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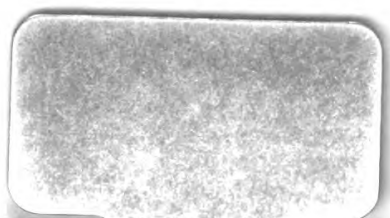
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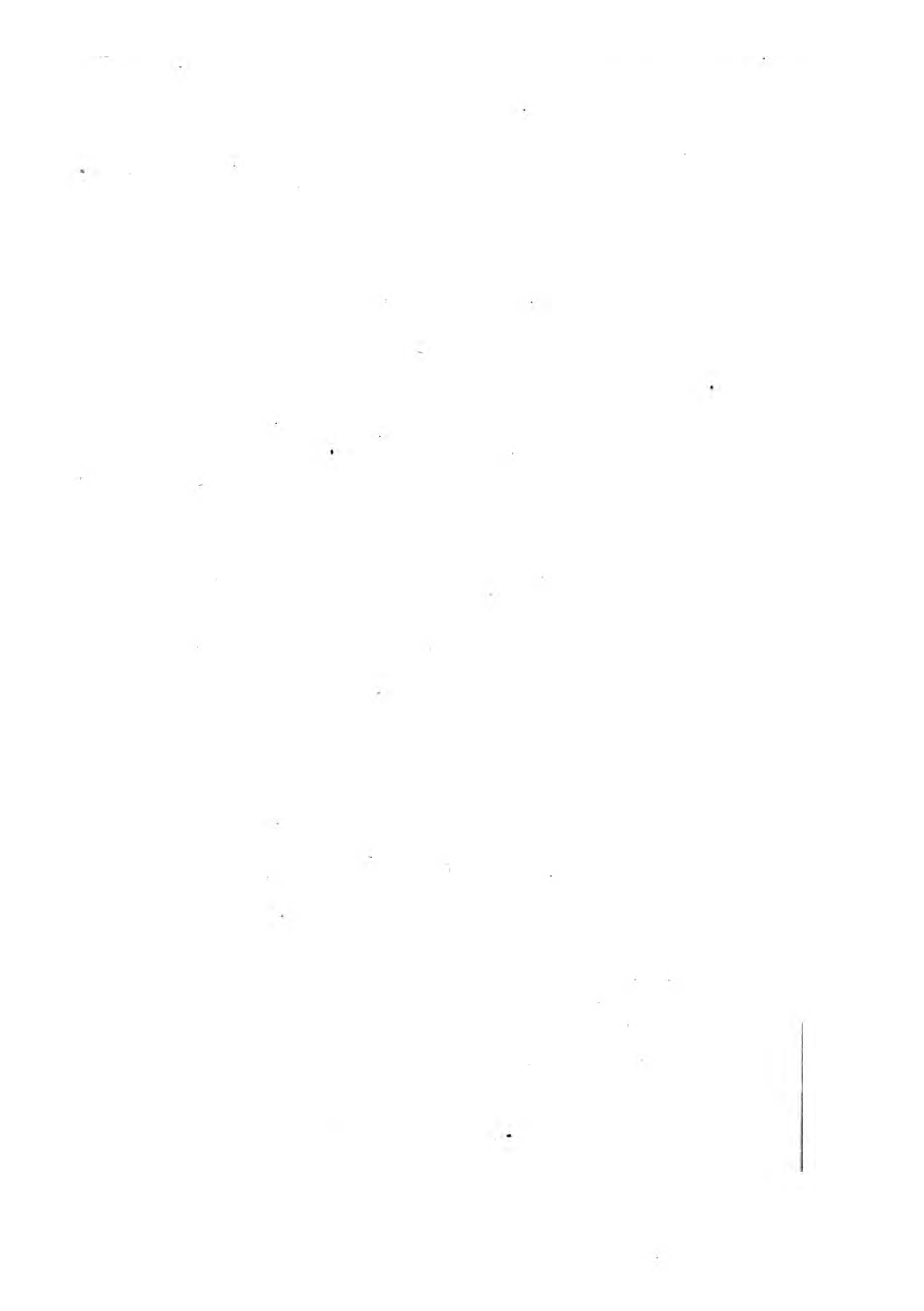
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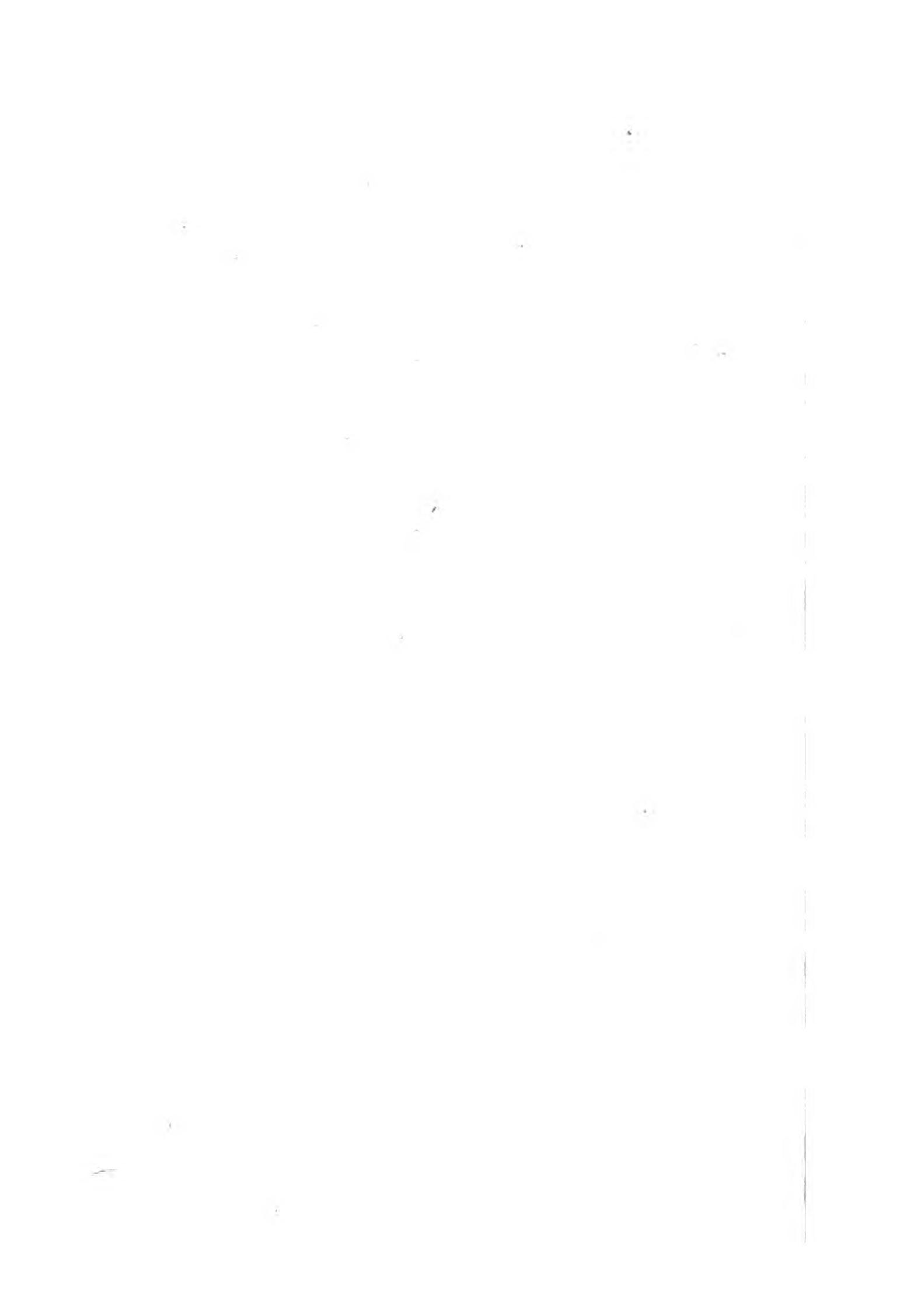
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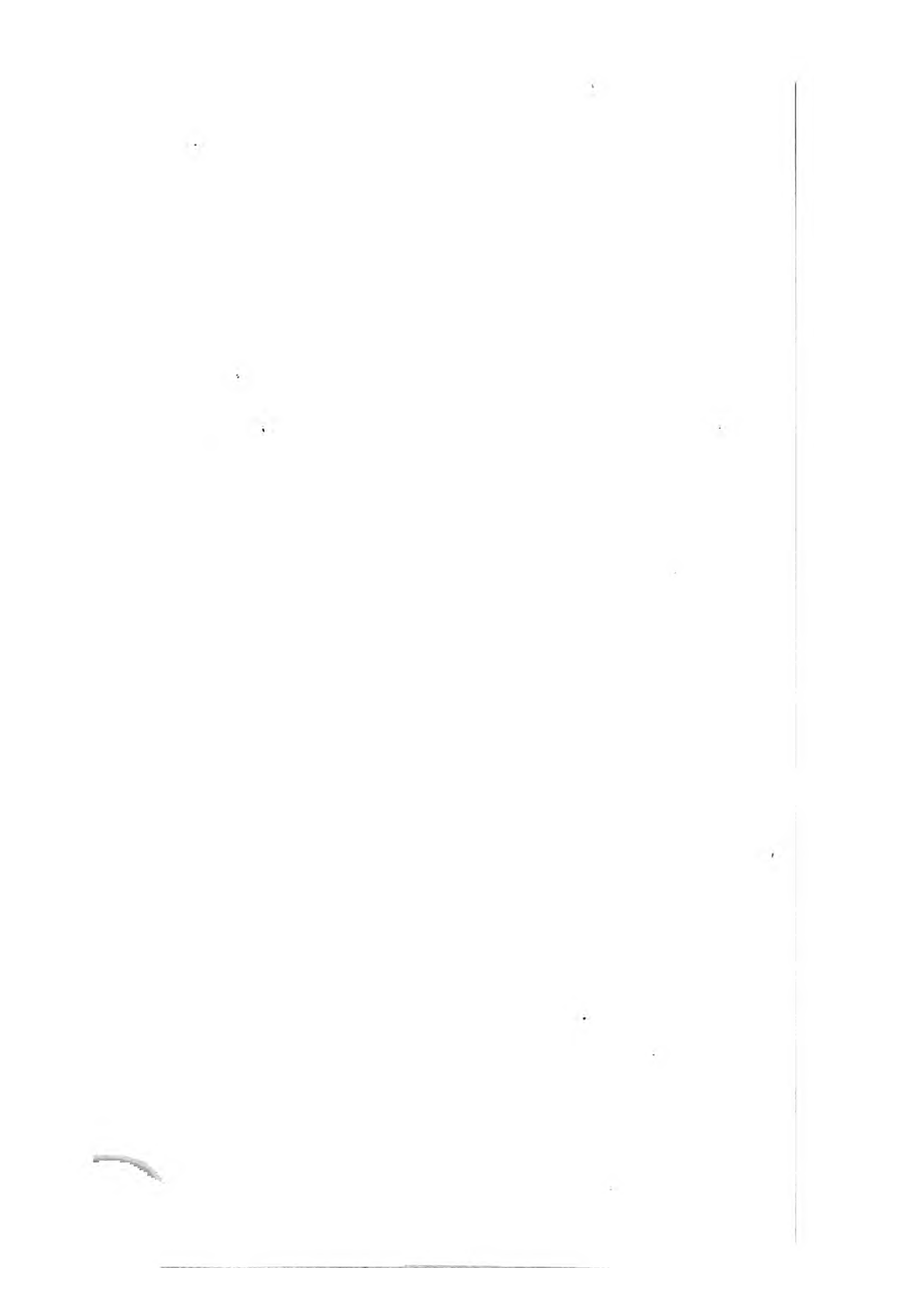






S. JUSTINI MARTYRIS

APOLOGIA PRIMA.



S. JUSTINI

PHILOSOPHI ET MARTYRIS

APOLOGIA PRIMA.



EDITED, WITH A CORRECTED TEXT AND ENGLISH
INTRODUCTION AND NOTES,

BY THE REV. W. TROLLOPE, M.A.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

"Ανὴρ οὔτε τῷ χρόνῳ πόρρω ὢν τῶν
'Αποστόλων, οὔτε τῇ ἀρετῇ.

Methodius ap. Phot.

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QUI ET IPSE

GRÆCAS LITERAS

FELICISSIME ADORNAVIT,

ET

AB ALIIS ORNATAS

BENIGNISSIME PROMOVET,

HOC

QUALECUMQUE SIT

GRATI ET MIRANTIS ANIMI

TESTIMONIUM

EO QUO DECET OBSEQUIO

D. D. D.

GULIELMUS TROLLOPE.

P R E F A C E.

THE Editor of the present volume had for some time been collecting materials for an edition of the genuine Works of JUSTIN MARTYR, when the *First Apology* was announced as one of the subjects selected for the Voluntary Theological Examination at Cambridge, in October next. He has therefore deemed it advisable to anticipate, if not to forego altogether, his original design; to send forth the *Apology* in a separate form; and to be determined by its reception as to the policy of completing the task which he had originally contemplated.

Among the early Christian Fathers, whose writings have lately called forth a greater degree of attention than at any former period, JUSTIN is unquestionably one of the most important; and his two Apologies are not the least valuable of his works. In this edition of the larger of the two, it has been a main object to exhibit a text approaching as near to correctness as, in the extreme dearth of MSS., can reasonably be expected. Of the few *Codices* which are known to exist, two only contain the *First Apology*; and their *Var. Lectt.* are recorded in the Notes as those of *Cod. Reg.* and *Cod. Clar.* respectively. From the former, which belongs to the Royal Library at Paris, the *Editio princeps* of Justin's work was printed by R. Stephens in 1551; and the latter, formerly in the possession of the French Jesuits, and now in a private library in

England, was first employed by the Benedictine Editor, *Prudentius Maranus*, in 1742. Of these MSS. however, as well as of the various printed copies, and other aids made use of in the present undertaking, a more formal description is reserved for a future occasion. Suffice it to observe, that, besides the variations above mentioned, the criticisms and conjectures of preceding Editors have been closely examined; and in addition to the actual emendations thence derived, such others as appeared worthy of consideration, together with a few original suggestions, have, without making any bold inroads upon the text itself, been given in the notes. These also contain a copious philological and explanatory commentary, in which is embodied a large collection of collateral testimonies from other Fathers, bearing upon the doctrine and discipline of the primitive Church.

As the work is designed for Students rather than advanced Scholars, it was at first intended to subjoin a paper of questions, similar to those which are usually proposed at University Examinations. By a glance at the *Indices*, however, which have been made very full for the purpose, it will be easy to revert to any particular subject of enquiry which may have been less deeply impressed on the memory; and the intention has accordingly been abandoned. Should the labour which has been spent in producing the volume, such as it is, be in any degree instrumental in facilitating the study of one Father, and in inducing the Student to cultivate an acquaintance with the rest, it will have had its reward.

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

LIFE AND WRITINGS OF JUSTIN MARTYR.

OF all the writings of the early Fathers of the Christian Church, there are none more valuable or more interesting than the APOLOGIES which were written in defence of Christianity during the first three centuries of its progress. The few relics of this class which are still extant, are not only remarkable for their manly tone, their powerful arguments, their sarcastic energy, and their honest zeal; but for the strong light which they throw upon the nature of the struggle in which the infant Church was engaged, and the expedients to which kings and philosophers resorted in order to stifle it in its cradle. The first who thus stood forth in defence of the persecuted brethren was QUADRATUS, who, in the year 126, addressed an Apology to the Emperor Adrian, which is described by Eusebius as “exhibiting marks of a sound understanding and a right Apostolical division of the word of Truth.”¹ His appeal was productive of the most salutary effect. An imperial rescript was immediately issued to Minucius Fundanus, the proconsul of Asia, enjoining the immediate cessation of indiscriminate persecution, and authorizing the punishment of those Christians only which could be convicted of actual crime. All that now remains is one short fragment, which affords a valuable and important testimony to the truth and reality of the miracles of Christ. “Τοῦ δὲ σωτήρος ἡμῶν τὰ ἔργα αἰεὶ παρῆν· ἀληθῆ γὰρ ἦν· οἱ θεραπευθέντες· οἱ ἀναστάντες ἐκ νεκρῶν· οἱ οὐκ ὤφθησαν μόνον θεραπευόμενοι καὶ ἀνιστάμενοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ αἰεὶ παρόντες· οὐδὲ ἐπιδημοῦντος μόνον τοῦ σωτήρος, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπαλλαγέντος, ἦσαν ἐπὶ χρόνον ἰκανόν· ὥστε καὶ εἰς τοὺς ἡμετέρους χρόνους τινὲς αὐτῶν ἀφίκοντο.”²

¹ Euseb. Hist. Eccl. iv. 3. ἐξ οὗ κατιδεῖν ἐστὶ λαμπρὰ τεκμήρια τῆς τε τοῦ ἀνδρὸς διανοίας καὶ τῆς Ἀποστολικῆς ὀρθοτομίας. Compare 2 Tim. ii. 15.

² Apud. Euseb. *ubi supra*.

In conjunction with Quadratus, Eusebius and Jerome commonly mention his contemporary ARISTIDES, who also presented to Adrian an Apology for the persecuted Christians and their holy religion. Aristides was a philosopher of Athens, and so attached to the studies and habits of the schools, that, after his conversion to Christianity, he still continued to wear their peculiar dress. Not a line of his writings remain; but his Apology is said to have been conducted with great ingenuity, and to have formed the model of those which Justin afterwards presented to the Antonines. As might be expected, it was interwoven with a variety of philosophic sentiments and maxims; and we are told that it comprised a learned disquisition respecting the divinity of Christ. The earliest extant specimen of the Apologetic writings of the primitive Christians is the Appeal of Justin Martyr to Antoninus Pius: to an edition of which, now offered to the theological student, some account of the life and writings of the author may be expected as an appropriate, and indeed necessary, introduction.

