόμεθα· καὶ γὰρ οἱ ὄντες ἐν τῷ σκηνεῖ 2 Cor. v. 1-4 στενάζομεν βαρούμενοι, ἐφ' ᾧ οὐ θέλομεν ἐκδύσασθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπενδύσασθαι, ἵνα καταποθῇ τὸ

man hath fitly called sin the death of the immortal soul. And the Apostle also saith, "When ye were the servants of sin, ye were free from righteousness. What fruit had ye then in those things whereof ye are now ashamed? for the end of those things is death. But now being made free from sin, and become servants to God, ye have your fruit unto holiness, and the end everlasting life. For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life."'

Ioasaph said unto him, 'Since thou reckonest not the life in the flesh in the measure of life, neither canst thou reckon that death, which all men undergo, as death.'

The elder answered, 'Without doubt thus think I of these matters also, and fear this temporal death never a whit, nor do I call it death at all, if only it overtake me walking in the way of the commandments of God, but rather a passage from death to the better and more perfect life, which is hid in Christ, in desire to obtain which the Saints were impatient of the present. Wherefore saith the Apostle, "We know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. For in this we groan, earnestly desiring to be clothed upon with our house which is from heaven: if so be that being clothed we shall not be found naked. For we that are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened: not for that we would be unclothed, but clothed upon, that mortality might be swallowed up of life." And

Barlaam
layeth bare
the true
nature of
death

Rom. vii. 24 *Θνητὸν ὑπὸ τῆς ζωῆς. καὶ πάλιν· Ταλαίπωρος ἐγὼ ἄνθρωπος, τίς με ῥύσεται ἐκ τοῦ σώματος*

Phil. i. 23
Ps. xlii. 2

τοῦ θανάτου τούτου; καὶ αὐθις· Ἐπιθυμῶ ἀναλῦσαι καὶ σὺν Χριστῷ εἶναι. ὁ δὲ Προφήτης, Πότε ἤξω, φησί, καὶ ὀφθήσομαι τῷ προσώπῳ τοῦ Θεοῦ; ὅτι δὲ καὶ ἐμοὶ τῷ πάντων ἐλαχιστοτέρῳ οὐδόλως τὸν αἰσθητὸν θάνατον δεδοικέναι δοκεῖ, ἔξεστὶ σοι γνῶναι τῷ παρ' οὐδὲν θέμενόν με τὴν τοῦ σοῦ πατρὸς ἀπειλήν ἀδεῶς παραγενέσθαι πρὸς σὲ καὶ τὸν σωτήριόν σοι καταγγεῖλαι λόγον, ἀκριβῶς περ εἰδότα ὡς, εἰ ἔλθοι αὐτῷ εἰς γνῶσιν ταῦτα, μυρίοις με, εἰ δυνατόν, καθυποβαλεῖ θανάτοις. ἀλλ' ἔγωγε, τὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ λόγον πάντων προκρίνων καὶ αὐτοῦ ποθῶν ἐπιτυχεῖν, οὔτε πτοοῦμαι τὸν πρόσκαιρον θάνατον, οὔτε τῆς τοιαύτης αὐτὸν προσηγορίας ἄξιον ὄλως ἀποκαλῶ, τῇ Δεσποτικῇ πειθόμενος ἐντολῇ, τῇ λεγούσῃ· Μὴ φοβεῖσθε ἀπὸ τῶν ἀποκτεινόντων τὸ σῶμα, τὴν δὲ ψυχὴν μὴ δυναμένων ἀποκτείνειν· φοβήθητε δὲ μᾶλλον τὸν δυνάμενον καὶ ψυχὴν καὶ σῶμα ἀπολέσαι ἐν γεένῃ.

Mat. x. 25

*Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν, φησὶν ὁ Ἰωάννας, τῆς ἀληθινῆς ὑμῶν φιλοσοφίας τὰ κατορθώματα, ὑπερاناβεβηκότα λίαν τὴν τῶν γηγένων φύσιν τῶν δυσ-
αποσπᾶστος τῆς παρουσίας ἐχόντων ζωῆς· καὶ μακάριοι ὑμεῖς τοιαύτης ἐχόμενοι ἀνδρειοπάτης 154
γνώμης. τίς δέ σου καὶ τῶν σὺν σοὶ ἐν τῇ τοιαύτῃ ἐρήμῳ ἢ διατροφή, πόθεν δὲ τὰ ἐνδύματα καὶ ποταπᾶ, γνώρισόν μοι φιλαλήθως.*

Ὁ δὲ Βαρλαάμ φησὶν· Ἡ μὲν διατροφή ἐκ τῶν εὕρισκομένων ἐστὶν ἀκροδρύων καὶ βοτανῶν ὧν ἡ ἔρημος τρέφει, δρόσῳ ποτιζομένη οὐραίῳ καὶ τῇ

again, "O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" And once more, "I desire to depart and be with Christ." And the prophet saith, "When shall I come and appear before the presence of God?" Now that I the least of all men, choose not to fear bodily death, thou mayest learn by this, that I have set at nought thy father's threat, and come boldly unto thee, and have preached to thee the tidings of salvation, though I knew for sure that, if this came to his knowledge, he would, were that possible, put me to a thousand deaths. But I, honouring the word of God afore all things, and longing to win it, dread not temporal death, nor reckon it at all worthy of such an appellation, in obedience to my Lord's command, which saith, "Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul: but rather fear him which is able to destroy both soul and body in hell."

'These then,' said Ioasaph, 'are the good deeds of that true philosophy, that far surpass the nature of these earthly men who cleave fast to the present life. Blessed are ye that hold to so noble a purpose! But tell me truly what is thy manner of life and that of thy companions in the desert, and from whence cometh your raiment and of what sort may it be? Tell me as thou lovest truth.'

Said Barlaam, 'Our sustenance consisteth of acorns and herbs that we find in the desert, watered by the dew of heaven, and in obedience to the Crea-

*Ioasaph
enquireth
after his life
in the desert*

Gen. i. 29, 30 προστίξει τοῦ Δημιουργοῦ εἴκονσα, ἐφ' οἷς οὐδεὶς ἐστὶν ὁ μαχόμενος ἡμῖν καὶ φιλονεικῶν καὶ τὸ πλέον ζητῶν ἰρπάζειν τῷ πῆς πλεονεξίας ὄρω τε καὶ λόγῳ· ἀλλ' ἀφθόνως πᾶσι πρόκειται ἀνήροτος τροφή καὶ αὐτοσχέδιος τρίπεζα. εἰ δέ ποτε καὶ τῶν πλησιαζόντων τις πιστῶν ἀδελφῶν ἄρτου ἐνέγκοι εὐλογίαν, ὡς παρὰ τῆς προνοίας πεμφθέντα δεχόμεθα τοῦτον ἐπ' εὐλογία τῶν πιστῶς προσερχόντων. τὰ δὲ ἐνδύματα ἀπὸ ρακίων εἰσὶ τριχίνων καὶ μηλωταρίων ἢ σεβεν-
 Cyp. Xen. Συμῆκ iii. 9
 Cyp. Joh. Chrys. Ecl. p. 431
 2 Esd. ii. 45
 τῶν τῆς ἀφθαρσίας ἐνδυμάτων ποριζόμεθα ἑαυτοῖς ἀμφιάσιν.

Τοῦ δὲ Ἰωάσαφ εἰπόντος· Πόθεν δέ σου τοῦτο τὸ ἰμάτιον ὃ περιβέβλησαι; ὁ γέρων ἔφη· Ἐν χρήσει τοῦτο παρὰ τινος τῶν πιστῶν ἀδελφῶν εἴληφα, τὴν πρὸς σε μέλλον πορείαν ποιήσασθαι· οὐ γὰρ ἔδει με τῷ συνίθει ἐνδύματι παραγε-
 νέσθαι. καθὼς τις ἔχων προσφιλέστατον συγγενῆ αἰχμάλωτον ἐν ἀλλοδαπεῖ ἀπαχθέντα ἔθνει, καὶ τοῦτον βουλόμενος ἐκεῖθεν ἐξαγαγεῖν, ἀπο-
 θέμενος αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐσθῆτα καὶ τὸ τῶν ὑπεναντίων ὑποδὺς προσωπεῖον τὴν ἐκείνων καταλάβοι χώ-
 ραν, καὶ πολυτρόπως τὸν οἰκεῖον τῆς πικρᾶς ἐλευθερώσει τυραννίδος· τὸν αὐτὸν δὴ τρόπον καὶ γὰρ τὰ κατὰ σε μνηθεῖς, τοῦτο περιθέμενος

tor's command; and for this there is none to fight and quarrel with us, seeking by the rule and law of covetousness to snatch more than his share, but in abundance for all is food provided from unploughed lands, and a ready table spread. But, should any of the faithful brethren in the neighbourhood bring a blessed dole of bread, we receive it as sent by providence, and bless the faith that brought it. Our raiment is of hair, sheepskins or shirts of palm fibre, all thread-bare and much patched, to mortify the frailty of the flesh. We wear the same clothing winter and summer, which, once put on, we may on no account put off until it be old and quite outworn. For by thus afflicting our bodies with the constraints of cold and heat we purvey for ourselves the vesture of our future robes of immortality.'

Ioasaph said, 'But whence cometh this garment that thou wearest?' The elder answered, 'I received it as a loan from one of our faithful brethren, when about to make my journey unto thee; for it behoved me not to arrive in mine ordinary dress. If one had a beloved kinsman carried captive into a foreign land, and wished to recover him thence, one would lay aside one's own clothing, and put on the guise of the enemy, and pass into their country and by divers crafts deliver one's friend from that cruel tyranny. Even so I also, having been made aware of thine estate, clad myself in

Barlaam
tellet how
he cometh
to be clad in
other attire,

τὸ σχῆμα, ἦλθον τὸν σπόρον τοῦ θείου κηρύγματος τῇ σῇ καταβαλεῖν καρδία, καὶ τῆς δουλείας λυτρώσασθαι τοῦ δεινοῦ κοσμοκράτορος. καὶ νῦν ἰδοὺ τῇ τοῦ Θεοῦ δυνάμει, ὅσον τὸ ἐπ' ἐμοί, τὴν διακονίαν μου πεποίηκα, τὴν αὐτοῦ καταγχείλας σοι γνώσιν καὶ τὸ τῶν προφητῶν καὶ ἀποστόλων γνωρίσας κήρυγμα, διδάξας τε ἀπλανῶς καὶ φιλαλίθως τὴν τῶν παρόντων ματαιότητα καὶ οἴων κακῶν ὁ κόσμος γέμει, χαλεπῶς ἀπατῶν τοὺς αὐτῷ πειθομένους καὶ πολυτρόπως αὐτοὺς παγιδεύων. λοιπὸν πορευθῆναί με δεῖ ὅθεν ἐλήλυθα. καὶ τῆνικαῦτα, τὸ ἀλλότριον ἀποθέμενος σχῆμα, τὸ ἴδιον ἔσομαι ἐνδεδυμένος.

Δυσωπεῖ τοίνυν τὸν γέροντα ὁ Ἰωάννης ὁφθῆναι αὐτῷ τῷ συνήθει αὐτοῦ ἐνδύματι. τότε ὁ Βαρλαάμ ἀπεκδυσόμενος ὃ ἦν περιβεβλημένος ἰμάτιον, θέσμα ὠφθῆ φοβερόν τῷ Ἰωάννῃ. ἦν γὰρ ἡ πᾶσα μὲν τῆς σαρκὸς ποιότης δεδαπανημένη, μεμελανωμένον δὲ τὸ δέρμα ἐκ τῆς ἡλιακῆς φλογώσεως καὶ περιτεταμένον τοῖς ὀστέοις, ὡς εἴ τις δορᾶν τινα περιτείνει ἐν λεπτοῖς καλάμοις· τρίχιον δὲ τι ῥίκος ἐρρικνωμένοι καὶ λίαν τριχῶ περιεζώννυτο ἐξ ὀσφύος μέχρι γονάτων· ὅμοιον δὲ τούτου παλλίον περιεβέβλητο κατὰ τῶν ὤμων.

Ἐπερθανμίσας δὲ ὁ Ἰωάννης τῆς σκληρᾶς ταύτης διαγωγῆς τὸ ἐπίποιον, καὶ τὸ τῆς καρτερίας ὑπερβίλλον ἐκπλαγίς, σφοδρῶς ἐδάκρυε, καὶ φησι πρὸς τὸν γέροντα· Ἐπεὶ με

this dress, and came to sow the seed of the divine message in thine heart, and ransom thee from the slavery of the dread ruler of this world. And now behold by the power of God, as far as in me lay, I have accomplished my ministry, announcing to thee the knowledge of him, and making known unto thee the preaching of the Prophets and Apostles, and teaching thee unerringly and soothly the vanity of the present life, and the evils with which this world teems, which cruelly deceiveth them that trust therein, and taketh them in many a gin. Now must I return thither whence I came, and thereupon doff this robe belonging to another, and don mine own again.'

Ioasaph therefore begged the elder to shew himself in his wonted apparel. Then did Barlaam strip off the mantle that he wore, and lo, a terrible sight met Ioasaph's eyes: for all the fashion of his flesh was wasted away, and his skin blackened by the scorching sun, and drawn tight over his bones like an hide stretched over thin canes. And he wore an hair shirt, stiff and rough, from his loins to his knees, and over his shoulders there hung a coat of like sort.¹

and showeth
Ioasaph his
own
raiment
beneath the
borrowed
cloak

But Ioasaph, being sore amazed at the hardship of his austere life, and astonished at his excess of endurance, burst into tears, and said to the elder, 'Since thou

Ioasaph
would fain
go with
Barlaam

¹ The Latin *pullium*. *παλλίον*, or *πάλλον*, is used by Epiphanius and others. See E. A. Sophocles' *Greek Lexicon*.

τῆς πικρᾶς τοῦ διαβόλου δουλείας ἐλευθερῶσαι ἡκεις, τέλος σου τῇ εὐεργεσίᾳ ἐπιθείς Ἐξάγαγε ἐκ φυλακῆς τὴν ψυχὴν μου, καί, παραλαβὼν 157 με μετὰ σοῦ, ἄγωμεν ἐντεῦθεν, ἵνα τέλεον λελυτρωμένος τῆς τοῦ κόσμου ἀπάτης τὴν σφραγίδα τῆνικαῦτα δέξωμαι τοῦ σωτηρίου βαπτίσματος, καὶ κοινωνίᾳ σοι τῆς θαυμαστῆς ταύτης φιλοσοφίας καὶ ὑπερφυοῦς ἀσκήσεως γένωμαι.

Ἔλεπε δὲ Βαρλαάμ πρὸς αὐτόν· Νεβρὸν δορκάδος ἔτρεφέ τις τῶν πλουσίων. αὐξηθεῖσα δὲ αὕτη τὰς ἐρήμους ἐπόθει, τῇ φυσικῇ ἐλκομένη ἔξει. ἐξελθοῦσα τοίνυν ἐν μιᾷ, εὕρισκει ἀγέλην δορκάδων βοσκομένων καὶ ἐχομένη τούτων περιήγεν ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις τοῦ δρυμοῦ, ὑποστρέφουσα μὲν τὸ πρὸς ἐσπέραν, ἅμα δὲ πρωί, τῇ τῶν ὑπουργούντων ἀμελείᾳ, ἐξερχομένη καὶ τοῖς ἀγρίοις συναγελάζουσα. ἐκείνων δὲ πορρωτέρω μεταθεμένων νέμεσθαι, συνηκολούθησε καὶ αὕτη. οἱ δὲ τοῦ πλουσίου ὑπηρεταί, τοῦτο αἰσθόμενοι, ἐφ' ἵππων ἀναβάντες, κατεδίωξαν ὀπίσω αὐτῶν, καὶ τὴν μὲν ἰδίαν δορκάδα ζωγρήσαντες, καὶ ἐπαναστρέψαντες οἴκαδε, ἀπρόϊτον τοῦ λοιποῦ ἔθεντο· τῆς δὲ λοιπῆς ἀγέλης τὰς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν, τὰς δὲ κακῶς διέθεντο. τὸν αὐτὸν δὴ τρόπον δέδοικα γενέσθαι καὶ ἐφ' ἡμᾶς, εἰ συνακολουθήσεις μοι μήποτε καὶ τῆς σῆς ἀποστερηθῶ συνοικήσεως, καὶ κακῶν πολλῶν τοῖς ἐταίροις μου γένωμαι πρόξενος κρίματός τε αἰωνίου τῷ σῷ γεννήτορι. ἀλλὰ τοῦτό σε βούλεται ὁ Κύριος, νῦν μὲν σημειωθῆναι τῇ σφραγίδι τοῦ θείου βαπτίσματος, καὶ μένειν ἐπὶ χώρας, πάσης ἀντεχόμενον εὐσεβείας καὶ τῆς τῶν ἐντολῶν

art come to deliver me from the slavery of the devil, crown thy good service to me, and “bring my soul out of prison,” and take me with thee, and let us go hence, that I may be fully ransomed from this deceitful world and then receive the seal of saving Baptism, and share with thee this thy marvellous philosophy, and this more than human discipline.’

But Barlaam said unto him, ‘A certain rich man once reared the fawn of a gazelle ; which, when grown up, was impelled by natural desire to long for the desert. So on a day she went out and found an herd of gazelles browsing ; and, joining them, she would roam through the glades of the forest, returning at evenfall, but issuing forth at dawn, through the heedlessness of her keepers, to herd with her wild companions. When these removed, to graze further afield, she followed them. But the rich man’s servants, when they learned thereof, mounted on horseback, and gave chase, and caught the pet fawn, and brought her home again, and set her in captivity for the time to come. But of the residue of the herd, some they killed, and roughly handled others. Even so I fear that it may happen unto us also if thou follow me ; that I may be deprived of thy fellowship, and bring many ills to my comrades, and everlasting damnation to thy father. But this is the will of the Lord concerning thee ; thou now indeed must be signed with the seal of holy Baptism, and abide in this country, cleaving to all righteousness, and the fulfilling of the commandments of

Barlaam
telletth of
the tame
gazelle that
herded with
the wild,

APOLOGUE
LX

and
applieth it
to Ioasaph’s
case

τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐργασίας. ἐπὶ δὲ δὴν καιρὸν ὁ 158
πάντων δοτὴρ τῶν καλῶν, τηνικαῦτα καὶ ἐλεύση
πρὸς ἡμᾶς, καὶ τὸ ὑπόλοιπον τῆς παρούσης
ζωῆς ἀλλήλοις συνοικήσασιν. πέποιθα δὲ τῷ
Κυρίῳ καὶ ἐν τῇ μελλούσῃ διαγωγῇ ἀδιαστίτους
ἡμᾶς εἶναι.

Αὐθις δὲ ὁ Ἰωύσαφ ἐακρύων φησὶ πρὸς αὐτόν
Εἰ τῷ Κυρίῳ ταῦτα δοκεῖ, τὸ θέλημα αὐτοῦ
γενέσθω. τελειώσας οὖν με λοιπὸν τῷ θεῷ
βαπτίσματι, καὶ λαβὼν παρ' ἐμοῦ χρήματα καὶ
ἱμάτια εἰς διατροφήν καὶ ἀμφιάσιν σου τε καὶ
τῶν ἐταίρων σου, ἄπελθε εἰς τὸν τόπον τῆς
ἀσκήσεώς σου, τῇ τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰρήνῃ φρουρούμενος.
καί μοι μὴ διαλίπης ὑπερευχόμενος, ἵνα μὴ ἐκπέ-
σοιμι τῆς ἐλπίδος μου, ἀλλὰ θάπτω ἰσχύσω
καταλαβεῖν σε καὶ ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ βαθύᾳ τῆς παρὰ
σοῦ ὑπολαύειν ὠφελείας.

Ὁ δὲ Βαρλαάμ ἔφη· Τὴν μὲν τοῦ Χριστοῦ σε
λαβεῖν σφραγίδα τὸ κωλύον οὐδέν. εὐτρέπισον
λοιπὸν σεαυτὸν καί, τοῦ Κυρίου συνεργούντος,
τελειώθῃς. περὶ ὧν δὲ εἶπας χρημάτων τοῖς
ἐταίροις μου παρασχεῖν, πῶς ἔσται τοῦτο, σὲ τὸν
πένητι τοῖς πλουσίοις ἐλεημοσύνην διδόναι; οἱ
πλούσιοι γὰρ αἰεὶ τοὺς πένητας εὐεργετοῦσιν,
οὐ μὴν δὲ οἱ ἄποροι τοὺς εὐπόρους. ὁ γὰρ
ἔσχατος πάντων τῶν ἐταίρων μου πλουσιώτερός
σου ἀσυγκρίτως καθέστηκεν. ἀλλὰ πέποιθα εἰς
τοὺς οἰκτιρμούς τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ σε ὅσον οὐπω
ὑπερπλουτῆσαι καὶ οὐκ εὐμετίδοτος τηνικαῦτα
ἔσῃ.

Εἶπε δὲ ὁ Ἰωύσαφ πρὸς αὐτόν· Σαφήμισόν
μοι τὸν λόγον, πῶς ὁ πάντων ἔσχατος τῶν σῶν

Christ; but when the Giver of all good things shall give thee opportunity, then shalt thou come to us, and for the remainder of this present life we shall dwell together; and I trust in the Lord also that in the world to come we shall not be parted asunder.'

Again Ioasaph, in tears, said unto him, 'If this be the Lord's pleasure, his will be done! For the rest, perfect me in holy Baptism. Then receive at my hands money and garments for the support and clothing both of thyself and thy companions, and depart to the place of thy monastic life, and the peace of God be thy guard! But cease not to make supplications on my behalf, that I may not fall away from my hope, but may soon be able to reach thee, and in peace profound may enjoy thy ministrations.'

Barlaam answered, 'Nought forbiddeth thee to receive the seal of Christ. Make thee ready now; and, the Lord working with thee, thou shalt be perfected. But as concerning the money that thou didst promise to bestow on my companions, how shall this be, that thou, a poor man, shouldest give alms to the rich? The rich always help the poor, not the needy the wealthy. And the least of all my comrades is incomparably richer than thou. But I trust in the mercies of God that thou too shalt soon be passing rich as never afore: and then thou wilt not be ready to distribute.'

Ioasaph said unto him, 'Make plain to me this saying; how the least of all thy companions

Ioasaph
would give
alms to
Barlaam
and his com-
panions,

but Barlaam
forbiddeth
this,

ἐταίρων ὑπέγκριται μου τῷ πλούτῳ, οὓσπερ πολλῇ συζῆν ἀκτημοσύνη καὶ ἐσχάτη ταλαιπω- 159
ρεῖσθαι πτωχεία πρὸ μικροῦ ἔλεγεσ, πῶς δὲ νῦν
μὲν πένητά με ἀποκαλεῖς, ὅταν δὲ ὑπερπλουτήσω
οὐκ ἔμετάδοτον γενέσθαι λέγεις τὸν εὐμετάδοτον
νῦν καθεστηκότα;

Phil. iii. 9

Ὁ δὲ Βαρλαὰμ ἀπεκρίνατο· Οὐ πτωχεία
τούτους ἔφην ταλαιπωρεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ πλούτῳ
κομᾶν ἀκνωτῶ. τὸ γὰρ αἰεὶ τοῖς χρήμασι
προστιθέναι χρήματα, καὶ μὴ τῆς ὁρμῆς χαλι-
νοῦσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ πλειοτέρων ἀκορέστως ὀρέ-
γεσθαι, τοῦτο πειρίας ἐσχάτης ἐστί. τοὺς δὲ τῶν
παρόντων μὲν ὑπεριδόντας πόθῳ τῶν αἰωνίων,
καὶ σκύβαλα ταῦτα ἡγήσαμένους, ἵνα Χριστὸν
μόνον κερδήσωσι, πᾶσαν δὲ βρωμάτων καὶ ἐνδυ-
μάτων ἀποθεμένους μέριμναν καὶ τῷ Κυρίῳ
ταύτην ἐπιρρίψαντας, εὐφραينوμένους δὲ τῇ
ἀκτησίᾳ, ὡς οὐκ ἂν τις τῶν φιλοκόσμων εὐφραν-
θείη πλούτῳ καὶ χρήμασι βρίθων, καὶ τὸν
πλούτου τῆς ἀρετῆς ἀφθόνως ἑαυτοῖς συναγιο-
χότας, ταῖς ἐλπίσι τε τῶν ἀτελευτήτων τρεφο-
μένους ἀγαθῶν, εἰκότως πλουσιωτέρους σου καὶ
πάσης τῆς ἐπιγείου βασιλείας καλέσαιμι. τοῦ
δὲ Θεοῦ συνεργοῦντός σοι, ἐπιλήψῃ καὶ αὐτὸς
τῆς τοιαύτης πνευματικῆς περιουσίας, ἥνπερ ἐν
ἀσφαλείᾳ τηρῶν καὶ τοῦ πλείονος αἰεὶ δικαίως
ἐφίεμενος, οὐκ ἂν θελήσειάς τι ταύτης κατακεοῦν
ὄλως. αὕτη γάρ ἐστιν ἀληθῆς περιουσία· ὁ δὲ
τοῦ αἰσθητοῦ πλούτου ὄγκος βλάψειε μᾶλλον
τοὺς αὐτοῦ φίλους ἢ ὠφελήσειεν. εἰκότως οὖν
πενίαν ἐσχάτην τοῦτον ἀπεκάλεσα, ὄνπερ οἱ
ἐρασταὶ τῶν οὐρανίων ἀγαθῶν πάντη ἀπαρησά-
268

surpasseth me in riches—thou saidest but now that they lived in utter penury, and were pinched by extreme poverty—and why thou callest me a poor man, but sayest that, when I shall be passing rich, I, who am ready to distribute, shall be ready to distribute no more.’

Barlaam answered, ‘I said not that these men were pinched by poverty, but that they plume themselves on their inexhaustible wealth. For to be ever adding money to money, and never to curb the passion for it, but insatiably to covet more and more, betokeneth the extreme of poverty. But those who despise the present for love of the eternal and count it but dung, if only they win Christ, who have laid aside all care for meat and raiment and cast that care on the Lord, and rejoice in penury as no lover of the world could rejoice, were he rolling in riches, who have laid up for themselves plenteously the riches of virtue, and are fed by the hope of good things without end, may more fitly be termed rich than thou, or any other earthly kingdom. But, God working with thee, thou shalt lay hold on such spiritual abundance that, if thou keep it in safety and ever rightfully desire more, thou shalt never wish to dispend any part of it. This is true abundance: but the mass of material riches will damage rather than benefit its friends. Meetly therefore called I it the extreme of poverty, which the lovers of heavenly blessings utterly renounce and eschew, and flee from it, as a man

showing
that it is his
companions
that possess
the true
wealth

μενοι ἔφυγον ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, ὡς φεύγει τις ἀπὸ ὄφeos. 160
 εἰ δέ, ὃν ἀπέκτειναν ἐχθρὸν καὶ τοῖς ποσὶ συνεπά-
 τησαν οἱ συνασκηταὶ μου καὶ συστρατιῶται, τοῦ-
 τον αὐθις ζῶντα παρὰ σοῦ λαβὼν αὐτοῖς
 ἀπειρέγκω, καὶ πρόξενος πολέμων καὶ παθῶν
 γένωμαι, ἔσομαι αὐτοῖς πάντως ἄγγελος πονηρός·
 ὅπερ μὴ γένοιτό μοι ποιῆσαι.

Τὰ αὐτὰ δέ μοι νόει καὶ περὶ ἐνδυμάτων. τοῖς
 γὰρ ἀπεκδυσασμένοις τὴν τῆς παλαιότητος κατα-
 φθορὰν καὶ τὸ τῆς παρακοῆς ἔνδυμα, ὅσον τὸ ἐπ'
 Gal. iii. 27 αὐτοῖς, ἀποθεμένοις, τὸν Χριστὸν δὲ ὡς ἱμάτιον
 σωτηρίου καὶ χιτῶνα εὐφροσύνης ἐνδεδυμένοις,
 πῶς αὐτοὺς πάλιν τοὺς δερματίνους ἀμφιάσαιμι
 χιτῶνας καὶ τὸ τῆς αἰσχύνης περιθίσομαι περι-
 βόλαιον; ἄλλὰ τοὺς μὲν ἐμοὺς ἑταίρους μηδεὶνὸς
 τῶν τοιούτων ἐπιδεομένους γινώσκων, τῇ τῆς ἐρή-
 μου δὲ ἄρκουμένους ἀσκήσει καὶ τρυφῆν ταύτην
 λογιζομένους ἀληθεστάτην, τὰ χρήματα καὶ
 ἱμάτια, ἅπερ τούτοις ἔλεγεσ παρασχέιν, τοῖς πένησι
 διανείμας, θησαυρὸν ἑαυτῷ εἰς τὸ μέλλον ἄσυλον
 θησαύρισον, τὸν Θεὸν ἑαυτῷ ταῖς ἐκείνων εὐχαῖς
 ἐπικούρουσ θέμενος· οὕτω γὰρ μᾶλλον συνεργῶ τῷ
 πλούτῳ πρὸς τὰ καλὰ χρήσαιο. εἶτα καὶ τὴν
 πανοπλίαν τοῦ πνεύματος περιβαλλόμενος, καὶ
 τὴν μὲν ὀσφὺν ἐν ἀληθείᾳ περιζωσάμενος, ἐνδυσά-
 μενος δὲ καὶ τὸν τῆς δικαιοσύνης θώρακα, περιθέ-
 μενός τε καὶ τὴν περικεφαλαίαν τοῦ σωτηρίου,
 καὶ τοὺς πόδας ἐν ἐτοιμασίᾳ τοῦ Εὐαγγελίου τῆς
 εἰρήνης ὑποδησάμενος, μετὰ χεῖράς τε τὸν τῆς πί-
 στεως ἀναλαβὼν θυρέον, καὶ τὴν τοῦ πνεύματος
 μίχαιραν, ἣ ἐστὶ ρῆμα Θεοῦ, καὶ πάντοθεν ἄριστα 161
 καθοπλισθεὶς καὶ περιφραξίμενος, οὕτω πεποι-

fleeth from an adder. But if I take from thee and so bring back to life that foe, whom my comrades in discipline and battle have slain and trampled under foot, and carry him back to them, and so be the occasion of wars and lusts, then shall I verily be unto them an evil angel, which heaven forfend!

‘ Let the same, I pray thee, be thy thoughts about raiment. As for them that have put off the corruption of the old man, and, as far as possible, cast away the robe of disobedience, and put on Christ as a coat of salvation and garment of gladness, how shall I again clothe these in their coats of hide, and gird them about with the covering of shame? But be assured that my companions have no need of such things, but are content with their hard life in the desert, and reckon it the truest luxury; and bestow thou on the poor the money and garments which thou promisedst to give unto our monks, and lay up for thyself, for the time to come, treasure that cannot be stolen, and by the orisons of these poor folk make God thine ally; for thus shalt thou employ thy riches as an help toward noble things. Then also put on the whole armour of the Spirit, having thy loins girt about with truth, and having on the breast-plate of righteousness, and wearing the helmet of salvation, and having thy feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace, and taking in thine hands the shield of faith, and the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God. And, being thus excellently armed and guarded on

*He biddeth
Ioasaph give
alms to the
poor and
win thereby
the blessing
of the Lord*

θὼς πρὸς τὸν κατὰ τῆς ἄσεβείας ἔξελθε πόλεμον, ὡς ἄν, ταύτην τροπώσῃμενος καὶ τὸν αὐτῆς ἀρχηγὸν διάβολον εἰς γῆν καταρράξας, τοῖς τῆς νίκης στεφάνοις κοσμηθῆσῃ ἐκ τῆς ζωαρχειῆς δεξιᾶς τοῦ Δεσπύτου.

XIX

Τοῖς τοιοῦτοις οὖν δόγμασι καὶ λόγοις σωτηρίοις κατηχήσας ὁ Βαρλαάμ τὸν τοῦ βασιλέως υἱὸν καὶ πρὸς τὸ θεῖον βάπτισμα εὐτρεπίσας, νηστεύειν τε καὶ εὐχεσθαι ἐντειλάμενος, κατὰ τὸ ἔθος, ἐφ' ἱκανὰς ἡμέρας, οὐ διέλιπε συχνάζων πρὸς αὐτόν, καὶ πᾶσαν δογματικὴν φωνὴν τῆς ὀρθοδόξου πίστεως ἐκδιδύσκων καὶ τὸ θεῖον Ἐὐαγγέλιον ὑπαγορεύων αὐτῷ, πρὸς δὲ καὶ τὰς ὑποστολικὰς παραινέσεις καὶ τὰς προφητικὰς ῥήσεις ἐρμηνεύων· θεοδίδακτος γὰρ ὢν ὁ ἀνήρ πυσαν ἐπὶ στόματος Παλαιᾶν τε καὶ Καινῆν Γραφὴν ἔφερε, καί, τῷ θεῷ κινούμενος Πνεύματι, ἐφώτισεν αὐτὸν πρὸς τὴν ἀληθῆ θεογνωσίαν. ἐν αὐτῇ δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὅτε βαπτισθῆναι ἔμελλε, διδύσκων αὐτόν, ἔλεγε· Ἴδου τὴν τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐπέιγῃ λαβεῖν σφραγίδα, καὶ τῷ φωτὶ σημειωθῆναι τοῦ προσώπου Κυρίου. καὶ υἱὸς μὲν γίνῃ Θεοῦ, ναὸς δὲ τοῦ ἁγίου καὶ ζωοποιοῦ Πνεύματος. πίστευε τοίνυν εἰς Πατέρα, καὶ Υἱόν, καὶ Ἅγιον Πνεῦμα, τὴν ἁγίαν καὶ ζωαρχεικὴν Τριάδα ἐν τρισὶν ὑποστάσεσι καὶ μιᾷ θεότητι δοξαζομένην, 162 διαιρητὴν μὲν ταῖς ὑποστάσεσι καὶ ταῖς ὑποστατικαῖς ιδιότησιν, ἡνωμένην δὲ τῇ οὐσίᾳ· ἓνα μὲν

every side, in this confidence go forth to the warfare against ungodliness, until, this put to flight, and its prince, the devil, dashed headlong to the earth, thou be adorned with the crowns of victory from the right hand of thy master, the Lord of life.'

XIX

With such like doctrines and saving words did Barlaam instruct the king's son, and fit him for holy Baptism, charging him to fast and pray, according to custom, several days; and he ceased not to resort unto him, teaching him every article of the Catholick Faith and expounding him the holy Gospel. Moreover he interpreted the Apostolick exhortations and the sayings of the Prophets: for, taught of God, Barlaam had alway ready on his lips the Old and New Scripture; and, being stirred by the Spirit, he enlightened his young disciple to see the true knowledge of God. But on the day, whereon the prince should be baptized, he taught him, saying, 'Behold thou art moved to receive the seal of Christ, and be signed with the light of the countenance of the Lord: and thou becomest a son of God, and temple of the Holy Ghost, the giver of life. Believe thou therefore in the Father, and in the Son, and in the Holy Ghost, the holy and life-giving Trinity, glorified in three persons and one Godhead, different indeed in persons and personal properties, but united

Barlaam
prepareth
Ioasaph for
baptism

instructing
him in the
doctrine of
the Holy
Trinity,

γινώσκων Θεὸν ἀγέννητον, τὸν Πατέρα, ἕνα δὲ
 γεννητὸν Κύριον, τὸν Υἱόν, φῶς ἐκ φωτός, Θεὸν
 ἀληθινὸν ἐκ Θεοῦ ἀληθινοῦ, γεννηθέντα πρὸ πάν-
 των τῶν αἰώνων· ἀγαθοῦ γὰρ Πατρὸς ἀγαθὸς
 ἐγεννήθη Υἱός, φωτὸς δὲ τοῦ ἀγεννήτου φῶς
 ἐξέλαμψε τὸ αἶδιον, καὶ ἐκ τῆς ὄντως ζωῆς ἡ
 ζωοποιὸς προῆλθε πηγῇ, καὶ ἐκ τῆς αὐτοδυνάμεως
 ἡ τοῦ Υἱοῦ δύναμις ἐξεφάνη, ὅς ἐστιν ἀπαύγασμα
 τῆς δόξης καὶ Λόγος ἐνυπόστατος, ἐν ἀρχῇ ὢν
 πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν καὶ Θεὸς ἀναρχὸς τε καὶ αἶδιος· δι'
 οὗ τὰ πάντα ἐγένετο τὰ ὀρατὰ καὶ τὰ ἀόρατα·
 καὶ ἐν εἰδῶς Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον, τὸ ἐκ τοῦ Πατρὸς
 ἐκπορευόμενον, Θεὸν τέλειον, καὶ ζωοποιόν, καὶ
 ἀγιασμοῦ παρεκτικόν, ταυτοθελές, ταυτοδύναμον,
 συναἶδιον, ἐνυπόστατον. οὕτως οὖν προσκύνει
 τὸν Πατέρα καὶ τὸν Υἱὸν καὶ τὸ Ἅγιον Πνεῦμα ἐν
 τρισὶν ὑποστάσεσιν, εἴτ' οὖν ἰδιότησι, καὶ θεότητι
 μιᾷ· κοινὸν μὲν γὰρ τῶν τριῶν ἡ θεότης, καὶ μία
 αὐτῶν ἡ φύσις, μία οὐσία, μία δόξα, μία βασι-
 λεία, μία δύναμις, μία ἐξουσία· κοινὸν δὲ Τίῳ
 καὶ Ἁγίῳ Πνεύματι τὸ ἐκ τοῦ Πατρὸς, ἴδιον δὲ τοῦ 163
 Πατρὸς μὲν ἡ ἀγεννησία, Υἱοῦ δὲ ἡ γέννησις,
 Πνεύματος δὲ ἡ ἐκπόρευσις.

Οὕτω μὲν οὖν ταῦτα πίστευε· καταλαβεῖν δὲ
 τὸν τρόπον τῆς γεννήσεως ἢ τῆς ἐκπορεύσεως μὴ
 ἐπιζήτει (ἀκατίληπτος γάρ): ἐν εὐθύτητι καρδίας
 ἀπεριέργως προσδέχου ὅτι ὁ Πατήρ καὶ ὁ Υἱὸς
 καὶ τὸ Ἅγιον Πνεῦμα κατὰ πάντα ἐν εἰσι, πλὴν
 τῆς ἀγεννησίας καὶ τῆς γεννήσεως καὶ τῆς ἐκπο-
 ρεύσεως, καὶ ὅτι ὁ μονογενὴς Υἱὸς καὶ Λόγος
 τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ Θεὸς διὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν σωτηρίαν
 κατήλθεν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς εὐδοκίᾳ τοῦ Πατρὸς καὶ

Wisd. vii.
 26; Heb. i. 3
 John i. 2, 3

John xv. 26

Greg. Naz.
 Orat. xxv.
 16

Ps. cxix. 7

Eph. i. 5

in substance; acknowledging one God unbegotten, the Father; and one begotten Lord, the Son, light of light, very God of very God, begotten before all worlds; for of the good Father is begotten the good Son, and of the unbegotten light shone forth the everlasting light; and from very life came forth the life-giving spring, and from original might shone forth the might of the Son, who is the brightness of his glory and the Word in personality, who was in the beginning with God, and God without beginning and without end, by whom all things, visible and invisible, were made: knowing also one Holy Ghost, which proceedeth from the Father, perfect, life-giving and sanctifying God, with the same will, the same power, coëternal and impersonate. Thus therefore worship thou the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, in three persons or properties and one Godhead. For the Godhead is common of the three, and one is their nature, one their substance, one their glory, one their kingdom, one their might, one their authority; but it is common of the Son and of the Holy Ghost that they are of the Father; and it is proper of the Father that he is unbegotten, and of the Son that he is begotten, and of the Holy Ghost that he proceedeth.

‘This therefore be thy belief; but seek not to understand the manner of the generation or procession, for it is incomprehensible. In uprightnes^{and charg-} of heart and without question accept the truth that the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, are in all points one except in the being unbegotten, and begotten, and proceeding; and that the only-begotten Son, the Word of God, and God, for our salvation came down upon earth, by the good

^{ing him to accept it in unquestioning faith}

- Mat. i. 20, 23
 Luke i. 35;
 Is. vii. 11
 συνεργία τοῦ ἁγίου Πνεύματος, ἀσπόρως συλλη-
 φθεῖς ἐν τῇ μήτρᾳ τῆς ἁγίας Παρθένου καὶ Θεο-
 τόκου Μαρίας διὰ Πνεύματος Ἁγίου, καὶ ἀφθόρως
 ἐξ αὐτῆς γεννηθεῖς, καὶ ἄνθρωπος τέλειος γενο-
 μένος, καὶ ὅτι αὐτὸς Θεὸς τέλειός ἐστι καὶ ἄνθρω-
 πος τέλειος, γενόμενος ἐκ δύο φύσεων, θεότηός
 τε καὶ ἀνθρωπότητος, καὶ ἐν δύο φύσεσι νοεραῖς,
 θελητικαῖς τε καὶ ἐνεργητικαῖς καὶ αὐτεξουσίους,
 καὶ κατὰ πάντα τελείως ἐχούσαις κατὰ τὸν
 ἐκίστην πρέποντα ὄρον τε καὶ λόγον, θεότητι,
 φημί, καὶ ἀνθρωπότητι, μιᾷ δὲ συνθέτῳ ὑποστά-
 σει. καὶ ταῦτα ἀπεριέργως δέχου, μηδόλως τὸν
 τρόπον μαθεῖν ἐκζητῶν, πῶς ἑαυτὸν ἐκένωσεν ὁ
 Υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ ἄνθρωπος γέγοιεν ἐκ παρθεν- 164
 κῶν αἱμάτων ἀσπόρως τε καὶ ἀφθάρτως, ἢ τίς ἢ
 τῶν δύο φύσεων ἐν μιᾷ ὑποστάσει συνέλευσις;
 πίστει γὰρ ταῦτα ἐδιδάχθημεν κατέχειν τὰ
 θειώδως ἡμῖν ἐκ τῆς θείας Γραφῆς εἰρημένα· τὸν
 δὲ τρόπον καὶ ἀγνοοῦμεν καὶ λέγειν οὐ δυνάμεθα.
- Luke i. 78
 Πίστευε τὸν Υἱὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ, τὸν διὰ σπλάγχνα
 ἐλέους γενόμενον ἄνθρωπον, πάντα τε ἀναδέξα-
 σθαι τὰ τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος φυσικὰ καὶ ἀδιάβλητα
 πάθη (ἐπέινησε γὰρ, καὶ ἐδίψησε, καὶ ὑπνωσε,
 καὶ ἐκοπίασε, καὶ ἠγωνίασε φύσει τῆς ἀνθρω-
 πότητος, καὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀνομιῶν ἡμῶν ἠχθη εἰς
 θάνατον, ἐσταυρώθη, καὶ ἐτάφη, θανάτου γευσά-
 μενος, τῆς θεότητος ἀπαθοῦς καὶ ἀτρέπτου δια-
 μεινύσης· οὐδὲν γὰρ ὄλως τῶν παθῶν τῇ ἀπαθεί
 προσάπτομεν φύσει· ἀλλὰ τῷ προσλήμματι γινώ-
 σκομεν αὐτὸν παθόντα καὶ ταφέντα, καὶ τῇ θείᾳ
 δόξῃ ἐκ νεκρῶν ἀναστάντα, ἐν ἀφθαρσίᾳ τε εἰς
 οὐρανοῦς ἀνεληλυθότα), καὶ ἤξειν πάλιν μετὰ
- 2 Tim. iv. 1

pleasure of the Father, and, by the operation of the Holy Ghost, was conceived without seed in the womb of Mary the holy Virgin and Mother of God, by the Holy Ghost, and was born of her without defilement and was made perfect man and that he is perfect God and perfect man, being of two natures, the Godhead and the manhood, and in two natures, endowed with reason, will, activity, and free will, and in all points perfect according to the proper rule and law in either case, that is in the Godhead and the manhood, and in one united person. And do thou receive these things without question, never seeking to know the manner, how the Son of God emptied himself, and was made man of the blood of the Virgin, without seed and without defilement; or what is this meeting in one person of two natures. For by faith we are taught to hold fast those things that have been divinely taught us out of Holy Scripture; but of the manner we are ignorant, and cannot declare it.

‘Believe thou that the Son of God, who, of his tender mercy was made man, took upon him all the affections that are natural to man, and are blameless (he hungered and thirsted and slept and was weary and endured agony in his human nature, and for our transgressions was led to death, was crucified and was buried, and tasted of death, his Godhead continuing without suffering and without change; for we attach no sufferings whatsoever to that nature which is free from suffering, but we recognize him as suffering and buried in that nature which he assumed, and in his heavenly glory rising again from the dead, and in immortality ascending into heaven); and believe that he shall come again, with

He telleth of
the Life and
Passion of
the Lord
Jesus
Christ,

δόξης κρίναι ζῶντας καὶ νεκροὺς οἷς αὐτὸς οἶδε
 λόγοις θεοειδестέρου σώματος, καὶ ὑποδώσει
 John v. 28 ἐκάστῳ τοῖς δικαίοις αὐτοῦ σταθμοῖς. ἀναστή-
 σονται γὰρ οἱ νεκροὶ καὶ ἐγερθήσονται οἱ ἐν τοῖς
 Cp. Dan. μνημείοις· καὶ οἱ μὲν τὰς τοῦ Χριστοῦ φυλά-
 xii. 2 ξαντες ἐντολὰς καὶ τῇ ὀρθῇ συναπελθόντες πίστει
 John viii. 24 κληρονομήσουσι ζωὴν αἰώνιον, οἱ δ' ἐν ἀμαρτίαις 165
 καταφθαρέντες καὶ τῆς ὀρθῆς ἐκκλίναντες πίστεως
 Mat. xxv. 46 εἰς κόλασιν αἰώνιον ἀπελεύσονται. πιστετε μὴ
 οὐσίαν τινὰ εἶναι τοῦ κακοῦ ἢ βασιλείαν, μηδὲ
 ἀναρχον αὐτὴν ὑπολάμβανε ἢ παρ' ἑαυτῆς ὑπο-
 στᾶσαν, ἢ παρὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ γενομένην· ἀπαγε
 τῆς ὑτοπίας· ἀλλ' ἡμέτερον ἔργον τοῦτο καὶ τοῦ
 διαβόλου, ἐκ τῆς ἡμέτερας ὑπροσεξίας ἐπεισελθὸν
 ἡμῖν διὰ τὸ αὐτεξουσίους ἡμᾶς γεγενῆσθαι, καὶ
 αὐτοπροαιρέτῳ βουλήσει τοῦτο ἐκλέγεσθαι, εἴτε
 Eph. iv. 5 ἀγαθόν, εἴτε καὶ φαῦλον. πρὸς τούτοις ὁμολόγει
 ἐν βύπτισμα ἐξ ὕδατος καὶ Πνεύματος εἰς
 ἄφεςιν ἁμαρτιῶν.

Δέχου καὶ τὴν μετίληψιν τῶν ἀχράντων τοῦ
 Χριστοῦ μυστηρίων, πιστεύων ἐν ἀληθείᾳ σώμα
 καὶ αἷμα ὑπάρχειν Χριστοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἡμῶν, ἃ
 δέδωκε τοῖς πιστοῖς εἰς ἄφεςιν ἁμαρτιῶν. ἐν τῇ
 1 Cor. xi. νυκτὶ γὰρ ἢ παρεδίδοτο, διαθήκην καινὴν διέθετο
 23-25 τοῖς ἁγίοις αὐτοῦ μαθηταῖς καὶ ἀποστόλοις,
 Mat. xxvi. 26-28 καὶ δι' αὐτῶν πᾶσι τοῖς εἰς αὐτὸν πιστεύουσιν,
 Mark xiv. εἰπῶν· Λάβετε, φάγετε· τοῦτό ἐστι τὸ σῶμά μου
 22-24 ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν κλώμενον εἰς ἄφεςιν ἁμαρτιῶν.
 Luke xxii. 19, 20 ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τὸ ποτήριον λαβὼν δέδωκεν
 αὐτοῖς, λέγων· Πίετε ἐξ αὐτοῦ πάντες· τοῦτό

glory, to judge quick and dead, and by the words, which himself knoweth, of that diviner body,¹ and to reward every man by his own just standards. For the dead shall rise again, and they that are in their graves shall awake: and they that have kept the commandments of Christ, and have departed this life in the true faith shall inherit eternal life, and they, that have died in their sins, and have turned aside from the right faith, shall go away into eternal punishment. Believe not that there is any true being or kingdom of evil, nor suppose that it is without beginning, or self-originate, or born of God: out on such an absurdity! but believe rather that it is the work of us and the devil, come upon us through our heedlessness, because we were endowed with free-will, and we make our choice, of deliberate purpose, whether it be good or evil. Beside this, acknowledge one Baptism, by water and the Spirit, for the remission of sins.

‘Receive also the Communion of the spotless and of the Holy Eucharist Mysteries of Christ, believing in truth that they are the Body and Blood of Christ our God, which he hath given unto the faithful for the remission of sins. For in the same night in which he was betrayed he ordained a new testament with his holy disciples and Apostles, and through them for all that should believe on him, saying, “Take, eat: this is my Body, which is broken for you, for the remission of sins.” After the same manner also he took the cup, and gave unto them saying, “Drink ye all of this: this is my Blood, of the new testament, which

¹ Greg. Naz. Orat. xl. 45. οὐκ ἔτι μὲν σάρκα, οὐκ ἀσώματον δέ, οἷς αὐτὸς οἶδε λόγοις, θεοειδестέρου σώματος, κ. τ. λ.

ἔστι τὸ αἷμά μου, τὸ τῆς καινῆς διαθήκης, τὸ ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν ἐκχυνόμενον εἰς ἄφεςιν ἁμαρτιῶν· τοῦτο ποιεῖτε εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν ἀνάμνησιν. αὐτὸς οὖν 165

Heb. iv. 12

ὁ Λόγος τοῦ Θεοῦ ὁ ζῶν, καὶ ἐνεργῆς, καὶ πάντα ποιῶν τῇ δυνάμει αὐτοῦ, ποιεῖ καὶ μετασκευάζει διὰ τῆς θείας ἐνεργείας τὸν ἄρτον καὶ τὸν οἶνον τῆς προσφορᾶς σῶμα αὐτοῦ καὶ αἷμα, τῇ ἐπιφοιτήσει τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος, εἰς ἀγιασμόν καὶ φωτισμόν τῶν πόθῳ μεταλαμβάνοντων.

John Damascene, De fid. orth. iv. 16

Προσκύνει πιστῶς τιμῶν καὶ ἀσπαζόμενος τὸ σεβᾶσιμον ἐκτύπωμα τοῦ Δεσποτικοῦ χαρακτήρος τοῦ δι' ἡμᾶς ἐνανθρωπήσαντος Θεοῦ Λόγου, αὐτὸν δοκῶν τὸν Κτίστην ὁρᾶν ἐν τῇ εἰκόνι. Ἡ

Basil, De Spiritu Sancto, ch. 18

τιμὴ γὰρ τῆς εἰκότος, φησί τις τῶν ἀγίων, ἐπὶ τὸ πρωτότυπον διαβαίνει· πρωτότυπον δέ ἐστι τὸ εἰκονιζόμενον, ἐξ οὗ τὸ παράγωγον γίνεται. τὴν γὰρ ἐν εἰκόνι βλέποντες γραφήν, τοῖς τοῦ νοῦς ὀφθαλμοῖς πρὸς τὴν ἀληθινὴν διαβαίνομεν ἰδέαν οὗ ἐστὶν ἡ εἰκὼν, εὐσεβῶς προσκυνοῦντες τὴν τοῦ δι' ἡμᾶς σαρκωθέντος μορφὴν, οὐ θεοποιούμενοι, ἀλλ' ὡς εἰκόνα τοῦ σαρκωθέντος Θεοῦ

Phil. ii. 7

κατασπαζόμενοι, πόθῳ καὶ ἀγάπῃ τοῦ κενώσαντος ἑαυτὸν δι' ἡμᾶς μέχρι καὶ δούλου μορφῆς·

John Damascene, De fid. orth. iv. 16

ὁμοίως καὶ τῆς ἀχράντου Μητρὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ πάντων τῶν ἀγίων τὰ ἐκτυπώματα τούτῳ τῷ λόγῳ περιπτυσσόμενοι. ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ τὸν

ibid. 11

τύπον τοῦ ζωοποιοῦ καὶ σεβασμίου σταυροῦ πίστει προσκυνῶν κατασπάξου διὰ τὸν κρεμασθέντα ἐν αὐτῷ σαρκὶ ἐπὶ σωτηρία τοῦ γένους 167 ἡμῶν Χριστὸν τὸν Θεὸν καὶ Σωτῆρα τοῦ κόσμου, καὶ δόντα ἡμῖν τοῦτον σύμβολον τῆς κατὰ τοῦ διαβόλου νίκης· φρίττει γὰρ καὶ τρέμει, μὴ φέρων

Op. Wisd. xvi. 6
Cyril. Cat. xiii. 36

is shed for you for the remission of sins: this do in remembrance of me." He then, the Word of God, being quick and powerful, and, working all things by his might, maketh and transformeth, through his divine operation, the bread and wine of the oblation into his own Body and Blood, by the visitation of the Holy Ghost, for the sanctification and enlightenment of them that with desire partake thereof.

‘ Faithfully worship, with honour and reverence, the venerable likeness of the features of the Lord, the Word of God, who for our sake was made man, thinking to behold in the Image thy Creator himself. “For the honour of the Image, saith one of the Saints, passeth over to the original.” The original is the thing imaged, and from it cometh the derivation. For when we see the drawing in the Image, in our mind’s eye we pass over to the true form of which it is an Image, and devoutly worship the form of him who for our sake was made flesh, not making a god of it, but saluting it as an image of God made flesh, with desire and love of him who for us men emptied himself, and even took the form of a servant. Likewise also for this reason we salute the pictures of his undefiled Mother, and of all the Saints. In the same spirit also faithfully worship and salute the emblem of the life-giving and venerable Cross, for the sake of him that hung thereon in the flesh, for the salvation of our race, Christ the God and Saviour of the world, who gave it to us as the sign of victory over the devil; for the devil trembleth and quaketh

Barlaam
instructeth
Ioasaph in
the worship
of Images

καθορᾶν αὐτοῦ τὴν δύναμιν. ἐν τοῖς τοιοῦτοις δόγμασι καὶ μετὰ τοιαύτης πίστεως βαπτισθῆση, ἄτρεπτον ταύτην καὶ ἀμιγῆ πάσης αἱρέσεως φυλάττων μέχρις ἐσχάτης ἀναπνοῆς. πᾶσαν δὲ διδασκαλίαν καὶ πᾶσαν δογματικὴν φωνήν, ταύτῃ τῇ ἀμωμήτῳ ἀνθισταμένην πίστει, βδελύσσου, καὶ ἀλλοτρίωσιν λογίζου εἶναι Θεοῦ. φησὶ γὰρ ὁ Ἀπόστολος, ὅτι Κἂν ἡμεῖς ἢ ἄγγελος ἐξ οὐρανοῦ εὐαγγελίζηται ὑμῖν παρ' ὃ εὐηγγελισάμεθα ὑμῖν, ἀνάθεμα ἔστω. οὐκ ἔστι γὰρ ἄλλο Εὐαγγέλιον καὶ ἄλλη πίστις, πλὴν ἢ διὰ τῶν ἀποστόλων κηρυχθεῖσα, καὶ διὰ τῶν θεοφόρων Πατέρων ἐν διαφόροις συνόδοις βεβαιωθεῖσα, καὶ τῇ καθολικῇ Ἐκκλησίᾳ βεβαιωθεῖσα.¹

Gal. i. 8

A. D. 325

Mat. xxviii.
19

Ταῦτα εἰπὼν ὁ Βαρλαάμ, καὶ τὸ τῆς πίστεως σύμβολον τὸ ἐκτεθὲν ἐν τῇ κατὰ Νίκαιαν συνόδῳ διδάξας τὸν τοῦ βασιλέως υἱόν, ἐβάπτισεν αὐτὸν εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Πατρὸς, καὶ τοῦ Υἱοῦ, καὶ τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος εἰς τὴν κολυμβήθραν τοῦ ὕδατος τὴν οὖσαν ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ αὐτοῦ. καὶ ἦλθεν ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἡ χάρις τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος. ἐπανελθὼν δὲ εἰς τὸν αὐτοῦ κοιτῶνα, καὶ τὴν ἱερὰν ἐπιτελέσας μυσταγωγίαν τῆς ἀναιμάκτου θυσίας, μετέδωκεν αὐτῷ τῶν ἀχράντων τοῦ Χριστοῦ μυστηρίων, καὶ ἠγαλλιόσατο τῷ Πνεύματι, δόξαν 168 ἀναπέμπων Χριστῷ τῷ Θεῷ.

Luke x. 21

1 Pet. i. 3, 4

Ἐἶπε δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ Βαρλαάμ· Εὐλογητὸς ὁ Θεὸς καὶ Πατὴρ τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ὁ κατὰ τὸ πολὺ ἔλεος αὐτοῦ ἀναγεννήσας σε εἰς ἐλπίδα ζωῆς, εἰς κληρονομίαν ἀφθαρτον καὶ ἀμίαντον, καὶ ἀμάραντον, τετηρημένην ἐν

¹ A misprint for παραδοθεῖσα.

at the virtue thereof, and endureth not to behold it. In such doctrines and in such faith shalt thou be baptized, keeping thy faith unwavering and pure of all heresy until thy latest breath. But all teaching and every speech of doctrine contrary to th's blameless faith abhor, and consider it an alienation from God. For, as saith the Apostle, "Though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed." For there is none other Gospel or none other Faith than that which hath been preached by the Apostles, and established by the inspired Fathers at divers Councils, and delivered to the Catholick Church.'

When Barlaam had thus spoken, and taught the king's son the Creed which was set forth at the Council of Nicæa, he baptized him in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, in the pool of water which was in his garden. And there came upon him the grace of the Holy Spirit. Then did Barlaam come back to his chamber, and offer the holy Mysteries of the unbloody Sacrifice, and communicate him with the undefiled Mysteries of Christ: and Ioasaph rejoiced in spirit, giving thanks to Christ his God.

Then said Barlaam unto him, 'Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to his abundant mercy hath begotten thee again unto a lively hope, to an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, that fadeth not away,

Ioasaph is
baptized

Barlaam
giveth
thanks to
God, and
biddeth
Ioasaph
walk

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

- οὐρανοῖς, ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ τῷ Κυρίῳ ἡμῶν διὰ
 Rom. vi. 22 Πνεύματος ἁγίου. σήμερον γὰρ ἐλευθερωθεὶς ἀπὸ
 τῆς ἁμαρτίας ἐδουλώθης τῷ Θεῷ, τὸν ἄρραβῶνα
 Rom. xliii. δεξάμενος τῆς αἰωνίου ζωῆς, καί, τὸ σκότος ἀπο-
 12 λιπών, φῶς ἐνεδύσω, καταταγείς εἰς τὴν ἐλευθε-
 Rom. viii. 21 ρίαν τῆς δόξης τῶν τέκνων τοῦ Θεοῦ. "Ὅσοι γάρ,
 John i. 12 φησὶν, ἔλαβον αὐτόν, ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν
 τέκνα Θεοῦ γενέσθαι, τοῖς πιστεύουσιν εἰς τὸ
 Gal. iv. 7 ὄνομα αὐτοῦ· ὥστε οὐκέτι εἰ δούλος, ἀλλ' υἱὸς
 καὶ κληρονόμος Θεοῦ διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐν
 2 Pet. iii. 14 Πνεύματι Ἁγίῳ. διό, ἀγαπητέ, σπούδασον ἄσπι-
 λλος καὶ ἀμώμητος αὐτῷ εὐρεθῆναι, ἐργαζόμενος
 τὸ ἀγαθὸν ἐπὶ τῷ θεμελίῳ τῆς πίστεως· πίστις
 Jas. ii. 26 γὰρ χωρὶς ἔργων νεκρά ἐστίν, ὥσπερ καὶ ἔργα
 (Greg. Naz. Orať. xl. p. 146, supra) δίχα πίστεως, καθὼς καὶ πρότερον μέμνημα
 1 Pet. ii. 1, 2 λαλήσας σοι. ἀποθέμενος οὖν λοιπὸν πᾶσαν 169
 κακίαν, καὶ πάντα τὰ ἔργα τοῦ παλαιοῦ ἀν-
 θρώπου μισήσας τὰ φθειρόμενα κατὰ τὰς ἐπι-
 θυμίας τῆς ἀπάτης, ὡς ἄρτιγέννητον βρέφος τὸ
 λογικὸν καὶ ἄδολον γάλα τῶν ἄρετῶν ἐπιπόθησον
 πιεῖν, ἵνα ἐν αὐτῷ αὐξηθῆς, καὶ φθίσης εἰς τὴν
 ἐπίγνωσιν τῶν ἐντολῶν τοῦ Υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ, εἰς
 Eph. iv. 13, 14 ἄνδρα τέλειον, εἰς μέτρον ἡλικίας τοῦ πληρώ-
 ματος τοῦ Χριστοῦ, μηκέτι νήπιος ὢν ταῖς φρεσὶ,
 κλυδωνιζόμενος καὶ περιφερόμενος τῇ ζύλῃ καὶ
 1 Cor. xiv. 20 τρικυμῖα τῶν παθῶν, ἀλλὰ τῇ μὲν κακίᾳ
 νηπιάζων, πρὸς δὲ τὸ ἀγαθὸν στερέμνιον καὶ
 Eph. iv. 1 πεπαγωμένιον ἔχων τὸν νοῦν, καὶ ἀξίως περι-
 πατῶν τῆς κλήσεως ἧς ἐκλήθης ἐν φυλακῇ
 τῶν ἐντολῶν τοῦ Κυρίου, ἀποσεισάμενος ἑαυτοῦ
 καὶ ἀλλοτριώσας τὴν ματαιότητα τῆς προ-
 Eph. iv. 17, 15 τέρας ἀναστροφῆς, καθὼς τὰ ἔθνη περιπατεῖ

reserved in heaven in Christ Jesus our Lord by the Holy Ghost; for to-day thou hast been made free from sin, and hast become the servant of God, and hast received the earnest of everlasting life: thou hast left darkness and put on light, being enrolled in the glorious liberty of the children of God. For he saith, "As many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name." Wherefore thou art no more a servant, but a son and an heir of God through Jesus Christ in the Holy Ghost. Wherefore, beloved, give diligence that thou mayest be found of him without spot and blameless, working that which is good upon the foundation of faith: for faith without works is dead, as also are works without faith; even as I remember to have told thee afore. Put off therefore now all malice, and hate all the works of the old man, which are corrupt according to the deceitful lusts; and, as new-born babe, desire to drink the reasonable and sincere milk of the virtues, that thou mayest grow thereby, and attain unto the knowledge of the commandments of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ: that thou mayest henceforth be no more a child in mind, tossed to and fro, and carried about on the wild and raging waves of thy passions: or rather in malice be a child, but have thy mind settled and made steadfast toward that which is good, and walk worthy of the vocation wherewith thou wast called, in the keeping of the commandments of the Lord, casting off and putting far from thee the vanity of thy former conversation, henceforth walking not as the Gentiles

worthy of
his calling,

ἐν τῇ ματαιότητι τοῦ νοὸς αὐτῶν, ἐσκοτισμένοι
 τῇ διανοίᾳ καὶ ἀπηλλοτριωμένοι τῆς δόξης τοῦ
 Θεοῦ, ὑπότακτοι ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις αὐτῶν καὶ
 ἀλόγοις ὀρμαῖς. σὺ δέ, ὡσπερ προσῆλθες Θεῷ
 ζῶντι καὶ ἀληθινῷ, οὕτω δὴ καὶ ὡς υἱὸς φωτὸς 170
 περιπάτησον. ὁ γὰρ καρπὸς τοῦ Πνεύματος ἐν
 πίσῃ ἀγαθῶσύνῃ, καὶ δικαιοσύνῃ, καὶ ἀληθείᾳ,
 καὶ τὸν ἐνδυσθέντα σοι σήμερον νέον ἄνθρωπον
 μηκέτι τῇ προτέρᾳ καταφθείρης παλαιότητι·
 ἀλλ' ἀνακαινίζου καθ' ἐκάστην ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ,
 καὶ ὁσιότητι, καὶ ἀληθείᾳ· δυνατὸν γὰρ τοῦτο
 παντὶ τῷ βουλομένῳ, καθ' ὅπερ ἀκούεις ὅτι ἐξου-
 σίαν δέδωκε τέκνα Θεοῦ γενέσθαι τοῖς πιστεύουσιν
 εἰς τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ, ὥστε οὐκέτι δυνάμεθα λέγειν
 ὅτι ἀδύνατος ἡμῖν ἡ κτήσις τῶν ἀρετῶν· εὐκολο-
 γὰρ ἡ ὁδὸς καὶ ῥαδία. εἰ γὰρ καὶ στενὴ πῶς καὶ
 τεθλιμμένη κέκληται διὰ τὸν ὑπωπιασμὸν τοῦ
 σώματος, ἀλλ' ὅμως ποθεινὴ ἐστὶ καὶ θεία διὰ
 τὴν ἐλπίδα τῶν μελλόντων ἀγαθῶν τοῖς μὴ ἀσό-
 φως περιπατοῦσιν, ἀλλ' ἄκριβῶς συνιούσι τί τὸ
 θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τὴν πανοπλίαν αὐτοῦ ἀμπ-
 εχομένοις εἰς παράταξιν τῶν μεθοδεῶν τοῦ ἀντι-
 κειμένου, καὶ ἐν προσευχῇ καὶ δεήσει εἰς αὐτὸ
 τοῦτο ἰγρυπιοῦσιν ἐν πίσῃ ὑπομονῇ καὶ ἐλπίδι.
 σὺ οὖν, καθὼς ἤκουσας παρ' ἐμοῦ καὶ ἐδιδάχθης,
 καὶ βεβαίαν κατεβίβλου κρηπίδα, ἐν αὐτῇ περισ-
 σεύου, αὐξανόμενος καὶ προκόπτων, καὶ τὴν
 καλὴν στρατευόμενος στρατείαν, ἔχων πίστιν καὶ
 ἀγαθὴν συνείδησιν δι' ἔργων ἀγαθῶν μαρτυροῦ- 171
 μένην, καὶ διώκων δικαιοσύνην, εὐσέβειαν, πίστιν,
 ἀγάπην, ὑπομονήν, πραότητα, ἐπιλαβόμενος τῆς
 αἰωνίου ζωῆς εἰς ἣν ἐκλήθης. πᾶσαν δὲ ἡδονὴν

walk in the vanity of their mind, having their understanding darkened, alienated from the glory of God, in subjection to their lusts and unreasonable affections. But as for thee, even as thou hast approached the living and true God, so walk thou as a child of light; for the fruit of the Spirit is in all goodness and righteousness and truth; and no longer destroy by the works of the old man the new man, which thou hast to-day put on. But day by day renew thyself in righteousness and holiness and truth: for this is possible with every man that willeth, as thou hearest that unto them that believe on his name he hath given power to become the sons of God; so that we can no longer say that the acquiring of virtues is impossible for us, for the road is plain and easy. For, though with respect to the buffeting of the body, it hath been called a strait and narrow way, yet through the hope of future blessings is it desirable and divine for such as walk, not as fools but circumspectly, understanding what the will of God is, clad in the whole armour of God to stand in battle against the wiles of the adversary, and with all prayer and supplication watching thereunto, in all patience and hope. Therefore, even as thou hast heard from me, and been instructed, and hast laid a sure foundation, do thou abound therein, increasing and advancing, and warring the good warfare, holding faith and a good conscience, witnessed by good works, following after righteousness, godliness, faith, charity, patience, meekness, laying hold on eternal life whereunto thou wast called. But remove far

and to
present his
soul spot-
less before
God;

καὶ ἐπιθυμίαν τῶν παθῶν μὴ μόνον τῇ κατὰ πρᾶξιν ἐνεργείᾳ μακρύνῃς ἀπὸ σοῦ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ταῖς κατ' ἐννοίαν ἐνθυμήσεσιν, ὡς ἂν ἀμόλυντόν σου τὴν ψυχὴν τῷ Θεῷ ὑποδείξῃς. οὐ μόνον γὰρ αἱ πράξεις, ἀλλὰ καὶ αἱ ἐνθυμήσεις ἡμῶν, ἀνάγραπτοι οὔσαι, στεφάνων ἢ τιμωριῶν πρόξενoi γίνονται· ταῖς καθαραῖς δὲ καρδίαις ἐνοικεῖν τὸν Χριστὸν ἅμα Πατρὶ καὶ Ἁγίῳ Πνεύματι ἐπιστάμεθα. ὡς δ' αὐτὸ πάλιν καπνὸς μελίσσας, οὕτω τοὺς πονηροὺς λογισμοὺς ἐκδιώκειν ἡμῶν τὴν τοῦ θείου Πνεύματος χάριν μεμαθήκαμεν. διὸ ἐπιμελῶς πρὸς τοῦτο ἔχων πάντα διαλογισμὸν ἐμπαθείας ἀπαλείψας τῆς ψυχῆς, τὰς ἀρίστας ἐμφύτευσον ἐννοίας, ναὸν σεαυτὸν ποιῶν τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος. ἐκ τῶν διαλογισμῶν γὰρ καὶ πρὸς τὰς κατ' ἐνεργείαν πράξεις ἐρχόμεθα· καὶ πᾶν ἔργον, ἀπὸ ἐννοίας καὶ ἐνθυμήσεως προκόπτον, μικρὰς ἐπιλαμβάνεται ἀρχῆς, εἴτα ταῖς κατὰ μικρὸν αὐξήσεσιν εἰς μέγαλι καταλήγει.

Διὰ τοῦτο μηδὲ ὅλως σου κυριεῦσαι συνήθειαν ἐάσης κακίην, ἀλλὰ νεαρᾶς ἔτι οὔσης, ἔξελέ σου τῆς καρδίας τὴν πονηρὰν ρίζαν, ἵνα μὴ, ἐμφυεῖσα καὶ ἐν τῷ βίθῃ τὰς ρίζας ἐμπήξασα, χρόνου καὶ κόπου δεηθῇ τοῦ ἐκριζωθῆναι. διὰ τοῦτο γὰρ αἰετὰ μείζονα τῶν ἁμαρτημάτων ἐπεισέρχεται ἡμῖν καὶ καταδυναστεύει τῶν ἡμετέρων ψυχῶν, ὅτι τὰ ἐλάττωτα δοκοῦντα εἶναι, οἷον ἐνθυμήσεις πονηραί, 172 λόγοι ἀπρεπεῖς, ὀμιλίαι κακαί, τῆς προσηκούσης οὐ τυγχάνει διορθώσεως. ὥσπερ γὰρ ἐν τοῖς σώμασιν οἱ μικρῶν καταφρονήσαντες τραυμάτων σηπεδύνας πολλακίς καὶ θάνατον ἑαυτοῖς προεξέ-

from thee all pleasure and lust of the affections, not only in act and operation, but even in the thoughts of thine heart, that thou mayest present thy soul without blemish to God. For not our actions only, but our thoughts also are recorded, and procure us crowns or punishments: and we know that Christ, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, dwelleth in pure hearts. But, just as smoke driveth away bees, so, we learn, do evil imaginations drive out of us the Holy Spirit's grace. Wherefore take good heed hereto, that thou blot out every imagination of sinful passion from thy soul, and plant good thoughts therein, making thyself a temple of the Holy Ghost. For from imaginations we come also to actual deeds, and every work, advancing from thought and reflection, catcheth at small beginnings, and then, by small increases, arriveth at great endings.

‘Wherefore on no account suffer any evil habit to master thee; but, while it is yet young, pluck the evil root out of thine heart, lest it fasten on and strike root so deep that time and labour be required to uproot it. And the reason that greater sins assault us and get the mastery of our souls is that those which appear to be less, such as wicked thoughts, unseemly words and evil communications, fail to receive proper correction. For as in the case of the body, they that neglect small wounds often bring mortification and death upon themselves, so too with the

and he warneth him to beware the beginnings of evil,

νησαν, οὕτω καὶ τῶν ψυχῶν, οἱ τῶν μικρῶν ὑπερορῶντες παθῶν καὶ ἀμαρτημάτων, τὰ μείζονα ἐπεισάγουσι καθ' ὅσον δὲ τὰ μείζονα ἐπεισέρχεται αὐτοῖς, ἐν ἕξει γνωμένη ἢ ψυχὴ καταφρονεῖ. Ἀσεβῆς γάρ, φησὶν, ἔλθων εἰς βάθος κακῶν καταφρονεῖ, καὶ λοιπὸν ὡσπερ ὕς ἐγκυλινδούμενος βορβόρω ἦδεται, οὕτω καὶ ἡ ψυχὴ ἐκείνη, ταῖς κακαῖς συνηθείαις καταχωσθεῖσα, οὐδὲ αἴσθησιν λαμβάνει τῆς τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων δυσωδίας, ἀλλὰ τέρπεται μᾶλλον αὐταῖς καὶ ἐνηδύεται, ὡς ἀγαθοῦ τιος τῆς κακίας ἀντεχομένη· κὰν ὀψέ δὴ ποτε ἀνανεύουσα εἰς αἴσθησιν ἔλθῃ, κόπῳ πολλῷ καὶ ἰδρῶτι ἐλευθεροῦται, οἷς ἐθελοντὶ κατεδούλευσεν ἑαυτὴν τῇ πονηρᾷ συνηθείᾳ.

Διὰ τοῦτο πάσῃ δυνάμει μάκρυνον ἑαυτὸν ἀπὸ πάσης ἐπινοίας καὶ ἐνθυμήσεως πονηρᾶς καὶ πάσης ἐμπαθοῦς συνηθείας· μᾶλλον δὲ ταῖς ἀρεταῖς ἔθιζε ἑαυτὸν καὶ ἐν ἕξει τῆς τούτων γενοῦ ἐργασίας. εἰ γὰρ μικρὸν κοπιῖσεις ἐν αὐτοῖς καὶ ἐν ἕξει γειέσθαι ἰσχύσεις, ἀκόπως λοιπὸν τῇ τοῦ Θεοῦ συνεργείᾳ προκόψεις. ἡ γὰρ ἕξις τῆς ἀρετῆς τῇ ψυχῇ ποιωθεῖσα, ὡς ἄτε φυσικὴν συγγένειαν πρὸς αὐτὴν ἔχουσα καὶ τὸν Θεὸν συνεργὸν κεκτημένη, δυσμετάβλητος γίνεται καὶ 173 λίαν ἀσφαλεστάτη, καθὼς ὁρᾷς ὅτι ἡ ἀνδρεία καὶ φρόνησις, σωφροσύνη τε καὶ δικαιοσύνη δυσμετάβληταί εἰσιν, ἕξεις οὖσαι τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ ποιότητες καὶ ἐνέργειαι διὰ βάθους κευωρηκυῖαι. εἰ γὰρ τὰ πάθη τῆς κακίας, οὐ φυσικὰ ἡμῖν ὄντα, ἀλλ' ἔξωθεν ἐπεισελθόντα, ἠνίκα ἐν ἕξει γένωνται, δυσμετάβλητά εἰσι, πόσῳ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀρετῇ, καὶ

Prov. xviii.

3

Prov. xxvi.

11

2 Pet. ii. 22

soul : thus they that overlook little passions and sins bring on greater ones. And the more those greater sins grow on them, the more doth the soul become accustomed thereto and think light of them. For he saith, "When the wicked cometh to the depth of evil things, he thinketh light of them": and finally, like the hog, that delighteth to wallow in mire, the soul, that hath been buried in evil habits, doth not even perceive the stink of her sin, but rather delighteth and rejoiceth therein, cleaving to wickedness as it were good. And even if at last she issue from the mire and come to herself again, she is delivered only by much labour and sweat from the bondage of those sins, to which she hath by evil custom enslaved herself.

‘Wherefore with all thy might remove thyself far from every evil thought and fancy, and every sinful custom; and school thyself the rather in virtuous deeds, and form the habit of practising them. For if thou labour but a little therein, and have strength to form the habit, at the last, God helping thee, thou shalt advance without labour. For the habit of virtue, taking its quality from the soul, seeing that it hath some natural kinship therewith and claimeth God for an help-mate, becometh hard to alter and exceeding strong; as thou seest, courage and prudence, temperance and righteousness are hard to alter, being deeply seated habits, qualities and activities of the soul. For if the evil affections, not being natural to us, but attacking us from without, be hard to alter when they become habits, how much harder shall it be to shift virtue, which hath been by

and to form
the habit of
virtue

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

φυσικῶς ἡμῖν ἐμφυτευθεῖσα ὑπὸ τοῦ Δημιουργοῦ καὶ αὐτὸν ἐπίκουρον ἔχουσα, εἰ, μικρὸν ἰγωνισαμένων ἡμῶν, ἐν ἔξει ρίζωθῆ τῇ ψυχῇ, δυσμετάβλητος ἔσται;

XX

“Ὅθεν μοι ταύτης ἐργάτης διηγῆσατό τις, ὅτι Μετὰ τὸ προσλαβέσθαι με τὴν θείαν θεωρίαν ἐν ἔξει βεβαιότητι καὶ τῇ ταύτης μελέτῃ ποιωθῆναι τὴν ψυχὴν, βουληθεῖς ποτε ἀπόπειραν αὐτῆς ποιήσασθαι, κατέσχον τὸν νοῦν μου, μὴ συγχωρήσας τῇ κατ’ ἔθος ἐπιβαλεῖν μελέτῃ· καὶ ἔγνω αὐτὸν ἀνιῶμενον καὶ δυσφοροῦντα καὶ πρὸς αὐτὴν ἀσχέτῳ ἐπειγόμενον πόθῳ, μηδύλως δὲ πρὸς ἐναντίαν τινα ἐνθύμησιν ἀποκλίνει ἰσχύοντα· ἡνίκα δὲ μικρὸν ἐνέδωκα τὰς ἡνίας, ὀξυδρόμως εὐθύς ἀνέδραμε πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἐργασίαν, καθά φησιν ὁ Προφήτης· “Ὀν τοῦπον ἐπιποθεῖ ἡ ἔλαφος ἐπὶ τὰς πηγὰς τῶν ὑδάτων, οὕτως ἐπιποθεῖ ἡ ψυχὴ μου πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, τὸν ἰσχυρόν, τὸν ζῶντα. ἀποδέδεικται οὖν ἐκ πάντων τούτων, ὡς ἐφ’ ἡμῖν ἔστιν ἡ κτήσις τῆς ἀρετῆς, καὶ ἡμεῖς ταύτης κύριοι καθεστήκαμεν εἴτε θελήσομεν αὐτῆς ἀνθέξασθαι, εἴτε τὴν ἁμαρτίαν προκρίναι. οἱ μὲν οὖν δουλωθέντες τῇ κακίᾳ δυσάποσπαστως 174 αὐτῆς ἔχουσι, καθὰ δὴ προλαβὼν εἶπον.

Σὺ δὲ λοιπὸν ἐλευθερωθεῖς ταύτης διὰ σπλάγχα ἐλέους Θεοῦ ἡμῶν, καὶ τὸν Χριστὸν ἐνδεδυμένος τῇ τοῦ θείου Πνεύματος χάριτι, ὅλον σεαυτὸν μετᾶθες ἐπὶ τὸν Κύριον, καὶ μηδύλως

Ps. xlii. 1

Luke i. 78

nature planted in us by our Maker, and hath him for an help-mate, if so be, through our brief endeavour, it shall have been rooted in habit in the soul?’

XX

‘WHEREFORE a practician of virtue once spake to me on this wise: “After I had made divine meditation my constant habit, and through the practice of it my soul had received her right quality, I once resolved to make trial of her, and put a check upon her, not allowing her to devote herself to her wonted exercises. I felt that she was chafing and fretting, and yearning for meditation with an un-governable desire, and was utterly unable to incline to any contrary thought. No sooner had I given her the reins than immediately she ran in hot haste to her own task, as saith the Prophet, ‘Like as the hart desireth the water brooks, so longeth my soul after the strong, the living God.’” Wherefore from all these proofs it is evident that the acquirement of virtue is within our reach, and that we are lords over it, whether we will embrace or else the rather choose sin. They then, that are in the thralldom of wickedness, can hardly be torn away therefrom, as I have already said.

‘But thou, who hast been delivered therefrom, through the tender mercy of our God, and hast put on Christ by the grace of the Holy Ghost, now transfer thyself wholly to the Lord’s side, and never open a

Barlaam
telletth of
the case of
one that
had made a
practice of
virtue

He biddeth
Iosaph
hold con-
verse with
his God in
prayer,

Cp. Acts
xiv. 27

ἔτι τοῖς πάθεσι θύραν ἀνοιξῆς· ἀλλὰ τῇ εὐωδίᾳ καὶ λαμπρότητι τῶν ἀρετῶν κοσμήσας σου τὴν ψυχὴν, ναὸν αὐτὴν ποίησον τῆς ἁγίας Τριάδος, τῇ ταύτης θεωρίᾳ πύσας σου τὰς τοῦ νοὸς δυνάμεις ἀπασχολήσας. εἰ γὰρ βασιλεῖ τις ἐπιγεῖω συνδιύγων καὶ διαλεγόμενος μακαριστὸς πᾶσι δείκνυται, ὁ Θεῶ διαλέγεσθαι καὶ συνεῖναι τῷ νοῖ καταξιωθείς πόσης ὑπολαύσεται μακαριότητος; αὐτὸν οὖν ἐνοπτρίζου πάντοτε, καὶ αὐτῷ προσομίλει. πῶς δὲ προσομιλήσεις Θεῶ; τῇ διὰ προσευχῆς καὶ δεήσεως πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐγγύτητι. ὁ γὰρ πόθῳ θερμοτάτῳ καὶ καρδίᾳ κεκαθαρμένη προσευχόμενος, πάντων μὲν τῶν ὑλικῶν καὶ χαμαιζήλων μακρύνας τὸν νοῦν, ὡς ἐνώπιος δὲ ἐνωπίῳ παριστάμενος τῷ Θεῶ, φόβῳ τε καὶ τρόμῳ τὰς δεήσεις αὐτῷ προσάγων, ὁ τοιοῦτος 175 ὀμιλεῖ αὐτῷ καὶ πρόσωπον πρὸς πρόσωπον αὐτῷ διαλέγεται.

Πᾶρεστι γὰρ πανταχοῦ ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἡμῶν Δεσπότης ἐπακούων τῶν εἰλικρινῶς καὶ καθαρῶς προσερχομένων αὐτῷ, καθάπερ φησὶν ὁ Προφήτης· Ὁφθαλμοὶ Κυρίου ἐπὶ δικαίους, καὶ ὦτα αὐτοῦ εἰς δέησιν αὐτῶν. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο οἱ Πατέρες τὴν προσευχὴν ἔνωσιν ἀνθρώπου πρὸς Θεὸν ὀρίζονται, καὶ ἔργον ἀγγέλων ταύτην καλοῦσι, καὶ τῆς μελλούσης εὐφροσύνης προοίμιον. ἐπεὶ γὰρ βασιλείαν οὐρανῶν τὴν ἐγγύτητα καὶ θεωρίαν τῆς Ἁγίας Τριάδος πλεον πάντων τίθενται, πρὸς τοῦτο δὲ καὶ ἡ τῆς εὐχῆς προσεδρεία τὸν νοῦν χειραγωγεῖ, εἰκότως προοίμιον καὶ οἶονεῖ προεικόμισμα ἐκείνης τῆς μακαριότητος κέκληται αὕτη. οὐ πᾶσα δὲ εὐχὴ οὕτως καθέστηκεν, ἀλλ' ἡ

Ps. xxxiv. 5

John Clim.
Scala,
gradus 28;
John Chrys.
Orat. 1 & 2,
de Orat.

door to thy passions, but adorn thy soul with the sweet savour and splendour of virtue, and make her a temple of the Holy Trinity, and to his contemplation see thou devote all the powers of thy mind. He that liveth and converseth with an earthly king is pointed out by all as a right happy man: what happiness then must be his who is privileged to converse and be in spirit with God! Behold thou then his likeness alway, and converse with him. How shalt thou converse with God? By drawing near him in prayer and supplication. He that prayeth with exceeding fervent desire and pure heart, his mind estranged from all that is earthly and grovelling, and standeth before God, eye to eye, and presenteth his prayers to him in fear and trembling, such an one hath converse and speaketh with him face to face.

‘Our good Master is present everywhere, hearken-
 ing to them that approach him in purity and truth, as
 saith the Prophet, “The eyes of the Lord are over
 the righteous, and his ears are open unto their
 cry.” For this reason the Fathers define Prayer
 as “the union of man with God,” and call it “Angels’
 work,” and “the prelude of gladness to come.” For
 since they lay down before all things that “the king-
 dom of heaven” consisteth in nearness to and con-
 templation of the Holy Trinity, and since all the
 importunity of prayer leadeth the mind thither,
 prayer is rightly called “the prelude” and, as it
 were, the “fore-glimpse” of that blessedness. But
 not all prayer is of this nature, but only such prayer as

and
 expoundeth
 to him the
 power of
 prayer

τῆς προσηγορίας ταύτης ὄντως ἀξία, ἡ Θεὸν ἔχουσα διδάσκαλον, τὸν διδόντα εὐχὴν τῷ εὐχομένῳ, ἡ πάντων τῶν ἐπὶ γῆς ὑπεραρθεῖσα καὶ τῷ Δεσπότη Θεῷ ἀμέσως ἐντυγχάνουσα.

Ταύτην σεαυτῷ περιποιῶ, καὶ εἰς ταύτην ἀγωνίζου τὴν προκοπὴν· ἰκανὴ γὰρ ὑπάρχει ἐκ γῆς εἰς οὐρανοὺς ἀνυψῶσαί σε. οὐκ ἀπαρασκευῶς δὲ καὶ ὡς ἔτυχε προκόψεις ἐν ταύτῃ· ἀλλὰ, πάντων τῶν παθῶν τὴν ψυχὴν προκαθάρας, καὶ πάσης πονηρᾶς ἐνθυμήσεως ταύτην ἀποσμήξας ὡς καθαρὸν καὶ νεόσμηκτον ἔσοπτρον, πάσης τε 176 μνησικακίας καὶ μῆνιδος σεαυτὸν μακρύνας, ἥτις πλέον πάντων τὰς ἡμετέρας εὐχὰς πρὸς Θεὸν ἀνάγεσθαι κωλύει, πᾶσί τε τοῖς ἡμαρτηκόσι σοι ἀπὸ καρδίας ἀφείς τὰ πλημμελήματα, καὶ ἐν ἐλεημοσύναις καὶ οἰκτιρμοῖς πενήτων τὴν εὐχὴν πτερώσας, προσάγαγε τῷ Θεῷ μετὰ θερμῶν δακρύων. οὕτως εὐχόμενος δυνήσῃ εἰπεῖν ὡς ὁ μακάριος Δαυίδ· οὗτος γὰρ βασιλεὺς ὢν καὶ μυρίαὶς ἐλκόμενος φροντίσι, πάντων δὲ τῶν παθῶν τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ καθαρίσας, ἔλεγε πρὸς τὸν Θεόν· Ἄδικίαν ἐμίσησα καὶ ἐβδελυξάμην, τὸν δὲ νόμον σου ἠγάπησα· ἐπτάκις τῆς ἡμέρας ἤνεσά σε ἐπὶ τὰ κρίματα τῆς δικαιοσύνης· ἐφύλαξεν ἡ ψυχὴ μου τὰ μαρτύριά σου καὶ ἠγάπησεν αὐτὰ σφόδρα· ἐγγισάτω ἡ δέησίς μου ἐνώπιόν σου, Κύριε· κατὰ τὸ λόγιόν σου συνέτισόν με.

Schol. on
Scala by
John Clim.
p. 443

Ps. cxix.
163

Is. lviii. 8, 9

Οὕτως βοῶντός σου ὁ Θεὸς ἐπακούσεται· ἔτι λαλοῦντός σου, ἐρεῖ· Ἴδου πάρειμι. εἰ τοιαύτην οὖν κτήσῃ εὐχὴν, μακάριος ἔσῃ· ἀμήχανον γὰρ ἄνθρωπον, μετὰ τοιαύτης προθυμίας εὐχόμενον 177

is worthy of the name, which hath God for its teacher, who giveth prayer to him that prayeth; prayer which soareth above all things on earth and entreateth directly with God.

‘This acquire thou for thyself, and strive to advance thereto, for it is able to exalt thee from earth to heaven. But without preparation and at hap-hazard thou shalt not advance therein. But first purify thy soul from all passion, and cleanse it like a bright and newly cleansed mirrour from every evil thought, and banish far all remembrance of injury and anger, which most of all hindereth our prayers from ascending to God-ward: and from the heart forgive all those that have trespassed against thee, and with alms and charities to the poor lend wings to thy prayer, and so bring it before God with fervent tears. Thus praying thou shalt be able to say with blessed David, who, for all that he was king, and distraught with ten thousand cares, yet cleansed his soul from all passions, and could say unto God, “As for iniquity, I hate and abhor it, but thy law do I love. Seven times a day do I praise thee, because of thy righteous judgements. My soul hath kept thy testimonies, and loved them exceedingly. Let my complaint come before thee, O Lord: give me understanding according to thy word.”

‘While thou art calling thus, the Lord shall hear thee: while thou art yet speaking, he shall say, “Behold I am here.” If then thou attain to such prayer, blessed shalt thou be; for it is impossible for a man praying and calling upon

as shown in
the psalm
of blessed
David,

prayer,
which
raiseth men
to heaven

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

which of
them?

καὶ παρακαλοῦντα τὸν Θεόν, μὴ καθ' ἐκάστην προκόπτειν ἐν τῷ ἀγαθῷ καὶ πασῶν ὑπερίπτασθαι τῶν τοῦ ἐχθροῦ παγίδων. ὁ γὰρ διαθερμάνας αὐτοῦ τὴν διάνοιαν, καθάπερ τις τῶν ἀγίων ἔφησε, Καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν ἀναστήσας, καὶ πρὸς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἑαυτὸν μετοικίσας, καὶ οὕτω τὸν Δεσπότην τὸν ἑαυτοῦ καλέσας, καὶ τῶν ἰδίων ἀμαρτημάτων ἀναμνησθεὶς, καὶ περὶ τῆς συγχωρήσεως τούτων διαλεχθεὶς, καὶ δάκρυσι θερμοτάτοις δεηθεὶς ἵλεω γενέσθαι αὐτῷ τὸν φιλόνητον, ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν τοῖς λόγοις καὶ διαλογισμοῖς τούτοις διατριβῆς πᾶσαν ἀποτίθεται βιωτικὴν φροντίδα καὶ τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων παθῶν ὑψηλότερος γίνεται, καὶ Θεῷ συνόμιλος ἀξιούται κληθῆναι· οὐπερ τί γένοιτ' ἂν μακαριώτερον ἢ ὑψηλότερον; ἀξιῶσαι σε οὖν Κύριος τῆς τοιαύτης ἐπιτυχεῖν μακαριότητος.

Acts x. 27

Ἴδού γάρ σοι τὴν ὁδὸν ὑπέδειξα τῶν ἐντολῶν τοῦ Κυρίου, καὶ οὐδὲν ὑπεστειλάμην τοῦ μὴ ἀναγγεῖλαί σοι πᾶσαν τὴν βουλήν τοῦ Θεοῦ. καὶ ἐγὼ μὲν ἤδη τὴν πρὸς σέ μου διακονίαν τετέλεκα· λοιπὸν αὐτὸς ἀναζωσάμενος τὴν ὄσφυν τῆς διανοίας σου, κατὰ τὸν καλέσαντά σε ἅγιον, καὶ αὐτὸς ἅγιος ἐν πίσῃ ἀναστροφῇ γενου· "Ἄγιοι γὰρ γίνεσθε, διότι ἐγὼ ἅγιός εἰμι, λέγει Κύριος. γράφει δὲ καὶ ὁ κορυφαϊότατος τῶν ἀποστόλων· Ἐὶ Πατέρα, φησίν, ἐπικαλεῖσθε τὸν ἀπροσωπολήπτως κρίνοντα κατὰ τὸ ἐκείστου ἔργον, ἐν φόβῳ 178 τὸν τῆς παροικίας ὑμῶν χρόνον ἀναστράφητε, εἰδότες ὅτι οὐ φθαρτοῖς, ἀργυρίῳ ἢ χρυσίῳ, ἐλυτρώθητε ἐκ τῆς ματαίας ὑμῶν ἀναστροφῆς πατροπαραδότου, ἀλλὰ τιμίῳ αἵματι, ὡς ἀμνοῦ ἀμώμου καὶ ἀσπίλου, Χριστοῦ.

1 Pet. 1.
13 ff.

God with such purpose not to advance daily in that which is good, and soar over all the snares of the enemy. For, as saith one of the Saints, "He that hath made fervent his understanding, and hath lift up his soul and migrated to heaven, and hath thus called upon his Master, and remembered his own sins, and spoken concerning the forgiveness of the same, and with hot tears hath besought the Lover of mankind to be merciful to him: such an one, I say, by his continuance in such words and considerations, layeth aside every care of this life, and waxeth superior to human passions, and meriteth to be called an associate of God." Than which state what can be more blessed and higher? May the Lord vouchsafe thee to attain to this blessedness!

'Lo I have shown thee the way of the commandments of the Lord, and have not shunned to declare unto thee all the counsel of God. And now I have fulfilled my ministry unto thee. It remaineth that thou gird up the loins of thy mind, obedient to the Holy One that hath called thee, and be thou thyself holy in all manner of conversation: for, "Be ye holy: for I am holy," saith the Lord. And the chief prince of the Apostles also writeth, saying, "If ye call on the Father, who without respect of persons judgeth according to every man's work, pass the time of your sojourning here in fear; knowing that ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, from your vain conversation received by tradition from your fathers, but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot."

Barlaam
putteth
Ioasaph
once more
in mind of
his redemp-
tion,

Is. xi. 6

Ταῦτα οὖν πάντα ἐν καρδίᾳ τιθέμενος, μέμνησο ἀδιαλείπτως, πρὸ ὀφθαλμῶν ἔχων αἰεὶ τὸν φόβον τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τὸ φρικῶδες αὐτοῦ κριτήριον, τὴν φαιδρότητά τε τῶν δικαίων ἣν μέλλουσιν ἐν ἐκείνῳ ἀπολαβεῖν τῷ αἰῶνι, καὶ τὴν κατήφειαν τῶν ἁμαρτωλῶν ἐν τῷ σκοτεινῷ βαθυτάτῳ, τὴν ἀσθένειάν τε καὶ ματαιότητα τῶν παρόντων καὶ τὸ τῶν μελλόντων ἀτελεύτητον, ὅτι Πᾶσα σὰρξ χόρτος καὶ πᾶσα δόξα ἀνθρώπου ὡς ἄνθος χόρτου· ἐξηράνθη ὁ χόρτος καὶ τὸ ἄνθος αὐτοῦ ἐξέπεσε, τὸ δὲ ῥῆμα Κυρίου μένει εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα. ταῦτα μελέτα διὰ παντός· καὶ ἡ εἰρήνη τοῦ Θεοῦ εἴη μετὰ σοῦ, φωτίζουσά σε καὶ συνετιζουσα καὶ εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν ἄγουσα τῆς σωτηρίας, καὶ πᾶν θέλημα πονηρὸν πόρρω διώκουσα τοῦ νοός σου, σφραγίζουσα δὲ τὴν ψυχὴν σου τῷ τοῦ σταυροῦ σημείῳ, ἵνα μηδὲν σοι πλησιάζῃ τῶν τοῦ πονηροῦ σκανδάλων, ἀλλ' ἄξιωθῆς ἐν πάσῃ τελειότητι τῶν ἄρετῶν τῆς μελλούσης ἐπιτυχεῖν ἀτελευτήτου καὶ ἀδιαδόχου βασιλείας, καὶ τῷ φωτὶ περιλαμφθῆναι τῆς μακαρίας καὶ ζωαρχικῆς Τριάδος, τῆς ἐν Πατρὶ καὶ Υἱῷ καὶ ἁγίῳ Πνεύματι δοξαζομένης.