The main particulars of Justin's life which have come down to posterity, are furnished by himself in his *Dialogue with Trypho*. He was born of Gentile parents, at Flavia Neapolis, in the vicinity of the ancient city of *Sychar* or *Sichem*,³ rendered famous by our Lord's conversation with the woman of Samaria by Jacob's well. His father's name was *Priscus*: that of his grandfather, *Bacchius*.⁴ In early youth he imbibed an ardent thirst for knowledge, making the nature of God and of the human soul the chief object of his research. With a view to the acquirement of a satisfactory solution of these important problems, he travelled into Egypt, and applied successively to the most eminent instructors in the several schools of philosophy at Alexandria. Sadly disappointed in the commencement of his career under the direction of a Stoic, whose lectures threw no light upon the subject of his inquiries, he proceeded forthwith to a teacher of the sect of the Peripatetics. Here he had not been long, when a stipend was demanded for his attendance; whereupon Justin left the school in disgust, and, equally in the dark as before in regard to the knowledge which he sought, would fain have joined himself to a Pythagorean philosopher of extraordinary celebrity. Dissatisfied, however, with his pupil's acquirements in *Music* and *Astronomy*, this supercilious professor refused to receive him; so that, as a last resource, he went over to the Platonists. Under a famous teacher of this persuasion he made considerable progress, and became deeply imbued with the principles of

³ John iv. 5.

⁴ Apol. i. 1. See notes *in loc.*

the sect; but still, after the most deliberate investigation of their theological system, without arriving at any fixed conclusion respecting the being and nature of the Deity. At length his attention was directed to the study of the Jewish Scriptures and of the Christian religion. As a Platonist, he could not but admire the intrepidity of the Christians in meeting death, and he had frequently been led to suppose that there must be some ground for their expectation of a future recompense.⁵ Accordingly he perused the prophetic writings with candour and perseverance. His judgment and his heart were convinced and touched; he discovered that fountain of religious truth which he had long sought in vain, and gratefully acknowledged "the holy Scriptures to be the only sound and useful philosophy."⁶

The immediate cause of Justin's conversion is generally attributed to a supernatural communication from above. In his anxiety to arrive at the knowledge of the truth, it was his custom to seek the retirement of a secluded spot upon the sea-shore, with the view of pursuing his inquiries without fear of interruption. He was one day joined on his way thither by an old man of venerable appearance,⁷ who entered into conversation with him, and pointed out the utter inefficiency of human philosophy, unassisted by the grace of God, to investigate his being and his attributes, to determine the immortality of the soul, or the certainty of future rewards and punishments. Awed by his appearance and convinced by his reasoning, Justin besought his advice as to the means of attaining to the knowledge of God. After directing him to *search the Scriptures*, and to pray earnestly and constantly for God's blessing upon his inquiries, and the evidence from prophecy and miracle being more particularly explained, his instructor departed, leaving him in the fixed determination of prosecuting his studies with unremitting diligence. The date of his conversion is uncertain, but it

⁵ Apol. II. 12. καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸς ἐγὼ τοῖς Πλάτωνος χαίρων διδάγμασι, διαβαλλομένους ἀκούων Χριστιανούς, ὁρῶν δὲ ἀφόβους πρὸς θάνατον καὶ πάντα τὰ ἄλλα νομιζόμενα φοβερά, ἐνεούουν ἀδύνατον εἶναι ἐν κακίᾳ καὶ φιληδονίᾳ ὑπάρχειν αὐτούς.

⁶ Dial. Tryph. c. 8. ταύτην μόνην εὔρισκον φιλοσοφίαν ἀσφαλῆ τε καὶ σύμφορον.

⁷ It has been doubted whether this venerable personage was a messenger from heaven, or some aged saint supernaturally guided to Justin's retreat. Tillemont (t. II. p. 161) advocates the first opinion; but the latter is preferable. Fabricius (Bibl. Gr. t. VII. p. 52), suggests that he may have been *Polycarp*. The historical credibility of the narrative itself is supported by many internal marks of probability; so that its rejection as a mere fiction by some modern neologians, is at once arbitrary and unphilosophical.

is generally believed to have taken place about A.D. 132 or 133, in the thirtieth year of his age.

Justin now became a zealous and powerful defender of the faith, though he still evinced considerable fondness for his former pursuits, in subservience to the support which they were calculated to afford to the religion of the Gospel. He still retained the philosophic habit,⁸ and his writings are characterized by Jerome⁹ as exhibiting a "learned philosophy tempered with religion." There is still extant an "Exhortation to the Greeks," which, if it be genuine, was probably written soon after his conversion, in which he contrasts the folly and falsehood of paganism with the truth of Christianity, and exposes the errors of their most celebrated philosophers, even of his favourite Plato himself, in respect to the being of a God and the soul's immortality.

Although the imperial rescript had mitigated the horrors of persecution during the reign of Adrian, still no art was left untried to render Christianity obnoxious to popular odium. Calumnies of the most gross description were circulated respecting the brethren; and the obloquy and hatred thus excited, frequently burst forth into acts of open violence. While they were designated on the one hand by the most opprobrious names, charged with the grossest immorality,¹ and stigmatized as *Atheists*,² for the purpose of bringing their religion into disrepute; disaffection to the government³ was alleged against them on the other, for the sake of giving a colour to the infliction of the severest penalties which the malice of their enemies could devise. During this state of things Justin arrived in Rome;

⁸ Dial. Tryph. c. 1.

⁹ Catal. Script.

¹ They were called *self-murderers*, from their readiness to die for their religion; *desperate*, from their frequent exposure to the fury of wild beasts; *haters of the light*, being driven by their persecutors to offer their prayers in secret and by night. They were accused of the most licentious, and even of incestuous practices: and other terms of reproach were applied to them, such as *magicians*, *impostors*, *homines Plautinæ prosapiæ*, *pistores*, *sarmentitii*, *semarii*, &c.; for the origin of which see *Bingham's Antiquities*, Book i. c. 2. Consult also Euseb. Hist. Eccl. vi. 19; Athenag. Legat. p. 13; Minut. Fel. pp. 75, 87; Tertull. Apol. c. 7; and Mosheim's Eccl. Hist. cent. 2.

² The charge of *Atheism* seems to have been the principal plea for torture and execution, when the primitive Christians were brought before the tribunals appointed by the imperial edicts. Thus Arnobius (*adversus Gentes*, lib. i.)—*Hocine est, quæso, audax illud facinus et immane, propter quod vos ipsi, cum libido incesserit sæva, exiitis nos bonis, exterminatis patriis sedibus, irrogatis supplicia capitalia, torquetis, dilaceratis, exuritis, et ad extremum nos feris et belluarum laniatibus objectatis?*

³ See Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*, chap. 16.

and, indignant at the unfounded accusations against the Christians, and the cruelties to which they were exposed, addressed an "Apology" in their behalf to the Emperor Antoninus Pius. Resting his defence upon the solid test of the purity of their actions, he entreats that a rigid scrutiny may be instituted into their manner of life, and exposes the injustice of passing condemnation on them merely on account of their name and profession. Respecting the date of the Apology there is considerable difference of opinion. In the Apology itself the birth of Christ is stated, evidently in round numbers, to have been 150 years before;⁴ and Tillemont, Grabe, and the Benedictine editors, have thence deduced the period at which it was written. But from several internal marks, such as the allusions to the death and deification of Antinous, the revolt of Barchochebas, and the issue of Adrian's edict against the Jews, as to events of recent occurrence, an earlier date is perhaps more probable. Dodwell supposes it to have been composed in the year 137, which is that of the accession of Antoninus to the imperial dignity; but, upon the whole, that opinion seems to be correct which assigns it to the year 139.⁵

After this act of duty to his brethren at Rome, Justin left the capital for the purpose of confirming the Christians in the provinces, and of making new converts to the faith. It is related by Eusebius (Hist. Eccl. iv. 11.), that at Ephesus he had a conference with one Trypho,⁶ a Jew, on the comparative merits of Judaism and Christianity. This conference he subsequently committed to writing, at the request of his friend Marcus Pompeius. Some indeed have supposed that Trypho is an imaginary personage; and that the dialogue, which never actually took place, is merely a treatise thrown into that form, as the most convenient for the purpose of refuting objections. It is certain that Justin betrays great ignorance of the Hebrew language; and the derivations which he has given of certain words would scarcely have escaped the notice of a real Jew, and been allowed to pass uncontradicted. The word Satan (Σατανᾶς), for instance, is well known to be deduced from the Hebrew שָׂטָן, *adversari*; instead of which the following occurs in the dialogue:⁷ Σατανᾶς προσηγορεῖται, ὄνομα ἀπὸ τῆς πράξεως ἧς ἔπραξε σύνθετον κτησάμενος· τὸ γὰρ ΣΑΤΑΝ τῆ Ἰουδαίων καὶ Συρῶν φωνῇ ἀποστάτης ἐστὶ, τὸ δὲ ΝΑΣ ὄνομα, ἐξ οὗ ἡ ἐρμηνεῖα ὄφεις ἐκλήθη, ταυτόν ἐστι Σατᾶ τῆ

⁴ Apol. i. 46.

⁵ See note on the Apology, i. 2.

⁶ This *Trypho* was possibly the Rabbi Tarphon, of whom mention is frequently made in the Jewish writings, under the appellation of "*the wealthy Priest*."

⁷ Dial. Tryph. c. 103.

Ἑβραίων ἐρμηνευθεῖση φωνῇ· ἐξ ὧν ἀμφοτέρων τῶν εἰρημένων ἐν ὄνομα γίνεται ΣΑΤΑΝΑΣ. The character of the work, moreover, bears a great affinity to the philosophical dialogues of Cicero; and has the appearance, in some places, of anticipative and meditative study, rather than of a free and conversational discourse. Still the various interruptions and digressions, and the repetition of several arguments on the second day of the conversation, for the benefit of some Jews who had not been present at its commencement, have all the appearance of reality: nor does any suspicion of a fictitious dialogue appear to have occurred to Eusebius. There is, besides, a great semblance of fact in the accident which led to the conference. As Justin was walking in the Xystus he was met by seven Jews, who, observing his philosophic robe, wished to engage him in conversation. After expressing his surprise that persons who had access to the writings of Moses and the Prophets, should have any relish for the instruction of a Greek philosopher, he adverted to the unprofitable result of his own studies, and his total failure of all inward satisfaction before his conversion to Christianity. One of the seven, who was Trypho, received this advice with courtesy, accompanied with a pretended pity for his delusion, and a recommendation to embrace Judaism as the only means of obtaining mercy from God. His companions, however, burst into a fit of laughter; and upon Justin's undertaking to demonstrate the truth of Christianity, treated him with noisy ridicule and rudeness. He was about to leave them to their ill-bred mirth, when Trypho detained him by the cloak, and entreated him to stay: to which, upon condition of becoming conduct on the part of his companions, he consented. Upon this, four of the number restrained their laughter, and the other two retiring, the debate commenced upon some stone seats in the middle of the Stadium. Being interrupted by the night, it was resumed on the morrow, with some additions to the company present.

With respect to the date of the "Dialogue with Trypho," there is a considerable difference of opinion, depending materially upon that which is assigned to the first Apology. To this Apology⁸ there is a reference in the Dialogue; so that the advocates for the later or earlier composition of the former are compelled to accommodate the latter to their views. The Benedictines and others bring it down as low as A. D. 155. But, from several internal marks of time, it is

⁸ Compare Apol. i. 26, with Dial. Tryph. c. 120.

more than probable that no very long interval elapsed between the appearance of the two treatises. Speaking most probably of the revolt of Barchochebas, Trypho employs the words τὸν νῦν γειόμενον πόλεμον⁹—which, if strictly interpreted, would synchronize with the reign of Adrian: and although a subsequent reference to the edict by which the Jews were expelled from Jerusalem, shews that the particle νῦν is to be taken with some limitation, any great advance to the ensuing reign can scarcely be admitted. Hence the close of the year 140 is the most probable time at which the dialogue took place; and it is reasonable to suppose that it was committed to writing at no very distant interval.

On Justin's return to Rome, he seems to have been principally occupied in resisting the spread of heresy, and in opposing the dogmas of philosophy, falsely so called. It was at this period of his life, perhaps, that he wrote his work against Heresies, and his confutation of Marcion; both of which are now lost. One thing is certain, that he was engaged in constant disputations with one Crescens, of the sect of the Cynics, whose licentious habits were no less calculated to debase the morals of the people generally, than were his ignorant and malicious aspersions against the Christians in particular, to make them the objects of popular disgust. In addition to the calumnies, however, which were invented and propagated by the heathen philosophers, there were other expedients to which they had frequent recourse, in order to oppose the progress of the religion of Christ. There was not a public calamity, and indeed scarcely a private misfortune of any illustrious individual, which was not directly or indirectly charged upon the Christians. During the reign of Marcus Antoninus, several opportunities of this nature presented themselves. In one year a great part of the city was materially injured by an inundation of the Tiber, which also produced the most disastrous effects in the adjoining villages. This misfortune was followed by a dreadful famine, by which the people were reduced to the greatest distress. In this state of affairs at home, the Carians and Lycians were visited with a severe earthquake; while a similar affliction had caused material damages at Rhodes; and a declaration of war by the Parthians had thrown the whole nation into the greatest consternation and alarm. The priests, in conjunction with the philosophers, reviled the Christians as the causes of these accumulated calamities; and affirmed that they had brought down the vengeance

⁹ Dial. Tryph. c. 1.

of heaven upon the nation, by deserting the temples and neglecting the worship of the gods. Notwithstanding his superior endowments, Antoninus yielded his most ready assent to the suggestions of those sages by whom his court was thronged, and opened a most relentless persecution against the Church.¹ Among other acts of outrage, countenanced no doubt by the Emperor, Urbicus, prefect of the city, had put to death three persons, merely because they were Christians. Upon this occasion Justin drew up a most impressive defence of his fellow-sufferers; in which, as in his former Apology, he grounded their claims to justice upon the spotless purity of their lives.

It has been supposed by some, from a passage which occurs in Justin's Second Apology, that it was addressed, as well as the former, to Antoninus Pius. But although the appellation of *εὐσεβῆς ἀυτοκράτωρ* may appear more immediately appropriate to the elder Antonine, that it was sometimes also applied to the son is proved by the inscription upon some ancient coins. We have the authority of Eusebius that Marcus Antoninus, the philosopher, is the Emperor to whom it is addressed: and from the expectation which Justin expressed,² that he should shortly fall a victim to the malice of Crescens, it was, in all probability, composed only a short time before his death. The date most generally assigned to it is the year 162.

However powerful were the arguments which Justin employed to awaken, if not the compassion, at least the equity, of the Emperor, they were totally unregarded by Aurelius. He still persevered in inflicting the severest punishments upon unbelievers, many of whom endured the most exquisite tortures, and even died in defence of their faith. The heroism and firmness displayed by the sufferers upon these occasions were interpreted by the Emperor into an obstinate perseverance in error and delusion.³ As Justin had foreseen, he was not long to escape the general massacre. According to the *Acts of his Martyrdom*, he was beheaded, at the instigation of Crescens, about A. D. 165, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Other dates have been assigned to his martyrdom. Epiphanius,⁴ by an unaccountable mistake, supposes that he suffered in the year 149, at the age of thirty; but the above computation, which is that of Grabe, seems to be correct. There is also a current tradition in the Greek Church that he died by poison,

¹ See Julii Capitolini Vit. Anton. Universal History, vol. iv. (of Rome). Moshem's Eccl. Hist. cent. 2.

² Apol. ii. 3.

³ M. Anton. Philos. de Seipso, lib. ii. c. 3.

⁴ Hær. 46.

which rests upon no authority. He met his death with that composure which, exhibited in others, had excited his admiration before his conversion, and evinced the truth of a favourite saying of his own, that *Persecution may kill, but it cannot harm.*

Eusebius⁴ mentions the following works of Justin Martyr by name, together with a general reference to several others, which were in the hands of the brethren:—Two Apologies for Christianity; An Address to the Greeks; another entitled “Elenchus”; a treatise on the Monarchy of God; a work called *Psalmes*; another *On the Soul*; and the Dialogue with Trypho. He had before⁵ spoken of the books against *Marcion* and against *Heresies*; to the former of which Justin himself refers in his First Apology, and the latter is mentioned by Irenæus.⁶ Jerome’s Catalogue⁷ agrees with that of Eusebius; in addition to which he also mentions an *Exposition of the Apocalypse*.⁸ Justin is also the reputed author of an Epistle to Diognetus; another to Zenas and Serenus; a Confutation of some dogmas of Aristotle; a series of Questions and Answers for the Greeks; another series for the Orthodox, which is probably identical with a *Reply to Sceptics*, otherwise lost; *Questiones Græcicæ*; an Exposition of the Doctrine of the Trinity; *A Letter to the Pope*; *A Commentary on the Hexaëmeron*; and a *Treatise on the Resurrection of the Flesh*.

Of the works above enumerated, those which are printed in italics are not now extant; and those which are last mentioned are generally rejected as spurious, though they are annexed, in the Paris and other editions, to the genuine writings of the martyred Apologist. Cave, indeed, argues strongly in favour of the Epistle to Diognetus, whom he conjectures to have been the preceptor whom Antoninus the philosopher mentions in the work *de Seipso* (lib. i. c. 6). Neither is he willing to give up the letter to Zenas and Serenus, and the Refutation of Aristotle. But whatever doubts may be entertained with respect to the first, it is now very generally agreed that the two last of these productions were not composed by Justin; and indeed the style of the Epistle to Diognetus is so widely different from the acknowledged works of this writer, that it cannot, with any shew of reason, be included among them. It is not mentioned by Eusebius or Jerome: its quotations from the New Testament are more direct than is usual with Justin: it is more spirited in style, and more elegant in diction, and unquestionably the production, whatever may have been the

⁴ Hist. Eccl. iv. 18.

⁵ Hist. Eccl. iv. 11, 12, 16.

⁶ Hær. iv. 14. v. 26.

⁷ Vir. Ill. c. 23.

⁸ Cat. Script. c. 9.

opinion of Dr. Jortin, of no inconsiderable writer. The main object of the author was the conversion of Diognetus from Paganism to Christianity; and with this view the constancy and fortitude of the Christians under persecution are set forth in the most glowing colours, as a decisive argument of the purity of their faith. According to some critics, it was composed before the fall of Jerusalem; but at the time when it was written the Christians had already suffered much from persecution. Since, however, they were still in a suffering condition, a later date than the time of Constantine cannot be assigned to it. Of the works of Justin, the two Apologies and the Dialogue with Trypho are by far the most important. The genuineness of these has never been questioned, resting, as it does, upon the concurrent testimony of a series of writers who succeeded him in the primitive Church.

It has already been stated that the first Apology was addressed to the Emperor Antoninus Pius, about the year 140. In the title the names of Marcus Antoninus and Lucius Verus are also included, together with the senate and people of Rome. No very lucid arrangement is observed in conducting the appeal; but the main subject divides itself into three distinct parts.⁹ In the first place, after intimating that those who are called *pious*, and dignified with the title of philosophers, should be really lovers of truth and equity, and discard errors, however sanctioned by custom, Justin exposes the flagrant injustice of condemning the Christians to torture and to death, merely on account of their name and profession (cc. 1-4). He admits the charge of *Atheism*, so far as the rejection of the heathen gods was concerned, but argues that those persons cannot be properly termed Atheists, who acknowledge and adore the Godhead of the Eternal Trinity (cc. 5, 6, 13, 14). Tracing the origin of the popular hatred against Christianity to the agency of evil spirits, he proceeds to obviate the absurd calumnies industriously propagated against the brethren (cc. 7-19); and appeals to the acknowledged purity of their lives as an abundant refutation of them. In opposition, more especially, to their alleged disaffection to the constituted government, he produces those precepts of the Gospel which inculcate the payment of tribute and obedience to superiors; and points to the hope of admission into a heavenly kingdom as more important in the mind of a Christian than any concern with the affairs of earthly dominion (cc. 11, 12, 18, 19). An exposition of the absurdities of polytheism is also introduced

⁹ In order to a more complete analysis of the subject of the Apology, the heads of each chapter are given in the margin throughout.

(cc. 7, 22); and thence is inferred the illiberality and cruelty of interfering with the religious creed of believers, while the most glaring immoralities and follies of pagan worship are encouraged or disregarded. Under the second division, the evidence of miracle and prophecy in favour of the truth of Christianity is proposed (cc. 23–60). In regard to the former, the agency of magic in the performance of the Gospel-miracles is elaborately disproved (c. 37); and with respect to the latter, a variety of prophecies are shewn to have been already fulfilled in the person of Christ, and the reasonableness inferred of expecting the future accomplishment of those which have not yet been realized (cc. 39–53). The third part is principally occupied with a description of the Christian Sacraments, and some other rites and ceremonies of the Church (cc. 61–68), in order more effectually to demonstrate their entire harmlessness: and the author concludes with committing his cause to God, and appealing to the rescript of Adrian in favour of the Christians.

Among all the Patristical writers, the opinions of none have been more closely canvassed and more woefully misrepresented than those of Justin. Standing in the gap between the eras of Apostolical and Ecclesiastical Christianity, he has been accused of introducing innovations into the doctrines of the Primitive Church, founded upon the tenets of the Platonic philosophy. His testimonies to the pre-existence and divinity of Christ are so numerous and so explicit, as to render it impossible to elude their force; and therefore modern Unitarians have varied their usual method of attack, asserting that he was the first of the ecclesiastical writers by whom they had ever been promulgated. But Justin always speaks of these essential doctrines as well known and generally received; and takes no pains to account for any apparent diversity of opinion between himself and his predecessors. Indeed, he states expressly that there were some professing Christians who affirmed that Christ was a mere man; but that with them *he did not agree*. It is true that his words have been wrested into a confession that the majority were against him; and, perhaps, as it is unquestionably involved in some obscurity, it may be advisable to produce the passage. It occurs in the Dialogue with Trypho,² and runs thus—Καὶ γὰρ εἰσὶ τινες, ὧ φίλοι, ἔλεγον, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡμετέρου γένους ὁμολογοῦντες αὐτὸν Χριστὸν εἶναι, ἄνθρωπον δὲ ἐξ ἀνθρώπων γενόμενον ἀποφαινόμενοι· οἷς οὐ συντίθεμαι· οὐδ' ἂν πλεῖστοι ταῦτά μοι δοξάσαντες εἴποιεν· ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐκ ἀνθρωπεῖοις διδασκασίαι κ. τ. λ.

² Dial. Tryph. c. 48.

The whole difficulty rests in the last clause, in which the particle *εἰ* seems to have been lost before *πλεῖστοι*. As it now stands, the correct rendering can only be this: *With whom I do not agree; nor would the majority of those who think with me say so; viz. that Christ is a mere man.* But by reading *οὐδ' ἂν εἰ πλεῖστοι κ. τ. λ.* the sense will be, as expressed by Dr. Burton and others—*With whom I do not agree, nor would I agree, even if the majority of those who now think with me were to say so.* At all events, the opposition of the words *τινές* and *πλεῖστοι* is in itself a sufficient refutation of the Socinian inference; which is only surpassed in extravagance by that of Voltaire, who maintained, upon the authority of this same passage, that Justin was no believer *at all* in the divinity of Christ. Of course he quoted only the former part of the sentence. A reference to the opinions of the Apostolical Fathers, will amply prove that Justin was not the first propagator of the doctrine in question; of which his firm belief is maintained in numerous passages of his writings. It will here suffice to remark, that in the first Apology³ he expressly affirms, that Christ, "*being the first-born Word of God, is also God.*" and he concludes a discussion of some length, in the Dialogue with Trypho,⁴ thus—"*Now that Christ is Lord, and substantially the Son of God, has been proved by many arguments.*"

With respect to the charge of Platonizing on the doctrine of the Trinity, the merest glance at the manner in which Justin uniformly speaks of Plato and his writings, will shew that it is entirely without foundation. He unquestionably speaks of himself as "rejoicing in the doctrines of Plato" before his conversion; and he continues through life to regard his system as that which approached nearest to the truth, though he thought it nothing less than *folly* to expect to arrive by it at the knowledge of God.⁵ His predilection for his favourite philosopher has given perhaps a character to some of his expressions; and he has quoted several passages from his writings in illustration of the Gospel doctrines; remarking, however, at the same time, upon the infinite superiority of the Gospel scheme.⁶ Instead of borrowing from Plato any of the doctrines of Christianity, he affirms positively that many of Plato's statements were borrowed from Moses; and it is obvious that the opinions of Plato, which seem to bear any resemblance, however remote, to the revelations of the Gospel, are alleged, with more of zeal than prudence, to remove

³ Apol. i. c. 63.

⁴ Dial. Tryph. c. 128.

⁵ Apol. ii. 12.

⁶ Compare Apol. i. 20; ii. 13.

the objections which had been raised against the latter on the score of recent invention. With the same intention of recommending Christianity to the heathen, he has accommodated Orpheus to the Bible in the *Exhortation to the Greeks*:⁷ and we have no better proof that he extracted from Plato the doctrine of the Trinity, than that he was furnished by Orpheus with a history of the Creation.⁸

Justin is a rambling and desultory writer; so much so, that his argument is frequently involved in considerable obscurity. At the same time his style is bold and perspicuous; and his language, though not elegant, appropriate and correct. It will be observed, that the Gospel precepts are not always given with strict regard to verbal accuracy; a circumstance which has been introduced into the question, *whether Justin quoted from the Gospels which we now have?* The reader will find this point discussed at large in Lardner's *Credibility*, Bishop Marsh's *Dissertation*, and Bishop Kaye's *Account of the Writings and Opinions of this Father*. Indeed, in the pursuit of his inquiries into the writings and opinions of Justin Martyr, the student's attention should be particularly directed to the last-named masterly publication. From a confidence that no one would think of entering upon the study of this Father without this indispensable guide, the preceding observations have been somewhat more brief than would otherwise have been deemed requisite; and his opinions respecting original sin, free-will, grace, justification, predestination, baptism, the eucharist, the immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the millennium, future judgment, angels, and demons, have been left almost entirely in the hands of the learned Prelate. After what he has said on these subjects, any lengthened discussion of them would be more than superfluous.

⁷ Cohort. ad Græc. c. 15.

⁸ See Burton's "Bampton Lectures," Note 90, p. 542.

ΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ

ΙΟΥΣΤΙΝΟΥ

ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΠΡΩΤΗ ΥΠΕΡ ΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΩΝ

ΠΡΟΣ

ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΕΥΣΕΒΗ.

I. *Αὐτοκράτορι Τίτῳ Αἰλίῳ Ἀδριανῶ Ἀντωνίνῳ Εὐσεβεῖ Σεβαστῶ Καίσαρι, καὶ Οὐρησισίμῳ υἱῶ φιλοσόφῳ, καὶ Λουκίῳ*

Addressing
the Emperor
Antoninus
Pius, and his
adopted
sons, and
professing
his ad-
herence to
Christianity,

INSCR. ΤΟΥ ΑΓ. ΙΟΥΣΤ. ΑΠ. So Cod. Reg. and Ed. Steph. Some omit *ἀγίου*, and others read *ἐν ἀγίοις πατρὸς ἡμῶν*, adding, with reference to the twofold character of Justin's career, *Φιλοσόφου καὶ Μάρτυρος*.—ΠΡΩΤΗ. MSS. and Edd. Steph. Sylb. Mor. *δευτέρα*. Later Editors have changed the epigraph, and inverted the order of the two Apologies; and it will appear that they are right in so doing from Euseb. Hist. Eccl. iv. 8. Compare Apol. I. 1, 11, 12, 18, 26, 29, 31. See Phot. Bibl. c. 125, p. 94.—ΠΡΟΣ ΑΝΤ. Euseb. Hist. Eccl. iv. 11. Ὁ δὲ αὐτὸς οὗτος Ἰουστίνος, καὶ πρὸς Ἑλληνας ἰκανώτατα ποιήσας, καὶ ἑτέρουσ λόγουσ ὑπὲρ τῆσ ἡμετέρασ πίστεωσ ἀπολογίαν ἔχοντασ βασιλεῖ Ἀντωνίνῳ τῶ δὴ ἐπικληθέντι Εὐσεβεῖ, καὶ τῇ Ῥωμαίων συγκλήτῳ βουλή, προσφωνεῖ. Καὶ γὰρ ἐπὶ τῆσ Ῥώμησ τὰσ διατριβάσ ἐποιεῖτο. Ἐμφαίνει δὲ ἑαυτὸν ὅστισ καὶ πόθεν ἦν, διὰ τῆσ ἀπολογίασ ἐν τούτοισ. Of the preposition *πρὸς* with an *accus.* in inscriptions, see Wolf's Proleg. in Demosth. c. Leptin. and Muret. Var. Lect. vii. p. 74.

I. 1. Eusebius (Hist. Eccl. iv. 12) cites this exordium at length, and adds, *ἐντευχθεῖσ δὲ καὶ ὑφ' ἑτέρων ὁ αὐτὸσ βασιλεὺσ ἐπὶ τῆσ Ἀσίασ ἀδελφῶν, παντοίαισ ὕβρεσι πρὸσ τῶν ἐπιχωρίων δήμων καταπονουμένων, τοιαύτησ ἠξίωσε τὸ κοινὸν τῆσ Ἀσίασ διατάξεωσ*. It should seem then, that the rescript to the Common Assembly of Asia, if rightly attributed to Antoninus Pius, was written in consequence of certain expostulations from the Asiatics themselves; and was not, as some have supposed, produced by the Appeal of Justin. There are some trifling variations in the citation of Eusebius, which will be duly recorded.

2. *Σεβ. Καίσαρι*. Euseb. *Καίσαρι Σεβ*. The epithet *Σεβαστὸσ* is the Hellenistic synonym of *Augustus*, the title borne by all the Roman Emperors from Octavian downwards, who received it, according to Philo (Leg. ad Cai. p. 1012. D.), *ὡσ γενόμενοσ ἀρχῇ σεβασμοῦ καὶ τοῖσ ἔπειτα*. But see Sueton. Aug. c. 7. St. Luke uses *Σεβαστὸσ* in the Acts (xxv. 21), but *Αὐγουστὸσ* in his Gospel (ii. 1).—

φιλοσόφῳ Καίσαρος φύσει υἱῶ καὶ Εὐσεβοῦς εἰσποιητῷ,
ἐραστῇ παιδείας, ἱερᾷ τε συγκλήτῳ καὶ δήμῳ παντὶ Ῥωμαίων

Edd. Bened. and Br. incorrectly omit the copula before Οὐρησισίμῳ: and Sylb. and others would read, by transposition, καὶ Καίσαρι, or insert a second Καίσαρι before Οὐρη. It is clear that in the time of Eusebius the exordium stood as we have it now; and not only is there neither reason nor authority for the change proposed, but the received text, viewed in connexion with the relation of the individuals to whom it is addressed, seems to fix with the utmost precision the date of the Apology. After the death of *Lucius Ælius Verus*, whom Adrian had adopted by the title of *Ælius Verus Cæsar*, that Emperor supplied his loss by the adoption of *Titus Aurelius Antoninus* as his successor, whom he immediately (A. D. 138) admitted into a share of the empire by the title of *Titus Ælius Adrianus Antoninus Cæsar*. The title of *Augustus* was shortly afterwards added; and that of *Pius*, which has been supposed to have originated in the virtues for which he was generally distinguished, seems rather to have risen out of that anxious and affectionate solicitude, with which he obtained for Adrian those customary obsequies which the outraged senate had resolved to withhold. Having at the time of his adoption no male issue, Adrian required him to adopt *M. Annius Verus*, the son of his wife's brother, and *Lucius Verus*, the son of the above-named *L. Ælius Verus*. Of these two individuals, the former was an especial favourite with the Emperor, who was wont to address him, with affectionate playfulness, as *Verissimus* instead of *Verus*; and thus he is here named, as well as the *Philosopher*, by which title, in consequence of his devotion to literature and philosophy, he has ever been distinguished. Within a few months after these arrangements, Adrian died; in the following year (A. D. 139) Marcus received the appellation of *Cæsar*, and in the year 140 was admitted to a participation of the imperial dignity. It was therefore early in the year 139, before Aurelius had been complimented with the name of *Cæsar*, and while he was yet distinguished only by the distinctive term *φιλόσοφος*, that Justin's Apology was written. Neither is it a valid objection to this date, that *L. Verus*, being then only eight years of age, could not be likewise appropriately styled *φιλόσοφος*, however suitable might be the term *παιδείας ἐραστής*. Now it so happens that the printed editions, and one or two MSS. of Eusebius, instead of *φιλοσόφῳ*, read *φιλοσόφῳ*; so that the title would thus belong, not to the child, but to his natural father, *Ælius Verus*. To this reading, however, the objections seem to be insuperable. Not only are the MSS. of Justin, and four of those of Eusebius, in favour of the common text; but, independently of the probability that a complimentary title would be given to a living prince rather than his deceased father, it does not appear that the latter was in any way remarkable for his studious propensities. That the extreme youth of *Lucius* would be no bar against his reception of the title, is, on the other hand, abundantly proved; for *Capitolinus* (Vit. M. Ant. c. 2.) relates of the elder of the adopted brothers, that *philosophiæ operam vehementer dedit, et quidem adhuc puer: nam duodecimum annum ingressus habitum philosophiæ assumpsit*. Speaking also of *Lucius* himself, the same writer (Vit. L. Ver. c. 2) says that *amavit in pueritiâ versus facere, post orationes, et melior quidem orator fuisse dicitur quam poeta; imo, ut verius dicam, pejor poeta quam rhetor; nec desunt qui dicant, eum fuisse adjutum ingenio amicorum, atque ab aliis ei illa, qualiacunque sint, scripta; siquidem multos disertos*

ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐκ παντὸς γένους ἀνθρώπων ἀδίκως μισουμένων 5
καὶ ἐπηρεαζομένων, Ἰουστίνου Πρίσκου τοῦ Βακχείου, τῶν
ἀπὸ Φλαουίας νέας πόλεως τῆς Συρίας Παλαιστίνης, εἰς
αὐτῶν ὧν τὴν προσφώνησιν καὶ ἔντευξιν πεποιήμαι.

et eruditos semper secum habuisse dicitur. Add to this, that in Justin's second Apology (c. 2), this same Lucian is designated φιλοσόφῳ Καίσαρος παιδί. In like manner also, Athenagoras addressed his Apology to M. Aurelius and Lucius Ælius the Philosophers.

4. δῆμῳ παντί. Euseb. παντὶ δῆμῳ.

5. ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐκ π. γ. ἀνθρώπων. In behalf of those of all nations, who, &c. Grabe confirms this meaning of the expression by the testimony of Justin himself (Dial. Tryph. c. 117), that οὐδὲ ἓν ὄλωσ ἐστὶ τὸ γένος ἀνθρώπων, among whom there were not some who professed Christianity, and by the consequent fulfilment of our Lord's prophecy in Matth. xxiv. 9, ἔσεσθε μισούμενοι ὑπὸ πάντων τῶν ἐθνῶν διὰ τὸ ὄνομά μου. In proof of the *hostilia et furiosa odia* exercised against the early Christians, see Tertul. Apol. i. 1; Adv. Nat. i. 1; Epist. Lugd. ap. Euseb. v. 1; Origen. c. Cels. i.; Lactant. Inst. v. 9. The verb ἐπηρεάζειν is doubtless here borrowed from the precept of our Lord in Matth. v. 44. Various significations have been there assigned to it by the Commentators; but probably it will be best interpreted to denote that species of *malevolence*, which seeks to *injure* or *annoy* a *person* in the mere spirit of ill-will, without any idea of deriving any advantage by so doing. Such is the import affixed to it in Aristot. Rhet. ii. 2, ἔστι γὰρ ὁ ἐπηρεασμὸς ἐμποδισμὸς ταῖς βουλήσεσιν, οὐχ ἵνα τι αὐτῷ, ἀλλ' ἵνα μὴ ἐκείνῳ. Compare Herod. v. 9; Philostr. viii. 4; Herodian, ii. 4, 16; Joseph. Ant. xvi. 4; 1 Pet. iii. 16: and see Wasse on Thucyd. i. 26.