XXI

Τοιοῦτοις οὖν ἠθικοῖς ῥήμασι νοουθησας ὁ τιμιώτατος γέρον τὸν τοῦ βασιλέως υἱόν, εἰς τὴν 179 ἰδίαν ἀπήει ξενίαν. οἱ δὲ ὑπηρέται τοῦ νέου καὶ παιδαγωγοὶ τὴν συχινὴν αὐτοῦ εἰσέλευσιν ἐν τῷ παλατίῳ ὀρώντες ἐθαύμαζον. εἰς δὲ τῶν προεχόντων ἐν αὐτοῖς, ὃν ὡς πιστότατον καὶ εὐγνώ-
300

‘All these things therefore store thou up in
 thine heart, and remember them unceasingly, ever
 keeping before thine eyes the fear of God, and
 his terrible judgement seat, and the splendour
 of the righteous which they shall receive in the
 world to come, and the shame of sinners in the
 depths of darkness, and the frailty and vanity
 of things present, and the eternity of things
 hereafter; for, “All flesh is grass, and all the
 glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass
 withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away:
 but the word of the Lord endureth for ever.”
 Meditate upon these things alway and the peace
 of God be with thee, enlightening and informing
 thee, and leading thee into the way of salvation,
 chasing afar out of thy mind every evil wish,
 and sealing thy soul with the sign of the Cross,
 that no stumbling block of the evil one come nigh
 thee, but that thou mayest merit, in all fulness
 of virtue, to obtain the kingdom that is to come,
 without end or successor, and be illumined with
 the light of the blessed life-giving Trinity, which,
 in the Father, and in the Son, and in the Holy
 Ghost, is glorified.’

of the
 vanity of
 life, and of
 judgement
 to come

XXI

WITH such moral words did the reverend elder
 exhort the king’s son, and then withdrew to his own
 hospice. But the young prince’s servants and tutors
 marvelled to see the frequency of Barlaam’s visits to
 the palace; and one of the chiefest among them,

Zardan, a
 tutor of
 Ioasaph,
 is troubled
 about
 Barlaam’s
 visits

μονα κατέστησεν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ παλατιου τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ, Ζαρδὰν καλούμενος, φησὶ πρὸς τὸν τοῦ βασιλέως υἱόν· Οἶδας πάντως, ὦ δέσποτα, ὅσος ἐπ' ἐμοὶ ὁ τοῦ σοῦ πατρὸς φόβος καὶ ὅση μου ἢ πρὸς αὐτὸν πίστις· διό με ὡς οἰκέτην πιστότατον καθυπηρετεῖν σοι παρεκελεύσατο. νυνὶ δὲ τὸν ἄνδρα τούτον τὸν ξένον συχνῶς ὀρῶν ὀμιλοῦντά σοι, δέδοικα μὴ ποτε τῆς τῶν Χριστιανῶν εἴη θρησκείας, πρὸς ἣν λίαν ὑπεχθῶς ὁ σὸς πατήρ διαίκεται· καὶ τῆς θανατηφόρου εὐρεθίσομαι ὑπεύθυνος ψήφου. εἴτε οὖν τῷ βασιλεῖ τὰ περὶ αὐτοῦ γνώρισον, εἴτε τοῦ λοιποῦ παῦσαι τούτῳ προσομιλεῖν· εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἔκβαλόν με τοῦ σοῦ προσώπου, ὡς ἂν μὴ μεμπτέος ὦ, καὶ ἄλλον 180 αἴτησαι τὸν πατέρα σου ἀγαγεῖν ἐνταῦθα.

Ὁ δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱὸς ἔφη πρὸς αὐτόν· Τοῦτο πρὸ πάντων, ὦ Ζαρδάν, ποίησον. καθέστητι σὺ ἐνδοθεν τοῦ παραπετάσματος, καὶ ἄκουσον τῆς αὐτοῦ πρὸς με ὀμιλίας· καὶ εἴθ' οὕτως λαλήσω σοι τί δεῖ ποιῆσαι.

Μέλλοντος δὲ τοῦ Βαρλαάμ εἰσελθεῖν πρὸς αὐτόν, εἰσήγαγε τὸν Ζαρδάν ἐντὸς τοῦ παραπετάσματος, καὶ λέγει τῷ γέροντι· Ἀνακεφαλαίωσαί μοι τὰ τῆς ἐνθέου σου διδασκαλίας, ὡς ἂν κραταιότερον ἐμφυτευθῆ μου τῇ καρδίᾳ. ὑπολαβὼν δὲ ὁ Βαρλαάμ πολλὰ περὶ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς εἰς αὐτὸν εὐσεβείας ἐφθέγγετο, καὶ ὡς αὐτὸν μόνου δεῖ ἀγαπᾶν ἐξ ὅλης καρδίας, καὶ ἐξ ὅλης ψυχῆς, καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς διανοίας, καὶ τὰς αὐτοῦ φυλάττειν ἐντολὰς φόβῳ τε καὶ πόθῳ. καὶ ὅτι αὐτὸς ἐστὶν ὁ ποιητὴς ὁρατῶν τε πάντων καὶ ἰορατῶν. ἐφ' οἷς καὶ τὴν τοῦ πρώτου ἀνθρώπου

whom, for his fidelity and prudence, the king had set over his son's palace, named Zardan, said to the prince, 'Thou knowest well, sir, how much I dread thy father, and how great is my faith toward him: wherefore he ordered me, for my faithfulness, to wait upon thee. Now, when I see this stranger constantly conversing with thee, I fear he may be of the Christian religion, toward which thy father hath a deadly hate; and I shall be found subject to the penalty of death. Either then make known to thy father this man's business, or in future cease to converse with him. Else cast me forth from thy presence, that I be not blameable, and ask thy father to appoint another in my room.'

The king's son said unto him, 'This do, Zardan, first of all. Sit thou down behind the curtain, and hear his communication with me: and then thus will I tell thee what thou oughtest to do.'

Ioasaph
admitteth
Zardan
to overhear
Barlaam's
discourse

So when Barlaam was about to enter into his presence, Ioasaph hid Zardan within the curtain, and said to the elder, 'Sum me up the matter of thy divine teaching, that it may the more firmly be implanted in my heart.' Barlaam took up his parable and uttered many sayings touching God, and righteousness toward him, and how we must love him alone with all our heart, and with all our soul, and with all our mind, and keep his commandments with fear and love: and how he is the Maker of all things visible and invisible. Thereon he called to remembrance the creation

διάπλασιν ὑπεμίμησκει, τὴν τε δοθείσαν αὐτῷ ἐντολὴν καὶ τὴν ταύτης παρίβασιν, καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ τῇ παραβάσει τοῦ πλάσαντος καταδίκην. εἶτα καθ-
 εξῆς τὰ ἀγαθὰ ἀπηριθμεῖτο, ὧν ἀθετήσαντες τὴν ἐντολὴν ἑαυτοὺς ἀπεκλείσαμεν· καὶ αὖθις ἐμέμνη- 181
 το τῶν λυπηρῶν, ὅσα μετὰ τὴν ἐκείνων ἀποτυχίαν κατέλαβεν ἀθλίως ἡμᾶς. ἐπὶ τούτοις τὰ τῆς φιλαν-
 θρωπίας ἐπήγει, ὅπως τῆς ἡμετέρας φροντίζων ὁ Δημιουργὸς σωτηρίας διδασκάλους ἀπέστειλε καὶ προφήτας τὴν τοῦ Μονογενοῦς κηρύττοντας σάρκωσιν· ἔπειτα καὶ τὴν ἐκείνου κύθοδον, τὴν ἐναυθρώπησιν, τὰς εὐεργεσίας, τὰ θαύματα, καὶ τὰ ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν τῶν ἀχαρίστων παθήματα, τὸν σταυρόν, τὴν λόγχην, τὸν ἐκούσιον θάνατον· τέλος, τὴν ἐπανόρθωσιν ἡμῶν, τὴν ἀνάκλησιν, τὴν εἰς τὸ πρῶτον ἀγαθὸν ἐπίνοδον· μετὰ ταῦτα, τὴν ἐκδεχομένην τοὺς ἀξίους τῶν οὐρανῶν βασιλείαν, τὴν ὑποκειμένην τοῖς φαύλοις βύσανον, τὸ μὴ σβεννύμενον πῦρ, τὸ μὴ λήγον σκότος, τὸν ἀθάνατον σκώληκα, καὶ ὅσῃν ἄλλῃν οἱ τῆς ἁμαρτίας δούλοι κόλασιν ἑαυτοῖς ἐθισαύρισαν. ταῦτα διεξελθὼν καὶ εἰς ἡθικὴν διδασκαλίαν τὸν λόγον τελέσας, πολλά τε περὶ καθαρότητος βίου δια-
 λεχθεὶς, καὶ τῆς τῶν παρόντων ματαιότητος καταγνοῦς, τὴν ἀθλιότητά τε τῶν τούτοις προσ-
 τετηκότων διελέγξας, εἰς εὐχὴν κατέληξε. καὶ ἀπερίτρεπτον αὐτῷ ἐπευξάμενος καὶ ἀκλινῆ τὴν ὁμολογίαν τῆς ὀρθοδόξου πίστεως, ἀνεπίληπτόν τε τὸν βίον καὶ καθαρωτάτην τὴν πολιτείαν, ὁ μὲν, τέλος ἐπιθεὶς τῇ εὐχῇ, πρὸς τὴν ξενίαν αὖθις ἀπῆει.

of the first man, the command given unto him, and his transgression thereof, and the sentence pronounced by the Creator for this transgression. Then he reckoned up in order the good things wherefrom we excluded ourselves by the disannulling of his commandment. Again he made mention of the many grievous misfortunes that unhappily overtook man, after the loss of the blessings. Besides this he brought forward God's love toward mankind; how our Maker, heedful of our salvation, sent forth teachers and prophets proclaiming the Incarnation of the Only-begotten. Then he spake of the Son, his dwelling among men, his deeds of kindness, his miracles, his sufferings for us thankless creatures, his Cross, his spear, his voluntary death; finally, of our recovery and recall, our return to our first good estate; after this, of the kingdom of heaven awaiting such as are worthy thereof; of the torment in store for the wicked; the fire that is not quenched, the never ending darkness, the undying worm, and all the other tortures which the slaves of sin have laid up in store for themselves. When he had fully related these matters, he ended his speech with moral instruction, and dwelt much upon purity of life, and utterly condemned the vanity of things present, and proved the utter misery of such as cleave thereto, and finally made an end with prayer. And therewith he prayed for the prince, that he might hold fast the profession of the Catholick Faith without turning and without wavering, and keep his life blameless and his conversation pure, and so ending with prayer again withdrew to his hospice.

Barlaam
summeth
up for the
prince the
teaching of
the Church

Ὁ δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱός, τὸν Ζαρδὰν προσκαλεσάμενος καὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ γυμνάζων διίθουσαι, ἔφη· Ἦκουσας ὁποῖά μοι ὁ σπερμολόγος οὗτος διαλέγεται, ἀπατήσαί με ταῖς κεναῖς αὐτοῦ πιθανολογίαις πειρώμενος καὶ ἀποστερήσαι τῆς τερπνῆς ταύτης εὐφροσύνης καὶ ἀπολαύσεως, καὶ ξένῳ λατρεύσαι Θεῷ; ὁ δὲ Ζαρδάν· Τί σοι ἔδοξεν, ἔφη, ὦ βασιλεῦ, 182 πειράζειν με τὸν σὸν οἰκέτην; οἶδα κατὰ βῆθος εἰσδύναί σου τῇ καρδίᾳ τοὺς λόγους τοῦ ἀνδρός· εἰ μὴ γὰρ τοῦτο ἦν, οὐκ ἂν αὐτῷ ἠδέως τε καὶ ἀειαλείπτως ὠμίλεις. καὶ γε ἡμεῖς οὐκ ἀγνοοῦμεν τουτὶ τὸ κήρυγμα· ἀλλ' ἐξ ὅτου ὁ σὸς πατήρ διωγμὸν ἄσπονδον κατὰ τῶν Χριστιανῶν ἐξήγειρεν, ἀπηλάθησαν αὐτοὶ τῶν ἐντεῦθεν, καὶ ἐσίγησε τὸ κήρυγμα αὐτῶν. εἰ δὲ νῦν ἀρεστόν σοι τὸ δόγμα κατεφάνη καὶ τὸ σκληρὸν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐπίπονον ἀναδέξασθαι ἰσχύεις, κατευθυνθείη σου τὰ θελήματα εἰς τὸ ἀγαθόν. ἐγὼ δὲ τί ποιήσω, πρὸς μὲν τὴν τοιαύτην σκληρότητα μηδ' ἀντοφθαλμῆσαι δυναίμενος, τῷ δὲ φόβῳ τοῦ βασιλέως τὴν ψυχὴν ἐν ὀδύναις καὶ ἀλγηδύσι μεριζόμενος; τί ἀπολογήσομαι αὐτῷ, ἀμελῶς τοῖς αὐτοῦ διατεθεῖς προστίγμασι, καὶ τῷ ἀνδρὶ τούτῳ τῆς πρὸς σὲ παραχωρήσας εἰσόδου;

Ἐφη δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱός· Ἐγὼ μὲν, τῆς πολλῆς σου πρὸς με εὐγνωμοσύνης μηδεμίαν ἄλλην ἀξίαν ἀμοιβὴν γινώσκων, ταύτην καὶ ὑπεραξίαν εὐρηκῶς ἐπ' εὐεργεσίᾳ τῇ σῇ, κατὰδηλον ποιῆσαί σοι τὸ ὑπὲρ φύσιν ἀγαθὸν ἔργον πεποίηκα, τοῦ γνωρίσαι σε εἰς ὃ γεγένησαι καὶ τὸν Δημιουργὸν ἐπιγινῶναι ἀπολιπόντα τε τὸ σκότος τῷ φωτὶ προσδραμεῖν· καὶ ἠλπιζον ἄμα 183

But the king's son called Zardan forth, and, to try his disposition, said unto him, 'Thou hast heard what sort of discourses this babbler maketh me, endeavouring to be-jape me with his specious follies, and rob me of this pleasing happiness and enjoyment, to worship a strange God.' Zardan answered, 'Why hath it pleased thee, O prince, to prove me that am thy servant? I wot that the words of that man have sunk deep into thine heart; for, otherwise, thou hadst not listened gladly and unceasingly to his words. Yea, and we also are not ignorant of this preaching. But from the time when thy father stirred up truceless warfare against the Christians, the men have been banished hence, and their teaching is silenced. But if now their doctrine commend itself unto thee, and if thou have the strength to accept its austerity, may thy wishes be guided straight toward the good! But for myself, what shall I do, that am unable to bear the very sight of such austerity, and through fear of the King am divided in soul with pain and anguish? What excuse shall I make, for neglecting his orders, and giving this fellow access unto thee?'

The King's son said unto him, 'I knew full well that in none other wise could I requite thee worthily for thy much kindness: and therefore have I tasked myself to make known unto thee this more than human good, which doth even exceed the worth of thy good service, that thou mightest know to what end thou wast born, and acknowledge thy Creator, and, leaving darkness, run to the light. And I hoped that when thou heardest

Ioasaph
triumph
Zardan, but
may not
beguile him,

and
pleadeth
with him
to say
nought to
the king

τῷ ἀκούσαί σε πόθῳ ἀσχέτῳ τούτῳ ἀκολουθῆσαι. ἀλλ' ἐψεύσθην, καθὼς ὄρω, τῆς ἐλπίδος, χλιαρῶς σε βλέπων πρὸς τὰ λαληθέντα διακείμενον. τῷ δὲ βασιλεῖ καὶ πατρί μου εἰ ταῦτα δηλώσεις, οὐδὲν ἕτερον ποιήσεις ἢ μερίμναις αὐτοῦ καὶ λύπαις τὴν ψυχὴν ἀηδέσεις. ἀλλ', εἴπερ αὐτῷ εὐγνωμονεῖς, μηδὸλως ἄχρι καιροῦ τοῦ προσήκουτος ἀναγγείλῃς τι περὶ τούτων. ταῦτα μὲν πρὸς αὐτὸν λαλήσας, ἐφ' ὑδάτων ἐδόκει σπείρειν· εἰς ψυχὴν γὰρ ἀσύνητον οὐκ εἰσελεύσεται σοφία.

Civ. Theogr.,
106, 107

Τῇ ἐπαύριον δὲ ὁ Βαρλαὰμ ἐλθὼν τὰ τῆς ἀποδημίας ὠμίλει· ὁ δέ, τὸν τούτου μὴ φέρων χωρισμόν, τὴν ψυχὴν ἠνιάτο καὶ δακρῦν τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐπεπλήρωτο. πολλὰ δὲ ὁ γέρον αὐτῷ διαλεχθεῖς, καὶ ἀκλόνητον διαμένειν ἐν τῷ ἀγαθῷ μαρτυρίαν, λόγοις τε παρακλητικοῖς στηρίξας αὐτοῦ τὴν καρδίαν, ἰλαρῶς αὐτὸν ἐξαποστείλαι ἠξίου· ἅμα δὲ καὶ προέλεγεν οὐκ εἰς μακρὸν αὐτοὺς ἐνοῦσθαι ἐνώσει ἀδιαιρέτῳ. ὁ δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱός, μὴ δυνάμενος ἐπὶ πλείον κόπους τῷ γέροντι παρέχειν καὶ τῆς ποθομένης αὐτὸν κωλύειν ὁδοῦ, ἅμα δὲ καὶ ὑφορώμενος μὴ ¹⁸⁴ δῆλα τὰ περὶ αὐτὸν ὁ Ζαρδὰν ἐκεῖνος τῷ βασιλεῖ ποιήσεται καὶ τιμωρίαις αὐτὸν ὑποβύβλη, λέγει πρὸς αὐτόν· Ἐπίπερ σοι τοῦτο ἔδοξε, πάτερ πνευματικὴ καὶ διδασκάλων ἄριστε καὶ καλοῦ παντός ἐμοὶ πρόξενε, τοῦ καταλιπεῖν με τῇ τοῦ κόσμου ματαιότητι συναναστρέφεσθαι καὶ σέ πορευθῆναι εἰς τὸν τῆς πνευματικῆς ἀναπαύσεως τόπον, οὐκ ἔτι σε κατέχειν καὶ παρεμποδίζειν τολμῶ. Ἄπιθι οὖν τῇ τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰρήνῃ φρουρού-

thereof thou wouldst follow it with irresistible desire. But, as I perceive, I am disappointed of my hope, seeing that thou art listless to that which hath been spoken. But if thou reveal these secrets to the king my father, thou shalt but distress his mind with sorrows and griefs. If thou be well disposed to him, on no account reveal this matter to him until a convenient season.' Speaking thus, he seemed to be only casting seed upon the water; for wisdom shall not enter into a soul void of understanding.

Upon the morrow came Barlaam and spake of his departure: but Ioasaph, unable to bear the separation, was distressed at heart, and his eyes filled with tears. The elder made a long discourse, and adjured him to continue unshaken in good works, and with words of exhortation established his heart, and begged him to send him cheerfully on his way; and at the same time he foretold that they should shortly be at one, never to be parted more. But Ioasaph, unable to impose fresh labours on the elder, and to restrain his desire to be on his way, and suspecting moreover that the man Zardan might make known his case to the King and subject him to punishment, said unto Barlaam, 'Since it seemeth thee good, my spiritual father, best of teachers and minister of all good to me, to leave me to live in the vanity of the world, while thou journeyest to thy place of spiritual rest, I dare no longer let and hinder thee. Depart therefore, with the peace of God for thy guardian, and ever in thy worthy

Barlaam
taketh his
leave of
Ioasaph,

μενος, καὶ τῆς ἐμῆς ἰθλιότητος ἐν ταῖς τιμίαις σου εὐχαίς διὰ παντός μέμνησο διὰ τὸν Κύριον, ἵνα δυνηθῶ καταλαβεῖν σε καὶ τὸ σὸν βλέπειν τίμιον πρόσωπον πάντοτε. ποιήσον δέ μου μίαν αἴτησιν καί, ἐπεὶ περ οὐκ ἠθέλησάς τι λαβεῖν ὑπὲρ τῶν συνασκητῶν σου, δέξαι καὶ ὑπὲρ σεαυτοῦ μικρόν τι χρῆμα εἰς διατροφήν καὶ ἰμάτιον εἰς ἀμφίασιν. ὁ δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀπεκρίνατο· Εἰ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀδελφῶν μου οὐκ ἔδεξάμην τι παρὰ σοῦ (οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐκείνοι χρήζουσιν ἐπιλαβέσθαι τῶν ὑλῶν τοῦ κόσμου ὧν ἐκόντες ἐμάκρυναν), πῶς ἐμαυτῷ περιποιήσομαι ὅπερ ἐκείνοις ἀπηγόρευσα; εἰ μὲν γὰρ καλὸν ἦν ἢ τῶν χρημάτων κτήσις, ἐκείνοις ἂν πρὸ ἐμοῦ τούτων μετέδωκα· ἐπεὶ δὲ ὀλεθρίαν τὴν αὐτῶν ἐπίσταμαι κτήσιν, οὔτε ἐκείνους, οὔτε μὴν ἐμαυτὸν τοῖς τοιούτοις ὑποβαλῶ βρόχοις.

Ὡς δὲ καὶ ἐν τούτῳ πείθειν οὐκ εἶχε, δευτέρας ἱκετηρίας ἀρχή, καὶ δευτέραν πάλιν αἴτησιν ποιεῖται, μὴ πάντη αὐτοῦ παριδεῖν τὰς δεήσεις, μηδὲ 185 πᾶσαν αὐτῷ καταχέαι τὴν ἰθθυμίαν, ἀλλὰ καταλιπεῖν αὐτῷ τὸ ἔρρικνωμένον ἰμάτιον ἐκείνο καὶ τραχὺ παλλίον, ἅμα μὲν εἰς μνήμην τῆς τοῦ διδασκάλου ἀσκήσεως, ἅμα δὲ εἰς φυλακτήριον αὐτῷ ἀπὸ πάσης σατανικῆς ἐνεργείας, λαβεῖν δὲ παρ' αὐτοῦ ἕτερον ἂντ' ἐκείνου· Ὡς ἂν, τὸ παρ' ἐμοῦ, φησί, δοθὲν ὁρῶν, τὴν ἐμὴν ἐπὶ μνήμης φέρης ταπεινότητα.

Ὁ δὲ γέρων ἔφη· Τὸ μὲν παλαιὸν καὶ διερωγὸς δοῦναί σοι καὶ λαβεῖν καινὸν ἔνδυμα, οὐ θέμις, ἵνα μὴ τοῦ μικροῦ κύπου μου τὴν ἀμοιβὴν ἐνθάδε ὑπολαβεῖν κατακριθῶ· ἵνα δέ σου τὴν

prayers, for the Lord's sake, think upon my misery, that I may be enabled to overtake thee, and behold thine honoured face for ever. But fulfil this my one request; since thou couldest not receive aught for thy fellow monks, yet for thyself accept a little money for sustenance, and a cloak to cover thee.' But Barlaam answered and said unto him, 'Seeing that I would not receive aught for my brethren (for they need not grasp at the world's chattels which they have chosen to forsake), how shall I acquire for myself that which I have denied them? If the possession of money were a good thing, I should have let them share it before me. But, as I understand that the possession thereof is deadly, I will hazard neither them nor myself in such snares.'

But when Ioasaph had failed once again to persuade Barlaam, 'twas but a sign for a second petition, and he made yet another request, that Barlaam should not altogether overlook his prayer, nor plunge him in utter despair, but should leave him that stiff shirt and rough mantle, both to remind him of his teacher's austerities and to safe-guard him from all the workings of Satan, and should take from him another cloak instead, in order that 'When thou seest my gift,' said he, 'thou mayest bear my lowliness in remembrance.'

But the elder said, 'It is not lawful for me to give thee my old and worn out vestment, and take one that is new, lest I be condemned to receive here the recompense of my slight labour. But, not to

and
refuseth
to take a
gift at
parting

Ioasaph
would
lieve keep
Barlaam's
hair shirt
and mantle

Barlaam
granteth
him his
desire,

προθυμίαν μὴ ἐγκόψω, παλαιὰ καὶ μηδὲν τῶν ἐμῶν διαφέροντα ἔστωσαν τὰ διδόμενά μοι παρὰ σοῦ. ζητήσας δὲ ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱὸς τρίχιναν ῥάκη παλαιά, καὶ ταῦτα δούς τῷ γέροντι, τὰ ἐκείνου λαβὼν ἔχαιρε, πάσης πορφύρας καὶ βασιλικῆς ἕλουργίδος τιμιώτερα ταῦτα ἀσυγκρίτως ἡγούμενος.

Ἄλλο δὲ θεϊότατος Βαρλαάμ, ἀπιέναι ὅσον οὐπω βουλόμενος, τὰ τῆς ἐκδημίας ὠμίλει, καὶ τελευταίαν αὐτῷ διδασκαλίαν προσῆγεν· Ἄδελφέ, λέγων, ἡγαπημένε καὶ τέκνον γλυκύτατον, ὃ διὰ τοῦ Εὐαγγελίου ἐγέννησα, οἶδας τίτι ἐστρατεύθης βασιλεῖ καὶ πρὸς τίνα τὰς ὁμολογίας σου διέθου. δεῖ οὖν βεβαίως ταύτας φυλάξαι, καὶ τὰ τῆς στρατείας προθύμως τελέσαι, ὅσα ὑπέσχου ἐν τῇ τῆς ὁμολογίας χάρτῃ τῷ πάντων Δεσπότη, 186 πάσης παρουσίας τῆς ἐπουρανίου στρατιῆς καὶ συμμαρτυρούσης, ἅμα δὲ καὶ ἀπογραφομένης τὰ ὁμολογηθέντα, ἅτινα φυλάττων μακάριος ἔση. μηδὲν οὖν τῶν παρόντων Θεοῦ καὶ τῶν αὐτοῦ προκρίνης ἀγαθῶν. τί γὰρ ἂν οὕτω φοβερὸν εἴη τῶν παρόντων, ὡς γέεννα πυρὸς αἰωίου, μήτε τοῦ καίοντος ὄλως φῶς ἔχοντος, μήτε τοῦ κολάζοντος ποτε λήγοντος; τί δὲ πάλιν τῶν τοῦ κόσμου καλῶν τηλικούτων εὐφραίνου, ὡς Θεὸς αὐτὸς ἐκείνος τοῖς ἀγαπήσασι χαριζόμενος; οὐπερ τὸ κάλλος μὲν ἄφαιτον, δυναστεία δὲ ἄμαχος καὶ ἡ δόξα αἰδίου· οὐπερ τὰ ἀγαθία, τὰ τοῖς αὐτοῦ φίλοις ἀποκείμενα, πάντων τῶν ὀρωμένων ἀσυγκρίτως ὑπερέχει, ἃ ὀφθαλμὸς οὐκ εἶδε, καὶ οὖς οὐκ ἤκουσε, καὶ ἐπὶ καρδίαν ἀνθρώπου οὐκ ἀνέβη· ὧν κληρονόμος

1 Cor. 17. 15

1 Cor. 11. 9

thwart thy willing mind, let the garments given me by thee be old ones, nothing different from mine own.' So the king's son sought for old shirts of hair, which he gave the aged man, rejoicing to receive his in exchange, deeming them beyond compare more precious than any regal purple.

Now saintly Barlaam, all but ready for to start, ^{and} spake concerning his journey, and delivered ^{biddeth} Ioasaph ^{him} his last lesson, saying, ' Brother beloved, and dearest ^{farewell} son, whom I have begotten through the Gospel, thou knowest of what King thou art the soldier, and with whom thou hast made thy covenant. This thou must keep steadfastly, and readily perform the duties of thy service, even as thou didst promise the Lord of all in the script of thy covenant, with the whole heavenly host present to attest it, and record the terms; which if thou keep, thou shalt be blessed. Esteem therefore nought in the present world above God and his blessings. For what terror of this life can be so terrible as the Gehenna of eternal fire, that burneth and yet hath no light, that punisheth and never ceaseth? And which of the goodly things of this world can give such gladness as that which the great God giveth to those that love him? Whose beauty is unspeakable, and power invincible, and glory everlasting; whose good things, prepared for his friends, exceed beyond comparison all that is seen; which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man:

ἀναδειχθείης, τῇ τοῦ Θεοῦ φρουρούμενος κραταιο-
τάτῃ χειρὶ.

Ὁ δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱός, δάκρυσι συγκεχυ- 187
μένος, ἠνιάτο καὶ ἤσχαλλε, φιλοστόργου πατρὸς
καὶ διδασκάλου ἀρίστου ἀπολειφθῆναι μὴ ἀνεχό-
μενος· Καὶ τίς μοι, φησὶν, ὦ πάτερ, τὴν σὴν
πληρώσει τάξιν; ὑπὸ τίνι δὲ ἐγὼ τοιοῦτω ποιμένι
καὶ ὀδηγῷ ψυχικῆς σωτηρίας γενήσομαι; τί τοῦ
σοῦ παραμύθιον ποιήσομαι πόθου; ἰδοὺ γὰρ ἐμέ
τὸν πονηρὸν δούλον καὶ ἀποστάτην τῷ Θεῷ
προσήγαγες, καὶ εἰς υἱοῦ καὶ κληρονόμου κατέ-
στησας τάξιν, καὶ τὸν ἀπολωλότα καὶ ὀρειάλωτον,
τὸν παντὶ θηρίῳ ἕτοιμον εἰς βοράν, ἐζήτησας,
καὶ τοῖς ἀπλανέσι κατέμιξας Θεοῦ προβάτους·
καὶ ἔδειξάς μοι τὴν ἐπίτομον τῆς ἀληθείας ὁδόν,
ἐξαγαγὼν με τοῦ σκότους καὶ τῆς σκιᾶς τοῦ
θανάτου, καί, τοὺς πόδας μου μεταγαγὼν ἐκ
τῆς ὀλισθηρᾶς καὶ θανατηφόρου καὶ σκολιωτάτης
καὶ καμπύλης ἀτραποῦ, μεγάλων καὶ θαυμασίων
μοι γέγονας πρόξενος ἀγαθῶν, καὶ ὧν οὐδεὶς
ἐξαρκέσειε λόγος τὸ ὑπερέχον διηγησασθαι.
μεγάλων καὶ αὐτὸς ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ τοῦ μικροῦ
μετάσχοις τοῦ Θεοῦ δωρεῶν· καὶ τῆς ἐμῆς
εὐχαριστίας ὑστέρημα πληρῶσαι Κύριος, ὁ μόνος
νικῶν ταῖς τῶν δωρεῶν ἀντιδόσεσι τοὺς αὐτὸν
ἀγαπῶντας.

Ὁ δὲ Βαρλαάμ, τῆς θρηνηφδίας αὐτὸν ἐκ-
κόπτων, ἀναστὰς εἰς εὐχὴν ἴστατο, καὶ τῷ
χείρει εἰς οὐρανοὺς δίαρας· Ὁ Θεός, ἔλεγε, καὶ
Πατὴρ τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ὁ
φωτίσας τὰ πρὶν ἐσκοτισμένα, καὶ τὴν ὀρατὴν 188
ταύτην καὶ ἀόρατον κτίσιν ἐκ τοῦ μὴ ὄντος

Mat.
xviii. 12

Cp. Luke i.
79; Ps.
lxxxviii. 5

whereof mayest thou be shown an inheritor, preserved by the mighty hand of God !'

Here the king's son burst into tears of pain and vexation, unable to bear the parting from a loving father and excellent teacher. 'And who,' quoth he, 'shall fill thy place, O my father? And whom like unto thee shall I find to be shepherd and guide of my soul's salvation? What consolation may I find in my loss of thee? Behold thou hast brought me, the wicked and rebellious servant, back to God, and set me in the place of son and heir! Thou hast sought me that was lost and astray on the mountain, a prey for every evil beast, and folded me amongst the sheep that had never wandered. Thou hast shown me the direct road to truth, bringing me out of darkness and the shadow of death, and, changing the course of my feet from the slippery, deadly, crooked and winding pathway, hast ministered to me great and marvellous blessings, whereof speech would fail to recount the exceeding excellence. Great be the gifts that thou receivest at God's hand, on account of me who am small! And may the Lord, who in the rewards of his gifts alone overpasseth them that love him, supply that which is lacking to my gratitude!'

Here Barlaam cut short his lamentation, and rose and stood up to pray, lifting up his either hand, and saying, 'O God and Father of our Lord Jesu Christ, which didst illuminate the things that once were darkened, and bring this visible and invisible

Ioasaph
is sore
distrest at
his loss

Barlaam's
parting
prayer

παραγαγών, ὁ τὸ σὸν ἐπιστρέψας πλάσμα καὶ
 μὴ εἰσας ἡμᾶς ὑπίσω τῆς ἀφροσύνης ἡμῶν
 πορεύεσθαι, εὐχαριστοῦμέν σοι, καὶ τῇ σῇ σοφίᾳ
 καὶ δυνάμει τῷ Κυρίῳ ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστῷ, δι'
 οὗ καὶ τοὺς αἰῶνας ἐποίησας, πεσόντας τε ἡμᾶς
 ἀνέστησας, καὶ πεπλημμεληκόσι τὰς ἁμαρτίας
 ἀφήκας, πλανηθέντας ἐπανήγαγες, αἰχμαλωτι-
 σθέντας ἐλυτρώσω, τεθνηκότας ἐξωποίησας τῷ
 τιμίῳ τοῦ Υἱοῦ σου καὶ δεσποτικῷ αἵματι. σὲ
 οὖν ἐπικαλοῦμαι, καὶ τὸν μονογενῆ σου Υἱόν,
 καὶ τὸ πανίγιόν σου Πνεῦμα· ἔπιε ἐπὶ τὸ
 λογικόν σου πρόβατον τοῦτο, τὸ προσελθὸν
 δι' ἐμοῦ τοῦ ἀναξίου εἰς θυσίαν σοι, καὶ ἁγίασον
 αὐτοῦ τὴν ψυχὴν τῇ σῇ δυνάμει καὶ χάριτι·
 ἐπίσκεψαι τὴν ἄμπελον ταύτην τὴν φυτευθεῖσαν
 διὰ τοῦ Ἁγίου σου Πνεύματος, καὶ δὸς αὐτὴν
 καρποφορήσαι καρπὸν δικαιοσύνης· ἐνίσχυσον
 αὐτόν, βεβαιῶν ἐν αὐτῷ τὴν διαθήκην σου, καὶ
 ἐξελοῦ τῆς ἀπάτης τοῦ διαβόλου. τῇ σοφίᾳ

Cp. Ps.
 lxxx. 14

Ps. cxliii. 10

τοῦ ἁγαθοῦ σου Πνεύματος δίδαξον αὐτόν ποιεῖν
 τὸ θέλημά σου, καὶ τὴν βοήθειάν σου μὴ ἀφέλης
 ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, ἀξιῶν σὺν ἐμοὶ τῷ ἀχρείῳ σου οἰκέτῃ
 τῶν ἀτελευτήτων σου ἁγαθῶν κληρουόμενον γενέ-
 σθαι, ὅτι εὐλογητὸς εἶ καὶ δεδοξασμένος εἰς τοὺς
 αἰῶνας. ἀμήν.

Τελέσας δὲ τὴν εὐχὴν καὶ ἐπιστραφεῖς, κατη-
 σπάσατο τὸ τέκνον ἡδὴ τοῦ ἐπουρανοῦ Πατρός. 189
 εἰρήνην τε αὐτῷ ἐπευξάμενος καὶ σωτηρίαν αἰώ-
 νιον, ἐξῆλθε τοῦ παλατίου, καὶ ἀπῆει χαίρων
 καὶ εὐχαριστῶν τῷ Θεῷ, τῷ εὐδώσαντι τὴν
 ὁδὸν αὐτοῦ εἰς ἁγιάθον.

creation out of nothing, and didst turn again this thine handiwork, and sufferedst us not to walk after our foolishness, we give thanks to thee and to thy Wisdom and Might, our Lord Jesu Christ, by whom thou didst make the worlds, didst raise us from our fall, didst forgive us our trespasses, didst restore us from wandering, didst ransom us from captivity, didst quicken us from death by the precious blood of thy Son our Lord. Upon thee I call, and upon thine only begotten Son, and upon the Holy Ghost. Look upon this thy spiritual sheep that hath come to be a sacrifice unto thee through me thine unworthy servant, and do thou sanctify his soul with thy might and grace. Visit this vine, which was planted by thy Holy Spirit, and grant it to bear fruit, the fruit of righteousness. Strengthen him, and confirm in him thy covenant, and rescue him from the deceit of the devil. With the wisdom of thy good Spirit teach him to do thy will, and take not thy succour from him, but grant unto him, with me thine unprofitable servant, to become an inheritor of thine everlasting bliss, because thou art blessed and glorified for ever. Amen.'

When that he had ended his prayer, he turned him round and embraced Ioasaph, now a son of his heavenly father, wishing him eternal peace and salvation, and he departed out of the palace, and went his way, rejoicing and giving thanks to God, who had well ordered his steps for good.

Barlaam
quitteth
the palace

XXII

Ὁ Ἰωάνναφ δέ, μετὰ τὸ ἐξελθεῖν τὸν Βαρλαάμ,
 εὐχῆ ἑαυτὸν ἐδίδου καὶ δάκρυσι θερμοτύτοις,
 καὶ ἔλεγεν· ὦ Θεός, εἰς τὴν βοήθειαν μου πρό-
 σχες. Κύριε, εἰς τὸ βοηθησαί μοι σπεῦσον, ὅτι
 σοι ἐγκαταλέλειπται ὁ πτωχός, ὀρφανῶ σὺ ἦσθα
 βοηθός· ἐπίβλεψον ἐπ' ἐμέ καὶ ἐλέησόν με, ὁ
 πάντας θέλων σωθῆναι καὶ εἰς ἐπίγνωσιν ἀλη-
 θείας ἐλθεῖν, σώσόν με καὶ ἐνίσχυσόν με τὸν
 ἀνάξιον τοῦ πορευθῆναι τὴν ὁδὸν τῶν ἁγίων
 σου ἐντολῶν, ὅτι ἐγὼ μὲν ἀσθενῆς καὶ ταλαί-
 πωρος καὶ ποιῆσαι τὸ ἀγαθὸν οὐχ ἰκανός· σὺ
 δὲ σώζειν με δυνατός, ὁ πάντα τὰ ὀρατὰ καὶ
 τὰ ἀόρατα συκρατῶν καὶ συνέχων. μὴ ἐάσης
 με ὀπίσω τῶν θελημάτων τῆς σαρκὸς τῶν πο-
 νηρῶν πορεύεσθαι· ἀλλὰ τὸ σὸν δίδαξον ποιεῖν
 θέλημα, καὶ συντήρησόν με εἰς τὴν αἰώνιον σου
 καὶ μακαρίαν ζωὴν. ὦ Πάτερ, καὶ Υἱέ, καὶ θεῖον
 Πνεῦμα, ἡ ὁμοούσιος καὶ ἀδιαίρετος Θεότης, σὲ
 ἐπικαλοῦμαι καὶ σὲ δοξάζω· σὲ γὰρ ὑμνεῖ πᾶσα
 κτίσις, καὶ σὲ δοξολογοῦσιν αἱ νοεραὶ τῶν
 ἀσωμίτων δυνάμεις εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας. ἀμήν.

Ἐκτοτε οὖν πάση φυλακῇ ἐτήρει ἑαυτὸν,
 καθαρότητα ψυχῆς τε καὶ σώματος ἑαυτῷ περι-
 ποιούμενος, ἐγκρατεία τε συζῶν καὶ προσευχαῖς
 ὀλονύκτοις καὶ δεήσεσιν. ἡμέρας μὲν γὰρ πολ-
 λάκις περικοπτόμενος τῇ τε τῶν συνόντων αὐτῷ
 συναυλία, ἔσθ' ὅτε καὶ τῇ τοῦ βασιλέως πρὸς
 αὐτὸν ἐπιδημία ἢ τῇ αὐτοῦ εἰς ἐκείνους μετα-
 κλήσει, ἢ νυξ αὐτῷ τὰ τῆς ἡμέρας ἀνεπλήρου

XXII

AFTER Barlaam was gone forth, Ioasaph gave himself unto prayer and bitter tears, and said, ‘O God, haste thee to help me: O Lord, make speed to help me, because the poor hath committed himself unto thee; thou art the helper of the orphan. Look upon me, and have mercy upon me; thou who willest have all men to be saved and to come unto the knowledge of the truth, save me, and strengthen me, unworthy though I be, to walk the way of thy holy commandments, for I am weak and miserable, and not able to do the thing that is good. But thou art mighty to save me, who sustainest and holdest together all things visible and invisible. Suffer me not to walk after the evil will of the flesh, but teach me to do thy will, and preserve me unto thine eternal and blissful life. O Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, the consubstantial and undivided Godhead, I eall upon thee and glorify thee. Thou art praised by all creation; thou art glorified by the intelligent powers of the Angels for ever and ever. Amen.’

From that time forth he kept himself with all vigilance, seeking to attain purity of soul and body, and living in continency and prayers and intercessions all night long. In the day-time he was often interrupted by the company of his fellows, and at times by a visit from the king, or a call to the king’s presence, but the night would then make good the

Ioasaph
calleth
on God
for help.

and
continueth
in vigil
and prayer

Ps. cxxiii. 2
(Sept.)

ὑστερήματα, ἐν εὐχαῖς καὶ δάκρυσι μέχρι διαφάυ-
ματος ἵσταμένου αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸν Θεὸν ἐπικαλου-
μένου· ὅθεν τὸ προφητικὸν ἐκεῖνο ῥήμα ἐπ' αὐτὸν
ἐπληροῦτο· Ἐν ταῖς νυξὶν ἐπάρατε τὰς χεῖρας
ὑμῶν εἰς τὰ ἴγια, καὶ εὐλογεῖτε τὸν Κύριον.

Ὁ δὲ Ζαρδὰν ἐκεῖνος, τὴν τοιαύτην αὐτοῦ αἰ-
σθόμενος διαγωγὴν καὶ λύπης πληρούμενος, μερί-
μναις τε δειναῖς τὴν ψυχὴν βαλλόμενος, οὐκ εἶχεν
ὅ τι καὶ δράσειε· τέλος, τῇ ἀνία καταπονηθείς, εἰς
τὸν ἑαυτοῦ ἀπεδήμησεν οἶκον, ἄρρωστέιν προσποι-
ούμενος. ὡς δὲ εἰς γνῶσιν τῷ βασιλεῖ τοῦτο ἐλη-
λύθει, ἄλλον μὲν ἀντ' αὐτοῦ τῶν πιστοτάτων
καθυπηρετεῖν τῷ νίῳ ἔξαπέστειλεν· αὐτὸς δέ, τῆς
τοῦ Ζαρδὰν ἐπιμελούμενος ὑγείας, ἰατρὸν αὐτῷ
πέμπει δοκιμώτατον καὶ φροντίδος ὅτι πολλῆς
ἀξιοῖ θεραπευθῆναι.

Ὁ δὲ ἰατρός, ἐπεὶ τῷ βασιλεῖ οὗτος κεχαρι-
σμένος ἦν, ἐπιμελῶς ἐπεσκέψατο, καί, ἄριστα
διαγνοὺς τὰ κατ' αὐτόν, τῷ βασιλεῖ θῦττον
ἀναγγέλλει, ὡς Ἐγώ, φησί, οὐδενὸς νοσήματος
αἴτιον ἐν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ εὑρεῖν δεδύνημαι· ἔνθεν
τοι καὶ ὑπολαμβάνω, ἀθυμία τινὶ τὴν ψυχὴν
βληθέντα, τοῦτον μαλακισθῆναι. ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς,
τούτων ἀκούσας τῶν ῥημάτων, ὑπέλαβε βαρέως
αὐτῷ τὸν νῖον διατεθῆναι, καὶ τούτου χάριν
λυπηθέντα αὐτὸν ὑποχωρῆσαι. μαθεῖν δὲ τὸ
πρᾶγμα ἀκολούθως βουλόμενος, δεδήλωκε τῷ
Ζαρδὰν, ὡς Λῦριον ἐλεύσομαι, φησί, θεωρήσαί 191
σε, καὶ τὰ τῆς ἐπισυμβύσεως σοι διαγνῶναι
ἄρρωστίας.

Ὁ Ζαρδὰν δέ, ταύτης ἀκούσας τῆς ἀγγελίας,
ἅμα πρῶτὸν περιβαλλόμενος αὐτοῦ τὸ ἱμάτιον,

shortcomings of the day, whilst he stood, in prayer and weeping until daybreak, calling upon God. Whence in him was fulfilled the saying of the prophet, 'In nights raise your hands unto holy things; and bless ye the Lord.'

But Zardan observed Ioasaph's way of life, and was full of sorrow, and his soul was pierced with grievous anxieties; and he knew not what to do. At the last, worn down with pain, he withdrew to his own home, feigning sickness. When this had come to the knowledge of the king he appointed in his place another of his trusty men to minister unto his son, while he himself, being concerned for Zardan's health, sent a physician of reputation, and took great pains that he should be healed.

Zardan is troubled thereat and feigneth sickness

The physician, seeing that Zardan was in favour with the king, attended him diligently, and, having right well judged his case, soon made this report to the king; 'I have been unable to discover any root of disease in the man: wherefore I suppose that this weakness is to be ascribed to distress of spirit.' But, on hearing his words, the king suspected that his son had been wroth with Zardan, and that this slight had caused his retirement. So, wishing to search the matter, he sent Zardan word, saying 'To-morrow I shall come to see thee, and judge of the malady that hath befallen thee.'

The physician cannot detect his disease

But Zardan, on hearing this message, at daybreak wrapt his cloak around him and went to the king,

Zardan visiteth the king

πορεύεται πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα. καὶ εἰσελθὼν προσεκύνησεν αὐτῷ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς. ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς, Τί, φησί, παρεβίωσω ἑαυτὸν παραγενέσθαι; αὐτὸς γὰρ ἠθέλον ἐπισκέψασθαί σε, καὶ πᾶσι γνωρίσαι τὴν πρὸς σέ μου φιλίαν. ὁ δὲ ἀντέφησεν· Ἡ ἐμὴ, βασιλεῦ, ἀσθένεια οὐκ ἔστι τῶν συνήθων ἀνθρώποις ἀρρωστιῶν· ἀλλ' ἐκ λυπηρᾶς καὶ ἐμμερίμου ψυχῆς τῆς καρδίας ὀδυνωμένης συνωδυνήθη τὸ σῶμα. ἀφροσύνη δέ μοι ἦν οὕτως ἔχοντά με μὴ δουλικῶς πρὸς τὸ σὸν παραγενέσθαι κρύτος, ἀλλὰ τὴν σὴν βασιλείαν προσμένειν ἕως ἐμοῦ τοῦ οἰκέτου σκυλῆναι. τοῦ βασιλέως οὖν πυνθανομένου τίς ἢ τῆς ἀθυμίας αὐτοῦ αἰτία, ὑπολαβὼν ὁ Ζαρδάν, Μέγας ἐμοὶ κίνδυνος, ἔφη· καὶ μεγάλων ἐγὼ τιμωριῶν ἄξιος, πολλῶν δὲ θανάτων ἔνοχος καθέστηκα, ὅτι σοῦ τοῖς προστάγμασιν ἀμελῶς διατεθεὶς ἀνίας σοι πολλῆς ὅσον οὐδέπω πρόξενος γέγονα.

Αὕθις δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς, Καὶ τίνα σὺ ἀμέλειαν ἠμέληκας; ἤρητο· τί δὲ τὸ περιέχον σε δέος; Ἐν τῇ περὶ τὸν κύριόν μου τὸν υἱόν σου ἀκριβεῖα ἠμέληκα, ἔφη. πονηρὸς γὰρ ἄνθρωπος καὶ γόνης ἔλθων ὠμίλησεν αὐτῷ τὰ τῆς θρησκείας τῶν Χριστιανῶν. εἶτα διηγεῖται κατὰ μέρος τῷ βασιλεῖ τὰ λαληθέντα παρὰ τοῦ γέροντος πρὸς τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ, καὶ μεθ' ὅσης ἡδουῆς ἐκείνος τὸν λόγον ἐδέξατο, καὶ ὡς ὅλος τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐγεγόνει. πρὸς δὲ καὶ 192 τὴν κλῆσιν ἐδῆλου τοῦ γέροντος, Βαρλαάμ τοῦτον κυλεῖσθαι εἰπών. ἀκηκοει γὰρ καὶ πρότερον ὁ βασιλεὺς τὰ περὶ τοῦ Βαρλαάμ καὶ τῆς ἀκροτάτης ἀσκήσεως αὐτοῦ. ὡς δ' εἰς ἀκοὰς ταῦτα ἦλθε τῷ βασιλεῖ, κλόνῳ εὐθύς ἐκ τῆς περιπε-

and entered and fell in obeisance on the ground. The king spake unto him, 'Why hast thou forced thyself to appear? I was minded to visit thee myself, and so make known to all my friendship for thee.' He answered, 'My sickness, O king, is no malady common to man; but pain of heart, arising from an anxious and careful mind, hath caused my body to suffer in sympathy. It had been folly in me, being as I am, not to attend as a slave before thy might, but to wait for thy Majesty to be troubled to come to me thy servant.' Then the king enquired after the cause of his despondency; Zardan answered and said, 'Mighty is my peril, and mighty are the penalties that I deserve, and many deaths do I merit, for that I have been guilty of neglect of thy behests, and have brought on thee such sorrow as ne'er before.'

Again said the king, 'And of what neglect hast thou been guilty? And what is the dread that encompasseth thee?' 'I have been guilty,' said he, 'of negligence in my close care of my lord thy son. There came an evil man and a sorcerer, and communicated to him the precepts of the Christian religion.' Then he related to the king, point by point, the words which the old man spake with his son, and how gladly Ioasaph received his word, and how he had altogether become Christ's. Moreover he gave the old man's name, saying that it was Barlaam. Even before then the king had heard tell of Barlaam's ways and his extreme severity of life; but, when this came to the ears of the king, he was

Zardan
discovereth
to the king
the visit of
Barlaam

σούσης αὐτῷ ἀθυμίας βάλλεται, καὶ θυμοῦ πληροῦται, μικροῦ καὶ ἀποπήγνυται τῷ ἀκούσματι. καὶ αὐτίκα προσκαλεῖται Ἄραχὴν τινα οὕτω λεγόμενον, ὃς καὶ τῶν δευτερείων μετὰ τὸν βασιλέα ἤξιοῦτο, καὶ πρῶτος αὐτῷ ἐν πίσυραις ταῖς ἀποκρύφους συμβουλίας ἐτύγγαυεν ἅμα δὲ καὶ τῆς ἀστρολογίας ἐπιστήμων ἦν ὁ ἀνὴρ. πρὸς ὃν παραγενόμενον τὸ συμβᾶν ὁ βασιλεὺς σὺν ἀθυμῖα πολλῇ καὶ ἀδημονίᾳ διηγείται. ὁ δέ, τὸν τάραχον αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν σύγχυσιν τῆς ψυχῆς θεασάμενος, Ἄταραχί σοι, φησί, ἔστω καὶ ἄλυπα, ὦ βασιλεῦ· οὐκ ἀνέλπιστον γὰρ ἡμῖν ἔτι τὸ μεταπεσεῖν αὐτόν· ἀλλὰ καὶ λίαν βεβαιότατα γινώσκω θᾶπτον αὐτόν καὶ ἔξαρνήσασθαι τὴν τοῦ πλάνου ἐκείνου διδασκαλίαν, καὶ τῷ σῶ συνθέσθαι θελήματι.

Τούτοις οὖν τοῖς ῥήμασι τὸν βασιλέα εἰς τὸ εὐθυμότερον ὁ Ἄραχῆς μεταβαλὼν, τῇ περὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα διασκέψει μελέτην ἐποιοῦντο. Καὶ τοῦτο, φησί, ὦ βασιλεῦ, πρὸ πάντων ποιήσωμεν· καταλαβεῖν σπεύσωμεν τὸν δεινὸν Βαρλαάμ. καὶ εἰ τούτου ἐπιτύχωμεν, οὐκ ἀστοχῆσομεν, εὖ οἶδα, 193 τοῦ σκοποῦ, οὐδὲ ψευσθησόμεθα τῆς ἐλπίδος. ἀλλ' ἐκείνος αὐτός, ἢ ῥήμασι πιθανοῖς ἢ βασάνων ὀργάνοις πολυειδέσι πεισθεῖς, ἅκων ἂν ὁμολογήσειε ψευδῆ καὶ πεπλανημένα φάσκειν, καὶ τὸν κύριόν μου καὶ υἱόν σου τοῦ πατρῷου ἔχεσθαι μεταπίσειε δόγματος. εἰ δὲ ἐκείνον μὲν καταλαβεῖν οὐ δυνηθείημεν, ἕτερον ἐγὼ ἐπίσταμαι πρεσβύτην μοιερημίτην, Ναχὼρ καλούμενον, ὅμοιον τῷ Βαρλαάμ κατὰ πάντα, ὃν οὐκ ἔστι διαγνῶναι μὴ ἐκείνον ὑπάρχειν, τῆς ἡμετέρας

straightway astonished by the dismay that fell on him, and was filled with anger, and his blood well-nigh curdled at the tidings. Immediately he bade call one Araches, who held the second rank after the king, and was the chief in all his private councils: besides which the man was learned in star-lore. When he was come, with much despondency and dejection the king told him of that which had happened. He, seeing the king's trouble and confusion of mind, said, 'O king, trouble and distress thyself no more. We are not without hope that the prince will yet change for the better: nay, I know for very certain that he will speedily renounce the teaching of this deceiver, and conform to thy will.'

The king
calleth
for his
counsellor
Araches

By these words then did Araches set the king in happier frame of mind; and they turned their thoughts to the thorough sifting of the matter. 'This, O king,' said Araches, 'do we first of all. Make we haste to apprehend that infamous Barlaam. If we take him, I am assured that we shall not miss the mark, nor be cheated of our hope. Barlaam himself shall be persuaded, either by persuasion or by divers engines of torture, against his will to confess that he hath been talking falsely and at random, and shall persuade my lord, thy son, to cleave to his father's creed. But if we fail to take Barlaam, I know of an eremite, Nachor by name, in every way like unto him: it is impossible to distinguish the one from the other. He

Araches
plotteth
how to
recover
Ioasaph
to idolatry

δόξης ὄντα, καὶ διδύσκαλον ἔμὸν ἐν τοῖς μαθή-
 μισι γενόμενον. τούτῳ ὑπαγορεύσας ἐγὼ, νύκτωρ
 ἀπελθὼν, πάντα κατὰ μέρος ἀφηγήσομαι. εἶτα,
 κρατηθῆναι τὸν Βαρλαάμ διαφημήσαντες, τοῦτον
 παραστησόμεθα ὃς καὶ Βαρλαάμ ἑαυτὸν ὀνο-
 μάτας, τὰ τῶν Χριστιανῶν πρεσβεύειν προσποιή-
 σεται, καὶ τούτους διεκδικῶν φανήσεται. εἶτα,
 μετὰ πολλὴν διύλεξιν ἠττώμενος, κατὰ κράτος
 ἐκνικηθήσεται. καὶ ταῦτα ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱὸς
 θεώμενος, ὡς ὁ Βαρλαάμ μὲν ἠττήθη, τὰ δὲ
 ἡμέτερα ὑπερικῆ, τοῖς νικῶσι πάντως συνθήσεται
 μέγα πρὸς τούτοις καὶ τὸ τὴν σὴν αἰδέεσθαι
 βασιλείαν καὶ τὰ σοὶ κεχαρισμένα ποιεῖν τιθέ-
 μενος. ἐπιστραφήσεται γὰρ καὶ ὁ τὸ προσωπεῖον
 τοῦ Βαρλαάμ ὑποδύς, καὶ πεπλανῆσθαι αὐτὸν
 διαβεβαιώσειε.

Ἦσθη ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ τοῖς λαληθείσι, καὶ
 ἄριστα βουλευσασθαι ἔδοξε, κεναῖς ἐπερειδόμενος
 ἐλπίσιν. ἔνθεν τοι καὶ τὸν Βαρλαάμ ἔναγχος 194
 μαθῶν ὑποχωρήσαι, χειρώσασθαι ἔσπευδε. λό-
 χοις οὖν καὶ λοχαγοῖς τῶν διεξόδων τὰς πλείους
 διειληφώς, μίαν δὲ τῶν ὁδῶν, ἣν πασῶν μᾶλλον
 ὑφωράτο, αὐτός, ἵπποις ἐπιβάς, ἀνὰ κράτος
 ἐδίωκε, προκαταλαβεῖν αὐτὸν ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου
 διανοούμενος. ἐν ὅλαις δὲ ἐξ ἡμέραις κοπιήσας,
 μάτην τεταλαιπωρήκει. εἶτα, αὐτὸς μὲν ἐν τιμῇ
 τῶν βασιλικῶν παλατίων ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς διακει-
 μένῳ προσμείνας, τὸν Ἀραχὴν μετὰ ἵππέων οὐκ
 ὀλίγων ἕως αὐτῆς τῆς Σενααρίτιδος ἐρήμου ἐπὶ ζή-
 τησιν ἀπέστειλε τοῦ Βαρλαάμ. καταλαβὼν δὲ
 ἐκεῖνος τὸν τόπον, πάντας τοὺς περιοίκους διε-
 τάμαξε· καὶ τῶνδε μὴ ἑωρακέναι ποτὲ τὸν ἄνδρα

is of our opinion, and was my teacher in studies. I will give him the hint, and go by night, and tell him the full tale. Then will we blazon it abroad that Barlaam hath been caught; but we shall exhibit Nachor, who, calling himself Barlaam, shall feign that he is pleading the cause of the Christians and standing forth as their champion. Then, after much disputation, he shall be worsted and utterly discomfited. The prince, seeing Barlaam worsted, and our side victorious, will doubtless join the victors; the more so that he counteth it a great duty to reverence thy majesty, and do thy pleasure. Also the man who hath played the part of Barlaam shall be converted, and stoutly proclaim that he hath been in error.'

The king was delighted with his words, and rooked himself on idle hopes, and thought it excellent counsel. Thereupon, learning that Barlaam was but lately departed, he was zealous to take him prisoner. He therefore occupied most of the passes with troops and captains, and, himself, mounting his chariot, gave furious chase along the one road of which he was especially suspicious, being minded to surprise Barlaam at all costs. But though he toiled by the space of six full days, his labour was but spent in vain. Then he himself remained behind in one of his palaces situate in the country, but sent forward Araches, with horsemen not a few, as far as the wilderness of Senaar, in quest of Barlaam. When Araches arrived in that place, he threw all the neighbour folk into commotion: and when they constantly affirmed that they had

The king
sendeth
Araches in
pursuit of
Barlaam

βεβαιωσαμένων, ἐπὶ τὰς ἐρήμους ὁ ἄρχων τοὺς εὐσεβεῖς θηρεύσων ἐξήγει. πολὺ τε τῆς ἐρήμου διοδεύσας διάστημα, ὄρη τε περικυκλώσας καὶ ἀτριβεῖς φύραγγας πεζεύσας καὶ δυσβάτους, μετὰ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ ὄχλων ἰκρώρειάν τινα καταλαβὼν, καὶ στὰς ἐπ' αὐτῆς, ὁρᾷ κατὰ τὴν ὑπώρειαν φά- 195
λαγγα ἐρημιτῶν περιπατοῦσαι. καὶ εὐθύς τῷ τοῦ ἄρχοντος προστάγματι πάντες ἐπ' αὐτοὺς θέουσιν ἀπνευστί, ἄλλος ἄλλον τοῖς δρόμοις φθῦσαι φιλονεικοῦντες· καὶ φθάσαντες, περιε-
χύθησαν αὐτοῖς κύνες ὡσεὶ πολλοὶ ἢ θηρία ποηιρά τινα καὶ μισίνθρωπα· καὶ κρατοῦσι τοὺς ἄνδρας τῷ τε εἶδει καὶ τῇ καταστάσει σεμνοτά-
τους, καὶ τὰ σήμαντρα τῆς ἐρημικῆς καταστάσεως ἐπὶ τῶν προσώπων φέροντας· καὶ τούτους σύρον-
τες τῷ ἄρχοντι παρέστησαν, οὐ θορυβηθέντας ὄλως, οὐκ ἀγευνές τι καὶ σκυθρωπὸν ἐνδειξα-
μένους ἢ φθελγασμένους. ὁ δὲ προάγων αὐτῶν καὶ οἰονεὶ καθηγούμενος πήραν ἐβάσταζε τριχίνην, μεστὴν λειψύμων προεκδημησάντων τινῶν ἁγίων Πατέρων.

Κατανοήσας δὲ αὐτοὺς ὁ Ἀραχίης, ὡς οὐκ εἶδε τὸν Βαρλαάμ (ἐγίνωσκε γὰρ αὐτόν), συνεχύθη τῇ λύπῃ. λέγει δὲ πρὸς αὐτούς· Ποῦ ἔστιν ὁ ἀπατεῶν ἐκεῖνος, ὁ τὸν υἱὸν πλανήσας τοῦ βασιλέως; ὁ δὲ τὴν πήραν βαστάζων ἀπεκρίνατο· Οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκεῖνος ἐν ἡμῖν· μηδὲ γένοιτο· φεύγει γὰρ ἡμᾶς τῇ τοῦ Χριστοῦ διωκόμενος χάριτι. ἐν ὑμῖν δὲ τὰς οἰκίσεις ἔχει· ὁ ἄρχων ἔφη· Γινώσκεις οὖν αὐτόν; Naί, φησὶν ὁ ἐρημίτης· οἶδα τὸν ἀπατεῶνα λεγόμενον, ὃς ἔστιν ὁ διάβολος, ὁ μέσον ὑμῶν κατοικῶν καὶ παρ' ὑμῶν λατρευόμενός τε

never seen the man, he went forth into the desert places, for to hunt out the Faithful. When he had gone through a great tract of desert, and made the circuit of the fells around, and journeyed a-foot over untrodden and pathless ravines, he and his hosts arrived at a plateau. Standing thereon, he descried at the foot of the mountain a company of hermits a-walking. Straightway at their governor's word of command all his men ran upon them in breathless haste, vying one with another, who should arrive first. When they arrived, they came about the monks like so many dogs, or evil beasts that plague mankind. And they seized these men of reverend mien and mind, that bore on their faces the hall-mark of their hermit life, and haled them before the governor; but the monks showed no sign of alarm, no sign of meanness or sullenness, and spake never a word. Their leader and captain bore a wallet of hair, charged with the relics of some holy Fathers departed this life.

Araches
captureth
a band
of monks,

When Araches beheld them, but saw no Barlaam—for he knew him by sight—he was overwhelmed with grief, and said unto them, 'Where is that deceiver who hath led the king's son astray?' The bearer of the wallet answered, 'He is not amongst us, God forbid! For, driven forth by the grace of Christ, he avoideth us; but amongst you he hath his dwelling.' The governor said, 'Thou knowest him then?' 'Yea,' said the hermit, 'I know him that is called the deceiver, which is the devil, who dwelleth in your midst and is worshipped

and
questioneth
them
concerning
Barlaam

καὶ θεραπευόμενος. ὁ ἄρχων λέγει· Περὶ τοῦ Βαρλαάμ ἐγὼ τὴν ζήτησιν ἔχω, καὶ τοῦτον ἠρόμην σε μαθεῖν ποῦ ἔστιν· ὁ δὲ μοναχός· Καὶ ἵνα τί, 196 φησὶν, ἀλληλόλλως ἐλάλησας, περὶ τοῦ ἀπατήσαντος τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ βασιλέως τὴν πεύσιν προσαγαγών; εἰ γὰρ τὸν Βαρλαάμ ἐζήτηεις, ἔδει σε πάντως εἰπεῖν· Ποῦ ἔστιν ὁ ἐκ τῆς πλάνης ἐπιστρέψας καὶ σώσας τὸν τοῦ βασιλέως υἱόν; ἐκεῖνος γὰρ ἀδελφὸς ἡμῶν ὑπάρχει καὶ συνασκητής· ἐκ πολλῶν δὲ ἤδη ἡμερῶν οὐ τεθεάμεθα αὐτόν. ὁ δὲ Ἄραχής· Τὸ οἶκημα αὐτοῦ, φησὶν, ὑπόδειξον. ὁ ἀσκητὴς ἀπεκρίνατο· Εἰ θεάσασθαι ὑμᾶς ἠθέλεν, ἐκεῖνος ἂν εἰς συνάντησιν ὑμῶν ἐξῆλθεν. ἡμῖν δ' οὖν οὐκ ἔξεστι τὸ δωμάτιον αὐτοῦ ὑμῖν γνωρίσαι.

Θυμοῦ ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἐμπίμπλαται ὁ ἄρχων, καὶ φησι πρὸς αὐτόν, ὀργίλον ἅμα καὶ θηριῶδες ἐμβλέψας· Ξένῳ νυνὶ θανάτῳ ὑμᾶς θανατώσω, εἰ ἐξ αὐτῆς τὸν Βαρλαάμ οὐ παραστήσετε μοι· Καὶ τί, φησὶν ὁ ἀσκητὴς, ὁρᾶς ἐν ἡμῖν, οὐπερ ἀντεχόμενοι δυσάποσπάστως τῆς παρούσης διακεισόμεθα ζωῆς, καὶ τὸν παρὰ σοῦ ἐπαχθησόμενον φοβηθῶμεν θάνατον; χάριν γὰρ σοι μᾶλλον ὁμολογήσομεν, ὅτι τῆς ἀρετῆς ἐχομένους τοῦ βίου ἐξήγαγες. δεδοίκαμεν γὰρ οὐ μικρῶς τὸ τοῦ τέλους ἄδηλον, μὴ εἰδότες πῶς ἔχοντας ἡμᾶς καταλήψεται, μὴ που γνώμης ὄλισθος ἢ ἐπήρειά 197 τις δαιμονικὴ τῆς προαιρέσεως τὴν ἔνστασιν μεταστρέψῃ, καὶ ἕτερα φρονεῖν ἢ ποιεῖν παρὰ τὰ τῷ Θεῷ ὁμολογημένα μεταπίσειεν. ὅθεν τυχεῖν οὖν ἐλπίζετε ὄλως ἀπειπόντες, μὴ ὀκνήσητε πειεῖν ὅπερ βούλεσθε. οὔτε γὰρ τὸ τοῦ θεοφιλοῦς ἡμῶν

and served by you.' The governor said, 'It is for Barlaam that I make search, and I asked thee of him, to learn where he is.' The monk answered, 'And wherefore then spakest thou in this ambiguous manner, asking about him that had deceived the king's son? If thou wast seeking Barlaam, thou shouldst certainly have said, "Where is he that hath turned from error and saved the king's son?"' Barlaam is our brother and fellow-monk. But now for many days past we have not seen his face.' Said Araches, 'Show me his abode.' The monk answered, 'Had he wished to see you, he would have come forth to meet you. As for us, it is not lawful to make known to you his hermitage.'

Thereupon the governor waxed full of indignation, and, casting a haughty and savage glance upon him, said, 'Ye shall die no ordinary death, except ye immediately bring Barlaam before me.' 'What,' said the monk, 'seest thou in our case that should by its attractions cause us to cling to life, and be afraid of death at thy hands? Whereas we should the rather feel grateful to thee for removing us from life in the close adherence to virtue. For we dread, not a little, the uncertainty of the end, knowing not in what state death shall overtake us, lest perchance a slip of the inclination, or some spiteful dealing of the devil, may alter the constancy of our choice, and mis-persuade us to think or do contrary to our covenants with God. Wherefore abandon all hope of gaining the knowledge that ye desire, and shrink not to work your will. We shall neither reveal the dwelling-

The
monks
defy
Araches

ἀδελφοῦ οἰκητήριον, καίτοι γε εἰδότες, ὑποδείξομεν, οὔτε ἄλλα τινὰ ὑμῖν λαυθίνοντα μοναστήρια προδώσομεν, ταύτη τὸν θάνατον ἐκφυγεῖν κακῶς ἀνεχόμενοι· ἀλλὰ καλῶς μᾶλλον θανούμεθα, ἰδρώτας ἀρετῆς πρότερον, καὶ νῦν ἀνδραγαθίας αἷμα, τῷ Θεῷ προσενέγκαντες.

Οὕτω παρησιασαμένους οὐκ ἐνεγκὼν ὁ ἀλιτήριος, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὸ γενναῖον τοῦ φρονήματος ὀξύτατα κινήσεις, πολλαῖς αὐτοὺς περιέβαλε πληγαῖς καὶ βασάνοις· ὧν τὸ μεγαλόψυχον καὶ γενναῖον καὶ τῷ τυράννῳ ἄξιον θαύματος ἐνομίσθη. ὡς δὲ μετὰ πολλὰς τιμωρίας πείθειν οὐκ εἶχεν, οὔτε ὑποδείξαι τις αὐτῷ τὸν Βαρλαάμ ἠνείχετο, λαβὼν τούτους, ἐπὶ τὸν βασιλέα κελεύει τυπτομένους καὶ προπηλακίζομένους ἄγεσθαι, βαστάζοντας καὶ τὴν πῆραν τῶν λειψάνων.

XXIII

Δι' ἡμερῶν δὲ οὐκ ὀλίγων προσάγει τούτους τῷ βασιλεῖ, καὶ τὰ κατ' αὐτοὺς δῆλα τίθησιν. εἶτα παριστᾷ κατὰ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ δεινὰ θυμομαχοῦντος. καὶ ὃς ἰδὼν αὐτούς, τῷ θυμῷ ὑπερξέσας, μαινομένῳ ἐφέκει. τύπτεσθαι τε αὐτοὺς ἀνηλεῶς κελεύσας, ὡς εἶδε ταῖς πληγαῖς χαλεπῶς κατα- 198 κοπέοντας, μόλις τῆς πολλῆς ἀνενεγκὼν μανίας, παύσασθαι τοὺς τύπτοντας κελεύει. καὶ φησι πρὸς αὐτούς· Τί τὰ ὀστᾶ ταῦτα τῶν τεθνεώτων περιφέρετε; εἰ, ὧν τὰ ὀστᾶ εἰσι ποθοῦντες, ταῦτα βαστάζετε, ταύτη τῇ ὥρᾳ θήσομαι καὶ ὑμᾶς μετ' αὐτῶν, ἵνα, τῶν ποθουμένων τυχόντες, χάριν μοι

place of our brother, whom God loveth, although we know it, nor shall we betray any other monasteries unbeknown to ye. We will not endure to escape death by such cowardice. Nay, liefer would we die honourably, and offer unto God, after the sweats of virtue, the life-blood of courage.'

That man of sin could not brook this boldness of speech, and was moved to the keenest passion against this high and noble spirit, and afflicted the monks with many stripes and tortures. Their courage and nobility won admiration even from that tyrant. But, when after many punishments he failed to persuade them, and none of them consented to discover Barlaam, he took and ordered them to be led to the king, bearing with them the wallet with the relics, and to be beaten and shamefully entreated as they went.

Araches
tormenteth
the monks
and at the
last sendeth
them to
the king

XXIII

AFTER many days Araches brought them to the king, and declared their case. Then he set them before the bitterly incensed king: and he, when he saw them, boiled over with fury and was like to one mad. He ordered them to be beaten without mercy, and, when he saw them cruelly mangled with scourges, could scarcely restrain his madness, and order the tormentors to cease. Then said he unto them, 'Why bear ye about these dead men's bones? If ye carry these bones through affection for those men to whom they belong, this very hour I will set you in their company, that ye may meet your

The king
receiveth
them
cruelly and
asketh why
they carry
relics in
a wallet

ὁμολογήσητε. ὁ δὲ τῆς θείας ἐκείνης φάλαγγος ἕξαρχος καὶ καθηγητῆς παρ' οὐδὲν τὰς τοῦ βασιλέως τιθέμενος ἀπειλᾶς, ὡς μηδενὸς αὐτῷ συμβεβηκότος ἀνιανοῦ, ἐλευθέρα φωνῆ καὶ λαμπροτάτῳ προσώπῳ καὶ τὴν ἐνοικοῦσαν τῇ ψυχῇ σημαίνοντι χάριν ἔφη· Ἐὰ ὅστ' αὐτὰ τὰ καθαρὰ καὶ ἄγια περιφέρομεν, ὦ βασιλεῦ, τὸν πόθον τε ἀφοσιούμενοι ὧν εἰσι θαυμασίων ἀνδρῶν, καὶ τῆς ἀσκήσεως αὐτῶν καὶ θεοφιλοῦς πολιτείας εἰς μνήμην ἑαυτοὺς ἄγοντες καὶ πρὸς τὸν ὅμοιον διεγείροντες ζῆλον, τὴν ἀνάπαυσίν τε ἐνοπτριζόμενοι καὶ τρυφὴν ἐν ἧ νῦν διώγουσι· καὶ τούτους μὲν μακαρίζοντες, ἀλλήλους δὲ παραθίγοντες τοῖς αὐτῶν ἕξακολουθεῖν ἔχνεσι σπευδομεν. πρὸς δέ, καὶ τὴν τοῦ θανάτου ἑαυτοῖς περιποιούμεθα μνήμην, πᾶν ὠφέλιμον οὖσαν καὶ πρὸς τοὺς τῆς ἀσκήσεως ἀγωνίας προθύμως ἀναπτεροῦσαν, καὶ 199 ἀγιασμόν δὲ τῇ τούτων ἀρυόμεθα προσψαύσει.

Αὐθις δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς, Εἰ ὠφέλιμος, φησίν, ἡ τοῦ θανάτου μνήμη, καθὼς φατε, τί μὴ τοῖς ἐν τοῖς σώμασιν ὑμῶν ὁστέοις τὴν τούτου ὑποδέχεσθε μνήμην, τοῖς οἰκείοις ὑμῖν καὶ ὅσον οὐπω φθαρσομένοις, ἢ περ τοῖς ἀλλοτριόις τούτοις καὶ διεφθαρμένοις;

Καὶ ὁ μοναχός, Πέντε μὲν, φησίν, ἐμοῦ εἰρηκότος αἰτίας τῆς τῶν λειψάνων περιφορᾶς, πρὸς μίαν αὐτὸς ἀνταποκρινόμενος, χλευάζειν ἡμᾶς δοκεῖς· ἀλλ' ἐναργέστερον, εὖ ἴσθι, τὰ τῶν προτετελευτηκότων ὅστ' αὐτὴν τοῦ θανάτου παριστῶσι μνήμην, ἤγε τῶν ζώντων. ἀλλ', ἐπείπερ ταύτ' οὕτως εἶναι γινώσκεις καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ σαρκί σου ὅστ' αὐτὸν θάνατόν σοι ὑποτυποῦσι, τί μὴ καὶ

(p. John
Dam. adv.
Constant.
labal. 2;
Chrys. Ad
Romanos
Hom. 3²

2 Kings xiii.
21; Ecclus.
xlviii. 13;
Acts v.
14. 16; xix.
11, 12

lost friends and be duly grateful to me.' The captain and leader of that godly band, setting at naught the king's threats, showing no sign of the torment that he had undergone, with free voice and radiant countenance that signified the grace that dwelt in his soul, cried out, 'We carry about these clean and holy bones, O king, because we attest in due form our love of those marvellous men to whom they belong : and because we would bring ourselves to remember their wrestlings and lovely conversation, to rouse up ourselves to the like zeal ; and because we would catch some vision of the rest and felicity wherein they now live, and thus, as we call them blessed, and provoke one another to emulate them, strive to follow in their footsteps : because moreover, we find thereby that the thought of death, which is right profitable, lendeth wings of zeal to our religious exercises ; and lastly, because we derive sanctification from their touch.'

Their
leader
telleteth of
the virtue
of relics,

Again said the king, ' If the thought of death be profitable, as ye say, why should ye not reach that thought of death by the bones of the bodies that are now your own, and are soon to perish, rather than by the bones of other men which have already perished ?'

The monk said, ' Five reasons I gave thee, why we carry about these relics ; and thou, making answer to one only, art like to be mocking us. But know thou well that the bones of them, that have already departed this life, bring the thought of death more vividly before us than do the bones of the living. But since thou judgest otherwise, and since the bones of thine own body are to thee a type of death, why dost thou not recollect thy latter

and
rebuketh
the king

αὐτός, τῆς ὅσον οὐπω ἐλευσομένης μνημονεύων τελευτῆς, εὐ τὰ σεαυτοῦ διατίθης, ἀλλὰ πάσαις μὲν τὴν ψυχὴν σου ἐκδέδωκας παρανομίαις, βιαίως δὲ καὶ ἀνηλεῶς ἀναιρεῖς τοὺς λατρευτὰς τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς εὐσεβείας ἐραστὰς, τοὺς μηδὲν σοι ἡδικηκότας, μηδέ σοι τῶν παρόντων τι συμμεριζομένους ἢ ἀφελέσθαι φιλονεικοῦντας;

Ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς ἔφη· Τοὺς δεινοὺς ὑμᾶς καὶ λαοπλάνους εἰκότως κολάζω, ὅτι πάντας ἀπατᾶτε, ἀπέχεσθαι τῶν τερπνῶν τοῦ βίου ὑποτιθέμενοι, καί, ἀντὶ τῆς γλυκείας ζωῆς καὶ τῆς ποθεινοτάτης ἐπιθυμίας καὶ ἡδουῆς, τὴν σκληρὰν καὶ ῥυπώδη ταύτην καὶ πιναρὰν ἐκλέγεσθαι ἀγωγὴν ἐκβιά- 200
ζεσθε, καὶ τὴν τῶν θεῶν τιμὴν τῷ Ἰησοῦ ἀπονέμειν κηρύττετε. ἵνα οὖν μὴ, τῇ ὑμετέρα ἀπάτῃ ἐξακολουθοῦντες, οἱ λαοὶ ἔρημον τὴν γῆν καταλίπωσι, καί, τῶν πατρίων ἀποστάντες θεῶν, ἀλλοτρίῳ λατρεύσωσι, τιμωρίαις ὑμᾶς καὶ θανάτοις ὑποβαλεῖν δίκαιον ἔκρινα.

Ὁ δὲ μοναχὸς φησὶν· Εἰ πάντας μετέχει τῶν ἀγαθῶν τοῦ βίου ὀρέγη, τί μὴ πᾶσιν ἐπ' ἴσης μεταδίδως τῆς τρυφῆς καὶ τοῦ πλούτου, ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν πλείους πενία ταλαιπωροῦνται, σὺ δὲ τὰ αὐτῶν προσαφαρπάζων τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ προστίθης; οὐκ ἄρα τῆς τῶν πολλῶν φροντίζεις σωτηρίας, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἰδίαν παιαίνεις σάρκα, ὕλην ἐτοιμάζων τῇ τῶν σκωλήκων καταβρώσει. διὰ τοῦτο, καὶ τὸν τῶν πάντων ἀπαρνησάμενος Θεόν, τοὺς μὴ ὄντας προσηγόρευσας θεοὺς, τοὺς πάσης παρανομίας ἐφευρετὰς, ἵνα σοι, κατὰ μίμησιν αὐτῶν ἀσελγαίνοντι καὶ παρανομοῦντι, τὸ μιμητῆς ἀναγορευέσθαι τῶν θεῶν σου προσγένηται. οἶα γὰρ οἱ θεοὶ ὑμῶν

end so shortly to come, and set thine house in order, instead of giving up thy soul to all kinds of iniquities, and violently and unmercifully murdering the servants of God and lovers of righteousness, who have done thee no wrong, and seek not to share with thee in present goods, nor are ambitious to rob thee of them?’

Said the king, ‘I do well to punish you, ye clever The king answereth them with revilings misleaders of the folk, because ye deceive all men, counselling them to abstain from the enjoyments of life; and because, instead of the sweets of life and the allures of appetite and pleasure, ye constrain them to choose the rough, filthy and squalid way, and preach that they should render to Jesus the honour due unto the gods. Accordingly, in order that the people may not follow your deceits and leave the land desolate, and, forsaking the gods of their fathers, serve another, I think it just to subject you to punishment and death.’

The monk answered, ‘If thou art eager that all should partake of the good things of life, why dost thou not distribute dainties and riches equally amongst all? And why is it that the common herd are pinched with poverty, while thou addest ever to thy store by seizing for thyself the goods of others? Nay, thou carest not for the weal of the many, but fattenest thine own flesh, to be meat for the worms to feed on. Wherefore also thou hast denied the God of all, and called them gods that are not, the inventors of all wickedness, in order that, by wantonness and wickedness after their example, thou mayest gain the title of imitator of the gods. Their leader chideth the king for his sin and folly,

ἔπραξαν, πῶς οὐχὶ καὶ οἱ προσέχοντες αὐτοῖς
 ἄνθρωποι πράξουσι; πλάνην οὖν μεγάλην πε-
 πλάιησαι, ὦ βασιλεῦ. δέδοικας δὲ μὴ τινος τοῦ
 λαοῦ πείσαιμεν, τοῖς ἡμετέροις συνθεμένους,
 ἀποστήναί σου τῆς χειρὸς καὶ τῇ τὰ πάντα
 συνεχούση προσοικειωθῆναι χειρί· θέλεις γὰρ
 πολλοὺς εἶναι τοὺς ὑπουργοὺς τῆς σῆς πλεονεξίας,
 ἵν' αὐτοὶ μὲν ταλαιπωρῶσι, σοὶ δὲ τὰ παρ' αὐτῶν
 προσγένειτο κέρδη. ὃν τρόπον κύνας τις τρέφων
 ἢ ὄρνεα εἰς θήραν τιθασσεύόμενα, πρὸ μὲν τῆς
 θήρας κολακεύων ταῦτα φαίνοιτο, ἡνίκα δὲ κατὰ- 201
 σχωσί τι τῶν θηρευομένων, βιαίως αὐτῶν τοῦ
 στόματος τὸ θηρευθῆν ἀφαρπάξει· οὕτω δὴ καὶ
 σύ, πολλοὺς θέλων ἔχειν τοὺς φόρους σοι καὶ
 τέλη ἐκ γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης κομίζοντας, λέγεις
 μὲν τῆς αὐτῶν φροντίζειν σωτηρίας, ἀπώλειαν
 δὲ αὐτοῖς προξενῶν αἰώνιον, πρὸ δὲ πάντων
 σεαυτῷ, ἵνα μόνου σοι ὁ σκυβάλων καὶ σαπριῶν
 ἀχρηστότερος βρίθωτο πλοῦτος, λέληθας σκό-
 τος ἀντὶ φωτὸς κατέχων. ἀλλ' ἀνάνηψον τοῦ
 καταχθονίου ὕπνου τούτου, διάνοιξόν σου τοὺς
 μεμυκώτας ὀφθαλμούς, καὶ ἴδε τὴν περιλάμ-
 πουσαν πᾶσι τοῦ Θεοῦ ἡμῶν δόξαν· καὶ σύ ποτε
 σεαυτοῦ γενεοῦ· Σύνετε γάρ, ἄφρονες ἐν τῷ λαῷ,
 καὶ μωροὶ ποτε φρονήσατε, φησὶν ὁ προφήτης·
 σύνες ὅτι οὐκ ἔστι θεός, πλὴν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἡμῶν,
 καὶ οὐκ ἔστι σωτηρία, εἰ μὴ ἐν αὐτῷ.

Ps. xciv. 8

Ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς· Τῆς μωρᾶς σου ταύτης φλυ-
 αρίας παυσάμενος, τὸν Βαρλαάμ αὐτίκα μοι
 ὑπόδειξον, ἢ πειρασθήση κυλαστηρίων ὀργάνων,
 ὧν οὐδέποτε πείραν εἴληφας. ὁ μεγαλόφρων οὖν
 καὶ γενναιότατος ἀσκητῆς καὶ τῆς οὐρανοῦ φιλο-

For, as your gods have done, why should not also the men that follow them do? Great then is the error that thou hast erred, O king. Thou fearest that we should persuade certain of the people to join with us, and revolt from thy hand, and place themselves in that hand that holdeth all things, for thou wiltest the ministers of thy covetousness to be many, that they may be miserable while thou reapest profit from their toil; just as a man, who keepeth hounds or falcons tamed for hunting, before the hunt may be seen to pet them, but, when they have once seized the quarry, taketh the game with violence out of their mouths. So also thou, willing that there should be many to pay thee tribute and toll from land and water, pretendest to care for their welfare, but in truth bringest on them and above all on thyself eternal ruin; and simply to pile up gold, more worthless than dung or rottenness, thou hast been deluded into taking darkness for light. But recover thy wits from this earthly sleep: open thy sealed eyes, and behold the glory of God that shineth round about us all; and come at length to thyself. For saith the prophet, "Take heed, ye unwise among the people, and, O ye fools, understand at last." Understand thou that there is no God except our God, and no salvation except in him.

showing the
falseness of
his heart

But the king said, 'Cease this foolish babbling, and anon discover to me Barlaam: else shalt thou taste instruments of torture such as thou hast never tasted before.' That noble-minded, great-hearted monk, that lover of the heavenly philosophy, was not

σοφίας ἐραστῆς κατ' οὐδένα τρόπον ταῖς τοῦ βασιλέως ἀπειλαῖς μετετρέπετο· ἀλλ' ἀτρέμας ἐστὼς ἔλεγεν· Οὐ τὰ παρὰ σοῦ θεσπιζόμενα ποιεῖν, ὦ βασιλεῦ, προστετέγμεθα, ἀλλὰ τὰ παρὰ τοῦ Δεσπότητος ἡμῶν καὶ Θεοῦ κεκελευσμένα, ὃς σωφροσύνην ἡμᾶς ἐκδιδίδσκει τοῦ πασῶν τῶν ἡδονῶν καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν κρατεῖν, καὶ ἀνδρείαν 202 ἐξασκεῖν, ὥστε πάντα πόνον καὶ πάσαν κίκωσιν ὑπὲρ τῆς δικαιοσύνης ὑπομένειν. ὅσα γοῦν ἐπάξεις ἡμῖν ὑπὲρ τῆς εὐσεβείας δεινὰ μᾶλλον εὐεργετήσεις. ποίει οὖν ὃ βούλει· ἡμεῖς γὰρ ἔξω τοῦ καθήκοντος πρᾶξαί τι οὐκ ἀνεξόμεθα, οὐδὲ ἁμαρτία ἑαυτοὺς ἐκδώσομεν. μὴ μικρὰν γὰρ ταύτην νομίσης ἁμαρτίαν, εἰ τὸν συναγωνιστὴν ἡμῶν καὶ συστρατιώτην εἰς τὰς σὰς προδώσομεν χεῖρας. ἀλλ' οὐ γὰρ γελάσεις καθ' ἡμῶν τὸν γέλωτα τοῦτον, κἂν μυρίοις ἡμᾶς περιβίλης θανάτοις· οὐχ οὕτως γὰρ ἡμεῖς ἄνανδροι, ὡς φόβῳ τῶν σῶν βασίλων τὴν ἡμετέραν προδοῦναι φιλοσοφίαν, καὶ ἀνάξιόν τι δρᾶσαι τῆς θείας νομοθεσίας. πρὸς ταῦτα πᾶν, εἴ τι γινώσκεις, ἀμνητήριον εὐτρέπιζε ὄργανον· ἡμῖν γὰρ τὸ ζῆν Χριστός ἐστι, καὶ τὸ θανεῖν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ κέρδος ἄριστον.

Phil. i. 21

Ἐπὶ τούτοις θυμῷ ἐξαφθείς, ὁ κρατῶν ἐκέλευσε τὰς μὲν θεολόγους αὐτῶν ἐκκοπήναι γλώσσας ἐξορυχθῆναι δὲ τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, χεῖράς τε ὁμοῦ ἀποτμηθῆναι καὶ πόδας. τῆς δ' ἀποφάσεως δοθείσης, οἱ μὲν ὑπασπισταὶ περιστάντες αὐτοῖς καὶ δορυφόροι μισανθρώπως καὶ ἀνηλεῶς ἠκρωτηρίαζον· καὶ τὰς μὲν γλώσσας ὀγκινίσκοις τῶν 203 στοματίων ἐξελκύσαντες, θηριωδῶς ἀπέτεμνον, τοὺς

moved by the king's threats, but stood unflinching, and said, 'We are not commanded to fulfil thy hest, O king, but the orders of our Lord and God who teacheth us temperance, that we should be lords over all pleasures and passions, and practise fortitude, so as to endure all toil and all ill-treatment for righteousness' sake. The more perils that thou subjectest us to for the sake of our religion, the more shalt thou be our benefactor. Do therefore as thou wilt: for we shall not consent to do aught outside our duty, nor shall we surrender ourselves to sin. Deem not that it is a slight sin to betray a fellow-combatant and fellow-soldier into thy hands. Nay, but thou shalt not have that scoff to make at us; no, not if thou put us to ten thousand deaths. We be not such cowards as to betray our religion through dread of thy torments, or to disgrace the law divine. So then, if such be thy purpose, make ready every weapon to defend thy claim; for to us to live is Christ, and to die for him is the best gain.'

Incensed with anger thereat, the monarch ordered the tongues of these Confessors to be rooted out, and their eyes digged out, and likewise their hands and feet lopped off. Sentence passed, the henchmen and guards surrounded and mutilated them, without pity and without ruth. And they plucked out their tongues from their mouths with prongs, and severed them with brutal severity, and they digged out their

and defiecth
his threats
of torture

The
martyrdom
of the
monks

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

ὄφθαλμοὺς δὲ σιδηροῖς ἐξώρυττον ὄνουξιν, ἀρθρεμβόλοις δὲ ὄργανοις τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῶν καὶ τοὺς πόδας ἐξαρθροῦντες ἀπέτεμον. οἱ δὲ μακάριοι ἐκεῖνοι καὶ αἰδήμονες καὶ γενναῖοι τὸν λογισμόν, ὡς πρὸς εὐωχίαν καλούμενοι, ἀνδρείως προσήρχοντο ταῖς βασύνοις, ἀλλήλους παραθήγοντες καὶ πρὸς τὸν διὰ Χριστὸν θάνατον ἀφόβως χωροῦντες.

Ἐν τοιαύταις οὖν πολυειδέσι τιμωρίαις τὰς καρτερικὰς αὐτῶν ψυχὰς τῷ Κυρίῳ παρέθεντο οἱ ἱεροὶ ἀσκηταί, ἑπτακαίδεκα τὸν ἀριθμὸν τελούντες. ὁμολογουμένως οὖν αὐτοκράτωρ ἐστὶ τῶν παθῶν ὁ εὐσεβῆς λογισμὸς, καθὼς τις τῶν οὐχ ἡμετέρων ἔφησεν, ἄθλους διηγούμενος πρεσβύτου ἱερέως καὶ παιδῶν ἑπτὰ σὺν ὁμόφρονι μητρὶ, τοῦ πατρῷου ὑπεραθλησάντων νόμου, ὧν τῆς καρτερίας καὶ μεγαλοψυχίας οὐδὲν καθυστέρησαν οἱ θαυμίσιοι οὗτοι πατέρες καὶ τῆς ἄνω Ἱερουσαλήμ πολῖται καὶ κληρονόμοι.

Josephus
Eleazar
2 Macc.
vi., vii.

XXIV

Τούτων οὖν εὐσεβῶς τελειωθέντων, ὁ βασιλεὺς τῷ πρωτοσυμβούλῳ ἔλεγεν Ἄραχῆ πρὸς τὴν δευτέραν ἀποβλέψαι βουλήν, τοῦ πρώτου διαμαρτόντος, καὶ τὸν Ναχώρ ἐκείνον προσκαλέσασθαι. ὁ γοῦν Ἄραχῆς νυκτὶ βαθεῖα τὸ ἐκείνου καταλαβὼν σπήλαιον (τὰς ἐρήμους γὰρ ὄκει, μαντικάῃς σχολάζων τέχναις), καὶ πάντα αὐτῷ τὰ βεβουλευμένα σαφηνίσας, πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα ἅμα πρῶτ' ἐπανέρχεται. καὶ δὴ ἵππεῖς αὐτῷ αὐθις

eyes with iron claws, and stretched their arms and legs on the rack, and lopped them off. But those blessed, shamefast, noble-hearted men went bravely to torture like guests to a banquet, exhorting one another to meet death for Christ his sake undaunted.

In such divers tortures did these holy monks lay down their lives for the Lord. They were in all seventeen. By common consent, the pious mind is superior to sufferings, as hath been said by one, but not of us, when narrating the martyrdom of the aged priest, and of the seven sons with their equally brave mother when contending for the law of their fathers: whose bravery and lofty spirit, however, was equalled by these marvellous fathers and citizens and heirs of Hierusalem that is above.

The triumph of holy courage over pain

XXIV

AFTER the monks had made this godly end, the king bade Araches, his chief councillor, now that they had failed of their first plan, to look to the second and summon the man Nachor. At dead of night Araches repaired to his cave (he dwelt in the desert practising the arts of divination), and told him of their plans, and returned to the king at day-break. Again he demanded horsemen, and

Of the plot of Araches and the king, and of the taking of Nachor the sorcerer, who feigneth himself to be Barlaam

ζητήσας ἐπὶ ἔρευναν τοῦ Βαρλαάμ ἐξέρχεσθαι 204
 προσεποιεῖτο. ἐξελθόντι δὲ καὶ τὰς ἐρήμους
 ἐμπεριπατοῦντι ὀρῶται αὐτῷ ἀνὴρ τις ἐκ φάραγ-
 γός τινος ἐξερχόμενος. τοῦ δὲ καταδιώκειν αὐτὸν
 κελύσαντος, φθίνουσι τὸ τίχος, καὶ συλλα-
 βόντες πρὸς αὐτὸν ἄγουσι. τοῦ δὲ πυθθανομένου
 τίς τε εἶη καὶ ποίας θρησκείας ἢ τί καλούμενος,
 Χριστιανὸν μὲν ἐκείνος ἑαυτὸν ἀπεκάλεσε, Βαρ-
 λαάμ δὲ ὠνόμασε, καθὼς περ δεδίδακτο. χαρᾶς δὲ
 πλησθεὶς ὁ Ἀραχῆς, ὡς ἐδείκνυε, τάχιστα τοῦτον
 λαβὼν, πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα ἐπανέρχεται· καὶ δὴ
 μηνύσας παρίστησιν αὐτόν. καὶ φησιν ὁ βασι-
 λεὺς εἰς ἐπήκοον πάντων τῶν παρισταμένων· Σὺ
 εἶ ὁ τοῦ δαίμονος ἐργάτης Βαρλαάμ; ὁ δὲ ἀντέ-
 φησεν· Τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐργάτης εἰμί, καὶ οὐ τῶν δαι-
 μόνων. μὴ οὖν με λοιδορεῖ. πολλὰς γάρ μοι
 ὁμολογεῖν χάριτας ὀφειλέτης εἶ, ὅτι τὸν υἱὸν
 σου θεοσεβεῖν ἐδίδαξα, πάσης ἀπαλλάξας ἀπάτης
 καὶ τῷ ἀληθινῷ καταλλάξας Θεῷ, καὶ πᾶσαν παι- 205
 δεύσας ἀρετῆς ἰδέαν. αὐθις δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς, ὀργιζό-
 μενος ὡσπερ, ἔφη· Ἔδει μὲν σε μηδὲ λόγου τὸ
 παράπαν ἀξιώσαντα, ἢ τόπον ἀπολογίας δόντα,
 ἀλλ' ἀνερωτήτως θανατώσαι. ἀλλ' ἀνέχομαί
 σου τοῦ θράσους, τῆς προσηκούσης μοι ἐνεκεν
 φιλανθρωπίας, ἕως τακτῆς ἡμέρας ἐξετάσω τὰ περὶ
 σοῦ. καὶ εἰ μὲν πεισθείης μοι συγγνώμης
 ἀξιωθήσῃ· εἰ δὲ μή, κακῶς ἀπολή. οὕτως εἶπὼν
 τῷ Ἀραχῆ τοῦτον παραδίδωσι, φυλάττειν ἀκρι-
 βέστατα ἐντειλάμενος.

Τῇ δὲ ἐπαύριον ἀναζεύξας ἐκεῖθεν, πρὸς τὸ
 ἴδιον ἐπίνεισι παλιτίον. καὶ ἐξηχούετο κρατη-
 θῆναι τὸν Βαρλαάμ, ὥστε καὶ τὸν βασιλέως

made as though he went in quest of Barlaam. When he was gone forth, and was walking the desert, a man was seen to issue from a ravine. Araches gave command to his men to pursue him. They took and brought him before their master. When asked who he was, what his religion and what his name, the man declared himself a Christian and gave his name as Barlaam, even as he had been instructed. Araches made great show of joy, apprehended him and returned quickly to the king, and told his tale and produced his man. Then said the king in the hearing of all present, 'Art thou the devil's workman, Barlaam?' But he denied it, saying, 'I am God's workman, not the devil's. Revile me not; for I am thy debtor to render me much thanks, because I have taught thy son to serve God, and have turned him from error to the true God, and have schooled him in all manner of virtue.' Feigning anger, again spake the king, 'Though I ought to allow thee never a word, and give thee no room for defence, but rather do thee to death without question, yet such is my humanity that I will bear with thine effrontery until on a set day I try thy cause. If thou be persuaded by me, thou shalt receive pardon: if not, thou shalt die the death.' With these words he delivered him to Araches, commanding that he should be most strictly guarded.