6. Βακχείου. Thirlby would read Βακχίου, as in *Nicephorus*. Photius (Bibl. c. 25.) adopts the mistake of Jerome (Vir. Ill. c. 23), that the name of Justin's father was *Priscus Bacchius*. It is clear that the insertion of the article settles the matter at once. Valesius, indeed, in his notes on Eusebius, long since corrected the error. The version of Rufinus is, *Justinus Prisci filius Bacchiadis*.

7. Φλαουίας νέας πόλεως τῆς Σ. Π. *Flavia Neapolis*, so called from the colony sent thither by Flavius Vespasian, was not the ancient *Sychar* (John iv. 5), as inaccurately stated, after Jerome, by Stephanus Byzantinus; but literally, as the name imports, a *new town*, built near the ruins of that memorable place. Euseb. Onomast. Συχέμ, πόλις Ἰακῶβ, νῦν ἔρημος· δείκνυται δὲ ὁ τόπος ἐν προαστείοις Νέας πόλεως. It was formerly called *Mamortha*. The modern name is *Naplous*. See Joseph. Ant. ii. 2, 4, v. 7, 2; xi. 8, 6, B. I. iv. 8, 1; Plin. H. N. v. 13, 14.—Eusebius has Συρίας τῆς Παλ.; but the MSS. vary. Sylburg repeats the article. In point of fact it might be absent altogether; and thus the coins exhibit ΦΑ. Ν. Π. ΣΥΡ. Π.

8. εἰς αὐτῶν ὧν. I, Justin, being one of them; i. e. of the hated sect. The participle, which seems to have been passed over from its similarity to the ending of the preceding word αὐτῶν, has been judiciously restored from Eusebius, by Thalemann and Otto, at the suggestion of Grabe.—There seems here to be a distinction between the terms προσφώνησις, an address spoken, and ἔντευξις, a written petition. Artemid. v. 17, ἐντυχῶν τῷ βασιλεῖ ἀφείθη τῆς ἀγγαρείας. Such a petition was presented by the Arians to Jovinian against Athanasius, beginning

Justin points out to them that their names and station demand from them a due regard to truth and equity.

II. Τοὺς κατ' ἀλήθειαν εὐσεβεῖς καὶ φιλοσόφους μόνον
 τᾶληθῆς τιμᾶν καὶ στέργειν ὁ λόγος ὑπαγορεύει, παραιτου-
 μένους δόξαις παλαιῶν ἐξακολουθεῖν, ἂν φαῦλαι ὦσιν· οὐ
 γὰρ μόνον μὴ ἔπρεσθαι τοῖς ἀδίκως τι πράξασιν ἢ δογματί-
 σασιν ὁ σώφρων λόγος ὑπαγορεύει, ἀλλ' ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου
 6 καὶ πρὸ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ψυχῆς τὸν φιλαλήθη, κὰν θάνατος ἀπει-
 λῆται, τὰ δίκαια λέγειν τε καὶ πράττειν αἰρεῖσθαι δεῖ. Ὑμεῖς
 μὲν οὖν ὅτι λέγεσθε εὐσεβεῖς καὶ φιλόσοφοι, καὶ φύλακες
 δικαιοσύνης καὶ ἐρασταὶ παιδείας, ἀκούετε πανταχοῦ· εἰ δὲ
 10 καὶ ὑπάρχετε, δειχθήσεται. Οὐ γὰρ κολακεύσοντες ὑμᾶς διὰ
 τῶνδε τῶν γραμμάτων, οὐδὲ πρὸς χάριν ὁμιλήσοντες, ἀλλ'

with the words *δεόμεθά σου τοῦ κράτους* (ap. Athanas. Op. t. II.). See Vales. ad Euseb. Hist. Eccl. iv. 12. Hence in c. 2, *διὰ τῶνδε τῶν γραμμάτων*. It has been doubted whether the Apologies were ever designed for public presentation, upon the ground that they are too plain-spoken, and free from expressions of adulation and servility; but, setting aside their truth and earnestness both of style and manner, (of which see Tscherner's *Fall des Heidenthums*, i. 209), even the grammatical construction is evidence, almost conclusive, of the fact. With an elegant *hystero-proteron* in the order of the nouns *προσφώνησιν* and *ἔντευξιν*, and giving full force to the perfect *πεποιήμαι*, the sense will be this, *I have prepared this address, and am now presenting the petition*. See Buttm. Gr. Gram. § 137. Eusebius indeed gives *ποιούμαι*, but incorrectly. Compare c. 68, infra. The phrase *ἔντευξιν ποιεῖσθαι* is analogous to *λόγον ποιεῖσθαι* (Diog. L. vii. 1, 21; Ach. i. 1, 7); and the use of the *perf. pass.* for the *perf. mid.* is not unusual in those verbs, of which the regular middle form is wanting or incomplete.

II. 1. *τοὺς κατ' ἀληθείαν κ. τ. λ.* This first sentence is cited, with some variations of reading, by *Joannes Damascenus*, in his *Sacr. Parallel.* p. 753. With the exception, however, of the transposition of the words *πράττειν τε καὶ λέγειν*, these variations are unimportant; viz. *πολλῶν* for *παλαιῶν*, the omission of *μόνον*, and the insertion of the article before *θάνατος*.

8. *ὅτι λέγεσθε*. H. Steph. would cancel these words, on the supposition that they found their way into the text from the margin of some copy in which a gloss, *ὅ ἐστι λέγεσθε*, had been written in explanation of the sense which *ἀκούετε*, by itself, would bear. Hermann (Misc. Lips. Nov. III. p. 224) proposes to reject *ὅτι* only, so that *λέγεσθε* may take in the former predicates; and *ἀκούετε* belong to *ἐρασταὶ παιδείας* alone. Thirlby would read *ἐπιλέγεσθε*, and Otto conjectures *οἶδ' ὅτι* in the place of *οὖν ὅτι*. Not to be outdone in guesses, perhaps *λέγετε ὅτι* may take its place with the rest. Justin, however, did not always study the niceties and accuracies of diction; and the received text stands, in all probability, precisely as he wrote it.

10. *δειχθήσεται*. *Scil.* by the event. It will be proved by the effect which this appeal to your justice produces, whether you are really *εὐσεβεῖς*. Upon what grounds H. Steph. would read *δείξετε*, it is difficult to conceive.

11. *διὰ τῶνδε τῶν γραμμάτων*. The *γράμματα* and *ὁμιλία* are here united, as the *προσφώνησις* and *ἔντευξις* above; and this consideration is alone sufficient

ἀπαιτήσοντες κατὰ τὸν ἀκριβῆ καὶ ἐξεταστικὸν λόγον τὴν κρίσιν ποιήσασθαι, προσεληλύθειμεν, μὴ προλήψει μηδ' ἀνθρωπαρεσκεία τῇ δεισιδαιμόνων κατεχομένων, ἢ ἀλόγῳ ὀρμῇ καὶ χρονία προκατεσχηκυία φήμη κακῇ τὴν καθ' ἑαυτῶν 15 ψῆφον φέροντας. Ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ πρὸς οὐδενὸς πείσεσθαί τι κακὸν δύνασθαι λελογίσμεθα, ἢν μὴ κακίας ἐργάται ἐλεγχώμεθα, ἢ πονηροὶ διεγνώσμεθα· ὑμεῖς δ' ἀποκτεῖναι μὲν δύνασθε, βλάψαι δ' οὐ.

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III. Ἄλλ' ἵνα μὴ ἄλογον φωνὴν καὶ τολμηρὰν δόξην τις ταῦτα εἶναι, ἀξιούμεν τὰ κατηγορούμενα αὐτῶν ἐξετάζεσθαι, καὶ, ἐὰν οὕτως ἔχοντα ἀποδεικνύωνται, κολάζεσθαι ὡς πρέ-

He demands a fair investigation into the conduct of the Christians, according to the established principles of ordinary justice;

to set aside Sylburg's conjecture *προσαγορευμάτων*, suggested by the marginal reading *πραγμάτων*, which is found in the MSS.

12. ἀκριβῆ καὶ ἐξεταστικόν. For ἀκριβῶς. The phrase ἀκριβῶς ἐξετάζειν is commonly applied to the *accurate investigation* of any matter. So Demosth. adv. Lept. p. 364, εἰ δέ τις αὐτὸ ἀκριβῶς ἐξετάσειε. Polyb. v. 81. 7, διὰ τὸ μὴ καλῶς ἐξητακέσθαι. Matt. ii. 8, ἀκριβῶς ἐξετάσατε περὶ τοῦ παιδίου.

13. προσεληλύθειμεν. Braunius, after Sylb. and Thalemann, maintains that the perfect *προσεληλύθαμεν* is more agreeable to the sense; but, as Otto has hinted, the variation of tense, which almost immediately occurs, in the verbs ἐλεγχώμεθα and διεγνώσμεθα, proves that Justin was not so strictly observant of grammatical exactness as to justify any alteration in the text.—μὴ προλήψει κ. τ. λ. Render, *not biassed by a desire of pleasing superstitious men, by irrational impulse, or by evil rumours which have long been prevalent*. Athenagoras also set out with a similar request in his Legat. pro Christ. c. 2, ἀναγκαῖον δέ μοι ἀρχομένῳ ἀπολογεῖσθαι ὑπὲρ τοῦ λόγου, δεηθῆναι ὑμῶν, μέγιστοι αὐτοκράτορες, ἴσως ἡμῖν ἀκροατὰς γίνεσθαι, καὶ μὴ τῇ κακῇ καὶ ἀλόγῳ φήμῃ συναπενεχθέντας προκατασχεθῆναι. Compare also Theophil. ad Autol. III. 4. The word ἀνθρωπαρεσκεία, which the Cod. Par. writes ἀνθρωποπαρεσκεία, is an Hellenistic compound of very rare occurrence, signifying *an over-readiness to please men*; to please them, that is, rather than God. See Suiceri Thes. in v. Lobeck, ad Phryn. p. 613. The adjective ἀνθρωπαρεσκοί is found in Ephes. vi. 6.

19. βλάψαι δ' οὐ. Augustin. Epist. 146: *Sæpe nihil nocet ei qui patitur injuriam: ei autem, qui facit, necesse est ut noceat. Quid enim nocuit Martyribus iniquitas persequentium? Ipsis autem persecutoribus plurimum*. It has been frequently remarked that Justin had his eye upon the saying of Socrates recorded in Plat. Apol. p. 30. c. (ed. Steph.):—ἐμὲ μὲν γὰρ οὐδὲν ἂν βλάψειεν οὔτε Μέλιτος οὔτε Ἄνυτος· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν δύναιντο κ. τ. λ. The saying is also referred to by Clement of Alexandria (Strom. iv. p. 505), Origen (c. Cels. VIII.), Arrian (Epict. II. 2), and others. See Davis ad Cic. N. D. p. 292.

III. 2. αὐτῶν. That is, *the Christians*, who were last spoken of in the first person. Such transitions are among the anomalies of Justin's style, of the imperfections of which he was not himself unconscious. See Cohort. ad Gr. c. 35; Dial. c. Tryph. c. 58.

3. κολάζεσθαι ὡς πρέπον ἐστί. Here again there is a change, not indeed of

πον ἐστὶ, μᾶλλον δὲ κολάζειν· εἰ δὲ μηδὲν ἔχοι τις ἐλέγ-
 5 χειν, οὐχ ὑπαγορεύει ὁ ἀληθῆς λόγος διὰ φήμην πονηρὰν
 ἀναιτίους ἀνθρώπους ἀδικεῖν, μᾶλλον δὲ ἑαυτοὺς, οἳ οὐ
 κρίσει ἀλλὰ πάθει τὰ πράγματα ἐπάγειν ἀξιούτε. Καλὴν δὲ
 καὶ μόνην δικαίαν πρόκλησιν ταύτην πᾶς ὁ σωφρονῶν ἀπο-

person, but of *subject*; and αὐτοὺς, not τὰ κατηγορούμενα, must be supplied. The Greeks said κολάζειν τινα, not κολάζειν τι. There is a passage in every respect similar in the end of c. 16: κολάζεσθαι δὲ τοὺς οὐκ ἀκολούθως τοῖς διδάγμασι αὐτοῦ βιοῦντας, λεγομένους δὲ μόνον Χριστιανούς, καὶ ὑφ' ἑμῶν ἀξιούμεν. With respect to the appended clause, μᾶλλον δὲ κολάζειν, the critics have been sorely at fault to know what to do with it. Otto, at the suggestion of Thirlby, has expunged it altogether, supposing it to be nothing more than a casual observation of some reader, who, mistaking the passive import of κολάζεσθαι, wrote μᾶλλον κολάζειν in the margin; whence it crept into the text, with the particle δὲ inserted in order to produce a connexion in the sense. The manifest improbability of this notion luckily saves the credit of the supposed scribbler. At the same time, there seems to be little doubt that the copula has been introduced to make something of a corrupt passage; and yet even thus, of the interpretations offered, that alone which merits a moment's attention is the very unsatisfactory one of Fabricius. It is to the following effect: *If the charges against the Christians can be substantiated, we are willing that they should be punished as they deserve, or rather to punish them ourselves.* The Benedictine editor, Maranus, seems to have given the clue to the true reading; and it is strange that he should not have perceived the unnatural position of the particle δὲ in his proposed emendation. He reads and points thus: κολάζεσθαι, ὡς πρέπειον ἐστὶν ἄλλον δὲ κολάζειν. Conjecture might well have carried him a trifle farther: ὡς πρέπειον ἐστὶ καὶ ἄλλον κολάζειν. With respect to the demand itself, Justin is followed by Athenagoras, in Legat. c. 2: εἰ μὲν τις ἡμᾶς ἐλέγχειν ἔχει ἢ μικρὸν ἢ μεῖζον ἀδικούντας, κολάζεσθαι οὐ παραιτούμεθα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἥτις πικροτάτη καὶ ἀνηλεὴς τιμωρία, ὑπέχειν ἀξιούμεν. Comp. Melito ap. Euseb. H.E. iv. 26. Tertul. Apol. cc. 4, 7; ad Nat. i. 2. That there was reason for the demand, see Plin. Epist. x. 97. Perhaps it is scarcely worth while to notice the conjecture of Sylburg, founded upon the above citation from Athenagoras; but all the commentators record it, and it were a pity to be out of fashion. For a guess, μᾶλλον δὲ κολάζεσθαι πικρότερον may do, and it will do for nothing else.

7. οὐ κρίσει, ἀλλὰ πάθει. Under the influence, not of *judgment*, but of *passion*. This is more particularly an Hellenistic sense of πάθος. The expression τὰ πράγματα ἐπάγειν is analogous to κίνδυνον ἐπάγειν, and the like; and signifies to *cause trouble or molestation*. 'Tis pity that critics will not *leave well alone*, as if there was not enough that is wrong to exercise their ingenuity. Somebody would here read ἐτάζειν, which should be ἐξετάζειν, for ἐπάγειν. This is bad; and therefore Otto, against his own judgment, suggests ὑπάγειν, which is worse. Surely critical conjecture has something of the nature of a *run*,—the further you hunt it, the harder it runs, till it is lost at last in a thicket of absurdity.

8. καλὴν καὶ μ. δ. πρόκλησιν. *The only fair and equitable adjustment.* In a forensic sense, πρόκλησις is an offer of terms by either party, with a view to bring the matter in dispute to a speedy issue. See Demad. 138, 13; 978, 8. It thus gives a better sense than πρόσκλησιν, a summons, which Thirlby would substitute.

φανεῖται, τὸ τοὺς ἀρχομένους τὴν εὐθύνην τοῦ ἑαυτῶν βίου καὶ λόγου ἄληπτον παρέχειν· ὁμοίως δ' αὖ καὶ τοὺς ἄρχον- 10 τας μὴ βία μηδὲ τυραννίδι, ἀλλ' εὐσεβείᾳ καὶ φιλοσοφίᾳ ἀκολουθοῦντας, τὴν ψῆφον τίθεσθαι. "Οὕτως γὰρ ἂν καὶ οἱ ἄρχοντες καὶ οἱ ἀρχόμενοι ἀπολαύοιεν τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ. "Ἐφη γάρ που καὶ τις τῶν παλαιῶν· Ἄν μὴ οἱ ἄρχοντες φιλοσοφῆσωσι καὶ οἱ ἀρχόμενοι, οὐκ ἂν εἴη τὰς πόλεις εὐδαιμο- 15 νῆσαι. Ἡμέτερον οὖν ἔργον, καὶ βίου καὶ μαθημάτων τὴν ἐπίσκεψιν πᾶσι παρέχειν, μήπως ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀγνοεῖν τὰ ἡμέτερα νομιζόντων, τὴν τιμωρίαν, ὧν ἂν πλημμελῶσι τυφλώττοντες αὐτῶν, αὐτοῖς ὀφλήσωμεν· ὑμέτερον δὲ, ὡς αἰρεῖ λόγος, ἀκούοντας ἀγαθοὺς εὐρίσκεισθαι κριτάς. Ἀναπολόγητον γὰρ 20 λοιπὸν μαθοῦσιν, ἣν μὴ τὰ δίκαια ποιήσητε, ὑπάρξει πρὸς Θεόν.

10. τοὺς ἀρχοντας μὴ βία κ. τ. λ. Braunius compares Isocr. de Pace, c. 24, τῶν μὲν γὰρ ἀρχόντων ἔργον ἐστὶ τοὺς ἀρχομένους ταῖς αὐτῶν ἐπιμελείαις ποιεῖν εὐδαιμονεστέρους. Of the phrase ψῆφον τίθεσθαι, see Buttmann. ad Soph. Philoct. 1448. On the same passage Mitchell asks, "But did not the Greeks say τιθέναι ψῆφον?" Yes; but not exclusively. Both forms were used, just as they said both νόμον τιθέναι and νόμον τίθεσθαι. Compare Lysias pro Inval. p. 170, 24; Demad. p. 178, 31.