Nachor is
brought
before the
king

On the morrow the king removed thence, and came back to his own palace, and it was blazoned abroad that Barlaam was captured, so that the

Ioasaph
heareth of
the taking
of the mock
Barlaam,

ἀκούσαντα υἱὸν δεινῶς τὴν ψυχὴν ἀλγήσαι, καὶ
 μηδύλως τῶν δακρύων ἐγκρατῆς δύνασθαι εἶναι.
 στεναγμοῖς δὲ καὶ θρήνοις τὸν Θεὸν ἐδυσώπει, καὶ
 εἰς βοήθειαν αὐτὸν ἐπεκαλεῖτο τοῦ γέροντος. οὐ
 παρείδεν οὖν αὐτὸν ὀδυρόμενον ὁ ἀγαθός· χρηστὸς
 γὰρ ἐστὶ τοῖς ὑπομένουσιν αὐτὸν ἐν ἡμέρᾳ θλί-
 ψεως, καὶ γινώσκων τοὺς εὐλαβουμένους αὐτόν·
 ὃς καὶ τῷ νέῳ δι' ὀράματος νυκτερινοῦ πάντα
 γνωρίζει, καὶ ἰσχὺν αὐτῷ ἐντίθησι, καὶ εἰς τὸν
 τῆς εὐσεβείας παραθαρρύνει ἀγῶνα. ἔξυπνος
 δὲ γενόμενος, χαρᾶς τε πλήρη καὶ θάρσους καὶ
 φωτὸς γλυκυτάτου, τὴν πρὸ μικροῦ λυπουμένην
 αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀλγοῦσαν εὕρισκε καρδίαν. ὁ δὲ
 βασιλεὺς, οὕτω ταῦτα δράσας καὶ οὕτω διανοη-
 θεῖς, ἔχαιρε, καλῶς διασκέπτεσθαι οἰόμενος, καὶ
 τῷ Ἀραχῆ μεγίστην ἀπονέμων τὴν χάριν. ἀλλ' 206
 ἐψεύσατο ἡ ἀδικία ἑαυτῇ, τὸ τοῦ θεοῦ φάναί
 Δαυίδ, καὶ ἡ δικαιοσύνη νικᾷ τὴν ἀνομίαν, τέλεον
 αὐτὴν καταβαλοῦσα καὶ τὸ μνημόσυνον αὐτῆς
 ἀπολέσασα μετ' ἡχου, ὡς ἐν τοῖς ἐξῆς δηλώσειεν
 ὁ λόγος.

Μετὰ γοῦν δύο ἡμέρας ὁ βασιλεὺς παραγίνεται
 πρὸς τὸ τοῦ υἱοῦ παλάτιον. καὶ τούτου εἰς
 ὑπάντησιν ἐξελθόντος, οὐκ ἠσπίασατο συνήθως
 ὁ πατήρ· ἀλλ', ἀχθομένῳ ὡσπερ καὶ ὀργιζομένῳ
 εἰκότως, εἰσελθὼν ἐν τῷ βασιλικῷ κοιτῶνι, σκυθρω-
 πάζων ἐκαθίσθη. εἶτα, τὸν υἱὸν προσκαλεσά-
 μενος, ἔφη· Τίς ἡ διηχοῦσά μου τὰς ἀκοὰς φήμη,
 τέκνον, καὶ ἀθυμίαις μου τὴν ψυχὴν κατατή-
 κουσα; οὐδένα γὰρ τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοσαύτης
 ἐμπιπλᾶσθαι χαρᾶς ποτε οἶμαι ἐπὶ τέκνου
 γεννήσει, ὅσης ἐγὼ ἐπὶ σοὶ μετέσχον θυμηδίας·

king's son heard thereof and was exceeding sad at heart, and could in no wise refrain from weeping. With groans and lamentations he importuned God, and called upon him to succour the aged man. Nor did the good God despise his complaint, for he is loving with them that abide him in the day of trouble, and knoweth them that fear him. Wherefore in a night-vision he made known the whole plot to the young prince, and strengthened and cheered him for the trial of his righteousness. So, when the prince awoke from sleep, he found that his heart, erstwhile so sore and heavy, was now full of joyaunce, courage and pleasant light. But the king rejoiced at that which he had done and planned, imagining that he was well advised, and showering thanks on Araches. But wickedness lied to itself, to use the words of holy David, and righteousness overcame iniquity, completely overthrowing it, and causing the memorial thereof to perish with sound, as our tale in its sequel shall show.

After two days the king visited his son's palace. When his son came forth for to meet him, instead of kissing him, as was his wont, the father put on a show of distress and anger, and entered the royal chamber, and there sat down frowning. Then calling to his son, he said, 'Child, what is this report that soundeth in mine ears, and weareth away my soul with despondency? Never, I ween, was man more filled with gladness of heart at the birth of a son than was I at thine; and, I trow,

but learneth
the truth
in a vision

The king
visiteth
Ioasaph and
pleadeth
with him to
renounce
the new
faith,

οὐδ' αὖ πάλιν λυπηθῆναι τίνα καὶ κακῶς παρὰ
 παιδὸς διατεθῆναι δοκῶ, ὡς σύ με νῦν διέθηκας
 καὶ τὴν ἐμὴν ἡτίμασας πολιάν, τὸ φῶς τε 207
 περιήρας τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν μου καὶ τὴν τῶν ἐμῶν
 νεύρων ἐξέκοψας ἰσχύν· φόβος γὰρ ὄν ἐφοβούμην
 περὶ σοῦ ἠλθέ μοι, καὶ ὄν ἐδεδοίκειν συνήνητήσέ
 μοι. καὶ γέγονας τῶν ἐχθρῶν μου ἐπίχαρμα καὶ
 τῶν ὑπεναντίων μου κατάγελως. ὑπαιδεύτω
 φρενὶ καὶ νηπιώδει γνώμη τοῖς τῶν ὑπατεῶνων
 ῥήμασιν ἐξακολουθήσας, καὶ τὴν βουλὴν τῶν
 κακοφρόνων τῆς ἐμῆς προκρίνας βουλῆς, καὶ τῶν
 ἡμετέρων θεῶν τὸ σέβας καταλιπών, ἀλλοτρίῳ
 ἐλάτρευσας Θεῷ. ἵνα τί, τέκνον, ταῦτα πεποίη-
 κας; καὶ ὄν ἠλπίζον ἐν πάσῃ ἐκτρέφειν ἀσφαλεία
 καὶ τοῦ γήρως ἔχειν βακτηρίαν καὶ ἰσχύν, διά-
 δοχόν τε ἄριστον καταλιμπάνειν τῆς βασιλείας,
 τὰ τῶν ἐχθρῶν οὐκ ἠδέσθης καὶ πολεμίων ἐνδεί-
 ξασθαι εἰς ἐμέ; οὐκ ἔδει σε ἐμοὶ μᾶλλον πεί-
 θεσθαι καὶ τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἔπεσθαι δόγμασιν, ἢ τοῦ
 δολίου καὶ σαπροῦ γέροντος εἶκειν ταῖς φληνά-
 φοις μωρολογίαις, τοῦ πικρὰν σοι ἀντὶ τῆς
 γλυκείας ὑποθεμένου ζωῆν, καὶ ἀντὶ τῆς πο-
 θεινοτάτης τρυφῆς τὴν σκληρὰν καὶ τραχεῖαν
 ὀδεύειν ὀδόν, ἣν ὁ τῆς Μαρίας Τίος ἰέναι προτρέ- 208
 πεται, οὐ δέδοικας δὲ τῶν μεγίστων θεῶν τὴν
 ὀργήν, μὴ κεραυνῶ σε βαλοῦσιν, ἢ σκηπτῶ
 θανατώσουσιν, ἢ χύσματι γῆς καταποντίσουσιν,
 ἀνθ' ὧν τοὺς τοσαῦτα ἡμᾶς εὐηργετηκότας καὶ
 διαδύματι βασιλείας κατακοσμήσαντας, καὶ ἔθνη
 πολυάνθρωπα ὑποτάξιντας, καὶ σὲ παρ' ἐλπίδα
 δι' εὐχῆς ἐμῆς καὶ δεήσεως γεννηθῆναι καὶ τοῦ
 γλυκυτάτου μετέχειν φωτὸς τούτου παρασκευά-

Cp. Job.
iii. 25

Cp. Eccles.
xviii. 31

never was man so distressed and cruelly treated by child as I have now been by thee. Thou hast dishonoured my grey hairs, and taken away the light of mine eyes, and loosed the strength of my sinews; "for the thing which I greatly feared concerning thee is come upon me, and that which I was afraid of hath come unto me." Thou art become a joy to mine enemies, and a laughing-stock to mine adversaries. With untutored mind and childish judgement thou hast followed the teaching of the deceivers and esteemed the counsel of the malicious above mine; thou hast forsaken the worship of our gods and become the servant of a strange God. Child, wherefore hast thou done this? I hoped to bring thee up in all safety, and have thee for the staff and support of mine old age, and leave thee, as is most meet, to succeed me in my kingdom, but thou wast not ashamed to play against me the part of a relentless foe. And shouldst thou not rather have listened to me, and followed my injunctions, than have obeyed the idle and foolish pratings of that crafty old knave, who taught thee to choose a sour life instead of a sweet, and abandon the charms of dalliance, to tread the hard and rough road, which the Son of Mary ordereth men to go? Dost thou not fear the displeasure of the most puissant gods, lest they strike thee with lightning, or quell thee with thunderbolt, or overwhelm thee in the yawning earth, because thou hast rejected and scorned those deities that have so richly blessed us, and adorned our brow with the kingly diadem, and made populous nations to be our servants, that, beyond my hope, in answer to my prayer and supplication,

into which
a deceiver
hath be-
trayed him,

and to
return to
the worship
of his gods

σαντας, παρωσάμενος καὶ ἐξουθενήσας, τῷ ἐσταυρωμένῳ προσεκολληθήης, ταῖς ματαίαις ἐλπίσι τῶν αὐτοῦ θεραπόντων φενακισθεῖς, καινούς τινας μυθολογούντων αἰῶνας καὶ νεκρῶν σωμάτων ἀνάστασιν ληρούντων, καὶ ἄλλα μυρία πρὸς ἀπάτην τῶν ἀνοήτων παρεισαγόντων; ἀλλὰ γε νῦν, φίλτατε υἱέ, εἴ τι μοι πείθη τῷ πατρί, μακρὰν τοῖς μακροῖς τούτοις λήροις χαίρειν εἰπὼν, θύσον προσελθὼν τοῖς εὐμενέσι θεοῖς, 209 ἐκατόμβαις τε αὐτοὺς καὶ σπονδαῖς ἐκμειλιξώμεθα, ἵνα συγγνώμην σοι τοῦ πταίσματος παράσχοιντο· δυνατοὶ γάρ εἰσι καὶ ἰσχύοντες εὐεργετεῖν τε καὶ τιμωρεῖσθαι, καὶ σοι παράδειγμα τῶν λεγομένων, ἡμεῖς οἱ δι' αὐτῶν εἰς ταύτην τὴν ἀρχὴν προελθόντες, καὶ χάριτας αὐτοῖς τῆς εὐεργεσίας, τὰς τε πρὸς τοὺς σεβομένους τιμὰς καὶ τὰς πρὸς τοὺς μὴ πειθομένους αὐτοῖς θύειν κολύσεις παρέχοντες.

Πολλὰς οὖν τοιαύτας βαττολογίας τοῦ βασιλέως διεξεληθόντος, τὰ μὲν ἡμέτερα διακωμωδούντος καὶ διαβύλλοντος, τὰ τῶν εἰδώλων δὲ ἐγκωμιάζοντος καὶ ἐπαινοῦντος, ἰδὼν ὁ θεϊότατος νεανίας ὡς οὐκ ἔτι δεῖται τὸ πρῶγμα γωνίας καὶ ἐπικρύψεως, ἀλλὰ λυχνίας καὶ περιωπῆς, μᾶλλον ὥστε φανερὸν ἅπασι καταστήναι, παρρησίας καὶ θάρσους ὑποπλησθεῖς, ἔφη.

“Ὁ μοι πέπρακται, δέσποτα, οὐκ ἂν ἀρνηθεῖην. τὸ σκότος ἐξέφυγον, τῷ φωτὶ προσδραμών· καὶ τὴν πλάνην ἀπέλιπον, τῇ ἀληθείᾳ οἰκειωθείς· καὶ τοῖς δαίμοσιν ἀποταξάμενος, Χριστῷ συνε- 210 ταξάμην, τῷ τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ Πατρὸς Υἱῷ καὶ Λόγῳ, οὗ τῷ ῥήματι παρήχθη τὸ πᾶν ἐκ μὴ

allowed thee to be born, and see the sweet life of day, and hast joined thyself unto the Crucified, duped by the hopes of his servants who tell thee fables of worlds to come, and drivel about the resurrection of dead bodies, and bring in a thousand more absurdities to catch fools? But now, dearest son, if thou hast any regard for me thy father, bid a long farewell to these long-winded follies, and come sacrifice to the gracious gods, and let us propitiate them with hecatombs and drink-offerings, that they may grant thee pardon for thy fall; for they be able and strong to bless and to punish. And wouldst thou have an example of that which I say? Behold us, who by them have been advanced to this honour, repaying them for their kindness by honouring their worshippers and chastising the runagates.'

Now when the king had ended all this idle parleying, gainsaying and slandering of our religion, and belauding and praising of his idolatry, the saintly young prince saw that the matter needed no further to be hid in a corner, but to be lighted and made plain to the eyes of all; and, full of boldness and courage, he said.

'That which I have done, sir, I will not deny. I have fled from darkness and run to the light: I have left error and joined the household of truth: I have deserted the service of devils, and joined the service of Christ, the Son and Word of God the Father, at whose decree the world was

Ioasaph
answereth
his father
boldly,

ὄντων, ὃς καί, τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐκ χόος διαπλάσας,
 ζωτικὴν ἐνεφύσησε πνοήν, ἐν παραδείσῳ τε
 τῆς τρυφῆς ἔθετο διαιτᾶσθαι, παραβύντα δὲ
 τὴν ἐντολὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ τῷ θανάτῳ ὑπόδικον
 γενόμενον, τῇ ἐξουσίᾳ τε τοῦ δεινοῦ κοσμο-
 κράτορος ὑπαχθέντα, οὐκ ἀπέστη πάντα ποιῶν
 πρὸς τὴν ἀρχαίαν βουλόμενος ἐπαναγαγεῖν τιμὴν.
 διὸ αὐτὸς ὁ πάσης τῆς κτίσεως ποιητῆς καὶ τοῦ
 ἡμετέρου γένους δημιουργὸς ἄνθρωπος ἐγένετο δι'
 ἡμᾶς καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς ἐλθὼν ἐκ Παρθένου ἀγίας τοῖς
 ἀνθρώποις συναναστρέφετο, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν τῶν
 ἀγνωμόνων οἰκετῶν ὁ Δεσπότης θάνατον κατεδέ-
 ξατο καὶ θάνατον τὸν διὰ σταυροῦ, ὅπως λυθῆ
 τῆς ἀμαρτίας ἢ τυραννίς, ὅπως ἢ προτέρα κατα-
 δίκη ἀναιρεθῆ, ὅπως ἀνοιγῶσι πάλιν ἡμῖν αἱ
 οὐρανοῦ πύλαι. ἐκεῖ γὰρ τὴν φύσιν ἡμῶν ἀνή-
 γαγε καὶ ἐπὶ θρόνου δόξης κεκάθικε, βασιλείαν
 τε τὴν ἀτελεύτητον ἐδωρήσατο τοῖς αὐτὸν ἰγα-211
 πῶσι καὶ ἀγαθὰ τὰ κρείττονα καὶ λόγου καὶ
 ἀκοῆς. αὐτὸς γάρ ἐστιν ὁ κραταῖος καὶ μόνος
 δυνάστης, ὁ Βασιλεὺς τῶν βασιλευόντων καὶ
 Κύριος τῶν κυριευόντων, οὗ τὸ κράτος ἄμαχον
 καὶ ἡ δυναστεία ἀνείκαστος, ὁ μόνος ἅγιος καὶ
 ἐν ἀγίοις ἀναπανόμενος, ὁ σὺν Πατρὶ καὶ Ἁγίῳ
 Πνεύματι δοξαζόμενος, εἰς ἃ βεβύπτισμαι. καὶ
 ὁμολογῶ, δοξάζω τε καὶ προσκυνῶ ἓνα Θεὸν
 ἐν τρισὶν ὑποστάσεσιν ὁμοουσίον τε καὶ ἰσὺγ-
 χυτον, ἄκτιστόν τε καὶ ἀθάνατον, αἰώνιον,
 ἀπειρον, ἀπεριόριστον, ἰσώματον, ἰπαθῆ, ἄτρε-
 πτον, ἀναλλοίωτον, ἀόριστον, πηγὴν ἀγαθότητος
 καὶ δικαιοσύνης καὶ φωτὸς αἰδίου, πάντων κτι-
 σμάτων ὁρατῶν τε καὶ ἀοράτων ποιητὴν, συνέ-

Mat. i. 23

Baruch. iii.
37

Phil. ii. 8

1 Tim. vi. 15
Rev. xix. 16

brought out of nothing; who, after forming man out of clay, breathed into him the breath of life, and set him to live in a paradise of delight, and, when he had broken his commandment and was become subject unto death, and had fallen into the power of the dread ruler of this world, did not fail him, but wrought diligently to bring him back to his former honour. Wherefore he, the framer of all Creation and maker of our race, became man for our sake, and, coming from a holy Virgin's womb, on earth conversed with men: for us ungrateful servants did the master endure death, even the death of the Cross, that the tyranny of sin might be destroyed, that the former condemnation might be abolished, that the gates of heaven might be open to us again. Thither he hath exalted our nature, and set it on the throne of glory, and granted to them that love him an everlasting kingdom and joys beyond all that tongue can tell, or ear can hear. He is the mighty and only potentate, King of kings and Lord of lords, whose might is invincible, and whose lordship is beyond compare, who only is holy and dwelleth in holiness, who with the Father and with the Holy Ghost is glorified; into this faith I have been baptized. And I acknowledge and glorify and worship One God in Three persons, of one substance, and not to be confounded, increate and immortal, eternal, infinite, boundless, without body, without passions, immutable, unchangeable, undefinable, the fountain of goodness, righteousness and everlasting light, maker of all things visible and invisible,

confessing
his
Christian
faith,

John i. 9

χοντά τε πάντα καὶ συντηροῦντα, πάντων προ-
 νοούμενοι, κρατοῦντά τε πάντων καὶ βασιλεύ-
 οντα. οὔτε γὰρ ἐγένετό τι τῶν ὄντων χωρὶς
 αὐτοῦ, οὔτε τῆς αὐτοῦ προνοίας ἄνευ συνίστα-
 σθαί τι δύναται· αὐτὸς γὰρ ἐστὶ πάντων ἡ ζωὴ,
 πάντων ἡ σύστασις, πάντων ὁ φωτισμός, ὅλος
 γλυκασμός καὶ ἐπιθυμία ἀκόρεστος, καὶ πάντων
 τῶν ἐφετῶν τὸ ἀκρότατον. τὸ καταλιπεῖν οὖν
 τὸν οὕτως ἀγαθόν, οὕτω σοφόν, οὕτω δυνατὸν
 Θεόν, καὶ δαίμοσιν ἀκαθάρτοις, δημιουργοῖς πάλ-
 των τῶν παθῶν, λατρεύσαι, ξοάνοις τε κωφοῖς
 καὶ ἀλάλοις σέβας ἰπνεῖμαι, τοῖς μήτε οὐσί-
 τι μήτε ἐσομένοις, πόσης οὐκ ἂν εἴη πέρα ἀνοίας
 καὶ παραφροσύνης; πότε γὰρ ἠκούσθη τις λαλιὰ 212
 ἢ λόγος παρ' αὐτῶν; πότε κὰν σμικρὰν ὑπόκρι-
 σιν τοῖς εὐχομένοις αὐτοῖς δεδώκασι; πότε περι-
 πάτησαν ἢ αἴσθησίν τινα ἐδέξαντο; οὔτε γὰρ οἱ
 ἰστάμενοί ποτε καθέδρας ἐμνήσθησαν, οὔτε οἱ
 καθήμενοι ἀναστάντες ὤφθησαν. τούτων τὸ εἶδ-
 εχθὲς καὶ δυσῶδες καὶ ἀναίσθητον, ἔτι δὲ καὶ
 τῶν ἐνεργούντων ἐν αὐτοῖς καὶ δι' αὐτῶν ὑμᾶς
 ἀπατώντων δαιμόνων τὸ σαθρὸν καὶ ἀσθενὲς
 παρὰ ἀνδρὸς ἀγίου μαθῶν, καὶ τῆς αὐτῶν κακίας
 καταπτύσας, καὶ τέλειον μῖσος μισήσας αὐτούς,
 τῷ ζῶντι καὶ ἀληθινῷ συνεταξίμην Θεῷ· καὶ
 αὐτῷ δουλεύσω μέχρι τελευταίας ἀναπνοῆς, ἵνα
 καὶ εἰς τὰς αὐτοῦ χεῖρας ἔλθοι μου τὸ πνεῦμα.
 τῶν τοιούτων οὖν συναντησάντων μοι ἀνεκδιη-
 γήτων ἀγαθῶν, ἔχαιρον μὲν τῆς δουλείας ἀπαλ-
 λαγείς τῶν πονηρῶν δαιμόνων καὶ τῆς δεινῆς
 ἀνακληθεῖς αἰχμαλωσίας, καὶ τῷ φωτὶ περι-
 λαμφθεῖς τοῦ προσώπου Κυρίου· ἠνιώμην δὲ

Ps. cxiv. 5;
cxxxv. 16Basil, on
ls. x. 11Pa. cxxxix.
22

containing and sustaining all things, provident for all, ruler and King of all. Without him was there nothing made, nor without his providence can aught subsist. He is the life of all, the support of all, the light of all, being wholly sweetness and insatiable desire, the summit of aspiration. To leave God, then, who is so good, so wise, so mighty, and to serve impure devils, makers of all sinful lusts, and to assign worship to deaf and dumb images, that are not, and never shall be, were not that the extreme of folly and madness? When was there ever heard utterance or language from their lips? When have they given even the smallest answer to their bedesmen? When have they walked, or received any impression of sense? Those of them that stand have never thought of sitting down; and those that sit have never been seen to rise. From an holy man have I learned the ugliness, ill savour and insensibility of these idols, and, moreover, the rottenness and weakness of the devils that operate in them and by them deceive you; and I loathe their wickednesses and, hating them with a perfect hatred, have joined myself to the living and true God, and him will I serve until my latest breath, that my spirit also may return into his hands. When these unspeakable blessings came in my path, I rejoiced to be freed from the bondage of evil devils, and to be reclaimed from dire captivity and to be illumined with the light of the countenance of the Lord. But my soul was distressed and divided

abjuring
all idolatry,

καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν ἐμεριζόμεν, ὅτι μὴ καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ δεσπότης μου καὶ πατήρ τῶν τοιούτων μετέχες εὐεργεσιῶν. ἀλλὰ δεδοικώς σου τῆς γνώμης τὸ δυσπειθές, κατεῖχον ἐν ἑμαυτῷ τὴν λύπην, μὴ παροργίσει σε βουλόμενος, τὸν Θεὸν δὲ ἀπαύστως ἰκέτευον ἐλκῦσαί σε πρὸς ἑαυτὸν καὶ τῆς μακρᾶς ἀνακαλέσασθαι ἐξορίας ἧς αὐτὸς προε- 213 ξένησας σεαυτῷ, δραπέτης οἴμοι τῆς εὐσεβείας γενόμενος καὶ κακίας ὑπηρέτης πάσης καὶ ἀσεβείας. ἐπεὶ δὲ αὐτός, ὦ πάτερ, εἰς ἐμφανές τὰ κατ' ἐμὲ ἤγαγες, τὸ πᾶν τῆς ἐμῆς ἀκουε γνώμης· οὐ ψεύσομαι τὰς πρὸς Χριστὸν μου συνθήκας, οὐ, μὰ τὸν ἐξαγχεύσαντά με τῆς δουλείας τῷ τιμῶ αὐτοῦ αἵματι, κἂν μυριάκις με δεῖ ἀποθανεῖν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ, θανοῦμαι. τὰ περὶ ἐμοῦ τοίνυν οὕτως εἰδώς, μηκέτι κόπους σεαυτῷ παρέχε, μεταπέθειν με ἐπιχειρῶν τῆς καλῆς ὁμολογίας. ὡς γὰρ σοι τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἐπιλαβέσθαι δόξαντι τῇ χειρὶ, ἢ τὰ θαλάττια ξηρᾶναι πελάγη, ἀπρακτον ἂν τὸ ἐγχείρημα ἦν καὶ ἀνήνυτον, οὕτω δὴ καὶ τοῦτο γίνωσκε εἶναι. ἢ τοίνυν αὐτός, τῆς ἐμῆς ἀκούσας βουλῆς, τῷ Χριστῷ οικειώθητι, καὶ τῶν ὑπὲρ ἔννοιαν λήψῃ ἀγαθῶν, κοινωνοὶ τε ἀλλήλοις ἐσόμεθα, ὥσπερ τῆς φύσεως, οὕτω δὴ καὶ τῆς πίστεως· ἢ τῆς σῆς ἀποστήσομαι, εὖ ἴσθι, υἱότητος, καὶ τῷ Θεῷ μου λατρεύ- 214 σω καθαρῶ συνειδύτι.

Ταῦτα οὖν πάντα ὡς ἤκουσεν ὁ βασιλεὺς, ὀξύτατα κινηθεὶς καὶ θυμῷ ἀσκέτῳ καταληφθεὶς, ὀργίλως αὐτῷ ἐλάλει, καὶ πικρῶς τοὺς ὀδόντας ἐβρυχε, μαινομένῳ ἐοικώς· Καὶ τίς, φησὶν, ὁ τοιούτων μοι αἴτιος τῶν κακῶν, ἢ αὐτὸς ἐγώ

asunder, that thou, my lord and father, didst not share in my blessings. Yet I feared the stubbornness of thy mind, and kept my grief to myself, not wishing to anger thee; but, without ceasing, I prayed God to draw thee to himself, and call thee back from the long exile that thou hast imposed upon thyself, a runaway alas! from righteousness, and a servant of all sin and wickedness. But sith thou thyself, O my father, hast brought mine affairs to light, hear the sum of my resolve: I will not be false to my covenant with Christ; no, I swear it by him that bought me out of slavery with his own precious blood; even if I must needs die a thousand deaths for his sake, die I will. Knowing then how matters now stand with me, prithee, no longer trouble thyself in endeavouring to persuade me to change my good confession. For as it were a thankless and never ending task for thee to try to grasp the heavens with thy hand, or to dry up the waters of the sea, so hard were it for thee to change me. Either then now listen to my counsel, and join the household of Christ, and so thou shalt gain blessings past man's understanding, and we shall be fellows with one another by faith, even as by nature; or else, be well assured, I shall depart thy sonship, and serve my God with a clear conscience.'

and
implores
his father
to do
likewise

Now when the king heard all these words, he was furiously enraged: and, seized with ungovernable anger, he cried out wrathfully against him, and gnashed his teeth fiercely, like any madman. 'And who,' said he, 'is blameable for all my misfortunes

The king
in hot
anger
casteth
reproaches
on his son

οὕτως σοι διατεθεῖς καὶ τοιαῦτα ἐπὶ σοὶ ἐργασά-
 μενος ἂ οὐδεὶς πώποτε τῶν πατέρων πεποίηκε;
 διό σου τῆς γνώμης τὸ σκολιὸν καὶ φιλόνεικον,
 δύναμιν τῇ ἐξουσίᾳ προσλαβόμενον, κατὰ τῆς
 ἐμῆς κεφαλῆς μανῆναί σε πεποίηκε. δικαίως οὖν
 ἐν τῇ σῇ γεννήσει οἱ ἀστρολόγοι δεινὸν εἶπον 215
 ἀποβήσεσθαί σε καὶ παμπόνηρον ἄνδρα, ἄλαζόνα
 τε καὶ γονεύσιν ἀπειθῆ. ἀλλὰ νῦν, εἰ τὴν ἐμὴν
 ἀκυρώσεις βουλήν καὶ τῆς ἐμῆς ἀποστήσει υἰότη-
 τος, ὡς ἐχθρὸς σοι διατεθείς, ἐκεῖνα ποιήσω σοι,
 ἄπερ οὐδὲ πολεμίοις τις ἐνεδείξατο.

Αὐθις δὲ ἐκεῖνος, Τί, φησί, ὦ βασιλεῦ, εἰς
 ὀργὴν ἀνήφθης; ὅτι τοιούτων ἐγὼ ἠξίωμαι ἀγα-
 θῶν, λελύπησαι; καὶ τίς ποτε πατὴρ ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ
 υἱοῦ εὐτυχία ἀχθόμενος ὠράθη; ἢ πῶς πατὴρ ὁ
 τοιοῦτος, καὶ οὐκ ἐχθρὸς, λογισθεῖη; οὐκοῦν οὐδὲ
 ἐγὼ τοῦ λοιποῦ πατέρα μου σε καλέσω· ἀλλ'
 ἀποστήσομαι σου, ὥσπερ τις φεύγει ἀπὸ ὄφews,
 εἰ γνώσομαι φθονεῖν σε τὴν ἐμὴν σωτηρίαν, εἰς
 ἀπώλειαν δὲ βιαία συνωθεῖν με χειρί. εἰ γὰρ
 βιάζειν με καὶ τυραννεῖν θελήσεις, καθὰ δὴ καὶ
 εἶπας, οὐδὲν ἄλλο κερδανεῖς, εὖ ἴσθι, ἢ τὸ ἀντὶ
 πατρὸς τύραννος καὶ φονεὺς κληθῆναι μόνον· ἐπεὶ
 ῥᾶόν σοι ἀετοῦ ἴχνεσιν ἐφικέσθαι καὶ κατ' αὐτὸν
 τὸν ἀέρα δῖπτασθαι, ἢ τὴν ἐμὴν μεταπέσειν¹ εἰς
 Χριστὸν πίστιν, καὶ ἦν αὐτῷ ὠμολόγησα καλὴν
 ὁμολογίαν. ἀλλὰ σύνες, ὦ πῦτερ, καί, τὴν λήμην
 καὶ ἀχλὺν ἀποτινάξας τῶν τοῦ νοῦς ὀμμάτων, ἀνά- 216
 βλεψον ἰδεῖν τὸ πᾶσι περιλάμπον τοῦ Θεοῦ μου
 φῶς, καὶ αὐτὸς ποτε περιλάμφθητι τῷ γλυκυτάτῳ
 τούτου φωτί. ἵνα τί γὰρ ὄλως τοῖς πάθεσι καὶ

¹ μεταπέθειν?

but myself, who have dealt with thee so kindly, and cared for thee as no father before? Hence the perversity and contrariness of thy mind, gathering strength by the licence that I gave thee, hath made thy madness to fall upon mine own pate. Rightly prophesied the astrologers in thy nativity that thou shouldest prove a knave and villain, an impostor and rebellious son. But now, if thou wilt make void my counsel, and cease to be my son, I will become thine enemy, and entreat thee worse than ever man yet entreated his foes.'

Again said Ioasaph, 'Why, O king, hast thou been kindled to wrath? Art thou grieved that I have gained such bliss? Why, what father was ever seen to be sorrowful in the prosperity of his son? Would not such an one be called an enemy rather than a father? Therefore will I no more call thee my father, but will withdraw from thee, as a man fleeth from a snake, if I know that thou grudgest me my salvation, and with violent hand foreest me to destruction. If thou wilt force me, and play the tyrant, as thou hast threatened, be assured that thou shalt gain nought thereby save to exchange the name of father for that of tyrant and murderer. It were easier for thee to attain to the ways of the eagle, and, like him, cleave the air, than to alter my loyalty to Christ, and that good confession that I have confessed in him. But be wise, O my father, and shake off the rheum and mist from the eyes of thy mind, lift them aloft and look upward to view the light of my God that enlighteneth all around, and be thyself, at last, enlightened with this light most sweet. Why art thou wholly given up to the

Ioasaph
seeketh to
allay the
king's
wrath,

Cp. Is. xl.
6, 7Is. lxvi. 24
Mark ix.
44, 46, 48

Ps. vi. 5

Greg. Naz.
Orat. ix. p.
152

θελήμασιν ἐξεδόθης τῆς σαρκός, καὶ ἀνάνευσις¹
 οὐκ ἔστι; γινώθι ὅτι πᾶσα σὰρξ χόρτος καὶ πᾶσα
 δόξα ἀνθρώπου ὡς ἄνθος χόρτου· ἐξηράνθη ὁ
 χόρτος καὶ τὸ ἄνθος αὐτοῦ ἐκπέπτωκε, τὸ δὲ ῥῆμα
 τοῦ Κυρίου μου, τὸ εὐαγγελισθὲν ἐπὶ πάντας,
 μενεῖ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα. τί οὖν οὕτως ἐμμανῶς ἀντέχη
 καὶ περιέχη τῆς δίκην τῶν ἑαρινῶν ἀνθέων μαραι-
 νομένης καὶ ἀφανιζομένης δόξης, καὶ τῆς βδελυρᾶς
 καὶ δυσώδους τρυφῆς, καὶ τῶν τῆς γαστρὸς καὶ
 ὑπὸ γαστέρα μαρωτάτων παθῶν, ἅτινα πρὸς
 καιρὸν ἠδύνουσι τὰς αἰσθήσεις τῶν ἀνοήτων,
 ὕστερον μέντοι πικροτέρας χολῆς ποιοῦνται τὰς²¹⁷
 ἀναδόσεις, ὅταν αἱ μὲν σκιαὶ αὐταὶ καὶ τὰ ἐνύπνια
 τοῦ ματαίου τούτου παρέλθωσι βίου, ἐν ὀδύνῃ δὲ
 διηκεῖ πυρὸς ἀσβέστου καὶ σκοτεινοῦ κατακλει-
 σθῶσιν οἱ τούτων ἑρασταί, καὶ τῆς ἀνομίας ἐργά-
 ται, ἔνθα ὁ σκώληξ αὐτοὺς ὁ ἀκοίμητος ἀτελεύτητα
 κατεσθίει, καὶ τὸ πῦρ ἄληκτα καὶ ἀκατίσβεστα
 εἰς αἰῶνας κατακαίει ἀπερίντους; μεθ' ὧν οἶμοι
 καὶ αὐτὸς κατακλεισθεὶς καὶ χαλεπῶς ὀδυνώμενος,
 πολλὰ μὲν μεταγνώση τῶν δεινῶν βουλευμάτων,
 πολλὰ δὲ ἐπιζητήσεις τὰς νῦν ἡμέρας καὶ τῶν
 ἐμῶν ἐπιμνησθίση ῥημάτων· ἀλλ' ὄφελος τῆς
 μεταμελείας οὐκ ἔσται. ἐν γὰρ τῷ ἕδῃ ἐξομολόγη-
 σις καὶ μετάνοια οὐχ ὑπάρχει· ἀλλ' ὁ παρῶν
 ὀρίσθη καιρὸς τῆς ἐργασίας, ὁ δὲ μέλλων τῆς
 ἀνταποδόσεως. εἰ μὲν γὰρ τὰ παρῶντα τερπιὰ
 οὐκ ἀφανισμῷ ὑπέκειτο καὶ ῥύῃ, ἀλλὰ συνδιαιω-
 ζειν ἔμελλε τοῖς αὐτῶν δεσπόταις, οὐδὲ οὕτως
 ἔδει τῶν τοῦ Χριστοῦ δωρεῶν καὶ ὑπὲρ ἔννοιαν

¹ De baptismo usurpatum significat emersionem, ap. Joh. Chryst. Caten. in Joh. c. 3.

passions and desires of the flesh, and why is there no looking upward? Know thou that all flesh is grass showing him the vanity of his present power and pleasures, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away; but the word of my Lord, which by the gospel is preached unto all, shall endure for ever. Why then dost thou thus madly cling to and embrace that glory, which, like spring flowers, fadeth and perisheth, and to beastly unsavoury wantonness, and to the abominable passions of the belly and the members thereunder, which for a season please the senses of fools, but afterwards make returns more bitter than gall, when the shadows and dreams of this vain life are passed away, and the lovers thereof, and workers of iniquity are imprisoned in the perpetual pain of dark and unquenehable fire, where the worm that sleepeth not gnaweth for ever, and where the fire burneth without ceasing and without quenching through endless ages? And with these sinners alas! thou too shalt be imprisoned and grievously tormented, and shalt bitterly rue thy wicked counsels, and bitterly regret thy days that now are, and think upon my words, but there shall be no advantage in repentance; for in death there is no confession and repentance. But the present is the set time for work: the future for reward. Even if the pleasures of the present world were not evanescent and fleeting, but were to endure for ever with their owners, not even thus should any man choose them before the gifts of Christ, and the good things that pass

ἀγαθῶν ταῦτα προκρίναι· καθ' ὅσον γὰρ ὁ ἥλιος τῆς βαθείας ἐστὶ νυκτὸς λαμπρότερος καὶ διαυγέστερος, τοσοῦτον καὶ πολλῶ πλεόν τὰ ἐπηγγελμένα ἀγαθὰ τοῖς ἀγαπῶσι τὸν Θεὸν πάσης ἐπιγείου βασιλείας καὶ δόξης ἐνδοξότερά τε ὑπάρχει καὶ μεγαλοπρεπέστερα, καὶ ἔδει πάντως τὰ μείζονα τῶν εὐτελεστέρων προκρίναι. ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ ῥευστὰ τὰ τῆδε πάντα καὶ φθορὰ ὑποκείμενα ὡς ὄναρ τε καὶ ὡς σκιὰ καὶ ἐνύπνιον παρέρχεται καὶ 218

ἀφανίζεται, καὶ αὔραις μᾶλλον ἔστι πιστεῦεν οὐχ ἴσταμέναις καὶ νηὸς ποντοπορούσης ἵχνεσιν ἢ ἀνθρώπων εὐημερία, πόσης εὐηθείας ἢ, μᾶλλον εἰπεῖν, ἀνοίας τε καὶ παραφροσύνης τὰ φθαρτὰ καὶ ἐπίκηρα, ἀσθενῆ τε καὶ οὐδαμινί, τῶν ἀφθάρτων προκρίναι καὶ αἰώνιων, ἀκηράτων τε καὶ ἀτελευτήτων, καὶ τῇ προσκαίρῳ τούτων ἀπολαύσει τῆς ἀδιαδόχου στερηθῆναι τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐκείνων ἀπολαύσεως; οὐ συνήσεις ταῦτα, ὦ πάτερ; οὐ παραδραμεῖς τὰ παρατρέχοντα, καὶ προσθήσῃ τοῖς ἐπιμένουσιν; οὐ προτιμήσεις τὴν κατοικίαν τῆς παροικίας, τὸ φῶς τοῦ σκότους, τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς σαρκός, τὴν αἰώνιον ζωὴν τῆς σκιᾶς τοῦ θανάτου, τὰ μὴ λυόμενα τῶν ῥεόντων; οὐκ ἐκφέυξη τῆς χαλεπῆς δουλείας τοῦ δεινοῦ κοσμοκράτορος, τοῦ πονηροῦ, φημί, διαβόλου, καὶ τῷ ἀγαθῷ καὶ εὐσπλίγγῳ καὶ πανοικτίρμονι οἰκειωθήσῃ Δεσπότη; οὐ, τῆς τῶν πολλῶν ἀποστάς καὶ ψευδωνύμων θεῶν λατρείας, τῷ ἐνὶ λατρεύσει ἀληθινῷ καὶ ζῶντι Θεῷ; εἰ γὰρ καὶ ἡμαρτες αὐτῷ, πολλὰ βλασφημίας καὶ τοὺς αὐτοῦ θεράποντας δειναῖς ἀνελὼν τιμωρίαις, ἀλλὰ δέξεται σε, εὐ 219 οἶδα, ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἐπιστρέψαντα καὶ πάντων σου

Job. xiv. 2

Ps. cxliv. 4

Wisd. v. 10

1 Thess. i. 9

man's understanding. Soothly, as the sun sur-
 passeth in radianee and brightness the dead of
 night, even so, and much more so, doth the happi-
 ness promised to those that love God excel in glory
 and magnificence all earthly kinship and glory;
 and there is utter need for a man to choose the
 more excellent before the more worthless. And
 forasmuch as everything here is fleeting and subject
 to decay, and passeth and vanisheth as a dream, and
 as a shadow and vision of sleep; and as one may
 sooner trust the unstable breezes, or the tracks of a
 ship passing over the waves, than the prosperity of
 men, what simplicity, nay, what folly and madness
 it is to choose the corruptible and perishable, the
 weak things of no worth, rather than the incorruptible
 and everlasting, the imperishable and endless, and,
 by the temporal enjoyment of these things, to forfeit
 the eternal fruition of the happiness to come ! Wilt
 thou not understand this, my father ? Wilt thou
 not haste past the things which haste pass thee, and
 attach thyself to that which endureth ? Wilt thou
 not prefer a home land to a foreign land, light to
 darkness, the spirit to the flesh, eternal life to the
 shadow of death, the indestructible to the fleeting ?
 Wilt thou not escape from the grievous bondage of
 the cruel prince of this world, I mean the evil one, the
 devil, and become the servant of the good, tender-
 hearted, and all merciful Lord ? Wilt thou not break
 away from serving thy many gods, falsely so called,
 and serve the one, true and living God ? Though thou
 hast sinned against him often times by blaspheming
 him, and often times by slaying his servants with
 dread torments, yet, I know well, that if thou turn
 again, he shall in his kindness receive thee, and no

and the
 surety and
 steadfast-
 ness of
 things
 eternal

Ср. Ez.
xxxiii. 11

Ср. Rom.
vii. 14

ἀμνημονεύσει τῶν πλημμελημάτων· οὐ βούλεται γὰρ τὸν θάνατον τοῦ ἁμαρτωλοῦ, ὡς τὸ ἐπιστρέψαι καὶ ζῆν αὐτόν, ὁ ἐκ τῶν ἀνεκδιηγῆτων κατελθῶν ὑψωμάτων ἐπὶ ζήτησιν τῶν πλανηθέντων ἡμῶν, σταυρόν τε καὶ μάστιγας καὶ θάνατον ὑπομείνας δι' ἡμᾶς, καὶ τῷ τιμίῳ αὐτοῦ αἵματι ἐξαγοράσας ἡμᾶς τοὺς πεπραμένους ὑπὸ τὴν ἁμαρτίαν. αὐτῷ ἢ εἶσα καὶ αἶνεσις εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας. ἀμήν.

Τοῦ δὲ βασιλεως ἐκπλήξει τε ἄμα καὶ ὄργῃ ληφθέντος, τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ παιδὸς συνέσει καὶ τοῖς ἀναντιρρήτοις αὐτοῦ ῥήμασι, τὸ δὲ ἐφ' ᾧ ἐκείνου οὐ διέλιπεν ἐνδιαβάλλων θεοὺς καὶ ὄλον αὐτοῦ μυκτηρίζων καὶ χλευάζων τὸν βίον, τὸ μὲν τοῦ λόγου φαιδρὸν διὰ τὴν ἔνδον οὐκ ἐδέξατο τοῦ σκότους παχύτητα, τιμωρήσασθαι δὲ αὐτόν ἢ κακῶς τι διαθέσθαι τῇ φυσικῇ μὴ δυνάμενος στοργῇ, τὸ δὲ μεταπείσειν αὐτόν ἀπειλαῖς πάντη ἀπογνοῦς, φοβηθεῖς μὴ, πλείονας κινήσας πρὸς αὐτόν λόγους, ἐκείνου παρρησιαζομένου καὶ τὰ τῶν θεῶν διακωμωδοῦντος καὶ χλευάζοντος, εἰς πλείονα θυμὸν ἐξαφθείς, τῶν ἐναντίων εἰς αὐτόν τι διαπρίξοιτο, μετ' ὄργῃς ἀναστάς, ὑπεχώρησεν, εἶθε μηδὸλως ἐγεννήθης, εἰπὼν, μήτ' εἰς φῶς προήλθες, τοιοῦτος μέλλων ἔσασθαι, βλάβσφημος εἰς τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ τῆς πατρικῆς ἀποστάτης φιλίας τε καὶ νουθεσίας. ἀλλ' οὐκ εἰς τέλος τῶν ἀητητῶν καταμωκίση θεῶν, οὐδ' ἐπὶ πολὺ χαρίζονται οἱ ὑπεναντίοι, οὐδ' αἱ τούτων ἰσχύσουσι γοητεῖαι. εἰ μὴ γὰρ εὐήκοος γενίση μοι καὶ τοῖς 220 θεοῖς εὐγνώμων, πολλαῖς πρότερον ἐκδώσας σε

more remember thine offences: because he willeth not the death of a sinner but rather that he may turn and live—he, who came down from the unspeakable heights, to seek us that had gone astray: who endured for us Cross, scourge and death; who bought with his precious blood us who had been sold in bondage under sin. Unto him be glory and praise for ever and ever! Amen.'

The king was overwhelmed with astonishment and anger; with astonishment, at his son's wisdom and unanswerable words; with anger, at the persistence with which he denounced his father's gods, and mocked and ridiculed the whole tenour of his life. He could not admit the glory of his discourse because of the grossness of the darkness within, but natural affection forbad him to punish his son, or evilly to entreat him, and he utterly despaired of moving him by threats. Fearing then that, if he argued further with him, his son's boldness and bitter satire of the gods might kindle him to hotter anger, and lead him to do him a mischief, he arose in wrath and withdrew. 'Would that thou hadst never been born,' he cried, 'nor hadst come to the light of day, destined as thou wert to be such an one, a blasphemer of the gods, and a renegade from thy father's love and admonition! But thou shalt not alway mock the invincible gods, nor shall their enemies rejoice for long, nor shall these knavish sorceries prevail. For except thou become obedient unto me, and right-minded toward the gods, I will first deliver thee to sundry

The king
departeth
from
Ioasaph in
anger

καὶ ποικίλαις τιμωρίαις, κακιγκάκως¹ θανατώσω, οὐχ ὡς νίῳ σοι διατεθείς, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐχθρῷ τινι καὶ ἀποστάτῃ.

XXV

Ταῦτα τοῦ πατρὸς ἀπειλησαμένου καὶ μετ' ὀργῆς ὑποχωρήσαντος, εἰς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ κοιτῶνα ὁ υἱὸς εἰσελθὼν, καὶ πρὸς τὸν οἰκείον ἀγωνοθέτην τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἀνατείνας, Κύριε, ὁ Θεὸς μου, ἐκ βύθους ἀνέκραξε τῆς καρδίας, γλυκεῖα ἐλπίς καὶ ἀψευδῆς ἐπαγγελία, ἢ κραταιὰ καταφυγὴ τῶν σὸι προσανακειμένων, ἴδε μου τὴν συντριβὴν τῆς καρδίας ἰλέω καὶ εὐμενεῖ ὄμματι, καὶ μὴ ἐγκαταλίπῃς με, μηδὲ ἀποστῆς ὑπ' ἐμοῦ· ἀλλά, κατὰ τὴν ἀψευδῆ σου ὑπόσχεσιν, γενοῦ μετ' ἐμοῦ τοῦ ἀναξίου καὶ εὐτελοῦς· σὲ γὰρ γινώσκω καὶ ὁμολογῶ ποιητὴν καὶ προνοητὴν πίσης κτίσεως. αὐτὸς οὖν με ἐνίσχυσον ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ καλῇ ὁμολογίᾳ μέχρι τελευταίας διαμεῖναι ἀναπνοῆς· ἐπίβλεψον ἐπ' ἐμέ καὶ ἐλέησόν με, καὶ παράστηθι ἐκ πάσης διατηρῶν με σατανικῆς ἐνεργείας ἀλώ- 221 βητον· ἐπίβλεψον, βασιλεῦ· διαπέφλεκται γὰρ ἰσχυρῶς ἡ ψυχὴ μου τῷ σῷ πόθῳ, καὶ ἐκκέκασται ὡς ἐν δίψῃ καύματος ἐν ἀνύδρῳ, σὲ ἐπιποθοῦσα τὴν πηγὴν τῆς ἀθανασίας. μὴ παραδώῃς τοῖς θηρίοις ψυχὴν ἐξομολογουμένην σοι τῆς ψυχῆς τοῦ πτωχοῦ σου μὴ ἐπιλάβῃ εἰς τέλος· ἀλλὰ παράσχου μοι τῷ ἁμαρτωλῷ παρ' ὄλην μου τὴν ζωὴν ὑπὲρ τοῦ σοῦ ὀνόματος καὶ τῆς σῆς

¹ Also κακιγκάκως, p. 236 of Boissonade.

tortures, and then put thee to the cruellest death, dealing with thee not as with a son, but as with an enemy and rebel.'

XXV

IN such wise did the father threaten and wrathfully retire. But the son entered his own bed-chamber, and lifted up his eyes to the proper judge of his cause, and cried out of the depth of his heart, 'O Lord my God, my sweet hope and unerring promise, the sure refuge of them that are wholly given up to thee, with gracious and kindly eye look upon the contrition of my heart, and leave me not, neither forsake me. But, according to thine unerring pledge, be thou with me, thine unworthy and sorry servant. Thee I acknowledge and confess, the maker and provider of all creation. Therefore do thou thyself enable me to continue in this good confession, until my dying breath: look upon me, and pity me; and stand by and keep me unhurt by any working of Satan. Look upon me, O King: for my heart is enkindled with longing after thee, and is parched as with burning thirst in the desert, desiring thee, the well of immortality. Deliver not to the wild beasts my soul that confesseth thee: forget not the soul of the poor for ever; but grant me that am a sinner throughout my length of days to suffer all things for thy name's sake and in

Ioasaph
prayeth for
strength
and comfort

ὁμολογίας πάντα παθεῖν, καὶ ὅλον ἑμαυτὸν σοὶ καταθῆσαι· σοῦ γὰρ ἐνδυναμοῦντος καὶ οἱ ἄσθενεῖς ὑπερισχύουσιν, ὅτι μόνος εἶ σύμμαχος ἀήτητος καὶ Θεὸς ἐλεήμων, ὃν εὐλογεῖ πᾶσα κτίσις τὸν δεδοξασμένον εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας. ἀμήν.

Οὕτως εὐξάμενος θείας ἤσθητο παρακλήσεως τῇ αὐτοῦ ἐπιφοιτησίῃς καρδίᾳ, καὶ θύρσους ἐμπλησθεὶς εὐχόμενος ὄλην διετέλεσε τὴν νύκτα. ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς Ἀραχῆ τῷ φίλῳ κοινολογησάμενος τὰ περὶ τοῦ παιδός, καὶ τὴν ἀπότομον αὐτοῦ παρρησίαν ἀμετάθετόν τε δηλώσας γνώμην, βουλήν τίθεται φίλιον ὁ Ἀραχῆς ὅτι μάλιστα καὶ θεραπευτικὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν ποιήσασθαι τὴν ὁμιλίαν, ταῖς κολακείαις ἐλπίζων ἴσως ἐφελεύσασθαι. ἔρχεται τοιγαροῦν τῇ ἐπαύριον πρὸς τὸν υἱόν· καὶ καθίσας ἐγγύτερον τοῦτον προσεκαλέσατο. εἶτα περιπλακεὶς κατεφίλει, πρῶτος ὑπερχόμενος καὶ ἠπίως, ὦ τέκνον ποθεινότατον, εἰρηκῶς, καὶ φιλούμενον, τίμησον τὴν τοῦ σοῦ πατρὸς πολιάν, καί, τῆς ἐμῆς ἰκούσας δέησεως, προσελθὼν θυσίαν τοῖς θεοῖς προσάγαγε. οὕτω ²²² γὰρ ἐκείνους τε εὐμενεῖς ἔξεις, καὶ μακρότητα ἡμερῶν, δόξης τε πίσεως καὶ βασιλείας ἀνεπηρέαστου καὶ παντοίων ἀγαθῶν μετουσίαν παρ' αὐτῶν ἀπολήψῃ, ἐμοί τε τῷ πατρὶ ἔση κεχαρισμένος διὰ βίου παντός, καὶ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις τίμιός τε καὶ ἐπαινετός. μέγα γὰρ εἰς ἐπαινὸν λόγον τῷ πατρὶ ὑπακούειν, καὶ μάλιστα ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ καὶ τῇ εἰς θεοὺς εὐνοίᾳ. τί δέ, τέκνον, ὑπέλαβες; πότερον ὡς ἐκὼν τῆς ἀγαθῆς ἐκκλίνας ὁδοῦ τὴν ἐναντίαν ἵέναι προέκρινα, ἢ ἀγνοία καὶ ἀπειρία τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ τοῖς ὀλεθρίοις ἑμαυτὸν

the confession of thee, and to sacrifice my whole self unto thee. For, with thy might working in them, even the feeble shall wax exceeding strong; for thou only art the unconquerable ally and merciful God, whom all creation blesseth, glorified for ever and ever. Amen.'

When he had thus prayed, he felt divine comfort stealing over his heart, and, fulfilled with courage, he spent the whole night in prayer. Meanwhile the king communed with Araches, his friend, as touching his son's matters, and signified to him his son's sheer audacity and unchangeable resolution. Araches gave counsel that he should, in his dealings with him, show the utmost kindness and courtesy, in the hope, perchance, of alluring him by flattering attentions. The day following, the king came to his son, and sat down, and called him to his side. He embraced and kissed him affectionately, coaxing him gently and tenderly, and said, 'O my darling and well-beloved son, honour thou thy father's grey hairs: listen to my entreaty, and come, do sacrifice to the gods; thus shalt thou win their favour, and receive at their hands length of days, and the enjoyment of all glory and of an undisputed kingdom, and happiness of every sort. Thus shalt thou be well pleasing to me thy father throughout life and be honoured and lauded of all men. It is a great count in the score of praise to be obedient to thy father, especially in a good cause, and to gain the goodwill of the gods. What thinkest thou, my son? Is it that I have willingly declined from the right, and chosen to travel on the wrong road: or that, from ignorance and inexperience of

The king again visiteth his son,

and pleaseth tenderly with him to return to his old ways

ἐξέδωκα; ἀλλ', εἰ μὲν ἐκόντα με νομίζεις τοῦ συμφέροντος προτιμᾶν τὰ κακὰ καὶ τῆς ζωῆς προκρίνειν τὸν θάνατον, πάνυ μοι δοκεῖς, τέκνον, τῆς ὀρθῆς ἀποσφαλῆναι κρίσεως. ἢ οὐχ ὀρᾶς ὅση κακουχία καὶ ταλαιπωρία πολλάκις ἑμαυτὸν ἐκδίδωμι ἐν ταῖς κατὰ τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἐκστρατείας, ἢ ἄλλαις τισὶ τοῦ κοινοῦ προστασίαις ἀσχολούμενος, ὡς καὶ πείνης τε καὶ δίψης, πεζοπορίας τε καὶ χαμαικοιτίας, οὕτω δεῖσαν, μὴ φείσασθαι; πλοῦτου δὲ καὶ χρημάτων τοσαύτη μοι πρόσεστιν ὑπεροψία τε καὶ καταφρόνησις, ὡς ἀφθόνως ἔσθ' ὅτε τὰ ταμιεῖα πάντα τοῦ ἐμοῦ παλατίου κατακενῶσαι εἰς τὸ ἀνοικοδομῆσαι τοὺς τῶν θεῶν μεγίστους ναοὺς καὶ παντοίῳ τούτους καταλαμπρῦναι κόσμῳ ἢ τοῖς στρατοπέδοις ἀφθόνως διανεῖμαι τοὺς θησαυροὺς τῶν χρημάτων. τοιαύτης οὖν μετέχων τῶν ἀπολαυστικῶν ὑπεροψίας καὶ τῆς ἐν τοῖς δεινοῖς καρτερίας, εἰ τὴν τῶν Γαλιλαίων ἐγίνωσκον θρησκείαν κρείττονα τῆς ἐν χερσὶν ὑπάρχειν, πόσης ἂν οὐκ ἔκρινα τὸ πρῶγμα σπουδῆς ἄξιον, πάντων ²²³ μὲν ὑπεριδεῖν καὶ τὴν ἑμαυτοῦ περιποιήσασθαι σωτηρίαν; εἰ δὲ ἄγνοιάν μοι καὶ ἀπειρίαν τοῦ καλοῦ καταγινώσκεις, σύνες ὅσας πολλάκις ἰύκτας αὐπνους διετέλεσα, ζητήματός τινος προτεθέντος, ἔσθ' ὅτε καὶ οὐ πολὺ ἀναγκαίου, μὴ παρέχων ὅλως ἑμαυτῷ ἀνάπαυσιν, πρὶν ἢ τοῦ ζητουμένου σαφῆ καὶ εὐπρεπεστάτην εὔροιμι τὴν λύσιν.

Ἐὶ οὖν τῶν προσκαίρων τούτων πραγμάτων οὐδὲ τὸ σμικρότατον ἔχω εὐκαταφρόνητον, ἄχρῃς οὐ πάντα συμφερόντως καὶ ἐπὶ λυσιτελείᾳ τῶν

the good, I have given myself to destruction? Well, if thou thinkest that I willingly prefer the evil to the profitable, and choose death before life, thou seemest to me, son, completely to have missed the goal in judging. Dost thou not see to what discomfort and trouble I often expose myself in mine expeditions against my foes, or when I am engaged in divers other business for the public good, not sparing myself even hunger and thirst, if need be, the march on foot, or the couch on the ground? As for riches and money, such is my contempt and scorn thereof, that I have at times ungrudgingly lavished all the stores of my palae, to build mighty temples for the gods, and to adorn them with all manner of splendour, or else to distribute liberal largess to my soldiers. Possessing then, as I also do, this contempt of pleasure and this courage in danger, what zeal would I not have devoted to contemning all else, and winning my salvation, had I only found that the religion of the Galileans were better than mine own? But, if thou condemnest me for ignorance and inexperience of the good, consider how many sleepless nights I have spent, with some problem before me, oft-times no very important one, giving myself no rest until I had found the clear and most apt solution.

Seeing then that I reckon that not even the least of these temporal concerns is unworthy of thought until all be fitly completed for the advantage of all and

He professeth to have learnt by testing,

ἀπάντων ἐπιτελεσθείη, καὶ οὐδενὶ ἑτέρῳ ἀκριβέστερον ἢ τῶν ἀπορρήτων διάγνωσις ἐν πάσῃ, ὡς οἶμαι, τῇ ὑψηλίῳ διερευνᾶσθαι ὡς ἐμοὶ παρὰ πάντων μεμαρτύρηται, πῶς τὰ θεῖα, καὶ ἂ σέβασθαι καὶ θεολογεῖν θέμις, εὐκαταφρόνητα ἂν ἐλογισάμην, καὶ μὴ πίσῃ σπουδῇ, πίσῃ δυνάμει, ὅλη τῇ ψυχῇ καὶ ὅλῳ τῷ νοῦ, εἰς τὴν τούτων ἀπησχολήσα ἑμαυτὸν ζήτησιν, τοῦ εὐρεῖν τὰληθῆ καὶ πρεπωδέστατα; καὶ γε ἐζήτησα ἐμπόνως, πολλὰς μὲν νύκτας ἴσα ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐν τούτοις ἀναλώσας, πολλοὺς δὲ σοφοὺς καὶ ἐπιστήμονας εἰς τήνδε τὴν βουλήν συγκαλέσας, πολλοῖς δὲ καὶ τῶν λεγομένων Χριστιανῶν ὁμολήσας. καὶ τῇ ἀόκνῳ συζητήσῃ καὶ διαπύρῳ ἐρεύνη εὐρέθη μοι ἡ τῆς ἀληθείας ὁδός, παρὰ σοφῶν τῇ τε λογίῳτι καὶ συνέσει τετιμημένον μαρτυρηθεῖσα ὡς οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλη πίστις εἰ μὴ ἦν σήμερον πορευόμεθα, τοῖς μεγίστοις θεοῖς 224 λατρεύοντες καὶ τῆς γλυκείας βιοτῆς καὶ ἐνδόνου ἀντεχόμενοι, τῆς πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις παρ' αὐτῶν δωρημένης, ἣτις τερπνότητος ὅτι πλείστης καὶ θυμηδίας πεπλήρωται, ἣν οἱ τῶν Γαλιλαίων ἕξαρχοὶ καὶ μυσταγωγοὶ ἀφρόνως ἀπόσαντο, ὡς καὶ τὸ γλυκὺ τοῦτο φῶς καὶ τὰ τερπνὰ πάντα, ἅπερ εἰς ἀπόλαυσιν ἐχαρίσαντο ἡμῖν οἱ θεοί, ἐλπίδι τινὸς ἑτέρας ἀδήλου ζωῆς ἐτοιμῶς προίεσθαι, μὴ εἰδότες τί λέγουσιν ἢ περὶ τίνων διαβεβαιοῦνται.

1 Tim. i. 7

Σὺ δέ, φίλτατε υἱέ, τῷ σῷ πείσθητι πατρὶ δι' ἀκριβοῦς καὶ ἀληθεστάτης ἐρεύνης τὸ ὄντως καλὸν εὐρηκότι. ἰδοὺ γὰρ ἀποδέδεικται ὡς οὔτε ἕκῳν, οὔτε μὴν ἀγνοίας τρόπῳ, διήμαρτιν τοῦ

seeing that all (I ween) bear me witness that no man under the sun can search out secrets with more diligence than I, how then could I have considered divine things, that call for worship and serious consideration, unworthy of thought, and not rather have devoted all my zeal and might, all my mind and soul to the investigation thereof, to find out the right and the true? Aye, and I have laboriously sought thereafter. Many nights and days have I spent thus: many wise and learned men have I called to my council; and with many of them that are called Christians have I conversed. By untiring enquiry and ardent search I have discovered the pathway of truth, witnessed by wise men honoured for their intelligence and wit,—that there is none other faith than ours. This is the path that we tread to-day, worshipping the most puissant gods, and holding fast to that sweet and delightsome life, given by them to all men, fulfilled with all manner of pleasure and gladness of heart, which the leaders and priests of the Galileans have in their folly rejected; so that, in hope of some other uncertain life, they have readily cast away this sweet light, and all those pleasures which the gods have bestowed on us for enjoyment, and all the while know not what they say, nor whereof they confidently affirm.

‘But thou, dearest son, obey thy father, who, by diligent and honest search, hath found the real good. Lo, I have shown thee that, neither willingly, no, nor by way of ignorance, have I failed of the

the truth of
idol-
worship,

and biddeth
Ioasaph to
follow
where he
has trod

ἀγαθοῦ, ἀλλ' εὗρον καὶ προσελαβόμην· ἐπιποθῶ δὲ καὶ σὲ μὴ ἀνοήτως πλαναῖσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ ἀκολουθῆσαι. αἰδέσθητι οὖν τὸν πατέρα σου. ἢ οὐκ οἶδας ὅποιόν ἐστι καλὸν τῷ πατρὶ πείθεσθαι καὶ αὐτῷ ἐν πῦσι χαρίζεσθαι; ὡς ἔμπαλιν ὀλέθριον καὶ ἐπύρατον τὸ πατέρα παραπικραίνειν καὶ τὰς αὐτοῦ παρ' οὐδέν τιθέναι ²²⁵ ἐντολὰς; ὅσοι γὰρ τοῦτο ἐποίησαν, κακοὶ κακῶς ἀπώλοντο· οἷς σύ, τέκνον, μὴ συναριθμηθείης· ἀλλά, τὰ τῷ τεκόντι κεχαρισμένα ποιῶν, πάντων ἐπιτύχοις τῶν ἀγαθῶν, καὶ κληρονόμος γένοιο τῆς εὐλογίας τῆς ἐμῆς καὶ βασιλείας.

Ὁ δὲ μεγαλόφρων καὶ εὐγενὴς ὡς ἀληθῶς νεανίας τῆς τοῦ πατρὸς περιττολογίας καὶ ἀνοήτου ἀντιβολῆς ἀκούσας, καὶ γνοὺς τὰς τοῦ σκολιοῦ δράκοντος μηχανάς, ὡς ἐκ τῶν δεξιῶν αὐτοῦ τοῖς ποσὶν ἠτοίμασε παγίδα, κατακάμψαι τὴν θεοειδῆ ψυχὴν τεχναζόμενος καὶ πρὸς τὸ προκείμενον ἐμποδίσαι βραβεῖον, τὸ δεσποτικὸν πρὸ ὀφθαλμῶν ἔθετο πρόσταγμα, Οὐκ ἦλθον βαλεῖν εἰρήνην, εἰπόντος, ἀλλὰ μάχην καὶ μάχαιραν· ἦλθον γὰρ διχῆσαι υἱὸν κατὰ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ θυγατέρα κατὰ τῆς μητρὸς αὐτῆς, καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς. καί, ὅτι Ὁ φιλῶν πατέρα ἢ μητέρα ὑπὲρ ἐμέ, οὐκ ἔστι μου ἄξιος, καί, "Ὅστις με ἀρνήσεται ἔμπροσθεν τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ἀρνήσομαι αὐτὸν κἀγὼ ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ Πατρὸς μου τοῦ ἐν οὐρανοῖς. ταῦτα λογισάμενος, καὶ τῷ θεῷ φόβῳ τὴν ψυχὴν πεδήσας, τῷ πόθῳ τε καὶ ἔρωτι ²²⁶ ἐνισχύσας, τὸ Σολομόντειον ἐκεῖνο ῥῆμα πάνυ κατὰ καιρὸν ἐξελίβετο, Καιρὸς, φύσκον, τοῦ φιλῆσαι καὶ καιρὸς τοῦ μισῆσαι, καιρὸς πολέμου

good, but rather that I have found and laid hold thereon. And I earnestly desire that thou too shouldest not wander as a fool, but shouldest follow me. Have respect then unto thy father. Dost thou not know how lovely a thing it is to obey one's father, and please him in all ways? Contrariwise, how deadly and cursed a thing it is to provoke a father and despise his commands? As many as have done so, have come to a miserable end. But be not thou, my son, one of their number. Rather do that which is well pleasing to thy sire, and so mayest thou obtain all happiness and inherit my blessing and my kingdom !'

The high-minded and noble youth listened to his father's windy discourse and foolish opposition, and recognized therein the devices of the crooked serpent, and how standing at his right hand he had prepared a snare for his feet, and was scheming how to overthrow his righteous soul, and hinder him of the prize laid up in store. Therefore the prince set before his eyes the commandment of the Lord, which saith, 'I came not to send peace, but strife and a sword. For I am come to set a man at variance against his father, and a daughter against her mother, and so forth; and 'He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me'; and 'Whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven.' When he had considered these things, and fettered his soul with divine fear, and strengthened it with longing desire and love, right opportunely he remembered the saying of Solomon, 'There is a time to love, and a time to hate; a time of war, and a

Ioasaph,
seeing the
snare laid
for him,
prayeth
again for
strength

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- καὶ καιρὸς εἰρήνης. καὶ πρῶτα μὲν, κατὰ νοῦν
 Ps. lviii. 1, 2 εὐξάμενος, Ἐλέησόν με, Κύριε, εἶπεν, ὁ Θεός,
 ἐλέησόν με, ὅτι ἐπὶ σοὶ πέποιθεν ἡ ψυχὴ μου,
 καὶ ἐν τῇ σκιᾷ τῶν πτερύγων σου ἐλπῶ ἕως
 οὗ παρέλθῃ ἡ ἀνομία. κεκράξομαι πρὸς τὸν
 Θεὸν τὸν ὕψιστον, τὸν Θεὸν τὸν εὐεργετήσαντά
 με, καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς τοῦ ψαλμοῦ.
- Exod. xx. 12 Εἰτά φησι πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα· Τὸ μὲν θερα-
 πεύειν πατέρα καὶ τοῖς αὐτοῦ ὑπέικειν προστύγ-
 μασιν, εὐνοία τε καὶ φιλία καθυπηρετεῖν, ὁ κοινὸς
 ἡμᾶς διδάσκει Δεσπότης, φυσικὴν ἡμῖν τὴν τοιαύ-
 την ἐγκατασπείρας στοργήν. ὅταν δὲ ἡ τῶν
 γονέων σχέσις καὶ φιλία πρὸς αὐτὸν φέρῃ τὸν
 κίνδυνον τὴν ψυχὴν καὶ τοῦ Δημιουργοῦ πόρρω
 Mat. v. 29 ; ποιῇ, ἐκκόπτειν ταύτην παντάπασι προστετύγ-
 xviii. 9 ; μεθα, καὶ μηδὸλως εἶκειν τοῖς χωρίζουσιν ἡμᾶς
 Mk. ix. 47 τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἀλλὰ μισεῖν τούτους καὶ ἀποστρέφε-
 σθαι, κἂν πατὴρ ὁ τὰ ὑπευκταῖα ἐπιτίπτων εἴη,
 κἂν μήτηρ, κἂν βασιλεύς, κἂν τῆς ζωῆς αὐτῆς 227
 κύριος. διὰ ταῦτα τῆς πατρικῆς μὲν σχέσεως
 ἕνεκα τὸν Θεὸν ζημιωθῆναι τῶν ἀδυνάτων μοί
 ἐστὶ. διὸ μήτε σεαυτῷ κόπους πάρεχε, μήτε ἐμοί·
- 1 Thess. i. 9 ἀλλ' ἢ πείσθητι καὶ τῷ ζῶντι ἄμφω καὶ ἀληθινῶ
 λατρεύσωμεν Θεῷ· ἃ γὰρ νῦν σέβῃ εἰδῶλα εἰσὶ,
 Ps. cxv. 4 χειρῶν ἀνθρωπίνων ἔργα, πνοῆς ἔρημα καὶ κωφά,
 μηδὲν ὅλως ἢ μόνην ἀπόλειαν καὶ τιμωρίαν αἰώ-
 νιον τοῖς αὐτὰ σεβομένοις προξενούντα.
- Εἰ δὲ μὴ τοῦτο βούλοιο, ποίει εἰς ἐμὲ ὅπερ σοὶ
 Ep. Rom. δοκεῖ· δούλος γάρ εἰμι τοῦ Χριστοῦ, καὶ οὔτε θω-
 viii. 38, 19 πείαις, οὔτε κολάσεσι τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀποστήσομαι
 ἀγάπης, καθὰ δὴ καὶ τῇ προτεραίᾳ εἶπόν σοι,
 μέσον ἐμβαλὼν τὸ τοῦ Δεσπότη μου ὄνομα καὶ

time of peace.' First of all he prayed in silence, and said, 'Have mercy of me, Lord God, have mercy of me ; for my soul trusteth in thee ; and under the shadow of thy wings I shall hope till wickedness overpass. I shall cry to the highest God ; to God that did well to me,' and the rest of the psalm.

Then said Ioasaph to the king, 'To honour one's father, and to obey his commands, and to serve him with good will and affection is taught us by the Lord of us all, who hath implanted in our hearts this natural affection. But, when loving devotion to our parents bringeth our soul into peril, and separateth her from her Maker, then we are commanded, at all costs, to cut it out, and, on no account, to yield to them that would depart us from God, but to hate and avoid them, even if it be our father that issueth the abominable command, or our mother, or our king, or the master of our very life. Wherefore it is impossible for me, out of devotion to my father, to forfeit God. So, prithee, trouble not thyself, nor me : but be persuaded, and let us both serve the true and living God, for the objects of thy present worship are idols, the works of men's hands, devoid of breath, and deaf, and give nought but destruction and eternal punishment to their worshippers.

He convicteth his father of grievous error,

'But if this be not thy pleasure, deal with me even as thou wilt : for I am a servant of Christ, and neither flatteries nor torments shall separate me from his love, as I told thee yesterday, swearing it by my Master's name, and confirming

ἀσφαλέστατα τὸν λόγον ἐμπεδωσάμενος. ὅτι δὲ μήτε ἐκὼν ἔφησας κακουργεῖν, μήτε μὴν ἀγνοῖα διαμαρτάνειν τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ, ἀλλὰ πολλῇ καὶ ἐμπόνῳ συζητήσει τοῦτο ἔγνωσ ὄντως εἶναι καλόν, τὸ εἰδώλοισ λατρεύειν καὶ ταῖς ἡδοναῖς τῶν παθῶν προσηλοῦσθαι, κακουργεῖν μὲν σε ἐβελοντὶ οὐκ ἔχω λέγειν. ὅτι δὲ πολλῇ σοι περικέχυται ἀγνωσίας ἀχλὺς καὶ ὡς ἐν σκότει ψηλαφητῶ πορευόμενος οὐδόλως ὄρας φωτὸς κἂν μικρὰν τινα μαρμαρυγὴν, ὅθεν τὴν εὐθειᾶν ἀπολέσας κρημοῖς καὶ φάραγξι δεινοῖς περιπεπλάνησαι, τοῦτο κἀγὼ βεβαίως ἐπίσταμαι καὶ σέ, πάτερ, γινώσκειν 228 βούλομαι. διὸ σκότος ἀντὶ φωτὸς κατέχων καὶ θαιύτου ὡσπερ ζωῆς ἀντεχόμενος, οἷε συμφερόντως βεβουλεύσθαι καὶ λυσιτελῶς ἐντεθυμῆσθαι· ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστι ταῦτα, οὐκ ἔστιν. οὔτε γὰρ ἄπερ σέβῃ θεοὶ εἰσιν, ἀλλὰ στῆλαι δαιμόνων, πᾶσαν αὐτῶν τὴν μυσαρὰν ἐνέργειαν ἔνδον ἔχουσαι· οὔτε ἦνπερ γλυκεῖαν ἀποκαλεῖς καὶ ἐνήδονον βιοτήν, τερπνότητός τε καὶ θυμηδίας δοκεῖς πεπληρῶσθαι, τῆς τοιαύτης ἔχει φύσεως, ἀλλὰ βδελυκτὴ ἔστιν αὕτη, κατὰ γε τὸν τῆς ἀληθείας λόγον, καὶ ἀποτρόπαιος. πρὸς καιρὸν γὰρ γλυκαίνει καὶ λεαίνει τὸν φάρυγγα, ὕστερον δὲ πικροτέρας χολῆς ποιεῖται τὰς ἡναδόσεις, ὡς ὁ ἐμὸς ἔφη διδάσκαλος, καὶ ἡκονημένη μᾶλλον μαχαίρας διστόμου.

Καὶ πῶς ἂν σοι τὰ ταύτης κακὰ διηγησαίμην; ἔξαριθμίσομαι αὐτά, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἄμμον πληθυνθήσονται. ἄγκιστρον γὰρ ἔστι τοῦ διαβόλου, ὡς δέλεαρ τὴν βδελυρὰν περικειμένη ἡδονῆν, δι' οὗ τοὺς ἀπατωμένους, εἰς τὸν τοῦ ἵδου καθέλκει πυθμένα. τὰ δὲ παρὰ τοῦ ἐμοῦ Δεσπότης ἐπηγ-

Ex. x. 21

Basil, Comment.
in
Isaiam, x.
11Prov. xxiv.
13
p. 186

Heb. iv. 12

Ps. cxxxix.
13Prov. xiv.
12; xvi. 23

the word with surest oath. But, whereas thou saidest that thou didst neither wilfully do wrong, nor didst fail of the mark through ignorance, but after much laborious enquiry hadst ascertained that it was truly a good thing to worship idols and to be riveted to the pleasures of the passions—that thou art wilfully a wrong doer, I may not say. But this I know full well, and would have thee know, O my father, that thou art surrounded with a dense mist of ignorance, and, walking in darkness that may be felt, seest not even one small glimmer of light. Wherefore thou hast lost the right pathway, and wanderest over terrible cliffs and chasms. Holding darkness for light, and clinging to death as it were life, thou deemest that thou art well advised, and hast reflected to good effect: but it is not so, not so. The objects of thy veneration are not gods but statues of devils, charged with all their filthy power; nor is the life, which thou pronounceest sweet and pleasant, and thinkest to be full of delight and gladness of heart, such in kind: but the same is abominable, according to the word of truth, and to be abhorred. For for a time it sweeteneth and tickleth the gullet, but afterwards it maketh the risings more bitter than gall (as said my teacher), and is sharper than any two-edged sword.

‘How shall I describe to thee the evils of this life?’
 I will tell them, and they shall be more in number than the sand. For such life is the fishhook of the devil, baited with beastly pleasure, whereby he deceiveth and draggeth his prey into the depth of hell. Whereas the good things, promised by my Master,

and
 warneth
 him of the
 approach of
 Doomsday,

γελμένα ἀγαθὰ, ἅπερ σὺ ἀδήλου ζωῆς ἐλπίδα
 ὠνόμασας, ἀψευδῆ εἰσι καὶ ἀναλλοίωτα, τέλος
 οὐκ οἶδε, φθορᾷ οὐχ ὑπόκειται· λόγος οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ
 παραστήσαι τὸ μέγεθος τῆς δόξης ἐκείνης καὶ
 τερπνότητος ἰσχύων, τῆς χαρᾶς τῆς ἀνεκλαλήτου, 229
 τῆς διηγεοῦς εὐφροσύνης. πάντες μὲν γάρ, καθά-
 περ αὐτὸς ὁρᾷς, ἀποθνήσκομεν, καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν

Ps. lxxxix.
47

ἄνθρωπος ὃς ζήσεται καὶ οὐκ ὄψεται θάνατον·
 μέλλομεν δὲ πάντες ἀνίστασθαι, ἡνῖκα ἐλεύσεται
 Κύριος Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, ὁ Υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἐν

Luke xxi. 25

δόξῃ ἀνεκλαλήτῳ καὶ δυνάμει φοβερᾷ, ὁ μόνος

1 Tim. vi. 15

Βασιλεὺς τῶν βασιλευόντων καὶ Κύριος τῶν κυρ-

Phil. ii. 10

ιευόντων, ᾧ πᾶν γόνυ κάμψει ἐπουρανίων καὶ ἐπι-
 γείων καὶ καταχθονίων· καὶ τοσαύτην ἐμποιήσει

Mk. xiii. 25

τότε τὴν ἔκστασιν, ὡς καὶ αὐτὰς ἐκπλαγῆναι τὰς

Luke xxi.

οὐρανοὺς δυνάμεις· καὶ παραστήσονται αὐτῷ

Dan. vii. 10

τρόμφ χίλιαι χιλιάδες καὶ μύριαι μυριάδες ἀγ-
 γέλων καὶ ἀρχαγγέλων, καὶ πάντα ἔσται φόβου

1 Cor. xv. 52

καὶ τρόμου μεστά. σαλπιεῖ γὰρ εἰς τῶν ἀρχαγ-

Is. xxxiv. 4

γέλων ἐν σάλπιγγι Θεοῦ, καὶ εὐθύς ὁ οὐρανὸς μὲν
 εἰλιγῆσεται ὡς βιβλίον, ἡ γῆ δὲ ἀναρρηγνυμένη

1 Cor. xv. 45

ἀναπέμψει τὰ τεθνεῶτα σώματα τῶν πώποτε
 γενομένων ἀνθρώπων, ἐξ οὗ γέγονεν ὁ πρῶτος

1 Cor. xv. 52

ἄνθρωπος Ἀδὰμ μέχρι τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης. καὶ
 τότε πάντες οἱ ἀπ' αἰῶνος θανόντες ἐν ῥιπῇ ὀφθαλ-

Mat. xiii. 43

μοῦ ζῶντες παραστήσονται τῷ βήματι τοῦ ἀθανά- 230
 του Δεσπότου, καὶ ἕκαστος λόγον δώσει ὑπὲρ ὧν

ἔπραξε. τότε οἱ δίκαιοι λάμψουσιν ὡς ἥλιος, οἱ
 πιστεύσαντες εἰς Πατέρα καὶ Υἱὸν καὶ Ἅγιον
 Πνεῦμα, καὶ ἐν ἔργοις ἀγαθοῖς τελέσαντες τὸν
 παρόντα βίον. πῶς δέ σοι διηγῆσομαι τὴν μέλ-
 λουσαν αὐτοὺς τότε διαδέχσθαι δόξαν; κἂν γὰρ

which thou callest "the hope of some other uncertain life," are true and unchangeable; they know no end, and are not subject to decay. There is no language that can declare the greatness of yonder glory and delight, of the joy unspeakable, and the everlasting gladness. As thou thyself seest, we all die; and there is no man that shall live and not see death. But one day we shall all rise again, when our Lord Jesus Christ shall come, the Son of God, in unspeakable glory and dread power, the only King of kings, and Lord of lords; to whom every knee shall bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth. Such terror shall he then inspire that the very powers of heaven shall be shaken: and before him there shall stand in fear thousand thousands, and ten thousand times ten thousand of Angels and Archangels, and the whole world shall be full of fear and terror. For one of the Archangels shall sound with the trump of God, and immediately the heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll; and the earth shall be rent, and shall give up the dead bodies of all men that ever were since the first man Adam until that day. And then shall all men that have died since the beginning of the world in the twinkling of an eye stand alive before the judgement seat of the immortal Lord, and every man shall give account of his deeds. Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun; they that believed in the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and ended this present life in good works. And how can I describe to thee the glory that shall receive them at that day? For though I compare their brightness and beauty

when the
powers of
the heavens
shall be
shaken

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

τῷ ἡλιακῷ παραβύλλω φωτὶ τὴν λαμπρότητα αὐτῶν καὶ τὸ κάλλος, κὰν ἀστραπῇ τῇ φανοτάτῃ, οὐδὲν τῆς λαμπρότητος ἐκείνης ἄξιον ἐρῶ. ὀφθαλμὸς γὰρ οὐκ εἶδε καὶ οὖς οὐκ ἤκουσε καὶ ἐπὶ καρδίαν ἀνθρώπου οὐκ ἀνέβη, ἃ ἠτοίμασεν ὁ Θεὸς τοῖς ἀγαπῶσιν αὐτὸν ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν, ἐν τῷ φωτὶ τῷ ἀπροσίτῳ, ἐν τῇ δόξῃ τῇ ἀπορρήτῳ καὶ ἀτελευτήτῳ.

Καὶ οἱ μὲν δίκαιοι τοιούτων τεύξονται τῶν ἀγαθῶν τοιαύτης δὲ τῆς μακαριότητος· οἱ δὲ τὸν ὄντως ὄντα Θεὸν ἀρνησάμενοι, καὶ τὸν πλάστην καὶ δημιουργὸν ἀγνοήσαντες, δαίμοσι δὲ μιαιοῖς λατρεύσαντες, καὶ εἰδώλοις κωφοῖς τὸ σέβας ἀπονεύμαντες, τὰς ἡδονὰς τε τοῦ ματαιοῦ βίου²³¹ τοῦτου ποθήσαντες, καὶ δίκην χοίρων τῷ βορβόρῳ τῶν παθῶν κυλισθέντες, καὶ πάσης κακίας ὀρμητήριον τὰς ἑαυτῶν ψυχὰς ποιησάμενοι, σταθήσονται γυμνοὶ καὶ τετραχηλισμένοι, κατησχυμένοι καὶ κατηφεῖς, ἐλεεινοὶ καὶ τῷ σχήματι καὶ τῷ πράγματι, ὄνειδος προκείμενοι πάσῃ τῇ κτίσει. πάντα δὲ αὐτῶν τὰ ἐν λόγῳ, τὰ ἐν ἔργῳ, τὰ ἐν διανοίᾳ, πρὸ προσώπου αὐτῶν ἐλεύσονται. εἶτα, μετὰ τὴν αἰσχύνην ἐκείνην τὴν χαλεπωτάτην καὶ τὸ ὄνειδος ἐκείνο τὸ ἀφόρητον, καταδικασθήσονται εἰς τὸ πῦρ τῆς γέννης τὸ ἄσβεστον καὶ ἀφεγγές, εἰς τὸ σκότος τὸ ἐξώτερον, τὸν βρυγμὸν τῶν ὀδόντων καὶ σκώληκα τὸν ἰοβόλον. αὕτη ἡ μερίς αὐτῶν, οὗτος ὁ κλῆρος, οἷς εἰς αἰῶνας συνέσονται τοὺς ἀτελευτήτους τιμωρούμενοι, ἰνθ' ὧν, τὰ ἐν ἐπαγγελίαις ἀγαθὰ παρωσάμενοι, διὰ πρόσκαιρον ἁμαρτίας ἡδονὴν κόλασιν αἰώνιον ἐξελέξαντο. ὑπὲρ δὴ

Is. lxiv. 4

1 Cor. ii. 9

1 Tim. vi. 16

Cr. 2 Pet. ii. 22

Heb. iv. 13

Mk. ix. 43;
Mat. xiii.
42; Luke
xiii. 25

to the light of the sun or to the brightest lightning-flash, yet should I fail to do justice to their brightness. Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him, in the kingdom of heaven, in the light which no man can approach unto, in his unspeakable and unending glory.

‘Such joys and such bliss shall the righteous obtain, but they that have denied the only true God and not known their Maker and Creator, but have worshipped foul devils, and rendered homage to dumb idols, and loved the pleasures of this vain world, and, like swine, wallowed in the mire of sinful lusts, and made their lives a headquarters for all wickedness, shall stand naked and laid bare, downright ashamed and downcast, pitiable in appearance and in fact, set forth for a reproach to all creation. All their life in word, deed and thought shall come before their faces. Then, after this bitter disgrace and unbearable reproach, shall they be sentenced to the unquenchable and light-less fire of Gehenna, unto the outer darkness, the gnashing of teeth and the venomous worm. This is their portion, this their lot, in the which they shall dwell together in punishment for endless ages, because they rejected the good things offered them in promise, and, for the sake of the pleasure of sin for a season, made choice of eternal punishment. For these

when the
wicked
shall receive
their
punishment
and the
righteous
their reward

Wisdom, v. 1

τούτων, ὥστε τῆς ἀρρήτου μὲν χαρᾶς ἐκείνης ἐπιτυχεῖν καὶ τῆς ἀπορρήτου δόξης ἀπολαύειν, τοῖς ἀγγέλοις δὲ ἀντιλάμπειν, καὶ τῷ ἀγαθῷ καὶ γλυκυτάτῳ Δεσπότη μετὰ παρρησίας παρίστασθαι, τὰς πικροτάτας δὲ τιμωρίας καὶ ἀτελευτήτους καὶ τὴν ὀδυνηρὰν ἐκείνην ἐκφυγεῖν αἰσχύνην, πόσα οὐκ ἄξιον προέσθαι καὶ χρήματα καὶ ²³² σώματα, μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ αὐτὰς τὰς ψυχάς; τίς οὕτως ἀγεννής, τίς οὕτως ἀσύνητος, ὡς μὴ μυρίουσ ὑποστῆναι προσκαίρους θανάτους, ἵνα τοῦ αἰωνίου ἀπαλλαγῇ καὶ ἀτελευτήτου θανάτου, τὴν ζωὴν δὲ κληρονομήσῃ τὴν μακαρίαν τε καὶ ἀνώλεθρον, καὶ τῷ φωτὶ περιλαμφθῇ τῆς μακαρίας καὶ ζωαρχικῆς Τριάδος;

XXVI

Ps. xxxii. 6

Τούτων ἀκούσας ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν ῥημάτων, καὶ τὸ στερέμνιον καὶ ἀνένδοτον ἰδὼν τοῦ παιδὸς μήτε κολακείαις εἰκοντος μήτε λόγων πειθοῖ, μὴ τιμωριῶν ἀπειλαῖς, ἐθαύμαζε μὲν ἐπὶ τῇ πιθανότητι τοῦ λόγου καὶ ταῖς ἀναντιρρήτοις ἀποκρίσεσιν, ἠλέγχετο δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ συνειδότος, ἀληθῆ λέγειν αὐτὸν καὶ δίκαια ὑποδεικνύοντος· ἀλλ' ἀνθείλκετο ὑπὸ τῆς ποιηρᾶς συνηθείας καὶ τῶν ἐν ἔξει βεβαιωθέντων ἐν αὐτῷ παθῶν, ὑφ' ὧν ὡς ἐν κημῷ κατείχετο καὶ χαλινῷ, τῷ φωτὶ μὴ συγχωρούμενος προσβλέψαι τῆς ἀληθείας. ὕθεν πάντα λίθον, τὸ τοῦ λόγου, κινῶν, εἶχετο τοῦ πάλαι σκοποῦ, τὴν προμελετηθεῖσαν αὐτῷ μετὰ τοῦ Ἀραχῆ σκῆψιν εἰς ἔργον ἀγαγεῖν

reasons—to obtain that unspeakable bliss, to enjoy that ineffable glory, to equal the Angels in splendour, and to stand with boldness before the good and most sweetest Lord, to escape those bitter and unending punishments and that galling shame—time after time, were it not worth men's while to sacrifice their riches and bodies, nay, even their very lives? Who is so cowardly, who so foolish, as not to endure a thousand temporal deaths, to escape eternal and everlasting death, and to inherit life, blissful and imperishable, and to shine in the light of the blessed and life-giving Trinity?'

XXVI

WHEN the king heard these words, and saw the steadfastness, and unbuxomness of his son, who yielded neither to flattery, nor persuasion, nor threat, he marvelled indeed at the persuasiveness of his speech and his irrefutable answers, and was convicted by his own conscience secretly assuring him that Ioasaph spake truly and aright. But he was dragged back by his evil habit and passions, which, from long use, had taken firm grip on him, and held him in as with bit and bridle, and suffered him not to behold the light of truth. So he left no stone unturned, as the saying is, and adhered to his old purpose, determining to put into action the plot which he and Araches had between them devised. Said he to his

The king
offereth to
hold debate
on the truth
of his
religion

βουλόμενος. καί φησι τῷ παιδί; Ἔδει μὲν σε, ὦ τέκνον, τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἀπλῶς εἶκειν ἐν πᾶσι προστύγμασιν· ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ, σκληρὸς ὢν καὶ ἀπειθής, ἰσχυρῶς οὕτως ἀντέστης μοι, τὴν ἰδίαν ἐνιστάμενος γνώμην κυριωτέραν πάντων ποιήσασθαι, δεῦρο δὴ τῇ ματαιᾷ ἐνοστάσει χαίρειν ἄμφω εἰπόντες, πειθοῖ πολιτευσώμεθα. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁ σὲ ἀπατήσας Βαρλαάμ σιδηροδέσμιος παρ' ²³³ ἐμοὶ τυγχάνει, ἐκκλησιάσας ἐκκλησίαν μεγάλην, καὶ πάντας ἡμετέρους τε καὶ Γαλιλαίους ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ συγκαλέσας, κήρυκίς τε διαρρηδὴν βοᾶν θεσπίσας τοῦ μηδένα τῶν Χριστιανῶν δεδοικέναι, ἀλλ' ἀφόβως πάντας συνεισελθεῖν, κοινῇ διασκεψώμεθα γνώμῃ. καὶ ἡ, πείσαντες, ὑμεῖς μετὰ τοῦ ὑμετέρου Βαρλαάμ τεύξεσθε ὡν ἐσπουδάκατε· ἡ, πεισθέντες, σὺν ἐκουσίᾳ τῇ γνώμῃ τοῖς προστύγμασί μου ὑπέικειν προθυμηθεῖτε.

Ps. lvii. 1

Ὁ δὲ φρόνιμος τῷ ὄντι καὶ ἐχέφρων νεανίας, διὰ τοῦ θεοῦθεν αὐτῷ ἐμφανισθέντος ὁράματος τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως προδεδίδαγμένος σκαιωρίαν, ἔφη· Τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Κυρίου γενέσθω, καὶ ἔστω καθὼς ἐκέλευσας· αὐτὸς γὰρ ὁ ἄγαθὸς Θεὸς καὶ Δεσπότης δῶν τῆς εὐθείας μὴ πλανηθῆναι ἡμᾶς· ἐπ' αὐτῷ γὰρ πέποιθεν ἡ ψυχὴ μου, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐλείψει με. τότε δὴ τότε κελεύει ὁ βασιλεὺς πάντας ἀθροίζεσθαι εἰδωλολόιτρας τε καὶ Χριστιανούς, γραμμάτων μὲν πανταχοῦ διαπεφοιτηκῶτων, κηρύκων τε ἀνὰ πάσας τὰς κωμοπόλεις βοώντων τοῦ μηδένα τῶν Χριστιανῶν δεδοικέναι ὥστε ἀδόκητόν τι ὑποστῆναι, ἀλλ' ἀδεῶς πάντας καθ' ἑταιρείαν καὶ συγγένειαν ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ συνελθεῖν ἐπὶ φιλαλίθῃ καὶ οὐ βεβιασμένη συζητήσει,

son, 'Although, child, thou oughtest in all points simply to give in to my commands, yet, because thou art stubborn and disobedient, and hast thus stilly opposed me, insisting that thine own opinion should prevail over all, bid we now farewell to vain insistence, and let persuasion be now our policy. And, forasmuch as Barlaam, thy deceiver, is here, my prisoner in iron chains, I will make a great assembly, and summon all our people and your Galileans, to one place; and I will charge heralds to proclaim expressly that none of the Christians shall fear, but that all shall muster without dread; and we will hold debate together. If your side win, then shall ye and your Barlaam gain your desires; but if ye lose, then shall ye with right good will yield yourselves to my commands.'

But this truly wise and prudent youth, forewarned, by the heavenly vision sent him, of his father's mischief, replied, 'The Lord's will be done! Be it according to thy command! May our good God and Lord himself vouchsafe that we wander not from the right way, for my soul trusteth in him, and he shall be merciful unto me.' There and then did the king command all, whether idolaters or Christians, to assemble. Letters were despatched in all quarters: heralds proclaimed it in every village town that no Christian need fear any secret surprise, but all might come together without fear, as friends and kindred,

The king
summoneth
Christians
and
idolaters
to the trial

μετὰ τοῦ ἐξάρχου καὶ καθηγεμόνος αὐτῶν μελοῦση γενέσθαι Βαρλαάμ. ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ τοὺς μύστας καὶ νεωκόρους τῶν εἰδώλων καὶ σοφοὺς τῶν Χαλδαίων καὶ Ἰνδῶν, τοὺς κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν ὑπ' αὐτὸν ἀρχὴν ὄντας, συνεκαλέσατο, καὶ τινὰς 234 οἰωνοσκοποῦς καὶ γόητας καὶ μύνταις, ὅπως ἂν Χριστιανῶν περιγένοιτο.

Καὶ δὴ συνήλθον πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα πλήθος πολὺ τῆς μυσαρᾶς αὐτοῦ θρησκείας· Χριστιανῶν δὲ εἰς εὐρέθη μόνος εἰς βοήθειαν ἔλθων τοῦ νομιζομένου Βαρλαάμ, ὀνόματι Βαραχίας. οἱ μὲν γὰρ τῶν πιστῶν θανόντες ἦσαν ὑπὸ τῆς τῶν κατὰ πόλιν ἀρχόντων μανίας κατασφαγέστες· οἱ δὲ ἐν ὄρεσιν ἀπεκρύπτοντο καὶ σπηλαίοις τῷ φόβῳ τῶν ἐπικειμένων δεινῶν. ἄλλοι δὲ ἐδεδοίκεισαν τὴν ἀπειλὴν τοῦ βασιλέως, καὶ οὐκ ἐτόλμων ἑαυτοὺς εἰς φῶς ἀγαγεῖν· ἀλλὰ νυκτερινοὶ ἦσαν θεοσεβεῖς, ἐν τῷ λεληθῶτι τῷ Χριστῷ λατρεύοντες καὶ μηδαμῶς παρρησιαζόμενοι. ἐκεῖνος δὲ μόνος, γενναῖος ὢν τὴν ψυχὴν, εἰς συναγωνισμὸν ἦλθε τῆς ἀληθείας.

Προκαθίσας τοίνυν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ βήματος ὑψηλοῦ τε καὶ μετεώρου, συνεδριάζειν αὐτῷ τὸν υἱὸν ἐκέλευσεν. ὁ δέ, τῇ πρὸς τὸν πατέρα εὐλαβείᾳ καὶ τιμῇ τοῦτο μὴ θελήσας ποιῆσαι, ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς πλησίον αὐτοῦ ἐκάθισε. παρέστησαν τοίνυν οἱ ἐπιστήμονες τῆς μωρανθείσης παρὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ σοφίας, ὧν ἐπλανήθη ἡ ἀσύνητος καρδία, καθὼς φησιν ὁ Ἀπόστολος· Δοκοῦντες γὰρ εἶναι σοφοὶ ἐμω- 235 ράνθησαν, καὶ ἥλλαξαν τὴν δόξαν τοῦ ἀφθάρτου Θεοῦ ἐν ὁμοιώματι θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ τετραπόδων καὶ ἐρπετῶν. οὗτοι συνήλθον συνάρα

for the honest and unrestrained enquiry that should be held with their chief and captain, Barlaam. In like manner also he summoned the initiate and the temple-keepers of his idols, and wise men of the Chaldeans and Indians that were in all his kingdom, beside certain augurs, sorcerers and seers, that they might get the better of the Christians.

Then were there gathered together multitudes that held his loathly religion; but of the Christians was there found one only that came to the help of the supposed Barlaam. His name was Barachias. For of the faithful, some were dead, having fallen victims to the fury of the governors of the cities; and some were hiding in mountains and dens, in dread of the terrors hanging over them; while others had feared the threats of the king, and durst not adventure themselves into the light of day, but were worshippers by night, serving Christ in secret, and in no wise boldly confessing him. So noble-hearted Barachias came alone to the contest, to help and champion the truth.