14. τις τῶν παλαιῶν. Plato de Republ. v. 18. See Ast *ad loc.* It seems that the maxim was a favourite one with both the Antonines; so that it was a neat stroke of policy in Justin to quote it. See Aur. Vict. H. R. p. 258; J. Capitolin. in Vit. M. Ant. c. 27. Since however Plato is speaking of rulers only, Thalemann would reject the words καὶ οἱ ἀρχόμενοι as spurious. It was suggested by H. Steph. that Plato is not the author quoted: but may not Justin have purposely modelled the *dictum* of the philosopher to suit his argument?

17. μήπως ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀγνοεῖν κ. τ. λ. *Vulgo, ὅπως.* Now as this gives a sense precisely opposite to that which the context requires, there can be no possible objection against admitting into the text the emendation of Thirlby, which is clearly preferable to the insertion of μὴ after ὅπως, which had been previously suggested. Still the passage is not freed from manifest corruption. Otto indeed affirms that the text may stand without emendation; but he does not vouchsafe his aid in making it intelligible. Now the error clearly lies in the pronouns αὐτῶν and αὐτοῖς. The Benedictine editor renders τυφλώττοντες αὐτῶν, *qui ex iis sive inter illos cæcutiunt*: but this would require the insertion of the article with τυφλώττοντες. Thirlby rejects αὐτῶν. Grabe for αὐτοῖς reads αὐτοί. Without venturing a change in the text, the following emendation may be allowed to find a place in the notes: μήπως, ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀγν. τὰ ἡμ. νομιζόντων, τὴν τιμωρίαν, ὧν ἂν πλ. τυφλώττοντες, αὐτῶς αὐτοὶ ὀφλήσωμεν. Justin meant to say that the Christians submitted their conduct to general enquiry, lest, by conniving at the wilful ignorance of their enemies, they should needlessly (αὐτῶς, frustra) incur a share in the punishment due to those errors which were the result of mental blindness. The

And points out the iniquity of punishing them merely for the name they bear; and making the immoralities of a few individuals a cause of reproach against the entire body.

IV. Ὀνόματος μὲν οὖν προσωνυμία οὔτε ἀγαθὸν οὔτε κακὸν κρίνεται ἄνευ τῶν ὑποπιπτουσῶν τῷ ὀνόματι πράξεων· ἐπεὶ, ὅσον γε ἐκ τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἡμῶν ὀνόματος, χρηστότατοι ὑπάρχομεν. Ἄλλ' ἐπεὶ οὐ τοῦτο δίκαιον ἡγούμεθα, διὰ τὸ ὄνομα, εἰ μὴδὲν διὰ τε τὴν προσηγορίαν τοῦ ὀνόματος καὶ διὰ

verb τυφλώττω is a neuter-passive, of similar form with ὀνειρώττω, λιμώττω, and the like.

IV. 1. προσωνυμία. The Edd. and MSS. have προσωνυμία in the *dative*. Grabe perceived that the nominative was required; but neither he nor subsequent editors have ventured to disturb the text. This delicacy, which shrinks from the removal of a poor *iota subscriptum*, would scarcely have stood in the way of some hazardous conjecture, involving the entire change of a phrase, or producing a sense which the author never contemplated. In the present instance the nominative has been restored, not only because the construction obviously requires it, but because it is fully confirmed by Athenag. Legat. c. 2, οὐδὲν δὲ ὄνομα ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ καὶ δι' αὐτοῦ οὐ πονηρὸν οὔτε χρηστὸν νομίζεται· διὰ δὲ τὰς ὑποκειμένας αὐτοῖς ἢ πονηρὰς ἢ ἀγαθὰς πράξεις, ἢ φλαῦρα ἢ ἀγαθὰ δοκεῖ (*scil. τὰ ὀνόματα*). It appears from the frequent complaints of the Fathers, that a blind and infuriate hatred was directed against the very names of *Christ* and *Christian*. See the citation from Tertullian immediately below.

3. ὅσον γε. *Subaud. κρίνειν ἐστί.* So far at least as one may judge. Vulgo, ὅσον τε. The difference between Γ and Γ is so trifling, that there can be no hesitation in correcting an error, which is sufficiently indicated by the recurrence of the proper form, and in a construction precisely similar, in this same chapter.

4. χρηστότατοι ὑπάρχομεν. In thus playing upon the words Χριστός and χρηστός, Justin takes advantage of the manner in which they were very generally confused by the heathen; partly in consequence of a habit, which the Benedict editor has shewn to have prevailed at the time, of giving to *I* the sound of *E*; and partly from the frequent use of the names *Chrestus* and *Chresta* among the Romans, as proved from existing inscriptions. A well-known instance of this confusion is that in Sueton. Claud. c. 25, *Judæos, impulsore Chresto assidue tumultuantes, Roma expulit.* Tertullian thus speaks of the error, and argues upon it, like Justin, with reference to the odium attached to the name itself, in Apol. c. 3: *Nunc igitur, si nominis odium est, quis nominum reatus? Quæ accusatio vocabulorum, nisi si aut barbarum sonat aliqua vox nominis, aut infaustum, aut maledicum, aut impudicum? Christianus vero, quantum interpretatio est, de Uctione deducitur. Sed et cum perperam Chrestianus pronuntiatur a vobis,—nam nec nominis certa est notitia penes vos—de suavitate vel benignitate compositum est. Oditur ergo in hominibus innocuis etiam nomen innocuum. At enim secta oditur in nomine utique sui auctoris.* Hence also Lactant. Inst. Div. iv. 7, *Exponenda hujus nominis ratio est, propter ignorantium errorem, qui eum, immutata litera, Chrestum solent dicere.* [An legendum, ignorantiam eorum?] With respect to the play upon the words, Justin calls the heathen ἀχρήστοι, and enemies of Christ, in c. 46, ὥστε καὶ οἱ προγενόμενοι ἄνευ λόγου βιώσαντες ἀχρηστοὶ καὶ ἐχθροὶ τῷ Χριστῷ ἦσαν. Neither is he singular in this fancy; for, on the other hand, Theophilus says (ad Autol. i. 1, 12), ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν ὁμολογῶ εἶναι Χριστιανὸς, καὶ φορῶ

τὴν πολιτείαν εὕρισκόμεθα ἀδικοῦντες, ὑμέτερον ἀγωνιᾶσαι ἐστὶ, μὴ ἀδίκως κολάζοντες τοὺς μὴ ἐλεγχομένους τῇ δίκῃ κόλασιν ὀφλήσητε. Ἐξ ὀνόματος μὲν γὰρ ἢ ἔπαινος ἢ κόλασις οὐκ ἂν εὐλόγως γένοιτο, ἦν μὴ τι ἐνάρετον ἢ φαῦλον δι' 10 ἔργων ἀποδείκνυσθαι δύνηται· καὶ γὰρ τοὺς κατηγορουμένους ἐφ' ὑμῶν πάντας πρὶν ἐλεγθῆναι οὐ τιμωρεῖτε, ἐφ' ἡμῶν δὲ τὸ ὄνομα ὡς ἔλεγχον λαμβάνετε, καίπερ, ὅσον γε ἐκ τοῦ ὀνόματος, τοὺς κατηγοροῦντας μᾶλλον κολάζειν ὀφείλετε. Χριστιανοὶ γὰρ εἶναι κατηγορούμεθα· τὸ δὲ χρηστὸν μι- 15 σείσθαι οὐ δίκαιον. Καὶ πάλιν, ἐὰν μὲν τις τῶν κατηγορουμένων ἔξαρνος γένηται, τῇ φωνῇ μὴ εἶναι φήσας, ἀφίετε αὐτὸν, ὡς μηδὲν ἐλέγχειν ἔχοντες ἀμαρτανοντα, ἐὰν δὲ τις ὁμολογήσῃ εἶναι, διὰ τὴν ὁμολογίαν κολάζετε· δέον καὶ τὸν

τὸ θεοφιλὲς ὄνομα τοῦτο, ἐλπίζων εὐχρηστος εἶναι τὸ θεῶ. Comp. p. 77, B. Clem. Alex. Strom. II. That similar *paranomasia* were much in vogue both with sacred and profane writers, see Grotius on Matth. i. 21. Where the allusion is repeated a few lines onward, Grabe and others would read *Χρηστιανοὶ*, as if it were necessary that Justin should suit his *etymology* to the erroneous pronunciation of the heathen. There is something sublimely ridiculous in the grave affirmation of Braunius, that he was not ignorant of the true derivation of the name of *Christ*; in proof whereof he adduces Apol. I. 12; II. 6.

7. πολιτείαν. *Our conduct as citizens.*

11. τοὺς κατηγ. ἐφ' ὑμῶν πάντας. Thalemann would read ἐξ ὑμῶν, and, it should seem, rightly. In all probability, the received text arose out of the corresponding form ἐφ' ἡμῶν in the following clause; but the sense is different. Here it is, *all among, or, out of yourselves, who are accused of any crime*; there, *but in our case, or, against us, you receive the name as evidence*. In the editions of Morell, πάντων is a misprint. With respect to Justin's complaint, it is urged also by Athenagoras in Legat. c. 2, οἱ παρ' ὑμῖν κρινόμενοι, κἂν ἐπὶ μεγίστοις φεύγωσι, θαρρόουσιν, εἰδότες ὅτι ἐξετάσετε αὐτῶν τὸν βίον, καὶ οὔτε τοῖς ὀνόμασι προσθήσεσθε, κ. τ. λ.

16. ἐὰν μὲν τις τῶν κατηγορουμένων κ. τ. λ. This also was an instance of the perversion of the ordinary rules of justice, very commonly alleged against their persecutors by the early Christians; who were not tortured, according to the usual process of judicial inquiry, to make them confess a crime, but to make them deny the charge which they had willingly admitted. Tertull. Apol. c. 2: *Itaque nec in illo ex forma malorum judicandorum agitis erga nos, quod cæteris negantibus adhibetis tormenta ad confitendum, solis Christianis ad negandum...* Cum præsumatis de sceleribus nostris ex nominis confessione, cogitis tormentis de confessione decedere. ... *Vociferatur homo, Christianus sum: quod est, dicit; tu vis audire quod non est. Veritatis extorquendæ præsidēs, de nobis solis mendacium elaboratis audire.* Compare *ibid.* c. 7, ad Nat. I. 1, ad Scap. c. 4.; Epist. Mart. Lugd. ap. Euseb. H. E. v. 1; Origen. c. Cels. II.; Lactant. Inst. Div. v. 11.

18. τισ. Ed. Steph. τισ. A typographical error.

20 τοῦ ὁμολογούντος βίον εὐθύνειν, καὶ τὸν τοῦ ἀρνούμενου, ὅπως διὰ τῶν πράξεων ὁποῖός ἐστιν ἕκαστος φαίνεται. Ὅν γὰρ τρόπον παραλαβόντες τινὲς παρὰ τοῦ διδασκάλου Χριστοῦ μὴ ἀρνεῖσθαι ἐξεταζόμενοι παρακελεύονται, τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον κακῶς ζῶντες ἴσως ἀφορμὰς παρέχουσι τοῖς ἄλλως
25 καταλέγειν τῶν πάντων Χριστιανῶν ἀσέβειαν καὶ ἀδικίαν αἰρουμένοις. Οὐκ ὀρθῶς μὲν οὐδὲ τοῦτο πράττεται. Καὶ γάρ τοι φιλοσοφίας ὄνομα καὶ σχῆμα ἐπιγράφονται τινες, οἷ οὐδὲν ἄξιον τῆς ὑποσχέσεως πράττουσι· γινώσκετε δ' ὅτι καὶ οἱ τὰ ἐναντία δοξάσαντες καὶ δογματίσαντες τῶν παλαιῶν
30 τῷ ἐνὶ ὀνόματι προσαγορεύονται φιλόσοφοι. Καὶ τούτων τινὲς ἀθεότητα ἐδίδαξαν, καὶ τὸν Δία ἀσελγή ἅμα τοῖς αὐτοῦ παισὶν οἱ γενόμενοι ποιηταὶ καταγγέλλουσι· κακείνων τὰ διδάγματα οἱ μετερχόμενοι οὐκ εἴργονται πρὸς ὑμῶν, ἄθλα δὲ καὶ τιμὰς τοῖς εὐφώνως ὑβρίζουσι τούτους τίθετε.

23. μὴ ἀρνεῖσθαι. Scil. αὐτόν. See Matth. x. 33. Or the verb may be used *absolutely* with reference to a precept so well known, just as παρακελεύονται, in this same sentence, has no adjunct, inasmuch as the nature and mode of the *exhortation* or *consolation* offered—both senses may perhaps be included—were sufficiently understood. The best commentary on the passage will be found in the concluding sentences of Tertullian's Apology.

24. ἄλλως. This is the reading of the MSS. and earlier editions, and unquestionably correct. Grabe and others, however, read τοῖς ἄλλοις, probably from misunderstanding the import of ἄλλως, which it bears in a variety of passages of the best writers. It properly means *otherwise*; then *in another way that is just or proper*; and consequently *without cause, rashly*. See Ruhnken. ad Timæi Lex. Plat. under οὐκ ἄλλως. Hermann. ad Lucian. de Hist. Conscr. p. 70. Translate therefore τοῖς ἄλλως αἰρουμένοις, *to those who, without consideration, take upon themselves to, &c.* Misled by τοῖς ἄλλοις, which as it stands is scarcely Greek, Thirlby proposed, as an emendation, καταλέγειν τ. π. X. ὡς ἀσ. καὶ ἀδ. αἰρουμένων.

26. καὶ γὰρ τοι φιλοσοφίας ὄνομα κ. τ. λ. Justin has a similar argument respecting real and professing Christians, contrasted with the different sects of Judaism, as here with the various schools of philosophy, in Dial. Tryph. c. 20. Origen also frequently employs the same reasoning in his work against Celsus: for example, in book 2, ὥσπερ οὐ Φιλοσοφίας ἔγκλημά ἐστι σοφισταὶ, ἢ οἵτινες ποτ' ἂν ὧσιν οἱ ψευδοδοξοῦντες· οὕτως οὐ τοῦ ἀληθινοῦ Χριστιανισμοῦ ἔγκλημα, οἱ μεταχαράττοντες τὰ Εὐαγγέλια, καὶ αἰρέσεις ξένας ἐπεισάγοντες τῷ βουλήματι τῆς Ἰησοῦ διδασκαλίας.

31. τὸν Δία ἀσελγή κ. τ. λ. See also Orat. ad Græc. c. 2; Tatian Orat. c. Gr. p. 33; Clement. Alex. Admonit. ad Gent. p. 11.

34. ὑβρίζουσι τούτους. *Insult them*; namely, by exhibiting their *disgraceful pictures* in their dramatic writings and representations. The earlier editions have τούτοις, but the accusative has been properly restored by the Benedictine and

V. Τί δὴ οὖν τοῦτ' ἂν εἴη; ἐφ' ἡμῶν ὑπισχνουμένων Attributing the persecutions to which Christians were exposed to the instigation of dæmons; μηδὲν ἀδικεῖν, μηδὲ τὰ ἄθεα ταῦτα δοξάζειν, οὐ κρίσεις ἐξετάζετε, ἀλλὰ, ἀλόγῳ πάθει καὶ μάστιγι δαιμόνων φαύλων ἐξελαυνόμενοι, ἀκρίτως κολάζετε μὴ φροντίζοντες. Εἰρήσεται γὰρ τ' ἄληθές· ἐπεὶ τὸ παλαιὸν δαίμονες φαῦλοι, ἐπιφανείας ποιησάμενοι, καὶ γυναῖκας ἐμοίχευσαν, καὶ παῖδας διέφθειραν, 6 καὶ φόβητρα ἀνθρώποις ἔδειξαν, ὡς καταπλαγῆναι αὐτοὺς οὐ λόγῳ τὰς γινομένας πράξεις οὐκ ἔκρινον, ἀλλὰ δέει συνηρπασμένοι, καὶ μὴ ἐπιστάμενοι δαίμονας εἶναι φαύλους, θεοὺς προσωνόμαζον, καὶ ὄνόματι ἕκαστον προσηγόρευον, 10 ὅπερ ἕκαστος αὐτῷ τῶν δαιμόνων ἐτίθετο. "Ὅτε δὲ Σωκράτης

other editors, from the MSS. Theophilus uses the same expression, borrowed evidently from Justin, in his work *ad Autol.* III. 30, τοὺς σεβομένους αὐτὸν ἐδίωξαν καὶ τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν διώκουσιν; οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς εὐφώνως ὑβρίζουσι τὸν θεὸν ἄθλα καὶ τιμὰς τιθείασι. Tertullian has a long chapter (*Apol.* c. 15.) on the disgusting indecencies of the stage, the applause which they elicited, and the rewards conferred on the actors; nor do the other apologists withhold their indignant remonstrances on the subject. Cf. *Arnob.* c. gent. iv. 35; *Minuc. F.* Oct. c. 37; *Lactant. Inst. Div.* v. 20. See also *Tertull. ad Nat.* I. 10.

V. 1. τί δὴ οὖν τοῦτ' ἂν εἴη; There can be no doubt that Braunius is right in restoring the Benedictine punctuation. Others point either at ἡμῶν or δοξάζειν. The words to be connected are, ἐφ' ἡμῶν οὐ κρίσεις ἐξετάζετε: and the syntax is precisely the same as that of c. 4, ἐφ' ἡμῶν τὸ ὄνομα ὡς ἔλεγχον λαμβάνετε. *Grabe* would read κρίσει, as in c. 3, οὐ κρίσει, ἀλλὰ πάθει. Though possibly correct, the emendation is not so palpable as to warrant a change in the text; and οὖς οὐ κρίσει, the conjecture of Pearson, plainly arose out of the false punctuation of the early editions.

3. μάστιγι δ. φ. ἐξελαυνόμενοι. Justin repeatedly ascribes persecution, whether exercised against Christians, or against those heathens who lived virtuously and agreeably to the light vouchsafed to them, to the malice of dæmons. Compare *Apol.* I. cc. 12, 44; II. cc. 1, 7, 8, 12; *Dial. Tryph.* c. 39. So likewise *Tertull. Apol.* c. 27; *De fuga in Persec.* c. 1; *Lactant. Inst. Div.* v. 21, 23.