Barachias
appeareth
as a cham-
pion of the
true Faith

The king sat down before all on a doom-stool high and exalted, and bade his son sit beside him. He, in reverence and awe of his father, consented not thereto, but sat near him on the ground. There stood the learned in the wisdom which God hath made foolish, whose unwise hearts had gone astray, as saith the Apostle; for, 'professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, and changed the glory of the uncorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and four-footed beasts, and creeping things.' These were assembled for to join argument

The king
sitteth to
judge the
cause,

Ps. xci. 9
 Ps. lvii. 1
 Ps. cxlvi. 2
 Eph. vi. 12

λόγον πρὸς τὸν τοῦ βασιλέως υἱὸν καὶ τοὺς περὶ αὐτόν, καὶ ἐπληροῦτο ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τὸ τῆς παροιμίας, ὅτι πρὸς λέοντα δορκὰς μάχης ἤπτετο.¹ ὁ μὲν γὰρ τὸν Ἰψιστον ἔθετο καταφυγὴν αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐν τῇ σκιᾷ ἤλπισε τῶν αὐτοῦ πτερυγῶν· οἱ δὲ τοῖς ἄρχουσιν ἐπεποίθησαν τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου τοῖς καταργουμένοις, καὶ τῷ κοσμοκράτορι τοῦ σκότους, ᾧ καθυπέταξαν ἑαυτοὺς ἐλεεινῶς καὶ ἀθλίως.

Ἄγεται τοίνυν ὁ Ναχώρ τὸν Βαρλαάμ ὑποκρινόμενος· καὶ οἱ μὲν περὶ τὸν βασιλέα τοῦ τοιοῦτου εἶχοντο σκοποῦ· ἕτερα δὲ πάλιν ἡ σοφὴ πρόνοια ἄνωθεν ᾠκονόμει. παρισταμένων γὰρ τούτων ὑπάντων φησὶν ὁ βασιλεὺς τοῖς ῥήτορσιν αὐτοῦ καὶ φιλοσόφοις, μᾶλλον δὲ τοῖς λεωπλάνοις καὶ ὑσυνέτοις τὴν καρδίαν· Ἴδου δὴ ἀγῶν ὑμῖν πρόκειται καὶ ἀγῶνων ὁ μέγιστος. δυοῖν γὰρ θάτερον γενήσεται ὑμῖν· ἢ τὰ ἡμέτερα κρατύναντας, καὶ πλανᾶσθαι τὸν Βαρλαάμ καὶ τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ ²³⁶ ἐλέγξαντας, δόξης μεγίστης καὶ τιμῆς παρ' ἡμῶν τε καὶ πάσης τυχεῖν τῆς συγκλήτου καὶ στεφάνοις νίκης καταστεφθῆναι· ἢ ἡττηθέντας σὺν πάσῃ αἰσχύνη κακιγκάκως² θαιατωθῆναι, πάντα δὲ τὰ ὑμέτερα τῷ δήμῳ δοθῆναι, ὡς ἂν παντάπασιν ἐξαρθῆ τὸ μνημόσυνον ὑμῶν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς. τὰ μὲν γὰρ σώματα ὑμῶν θηρίοις δώσω παρανύλωμα, τὰ δὲ τέκνα ὑμῶν διηνεκεῖ καταδουλώσω δουλείᾳ.

Τούτων οὕτως εἰρημένων τῷ βασιλεῖ, ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἔφη· Κρίμα δίκαιον σήμερον ἔκρινας, ᾧ βασιλεῦ· κρατύναι Κύριος ταύτην σου τὴν γνώμην. κἀγὼ δὲ τὰ αὐτὰ φημι τῷ ἐμῷ διδασκάλῳ.

¹ μὴ πρὸς λέοντα δορκὰς ἄψωμαι μάχης. Suidas, Lexicon.

² κακηγκάκως on p. 220 of Boissonade above.

with the king's son and his fellows, and on them was fulfilled the proverb, 'Gazelle against lion.' The one made the most High his house of defence, and his hope was under the shadow of his wings; while the others trusted in the princes of this world, who are made of none effect, and in the ruler of the darkness of this world, to whom they have subjected themselves miserably and wretchedly.

Now came on Nachor, in the disguise of Barlaam; and the king's side were like to reach their goal; but, once again, very different was the ordering of the wise providence of God. When all the company was come, thus spake the king to his orators and philosophers, or rather to the deceivers of his people, and fools at heart, 'Behold now, there lieth before you a contest, even the mightiest of contests; for one of two things shall befall you. If ye establish our cause, and prove Barlaam and his friends to be in error, ye shall have your fill of glory and honour from us and all the senate, and shall be crowned with crowns of victory. But if ye be worsted, in all ignominy ye shall pitifully perish, and all your goods shall be given to the people, that your memorial may be clean blotted out from off the earth. Your bodies will I give to be devoured by wild beasts and your children will I deliver to perpetual slavery.'

When the king had thus spoken, his son said, 'A righteous doom hast thou judged this day, O king. The Lord establish this thy mind! I too have the same bidding for my teacher.' And, turning

and biddeth
his spokes-
man be
mindful of
the great-
ness of the
issue

Ioasaph, too,
admonish-
eth his
orator
Nachor, the
mock
Barlaam

καὶ ἐπιστραφεὶς λέγει τῷ Ναχώρ, ὃς ἐνομίζετο Βαρλαάμ εἶναι· Οἶδας, ὦ Βαρλαάμ, ἐν τίνι με δόξῃ εὔρηκας καὶ τρυφῇ· καὶ λόγοις πλείστοις ἔπεισάς με τῶν μὲν πατρῶων ἀποστῆναι νόμων τε καὶ ἐθῶν, ἀγνώστῳ δὲ λατρεύσαι Θεῷ, ἀρρήτων τινῶν καὶ αἰωνίων ἀγαθῶν ἐπαγγελίαις ἐλκύσας μου τὸν νοῦν τοῖς σοῖς ἐξακολουθησαὶ δόγμασι καὶ τὸν ἐμὸν παραπικρᾶναι πατέρα τε καὶ δεσπότην; νῦν οὖν ὡς ἐπὶ τρυτάνης νόμιζε σεαυτὸν ἐστάναι. εἰ μὲν γάρ, νικήσας τὴν προκειμένην πάλιν, ἀληθῆ σου τὰ δόγματα δείξεις ἃ μοι ἐδίδαξας, πλανωμένους δὲ ἐλέγξεις τοὺς σήμερον ἡμῖν ἀντιπίπτοντας, σὺ μὲν δοξασθήσῃ ὡς οὐδεὶς τῶν πώποτε γεγενομένων καὶ κήρυξ ἀληθείας κληθήσῃ, ἐγὼ δὲ τῇ σῇ ἐμμενῶ διδαχῇ καὶ τῷ Χριστῷ λατρεύσω, καθὰ δὴ καὶ ἐκήρυξας, μέχρι τῆς τελευταίας μου ἀναπνοῆς· εἰ δέ, ἡττηθεὶς εἴτε δόλῳ εἴτε ἀληθείᾳ, αἰσχύνῃς μοι σήμερον πρόξενος γένῃ, θάττον ἐκδικήσω μου τὴν ὕβριν, χερσὶν οἰκείαις τὴν τε καρδίαν σου καὶ τὴν γλῶτταν ἐξορύξας, κυσί τε βορὰν ταῦτα σὺν τῷ λοιπῷ ²³⁷ σου σώματι παραδούς, ἵνα παιδευθῶσι πάντες διὰ σοῦ μὴ πλανᾶν υἱοὺς βασιλέων.

Ps. vii. 16

Ps. xxxi. 5

Ps. xxxvii.

15

Τούτων ἀκούσας ὁ Ναχώρ τῶν ῥημάτων, σκυθρωπὸς ἦν λίαν καὶ κατηφής, ὁρῶν ἑαυτὸν ἐπιπτοντα τῷ βόθρῳ ᾧ εἰργάσατο καὶ τῇ παγίδι ἣ ἐκρυψε συλλαμβανόμενον, καὶ τὴν ῥομφαίαν αὐτοῦ εἰς καρδίαν αὐτοῦ κατανοῶν εἰσδυομένην. Συλλογισίμενος οὖν καθ' ἑαυτόν, τῷ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱῷ μᾶλλον ἔγνω προστεθῆναι καὶ τὰ ἐκείνου κρατῦναι, τοῦ διαφυγεῖν τὸν ἐπηρτημένον αὐτῷ κίνδυνον, ὡς ἐκείνου εὐλόγως δυναμένου

round to Nachor, who was supposed to be Barlaam, he said, 'Thou knowest, Barlaam, in what splendour and luxury thou foundest me. With many a speech thou persuadedst me to leave my father's laws and customs, and to serve an unknown God, drawn by the promise of some unspeakable and eternal blessings, to follow thy doctrines and to provoke to anger my father and lord. Now therefore consider that thou art weighed in the balance. If thou overcome in the wrestling, and prove that the doctrines, which thou hast taught me, be true, and show that they, that try a fall with us, be in error, thou shalt be magnified as no man heretofore, and shalt be entitled "herald of truth"; and I will abide in thy doctrine and serve Christ, even as thou didst preach, until my dying breath. But if thou be worsted, by foul play or fair, and thus bring shame on me to-day, speedily will I avenge me of mine injury; with mine own hands will I quickly tear out thy heart and thy tongue, and throw them with the residue of thy carcase to be meat for the dogs, that others may be lessoned by thee not to cozen the sons of kings.'

When Nachor heard these words, he was exceeding sorrowful and downcast, seeing himself falling into the destruction that he had made for other, and being drawn into the net that he had laid privily, and feeling the sword entering into his own soul. So he took counsel with himself, and determined rather to take the side of the king's son, and make it to prevail, that he might avoid the danger hanging over him, because the prince was

Nachor,
dreading
Ioasaph,
resolveth to
plead his
cause in
good faith

Numb.
xxii.-xxiv.

τιμωρησασθαι αὐτόν, εἶπερ παραπικραίνων εὐρε-
θείη. τὸ δὲ πᾶν τῆς θείας ἦν προνοίας σοφῶς
διὰ τῶν ἐναντίων τὰ ἡμέτερα βεβαιούσης. ὡς
γὰρ εἰς λόγους ἦλθον ἀλλήλοις οἱ μύσται τῶν
εἰδώλων καὶ ὁ Ναχώρ, καθύπερ τις ἄλλος Βα-
λαάμ ὃς ἐπὶ τοῦ Βαλάκ ποτε, ἐπαράσασθαι τὸν
Ἰσραὴλ προθέμενος, πολυειδέσιν αὐτὸν εὐλό-
γησεν εὐλογίαις, οὕτως καὶ ὁ Ναχώρ ἰσχυρῶς
τοῖς ἀσόφοις καὶ ἄσυνέτοις σοφοῖς ἀντικαθίστατο.

Ps. lxiν. 3

Is. lix. 4

Καθεζομένου γὰρ τοῦ βασιλέως ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου, ²³⁸
συνεδριάζοντος καὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ, καθύπερ ἔφημεν,
παρεστώτων δὲ τῶν ὡσπερ ῥομφαίαν τὰς γλώσ-
σας ἀκουησάντων ἐπὶ καθαιρέσει τῆς ἀληθείας
ἀσόφων ῥητόρων, οἳ, τὸ τοῦ Ἡσαίου, κύουσι
πόνον καὶ τίκτουσιν ἀνομίαν, συνελθόντων δὲ
ἀπείρων λαῶν εἰς θέαν τοῦ ἀγῶνος ὥστε μαθεῖν
ὀπότερον μέρος τὴν ἰκὴν ἀποίσεται, λέγει τῷ
Ναχώρ εἰς τῶν ῥητόρων, ὁ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ πάντων
διαφορώτατος· σὺ εἶ ὁ ἀναισχύντως οὕτως καὶ
ἰταμῶς εἰς τοὺς θεοὺς ἡμῶν ἐξυβρίζων Βαρλαάμ,
καὶ τὸν φίλτατον υἱὸν τοῦ βασιλέως τοιαύτη
περιβαλὼν τῇ πλάνῃ καὶ τῷ ἐσταυρωμένῳ δι-
δάξας λατρεῖν; καὶ ὁ Ναχώρ· Ἐγὼ εἶμι, ἀπε-
κρίνατο, ἐγὼ εἶμι Βαρλαάμ, ὁ τοὺς θεοὺς σου μὲν
ἐξουθενῶν, καθὼς εἶρηκας, τὸν υἱὸν δὲ τοῦ βασι-
λέως οὐ πλάνῃ περιβαλὼν, ἀλλὰ πλάνης ἀπαλ-
λάξας καὶ τῷ ἀληθινῷ προσοικειωσάμενος Θεῷ.
καὶ ὁ ῥήτωρ· Ἐὼν μεγάλων, φησί, καὶ θαυμασίων
ἀνδρῶν τῶν πᾶσαν σοφίας ἐπιστήμην ἐξευρη-
κότων θεοὺς ὑψηλοὺς καὶ ἀθανάτους ἐκείνους
ὀνομαζόντων, καὶ πάντων τῶν ἐπὶ γῆς βασιλέων
καὶ ἐνδόξων αὐτοῖς προσκυνούντων καὶ σεβο-

doubtless able to requite him, should he be found to provoke him. But this was all the work of divine providence that was wisely establishing our cause by the mouth of our adversaries. For when these idol-priests and Nachor crossed words, like another Barlaam, who, of old in the time of Balak, when purposing to curse Israel, loaded him with manifold blessings, so did Nachor mightily resist these unwise and unlearned wise men.

There sat the king upon his throne, his son beside him, as we have said. There beside him stood these unwise orators who had whetted their tongues like a sharp sword, to destroy truth, and who (as saith Esay) conceive mischief and bring forth iniquity. There were gathered innumerable multitudes, come to view the contest and see which side should carry off the victory. Then one of the orators, the most eminent of all his fellows, said unto Nachor, 'Art thou that Barlaam which hath so shamelessly and audaciously blasphemed our gods, and hath enmeshed our king's well beloved son in the net of error, and taught him to serve the Crucified?' Nachor answered, 'I am he, I am Barlaam, that, as thou sayest, doth set your gods at nought: but the king's son have I not enmeshed in error; but rather from error have I delivered him, and brought him to the true God.' The orator replied, 'When the great and marvellous men, who have discovered all knowledge of wisdom, do call them high and immortal gods, and when all the kings and honourable men upon earth do worship and adore them, how waggest thou tongue

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

μένων, πῶς αὐτὸς γλώσσαν κατ' αὐτῶν κινεῖς, καὶ ὅλως ὑποθρασύνεσθαι τὰ τοιαῦτα τολμᾶς; Τίς δὲ ἢ ὑπόδειξις μὴ τούτους εἶναι θεούς, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἐσταυρωμένον; ὑπολαβὼν δὲ ὁ Ναχῶρ τὸν μὲν ῥήτορα ἐκείνον οὐδόλως ἀποκρίσεως ἠξίωσε· κατασείσας δὲ τῇ χειρὶ τὸ πλήθος σιγᾶν, ἀνοίξας 239 τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ, καθάπερ ὁ τοῦ Βαλαὰμ ὄνος, ἃ οὐ προέθετο εἰπεῖν ταῦτα λελάληκε· καὶ φησι πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα·

Acts xiii. 16

Numb. xxii. 28; 2 Pet. ii 16

XXVII

Ἐγώ, βασιλεῦ, προνοία Θεοῦ ἦλθον εἰς τὸν κόσμον· καὶ θεωρήσας τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν, ἥλιόν τε καὶ σελήνην καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ, ἐθιύμασα τὴν διακόσμησιν τούτων. ἰδὼν δὲ τὸν κόσμον καὶ τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ πάντα, ὅτι κατὰ αἰάγκην κινεῖται, συνῆκα τὸν κινουῦντα καὶ διακρατοῦντα εἶναι Θεόν· πᾶν γὰρ τὸ κινουῦν ἰσχυρότερον τοῦ κινουμένου, καὶ τὸ διακρατοῦν ἰσχυρότερον τοῦ διακρατουμένου ἐστίν. αὐτὸν οὖν λέγω εἶναι Θεὸν τὸν συστησάμενον τὰ πάντα καὶ διακρατοῦντα, ἄναρχον καὶ αἰδίου, ἀθάνατον καὶ ἀπροσδεῆ, ἰσχυρότερον πάντων τῶν παθῶν καὶ ἐλαττωμάτων, ὀργῆς τε καὶ λήθης καὶ ἀγνοίας καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν. δι' αὐτοῦ δὲ τὰ πάντα συνέστηκεν. οὐ 240 χρῆζει θυσίας καὶ σπονδῆς, οὐδὲ πάντων τῶν φαινομένων· πάντες δὲ αὐτοῦ χρῆζουσι.

Cp. 2 Macc. vii. 28

Cp. Col. i. 17

Acts xvii. 25

Τούτων οὕτως εἰρημένων περὶ Θεοῦ, καθὼς ἐμὲ ἐχώρησε περὶ αὐτοῦ λέγειν, ἔλθωμεν καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ ἀνθρώπινον γένος, ὅπως ἴδωμεν τίνες αὐτῶν μετέχουσι τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ τίνες τῆς πλάνης. 240

against them, and, in brief, how durst thou be so mighty brazen-faced? What is the manner of thy proof that the Crucified is God, and these be none?' Then replied Nachor, disdainng even to answer the speaker. He beckoned with his hand to the multitude to keep silence, and opening his mouth, like Balaam's ass, spake that which he had not purposed to say, and thus addressed the king.

XXVII

'By the providence of God, O king, came I into the world; and when I contemplated heaven and earth and sea, the sun and moon, and the other heavenly bodies, I was led to marvel at their fair order. And, when I beheld the world and all that therein is, how it is moved by law, I understood that he who moveth and sustaineth it is God. That which moveth is ever stronger than that which is moved, and that which sustaineth is stronger than that which is sustained. Him therefore I call God, who constructed all things and sustaineth them, without beginning, without end, immortal, without want, above all passions, and failings, such as anger, forgetfulness, ignoranee, and the like. By him all things consist. He hath no need of sacrifice, or drink-offering, or of any of the things that we see, but all men have need of him.

Nachor
beginneth
his
discourse
(APOLOGY OF
ARISTIDES)

'Now that I have said thus much concerning God, according as he hath granted me to speak concerning himself, come we now to the human race, that we may know which of them partake of truth, and

Of idolaters,
Jews and
Christians

φανερὸν γὰρ ἐστὶν ἡμῖν, ὦ βασιλεῦ, ὅτι τρία γένη εἰσὶν ἀνθρώπων ἐν τῷδε τῷ κόσμῳ· ὧν εἰσὶν οἱ τῶν παρ' ὑμῶν λεγομένων θεῶν προσκυνηταί, καὶ Ἰουδαῖοι, καὶ Χριστιανοί· αὐτοὶ δὲ πάλιν, οἱ τοὺς πολλοὺς σεβόμενοι θεοὺς, εἰς τρία διαιροῦνται γένη, Χαλδαίους τε καὶ Ἑλληνας καὶ Αἰγυπτίους· οὗτοι γὰρ γεγονάσιν ἀρχηγοὶ καὶ διδάσκαλοι τοῖς λοιποῖς ἔθνεσι τῆς τῶν πολυωνύμων θεῶν λατρείας καὶ προσκυνήσεως. ἴδωμεν οὖν τίνες τούτων μετέχουσι τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ τίνες τῆς πλάνης.

Rom. I. 25

Οἱ μὲν γὰρ Χαλδαῖοι, οἱ μὴ εἰδότες Θεόν, ἐπλανήθησαν ὀπίσω τῶν στοιχείων καὶ ἤρξαντο σέβεσθαι τὴν κτίσιν παρὰ τὸν κτίσαντα αὐτούς· ὧν καὶ μορφώματά τινα ποιήσαντες ὠνόμασαν ἔκτυπώματα τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καὶ τῆς γῆς καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης, ἡλίου τε καὶ σελήνης, καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν στοιχείων ἢ φωστέρων, καὶ, συγκλείσαιτες ναοὺς, προσκυνοῦσι θεοὺς καλοῦντες, οὓς καὶ τηροῦσιν ἀσφαλῶς ἵνα μὴ κλαπῶσιν ὑπὸ ληστῶν. καὶ οὐ συνήκαν ὅτι πᾶν τὸ τηροῦν μείζον τοῦ τηρουμένου ἐστὶ, καὶ ὁ ποιῶν μείζων ἐστὶ τοῦ ποιουμένου· εἰ γὰρ ἀδυνατοῦσιν οἱ θεοὶ αὐτῶν περὶ τῆς ἰδίας σωτηρίας, πῶς ἄλλοις σωτηρίαν χαρίζονται; πλάνην οὖν μεγάλην ἐπλανήθησαν οἱ Χαλδαῖοι, σεβόμενοι ἀγάλματα νεκρὰ καὶ ἀνωφελῆ. καὶ θαυμάζειν μοι ἐπέρχεται, ὦ βασιλεῦ, πῶς οἱ λεγόμενοι φιλόσοφοι αἰτῶν οὐδόλως συνήκαν ὅτι καὶ αὐτὰ τὰ στοιχεῖα φθαρτὰ ἐστίν. εἰ δὲ τὰ στοιχεῖα φθαρτὰ ἐστὶ καὶ ὑποτασσόμενα κατὰ ἀνάγκην, πῶς εἰσι θεοί; εἰ δὲ τὰ στοιχεῖα 241

which of error. It is manifest to us, O king, that there are three races of men in this world: those that are worshippers of them whom ye call gods, and Jews, and Christians. And again those who serve many gods are divided into three races, Chaldeans, Greeks and Egyptians, for these are to the other nations the leaders and teachers of the service and worship of the gods whose name is legion. Let us therefore see which of these hold the truth, and which error.

‘The Chaldeans, which knew not God, went astray after the elements and began to worship the creature rather than their Creator, and they made figures of these creatures and called them likenesses of heaven, and earth and sea, of sun and moon, and of the other elements or luminaries. And they enclose them in temples, and worship them under the title of gods, and guard them in safety lest they be stolen by robbers. They have not understood how that which guardeth is ever greater than that which is guarded, and that the maker is greater than the thing that is made; for, if the gods be unable to take care of themselves, how can they take care of others? Great then is the error that the Chaldeans have erred in worshipping lifeless and useless images. And I am moved to wonder, O king, how they, who are called philosophers among them, fail to understand that even the very elements are corruptible. But if the elements are corruptible and subject to necessity, how are they gods? And if the elements

Of idolaters,
and first of
the
Chaldeans

οὐκ εἰσὶ θεοί, πῶς τὰ ἀγάλματα, ἃ γέγονεν εἰς τιμὴν αὐτῶν, θεοὶ ὑπάρχουσιν;

Ἐλθωμεν οὖν, ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἐπὶ αὐτὰ τὰ στοιχεῖα, ὅπως ἀποδείξωμεν περὶ αὐτῶν ὅτι οὐκ εἰσὶ θεοί, ἀλλὰ φθαρτὰ καὶ ἀλλοιούμενα, ἐκ τοῦ μὴ ὄντος παραχθέντα προστίγματι τοῦ ὄντος¹ Θεοῦ, ὃς ἐστὶν ἄφθαρτός τε καὶ ἀναλλοίωτος καὶ ἀόρατος· αὐτὸς δὲ πάντα ὄρα, καί, καθὼς βούλεται, ἀλλοιοῖ καὶ μεταβάλλει. τί οὖν λέγω περὶ τῶν στοιχείων;

Οἱ νομίζοντες τὸν οὐρανὸν εἶναι θεὸν πλανῶνται. ὁρῶμεν γὰρ αὐτὸν τρεπόμενον καὶ κατὰ ἀνάγκην κινούμενον, καὶ ἐκ πολλῶν συνεστῶτα· διὸ καὶ κόσμος καλεῖται. κόσμος δὲ κατασκευὴ ἐστὶ τινος τεχνίτου· τὸ κατασκευασθὲν δὲ ἀρχὴν καὶ τέλος ἔχει. κινεῖται δὲ ὁ οὐρανὸς κατὰ ἀνάγκην σὺν τοῖς αὐτοῦ φωστῆρσι· τὰ γὰρ ἄστρα τάξει καὶ διαστήματι φερόμενα ἀπὸ σημείου εἰς σημεῖον, οἱ μὲν δύνουσιν, οἱ δὲ ἀνατέλλουσι, καὶ κατὰ καιροὺς πορείαν ποιοῦνται τοῦ ἀποτελεῖν θέρη καὶ χειμῶνας, καθὰ ἐπιτέτακται αὐτοῖς παρὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ οὐ παραβαίνουσι τοὺς ἰδίους ὅρους, κατὰ ἀπαραίτητον φύσεως ἀνάγκην, σὺν τῷ οὐρανίῳ κόσμῳ. ὅθεν φανερόν ἐστι μὴ εἶναι τὸν οὐρανὸν θεὸν ἀλλ' ἔργον Θεοῦ.

Οἱ δὲ νομίζοντες τὴν γῆν εἶναι θεὰν ἐπλανήθησαν. ὁρῶμεν γὰρ αὐτὴν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὑβρίζομένην καὶ κατακυριευομένην καὶ φυρομένην καὶ ἄχρηστον γινομένην. ἐὰν γὰρ ὀπτηθῆ, γίνεται νεκρά· ἐκ γὰρ τοῦ ὀστράκου φύεται οὐδέν. ἔτι

¹ ὄντος, Pemb. Coll. Camb. MS.

are not gods, how are the images, created to their honour, gods?

‘Come we then, O king, to the elements themselves, that we may prove concerning them, that they are not gods, but corruptible and changeable things, brought out of non-existence by the command of him who is God indeed, who is incorruptible, and unchangeable, and invisible, but yet himself seeth all things, and, as he willeth, changeth and altereth the same. What then must I say about the elements?’

‘They, who ween that the Heaven is a god, are in error. For we see it turning and moving by law, and consisting of many parts, whence also it is called Cosmos!¹ Now a “Cosmos” is the handiwork of some artificer: and that which is wrought by handiwork hath beginning and end. And the firmament is moved by law together with its luminaries. The stars are borne from Sign to Sign, each in his order and place: some rise, while others set: and they run their journey according to fixed seasons, to fulfil summer and winter, as it hath been ordained for them by God, nor do they transgress their proper bounds, according to the inexorable law of nature, in common with the heavenly firmament. Whence it is evident that the heaven is not a god, but only a work of God.

Nachor
proveth
that the
elements
are not
gods,—
neither
Heaven,

‘They again that think that the Earth is a goddess have gone astray. We behold it dishonoured, mastered, defiled and rendered useless by mankind. If it be baked by the sun, it becometh dead, for nothing groweth from a potsherd. And again, if it be soaked

nor Earth,

¹ A play on the Greek word *Kosmos* which means: (1) An orderly arrangement, (2) Universe.

δὲ καὶ ἔαν ἐπὶ πλέον βραχῆ, φθείρεται καὶ αὐτὴ ²⁴²
καὶ οἱ καρποὶ αὐτῆς. καταπατεῖται δὲ ὑπὸ τε
ἀνθρώπων καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ζώων, αἵμασι φονευο-
μένων μαιίνεται, διορύσσεται, νεκρῶν θήκη γίνε-
ται σωμάτων. τούτων οὕτως ὄντων, οὐκ ἐνδέ-
χεται τὴν γῆν εἶναι θεὸν ἀλλ' ἔργον Θεοῦ εἰς
χρήσιν ἀνθρώπων.

Οἱ δὲ νομίζοντες τὸ ὕδωρ εἶναι θεὸν ἐπλανή-
θησαν. καὶ αὐτὸ γὰρ εἰς χρήσιν τῶν ἀνθρώπων
γένετο, καὶ κατακυριεύεται ὑπ' αὐτῶν, μαιίνεται
καὶ φθείρεται, καὶ ἀλλοιοῦται ἐψόμενον καὶ
ἀλλασσόμενον χρώμασι, καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ κρούου
πηγνύμενον, καὶ εἰς πάντων τῶν ἀκαθάρτων
πλύσιν ἀγόμενον. διὸ ἀδύνατον τὸ ὕδωρ εἶναι
θεὸν ἀλλ' ἔργον Θεοῦ.

Οἱ δὲ νομίζοντες τὸ πῦρ εἶναι θεὸν πλανῶνται.
καὶ αὐτὸ γὰρ εἰς χρήσιν ἐγένετο ἀνθρώπων.
καὶ κατακυριεύεται ὑπ' αὐτῶν, περιφερόμενον ἐκ
τόπου εἰς τόπον εἰς ἔψησιν καὶ ὄπτησιν παντο-
δαπῶν κρεῶν, ἔτι δὲ καὶ νεκρῶν σωμάτων.
φθείρεται δὲ καὶ κατὰ πολλοὺς τρόπους, ὑπὸ
τῶν ἀνθρώπων σβεννύμενον. διὸ οὐκ ἐνδέχεται
τὸ πῦρ εἶναι θεὸν ἀλλ' ἔργον Θεοῦ.

Οἱ δὲ νομίζοντες τὴν τῶν ἀνέμων πνοὴν εἶναι
θεὸν πλανῶνται. φανερόν γάρ ἐστιν ὅτι δουλεύει
ἐτέρῳ, καὶ χάριν τῶν ἀνθρώπων κατεσκευάσται
ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ πρὸς μεταγωγὴν πλοίων καὶ
συγκομιδᾶς τῶν σιτίων, καὶ εἰς λοιπὰς αὐτῶν
χρείας αὖξει τε καὶ λήγει, κατ' ἐπιταγὴν Θεοῦ.
διὸ οὐκ ἐνδέχεται τὴν τῶν ἀνέμων πνοὴν εἶναι
θεὸν ἀλλ' ἔργον Θεοῦ.

Οἱ δὲ νομίζοντες τὸν ἥλιον εἶναι θεὸν πλανῶν-

overmuch, it rotteth, fruit and all. It is trodden under foot of men and the residue of the beasts: it is polluted with the blood of the murdered, it is digged and made a grave for dead bodies. This being so, Earth can in no wise be a goddess, but only the work of God for the use of men.

‘They that think that Water is a god have gone nor Water, astray. It also hath been made for the use of men. It is under their lordship: it is polluted, and perisheth: it is altered by boiling, by dyeing, by congealment, or by being brought to the cleansing of all defilements. Wherefore Water cannot be a god, but only the work of God.

‘They that think that Fire is a god are in error. nor Fire, It too was made for the use of men. It is subject to their lordship, being carried about from place to place, for the seething and roasting of all manner of meats, yea, and for the burning of dead corpses. Moreover, it perisheth in divers ways, when it is quenched by mankind. Wherefore Fire cannot be a god, but only the work of God.

‘They that think that the breath of the Winds is a goddess are in error. This, nor the breath of the Winds as is evident, is subject to another, and hath been prepared by God, for the sake of mankind, for the carriage of ships, and the conveyance of victuals, and for other uses of men, it riseth and falleth according to the ordinance of God. Wherefore it is not to be supposed that the breath of the Winds is a goddess, but only the work of God.

‘They that think that the Sun is a god are in Nor are the

ται. ὀρώμεν γὰρ αὐτὸν κινούμενον κατὰ ἀνάγκην καὶ τρεπόμενον, καὶ μεταβαίνοντα ἀπὸ σημείου εἰς σημεῖον, δύνοντα καὶ ἀνατέλλοντα, ²⁴³ τοῦ θερμαίνειν τὰ φυτὰ καὶ βλαστὰ εἰς χρήσιν τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ἔτι δὲ καὶ μερισμοὺς ἔχοντα μετὰ τῶν λοιπῶν ἀστέρων, καὶ ἐλάττονα ὄντα τοῦ οὐρανοῦ πολὺ, καὶ ἐκλείποντα τοῦ φωτός, καὶ μηδεμίαν αὐτοκράτειαν ἔχοντα. διὸ οὐ νενομισται τὸν ἥλιον εἶναι θεὸν ἀλλ' ἔργον Θεοῦ.

Οἱ δὲ νομίζοντες τὴν σελήνην εἶναι θεὰν πλανῶνται. ὀρώμεν γὰρ αὐτὴν κινουμένην κατὰ ἀνάγκην καὶ τρεπομένην, καὶ μεταβαίνουσαν ἀπὸ σημείου εἰς σημεῖον, δύνουσιν τε καὶ ἀνατέλλουσιν εἰς χρεῖαν τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ ἐλάττονα οὖσαν τοῦ ἡλίου, ἀυξομένην τε καὶ μειουμένην, καὶ ἐκλείψεις ἔχουσαν. διὸ οὐ νενομισται τὴν σελήνην εἶναι θεὰν ἀλλ' ἔργον Θεοῦ.

Οἱ δὲ νομίζοντες τὸν ἄνθρωπον εἶναι θεὸν πλανῶνται. ὀρώμεν γὰρ αὐτὸν κινούμενον κατὰ ἀνάγκην, καὶ τρεφόμενον καὶ γηράσκοντα, καὶ μὴ θέλοντος αὐτοῦ. καί ποτε μὲν χαίρει, ποτὲ δὲ λυπεῖται, δεόμενος βρωμάτων καὶ ποτοῦ καὶ ἐσθίητος. εἶναι δὲ αὐτὸν ὀργίλον καὶ ζηλωτὴν καὶ ἐπιθυμητὴν, καὶ μεταμελόμενον, καὶ πολλὰ ἐλαττώματα ἔχοντα. φθείρεται δὲ κατὰ πολλοὺς τρόπους, ὑπὸ στοιχείων καὶ ζώων, καὶ τοῦ ἐπικειμένου αὐτῷ θανάτου. οὐκ ἐνδέχεται οὖν εἶναι τὸν ἄνθρωπον θεὸν ἀλλ' ἔργον Θεοῦ. πλάνην οὖν μεγάλην ἐπλανήθησαν οἱ Χαλδαῖοι, ὀπίσω τῶν ἐπιθυμημάτων αὐτῶν. σέβονται γὰρ τὰ φθαρτὰ στοιχεῖα καὶ τὰ νεκρὰ ἀγάλματα, καὶ οὐκ αἰσθάνονται ταῦτα θεοποιούμενοι.

error. We see him moving and turning by law, and passing from Sign to Sign, setting and rising, to warm herbs and trees for the use of men, sharing power with the other stars, being much less than the heaven, and falling into eclipse and possessed of no sovranity of his own. Wherefore we may not consider that the Sun is a god, but only the work of God.

heavenly
bodies gods
—neither
the Sun,

‘They that think that the Moon is a goddess are in error. We behold her moving and turning by law, and passing from Sign to Sign, setting and rising for the use of men, lesser than the sun, waxing and waning, suffering eclipse. Wherefore we do not consider that the Moon is a goddess, but only the work of God.

nor the
Moon

‘They that think that Man is a god are in error. We see man moving by law, growing up, and waxing old, even against his will. Now he rejoiceth, now he grieveth, requiring meat and drink and raiment. Besides he is passionate, envious, lustful, fickle, and full of failings: and he perisheth in many a way, by the elements, by wild beasts, and by the death that ever awaiteth him. So Man cannot be a god, but only the work of God. Great then is the error that the Chaldeans have erred in following their own lusts; for they worship corruptible elements and dead images, neither do they perceive that they are making gods of these.

Nor again
may Man
himself be a
god

Ἔλθωμεν οὖν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας, ἵνα ἴδωμεν εἴ τι φρονοῦσι περὶ Θεοῦ. οἱ οὖν Ἕλληνες σοφοὶ λέγοντες εἶναι ἐμωράνθησαν χεῖρον τῶν Χαλδαίων, παρεισάγοντες πολλοὺς θεοὺς γεγενῆσθαι, τοὺς μὲν ἄρρενας, τοὺς δὲ θηλείας, παντοίων παθῶν καὶ παντοδαπῶν δημιουργοὺς ἀνομημάτων. ὅθεν γελοῖα καὶ μωρὰ καὶ ἀσεβῆ παρεισήγαγον οἱ Ἕλληνες, βασιλεῦ, ῥήματα, τοὺς μὴ ὄντας προσαγορεύοντες θεοὺς, κατὰ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας αὐτῶν τὰς πονηράς, ἵνα, τούτους συνηγόρους ἔχοντες τῆς κακίας, μοιχεύωσιν, ἀρπάζωσι, φονεύωσι, καὶ τὰ πάνδεινα ποιῶσιν. εἰ γὰρ οἱ θεοὶ αὐτῶν τοιαῦτα ἐποίησαν, πῶς καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐ τοιαῦτα πράξουσιν; ἐκ τούτων οὖν τῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων τῆς πλάνης συνέβη τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πολέμους ἔχειν συχνοὺς, καὶ σφαγὰς καὶ αἰχμαλωσίας πικράς. ἀλλὰ καὶ καθ' ἕκαστον τῶν θεῶν αὐτῶν εἰ θελήσομεν ἐλθεῖν τῷ λόγῳ, πολλὴν ὄψει τὴν ἀτοπίαν.

Ὁ πρῶτος παρεισάγεται αὐτοῖς πρὸ πάντων θεὸς ὁ λεγόμενος Κρόνος, καὶ τούτῳ θύουσι τὰ ἴδια τέκνα, ὃς ἔσχε παῖδας πολλοὺς ἐκ τῆς Ῥέας, καὶ μανεῖς ἦσθιε τὰ ἴδια τέκνα. φασὶ δὲ τὸν Δία κόψαι αὐτοῦ τὰ ἀναγκαῖα καὶ βαλεῖν εἰς τὴν θύλασσαν, ὅθεν Ἀφροδίτην μυθεύεται γεννᾶσθαι. 245 δῆσας οὖν τὸν ἴδιον πατέρα ὁ Ζεὺς ἔβαλεν εἰς τὸν Ἰάρταρον. ὁρᾷς τὴν πλάνην καὶ ἀσέλγειαν ἣν παρεισάγουσι κατὰ τοῦ θεοῦ αὐτῶν; ἐνδέχεται οὖν θεὸν εἶναι δέσμιον καὶ ἀπόκοπον; ὧ τῆς ἀνοίας· τίς τῶν νοῦν ἐχόντων ταῦτα φήσειεν;

Δεύτερος παρεισάγεται ὁ Ζεὺς, ὃν φασὶ βασιλεῦσαι τῶν θεῶν αὐτῶν, καὶ μεταμορφοῦσθαι εἰς

‘ Now come we to the Greeks that we may see whether they have any understanding concerning God. The Greeks, then, professing themselves to be wise, fell into greater folly than the Chaldeans, alleging the existence of many gods, some male, others female, creators of all passions and sins of every kind. Wherefore the Greeks, O king, introduced an absurd, foolish and ungodly fashion of talk, calling them gods that were not, according to their own evil passions; that, having these gods for advocates of their wickedness, they might commit adultery, theft, murder and all manner of iniquity. For if their gods did so, how should they not themselves do the like? Therefore from these practices of error it came to pass that men suffered frequent wars and slaughters and cruel captivities. But if now we choose to pass in review each one of these gods, what a strange sight shalt thou see!

Of the errors
of the
Greeks and
of their
strange
gods

‘ First and foremost they introduce the god whom they call Kronos, and to him they sacrifice their own children, to him who had many sons by Rhea, and in a fit of madness ate his own children. And they say that Zeus cut off his privy parts, and cast them into the sea, whence, as fable telleth, was born Aphrodite. So Zeus bound his own father, and cast him into Tartarus. Dost thou mark the delusion and lasciviousness that they allege against their gods? Is it possible then that one who was prisoner and mutilated should be a god? What folly? What man in his senses could admit it?

Of Kronos,

‘ Next they introduce Zeus, who, they say, became king of the gods, and would take the shape of animals.

ζῶα, ὅπως μοιχεύσῃ θνητὰς γυναῖκας. παρεισάγουσι γὰρ τοῦτον μεταμορφούμενον εἰς ταῦρον πρὸς Εὐρώπην, καὶ εἰς χρυσὸν πρὸς Δανάην, καὶ εἰς κύκνον πρὸς Λήδαν, καὶ εἰς σάτυρον πρὸς Ἀντιόπην, καὶ εἰς κεραυνὸν πρὸς Σεμέλῃν· εἶτα γενέσθαι ἐκ τούτων τέκνα πολλά, Διόνυσον, καὶ Ζήθον καὶ Ἀμφίονα, καὶ Ἡρακλῆν, καὶ Ἀπόλλωνα καὶ Ἄρτεμιν, καὶ Περσέα, Καστορά τε καὶ Ἑλένην καὶ Πολυδεύκην, καὶ Μίνωα, καὶ Ραδάμανθον, καὶ Σαρπηδόνα, καὶ τὰς ἑννέα θυγατέρας 246 ἃς προσηγόρευσαν Μούσας.

Εἶθ' οὕτως παρεισάγουσι τὰ κατὰ τὸν Γανυμήδην. συνέβη οὖν, βασιλεῦ, τοῖς ἀνθρώποις μίμεισθαι ταῦτα πάντα, καὶ γίνεσθαι μοιχοὺς καὶ ἀρρενομανεῖς, καὶ ἄλλων δεινῶν ἔργων ἐργάτας, κατὰ μίμησιν τοῦ θεοῦ αὐτῶν. πῶς οὖν ἐνδέχεται θεὸν εἶναι μοιχὸν ἢ ἀνδροβήτην ἢ πατροκτόνον;

Σὺν τούτῳ δὲ καὶ Ἡφαιστὸν τινα παρεισάγουσι θεὸν εἶναι, καὶ τοῦτον χωλόν, καὶ κρατοῦντα σφύραν καὶ πυρόλαβον, καὶ χαλκεύοντα χάριν τροφῆς. ἄρα ἐπιδειῆς ἐστίν· ὅπερ οὐκ ἐνδέχεται θεὸν εἶναι χωλόν καὶ προσδεόμενον ἀνθρώπων.

Εἶτα τὸν Ἑρμῆν παρεισάγουσι θεὸν εἶναι ἐπιθυμητὴν καὶ κλέπτῃν καὶ πλεονέκτῃν καὶ μάγον, καὶ κυλλὸν καὶ λόγων ἑρμηνευτὴν. ὅπερ οὐκ ἐνδέχεται θεὸν εἶναι τοιοῦτον.

Τὸν δὲ Ἀσκληπιὸν παρεισάγουσι θεὸν εἶναι, ἱατρὸν ὄντα καὶ κατασκευάζοντα φάρμακα καὶ σύνθεσιν ἐμπλάστων, χάριν τροφῆς (ἐπενδειῆς γὰρ ἦν), ὕστερον δὲ κεραυνοῦσθαι αὐτὸν ὑπὸ τοῦ

that he might defile mortal women. They show him transformed into a bull, for Europa; into gold, for Danae; into a swan, for Leda; into a satyr, for Antiope; and into a thunder-bolt, for Semele. Then of these were born many children, Dionysus, Zethus, Amphion, Herakles, Apollo, Artemis, Perseus, Castor, Helen, Polydeukes, Minos, Rhadamanthos, Sarpedon, and the nine daughters whom they call the Muses.

‘In like manner they introduce the story of Ganymede. And so befel it, O king, that men imitated all these things, and became adulterers, and defilers of themselves with mankind, and doers of other monstrous deeds, in imitation of their god. How then can an adulterer, one that defileth himself by unnatural lust, a slayer of his father be a god?

‘With Zeus also they represent one Hephaestus as ^{of Hephaestus,} a god, and him lame, holding hammer and fire-tongs, and working as a copper-smith for hire. So it appeareth that he is needy. But it is impossible for one who is lame and wanteth men’s aid to be a God.

‘After him, they represent as a god Hermes, ^{of Hermes,} a lusty fellow, a thief, and a covetous, a sorcerer, bow-legged, and an interpreter of speech. It is impossible for such an one to be a God.

‘They also exhibit Asklepius as god, a physician, a ^{of Asklepius,} maker of medicines, a compounder of plasters for his livelihood (for he is a needy wight), and in the end, they say that he was struck by Zeus with a thunder-

Διὸς διὰ Τυνδάρεων Λακεδαίμονος υἱόν, καὶ ἀποθανεῖν. εἰ δὲ Ἀσκληπιὸς θεὸς ὦν καὶ κεραυνωθεὶς οὐκ ἠδυνήθη ἑαυτῷ βοηθῆσαι, πῶς ἄλλοις βοηθήσει;

Ἄρης δὲ παρεισάγεται θεὸς εἶναι πολεμιστῆς καὶ ζηλωτῆς, καὶ ἐπιθυμητῆς θρεμμάτων καὶ 247 ἐτέρων τινῶν· ὕστερον δὲ αὐτὸν μοιχεύοντα τὴν Ἀφροδίτην δεθῆναι αὐτὸν ὑπὸ τοῦ νηπίου Ἐρωτος καὶ ὑπὸ Ἡφαίστου. πῶς οὖν θεὸς ἐστὶν ὁ ἐπιθυμητῆς καὶ πολεμιστῆς καὶ δέσμιος καὶ μοιχός;

Τὸν δὲ Διόνυσον παρεισάγουσι θεὸν εἶναι, νυκτερινὰς ἄγοντα ἑορτὰς καὶ διδάσκαλον μέθης, καὶ ἀποσπῶντα τὰς τῶν πλησίον γυναῖκας, καὶ μαινόμενον καὶ φεύγοντα· ὕστερον δὲ αὐτὸν σφαγῆναι ὑπὸ τῶν Τιτάνων. εἰ οὖν Διόνυσος σφαγείς οὐκ ἠδυνήθη ἑαυτῷ βοηθῆσαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ μαινόμενος ἦν καὶ μέθυσος καὶ δραπέτης, πῶς ἂν εἴη θεός;

Τὸν δὲ Ἡρακλῆν παρεισάγουσι μεθυσθῆναι καὶ μανῆναι, καὶ τὰ ἴδια τέκνα σφάξαι, εἶτα πυρὶ ἀναλωθῆναι καὶ οὕτως ἀποθανεῖν. πῶς δ' ἂν εἴη θεός, μέθυσος καὶ τεκνοκτόνος, καὶ κατακαϊόμενος; ἢ πῶς ἄλλοις βοηθήσει, ἑαυτῷ βοηθῆσαι μὴ δυναθεὶς;

Τὸν δὲ Ἀπόλλωνα παρεισάγουσι θεὸν εἶναι ζηλωτὴν, ἔτι δὲ καὶ τόξον καὶ φαρέτραν κρατοῦντα, ποτὲ δὲ καὶ κιθάραν καὶ ἑπαυθίδα,¹ καὶ μαντευόμενον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις χάριν μισθοῦ. ἄρα ἐπενδεὴς ἐστὶν ὅπερ οὐκ ἐνδέχεται θεὸν εἶναι ἐνδεῆ καὶ ζηλωτὴν καὶ κιθαρωδόν.

¹ And so an eleventh cent. MS. at Wisbech; *ἐπαυθίδα*, Pemb. Coll. Camb.; *λαβοῦτον* (i.e. *Lauto* or *Lute*?) Harl. 5619; Boissonade suggests *πηκτίδα*.

bolt, because of Tyndareus, son of Lakedaemon, and thus perished. Now if Asklepius, though a god, when struck by a thunder-bolt, could not help himself, how can he help others?

‘Ares is represented as a warlike god, emulous, of Ares, and covetous of sheep and other things. But in the end they say he was taken in adultery with Aphrodite by the child Eros and Hephaestus and was bound by them. How then can the covetous, the warrior, the bondman and adulterer be a god?

‘Dionysus they show as a god, who leadeth nightly of Dionysus, orgies, and teacheth drunkenness, and carrieth off his neighbours’ wives, a madman and an exile, finally slain by the Titans. If then Dionysus was slain and unable to help himself, nay, further was a madman, a drunkard, and vagabond, how could he be a god?

‘Herakles, too, is represented as drunken and mad, of Herakles as slaying his own children, then consuming with fire and thus dying. How then could a drunkard and slayer of his own children, burnt to death by fire, be a god? Or how can he help others who could not help himself?

‘Apollo they represent as an emulous god, of Apollo, holding bow and quiver, and, at times, harp and flute, and prophesying to men for pay. Soothly he is needy: but one that is needy and emulous and a minstrel cannot be a god.

Ἄρτεμιν δὲ παρεισάγουσιν ἀδελφὴν αὐτοῦ εἶναι, κυνηγὸν οὔσαν, καὶ τόξον ἔχειν μετὰ φαρέτρας, καὶ ταύτην ῥέμβεσθαι κατὰ τῶν ὀρέων μόνην μετὰ τῶν κυνῶν, ὅπως θηρεύσει ἔλαφον ἢ 248 κίπρον. πῶς οὖν ἔσται θεὸς ἡ τοιαύτη γυνὴ καὶ κυνηγὸς καὶ ῥεμβομένη μετὰ τῶν κυνῶν;

Ἄφροδίτην δὲ λέγουσι καὶ αὐτὴν θεὰν εἶναι μοιχαλίδα. ποτὲ γὰρ ἔσχε μοιχὸν τὸν Ἄρην, ποτὲ δὲ Ἀγχίσην, ποτὲ δὲ Ἄδωνιν, οὔτινος καὶ τὸν θάνατον κλαίει, ζητοῦσα τὸν ἔραστὴν αὐτῆς· ἦν λέγουσιν καὶ εἰς Ἄδου καταβαίνειν, ὅπως ἔξαγοράσῃ τὸν Ἄδωνιν ἀπὸ τῆς Περσεφόνης. εἶδες, ὦ βασιλεῦ, μείζονα ταύτης ἀφροσύνην; θεὰν παρεισάγειν τὴν μοιχεύουσαν καὶ θρηνοῦσαν καὶ κλαίουσαν;

Ἄδωνιν δὲ παρεισάγουσι θεὸν εἶναι κυνηγόν, καὶ τοῦτον βιαίως ἀποθανεῖν πληγέντα ὑπὸ τοῦ υἱοῦ, καὶ μὴ δυνηθέντα βοηθῆσαι τῇ ταλαιπωρίᾳ ἑαυτοῦ. Πῶς οὖν τῶν ἀνθρώπων φροντίδα ποιῆσεται ὁ μοιχὸς καὶ κυνηγὸς καὶ βιοθθάνατος;

Ταῦτα πάντα καὶ πολλὰ τοιαῦτα καὶ πολλῶ πλείον αἰσχροτέρα καὶ πονηρὰ παρεισήγαγον οἱ Ἕλληνες, βασιλεῦ, περὶ τῶν θεῶν αὐτῶν, ἃ οὔτε λέγειν θέμις, οὔτ' ἐπὶ μνήμης ὅλως φέρειν· ὅθεν λαμβάνοντες οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἀφορμὴν ἀπὸ τῶν θεῶν αὐτῶν ἔπραττον πᾶσαν ἀνομίαν καὶ ἀσέλγειαν καὶ ἀσέβειαν, καταμαίοντες γῆν τε καὶ ἕερα ταῖς δειναῖς αὐτῶν πράξεσιν.

Λιγύπτιοι δὲ, ἀβελτερώτεροι καὶ ἀφρονέστεροι 249 τοῦτων ὄντες, χεῖρον πάντων τῶν ἔθνων ἐπλανήθησαν. οὐ γὰρ ἠρκέσθησαν τοῖς τῶν Χαλδαίων καὶ Ἑλλήνων σεβύσμασιν, ἀλλ' ἔτι καὶ ἄλογα

‘Artemis, his sister, they represent as an huntress, of Artemis, with bow and quiver, ranging the mountains alone, with her hounds, in chase of stag or boar. How can such an one, that is an huntress and a ranger with hounds, be a goddess?

‘Of Aphrodite, adulteress though she be, they say of Aphro- that she is herself a goddess. dite, Once she had for leman Ares, once Anchises, once Adonis, whose death she lamenteth, seeking her lost lover. They say that she even descended into Hades to ransom Adonis from Persephone. Didst thou, O king, ever see madness greater than this? They represent this weeping and wailing adulteress as a goddess.

‘Adonis they show as an hunter-god, of Adonis violently killed by a boar-tusk, and unable to help his own distress. How then shall he take thought for mankind, he the adulterer, the hunter who died a violent death?

‘All such tales, and many like them, and many wicked tales more shameful still, have the Greeks introduced, O king, concerning their gods; tales, whereof it is unlawful to speak, or even to have them in remembrance. Hence men, taking occasion from their gods, wrought all lawlessness, lasciviousness and ungodliness, polluting earth and air with their horrible deeds.

‘But the Egyptians, more fatuous and foolish than Of the errors of the they, have erred worse than any other nation. Egyptians, They were not satisfied with the idols worshipped by the Chaldeans and Greeks, but further introduced as gods brute beasts of land and water, and herbs

ζῶα παρεισῆγαγον θεοὺς εἶναι χερσαῖά τε καὶ ἔν-
 υδρα, καὶ τὰ φυτὰ καὶ βλαστά, καὶ ἐμιάνθησαν
 ἐν πάσῃ μανίᾳ καὶ ἄσελγείᾳ χεῖρον πάντων τῶν
 ἔθνῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς. ἀρχήθεν γὰρ ἐσέβοντο τὴν
 Ἰσιν, ἔχουσαν ἀδελφὸν καὶ ἄνδρα τὸν Ὀσιριν,
 τὸν σφαγέντα ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ Τύφωτος.
 καὶ διὰ τοῦτο φεύγει ἡ Ἰσις μετὰ Ὀρου τοῦ υἱοῦ
 αὐτῆς εἰς Βύβλον τῆς Συρίας, ζητοῦσα τὸν Ὀσι-
 ριν, πικρῶς θριηνοῦσα, ἕως ἠὔξησεν ὁ Ὀρος καὶ
 ἀπέκτεινε τὸν Τύφωνα. οὔτε οὖν ἡ Ἰσις ἴσχυσε
 βοηθῆσαι τῷ ἰδίῳ ἀδελφῷ καὶ ἀνδρί. οὔτε ὁ
 Ὀσιρις σφαζόμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ Τύφωτος ἠδυνήθη
 ἀντιλαβέσθαι ἑαυτοῦ· οὔτε Τύφων ὁ ἀδελφοκτό-
 νος, ἀπολλύμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ Ὀρου καὶ τῆς Ἰσίδος,
 εὐπόρησε ῥύσασθαι ἑαυτὸν τοῦ θανάτου. καὶ ἐπὶ
 τοιοῦτοις ἀτυχήμασι γνωρισθέντες αὐτοὶ θεοὶ ὑπὸ
 τῶν ἰσυνέτων Λίγυπτίων ἐνομίσθησαν.

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Οἷτινες, μηδ' ἐν τούτοις ἄρκεσθέντες ἢ τοῖς λοι-
 ποῖς σεβίσμασι τῶν ἔθνῶν, καὶ τὰ ἄλογα ζῶα
 παρεισῆγαγον θεοὺς εἶναι. τινὲς γὰρ αὐτῶν ἐσεβί-
 σθησαν πρόβατον, τινὲς δὲ τράγον, ἕτεροι δὲ
 μύσχον καὶ τὸν χοῖρον, ἄλλοι δὲ τὸν κόρακα καὶ
 τὸν ἰέρακα καὶ τὸν γῦπα καὶ τὸν ἕετόν, καὶ ἄλλοι
 τὸν κροκόδειλον, τινὲς δὲ τὸν αἴλουρον καὶ τὸν
 κύνα, καὶ τὸν λύκον καὶ τὸν πίθηκον, καὶ τὸν
 δρίκοντα καὶ τὴν ἄσπίδα, καὶ ἄλλοι τὸ κρόμμυον
 καὶ τὸ σκόροδον καὶ ἀκάνθας, καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ κτίσ-
 ματα. καὶ οὐκ αἰσθάνονται οἱ ταλαίπωροι περι-
 πάντων τούτων ὅτι οὐδὲν ἰσχύουσιν. ὁρῶντες γὰρ
 τοὺς θεοὺς αὐτῶν βιβρωσκομένους ὑπὸ ἐτέρων
 ἀνθρώπων καὶ καιομένους καὶ σφαττομένους καὶ

and trees, and were defiled in all madness and lasciviousness worse than all people upon earth. From the beginning they worshipped Isis, which had for her brother and husband that Osiris which was slain by his brother Typhon. And for this reason Isis fled with Horus her son to Byblos in Syria, seeking Osiris and bitterly wailing, until Horus was grown up and killed Typhon. Isis then was not able to help her own brother and husband; nor had Osiris, who was slain by Typhon, power to succour himself; nor had Typhon, who killed his brother and was himself destroyed by Horus and Isis, any resource to save himself from death. And yet, although famous for all these misadventures, these be they that were considered gods by the senseless Egyptians.

‘The same people, not content therewith, nor with the rest of the idols of the heathen, also introduced brute beasts as gods. Some of them worshipped the sheep, some the goat, and others the calf and the hog; while certain of them worshipped the raven, the kite, the vulture, and the eagle. Others again worshipped the crocodile, and some the cat and dog, the wolf and ape, the dragon and serpent, and others the onion, garlic and thorns, and every other creature. And the poor fools do not perceive, concerning these things, that they have no power at all. Though they see their gods being devoured, burnt and killed by other men, and rotting

and of their
animal gods

σηπομένους, οὐ συνήκαν περὶ αὐτῶν ὅτι οὐκ εἰσὶ θεοί.

Πλάνην οὖν μεγάλην ἐπλανήθησαν οἱ τε Αἰγύπτιοι καὶ οἱ Χαλδαῖοι καὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες τοιοῦτους παρεισάγοντες θεούς, καὶ ἀγάλματα αὐτῶν ποιοῦντες, καὶ θεοποιούμενοι τὰ κωφὰ καὶ ἀναίσθητα εἶδωλα. καὶ θαυμάζω πῶς ὀρώντες τοὺς θεοὺς αὐτῶν ὑπὸ τῶν δημιουργῶν πριζομένους καὶ πελεκωμένους, παλαιουμένους τε ὑπὸ τοῦ χρόνου καὶ ἀναλυομένους, καὶ χωνευομένους, οὐκ ἐφρόνησαν περὶ αὐτῶν ὅτι οὐκ εἰσὶ θεοί. ὅτε γὰρ περὶ τῆς ἰδίας σωτηρίας οὐδὲν ἰσχύουσι, πῶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων πρόνοιαν ποιήσονται; ἀλλ' οἱ ποιηταὶ αὐτῶν καὶ φιλόσοφοι, τῶν τε Χαλδαίων καὶ Ἑλλήνων καὶ Αἰγυπτίων, θελήσαντες τοῖς ποιήμασιν αὐτῶν καὶ συγγραφαῖς σεμνῦναι τοὺς παρ' αὐτοῖς θεοὺς, μειζόνως τὴν αἰσχύνην αὐτῶν ἐξεκάλυψαν καὶ γυμνὴν πᾶσι προῦθηκαν. εἰ γὰρ τὸ σῶμα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πολυμερὲς ὄν οὐκ ἀποβύλλεται τι τῶν 251 ἰδίων μελῶν, ἀλλὰ πρὸς πάντα τὰ μέλη ἀδιάρρηκτον ἔνωσιν ἔχον ἑαυτῷ ἔστι σύμφωνον, πῶς ἐν φύσει θεοῦ μίχῃ καὶ διαφωνία ἔσται τοσαύτη; εἰ γὰρ μία φύσις τῶν θεῶν ὑπῆρχεν, οὐκ ὄφειλεν θεὸς θεὸν διώκειν, οὔτε σφάζειν, οὔτε κακοποιεῖν· εἰ δὲ οἱ θεοὶ ὑπὸ θεῶν ἐδιώχθησαν καὶ ἐσφάγησαν, καὶ ἠρπάγησαν καὶ ἐκεραυνώθησαν, οὐκ ἔτι μία φύσις ἐστὶν ἀλλὰ γνώμαι διηρημέναι, πᾶσαι κακοποιοί, ὥστε οὐδεὶς ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐστι θεός. φανερόν οὖν ἐστίν, ὦ βασιλεῦ, πλάνην εἶναι πᾶσαν τὴν περὶ τῶν θεῶν φυσιολογίαν.

Πῶς δὲ οὐ συνήκαν οἱ σοφοὶ καὶ λόγιοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὅτι καὶ οἱ νόμους θέμενοι κρίνονται ὑπὸ

away, they cannot grasp the fact that they are no gods.

‘Great, then, is the error that the Egyptians, the Chaldeans, and the Greeks have erred in introducing such gods as these, and making images thereof, and deifying dumb and senseless idols. I marvel how, when they behold their gods being sawn and chiselled by workmen’s axes, growing old and dissolving through lapse of time, and molten in the pot, they never reflected concerning them that they are no gods. For when these skill not to work their own salvation, how can they take care of mankind? Nay, even the poets and philosophers among the Chaldeans, Greeks and Egyptians, although by their poems and histories they desired to glorify their people’s gods, yet they rather revealed and exposed their shame before all men. If the body of a man, consisting of many parts, loseth not any of its proper members, but, having an unbroken union with all its members, is in harmony with itself, how in the nature of God shall there be such warfare and discord? For if the nature of the gods were one, then ought not one god to persecute, slay or injure another. But if the gods were persecuted by other gods, and slain and plundered and killed with thunder-stones, then is their nature no longer one, but their wills are divided, and are all mischievous, so that not one among them is God. So it is manifest, O king, that all this history of the nature of the gods is error.

‘Furthermore, how do the wise and eloquent among the Greeks fail to perceive that law-givers themselves

Of the
general
folly of
idolaters

He asketh
how gods

Cp. Rom.
vii. 12

τῶν ἰδίῳ νόμων; εἰ γὰρ οἱ νόμοι δίκαιοι εἰσιν, ἄδικοι πάντως οἱ θεοὶ αὐτῶν εἰσι, παράνομα ποιήσαντες, ἀλληλοκτονίας καὶ φαρμακίας, καὶ μοιχείας καὶ κλοπὰς καὶ ἄρσενοκοισίας. εἰ δὲ καλῶς ἔπραξαν ταῦτα, οἱ νόμοι ἄρα ἄδικοὶ εἰσι, κατὰ τῶν θεῶν συντεθέντες. νυνὶ δὲ οἱ νόμοι καλοὶ εἰσι καὶ δίκαιοι, τὰ καλὰ ἐπαινοῦντες καὶ τὰ κακὰ ἀπαγορεύοντες· τὰ δὲ ἔργα τῶν θεῶν αὐτῶν παράνομα· παράνομοι ἄρα οἱ θεοὶ αὐτῶν, καὶ ἔνοχοι πάντες θανάτου καὶ ἄσεβείας οἱ τοιοῦτους θεοὺς παρεισάγοντες. εἰ μὲν γὰρ μυθικαὶ αἱ περὶ αὐτῶν ἱστορίαι, οὐδέν εἰσιν, εἰ μὴ μόνον λόγοι· εἰ δὲ φυσικαί, οὐκ ἔτι θεοὶ εἰσιν οἱ ταῦτα ποιήσαντες καὶ παθόντες· εἰ δὲ ἀλληγορικαί, μῦθοί εἰσι καὶ οὐκ ἄλλο τι. ἀποδέδεικται τοίνυν, ὦ βα-²⁵²σιλεῦ, ταῦτα πάντα τὰ πολύθεα σεβίσματα πλάνης ἔργα καὶ ἀπωλείας ὑπάρχειν. οὐ χρῆ οὖν θεοὺς ὀνομάζειν ὁρατοὺς καὶ μὴ ὀρώντας· ἀλλὰ τὸν ἄορατον καὶ πάντα δημιουργήσαντα δεῖ σέβασθαι Θεόν.

Luke xx. 37

P's. cxxvii.
12
Acts xiii. 17

Ἔλθωμεν οὖν, ὦ βασιλεῦ, καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἰουδαίους, ὅπως ἴδωμεν τί φρονοῦσι καὶ αὐτοὶ περὶ Θεοῦ. οὗτοι γάρ, τοῦ Ἀβραὰμ ὄντες ἀπόγονοι καὶ Ἰσαὰκ τε καὶ Ἰακώβ, παρῴκησαν εἰς Αἴγυπτον. ἐκεῖθεν δὲ ἐξήγαγεν αὐτοὺς ὁ Θεὸς ἐν χειρὶ κραταίᾳ καὶ ἐν βραχίονι ὑψηλῷ διὰ Μωσέως τοῦ νομοθέτου αὐτῶν καὶ τέρασι πολλοῖς καὶ σημείοις ἐγνώρισεν αὐτοῖς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν. ἀλλ', ἀγνώμονες καὶ αὐτοὶ φανέντες καὶ ἄχρηστοι, πολλίκις ἐλάτρευσαν τοῖς τῶν ἐθνῶν σεβίσμασι, καὶ τοὺς ἀπεσταλμένους πρὸς αὐτοὺς προφήτας καὶ δικαίους ἀπέκτειναν. εἶτα ὡς εὐδόκησεν ὁ Υἱὸς

Mat. xxiii.
37

are judged by their own laws? For if their laws are just, then are their gods assuredly unjust, in that they have offended against law by murders, sorceries, adulteries, thefts and unnatural crimes. But, if they did well in so doing, then are their laws unjust, seeing that they have been framed in condemnation of the gods. But now the laws are good and just, because they encourage good and forbid evil; whereas the deeds of their gods offend against law. Their gods then are offenders against law; and all that introduce such gods as these are worthy of death and are ungodly. If the stories of the gods be myths, then are the gods mere words: but if the stories be natural, then are they that wrought or endured such things no longer gods: if the stories be allegorical, then are the gods myths and nothing else. Therefore it hath been proven, O king, that all these idols, belonging to many gods, are works of error and destruction. So it is not meet to call those gods that are seen, but cannot see: but it is right to worship as God him who is unseen and is the Maker of all mankind.

‘Come we now, O king, to the Jews, that we may see what they also think concerning God. The Jews are the descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and went once to sojourn in Egypt. From thence God brought them out with a mighty hand and stretched out arm by Moses their lawgiver; and with many miracles and signs made he known unto them his power. But, like the rest, these proved ungrateful and unprofitable, and often worshipped images of the heathen, and killed the prophets and righteous men that were sent unto them. Then, when it pleased

can sin
against
their own
laws

Of the Jews
and their
short-
comings

- Mk. xv. 1 τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, ἐμπαρουνήσαντες εἰς αὐτόν, προέδωκαν Πιλάτῳ τῷ ἡγεμόνι τῶν Ῥωμαίων καὶ σταυρῶ κατεδίκασαν, μὴ αἰδεσθέντες τὰς εὐεργεσίας αὐτοῦ, καὶ τὰ ἀναρίθμητα θαύματα ἄπερ ἐν αὐτοῖς εἰργάσατο. διὸ ἀπώλοντο τῇ ἰδίᾳ παρανομίᾳ. σέβονται γὰρ καὶ νῦν Θεὸν τὸν μόνον παντοκράτορα, ἀλλ' οὐ κατ' ἐπίγνωσιν τὸν γὰρ Χριστὸν ἀρνοῦνται τὸν Υἱὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ εἰσι παρόμοιοι τοῖς ἔθνεσι, κὰν ἐγγίξειν πῶς τῇ ἀληθείᾳ δοκῶσιν, ἧς ἑαυτοὺς ἐμάκρυναν. ταῦτα περὶ τῶν Ἰουδαίων.
- Rom. x. 2 Οἱ δὲ Χριστιανοὶ γενεαλογοῦνται ἀπὸ τοῦ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ. οὗτος δὲ ὁ Υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ τοῦ ὑψίστου ὁμολογεῖται, ἐν Πνεύματι Ἁγίῳ ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ καταβὰς διὰ τὴν σωτηρίαν τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ ἐκ Παρθένου ἁγίας γεννηθεὶς ἀσπόρως τε καὶ ἀφθόρως σάρκα ἀνέλαβε, καὶ ἀνεφάνη ἀνθρώποις, ὅπως ἐκ τῆς πολυθέου πλάνης αὐτοὺς ἀνακαλέσῃται. καί, τελέσας τὴν θαυμαστὴν αὐτοῦ οἰκονομίαν, διὰ σταυροῦ θανάτου ἐγένεσατο ἐκουσίᾳ βουλῇ κατ' οἰκονομίαν μεγάλην· μετὰ δὲ τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἀνεβίω, καὶ εἰς οὐρανοὺς ἀνῆλθεν. οὗ τὸ κλέος τῆς παρουσίας ἐκ τῆς παρ' αὐτοῖς καλουμένης εὐαγγελικῆς ἁγίας Γραφῆς ἔξεστὶ σοι γινῶναι, βασιλεῦ, ἐὰν ἐντύχῃς. οὗτος δώδεκα ἔσχε μαθητάς, οἱ, μετὰ τὴν ἐν οὐρανοῖς ἀνοδὸν αὐτοῦ, ἐξῆλθον εἰς τὰς ἐπαρχίας τῆς οἰκουμένης, καὶ ἐδίδαξαν τὴν ἐκείνου μεγαλωσύνην· καθάπερ εἰς ἓξ αὐτῶν τὰς καθ' ἡμᾶς περιῆλθε χώρας, τὸ δόγμα κηρύττων τῆς ἀληθείας. ὅθεν οἱ εἰσέτι διακονοῦντες τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ τοῦ κηρύγματος αὐτῶν καλοῦνται
- Cp. Luke i. 32, 35
Mat i. 21
Is. vii. 14
- Cp. John iii. 14
1 Cor. xv. 4
Acts i. 9, 10
Cp. 1 Thess. iv. 15-17
- St. Thomas

the Son of God to come on earth, they did shamefully entreat him and deliver him to Pilate the Roman governor, and condemn him to the Cross, regardless of his benefits and the countless miracles that he had worked amongst them. Wherefore by their own lawlessness they perished. For though to this day they worship the One Omnipotent God, yet it is not according unto knowledge; for they deny Christ the Son of God, and are like the heathen, although they seem to approach the truth from which they have estranged themselves. So much for the Jews.

‘As for the Christians, they trace their line from the Lord Jesus Christ. He is confessed to be the Son of the most high God, who came down from heaven, by the Holy Ghost, for the salvation of mankind, and was born of a pure Virgin, without seed of man, and without defilement, and took flesh, and appeared among men, that he might recall them from the error of worshipping many gods. When he had accomplished his marvellous dispensation, of his own free will by a mighty dispensation he tasted of death upon the Cross. But after three days he came to life again, and ascended into the heavens,—the glory of whose coming thou mayest learn, O king, by the reading of the holy Scripture, which the Christians call the Gospel, shouldst thou meet therewith. This Jesus had twelve disciples, who, after his ascent into the heavens, went out into all the kingdoms of the world, telling of his greatness. Even so one of them visited our coasts, preaching the doctrine of truth; whence they who still serve the righteousness of his preaching are called Christians.

Of the
Christians
and of their
Lord Jesus
Christ,

Χριστιανοί. καὶ οὗτοί εἰσιν οἱ ὑπὲρ πάντα τὰ ἔθνη τῆς γῆς εὐρόντες τὴν ἀλήθειαν· γινώσκουσι γὰρ τὸν Θεόν, κτίστην καὶ δημιουργὸν τῶν ἀπάντων ἐν Υἱῷ μονογενεῖ καὶ Πνεύματι Ἁγίῳ, καὶ ἄλλον θεὸν πλὴν τούτου οὐ σέβονται. ἔχουσι τὰς ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ τοῦ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις κεχαραγμένες, καὶ ταύτας φυλάττουσι, προσδοκῶντες ἀνάστασιν νεκρῶν καὶ ζωῆν τοῦ μέλλοντος αἰῶνος. οὐ μοιχεύουσιν, οὐ πορνεύουσιν, οὐ ψευδομαρτυροῦσιν, οὐκ ἐπιθυμοῦσι τὰ ἑλλότρια, τιμῶσι πατέρα καὶ μητέρα, καὶ τοὺς πλησίον φιλοῦσι, δίκαια κρίνουσιν, ὅσα οὐ θέλουσιν αὐτοῖς γίνεσθαι ἐτέρῳ οὐ ποιοῦσι, τοὺς ἀδικοῦντας αὐτοὺς παρακαλοῦσι καὶ προσφιλεῖς αὐτοὺς ἑαυτοῖς ποιοῦσι, τοὺς ἐχθροὺς εὐεργετεῖν σπουδάζουσι, πραεῖς εἰσι καὶ ἐπιεικεῖς, ἀπὸ πάσης συνουσίας ἀνόμου καὶ ἀπὸ πάσης ἀκαθαρσίας ἐγκρατεύονται, χήραν οὐχ ὑπερο-²⁵⁴ρῶσιν, ὀρφανὸν οὐ λυποῦσιν· ὁ ἔχων τῷ μὴ ἔχοντι ἀφθόνως ἐπιχορηγεῖ· ξένον ἐὰν ἴδωσιν, ὑπὸ στέγην εἰσάγουσι, καὶ χαίρουσιν ἐπ' αὐτῷ ὡς ἐπὶ ἀδελφῷ ἀληθινῷ· οὐ γὰρ κατὰ σάρκα ἀδελφὸν ἑαυτοῦ καλοῦσιν, ἀλλὰ κατὰ πνεῦμα. ἔτοιμοί εἰσιν ὑπὲρ Χριστοῦ τὰς ψυχὰς αὐτῶν προσέσθαι· τὰ γὰρ προστίγματα αὐτοῦ ἀσφαλῶς φυλάττουσιν, ὁσίως καὶ δικαίως ζῶντες, καθὼς Κύριος ὁ Θεὸς αὐτοῖς προσέταξεν, εὐχαριστοῦντες αὐτῷ κατὰ πᾶσαν ὥραν ἐν παντὶ βρώματι καὶ ποτῷ καὶ τοῖς λοιποῖς ἀγαθοῖς. ὄντως οὖν αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ ὁδὸς τῆς ἀληθείας, ἣτις τοὺς

And these are they who, above all the nations of the earth, have found the truth : for they acknowledge God the Creator and Maker of all things in the only-begotten Son, and in the Holy Ghost, and other God than him they worship none. They have the commandments of the Lord Jesus Christ himself engraven on their hearts, and these they observe, looking for the resurrection of the dead and the life of the world to come. They neither commit adultery nor fornication; nor do they bear false witness, nor covet other men's goods: they honour father and mother, and love their neighbours: they give right judgement. They do not unto other that which they would not have done unto themselves. They comfort such as wrong them, and make friends of them: they labour to do good to their enemies: they are meek and gentle. They refrain themselves from all unlawful intercourse and all uncleanness. They despise not the widow, and grieve not the orphan. He that hath distributeth liberally to him that hath not. If they see a stranger, they bring him under their roof, and rejoice over him, as it were their own brother: for they call themselves brethren, not after the flesh, but after the spirit. For Christ his sake they are ready to lay down their lives: they keep his commandments faithfully, living righteous and holy lives, as the Lord their God commanded them, giving him thanks every hour, for meat and drink and every blessing. Verily, then, this is the way of truth

and of
their holy
and pure
conversa-
tion

ὀδεύοντας αὐτὴν εἰς τὴν αἰώνιον χειραγωγεῖ βασιλείαν, τὴν ἐπηγγελμένην παρὰ Χριστοῦ ἐν τῇ μελλούσῃ ζωῇ.

Καὶ ἵνα γνῶς, βασιλεῦ, ὅτι οὐκ ἀπ' ἑμαντοῦ ταῦτα λέγω, ταῖς Γραφαῖς ἐγκύψας τῶν Χριστιανῶν, εὐρήσεις οὐδὲν ἔξω τῆς ἀληθείας με λέγειν. καλῶς οὖν συνῆκεν ὁ υἱὸς σου, καὶ δικαίως ἐδιδάχθη λατρεύειν ζῶντι Θεῷ καὶ σωθῆναι εἰς τὸν μέλλοντα ἐπέρχεσθαι αἰῶνα. μεγάλα γὰρ καὶ θαυμαστά τὰ ὑπὸ τῶν Χριστιανῶν λεγόμενα καὶ πραττόμενα· οὐ γὰρ ἀνθρώπων ῥήματα λαλοῦσιν, ἀλλὰ τὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ. τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ ἔθνη πλανῶνται καὶ πλανῶσιν ἑαυτούς· ὀδεύοντες γὰρ ἐν σκότει προσήρῃσονται ἑαυτοῖς ὡς μεθύοντες. ἕως ὧδε ὁ πρὸς σέ μου λόγος, βασιλεῦ, ὁ ὑπὸ τῆς ἀληθείας ἐν τῷ νοῦ μου ὑπαγορευθείς. διὸ παυσάσθωσαν οἱ ἀνόητοί σου σοφοὶ ματαιολογοῦντες κατὰ τοῦ Κυρίου· συμφέρει γὰρ ὑμῖν Θεὸν κτίστην σέβεσθαι καὶ 255 τὰ ἄφθαρτα αὐτοῦ ἐνωτίζεσθαι ῥήματα, ἵνα, κρίσιν ἐκφυγόντες καὶ τιμωρίαν, ζωῆς ἀνωλέθρου δειχθεῖητε κληρονόμοι.

XXVIII

Ταῦτα ὡς διεξῆλθεν ὁ Ναχώρ, ὁ μὲν βασιλεὺς τῷ θυμῷ ἠλλοιοῦτο· οἱ δὲ ῥήτορες αὐτοῦ καὶ νεωκόροι ἄφωνοι ἴσταντο, μὴ δυνάμενοι ἀντιλέγειν ἀλλ' ἢ σαθρά τινα καὶ οὐδαμινὰ λογίδια. ὁ δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱὸς ἠγαλλιᾶτο τῷ πνεύματι, καὶ φαιδρῷ τῷ προσώπῳ ἐδόξαζε τὸν Κύριον,

which leadeth its wayfarers unto the eternal kingdom promised by Christ in the life to come.

‘And that thou mayest know, O king, that I speak nought of myself,¹ look thou into the writings of the Christians, and thou shalt find that I speak nothing but the truth. Well, therefore, hath thy son understood it, and rightly hath he been taught to serve the living God, and to be saved for the world to come. Great and marvellous are the things spoken and wrought by the Christians, because they speak not the words of men but the words of God. But all other nations are deceived, and deceive themselves. Walking in darkness they stagger one against another like drunken men. This is the end of my speech spoken unto thee, O king, prompted by the truth that is in my mind. Wherefore let thy foolish wise-acres refrain from babbling idly against the Lord; for it is profitable to you to worship God the Creator, and hearken to his incorruptible sayings, in order that ye may escape judgement and punishment, and be found partakers of deathless life.’

The Christians alone hold the truth

XXVIII

When Nachor had fully delivered this oration, the king changed countenance for very anger, but his orators and temple-keepers stood speechless, having nothing but a few weak and rotten shreds of argument in reply. But the king's son rejoiced in spirit and with glad countenance magnified the Lord, who

Ioasaph rejoiceth at Nachor's speech

¹ It was the Apology of Aristides, written *circa* A.D. 125. See the Introduction.

τὸν ἐξ ἀπόρου πόρον διδόντα τοῖς πεποιθόσιν ἐπ' αὐτόν, ὃς καὶ διὰ τοῦ πολεμίου καὶ ἐχθροῦ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἐκράτυνε· καὶ ὁ τῆς πλάνης ἕξαρχος συνήγορος τοῦ ὀρθοῦ λόγου ἐδεικνυτο.

Ὁ μέντοι βασιλεὺς, καίπερ δεινῶς ὀργιζόμενος τῷ Ναχώρ, οὐδὲν ὅμως ἐργάσασθαι κακὸν εἰς αὐτὸν ἠδύνατο, διὰ τὸ προλεχθῆν ἐπὶ πάντων θέσπισμα, ἀδεῶς αὐτὸν λέγειν ὑπὲρ τῶν Χριστιανῶν προτρεπόμενον· πολλὰ δὲ αὐτὸς ἀντιλέγων ὑπεμίμνησκε δι' αἰνιγμάτων ὑπενδούαι τῆς ἐνστάσεως καὶ ἠττηθῆναι τῇ διαλέξει τῶν ῥητόρων. ὁ δὲ μειζόνως ὑπερίσχυε, διαλύων πάσας αὐτῶν τὰς προτάσεις καὶ συλλογισμούς, καὶ ἐλέγχων τὸ ἀπατηλὸν τῆς πλάνης. σχεδὸν δὲ μέχρις ἐσπέρας παραταθείσης τῆς διαλέξεως, ἐκέλευσεν ὁ βασιλεὺς διαλυθῆναι τὸ συνέδριον, ὡς τῇ ἐπιούσῃ βουλόμενος αὐθις περὶ τούτου διασκέψασθαι.

Ὁ δὲ υἱὸς ἔφη τῷ βασιλεῖ· Ὡς ἐν ἀρχῇ δικαίαν ἐκέλευσας κρίσιν γενέσθαι, δέσποτα, δικαιοσύνην καὶ τῷ τέλει ἐπίθες, τῶν δύο τὸ ἕτερον ποιῶν· ἢ τὸν ἐμὸν διδάσκαλον ἐπίτρεψον μείναι μετ' ἐμοῦ τῇ νυκτὶ ταύτῃ, ὡς ὁμοῦ διασκε- 256 ψώμεθαι περὶ ὧν χρῆ τὴν αὔριον λαλήσαι τοῖς πολεμοῦσιν ἡμᾶς, τοὺς σοὺς δὲ πάλιν σὺ μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ λαβὼν τὰ εἰκότα μελετήσατε καθὼς βούλεσθε· ἢ, τοὺς σοὺς ἐμοὶ παραχωρήσας τῇ νυκτὶ ταύτῃ, λάβε τὸν ἐμὸν πρὸς ἑαυτόν. εἰ δὲ ἀμφοτέροι ὡσι παρὰ σοί, ὁ μὲν ἐμὸς ἐν θλίψει καὶ φόβῳ, οἱ δὲ σοὶ ἐν χαρᾷ καὶ ἀνέσει, οὐ μοι δοκεῖ δικαίαν εἶναι κρίσιν, ἀλλὰ δυναστείαν τῆς ἐξουσίας καὶ παράβασιν τῶν συνθηκῶν. ἠττηθεῖς

had made a path, where no path was, for them that trusted in him, who by the mouth of a foeman and enemy was establishing the truth; and the leader of error had proved a defender of the right cause.

But the king, although furiously enraged with Nachor, was nevertheless unable to do him any mischief, because of the proclamation already read before all, wherein he urged him to plead without fear in behalf of the Christians. So he himself made answer in many words, and by dark speeches hinted that Nachor should relax his resistance, and be worsted by the argument of the orators. But Nachor the more mightily prevailed, tearing to pieces all their propositions and conclusions and exposing the fallacy of their error. After the debate had been prolonged till well-nigh eventide, the king dismissed the assembly, making as though he would renew the discussion on the morrow.

Then said Ioasaph to the king his father, 'As at the beginning, Sir, thou commandedst that the trial should be just, so too crown the end thereof with justice, by doing one or other of these two things. Either allow my teacher to tarry with me to-night, that we may take counsel together as touching those things which we must say unto our adversaries to-morrow: and do thou in turn take thine advisers unto thee, and duly practise yourselves as ye will. Or else deliver thy counsellors to me this night, and take mine to thyself. But if both sides be with thee, mine advocate in tribulation and fear, but thine in joy and refreshment, me thinketh it is not a fair trial, but a tyrannical misuse of power, and a breaking of the covenants.' The king, compelled to yield

Nachor triumpheth yet more over his adversaries

Ioasaph outwitteth his father

δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς τῷ ἀστείῳ τοῦ ῥήματος, τοὺς σοφοὺς αὐτοῦ καὶ ἱερεῖς πρὸς ἑαυτὸν λαβόμενος, τὸν Ναχὼρ παραχωρεῖ τῷ υἱῷ, ἐλπίδας ἔτι κεκτημένος ἐπ' αὐτὸν καὶ φυλάττειν τὰ ὠμολογημένα δοκῶν.

Ἀπέρχεται τοίνυν ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱὸς εἰς τὸ ἑαυτοῦ παλάτιον, ὥσπερ τις Ὀλυμπιονίκης τῶν ἀντιπάλων κρατήσας, ἔχων μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ τὸν Ναχὼρ. καὶ κατὰ μόνας καλέσας αὐτὸν ἔφη· Μὴ νομίσης λανθάνειν ἐμὲ τὰ κατὰ σέ· οἶδα γάρ σε ἀκριβῶς μὴ τὸν θειότατον εἶναι Βαρλαάμ, ἀλλὰ Ναχὼρ τὸν ἀστρολόγον. καὶ θαυμάζω πῶς ἔδοξεν ὑμῖν τοιαύτην ὑποκριθῆναι ὑπόκρισιν καὶ τοσαύτη ἀμβλυωπία νομίσαι περιβαλεῖν με μέσης ἡμέρας, ἵνα λύκον δέξωμαι ἀντὶ προβάτου. ἀλλὰ καλῶς ὁ λόγος ἄδεται, ὅτι Καρδία μωροῦ μάταια νοήσει. τὸ μὲν οὖν ἐνθύμημα τοῦτο καὶ βούλευμα ὑμῶν ἔωλον ἦν καὶ πάντῃ ἀνόητον· τὸ δὲ ἔργον ὃ εἰργάσω πάσης ἐστὶ συνέσεως πεπληρωμένοι. διὸ χαῖρε, Ναχὼρ, καὶ ἀγαλλιώ· πολλὰς γάρ σοι χάριτας ὁμολογῶ, ὅτι συνήγορος 257 σήμερον τῆς ἀληθείας γέγονας, καὶ οὐκ ἐμίανας τὰ χεῖλη σοι λόγοις μιαιοῖς καὶ ὑποκρίσει δολία, ἀλλὰ τῶν πολλῶν μᾶλλον ἐξεκύθαραι μολυσμάτων, τὴν πλάνην τῶν ψευδωνύμων διελέγξας θεῶν καὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῶν Χριστιανικῶν δογμάτων κρατύνας. ἐγὼ δὲ ἐσπούδασα ἀγαγεῖν σε μετ' ἐμοῦ δυοῖν ἕνεκα· ἵνα μὴ κατὰ μόνας ὁ βασιλεὺς λαβῶν σε τιμωρήσῃται ἐφ' ᾧ οὐ τὰ κατὰ φύσιν αὐτῷ ἐφθέγγω, καὶ ἵνα τὴν χάριν ταύτην, ἣν σήμερον εἰργάσω, ἀνταμείψωμαι. τίς δὲ ἡ ἀντάμειψις; τὸ ὑποδεῖξαι σοι ἐκκλῖναι τῆς πο-

by the gracefulness of this speech took his wise men and priests to himself, and delivered Nachor to his son, still having hopes of him and thinking fit to keep his agreement.

The king's son, therefore, departed unto his own palace, like a conqueror in the Olympic games, and with him went Nachor. When alone, the prince called him and said, 'Think not that I am ignorant of thy tale, for I wot, of a surety, that thou art not saintly Barlaam, but Nachor the astrologer; and I marvel how it seemed thee good to act this play, and to think that thou couldst so dull my sight at mid-day, that I should mistake a wolf for a sheep. But well sung is the proverb, "The heart of a fool will conceive folly." So this your device and counsel was stale and utterly senseless; but the work that thou hast accomplished is full of wisdom. Wherefore, rejoice, Nachor, and be exceeding glad. I render thee many thanks, that thou hast been to-day advocate of the truth, and hast not polluted thy lips with foul words and crafty simulation, but hast rather cleansed them from many defilements, and thoroughly proven the error of the gods, as they be wrongly called, and hast established the truth of the Christian faith. I have been zealous to bring thee hither with me for two reasons; that the king might not privily seize and punish thee, because thou spakest not after his heart, and next that I might recompense thee for the favour that thou hast done me to-day. And what is my recompense for thee? To show

Ioasaph
taketh
Nachor to
his own
palace.

νηρᾶς ὁδοῦ καὶ ὀλισθηρᾶς ἦν ὠδευσας ἕως νῦν, πορευθῆναι δὲ τὴν εὐθείαν καὶ σωτήριον τρίβον, ἦν οὐκ ἀγνοῶν, ἀλλ' ἐθελοντὶ κακουργῶν, ἐξέφυγες, βαρίθροις καὶ κρημνοῖς ἀνομίας σεαυτὸν κατακρημνίσας. σύνες οὖν, ὦ Ναχώρ, συνετὸς ὢν, καὶ προθυμήθητι τὸν Χριστὸν μόνον καὶ τὴν παρ' αὐτῷ κρυπτομένην ζωὴν κερδᾶναι, τῶν ρέοντων τούτων καὶ φθειρομένων ὑπεριδών. οὐ γὰρ τὸν πάντα ζήση αἰῶνα· ἀλλά, θνητὸς ὢν, ἀπελεύση ὅσον οὐπω, καθὼς καὶ οἱ πρὸ σοῦ πάντες. Καὶ οὐαὶ σοι, εἰ τὸν βαρὺν φόρτον τῆς ἀμαρτίας ἐπιφερόμενος ἀπελεύση ἐκεῖ ὅπου κρίσις δικαία καὶ ἀνταπόδοσις τῶν ἔργων ἐστί, καὶ μὴ ἀπορρίψης τοῦτον, ραδίας οὔσης τῆς ἀποθέσεως.

Ὁ Ναχώρ τοίνυν, κατανυγείς τὴν ψυχὴν ἐπὶ τοῖς λόγοις τούτοις, ἔφη· Καλῶς εἶπας, ὦ βασιλεῦ, καλῶς. οἶδα γὰρ κἀγὼ τὸν ἀληθινὸν καὶ ἀψευδῆ Θεόν, δι' οὗ τὰ πάντα γέγονε, καὶ τὴν μέλλουσαν κρίσιν ἐπίσταμαι, ἀπὸ πολλῶν Γραφικῶν ῥημάτων ταύτην ἀκηκοώς· ἀλλ' ἡ πονηρὰ συνήθεια καὶ ἡ τοῦ παλαιοῦ ἐπήρεια περικοιτοῦ ²⁵⁸ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐτύφλωσε τῆς καρδίας μου, καὶ σκότος βαθὺ περιέχυσέ μου τῷ λογισμῷ· νυνὶ δὲ ἐπὶ τῷ ῥήματί σου, τὸ κάλυμμα τὸ ζοφῶδες ἀπορρίψας, τῷ φωτὶ προσδραμοῦμαι τοῦ προσώπου Κυρίου. ἴσως ἐλεήσει με, καὶ θύραν ἀνοίξει μετανοίας τῷ πονηρῷ δούλῳ καὶ ἀποστάτῃ, εἰ καὶ ἀδύνατον δοκεῖ μοι ἄφεισιν γενέσθαι τῶν ψάμμου βαρυτέρων μου πταισμάτων, ὧν ἐν γνώσει καὶ ἀγνοίᾳ ἡμαρτον νηπιόθεν καὶ μέχρι ταύτης μου τῆς ἡλικίας καὶ πολιᾶς.

Ταῦτα ὡς ἤκουσεν ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱός, εὐθὺς

thee how to turn from the evil and slippery road which thou hast trodden until now, and to journey along the straight and saving pathway which thou hast avoided, not in ignorance, but by wilful wrongdoing, throwing thyself into depths and precipices of iniquity. Understand then, Nachor, man of understanding as thou art, and be thou zealous to gain Christ only, and the life that is hid with him, and despise this fleeting and corruptible world. Thou shalt not live for ever, but, being mortal, shalt depart hence ere long, even as all that have been before thee. And wo betide thee, if, with the heavy load of sin on thy shoulders, thou depart thither where there is righteous judgement and recompense for thy works, and east it not off, while it is easy to rid thyself thereof!

and blameth
him for his
deceit, but
praiseth
him for his
true speech

Pricked at heart by these words, spake Nachor, 'Well said! Sir prince, well said! I do know the true and very God, by whom all things were made, and I wot of the judgement to come, having heard thereof from many texts of the Scriptures. But evil habit and the insolence of the ancient supplanter hath blinded the eyes of my heart, and shed a thick darkness over my reason. But now, at thy word, I will east away the veil of gloom, and run unto the light of the countenance of the Lord. May be, he will have mercy on me, and will open a door of repentance to his wicked and rebellious servant, even if it seem impossible to me that my sins, which are heavier than the sand, be forgiven; sins, which, wittingly or unwittingly, I have sinned from childhood upwards to this my hoary age.'

Nachor is
pricked at
heart and
repenteth
him of his
sins

When the king's son heard these words, im-

Ioasaph
biddeth

διανίσταται καὶ θερμότερος τὴν ψυχὴν γίνεται.
 καὶ τὸν λογισμὸν τοῦ Ναχωρ πρὸς ἀπόγνωσιν
 συγκύπτοντα ἀναλαμβάνειν ἄρχεται, καὶ στερρό-
 τερον περὶ τὴν Χριστοῦ πίστιν διατιθέναι, Μη-
 δεῖς, ὦ Ναχώρ, λέγων, μηδεῖς ἔστω σοι περὶ
 Mat. lii. 9 τούτου δισταγμός. γέγραπται γὰρ δυνατὸν εἶναι
 τῷ Θεῷ καὶ ἐκ τῶν λίθων τούτων ἐγεῖραι τέκνα τῷ
 Ἀβραάμ· ὅπερ τί ἄλλο ἢ τοῦτό ἐστιν, ὡς ὁ
 πατήρ ἔφη Βαρλαάμ, τὸ ἐξ ἀνελπίστων καὶ
 πάσαις κατακρανθέντων ἀνομίαις δύνασθαι σω-
 θῆναι, καὶ δούλους γενέσθαι Χριστοῦ, ὃς δι'
 ἄκραν φιλανθρωπίας ὑπερβολὴν πᾶσι τοῖς ἐπι-
 στρέφουσι τὰς οὐρανοὺς διήνοιξε πύλας, οὐδενὶ
 τῶν πάντων τὴν τῆς σωτηρίας ἀποκλείσας ὁδόν,
 ἀλλὰ συμπαθῶς τοὺς μετανοοῦντας δεχόμενος;
 διὰ ταῦτα γὰρ καὶ τοῖς περὶ πρώτην καὶ τρίτην,
 ἕκτην τε καὶ ἐννιάτην καὶ ἐνδεκάτην ὥραν προσ-
 ελθοῦσι τῷ ἀμπελῶνι κατ' ἴσον ἀφορίζεται ὁ
 Mat. xx. 9 μισθός, ὡς τὸ ἅγιόν φησιν Εὐαγγέλιον· ὥστε,
 καὶν μέχρι τοῦ νῦν ἐν ἁμαρτίαις κατεγήρασας, 259
 εἰν θερμῶς προσέλθῃς, τῶν αὐτῶν τοῖς ἐκ νεό-
 τητος ἀγωνισαμένοις ἀξιωθῆσθαι γερῶν.

Πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἕτερα περὶ μετανοίας λαλήσας ὁ
 θειότατος ιεανίας τῷ παλαιωθέντι ἐν κακοῖς Να-
 χώρ, καὶ ἴλεων γενέσθαι τὸν Χριστὸν ὑποσχό-
 μενος καὶ ἐγγυησάμενος τὴν ἄφεσιν, καὶ πληρο-
 φορήσας αὐτὸν ὡς ἔτοιμός ἐστιν ὁ ἀγαθὸς αἰεὶ τοῦ
 δέχεσθαι τὴν μετάνοιαν, τὴν νεοσηκυῖαν ψυχὴν
 αὐτοῦ οἷά τισι φαρμάκοις καταμαλάξας, καθαρὰν
 ἐχαρίσατο τὴν υἰγίειαν. ἔφη γὰρ εὐθύς ὁ Ναχώρ
 πρὸς αὐτόν· Σὺ μὲν, ὦ εὐγενέστατε τὴν ψυχὴν
 μᾶλλον ἢ τὸ σῶμα, καλῶς μεμνημένος τὰ θαι-

mediately he arose, and his heart waxed warm, and he began to try to raise Nachor's courage which was drooping to despair, and to confirm it in the faith of Christ, saying, 'Let no doubt about this, Nachor, find place in thy mind. For it is written, God is able of these very stones to raise up children unto Abraham. What meaneth this (as father Barlaam said) except that men beyond hope, stained with all manner of wickedness, can be saved, and become servants of Christ, who, in the exceeding greatness of his love toward mankind, hath opened the gates of heaven to all that turn, barring the way of salvation to none, and receiving with compassion them that repent? Wherefore to all that have entered the vineyard at the first, third, sixth, ninth or eleventh hour there is apportioned equal pay, as saith the holy Gospel: so that even if, until this present time, thou hast waxen old in thy sins, yet if thou draw nigh with a fervent heart, thou shalt gain the same rewards as they who have laboured from their youth upwards.'

Nachor be of
good
courage

With these and many other words did that saintly youth speak of repentance to that aged sinner Nachor, promising him that Christ was merciful, and pledging him forgiveness, and satisfying him that the good God is always ready to receive the penitent, and with these words, as it were with ointments, did he mollify that ailing soul and give it perfect health. Nachor at once said unto him, 'O prince, more noble in soul even than in outward show, well instructed in these marvellous mysteries, mayst thou con-

Nachor
departeth to
seek out his
salvation,

μαστὰ μυστήρια ταῦτα, μένοις ἐν τῇ καλῇ ὁμολογία μέχρι τέλους, καὶ μηδεὶς ταύτην χρόνος ἢ τρόπος τῆς σῆς ἐκτέμοι καρδίας· ἐγὼ δὲ πορεύσομαι ἐξ αὐτῆς τὴν ἐμὴν ζητῶν σωτηρίαν, καὶ διὰ μετανοίας τὸν Θεὸν ἐξιλεωσόμενος ὃν παρώργισα. οὐκ ἔτι γὰρ τὸ τοῦ βασιλέως ὄψομαι πρόσωπον, εἰ σὺ μόνον θελήσειας. περιχαρῆς δὲ γενόμενος ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱὸς καὶ ὑσμένως τὸν λόγον δεξιόμενος, περιλαβὼν αὐτὸν κατεφίλει, καὶ ἐντενῶς πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν εὐξάμενος ἐκπέμπει τοῦ παλατίου.