5. ἐπιφανείας ποιησάμενοι. *Effecting apparitions of themselves*: either visibly or in dreams. *Supra*, c. 14, καὶ ποτὲ μὲν δι' ὀνείρων ἐπιφανείας, ποτὲ δ' αὖ διὰ μαγικῶν στροφῶν κ. τ. λ. Of Justin's opinions respecting *angels* and *dæmons*, see *Bishop Kaye's* work, pp. 105, sqq.

7. αὐτοὺς οὐ λόγῳ κ. τ. λ. Vulgo τούς. Pearson's correction seems to be almost indispensable.

11. ἕκαστος αὐτῷ ἐτίθετο. *Apol.* II. c. 5, ὄνόματι γὰρ ἕκαστον, ὅπερ ἕκαστος ἑαυτῷ τῶν ἀγγέλων καὶ τοῖς τέκνοις ἔθετο, προσηγόρευσαν. Hence it has been proposed here also to read αὐτῷ for αὐτῶ. It frequently happens, however, that the *personal* pronoun is found in the sense of the *reflexive*; though, in most cases, the MSS. very commonly exhibit a variation of breathing. See *Matth. Gr. Gram.* §. 148, Obs. 3. At the same time, there is sufficient uncertainty, especially in the later writers, to render it inexpedient to alter the text. *Comp. Diod. Sic.* XVII. 64;

λόγῳ ἀληθεῖ καὶ ἐξεταστικῶς ταῦτα εἰς φανερόν ἐπειρᾶτο φέρειν, καὶ ἀπάγειν τῶν δαιμόνων τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, καὶ αὐτοὶ οἱ δαίμονες διὰ τῶν χαιρόντων τῇ κακίᾳ ἀνθρώπων
 15 ἐνήργησαν ὡς ἄθεον καὶ ἀσεβῆ ἀποκτεῖναι, λέγοντες, Καινὰ εἰσφέρειν αὐτὸν δαιμόνια· καὶ ὁμοίως ἐφ' ἡμῶν τὸ αὐτὸ ἐνεργούσιν. Οὐ γὰρ μόνον ἐν Ἑλλησι διὰ Σωκράτους ὑπὸ λόγου ἠλέγχθη ταῦτα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν βαρβάροις ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ λόγου μορφωθέντος, καὶ ἀνθρώπου γενομένου, καὶ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ

Arrian. Epict. i. 19; Herodian. i. 17, 9, ii. 4, 13, iv. 11, 13; Matt. iii. 16, xxi. 45; John i. 48, iv. 47, xiii. 11; Eph. i. 9; Heb. xi. 21.

12. ἐξεταστικῶς. *Arceiis mavult ἐξεταστικῶ.* SYLBURG. Conjectures of this kind, in regard to a style like Justin's, are altogether nugatory.—ταῦτα. The absurd notions of the heathen respecting their gods.

15. ἐνήργησαν ἀποκτεῖναι. *Were active to kill him.* See Br. Middleton on the Gr. Article, in his note on Matth. xiv. 2. Thirlby would read αὐτὸν for αὐτοί, in the beginning of the clause; but the grammatical construction, more especially after καὶ signifying *even*, confirms the received text.

15. λέγοντες, Καινὰ εἰσφ. αὐτὸν δαιμόνια. Xen. Mem. i. 1, 1, ἡ μὲν γὰρ γραφή κατ' αὐτοῦ τοιαύδε τις ἦν· ἀδικεῖ Σωκράτης οὓς μὲν ἢ πόλις νομίζει θεοὺς οὐ νομίζων, ἕτερα δὲ καινὰ δαιμόνια εἰσφέρων. See also Plat. Apol. Socr. vol. i. p. 56, ed. Bipont. Justin has a passage of precisely the same import in Apol. ii. c. 10. Socrates is also made to bear testimony against heathenism in Tertull. Apol. c. 14; Lactant. Inst. Div. v. 15.

17. ἐν Ἑλλησι. The insertion of the preposition, which is wanting in the copies, is fully warranted not only by the laws of construction, but by the corresponding form ἐν βαρβάροις in the following clause. Compare also c. 7, *init.*—It may be observed, that here and elsewhere Justin employs the term βάρβαροι in accordance with the prejudices of those whom he was addressing. Thus again he calls Abraham and other Hebrew worthies *barbarians* in c. 45 *infra*. The same mode of designation prevails also in Clemens Alexandrinus, Epiphanius, and other Fathers.

18. ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ λόγου. The word λόγος is used by Justin in *three* distinct senses, to denote either *speech* or the *word spoken*; *human reason*; or the *Incarnate Word*. Hence it is sometimes difficult, even when in some degree guided by the insertion or omission of the article, to determine the sense in which it is to be understood. Here there seems at first sight to be a distinction between λόγος and ὁ Λόγος, *reason* and the *Divine Word*, or second Person in the Trinity; but, by a comparison of other passages, it appears that whatever right opinions the Gentile philosophers had been enabled to form on the nature of God and goodness, are ascribed by this writer to the influence, though imparted in less ample measure, of the seed of the Word sown in their hearts. Apol. ii. c. 13, διὰ τῆς ἐνούσης ἐμφύτου τοῦ λόγου σπορᾶς ἀμυδρῶς ἐδύναντο ὄρᾶν τὰ ὄντα. Compare also Apol. i. c. 44. Of the opinions of Justin respecting the Λόγος and the Trinity, see Br. Kaye's work, c. 2, p. 46, sqq. The import of the verb μορφεῖσθαι may be explained by the synonym σαρκοποιεῖσθαι, which is found in cc. 32, 66. Compare Phil. ii. 6, 7. In Dial. Tryph. c. 70, we have σωματοποιεῖσθαι.

κληθέντος, ᾧ πεισθέντες ἡμεῖς τοὺς ταῦτα πράξαντας δαί- 20
 μονας οὐ μόνον μὴ θεοὺς εἶναι φαμεν, ἀλλὰ κακοὺς καὶ
 ἀνοσίλους δαίμονας, οἳ οὐδὲ τοῖς ἀρετὴν ποθοῦσιν ἀνθρώποις
 τὰς πράξεις ὁμοίας ἔχουσιν.

VI. Ἐνθένδε καὶ ἄθεοι κεκλήμεθα. Καὶ ὁμολογοῦμεν And ad-
 mitting the
 charge of
 Atheism,
 so far as a
 belief in the
 deity of the
 dæmons was
 concerned ;
 Justin repels
 the charge,
 in the first
 place, by
 asserting the
 Christian
 worship of
 the TRINITY.
 τῶν τοιούτων νομιζομένων θεῶν ἄθεοι εἶναι, ἀλλ' οὐχὶ τοῦ
 ἀληθεστάτου, καὶ πατρὸς δικαιοσύνης καὶ σωφροσύνης καὶ
 τῶν ἄλλων ἀρετῶν, ἀνεπιμίκτου τε κακίας Θεοῦ. Ἄλλ' ἐκεῖ-
 νόν τε, καὶ τὸν παρ' αὐτοῦ υἱὸν ἐλθόντα, καὶ διδάξαντα ἡμᾶς

21. μὴ θεοὺς εἶναι φαμεν. There is little doubt that ὀρθοῦς, the vulgar read-
 ing, is erroneous: and as the belief of Justin is evidently opposed to that of the
 heathen, the correction, if it is to be elicited at all, must be derived from this
 difference of belief. In the beginning of this chapter it is said that the latter
 called their dæmons θεοὺς; whence Davies, and after him Thirlby and Braunius,
 adopt the very probable and natural emendation of θεοὺς for ὀρθοῦς. Otto, on the
 other hand, maintains, with the Benedictine editor Maranus, that although Justin
might, there is no reason why he *should*, have written θεοὺς; and contends that
 ὀρθοῦς is properly opposed to κακοῦς. It is clear, however, that in such an anti-
 thesis, ἀγαθοῦς would have been the adjective employed; and its substitution for
 ὀρθοῦς, which is an unheard-of epithet of δαίμονας, would have been an easy
 emendation, were it not for the obvious consideration above suggested. Under
 such circumstances, it has been thought advisable to receive θεοὺς into the text.

VI. 1. ἄθεοι κεκλήμεθα. This seems to have been the principal accusation
 alleged against the primitive Christians. Dio Cassius (Hist. R. LXVII. 14.) speaks
 of it as a common charge, in the time of Domitian, against those who embraced
 the Jewish religion; evidently confounding Judaism with Christianity: and he attri-
 butes the martyrdom of *Acilius Glabrio* to this cause. The term was more frequently
 employed by the multitude, who looked upon the absence of temples and altars, and
 the outward symbols of religion, in the light of *absolute atheism*; but the educated
 classes, who were perfectly aware that the Christians were not without an object
 of worship, applied it in a modified sense with reference to their rejection of the
 national deities. Justin repels the charge in both forms; and a full refutation of it
 will be found in the passage of Arnobius, quoted in the *Introduction* (p. 4); in
 Athenagoras (Legat. c. 4), Clemens Alex. (Strom. VII. 1, 4), and Tertullian
 (Apol. c. 10).

5. καὶ διδάξαντα ἡμᾶς ταῦτα κ. τ. λ. The import of this passage has long
 been a *vexata quæstio* between divines of the Romish and Protestant Churches. It
 must be conceded that, according to the strict grammatical construction, the
worship of angels is distinctly set forth; but, in a writer so careless and inaccurate
 as Justin, a sentence even far less observant of the laws of syntax could not be allowed
 for a moment to set aside the express and incontrovertible testimony which this
 very Apology affords, and that within a few short pages, to the primitive worship of
 the three Persons in the ever-blessed Trinity, as the only legitimate objects of
 Christian adoration. Thus he says in c. 13: ἄθεοι μὲν οὖν ὡς οὐκ ἔσμεν, τὸν
 δημιουργὸν τοῦδε τοῦ παντὸς σεβόμενοι, τίς σωφροῶν οὐκ ὁμολογήσει; τὸν

6 ταῦτα καὶ τὸν τῶν ἄλλων ἐπομένων καὶ ἑξομοιουμένων ἀγαθῶν ἀγγέλων στρατὸν, πνεῦμά τε τὸ προφητικὸν σεβόμεθα

διδάσκαλόν τε τούτων γενόμενον ἡμῖν καὶ εἰς τοῦτο γεννηθέντα, Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν, υἱὸν αὐτοῦ τοῦ ὄντως Θεοῦ μαθόντες καὶ ἐν δευτέρᾳ χώρᾳ ἔχοντες, πνεῦμά τε προφητικὸν ἐν τριτῇ τάξει ὅτι μετὰ λόγου τιμῶμεν, ἀποδείξομεν. See also cc. 60, 61, 67. Again, ὡς δὲ καὶ τὸν Θεὸν μόνον δεῖ προσκυνεῖν (c. 16), he proves by citing Matt. iv. 10, xix. 16. It is clear therefore that Justin could never have intended in this passage to have inculcated the adoration of angels; nor if he had simply meant, as some contend, that a worship inferior to that of the Trinity was paid to them, would he have placed the angelic host in immediate relation with the second, and *before* the third Person in the Godhead. He *might* indeed have said, though he *does not*, that the angels were regarded with due respect and reverence, as stated by Athenagoras (Legat. c. 10) and other writers: and Ashton proposes a transposition of the clauses, which would give this meaning, in the following order: διδάξαντα ἡμᾶς ταῦτα, πνεῦμά τε τὸ πρ. σεβόμεθα καὶ προσκυνοῦμεν λόγῳ καὶ ἀληθείᾳ, τιμῶντες καὶ τὸν τῶν ἄλλων κ. τ. λ. Without supposing any such dislocation, however, there are two methods of clearing Justin from the imputation of angel-worship; either of which will not only satisfactorily answer the purpose, but have even been adopted, one or other of them, by certain critics of the Romanist creed. Cave, Grabe, Basnage, Thalemann, and others, connect τὸν ἀγγέλων στρατὸν with ἡμᾶς, to the effect that Christ *taught the angels* as well as *men*: and they adduce, in support of this opinion, Ephes. iii. 10, ἵνα γνωρισθῇ νῦν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς καὶ ταῖς ἐξουσίαις ἐν τοῖς ἐπουρανίοις διὰ τῆς ἐκκλησίας ἢ πολυπόκιλος σοφία τοῦ Θεοῦ. Thus Iren. Hær. ii. 55: *Semper co-existens Filius Patri olim et ab initio, semper revelat Patrem et angelis et archangelis et potestatibus et virtutibus, et omnibus quibus vult revelare [revelari?] Deus.* Perhaps in this case, the order of the words would rather have been καὶ ταῦτα διδάξαντα ἡμᾶς καὶ τὸν τῶν ἄλλων κ. τ. λ.; whence, and whence only, the exposition of Scultetus, Bull, and the Benedictine Le Nourry, is probably to be preferred. These join ταῦτα καὶ τὸν ἀγγέλων στρατὸν, and render the passage thus: *Him we worship and adore, and his Son (who came from him, and who has taught us these things respecting the dæmons, and also the existence of a host of good angels who follow him and are like unto him), and the prophetic spirit, reverencing them in reason and in truth.* The parenthesis, though certainly harsh and unnatural, was evidently introduced in order to set the delusion of the *dæmons* in opposition with the office of *good angels*, who follow the instructions of Christ, and thus resemble him in nature; an opposition indicated by the insertion of ἄλλων, unless indeed that adjective is redundant, as, among many similar instances, in Hom. Od. B. 412, μήτηρ δὲ μοι οὔτι πέπυσται, Οὔτ' ἄλλαι δμωαί. Plat. Gorg. 64, εὐδαιμονιζόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξένων. See Heindorf. ad loc. and Ast ad Phædr. p. 241. For the sense in which ἔπεσθαι is used, see Apol. i. cc. 2, 8, 26, 38. Cohort. ad Gr. c. 22. Dial. Tryph. cc. 1, 134. That Christ did inform mankind of the existence and the office of angels, see Matt. xiii. 39, 41, xviii. 10; Luke xvi. 22, xx. 36. As to the objection that διδάσκειν τινα τινα is not Greek, it is clear, from the import of the expression as here employed, that it amounts in *fact*, though not in *form*, to διδάσκειν τινα τι, and is in some sort, though not altogether, analogous to such forms as διδάσκειν τινα ποιήτην, αὐλήτην, and the like. It is scarcely worth while to mention the conjunctural

καὶ προσκυνούμεν, λόγῳ καὶ ἀληθείᾳ τιμῶντες, καὶ παντὶ βουλομένῳ μαθεῖν, ὡς ἐδιδάχθημεν, ἀφθόνως παραδιδόντες.

VII. Ἄλλὰ, φήσει τις, ἤδη τινὲς ληφθέντες ἠλέγχθησαν κακοῦργοι. Καὶ γὰρ πολλοὺς πολλάκις, ὅταν ἐκάστοτε τῶν κατηγορουμένων τὸν βίον ἐξετάζητε, ἀλλ' οὐ διὰ τοὺς προλεχθέντας, καταδικάζετε. Καθόλου μὲν οὖν κἀκεῖνο ὁμολογούμεν, ὅτι ὃν τρόπον οἱ ἐν Ἑλλησι τὰ αὐτοῖς ἀρεστὰ δογματίσαντες ἐκ παντὸς τῷ ἐνὶ ὀνόματι φιλοσοφίας προσγορεύονται, καίπερ τῶν δογμάτων ἐναντίων ὄντων, οὕτως καὶ τῶν ἐν βαρβάροις γενομένων καὶ δοξάντων σοφῶν τὸ ἐπι κατηγορούμενον ὄνομα κοινόν ἐστι. Χριστιανοὶ γὰρ πάντες

He acknowledges that, as in all sects and communities, all are not equally worthy, so doubtless some professing Christians had been deservedly punished for their crimes; but denounces the injustice of punishing the innocent without inquiry into their mode of life, simply because they are believers in Christ:

reading, στρατηγὸν for στρατόν, suggested by the passages in the Dialogue with Trypho (cc. 36, 61, 62), where Christ is said to have called himself *the Leader of the heavenly host*. This, as Br. Kaye remarks, is to construct for Justin a sentence which, careless as he is, he could never have written. The learned Prelate's own notion—with the greatest deference to so high authority be it spoken—that καὶ τὸν ἀγγ. στρατόν is equivalent to μετὰ τοῦ ἀγγ. στρατοῦ, so as to indicate the glorified state of Christ as he will be surrounded by the heavenly host at his *second coming to judgment*, seems to be altogether out of keeping with the context, which bears upon his *first coming to teach*. For the rest it is possible, considering the general looseness of Justin's quotations from Scripture, that the clause λόγῳ καὶ ἀληθείᾳ τιμῶντες is built upon John iv. 24.

9. ὡς ἐδιδάχθημεν. *Erunt fortasse qui omnino legendum putent ὅσα. Nos nihil mutamus.* THIRLBY.

VII. 3. διὰ τοὺς προλεχθέντας. *Scil. δαίμονας. It is true that some Christians may have been convicted as evil doers: for you condemn many after enquiring into the charges brought against them, as notorious offenders, and not at the instigation of the dæmons before mentioned: nor is it to be supposed that all the professors of Christianity, any more than all the followers of the several philosophising sects, are alike worthy of their vocation.* None of the Commentators have understood the passage; and the result has been conjecture without end, each leaving the matter as perplexed as before. Some read διὰ τοὺς προελεγχθέντας, that is, *you condemn criminals, but not because others have been convicted beforehand*. Surely this is utterly unintelligible, and equally so the change of πολλοὺς into πολλοί, with or without the insertion of πάντας before καταδικάζετε. Grabe would read διὰ τοῦτο προλεχθέντας, understanding ἐλέγχετε after πολλάκις. Otto defends the common text, rendering διὰ τοὺς προλεχθέντας, *ob illos de quibus antea locutus sum; i.e. the sincere Christians, who are not the cause of condemnation to the bad*. Too far fetched to be the correct interpretation, still this does not fall much short of the correct one; for, though διὰ τὰ προλεχθέντα would perhaps have been more readily understood, there is no reason to question the genuine text, of which the explanation given above is perfectly in keeping with the writer's argument.

8. τὸ ἐπικατηγορούμενον ὄνομα. *The name upon which accusations are accumulated.* Compare Acts xxviii. 22.

10 προσαγορεύονται. "Οθεν πάντων τῶν καταγγελλομένων ὑμῖν τὰς πράξεις κρίνεσθαι ἀξιούμεν, ἵνα ὁ ἐλεγχθεὶς ὡς ἄδικος κολάζεται, ἀλλὰ μὴ ὡς Χριστιανός· ἐὰν δέ τις ἀνέλεγκτος φάνηται, ἀπολύηται, ὡς Χριστιανὸς οὐδὲν ἀδικῶν. Οὐ γὰρ τοὺς κατηγοροῦντας κολάζειν ὑμᾶς ἀξιώσομεν· ἀρκούνται γὰρ
15 τῇ προσούσῃ πονηρία καὶ τῇ τῶν καλῶν ἀγνοία.

while their innocence is rendered more conspicuous by the fact, that they would rather die than live by falsehood; and their error, if it be one, can injure no one but themselves.

VIII. Λογίσασθε δ' ὅτι ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν ταῦτα ἔφημεν, ἐκ τοῦ ἐφ' ἡμῖν εἶναι ἀρνεῖσθαι ἐξεταζομένους· ἀλλ' οὐ βουλόμεθα ζῆν ψευδολογούντες. Τοῦ γὰρ αἰωνίου καὶ καθαροῦ βίου ἐπιθυμοῦντες τῆς μετὰ Θεοῦ, τοῦ πάντων πατρὸς καὶ δημιουργοῦ, διαγωγῆς ἀντιποιοῦμεθα, καὶ σπεύδομεν ἐπὶ τὸ ὁμολογεῖν οἱ πεπεισμένοι καὶ πιστεύοντες τυχεῖν τούτων δύνασθαι τοὺς τὸν Θεὸν δι' ἔργων πείσαντας, ὅτι αὐτῷ εἶποντο, καὶ τῆς παρ' αὐτῷ διαγωγῆς ἤρων, ἔνθα κακία οὐκ ἀντιτυπεῖ. Ὡς μὲν οὖν διὰ βραχέων εἶπεῖν, ἃ τε προσδοκῶμεν,
10 καὶ μεμαθήκαμεν διὰ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, καὶ διδάσκομεν, ταῦτά

11. ὁ ἐλεγχθεὶς ὡς ἄδικος κ. τ. λ. 1 Pet. iv. 15. μὴ γὰρ τις ὑμῶν πασχέτω ὡς φονεὺς, ἢ κλέπτης, ἢ κακοποιὸς, ἢ ὡς ἀλλοτριοεπίσκοπος· εἰ δὲ ὡς Χριστιανός, μὴ αἰσχυρέσθω.

13. φάνηται. Vulgo φανῆται. οὐ γὰρ τοὺς κατηγοροῦντας κ. τ. λ. In the Rescript of Adrian, annexed to this Apology, the Emperor directs that any who brought false accusations against the Christians, should be punished. Probably Justin alludes to this circumstance. He refers to this rescript expressly at the conclusion of the Apology.

VIII. 3. καθαροῦ. It has been proposed to read μακαρίου, on the plea that, wherever Justin speaks of a future state, he says nothing περὶ τῆς καθαρότητος. And yet he speaks only a few lines onward of the διαγωγὴ παρὰ Θεῷ, the intercourse with God, ἔνθα κακία οὐκ ἀντιτυπεῖ, where no evil will assail. It is possible, however, that κακία in this place denotes sorrow, in which sense it occurs in Eccles. xii. 1, 2; Matt. vi. 34. Thus Chrysostom explains it by ταλαιπωρία. It is also opposed to ἡδονὴ in Thucyd. iii. 50. Still, in any case, there is no need whatever of the alteration suggested.

6. οἱ πεπεισμένοι καὶ πιστεύοντες. We who are persuaded and believe. This emphatic repetition is frequent in Justin. See Apol. i. cc. 10, 17, 18, 61.

8. ἤρων. Imperf. 3rd sing. of ἐράω, to love.

10. ταῦτά. The expectation of a future life, and the means of obtaining it. Bp. Pearson seems to think that Justin here inserted the Christian's Creed, or confession of faith; but though it is possible, and even probable, that the articles of faith, as contained perhaps in the Apostles' Creed, were from the first taught to converts and children by word of mouth, no evidence exists that the early Christians used any written creed. The earliest creeds now extant are those of *Irenæus* (Hær. i. 10, 1), and *Tertullian* (de Præscript. Hær. c. 13). There are two other *Regulæ Fidei* in the writings of Tertullian (*contra Prax.* c. 2, *De Virg. Veland.* c. 1); but they were manifestly compiled after his fall into *Montanism*.

ἔστι· Πλάτων δὲ ὁμοίως ἔφη Ῥαδάμανθυν καὶ Μίνω κολασεῖν τοὺς ἀδίκους παρ' αὐτοὺς ἐλθόντας· ἡμεῖς δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ πρᾶγμα φαμεν γενήσεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὑπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, καὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς σώμασι μετὰ τῶν ψυχῶν γινομένων καὶ αἰωνίαν κόλασιν κολασθησομένων, ἀλλ' οὐχὶ χιλιονταετῆ περίοδον, 15 ὡς ἐκεῖνος ἔφη, μόνον. Εἰ μὲν οὖν ἄπιστον ἢ ἀδύνατον τοῦτο φήσκει τις, πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἤδε ἢ πλάνη ἐστίν, ἀλλ' οὐ πρὸς ἕτερον, μέχρις οὐ ἔργῳ μηδὲν ἀδικοῦντες ἐλεγχόμεθα.

11. Ῥαδάμανθυν. This is the reading of the MSS. Thalemann gives Ῥαδάμανθον, which is incorrect. Compare Tatian. c. Græc. c. 6; Athenag. Legat. c. 12. The reference to Plato is in the Gorgias (vol. iv. p. 155 sq. ed. Bipont.). Compare Cohort. ad Græc. cc. 1, 14.

13. ὑπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ. So in c. 53, αὐτὸς τὴν κρίσιν τοῦ παντὸς ἀνθρωπίνου γένους ποιήσεται. καὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς σώμασι κ. τ. λ. This passage is manifestly corrupt, and the emendations which have been proposed, are not very satisfactory. Thirlby would read γινομένοις and κολασθησομένοις. Rather perhaps ἐγειρομένοις. The Benedictine editor supplies αὐτῶν or ἀνθρώπων with γινομένων, or rather γενομένων. Compare c. 52. Might not the comma be removed after Χριστοῦ, and the sense be continued unbroken by reading ἐπὶ τοῖς αὐτῶν (scil. τῶν ἀδίκων) σώμασι κ. τ. λ. The meaning at all events is obvious. Justin clearly asserts the doctrine of the resurrection of the body, and the eternity of future punishments. This latter doctrine he also unequivocally asserts in Apol. i. cc. 12, 17, 45, 52, ii. 1, 2, 7; Dial. Tryph. c. 117, and elsewhere. It is true that the following passage occurs in the Dial. Tryph. c. 5, οὕτως αἱ μὲν ψυχῆαι, ἀξίαι τοῦ θεοῦ φανεῖσαι, οὐκ ἀποθνήσκουσιν ἔτι· αἱ δὲ κολάζονται ἕς τ' ἂν αὐτάς καὶ εἶναι καὶ κολάζεσθαι ὁ θεὸς θέλη. Now, as Justin's instructor—for these are not the words of Justin himself—had just before said that the souls of the wicked did not die, ἔρμαιον γὰρ ἦν ὡς ἀληθῶς τοῖς κακοῖς, he can therefore only mean to assert the possibility, should God please, not the reality, of the annihilation of the souls of the wicked; and he does not therefore contradict the positive assertion of his pupil, that their punishments will be eternal. See Bp. Kaye on Justin, c. 5, p. 102.

15. ὡς ἐκεῖνος ἔφη. See Plato de Repub. x. (vol. vii. p. 324, ed. Bipont.); Phædr. (vol. x. p. 326.)

17. ἤδε ἢ πλάνη. This is the correct reading of the MSS. The ed. Bened. has ἡ δὲ πλάνη. With respect to the entire sentence, the sure and elegant emendation of Thirlby has been admitted without hesitation. Previously the pointing was at ἡμᾶς instead of τις, and the ensuing clause ran thus—ἡ δὲ πλάνη ἐστίν ἄλλου πρὸς ἕτερον, μέχρις οὐ κ. τ. λ. It is needless to record the different expositions which have been offered of this passage, as it thus stood. The most plausible was that of Thalemann, after Maranus, who regarded the words πλάνη ἄλλου πρὸς ἕτερον as equivalent to πλάνη ἀλλοπρόσαλλος, an error of daily occurrence; comparing the line of argument employed by Justin in cc. 20–22, and Tertull. Apol. c. 21, *Recipite interim hanc fabulam; similis est vestris*. Even admitting, what is extremely doubtful, that the expression will bear this meaning, the emendation

Neither, again, are Christians Atheists, because they do not worship idols; inasmuch as these are only the work of men's hands, and are made frequently of the vilest materials; so that they are not only incapable of protecting others, but require protection themselves against robbers.

IX. Ἄλλ' οὐδὲ θυσίαις πολλαῖς καὶ πλοκαῖς ἀνθῶν τιμῶμεν, οὓς ἄνθρωποι μορφώσαντες, καὶ ἐν ναοῖς ἰδρύσαντες, θεοὺς προσωνόμασαν ἐπεὶ ἄψυχα καὶ νεκρὰ ταῦτα γινώσκωμεν, καὶ Θεοῦ μορφήν μὴ ἔχοντα,—οὐ γὰρ τοιαύτην ἠγούμεθα τὸν Θεὸν ἔχειν τὴν μορφήν, ἣν φασί τινες εἰς τιμὴν μεμιμῆσθαι,—ἀλλ' ἐκείνων τῶν φανέντων κακῶν δαιμόνων καὶ ὀνόματα καὶ σχήματα ἔχειν. Τί γὰρ δεῖ εἰδόσιν ὑμῖν λέγειν, ἃ τὴν ὕλην οἱ τεχνῖται διατιθέασι ξέοντες καὶ τέμνοντες, καὶ χωνεύοντες καὶ τύπτοντες; Καὶ ἐξ ἀτίμων πολλάκις σκευῶν διὰ τέχνης τὸ σχῆμα μόνον ἀλλάξαντες, καὶ μορφοποιήσαντες, θεοὺς ἐπονομάζουσιν ὅπερ οὐ μόνον ἄλογον ἠγούμεθα, ἀλλὰ

which has been adopted is so greatly preferable, and the change in the text so very slight, that no reasonable doubt can be entertained on the subject. Precisely similar is Job xix. 4, (LXX.)—ναὶ δὴ ἐπ' ἀληθείας ἐγὼ ἐπλανήθην, παρ' ἐμοὶ δ' αὐλίζεται πλάνος.

IX. 1. Cod. Reg. τιμωμένους. It would require no great sagacity to determine the true reading which the Benedictine editor obtained from Cod. Clar. And yet there have not been wanting conjectures on the supposition that the participle should be retained; which, as might be expected, are splendid specimens of ingenious nonsense. The masculine relative οὓς is used with reference to θεοὺς, and the neuter ταῦτα, in the following clause, with reference, κατὰ τὸ σημαίνον, to the idols, εἰδῶλα, which represent them.

5. ἣν φασί τινες κ. τ. λ. Which some suppose to have been imitated to his honour; that is, by the imitation of which they suppose that he is duly represented and worshipped. Not perceiving that this remark is parenthetical, Perionius needlessly proposed to read, οὐ γὰρ τοιαῦτα ἠγούμεθα τοῦ θεοῦ ἔχειν κ. τ. λ., so that it might be taken in connexion with ἀλλ' ἐκείνων κ. τ. λ.

8. ἄ. Scil. σχήματα. Into what forms the craftsmen arrange, or fashion, the materials. The two accusatives are analogous to an idiom of our own, according to which we should say, they make the wood a god. The following participles doubtless suggested the enquiry in Pseudo-Clem. Hom. x. 8, πῶς θεοὶ εἰσιν κλεπτόμενοι, χωνευόμενοι, σταθμιζόμενοι, φρουρούμενοι; Both Justin and Clement doubtless had their thoughts upon the beautiful passage of Isaiah (xliv. 9, sqq.) on the vanity of idols and idol-makers; and arguments to the same effect will be found in Ps. cxv. 4. sqq., cxxxv. 15. sqq.; Wisd. cc. xiii.-xv.; Epist. ad Diognet. c. 2; Athenag. Legat. c. 26; Theoph. Ant. ad Autol. II.; Arnob. adv. Gent. vi. 14; Clem. Alex. Protrep. iv. 51; Strom. vii. 5, 28; Tertull. Apol. c. 12; Chrysost. in Gen. Hom. 32; Jerom. in Esai. xliv.; August. Civ. D. viii. 23. See also Herod. II. 172; Tibull. Eleg. I. 10; Propert. El. II. 4.

9. μορφοποιήσαντες. H. Steph. would insert ἀνθρώπους or ἀνθρώπων εἰκόνας either before or after this participle; which, however, like the synonym μορφώσαντες above, is used absolutely by Justin. Besides not men only, but in some countries, as in Egypt for example, beasts, birds, and reptiles were frequent objects of idolatrous worship. See c. 24.

καὶ ἐφ' ὕβρει τοῦ Θεοῦ γίνεσθαι, ὃς, ἀρρήτον δόξαν καὶ μορ-
φήν ἔχων, ἐπὶ φθαρτοῖς καὶ δεομένοις θεραπείας πράγμασιν
ἐπονομάζεται. Καὶ ὅτι οἱ τούτων τεχνῖται ἀσελεγεῖς τε καὶ
πᾶσαν κακίαν, ἵνα μὴ καταριθμῶμεν, ἔχουσιν, ἀκριβῶς ἐπί- 15
στασθε· καὶ τὰς ἑαυτῶν παιδίσκας συνεργαζομένας φθείρου-
σιν. Ὡ τῆς ἐμβροντησίας, ἀνθρώπους ἀκολάστους θεοὺς εἰς
τὸ προσκυνεῖσθαι πλάσσειν λέγεσθαι καὶ μεταποιεῖν, καὶ
τῶν ἱερῶν, ἔνθα ἀνατίθενται, φύλακας τοιούτους καθιστάναι·
μὴ συνορῶντας ἀθέμιτον καὶ τὸ νοεῖν ἢ λέγειν ἀνθρώπους 20
θεῶν εἶναι φύλακας.

X. Ἄλλ' οὐ δέεσθαι τῆς παρὰ ἀνθρώπων ὑλικῆς προσ-
φορᾶς προσειλήφμεν τὸν Θεὸν, αὐτὸν παρέχοντα πάντα
ὀρῶντες· ἐκείνους δὲ προσδέχεσθαι αὐτὸν μόνον δεδιδάγμεθα,
καὶ πεπεύσμεθα, καὶ πιστεύομεν, τοὺς τὰ προσόντα αὐτῷ
ἀγαθὰ μιμουμένους, σωφροσύνην καὶ δικαιοσύνην καὶ φιλαν-
θρωπίαν, καὶ ὅσα οἰκεῖα Θεῷ ἔστι, τῷ μηδενὶ ὀνόματι θετῷ

And as to material offerings, they know that God does not require them, being himself the Creator of all things; but that those who strive to imitate the divine perfection, are accepted in his sight, and will reign with him in the enjoyment of a happy immortality.

18. Codd. et ed. Steph. λέγεσθε. In subsequent editions the conjectural emendation of Stephens has been adopted.

21. θεῶν φύλακας. Epist. ad Diog. c. 2, τοὺς μὲν λιθίνους καὶ ὄστρακίνους σέβοντες ἀφυλάκτους, τοὺς δὲ ἀργυρέους καὶ χρυσοῦς ἐγκλείοντες ταῖς νυξί, καὶ ταῖς ἡμέραις φύλακας παρακαθίσαντες, ἵνα μὴ κλαπῶσιν. Pseudo-Clem. Hom. x, 8, εἰ ὄντως ἔμπνοα ἦν τὰ σεβάσματα ὑμῶν, τοὺς αὐτοῖς ἐπιβουλεύσαι θέλοντας καὶ κλέπτοντας ἀπεωθεῖτο ἄν· νῦν δὲ τούτων οὐδὲν ποιοῦσιν· ἀλλ' ὡς κατάδικοι, καὶ μάλιστα οἱ τιμιώτεροι αὐτῶν, φρουροῦνται. Compare Baruch vi. 17; Tertull. Apol. c. 29; De Cor. Milit. c. 11; Cyprian. c. Demetr. c. 14.

X. 1. δέεσθαι. Thalemann would read δεῖσθαι. There is a like sentiment in Tertull. ad Scap. c. 2, *Itaque et sacrificamus, . . . sed quomodo præcepit Deus, pura prece. Non enim eget Deus, conditor universitatis, odoris aut sanguinis alicujus. Hæc enim dæmoniorum pabula sunt.* Compare Athenag. Legat. c. 13; Arnob. c. Gent. vi. 2; Clem. Alex. Strom. vii.; Origen. c. Cels. iii.; Minuc. F. Oct. c. 32; Augustin. Civ. D. x. 4. See also Rom. xii. 1.

2. προσειλήφμεν. *We have received by tradition:* in which sense this verb is used again in this chapter, and frequently elsewhere by Justin, when speaking of any doctrine *traditionally* derived from Christ or his Apostles. The substitution therefore of προειλήφμεν or παρειλήφμεν, as proposed by Sylburg and Thalemann respectively, is altogether needless. In c. 19, προειλήφμεν has a very different meaning.