Ἐξελθὼν δὲ ὁ Ναχῶρ κατανευγμένος τὴν ψυχὴν ἐπὶ τὴν βαθυτάτην ἄλλεται ὡς ἔλαφος ἔρημον, καὶ μοναχοῦ τινος, ἱερωσύνης περικειμένου ἄξιαν, καταλαμβάνει σπήλαιον, ἔνθα ἐκέκρυπτο ἐκεῖνος διὰ τὸν ἐπικείμενον φόβον. τούτῳ δὲ θερμότερα προσπίπτει, πλύνει τοὺς πόδας δάκρυσι, τὴν ποτε μιμούμενος πόρνην, καὶ τὸ θεῖον ἐξαιτεῖται βύπτισμα. ὁ τοίνυν 260 ἱερεύς, θείας ὦν χάριτος πεπληρωμένος, ἤσθη τε λίαν, καὶ παραχρήμα, ὥσπερ ἔθος, κατηχήσας αὐτόν, δι' ἡμερῶν οὐκ ὀλίγων τελειοῖ τῷ βαπτίσματι εἰς ὄνομα τοῦ Πατρὸς καὶ τοῦ Υἱοῦ καὶ τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος. ἔμεινε δὲ Ναχῶρ μετ' αὐτοῦ μετανοῶν ἕει ἐφ' οἷς ἤμαρτε, καὶ εὐλογῶν τὸν Θεὸν τὸν μὴ βουλόμενον ὑπολέσθαι τινά, ἀλλὰ πάντων τὴν ἐπιστροφὴν ἐκδεχόμενον καὶ μετανοοῦντας φιλανθρώπως δεχόμενον.

Ἐῶθεν δὲ μαθὼν τὰ κατὰ τὸν Ναχῶρ ὁ βασιλεύς, καὶ ἀπογνοὺς ἧς εἶχεν ἐλπίδος ἐπ' αὐτῷ, ἰδὼν δὲ καὶ τοὺς σοφοὺς αὐτοῦ καὶ παράφρονas ῥήτορας οὕτως ἀνά κράτος ἡττη-

Luke vii.
37, 38

Ex. xviii. 23

tinue in thy good confession until the end, and may neither time nor tide ever pluck it out of thine heart! For myself, I will depart straightway in search of my salvation, and will by penance pacify that God whom I have angered: for, except thou will it, I shall see the king's face no more.' Then was the prince exceeding glad, and joyfully heard his saying. And he embraced and kissed him affectionately; and, when he had prayed earnestly to God, he sent him forth from the palace.

So Nachor stepped forth with a contrite heart, and went bounding into the depths of the desert, like as doth an hart, and came to a den belonging to a monk that had attained to the dignity of the priesthood, and was hiding there for fear of the pressing danger. With a right warm heart knelt Nachor down before him, and washed his feet with his tears, like the harlot of old, and craved holy Baptism. The priest, full of heavenly grace, was passing glad, and did at once begin to instruct him, as the custom is, and after many days, perfected him with baptism in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. And Nachor abode with him, always repentant of his sins, and blessing that God who never willeth that any should perish, but receiveth all that turn again unto him, and lovingly accepteth the penitent.

and is baptized by an holy monk in the desert

Now on the morrow when the king heard what had befallen Nachor, he despaired of the hopes that he once had in him: and, seeing those wise and foolish orators of his mightily discomfited, he was at his

The king dismisseth his spokesmen with scorn and contumely,

θέντας, ἐν ἀμηχανία ἦν. καὶ ἐκείνους μὲν ὕβρεσι δειναῖς καὶ ἀτιμίαις βαλών, οὓς δὲ καὶ βουνεύροισ σφοδρῶς μαστιγώσας καὶ ἀσβόλη τὰς ὄψεις περιχρίσας, ἐξέβαλε τοῦ ἰδίου προσώπου· αὐτὸς δὲ καταγινώσκων ἤρξατο τῆς τῶν ψευδωνύμων θεῶν ἰσθeneίας, εἰ καὶ μὴ τελείως τῷ φωτὶ Χριστοῦ προσβλέψαι τέως ἠθέλησε. τὸ γὰρ τῆς περικειμένης αὐτῷ ἀχλύος παχὺ νέφος κατεῖχεν ἔτι τὰς ὀρίσεις αὐτοῦ τῆς καρδίας. ἀλλ' οὖν οὐκ ἔτι τοὺς νεωκόρους ἐτίμα, οὔτε μὴν ἑορτῆς ἦγε καὶ σπονδὰς ἐπετέλει τοῖς εἰδώλοις· ἀλλὰ σαλευομένην εἶχε τὴν διάνοιαν ἀμφοτέρωθεν, ἔνθεν μὲν τῆς ἰσθeneίας καταγινώσκων τῶν θεῶν αὐτοῦ, ἐκεῖθεν δὲ τὴν ἀκρίβειαν δεδοικῶς τῆς εὐαγγελικῆς πολιτείας καὶ δυσ-αποσπῆστος τῶν πονηρῶν ἔχων ἑθῶν.¹ πάνυ 261 γὰρ ταῖς ἡδοναῖς κατεδουλοῦτο τοῦ σώματος, καὶ ὅλος ἦν πρὸς τὰ πάθη αἰχμαλώτου δίκην ἀγόμενος, καὶ μεθύων, ὃ φησιν Ἡσαΐας, ἄνευ οἴνου, καὶ ὡς περ ὑπὸ κημοῦ τῆς πονηρᾶς συνηθείας ἐλκόμενος.

Οὕτως οὖν τοῦ βασιλέως δυσὶ παλαίοντος λογισμοῖς, ὁ εὐγενέστατος αὐτοῦ υἱός, καὶ τῷ ὄντι βασιλικωτάτην κεκτημένος ψυχὴν, ἡρεμῶν ἦν ἐν τῷ παλατίῳ αὐτοῦ, τὸ τῆς φύσεως αὐτοῦ γενναῖον κόσμιόν τε καὶ βεβηκὸς διὰ τῶν ἔργων πᾶσι παριστῶν. θέατρα γὰρ καὶ ἀγῶνες ἵππων καὶ κυνηγεσίῳ μελέτη, καὶ πᾶσαι αἱ τῆς νεότητος κεναὶ σχολαὶ καὶ ἀπάται, τὰ τῶν ἀφρόνων ψυχῶν δελεάσματα, παρ' οὐδὲν ἐλογίζοντο αὐτῷ· ἀλλ' ὅλος τῶν τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐξήρητο ἐντολῶν,

¹ v.l. θεῶν, "gols."

wits' end. Then he visited with terrible outrage and dishonour, scourging some severely with whips of ox-hide, besmearing their eyes with soot, and easting them away from his presence. He himself began to condemn the impotence of the gods falsely so called, although as yet he refused to look fully at the light of Christ, for the dense cloud of darkness, that enveloped him, still bound the eyes of his heart. Howbeit he no longer honoured his temple-keepers, nor would he keep feasts, nor make drink-offerings to his idols, but his mind was tossed between two opinions. On the one hand, he poured scorn on the impotence of his gods; on the other, he dreaded the strictness of the profession of the Gospel, and was hardly to be torn from his evil ways, being completely in slavery to the pleasures of the body, and like a captive drawn towards sinful lusts, and being drunken, as saith Esay, but not with wine, and led as it were with the bridle of evil habit.

While the king was thus wrestling with two opinions, his noble and truly royal-hearted son dwelt at peace in his palace, proving to all men by his deeds the nobility, order and steadfastness of his nature. Theatres, horse-races, riding to hounds, and all the vain pleasures of youth, the baits that take foolish souls, were reckoned by him as nothing worth. But he hung wholly on the commands of Christ for whom he yearned, his heart being

and doubt
eth of his
own gods

Of the noble
conversa-
tion of the
prince

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

Cant. v. 16 καὶ αὐτὸν ἐπόθει τρωθεὶς τὴν ψυχὴν ἔρωτι θείῳ·
αὐτὸν ἐπόθει τὸν ὄντως ποθητὸν, ὅς ἐστιν ὅλος
γλυκασμὸς καὶ ἐπιθυμία, καὶ ἀκόρεστος ἔφεσις.

Εἰς μνήμην δὲ ἐρχόμενος τοῦ διδασκάλου
Βαρλαάμ, καὶ τὸν ἐκείνου ἐνοπτριζόμενος βίον,
ἔρωτι τὴν ψυχὴν ἐθέλγετο, καὶ ὅπως αὐτὸν ἴδοι
ἐφρόντιζεν ἐπιμελέστατα, καί, τοὺς λόγους αὐτοῦ
Ps. 1. 3 ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ περιφέρων ἀλήστως, οἶονεὶ ξύλον
ἦν πεφυτευμένον παρὰ τοῖς ψαλμικοῖς ὕδασι,
ἀρδευόμενον ἀδιαλείπτως καὶ ὠραίους προσάγον
καρποὺς τῷ Κυρίῳ. πολλὰς γὰρ ψυχὰς τῶν
τοῦ διαβόλου ἐρρύσατο ἀρκύων καὶ τῷ Χριστῷ²⁶²
προσῆγαγε σεσωσμένας· πολλοὶ γὰρ εἰς αὐτὸν
φοιτῶντες λόγων ἀπήλαον σωτηρίων, ἐξ ὧν
οὐκ ὀλίγοι, τὴν πλάνην φυγόντες, τῷ σωτηρίῳ
προσέδραμον λόγῳ· ἄλλοι δέ, μακρὰν τοῖς τοῦ
βίου χαίρειν εἰπόντες, τὴν ἀσκητικὴν ὑπεισηλθον
παλαιστραν. αὐτὸς δὲ εὐχαῖς ἐσχόλαζε καὶ
νηστεύειαι, καὶ συχνῶς ταύτην ἀνέπεμπε τὴν
φωνήν, ὦ Κύριε, λέγων, Κύριέ μου καὶ Βασιλεῦ,
ὃ ἐγὼ ἐπίστευσα, ἐφ' ὃν ἐγὼ κατέφυγον καὶ
τῆς πλάνης ἐρρύσθην, ἀπόδος μισθὸν ἄξιον
τῷ θεράποντί σου Βαρλαάμ, ἀνθ' ὧν μοι τῷ
πλανηθέντι σὲ ὑπέδειξε, τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς ἀληθείας
καὶ τῆς ζωῆς· καὶ μὴ στερήσης με αὐθις ἰδεῖν
τὸν ἐν σώματι ἄγγελον ἐκείνου, οὐ οὐκ ἔστιν
Heb. xi. 35 ὁ κόσμος ἐπίξιος, καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ τελέσαι τὸ
λοιπὸν τῆς ζωῆς μου, ἵνα, κατ' ἴχνος τῆς αὐτοῦ
πολιτείας περιπατήσας, εὐαρεστήσω σοι τῷ Θεῷ
καὶ Δεσπότῃ.

wounded with love divine. For him he longed, who alone is to be longed for, who is all sweetness and desire and aspiration insatiable.

Now, when he came to think upon his teacher Barlaam, and as in a mirror saw his life, his soul was enchanted with love, and he much occupied himself a-thinking how he might see him; and ever carrying his sayings in his heart, he was like the tree in the Psalms planted by the river side, unceasingly watered, and bringing forth unto the Lords his fruits in due season. Many were the souls that he delivered from the snares of the devil, and brought safely unto Christ; for many resorted unto him, and profited by his wholesome words. And not a few left the way of error, and ran toward the word of salvation; while others bade a long farewell to the concerns of the world, and came to the wrestling-school of the monastic life. He himself spent his time in prayers and fastings, and would often offer up this prayer, 'O Lord, my Lord and King, in whom I have trusted, to whom I have fled and been delivered from my error, render thou due recompense to Barlaam thy servant, because when I was in error he pointed thee to me, who art the way of truth and life. Forbid me not to behold once more that angel in bodily shape, of whom the world is not worthy, but grant me in his company to finish the residue of my life, that, treading in the footsteps of his conversation, I may be well-pleasing to thee my God and Lord.'

Of his desire
once more to
behold
Barlaam

XXIX

Κατ' ἐκεῖνο δὲ καιροῦ παινήγυρις ἦν τῶν ψευδωνύμων θεῶν δημοτελής ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐκείνῃ· ἔδει δὲ τὸν βασιλέα παρεῖναι τῇ ἑορτῇ καὶ θυσιῶν δαψιλεία ταύτην κοσμήσαι. ἀλλ' ἔδεδίεσαν οἱ νεωκόροι, ὀρῶντες αὐτὸν ἀμελῶς περὶ τὸ σέβας αὐτῶν καὶ χλιαρῶς διακείμενον, μή ποτε ἀμελήσειε τῆς ἐν τῷ ναῷ παρουσίας, καὶ στερηθεῖεν αὐτοὶ τῆς διδομένης αὐτοῖς βασιλικῆς δωρεᾶς καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν προσόδων. ἀναστάντες 263 οὖν καταλαμβάνουσιν ἄντρον ἐν βαθυτάτῃ διακείμενον τῇ ἐρήμῳ, ἔνθα κατ' ἄκει ἄνθρωπος τις μαγικαῖς σχολάζων τέχναις, καὶ τῆς εἰδωλικῆς πλάνης θερμότατος ὑπάρχων προασπιστής· Θεωδᾶς ὄνομα αὐτῷ· ὃν καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐτίμα διαφερόντως, καὶ φίλον ἠγεῖτο καὶ διδύσκαλον, διὰ τῆς αὐτοῦ λέγων μαιτείας εὐθενουμένην προκόπτειν τὴν αὐτοῦ βασιλείαν· ὡς εἰς αὐτὸν τοῖνυν οἱ μὴ ἱερεῖς τῶν εἰδώλων ἀφικόμενοι τοῦτον εἰς βοήθειαν προσεκαλοῦντο, καὶ τὴν ἐγγινομένην τῷ βασιλεῖ τῶν θεῶν κατάγνωσιν δῆλην ἐποίουν, οἷά τε ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως πεποιήκει υἱός, οἷα δὲ κατ' αὐτῶν ὁ Ναχῶρ δεδημηγορήκει, καὶ ὡς, Ἐὶ μὴ αὐτός, φασίν, ἐλεύση βοηθήσων ἡμῖν, πᾶσα ἐξέλιπεν ἐλπίς, πάντα ἀπόλωλε τὰ τῶν θεῶν σεβάσματα· σὺ γὰρ μόνος ἡμῖν ὑπελείφθης τῆς συμφορᾶς παραμύθιον, καὶ ἐπὶ σοὶ τὰς ἐλπίδας ἐθέμεθα.

XXIX

Now about the same time there was in that city a public assembly in honour of the false gods, and the king must needs be present at the feast, and grace it with lavish sacrifices. But the temple-keepers, seeing that he was careless and lukewarm with regard to their worship, feared that he might neglect to be present in their temple, and that they might lose the royal largess, and the rest of their revenues. So they arose, and withdrew to a cavern situate in the depth of the desert, where dwelt a man who busied himself with magical arts, and was a fervent champion of the error of idolatry : Theudas was his name. Him the king honoured exceedingly, and counted him his friend and teacher, because, he said, it was by the guidance of his prophecies that his kingdom ever prospered. So these idol-priests, that were no priests, came to him, and appealed to him for help, and made known to him the evil opinion of their gods which was growing on their king, and all that the king's son had done, and all the eloquent discourse that Nachor had held against them. And they said, ' Except thou come thyself to our succour, gone is all hope ! and lost is all the reverence of the gods. Thou only art left to be our comfort in this misfortune, and upon thee we fix our hopes.'

The idol
priests
resort to
Theudas the
magician

Ἐκστρατεῖει τοίνυν ὁ Θεοδῶς μετὰ τῆς συμπάρουσης αὐτῷ σατανικῆς στρατιᾶς, καὶ κατὰ τῆς ἀληθείας ὀπλίζεται, πολλὰ τῶν πονηρῶν πνευμάτων καλέσας, ἅ πρὸς τὰ φαῦλα συνεργεῖν οἶδε προθύμως, καὶ οἷς ἐκεῖνος αἰεὶ διακόνους ἐχρήτο μεθ' ὧν παραγίνεται πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα.

Ὡς δὲ ἐμηνύθη τῷ βασιλεῖ ἡ ἄφιξις αὐτοῦ, καὶ εἰσήλθε, ῥάβδον μὲν κατέχων βαινήν, μηλωταρίον δὲ περιεζωσμένος, ἀνέστη ὁ βασιλεὺς τοῦ θρόνου, καὶ τοῦτον προσυπαντήσας ἠσπάσατο, καὶ θρόνον ²⁶⁴ ἐνεγκὼν πλησίον αὐτοῦ συνεδριάζειν πεποίηκεν. εἶτα λέγει Θεοδῶς τῷ βασιλεῖ· Βασιλεῦ, εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας ζῆθι, τῇ τῶν μεγίστων θεῶν εὐμενεῖα σκεπόμενος. ἤκουσα γὰρ ἀγωνία σε μέγαν ἀγωνίσασθαι κατὰ τῶν Γαλιλαίων καὶ λαμπροτάτους διαδήμασι νίκης καταστεφθῆναι. διὸ ἐλήλυθα, ἵνα εὐχαριστήριον ἑορτὴν ὁμοῦ τελέσωμεν, νεανίσκους τε ὠραίους καὶ κόρας εὐόπτους τοῖς ἀθανάτοις θεοῖς καταθύσωμεν, ταύρους τε ἑκατὸν καὶ ζῶα τούτοις πλείστα προσενέγκωμεν, ὡς ἂν ἔχοιμεν αὐτοὺς καὶ εἰς τὸ ἐξῆς συμμάχους ἀηττήτους, ὅλον ἡμῖν τὸν βίον ἐξομαλίζοντας.

Πρὸς ταῦτα ὁ βασιλεὺς, Οὐ νενικήκαμεν, ἔφη, ὦ πρεσβύτα· οὐ νενικήκαμεν, ἀλλ' ἀνὰ κράτος μάλλον ἠττήμεθα. οἱ γὰρ ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν καθ' ἡμῶν ἐξαίφνης γεγόνασι. παράβακχόν τε καὶ μανικὴν καὶ ἰσθενῆ τὴν ἡμετέραν εὐρόντες παράταξιν, τέλεον ταύτην κατέβαλον. νυνὶ δέ, εἴ τίς σοι δύναμις πρόσεστι καὶ ἰσχύς εἰς τὸ βοηθῆσαι τῇ κάτω κειμένη θρησκείᾳ ἡμῶν καὶ ταύτην ἀυθις ἀνορθῶσαι, ἀνάγγειλόν μοι.

Ὁ δὲ Θεοδῶς τοιαύτας ἐδίδου τὰς ἀποκρίσεις

So forth marched Theudas, in company with his Satanic host; and he armed himself against the truth, invoking many of his evil spirits, who knew how to lend ready aid for evil ends, and whom he alway used for his ministers; and with these allies he came to the king.

He taketh
the field for
them

When his arrival had been announced to the king, and he had entered in, with a palm-staff in his hand and a sheep-skin girt about his loins, the king arose from his throne, and met and welcomed him; and, fetching a seat, he made him to sit down beside him. Then spake Theudas unto the king, 'O king, live for ever under the shelter of the favour of the most puissant gods! I have heard that thou hast foughten a mighty fight with the Galileans, and hast been crowned with right glorious diadems of victory. Wherefore I am come, that we may celebrate together a feast of thanksgiving, and sacrifice to the immortal gods young men in the bloom of youth and well-favoured damsels, and eke offer them an hecattomb of bullocks and herds of beasts, that we may have them from henceforth for our allies invincible, making plain our path of life before us.'

Theudas
wisheth the
king joy of
his signal
victory

Hereto the king made answer, 'We have not conquered, aged sir, we have not conquered: nay, rather have we been defeated in open fight. They that were for us turned suddenly against us. They found our host a wild, half-drunken, feeble folk, and utterly overthrew it. But now, if there be with thee any power and strength to help our fallen religion and set it up again, declare it.'

The king
showeth
how it was
no victory
but foul
defeat

Theudas replied in this wise, 'Dread not, O king, Theudas

τῷ βασιλεῦ· Τὰς μὲν τῶν Γαλιλαίων ἐνστάσεις καὶ ματαιολογίας μὴ φοβοῦ, βασιλεῦ· τίνα γὰρ εἰσι τὰ παρ' αὐτῶν λεγόμενα πρὸς ἄνδρας λογικούς καὶ ἐχέφρονas; ἄτινα, ἐμοὶ δόξαν, ῥαδίως καταβληθήσεται μᾶλλον ἢ φύλλον ἀνέμῳ κατασεισθέν. οὐδὲ γὰρ κατὰ πρόσωπόν μου ἔλθειν ὑπομενοῦσι μὴ ὅτι γε καὶ λόγον συνᾶραι καὶ εἰς προτάσεις μοι καὶ ἀντιθέσεις χωρήσαι. ἀλλ', ἵνα τοῦτό τε τὸ προκείμενον ἀγώνισμα καὶ πᾶν ὅτιοῦν ἂν βουληθῆίημεν ἐπ' εὐθείας ἡμῖν γένοιτο ²⁶⁵ καὶ κατὰ ῥοὺν τὰ πράγματα χωρήσειε, τὴν ἑορτὴν κόσμησον ταύτην τὴν δημοτελῆ, καὶ τὴν εὐμέλειαν τῶν θεῶν ὡσπερ τι κραταῖον περιβαλοῦ ὄπλον· καὶ εὖ σοι γένηται.

Ps. lii. 1

(Ὁ)ὕτω καυχησάμενος ὁ ἐν κακίᾳ δυνατὸς εἶναι ἀνομίαν τε ὄλην τὴν ἡμέραν μελετήσας (συμφθεγγέσθω γὰρ ἡμῖν ὁ Δαυΐδ), ἀνατροπῆν δὲ θολεράν, καθά φησιν Ἡσαΐας, τῷ πλησίον ποτίσας, συνεργία τῶν συμπαρομαρτούντων αὐτῷ ποιηρῶν πνευμάτων ἐπιλαθέσθαι τὸν βασιλέα παντάπασι τῶν πρὸς σωτηρίαν ὑπομιμησκόντων λογισμῶν πεποίηκε καὶ τῶν συνήθων πάλιν ἐπιμελῶς ἔχουσθαι. ἔνθεν τοὶ καὶ γραμμάτων βασιλικῶν πανταχοῦ διαπεφοιτηκότων τοῦ συνελθεῖν πίντας ἐν τῇ μυσαρᾷ πανηγύρει αὐτῶν, ἣν ἰδεῖν συρρέοντα τὰ πλήθη, πρόβατά τε καὶ βόας καὶ διάφορα γένη ζῴων ἀγόμενα.

Hab. ii. 15

Πάντων τοίνυν συνεληλυθότων, ἀναστὰς ὁ βασιλεὺς μετὰ τοῦ ἀπατεῶνος Θεοῦ πρὸς τὸν ναῖον ἐχώρει, ταύρους καταθῆσαι φέρων ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι καὶ ζῆρα πολλί. καὶ ἐτέλουν τὴν ἐπάρατον αὐτῶν ἑορτὴν, ὡς περιηχεῖσθαι μὲν τὴν πόλιν ὑπὸ

the oppositions and vain babblings of the Galileans : promiseth
the king
a sure
triumph
for of what worth against reasonable and sensible men
are the arguments that they use? These methinks
shall be more easily overthrown than a leaf shaken
with the wind. They shall not endure to face me,
far less join argument, or come to propositions and
oppositions with me. But, in order that the coming
contest and all our wishes may prosper, and that our
matters may run smoothly with the stream, adorn
thou with thy presence this public festival, and gird
on for thy strong sword the favour of the gods, and
well befall thee !'

When the mighty in wickedness had thus boasted
himself and thought of mischief all the day long (let
David bear his part in our chorus), and when, as
saith Esay,¹ he had given his neighbour a drink of
turbid dregs, by the help of the evil spirits his
comrades he made the king utterly to forget the
thoughts that inclined him to salvation, and caused
him again to cleave to his wonted ways. Then the king
despatched letters hither and thither, that all men
should gather together to this loathsome assembly.
Then mightest thou have seen multitudes streaming
in, and bringing with them sheep and oxen and
divers kinds of beasts.

So when all were assembled, the king arose, with
that deceiver Thendas, and proceeded to the temple,
bringing one hundred and twenty bullocks and many
animals for sacrifice. And they celebrated their
accursed feast till the city resounded with the cry of

The king
maketh a
great feast
in honour
of his idols

¹ It should be Habakkuk.

τῆς τῶν ἀλόγων ζώων φωνῆς, τῇ δὲ τῶν θυσιῶν
 κίση καὶ αὐτὸν μολύνεσθαι τὸν ἀέρα. τούτων
 οὕτω τελεσθέντων, καὶ τῶν τῆς πονηρίας πνευ-
 μάτων λίαν ἐγκαυχησαμένων ἐπὶ τῇ νίκη τοῦ
 Θεοῦ, καὶ χάριτας αὐτῷ ὁμολογησάντων τῶν
 νεωκόρων, εἰς τὸ παλάτιον αὐθις ἐπανῆκεν ὁ
 βασιλεὺς. καὶ φησι τῷ Θεοῦ· Ἴδου δὴ, καθὰ 266
 ἐκέλευσας, οὐδεμίαν ἐνελίπομεν σπουδὴν ἐπὶ τῇ
 λαμπροφορίᾳ τῆς πανηγύρεως καὶ δαψιλείᾳ
 τῶν θυσιῶν. καιρὸς οὖν ἤδη τὰ ἐπηγγελμένα
 πληρῶσαι καὶ τὸν ἀποστατήσαντα τῶν ἡμετέρων
 σεβασμάτων υἱόν μου τῆς πλάνης ἀναρρῦσασθαι
 τῶν Χριστιανῶν, καὶ τοῖς εὐμένεσι καταλλάξαι
 θεοῖς. ἐγὼ γὰρ τέχνην πᾶσαν καὶ χεῖρα κινήσας
 οὐδεμίαν εὖρον τοῦ κακοῦ θεραπείαν· ἀλλὰ
 πάντων κρείττονα τὴν αὐτοῦ γνώμην ἔθεασάμην.
 εἰ πρῶως αὐτῷ ἐνέτυχον καὶ ἠπίως, οὐδὲ τὸν νοῦν
 μοι προσέχοντα ὅλως εὕρισκον· εἰ αὐστηρῶς
 ἐχρησάμην καὶ ἐμβριθῶς, εἰς ἀπόνοιαν μᾶλλον
 αἰρόμενον ἔθεώρουν. τῇ σῇ λοιπὸν σοφίᾳ τὰ τῆς
 ἐπελθούσης μοι συμφορᾶς ἀνατίθημι. εἰ οὖν,
 ταύτης ἀπαλλαγείς διὰ σοῦ, τὸν ἐμὸν αὐθις
 ὄψομαι υἱὸν σὺν ἐμοὶ τοῖς θεοῖς μου λατρεύοντα
 καὶ τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν τῆς ἐνηδόου ζωῆς ταύτης καὶ
 βασιλείας ἰπολαύοντα, στήλην σοὶ ἀνεγείρας
 χρυσοῦν, ἴσα θεοῖς θήσομαι παρὰ πάντων τι-
 μᾶσθαι εἰς τὸν ἐπίοντα ἀτελεύτητον χρόνον.

Ὁ Θεοῦ τοίνυν οὗς εὐήκοον ὑποκλίνας τῷ
 πονηρῷ, καὶ παρ' ἐκείνου μνηθεὶς βουλήν πονη-
 ρὰν καὶ ὀλέθριον, γλώσσά τε καὶ στόμα αὐτῷ
 γενόμενος, φησὶ πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα· Εἰ χειρῶσα- 267

the brute beasts and the very air was polluted with the reek of sacrifice. This done, when the spirits of wickedness had greatly vaunted them over Theudas' victory, and when the temple-keepers had rendered him thanks, the king went up again unto his palace, and said unto Theudas, 'Behold now, as thou badest us, we have spared no pains over the splendour of this gathering and the lavishness of the sacrifice. Now, therefore, it is time for thee to fulfil thy promises, and to deliver from the error of the Christians my son that hath rebelled against our religion, and to reconcile him to our gracious gods. For, though I have left no device and deed untried, yet have I found no remedy for the mischief, but I perceive that his will is stronger than all. When I have dealt gently and kindly with him, I have found that he payeth me no regard whatsoever. When I have treated him harshly and severely, I have seen him driven the quicker to desperation. To thy wisdom for the future I leave the care of this calamity that hath befallen me. If then I be delivered from this trouble by thy means, and once more behold my son worshipping my gods with me, and enjoying the gratification of this life of pleasure, and this royal estate, I will set up unto thee a golden statue, and make thee to receive divine honours from all men for all time to come.'

Hereupon Theudas, bowing an attentive ear to the evil one, and learning from him the secret of his evil and deadly counsel, became himself the devil's tongue and mouthpiece, and spake unto the king, 'If

Theudas
prepareth
a deadly
snare to
entrap the
prince

σθαι τὸν σὸν βούλει υἱόν, καὶ κενὴν αὐτῷ τὴν ἔνστασιν θεῖναι, εὖρηταί μοι τέχνη πρὸς ἣν οὐδὲ ἀντέχειν δυνατὸς ἔσται, ἀλλὰ ῥῆιον μαλαχθήσεται ὁ ἀτεράμων καὶ ἀμείλικτος αὐτοῦ λογισμὸς ἡ κηρὸς πυρκαϊᾶ σφοδροτάτῃ ὁμιλήσας. ὁ δὲ βασιλεύς, τὸν μάταιον οὕτω διακενῆς φυσῶντα ἰδὼν, πρὸς ἡδονὴν εὐθύς καὶ φαιδρότητα μετεβάλλετο, ἐλπίσας τὴν ἀκόλαστον ἐκείνην καὶ θρασεῖαν γλῶσσαν τῆς θεοδιδάκτου καὶ φιλοσοφίας γεμούσης περιγενέσθαι ψυχῆς. Καὶ τίς ἡ τέχνη μαθεῖν ἤρετο. τότε Θεωδῶς ὡσεὶ ξυρὸν ἡκονημένον ὑφαίνει τὸ κακούργημα καὶ δεινῶς ἀρτύνει τὰ φάρμακα. καὶ ὅρα σόφισμα κακότεχρον καὶ ὑποβολὴν τοῦ πονηροῦ. Πάντας, φησίν, ὦ βασιλεῦ, τοὺς παρισταμένους τῷ υἱῷ σου καὶ ὑπηρετοῦντας μακρύνας ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, γυναῖκας εὐειδεῖς καὶ λίαν περικαλλεῖς, καὶ κεκοσμημένας εἰς τὸ ἐπαγωγότερον, συνεῖναι αὐτῷ διηνεκῶς καὶ καθυπηρετεῖν, συνδιαιτᾶσθαι τε καὶ συναυλίζεσθαι, πρόσταξον. ἐγὼ δέ, τῶν πνευμάτων ἐν τῶν εἰς τὰ τοιαυτὰ μοι τεταγμένων ἐπαποστείλας αὐτῷ, βιαιότερον τὸ τῆς ἡδονῆς πῦρ ἀνάψω. καὶ ἅμα τῷ συγγενέσθαι αὐτὸν μιᾷ καὶ μόνῃ τῶν τοιούτων γυναικῶν, εἰ μὴ πάντα ἔξει σοι κατὰ γνώμην, παροπτέος ἐγὼ τὸ λοιπὸν σοι καὶ ἄχρηστος, καὶ τιμωριῶν μεγίστων, οὐ τιμῶν, ἄξιος. οὐδὲν γὰρ 268 ὡς ὄψις γυναικῶν ἐπάγεσθαι καὶ θέλγειν τοὺς ἀρρένων λογισμοὺς πέφυκε. καὶ ἄκουσον διηγήσεως τῷ ἐμῷ συμμαρτυροῦσης ῥήματι.

Ps. lii. 3

Cp. Numb.
xxxii. 15, 16;
xxv. 1, 2

thou wilt get the better of thy son, and make his opposition vain, I have discovered a plan, which he shall in no wise be able to resist, but his hard and obdurate mind shall melt quicker than wax before the hottest fire.' The king, seeing this foolish fellow swelling with empty pride, immediately grew merry and joyful, hoping that the unbridled and boastful tongue would get the mastery of that divinely instructed and philosophic soul. 'And what is the plan?' he asked. Then began Theudas to weave his web. He made his villainy sharp as any razor and did cunningly prepare his drugs. Now behold this malicious device and suggestion of the evil one. which he telleth to the king

'Remove, O king,' said he, 'all thy son's waiting men and servants far from him, and order that comely damsels, of exceeding beauty, and bedizened to be the more winsome, be continually with him and minister to him, and be his companions day and night. For myself, I will send him one of the spirits told off for such duties, and I will thus kindle all the more fiercely the coals of sensual desire. After that he hath once only had intercourse with but one of these women, if all go not as thou wilt, then disdain me for ever, as unprofitable, and worthy not of honour but of dire punishment. For there is nothing like the sight of women to allure and enchant the minds of men. Listen to a story that beareth witness to my word.'

XXX

Βασιλεύς τις παιδὸς ἁμοιρῶν ἄρρενος ἠνιάτο
 λίαν τὴν ψυχὴν ἀχθόμενος, καὶ ἀτύχημα τοῦτο
 οὐ μικρὸν λογιζόμενος. ἐν τούτοις οὖν αὐτῷ ὄντι
 γεννᾶται υἱός· καὶ χαρᾶς ἐπὶ τούτῳ τὴν καρδίαν
 ἐπεπλήρωτο ὁ βασιλεύς. εἶπον δὲ αὐτῷ οἱ τῶν
 ἱατρῶν ἐπιστήμονες, ὡς, εἰ ἐντὸς τῶν δώδεκα χρό-
 νων ἤλιον ἢ πῦρ τὸ παιδίον τοῦτο ἴδοι, στερηθή-
 σεται παντάπασι τοῦ φωτός· τοῦτο γὰρ ἢ τῶν
 ὀμμάτων αὐτοῦ θέσις δηλοῖ. ταῦτα τὸν βασιλέα
 ἀκούσαντα λέγεται οἰκίσκον ἀνθρώδες ἐκ πέτρας
 τινὸς λαξεῦσαι, κικεῖσε τὸν παῖδα μετὰ τῶν τιθη-
 νούτων αὐτὸν κατακλείσαντα, μηδόλως, μέχρι
 συμπληρώσεως τῶν δώδεκα ἐνιαυτῶν, φῶτος ὑπο-
 δεῖξαι μαρμαρυγὴν τὸ παράπαν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν
 συμπλήρωσιν τῶν δώδεκα ἐτῶν ἐξάγει τοῦ οἰκί-
 σκου τὸν παῖδα μηδὲν ὅλως τοῦ κόσμου θεασά-
 μενου, καὶ κελεύει ὁ βασιλεὺς πάντα κατὰ γένος
 παραστήσαντας ὑποδεῖξαι αὐτῷ, ἄνδρας μὲν ἐν ἐνὶ
 τόπῳ, ἄλλαχού δὲ γυναῖκας, ἐτέρωθι χρυσόν,
 ἄργυρον, ἀλλαχόθεν μαργαρίτας τε καὶ λίθους πο-
 λυτελεῖς, ἰμίτια λαμπρὰ καὶ κόσμια, ἄρματα
 περικαλλῆ μετὰ ἵππων βασιλικῶν χρυσοχαλίνων
 σὺν τάπησιν ἰλουργοῖς, καὶ ἀναβύτας ἐπ' αὐτοῖς
 ὀπλοφόρους, βουκόλιά τε βοῶν καὶ ποιμνία προ-
 βάτων. καί, ἰπλῶς εἰπεῖν, πάντα στοιχηδὸν
 ὑπεδείκνυον τῷ παιδί. πυνθανομένου δὲ αὐτοῦ
 τί τούτων ἕκαστον καλεῖται, οἱ τοῦ βασιλέως 269
 ὑπασπισταὶ καὶ δορυφόροι τὴν ἐκάστου κλήσιν
 ἐδήλουν. ὡς δὲ τὴν κλήσιν τῶν γυναικῶν ἤρετο

XXX

‘A CERTAIN king was grieved and exceeding sad at heart, because that he had no male issue, deeming this no small misfortune. While he was in this condition, there was born to him a son, and the king’s soul was filled with joy thereat. Then they that were learned amongst his physicians told him that, if for the first twelve years the boy saw the sun or fire, he should entirely lose his sight, for this was proved by the condition of his eyes. Hearing this, the king, they say, caused a little house, full of dark chambers, to be hewn out of the rock, and therein enclosed his child together with the men that nursed him, and, until the twelve years were past, never suffered him to see the least ray of light. After the fulfilment of the twelve years, the king brought forth from his little house his son that had never seen a single object, and ordered his waiting men to show the boy everything after his kind ; men in one place, women in another ; elsewhere gold and silver ; in another place, pearls and precious stones, fine and ornamental vestments, splendid chariots with horses from the royal stables, with golden bridles and purple caparisons, mounted by armed soldiers ; also droves of oxen and flocks of sheep. In brief, row after row, they showed the boy everything. Now, as he asked what each of these was called, the king’s esquires and guards made known unto him each by name : but, when he

Theudas
telleth the
tale of the
prince and
the ‘ devils
that deceive
men ’

APOLOGUE X

μαθεῖν, τὸν σπαθίριον τοῦ βασιλέως χαριέντως εἰπεῖν, δαίμονας αὐτὰς καλεῖσθαι, αἱ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πλανῶσιν. ἡ δὲ τοῦ παιδὸς καρδία τῷ ἐκείνων πόθῳ πλέον τῶν λοιπῶν ἐθέλχθη. ὡς οὖν, πάντα περιελθόντες, πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα ἐπανήγαγον αὐτόν, ἐπηρώτα ὁ βασιλεὺς τί ἄρεστον αὐτῷ τῶν ὀραθέντων ἐφάνη. Τί, φησὶν ὁ παῖς, ἀλλ' ἡ οἱ δαίμονες ἐκείνοι, οἱ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πλανῶντες; οὐδενὸς γὰρ τῶν ὀφθέντων μοι σήμερον, ἢ τῇ ἐκείνων φιλίᾳ ἐξεκαύθη μου ἡ ψυχὴ. καὶ ἐθαύμασεν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐκείνος ἐπὶ τῷ ῥήματι τοῦ παιδὸς, καὶ οἷόν ἐστι τυραννικὸν χρῆμα γυναικῶν ἔρως. καὶ σὺ τοίνυν μὴ ἄλλως οἷου ὑποτάξαι σου τὸν υἱόν, ἢ τούτῳ δὴ τῷ τρόπῳ.

Δέχεται τὸν λόγον ἀσμένως ὁ βασιλεὺς. καὶ παράγονται αὐτῷ ἕξ ἐπιλογῆς κόραι ὠραῖαι καὶ περικαλλεῖς, ἃς καὶ κόσμῳ λαμπρύνας διανυγεῖ καὶ ὄλως πρὸς τὸ ἐπαγωγὸν εὐτρεπίσας, τοὺς μὲν θεράποντας καὶ ὑπηρέτας τοῦ υἱοῦ πάντα ἐκβάλλει τοῦ παλατίου, ἐκείνας δὲ ἀντικαθίστησιν. αὐταὶ οὖν περιεφύοντο αὐτῷ, συνεπλέκοντο, πρὸς τὴν μυσαρὰν αὐτὸν συνουσίαν ἠρέθιζον, διὰ πάντων σχημάτων τε καὶ ῥημάτων ἐκκαλούμεναι πρὸς ἡδονήν. οὐκ εἶχεν ἐτέρῳ τινὶ προσβλέψαι ἢ ὀμιλῆσαι, ἢ συναριστήσαι· αὐταὶ γὰρ ἦσαν αὐτῷ πάντα. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐποίει. Θεοδᾶς 270 δὲ πάλιν τὸ πονηρὸν ἐκείνο καταλαβὼν σπήλαιον, καὶ εἰς τὰς βίβλους ἐγκύψας τὰς ταῦτα ἐνεργεῖν δυναμένης, καὶ ἐν τῶν πονηρῶν πνευμάτων καλέσας, εἰς πόλεμον ἐκπέμπει τοῦ στρατιώτου τῆς Χριστοῦ παρατάξεως· οὐκ εἰδὼς ὁ ἄθλιος οἷον ἐμελλε γέλωτα ὑποστῆναι καὶ αἰσχύνῃς πληροῦ-

desired to learn what women were called, the king's spearman, they say, wittily replied that they were called, "Devils that deceive men." But the boy's heart was smitten with the love of these above all the rest. So, when they had gone round everywhere, and brought him again unto the king, the king asked, which of all these sights had pleased him most. "What," answered the boy, "but the Devils that deceive men? Nothing that I have seen to-day hath fired my heart with such love as these." The king was astonished at the saying of the boy, to think how masterful a thing the love of women is. Therefore think not to subdue thy son in any other way than this.'

The king heard this tale gladly; and there were brought before him some chosen damsels, young and exceeding beautiful. These he bedizened with dazzling ornaments and trained in all winsome ways: and then he turned out of the palace all his son's squires and serving men, and set these women in their stead. These flocked around the prince, embraced him, and provoked him to filthy wantonness, by their walk and talk inviting him to dalliance. Besides these, he had no man at whom to look, or with whom to converse or break his fast: for these damsels were his all. Thus did the king. But Theudas went home to his evil den, and, dipping into his books that had virtue to work such magic, he called up one of his wicked spirits and sent him forth, for to battle with the soldier of the army of Christ. But the wretch little knew what laughter he should create against

The king
setteth fair
damsels to
wait on
his son

σθαι σὺν πάσῃ τῇ ὑπ' αὐτὸν δαιμονικῇ φάλαγγι.
 Luke xi. 26 τὸ δὲ πονηρὸν πνεῦμα, ἄλλα τε πονηρότερα συμ-
 παραλαβὸν πνεύματα, τὸν κοιτῶνα καταλαμβάνει
 τοῦ γενναίου παιδός, καὶ ἐπιπίπτει αὐτῷ λαβρό-
 τατον ἀνάψαν τῆς σαρκὸς τὴν κείμενον. καὶ ὁ
 μὲν πονηρὸς ἔνδον ἀνέφλεγεν· αἱ δὲ τὴν ὄψιν
 εὐπρεπεῖς, τὴν δὲ ψυχὴν καὶ λίαν δυσειδεῖς, κόραι
 ἔξωθεν τὴν πονηρὰν ἐχορήγουν ὕλην.

Ἢ δὲ καθαρὰ ἐκείνη ψυχὴ τῆς προσβολῆς αἰ- 271
 σθομένη τοῦ πονηροῦ, καὶ τὸν πόλεμον ὀρώσα τῶν
 ἀτόπων λογισμῶν ἐπ' αὐτὴν σφοδρῶς ἐρχόμενον,
 διαταράττετο· καὶ λύσιν εὔρειν τοῦ τοσοῦτου
 κακοῦ ἐπεζήτει, καθαρὸν τε ἑαυτὸν παραστήσαι
 τῷ Χριστῷ, καὶ μὴ τῷ βορβόρω τῶν παθῶν
 καταχρᾶναι τὴν ἀγίαν ἐκείνην στολὴν, ἣν αὐτὸν ἡ
 τοῦ ἀγίου βαπτίσματος ἡμφιάσατο χάρις. εὐθὺς
 οὖν ἔρωτι ἀντίστησιν ἔρωτα, τῷ ἀκολάστῳ τὸν
 θεϊκόν, καὶ εἰς μνήμην ἄγει ἑαυτὸν τῆς ὠραιό-
 τητος ἐκείνης καὶ ἀνεκλαλήτου δόξης Χριστοῦ
 τοῦ ἀθανάτου νυμφίου τῶν καθαρωτάτων ψυχῶν,
 καὶ τοῦ νυμφῶνος ἐκείνου καὶ γάμου, οὐπερ
 Mat. xxiii. 1-14 ἔλεινῶς ἐκβάλλονται οἱ τὸν νυμφικὸν σπιλώ-
 σαντες χιτῶνα, δεδεμένοι χεῖρας καὶ πόδας, εἰς
 τὸ ἐξώτερον σκότος. ταῦτα λογισίμενος καὶ
 σύνδακρυς γενόμενος, ἔτυπτε τὸ στήθος, οἷα
 κακοὺς κηφῆνας τοὺς πονηροὺς ἐκείθεν λογισμοὺς
 φυγαδεύων. εἶτα διαναστὺς καὶ χεῖρας εἰς οὐ-
 ρανὸν διάραι, θερμοῖς δάκρυσιν καὶ στεναγμοῖς
 τὸν Θεὸν ἐπεκλιεῖτο πρὸς συμμαχίαν, καὶ ἔλεγε·
 Κύριε παντοκράτωρ, ὁ μόνος δυνατὸς καὶ οἰκτίρ-
 μων, ἡ ἐλπίς τῶν ἀπηλπισμένων, ἡ τῶν ἀβοη-
 θήτων βοήθεια, μνήσθητί μου τοῦ ἀχρείου σου

himself, and to what shame he should be put, with the whole devilish troop under him. So the evil spirit, taking to him other spirits more wicked than himself, entered the bed-chamber of this noble youth, and attacked him by kindling right furiously the furnace of his flesh. The evil one plied the bellows from within : while the damsels, fair of face, but uncomely of soul, supplied the evil fuel from without.

But Ioasaph's pure soul was disturbed to feel the touch of evil, and to see the warlike host of strange thoughts that was charging down upon him. And he sought to find deliverance from this great mischief, and to present himself pure unto Christ, and not defile in the mire of sinful lust that holy apparel, wherein the grace of holy Baptism had clothed him. Immediately he set love against love, the divine against the lascivious ; and he called to remembrance the beauty and unspeakable glory of Christ, the immortal bridegroom of virgin souls, and of that bride chamber and marriage, from whence they that have stained their wedding-garment are piteously cast out, bound hand and foot, into outer darkness. When he had thought thereon, and shed bitter tears, he smote upon his breast, driving out evil thoughts, as good-for-nothing drones from the hive. Then he rose, and spread out his hands unto heaven, with fervent tears and groans calling upon God to help him, and he said, ' Lord Almighty, who alone art powerful and merciful, the hope of the hopeless, and the help of the helpless, remember me thine un-

Ioasaph,
being sore
tempted to
sin, prayeth
ferently
to God for
succour,

Ps. xxiii. 20 δούλου ἐν τῇ ὥρᾳ ταύτῃ, καὶ ἰλέω μοι ἐπίβλεψον
 ὄμματι, καὶ ῥύσαι ἀπὸ ῥομφαίας δαιμονικῆς τὴν
 ψυχὴν μου καὶ ἐκ χειρὸς κυνὸς τὴν μονογενῆ
 μου· καὶ μὴ ἐύσης ἐμπεσεῖν με εἰς χεῖρας ἐχθρῶν
 Ps. xxxv. 19 μου, μηδὲ ἐπιχαρείησάν μοι οἱ μισοῦντές με· καὶ
 μὴ ἐγκαταλίπῃς με καταφθαρήναι ἐν ἀνομίαις, 272
 καὶ καθυβρίσαι μου τὸ σῶμα ὅπερ ἄγνόν σοι
 παραστήσαι ἐπηγγελιάμην. σὲ γὰρ ποθῶ, καὶ
 σοὶ προσκυνῶ τῷ Πατρὶ καὶ τῷ Υἱῷ καὶ τῷ
 Ἁγίῳ Πνεύματι νῦν καὶ αἰεὶ καὶ εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας.
 καὶ ἐπειπὼν τὸ ἄμην, θείας ἤσθητο παρακλήσεως
 οὐρανόθεν αὐτῷ ἐπιφοιτησάσης, καὶ οἱ πονηροὶ
 ὑπεχώρουν λογισμοί· αὐτὸς δὲ μέχρι πρωίας
 εὐλόμενος διετέλεσε. καὶ γινοὺς τὰ μηχανήματα
 τοῦ δολίου, ἤρξατο ἐπὶ πλείον πιέζειν τὸ σῶμα
 τροφῆς ἐνδεία καὶ δίψῃ, καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ ταλαι-
 πωρία, ὀλονύκτους μὲν ἐπιτελῶν στάσεις, ἑαυτὸν
 δὲ ἀναμιμνήσκων τῶν πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν ὁμολογιῶν,
 καὶ ὑπογράφων τῷ λογισμῷ τὴν ἐκείθεν τῶν
 δικαίων λαμπρότητα, τὴν ἠπειλημένην τε τοῖς
 φαύλοις γέενναν ἀνιστορῶν ἐναργέστατα· ὅπως
 μὴ, ἀργὴν καὶ ἄνετον ὁ ἐχθρὸς εὐρῶν τὴν ψυχὴν,
 λογισμοὺς αὐτῇ πονηροὺς ῥαδίως ὑποσπεύρῃ, καὶ
 τὸ καθαρὸν ἐπιθολώσῃ τῆς διανοίας. πάντοθεν 273
 τοίνυν ὁ ἐχθρὸς ἐξαπορηθείς, καὶ παντελῶς
 ἀπαγορεύσας ἐλεῖν τὸν γενναῖον, ἑτέραν ἔρχεται
 ὁ δεινὸς ἀπίτην ποικιλωτέραν, ὁ αἰεὶ ποτε πονηρὸς
 ὢν καὶ τὸ τεχνύζεσθαι καὶ βλίπτειν οὐδαμῶς
 ἀπολείπων. εἰς ἔργον γὰρ ἀγαγεῖν τὰ ἐντεταλ-
 μένα αὐτῷ παρὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ μύρια γέγονε
 σπουδῆ. καὶ οὕτω πάλιν τὰ φάρμακα ἀρτῦει.

Μίαν γὰρ ὑπείσελθὼν τῶν νεανίδων ἐκείνων,

profitable servant at this hour, and look upon me with a gracious countenance, and deliver my soul from the sword of the devil, and my darling from the paw of the dog : suffer me not to fall into the hands of mine enemies, and let not them that hate me triumph over me. Leave me not to be destroyed in iniquities, and to dishonour my body which I swore to present unto thee chaste. For for thee I yearn; thee I worship, the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, now and for evermore, and world without end.' When he had added the *Amen*, he felt heavenly comfort stealing over him from above, and the evil thoughts withdrew, and he continued in prayer until early morn. Being ware of the devices of the crafty foe, he began more and more to afflict his body by abstinence from meat and drink, and by other severities, standing in prayer all the night long, and reminding himself of his covenants made with God, and picturing in his mind the glory of the righteous yonder, and recounting to himself the full terrors of the Gehenna wherewith the wicked are threatened; all this, that the enemy might not find his soul lying fallow and untilled, and thus easily sow therein the seeds of evil thoughts, and befoul the cleanness of his mind. So, when the enemy was in great straits on every side, and altogether in despair of taking this noble youth, like a cunning knave, he proceeded to another more subtil device, he that is for ever wicked, and never stinteth to contrive mischief and hurt. For he made furious endeavour to carry out the orders that Theudas had given him, and once more prepared his drugs, and on this wise.

and mortifieth his flesh by fasts and vigils

The devil entered into the heart of one of the The devil

ἣτις πασῶν ἦν εὐμορφοτάτη, θυγάτηρ οὐσα βασιλέως, καὶ αἰχμάλωτος τῆς ἰδίας ἀλλοτριωθεῖσα πατρίδος, τῷ βασιλεῖ δὲ Ἀβενήρ ὡς μέγιστόν τι προσαχθείσα δῶρον, ἦν, ὡς πάνυ ὠραιότατην οὐσαν, εἰς ὄλισθον καὶ ὑποσκελισμὸν τοῦ υἱοῦ ὁ πατήρ ἦν ἀποστείλας, ταύτην ὁ ἀπατεῶν ὑπεισέρχεται, καὶ λόγους αὐτῇ ὑποτίθησι, πάνυ τὸ σοφὸν καὶ συνετὸν ἐμφαίνοντας τοῦ ταύτης λογισμοῦ. πάντα γὰρ τὰ πρὸς κακίαν μηχανήματα ῥαδίως ὁ ποιηρὸς μετέρχεται. εἶτα, τῷ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱῷ ἐκ δεξιᾶς προσπεσών, φίλτρον ἐντίθησιν αὐτῷ τῆς κόρης, διὰ τὸ νουνεχὲς δῆθεν αὐτῆς καὶ κόσμιον, καὶ διὰ τὸ εὐγενῆ οὕτω καὶ βασιλικῆς οὐσαν σειρᾶς 274 τῆς πατρίδος ἅμα καὶ δόξης ἐστερηῆσθαι. πρὸς τούτοις καὶ λογισμοὺς ὑποσπεῖρει τοῦ ἀπαλλάξαι αὐτὴν τῆς εἰδωλομανίας καὶ Χριστιανῆν ποιῆσαι.

Ταῦτα δὲ πάντα μηχαναὶ ἦσαν τοῦ δολίου δράκοντος. οὕτω γὰρ τὴν ψυχὴν διατεθεὶς ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱὸς καὶ μηδένα λογισμὸν ῥυπαρὸν ἢ ἔρωτα ἐμπαθῆ βλέπων ἐν ἑαυτῷ πρὸς τὴν κόρην σαλευόμειον, ἀλλ' ἢ μόνον συμπάθειαν καὶ ἔλεος τῆς τε συμφορᾶς καὶ τῆς ψυχικῆς ἀπολείας, οὐκ ἤδει δαιμονικὴν εἶναι μηχανὴν

2 Cor. xi. 14

τὸ πρᾶγμα· ὄντως γὰρ σκότος ἐστὶν ἐκεῖνος καὶ τὸ φῶς ὑποκρίνεται. ὡς γὰρ ὀμιλεῖν ἤρξατο τῇ κόρῃ ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱὸς καὶ τὰ τῆς θεογνωσίας αὐτῇ προσλαλεῖν λόγια, Σύνες, λέγων, ὦ γύναι, τὸν ζῶντα εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας Θεόν, καὶ μὴ τῇ πλάνῃ ταύτῃ τῶν εἰδώλων καταφθαρῆς, ἀλλὰ τὸν Δεσπύτην ἐπίγνωθι καὶ δημιουργὸν τοῦδε

young damsels. Of all she was the most seemly, a king's daughter, carried away captive from her own country, given to king Abenner as a great prize, and sent by him, being of ripe beauty, to his own son, for to cause him to slip or to trip. Of her the deceiver took possession, and whispered in her ear suggestions that plainly showed the wisdom and understanding of her mind; for the evil one easily pursueth all devices that make for wickedness. Then the evil spirit attacked the king's son on the right hand, and gave him a potion to make him love the maiden, by reason—so he pretended—of her prudence and discretion and of her nobility and royal blood that yet had not saved her from banishment and loss of glory. Moreover the devil secretly sowed in Ioasaph's heart thoughts that he might recover her from idolatry, and make her a Christian.

But these were all stratagems of the wily serpent. For the king's son, being in this frame of mind, could see in himself no unclean thought or passionate affection for the damsel, but only sympathy and pity for her misfortune, and the ruin of her soul, and knew not that this matter was a device of the devil; for verily he is darkness, and feigneth to be light. So he began to commune with the damsel, and talk with her over the oracles of the knowledge of God, and said, 'Lady, be thou acquainted with the ever-living God, and perish not in the error of these idols; but know thy Lord, and the Maker of

entereth
into one of
the damsels

Ioasaph,
unconscious
of his
passion,
pleadeth
with her to
become a
Christian

Gen. iii. 6

τοῦ παντός, καὶ μακαρία ἔση νυμφευθεῖσα τῷ ἀθανάτῳ νυμφίῳ· πολλὰ δὲ τοιαῦτα νουθετοῦντος αὐτοῦ, εὐθύς τὸ πονηρὸν πνεῦμα ὑπαγορεύει τῇ γυναικὶ τὰ τῆς ἀπάτης ὑφαπλῶσαι θήρατρα καὶ 275 πρὸς τὸν τῆς ἐμπαθείας κατασῦραι βόθρον τὴν θεοφιλῆ ψυχὴν ἐκείνην, καθὺ ποτε καὶ τῷ γενύρχῳ πεποίηκε διὰ τῆς Εὐσας, τοῦ παραδείσου καὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ ταλαιπώρως φεῦ ἐξορίσας, καὶ θανάτῳ ὑπόδικον αὐτὸν ἀντὶ τῆς μακαρίας καὶ ἀθανάτου ζωῆς γενέσθαι παρασκευάσας.

Ὡς γὰρ ἤκουσεν ἡ κόρη τὰ ῥήματα ἐκεῖνα τὰ πάσης πεπληρωμένα σοφίας, ἀσύνητος οὖσα οὐ συνήκεν· ἀλλὰ τοιαύτας ἐδίδου τὰς ἀποκρίσεις, ὡς ἄτε γλῶσσα καὶ στόμα τῷ πονηρῷ γενομένη, καὶ φησιν· Εἰ τῆς ἐμῆς, ὦ δέσποτα, σωτηρίας φροντίζεις, καὶ προθυμῇ τῷ Θεῷ σου προσαγαγεῖν με καὶ τὴν ταπεινὴν ψυχὴν μου σῶσαι, ποίησον καὶ αὐτὸς μίαν μου αἴτησιν, καί, πᾶσιν εὐθύς τοῖς πατέροισι μου θεοῖς ἀποταξαμένη, τῷ σῷ συντάξομαι Θεῷ, μέχρι τελευταίας αὐτῷ λατρεύουσα ἀναπνοῆς, καὶ μισθὸν λήψη τῆς ἐμῆς σωτηρίας καὶ πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν ἐπιστροφῆς.

Τοῦ δέ, Τίς ἡ ἀξίωσις, ὦ γύναι; εἰπόντος, 276 ἐκείνη καὶ σχῆμα καὶ βλέμμα καὶ φθέγμα καὶ ὄλην ἑαυτὴν πρὸς τὸ θέλγειν καταστήσασα, Συνάφθητί μοι, ἔφη, γάμον κοινωνία, κἀγὼ σου τοῖς προστάγμασι χαίρουσα ἐξακολουθήσω.

Ὁ δέ, Μίτην, φησὶν, ὦ γύναι, τοιαύτην μοι προέτεινας σκληρὰν ἀξίωσιν· τῆς μὲν γὰρ σῆς ἰσχυρῶς κήδομαι σωτηρίας, καὶ τοῦ βυθοῦ τῆς ἀπωλείας ποθῶ σε ἀνελκῦσαι· μολῦναι δὲ τὸ

all this world, and thou shalt be happy, the bride of the immortal bridegroom.' While he exhorted her with many such-like words, immediately the evil spirit whispered to the girl that she should spread under his feet the nets of deceit to drag his blessed soul into the pit of lust, as he once did to our first parent by means of Eve, thus miserably banishing him, alas ! from Paradise and God, and making him to become subject to death in lieu of bliss and everlasting life.

When the damsel heard Ioasaph's words fulfilled with all wisdom, being without understanding, she understood them not, but made answer thus, becoming the tongue and mouth-piece of the evil one : ' If, sir, thou takest thought for my salvation, and desirest to bring me to thy God, and to save my poor soul, do thou also thyself grant me one request, and straightway I will bid good-bye to my fathers' gods, and join thy God, serving him until my last breath ; and thou shalt receive recompense for my salvation, and for my turning to God-ward.'

' Lady, and what is thy request ? ' said he. But she, setting her whole self, figure, look and voice in a fashion to charm him, answered, ' Be thou joined with me in the bonds of wedlock, and I will joyfully follow out thy behests.'

' In vain, O Lady,' said he, ' hast thou made this hard request. For though I earnestly care for thy salvation, and long to heave thee from the depth of

She prayeth
him to wed
her,

σῶμά μου δι' αἰσχυρᾶς μίξεως βαρὺ μοι καὶ πάντη ἀδύνατον.

Ἡ δέ, ὄλην ὀμαλίζουσα τὴν ὁδὸν αὐτῷ καὶ διαλααίνουσα, Ἰνατί, φησί, τοιαῦτα φθέγγῃ σύ, ὁ πάσης πεπληρωμένος σοφίας; ἰνατί μολυσμὸν τὸ πρᾶγμα καὶ αἰσχυρὰν ἐκάλεσας μίξιν; οὐκ ἀμύνητος γάρ εἰμι κἀγὼ τῶν Χριστιανικῶν βιβλίων· ἀλλὰ πολλαῖς μὲν δέλτοις ἐν τῇ πατρίδι μου ἐνέτυχον, πολλῶν δὲ ὀμιλούντων μοι Χριστιανῶν ἀκήκοα. οὐ γέγραπται τοίνυν ἐν τινι

Heb. xiii. 4

τῶν καθ' ὑμᾶς βιβλίων, Ἰτίμος ὁ γάμος καὶ ἡ

1 Cor. vii. 9

κοίτη ἀμίαντος; καί, Κρείσσον γαμεῖν ἢ πυροῦ-

Mat. xix. 6

σθαι; καί, "Ἄ ὁ Θεὸς συνέξευξεν ἄνθρωπος μὴ χωριζέτω; οὐ πάντας τοὺς πύλαι δικαίους,

πατριάρχας τε καὶ προφήτας, γάμῳ συναφθῆναι

Mat. viii. 14

αἱ Γραφαὶ διδάσκουσιν ὑμῶν; οὐ Πέτρον ἐκεῖ- 277

νον, ὃν καὶ κορυφαῖον τῶν ἀποστόλων φατὲ γεγο-

1 Cor. ix. 5

νέναι, γαμετὴν γέγραπται ἐσχηκέναι; τίσιν οὖν

αὐτὸς πειθόμενος μολυσμὸν τοῦτο καλεῖς; πᾶν

μοι δοκεῖς, δέσποτα, τῆς ἀληθείας τῶν δογμάτων

ὑμῶν ἀποπλανᾶσθαι.

Ὁ δέ, Ναί, φησίν, ὦ γύναι· οὕτως ἔχει ταῦτα

πάντα καθὼς εἶρηκας. ἐφείται γὰρ τοῖς βουλο-

μένοις γάμῳ κοινωνεῖν· ἀλλ' οὐ τοῖς ἄπαξ ἐπαγ-

γελλομένοις τῷ Χριστῷ παρθενεύειν. ἐγὼ γάρ,

ἐξότε τῷ λουτρῷ ἐκαθαρίσθην τοῦ θεοῦ βαπτί-

σματος, τῶν τῆς νεότητος καὶ ἀγνοίας μου πται-

σμάτων καθαρὸν ἐμαντὸν παραστήσαι τῷ Χριστῷ

συνετιξιμίην· καὶ πῶς τὰ ὀμολογημένα Θεῷ δια-

λύσαι τολμήσω;

"Ἐφη δὲ αὐθις ἡ γυνή· "Ἔστω καὶ τοῦτό σου τὸ

θέλημα, καθὼς βούλοιο. ἄλλην δὲ μικρὰν τινα

perdition, yet to pollute my body through unclean union is grievous for me, and utterly impossible.'

She, seeking to make the way straight and smooth for him, cried, 'Why dost thou, who are so wise, talk thus? Wherefore speakest thou of it as of defilement and shameful intercourse? I am not unacquainted with the Christian books: nay, I have met with many volumes in mine own country, and have heard the discourses of many Christians. What, is it not written in one of your books, "Marriage is honourable, and the bed undefiled"? and, "It is better to marry than to burn"? and again, "What God hath joined together, let not man put asunder"? Do not your Scriptures teach that all the righteous men of old, patriarchs and prophets, were wedded? Is it not written that the mighty Peter, whom ye call Prince of the Apostles, was a married man? Who, then, hath persuaded thee to call this defilement? Methink, sir, thou strayest utterly away from the truth of your doctrines.'

'Yea, Lady,' said he, 'all this is even as thou sayest. It is permitted to all who will to live in wedlock, but not to them that have once made promise to Christ to be virgins. For myself, ever since I was cleansed in the laver of Holy Baptism from the sins of my youth and ignorance, I have resolved to present myself pure to Christ, and how shall I dare break my covenants with God?'

Again quoth the damsel, 'Let this also be thy pleasure, as thou wilt. But fulfil me one other small

proving to him, from the Scriptures, the holiness of wedlock

Ioasaph telleth her of his own vow of chastity

The damsel would have him for her leman,

καὶ οὐδαμινὴν πλήρωσον ἐπιθυμίαν μου, εἴπερ ὄντως ἐν ἀληθείᾳ τὴν ψυχὴν μου θέλεις σῶσαι. συγγενοῦ μοι ταύτῃ τῇ νυκτὶ καὶ μόνον, καὶ τοῦ σοῦ κατατρυφῆσαί με κάλλους ποιήσον, τῆς ἐμῆς τε αὐτὸς ἐμπλήσθητι ὠραιότητος. καὶ λόγον σοι δίδωμι, ἅμα πρῶτ' Χριστιανὴν γενέσθαι καὶ πᾶσαν ἐκφυγεῖν τὴν τῶν θεῶν μου λατρείαν. καὶ ἔσται σοι οὐ μόνον συγγνώμη ἕνεκεν τῆς οἰκονομίας ταύτης, ἀλλὰ καὶ δωρεῶν ἀντάμειψις παρὰ τῷ Θεῷ σου ἕνεκα τῆς ἐμῆς σωτηρίας· Χαρὰ

Luke xv. 7

278

γάρ, φησὶν ἡ Γραφή σου, γίνεται ἐν οὐρανῷ ἐφ' ἐνὶ ἁμαρτωλῶ μετανοοῦντι. εἰ οὖν χαρὰ γίνεται ἐν οὐρανῷ δι' ἐπιστροφὴν ἁμαρτωλοῦ, τῷ προξένῳ τῆς ἐπιστροφῆς οὐ μέγας ἐποφείλεται μισθός; ναί, οὕτως ἔχει, καὶ μὴ ἀμφίβαλλε. οὐ πολλὰ δὲ καὶ οἱ ἀρχηγοὶ τῆς θρησκείας ὑμῶν ἀπόστολοι κατ' οἰκονομίαν ἐποίουν, παραβαίνοντες ἔσθ' ὅτε ἐντολὴν ἕνεκα μείζονος ἐντολῆς; οὐ τὸν Παῦλον λέγεται περιτεμεῖν τὸν Τιμόθεον, ἕνεκα κρείττονος οἰκονομίας; καίτοι παρίνομον Χριστιανοῖς ἡ περιτομὴ λεγόγισται· ἀλλ' ὅμως ἐκεῖνος οὐ παρητήσατο τοῦτο ποιῆσαι. καὶ πολλὰ τοιαῦτα ἐν ταῖς Γραφαῖς σου εὐρήσεις. εἰ οὖν κατὰ ἀλήθειαν, καθὼς λέγεις, σῶσαί μου τὴν ψυχὴν ζητεῖς, τὴν μικράν μου ταύτην ἐπιθυμίαν πλήρωσον. καὶ ἐγὼ μὲν τελεία σοι κοινωνία γάμον συναφθῆναι ζητοῦσα, ἐπεὶ σοι οὐ καταθύμιόν ἐστι τοῦτο, οὐκ ἔτι σε καταναγκάζω, τὰ ἄρεστά σοι πάντα ποιοῦσα· λοιπὸν καὶ αὐτὸς μὴ πάντῃ βδελύξῃ· ἀλλ', ὑπακούσας μου τὸ ἅπαξ τοῦτο, σώσεις με, τῆς δεισιδαίμονος

Acts xvi. 3

and trivial desire of mine, if thou art in very truth minded for to save my soul. Keep company with me this one night only, and grant me to revel in thy beauty, and do thou in turn take thy fill of my comeliness. And I give thee my word, that, with day-break, I will become a Christian, and forsake all the worship of my gods. Not only shalt thou be pardoned for this dealing, but thou shalt receive recompense from thy God because of my salvation, for thy Scripture saith, "There is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth." If, therefore, there is joy in heaven over the conversion of a sinner, shall not great recompense be due to the causer of that conversion? Yea, so it is: and dispute it not. Did not even the Apostles, the leaders of your religion, do many a thing by dispensation, at times transgressing a commandment on account of a greater one? Is not Paul said to have circumcised Timothy on account of a greater dispensation? And yet circumcision hath been reckoned by Christians as unlawful, but yet he did not decline so to do. And many other such things shalt thou find in thy Scriptures. If then in very sooth, as thou sayest, thou seekest to save my soul, fulfil me this my small desire. And although I seek to be joined with thee in the full estate of matrimony, yet, sith this is contrary to thy mind, I will never constrain thee again, but will do everything that liketh thee. For the rest, do not thou utterly abhor me; but hearken to me for the nonce, and thou shalt deliver me from superstitious error, and thou shalt do whatever

if I
will not
be her
husband

πλάνης ῥυσάμενος, τὰ δεδογμένα δέ σοι εἰς τὸ ἐξῆς ποιήσεις διὰ βίου παντός.

Greg. Naz.
Orat. xl. 10

Οὕτω λέγουσα (καὶ γὰρ εἶχε τὸν εἰσηγούμενον, ᾧ καὶ τὰ ᾧτα ὑπέειχεν αὕτη κρυφίως· καὶ Γραφῶν ἔμπειρος ὁ ληστής ἦν, ὁ τῆς κακίας ὄντως δημιουργὸς καὶ διδάσκαλος), τοιαῦτα τοιγαροῦν λέγουσα καὶ ὑποσαίνουσα, δίκτυά τε καὶ παγίδας ἐκ δεξιῶν τε καὶ ἐξ εὐωνύμων αὐτῷ περιπλέκουσα, τὸν πύργον αὐτοῦ τῆς ψυχῆς διασαλεύειν ἤρχετο, τὸν τόνον τε ὑποχαλᾶν αὐτοῦ τῆς προθέσεως, καὶ τὴν γνώμην μαλακωτέραν ποιεῖν. ὁ 279 δὲ σπορεύς τῆς κακίας καὶ τῶν δικαίων ἐχθρός, σαλευομένην αὐτοῦ τὴν καρδίαν ἰδὼν χαρᾶς ἔμπλεως γεγωνῶς φωνεῖ παρευθὺ τὰ σὺν αὐτῷ παραγενόμενα τῆς πονηρίας πνεύματα, Ὁρᾶτε, κρίζων, ὅπως ἡ κόρη αὕτη διανῦσαι ἐπέιγεται ἃ οὐκ ἠδυνήθημεν ἡμεῖς ἀνῦσαι. δεῦτε οὖν, ἰσχυρῶς νῦν ἐπιπέσωμεν αὐτῷ· οὐχ εὐρήσομεν γὰρ ἄλλον καιρὸν οὕτως ἐπιτήδειον τὸ θέλημα πληρῶσαι τοῦ πέμψαντος ἡμᾶς. ταῦτα συλλαλήσας ὁ δολιόφρων τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ κυσίν, ἐπεμβαίνουσι τῷ Χριστοῦ στρατιώτῃ, πᾶσας αὐτοῦ τῆς ψυχῆς τὰς δυνάμεις ταράξαντες, καὶ δεινὸν ἔρωτα τῆς κόρης ὑποθέμενοι, πῦρ τε σφοδρότατον ἐπιθυμίας ἐκκαύσαντες ἐν αὐτῷ.

Ὁρῶν δὲ ἑαυτὸν ἐκείνος ἰσχυρῶς φλεγόμενον καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἁμαρτίαν αἰχμαλωτιζόμενον, καὶ τοὺς λογισμοὺς αὐτοῦ τὴν σωτηρίαν τῆς κόρης καὶ πρὸς Θεὸν ἐπιστροφὴν, ὡς ἀγκίστρω δέλεαρ, τῇ προκειμένη πράξει περιτιθεμένους, καὶ ὄχλουνης αὐτῷ τῇ τοῦ ἐχθροῦ ὑποβολῇ μὴ ἁμαρτίαν εἶναι τὸ ἐπὶ σωτηρία ψυχῆς ἄπαξ γυναικί

seemeth thee good hereafter all the days of thy life.'

Thus spake she; for indeed she had, for her adviser, one to whom she lent a privy ear, and the pirate was well versed in Scripture, being verily the creator and teacher of iniquity. Thus then she spake with fawning words entangling him, right and left, around with her toils and meshes, and she began to shake the citadel of his soul, and to slacken his tension of purpose, and to soften the temper of his mind. Then the sower of these evil tares, and enemy of the righteous, when he saw the young man's heart wavering, was full of joy, and straightway called to the evil spirits that were with him, crying, 'Look you how yond damsel hasteth to bring to pass all that we were unable to accomplish! Hither! fall we now furiously upon him: for we shall find none other season so favourable to perform the will of him that sent us.' Thus spake this crafty spirit to his hounds: and straightway they leapt on that soldier of Christ, disquieting all the powers of his soul, inspiring him with vehement love for the damsel, and kindling within him the fiercest fire of lust.

When Ioasaph saw that he was greatly inflamed, and was being led captive into sin, and perceived that his thoughts about the salvation of the damsel and her conversion to God had been set like bait on hook to hide the deed which she purposed, and were troubling him with the suggestion of the enemy, that, for the salvation of a soul, it was not sin for once to lie with a

Ioasaph,
spurred on
to sin by
the evil
spirits, is
like to fall,

but, viewing
the pit
before his
feet,
prayeth for
deliverance

συγγενέσθαι, στενάξας ἐν ἀπορία ψυχῆς βύθιον
 τι καὶ τετηγός, ἑαυτὸν εὐθύς πρὸς εὐχὴν συντεί-
 νει, καὶ ὀχετοὺς δακρῶν ἐξ ὀφθαλμῶν δαψιλῶς
 προχέων ἐβόα πρὸς τὸν δυνάμενον σώζειν τοὺς
 ἐπ' αὐτῷ πεποιθότας· Ἐπὶ σοί, Κύριε, ἤλπισα·
 Ps. xxxi. 1 μὴ καταισχυνηθῆην εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα, μηδὲ κατα-
 Ps. xxv. 2 γελασάτωσάν με οἱ ἐχθροί μου, τὸν τῆς σῆς
 ἐχόμενον δεξιᾶς· ἀλλὰ παράστηθί μοι ἐν τῇ
 Ps. v. 8 ὥρᾳ ταύτῃ, καὶ κατὰ τὸ σὸν θέλημα εὐθynn τὰς 280
 ὁδοὺς μου, ἵνα δοξασθῇ τὸ ὄνομά σου τὸ ἔνδοξον
 καὶ φοβερὸν ἐπ' ἐμοὶ τῷ οἰκέτῃ σου, ὅτι εὐλο-
 γητὸς εἶ εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας. ἀμήν.

Ἐφ' ἱκανὰς δὲ ὥρας μετὰ δακρῶν εὐξάμενος
 καὶ πολλὰ γονυκλιτήσας, καθήκεν ἑαυτὸν ἐπὶ
 τοῦ ἐδάφους. καὶ ὑπνώσας μικρὸν, ὁρᾷ ἑαυτὸν
 ὑπὸ τινων φοβερῶν ἀρπαγέντα, καὶ τόπους οὐς
 οὐδέποτε ἐωράκει διελθόντα, καὶ ἔν τινι γενόμενον
 μεγίστη πεδιάδι ὠραίοις ἄνθεσι καὶ λίαν εὐώδεσι
 κομώσῃ, ἔνθα φυτὰ μὲν ἑώρα παντοδαπὰ καὶ
 ποικίλα, καρποῖς ξένοις τισὶ καὶ θαυμασίοις
 βρίθοντα, ἰδεῖν τε ἠδίστοις καὶ ἄψασθαι ποθει-
 νοῖς. τά τε φύλλα τῶν δένδρων λιγυρὸν ὑπήχη
 αὔρα τιμὴ λεπτοτάτη, καὶ ἀκόρεστον καὶ χαριε-
 στάτην ἐκπέμποντα εὐωδίαν κινούμενα, θρόνοι
 τε ἀνέκειντο ἐκ καθαρωτίτου χρυσίου καὶ λίθων
 τιμίων κατεσκευασμένοι, λαμπρὰν οἶαν αὔγλην
 ἀφίεντες, καὶ κλῖναι ἐν ἐξήλλοις τισὶ στρωμναῖς
 καὶ τῷ κάλλει τὴν διήγησιν νικώσαις κατηγλαῖ-
 σμένοι. ὕδατά τε παρέρρει διαυγῇ λίαν καὶ
 αὐτὰς εὐφραίνοντα τὰς ὁράσεις. τὴν δὲ θαυ-
 μαστὴν ταύτην καὶ μεγάλην πεδιάδα οἱ φοβεροὶ
 ἐκεῖνοι διαγαγόντες αὐτὸν εἰς πόλιν εἰσήγαγον

woman, then in the agony of his soul he drew a deep and lamentable groan, and nerved himself to pray, and, with streams of tears running down his cheeks, he cried aloud to him that is able to save them that trust in him, saying, ‘On thee, O Lord, have I set my trust: let me not be confounded for ever; neither let mine enemies triumph over me, that hold by thy right hand. But stand thou by me at this hour, and according to thy will make straight my path, that thy glorious and dreadful name may be glorified in me thy servant, because thou art blessed for ever. Amen.’

Now when he had prayed in tears for many hours, and often bent the knee, he sunk down upon the pavement. After he had slumbered awhile, he saw himself carried off by certain dread men, and passing through places which he had never heretofore beheld. He stood in a mighty plain, all a-bloom with fresh and fragrant flowers, where he descried all manner of plants of divers colours, charged with strange and marvellous fruits, pleasant to the eye and inviting to the touch. The leaves of the trees rustled clearly in a gentle breeze, and, as they shook, sent forth a gracious perfume that cloyed not the sense. Thrones were set there, fashioned of the purest gold and costly stones, throwing out never so bright a lustre, and radiant settles among wondrous couches too beautiful to be described. And beside them there were running waters exceeding clear, and delightful to the eye. When these dread men had led him through this great and wondrous plain, they brought him to a city that

*Ioasaph
falling
asleep, be-
holdeth in a
vision the
joy of the
righteous,*

ἀρρήτῳ τινὶ λαμπρότητι ἀποστίλβουσαν, ἐκ χρυσίου μὲν διαυγοῦς τὰ τεῖχη, λίθων δὲ ὧν οὐδεὶς πώποτε ἐώρακε τὰς ἐπάλξεις ἔχουσαν ἀνεγνηγερμένας. ὦ τίς ἂν ἐκείνης εἴποι τὸ κάλλος τῆς πόλεως καὶ τὴν φαιδρότητα; φῶς ἄνωθεν 281 πυκνὰ ταῖς ἀκτίσι διαῖττον πάσας αὐτῆς τὰς πλατείας ἐπλήρου· καὶ ὑπόπτεροί τινες στρατιαί, αὐτῇ ἐκάστη φῶς οὔσαι, ταύτῃ ἐπεδήμουν, μέλος ἄδουσαι ἀκοῇ βροτεία μηδέποτε ἀκουσθέν. καὶ φωνῆς ἤκουσε λεγούσης· Ἄυτη ἡ ἀνάπαυσις τῶν δικαίων· αὐτῇ ἡ εὐφροσύνη τῶν εὐαρεστησάντων τῷ Κυρίῳ. ἐκείθεν οὖν ἐξαγαγόντες οἱ φρικωδέστατοι ἄνδρες ἐκείνοι, εἰς τοῦπίσω ἄγειν ἔλεγον. ὁ δέ, τῆς τερπνότητος ἐκείνης καὶ θυμηδίας ὅλος γενόμενος, Μὴ στερήσῃτέ με, ἔλεγε, μὴ στερήσῃτε, δυσωπῶ, τῆς ἀρρήτου χαρᾶς ταύτης· ἀλλὰ δότε κύμοι ἐν μιᾷ τῆς μεγίστης ταύτης πόλεως γωνία διαιτᾶσθαι. οἱ δέ, Ἄδύνατόν ἐστι νῦν, ἔλεγον, εἶναί σε ἐνταῦθα. ἀλλὰ κόπῳ πολλῷ καὶ ἰδρώτι ἐλεύση ὧδε, εἴπερ ἑαυτὸν βιάσῃ.

Ταῦτα εἶπον καί, τὴν μεγίστην αὐθις πεδιάδα διελθόντες, εἰς τόπους ἀπήνεγκαν σκοτεινοὺς καὶ πάσης ἀηδίας πεπληρωμένους, ἰσόρροπον τῆς ὀραθείσης φαιδρότητος τὸ λυπηρὸν κεκτημένων. σκότος γὰρ ἦν ἀφεγγές καὶ ζοφερὸν παντελῶς· θλίψεως δὲ καὶ ταραχῆς τὸ πᾶν ἐπεπλήρωτο. ἔνθα κύμινος ἐξῆπτε πυρὸς ἀναφλεγόμενη· καὶ σκωλήκων γένος ἦν κολαστικῶν ἔρπον ἐκείσε. δυνάμεις δὲ τιμωρητικαὶ ἐφεστῶσαι τῇ καμίνῳ, καὶ τινες ἐλεεινῶς τῷ πυρὶ 282 κατακαίόμενοι. καὶ φωνὴ ἤκούετο λέγουσα· Οὗτος ὁ τόπος τῶν ἁμαρτωλῶν· αὐτῇ ἡ κόλασις

Mat. viii. 12;
xxii. 13

Is. lxvi. 24;

Mk. ix.
43-46, 48

glistered with light unspeakable, whose walls were of dazzling gold, with high uprear'd parapets, built of gems such as man hath never seen. Ah! who could describe the beauty and brightness of that city? Light, ever shooting from above, filled all her streets with bright rays; and winged squadrons, each of them itself a light, dwelt in this city, making such melody as mortal ear ne'er heard. And Ioasaph heard a voice crying, 'This is the rest of the righteous: this the gladness of them that have pleased the Lord.' When these dread men had carried him out from thence, they spake of taking him back to earth. But he, that had lost his heart to that scene of joyance and heartsease, exclaimed, 'Reave me not, reave me not, I pray you, of this unspeakable joy, but grant me also to dwell in one corner of this mighty city.' But they said, 'It is impossible for thee to be there now; but, with much toil and sweat, thou shalt come hither, if thou constrain thyself.'

Thus spake they; and again they crossed that mighty plain, and bare him to regions of darkness and utter woe, where sorrow matched the brightness which he had seen above. There was darkness without a ray of light, and utter gloom, and the whole place was full of tribulation and trouble. There blazed a glowing furnace of fire, and there crept the worm of torment. Revengeful powers were set over the furnace, and there were some that were burning piteously in the fire, and a voice was heard, saying, 'This is the place of sinners; this the punishment for

τῶν πράξεσιν αἰσχροῖς ἑαυτοὺς μολυνάντων ἐπὶ τούτοις ἐξήγαγον αὐτὸν ἐκεῖθεν οἱ καὶ εἰσαγαγόντες. καὶ εἰς ἑαυτὸν εὐθύς ἐλθὼν ἔντρομος ἦν ὄλος· δάκρυα δὲ ποταμηδὸν κατέδυνον οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτοῦ. πᾶσα δὲ ἡ ὠραιότης τῆς ἀκολάστου κόρης ἐκείνης καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν δυσωδεστέρα βορβόρου καὶ σαπρίας αὐτῷ λελόγιστο. στρέφων δὲ ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ τῶν ὀραθέντων τὴν μνήμην, τῷ πῶθῳ τῶν ἀγαθῶν καὶ τῷ φόβῳ τῶν ἁμαρτῶν ἐκείνων ἐπὶ τῆς κλίνης κατέκειτο ἥκιστα ἐγερθῆναι δυνάμενος.

Ἀνηγγέλη δὲ τῷ βασιλεῖ ἡ τοῦ υἱοῦ ἀρρωστία. καὶ ὡς ἐλθὼν ἐπηρώτα τί τὸ συμβάν. ὁ δὲ τὰ ὀραθέντα αὐτῷ διηγεῖται, καὶ φησιν· Ἰνατί παγίδα ἠτοίμασας τοῖς ποσὶ μου, καὶ κατέκαμψας τὴν ψυχὴν μου; εἰ μὴ γὰρ Κύριος ἐβοήθησέ μοι, παραβραχὺ παρώκησεν ἂν τῷ ἄδῃ ἡ ψυχὴ μου. ἀλλ' ὡς ἀγαθὸς ὁ Θεὸς τῷ Ἰσραὴλ, τοῖς εὐθέσι τῇ καρδίᾳ· ὡς καὶ τὴν ἐμὴν ἐρύσατο ταπεινώσιν ἐκ μέσου σκύμνων. ἐκοιμήθην γὰρ τεταραγμένος. ἀλλ' ἐπεσκέψατό με ἐξ ὕψους ὁ Θεὸς μου καὶ Σωτὴρ μου, καὶ ἔδειξέ μοι οἶων ἀγαθῶν ἀπεστέρησαν ἑαυτοὺς οἱ παροργίζοντες αὐτόν, οἶων δὲ κολάσεων ὑπευθύνους εἰργάσαντο. καὶ νῦν, ὦ πάτερ, ἐπεὶ σου τὰ ὦτα ἔβυσας τοῦ μὴ ἀκούσαί μου τῆς φωνῆς τῆς τὰ ἀγαθὰ σοι ἐπαδούσης, κἂν ἐμὲ μὴ κώλυε τὴν εὐθειαν 283 βαδίσαι ὁδόν. τοῦτο γὰρ ποθῶ, τούτου ἐφίεμαι, τοῦ πάντων ἀπαλλαγῆναι, καὶ τόπους καταλαβεῖν ἔνθα Βαρλαάμ ὁ τοῦ Χριστοῦ θεράπων τὰς οἰκίσεις ἔχει, καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς παρουσίας μου διανῦσαι ζωῆς. εἰ δὲ βία κατα-

Ps. lvii. 7

Ps. xciv. 17

Ps. lxxiii. 1

Ps. Pa. lvii.

4

them that have defiled themselves by foul practiees.' Hereupon Ioasaph was carried thence by his guides; and, when he came to himself, immediately he trembled from head to foot, and, like a river, his eyes dropped tears, and all the comeliness of that wanton damsel and her fellows was grown more loathsome to him than filth and rottenness. And as he mused in his heart on the memory of the visions, in longing for the good and in terror of the evil, he lay on his bed utterly unable to arise.

Then was the king informed of his son's sickness; and he came and asked what ailed him. And Ioasaph told him his vision, and said, 'Wherefore hast thou laid a net for my feet, and bowed down my soul? If the Lord had not helped me, my soul had well nigh dwelt in hell. But how loving is God unto Israel, even unto such as are of a true heart! He hath delivered me that am lowly from the midst of the dogs. For I was sore troubled and I fell on sleep: but God my Saviour from on high hath visited me, and showed me what joy they lose that provoke him and to what punishments they subject themselves. And now, O my father, since thou hast stopped thine ears not to hear the voice that will charm thee to good, at least forbid me not to walk the straight road. For this I desire, this I long for, to forsake all, and reach that place, where Barlaam the servant of Christ hath his dwelling, and with him to finish what remaineth of my life. But if thou keep me back by

Ioasaph
falleth sick
and the
king
visiteth him

σχέιν με θελήσειας, ὄψει με θᾶπτον τῇ λύπῃ
καὶ ἀδημονία νεκρόν· καὶ οὔτε σὺ τὸ λοιπὸν
πατὴρ κληθήσῃ, οὔτε υἱὸν με ἔτι ἕξεις.

XXXI

Πάλιν οὖν ἀθυμία κατεσχε τὸν βασιλέα·
πάλιν ἀπελέγετο ὄλην αὐτοῦ τὴν ζωὴν, καὶ
δεινὰ στρέφων ἐν ἑαυτῷ εἰς τὸ ἴδιον ἀπῆει πα-
λάτιον. τὰ δὲ παρὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀποσταλέντα
τῆς πονηρίας πιεύματα κατὰ τοῦ θείου παιδός,
ἐπανελθόντα πρὸς αὐτόν, κατησχυμμένα τὴν
ἤτταν ἀνωμολόγει, καίτοι φιλοψευδῆ ὄντα· σύμ-
βολα γὰρ σαφῆ τῆς ἤττης ἔφερον ἐπὶ τῆς
πονηρᾶς αὐτῶν ὄψεως. ὁ δέ, Καὶ οὕτω, φησὶν,
ἀσθενεῖς ὑμεῖς καὶ ταλαίπωροι, ὡς ἐνὸς μεира-
κίου μὴ περιγενέσθαι; τότε τὰ πονηρὰ πνεύ-
ματα, θεία δυνάμει τιμωρούμενα, εἰς φῶς ἄκουτα
τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἤγεν, Οὐχ ὑπομένομεν, λέγοντα,
οὐδὲ ἀντοφθαλμῆσαι ὅλως τῇ τοῦ Χριστοῦ
δυνάμει καὶ τῷ συμβόλῳ τοῦ πάθους αὐτοῦ, ὃν
σταυρὸν καλοῦσιν. ἐκείνου γὰρ τυπουμένου,
φθάνομεν ἀνακράτος φεύγοντές τε καὶ διωθού-
μενοι πάντες οἱ τοῦ ἕρους ἄρχοντες καὶ κοσμο-
κράτορες τοῦ σκότους, πρὶν ἢ τελείως αὐτὸ
τυπωθῆναι. ὅθεν καὶ τῷ νεαίσκῳ τούτῳ ἐπιπε-
σόντες δεινῶς ἐταράξαμεν· ὁ δέ, τὸν Χριστὸν
ἐπικαλεσάμενος εἰς συμμαχίαν καὶ τῷ σημείῳ
τοῦ σταυροῦ καθοπλίσας ἑαυτόν, ἡμᾶς τε διώ-
σατο μετ' ὀργῆς καὶ ἰσφάλειαν ἑαυτῷ ἔθετο.
μὴ μελλήσαντες οὖν εὖρομεν ὄργανον, δι' οὗ καὶ

Cyrl, Cat
xiii. 140

Eph. vi. 12

Prudentius,
Cathem.
134 ff.

foree, thou shalt quickly see me die of grief and despair, and thou shalt be no more called father, nor have me to thy son.'

XXXI

AGAIN therefore the king was seized with despondency, and again he was like to abjure his whole way of life; and with strange thoughts he went again unto his own palace. But the evil spirits, that had been sent out by Theudas for to attack the young saint, returned to him, and, lovers of leasing though they were, confessed their shameful defeat, for they bare visible tokens of their defeat, upon their evil countenance. Said Theudas, 'And be ye so weak and puny that ye cannot get the better of one young stripling?' Then did the evil spirits, constrained, to their sorrow, by the might of God, bring to light the truth, saying, 'We cannot abide even the sight of the might of Christ, and the symbol of his Passion, which they call the Cross. For, when that sign is made, immediately all we, the princes of the air, and the rulers of the darkness of the world, are utterly routed and discomfited, even before the sign is completed. When we first fell upon this youth, we vexed him sore; but when he called on Christ for help, and armed him with the sign of the Cross, he routed us in angry wise, and stablished himself in safety. So incontinent we found a weapon, wherewith our chief

The foul fiends report to Theudas their own defeat

τῷ πρωτοπλάστῳ ὁμιλήσας ποτὲ ὁ ἄρχων ἡμῶν
 τοῦτον ἐχειρώσατο. καὶ δὴ παρ' οὐδὲν ἐθέμεθα
 ἂν καὶ ἡμεῖς κενὴν τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ νέου, ἀλλ'
 ἐπικληθεὶς αὐθις ὁ Χριστὸς εἰς συμμαχίαν, πυρὶ
 τῆς ἄνωθεν ὀργῆς ἡμᾶς καταφλέξας, φυγάδας
 εἰργάσατο. καὶ ἐγνωμεν μηκέτι πλησιῖσαι αὐτῷ.
 οὕτω μὲν οὖν τὰ πονηρὰ πνεύματα σαφῶς ἐγνώ-
 ρισε τῷ Θεοδᾷ τὰ γεγενημένα.

Ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς, πάντοθεν ἀπορούμενος, τὸν
 Θεοδᾶν αὐθις προσκαλεῖται, καὶ φησι· Τὰ μὲν
 δεδογμένα σοι, σοφώτατε, πάντα πληρώσαντες,
 οὐδεμίαν τὴν ὠφέλειαν εὔρομεν· νυνὶ δέ, εἴ τίς
 σοι ἑτέρα ὑπολέλειπται ἐπίνοια, κακείνης πείραν 285
 ληψόμεθα· ἴσως εὔρω τινὰ τοῦ κακοῦ λύσιν.

Αἰτήσαμένου δὲ τοῦ Θεοδᾶ εἰς ὁμιλίαν ἐλθεῖν
 τοῦ υἱοῦ, ἔωθεν συμπαραλαβὼν αὐτόν, ὁ βασι-
 λεὺς εἰς ἐπίσκεψιν ἀπέρχεται τοῦ υἱοῦ. καὶ
 καθίσας λόγους ἐκίνησεν ὁ βασιλεὺς, ὄνειδίζων
 αὐτόν καὶ μεμφόμενος ἐπὶ τῇ ἀνηκοῖα αὐτοῦ
 καὶ ἀνευδότη γνώμη. ἐκείνου δὲ τὰ αὐτὰ αὐθις
 βεβαιούντος καὶ μηδὲν προτιμᾶν τῆς Χριστοῦ
 ἀγάπης βοῶντος, παρελθὼν εἰς μέσον, ὁ Θεο-
 δᾶς ἔφη· Τί κατέγνωσ, ὦ Ἰωάσαφ, τῶν ἀθανά-
 των ἡμῶν θεῶν, ὅτι τῆς αὐτῶν ἀπέστης λατρείας,
 καί, τὸν σὸν πατέρα καὶ βασιλέα οὕτως παρ-
 οργίζων, μισητὸς παντὶ γέγονας τῷ λαῷ; οὐχὶ
 παρ' αὐτῶν σοι τὸ ζῆν; οὐκ αὐτοὶ παρέσχον
 σε τῷ πατρί, τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀκούσαντες εὐχῆς καὶ
 τῶν τῆς ἀτεκνίας δεσμῶν λυτρωσάμενοι; πολ-
 λὰς δὲ ματαιολογίας καὶ ἀνωφελεῖς προτάσεις
 ὁ ἐν κακοῖς γηρύσας προβαλλόμενος, καὶ συλ-
 λογισμοὺς ῥάπτων περὶ τοῦ κηρύγματος τοῦ

did once confront the first-made man and prevailed against him. And verily we should have made this young man's hope vain; but again Christ was called on for help, and he consumed us in the fire of his wrath from above, and put us to flight. We have determined to approach the prince no more.' Thus, then, did the evil spirits plainly make known unto Theudas all that was come to pass.

But the king, perplexed on every side, again summoned Theudas, and said, 'Most wisest of men, all that seemed good to thee have we fulfilled, but have found no help therein. But now, if thou hast any device left, we will make trial thereof. Peradventure I shall find some escape from this evil.'

Theudas,
again be-
sought by
the king,
visiteth
Ioasaph and
argueth
with him

Then did Theudas ask for a meeting with his son; and on the morrow the king took him and went forth to visit the prince. The king sat down and provoked debate, upbraiding and chiding him for his disobedience and stubbornness of mind. When Ioasaph again maintained his case, and loudly declared that he valued nothing so much as the love of Christ, Theudas came forward and said, 'Wherefore, Ioasaph, dost thou despise our immortal gods, that thou hast departed from their worship, and, thus incensing thy father the king, art become hateful to all the people? Dost thou not owe thy life to the gods? And did they not present thee to the king in answer to his prayer, thus redeeming him from the bondage of childlessness?' While this Theudas, waxen old in wickedness, was putting forth these many vain arguments and useless propositions, and weaving words about the preaching of the Gospel,

- Heb. viii. 2 Εὐαγγελίου, βουλόμενος τοῦτο μὲν χλευάζειν, τὰ δὲ τῶν εἰδώλων κρατύνειν, ὀλίγον ἐπισχῶν ὁ τῆς ἄνω βασιλείας υἱός, καὶ τῆς πόλεως ἐκείνης πολίτης ἦν ἔπηξεν ὁ Κύριος καὶ οὐκ ἄνθρωπος, φησὶ πρὸς τὸν Θεοδᾶν.
- Exod. x. 21 "Ἀκουσον, ὦ πλάνης βυθὲ καὶ ψηλαφητοῦ σκότους ζοφωδέστερε, τὸ Βαβυλώνιον σπέρμα, τὸ τῆς Χαλανικῆς¹ πυργοποιίας ἔκγονον, δι' ἧς ὁ κόσμος συνεχύθη, ματαιόφρον καὶ ἄθλιε γέρον, οὐπὲρ καὶ ἡ πυρὶ καὶ θείῳ κατακαυθεῖσα 286
- Gen. xix. 24 πεντάπολις ἐλαφροτέρα τοῖς ἁμαρτήμασι γέγονε. τί χλευάζειν ἐπιχειρεῖς τὸ τῆς σωτηρίας κήρυγμα, δι' ἧς τὰ ἐσκοτισμένα ἐφωτίσθη, δι' ἧς οἱ πεπλανημένοι τὴν ὁδὸν εὗρον, δι' ἧς οἱ ἀπολωλότες καὶ δεινῶς αἰχμαλωτισθέντες ἀνεκλήθησαν; τί κρεῖττον, εἶπέ μοι, Θεῷ λατρεύειν παντοκράτορι σὺν Τίῳ μονογενεῖ καὶ Πνεύματι Ἁγίῳ, Θεῷ ἀκτίστῳ καὶ ἀθανάτῳ, τῇ ἀρχῇ καὶ πηγῇ τῶν ἀγαθῶν, οὐ τὸ κράτος ἀνεῖκαστον
- Dan. vii. 10 καὶ ἡ δόξα ἀκατάληπτος, ᾧ παρειστήκεισαν χίλιαι χιλιάδες καὶ μύριαι μυριάδες ἀγγελικῶν ταγμάτων καὶ οὐρανίων, καὶ πλήρης ὁ οὐρανὸς καὶ ἡ γῆ τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ, δι' οὐ τὰ πάντα ἐκ τοῦ μὴ ὄντος παρήχθη, δι' οὐ κρατεῖται τὸ πᾶν καὶ συνέχεται καὶ τῇ προνοίᾳ αὐτοῦ διοικεῖται, τούτῳ βέλτιον λατρεύειν, ἢ δαίμοσι ὀλεθρίοις καὶ ἀψύχοις εἰδώλοις, ὧν ἡ δόξα καὶ ὁ ἔπαινος μοιχεία ἐστὶ καὶ παιδοφθορία καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῆς ἀνομίας ἔργα, ἃ περὶ τῶν ὑμετέρων ἀναγέγραπται θεῶν ἐν τοῖς συντάγμασι τῆς δεισιδαιμο-

¹ Οὐκ ἔλαβον τὴν χώραν τὴν ἐπάνω Βαβυλῶνος καὶ Χαλανῆ, οὐδ' ὁ πύργος ψικοδομήθη; Is. x. 9 (Sept.) and Gen. xi. 9.

desiring to turn it into mockery, and magnify idolatry, Ioasaph, the son of the heavenly king, and citizen of that city which the Lord hath builded and not man, waited a while and then said unto him,

‘Give ear, thou abyss of error, blacker than the darkness that may be felt, thou seed of Babylon, child of the building of the tower of Chalané, whereby the world was confounded, foolish and pitiable dotard, whose sins out-weigh the iniquity of the five cities that were destroyed by fire and brimstone. Why wouldest thou mock at the preaching of salvation, whereby darkness hath been made light, the wanderers have found the way, they that were lost in dire captivity have been recalled. Tell me whether is better? To worship God Almighty, with the only-begotten Son and the Holy Ghost, God increate and immortal, the beginning and well-spring of good, whose power is beyond compare, and his glory incomprehensible, before whom stand thousand thousands, and ten thousand times ten thousand of Angels and heavenly hosts, and heaven and earth are full of his glory, by whom all things were brought into being out of nothing, by whom everything is upheld and sustained and ordered by his providence; or to serve deadly devils and lifeless idols, whose glory and boast is in adultery and the corrupting of boys, and other works of iniquity that have been recorded concerning your gods in the books of your superstition? Have ye no Ioasaph denounceth the wickedness of Theudas, convicting

Ср. Is. xliv.
8-20

Is. i. 3

νίας ὑμῶν; οὐκ αἰδέεσθε, ταλαίπωροι, πυρὸς
 ἀκοιμήτου βορά, ὁμοίωμα γένους Χαλδαϊκοῦ,
 οὐκ αἰσχύνεσθε νεκρὰ ξόανα προσκυνοῦντες, χει- 287
 ρὸς ἀνθρωπίνης ἔργα; λίθον γὰρ λαξεύσαντες
 ἢ ξύλον τεκτονεύσαντες, θεὸν προσηγορεύσατε·
 εἶτα τὸν κάλλιστον ἐκ βουκολίων ταῦρον λαβόν-
 τες, ἢ ἄλλο τυχὸν τῶν εὐπρεπεστάτων ζώων,
 νεκρῷ σεβάσματι θύετε ἀνόητοι. τιμιώτερον
 ἐστὶ σου τοῦ σεβάσματος τὸ θῦμα· τὸ μὲν γὰρ
 ξόανον ἄνθρωπος ἐποίησε, τὸ δὲ ζῶον ὁ Θεὸς
 ἐδημιούργησε. καὶ πόσον σοῦ μᾶλλον τοῦ λογι-
 κοῦ συνετώτερον ἐστὶ τὸ ἄλογον ζῶον; τὸ μὲν
 γὰρ οἶδε τὸν τρέφοντα· σὺ δὲ τὸν Θεὸν ἠγγόησας,
 δι' οὗ ἐκ τοῦ μὴ ὄντος παρήχθης, δι' οὗ ζῆς καὶ
 συντετήρησαι, καὶ καλεῖς θεόν, ὃν πρὸ μικροῦ
 ἔβλεπες σιδήρῳ τυπτόμενον καὶ πυρὶ καιόμενον
 τε καὶ χωνευόμενον, καὶ σφύραις ἐλαυνόμενον, ὃν
 ἄργυρον καὶ χρυσὸν περιέθηκας καὶ χαμόθεν
 ὑψώσας ἐφ' ὑψηλοῦ μετεώρισας· εἶτα, πεσὼν
 ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, τοῦ ταπεινοῦ λίθου κείσαι ταπεινό-
 τερος, προσκυνῶν οὐ Θεὸν ἀλλὰ τὰ ἔργα τῶν
 χειρῶν σου τὰ νεκρὰ καὶ ἄψυχα. μᾶλλον δὲ 288
 οὐδὲ νεκρὸν ἂν εἶη δίκαιον καλεῖσθαι τὸ εἶδωλον.
 πῶς γὰρ ἂν νεκρὸν εἶη τὸ μηδέποτε ζήσαν; ἀλλά
 τι καινὸν ἔδει ἐφευρεῖν αὐτῷ ὄνομα καὶ τῆς τοσ-
 αύτης παραφροσύνης ἐπάξιο· ὁ μὲν γὰρ λίθινος
 θρύπτεται, ὁ δὲ ὀστρίκινος κατὰγνυται, ὁ χαλ-
 κοῦς ἰούται, ὁ χρυσοῦς καὶ ὁ ἄργυροῦς χωνεύεται.
 ἀλλὰ καὶ πιπρᾶσκονται οἱ θεοί σου, οἱ μὲν
 εὐώνως, οἱ δὲ τιμῆς ὅτι πλείστης. οὐχ ἢ θεότης
 γὰρ αὐτοῖς, ἀλλ' ἢ ὕλη τὴν πολυτέλειαν δίδωσι.
 Θεὸν δὲ τίς ἀγοράζει; Θεὸν τίς πωλεῖ; θεὸς δὲ

modesty, ye miserable men, fuel for unquenchable fire, true copy of the Chaldean race, have ye no shame to worship dead images, the works of men's hands? Ye have carvèd stone and graven wood and called it God. Next ye take the best bullock out of your folds, or (may be) some other of your fairest beasts, and in your folly make sacrifice to your dead divinity. Your sacrifice is of more value than your idol; for the image was fashioned by man, but the beast was created by God. How much wiser is the unreasonable beast than thou the reasonable man? For it knoweth the hand that feedeth it, but thou knowest not that God by whom thou wast created out of nothing, by whom thou livest, and art preserved; and thou callest God that which thou sawest, but now, smitten by steel, and burnt and moulded in the fire, and beaten with hammers, which thou hast covered around with silver and gold, and raised from the ground, and set on high. Then, falling upon the earth, thou liest baser than the base stone, worshipping not God but thine own dead and lifeless handiwork. Or rather, the idol hath no right to be called even dead, for how can that have died which never lived? Thou shouldest invent some new name worthy of such madness. Thy stone god is broken asunder; thy potsherd god shattered; thy brazen god rusteth; thy gold or silver god is melted down. Aye, and thy gods are sold, some for a paltry, others for a great price. Not their divinity but their material giveth them value. But who buyeth God? Who offereth God for sale? And

hira of all
the follies
of idolatry,

ἀκίνητος πῶς ὀνομάζεται θεός; ἢ οὐχ ὀράς ὅτι ὁ μὲν ἔστῶς οὐδέποτε καθέζεται, ὁ δὲ καθεζόμενος οὐδέποτε ἀνίσταται;

Δισχύθητι, ἀνόητε, χεῖρα θὲς ἐπὶ στόματι σῶ, μεμωραμένε, τὰ τοιαῦτα ἔπαινων. τῆς ἀληθείας γὰρ ἀλλοτριωθείς, ψευδέσι τύποις ἐπλανήθης, ἀγάλματα πλάττωνι, καὶ τοῖς ἔργοις τῶν χειρῶν σου Θεοῦ περιτιθεῖς ὄνομα. ἀνάνηψον, ἄθλιε, καὶ σύνες ὅτι πρεσβύτερος εἶ τοῦ ὑπὸ σοῦ γενομένου θεοῦ. ταῦτα πολλῆς ἐστὶ ματίας. πέπεικας δὲ σαυτὸν, ἄνθρωπος ὢν, Θεὸν δύνασθαι ποιεῖν. καὶ πῶς ἐνδέχεται τοῦτο γενέσθαι; ὥστε οὐ Θεὸν ποιεῖς, ἀλλὰ μόρφωμα ἀνθρώπου ἢ ζῴου τινός, μὴ γλῶσσαν ἔχον, μὴ λάρυγγα, μὴ ἐγκέφαλον, μήτε τῶν ἐντός τι· ὥστε οὔτε ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶν ὁμοίωμα, οὔτε ζῴου, ἀλλ' ἄχρηστον πάντα καὶ ματαιότητος πλήρες. τί οὖν τὰ ἀναίσθητα κολακεύεις; τί τοῖς ἀκινήτοις καὶ ἀνωφελέσι προσκῆθης; εἰ μὴ τέχνη παρῆν τοῦ λιθοξόου ἢ τοῦ τέκτονος ἢ τοῦ σφυροκόπου, θεὸν οὐκ ἂν εἶχες. εἰ μὴ φύλακες παρεκῆθητο, ἀπώλεσας ἂν τὸν θεόν σου. ᾧ γὰρ πολλάκις πόλις πολυάνθρωπος ἀφρόνων εὐχεται ²⁸⁹ ὡς θεῷ διαφυλαχθῆναι, τούτῳ ὀλίγοι παραμένουσι φύλακες ἵνα μὴ κλαπῆ. καὶ εἰ μὲν ἰργυροῦς ἢ χρυσοῦς ἐσται, ἐπιμελῶς φυλάσσεται· εἰ δὲ ἢ λίθινος ἢ πήλινος, ἢ ἄλλης τινός τοιαύτης εὐτελεστέρας ὕλης, ἑαυτὸν φυλάσσει· ἰσχυρότερος γὰρ ἴσως ἐστὶν ὁ πήλινος τοῦ χρυσοῦ καθ' ὑμᾶς.

Οὐκ εἰκότως ἐστὶν ὑμᾶς τοὺς ἄφρονας, τυφλοὺς καὶ ἄσυνέτους, δικαίως καταγελαῖσθαι, μᾶλλον δὲ πειθεῖσθαι; ματίας γὰρ τὰ ἔργα ὑμῶν, οὐκ εὔσε-

how is that god that cannot move called God? Seest thou not that the god that standeth cannot sit, and the god that sitteth cannot stand?

‘Be ashamed, thou fool, and lay thine hand upon thy mouth, thou victim of folly, that commendest such things as these. Estranged from the truth, thou hast been led astray by false images, fashioning statues and attaching to the works of thine own hands the name of God. O wretched man, return to thy senses, and learn that thou art older than the god made by thee. This is downright madness. Being a man, thou hast persuaded thyself that thou canst make God. How can this be? Thou makest not God, but the likeness of a man, or of some beast, sans tongue, sans throat, sans brains, sans inwards, so that it is the similitude neither of a man, nor of a beast, but only a thing of no use and sheer vanity. Why therefore flatterest thou things that cannot feel? Why sittest thou at the feet of things that cannot move and help thee? But for the skill of the mason, or timber-wright, or hammer-smith, thou hadst not had a god. Had there been no warders nigh at hand, thou hadst lost thy god. He, to whom many a populous city of fools prayeth as God to guard it, the same hath suite of guards at hand to save him from being stolen. And if he be of silver or gold, he is carefully guarded; but if of stone or clay or any other less costly ware, he guardeth himself, for with you, no doubt, a god of clay is stronger than one of gold.

‘Do we not, then, well to laugh you to scorn, or rather to weep over you, as men blind and without understanding? Your deeds are deeds of madness

and of
worship-
ping lifeless
and help-
less images

to scorn
sheweth
that it is
are brought

βείας ἐστίν. ὁ μὲν γὰρ πόλεμον ἀσκήσας, στρατιωτικῆς ἀντίμιμον ιδέας ξόανον ἰδρύσας, ἐκάλεσεν Ἄρην· ὁ δὲ γυναικομανοῦς ἐπιθυμίας τὴν ψυχὴν ἀνατυπώσμενος, ἐθεοποίησε τὸ πάθος, Ἄφροδίτην προσαγορεύσας. ἄλλος, τῆς ἑαυτοῦ φιλοινίας ἕνεκεν, ἔπλασεν εἶδωλον, ὅπερ ἐκάλεσε Διόνυσον. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων κακῶν ἐπιθυμηταὶ τῶν ἰδίων παθῶν ἔστησαν εἶδωλα· τὰ πάθη γὰρ αὐτῶν θεοὺς ὠνόμασαν. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο παρὰ τοῖς αὐτῶν βωμοῖς ἡδυπαθεῖς εἰσιν ὀρχήσεις, πορνικῶν ἀσμάτων ἤχοι καὶ μανιώδεις ὀρμαί. τίς δὲ αὐτῶν καθεξῆς τὴν βδελυρὰν ἐξείποι πρᾶξιν; τίς ἀνέξεται, τὰς ἐκείνων αἰσχρολογίας καταλέγων, τὸ ἑαυτοῦ μολῦναι στόμα; ἀλλὰ πᾶσι δῆλα, κἂν ἡμεῖς σιωπῶμεν. ταῦτά σου τὰ σεβίσματα, Θεοῦ τῶν ξοάνων σου ἀναισθητότερε, τούτοις με ἐπιτρέπεις προσκυνεῖν, ταῦτα σέβεσθαι. τῆς σῆς ὄντως κακουργίας καὶ ἀσυνέτου γνώμης ἢ βουλῆ· ἀλλ' ὅμοιος αὐτῶν γένοιο, σύ τε καὶ πάντες οἱ πεποιθότες ἐπ' αὐτοῖς.

Ps. cxiv. 8

Ἐγὼ δὲ τῷ Θεῷ μου λατρεύσω, καὶ αὐτῷ²⁹⁰ θύσω ὅλον ἑμαυτόν, τῷ Θεῷ τῷ κτίστῃ καὶ προνοητῇ τῶν ὑπάντων διὰ τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ τῆς ἐλπίδος ἡμῶν, δι' οὗ τὴν προσαγωγὴν ἐσχῆκαμεν πρὸς τὸν Πατέρα τῶν φῶτων ἐν Πνεύματι Ἁγίῳ, δι' οὗ ἐξηγορήσθημεν τῆς πικρᾶς δουλείας ἐν τῷ αἵματι αὐτοῦ. εἰ μὴ γὰρ ἐταπείνωσεν ἑαυτόν μέχρι καὶ δούλου μορφῆς, οὐκ ἂν ἡμεῖς τῆς υἰοθεσίας ἤξιώθημεν. ἐταπεινώθη γοῦν δι' ἡμᾶς, οὐχ ἄρπαγμὸν ἠγοούμενος τὴν θεότητα,¹ ἀλλ' ὃ ἦν διέμεινε, καὶ ὃ οὐκ ἦν

1 Tim. i. 1

Eph. ii. 18

Jas. i. 17

Phil. ii. 7, 8

Gal. iv. 4

Phil. ii. 6

¹ Τουτέστιν οὐκ ἀπηξίωσεν ὡς ἄνθρωπος ὑπακοῦσαι, *Muz. Conf. Schol.* 57b.

and not of piety. Your man of war maketh to himself an image after the similitude of a warrior, and calleth it Ares. And the lecher, making a symbol of his own soul, deifieth his vice and calleth it Aphrodite. Another, in honour of his own love of wine, fashioneth an idol which he calleth Dionysus. Likewise lovers of all other evil things set up idols of their own lusts; for they name their lusts their gods. And therefore, before their altars, there are lascivious dances, and strains of lewd songs and mad revelries. Who could recount in order their abominable doings? Who could endure to defile his lips by the repeating of their filthy communications? But these are manifest to all, even if we hold our peace. These be thine objects of worship, O Theudas, who art more senseless than thine idols. Before these thou biddest me fall down and worship. This verily is the counsel of thine iniquity and senseless mind. But thou thyself shalt be like unto them, and all such as put their trust in them.

‘As for me, I will serve my God, and to him will I wholly sacrifice myself, to God, the Creator and protector of all things through our Lord Jesus Christ, my hope, by whom we have access unto the Father of lights, in the Holy Ghost: by whom we have been redeemed from bitter slavery by his blood. For if he had not humbled himself so far as to take the form of a servant, we had not received the adoption of sons. But he humbled himself for our sake, not considering the Godhead a thing to be grasped, but he remained that which he was, and took

but the
images of
men's vices

He rebuff
eth the
attacks
made by
Theudas on
the Faith.

Cp. Baruch.
iii. 28
Mat. xii. 40
1 Pet. iii.
18-20
Eph. iv. 8

Cp. Greg.
Naz. Orat.
xxxviii.
p. 672

προσέλαβεν, ὠμίλησε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, ἀνήλθεν ἐν τῷ σταυρῷ τῇ σαρκὶ αὐτοῦ, ἐτέθη τάφῳ ἐπὶ τρισὶν ἡμέραις, κατήλθεν ἐν τῷ ἄδῃ, καὶ ἐξήγαγεν οὓς κατέειχε δεσμίους ὁ δεινὸς κοσμοκράτωρ πεπραμένους ὑπὸ τῆς ἁμαρτίας. τίς οὖν ἐγένετο βλάβη αὐτῷ ἐκ τούτων, ὃ τι χλευάζειν δοκεῖς; οὐχ ὀρᾷς τὸν ἥλιον τοῦτον, πόσοις καταπέμπει τὴν ἀκτίνα τόποις ἀχρήστοις καὶ ῥυπαροῖς; πόσα ἐπιβλέπει σώματα νεκρῶν ὕδατοτα; μὴ τις αὐτῷ προστρίβεται μῶμος; οὐ 291 τὰ ῥυπαρὰ μὲν καὶ σεσηπότα ξηραίνει καὶ συσφίγγει, τὰ ἐσκοτισμένα δὲ φωτίζει, καὶ αὐτὸς ἀσινηὲς πάντῃ καὶ ἀνεπίδεκτος παντὸς ὑπάρχει ῥύπου; τί δὲ τὸ πῦρ; οὐ τὸν σιδήρου μέλανα λαβὼν ἐν ἑαυτῷ καὶ ψυχρόν, φλογοειδῆ ὄλον καὶ πεπυρακτωμένον ἐργάζεται; μὴ τι μετέλαβε τῶν ἰδιωμάτων τοῦ σιδήρου; μὴ, τυπτομένου τοῦ σιδήρου σφύραις καὶ μαστιζομένου, πύσχει τι τὸ πῦρ ἢ βλάβην ὅλως ὑφίσταται;

Εἰ οὖν τὰ κτιστὰ ταῦτα καὶ φθαρτὰ οὐδὲν ὑπὸ τῆς κοινωνίας τῶν εὐτελεστέρων πύσχειν πέφυκε, τίνοι λόγῳ, ἀνόητε σὺ καὶ λιθοκάρδιε, χλευάζειν με τολμᾶς λέγοντα ὅτι ὁ υἱὸς καὶ λόγος τοῦ Θεοῦ, οὐδόλως ἐκστὰς τῆς πατρικῆς δόξης, ἀλλ' ὁ αὐτὸς ὢν Θεός, ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀνείληφε σῶμα ἀνθρώπινον, ἵνα τοὺς ἀνθρώπους κοινωνοὺς ποιήσῃ τῆς θείας καὶ νοερᾶς φύσεως, καὶ ἐκ τῶν καταχθονίων τοῦ ἄδου ἐξαγαγῶν τὴν ἡμῶν οὐσίαν, τῇ οὐρανίῳ τιμήσῃ δόξῃ ἵνα τὸν ἄρχοντα τοῦ σκότους τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου, τῇ προσλήψῃ τῆς σαρκὸς δελεύσας, χειρώσῃται, καὶ τὸ γένος ἡμῶν τῆς αὐτοῦ τυραννίδος ἐλευθερώσειεν. ἔνθεν τοι καὶ ἀπαθῶς προσ-

on himself that which he was not, and conversed with men, and mounted the Cross in his flesh, and was laid in the sepulchre by the space of three days; he descended into hell, and brought out from thence them whom the fierce prince of this world held prisoners, sold into bondage by sin. What harm then befell him thereby that thou thinkest to make mock of him? Seest thou not yonder sun, into how many a barren and filthy place he darteth his rays? Upon how many a stinking corpse doth he cast his eye? Hath he therefore any stain of reproach? Doth he not dry and shrivel up filth and rottenness, and give light to dark places, himself the while unharmed and incapable of receiving any defilement? And what of fire? Doth it not take iron, which is black and cold in itself, and work it into white heat and harden it? Doth it receive any of the properties of the iron? When the iron is smitten and beaten with hammers is the fire any the worse, or doth it in any way suffer harm?

‘If, then, these created and corruptible things take no hurt from contact with things commoner than themselves, with what reason dost thou, O foolish and stony-hearted man, presume to mock at me for saying that the Son, the Word of God, never departing from the Father’s glory, but remaining the same God, for the salvation of men hath taken upon him the flesh of man, to the end that he may make men partakers of his divine and intelligent nature and may lead our substance out of the nether parts of hell, and honour it with heavenly glory; to the end that by taking of our flesh he may ensnare and defeat the ruler of the darkness of this world, and free our race from his tyranny. Wherefore, I tell thee, without suffering

and
asserteth
the glory of
Jesus Christ

Mat xxvii.
45 ff.

Is. xiv. 9

ομιλεῖ τῷ πάθει τοῦ σταυροῦ, τὰς δύο παριστῶν φύσεις αὐτοῦ· ὡς μὲν γὰρ ἄνθρωπος σταυροῦται, ὡς θεὸς δὲ σκοτίζει τὸν ἥλιον, κλονεῖ τὴν γῆν, καὶ πολλὰ κεκοιμημένα ἐγείρει σώματα ἐκ τῶν μνημάτων· πάλιν ὡς ἄνθρωπος θνήσκει, ὡς δὲ 292 θεὸς ἐξανίσταται σκυλεύσας τὸν ἄδην. διὸ καὶ κέκραγεν ὁ προφήτης· Ὁ ἄδης ἐπικράνθη συναντήσας σοι κάτω. ἐπικράνθη γὰρ καὶ ἐνεπαίχθη ἄνθρωπον δοκῶν λαβεῖν ψιλόν, τῷ Θεῷ δὲ περιτυχῶν, καὶ κενὸς ἐξαίφνης γεγωνὸς καὶ αἰχμάλωτος. ἐγείρεται τοιγαροῦν ὡς Θεός, καὶ ἀνέρχεται εἰς οὐρανοὺς, ὅθεν οὐδαμῶς ἐχωρίσθη. καὶ τὴν φύσιν ἡμῶν τὴν εὐτελεῖ, τὴν πάντων ἀσυνετώτεραν, τὴν ἀγνώμονα καὶ ἠτιμωμένην, τῶν πάντων ἠνωτέραν πεποίηκε, καὶ ἐπὶ θρόνου δόξης ἐνίδρυσε, δόξης ἀποστίλβουσαν ἀθανάτου. τίς οὖν αὐτῷ τῷ Θεῷ καὶ λόγῳ προσεγένετο ἐντεῦθεν βλάβη, ὅτι βλασφημεῖν οὐκ ἐρυθριάς; τί δέ; βέλτιον ταῦτα ὁμολογεῖν, καὶ τοιοῦτον σέβεσθαι Θεόν, ἀγαθὸν καὶ φιλόανθρωπον, ὃς ἐντέλλεται δικαιοσύνην, ἐγκράτειαν ἐπιτάσσει, καθαρότητα νομοθετεῖ, ἐλεεῖν διδάσκει, πίστιν παρέχει, εἰρήνην κηρύσσει, αὐτοαλήθεια ὀνομάζεται καὶ ἔστιν, αὐτοαγάπη, αὐτοαγαθότης· τοῦτον βέλτιον σέβεσθαι ἢ τοὺς θεοὺς σου, τοὺς πολυπαθεῖς καὶ κακοὺς, τοὺς αἰσχροὺς καὶ τοῖς πράγμασι καὶ τοῖς ὀνόμασιν; οὐαὶ ὑμῖν, τῶν λίθων λιθωδέστεροι καὶ τῶν ἀλόγων ἀλογώτεροι, τῆς ἀπωλείας υἱοί, τοῦ σκότους κληρονόμοι· μακάριος δὲ ἐγὼ καὶ πάντες οἱ Χριστιανοί, Θεὸν ἔχοντες ἀγαθὸν καὶ φιλόανθρωπον. οἱ γὰρ αὐτῷ λατρεύοντες, κἂν ὀλίγον χρόνον ἐν τῷ νῦν βίῳ κακο-

he met the suffering of the Cross, presenting therein his two natures. For, as man, he was crucified ; but, as God, he darkened the sun, shook the earth, and raised from their graves many bodies that had fallen asleep. Again, as man, he died ; but, as God, after that he had harried hell, he rose again. Wherefore also the prophet cried, Hell is in bitterness at having met thee below : for it was put to bitter derision, supposing that it had received a mere man, but finding God, and being made suddenly empty and led captive. Therefore, as God, he rose again, and ascended into heaven, from whence he was never parted. And our nature, so worthless and senseless beyond everything, so graceless and dishonoured, hath he made higher than all things, and established it upon a throne of honour, with immortal honour shining round. What harm therefore came to God, the Word, that thou blasphemest without a blush ? Go to ! Better were it to make this confession, and to worship such a God, who is good and a lover of mankind, who commandeth righteousness, enjoineth continency, ordaineth chastity, teacheth mercy, giveth faith, preacheth peace ; who is called and is himself the very truth, the very love, the very goodness. Him were it not better to worship than thy gods of many evil passions, of shameful names and shameful lives ? Woe unto you that are more stony-hearted than the stones, and more senseless than the senseless, sons of perdition, inheritors of darkness ! But blessed am I, and all Christian folk, having a good God and a lover of mankind ! They that serve him, though, for a season in this life they endure evil,

Ioasaph
glorieth in
his Faith

παθήσωσιν, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἀθάνατον τῆς ἀνταποδό-
σεως καρπὸν τρυγήσουσιν ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῆς 293
ἀτελευτήτου καὶ θείας μακαριότητος.

XXXII

Ἔφη δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ Θεοδῶς· Ἴδου φανερόν
ἐστιν, ὅτι τὴν καθ' ἡμᾶς θρησκείαν πολλοὶ καὶ
μεγάλοι σοφοί, καὶ ἐξηγηταί, καὶ θαυμαστοὶ
τὴν ἀρετὴν καὶ ἐπιστήμην, ἐνομοθέτησαν, καὶ
πάντες οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς καὶ δυνάσται ὡς
καλὴν καὶ μηδὲν σφαλερόν ἔχουσαν ἐδέξαντο,
τὴν δὲ τῶν Γαλιλαίων ἄγροικοὶ τινες, πτωχοί
τε καὶ εὐτελεῖς ἐκήρυξαν ἄνδρες, καὶ αὐτοὶ
εὐαρίθμητοι καὶ μὴ τῶν δώδεκα τὸ μέτρον ὑπερ-
βαίνοντες. πῶς οὖν τῶν ὀλίγων, ἀσήμων τε καὶ
ἀγροίκων, τὸ κήρυγμα προτιμητέον τῆς τῶν
πολλῶν καὶ μεγάλων καὶ σοφία τοσαύτη λαμ-
ψάντων νομοθεσίας; τίς δὲ ἢ ἀπόδειξις τούτους
ἀληθεύειν, κἀκείνους ψεύδεσθαι;

Ἀὐθις οὖν ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱὸς ἀπεκρίνατο·
Τάχα, Θεοδῶ, ὄνος εἶ,¹ τὸ τοῦ λόγου, λύρας
Ps. lvi. 4 ἀκούων καὶ ἀσύνητος μένων, μᾶλλον δὲ ἀσπίς
βύων τὰ ὄτα τοῦ μὴ ἀκοῦσαι φωνῆς ἐπαδόντων.
Jer. xlii. 23 καλῶς οὖν ὁ προφήτης εἶπε περὶ σοῦ· εἰ ἀλλά-
ξεται Αἰθίοψ τὸ δέρμα αὐτοῦ καὶ πύργαις τὰ
ποικίλματα αὐτῆς, καὶ σὺ δυνήσῃ εὖ ποιῆσαι
μεμαθηκῶς κακία. μωρὲ καὶ τυφλέ, πῶς οὐκ
ἄγει σε εἰς αἴσθησιν ἢ τῆς ἀληθείας ἰσχύς; 294
τοῦτο γὰρ αὐτὸ τὸ παρὰ πολλῶν μὲν ἐπὶ σοφία
θαυμαζομένων ἐπαιεῖσθαι τὰ μαρὰ σου σεβύ-

¹ ὄνος λύρας ἤκουσε καὶ σάλπιγγος ὄς.

yet shall they reap the immortal harvest of recompense in the kingdom of unending and divine felicity.'

XXXII

THEUDAS said unto him, 'Behold, it is evident that our religion was instituted by many mighty wise men, and interpreters, marvellous in virtue and learning; and all the kings and rulers of the earth have received it as good and sure in every point. But that of the Galileans was preached by some country peasants, poor and common men, a mere handful, not exceeding twelve in number. How then should one prefer the preaching of these few obscure countrymen to the ordinance of the many that are mighty and brilliantly wise? What is the proof that your teachers be right and the others wrong?'

Again the king's son made answer, 'Belike, Theudas, thou art the ass of the proverb, that heard but heeded not the harp; or rather the adder that stoppeth her ears, that she may not hear the voice of the charmers. Well, therefore, spake the prophet concerning thee. If the Ethiopian can change his skin, or the leopard his spots, then mayest thou also do good, that hast been taught to do evil. Thou fool and blind, why doth not the force of truth bring thee to thy senses? The very fact that your foul idols are commended by many men of marvellous

Theudas
claimeth
the mighty
and wise
for his
supporters

Ioasaph
proveth in
this very
point the
might of
the Gospel,

σματα, παρὰ πολλῶν δὲ βασιλέων κρατύνεσθαι, τὸ δὲ κήρυγμα τοῦ Εὐαγγελίου παρ' ὀλίγων καὶ ἀσήμεων ἀνδρῶν κηρυχθῆναι, δεικνύει τῆς ἡμῶν θεοσεβείας τὴν ἰσχὺν καὶ τῶν ὑμετέρων πονηρῶν δογμάτων τὸ ἀσθενὲς καὶ ὀλέθριον· ὅτι τὰ μὲν ὑμέτερα, καὶ συνηγόρους ἔχοντα σοφοὺς καὶ ἀντιλήπτορας ἰσχυροὺς, ὅμως σβέννυται καὶ ἀσθενεῖ, τὰ δὲ τῆς θεοσεβείας, μηδεμίαν ἀνθρωπίνην κεκτημένα βοήθειαν, λάμπει τηλαυγέστερον ἡλίου καὶ τοῦ κόσμου κατέσχε τὰ πληρώματα. εἰ μὲν γὰρ παρὰ ῥητόρων τε καὶ φιλοσόφων ἐξετέθη, βασιλεῖς δὲ καὶ δυνάστας εἶχε συνεργούντας, εὖρες ἂν σὺ ὁ πονηρὸς εἶπειν ἀνθρωπίνης δυνάμεως τὸ πᾶν γεγενῆσθαι· νυνὶ δέ, ὁρῶν παρὰ ἀλιέων μὲν εὐτελῶν τὸ ἅγιον συντεθὲν Εὐαγγέλιον, παρὰ πάντων δὲ τυράννων διωχθέν, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο τὴν οἰκουμένην κατασχόν (εἰς πᾶσαν γὰρ τὴν γῆν ἐξῆλθεν ὁ φθόγγος 295 αὐτοῦ καὶ εἰς τὰ πέρατα τῆς οἰκουμένης τὰ ῥήματα αὐτοῦ), τί ἂν εἶποις, ἢ θείαν εἶναι καὶ ἄμαχον δύναμιν ἐπὶ σωτηρία τῶν ἀνθρώπων τὰ ἑαυτῆς βεβαιούσαν; τίνα δὲ ἀπόδειξιν ζητεῖς, ἀνόητε, τοῦ ψεύδεσθαι μὲν τοὺς σοὺς, ἀληθεύειν δὲ τοὺς ἡμετέρους, κρείττονα τῶν εἰρημένων; εἰ μὴ γὰρ λῆρος ἦν καὶ ψεῦδος πάντα τὰ σά, οὐκ ἂν, τοσαύτην ἔχοντα παρὰ ἀνθρώπων ἰσχύν, ἡλαττοῦτο καὶ ἐξῆσθένη. Ἐἶδον γάρ, φησί, τὸν ἀσεβῆ ὑπερυψούμενον καὶ ἐπαιρόμενον ὡς τὰς κέδρους τοῦ Λιβάνου· καὶ παρήλθον, καὶ ἰδοὺ οὐκ ἦν, καὶ ἐξήτησα αὐτόν, καὶ οὐχ εὐρέθη ὁ τόπος αὐτοῦ.

Περὶ ὑμῶν ταῦτα εἶρηκεν ὁ Προφήτης τῶν

wisdom, and established by kings, while the Gospel is preached by a few men of no mark, sheweth the might of our religion and the weakness and deadliness of your wicked doctrines. Because your side, despite its having wise advocates and mighty champions, is dying down, and waxing weak, whilst our religion, though possessed of no human help, shineth from afar brighter than the sun, and hath won the fulness of the world. If it had been set up by orators and philosophers, and had had kings for its succour, thou that art evil wouldst have found occasion to declare that it was wholly of human power. But now, seeing, as thou dost, that the holy Gospel, though composed but by common fishermen, and persecuted by every tyrant, hath after this won the whole world—for its sound hath gone out into all lands, and its words into the ends of the world—what canst thou say but that it is a divine and unconquerable power establishing its own cause for the salvation of mankind? But what proof seekest thou, O fool, that thy prophets are liars and ours true, better than the truths I have told thee? Except thy cause had been vain talk and falsehood, it could not, possessing such human support as it did, have suffered loss and decline. For he saith, “I have seen the ungodly in great power, and exalted like the cedars of Libanus: and I went by and lo, he was gone: and I sought him but his place could nowhere be found.”

that it
waxeth
great with-
out aid of
man

‘Concerning you, the defenders of idolatry, were

He pro-
claimeth

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

- ὑπασπιστῶν τῆς εἰδωλομανίας. μικρὸν γὰρ ὅσον ὅσον καὶ οὐ μὴ εὐρεθῆ ὁ τόπος ὑμῶν, ἀλλ', ὡς
- Ps. lxxviii. 2 ἐκλείπει καπνός, ἐκλείψετε, καὶ ὡς τήκεται κηρὸς ὑπὸ προσώπου πυρός. περὶ δὲ τῆς Εὐαγγελικῆς θεογνωσίας εἶπεν ὁ Κύριος· Ὁ οὐρανὸς καὶ ἡ γῆ παρελεύσονται, οἱ δὲ λόγοι μου οὐ μὴ παρέλθωσι. καί· Σὺ κατ' ἀρχαίς, Κύριε, φησὶν αὐθις ὁ ψαλμωδός, τὴν γῆν ἐθεμελίωσας, καὶ 296
- Ps. cii. 25 ἔργα τῶν χειρῶν σου εἰσιν οἱ οὐρανοί· αὐτοὶ ἀπολοῦνται· σὺ δὲ διαμένεις· καὶ πάντες ὥσει ἱμάτιον παλαιωθήσονται, καὶ ὥσεϊ περιβόλαιον ἐλίξεις αὐτοὺς καὶ ἀλλαγῆσονται, σὺ δὲ ὁ αὐτὸς εἶ, καὶ τὰ ἔτη σου οὐκ ἐκλείψουσι. καὶ οἱ μὲν θεῖοι κήρυκες τῆς τοῦ Χριστοῦ παρουσίας, οἱ
- Heb. i. 10 σοφοὶ τῆς οἰκουμένης ἄλιεῖς, οἱ πάντας ἐκκύσαντες τοῦ βυθοῦ τῆς ἀπάτης, οὓς ὁ εὐτελής σὺ, καὶ δούλος ὄντως τῆς ἁμαρτίας, ἐξευτελίξεις,
- Mark i. 17 ἔλαμψαν σημείοις καὶ τέρασι καὶ ποικίλαις δυνάμεσιν ὡς ἥλιος ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ, τυφλοῖς τὸ
- Acts v. 12 φῶς δωρούμενοι, κωφοῖς τὸ ἀκούειν, χωλοῖς τὸ περιπατεῖν, νεκροῖς τὸ ζῆν χαριζόμενοι. αἱ σκιαί γὰρ αὐτῶν μόναι πάντα τὰ πάθη τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐθερίπευον. δαίμονας, οὓς ὑμεῖς φοβείσθε ὡς θεούς, οὐ μόνον τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων ἀπήλανον σωμάτων, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτῆς ἐδίωκον τῆς οἰκουμένης, τῷ τοῦ σταυροῦ σημείῳ, δι' οὗ πᾶσαν μὲν ἠφάνισαν μαγείαν πᾶσαν δὲ φαρμακείαν ἀνεέργητον ἔδειξαν. καὶ ἐκεῖνοι μὲν, οὕτως τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην ἰασίμενοι ἀσθένειαν τῇ τοῦ Χριστοῦ δυνάμει καὶ τὴν κτίσιν πᾶσαν καινουργήσαντες, ὡς τῆς ἀληθείας κήρυκες θαυμάζονται παρὰ πάντων εἰκότως τῶν εὐ φρονούντων. τί δὲ ὁ

these words spoken by the prophet. For a very, the might of the preachers of the Gospel very little while and your place shall not be found : but, like as the smoke vanisheth, and like as wax melteth in face of the fire, so shall ye fail. But, as touching the divine wisdom of the Gospel, thus saith the Lord, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." And again the Psalmist saith, "Thou, Lord, in the beginning hast laid the foundation of the earth ; and the heavens are the work of thy hands. They shall perish, but thou endurest ; and they all shall wax old as doth a garment, and as a vesture shalt thou fold them up, and they shall be changed, but thou art the same, and thy years shall not fail !" And those divine preachers of the coming of Christ, those wise fishers of the world, whose nets drew all men from the depths of deceit, whom thou, in thy vileness and bondage to sin, dost vilify, did by signs and wonders and manifold powers shine as the sun in the world, giving sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, motion to the lame, and life to the dead. Their shadows alone healed all the ailments of men. The devils, whom ye dread as gods, they not only cast forth from men's bodies, but even drave out of the world itself by the sign of the cross, whereby they destroyed all sorcery, and rendered witchcraft powerless. And these men, by curing every disease of man by the power of Christ, and renewing all creation, are rightly admired as preachers of truth by all men of sound mind. But what hast thou thyself to say of thy wise

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

Ep. 1 Cor. i. αὐτὸς ἔχεις εἰπεῖν περὶ τῶν σοφῶν σου καὶ 297
17-29

ρήτόρων, ὧν ἐμώρανεν ὁ Θεὸς τὴν σοφίαν, τῶν
συνηγόρων τοῦ διαβόλου; τί μνήμης ἄξιον κατέ-
λιπον τῷ βίῳ; εἶπέ. τί δ' ἂν εἴποις περὶ αὐτῶν,
ἢ ἀλογίαν καὶ αἰσχρογόητα, καὶ τέχνην ματαίαν,
τῇ καλλιπερία τῶν λόγων τὸν βόρβορον συγκα-
λύπτουσαν τῆς δυσώδους αὐτῶν θρησκείας;

Ἄλλὰ καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν ποιητῶν ὅσοι μικρὸν
τι δεδύηνται τῆς πολλῆς ἀνανεῦσαι μανίας,
εἶπον τὸ ἀληθέστερον, ὅτι οἱ λεγόμενοι θεοὶ
ἄνθρωποι ἦσαν, καί, διὰ τό τινας μὲν αὐτῶν
ἄρξαι χωρῶν τε καὶ πόλεων, τινὰς δὲ ἄλλο τι
οὐδαμινὸν κατὰ τὸν βίον ποιῆσαι, πλανηθέντας
τοὺς ἀνθρώπους θεοὺς αὐτοὺς καλέσαι. καταρχὰς
μὲν γὰρ ὁ Σερουχ ἐκεῖνος ἰστόρηται τὰ τῶν 298
ἀγαλμάτων ἐξευρεῖν. τοὺς γὰρ ἐν τοῖς πύλαι
χρόνοις ἢ ἀνδρείας ἢ φιλίας, ἢ τινος ἑτέρας
ἀνδραγαθίας ἔργον μνήμης ἄξιον ἐπιδειξαμένους
ἀνδριῶσι λέγεται καὶ στήλαις τιμῆσαι. οἱ δὲ
μετὰ ταῦτα τὴν τῶν προγόνων ἀγνοήσαντες
γνώμην, καὶ ὅτι, μνήμης ἕνεκα μόνον, τοῖς ἐπαι-
νετόν τι ποιήσασιν ἀνδριῶντας καὶ στήλας ἀνέ-
στησαν, κατὰ μικρὸν πλανώμενοι τῇ τοῦ ἄρχε-
κίκου δαίμονος ἐνεργείᾳ, ὡς ἀθανάτοις θεοῖς τοῖς
ὁμοιοπαθέσι καὶ φθαρτοῖς ἀνθρώποις προσετέ-
θησαν, καὶ θυσίας αὐτοῖς καὶ σπονδὰς ἐπενοή-
σαντο, τῶν δαιμόνων δηλοῦντι τοῖς ξυνοῖς ἐνοι-
κησάντων, καὶ πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς τὴν τιμὴν καὶ
τὰς θυσίας μεθελκυσάντων. ἐκεῖνοι τοῖνυν τοὺς
μὴ δοκιμάζοντας τὸν Θεὸν ἔχειν ἐν ἐπιγνώσει
πίθουσι θεοὺς αὐτοὺς ἡγεῖσθαι, δυοῖν χάριν

Eustathius
in Hexaem.
p. 56

men and orators, whose wisdom God hath made foolish, the advocates of the devil? What worthy memorial have they bequeathed to the world? Tell me. And what canst thou tell of them but unreason and shamefulness, and vain craft that with glosing words concealeth the mire of their unsavoury worship?

‘Moreover such of your poets as have been able to soar a little above this great madness have said, with more truth, that they, which are called gods, were men; and because certain of them had been rulers of regions and cities, and others had done something of no great account in their lifetime, men were so deceived as to call them gods. It standeth on record that the man Seruch¹ was the first to bring in the use of images. For it is said that in the old times he honoured those who had achieved some memorable deed of courage, friendship, or any other such virtue with statues and pillars. But after generations forgot the intention of their ancestors: and, whereas it was only for remembrance sake that they had set up statues and pillars to the doers of noble deeds, now they were, little by little, led astray through the working of the prince of evil, the devil, and treated as immortal gods men of like passions and corruptible as themselves and further devised sacrifices and drink-offerings for them,—the devils, thou mayest know, taking up their abode in these images and diverting to themselves these honours and sacrifices. Accordingly these devils persuade men, who refuse to have God in their knowledge, to consider them as gods for two reasons: first,

He showeth
the origin
of idolatry

¹ Serug, Gen. xi. 20; Luke iii. 35.

ἴν' αὐτοὶ μὲν τῇ προσηγορίᾳ δοξάζονται ταύτη
 (ἦδονται γάρ, ἅτε πλήρεις ἀλαζονείας ὄντες,
 ὡς θεοὶ τιμᾶσθαι), αὐτοὺς δὲ οὓς ἠπατήκασιν
 Mat. xxv. 41 εἰς τὸ ἠτοιμασμένον αὐτοῖς ἄσβεστον ἐλκύσωσι
 πῦρ. ὅθεν πᾶσαν αὐτοὺς ἐδίδαξαν παρανομίαν
 καὶ αἰσχρότητα, ὡς ἄπαξ ὑποταγέντας τῇ
 ἐκείνων ἀπάτῃ. ἐπὶ τούτου οὖν τὸν κολοφῶνα
 τῶν κακῶν ἐλθόντες οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ἐσκοτισμένοι
 ὄντες, ἕκαστος τοῦ ἰδίου πάθους καὶ τῆς ἰδίας
 ἐπιθυμίας ἔστησε στήλην, καὶ θεὸν ὠνόμασε, 299
 βδελυκτοὶ τῆς πλάνης, βδελυκτότεροι τῆς ἀτο-
 πίας τῶν προσκυνουμένων γενόμενοι, ἕως ἐλθῶν
 Luke i. 78 ὁ Κύριος διὰ σπλάγχνα ἐλέους αὐτοῦ ἐλυτρώ-
 σατο ἡμᾶς τοὺς πιστεύοντας αὐτῷ τῆς πονηρᾶς
 ταύτης καὶ ὀλεθρίου πλάνης, καὶ ἐδίδαξε τὴν
 Cp. Acts iv. 12 ἀληθῆ θεογνωσίαν. οὐκ ἔστι γὰρ σωτηρία, εἰ
 μὴ ἐν αὐτῷ, καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλος θεὸς οὔτε ἐν
 οὐρανῷ, οὔτε ἐπὶ γῆς, εἰ μὴ αὐτὸς ὁ μόνος ὁ τοῦ
 Heb. i. 3 παντὸς ποιητῆς, ὁ πάντα φέρων τῷ ῥήματι τῆς
 Ps. xxxiii. 6 δυνάμεως αὐτοῦ. Ἐγὼ λόγῳ γάρ, φησί, Κυρίου
 οἱ οὐρανοὶ ἐστερεώθησαν, καὶ τῷ πνεύματι τοῦ
 στόματος αὐτοῦ πᾶσα ἡ δύναμις αὐτῶν· καί,
 John i. 3 πάντα δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, καὶ χωρὶς αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο
 οὐδὲ ἐν ὃ γέγοιεν.

Ὁ δὲ Θεοδᾶς, τούτων ἀκούσας τῶν ῥημάτων,
 καὶ ὅτι πλήρης ὁ λόγος θεοειδύκτου σοφίας ἐτύγ-
 χανεν, οἷα βροντῆς ἤχῳ καταπλαγείς, ἀφωνία
 συνείχετο. ὁψὲ δὲ καὶ μόλις εἰς αἴσθησιν ἐλθὼν
 τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀθλιότητος (ἦψατο γὰρ τῶν ἐσκοτι-
 σμένων ὀφθαλμῶν τῆς καρδίας αὐτοῦ ὁ σωτήριος
 λόγος, καὶ πολὺς τῶν προτέρων αὐτοῦ εἰσῆμι
 μετάμελος), καὶ τῆς τῶν εἰδώλων πλάνης κατα-

that they may be glorified by this title (for they are puffed up with arrogance, and delight to be honoured as gods) next, that they may drag their poor dupes into the unquenchable fire prepared for themselves. Hence they teach men all iniquity and filthiness, seeing that they have once subjected themselves to their deceit. So when men had arrived at this pinnacle of evil, they, being darkened, set up every man an idol of his own vice and his own lust, and call it a god. They were abominable in their error, more abominable in the absurdity of the objects that they chose to worship, until the Lord came, and of his tender mercy redeemed us that trust in him from this wicked and deadly error, and taught men the true knowledge of God. For there is no salvation except in him, and there is none other God, neither in heaven, nor in earth, except him only, the Maker of all, who moveth all things by the word of his power: for he saith, "By the word of the Lord were the heavens made stedfast, and all the power of them by the breath of his mouth," and, "All things were made by him, and without him was not anything made that was made."

How men
came to
worship
devils as
gods

When Theudas had heard these sayings, and seen that the word was full of divine wisdom, like one thunder-struck, he was smitten dumb. Now late in time, and with difficulty, came he to understand his own misery, for the word of salvation had touched the darkened vision of his heart, and there fell upon him deep remorse for his past sins. He renounced the error of his idols, and ran towards the light of godli-

Theudas is
convicted
of error and
acknow-
ledgeth
defeat

γνούς, τῷ φέγγει τῆς εὐσεβείας προσέδραμε. καὶ τὸ ἀπ' ἐκείνου οὕτω τῆς μοχθηρᾶς ἀγωγῆς ἀπέστη καὶ τοσοῦτον ἑαυτὸν τοῖς ἀτίμοις ἐξεπολέμωσε πάθεισι καὶ μαγείαις, ὅσην ἄρα πρὸ τούτου τὴν πρὸς αὐτὰ φιλίαν ἐσπείσατο. τότε μὲν γὰρ ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ συνεδρίου ἐστῶς, τοῦ βασιλέως προκαθεζομένου, μεγάλη τῇ φωνῇ ἐβόησεν. Ἄληθῶς, 300

Rom. viii. 9,
11

ὦ βασιλεῦ, πνεῦμα Θεοῦ οἰκεῖ ἐν τῷ νίῳ σου ἄληθῶς ἠττήμεθα, καὶ οὐδεμίαν ἔτι ἀπολογίαὶν ἔχομεν, οὔτε ἀντοφθαλμῆσαι πρὸς τὰ παρ' αὐτοῦ λεγόμενα ἰσχύομεν. μέγας οὖν τῷ ὄντι ὁ τῶν Χριστιανῶν Θεός, μεγάλη ἡ πίστις αὐτῶν, μεγάλα τὰ μυστήρια.

Ἐπιστραφεῖς δὲ πρὸς τὸν υἱὸν ἔφη τοῦ βασιλέως· Λέγε μοι τοίνυν, ὦ πεφωτισμένε τὴν ψυχὴν· δέχεταιί με ὁ Χριστός, εἰ, ἐκ τῶν πονηρῶν μου πράξεων ἀποστῆς, ἐπιστρέψω πρὸς αὐτόν; Ναί, φησὶν ὁ τῆς ἀληθείας κήρυξ, ναί, δέχεται καὶ σὲ καὶ πάντας τοὺς εἰς αὐτὸν ἐπιστρέφοντας. δέχεται δὲ οὐχ ἀπλῶς, ἀλλ', ὡς νίῳ ἀπὸ μακρᾶς ἐπίδημῆσαντι χώρας, προσυπαντᾷ τῷ ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ τῶν ἀνομιῶν ἐπιστρέφοντι· καὶ τοῦτον περιλαβὼν κατασπάζεται, καὶ τὸ τῆς ἁμαρτίας αἴσχος περιελὼν αὐτίκα ἰμάτιον περιτίθησι σωτηρίου, καὶ στολὴν λαμπροτάτης περιβαλὼν δόξης, μυστικὴν ταῖς ἄνω δυνάμεσιν ἐπιτελεῖ εὐφροσύνην, τὴν ἐπιστροφὴν ἐορτάζων τοῦ ἀπολωλότος προβάτου. αὐτὸς γὰρ ἔφη ὁ Κύριος

Luke xv.
50 ff.

Luke xv. 4

Luke xv. 7

Luke v. 32

ness, and from henceforth departed from his miserable life, and made himself as bitter an enemy of vile affections and sorceries as he before had pledged himself their devoted friend, For at this season he stood up in the midst of the assembly,¹ and cried with a loud voice, saying, 'Verily, O king, the Spirit of God dwelleth in thy son. Verily, we are defeated, and have no further apology, and have no strength to face the words that he hath uttered. Mighty therefore, in sooth, is the God of the Christians: mighty is their faith: mighty are their mysteries.'

Then he turned him round toward the king's son and said, 'Tell me now, thou man, whose soul is enlightened, will Christ accept me, if I forsake my evil deeds and turn to him?' 'Yea,' said that preacher of truth; 'Yea, he receiveth thee and all that turn to him. And he not only receiveth thee, but he goeth out to meet thee returning out of the way of iniquity, as though it were a son returning from a far country. And he falleth on his neck and kisseth him, and he strippeth him of the shameful robe of sin, and putteth on him a cloak of brightest glory, making mystic gladness for the powers on high, keeping feast for the return of the lost sheep. The Lord himself saith, "There is exceeding great joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth": and again, "I am not come to call the righteous but

Theudas
asketh if
he may yet
obtain
pardon

¹ This reference to an assembly suggests a variant version of this episode: for above (p. 477) Theudas is closeted with Ioasaph and the king.

Ez. xxxiii,
11 ff.

νοϊαν. φησὶ δὲ καὶ διὰ τοῦ προφήτου· Ζῶ ἐγώ,
λέγει Κύριος· οὐ βούλομαι τὸν θάνατον τοῦ 301
ἁμαρτωλοῦ καὶ ἀσεβοῦς, ὡς τὸ ἐπιστρέψαι ἀπὸ
τῆς ὁδοῦ αὐτοῦ καὶ ζῆν αὐτόν· ἀποστροφῆ ἀπο-
στρέψατε ἀπὸ τῆς ὁδοῦ ὑμῶν τῆς πονηρᾶς· καὶ
ἵνατί ἀποθνήσκετε, οἶκος Ἰσραὴλ; ἀνομία γὰρ
ἀνόμου οὐ μὴ κακώσῃ αὐτόν· ἐν ἧ ἂν ἡμέρα ἀπο-
στρέψῃ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀνομίας αὐτοῦ καὶ ποιήσῃ δικαιο-
σύνην, καὶ ἐν προστάγματι ζωῆς διαπορεύσῃται,
ζωῆ ζήσεται καὶ οὐ μὴ ἀποθάνῃ· πᾶσαι αἱ
ἁμαρτίαι αὐτοῦ ἕς ἡμαρτεν οὐ μὴ μνησθῶσιν·
ὅτι κρῖμα δικαιοσύνης ἐποίησεν, ἐν αὐτῇ ζήσεται.

Is. i. 16-18

καὶ αὐθις, Λούσασθε, δι' ἑτέρου βοᾶ προφήτου,
καθαροὶ γένεσθε, ἀφέλετε τὰς πονηρίας ἀπὸ τῶν
ψυχῶν ὑμῶν ἀπέναντι τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν μου· παύ-
σασθε ἀπὸ τῶν πονηριῶν ὑμῶν· μάθετε καλὸν
ποιεῖν· καὶ δεῦτε καὶ διαλεχθῶμεν· καὶ ἂν ὧσιν
αἱ ἁμαρτίαι ὑμῶν ὡς φοινικῶν, ὡς χιόνα λευκανῶ,
ἂν δὲ ὧσιν ὡς κόκκινον, ὡσεὶ ἔριον λευκανῶ.
τοιούτων οὖν προκειμένων ἐπαγγελιῶν παρὰ τοῦ
Θεοῦ τοῖς ἐπιστρέφουσι, μὴ μέλλε, ὦ ἄνθρωπε,
μηδὲ ἀναβιάλλον· ἀλλὰ πρόσελθε πρὸς Χριστὸν
τὸν φιλόανθρωπον Θεὸν ἡμῶν, καὶ φωτίσθητι, καὶ

Pa. xxxiv. 5

τὸ πρόσωπόν σου οὐ μὴ καταίσχυνηθῇ. ἅμα γὰρ
τῷ καταδύναί σε τῇ κολυμβήθρα τοῦ θείου βαπ-
τίσματος, ὅλον τὸ αἶσχος τοῦ παλαιοῦ ἀνθρώπου
καὶ ὅλος ὁ φόρτος τῶν πολλῶν ἁμαρτημάτων
ἐνθάπτεται τῷ ὕδατι καὶ εἰς τὸ μὴ ὄν χωρεῖ, νέος
δὲ σὺ ἐκεῖθεν καὶ παντὸς ῥύπου καθαρὸς ἀνέρχῃ, 302
μηδένα σπίλον ἢ ῥυτίδα ἁμαρτίας ἐπιφερόμενος,
καὶ λοιπὸν ἐπὶ σοί ἐστι τὸ διαφυλάξαι ἑαυτῷ

Greg. Naz.
Orat. xl
p. 638

sinner to repentance." And he saith also by the prophet, "As I live, saith the Lord, I have no pleasure in the death of the sinner, and the ungodly, but that he should turn from his way and live. Turn ye, turn ye from your evil way. And why will ye die, O house of Israel?" For the wickedness of the wicked shall not hurt him in the day that he turneth from his wickedness, if he do righteousness and walk in the statutes of life, he shall surely live; he shall not die. None of his sins which he hath committed shall be remembered against him. Because he hath done the decree of righteousness, he shall live thereby. And again he crieth by the mouth of another prophet, "Wash you, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil: learn to do well. Come now, and let us reason together: though your sins be as scarlet, I will make them white as snow; though they be red like crimson, I will make them white as wool." Such therefore being the promises made by God to them that turn to him, tarry not, O thou man, nor make delay: but draw nigh to Christ, our loving God, and be enlightened, and thy face shall not be ashamed. For as soon as thou goest down into the laver of Holy Baptism, all the defilement of the old man, and all the burden of thy many sins, is buried in the water, and passeth into nothingness, and thou comest up from thence a new man, pure from all pollution, with no spot or wrinkle of sin upon thee; and thenceforward it is in thy power

Ioasaph
showeth
him fair
hopes

Luke i. 78

τὴν ἐκεῖθ' ἐν σοὶ προσγινομένην κάθαρσιν διὰ σπλάγγνα ἐλέους Θεοῦ ἡμῶν.

Cp. Acts.
xix. 19

Ὁ μὲν οὖν Θεοδῶς, τούτοις κατηχηθεὶς τοῖς ῥήμασιν, ἔξεισιν εὐθέως, καὶ τὸ πονηρὸν ἐκεῖνο καταλαβὼν ἄντρον, καὶ τὰς ἑαυτοῦ λαβὼν μαγικὰς βίβλους, ὡς κακίας πάσης ἀπαρχάς, ὡς ὀργίων δαιμονικῶν θησαυρούς, πυρὶ κατέκαυσεν. αὐτὸς δὲ τὸ σπήλαιον καταλαμβάνει τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἀνδρὸς ἐκείνου, πρὸς ὃν καὶ ὁ Ναχωρ ἀπεληλύθει, καὶ τὰ κατ' αὐτὸν διηγείται πάντα, κόνιν μὲν ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς καταχεάμενος, βαρεῖς τε ἀναφέρων στεναγμοὺς καὶ λούων τοῖς δάκρυσιν ἑαυτόν, καθεξῆς δὲ τῷ γέροντι τὰς μυστὰς αὐτοῦ διηγούμενος πραξεις. ἐκεῖνος δέ, περὶ τὸ σῶσαι ψυχὴν καὶ τῆς τοῦ δολίου δράκοντος ἐξαρπάσαι φάρυγγος εὐτεχνότατος ὢν, κατεπάδει αὐτὸν ῥήμασι σωτηρίοις, ἐγγυᾶται τὴν ἄφεσιν, ἴλεων ὑπισχνεῖται τὸν δικαστὴν. εἶτα κατηχήσας καὶ νηστεύειν ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἐντειλόμενος ἡμέρας, τῷ θεῷ καθαίρει βαπτίσματι. καὶ ἦν ὁ ἄνθρωπος μεταιοῦν γιησίως πάσας αὐτοῦ τὰς ἡμέρας, ἐφ' οἷς ἐπλημμέλησε, δάκρυσί τε καὶ στεναγμοῖς τὸν Θεὸν ἐξιλεούμενος.

XXXIII

Ὁ δὲ γε βασιλεύς, τούτων οὕτως ἀποβάντων, πάντοθεν ἐξαπορηθεὶς, δῆλος ἦν ἰσχυρῶς ἀνιῶμενος καὶ πολὺν τὸν σάλον φέρων ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ. συγκαλέσας δὲ αὐθις ὅσοι τῆς συγκλήτου βουλήσ ἐτύγχανον, ἐσκέπετο τί λοιπὸν τῷ ἰδίῳ ποιή- 303

ever to keep for thyself the purity that thou gainest hereby through the tender mercy of our God.'

When Theudas had been thus instructed, he went out immediately and gat him to his evil den, and took his magical books, and, because they were the beginnings of all evil, and the store-houses of devilish mysteries, burnt them with fire. And he betook himself to the cave of that same holy man, to whom Naehor also had resorted, and told him that which had befallen him, casting dust upon his head, and groaning deeply, and watering himself with his tears, and telling the aged man the full tale of his loathly deeds. He, well skilled in the saving of a soul and the snatching it from the jaw of the wily serpent, charmed away his sorrow with words of salvation, and pledged him forgiveness and promised him a merciful Judge. Then, after he had instructed and charged him to fast many days, he cleansed him in Holy Baptism. And all the days of his life Theudas heartily repented him of his misdeeds, with tears and sighs seeking the favour of God.

Theudas
burneth his
magic books
and is
baptized

XXXIII

As for the king, when things fortun'd thus, he was completely bewildered, and plainly showed his sore vexation and tumult of soul. So again he called all his senators together, and considered what means were still his to deal with his son. Many men put

The king
debateth
again over
the prince

σειεν υἱῷ. πολλὰς δὲ βουλὰς τῶν πολλῶν ὑποθεμένων, ὁ ἄνωτέρω μνημονευθεὶς Ἀραχῆς ἐκεῖνος, ἐπιφανέστερος τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καὶ πρῶτος τῆς βουλῆς ὑπάρχων, ἔφη τῷ βασιλεῖ· Τί ἔδει, βασιλεῦ, ποιῆσαι τῷ υἱῷ σου καὶ οὐ πεποιθήκαμεν, τοῦ πείσαι αὐτὸν τοῖς ἡμετέροις ἔπαισι δόγμασι καὶ τοῖς θεοῖς ἡμῶν λατρεύειν; ἀλλ', ὡς ὄρω, ἀνηνύτοις ἐπιχειροῦμεν· ἐκ φύσεως γὰρ αὐτῷ, ἢ τῆς τύχης ἴσως, τὸ φιλόνηκόν τε καὶ ἀμειλικτον. εἰ μὲν οὖν βασάνοις αὐτὸν ἐκδοῦναι θελήσειας καὶ τιμωρίαις, σὺ τε πολέμιος ἔση τῆς φύσεως καὶ οὐ πατήρ ἐτι κληθήσῃ, κἀκεῖνον ζημιωθήσῃ ἐτοιμῶς ἔχοντα ὑπὲρ Χριστοῦ ὑποθανεῖν. λείπεται γοῦν τοῦτο μόνον ποιῆσαι· διελεῖν αὐτῷ τὴν βασιλείαν, καὶ εἰς τὸ ἐπιβάλλον αὐτῷ μέρος βασιλεύειν ἐπιτρέψαι. καί, εἰ μὲν ἢ τῶν πραγμάτων φύσις καὶ ἢ μέριμνα τῶν βιωτικῶν ἐκλύσωσιν αὐτὸν τὸν ἡμέτερον ἀσπίσασθαι σκοπὸν τε καὶ βίον, ἔσται ἡμῖν κατὰ σκοπὸν τὸ πρᾶγμα· τὰ γὰρ ἰσχυρῶς βεβαιωθέντα τῇ ψυχῇ ἔθῃ δυσεξάλειπτά εἰσι καὶ πειθοῖ μᾶλλον ἢ βίᾳ μεταβάλλεται. εἰ δὲ τῇ θρησκείᾳ παραμενεῖ τῶν Χριστιανῶν, αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτο, τὸ μὴ ζημιωθῆναί σε τὸν υἱόν, ἔσται σοι τῆς ἀθυμίας ποσῶς παραμύθιον. ταῦτα τοῦ Ἀραχῆ εἰπόντος, πάντες συνεμαρτύρουν ἀποδεχόμενοι τὴν γνώμην. συντίθεται τοῖνυν καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς οὕτω ταῦτα διατεθῆναι.

Καὶ δὴ προσκαλεσόμενος ἔωθεν ἔφη τῷ υἱῷ· Οὗτός μοι τελευταῖος ἤδη πρὸς σὲ λόγος, υἱέ· 304 οὐπερ εἰ μὴ εὐθύς κατήκοος γένη καὶ κἂν ἐν τούτῳ τὴν ἐμὴν θεραπείσῃς καρδίαν, οὐκ ἔτι σου, εὐ ἴσθι, φείσομαι. τοῦ δὲ υἱοῦ πυθομένου τίς ἢ

forward many counsels, but that Araches, of whom we have spoken, the most famous in his office, and first of his counsellors, spake unto the king, saying, 'What was there to be done with thy son, O king, that we have not done, to induce him to follow our doctrines and serve our gods? But, as I pereeve, we aim at the impossible. By nature, or, it may be, by chance, he is contentious and implacable. Now, if it be thy purpose to deliver him to torture and punishment, thou shalt do contrary to nature, and be no more called a father; and thou shalt lose thy son, willing, as he is, to lay down his life for Christ his sake. This, then, alone remaineth: to divide thy kingdom with him, and entrust him with the dominion of that part which falleth to his lot; and if the course of events, and the care of the business of life, draw him to embrace our aim and way, then the thing shall be according to our purpose; for habits, firmly established in the soul, are difficult to obliterate, and yield quicker to persuasion than to violence. But if he shall continue in the Christian religion, yet shall it be some solace to thee in thy distress, that thou hast not lost thy son.' Thus spake Araches, and all bare witness that they welcomed his proposal. Therefore also the king agreed that this matter should thus be settled.

So at day-break he called his son, and said unto him, 'This is now my latest word with thee, my son. Unless thou be obedient thereto, and in this way heal my heart, know thou well, that I shall no longer spare thee.' When his son enquired the

He adopt-
eth the
counsel of
Araches

τοῦ λόγου δύναμις, Ἐπίπερ, φησί, πολλὰ μο-
γήσας, ἀνένδοτόν σε πρὸς πάντα εὖρον τοῦ πει-
σθῆναί μου τοῖς λόγοις, δεῦρο δὴ λοιπόν, τὴν
βασιλείαν διελὼν, ἀνὰ μέρος εἶναί σε καὶ βασι-
λεύειν ποιήσω· καὶ ἔσται σοι λοιπὸν ἐπ' ἀδείας
ἦν ἂν ποθῆς ἰεναὶ ὁδόν. γνοῦσα δὲ ἡ θεία ψυχὴ
ἐκείνη καὶ τοῦτο ἐπ' ὀλίσθῳ τῆς αὐτοῦ προαι-
ρέσεως προβαλεῖν τὸν βασιλέα, ὅμως ἐπακούσαι
συνεῖδεν, ἵνα, τὰς αὐτοῦ διαδρὰς χεῖρας, τὴν
ἐπιθυμουμένην αὐτῷ πορεύσῃται ὁδόν. ὑπο-
λαβὼν οὖν, τῷ βασιλεῖ ἔφη· Ἐγὼ μὲν ἐπόθουν
τὸν θεῖον ἐκείνον ζητῆσαι ἄνδρα, τὸν ὑποδείξαντά
μοι τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς σωτηρίας, καὶ πᾶσι χαίρειν
εἰπόντα μετ' αὐτοῦ τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς ζωῆς μου
διανύσαι· ἄλλ' ἐπεὶ με, πάτερ, οὐ συγχωρεῖς τὰ
καταθίμια πράττειν, πείθομαί σοι ἐν τούτῳ. ἐν
οἷς γὰρ οὐ πρόκειται προφανῆς ἀπόλεια καὶ
Θεοῦ ἄλλοτριώσεις, καλὸν τῷ πατρὶ πείθεσθαι.

Χαράς οὖν ὅτι πλείστης ὁ βασιλεὺς πλησθεὶς
διαίρει μὲν τὴν ὑποτελῆ αὐτῷ χώραν πᾶσαν εἰς
δύο, χειροτονεῖ δὲ τὸν υἱὸν βασιλέα, κοσμεῖ τῷ
διαδηματι, καὶ πίσση τοῦτον βασιλικῇ καταλαμ-
πρύνας δόξῃ εἰς τὴν ἀφορισθείσαν αὐτῷ ἐκπέμπει
βασιλείαν μετὰ λαμπρᾶς δορυφορίας. τοῖς ἄρ-
χουσι δὲ καὶ ἡγεμόσι, στρατηγοῖς τε καὶ σατρί-
παις κελεύει, παντὶ τῷ βουλομένῳ, ἀπελθεῖν
μετὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ καὶ βασιλέως. καὶ πόλιν
τινὰ μεγάλην καὶ πολυάνθρωπον ἀφορίζει αὐτοῦ 305
τῇ βασιλείᾳ, καὶ πάντα δίδωσι τὰ πρέποντα
βασιλευσίν. τότε δὴ τότε τὴν ἐξουσίαν παρα-
λαβὼν ὁ Ἰωάσαφ τῆς βασιλείας, ἠνίκα τὴν πό-
λιν κατέλαβεν ἔνθα τὰ τῆς βασιλείας ἠντρέπιστο

meaning of his word, he said, ' Since, after all my labours, I find thee in all points unyielding to the persuasion of my words, come now; I will divide with thee my kingdom, and make thee king over the half-part thereof; and thou shalt be free, from now, to go whatsoever way thou wilt without fear.' He, though his saintly soul perceived that the king was casting yet another snare to trip his purpose, resolved to obey, in order that he might escape his hands, and take the journey that he desired. So he answered and said, ' I have indeed been longing to go in quest of that man of God that pointed out to me the way of salvation, and, bidding farewell to everything, to pass the rest of my life in his company. But, father, since thou sufferest me not to fulfil my heart's desire, I will obey thee herein: for where there is no clear danger of perdition and estrangement from God, it is right to obey one's father.'

The king was filled with exceeding great joy, and divided all the country under his sovereignty into two parts, and appointed his son king, and adorned him with the diadem, and arrayed him in all the splendour of kingship, and sent him forth with a magnificent body-guard into the kingdom set apart for him. And he bade his rulers and governors and satraps, every one that would, to depart together with his son the king. And he set apart a mighty and populous city for his kingdom, and gave him everything that befitted a king. Thus then did Ioasaph receive the power of kingship; and when he had reached that city, where royal state had been

and divideth his realm with Ioasaph

αὐτῷ, τὸ τοῦ δεσποτικοῦ μὲν πάθους σημεῖον, τὸν σεβάσμιον σταυρὸν τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἐκάστῳ ἐφίστησι τῆς πόλεως πύργῳ· τοὺς δὲ εἰδωλικούς ναοὺς καὶ βωμοὺς περιστάς ἐπολιόρκει, κατέσειεν ἀνώρυττε τὸ ἔδαφος, ἐξεκάλυπτε τοὺς θεμελίου, μηδὲν λείψανον τῆς ἀσεβείας καταλιπών.

Κατὰ δὲ μέσης τῆς πόλεως ναὸν μέγαν τε καὶ περικαλλῆ τῷ Δεσπότη ἀνεγείρει Χριστῷ. καὶ κελεύει τὸ πλῆθος ἐκεῖ συνεχῆς ἐπιχωριάζοντας προσύγειν τῷ Θεῷ τὸ σέβας διὰ τῆς τοῦ σταυροῦ προσκυνήσεως, εἰς μέσον πρὸ πάντων αὐτὸς παρελθὼν καὶ ἐκτενεστάτῃ διδούς ἑαυτὸν δεήσει. πάντα δὲ τοὺς ὑπὸ τὴν αὐτοῦ χεῖρα γειομένους ἐνουθέτει, παρεκάλει, πάντα ἐποίει τοῦ ἀποσπάσαι τῆς δεισιδαίμονος πλάνης καὶ τῷ Χριστῷ οικειῶσαι· τὴν ἀπίτην δὲ ὑπεδείκνυ τῆς εἰδωλομανίας καὶ τὸ κήρυγμα κατήγγελλε τοῦ Εὐαγγελίου, τὰ περὶ τῆς τοῦ Θεοῦ Λόγου διεξῆει συγκαταβάσεως, τὰ θαυμάσια ἐκήρυττε τῆς αὐτοῦ παρουσίας, τὸ πάθος ἐγνώριζε τοῦ σταυροῦ δι' οὗ σεσώσμεθα, τὴν τῆς ἀναστάσεως δύναμιν καὶ τὴν πρὸς οὐρανοὺς ἄνοδον, τὴν φοβερὰν ἐπὶ τούτοις διήγγελλεν ἡμέραν τῆς φρικτῆς αὐτοῦ δευτέρας παρουσίας, τὰ τε ἀποκείμενα τοῖς πιστοῖς ἀγαθὰ καὶ τὰ ἐκδεχόμενα τοὺς ἁμαρτωλοὺς κολαστήρια. ταῦτα πάντα ἦθει χρηστῷ καὶ μελιχίοις διεξῆει ῥήμασιν· οὐ τοσοῦτον γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄγκου τῆς ἐξουσίας καὶ τῆς βασιλικῆς μεγαλοπρεπείας ἤθελεν αἰδέσιμος εἶναι καὶ φοβερός, ὅσον ἀπὸ τῆς ταπεινοφροσύνης καὶ πραότητος· ὃ καὶ μᾶλλον εἶλκε πάντα πρὸς ἑαυτὸν, τῷ εἶναι τοῖς ἔργοις μὲν θαυμάσιος, ἐπιεικῆς δὲ καὶ

Cp. De fide
orth. Bk.
IV., Ch. II.

prepared for him, on every tower of his city he set up the sign of his Lord's passion, the venerable Cross of Christ. And in person he besieged the idolatrous temples and altars, and razed them to the ground, and uncovered their foundations, leaving no trace of their ungodliness.

And in the middle of the city he appeared for Christ, his Lord, a temple mighty and passing fair, and he bade the people there often to resort thither, and offer their worship to God by the veneration of the Cross, himself standing in the midst in the presence of all, and earnestly giving himself unto prayer. And as many as were under his hand he admonished and exhorted, and did everything to tear them away from superstitious error, and to unite them to Christ; and he pointed out the deceits of idolatry, and proclaimed the preaching of the Gospel, and recounted the things concerning the condescension of God, the Word, and preached the marvels of his coming, and made known his sufferings on the Cross whereby we were saved, and the power of his Resurrection, and his Ascension into heaven. Moreover he declared the terrible day of his dreadful second coming, and the bliss laid up for the righteous, and the punishments awaiting sinners. All these truths he expounded with kindly mien and gentle words. For he was not minded to be revered and feared for the grandeur of his power and kingly magnificence, but rather for his humility and meekness. Hereby also he more easily drew all men unto himself, being verily marvellous in his acts, and equitable and modest in

Ioasaph
buildeth
a Christian
temple in
his chief
city,

μέτριος τῷ φρονήματι. ὅθεν ἡ ἐξουσία, τὴν μετριοφροσύνην καὶ ἐπιείκειαν μέγαν συνεργὸν λαβοῦσα, πάντας εἴκειν αὐτοῦ τοῖς λόγοις πεποιήκεν.

Ἄμέλει οὕτως ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ πᾶς ὁ ὑποτελής αὐτῷ λαὸς πολίτης τε καὶ ἐγχώριος τοῖς θεοφθόγγοις αὐτοῦ ἐμυσταγωγήθη λόγοις, ὡς ἐξαρνήσασθαι μὲν τὴν πολύθεον πλάνην καὶ ὑπορραγήναι τῶν εἰδωλικῶν σπονδῶν τε καὶ βδελυγμάτων, τῇ ἀπλανεῖ δὲ προστεθῆναι πίστει, καὶ ταῖς 307 αὐτοῦ μεταπλασθέντας διδασκαλίαις τῷ Χριστῷ οικειωθῆναι. πάντες δέ, οἱ ἐν ὄρεσι καὶ σπηλαίοις διὰ τὸν φόβον τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ ἐγκλεισμένοι, ἱερεῖς τε καὶ μονάζοντες καὶ τῶν ἐπισκόπων ὀλίγοι, ἐξελθόντες τῶν καταδύσεων, πρὸς αὐτὸν χαίροντες ἐχώρουν. αὐτὸς δὲ τοὺς διὰ Χριστὸν ἐν τοιούτοις περιπεσόντας ἀνιανοῖς καὶ οὕτω ταλαιπωρήσαντας προσυπαντῶν ἐντίμως ἐδέχετο, καὶ εἰς τὸ ἑαυτοῦ εἰσήγε παλάτιον, πόδας ῥύπτων, κόμην ῥυπῶσαν ἀποπλύνων, καὶ παντοίως αὐτοὺς θεραπεύων. εἶτα τὴν νεουργηθεῖσαν αὐτῷ ἐνθρονίζει ἐκκλησίαν, καὶ τινα τῶν ἐπισκόπων, πολλὰ διὰ τὴν εἰς Χριστὸν πίστιν κακοπαθήσαντα καὶ τὸν ἴδιον ἀπολέσαντα τῆς ἐπισκοπῆς θρόνον, ἀρχιερέα ἐν ταύτῃ καθίστησιν, ἄνδρα ἄγιον καὶ τῶν ἐκκλησιαστικῶν κανόνων ἐπιστήμονα, ζήλου τε θεοῦ τὴν ψυχὴν πεπληρωμένον. κολυμβήθραν δὲ εὐθὺς σχεδιάσας, βαπτίζειν τοὺς πρὸς Χριστὸν ἐπιστρέφοντας κελεύει. καὶ δὴ βαπτίζονται οἱ ἄρχοντες πρῶτον καὶ ὅσοι ἐν τέλει, οἱ ἐν στρατείᾳ τε αὐθις καὶ

spirit. Wherefore his power, being strongly reinforced by his gentleness and equity, caused all men to yield themselves to his words.

What wonder, then, if, in a little while, all his subjects, in city or country, were so well initiated into his inspired teachings, that they renounced the errors of their many gods, and broke away from idolatrous drink-offerings and abominations, and were joined to the true faith and were created anew by his doctrine, and added to the household of Christ? And all, who for fear of Ioasaph's father had been shut up in mountains and dens, priests and monks, and some few bishops, came forth from their hiding places and resorted to him gladly. He himself would meet and receive with honour those who had fallen upon such tribulation and distress, for Christ his sake, and bring them to his own palace, washing their feet, and cleansing their matted hair, and ministering to them in every way. Then he dedicated his newly built church, and therein appointed for chief-priest one of the bishops that had suffered much, and had lost his own see, on account of his faith in Christ, an holy man, and learned in the canons of the Church, whose heart was fulfilled with heavenly zeal. And forthwith, when he had made ready a rude font,¹ he bade baptize them that were turning to Christ. And so they were baptized, first the rulers and the men in authority; next, the soldiers on service and the rest

and leadeth
his people
to the
Christian
Faith

¹ Strictly a swimming-bath. Then, in Ecclesiastical Greek, a font.

ο λοιπὸς ὄχλος. καὶ οἱ βαπτιζόμενοι οὐ μόνον τὴν ψυχικὴν ἀπελάμβανον ὑγίειαν, ἀλλὰ δὴ καὶ ὅσοι νόσοις ἦσαν σωματικαῖς καὶ πηρώσει πιεζόμενοι, πάντα ὑποθέμενοι, καθαρὸι τὰς ψυχάς, ἄρτιοι δὲ τὰ σώματα, τῆς θείας ἀνιήρχοντο 308 κολυμβήθρας, θεραπείαν τρυγῆσαντες ψυχῶν τε ὁμοῦ καὶ σωμάτων.

Ἐνθεν τοι καὶ συνέρρει πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα Ἰωάσαφ πανταχόθεν τὰ πλήθη, μνηθῆναι τὴν εὐσέβειαν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ζητούντες. καὶ πάντα μὲν κατεσκάπτετο εἰδωλικά σεβίσματα, ἀφήρητο δὲ πᾶς ὁ πλοῦτος καὶ τὰ ὑποκείμενα τοῖς εἰδωλείοις χρήματα· καὶ ἱερὰ τεμένη τῷ Θεῷ ἀντωκοδομεῖτο. καὶ τὸν ἐκείνον πλοῦτον αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰς πολυτελεῖς ἐσθήτας ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἰωάσαφ καὶ τοὺς θησαυροὺς ἀνετίθει, τὴν ἄτιμον ἐκείνην καὶ περιττὴν ὕλην ἐνεργὸν ἐντεῦθεν ποιῶν καὶ ὠφέλιμον. οἱ δὲ τοῖς βωμοῖς ἐκείνοις καὶ ναοῖς διατρίβοντες μιαρὸι δαίμονες διωγμῷ χαλεπωτάτῳ ἠλάνοντο, καὶ τὴν ἐπελθοῦσαν αὐτοῖς συμφορὰν εἰς πολλῶν ἐπήκοον ἀνεβόων. καὶ ἠλευθεροῦτο ἡ περίχωρος πᾶσα ἐκείνη τῆς ζοφερᾶς αὐτῶν ἀπίτης, τῷ φωτί τε περιελάμπετο τῆς ἀμωμήτου τῶν Χριστιανῶν πίστεως.

Ἀμέλει καὶ βασιλεὺς ἀγαθὸν πᾶσιν ὑπόδειγμα ἦν, καὶ πολλοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν ὁμοίαν γνώμην ἀνέφλεγε καὶ ἐξήπτε. τοιοῦτον γὰρ ἡ ἐξουσία· συμμορφοῦται ταύτῃ αἰεὶ τὸ ὑποχείριον, τῶν αὐτῶν τε φιλεῖ ἐράν, κακείνα ἐπιτηδεύειν οἷσπερ ἂν τὸν ἄρχοντα αἰσθηταὶ χαίροντα. ἐντεῦθεν, τοῦ Θεοῦ συνερ- 309 γούντος, ἡ εὐσέβεια ηὔξανετο ἐν αὐτοῖς καὶ ἐπεδίδου. καὶ ὅλως ἦν τῶν τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐντολῶν

of the multitude. And they that were baptized not only received health in their souls, but indeed as many as were afflicted with bodily ailments and imperfections cast off all their trouble, and came up from the holy font pure in soul, and sound in body, reaping an harvest of health for soul and body alike.

Wherefore also from all quarters multitudes flocked to King Ioasaph, desirous to be instructed by him in godliness. And all idolatrous images were utterly demolished, and all their wealth and temple treasure was taken from them, and in their stead holy courts were built for God. For these King Ioasaph dedicated the riches and costly vestments and treasures of the idolatrous temples, thereby making this worthless and superfluous material fit for service, and profitable. And the foul fiends that dwelt in their altars and temples were rigorously chased away and put to flight; and these, in the hearing of many, loudly lamented the misfortune that had overtaken them. And all the region round about was freed from their dark deceit, and illuminated with the light of the blameless Christian faith.

And, soothly, the king was a good example to all; and he inflamed and kindled the hearts of many to be of the same mind with himself. For such is the nature of authority. Its subjects always conform to its likeness, and are wont to love the same objects, and to practise the pursuits which they perceive to be pleasing to their governor. Hence, God helping, religion grew and increased amongst them. The

Multitudes
flock for to
hear his
teaching

The perfect
pattern of
his rule,

καὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀγάπης ἐξηρητημένος ὁ βασιλεύς, οἰκονόμος τε τοῦ λόγου τῆς χάριτος, καὶ ψυχῶν κυβερνήτης πολλῶν, εἰς τὸν λιμένα τοῦ Θεοῦ ταύτας καθορμίζων. ἦδει γὰρ τοῦτο εἶναι πρὸ πάντων βασιλέως ἔργον, ἵνα τοὺς ἀνθρώπους διδύξῃ τὸν Θεὸν φοβεῖσθαι καὶ τὸ δίκαιον τηρεῖν. ὃ δὴ καὶ ἐποίει· ἑαυτὸν τε εἰς τὸ βασιλεύσαι τῶν παθῶν καταρτίζων, καὶ τοῖς ὑπ' αὐτὸν ὡς κυβερνήτης ἄριστος διακατέχων ἀκριβῶς τῆς εὐνομίας τοὺς οἴακας. τοῦτο γὰρ ὅρος ἀληθινῆς βασιλείας, τὸ βασιλεύειν καὶ κρατεῖν τῶν ἡδονῶν· ὅπερ ἐκεῖνος ἐποίει. ἐπὶ προγόνων μέντοι εὐγενεία καὶ τῇ περὶ αὐτὸν οὔσῃ βασιλικῇ δόξῃ μηδύλως ἐναβρυνόμενος, εἰδὼς ὅτι πῆλινον ἔχομεν πάντες τοῦ γένους προπάτορα, καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ φυράματος ἐσμέν πλούσιοί τε καὶ πένητες, ἐν ἀβύσσῳ δὲ ταπεινοφροσύνης αἰεὶ τὸν νοῦν ἐμβύλλων, καὶ τῆς ἐκεῖθεν μακαριότητος μεμνημένος, πάροικον μὲν ἑαυτὸν τῶν ἐνταῦθα ἐλογίζετο, ἐκεῖνα δὲ ἐγίνωσκεν ἴδια εἶναι ὧν ἂν μετὰ τὴν ἐνθένδε τύχοι ἐκδημίαι. ἐπεὶ δὲ πάντα καλῶς εἶχεν αὐτῷ, καὶ, πάντας τοὺς ὑπὸ χεῖρα τῆς 310 παλαιᾶς ἀπαλλάξας πλίνης πατροπαράδουτου, δούλους εἰργάσατο τοῦ ἐξαγορίσαντος ἡμᾶς τῆς πονηρᾶς δουλείας τῷ τιμίῳ αὐτοῦ αἵματι, δεύτερον ἐννοεῖ ἔργον, τὴν τῆς εὐποιίας ἀρετὴν. σωφροσύνη γὰρ καὶ δικαιοσύνη ἤδη προκατάρθωτο αὐτῷ, ὡς τὸν στέφαιον τῆς σωφροσύνης ἀναδησαμένῳ καὶ τὴν πορφύραν τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἀμφιασαμένῳ. ἐνενοεῖ οὖν τοῦ ἐπιγείου πλούτου τὸ ἄστατον ποταμίων ὑδάτων μιμῆσθαι τὸν δρόμον. ἐκεῖ τοίνυν ἔσπευδε τοῦτον ἀποθέσθαι, ὅπου οὔτε

Agapetus,
Ch. 1-2

II. Ch. 4

1 Pet. i. 18

Agapetus,
Ch. 7
Mat. vi.
19-21

king was wholly dependent on the commandments of Christ and on his love, being a steward of the word of grace, and pilot to the souls of many, bringing them to safe anchorage in the haven of God. For he knew that this, afore all things, is the work of a king, to teach men to fear God and keep righteousness. Thus did he, training himself to be king over his own passions, and, like a good pilot, keeping a firm hold of the helm of good government for his subjects. For this is the end of good kingship, to be king and lord over pleasure—which end also he achieved. Of the nobility of his ancestors, or the royal splendour around him, he was in no wise proud, knowing that we all have one common forefather, made of clay, and that, whether rich or poor, we are all of the same moulding. He ever abased his soul in deepest humility, and thought on the blessedness of the world to come, and considered himself a stranger and pilgrim in this world, but realised that that was his real treasure which he should win after his departure hence. Now, since all went well with him, and since he had delivered all the people from their ancient and ancestral error, and made them servants of him who redeemed us from evil servitude by his own precious blood, he turned his thoughts to his next task, the virtue of almsgiving. Temperance and righteousness he had already attained; he wore on his brow the crown of temperance, and wrapped about him the purple of righteousness. He called to mind the uncertainty of earthly riches, how they resemble the running of river waters. Therefore made he

his charity
and alms

σῆς οὔτε βρῶσις ἀφανίζει, καὶ ὄπου κλέπται οὐ διορύσσουσιν οὐδὲ κλέπτουσι. καὶ δὴ ἤρξατο πάντα τοῖς πένησι διανέμειν τὰ χρήματα, μηδὸλως αὐτῶν φειδόμενος. ἦδει γὰρ ὡς ὁ μεγάλης ἐξουσίας ἐπιλαβόμενος τὸν δοτήρα τῆς ἐξουσίας ὀφείλει μιμῆσθαι κατὰ δύναμιν, ἐν τούτῳ δὲ μάλιστα τὸν Θεὸν μιμῆσεται, ἐν τῷ μηδὲν ἡγεῖσθαι τοῦ ἐλεεῖν προτιμότερον. ὑπὲρ χρυσίον οὖν καὶ λίθον τίμιον τῆς εὐποιίας τὸν πλοῦτον ἐαυτῷ συναθροίζων ἦν, τὸν καὶ ὧδε κατευφραίνοντα τῇ ἐλπίδι τῆς μελλούσης ἀπολαύσεως, κάκει καταγλυκαίνοντα τῇ πείρᾳ τῆς ἐλπισθείσης μακαριότητος. ἐντεῦθεν ἠρευνῶντο αὐτῷ φυλακαί, οἱ ἐν μετάλλοις κατακεκλεισμένοι, οἱ ὑπὸ δανειστῶν συμπνιγόμενοι· καί, πᾶσιν ἀφθόνως ἐπιχορηγῶν πάντα, πατὴρ ἦν ἀπάντων τῶν ὀρφανῶν τε καὶ χηρῶν καὶ πενήτων, πατὴρ φιλόστοργος καὶ ἀγα- 311
θός, ἐαυτὸν δοκῶν εὐεργετεῖν ἐκ τῆς εἰς αὐτοὺς γενομένης εὐεργεσίας. πλουσιόδωρος γὰρ ὢν τὴν ψυχὴν καὶ τῷ ὄντι βασιλικώτατος, πᾶσιν ἐδίδου δαψιλῶς τοῖς χρήζουσιν· ἀπειροπλασίους γὰρ ἤλπιζεν ὑπὲρ τούτων ἀμοιβὰς κομίσασθαι ὅταν ἔλθῃ ὁ καιρὸς τῆς τῶν ἔργων ἀνταποδόσεως.

Πανταχοῦ δὲ τῆς τοιαύτης αὐτοῦ φήμης ἐν ὀλίγῳ διαβαινούσης, πάντες πρὸς αὐτὸν, ὥσπερ ὑπὸ τινος ὁσμῆς μύρου κεινημένοι, καθ' ἐκίστην συνέρρεον, σωμάτων τε ὁμοῦ καὶ ψυχῶν πενίαν ἀποτιθέμενοι, καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀπάντων στόμασιν ἦν. οὐχ ὁ φόβος γὰρ καὶ ἡ τυραννὶς εἴλκε τὸν λαόν, ἀλλ' ὁ πόθος καὶ ἡ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐκ καρδίας ἀγάπη. ἦτις ἐκ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ καλλίστης πολιτείας ἐνεφυτεύθη ταῖς πάντων ψυχαῖς. τότε δὴ τότε

haste to lay up his treasure where neither 'moth nor rust doth corrupt and where thieves do not break through nor steal.' So he began to distribute all his money to the poor, sparing naught thereof. He knew that the possessor of great authority is bound to imitate the giver of that authority, according to his ability; and herein he shall best imitate God, if he hold nothing in higher honour than mercy. Before all gold and precious stone he stored up for himself the treasure of almsgiving; treasure, which here gladdeneth the heart by the hope of enjoyment to come, and there delighteth it with the taste of the hoped-for bliss. After this he searched the prisons, and sought out the captives in mines, or debtors in the grip of their creditors; and by generous largesses to all he proved a father to all, orphans, and widows, and beggars, a loving and good father, for he deemed that by bestowing blessings on these he won a blessing for himself. Being endowed with spiritual riches, and, in sooth, a perfect king, he gave liberally to all that were in need, for he hoped to receive infinitely more, when the time should come for the recompense of his works.

Now, in little while, the fame of Ioasaph was blazoned abroad; and led, as it were by the scent of sweet ointment, all men flocked to him daily, casting off their poverty of soul and body: and his name was on every man's lips. It was not fear and oppression that drew the people to him, but desire and heart-felt love, which by God's blessing and the king's fair life had been planted in their hearts.

The fame of
Ioasaph
outshineth
the fame of
Abenner

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

καὶ οἱ τῷ πατρὶ αὐτοῦ ὑποκείμενοι αὐτῷ μάλλον
 προσετίθεντο, καί, τὴν πλάνην πᾶσαν ἀποτιθέ-
 μενοι, τὴν ἀλήθειαν εὐηγγελίζοντο. καὶ ὁ μὲν
 οἶκος τοῦ Ἰωάσαφ ἠύξανε καὶ ἐκραταιούτο, ὁ δὲ
 οἶκος τοῦ Ἀβεννήρ ἠλαττονούτο καὶ ἡσθένει, καθά-
 περ δὴ περὶ τοῦ Δαυὶδ καὶ τοῦ Σαοὺλ ἢ τῶν 312
 2 Sam. iii. 1 Βασιλειῶν διαγορεύει βίβλος.

XXXIV

Ταῦτα ὁρῶν ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀβεννήρ, ὃς φέ καὶ μόλις
 εἰς συναίσθησιν ἔλθων, τῶν ἑαυτοῦ κατεγίνωσκε
 ψευδωνύμων θεῶν τῆς ἰσθeneίας καὶ κενῆς ἀπάτης.
 καὶ ἐκκλησιάσας αὐτοὺς τοὺς πρώτους τῆς βουλῆς
 τὰ μελετώμενα αὐτῷ εἰς φῶς ἐξήγε. πάντων δὲ
 τὰ αὐτὰ βεβαιούντων (ἐπεσκέψατο γὰρ αὐτοὺς
 ἀνατολὴ ἐξ ὕψους, ὁ Σωτὴρ τῆς δεήσεως ἀκούσας
 τοῦ θεράποντος αὐτοῦ Ἰωάσαφ), ἔδοξε τῷ βασιλεῖ
 δῆλα ταῦτα τῷ νίῳ ποιῆσαι. γράφει οὖν τῇ ἐξῆς
 ἐπιστολὴν τῷ Ἰωάσαφ περιέχουσιν οὕτως:

Βασιλεὺς Ἀβεννήρ τῷ ποθεινοτάτῳ νίῳ Ἰωά-
 σαφ, χαίρειν. Λογισμοὶ πολλοί, εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν
 ὑπεισερχόμενοι ψυχὴν, δεινῶς, φίλτατε, τυραν-
 νοῦσιν, νιέ. τὰ γὰρ ἡμέτερα πάντα ἐκλείποντα
 ὁρῶν, ὃν τρόπον καπνὸς ἐκλείπει, τὰ τῆς
 σῆς δὲ θρησκείας λάμποντα ὑπὲρ ἥλιον, εἰς
 αἴσθησιν δὲ ἔλθων, ἀληθῆ τὰ παρὰ σοῦ μοι
 αἰεὶ λεγόμενα ἔγνωκα εἶναι, καὶ ὅτι σκότος
 ἡμᾶς βαθὺ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν καὶ τῆς ἀσεβείας
 ἐκάλυπτεν, ὡς ἐντεῦθεν οὐδὲ πρὸς τὴν ἀλή-
 θειαν διαβλέψαι καὶ τὸν ἀπάντων Δημιουργὸν

Then, too, did his father's subjects begin to come to him, and, laying aside all error, received the Gospel of truth. And the house of Ioasaph grew and waxed strong, but the house of Abenner waned and grew weak, even as the Book of the Kings declareth concerning David and Saul.

XXXIV

WHEN king Abenner saw this, though late and loth, he came to his senses, and renounced his false gods with all their impotence and vain deceit. Again he called an assembly of his chief counsellors, and brought to light the thoughts of his heart. As they confirmed his words (for the day-spring from on high had visited them, the Saviour who had heard the prayer of his servant Ioasaph), it pleased the king to signify the same to his son. Therefore on the morrow he wrote a letter to Ioasaph, running thus :

‘ King Abenner to his well-beloved son Ioasaph, greeting. Dearest son, many thoughts have been stealing into my soul, and rule it with a rod of iron. I see our state vanishing, like as smoke vanisheth, but thy religion shining brighter than the sun; and I have come to my senses, and know that the words which thou hast ever spoken unto me are true, and that a thiek cloud of sin and wickedness did then cover us, so that we were unable to discern the truth,

Abenner
again
taketh
counsel,

and writeth
a letter to
Ioasaph,
renouncing
his idolatry

καταμαθεῖν ἠδυνάμεθα· ἀλλὰ καὶ φῶς οὕτω
 τηλαγέστερον διὰ σοῦ ἰναδειχθὲν ἡμῖν, τοὺς
 ὀφθαλμοὺς μύσαντες, ἡμεῖς ὄραν οὐκ ἠθελήσαμεν,
 πολλὰ μὲν σοι κακὰ ἐνδειζόμενοι, ἐλεινώς δὲ 313
 φεῦ καὶ τῶν Χριστιανῶν οὐκ ὀλίγους ἀνελόντες,
 οὔτινες, τῇ συνεργούσῃ αὐτοῖς ἀμάχῳ δυνάμει
 κραταιούμενοι, διὰ τέλους πρὸς τὴν ἡμετέραν
 ὠμότητα ὑπερέσχον. νυνὶ δέ, τὴν παχείαν ἐκείνην
 ἀχλὺν τῶν ἡμετέρων ὀμμάτων περιελόντες, αὐγὴν
 τινα μικρὰν τῆς ἀληθείας ὀρώμεν, καὶ τῶν προ-
 τέρων μεταμέλεια εἰσέρχεται κακῶν. ἀλλὰ καὶ
 ταύτην τὴν αὐγὴν νέφος ἄλλο δεινῆς ἀπογνωσεως
 ἐπιπολάζον σκοτίζειν πειρᾶται, τὸ πλῆθος προ-
 βαλλόμενον τῶν ἐμῶν κακῶν, καὶ ὅτι βδελυκτὸς
 ἦδη ἐγὼ τῷ Χριστῷ καὶ ἀπρόσδεκτὸς εἰμι, ὡς
 ἀποστάτης καὶ πολέμιος αὐτοῦ γεγονώς. τί οὖν
 πρὸς ταῦτα, τέκνον γλυκύτατον, λέγεις αὐτός,
 δῆλά μοι τάχιστα ποιήσον, καὶ τί δεῖ ποιεῖν με
 τὸν σὸν πατέρα δίδαξον, καὶ πρὸς ἐπίγνωσιν
 χειραγώγησον τοῦ συμφέροντος.

Ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ὁ Ἰωάννης δεξάμενος,
 καὶ τὰ ἐμφερόμενα ἐπελθὼν, ἠδονῆς ὁμοῦ καὶ
 θαύματος τὴν ψυχὴν ἐπληροῦτο. εἰς τὸ ἑαυτοῦ
 δὲ ταμείον εἰσελθὼν εὐθύς καὶ ἐπὶ πρόσωπον
 πεσὼν ἐνώπιον τοῦ Δεσποτικοῦ χαρακτήρος,
 δάκρυσι τὴν γῆν κατέβρεχεν, εὐχαριστῶν ὁμοῦ τῷ
 δεσπότῃ καὶ ἐξομολογούμενος, καὶ χεῖλη ἀγαλ-
 λιύσεως κινῶν πρὸς ὑμνωδίαν·

Ps. cxlv. 1,
3

Ἐψώσω σε, λέγων, ὁ Θεὸς μου καὶ βασιλεὺς
 μου, καὶ εὐλογήσω τὸ ὄνομά σου εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα
 καὶ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα τοῦ αἰῶνος· μέγας εἶ, Κύριε,
 καὶ αἰνετὸς σφόδρα, καὶ τῆς μεγαλωσύνης σου

and recognize the Creator of all. Nay, but we shut our eyes, and would not behold the light which thou didst enkindle more brightly for us. Much evil did we do unto thee, and many of the Christians, alas! did we destroy; who, strengthened by the power that aided them, finally triumphed over our cruelty. But now we have removed that dense mist from our eyes, and see some small ray of truth, and there cometh on us repentance of our misdeeds. But a new cloud of despair would overshadow it; despair at the multitude of mine offences, because I am now abominable and unacceptable to Christ, being a rebel and a foeman unto him. What, then, sayest thou, dearest son, hereto? Make known to me thine answer, and teach me that am thy father what I should do, and lead me to the knowledge of my true weal.'

When Ioasaph had received this letter, and read the words therein, his soul was filled with mingled joy and amazement. Forthwith he entered his closet, and falling on his face before the image of his Master, watered the ground with his tears, giving thanks to his Lord and confessing him, and tuning lips of exultation to sing an hymn of praise, saying :

'I will magnify thee, O God, my King, and I will praise thy name for ever and ever. Great art thou O Lord, and marvellous-worthy to be praised, and of

Ioasaph
receiveth
the letter,

and singeth
a hymn of
praise to
God,

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

- Ps. cvi. 2 οὐκ ἔστι πέρας. καὶ τίς λαλήσει τὰς δυναστείας σου, ἀκουστὰς ποιήσει πάσας τὰς αἰνέσεις σου,
- Ps. cxiv. 8 τοῦ στρέψαντος τὴν πέτραν εἰς λίμνας ὑδάτων καὶ τὴν ἀκρότομον εἰς πηγὰς ὑδάτων; ἰδοὺ γὰρ 314 ἡ ἀκρότομος αὕτη καὶ πέτρας σκληροτέρα καρδιά τοῦ ἐμοῦ πατρός, σοῦ θελήσαντος, ὡσεὶ κηρὸς ἐμαλίχθη.
- Mat. iii. 9 δυνατὸν γάρ σοι καὶ ἐκ τῶν λίθων τούτων ἐγείρει τέκνα τῷ Ἀβραάμ. εὐχαριστῶ σοι, Δέσποτα φιλήνθρωπε, Θεέ τοῦ ἐλέους, ὅτι ἐμακροθύμησας καὶ μακροθυμεῖς τοῖς παραπτώμασιν ἡμῶν, καὶ ἕως τοῦ νῦν ἀτιμωρήτους ἡμᾶς εἶσας εἶναι. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ ἄξιοι ἦμεν πάλαι ἀπορριφθῆναι ἀπὸ τοῦ προσώπου σου καὶ παραδειγματισθῆναι ἐν τῷ βίῳ τούτῳ, ὡς οἱ
- Gen. xix. 24 τὴν Πεντάπολιν οἰκοῦντες παρὰνομοι, πυρὶ καὶ θείῳ κατακαυθέντες· ἡ δὲ ἀνείκαστός σου μακροθυμία ἐφιλανθρωπέυσατο εἰς ἡμᾶς. εὐχαριστῶ σοι ὁ εὐτελής ἐγὼ καὶ ἀνάξιος, εἰ καὶ μὴ ὑπάρχω αὐτάρκης πρὸς δοξολογίαν τῆς σῆς ἀγαθότητος. καὶ δέομαι τῶν ἀμετρήτων σου οἰκτιρμῶν, Κύριε Ἰησοῦ Χριστέ, ὅτι καὶ Λόγε τοῦ ἀοράτου Πατρός, ὁ πάντα λόγῳ παραγαγὼν καὶ θελήματι τῷ σῷ συνέχων, ὁ ῥυσάμενος ἡμᾶς τοὺς ἀναξίους δούλους σου τῆς τοῦ ἀρχαϊκοῦ ἐχθροῦ
- Mat. xii. 29 δουλείας, ὁ ταθεὶς ἐπὶ ξύλου καὶ δήσας τὸν ἰσχυρόν, καὶ τοῖς ὑπ' ἐκείνου δεθεῖσιν αἰώνιον ἐπιβραβεύσας ἐλευθερίαν· αὐτὸς καὶ τὰ νῦν ἔκτεινόν σου τὴν ἀόρατον χεῖρα καὶ παντουργόν, καὶ εἰς τέλος ἐλευθέρωσον τὸν δούλόν σου καὶ πατέρα μου τῆς χαλεπῆς ἐκείνης αἰχμαλωσίας τοῦ διαβύλου· καὶ ὑπόδειξον αὐτῷ ἐναργέστατα, ὅτι σὺ εἶ ὁ ἀεὶ ζῶν Θεὸς ἀψευδὴς καὶ βασιλεὺς

thy greatness there is no end. Who can express thy noble acts, or show forth all thy praise, who hast turned the hard rock into a standing water and the flint-stone into a springing well? For behold this my father's flinty and more than granite heart is at thy will melted as wax; because thou art able of these stones to raise up children unto Abraham. I thank thee, Lord, thou lover of men, and God of pity, that thou hast been, and art, long-suffering towards our offences, and hast suffered us until now to go unpunished. Long have we deserved to be east away from thy face, and made a by-word on earth, as were the sinful inhabitants of the five cities, consumed with fire and brimstone; but thy marvellous long-suffering hath dealt graciously with us. I give thanks unto thee, vile and unworthy though I be, and insufficient of myself to glorify thy greatness. And, by thine infinite compassions, I pray thee, Lord Jesu Christ, Son and Word of the invisible Father, who madest all things by thy word, and sustainest them by thy will; who hast delivered us thine unworthy servants from the bondage of the arch-fiend our foe: thou that wast stretched upon the Rood, and didst bind the strong man, and award everlasting freedom to them that lay bound in his fetters: do thou now also stretch forth thine invisible and almighty hand, and, at the last, free thy servant my father from that cruel bondage of the devil. Show him full clearly that thou art the ever living true God, and only King, eternal and

and prayeth
for his aid

μόνος αἰώνιος καὶ ἀθάνατος. Ἴδε μου, Δέσποτα, τὴν συντριβὴν τῆς καρδίας ἔλεω καὶ εὐμενεί 315 ὄμματι καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἀψευδῆ σου ἐπαγγελίαν γενοῦ μετ' ἐμοῦ τοῦ γινώσκοντος καὶ ὁμολογοῦντός σε ποιητὴν καὶ προνοητὴν πάσης κτίσεως. πηγασιώτω ἐν ἐμοὶ τὸ σὸν ἀλλόμενον ὕδωρ· καὶ δοθήτω μοι λόγος ἐν ἀνοίξει τοῦ στόματος, καὶ νοῦς καλῶς ἠδρασμένος ἐν σοὶ τῷ ἀκρογωνιαίῳ λίθῳ, ἵνα δυνησομαι ὁ ἀχρεῖος οἰκέτης σου καταγγεῖλαι τῷ ἐμῷ γεννήτορι, ὡς δεῖ, τὸ μυστήριον τῆς σῆς οἰκονομίας, καὶ ἀποστήσαι αὐτὸν τῇ σῇ δυνάμει τῆς ματαίας πλάνης τῶν πονηρῶν δαιμόνων, καὶ προσαγαγεῖν σοι τῷ Θεῷ καὶ δεσπότη, τῷ μὴ βουλομένῳ τὸν θάνατον ἡμῶν τῶν ἁμαρτωλῶν, ἀλλ' ἀναμένοντι τὴν ἐπιστροφὴν καὶ τὴν μετάνοιαν, ὅτι δεδοξασμένος εἶ εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας. ἀμήν.

John iv. 14

Eph. vi. 19

Cp. Is.
xxviii. 16

Ez. xviii. 23

Οὕτως εὐξάμενος καὶ πληροφορίαν λαβὼν μὴ διαμαρτεῖν τοῦ ποθομένου, τῇ εὐσπλαγχνίᾳ τοῦ Χριστοῦ θαρρήσας, ἐξάρσας ἐκεῖθεν μετὰ τῆς βασιλικῆς δορυφορίας, τὰ βασίλεια καταλαμβάνει τοῦ ἰδίου πατρός. ὡς δὲ τῷ πατρὶ ἀνηγγέλη ἢ ἀφιξίς τοῦ υἱοῦ, ἐξέρχεται εὐθύς εἰς συνάντησιν αὐτῷ, περιπλέκεται, καταφιλεῖ, μεγίστην ποιεῖται χαρὰν καὶ δημοτελῆ ἑορτὴν ἐπὶ τῇ παρουσίᾳ τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ.

Τί δὲ τὸ μετὰ ταῦτα; συγκαθεζονται καταμόνας ἀλλήλοις. καὶ τί ἄν τις εἴποι ἄπερ διείλεκται τότε τῷ βασιλεῖ ὁ υἱὸς καὶ μεθ' ὅσης τῆς φιλοσοφίας; Τί δὲ ἄλλο γε ἢ τὰ τῷ θεῷ Πνεύματι αὐτῷ ὑπηχούμενα, δι' οὗ οἱ ἄλιεῖς σαγηνεύουσι τῷ 316 Χριστῷ τὸν κόσμον ὅλον, καὶ οἱ ἀγράμματοι τῶν

Mk. i. 17

immortal. Behold, O Lord, with favourable and kindly eye, the contrition of my heart; and, according to thine unerring promise, be with me that acknowledge and confess thee the Maker and protector of all creation. Let there be a well of water within me springing up, and let utterance be given unto me that I may open my mouth, and a mind well fixed in thee, the chief corner-stone, that I, thine unprofitable servant, may be enabled to preach to my father, as is right, the mystery of thine Incarnation, and by thy power deliver him from the vain deceit of wicked devils, and bring him unto thee his God and Lord, who willest not the death of us sinners, but waitest for us to return and repent, because thou art glorified for ever and ever. Amen.'

When he had thus prayed, and received fulness of assurance that he should not miscarry in his desire, he took courage by the tender mercy of Christ, and arose thence, with his royal body-guard, and arrived at his father's palace. When it was told unto his father, 'Thy son is come,' he went forth straightway for to meet him, and embraced and kissed him lovingly, and made exceeding great joy, and held a general feast in honour of the coming of his son. And afterward, they two were closeted together.

But how tell of all that the son spake with his father, and of all the wisdom of his speech? And what was that speech but the words put into his mouth by the Holy Ghost, by whom the fishermen enclosed the whole world in their nets for Christ and the unlearned are found wiser than

Ioasaph
visiteth his
father,

and
preacheth
the Gospel
to him

σοφῶν σοφώτεροι δείκνυνται. τῇ τούτου χάριτι καὶ αὐτὸς σοφισθεὶς ἐλάλει τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ πατρὶ, φωτίζων αὐτὸν φῶς γνώσεως. καὶ πρότερον γάρ, πολλὰ κοπιήσας τοῦ ἐλκῦσαι τῆς δεισιδαίμονος πλάνης τὸν πατέρα, τί μὲν οὐ λέγων, τί δὲ οὐ ποιῶν, ὥστε τοῦτον ἐπαναγαγέσθαι, κενὴν ψύλλειν ἐφόκει, καὶ εἰς ὧτα λέγειν μὴ ἀκούοντων· ὅτε δὲ ἐπέβλεψεν ὁ Κύριος ἐπὶ τὴν ταπείνωσιν τοῦ δούλου αὐτοῦ Ἰωάσαφ, καί, τῆς δεήσεως αὐτοῦ ὑπακούσας, τὰς κεκλεισμένας πύλας τῆς καρδίας τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ διήνοιξε (θέλημα γάρ, φησί, τῶν φοβουμένων αὐτὸν ποιήσει, καὶ τῆς δεήσεως αὐτῶν εἰσακούσεται), ῥαδίως τὰ λεγόμενα συνίει ὁ βασιλεὺς· ὥστε, καιροῦ εὐθέτου τυχόντα, τὸν υἱὸν τῇ τοῦ Χριστοῦ χάριτι κατὰ τῶν πονηρῶν ἄραι νίκην πνευμάτων τῶν κυριουσάντων τῆς ψυχῆς τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ, καὶ τῆς τούτων πλάνης τέλεον ἐλευθερώσαι αὐτόν, τὸν σωτήριον δὲ τρανῶς γνωρίσαι λόγον καὶ τῷ ἐν οὐρανοῖς οἰκειῶσαι ζῶντι Θεῷ.

Ἐξ ἀρχῆς γὰρ τὸν λόγον ἀναλαβὼν, ἀνήγγειλεν αὐτῷ ἃ οὐκ ἤδει μεγάλα καὶ θαυμαστά, ἃ τοῖς ὡσὶ τῆς καρδίας οὐκ ἀκηκόει, πολλὰ μὲν αὐτῷ περὶ Θεοῦ φθεγξάμενος καὶ τὴν εὐσέ- 317
βειαν παραδεικνύς, ὡς οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλος Θεὸς ἐν οὐρανῷ ἄνω, οὔτε ἐπὶ γῆς κάτω, εἰ μὴ ὁ ἐν Πατρὶ καὶ Υἱῷ καὶ Ἁγίῳ Πνεύματι γνωριζόμενος εἰς Θεός· πολλὰ δὲ μυστήρια γνωρίσας τῆς θεολογίας, ἐφ' οἷς καὶ τὰ περὶ τῆς ἰοράτου τε καὶ ὁρατῆς διήγγειλε κτίσεως, ὅπως ἐκ μὴ ὄντων τὰ πάντα παραγαγὼν ὁ Δημιουργός, κατ' εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσιν αὐτοῦ πλάσας τὸν ἄνθρωπον καὶ

the wise. This Holy Spirit's grace and wisdom taught Ioasaph to speak with the king his father, enlightening him with the light of knowledge. Before now he had bestowed much labour to drag his father from superstitious error, leaving nothing unsaid and nothing undone to win him over, but he seemed to be twanging on a broken string, and speaking to deaf ears. But when the Lord looked upon the lowliness of his servant Ioasaph, and, in answer to his prayer, opened the closed gates of his father's heart (for it is said, he will fulfil the desire of them that fear him, and will hear their cry), then the king easily understood the things that were spoken; so that, when a convenient season came, through the grace of Christ, this son triumphed over those evil spirits that had lorded it over the soul of his father, and clean freed him from their error, and made the word of salvation clearly known unto him, and joined him to the living God on high.

Ioasaph took up his tale from the beginning, and expounded to his father great and marvellous things which he knew not, which he had never heard with the ears of his heart; and he told him many weighty sayings concerning God, and showed him righteousness: to wit that there is no other God in heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, except the one God, revealed in the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. And he made known unto him many mysteries of divine knowledge; and amongst them he told him the history of creation, visible and invisible, how the Creator brought every thing out of nothing, and how he formed man after his own image and likeness

He telleth
of the
Creation
and the Fall

- τούτου τῷ αὐτεξουσίῳ τιμήσας, τῶν ἐν παρα-
 δείσῳ καλῶν μετέχειν πεποίηκεν, ἀπέχεσθαι
 τούτου μόνου κελεύσας ὅπερ ἦν τὸ ξύλον τῆς
 γνώσεως, ἠβητηκότα δὲ τὴν ἐντολὴν τοῦ παρα-
 δείσου ἐξώρισεν ὅθεν, τῆς πρὸς αὐτὸν οἰκειό-
 τητος ὀλισθήσαν, εἰς τὰς πολλὰς ταύτας περι-
 πέπτωκε πλάνας τὸ ἀνθρώπινον γένος, δουλωθὲν
 ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις καὶ ὑποπεσὼν τῷ θανάτῳ διὰ
 τῆς τυραννίδος τοῦ διαβόλου ὅς, ὑποχειρίου
 ἅπαξ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους λαβὼν, παντελῶς ἐπιλα-
 θέσθαι πεποίηκε τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ δεσπότου, καὶ
 αὐτῷ ἀνέπεισε λατρεύειν διὰ τῆς τῶν εἰδώλων
 μυσαρᾶς προσκυνήσεως. σπλαγχνισθεῖς οὖν ὁ
 πλάσας ἡμᾶς Θεός, εὐδοκίᾳ τοῦ Πατρὸς καὶ
 συνεργίᾳ τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος, εὐδόκησεν ἐκ
 Παρθένου ἁγίας, τῆς Θεοτόκου Μαρίας, καθ'
 ἡμᾶς τεχθῆναι· καί, πάθεσιν ὁμιλήσας ὁ ἀπαθής,
 διὰ τρίτης τε ἡμέρας ἐκ νεκρῶν ἀναστῆς, ἐλυτρώ-
 σατο ἡμᾶς τοῦ προτέρου ἐπιτιμίου καὶ κλέους
 τοῦ προτέρου ἠξίωσε. συνανήγαγε γὰρ ἡμᾶς
 εἰς οὐρανοὺς ἀνερχόμενος, ὅθεν ἐτύγχανε κατα-
 βεβηκώς· ὃν καὶ αὐθις ἤξειν πιστεύομεν, ἵνα τὸ 318
 πλάσμα τὸ ἐαυτοῦ ἀναστήσῃ. ἀποδώσει δὲ
 ἐκάστῳ κατὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ. ἐπὶ τούτοις τὴν
 ἐκδεχομένην τοὺς ἄξιους τῶν οὐρανῶν ἐμυστα-
 γώγει βασιλείαν καὶ τὰ ἀπόρρητα ἰγαθὰ. τὴν
 ἀποκειμένην τοῖς φαύλοις προσετίθει βύσανον,
 τὸ ἄσβεστον πῦρ, τὸ ἐξώτερον σκότος, τὸν
 ἀτελεῦτητον σκώληκα, καὶ ὅσῃν ἄλλην οἱ τῆς
 ἁμαρτίας δούλοι κόλασιν ἐαυτοῖς ἐθησαύρισαν.

Ταῦτα πάντα λόγοις πλείστοις, καὶ δαψιλῶς
 αὐτῷ ἐνυπάρχουσαν τὴν τοῦ Πνεύματος μαρτυ-

and endowed him with power of free-will, and gave him Paradise to his enjoyment, charging him only to abstain from one thing, the tree of knowledge ; and how, when man had broken his commandment, he banished him out of Paradise ; and how man, fallen from union with God, stumbled into these manifold errors, becoming the slave of sins, and subject unto death through the tyranny of the devil, who, having once taken men captive, hath made them utterly forget their Lord and God, and hath persuaded them to serve him instead, by the abominable worshipping of idols. So our Maker, moved with compassion, through the good-will of the Father, and the co-operation of the Holy Ghost, was pleased, for our sakes, to be born of an holy Virgin, Mary, the mother of God, and he, that cannot suffer, was acquainted with sufferings. On the third day he rose again from the dead, and redeemed us from our first penalty, and restored to us our first glory. When he ascended into the heavens, from whence he had descended, he raised us up together with him ; and thence, we believe that he shall come again, to raise up his own handiwork ; and he will recompense every man according to his works. Moreover Ioasaph instructed his father concerning the kingdom of heaven that awaiteth them that are worthy thereof, and the joy unspeakable. Thereto he added the torment in store for the wicked, the unquenchable fire, the outer darkness, the undying worm and whatsoever other punishment the servants of sin have laid up in store for themselves.

of the
Incarnation
and the Re-
demption,

All these things set he forth in many words, which bore witness that the grace of the Spirit was

¹ Or 'like one of us' (?).

Cp. pp. 94,
95

ροῦσι χάριν, διεξελθών, εἶτα καὶ τὸ ἀνεξιχνίαστον πέλαγος τῆς τοῦ Θεοῦ διηγούμενος φιλαιθρωπίας καὶ οἷός ἐστιν ἕτοιμος δέχεσθαι τὴν μετάνοιαν τῶν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐπιστρεφόντων, καὶ ὡς οὐκ ἔστιν ἁμαρτία νικῶσα τὴν αὐτοῦ εὐσπλαγχνίαν, εἶπερ θελήσομεν μετανοῆσαι, ἐκ πολλῶν δὲ τοῦτο παραδειγμάτων καὶ γραφικῶν παραστήσας μαρτυριῶν, ὁ μὲν τέλος ἐπέθηκε τῷ λόγῳ.

XXXV

Κατανυγείς δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀβειννήρ ἐπὶ τῇ θεοδιδάκτῳ σοφίᾳ ταύτῃ, φωνῇ μεγάλῃ καὶ θερμοτάτῃ ψυχῇ τὸν σωτῆρα Χριστὸν ὡμολόγει, πίσης ἀποστὰς δεισιδαίμονος πλάνης.¹ τὸ σημεῖόν τε προσκυνεῖ τοῦ ζωοποιοῦ σταυροῦ 319 ὑπὸ τῇ πίντων ὄψει καὶ εἰς ἐπήκοον ἀπάντων ἔειπὼν κηρύττει ἀληθινὸν τὸν Κύριον ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦν Χριστόν· τὴν τε προτέραν ἀσεβειαν διεξελθών, τὴν οἰκείαν τε κατὰ τῶν Χριστιανῶν ὁμότητα καὶ μαιφονίαν ἐλέγξας, μέγα μέρος πρὸς τὴν εὐσέβειαν γίνεται ὡς ἐντεῦθεν ἔργῳ τὸ εἰρημένον τῷ Παύλῳ γνωσθῆναι, καὶ ὅπου ὁ τῆς ἀσεβείας ὑπῆρχε πλεονασμός, ἐκεῖ καὶ τὴν περισσειάν γενέσθαι τῆς χάριτος.

Rom. v. 20

Πολλὰ τοίνυν καὶ τοῦ σοφωτάτου Ἰωάσαφ τοῖς συνελθοῦσι τότε στρατηγοῖς τε καὶ σατρίπαις καὶ παντὶ τῷ λαῷ περὶ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς εἰς αὐτὸν εὐσεβείας διαλεγόμενον, καὶ οἶονεῖ

¹ A good iambic line ends here with 'πλάνης.'

dwelling richly within him. Then he described the uncharted sea of the love of God towards mankind, and how he is ready to accept the repentance of them that turn to him; and how there is no sin too great for his tender mercy, if we will but repent. And when he had confirmed these truths by many an example, and testimony of Scripture, he made an end of speaking.

and of the
infinite love
of God to
man

XXXV

KING ABENNER was pricked to the heart by this inspired wisdom and with loud voice and fervent heart confessed Christ his Saviour, and forthwith forsook all superstitious error. He venerated the sign of the life-giving Cross in the sight of all and, in the hearing of all, proclaimed our Lord Jesus Christ to be God. By telling in full the tale of his former ungodliness, and of his own cruelty and blood-thirstiness toward the Christians, he proved himself a great power for religion. So here was proved in fact, the saying of Paul; that where sin abounded, there did grace much more abound.

King
Abenner
renounceth
idolatry and
becometh a
Christian

While then the learned Ioasaph was speaking of God, and of piety towards him, to the dukes and satraps and all the people there assembled, and was

The whole
multitude
giveth
praise to
God

Cp. Acts ii.
3

πυρίνη γλώσση καλόν τι καὶ ᾠδικόν τερετίζοντος, ἢ τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος χάρις ἐπιφοιτήσασα πάντας εἰς δοξολογίαν ἐκίνει Θεοῦ, ὡς ἐκ μιᾶς φωνῆς πάντων βοησάντων τῶν ὄχλων· Μέγας ὁ Θεὸς τῶν Χριστιανῶν· οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλος θεὸς πλὴν τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ σὺν Πατρὶ καὶ Ἁγίῳ Πνεύματι δοξαζομένου.

Ζήλου δὲ θείου κατάπλεως γενόμενος, ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀβεννήρ ἐφάλλεται στερρῶς τοῖς εἰδώλοις ἃ ἦσαν ἐν τῷ παλατίῳ αὐτοῦ ἐκ χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου πεποιημένα, καὶ εἰς ἔδαφος ταῦτα κατασπᾶ. εἶτα, εἰς λεπτὰ διελὼν, πένησι διανέμει, ὠφέλιμα οὕτω τὰ ἀνωφελῆ θέμενος· ἀμέλει καὶ 320 μετὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ τοὺς εἰδώλων ναοὺς καὶ βωμοὺς περιστάντες μέχρις αὐτῶν κατηδάφουν τῶν θεμελιῶν· ἱερά δὲ τῷ Θεῷ τεμένη ἀντηκοδόμουν. οὐ μόνον δὲ ἐν τῇ πόλει, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀνὰ πᾶσαν τὴν χώραν σπουδῆ ταῦτα ἐποίουν. τὰ δὲ ποιηρὰ πνεύματα τὰ τοῖς βωμοῖς ἐνοικούντα ὀλολύζοντα ἠλαύνοντο, καὶ τὴν ἄμαχον τοῦ Θεοῦ ἡμῶν δύναμιν ὑποτρέμοντα ἐβόων. πᾶσα δὲ ἡ περίχωρος καὶ τὰ τῶν προσοίκων ἐθνῶν πλείστα πρὸς τὴν εὐσεβῆ πίστιν ἐχειραγωγούντο. τότε δὴ τοῦ ἀνωτέρω ρηθέντος θειοτάτου ἐπισκόπου παραγενομένου, κατηχεῖται ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀβεννήρ, καὶ τῷ θεῷ τελειοῦται βαπτίσματι εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Πατρὸς, τοῦ Υἱοῦ καὶ τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος. 321 καὶ Ἰωάσαφ τοῦτον ἐκ τῆς θείας κολυμβήθρας ἀναδέχεται, τοῦτο δὴ τὸ καινότατον γενιήτωρ τοῦ πατρὸς ἀναδειχθείς, καὶ τῷ σαρκικῶς γεννήσαντι τῆς πνευματικῆς ἀναγεννήσεως πρόξενος γενόμενος. υἱὸς γὰρ ἦν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ Πατρὸς καὶ

Mat. xxviii.
19

as it were with a tongue of fire piping unto them a goodly ode, the grace of the Holy Spirit descended upon them, and moved them to give glory to God, so that all the multitude cried aloud with one voice, 'Great is the God of the Christians, and there is none other God but our Lord Jesus Christ, who, together with the Father and Holy Ghost, is glorified.'

Waxen full of heavenly zeal, King Abenner made a sturdy assault on the idols, wrought of silver and gold, that were within his palace, and tore them down to the ground. Then he brake them into small pieces, and distributed them to the poor, thus making that which had been useless useful. Furthermore he and his son besieged the idols' temples and altars and levelled them even to the ground, and in their stead, and to the honour of God, built holy courts. And not only in the city but throughout all the country also, thus did they in their zeal. And the evil spirits that dwelt in those altars were driven forth with shrieks, and cried out in terror at the invincible power of our God. And all the region round about, and the greater part of the neighbour nations, were led, as by the hand, to the true Faith. Then came the holy Bishop, of whom we have spoken, and King Abenner was instructed, and made perfect with Holy Baptism, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. And Ioasaph received him as he came up from the Holy Font, in this strange way appearing as the begetter of his own father, and proving the spiritual father to him that begat him in the flesh: for he was the son of

The temples
of the idols
are razed to
the ground

The king is
baptized

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

- καρπὸς ὄντως τῆς θείας ρίζης θεϊότατος, ρίζης
 John xv. 5 ἐκείνης τῆς βοώσης· Ἐγὼ εἶμι ἡ ἄμπελος, ὑμεῖς
 τὰ κλήματα.
- John iii. 5 Οὕτως ἀναγεννηθεὶς ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀβεννήρ δι'
 1 Pet. i. 8 ὕδατος καὶ Πνεύματος ἔχαιρε χαρᾷ ἀνεκλαλήτῳ·
 1 Thess. v. 5 τὸν θείου ἡξιούτο βαπτίσματος, καὶ φωτὸς υἱοὶ
 ἀνεδεικνυντο οἱ πρὶν ἐσκοτισμένοι. πᾶσα δὲ νόσος
 καὶ πᾶσα δαιμονικὴ ἐπιφορὰ πόρρω τῶν πιστευόν-
 των ἠλαύνετο· ἄρτιοι δὲ καὶ υγιεῖς πάντες τὰς
 ψυχὰς καὶ τὰ σώματα ἦσαν. καὶ πολλὰ ἕτερα
 θαυμάσια εἰς βεβαίωσιν τῆς πίστεως ἐτελοῦντο.
 ἐκκλησῖαι τε ἀνωκοδομοῦντο, καὶ ἐπίσκοποι, οἳ
 τε κεκρυμμένοι διὰ τὸν φόβον ἐφανεροῦντο καὶ
 τὰς ἰδίας ἀπελάμβανον ἐκκλησίας, καὶ ἄλλοι ἔκ 322
 τε τῶν ἱερέων καὶ τῶν μοναζόντων προεχειρίζοντο
 εἰς τὸ ποιμαίνειν τὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ ποίμνιον. ὁ
 μέντοι βασιλεὺς Ἀβεννήρ, οὕτω τῆς προτέρας
 ἐκείνης μοχθηρᾶς ἀγωγῆς ἀποστὰς καὶ μετ᾿ αὐτὸς
 ὦν ἐφ' οἷς ἔπραξε, πᾶσαν μὲν τὴν βασιλείον
 ἀρχὴν τῷ υἱῷ παραδίδωσιν· αὐτὸς δὲ καθ' ἑαυτὸν
 ἠρεμῶν, κόνιν αἰεὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς καταχέων, βαρεῖς
 τε ἀναφέρων στεναγμούς καὶ λούων τοῖς δάκρυσιν
 ἑαυτὸν, μόνος μόνῳ τῷ πανταχοῦ παρόντι ὠμίλει,
 συγγνώμην αὐτῷ τῶν οἰκείων πταισμάτων ἐξαι-
 τούμενος. εἰς τοσαύτην δὲ κατανύξεως καὶ τα-
 πεινοφροσύνης ἄβυσσον ἑαυτὸν καθῆκεν ὡς
 παραιτεῖσθαι καὶ τὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ ὄνομα τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ
 ὀνομάζειν χεῖλεσι, μόλις δὲ τούτου τῇ τοῦ υἱοῦ
 νουθεσίᾳ κατατολμήσαι. οὕτω δὲ τὴν καλὴν
 ἀλλοίωσιν ἠλλοιώθη καὶ τὴν πρὸς ἀρετὴν ἀπάγου-
 σαν ὠδεύσε τρίβον ὡς ὑπερβῆναι αὐτὸν τῇ εὐσε-

his heavenly Father, and verily divine fruit of that divine Branch, which saith, 'I am the vine, ye are the branches.'

Thus King Abenner, being born again of water and of the spirit, rejoiced with joy unspeakable, and with him all the city and the region round about received Holy Baptism, and they that were before darkness now became children of light. And every disease, and every assault of evil spirits was driven far from the believers, and all were sane and sound in body and in soul. And many other miracles were wrought for the confirmation of the Faith. Churches too were built, and the bishops, that had been hiding for fear, discovered themselves, and received again their own churches, whilst others were chosen from the priests and monks, to shepherd the flock of Christ. But King Abenner, having thus forsaken his former disgraceful life, and repented of his evil deeds, handed over to his son the rule of all his kingdom. He himself dwelt in solitude, continually casting dust on his head, and groaning for very heaviness, and watering his face with his tears, being alone, communing with him who is everywhere present and imploring him to forgive his sins. And he abased himself to such a depth of contrition and humility, that he refused to name the name of God with his own lips, and was scarce brought by his son's admonitions to make so bold. Thus the king passed through the good change and entered the road that leadeth to virtue, so that his righteousness now surpassed his former sins of ignorance.

The Christian Faith prospereth greatly in his kingdom

Of the king's repentance and holy life

βεία τῶν προτέρων ἀνομιῶν τὸ ἀγνόημα. ἐπὶ τέσσαρας δὲ χρόνους οὕτω βίους ἐν μετανοίᾳ καὶ δάκρυσι καὶ ἰρετῇ πάσῃ, ἰρρωστίᾳ περιέπεσεν, ἐν ἧ καὶ τελευτᾷ. ὅτε δὲ τὸ τέλος ἤγγισεν, ἤρξατο φοβεῖσθαι καὶ ἀδημονεῖν, μνείαν ποιούμενος τῶν αὐτῷ πεπραγμένων κακῶν. ὁ δὲ Ἰωάννης ῥήμασι παρακλητικοῖς τὸ ἐπιπεσὸν αὐτῷ διεκούφιζεν

Ps. xlii. 6, 7

ἄχθος, Ἰνατί περίλυπος εἶ, λέγων, ὦ πάτερ, καὶ ἰνατί συνταράττεις ἑαυτόν; ἔλπισον ἐπὶ τὸν Θεὸν

Ps. lxxv. 5

καὶ ἐξομολόγει αὐτῷ, ὅς ἐστιν ἐλπίς πάντων τῶν περὶ τῶν τῆς γῆς καὶ τῶν ἐν θαλάσῃ μακρίν, ὃς

Is. i. 16 ff.

κέκραγε διὰ τοῦ προφήτου βοῶν· Λούσασθε, 323 καθαροὶ γένεσθε· ἀφέλετε τὰς πονηρίας ἀπὸ τῶν ψυχῶν ὑμῶν ἀπέναντι τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν μου· μίθετε καλὸν ποιεῖν· καί, Ἐὰν ὦσιν αἱ ἁμαρτίαι ὑμῶν ὡς φοινικοῦν, ὡς χιόνα λευκανῶ· ἐὰν δὲ ὦσιν ὡς κόκκινον, ὡσεὶ ἔριον λευκανῶ. μὴ φοβοῦ τοίνυν, ὦ πάτερ, μηδὲ δίσταζε· οὐ νικῶσι γὰρ αἱ ἁμαρτίαι τῶν ἐπιστρεφόντων πρὸς Θεὸν τὴν ἀπειρον αὐτοῦ ἀγαθότητα. αὐταὶ γὰρ ὑπὸ μέτρον εἰσὶ καὶ ἀριθμὸν, ὅσαι ἂν ὦσιν· ἐκείνη δὲ ἀμέτρητος ἐστὶ καὶ ἀναρίθμητος. οὐκ ἐνδέχεται τοίνυν τὸ ὑποκείμενον μέτρῳ τοῦ ἀμετρήτου περιγενέσθαι.

Τοιοῦτοις παρακλητικοῖς ῥήμασι κατεπάδων αὐτοῦ τὴν ψυχὴν, εὐελπιῶν ὑπεργάσατο. εἶτα ἐκτείνας ὁ πατήρ τὰς χεῖρας, εὐχαριστῶν αὐτῷ ὑπερηύχετο, καὶ τὴν ἡμέραν εὐλόγει ἐν ἧ αὐτὸς ἐγγεννήθη, Τέκνον, λέγων, γλυκύτατον, τέκνον οὐκ ἐμόν, ἀλλὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ Πατρός, ποίαν ἀποδώσω σοι χάριν; ποίαις εὐλογίῃσω σε εὐλογίαις; τίνα δὲ εὐχαριστίαν ἀναπέμψω τῷ Θεῷ περὶ σοῦ; ὑπολωλὼς γὰρ ἤμην, καὶ εὐρέθην διὰ

Cf. Luke xv. 6, 24, 32

For four years did he live thus in repentance and tears and virtuous acts, and then fell into the sickness whereof he died. But when the end drew nigh, he began to fear and to be dismayed, calling to remembrance the evil that he had wrought. But with comfortable words Ioasaph sought to ease the distress that had fallen on him, saying, 'Why art thou so full of heaviness, O my father, and why art thou so disquieted within thee? Set thy hope on God, and give him thanks, who is the hope of all the ends of the earth, and of them that remain in the sea afar, who crieth by the mouth of his prophet, "Wash you, make you clean : put away from before mine eyes the wickedness of your souls ; learn to do well" ; and " Though your sins be as scarlet, I will make them white as snow ; though they be red like crimson, I will make them as wool." Fear not, therefore, O my father, neither be of doubtful mind : for the sins of them that turn to God prevail not against his infinite goodness. For these, however many, are subject to measure and number : but measure and number cannot limit his goodness. It is impossible then for that which is subject to measure to exceed the unmeasurable.'

How the king was sick unto death

Ioasaph comforteth his despondency

With such comfortable words did Ioasaph cheer his soul, and bring him to a good courage. Then his father stretched out his hands, and gave him thanks and prayed for him, blessing the day whereon Ioasaph was born, and said ' Dearest child, yet not child of me, but of mine heavenly Father, with what gratitude can I repay thee ? With what words of blessings may I bless thee ? What thanks shall I offer God for thee ? I was lost, and was found through thee :

The king maketh a good end

σου· νεκρὸς ἤμην τῇ ἁμαρτία, καὶ ἀνέζησα·
 ἐχθρὸς καὶ ἀποστάτης Θεοῦ, καὶ κατηλλάγην.
 τί οὖν ἀνταποδώσω σοι ὑπὲρ τούτων ἀπάντων;
 Θεὸς ἔστιν ὁ ἀξίας σοι παρέχων τὰς ἀμοιβάς. 321
 οὕτω λέγων, πυκνὰ κατεφίλει τὸν φίλτατον παῖδα.
 εἶτα εὐξάμενος, καί, Εἰς χεῖράς σου, φιλόνηθρωπε
 Θεέ, παρατίθημι τὸ πνεῦμά μου, εἰπὼν, ἐν μετα-
 νοίᾳ τὴν ψυχὴν καὶ εἰρήνην παρέθετο τῷ Κυρίῳ.

Cr. Ps.
xxxix. 6

Ὁ δὲ Ἰωάνναφ δάκρυσι τιμήσας τελευτήσαντα
 τὸν πατέρα, καὶ κηδεύσας αὐτοῦ τὸ λείψανον
 ἐντίμως, κατέθετο ἐν μνήματι ἀνδρῶν εὐσεβῶν, οὐ
 μέντοι βασιλικῇ περιβαλὼν ἐσθήτη, ἀλλὰ μετα-
 νοίας κοσμήσας ἀμφίοις. στὰς δὲ ἐπὶ τῷ μνήματι,
 χεῖράς τε εἰς οὐρανὸν διάραι, καὶ δάκρυα ποταμη-
 δὸν τῶν ὀμμάτων καταδύσας, ἐβόησε πρὸς τὸν
 Θεόν, λέγων·

Ὁ Θεός, εὐχαριστῶ σε, Βασιλεῦ τῆς δόξης,
 μόνε κραταιὲ καὶ ἀθάνατε, ὅτι οὐ παρείδες τὴν
 δέησίν μου καὶ τῶν δακρύων μου οὐ παρεσιώπη-
 σας, ἀλλ' εὐδόκησας τὸν δοῦλόν σου τούτον καὶ
 πατέρα μου τῆς ὁδοῦ ἐπιστρέψαι τῶν ἀνομιῶν καὶ
 πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐλκύσαι τὸν σωτήρα τῶν ἀπάντων,
 ἀποστήσας μὲν τῆς ἀπάτης τῶν εἰδώλων, κατα-
 ξιώσας δὲ γνωρίσαι σε τὸν ἀληθινὸν Θεὸν καὶ
 φιλόνηθρωπον. καὶ νῦν, ὦ Κύριέ μου καὶ Θεέ, ὁ
 ἀνεξιχνίαστον ἔχων τὸ τῆς ἀγαθότητος πέλαγος,
 τάξον αὐτὸν ἐν τόπῳ χλοερῷ, ἐν τόπῳ ἀναπαύ-
 σεως, ὅπου τὸ φῶς λάμπει τοῦ προσώπου σου. 325
 κατὰ τὸ πολὺ ἔλεός σου ἐξάλειψον τὸ χειρόγρα-
 φον τῶν αὐτοῦ πταισμάτων, καὶ τὰ γραμματεῖα
 διάρρηξον τῶν αὐτοῦ ὀφλημάτων, καὶ τοὺς ἀγίους

Ps. xxxix.
13

Col. ii. 14

I was dead in sin and am alive again : an enemy, and rebel against God, and am reconciled with him. What reward therefore shall I give thee for all these benefits? God is he that shall make the due recompense.' Thus saying, he pressed many kisses on his beloved son; then, when he had prayed, and said, 'Into thy hands, O God, thou lover of men, do I commit my spirit,' he committed his soul unto the Lord in penitence and peace.

Now, when Ioasaph had honoured with his tears his father that was dead, and had reverently cared for his body, he buried him in a sepulchre wherein devout men lay; not indeed clad in royal raiment, but robed in the garment of penitence. Standing on the sepulchre, and lifting up his hands to heaven, the tears streaming in floods from his eyes, he cried aloud unto God saying,

'O God, I thank thee, King of glory, alone mighty and immortal, that thou hast not despised my petition, and hast not held thy peace at my tears, but hast been pleased to turn this thy servant, my father, from the way of wickedness, and to draw him to thyself, the Saviour of all, departing him from the deceitfulness of idolatry, and granting him to acknowledge thee, who art the very God and lover of souls. And now, O my Lord and God, whose ocean of goodness is uncharted, set him in that place where much grass is, in a place of refreshment, where shineth the light of thy countenance. Remember not his old offences; but, according to the multitude of thy mercies, blot out the hand-writing of his sins, and destroy the tablets of his debts, and

Ioasaph
burieth his
father,

and
thanketh
God for his
salvation

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

σου κατάλλαξον αὐτῷ οὓς πυρί τε καὶ ξίφει ἀνεῖ-
 λεν· ἐπίταξον αὐτοὺς μὴ κατ' αὐτοῦ ὀργίζεσθαι.
 πάντα γὰρ δυνατὰ σοι τῷ πάντων Δεσπότη, ἀλλ'
 ἢ μόνον τὸ μὴ ἔλεειν τοὺς μὴ ἐπιστρέφοντας πρὸς
 σέ· τοῦτο ἀδύνατον. τὸ γὰρ ἔλεος σου ἐκκέχυ-
 ται ἐπὶ πάντας, καὶ σώξεις τοὺς ἐπικαλουμένους
 σε, Κύριε Ἰησοῦ Χριστέ, ὅτι πρέπει σοι δόξα εἰς
 τοὺς αἰῶνας. ἀμήν.

Τοιαύτας εὐχὰς καὶ δεήσεις προσέφερε τῷ Θεῷ
 ἐν ὅλαις ἐπτὰ ἡμέραις, μηδὲν τοῦ μνήματος
 Cp. Ps. cii. 4 ἀποστάς, μὴ βρώσεως ἢ πόσεως τοπαράπαν μνη-
 σθείς, μήτε μὴν ἀναπαύσεως ὕπνου μετασχωῶν·
 ἀλλὰ δάκρυσι μὲν τὸ ἔδαφος ἔβρεχε, στεναγ-
 μοῖς δὲ ὑσιγήτοις εὐχόμενος διετέλει. τῇ ὀγδόῃ
 δὲ εἰς τὸ παλάτιον ἐπανελθὼν, πάντα τὸν πλου-
 τον καὶ τὰ χρήματα τοῖς πένησι διένειμεν, ὡς
 μηκέτι ὑπολειφθῆναί τινα τῶν χρεῖαν ἐχόντων.

XXXVI

Ἐν ὀλίγαις δὲ ἡμέραις τὴν τοιαύτην τελέσας
 διακονίαν καὶ πάντας τοὺς θησαυροὺς κατα-
 Mat. vii. 13 κενώσας, ὅπως μέλλοντι τὴν στενὴν εἰσιέναι πύ-
 Luke xiii. 24 λην μηδὲν αὐτῷ ἐμποδίσειεν ὁ τῶν χρημάτων
 ὄγκος, τῇ τεσσαρακοστῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῆς τοῦ πατρὸς
 τελευτῆς, μνήμην αὐτῷ τελῶν, συγκαλεῖ πάντας
 τοὺς ἐν τέλει καὶ τοὺς στρατιωτικὰ περιεζω-
 σμένους καὶ τοῦ πολιτικοῦ λαοῦ οὐκ ὀλίγους. 326
 καὶ προκαθίσας, ὡς ἔθος, φησὶν εἰς ἐπήκοον
 πάντων· Ἴδού, καθὼς ὁράτε, Ἀβεινήρ πατήρ
 μου καὶ βασιλεὺς τέθνηκεν ὡς εἰς τῶν πενήτων,

set him at peace with thy Saints whom he slew with fire and sword. Charge them not to be bitter against him. For all things are possible with thee, the Lord of all, save only to withhold pity from them that turn not unto thee; this is impossible. For thy pity is poured out upon all men, and thou savest them that call upon thee, Lord Jesu Christ, because glory becometh thee for ever and ever. Amen.'

Such were the prayers and intercessions that he made unto God, by the space of seven full days, never leaving the grave, and never thinking of meat or drink, and taking no refreshment of sleep: but he watered the ground with his tears, and continued praying and moaning unceasingly. But, on the eighth day, he went back to his palace and distributed amongst the poor all his wealth and riches, so that not one person was left in want.

Ioasaph
mourneth
for his
father

XXXVI

In a few days, after he had ended this ministry, and emptied all his coffers, in order that the burden of his money might not hinder him from entering in at the narrow gate, on the fortieth day after his father's decease, and in remembrance of him, he called together all his officers, and those who wore soldiers' attire, and of the citizens not a few. Sitting in the front, according to custom, in the audience of all he said, 'Lo, as ye see, Abenner, my father the king, hath died like any beggar. Neither wealth, nor kingly

Ioasaph
summoneth
an assem-
bly,

καὶ οὐδὲν αὐτῷ οὔτε ὁ πλοῦτος οὔτε ἡ βασιλικὴ δόξα, οὔτε μὴν ἐγὼ ὁ φιλοπάτωρ υἱός, οὔτε τῶν λοιπῶν αὐτοῦ φίλων καὶ συγγενῶν, βοηθήσαι ἴσχυσεν αὐτῷ καὶ τῆς ἀπαραιτήτου ψήφου ἐξελέσθαι. ἀλλ' ὑπάγει πρὸς τὰ ἐκεῖθεν δικαιοτήρια, λόγον ὑφέξων τῆς πολιτείας τοῦ παρόντος βίου, μηδένα τῶν ἀπάντων συνεργὸν ἐπαγομένος, ἀλλ' ἡ μόνα τὰ αὐτῷ πεπραγμένα ὅποια ἂν ἦ. τὸ αὐτὸ δὲ τοῦτο καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς τὴν βρότειον λαχοῦσι φύσιν συμβαίνειν πέφυκε, καὶ ἄλλως οὐκ ἔστι. νῦν οὖν ἀκούσατέ μου, φίλοι καὶ ἀδελφοί, λαὸς Κυρίου καὶ κληῖρος ἅγιος, οὗς ἐξηγόρασε Χριστὸς ὁ Θεὸς ἡμῶν τῷ τιμῷ αὐτοῦ αἵματι καὶ ἔρρύσατο τῆς παλαιᾶς πλάνης καὶ δουλείας τοῦ ἀντικειμένου. αὐτοὶ οἴδατε τὴν ἐν ὑμῖν ἀναστροφὴν μου, ὡς ἐξότε τὸν Χριστὸν ἔγνων καὶ δοῦλος αὐτοῦ ἠξιώθην γενέσθαι, πάντα μισήσας, αὐτὸν ἐπεπόθησα μόνον, καὶ τοῦτό μοι ἦν καταθύμιον, τῆς ζάλης τοῦ βίου καὶ ματαιίας τύρβης ἵπεξελθόντα, μόνον μόνῳ αὐτῷ συνεῖναι καὶ ἐν ἀταρίχῳ γαλήνῃ ψυχῆς δουλεύσαι τῷ Θεῷ μου καὶ δεσπότῃ. ἀλλὰ με

Exod. xx. 12 κατέσχευεν ἡ τοῦ πατρός μου ἔνστασις, καὶ ἐντολὴ ἡ τιμᾶν τοὺς γεννήτορας κελεύουσα. ὅθεν, Θεοῦ χάριτι καὶ συνεργείᾳ, οὐκ εἰς μίτην ἐκοπίασα, οὐδ' εἰς κενὸν τὰς τοιαύτας ἀνηλωσά ἡμέρας· ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνόν τε ᾠκείωσα Χριστῷ καὶ πάντα 327 ὑμᾶς τοῦτον μόνον γινώσκειν Θεὸν ἀληθινὸν καὶ 1 Cor. xv. 10 Κύριον τοῦ παντός ἐδίδαξα, οὐκ ἐγὼ τοῦτο ποιήσας, ἀλλ' ἡ χάρις αὐτοῦ ἡ σὺν ἐμοί, ἥτις καὶ μετῆς δεισιδαίμονος πλάνης καὶ λατρείας τῶν εἰδώλων ἐξείλετο, καὶ ὑμᾶς, λαὸς μου, τῆς χαλεπῆς

glory, nor I his loving son, nor any of his kith and kindred, has availed to help him, or to save him from the sentence without reprove. But he is gone to yonder judgement seat, to give account of his life in this world, carrying with him no advocate whatsoever, except his deeds, good or bad. And the same law is ordained by nature for every man born of woman, and there is no escape. Now, therefore, hearken unto me, friends and brethren, people and holy heritage of the Lord, whom Christ our God hath purchased with his own precious blood, and delivered from the ancient error, and bondage of the adversary. Ye yourselves know my manner of life among you; that ever since I knew Christ, and was counted worthy to become his servant, I have hated all things, and loved him only, and how this was my desire, to escape from the tempest and vain tumult of the world, and commune alone with him, and in undisturbed peace of soul serve my God and Master. But my father's opposition held me back, and the command that biddeth us to honour our fathers. So, by the grace and help of God, I have not laboured in vain, nor spent these days for naught, I have brought my father nigh to Christ, and have taught you all to know the one true God, the Lord of all; and yet not I, but the grace of God which was with me, which rescued me also from superstitious error, and from the worship of idols, and freed you, O my

and maketh
known to all
his desire to
lay aside his
royal estate

ἠλευθέρωσεν αἰχμαλωσίας. καιρὸς οὖν ἦδη
λοιπὸν τὰ ἐπηγγελμένα τῷ Θεῷ ἔργα πληρῶσαι·
καιρὸς ἰπελθεῖν ὅπου ἂν αὐτὸς ὀδηγήσῃ με καὶ
ὑποδοῦναι τὰς εὐχάς μου ἕς ἠϋξίμην αὐτῷ. νῦν
οὖν σκέψασθε ὑμεῖς ὃν ἂν βούλοισθε ἀφηγηεῖσθαι
ὑμῶν καὶ βασιλεύειν· ἦδη γὰρ κατηρτισμένοι
ἐστέ εἰς τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Κυρίου, καὶ οὐδὲν ὑποκέ-
κρυπται ὑμῖν τῶν αὐτοῦ προσταγμάτων. ἐν τού-
τοις πορεύεσθε· μὴ ἐκκλίνητε δεξιὰ ἢ ἀριστερά·
καὶ ὁ Θεὸς τῆς εἰρήνης εἴη μετὰ πάντων ὑμῶν.

Rom. xv. 33

Ταῦτα ὡς ἤκουσεν ὁ λαὸς ἐκεῖνος καὶ δῆμος,
θόρυβος εὐθύς καὶ πάταγος καὶ βοή πλείστη
καὶ σύγχυσις ἦν, κλαιόντων πάντων καὶ ὀδυ-
ρομένων τὴν ὄρφανίαν. τοιαῦτα θρηνοῦντες,
πρὸς τοῖς θρήνοις καὶ ὄρκοις ἐβεβαίουν μὴ
μεθήσειν ὅλως, ἀλλ' ἀνθέξασθαι, καὶ τὴν ὑποχώ-
ρησιν αὐτῷ μὴ τοπαρίπαν παραχωρήσαι. οὕτω
βοῶντος τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῶν ἐν τέλει πάντων,
ὑπολαβὼν ὁ βασιλεὺς κατασεῖει τὸν ὄχλον, καὶ
σιγᾶν αὐτοῖς διακελεύεται. καὶ εἴκειν τῇ ἐκείνων
ἐνστάσει εἰπὼν, λυπουμενούς ὅμως καὶ τὰ τῆς
οἴμωγῆς σημεῖα ἐπὶ τῶν παρεῖῶν φέροντας οἴ-
καδε ἐκπέμπει. αὐτὸς δὲ εἷνα τῶν ἀρχόντων, ὃς
ἦν πρόκριτος αὐτῷ, ἐπ' εὐσεβείᾳ καὶ σεμνότητι 328
βίου θαυμαζόμενος, Βαραχίας τοῦνομα (ὅνπερ
καὶ ἀνωτέρω ἐδήλωσεν ὁ λόγος, ἠνίκα Ναχωρ
τὸν Βαρλαᾶμ ὑποκρινόμενος φιλοσόφοις διελέγετο,
καὶ μόνος ὁ Βαραχίας ἠτοιμίσθη συμπαραστῆναι
αὐτῷ καὶ συναγωνίσασθαι, ζήλω θείῳ ἐκκαυθεὶς
τὴν καρδίαν, τοῦτον καταμόνας λαβὼν ὁ βα-
σιλεὺς, προσηγῶς διελέγετο, καὶ θερμώτατα ἐδεῖτο
παραλαβεῖν τὴν βασιλείαν, καὶ ἐν φόβῳ Θεοῦ

Acts xxi. 40

p. 333

people, from cruel captivity. So now it is high time to fulfil the service that I promised to God; high time to depart thitherward, where he himself shall lead me, where I may perform my vows which I made unto him. Now, therefore, look you out a man whom ye will, to be your leader and king; for by this time ye have been conformed to the will of the Lord, and of his commandments nothing hath been hidden from you. Walk ye therein; turn not aside, neither to the right hand, nor to the left, and the God of peace be with you all!

When all that company and the common people heard thereof, anon there arose a clamour, an uproar, and a mighty cry and confusion, all weeping like orphans and bewailing their loss. Lamenting bitterly, they protested with oaths and with tears, that they would never let him go, but would restrain him and not suffer in any wise his departure. While the common people, and they in authority, were thus crying aloud, the king broke in, and beckoned with his hand to the multitude and charged them to keep silence. He declared that he gave in to their instancy, and dismissed them still grieving, and bearing on their cheeks the signs of sorrow. And Ioasaph did thus. There was one of the senators first in favour with Ioasaph, a man honoured for his godliness and dignity, Barachias by name, who, as hath been already told, when Nachor, feigning to be Barlaam, was disputing with the philosophers, alone was ready to stand by Nachor and fight for him, for his heart was fired with heavenly love. Him the king took apart, and spake gently with him, and earnestly besought him to receive the kingdom, and, in the fear of God, to shepherd his people; in order

The people
cry out for
sorrow and
will not let
him go

τὸν λαὸν αὐτοῦ ποιμᾶναι, ὡς ἂν αὐτὸς τὴν ποθου-
μένην αὐτῷ πορεύσῃται ὁδόν.

Lev. xix. 15;
Mat. xxii.
39

Ὡς δὲ αὐτὸν ἀπαναϊνόμενον εἶδε καὶ πάντη
ἀπαγορεύοντα, καί, ὦ βασιλεῦ, λέγοντα, ὡς
ἄδικός σου ἡ κρίσις· ὡς οὐ κατ' ἐντολὴν σου ὁ
λόγος· εἰ γὰρ ἀγαπήσαι τὸν πλησίον ὡς ἑαυτὸν
ἐδιδάχθης, τίμι λόγῳ ὅπερ αὐτὸς ἀπορρίψαι
βάρος σπουδάξεις, ἐμοὶ ἐπιθεῖναι ἐπέιγῃ; εἰ μὲν
γὰρ καλὸν τὸ βασιλεύειν, αὐτὸς τὸ καλὸν κἄτεχε·
εἰ δὲ πρόσκομμα τοῦτο ψυχῆς καὶ σκάνδαλον,
τί μοι προτίθης καὶ ὑποσκελίζει βούλει; ὡς
οὖν τοιαῦτα λέγοντα καὶ διαβεβαιούμενον εἶδεν,
ἐπαύσατο τῆς ὀμιλίας. καὶ δὴ ὑπὸ νύκτα βα-³²⁹
θεῖαν ἐπιστολὴν μὲν διαχαράττει πρὸς τὸν λαόν,
πολλῆς γέμουσαν φιλοσοφίας καὶ πᾶσαν ὑπαγο-
ρεύουσαν τὴν εὐσέβειαν, ὁποῖαν τε ὀφείλουσι
περὶ Θεοῦ δόξαν ἔχειν, οἷον δὲ βίον αὐτῷ
προσφέρειν, οἷους δὲ ὕμνους, οἷας εὐχαριστίας·
εἶτα μὴ ἄλλον ἢ τὸν Βαραχίαν δέξασθαι εἰς τὴν
βασιλείον κελεύει ἀρχῆν. καί, εἰς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ
κοιτῶνα τὸν χάρτην ἐν ᾧ ἡ ἐπιστολὴ καταλιπών,
λαθῶν ἵπαντας ἐξέρχεται τοῦ παλατίου. ἀλλ'
οὐκ ἠδυνήθη λαθεῖν εἰς τέλος. ἅμα γὰρ πρῶτ'
τοῦτο ἀκουσθὲν τάραχον εὐθύς καὶ ὄδυρμόν τῷ
λαῷ ἐνεποίησε· καὶ πάντες τάχει πολλῷ εἰς
ζήτησιν αὐτοῦ ἐξέρχονται, προκαταλαβεῖν αὐτῷ
τὴν φυγὴν ἐκ παντός τρόπου διανοούμενοι· ὅθεν
οὐδὲ εἰς μίτην αὐτοῖς ἐχώρησεν ἡ σπουδὴ. ὡς
γὰρ πάσας προκατελάμβανον τὰς ὁδοὺς, ὄρη δὲ
πάντα περιεκύκλουν καὶ ἰτριβεῖς περιήρχοντο
φύραγγας, ἐν χειμῖρῳ τινὶ τοῦτον εὐρίσκουσι,

that he himself might take the journey that he desired.

But Barachias would put aside and reject his offer, saying, ‘O king, how wrongful is thy judgement, and thy word contrary to divine command! If thou hast learned to love thy neighbour as thyself, with what right art thou eager to shift the burden off thy back and lay it upon mine? If it be good to be king, keep the good to thy self: but, if it be a stone of stumbling and rock of offence to thy soul, why put it in my pathway and seek to trip me up?’ When Ioasaph perceived that he spake thus, and that his purpose was fixed, he ceased from communing with him. And now, at about the dead of night, he wrote his people a letter, full of much wisdom, expounding to them all godliness; telling them what they should think concerning God, what life, what hymns and what thanksgiving they should offer unto him. Next, he charged them to receive none other than Barachias to be ruler of the kingdom. Then left he in his bed-chamber the roll containing his letter, and, unobserved of all, went forth from his palace. But he might not win through undetected: for, early on the morrow, the tidings, that he was departed, anon made commotion and mourning among the people, and, in much haste, forth went every man for to seek him; they being minded by all means to cut off his flight. And their zeal was not spent in vain: for, when they had occupied all the high-ways, and encompassed all the mountains, and surrounded the pathless ravines, they discovered him in a water-

Barachias
refuseth the
kingdom
proffered
him by
Ioasaph

Ioasaph
seeketh to
escape by
stealth

χειρας εἰς οὐρανὸν ἐκτεταμένης ἔχοντα, καὶ τὴν εὐχὴν τῆς ἕκτης ἐπιτελοῦντα ὥρας.

Ἴδόντες δὲ αὐτὸν περιεχύθησαν δάκρυσι δυσωπῶντες καὶ τὴν ὑποδημίαν ὀνειδίζοντες. ὁ δὲ Τί, φησί, μάτην κοπιῶτε; μηκέτι γὰρ ἐμὲ βασιλέα ἔχειν ἐλπίζετε. τῇ πολλῇ δὲ αὐτῶν ὑπενδούς 330 ἐνστάσει, ὑποστρέφει αὐθις εἰς τὸ παλιτίου. καί, συναγαγὼν ἅπαντας, τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἐφανέρωσε βουλήν. εἶτα καὶ ὄρκους ἐμπεδοῖ τὸν λόγον, ὡς οὐδεμίαν αὐτοῖς τοῦ λοιποῦ συνέσται ἡμέραν.

Ἐγὼ γάρ, φησί, τὴν πρὸς ὑμᾶς διακουίαν μου ἐπληροφόρησα καὶ οὐδὲν ἐνέλιπον, οὐδὲ ὑπεστειλάμην τῶν συμφερόντων, τοῦ μὴ ἀναγγεῖλαι ὑμῖν καὶ διδάξαι διαμαρτυρόμενος πᾶσι τὴν εἰς τὸν Κύριον ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν πίστιν, καὶ μετανοίας ὁδοὺς ὑποδεικνύων. καὶ νῦν ἰδὼν ἐγὼ πορεύομαι τὴν ὁδὸν ἣν ἔκπαλαι ἐπόθουν· καὶ οὐκ ἔτι ὄψεσθε τὸ πρόσωπόν μου ὑμεῖς πάντες. διὸ μαρτύρομαι ὑμῖν τῇ σήμερον ἡμέρᾳ, κατὰ τὸν θεῖον Ἀπόστολον, ὅτι καθαρὸς ἐγὼ εἰμι ἀπὸ τοῦ αἵματος πάντων ὑμῶν. οὐ γὰρ ὑπεστειλάμην τοῦ μὴ ἀναγγεῖλαι ὑμῖν πᾶσαν τὴν βουλήν τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Acts xx. 26,
27

Ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες, καὶ τὸ τῆς γνώμης αὐτοῦ στερρὸν ἐπιστίμενοι, ὡς οὐδὲν τῆς προθέσεως κωλύσαι δύναται, ὠδύροντο μὲν τὴν ὀρφανίαν, οὐκ εἶχον δὲ ὅλως αὐτὸν πειθόμενον. τότε ὁ βασιλεὺς τὸν Βαραχίαν ἐκείνου, ὃν καὶ φθάσας ὁ λόγος ἐδήλωσε, κατασχών, Τούτου, εἶπεν, ἀδελφοί, ὑμῖν προχειρίζομαι βασιλέα. τοῦ δὲ ἰσχυρῶς πρὸς τὸ πρᾶγμα ἀπειθῶντος, ἀκοντα καὶ μὴ βουλόμενον τῇ βασιλικῇ ἀρχῇ ἐγκαθ-

course, his hands uplifted to heaven, saying the prayer proper of the Sixth Hour.

When they beheld him, they surrounded him, and besought him with tears, upbraiding him for departing from them. 'But,' said he, 'why labour ye in vain? No longer hope to have me to your king.' Yet gave he way to their much opposition, and turned again to his palace. And, when he had assembled all the folk, he signified his will. Then with oath he confirmed his word, that he would dwell with them not one day more. 'For,' said he, 'I have fulfilled my ministry toward you, and have omitted naught, neither have I kept back anything that was profitable unto you, in failing to show or teach you, testifying to all the faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and pointing out the paths of repentance. And now behold I go the road that I have long time desired, and all ye shall see my face no more. Wherefore I take you to record this day, as saith the holy Apostle, that I am pure from the blood of you all, for I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God.'

When they heard this, and perceived the steadfastness of his purpose, that nothing could hinder him from his resolve, they wept like orphans over their bereavement, but could in no wise over-persuade him. Then did the king take that Barachias, of whom we have already spoken, saying, 'This is he, brethren, whom I appoint to be your king.' And though Barachias stoutly resisted, yet he established

The people
pursue and
overtake
him

Ioasaph,
holding to
his purpose,
maketh
Barachias
king.

See De filic
orth. Bk.
iv. Ch. 12

ίστησι, καὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ αὐτοῦ τὸ διάδημα περι-
τίθησι, τὸν βασιλικὸν τε δακτύλιον δίδωσιν εἰς
τὴν χεῖρα. καὶ στὰς κατὰ ἀνατολὰς ἤξαστο
εὐχὴν τῷ βασιλεῖ Βαραχία· ἀπερίτρεπτον αὐτῷ
τὴν εἰς Θεὸν φυλαχθῆναι πίστιν καὶ ἀκλινῆ τὴν 331
κατὰ τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ Χριστοῦ εὐρεῖν πορείαν.
σὺν τούτῳ δὲ ὑπερηύχετο τοῦ κλήρου καὶ τοῦ ποιμ-
νίου παντός, αἰτούμενος ἀντίληψιν αὐτοῖς παρὰ
Κυρίου καὶ σωτηρίαν, καὶ πᾶν ὅτιπερ ἂν αὐτοῖς
εἰς αἴτησιν ἢ πρὸς τὸ συμφέρον οἰκονομούμενον.

Acts xx. 28

Οὕτως εὐξάμενος ἐπιστραφεὶς λέγει τῷ Βαρα-
χία· Ἰδοὺ σοι, ἀδελφέ, ἐντέλλομαι καθὼς ποτε ὁ
Ἀπόστολος διεμαρτύρατο· Πρόσεχε σεαυτῷ καὶ
παντὶ τῷ ποιμνίῳ, ἐν ᾧ σε τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον
ἔθετο βασιλέα, ποιμαίνειν τὸν λαὸν τοῦ Κυρίου
ὃν περιεποιήσατο διὰ τοῦ αἵματος τοῦ ἰδίου.
καὶ καθὼς πρὸ ἐμοῦ ἔγνωσ τὸν Θεὸν καὶ ἐλά-
τρευσας αὐτῷ ἐν καθαρῷ συνειδότι, οὕτω καὶ
νῦν πλείονα σπουδὴν εὐδείκνυσο εὐαρεστήσαι
αὐτῷ. ὡς γὰρ καὶ μεγάλης ἡξιώθης παρὰ τοῦ
Θεοῦ ἀρχῆς, τοσούτῳ μείζονος ἀμοιβῆς ὀφειλέτης
ὑπάρχεις. οὐκοῦν ἀπόδος τῷ εὐεργέτῃ τὸ χρέος
τῆς εὐχαριστίας, τὰς ἀγίας αὐτοῦ φυλάσσω
ἐντολὰς καὶ πάσης ἐκκλίνων ὁδοῦ εἰς ἀπώλειαν
φερούσης. ὥσπερ γὰρ ἐπὶ τῶν πλεόντων, ὅταν
μὲν ναύτης σφαλῆ, μικρὰν φέρει τοῖς πλέουσι
βλάβην· ὅταν δὲ ὁ κυβερνήτης, παντὸς ἐργά-
ζεται τοῦ πλοίου ἀπώλειαν· οὕτω καὶ ἐν βασι-
λείοις, ἂν μὲν τις τῶν ἀρχομένων ἀμάρτη, οὐ
τοσαύτον τὸ κοινὸν ὅσον ἑαυτὸν ἀδικεῖ, ἂν δὲ 332
αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς, πάσης ἐργάζεται τῆς πολι-
τείας βλάβην. ὡς μεγάλας οὖν ὑφέξων εὐθύνας,

Agapez.
c. 10

him, unwilling and reluctant, upon the royal throne, and placed the diadem on his head, and gave the kingly ring into his hand. Then he stood facing the East and made prayer for King Barachias, that his faith toward God might be preserved unwavering, and that he might keep without faltering the path of Christ's commandments. Therewith he prayed for the clergy and all the flock, asking of God succour for them and salvation, and all that might fitly be asked for their welfare.

Thus he prayed, and then turning said unto Barachias, 'Behold, brother, I charge thee, as the Apostle once adjured his people, "Take heed unto thyself, and to all the flock, over the which the Holy Ghost hath made thee king, to feed the Lord's people, whom he hath purchased with his own blood." And even as thou wast before me in the knowledge of God, and didst serve him with a pure conscience, so now also show the more zeal in pleasing him. For, as thou hast received of God a mighty sovereignty, thou owest him the greater repayment. Render therefore to thy Benefactor the debt of thanksgiving, by the keeping of his holy commandments and by turning aside from every path whose end is destruction. For it is with kingdoms as with ships. If one of the sailors blunder it bringeth but small damage to the crew. But if the steersman err, he causeth the whole ship to perish. Even so it is with sovranity: if a subject err, he harmeth himself more than the state. But if the king err, he causeth injury to the whole realm. Therefore, as one that shall render strict account, if

and
chargeth
him to
administer
his trust
as in God's
sight,

εἴ τι παρίδοις τῶν δεόντων, μετὰ πολλῆς ἀκρι-
 βείας φύλαττε σεαυτὸν ἐν τῷ ἀγαθῷ. μίσησον
 πᾶσαν ἡδονὴν πρὸς ἁμαρτίαν ἔλκουσαν· φησὶ
 Heb. xii. 14 γὰρ ὁ Ἀπόστολος· Εἰρήνην διώκετε μετὰ πάντων,
 καὶ τὸν ἀγιασμὸν οὐ χωρὶς οὐδεὶς ὄψεται τὸν
 Κύριον. τὸν κύκλον πρόσεχε ὅστις περιτρέχει
 Ἀγαπετ. τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων πραγμάτων, ἄλλοτε ἄλλως φέ-
 c. 11 ρων αὐτὰ καὶ περιφέρων· καὶ ἐν τῇ τούτων
 ἀγχιστροφῇ μεταβολῇ ἀμετάβλητον ἔχε τὸν
 εὐσεβῆ λογισμόν. τὸ γὰρ συμμεταβύλλεσθαι
 ταῖς τῶν πραγμάτων μεταβολαῖς διανοίας ἀβε-
 βαίου τεκμήριον. σὺ δὲ πάγιος ἔσο, ἐν τῷ
 Ἀγαπετ. ἀγαθῷ ὅλως ἐρηρυσμένος. μὴ ἐπαίρου διὰ τῆς
 c. 14 προσκαίρου δόξης πρὸς μάταιον φύσημα· ἀλλὰ
 κεκαθαρμένῳ λογισμῷ τὸ οὐτιδανὸν τῆς ἑαυτοῦ
 νόει φύσεως, τὸ βραχὺ τε καὶ ἀκύμορον τῆς
 ἐνταῦθα ζωῆς καὶ τὸν συνεξευγμένον τῇ σαρκὶ
 θάνατον. καὶ ταῦτα λογιζόμενος εἰς τὸν τῆς
 ὑπεροψίας οὐ βληθῆση βόθρον, ἀλλὰ φοβηθῆση
 τὸν Θεόν, τὸν ἀληθινὸν καὶ ἐπουράνιον βασιλέα,
 Ps. cxxviii. καὶ ὄντως μακάριος ἔση. Μακάριοι γάρ, φησί,
 1 πάντες οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν Κύριον, οἱ πορευόμενοι
 Ps. cxii. 1 ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς αὐτοῦ· καί· Μακάριος ἀνὴρ ὁ
 φοβούμενος τὸν Κύριον· ἐν ταῖς ἐντολαῖς αὐτοῦ
 θελήσει σφόδρα. ποίας δὲ πρὸ πάντων ὀφείλεις
 Mat. v. 7 τηρεῖν ἐντολάς; Μακάριοι οἱ ἐλεήμονες, ὅτι 333
 Luke vi. 36 αὐτοὶ ἐλεηθήσονται· καί· Γίνεσθε οἰκτίρμονες, ὡς ὁ
 Πατὴρ ὑμῶν ὁ οὐράνιος οἰκτίρμων ἐστί. ταύτην
 γὰρ τὴν ἐντολὴν πρὸ πάντων ἀπαιτοῦνται οἱ ἐν
 Ἀγαπετ. μεγίστη ὄντες ἀρχῇ. καὶ ἀληθῶς ὁ μεγάλῃς
 c. 37 ἐξουσίας ἐπιλαβόμενος τὸν δοτήρα τῆς ἐξουσίας
 ὀφείλει μιμεῖσθαι κατὰ δύναμιν· ἐν τούτῳ δὲ

thou neglect aught of thy duty, guard thyself with all diligence in that which is good. Hate all pleasure that draweth into sin: for, saith the Apostle, "Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord." Consider the wheel of men's affairs, how it runneth round and round, turning and whirling them now up, now down: and amid all its sudden changes, keep thou unchanged a pious mind. To change with every change of affairs betokeneth an unstable heart. But be thou steadfast, wholly established upon that which is good. Be not lifted and vainly puffed up because of temporal honour; but, with purified reason, understand the nothingness of thine own nature, and the span-length and swift flight of life here, and death the yoke-fellow of the flesh. If thou consider these things, thou shalt not be cast into the pit of arrogance, but shalt fear God, the true and heavenly King, and verily thou shalt be blessed. For he saith, "Blessed are all they that fear the Lord, and walk in his ways," and "Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord: he shall have great delight in his commandments." And which commandments above all shouldest thou observe? "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy," and "Be ye merciful, as your heavenly Father is merciful." For the fulfilment of this commandment, above all, is required of them that are in high authority. And, soothly, the holder of great authority ought to imitate the giver of that authority, to the best of his ability. And herein shall he best

to show
mercy to all
men,

μίλιστα τὸν Θεὸν μιμῆσεται, ἐν τῷ μηδὲν ἠγείσθαι τοῦ ἐλεεῖν προτιμότερον. ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ ὑπήκοον οὐδὲν οὕτως εἰς εὐνοίαν ἐφέλκεται, ὡς εὐποιίας χάρις διδομένη τοῖς χρήζουσιν· ἡ γὰρ διὰ φόβον γινόμενη θεραπεία κατεσχηματισμένη ἐστὶ θωπεία, πεπλασμένῳ τιμῆς ὀνόματι φενακίζουσα τοὺς αὐτῇ προσέχοντας· καὶ τὸ ἄκουσίως ὑποτεταγμένον στασιάζει καιροῦ λαβόμενον· τὸ δὲ τοῖς δεσμοῖς τῆς εὐνοίας κρατούμενον βεβαίαν ἔχει πρὸς τὸ κρατοῦν τὴν εὐπίθειαν. διὸ εὐπρόσιτος ἔσο τοῖς δεομένοις, καὶ ἄνοιγε τὰ ὄρα τοῖς πενομένοις, ἵνα εὐρῆς τὴν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἄκοιαν ἀνεωγμένην· οἳοι γὰρ τοῖς ἡμετέροις γινόμεθα συνδούλοις, τοιοῦτον περὶ ἡμᾶς εὐρήσομεν τὸν δεσπότην, καὶ ὡς ἀκούομεν ἀκουσθησόμεθα, ὡς ὁρῶμεν ὁραθησόμεθα ὑπὸ τοῦ θείου καὶ παντεφόρου βλέμματος. προεισενέγκωμεν οὖν τοῦ ἐλέου τὸν ἔλεον, ἵνα τῷ ὁμοίῳ τὸ ὁμοιον ἀντιλάβωμεν.

Ἄλλα καὶ ἑτέραν ἄκουε ἐντολὴν σύζυγον τῆς προτέρας· Ἄφετε, καὶ ἀφεθήσεται ὑμῖν· καί, Ἐὰν οὐκ ἀφήτε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὰ παραπτώματα 334 αὐτῶν, οὐδὲ ὑμῖν ἀφήσει ὁ Πατὴρ ὑμῶν ὁ οὐράνιος τὰ παραπτώματα ὑμῶν. διὸ μὴ μνησικακῆσης τοῖς πταίοισιν· ἀλλά, συγγνώμην αἰτούμενος ἁμαρτημάτων, συγγίνωσκε καὶ αὐτὸς τοῖς εἰς σὲ πλημμελοῦσιν, ὅτι ἀφέσει ἀντιδίδοται ἄφεσις, καὶ τῇ πρὸς τοὺς ὁμοδούλους ἡμῶν καταλλαγῇ τῆς δεσποτικῆς ὀργῆς γίνεται ἀπαλλαγῇ. καὶ αὐθις τὸ ἀσυμπαθὲς ἡμῶν πρὸς τοὺς πταίοντας ἀσύγγνωστα ποιεῖ ἡμῖν τὰ ἡμέτερα πταίσματα· καθὼς ἄκουεις τί ὁ τῶν μυρίων πέπονθεν ὀφειλέτης ταλάντων, τῇ πρὸς τὸν σύν-

Agapet.
c. 35

Agapet. c. 8

Agapet.
c. 23

Cp. Mat. vi.
15
Mk. xi. 26

Mat. xviii.
24

initate God, by considering that nothing is to be preferred before showing mercy. Nay, further, nothing so surely draweth the subject to loyalty toward his Sovereign as the grace of charity bestowed on such as need it. For the service that cometh from fear is flattery in disguise, with the pretence of respect cozening them that pay heed to it; and the unwilling subject rebelleth when he findeth occasion. Whereas he that is held by the ties of loyalty is steadfast in his obedience to the ruling power. Wherefore be thou easy of access to all, and open thine ears unto the poor, that thou mayest find the ear of God open unto thee. For as we are to our fellow-servants, such shall we find our Master to us-ward. And, like as we do hear others, so shall we be heard ourselves: and, as we see, so shall we be seen by the divine all-seeing eye. Therefore pay we first mercy for mercy, that we may obtain like for like.

‘But hear yet another commandment, the fellow of the former; “Forgive, and it shall be forgiven unto you;” and “If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your heavenly father forgive you your trespasses.” Wherefore bear no malice against them that offend against thee; but, when thou askest forgiveness of thy sins, forgive thyself also them that injure thee, because forgiveness is repaid by forgiveness, and by making peace with our fellow-servants we are ourselves delivered from the wrath of our Master. Again, a lack of compassion towards them that trespass against us maketh our own trespasses unpardonable, even as thou hast heard what befell the man that owed ten thousand talents, how, through his want of pity on his fellow-

and to forgive all men
their
trespasses
against him

- δουλον ἀσπλαγχνία ἐαυτῷ τὴν εἴσπραξιν ἀνα-
νεώσας τοῦ τοσοῦτου χρέους. διὸ προσεκτέον
ἀκριβῶς, μὴ καὶ ἡμεῖς τὰ ὅμοια πάθοιμεν· ἀλλ'
ἀφήσωμεν πᾶσαν ὀφειλήν, καὶ πᾶσαν μῆνιν ἐκ
καρδίας ἐκβάλλωμεν, ἵνα καὶ ἡμῖν ἀφεθῆ τὰ
πολλὰ ἡμῶν ὀφλήματα. ἐπὶ πᾶσι δὲ καὶ πρὸ
2 Tim. i. 14 πᾶντων τὴν καλὴν φύλαττε παρακαταθήκην, τὸν
εὐσεβῆ τῆς πίστεως λόγον, ὃν ἔμαθες καὶ ἐδιδά-
χθης· καὶ πᾶν ζιζάνιον αἱρέσεως μὴ ἐκφυέσθω ἐν
ὑμῖν· ἀλλὰ καθαρὸν καὶ ἄδολον τὸν θεῖον διατή-
ρησον σπόρον, ἵνα πολύχουν τὸν καρπὸν ὑπο-
δείξης τῷ δεσπότη, ἡνίκα ἔλθῃ λόγον ἀπαιτῶν
ἐκάστῳ τῶν βεβιωμένων καὶ ἀποδιδούς καθά
Mat. xiii. 43 ἑπράξαμεν, ὅταν οἱ μὲν δίκαιοι λάμψωσιν ὡς ὁ
Dan. xii. 2 ἥλιος, τοὺς ἀμαρτωλοὺς δὲ τὸ σκότος καλύψῃ
Acts xx. 32 καὶ αἰσχύνῃ αἰώνιος. καὶ τὰ νῦν, ἀδελφοί, 335
παρατίθεμαι ὑμᾶς τῷ Θεῷ, καὶ τῷ Λόγῳ τῆς
χάριτος αὐτοῦ, τῷ δυναμένῳ ὑμᾶς ἐποικοδομῆσαι
καὶ δοῦναι ὑμῖν κληρονομίαν ἐν τοῖς ἡγιασμένοις
πᾶσι.
- Acts xx. 36 Καὶ ταῦτα εἰπὼν, θείς τὰ γόνατα αὐτοῦ, κα-
θῶς γέγραπται, μετὰ δακρῶν αὐθις προσηύξατο.
καὶ ἐπιστραφεὶς κατεφίλησε τὸν Βαραχίαν ὃν
βασιλέα προεχειρίσατο, καὶ πάντας τοὺς ἐν
τέλει. τότε δὲ γίνεται πρᾶγμα δακρῶν ὡς
ἀληθῶς ἄξιον. περιστάντες γὰρ αὐτὸν ἅπαντες,
ὡσπερ τῷ ἐκείνῳ συνεῖναι ζῶντες καὶ τῇ διαιρέσει
μέλλοντες συναφαιρεῖσθαι καὶ τὰς ψυχάς, τί μὴ
πρὸς οἶκτον ἔλεγον; ποίαν θρήνων ὑπερβολὴν
ἀπελίμπανον; κατεφίλουν αὐτὸν, περιέβαλλον·
παραφρονεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐποίει τὸ πάθος. Οὐαὶ ἡμῖν,
ἐβύων, τῆς χαλεπῆς ταύτης δυστυχίας· δεσ- 336

servant, he was again required to pay all that mighty debt. So we must take good heed lest a like fate betide us. But let us forgive every debt, and cast all anger out of our hearts, in order that our many debts, too, may be forgiven. Beside this, and before all things, keep thou that good thing which is committed to thy trust, the holy Word of faith wherein thou hast been taught and instructed. And let no tare of heresy grow up amongst you, but preserve the heavenly seed pure and sincere, that it may yield a manifold harvest to the master, when he cometh to demand account of our lives, and to reward us according to our deeds, when the righteous shall shine forth as the sun, but darkness and everlasting shame shall cover the sinners. And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified.'

And when he had thus spoken, he kneeled down, as it is written, and prayed again in tears. And he turned him round, and kissed Barachias, whom he had chosen to their king, and all the officers. Then came a scene fit, belike, to make one weep. They all crowded around him, as though his presenee meant life to them, and his departure would reave them of their very souls; and what piteous pleading, what extravagance of grief did they omit? They kissed him; they hung about him; they were beside themselves for anguish of heart. 'Wo is us,' cried they, 'for this grievous calamity!' They called him,

Ioasaph
departeth
from his
grief-
stricken
people

πότην αὐτὸν ἀνεκαλοῦντο, πατέρα, σωτήρα, εὐεργέτην· Διὰ σου, φησί, τὸν Θεὸν ἔγνωμεν τῆς πλάνης λελυτρώμεθα· τῶν κακῶν πάντων ἀνάπαυσιν εὔρομεν. τί λοιπὸν ἔσται ἡμῖν μετὰ τὸν σὸν χωρισμόν; ποῖα οὐ καταλήψεται κακά; τοιαῦτα λέγοντες, τὰ στήθη ἔπαιον, καὶ τὴν κατασχούσαν αὐτοὺς ἀνωλοφύροντο συμφοράν. ὁ δὲ λόγιος αὐτοὺς παρακλήσεως τῶν πολλῶν κατασιγήσας οἰμωγῶν, καὶ συνεῖναι τῷ πνεύματι ἐπαγγειλάμενος, ὡς τῷ γε σώματι ἀδύνατον ἦδη τοῦτο γενέσθαι, τοιαῦτα εἰπὼν, πάντων ὁρώντων ἐξέρχεται τοῦ παλατίου. καὶ εὐθύς πάντες συνείποντο. τὴν ὑποστροφὴν ἀπηγόρευον· τὴν πόλιν, ὡς μηκέτι δυνατὸν ὄμμασιν ὀφθῆναι τοῖς ἑαυτῶν, ἀπεδίδρασκον. ὡς δὲ τῆς πόλεως ἔξω γεγόνασι, μόλις ποτέ, τῇ τομῇ τοῦ λόγου παραινούντος αὐτοῦ καὶ δριμυτέραν πού τὴν ἐπιτίμησιν ἐπιφέροντος, ἀπ' αὐτοῦ διερράγησαν, καὶ ἄκουτες ἐπανήρχοντο, πυκνῶς αὐτοῖς τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ἐπιστρεφομένων, καὶ τὴν πορείαν τοῖς ποσὶν ἐγκοπτόντων. τινὲς δὲ τῶν θερμότερων καὶ ὀδυρόμενοι μακρόθεν ἠκολούθουν αὐτῷ, ἕως ἢ νύξ ἐπελθοῦσα 337
 διέστησεν αὐτοὺς ἀπ' ἀλλήλων.

XXXVII

Εξῆλθεν οὖν τῶν βασιλείων ὁ γενναῖος ἐκείνος χαίρων, ὡς ὅταν ἐκ μακρῆς ἐξορίας εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν τις ἐπανερχόμενος γηθοσύνης πορεύοιτο. καὶ ἦν ἐνδεδυμένος, ἔξωθεν μὲν τὰ ἔξ ἔθους ἰμάτια, ἔσωθεν δὲ τὸ τρίχινον ῥάκος ἐκείνο ὅπερ ὁ Βαρλαάμ
 560

Master, Father, Saviour, Benefactor. 'Through thee,' said they, 'we learned to know God, and were redeemed from error, and found rest from every ill. What remaineth us after thou art gone? What evils shall not befall us?' Thus saying, they smote upon their breasts, and bewailed the misfortune that had overtaken them. But he with words of comfort hushed their sobs, and promised to be with them still in the spirit though he might no longer abide with them in the body. And when he had thus spoken, in the sight of all he went forth from the palace. And immediately all the people followed him. They despaired of his return; they ran from the city, as from a sight that they could no longer endure. But when they were outside the city, Ioasaph addressed them with sharp words, and chode with them harshly: and so they were parted from him, and unwillingly went home, often turning round to look on him, and stumbling on their road. And some of the hotter spirits also followed afar off weeping, until the shades of night parted them one from another.

XXXVII

Thus this noble man went forth from his palace rejoicing, as when after long exile a man returneth with joy to his own country. Outwardly he wore the robes that he was wont to wear, but beneath was the hair-shirt which Barlaam had given him.

*Ioasaph
goeth forth
into the
desert,
smitten by
the love of
Christ,*

αὐτῷ δεδώκει. τῇ δὲ νυκτὶ ἐκείνῃ εἰς οἰκίσκον
 πένητός τις κατανήσας, τὰ περικείμενα αὐτῷ
 ἄμφια ἐκβαλὼν, τελευταίαν ταύτην εὐποΐαν τῷ
 πένητι δίδωσι· καὶ οὕτω ταῖς ἐκείνου τε καὶ πολ-
 λῶν ἐτέρων πενήτων εὐχαῖς ἐπίκουρον ἑαυτοῦ τὸν
 Θεὸν θέμενος, καὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ χάριν καὶ βοήθειαν
 ὡς ἱμάτιον σωτηρίου καὶ χιτῶνα εὐφροσύνης
 ἑαυτῷ περιβαλλόμενος, ἐπὶ τὸν ἐρημικὸν ἐξῆλθε
 βίον, μὴ ἄρτον ἐπιφερόμενος, μὴ ὕδωρ, μῆδ' ἄλλο
 τι τῶν πρὸς τροφὴν ἐπιτηδείων, μὴ ἱμάτιον ἐνδε-
 δυμένος, ἀλλ' ἢ τὸ σκληρὸν ἐκείνο ῥάκος μόνου,
 οὐπερ πρὸ μικροῦ ἐμνήσθημεν. πόθῳ γάρ τινι
 ὑπερφυεῖ καὶ ἔρωτι θείῳ τρωθεὶς τὴν ψυχὴν τοῦ
 ἀθανάτου βασιλέως Χριστοῦ, ὅλως ἦν τοῦ ποθοῦ-
 μένου ἐξεστηκώς, ὅλως ἡλλοιωμένος Θεῷ, κάτοχος
 τῇ τούτου ἀγάπῃ· Κραταῖα γάρ, φησὶν, ὡς πῦρ
 ἀγάπῃ τοιαύτην αὐτὸς ἀπὸ τῆς θείας ἀγάπης
 ἐδέξατο μέθην, καὶ οὕτως ἐξεκαύθη τῷ δίψει, κατὰ 338
 τὸν εἰπόντα· Ὁν τρόπον ἐπιποθεῖ ἢ ἔλαφος ἐπὶ
 τὰς πηγὰς τῶν ὑδάτων, οὕτως ἐπιποθεῖ ἢ ψυχὴ
 μου πρὸς σέ, ὁ Θεός· ἐδίψησεν ἢ ψυχὴ μου πρὸς
 τὸν Θεὸν τὸν ἰσχυρόν, τὸν ζῶντα· καὶ καθὼς ἢ
 τετρωμένη τῆς τοιαύτης ἀγάπης ψυχὴ βοᾷ ἐν τῷ
 Ἰσραηλ τῶν ἰσραήλων· Ἐκαρδίωσας ἡμᾶς τῷ
 πόθῳ σου, ἐκαρδίωσας ἡμᾶς· καὶ· Δείξόν μοι
 τὴν ὄψιν σου, καὶ ἀκούτισόν μοι τὴν φωνὴν σου·
 ἢ γὰρ φωνὴ σου φωνὴ ἡδεῖα καὶ ἢ ὄψις σου
 ὡραία.

Ταύτης τῆς ἀνεκλαλήτου ὡραιότητος Χριστοῦ
 τὸν πόθον ἐν καρδίᾳ δεξάμενος ὁ τῶν ἀποστόλων
 χορὸς καὶ τῶν μαρτύρων οἱ δῆμοι πάντων ὑπερεῖ-
 δον τῶν ὀρωμένων, πάσης δὲ ζωῆς τῆς προσκαίρου,

Cp. Cant.
viii. 6

Ps. xlii. 1

Cant. ii. 5 ;
iv. 9 ; ii. 14

That night he halted at a poor man's cabin, and stripped himself of his outer raiment, which, as his last alms, he bestowed upon his poor host, and thus by the prayers of that poor man, as well as of so many others, he made God his ally, and put on his grace and help as a garment of salvation; and, clad in a coat of gladness, thus went he off to his hermit-life, carrying with him neither bread, nor water, nor any necessary food, with no garment upon him save the aforesaid rough shirt. For his heart was wounded with a marvellous longing and divine love for Christ the immortal King; he was beside himself with longing, mad for God, possessed by love of him; 'For love,' he saith, 'is strong as fire.' So drunken was he with this heavenly love, so parched with thirst, according to him that saith, 'Like as the hart desireth the water-brooks, so longeth my soul after thee, O God. My soul is athirst for the mighty and living God'; or, as the soul that is sick of love crieth in the Song of Songs, 'Thou hast ravished us, ravished us with the desire of thee'; and, 'Let me see thy countenance, and let me hear thy voice, for thy voice is a sweet voice, and thy countenance is comely.'

It was the desire for this unspeakable comeliness of Christ that fired the hearts of the Apostolic Quire and of the Martyr folk to despise the things that are seen, and all this temporal life, and the rather to

the same
love that
fired the
Apostles
and the
Martyrs

Ps. lxxiii. 9

καὶ τὰ μυρία τῶν βασιύων καὶ θανάτων εἶδη προείλοντο, ἐρασθέντες τοῦ θείου κύλλους καὶ τὸ περὶ ἡμᾶς τοῦ θείου Λόγου λογισάμενοι φίλτρον. τοῦτο τὸ πῦρ καὶ ὁ καλὸς οὔτος καὶ εὐγενὴς μὲν τῷ σώματι, εὐγενέστατος δὲ μῦλλον καὶ βασιλικώτατος τὴν ψυχὴν, ἐν ἑαυτῷ δεξάμενος, πάντων ὁμοῦ τῶν γηίνων καταφρονεῖ, πατεῖ πάσας τὰς τοῦ σώματος ἡδονάς, ὑπερορᾷ πλοῦτον καὶ δόξης καὶ τῆς παρὰ ἀνθρώπων τιμῆς, ἀποτίθεται διάδημα καὶ ἀλουργίδα, τῶν ἀραχνίων ὑφασμάτων εὐτελέστερα ταῦτα λογισάμενος, πρὸς πάντα δὲ τὰ ἐπίπονα καὶ λυπηρὰ τοῦ ἀσκητικοῦ βίου προθύμως ἑαυτὸν ἐκδίδωσιν, Ἐκολλήθη, βοῶν, ὦ Χριστέ μου, ἐκολλήθη ἡ ψυχὴ μου ὀπίσω σου· ἐμοῦ δὲ ἀντελάβετο ἡ δεξιὰ σου.

339

Ps. xl. 2

Καὶ οὕτως ἀμεταστρεπτὶ χωρήσας εἰς τὸ τῆς ἐρήμου βάθος, καὶ ὡς ἄχθος τι καὶ κλοιὸν βαρύτατον ἀποθέμενος τῶν προσκαιρῶν τὴν σύγχυσιν, εὐφράνθη τῷ πνεύματι, καὶ τῷ ποθουμένῳ ἀτενίσας Χριστῷ, ἐβόα πρὸς αὐτόν, ὡς παρόντι καὶ τῆς φωνῆς ἐπαίοντι διαλεγόμενος· Μὴ τὰ ἀγαθὰ, φησί, τοῦ κόσμου τούτου ἴδοι ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς μου ἔτι, Κύριε· μὴ μετεωρισθεῖν ἀπὸ τῆς δεῦρο τὸν νοῦν ὑπὸ τῆς παρούσης ματαιότητος· ἀλλ' ἔμπλησον τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς μου, Κύριε, δακρύων πνευματικῶν καὶ κατεύθυνον τὰ διαβήματά μου, καὶ ὑπόδειξόν μοι τὸν σὸν θεράποντα Βαρλαάμ. ὑπόδειξόν μοι τὸν ἐμοὶ σωτηρίας γενόμενον πρόξενον, ἵνα καὶ τοῦ ἐρημικοῦ βίου τούτου καὶ ἀσκητικοῦ δι' αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀκρίβειαν μάθοιμι καὶ μὴ τῇ ἀπειρίᾳ τῶν πολέμων τοῦ ἐχθροῦ ὑποσκελισθῶ. δός μοι, Κύριε, τὴν ὁδὸν εὐοεῖν δι' ἧς ἐπιτύχω σου, ὅτι

choose ten thousand forms of death and torture, being enamoured of his heavenly beauty, and bearing in mind the charm that the divine Word used for to win our love. Such was the fire that was kindled in the soul of this fair youth also, noble in body, but most noble and kingly in soul, that led him to despise all earthly things alike, to trample on all bodily pleasures, and to contemn riches and glory and the praise of men, to lay aside diadem and purple, as of less worth than cobwebs, and to surrender himself to all the hard and irksome toils of the ascetic life, crying, ‘O my Christ, my soul is fixed upon thee, and thy right hand hath upholden me.’

Thus, without looking back, he passed into the depth of the desert; and, laying aside, like a heavy burden and clog, the stress of transitory things, he rejoiced in the Spirit, and looked steadfastly on Christ, whom he longed for, and cried aloud to him, as though he were there present to hear his voice, saying, ‘Lord, let mine eyes never again see the good things of this present world. Never, from this moment, let my soul be excited by these present vanities, but fill mine eyes with spiritual tears; direct my goings in thy way, and show me thy servant Barlaam. Show me him that was the means of my salvation, that I may learn of him the exact rule of this lonely and austere life, and may not be tripped up through ignorance of the wiles of the enemy. Grant me, O Lord, to discover the way whereby to attain unto

Ioasaph
prayeth
that he may
find
Barlaam

τέτρωται ἡ ψυχὴ μου τῷ πόθῳ σου, καὶ σὲ διψῶ
τὴν πηγὴν τῆς σωτηρίας.

Ταῦτα ἔστρεφε καθ' ἑαυτὸν αἰεὶ, καὶ τῷ Θεῷ δι-
ελέγετο, διὰ προσευχῆς αὐτῷ καὶ θεωρίας ὑψη-
λοτάτης ἐνούμενος. καὶ οὕτω συντόνως τὴν
ὁδοιπορίαν διήνυε, τὸν χῶρον σπεύδων καταλα-
βεῖν, ἔνθα Βαρλαάμ διήγεν. ἐτρέφετο δὲ ταῖς
φυομέναις βοτάναις κατὰ τὴν ἔρημον· οὐδὲν γὰρ
ἄλλο ἐπεφέρετο, καθάπερ ἔφθην εἰπών, εἰ μὴ
μόνον τὸ σῶμα τὸ ἴδιον καὶ τὸ ῥάκος ὃ περιεβέ-
βλητο.

p. 562

Ἄλλὰ τροφὴν μὲν μετριαν καὶ οὐδαμνὴν ἐκ
τῶν βοτανῶν ποριζόμενος, ὕδατος παντελῶς
ἠπόρει, ἀνύδρου· καὶ ξηρᾶς οὐσης τῆς ἐρήμου 340
ἐκείνης. ἤδη τοίνυν περὶ τὰς μεσημβρίας, τοῦ
ἡλίου σφοδρὸν φλέγοντος, τῆς ὁδοιπορίας ἐχύ-
μενος, σφοδρότερον αὐτὸς ἐφλέγετο ἐν δίψει
καύματος ἐν ἀνύδρῳ, καὶ τὴν ἐσχάτην ἐτα-
λαιπωρεῖτο ταιλαιπωρίαν· ἀλλ' ἐνίκα ὁ πόθος
τὴν φύσιν, καὶ ἡ δίψα, ἦν πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν ἐδίψα,
τὴν φλόγα ἐδρύσιζε τῆς τοῦ ὕδατος δίψης.

Athanas.
Vita
Antonii § 5

Ὁ δὲ μισόκαλος καὶ φθοερὸς διάβολος, μὴ
ὑποφέρων ἐν αὐτῷ τὴν τοιαύτην ὄραν πρόθεσιν
καὶ οὕτω θερμοτάτην πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν ἀγάπην,
πολλοὺς αὐτῷ κατὰ τὴν ἔρημον ἐξήγειρε πειρα-
σμούς, ὑποβιάλλων αὐτῷ μνήμην τῆς βασιλικῆς
αὐτοῦ δόξης καὶ τῆς παρισταμένης αὐτῷ λαμπρο-
τάτης δορυφορίας, φίλων τε καὶ συγγενῶν καὶ
ὁμιλίκων, καὶ ὡς αἱ πάντων ψυχαὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ
ἐξήρτηντο ψυχῆς, καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἀνέσεις τοῦ
βίου· εἶτα τὸ τραχὺ τῆς ἀρετῆς προεβάλλετο
καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς αὐτῆς ἰδρώτας, τοῦ σώματός

thee, for my soul is sick of love for thee, and I am athirst for thee, the well of salvation.'

These were the thoughts of his heart continually, and he communed with God, being made one with him by prayer and sublime meditation. And thus eagerly he pursued the road, hoping to arrive at the place where Barlaam dwelt. His meat was the herbs that grow in the desert; for he carried nothing with him, as I have already said, save his own bones, and the ragged garment that was around him. He pusheth on his journey,

But whilst he found some food, though scanty and insufficient, from the herbs, of water he was quite destitute in that waterless and dry desert. And so at noon-tide, as he held on his way under the fierce blaze of the sun, he was parched with thirst in the hot drought of that desert place, and he suffered the extreme of anguish. But desire of Christ conquered nature, and the thirst wherewith he thirsted for God bedewed the heat of thirst for water. tormented by thirst,

Now the devil, being envious and full of hate for that which is beautiful, unable to endure the sight of such steadfastness of purpose, and glowing love towards God, raised up against Ioasaph many temptations in the wilderness. He called to his remembrance his kingly glory, and his magnificent body-guard, his friends, kinsfolk and companions, and how the lives of all had depended on his life, and he minded him of the other solaces of life. Then he would confront him with the hardness of virtue, and the many sweats that she requireth, and tempted of the devil

τε τὴν ἀσθένειαν καὶ τὸ ἀσύνηθες αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ τοιαύτῃ ταλαιπωρίᾳ, καὶ τοῦ χρόνου τὸ μῆκος, τὴν ἐν χερσίν τε ἀνάγκην τῆς διψῆς, καὶ τὸ μηδαμόθεν ἐκδέχασθαι παράκλησιν ἢ τέλος τοῦ τοσούτου κόπου· καὶ ὅλως πολὺν αὐτῷ ἤγειρε κοινορτὸν τῶν λογισμῶν ἐν τῇ διανοίᾳ, καθά ποῦ καὶ περὶ τοῦ μεγάλου γέγραπται Ἀντωνίου.

341

Ὡς δὲ εἶδεν ἑαυτὸν ὁ ἐχθρὸς ἀσθενοῦντα πρὸς τὴν ἐκείνου πρόθεσιν (τὸν Χριστὸν γὰρ αὐτὸς ἐνθυμούμενος καὶ τῷ ἐκείνου πόθῳ φλεγόμενος, ῥωννύμενός τε καλῶς τῇ ἐλπίδι καὶ τῇ πίστει στηριζόμενος, εἰς οὐδὲν τὰς ἐκείνου ὑπερβολὰς ἐλογίζετο), κατησχύνθη ὁ πολέμιος ἐκ πρώτης, ὃ λέγεται, προσβολῆς πεσών. ἑτέραν οὖν ἔρχεται ὁδὸν (πολλαὶ γὰρ αὐτῷ αἱ τῆς κακίας τρίβοι), καὶ φαντάσμασι ποικίλοις ἀνατρέπειν αὐτὸν ἐπειράτο καὶ εἰς δειλίαν ἐμβαλεῖν, ποτὲ μὲν μέλας αὐτῷ φαινόμενος, οἷός ἐστι· ποτὲ δέ, ῥομφαίαν ἐσπασμένην κατέχων, ἐπεπίδα αὐτῷ, καὶ πατάξει ἠπειλεί, εἰ μὴ θάττον εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω στραφῆ· ἄλλοτε θηρίων ὑπήρχετο παντοδαπῶν μορφάς, βρυχῶν κατ' αὐτοῦ καὶ δεινότατον ἀποτελῶν μυκηθμὸν καὶ ψόφον· εἶτα καὶ εἰς δράκοντα μετεμορφοῦτο καὶ ἀσπίδα καὶ βασιλίσκον. ὁ δὲ καλὸς ἐκείνος καὶ γενναϊότατος ἀθλητῆς ἀτρέμας ἦν τὴν ψυχὴν, ἅτε δὴ τὸν ὑψιστον ἑαυτοῦ καταφυγὴν θέμενος. νήφων δὲ τῇ διανοίᾳ καὶ κατεγγελῶν τοῦ πονηροῦ, ἔλεγε· Οὐκ ἔλαθές με, ὃ ἀπατεῶν, ὅστις εἶ, ὃ ταυτά μοι ἐγείρων, ὃ ἐξ ἀρχῆς κακὰ τεκταινόμενος τῶν ἀνθρώπων τῷ γένει, καὶ αἰεὶ ποτε πονηρὸς ὢν καὶ τὸ βλάπτειν οὐδαμῶς ἀπολείπων. ἀλλ' ὡς

Athanas.
Vita
Antonii § 5

P's. xci. 13

P's. xci. 9

with the weakness of his flesh, with his lack of practice in such rigours, the long years to come, this present distress from thirst, his want of any comfort, and the unendingness of his toils. In a word, he raised a great dust-cloud of reasonings in his mind, exactly, I ween, as it hath been recorded of the mighty Antony.

But, when the enemy saw himself too weak to shake that purpose (for Ioasaph set Christ before his mind, and glowed with love of him, and was well strengthened by hope, and steadfast in faith, and reeked nothing of the devil and his suggestions), then was the adversary ashamed of having fallen in the first assault. So he came by another road (for many are his paths of wickedness), and endeavoured to overthrow and terrify Ioasaph by means of divers apparitions. Sometimes he appeared to him in black, and such indeed he is: sometimes with a drawn sword he leapt upon him, and threatened to strike, unless he speedily turned back. At other times he assumed the shapes of all manner of beasts, roaring and making a terrible din and bellowing: or again he became a dragon, adder, or basilisk. But that fair and right noble athlete kept his soul in quietness, for he had made the Most High his refuge: and, being sober in mind, he laughed the evil one to scorn, and said, ‘I know thee, deceiver, who thou art, which stirrest up this trouble for me; which from the beginning didst devise mischief against mankind, and art ever wicked, and never stintest to do hurt. How becoming and right proper is thy

The fiend,
in the
likeness of
divers
beasts,
seeketh to
terrify
Ioasaph

προσηκόν σοι τὸ σχῆμα καὶ οἰκειότατον, αὐτῷ δὴ
 τούτῳ τῷ θηρίῳ καὶ ἔρπετοῖς ὁμοιοῦσθαι, τὸ 342
 θηριῶδές σου τῆς γνώμης καὶ σκολιόν, ἰοβόλον
 τε καὶ βλαπτικόν τῆς προαιρέσεως ἐνδεικνυμένῳ.
 τί οὖν ἀνηνύτοις ἐπιχειρεῖς, ἄθλιε; ἐξότει γὰρ
 ἔγνω τῆς σῆς εἶναι κακίας τὰ μηχανήματα ταῦτα
 καὶ φόβητρα, οὐδεμία μοι λοιπὸν ἐτι ἐστὶ φροντις
 περὶ σοῦ. Κύριος ἐμὸς βοηθός, κὺγὼ ἐπόψομαι
 τοὺς ἐχθρούς μου, καὶ ἐπὶ ἀσπίδα καὶ βασιλίσκον
 σε ἐπιβήσομαι οἷς ὁμοιοῦσαι, καὶ καταπατήσω
 σε τὸν λέοντα καὶ δράκοντα, τῇ δυνάμει τοῦ
 Χριστοῦ κραταιούμενος. αἰσχυνηθεῖσαν καὶ ἐν-
 τραπήσαν πάντες οἱ ἐχθροί μου· ἀποστρα-
 φείσαν καὶ καταισχυνηθεῖσαν σφόδρα διὰ
 τήχους.

Ps. cxviii. 6.7

Ps. xci. 13

Ps. vi. 10

Ps. lxx. 2

Ταῦτα λέγων, καὶ τὸ σημεῖον τοῦ σταυροῦ
 ἐαυτῷ περιβαλὼν ὄπλον ἀκαταγώνιστον, πάσας
 τὰς τοῦ διαβόλου φαντασίας κατήγγησεν. εὐθὺς
 γὰρ τὰ τε θηρία καὶ τὰ ἔρπετά, ὡς ἐκλείπει
 καπνός, ἐξέλιπον, καὶ ὡς τήκεται κηρὸς ἀπὸ προσ-
 ῶπου πυρός· αὐτὸς δέ, τῇ τοῦ Χριστοῦ δυνάμει
 ἰσχύων, ἐπορεύετο χαίρων καὶ εὐχαριστῶν τῷ
 Κυρίῳ. ἀλλὰ καὶ θηρία πολλὰ καὶ ποικίλα καὶ
 ὄφειων παντοδαπὰ καὶ δρακοντόμορφα γένη ἢ
 ἔρημος ἐκείνη τρέφει, ἅτινα συναντῶντα αὐτῷ οὐκ
 ἐτι φαντασία, ἀλλ' ἀληθεία ἐδείκνυτο, ὡς ἐν-
 τεῦθεν φόβου μὲν ἦν πλήρης ἢ ὁδὸς καὶ πόνου·
 αὐτὸς δὲ ἀμφοτέρων ὑπερίπτατο τῷ λογισμῷ, 343
 τὸν μὲν φόβον τῆς ἀγάπης, ὡς φησιν ἡ Γραφή,
 ἔξω βαλλούσης, τὸν πόνου δὲ τοῦ πόθου ἐπικου-
 φίζοντος. οὕτως οὖν πολλαῖς καὶ ποικίλαις
 συμφοραῖς καὶ ταλαιπωρίαις πυκτεύσας, δι'

Cp. Mark i.
13

1 John iv. 18

habit, that thou shouldest take the shape of beasts and of creeping things, and thus display thy bestial and crooked nature, and thy venomous and hurtful purpose! Wherefore, wretch, attempt the impossible? For ever since I discovered that these be the contrivances and bug-bears of thy malice, I have now no more anxiety concerning thee. The Lord is on my side, and I shall see my desire upon mine enemies. I shall go upon the adder and basilisk, the which thou dost resemble; thee, the lion and dragon I shall tread under my feet; for I am strengthened with the might of Christ. Let mine enemies be ashamed and turned backward: let them be driven and put to shame suddenly.'

Thus speaking, and girding on that invincible weapon, the sign of the Cross, he made vain the devil's shows. For straightway all the beasts and creeping things disappeared, like as the smoke vanisheth, and like as wax melteth at the fire. And he, strong in the might of Christ, went on his way rejoicing and giving thanks unto the Lord. But there dwelt in that desert many divers beasts, and all kinds of serpents, and dragon-shaped monsters, and these met him, not now as apparitions but in sober sooth, so that his path was beset by fear and toil. But he overcame both, for love, as saith the scripture, cast out fear, and longing made toil light. Thus he wrestled with many sundry misfortunes and hardships until, after many

Ioasaph
journeyeth
on
triumphant
through the
desert

ἡμερῶν οὐκ ὀλίγων κατέλαβε τὴν ἔρημον ἐκείνην τῆς Σανααρίτιδος γῆς, ἐν ἣ ὁ Βαρλαάμ ᾤκει· ἔνθα καὶ ὕδατος τυχῶν τὴν φλόγα κατέσβεσε τῆς δίψης.

XXXVIII

Ἔμεινε δὲ Ἰωάσαφ διειτίαν ὄλην κατὰ τὸ πέλαγος τῆς ἐρήμου ταύτης ἰλῶμενος καὶ μὴ εὐρίσκων τὸν Βαρλαάμ, τοῦ Θεοῦ κἀνταῦθα τὸ στερρὸν τοῦ λογισμοῦ αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς γειναῖον δοκιμάζοντος. καὶ ἦν οὕτως αἰθριος συγκαϊόμενος τῷ καύσῳ καὶ τῷ κρύει πηγνύμενος καὶ ἀπαύστως ζητῶν ὡσπερ τινὰ θησαυρὸν πολύτιμον τὸν τιμιώτατον γέροντα. πολλοὺς δὲ ὑπέμεινε πειρασμοὺς καὶ πολέμους τῶν πονηρῶν πνευμάτων, καὶ πολλοὺς ὑπήνεγκε πόνους τῆς τῶν βοτανῶν ἐνδείας, ἕς εἰς τροφὴν ἐκέχρητο, ὅτι καὶ ταύτας ξηρὰ οὖσα ἡ ἔρημος ἐνδεῶς ἐβλά- 341
στανευ. ἀλλὰ τῷ πόθῳ τοῦ Δεσπότου φλεγόμενη ἡ ἀδαμαντίνη ψυχὴ ἐκείνη καὶ ἀήττητος ῥᾶον ἤνεγκε τὰ λυπηρὰ ταῦτα ἢ τὰς ἡδονὰς ἕτεροι. διὸ τῆς ἀνωθεν οὐ διήμαρτε συμμαχίας, ἀλλά, κατὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ὀδυνῶν αὐτοῦ καὶ πόνων, αἱ παρὰ τοῦ ποθομένου Χριστοῦ ἐγγινόμεναι παρακλήσεις καθ' ὑπνοὺς τε καὶ καθ' ὕπαρ εὐφράναν τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ. συμπληρουμένης δὲ τῆς διειτίας, Ἰωάσαφ μὲν ἀπαύστως περιῆει ζητῶν τὸν ποθοῦμενον, καὶ ἐποτινῆτο πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν δίκρνα ποταμηδὸν τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν προχεόμενος, καί, Δεῖξόν μοι, Δέσποτα, βοῶν, δεῖξόν μοι τὸν αἰτιῶν μοι τῆς σῆς ἐπιγνώσεως καὶ τῶν τοσοῦτων

days, he arrived at that desert of the land of Senaar, wherein Barlaam dwelt. There also he found water and quenched the burning of his thirst.

XXXVIII

Now two full years spent Ioasaph wandering about the ocean of that desert, without finding Barlaam; for here also God was proving the steadfastness of his purpose, and the nobility of his soul. He lived thus in the open air, scorched with heat or frozen with cold, and, as one in search of precious treasure, continually looking everywhere for his treasured friend, the aged Barlaam. Frequent were the temptations and assaults of the evil spirits that he encountered, and many the hardships that he endured through the lack of herbs that he needed for meat, because the desert, being dry, yielded even these in but scant supply. But, being kindled by love of her Master, this adamantine and indomitable soul bore these annoyances more easily than other men bear their pleasures. Wherefore he failed not of the succour that is from above, but, many as were the sorrows and toils that he endured, comfort came to him from Christ, and, asleep or awake, refreshed his soul. By the space of those two years Ioasaph went about continually, seeking him for whom he yearned, and rivers of waters ran from his eyes, as he implored God, crying aloud and saying, ‘Show me O Lord, show me the man that was the means of my knowledge of thee,

Ioasaph
dwelleth for
two years
alone in the
waste
places

ἀγαθῶν γενόμενόν μοι πρόξενον· καὶ μὴ, διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἀνομιῶν μου, καλοῦ με τοσοῦτου στερήσης. ἀλλ' ἄξιωσόν με ἰδεῖν τε αὐτὸν καὶ ἴσον αὐτῷ τὸν ἀγῶνα τῆς ἀσκήσεως θέσθαι.

Εὐρίσκει δὲ Θεοῦ χάριτι σπηλαιον, ἰχνηλατήσας τῶν ἐκείσε πορευομένων τὴν τρίβον. καὶ μοναχῶ τινι ἐντυγχάνει τὸν ἐρημικὸν μετιόντι 345 βιον. καὶ τούτῳ θερμότατα περιχυθεὶς καὶ ἀσπασάμενος, τοῦ Βαρλαάμ ἠρώτα τὸ σκῆνωμα εὔρειν, καὶ τὰ καθ' ἑαυτὸν διεξῆει, δῆλα τῷ ἀνδρὶ θέμενος. δι' αὐτοῦ τοίνυν τὸν τόπον διδαχθεὶς τῆς τοῦ ζητουμένου οἰκῆσεως, καταλαμβάνει τάχιστα, ὡς ὅταν θηρευτῆς ἐμπειρότατος ἴχνεσιν ἐπιτύχη τοῦ θηρίματος. καὶ φθίσας τινὰ σημεῖα τὰ παρὰ τοῦ ἄλλου γέροντος διδαχθέντα αὐτῷ, ἐπορεύετο χαίρων καὶ τῇ ἐλπίδι ῥωννύμενος, ὡς νήπιος ἐκ μακροῦ χρόνου τὸν πατέρα ἐλπίζων θεάσασθαι. ὅταν γὰρ ὁ κατὰ Θεὸν πόθος εἰς ψυχὴν ῥαγῆ, πολλῶ τοῦ φυσικοῦ δείκνυται θερμότερός τε καὶ βιαιότερος.

Ἐφίσταται τοίνυν τῇ θύρᾳ τοῦ σπηλαιου, καὶ κρούσας, Εὐλόγησον, εἶπε, Πάτερ, εὐλόγησον. ὡς δὲ τῆς φωνῆς ἀκούσας ἐξῆλθεν ὁ Βαρλαάμ τοῦ σπηλαιου, ἐγνώρισε τῷ πνεύματι τόν, κατὰ γε τὴν ἕξω θέαν, οὐκ εὐχερῶς γνωρισθῆναι δυνάμενον, διὰ τὴν θαυμαστὴν ἐκείνην μεταβολὴν καὶ ἀλλοίωσιν ἣν ἠλλοίωτο καὶ μετεβέβλητο τῆς ὕψεως ἐκείνης τῆς προτέρας καὶ τῆς ὠραίων ἀνθούσης νεότητος, μεμελανωμένος μὲν ἐκ τῆς ἡλιακῆς καύσεως, κατάκομος δὲ ταῖς θριξίν, ἐκτετηκυίας δὲ τὰς παρεΐας καὶ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἔσω που εἰς βάθος δεδυκότας

and the cause of my many blessings. Because of the multitude of mine offences, deprive me not of this good thing; but grant me to see him, and fight with him the ascetic fight.'

By the grace of God, he found a cave, by following footsteps that led thither. There he met a monk pursuing a hermit life. Him he embraced and saluted tenderly. He asked where to find Barlaam's dwelling, and told him his own tale, laying all bare. Of him then he learned the abode of the man whom he sought, and thither went foot-hot, as when a cunning hunter happeneth on the tracks of his game. And when he had met with certain signs, pointed out to him by this other old hermit, he went on rejoicing, strong in hope, like a child hoping after long absence to see his father. For when divine love hath broken into a soul, it proveth hotter and stronger than the natural.

So he stood before the door of the cave, and knocked, saying '*Benedicite, father, benedicite!*' When Barlaam heard his voice, he came forth from the cave, and by the spirit knew him, who by outward appearance could not easily be known, because of the marvellous change and alteration that had changed and altered his face from its former bloom of youth; for Ioasaph was black with the sun's heat, and overgrown with hair, and his cheeks were fallen

Ioasaph
findeth a
hermit who
directeth
him to
Barlaam's
abode

Ioasaph and
Barlaam
meet again

καὶ τὰ βλέφαρα περιπεφλεγμένα ἔχων ταῖς ῥοαῖς τῶν δακρύνων καὶ τῇ πολλῇ τῆς ἐνδείας ταλαιπωρία. ἔγνω δὲ καὶ Ἰωάσαφ τὸν πνευματικὸν πατέρα, τοὺς χαρακτῆρας μάλιστα τῆς ὄψεως ἔχοντα τοὺς αὐτούς. στὰς οὖν εὐθύς κατὰ ἀνατολίς, ὁ γέρων εὐχὴν ἀπέπεμψε τῷ Θεῷ εὐχαριστήριον. καὶ μετὰ τὴν εὐχὴν ἐπειπόντες τὸ 346 ἀμὴν, περιλαβόντες τε καὶ περιπτυσάμενοι θερμότηταις ἡμείβοντο ἀλλήλους περιπλοκαῖς, χρονίου πάθου ἐμφορούμενοι ἀκορέστως.

Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀρκούντως περιέλαβον καὶ προσηγόρευσαν, καθίσαντες διωμίλουν. λόγου δὲ ἀρξάμενος ὁ Βαρλαάμ, Καλῶς ἦλθες, ἔλεγε, τέκνον ἠγαπημένον, τέκνον Θεοῦ καὶ κληρονόμο τῆς ἐπουρανίου βασιλείας διὰ τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ὃν ἠγάπησας, ὃν ἐπόθησας δικαίως ὑπὲρ τὰ πρόσκαιρα καὶ φθαρτά· καί, ὡς ἐχέφρων ἔμπορος καὶ σοφός, πάντα πωλήσας, τὸν ἀτίμητον ἐξωνήσω μαργαρίτην, καὶ τῷ ἀσύλῳ ἐντυχὼν θησαυρῷ κεκρυμμένῳ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ τῶν ἐντολῶν τοῦ Κυρίου, πάντα δέδωκας μηδενοῦς 347 φεισάμενος τῶν ὅσον οὐπω παρερχομένων, ἵνα τὸν ἀγρὸν ἐκείνον ἀγοράσῃς ἑαυτῷ. δόξῃ σοι Κύριος ἀντὶ τῶν προσκαιρῶν τὰ αἰώνια, ἀντὶ τῶν φθαρτῶν τὰ ἀφθαρτα καὶ μὴ παλαιούμενα.

Εἰπέ γοῦν μοι, φίλτατε, πῶς ἐνταῦθα παρεγένου, πῶς μετὰ τὴν ἐμὴν ἀφίξιν γέγονε τὰ κατὰ σέ, καὶ εἰ ἔγνω τὸν Θεὸν ὁ σὸς πατήρ, ἢ καὶ εἰσέτι, τῇ προτέρᾳ φερόμενος ἀφροσύνη, ὑπὸ τῆς τῶν δαιμόνων ἀπάτης αἰχμαλωτίζεται.

Ταῦτα τοῦ Βαρλαάμ ἐρομένου, ἀναλαβὼν ὁ Ἰωάσαφ τὸν λόγον, ὅσα μετὰ τὴν ἐκείνου ἀποδη-

in, and his eyes deep sunken, and his eyelids scared with floods of tears, and much distress of hunger. And Ioasaph recognised his spiritual father, for his features were, for the more part, the same. So the old man stood, and, facing the East, offered up to God a prayer of thanksgiving; and, after the prayer, when they had said the Amen, they embraced and kissed each other affectionately, taking their full fill of long deferred desire.

But, when they had done with embracing and greeting, they sat them down and conversed. Barlaam began, saying, 'Welcome art thou, son well-beloved, son of God, and inheritor of the heavenly kingdom through Jesus Christ our Lord, whom thou lovest, whom thou rightly desirest above the things that are temporal and corruptible! Like a prudent and wise merchant, thou hast sold all, and bought the pearl that is beyond price, and hast found the treasure that cannot be stolen, hidden in the field of the commandments of the Lord; thou hast parted with all, and spared naught of the things that so soon pass away, that thou mightest purchase that field for thyself. The Lord give thee the eternal for the temporal, the things that are incorruptible and wax not old for the corruptible!

Barlaam greeteth Ioasaph with exceeding great joy,

'But tell me, dearly beloved, how thou camest hither? How did thy matters speed after my departure? And hath thy father learned to know God, or is he still carried away with his former foolishness, still under the bondage of devilish deceits?'

and asketh after his fortunes

Thus questioned Barlaam, and Ioasaph answered, telling him piece by piece all that had befallen him

μιαν γέγονεν αὐτῷ, καὶ ὅσα Κύριος εὐώδωσε μέχρι τῆς αὐθις συνελεύσεως αὐτῶν, πάντα κατὰ μέρος διῆει.

Ὁ δὲ γέρων, ἀκούων σὺν ἡδονῇ καὶ θαύματι, θερμῶς δακρύων, ἔλεγε· Δόξα σοι, ὁ Θεὸς ἡμῶν, ὁ αἰεὶ παριστάμενος καὶ βοηθῶν τοῖς ἀγαπῶσί σε. δόξα σοι, Χριστέ, Βασιλεῦ τῶν ἀπάντων καὶ Θεὲ πανάγαθε, ὅτι εὐδόκησας τὸν σπόρον, ὃν ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ κατέβαλον τοῦ δούλου σου Ἰωάσαφ, οὕτως ἑκατοστεύοντα καρπὸν ἐνεγκεῖν, ἐπάξιον σοῦ τοῦ γεωργοῦ καὶ Δεσπότου τῶν ἡμετέρων ψυχῶν. δόξα σοι, Παράκλητε ἀγαθέ, τὸ πανάγιον Πνεῦμα, ὅτι ἡς ἔδωκας χάριτος τοῖς ἁγίοις σου ἀποστόλοις, ταύτης μετασχεῖν κατηξίωσας τοῦτον, καὶ πολυάνθρωπα πλήθι τῆς δεισιδαίμονος δι' αὐτοῦ ἠλευθέρωσας πλάνης καὶ τῇ ἀληθινῇ ἐφώτισας θεογνωσία.

Οὕτω παρ' ἀμφοτέρων ἠνυχαριστεῖτο ὁ Θεός. καὶ τοιαῦτα ὁμιλοῦντων καὶ τῇ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀγαλλιωμένων χάριτι, κατελάμβανεν ἡ ἑσπέρα. καὶ 348 δὴ πρὸς εὐχὴν ἀναστάντες τὰς συνήθεις ἐτέλουν λειτουργίας. εἶτα καὶ τροφῆς μνησθέντες, παρετίθει πολυτελῆ ὁ Βαρλαάμ τράπεζαν, τῆς πνευματικῆς πεπληρωμένην καρυκείας, αἰσθητῆς δὲ ἥκιστα μετέχουσιν παρακλήσεως. λίχανα γὰρ ἦσαν ὀμά, ὧν αὐτουργὸς καὶ γεωργὸς ἦν ὁ γέρων, καὶ φοίνικες ὀλίγοι ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ εὐρισκόμενοι ἐρήμφ, καὶ ἄγριαι βοτάναι. εὐχαριστήσαντες οὖν, καὶ τῶν παρατιθεμένων μεταλαβόντες, καὶ ὕδωρ ἐκ

Ps. cxlv. 16

τῆς παρατυγχανούσης πηγῆς πιόντες, τῷ ἀνοίγοντι χεῖρα καὶ ἐμπιπλῶντι πᾶν ζῶον αὐθις ἠνυχαρίστουν (Ἡεῶ). ἀναστάντες δὲ πάλιν, καὶ τὰς

since he went away ; and in how many ways the Lord had prospered him, until they were come together again.

The old man listened with pleasure and amazement, and with hot tears said, ‘Glory to thee, our God, that ever standest by and succourest them that love thee ! Glory to thee, O Christ, King of all and God all-good, that it was thy pleasure that the seed, which I sowed in the heart of Ioasaph, thy servant, should thus bring forth fruit an hundred-fold worthy of the husbandman and Master of our souls ! Glory to thee, good Paraclete, the all-holy Spirit, because thou didst vouchsafe unto this man to partake of that grace which thou gavest thine holy Apostles, and by his hand hast delivered multitudes of people from superstitious error, and enlightened them with the true knowledge of God !’

Barlaam,
hearing his
tale, giveth
thanks unto
God

Thus was God blessed by both, and thus were they conversing and rejoicing in the grace of God until evenfall. Then stood they up for to pray and to perform the sacred services. Then also remembered they that it was meal-time, and Barlaam spread his lavish table, laden with spiritual dainties, but with little to attract the palate of sense. These were uncooked worts, and a few dates, planted and tended by Barlaam’s own hands, such as are found in the same desert, and wild herbs. So they gave thanks and partook of the victuals set before them, and drank water from the neighbour springing well, and again gave thanks to God, who openeth his hand and filleth all things living. Then they arose

They spend
the night in
holy con-
versation

νυκτερινὰς πληρώσαντες εὐχάς, τῆς πνευματικῆς πάλιν μετὰ τὴν εὐχὴν ἤπτοτο ὀμιλίας, λόγους σωτηρίους καὶ τῆς οὐραίου πεπληρωμένους φιλοσοφίας παρ' ὄλην διεξερχόμενοι τὴν νύκτα, ἕως αὐτοὺς ὀρθροῦ τῶν συνήθων αὐθις μνησθῆναι εὐχῶν πεποιήκεν.

Ἐμεινε δὲ Ἰωάσαφ μετὰ τοῦ Βαρλαάμ ἱκανοὺς οὕτως ἰσὺ χρόνους, τὴν θαυμαστὴν ταύτην καὶ ὑπὲρ ἄνθρωπον μετερχόμενος πολιτείαν, καὶ ὡς πατρὶ τούτῳ καὶ παιδευτῇ μεθ' ὅσης συμπαρομαρτῶν αὐτῷ ὑποταγῆς καὶ ταπεινώσεως, καὶ πρὸς πᾶσαν ἰδέαν γυμναζόμενος ἀρετῆς, ἄριστά τε παιδευόμενος τὴν πάλιν τῶν πονηρῶν καὶ ἀοράτων πνευμάτων. ἐντεῦθεν τὰ μὲν πάθη ἐθανάτωσε πάντα· τὸ φρόνημα δὲ τῆς σαρκὸς οὕτω καθυπέταξε τῷ πνεύματι, ὡς δοῦλον δεσπότη, τρυφῆς καὶ ἀναπαύσεως ἐπιλαθόμενος πάντη, τῷ ὑπνω δὲ ὡς κακῷ προστάσσει οἰκέτη. καί, ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν, τοσοῦτος ἦν αὐτῷ ὁ ἀγὼν τῆς ἀσκήσεως, ὡς καὶ αὐτὸν θαυμάζειν τὸν πολλοὺς ἐν ταύτῃ χρόνους διενεγκόντα Βαρλαάμ, καὶ τῆς καρτερᾶς αὐτῷ ἠττάσθαι ἐνστάσεως. τοσοῦτον μὲν γὰρ τῆς σκληρᾶς ἐκείνης καὶ ἀπαρακλήτου μετελάμβανε βρώσεως, ὅσον ἰποζῆν μόνον, καὶ μὴ βιαίως θανόντα τοὺς μισθοὺς ζημιωθῆναι τῆς τῶν καλῶν ἐργασίας. οὕτω δὲ εἰς τὸ ἀγρυπνεῖν τὴν φύσιν ὑπέταξεν, ὡς ἄσαρκός τις καὶ ἀσώματος. εὐχῆς δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ τῆς νοερᾶς ἐργασίας ἄληκτον τὸ ἔργον ἦν, καὶ ἅπας ὁ τῆς ζωῆς χρόνος εἰς θεωρίας ἀνηλίσκετο πνευματικὰς τε καὶ οὐρανίους, ὡς μὴ ὥραν, μὴ στιγμὴν αὐτὸν τοπαράπαν ζημιωθῆναι, ἀφ' οὐπερ τὴν ἔρημον ὄκησε ταύτην.

Cr. Eph. vi.
12

again, and, when they had ended their Night Hours, after prayer, they joined in spiritual converse again, discoursing wholesome words, and full of heavenly wisdom, all the night long until day-break bade them once more remember the hour of prayer.

So Ioasaph abode with Barlaam for some many years, pursuing this marvellous and more than human life, dwelling with him as with a father and tutor, in all obedience and lowliness, exercising himself in every kind of virtue, and learning well from practice how to wrestle with the invisible spirits of evil. From that time forward he mortified all his sinful passions, and made the will of the flesh as subject to the spirit as slave is to his master. He was altogether forgetful of comforts or repose, and tyrannized over sleep as over a wicked servant. And, in brief, such was his practice of the religious life, that Barlaam, who had spent many years therein, marvelled at him, and failed to equal the earnestness of his life. For he took only so much of that coarse and cheerless food as would keep him alive; else had he died afore his time, and forfeited the reward of his well doing. He subdued himself to watchings, as though he were without flesh and body. In prayer and mental exercise his work was unceasing, and all the time of his life was spent in spiritual and heavenly contemplation, so that not an hour, nor even a single moment was wasted, from the day that he came to dwell in the desert. For this is the end of

Ioasaph
dwelleth
many years
with
Barlaam, in
all the
rigours of
the ascetic
life

Cr. Ps.
lxxxiv. 6

τούτο γὰρ ἔργον μοναχικῆς τάξεως, τὸ μηδέποτε ἄργον τῆς πνευματικῆς ἐργασίας εὐρεθῆναι· ὃ δὲ καλῶς κατώρθωσεν ὁ γενναῖος καὶ εὐσταλῆς σταδιοδρόμος τῆς οὐρανίου πορείας. καὶ ἄσβεστον αὐτοῦ τὴν θερμὴν ἐφύλαξεν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς μέχρι τέλους, ἀναβάσεις αἰεὶ ἐν καρδίᾳ τιθέμενος, καὶ ἐκ δυνάμεως εἰς ὑψηλοτέραν μεταβαίνων δύναμιν, πόθῳ πόθον καὶ σπουδῆν σπουδῆ διηνεκῶς προστιθεῖς, ἕως ἔφθασεν εἰς τὴν ἐλπίζομένην καὶ ποθομένην μακαριότητα.

XXXIX

1 Cor. iv. 15

Οὕτως οὖν ἀλλήλοις συνόντες Βαρλααμ τε καὶ 350 Ἰωύσαφ, καὶ τὴν καλὴν ἄμιλλαν ἀμιλλώμενοι, ἐκτὸς πάσης μερίμνης καὶ πάσης βιωτικῆς ὄντες ταραχῆς, ἀνεπιθόλωτόν τε τὸν νοῦν κεκτημένοι καὶ ἀμιγῆ πάσης συγχύσεως, μετὰ τοὺς πολλοὺς δὲ αὐτῶν ὑπὲρ εὐσεβείας καμάτους, ἐν μιᾷ τῶν ἡμερῶν προσκαλεσάμενος τὸν πνευματικὸν υἱόν, ὃν διὰ τοῦ Εὐαγγελίου ἐγέννησε, λόγου ἤπτετο καὶ ὁμιλίας πνευματικῆς, Πάλαι, λέγων, ὦ φίλτατε Ἰωύσαφ, ἐν ταύτῃ σε τῇ ἐρήμῳ κατοικεῖν ἔδει· καὶ τοῦτό μοι ὁ Χριστὸς προσευχομένῳ περὶ σοῦ ἐπηγγείλατο πρὸ τῆς τοῦ βίου τελευτῆς ὄψεσθαι. εἶδον οὖν ὡς ἐπεθύμουν· εἶδόν σε ἀπορραγέντα μὲν κόσμου καὶ τῶν ἐν κόσμῳ, συναφθέντα δὲ τῷ Χριστῷ ἀδιστάκτῳ τῇ γνώμῃ, καὶ εἰς μέτρον ἐλθόντα τελειότητος τοῦ πληρώματος αὐτοῦ. νῦν οὖν ἐπειδὴ μοι ὁ τῆς ἀναλύσεως καιρὸς ἐπὶ θύραις, καὶ ἡ σύντροφος καὶ ἡλικιωτὶς 582

Cr. Eph. iv.
13

monastic life, never to be found idle in spiritual employment: and well herein did this noble and active runner of the heavenly race order his way. And he kept his ardour unquenched from beginning to end, ever ascending in his heart, and going from strength to strength, and continually adding desire to desire, and zeal to zeal, until he arrived at the bliss that he had hoped and longed for.

XXXIX.

Thus did Barlaam and Ioasaph dwell together, rivals in the good rivalry, apart from all anxious care and all the turmoils of life, possessing their minds undisturbed and clear of all confusion. After their many labours after godliness, one day Barlaam called to him his spiritual son, whom he had begotten through the Gospel, and opened his mouth to discourse of spiritual things, saying, 'Long ago, dearly beloved Ioasaph, was it destined that thou shouldst dwell in this wilderness; and, in answer to my prayer for thee, Christ promised me that I should see it before the ending of my life. I have seen my desire: I have seen thee severed from the world and the concerns of the world, united to Christ, thy mind never wavering, and come to the measure of the perfection of his fulness. Now therefore as the time of my departure is at the door, and seeing that my desire, that hath grown with my growth and aged with

Barlaam
feeling that
his hour is
at hand,
giveth
Ioasaph his
last admoni-
tion,

ἐπιθυμία τοῦ συνεῖναι τῷ Χριστῷ διὰ παντὸς ἤδη πληροῦται, σὲ μὲν δεῖ καλύψαί μου τὸ σῶμα τῇ γῆ καὶ τὸν χοῦν ὑποδοῦναι τῷ χοί, μείναι δὲ τοῦ λοιποῦ ἐν τῷδε τῷ τόπῳ τῆς πνευματικῆς ἐχόμενον πολιτείας καὶ τῆς ἐμῆς μνείαν ποιούμενον μετριότητος. δέδοικα γὰρ μή ποτε ἢ ζοφερά τῶν δαιμόνων πληθὺς τῇ ψυχῇ μου ἐμποδῶν καταστῆ διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐμῶν ἀγνοημάτων.

Σὺ οὖν, τέκνον, μὴ ὀλιγωρήσης τὸ ἐπίπουν τῆς ἀσκήσεως, μηδὲ δειλιάσης τὸ μήκος τοῦ χρόνου καὶ τὰς ἐπιβουλάς τῶν δαιμόνων· ἀλλὰ τούτων μὲν τῆς ἀσθενείας, τῇ τοῦ Χριστοῦ ῥωννύμενος χάριτι, τολμηρῶς καταγέλα, πρὸς δὲ τὴν σκληρότητα τῶν πόνων καὶ τὸ τοῦ χρόνου διάστημα 351 οὕτως ἔσο, ὡς καθ' ἡμέραν τὴν ἐντεῦθεν ἀνάλυσιν προσδοκῶν, καὶ ὡς ἀρχὴν εἶναί σοι τῆς ἀσκήσεως τὴν αὐτὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τέλος. οὕτως αἰεὶ τῶν μὲν ὀπίσω ἐπιλανθανόμενος, πρὸς τοῖς δὲ ἔμπροσθεν ἐπεκτεινόμενος, κατασκοπῶν δίωκε τὸ βραβεῖον τῆς ἄνω κλήσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ, καθάπερ ὁ θεῖος Ἀπόστολος παρακελεύεται, Μὴ ἐκκακῶμεν, λέγων· ἀλλ' εἰ καὶ ὁ ἔξω ἡμῶν ἄνθρωπος διαφθείρεται, ἀλλ' ὁ ἔσω ἀνακαινοῦται ἡμέρα καὶ ἡμέρα· τὸ γὰρ παραντίκα ἐλαφρὸν τῆς θλίψεως ἡμῶν καθ' ὑπερβολὴν εἰς ὑπερβολὴν αἰώνιον βίαιος δόξης κατεργάζεται ἡμῖν, μὴ σκοπούντων ἡμῶν τὰ βλεπόμενα, ἀλλὰ τὰ μὴ βλεπόμενα· τὰ γὰρ βλεπόμενα πρόσκαιρα, τὰ δὲ μὴ βλεπόμενα αἰώνια.

Ταῦτα λογιζόμενος, ἀγαπητέ, ἀνδρίζου καὶ ἴσχυε, καὶ ὡς καλὸς στρατιώτης σπουδάξε τῷ στρατολογήσαντι ἀρέσαι. κὰν λογισμοὺς σοι

Athanas.
Vita
Antonii § 5

Phil. iii. 13,
14

2 Cor. iv.
16-18

2 Tim. ii. 3

my years, to be for ever with Christ, is even now being fulfilled, thou must bury my body in the earth and restore dust to dust, but thyself abide for the time to come in this place, holding fast to thy spiritual life, and making remembrance of me, poor as I am. For I fear lest perchance the darksome army of fiends may stand in the way of my soul, by reason of the multitude of mine ignorances.

‘So do thou, my son, think no scorn of the laboriousness of thy religious life, neither dread the length of the time, nor the tricks of devils. But, strong in the grace of Christ, confidently laugh at the weakness of these thy foes; and, as for the hardness of thy toils, and the long duration of the time, be as one that daily expecteth his departure hence, and as if the same day were the beginning and the end of thy religious life. Thus, always forgetting the things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus, according to the exhortation of the holy Apostle, who saith, “Let us not faint; but though our outward man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day. For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding eternal weight of glory; while we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen: for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal.”

‘Ponder thou over these things, beloved: quit thee like a man; yea, be strong; and, as a good soldier, do thy diligence to please him who hath called thee to be a soldier. And, even if the evil one stir in thee

charging
him to
endure and
faint not,

but to quit
him like a
man and be
strong.

ὀλιγωρίας ὁ πονηρὸς φέρη καὶ τὸν τόνον ὑποχαλᾶν
 τῆς προθέσεως σπεύδη, μὴ φοβοῦ αὐτοῦ τὰς ἐπι-
 John xvi. 33 βουλάς, τὸ Δεσποτικὸν ἐννοῶν πρόσταγμα, Ἐν
 τῷ κόσμῳ θλίψιν ἔχετε, λέγοντος· ἀλλὰ θαρ-
 Phil. iv. 4, 6 σεῖτε· ἐγὼ νενίκηκα τὸν κόσμον. διὸ χαῖρε ἐν
 Κυρίῳ πάντοτε, ὅτι ἐξελέξατό σε καὶ διεχώρισεν
 ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου, καὶ ἔθετο ὡς ἐν προσώπῳ αὐτοῦ.
 Phil. iv. 6 αὐτὸς δέ, ὁ καλέσας σε κλήσει ἁγία, ἐγγύς ἐστιν
 αἰεί. μηδὲν μερίμνα· ἀλλ' ἐν παντὶ τῇ προσ-
 ευχῇ καὶ τῇ δεήσει μετὰ εὐχαριστίας τὰ αἰτή- 352
 ματί σου γνωριζέσθω πρὸς τὸν Θεόν. αὐτὸς γὰρ
 Heb. iv. 5 εἶρηκεν· Οὐ μὴ σε ἀνώ, οὐδ' οὐ μὴ σε ἐγκαταλίπω.
 οὕτως μὲν οὖν ἐν τῇ σκληρότητι τῆς ἀγωγῆς καὶ
 τῇ ὀλιγωρίᾳ τῆς ἀσκήσεως τοιοῦτους κτώμενος
 λογισμούς, εὐφραίνου, μεμνημένος Κυρίου τοῦ
 Ps. lxxvii. 3 Θεοῦ ἡμῶν· Ἐμνήσθην γάρ, φησί, τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ
 εὐφράνθην.

Ὅταν δὲ πάλιν ὁ ἐξ ἐναντίας ἄλλον σοι τρόπον
 ἐπινοῇ πολέμων, ὑψηλόφρονας προβάλλων λο-
 γισμούς, καὶ τὴν δόξαν ὑποδεικνύων τῆς τοῦ
 κόσμου βασιλείας ἧς κατέλιπες, καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ
 τὰ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ, τὸν σωτήριον προβαλοῦ λόγον,
 Eph. vi. 16 ὡς θυρεόν, τὸν φάσκοντα· Ὅταν ποιήσητε πάντα
 Luke xviii. 16 τὰ διαταχθέντα ὑμῖν, λέγετε, ὅτι Ἀχρεῖοι δούλοί
 ἐσμεν, ὅτι ὁ ὀφείλομεν ποιῆσαι πεποιήκαμεν.
 ἀλλὰ καὶ τίς ἐξ ἡμῶν δύναται τὴν ὀφειλὴν ἐκτί-
 2 Cor. viii. 9 σαι ἢν ὀφείλομεν τῷ Δεσπότη, ὑπὲρ ὧν δι' ἡμᾶς
 ἐπτώχευσε πλούσιος ὢν, ἵνα ἡμεῖς τῇ ἐκείνου
 πτωχεῖᾳ πλουτήσωμεν, καὶ ἔπαθεν ὁ ἰπαθῆς ἵνα
 τῶν πάθῶν ἡμᾶς ἐλευθερώσῃ; ποία γὰρ χάρις
 δούλῳ ὅμοια τῷ Δεσπότη παθεῖν; ἡμεῖς δὲ πολλὰ
 τῶν αὐτοῦ ὑστεροῦμεθα παθημάτων. ταῦτα ἐν- 353
 586

thoughts of neglecting duty, and thou art minded to slacken the string of thy purpose, fear not his devices, but remember the Lord's command, which saith, "In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." Wherefore, rejoice in the Lord alway; for he hath chosen and separated thee out of the world, and set thee, as it were before his countenance. The Master, who hath called thee with a holy calling, is alway near. Be careful for nothing, but in everything, by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let thy requests be made known unto God. For he himself hath said, "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee." So, by the hardness of thy life, and by scorn of its rigours, win such thoughts as these, and rejoice, remembering our Lord God, for he saith, "I remembered God and was glad."

'But when the adversary, seeking another fashion of war, proposeth high and arrogant thoughts, and suggesteth the glory of the kingdom of this world, which thou hast forsaken, and all its lures, hold out, as a shield before thee, the saving word that saith, "When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, 'We are unprofitable servants, for we have done that which was our duty to do.'" And, indeed, which of us is able to repay the debt that we owe our Master, for that he, though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty might become rich, and, being without suffering, yet suffered, that we might be delivered from suffering? What thanks hath the servant if he suffer like as his Master? But *we* fall far short of his sufferings. Meditate

and to keep
himself
from all
arrogance
and pride

2 Cor. x. 5 νόει, λογισμοὺς καθαίρων καὶ πᾶν ὕψωμα ἐπαι-
 ρόμενον κατὰ τῆς γνώσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ αἰχμα-
 λωτίζων πᾶν νόημα εἰς τὴν ὑπακοὴν τοῦ Χριστοῦ
 Phil. iv. 7 καὶ ἡ εἰρήνη τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἡ ὑπερέχουσα πάντα
 νοῦν, φρουρήσει τὴν καρδίαν καὶ τὰ νοήματά σου
 ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ.

Τούτων ὑπὸ τοῦ μακαρίου Βαρλαὰμ λεχθέν-
 των, ἡ ροὴ τῶν δακρῦν τοῦ Ἰωάσαφ μέτρον
 οὐκ εἶχεν, ἀλλ', ὡς ἐκ πηγῆς πολυχεύμονος
 βρύουσα, ὅλον αὐτὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν ἐν ἧ ἐκάθητο
 κατέβρεχεν. ὀδυρόμενος δὲ τὸν χωρισμόν, ἡξίου
 μάλα θερμῶς συνοδοιπόρος αὐτῷ τῆς τελευταίας
 πορείας γενέσθαι, καὶ μηκέτι παραμείναι τῷ
 βίῳ μετὰ τὴν ἐκείνου ἐκδημίαν, Διὰ τί, λέγων,
 τὸ σεαυτοῦ ζητεῖς μόνον, ὦ Πάτερ, καὶ μὴ καὶ
 τὸ τοῦ πλησίου; πῶς δὲ τὴν τελείαν ἐν τούτῳ
 πληροῖς ἀγάπην κατὰ τὸν εἰπόντα, Ἀγαπήσεις
 τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτόν, πρὸς ἀνάπαυσιν
 μὲν καὶ ζωὴν αὐτὸς ἀπαίρων, εἰς θλίψιν δὲ καὶ
 ταλαιπωρίαν ἐμὲ καταλιμπάνων, καί, πρὶν καλῶς
 ἐγγυμνασθῆναι τοῖς ἄθλοις τῆς ἀσκήσεως καὶ
 τῶν πολεμίων μαθεῖν τὰς πολυτρόπους ἐφόδους,
 πρὸς μονομαχίαν με τῆς αὐτῶν παρατάξεως προ-
 βαλλόμενος; ἵνατί γένηται ἄλλο, εἰ μὴ βληθῆ-
 ναί με ταῖς κακοτρόποις αὐτῶν μηχαναῖς, καὶ
 ἀποθανεῖν οἴμοι τὸν ψυχικὸν ὄντως καὶ αἰώνιον
 θάνατον; ὅπερ τοῖς ἀπείροις καὶ δειλοῖς συμ-
 βαίνειν πέφυκε μοναχοῖς.¹ ἀλλὰ δεήθητι τοῦ
 Κυρίου, δυσωπῶ, συνέκδημον καὶ με τοῦ βίου³⁵⁴
 λαβεῖν. ναὶ πρὸς αὐτῆς τῆς ἐλπίδος ἧς ἔχεις
 ἀπολαβεῖν τοῦ καμίτου τὸν μισθόν, δεήθητι

¹ v. l. μονομάχοις.

upon these things, casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ. And the peace of God which passeth all understanding shall keep thy heart and thoughts in Christ Jesus.'

When bless'd Barlaam had so said, Ioasaph's tears knew no measure, but, like water from the brimming fountain, bedewed him and the ground whereon he sat. He mourned over the parting, and earnestly implored that he might be his companion on his last journey, and might remain no longer in this world after Barlaam's decease, saying, 'Wherefore, father, seekest thou only thine own, and not thy neighbour's welfare? How fulfillest thou perfect love in this, according to him that said, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," in departing thyself to rest and life, and leaving me to tribulation and distress? And, before I have been well exercised in the conflicts of the religious life, before I have learned the wily attacks of the enemy, why expose me to fight single-handed against their marshalled host? And for what purpose but to see me overthrown by their mischievous machinations, and to see me die, alas! the true spiritual and eternal death? That is the fate which must befall inexperienced and cowardly monks. But, I beseech thee, pray the Lord to take me also together with thee from life. Yea, by the very hope that thou hast of receiving the reward of

Ioasaph
would fain
die with
Barlaam

μηδεμίαν ἡμέραν μετὰ τὸν σὸν χωρισμὸν παροικεῖν τῷ βίῳ, καὶ εἰς τὸ πέλαγος ταύτης πλαυᾶσθαι τῆς ἐρήμου.

Ταῦτα τοῦ Ἰωάσαφ σὺν δάκρυσι λέγοντος, ὁ γέρων πρῶως ἀνακόπτων καὶ ὀμαλῶς, Οὐκ ὀφείλομεν, τέκνον, ἔφη, τοῖς ἀνεφίκτοις κρίμασι τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀνθίστασθαι. ἐγὼ γὰρ πολλὰ δεηθεὶς περὶ τούτου, καὶ τὸν ἀβίαστον Δεσπότην βιασάμενος τοῦ μὴ χωρισθῆναι ἡμᾶς ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, ἐδιδάχθην παρὰ τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀγαθότητος ὡς οὐκ ἔστι συμφέρον σὲ νῦν τὸ ἄχθος τῆς σαρκὸς ἀποθέσθαι· ἀλλὰ παραμείναι δεῖ τῇ ἀσκήσει, ἕως λαμπρότερον ἑαυτῷ τὸν στέφανον πλέξῃς. οὐ γὰρ ἀρκούντως ἀκμὴν ἠγωνίσω πρὸς τὴν ἡτοιμασμένην σοι μισθαποδοσίαν· ἀλλὰ δεῖ σε κοπιᾶσαι μικρὸν ἵνα χαίρων εἰσέλθῃς εἰς τὴν χαρὰν τοῦ Κυρίου σου. ἐγὼ γὰρ ἐγγύς σου τῶν ἑκατὸν λοιπῶν εἰμι χρόνων, διατελέσας ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ ταύτῃ ἐνιαυτοὺς ἤδη πέντε καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα· σοὶ δέ, εἰ καὶ τοσοῦτον οὐκ ἐκταθήσεται ὁ χρόνος, ἀλλὰ πλησίον σου γενέσθαι δεῖ, καθὼς κελεύει ὁ Κύριος, ἵν' ἐφάμιλλος ἀναδειχθῆς, καὶ μηδὲν ὄλως ὑστερούμενος τῶν βαστασάντων τὸ βίρος τῆς ἡμέρας καὶ τὸν καύσωνα. δέχου τοίνυν, ὦ φιλότης, τὰ τῷ Θεῷ δεδογμένα ἰσμένως. ἂν γὰρ αὐτὸς βεβούλευται, τίς ἰκαιὸς ἀνθρώπων διασκεδάσαι; καὶ καρτέρει τῇ ἐκείνου φυλαττόμενος χάριτι.

Νῆφε δὲ αἰὲ πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντίους λογισμούς, ³⁵³ καὶ τὴν καθαρότητα τοῦ νοῦς ὡσπερ τινὰ θησαυρὸν πολῦτιμον ἄσυλον διατήρει, πρὸς ὑψηλότεραν ἐργασίαν καὶ θεωρίαν ἐμβιβιάζων ἑαυτὸν

Mat. xxv. 23

Mat. xx. 12

thy labour, pray that, after thy departure, I may not live one day more in the world, nor wander into the ocean depths of this desert.'

While Ioasaph spake thus in tears, the old man checked him gently and calmly, saying, 'Son, we ought not to resist the judgements of God, which are beyond our reach. For though I have oftentimes prayed concerning this matter, and constrained the Master, that cannot be constrained, not to part us one from the other, yet have I been taught by his goodness that it is not expedient for thee now to lay aside the burden of the flesh: but thou must remain behind in the practice of virtue, until the crown, which thou art weaving, be more glorious. As yet, thou hast not striven enough after the recompense in store for thee, but must toil yet a little longer, that thou mayest joyfully enter into the joy of thy Lord. For myself, I am, as I reckon, well-nigh an hundred winters old, and have now spent seventy and five years in this desert place. But for thee, even if thy days be not so far lengthened as mine, yet must thou approach thereto, as the Lord ordereth, that thou mayest prove no unworthy match for them that have borne the burden and heat of the day. Therefore, beloved, gladly accept the decrees of God. What God hath ordered, who, of men, can scatter? Endure, then, under the protection of his grace.

'But be thou ever sober against thoughts other than these; and, like a right precious treasure, keep safely from robbers thy purity of heart, stepping up day by day to higher work and contemplation, that

Barlaam
chideth him
gently and
maketh
known to
him the
will of God

John xiv. 23

ἡμέραν καθ' ἡμέραν, ἵνα πληρωθῆ ἐπὶ σοὶ ὁ τοῖς φίλοις αὐτοῦ ὁ Σωτὴρ ἐπηγγείλατο, Ἐάν τις ἀγαπᾷ με, λέγων, τὸν λόγον μου τηρήσει, καὶ ὁ Πατήρ μου ἀγαπήσει αὐτόν, καὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐλευσόμεθα, καὶ μονὴν παρ' αὐτῷ ποιήσομεν.

Ταῦτα εἰπὼν ὁ γέρων, καὶ πολλῶ πλείονα τῆς ἡγιασμένης αὐτοῦ ψυχῆς καὶ θεολόγου γλώττης ἐπάξια, τὴν ἀνιωμένην τοῦ Ἰωάσαφ ψυχὴν παρεμβείτο. εἶτα πρὸς τινὰς ἐκπέμπει αὐτὸν ἀδελφούς, ἐκ πολλοῦ διαστήματος τὴν οἴκησιν ἔχοντας, τοῦ ἀγαγεῖν τὰ πρὸς τὴν ἱερὰν θυσίαν ἀρμόδια. καὶ δὴ ἀναξωσάμενος ὁ Ἰωάσαφ λίαν τάχιστα τὴν διακονίαν πληροῖ· ἐδέδεικε γὰρ μὴ πῶς ἀπόντος αὐτοῦ τὴν ὀφειλὴν ὁ Βαρλαάμ τῆς φύσεως ἀποδοῦναι, καὶ, τὸ πνεῦμα παραθεῖς τῷ Κυρίῳ, ζημίαν αὐτῷ τὴν χαλεπὴν ἐπενέγκοι, μὴ ῥημάτων, μὴ προσφθεγμάτων ἐξοδίων, μὴ εὐχῶν, μὴ εὐλογιῶν τῶν ἐκείνου τυγχάνοντι.

Οὕτω δὲ ἀνδρικώτατα διελθόντος αὐτοῦ τὴν μακρὰν ὁδὸν ἐκείνην καὶ τὰ τῆς ἱερᾶς θυσίας ἐνεγκόντος, προσφέρει τῷ Θεῷ τὴν ἀναίμακτον θυσίαν ὁ θεϊότατος Βαρλαάμ. καὶ κοινωνήσας αὐτός, μεταδούς δὲ καὶ τῷ Ἰωάσαφ τῶν ἀχράν-³⁵⁶των τοῦ Χριστοῦ μυστηρίων, ἠγαλλιόσατο τῷ Πνεύματι. καὶ τῆς συνήθους μεταλαμβάνοντες τροφῆς, ψυχωφελέσι λόγοις τὴν ψυχὴν αὐθις ἔτρεφε τοῦ Ἰωάσαφ, Οὐκ ἔτι, λέγων, ἡμᾶς, ὧ φίλτατε υἱέ, συναγάγη ἐν τῷ βίῳ τούτῳ εἰς ἐν ἐστία καὶ τράπεζα· πορεύομαι γὰρ ἤδη τὴν τελευταίαν ὁδὸν τῶν πατέρων μου. χρὴ οὖν σε τὸ πρὸς ἐμὲ φίλτρον διὰ τῆς φυλακῆς τῶν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐντολῶν, καὶ τῆς ἐν τῷδε τῷ τόπῳ μέχρι τέλους καρτερίας,

that may be fulfilled in thee, which the Saviour promised to his friends, when he said, "If any man love me, he will keep my word: and my father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him."

With these words, and many others, full worthy of that sanctified soul and inspired tongue, did the old man comfort Ioasaph's anguished soul. Then he sent him unto certain brethren, which abode a long way off, for to fetch the things fitting for the Holy Sacrifice. And Ioasaph girded up his loins, and with all speed fulfilled his errand: for he dreaded lest peradventure, in his absence, Barlaam might pay the debt of nature, and, yielding up the ghost to God, might inflict on him the loss of missing his departing words and utterances, his last orisons and blessings.

So when Ioasaph had manfully finished his long journey, and had brought the things required for the Holy Sacrifice, saintly Barlaam offered up to God the unbloody Sacrifice. When he had communicated himself, and also given to Ioasaph of the undefiled Mysteries of Christ, he rejoiced in the Spirit. And when they had taken together of their ordinary food, Barlaam again fed Ioasaph's soul with edifying words, saying, 'Well-beloved son, no longer in this world shall we share one common hearth and board; for now I go my last journey, even the way of my fathers. Needs must thou, therefore, prove thy loving affection for me by thy keeping of God's commandments, and by thy continuance in this place even to the end, living as thou hast

Ioasaph is
sent by
Barlaam on
an errand

Barlaam
taketh his
last farewell
of Ioasaph

ἐπιδείξασθαι, πολιτευόμενος καθὼς ἔμαθες καὶ ἐδιδάχθης, καὶ μεμνημένος διὰ παντὸς τῆς ταπεινῆς καὶ ῥαθύμου μου ψυχῆς. χαρᾷ οὖν χαίρει, καὶ τῇ ἐν Χριστῷ ἀγαλλιᾷσει εὐφραίνου, ὅτι τῶν ἐπιγείων καὶ φθαρτῶν ἀντηλλίξω τὰ αἰώνιά τε καὶ ἄφθαρτα, καὶ ὅτι ἐγγίξει ὁ μισθὸς τῶν ἔργων σου, καὶ ὁ μισθαποδοτῆς ἤδη πίρεστιν, ὃς ἤξει τὸν ἀμπελῶνα ἰδεῖν ὃν ἐγεώργησας καὶ πλουσίως σοι τὸν μισθὸν τῆς γεωργίας παρέξει. Πιστὸς γὰρ ὁ λόγος καὶ πάσης ἀποδοχῆς ἄξιος, καθὼς ὁ θεσπέσιος βοᾷ Παῦλος· Εἰ γὰρ συναπεθάνομεν, καὶ συζήσομεν· εἰ ὑπομένομεν, καὶ συμβασιλεύσομεν βασιλείαν τὴν αἰώνιον καὶ ἀτελεύτητον, τῷ φωτὶ καταλαμπόμενοι τῷ ἀπροσίτῳ, καὶ τῆς ἐλλίμψεως καταξιούμενοι τῆς μακαρίας ὄντως καὶ ζαρχικῆς Τριῐδος.

Τοιαῦτα μὲν ὁ Βαρλαᾶμ ἕως ἑσπέρας καὶ παρ' ὅλην τὴν νύκτα τῷ Ἰωάννα φώμιλει, ἀκατασχέτοις δάκρυσιν ὕδουρομένῳ καὶ τὸν χωρισμὸν μὴ φέροντι. ἄρτι δὲ τῆς ἡμέρας διαφανούσης, τὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν ὀμιλίαν διαπερίνας, ἤρην εἰς οὐρανὸν χεῖρίς τε καὶ ὄμματα, καὶ εὐχαριστίαν ἀναπέμψας τῷ Θεῷ, ἔφη.

Κύριε, ὁ Θεός μου, ὁ πανταχοῦ παρὼν καὶ τὰ πάντα πληρῶν, εὐχαριστῶ σοι, ὅτι ἐπέιδες τὴν ταπεινώσιν μου καὶ ἐν τῇ ὀρθοδόξῳ σου ὁμολογίᾳ καὶ ἐν ὁδῷ τῶν ἐντολῶν σου ἠξίωσας τὸν δρόμον τελέσαι με τῆς ἐνθίδε παροικίας μου. καὶ νῦν, φιλάγαθε Δέσποτα καὶ πανοικτίρμον, δέξαι με εἰς τὰς αἰωνίους σου σκηνῆς, καὶ μὴ μνησθῆς ὅσα σοι ἤμαρτον ἐν γνώσει τε καὶ ἀγνοίᾳ. φύλαξον δὲ καὶ τὸν πιστὸν σου δούλον τοῦτον, οὐπερ προ-

Mat. xx.
1-16
2 Tim. ii. 11

1 Tim. vi. 15

Luke xvi. 9

learned and been instructed, and alway remembering my poor and slothful soul. Rejoice, therefore, with great joy, and make merry with the gladness that is in Christ, because thou hast exchanged the earthly and corruptible for the eternal and incorruptible; and because there draweth nigh the reward of thy works, and thy rewarder is already at hand, who shall come to see the vineyard which thou hast dressed, and shall richly pay thee the wages of thine husbandry. "Faithful is the saying, and worthy of all acceptation," as proclaimed by Paul the divine, "For if we be dead with him, we shall also live with him; if we endure, we shall also reign with him in his eternal and everlasting kingdom, being illuminated with the light unapproachable, and guerdoned with the effulgence of the blessed and life-giving Trinity."

Thus until even-tide and all night long did Barlaam converse with Ioasaph, who wept tears that could not be stayed, and could not bear the parting. But just as day began to dawn, Barlaam ended his discourse, lifted up his hands and eyes to heaven, and offered his thanks to God, thus saying. 'O Lord, my God, who art everywhere present, and fillest all things, I thank thee, for that thou hast looked upon my lowliness, and hast granted me to fulfil the course of this mine earthly pilgrimage in thy true Faith, and in the way of thy commandments. And now, thou lover of good, all merciful Master, receive me into thine everlasting habitations; and remember not all the sins that I have committed against thee, in knowledge or in ignorance. Defend also this thy faithful servant, before whom

Barlaam's
last prayer
and thanks
giving

στήναί με τὸν ἰχρεῖόν σου ἠξίωσας οἰκέτην·
 ῥύσαι αὐτὸν ἀπὸ πίσης ματαιότητος καὶ ἐπη- 358
 ρείας τοῦ ἀντικειμένου, καὶ ὑψηλότερον αὐτὸν
 ποίησον τῶν πολυπλόκων παγίδων, ὧν εἰς σκάν-
 δαλον ἠπλωσεν ὁ πονηρὸς πάντων τῶν θελόντων
 σωθῆναι. ἀφάνισον, παντοδύναμε, πᾶσαν τὴν
 δύναμιν τοῦ ἀπατεώνους ἀπὸ προσώπου τοῦ δού-
 λου σου, καὶ δὸς αὐτῷ ἐξουσίαν πατεῖν τὴν
 ὀλεθροτόκον κίραρ τοῦ πολεμίου τῶν ἡμετέρων
 ψυχῶν. κατάπεμψον ἐξ ὕψους τὴν χάριν τοῦ
 Ἁγίου σου Πνεύματος. καὶ ἐνίσχυσον αὐτὸν
 πρὸς τὰς ἀοράτους παρατάξεις, ἵνα τὸν τῆς νίκης
 ἀξιωθῆ παρα σοῦ στέφανον δέξασθαι, καὶ δο-
 ξασθῆ ἐν αὐτῷ τὸ ὄνομά σου, τοῦ Πατρὸς, καὶ
 τοῦ Υἱοῦ, καὶ τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος, ὅτι σοὶ
 πρέπει δόξα καὶ αἴνεσις εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας. ἀμήν.

Ταῦτα εὐξάμενος, καὶ τὸν Ἰωάσαφ πατρικῶς
 Rom. xvi. 6 περιπτυσσόμενος, καὶ ἀσπασμὸν αὐτῷ δούς ἐν
 Ez. ix. 4, 6 φιλήματι ἰγίω, τῷ τύπῳ τε τοῦ σταυροῦ ἑαυτὸν
 Gen. xlix. 33 ἐπισφραγισάμενος, καὶ τοὺς πόδας ἐξάρας, καὶ
 Athanas. λῖαν περιχαρῆς γενόμενος, ὥσπερ τινῶν ἐπιδη-
 Vita μησιάντων φίλων, πρὸς τὴν μακαρίαν ἀπῆλθε
 Antonii § 92 πορείαν, πρὸς τὴν ἐκεῖθεν διελθὼν γεροδοσίαν,
 πρεσβύτης ὧν καὶ πλήρης ἡμερῶν τῶν τοῦ
 πνεύματος.

XL

Ὁ δὲ Ἰωάσαφ, περιχυθεὶς τῷ πατρὶ μεθ' ὅσης
 ἂν εἴποις τῆς εὐλαβείας καὶ οἰμωγῆς, δάκρυσί τε
 τὸ λείψανον λούσας, καὶ τῷ τριχίνῳ ῥακίῳ, ὅπερ

thou hast granted to me, thine unprofitable servant, to stand. Deliver him from all vanity, and all despiteful treatment of the adversary, and set him clear of the many-meshed nets which the wicked one spreadeth abroad for to trip all them that would full fain be saved. Destroy, Almighty Lord, all the might of the deceiver from before the face of thy servant, and grant him authority to trample on the baneful head of the enemy of our souls. Send down from on high the grace of thy Holy Spirit; and strengthen him against the invisible hosts, that he may receive at thy hands the crown of victory, and that in him thy name may be glorified, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, for to thee belongeth glory and praise for ever and ever. Amen.'

Thus prayed he, and in fatherly wise embraced Ioasaph, and saluted him with an holy kiss. Then he sealed himself with the sign of the Cross, and gathered up his feet, and, with exceeding great joy, as at the home-coming of friends, departed on that blessed journey, to receive his reward yonder, an old man and full of days in the Spirit.

Barlaam
gathered up
the ghost

XL

THEN did Ioasaph embrace the good father, with all the devotion and sorrow that can be told, and washed his corpse with his tears. Then he wrapped

Ioasaph
buried the
body of
Barlaam

αὐτὸς ἐν τῷ παλατίῳ παρέσχεν, περιελίξας, τοὺς
 νενομισμένους ἐπιλέγει ψαλμούς, διὰ πάσης τῆς
 ἡμέρας καὶ τῆς νυκτὸς ὅλης ψάλλων ἅμα καὶ δά-
 κρυσσι τὸ τίμιον τοῦ μάκαρος βρέχων σῶμα. τῇ δὲ
 ἐπιούσῃ ἡμέρα, τάφον ποιήσας ἐχόμενον τοῦ σπη-
 λαίου, καὶ εὐλαβῶς ἄγαν τὸ ἱερόν λείψανον δια- 359
 βαστάσας, ἐν τῷ μνήματι κατέθετο τὸν πνευ-
 ματικὸν πατέρα ὁ καλὸς υἱὸς καὶ τιμιώτατος. καὶ
 θερμότερον ἐκκαυθεὶς τὴν ψυχὴν, εἰς ἐκτενεστέραν
 τε συντείνιας εὐχὴν ἑαυτὸν, ἔφη·

Ps. xxvii.
7-11

Κύριε, ὁ Θεὸς μου, εἰσάκουσον τῆς φωνῆς μου
 ἧς ἐκέκραξα· ἐλέησόν με καὶ εἰσάκουσόν μου, ὅτι
 σε ἐκ καρδίας μου ζητῶ. ἐξεζήτησέ σε ἡ ψυχὴ
 μου· μὴ ἀποστρέψῃς τὸ πρόσωπόν σου ἀπ' ἐμοῦ,
 καὶ μὴ ἐκκλίνῃς ἐν ὀργῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ δούλου σου.
 βοηθός μου γενοῦ· μὴ ἀποσκορακίσῃς με, καὶ μὴ
 ἐγκαταλίπῃς με, ὁ Θεὸς ὁ Σωτήρ μου, ὅτι ὁ πατήρ
 μου καὶ ἡ μήτηρ μου ἐγκατέλιπόν με· σὺ δέ,
 Κύριε, προσλαβοῦ με. νομοθέτησόν με, Κύριε,
 ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ σου, καὶ ὁδήγησόν με ἐν τρίβῳ εὐθείᾳ,
 ἕνεκα τῶν ἐχθρῶν μου. μὴ παραδῶς με εἰς

Ps. xxii. 4

ψυχὰς θλιβόντων με, ὅτι ἐπὶ σὲ ἐπερρίφην ἐκ
 μήτρας, ἀπὸ γαστρὸς μητρὸς μου Θεὸς μου εἰ
 σὺ μὴ ἀποστῆς ἀπ' ἐμοῦ, ὅτι πλὴν σοῦ οὐκ
 ἔστιν ὁ βοηθῶν μοι. ἰδοὺ γὰρ εἰς τὸ πέλαγος
 τῶν οἰκτιρμῶν σου τὴν ἐλπίδα ἐθέμην τῆς ψυχῆς
 μου· κυβέρνησόν μου τὴν ζωὴν, ὁ πᾶσαν τὴν
 κτῆσιν ἀρρήτῳ σοφίας προνοίᾳ κυβερνῶν, καὶ
 γνῶρισόν μοι ὁδὸν ἐν ἣ πορεύσομαι. καὶ σῶσόν
 με, ὡς ἀγαθὸς Θεὸς καὶ φιλόανθρωπος, εὐχαῖς
 καὶ πρεσβείαις τοῦ θερίπουτός σου Βαρλαάμ,
 ὅτι σὺ εἰ ὁ Θεὸς μου, καὶ σὲ δοξάζω τὸν Πατέρα, 360

Ps. cxliiii. 5

it in the hair-shirt, which Barlaam had given him in his palace; and over him he recited the proper psalms, chanting all the day long, and throughout the night, and watering the venerable body of the Saint with his tears. On the morrow, he made a grave hard by the cave, and thither reverently bore the sacred body, and there, like a good and honourable son, laid his spiritual father in his sepulchre. And then, the fire of grief kindling all the hotter within his soul, he set himself to pray the more earnestly, saying:

‘O Lord my God, hearken unto my voice, when I cry unto thee. Have mercy upon me, and hear me, for I seek thee with all my heart. My soul hath sought for thee: O hide not thy face from me, and turn not away in anger from thy servant. Be thou my helper; cast me not utterly away, and forsake me not, O God my Saviour, because my father and mother forsake me; but do thou, O Lord, take me up. Teach me thy way, O Lord, and lead me in the right way because of mine enemies. Deliver me not over unto the souls of them that afflict me; for I have been cast upon thee ever since I was born; thou art my God even from my mother’s womb. O go not from me, because, except thee, there is none to help me. For lo, I set the hope of my soul upon the ocean of thy mercies. Be thou the pilot of my soul, thou that steerest all creation with the unspeakable forethought of thy wisdom; and shew thou me the way that I should walk in; and, as thou art a good God and a lover of men, save me by the prayers and intercessions of Barlaam thy servant, for thou art my

Ioasaph
prayeth
God to be
his helper

καὶ τὸν Υἱὸν καὶ τὸ Ἅγιον Πνεῦμα εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων. ἀμήν.

p. 280

Ταῦτα εὐξάμενος, πλησίον τοῦ μνήματος ἐκάθισε κλαίων. καὶ καθεζόμενος ὑπνωσε. καὶ ὄρᾳ τοὺς φοβεροὺς ἄνδρας ἐκείνους, οὓς καὶ πρότερον ἐωράκει, ἐλθόντας πρὸς αὐτόν, καὶ ἀπαγαγόντας αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν μεγίστην καὶ θαυμαστὴν ἐκείνην πεδιάδα, καὶ πρὸς τὴν δεδοξα-σμένην καὶ ὑπέρλαμπρον εἰσαγαγόντες πόλιν. εἰσερχομένῳ δὲ αὐτῷ τὴν πύλιν ἕτεροι ὑπήντουσαν πολλῶ κατηγλαῖσμένοι φωτί, στεφάνους ἔχοντες ἐν χερσίν ἄρρητῶ διαλάμποντας κάλλει καὶ οἴους ὀφθαλμοὶ οὐδέποτε βρότειοι ἐθεάσαντο. ἐρομένου δὲ τοῦ Ἰωάσαφ, Τίνος οἱ στέφανοι τῆς δόξης οἱ ὑπέρλαμπροι, οὓς ὄρῳ; Σὸς μὲν ὁ εἷς, ἔφησαν, ὑπὲρ τῶν πολλῶν σοι ψυχῶν ὧν ἔσωσας κατασκευασθεῖς, κοσμηθεῖς δὲ νυνὶ πλέον ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀσκήσεως ἢ μετέρχη, εἶπερ ἀνδρείως ταύτην ἕως τέλους διέλθης· ὁ δὲ ἕτερος σὸς μὲν καὶ αὐτός· ἀλλὰ τῷ πατρί σου δεῖ σε τοῦτον παρασχεῖν, τῷ διὰ σοῦ τῆς ὁδοῦ ἐκκλίναντι τῆς πονηρᾶς καὶ μετανοήσαντι γνησίως τῷ Κυρίῳ. ὁ δὲ Ἰωάσαφ δυσχεραίνοντι ἐώκει· καί, Πῶς δυνατόν, φησίν, ἴσων ἐμοῦ, τοῦ τοσαῦτα κοπιάσαντος, τυχεῖν τὸν πατέρα μου δωρεῶν ὑπὲρ μόνης τῆς μετανοίας; εἶπε ταῦτα, καὶ τὸν Βαρλαάμ εὐθύς ἐδόκει βλέπειν ὄνειδίζοντα οἴουεὶ καὶ λέγοντα· Οὔτοι οἱ λόγοι μου, Ἰωάσαφ, οὓς ποτέ σοι, Ὅταν ὑπερπλουτήσης, ἔλεγον, οὐκ εὐμετάδοτος ἔση· καὶ αὐτὸς ἠπόρεις ἐπὶ τῷ ῥήματι. νυνὶ δὲ πῶς ἐδυσχέρανας ἐπὶ τῇ ἰσοτιμίᾳ τοῦ πατρὸς σου, καὶ οὐ μᾶλλον εὐφράνθης τὴν ψυχὴν ὅτι 361

Ch. Dam.
xii. 3

p. 286

God, and thee I glorify, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, world without end. Amen.'

Thus prayed he, and sat him down nigh the sepulchre, a-weeping. And as he sat, he fell asleep, and saw those dread men, whom he had seen before, coming to him, and carrying him away to the great and marvellous plain, and bringing him to that glorious and exceeding bright city. When he had passed within the gate, there met him others, gloriously apparelled with much light, having in their hands crowns radiant with unspeakable beauty, such as mortal eye hath never seen. And, when Ioasaph enquired, 'Whose are these exceeding bright crowns of glory, which I see?' 'Thine,' said they, 'is the one, prepared for thee, because of the many souls which thou hast saved, and now made still more beautiful because of the religious life that thou ledest, if thou continue therein bravely until the end. And this other crown is thine also; but it must thou give unto thy father, who, by thy means, turned from his evil way unto the Lord, and was truly penitent.' But Ioasaph was as one sore vexed, and said, 'How is it possible that, for his repentance alone, my father should receive reward equal to mine, that have laboured so much?' Thus spake he, and straightway thought that he saw Barlaam, as it were, chiding him and saying, 'These are my words, Ioasaph, which I once spake unto thee, saying, "When thou waxest passing rich, thou wilt not be glad to distribute," and thou understoodst not my saying. But now, why art thou displeased at thy father's equality with thee in honour, and art not rather glad at heart that thine orisons in

Ioasaph, in a vision, vieweth the glorious city and the crown laid up in store for the righteous

εἰσηκούσθη σου ἡ πολλὴ περὶ αὐτοῦ δέησις; ὁ δὲ Ἰωάσαφ, ὡς εἴθιστο αἰεὶ λέγειν αὐτῷ, Συγχώρησον, ἔφη, Πάτερ, συγχώρησον. ποῦ δὲ αὐτὸς οἰκεῖς γνώρισόν μοι. Ἐν ταύτῃ, φησί, τῇ μεγάλῃ καὶ περικαλλεῖ πόλει οἰκεῖν ἔλαχον ἐν μεσαιάτῃ τῆς πόλεως πλατεία φωτὶ καταστραπτομένη ἀπλέτῳ. ἀξιοῦν δὲ αὐθις ὁ Ἰωάσαφ ἐδόκει τὸν Βαρλαάμ εἰς τὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἀπαγαγεῖν αὐτὸν σκήνωμα καὶ φιλοφρόνως ξεναγήσαι. ἀλλ' οὐπω τὸν καιρὸν ἤκειν, ἔλεγεν ἐκεῖνος, πρὸς ἐκεῖνά σε τὰ σκηνώματα ἐλθεῖν, ἔτι τῷ φορτίῳ τοῦ σώματος ὑποκείμενον. Εἴπερ οὖν ἀνδρείως καρτερήσεις, καθὼς σοι ἐνετειλάμην, ἤξεις μικρὸν ὕστερον, καὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἀξιοθήσῃ σκηνωμάτων, τῆς αὐτῆς τεύξεῃ χαρᾶς τε καὶ δόξης, καὶ συνδιαιωνίζων ἔσῃ μοι. ἔξυπνος δὲ ἐπὶ τούτοις γενόμενος, ὁ Ἰωάσαφ τοῦ φωτὸς ἐκείνου καὶ τῆς ἀρρήτου δόξης εἶχε τὴν ψυχὴν ἔτι πεπληρωμένην, καὶ σὺν πολλῷ τῷ θαύματι τῷ Δεσπότῃ χαριστήριον ἀνέπεμπεν ὕμνον.

Ἐμεινε δὲ μέχρι τέλους τὴν ἀγγελικὴν ἀληθῶς ἐπὶ γῆς ἀνύων διαγωγὴν, καὶ σκληροτέρα ἄσκησει μετὰ τὴν παρέλευσιν τοῦ γέροντος χρώμενος· πέμπτῳ μὲν καὶ εἰκοστῷ τῆς ἡλικίας ἔτει τὴν ἐπίγειον καταλιπὼν βασιλείαν καὶ τὸν ἀσκητικὸν ὑπελθὼν ἀγῶνα, πέντε δὲ καὶ τριάκοντα χρόνους ἐν τῇ πανερήμῳ ταύτῃ ἄσκησας, ὥσπερ τις ἄσαρκος, τὴν ὑπὲρ ἀνθρώπων ἄσκησιν, πολλὰς ³⁶² μὲν πρότερον ψυχὰς ἀνθρώπων τοῦ ψυχοφθόρου δρῶντος ἀποσπᾶσας καὶ τῷ Θεῷ προσαγαγὼν σεσωσμένας, καὶ ἀποστολικῆς ἐν τούτῳ χάριτος ἀξιοθεῖς, μίρτυς δὲ τῇ προαιρέσει γενόμενος, καὶ

his behalf have been heard?' Then Ioasaph said ^{and speaketh with holy Barlaam} unto him, as he was ever wont to say, 'Pardon! father, pardon! But shew me where thou dwellest?' Barlaam answered, 'In this mighty and exceeding fair city. It is my lot to dwell in the mid-most street of the city: a street that flasheth with light supernal.' Again Ioasaph thought he asked Barlaam to bring him to his own habitation, and, in friendly wise, to shew him the sights thereof. But Barlaam said that his time was not yet come to win those habitations, while he was under the burden of the flesh. 'But,' said he, 'if thou persevere bravely, even as I charged thee, in a little while thou shalt come hither, and gain the same habitations, and obtain the same joy and glory, and be my companion for ever.' Hereupon Ioasaph awoke out of sleep, but his soul was still full of that light and ineffable glory; and greatly wondering, he raised to his Lord a song of thanksgiving.

And he continued to the end, verily leading on ^{of Ioasaph's holy life in the desert} earth the life of an angel, and after the death of his aged friend using himself to severer austerity. Twenty and five years old was he when he left his earthly kingdom, and adopted the monastic life; and thirty and five years in this vast desert did he, like one dis-fleshed, endure rigours above the endurance of man, but not before he had delivered the souls of many men from the soul-devouring dragon, and presented them to God, saved for aye; winning herewith the Apostolic grace. In will he had proved a martyr, and had with boldness

παρρησία τὸν Χριστὸν ἐνώπιον βασιλέων ὁμολογήσας καὶ τυράννων, καὶ κήρυξ μεγαλοφρονότατος τῆς αὐτοῦ μεγαλειότητος ἀναφανείς, πολλὰ δ' αὖ πάλιν πνεύματα πονηρίας ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ καταπαλαίσας, καὶ πάντων τῇ τοῦ Χριστοῦ περιγεγυμένους δυνάμει, καὶ τῆς ἄνωθεν πλουσίως μετασχὼν δωρεᾶς τε καὶ χάριτος, ἐντεῦθεν κεκαθαρισμένος τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ὄμμα πάσης περιγείου ἀχλύος εἶχεν, ὡς παρόντα δὲ τὰ μέλλοντα προεθεώρει, καὶ Χριστὸς ἦν αὐτῷ ἀντὶ πάντων, Χριστὸν ἐπόθει, Χριστὸν ὡς παρόντα ἑώρα, Χριστοῦ τὸ κάλλος διὰ παντός ἐνωπτρίζετο, κατὰ τὸν Προφήτην τὸν λέγοντα· Προωρώμην τὸν Κύριον ἐνώπιόν μου διὰ παντός, ὅτι ἐκ δεξιῶν μου ἐστὶν ἵνα μὴ σαλευθῶ· καὶ αὐθις· Ἐκολλήθη ἡ ψυχὴ μου ὀπίσω σου· ἐμοῦ δὲ ἀντελάβετο ἡ δεξιὰ σου. ἐκολλήθη γὰρ ὄντως ἡ ψυχὴ αὐτοῦ ὀπίσω τοῦ Χριστοῦ, συναρμοσθεῖσα αὐτῷ ἀρραγῆ συναφείᾳ. οὐ μετετρέπη τῆς θαυμαστῆς ταύτης ἐργασίας, οὐκ ἠλλοίωσε τὸν κανόνα τῆς ἀσκήσεως ἑαυτοῦ, ἀπ' ἀρχῆς μέχρι τέλους, ἴσῃν τηρίσας τὴν προθυμίαν ἐκ νεωτέρας μέχρι τῆς τοσαύτης ἡλικίας, μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ εἰς ὑψηλότεραν ὀσημέραι προκόπτων τὴν ἀρετὴν καὶ καθαρωτέρας ἀξιούμενος θεωρίας.

Ἀμέλει τοιαύτην πολιτευσάμενος πολιτείαν καὶ οὕτως ἀξίαν τῆς ἑαυτοῦ κλήσεως ἐργασίαν ἀποδεδωκὼς τῷ καλέσαντι, σταυρώσας τὸν κόσμον ³⁶³ ἐαυτῷ καὶ ἑαυτὸν τῷ κόσμῳ, ἐν εἰρήνῃ πρὸς τὸν τῆς εἰρήνης ἀναλύει Θεόν, καὶ πρὸς τὸν αἰὶ ποθητὸν ἐκδημεῖ Δεσπότην, καὶ τῷ προσώπῳ Κυρίου ἀμέσως καὶ καθαρῶς ἐμφανίζεται, τῷ τῆς

Ps. xvi. 8

Ps. lxxiii. 9

Gal. vi. 14

confessed Christ before kings and tyrants, and had proved himself the mighty-voiced preacher of his greatness, and had overthrown many spirits of wickedness in the desert, and had overcome all in the strength of Christ. Partaking richly of the gift of grace from above, he kept his mind's eye purified from every earth-born cloud, and looked forward to the things that are to come, as though they were already come. Christ was his recompense for all: Christ was his desire: Christ he ever saw as present with him: Christ and his fair beauty everywhere met his sight, according to the saying of the prophet, 'I have set God always before me; for he is on my right hand, therefore I shall not fall.' And again, 'My soul cleaveth to thee; thy right hand hath upholden me.' For verily Ioasaph's soul clave to Christ, being knit to him in indissoluble union. From this marvellous work he never swerved, never altered the rule of his ascetic life, from beginning to end, but maintained his zeal from his youth even until old age; or rather, he daily advanced higher in virtue, and daily gained purer power of vision.

Thus did Ioasaph spend his days, and render unto him that called him labour worthy of his calling, having crucified the world to himself, and himself unto the world, and, at the last, departed in peace unto the God of peace, and passed to that Master whom he had always longed for. There he appeared in the immediate presence of the Lord, and was crowned with the crown of glory already prepared

Ioasaph
departeth
this life

ἐκεῖθεν τε δόξης ἤδη προηυτρεπισμένῳ αὐτῷ στεφάνῳ κοσμεῖται, καὶ Χριστὸν βλέπει καταξιούται, Χριστῷ συνεῖναι, Χριστοῦ τῷ κάλλει διὰ παντὸς ἐναγάλλεσθαι, οὐπερ εἰς χεῖρας τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ψυχὴν παραθέμενος, ἐν τῇ τῶν ζώντων μετεφοίτησε χώρα, ἔνθα ἦχος ἑορταζόντων, ἔνθα τῶν εὐφραينوμένων ἡ κατοικία.

Ps. cxvi. 9

Cp. Ps.
lxxxvii. 7

Τὸ δέ γε τίμιον αὐτοῦ σῶμα ἐκ γειτόνων αὐτῷ τὰς οἰκίσεις ποιούμενός τις ἀνὴρ ἄγιος, ὃς καὶ τὴν πρὸς Βαρλαάμ πορείαν ἐκείνῳ ποτὲ ὑπέδειξε, θεία τινὶ μνηθεὶς ἀποκαλύψει κατ' αὐτὴν τὴν ὥραν τῆς τελειώσεως αὐτοῦ παραγίνεται, καὶ ὕμνοις ἱεροῖς τιμήσας, δάκρυά τε κατασπείσας, σύμβουλον τοῦ πρὸς αὐτὸν πόθου, τᾶλλα δὲ τὰ νενομισμένα Χριστιανοῖς πάντα τελέσας, ἐν τῷ τοῦ πατρὸς ἔθετο Βαρλαάμ μνήματι. συνεῖναι γὰρ ἔδει τὰ σώματα ὧν αἱ ψυχαὶ συνδιαιώνιζεν ἔμελλον ἀλλήλαις.

Προστίγματι δέ τινος φοβερωτάτου κατ' ὄναρ κραταιῶς ἐπισκίηπτουτος πεισθείς, ὁ τοῦτον ³⁶⁴ κηδεύσας ἀναχωρητῆς τὰ βασιλεια καταλαμβάνει Ἰνδῶν, καὶ τῷ βασιλεῖ Βαραχία προσελθὼν πάντα αὐτῷ δῆλα τὰ περὶ τοῦ Βαρλαάμ καὶ τοῦ μακαρίου τοῦτον τίθησιν Ἰωάσαφ. ὁ δέ, μηδὲν μελλήσας, ἀπέρχεται αὐτὸς μετὰ δυνάμεως ὄχλου, καὶ τῷ σπηλαίῳ ἐφίσταται, τὸ μνήμῃ τε θεωρεῖ, καί, τοῦτῳ θερμότατα ἐπιδακρύσας, αἶρει τὸ κάλυμμα. καὶ ὁρᾷ τὸν τε Βαρλαάμ καὶ τὸν Ἰωάσαφ ἔχοντας τὰ μέλη κατὰ σχῆμα κείμενα, καὶ τὰ σώματα οὐδὲν τοῦ προτέρου χρωτὸς παραλλάττοντα, ὀλόκληρα δὲ καὶ ἀκριβῶς ὑγιῆ σὺν τοῖς ἐνδύμασι. ταῦτα τοίνυν τὰ ἱερά τῶν

for him: there it is granted to him to behold Christ, to be with Christ, to rejoice for ever in the fair beauty of Christ, into whose hands he commended his spirit, when he departed to walk in the land of the living, where is the song of them that feast, the dwelling-place of them that rejoice.

As for his venerable body, it befell thus; about the very hour of Ioasaph's death, there came by divine revelation, from one of the neighbouring cells, a certain holy man. It was the same that once pointed out to Ioasaph his way to Barlaam. This man honoured the corpse with sacred hymns, and shed tears, the token of affection, over him, and performed all the last Christian rites, and laid him in the sepulchre of his father Barlaam; for it was only meet that their bodies should rest side by side, since their souls were to dwell through eternity together.

In obedience to the strict command of a dread Angel that appeared to him in a dream, this hermit, who had performed the last rites, journeyed to the kingdom of India, and, entering in to King Barachias, made known unto him all that had befallen Barlaam, and this blessed Ioasaph. Barachias, making no delay, set forth with a mighty host, and arrived at the cave, and beheld their sepulchre, and wept bitterly over it, and raised the gravestone. There he descried Barlaam and Ioasaph lying, as they had been in life. Their bodies had not lost their former hue, but were whole and uncorrupt, together with their garments. These, the consecrated tabernacles

An holy man
burieth
the body of
Ioasaph in
the tomb of
Barlaam

Barachias,
learning all
from the
holy man,
carrieth the
bodies of
the saint to
his kingdom

ἀγιῶν ψυχῶν σκηνώματα, πολλὴν ἐκπέμποντα τὴν εὐωδίαν καὶ οὐδὲν ὄλως ἀηδὲς ἐπιδεικνύμενα, θήκαις ἐνθεῖς ὁ βασιλεὺς τιμίαις, εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ πατρίδα μετακομίζει.

Ὡς δὲ εἰς τὰς ἀκοὰς ἔπιπτε τοῦ λαοῦ τὸ γεγονός, πλήθος ἀριθμοῦ κρείττον ἐκ πάντων τῶν πόλεων καὶ τῶν περιχώρων εἰς προσκύνησιν καὶ θέαν συνέρρεον τῶν μακαρίων σωμάτων ἐκείνων. ἔνθεν τοι καὶ ὕμνους ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοὺς ἱεροὺς ἄσαντες, καὶ λαμπύδας φιλοτίμως ἀνάψαντες (ἀκολουθῶς, ἂν τις εἶπεν, ἐκεῖ καὶ λίαν οἰκείως τὰ φῶτα περὶ τοὺς τοῦ φωτὸς υἱοὺς τε καὶ κληρονόμους), λαμπρῶς δὲ ὁμοῦ καὶ μεγαλοπρεπῶς ἐν τῇ ἐξ αὐτῶν κρηπίδων παρὰ τοῦ Ἰωάσαφ ἀνεγηγερμένη κατέθεντο ἐκκλησίᾳ. πολλὰ δὲ θαύματα καὶ ἰύσεις ἔν τε τῇ μετακομιδῇ, ἔν τε τῇ καταθέσει, καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἐξῆς χρόνοις διὰ τῶν ὁσίων ³⁰⁵ αὐτοῦ θεραπόντων ἐποίησε Κύριος. καὶ εἶδεν ὁ βασιλεὺς τε Βαραχίας καὶ πᾶς ὁ ὄχλος τὰς δι' αὐτῶν γενομένας δυνάμεις, καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν πέριξ ἔθνων, ἀπιστίαν νοσοῦντες καὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἄγνοιαν, διὰ τῶν γινομένων ἐν τῷ μνήματι σημείων ἐπίστευσαν. καὶ πάντες οἱ ὀρώντες τε καὶ ἀκούοντες τὴν ἀγγελολίμῃτον τοῦ Ἰωάσαφ πολιτείαν καὶ τὸν ἐξ ἀπαλῶν ὀνύχων διάπυρον αὐτοῦ πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν πόθον, ἐθαύμαζον δοξάζοντες ἐν πῦσιν τὸν Θεόν, τὸν αἰεὶ συνεργοῦντα τοῖς ἀγαπῶσιν αὐτὸν καὶ μεγίσταις τούτους ἀμειβόμενον δωρεαῖς.

Ἔως ὧδε τὸ πέρας τοῦ παρόντος λόγου, ὃν κατὰ δύναμιν ἐμὴν γεγράφηκα, καθὼς ἀκήκοα παρὰ τῶν ἀψευδῶς παραδεδωκότων μοι τιμίῳν

of two holy souls, that sent forth full sweet savour, and showed naught distressful, were placed by King Barachias in costly tombs and conveyed by him into his own country.

Now when the people heard tell of that which had come to pass, there assembled a countless multitude out of all the cities and regions round about, to venerate and view the bodies of these Saints. Thereupon, sooth to say, they chanted the sacred hymns over them, and vied one with another to light lamps lavishly, and rightly and fitly, might one say, in honour of these children and inheritors of light. And with splendour and much solemnity they laid their bodies in the Church which Ioasaph had built from the very foundation. And many miracles and cures, during the translation and deposition of their relics, as also in later times, did the Lord work by his holy servants. And King Barachias and all the people beheld the mighty virtues that were shown by them; and many of the nations round about, that were sick of unbelief and ignorance of God, believed through the miracles that were wrought at their sepulchre. And all they that saw and heard of the Angelic life of Ioasaph, and of his love of God from his childhood upward, marvelled, and in all things glorified God that alway worketh together with them that love him, and granteth them exceeding great reward.

Here endeth this history, which I have written, to the best of my ability, even as I heard it from the truthful lips of worthy men who delivered it

Of the
miracles
wrought by
these holy
relics

The author
prayeth
that he and
his readers,
by the inter-

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE

ἀνδρῶν. γένοιτο δὲ ἡμᾶς, τοὺς ἀναγινώσκοντάς
τε καὶ ἀκούοντας τὴν ψυχωφελῆ διήγησιν ταύτην,
τῆς μερίδος ἀξιωθῆναι τῶν εὐαρεστησάντων τῷ
Κυρίῳ, εὐχαῖς καὶ πρεσβείαις Βαρλαάμ τε καὶ
Ἰωάσαφ τῶν μακαρίων, περὶ ὧν ἡ διήγησις, ἐν
Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ τῷ Κυρίῳ ἡμῶν, ᾧ πρέπει τιμὴ,
κράτος, μεγαλωσύνη τε καὶ μεγαλοπρέπεια, σὺν
τῷ Πατρὶ καὶ τῷ Ἁγίῳ Πνεύματι νῦν καὶ ἀεί, καὶ
εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων. ἀμήν.

unto me. And may God grant that all we that read or hear this edifying story may obtain the heritage of such as have pleased the Lord, by the prayers and intercessions of blessed Barlaam and Ioasaph, of whom this story telleth, in Christ Jesu our Lord; to whom belongeth worship, might, majesty and glory, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, now and for evermore, world without end. Amen.

cession of
Barlaam
and
Ioasaph,
may attain
to everlast-
ing felicity

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