6. τῷ μηδενὶ ὀνόματι θ. κ. Infra, c. 61, ὄνομα γὰρ τῷ ἀρρήτῳ Θεῷ οὐδεὶς ἔχει εἰπεῖν· εἰ δὲ τις τολμήσειεν εἶναι λέγειν, μέμνηε τὴν ἄσωτον μανίαν. The same notion is advanced in Cohort. ad Græc. c. 21; Apol. ii. c. 6. To the same effect is the reply of the martyr Attalus, in Euseb. H. E. v. 1, ὁ Θεὸς ὄνομα οὐκ ἔχει, ὡς ἀνθρώπος. Compare, however, Exod. iii. 13, 14; and see Bishop Kaye's Justin, pp. 8, 56.

καλουμένῳ. Καὶ πάντα τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀγαθὸν ὄντα δημιουργῆσαι αὐτὸν ἐξ ἀμόρφου ὕλης δι' ἀνθρώπους δεδιδάγμεθα, οἷ, ἐὰν ἀξιόους τῷ ἐκείνου βουλευμάτι ἑαυτοῦς δι' ἔργων δείξωσι,
 10 τῆς μετ' αὐτοῦ ἀναστροφῆς καταξιωθῆναι προσειλήφμεν συμβασιλεύοντας, ἀφθάρτους καὶ ἀπαθείς γενομένους. Ὅν τρόπον γὰρ τὴν ἀρχὴν οὐκ ὄντας ἐποίησε, τὸν αὐτὸν ἡγούμεθα τρόπον, διὰ τὸ ἐλέσθαι τοὺς αἰρουμένους τὰ αὐτῷ ἀρεστὰ, καὶ ἀφθαρσίας καὶ συνουσίας καταξιωθῆναι· τὸ μὲν γὰρ τὴν
 15 ἀρχὴν γενέσθαι, οὐχ ἡμέτερον ἦν· τὸ δ' ἐξακολουθῆσαι οἷς

7. τὴν ἀρχὴν. *In the beginning.* That this is the true import of the expression there can be no doubt, not only from the manner in which it is twice repeated in this chapter, but also from the very similar passage in c. 59, πῶς τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ἐκ τίνων ἐδημιούργησεν ὁ Θεὸς τὸν κόσμον, ἔφη οὕτως· Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἐποίησεν ὁ Θεὸς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν (Gen. i. 1). Compare Gen. xiii. 4, xliii. 19, 20; Dan. viii. 1; Æsch. D. Socr. ii. 19. Braunius, however, would render it *wholly, altogether*; taken, of course, in connexion with ἀγαθὸν ὄντα. This sense it undoubtedly bears in numberless instances; and even without a negation, which has been thought essential to the usage, and as it occurs in c. 19; Herod. iii. 16; Xen. Cyr. i. 2, 3; Symp. i. 15; Æsch. D. Socr. iii. 4. Compare Herod. i. 9; and see Wolf ad Demosth. c. Lept. p. 278. At the same time, it may fairly be questioned whether such is its meaning, as Br. maintains, in John viii. 25, ἔλεγον οὖν αὐτῷ, Σὺ τίς εἶ; καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς, Τὴν ἀρχὴν ὃ, τι καὶ λαλῶ ὑμῖν. See the Commentators.

8. ἐξ ἀμόρφου ὕλης. *Infra*, c. 59, ὕλην ἀμορφον ὄντα στρέψαντα τὸν Θεὸν κόσμον ποιῆσαι. It is not to be inferred from hence that Justin maintained the eternity of matter. He merely asserts, that from a *rudis indigestaque moles*, previously called into existence out of nothing, God created the universe. See Augustin. de Mirab. Script. i. 1. That such is his meaning is clear from Dial. Tryph. c. 11, τοῦ ποιήσαντος καὶ διατάξαντος τόδε τὸ πᾶν Θεοῦ. Compare Apol. i. c. 20, ii. c. 6. With respect to the divine purpose of creating the world for the benefit of mankind, such was also the general opinion of the early Fathers. See Herm. Past. ii. 12, 4; Epist. ad Diogn. c. 10; Tatian. c. Græc. c. 4; Athenag. Legat. c. 13; Theophil. ad Autol. i. 4; Iren. Hær. iv. 28; Tertull. c. Marc. i. 13; Clem. Alex. Strom. viii.; Origen. c. Cels. iv. 74; Lactant. Inst. Div. vii. 3.

9. ἀξιόους τῷ ἐκείνου βουλευμάτι. That is, *with respect to his counsel*. So Xen. Mem. i. 1, ἀξιός ἐστι θανάτου τῇ πόλει. Compare Herod. vii. 5; Soph. Œd. C. 1446; and see Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 363, *Obs.* and §. 387; Porson ad Eur. Hec. 313. For βουλευμάτι Sylburg proposes to read βουλήματι; and that these words are sometimes confused, see Lobeck ad Soph. A. p. 228. Here, however, the sense would manifestly be injured by the change. Neither is συμβασιλεύοντας, another conjecture of the same editor, more likely to have proceeded from Justin than the reading exhibited in the text.

15. τὸ δ' ἐξακολουθῆσαι κ. τ. λ. In drawing this comparison between his creation, in which the will had no share, and his conversion to faith and obedience by his own rational energies, Justin clearly regards man as an intelligent and

φίλον αὐτῷ, αἰρουμένους δι' ὧν αὐτὸς ἐδωρήσατο λογικῶν δυνάμεων, πείθει τε καὶ εἰς πίστιν ἄγει ἡμᾶς. Καὶ ὑπὲρ πάντων ἀνθρώπων ἡγούμεθα εἶναι τῷ μὴ εἶργεσθαι ταῦτα μανθάνειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ προτρέπεσθαι ἐπὶ ταῦτα. Ἄπερ γὰρ οὐκ ἠδυνήθησαν οἱ ἀνθρώπειοι νόμοι πράξαι, ταῦτα ὁ λόγος 20 θεῖος ὧν εἰργάσατο, εἰ μὴ οἱ φαῦλοι δαίμονες κατεσκέδασαν πολλὰ ψευδῆ καὶ ἄθεα κατηγορήματα, σύμμαχον λαβόντες τὴν ἐν ἐκάστῳ κακὴν πρὸς πάντα καὶ ποικίλην φύσει ἐπιθυμίαν, ὧν οὐδὲν πρόσεστιν ἡμῖν.

XI. Καὶ ὑμεῖς ἀκούσαντες βασιλείαν προσδοκῶντας ἡμᾶς, ἀκρίτως ἀνθρώπινον λέγειν ἡμᾶς ὑπειλήφατε, ἡμῶν τὴν

The kingdom which they expect, however, is not an earthly, but an heavenly one: which appears at once from their readiness to die in order to obtain it.

responsible being, with the capacity of choosing between good and evil, but guided in making the choice by preventing grace, or something like it. At the same time he laments an innate proneness to evil acting in various ways, of which the dæmons take advantage to counteract the influence of the divine word. See, however, on this intricate subject, Bp. Kaye on Justin, chap. 3, pp. 75, sqq.; and compare John vii. 17.

18. τῷ μὴ εἶργεσθαι. *In respect to their not being restrained.* See Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 387. At the same time, though the change may not be absolutely necessary, those who would read τὸ, in the accusative, are probably correct.

19. ἄπερ. Vulgo ὅπερ. Hence Grabe suggested the change of ταῦτα into τοῦτο: but the emendation of Davies, adopted by *Braunius* and *Otto*, is greatly preferable.

20. ταῦτα ὁ λόγος θεῖος ὧν εἰργάσατο. Some would substitute ἀν for ὧν, but the form would then have been ὁ θεῖος λόγος: and Justin's attention to the use of the particle ἀν is not such as to warrant its insertion or omission at random. On the other hand, he frequently employs the participle ὧν precisely as in this passage; of which an example occurs immediately above in the sentence, καὶ πάντα τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀγαθὸν ὄντα κ. τ. λ. Neither is ὧν in such cases to be treated as redundant; for the expression does not here mean simply *the divine Word*, but *the Word as being divine*. Thirlby and others would read Θεὸς for θεῖος, and Bp. Kaye seems disposed to sanction the emendation.

24. ὧν οὐδὲν πρόσεστιν ἡμῖν. *Scil.* κατηγορημάτων, *the accusations*, namely, of Atheism, incest, &c. There seems to have been some casual transposition of this clause; and probably the entire sentence originally ran thus: εἰ μὴ οἱ φ. δαίμονες, σύμμαχον λαβόντες τὴν ἐν ἐκ. κ. π. π. καὶ π. φ. ἐπιθυμίαν, κατεσκέδασαν πολλὰ κ. τ. λ. A copyist, having omitted a clause, would probably insert it in a wrong connexion, and thus the error would be perpetuated.

XI. 2. ἀκρίτως. *Without discrimination or enquiry.* Hegesippus (ap. Euseb. H. E. III. 20.) relates that Domitian, hearing that the Christians were looking forward to a kingdom of their own, summoned to his presence the grandsons of Judas, the kinsman of our Lord, in order to satisfy himself of the correctness of the statement: and the examination, to which they were subjected, bore entirely upon the report which had alarmed the tyrant and awakened his jealousy.

μετὰ Θεοῦ λεγόντων, ὡς καὶ ἐκ τοῦ τοὺς ἀνεταζομένους ὑφ' ὑμῶν ὁμολογεῖν εἶναι Χριστιανούς, γινώσκοντες τῷ ὁμολο-
5 γοῦντι θάνατον τὴν ζημίαν κείσθαι, φαίνεται. Εἰ γὰρ ἀν-
θρώπινον βασιλείαν προσεδοκῶμεν, κἂν ἡρνούμεθα ὅπως μὴ
ἀναιρώμεθα, καὶ λανθάνειν ἐπειρώμεθα ὅπως τῶν προσδο-
κωμένων τύχωμεν· ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ οὐκ εἰς τὸ νῦν τὰς ἐλπίδας
ἔχομεν, ἀναιρούντων οὐ πεφροντίκαμεν, τοῦ καὶ πάντως
10 ἀποθανεῖν ὀφειλομένου.

So far indeed are they from any revolutionary intentions, that they assist in promoting the public peace; and their persecutors seem to fear that their exertions will leave them no offenders to punish. Christ, however, has promised to sustain them under their sufferings, for which he prepared them by his predictions.

XII. Ἄρωγοί δ' ὑμῖν καὶ σύμμαχοι πρὸς εἰρήνην ἐσμὲν πάντων μᾶλλον ἀνθρώπων, οἳ ταῦτα δοξάζομεν, ὡς λαθεῖν

3. τοὺς ἀνεταζομένους. The article has been inserted, after Thalemann, in order to the grammatical accuracy of the text. It may easily have been omitted by the copyists, from the similarity of the τοῦ preceding. A like consideration would probably justify the substitution of γινώσκοντας for γινώσκοντες. Similar transitions, however, from the *accusative* to the *nominative*, have been adduced from the Cohort. ad Græc. cc. 4, 7. Perhaps indeed it might be as well in these instances also to read ἐναντίους and δυνηθέντας.

8. εἰς τὸ νῦν. Thirlby prefers τὰ νῦν in the plural.

9. ἀναιρούντων οὐ πεφροντίκαμεν. Justin himself affords a striking example of this in his own martyrdom. See Act. Mart. cc. 4, 5. Assertions to the same effect are found also in Apol. i. cc. 39, 57, ii. c. 4; Dial. Tryph. cc. 46, 96, 110, 121. Compare Tertull. ad Scap. cc. 1, 5. Indeed the very heathen withheld not their testimony to the contempt with which the Martyrs looked upon death, as the entrance upon a life of immortality. Thus Lucian. de Mort. Peregrin. c. 13, πεπέικασιν αὐτοὺς οἱ κακοδαίμονες τὸ μὲν ὄλον ἀθάνατοι ἔσεσθαι καὶ βιώσεσθαι τὸν αἰὲ χρόνον· παρ' ὃ καὶ καταφρονοῦσι τοῦ θανάτου, καὶ ἐκόντες αὐτοὺς ἐπιδιδάσκειν οἱ πολλοί.

9. τοῦ καὶ πάντως ἀπ. ὀφειλομένου. Apol. i. c. 57, οὐ γὰρ δεδοίκαμεν θάνατον, τοῦ πάντως ἀποθανεῖν ὁμολογουμένου. Apol. ii. c. 11, εἰ μὴ πάντως παντὶ γενομένῳ ἀνθρώπῳ καὶ θανεῖν ὀφείλετο. In the text, and also in the first of the above citations, Grabe would insert παντός, which he supposes to have been omitted by some ignorant copyist, in consequence of πάντως preceding; and he supports his conjecture by alleging the second citation. It is clear, however, that παντὶ, rather than παντός, would thus be required; and in fact παντός is inadmissible. Equally inadmissible, and far less plausible, is σώματος, the conjecture of H. Stephens. It might have been that the participle ὀφειλομένου had arisen out of ὁμολογουμένου, and that ὀφείλεσθαι (*subaud.* ἔνεκα) was the original reading. There is no reason, however, to suppose that the text is not correct. The meaning is, *inasmuch as at all events death is a debt which must be paid*: and the construction is that of the *gen. absol.* Most of the Commentators do not seem to have understood that τοῦ ἀποθανεῖν is the *locum tenens* of a substantive with which ὀφειλομένου, and in c. 57, ὁμολογουμένου, agree; but to have regarded ἀποθανεῖν as an infinitive dependent upon these participles.

XII. 1. ἄρωγοί. Ed. Steph. ἀρρωγοί.

Θεὸν κακόεργον, ἢ πλεονέκτην, ἢ ἐπίβουλον, ἢ ἐνάρετον, ἀδύνατον εἶναι, καὶ ἕκαστον ἐπ' αἰωνίαν κόλασιν ἢ σωτηρίαν κατ' ἀξίαν τῶν πράξεων πορεύεσθαι. Εἰ γὰρ οἱ πάντες ἄν- 5
θρωποι ταῦτα ἐγίνωσκον, οὐκ ἄν τις τὴν κακίαν πρὸς ὀλίγον ἤρειτο, γινώσκων πορεύεσθαι ἐπ' αἰωνίαν διὰ πυρὸς καταδίκην· ἀλλ' ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου ἑαυτὸν συνείχε, καὶ ἐκόσμει ἀρετῇ, ὅπως τῶν παρὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ τύχῃ ἀγαθῶν, καὶ τῶν κο-
λαστηρίων ἀπηλλαγμένος εἴη. Οἱ γὰρ διὰ τοὺς ὑφ' ὑμῶν 10
κειμένους νόμους καὶ κολάσεις πειρῶνται λανθάνειν ἀδικούντες· ἀνθρώπους δ' ὄντας λανθάνειν ὑμᾶς δυνατὸν ἐπιστάμενοι ἀδικοῦσιν, εἰ ἔμαθον καὶ ἐπείσθησαν Θεὸν ἀδύνατον εἶναι λαθεῖν τι, οὐ μόνον πραττόμενον, ἀλλὰ καὶ βουλευόμενον, κἂν διὰ τὰ ἐπικείμενα ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου κόσμιοι ἦσαν, 15
ὡς καὶ ὑμεῖς συμφήσετε. Ἄλλ' εἰκόκατε δεδιέναι μὴ πάντες

3. ἐνάρετον. See Lobeck ad Phryn. p. 328.

9. τύχη. It has been proposed to read *τύχοι*, in order to a correspondence with *εἴη* following. Justin, however, is notoriously inaccurate in such matters. See above, on c. 2, 21.

10. οἱ γὰρ διὰ τοὺς ὑφ' ὑμῶν κ. τ. λ. *For those who, by reason of the laws and punishments which you impose, endeavour to escape detection when they offend, and offend too under the conviction that they may escape the notice of human beings like yourselves: would, if they had learned and were persuaded that intentions, as well as deeds, were alike known to God, by all means live decently, by reason of the penalties annexed to their transgression.* That such is the sense of the passage, which has woefully perplexed the Commentators, is abundantly evident from the antithetical expressions, *διὰ τοὺς ὑφ' ὑμῶν κειμένους ν. καὶ κολάσεις* and *διὰ τὰ ἐπικείμενα, scil. ὑπὸ Θεοῦ.* The reading of the MSS. is *οὐ γὰρ*, which is absolute nonsense: and, though something like sense is obtained by placing, not exactly with Braunius, a note of interrogation at *ἀδικοῦντες*, but at *ἀδικοῦσιν*, still Thirlby's emendation, *οἱ* for *οὐ*, is palpably correct. The same sentiment is expressed in Pseudo-Clem. Hom. iv. 23, *ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἔχων πρὸς ἄνθρωπον τὸν σκόπον, ἐλπίδι τοῦ λαθεῖν τολμήσει ἀμαρτάνειν· ὁ δὲ Θεὸν παντοπόπτῃν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ ψυχῇ ὀρισάμενος, εἰδὼς αὐτὸν λαθεῖν μὴ δύνασθαι, καὶ τὸ λάθρα ἀμαρτεῖν παραιτήσεται.* Compare also Tertull. Apol. c. 45; Minuc. F. Oct. c. 10; Lactant. Inst. Div. v. 8; De Ira. c. 8.

16. ὡς καὶ ὑμεῖς συμφήσετε. *Vulgo ἡμεῖς.* Of the two proposed emendations, *ὑμεῖς* and *ἡμῖν*, the former, approved by Grabe and adopted by Braunius, is manifestly correct.

— *ἀλλ' εἰκόκατε δεδιέναι κ. τ. λ.* There is a degree of impetuosity in some parts of Justin's address, which has been thought to bear some resemblance to the freedom of rebuke, which was exercised by the antient Prophets. At all events their respective positions were very different; and those who spoke as the immediate oracles of God would be justified in the use of language which is scarcely becoming in an appeal from a subject to his sovereign. It seems, however, to

δικαιοπραγήσωσι, καὶ ὑμεῖς οὐς κολάζητε ἔτι οὐχ ἔξετε
 δημίων δ' ἂν εἴη τὸ τοιοῦτον ἔργον, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀρχόντων
 ἀγαθῶν. Πεπείσμεθα δ' ἐκ δαιμόνων φαύλων, οἱ καὶ παρὰ
 20 τῶν ἀλόγως βιούντων αἰτοῦσι θύματα καὶ θεραπείας, καὶ
 ταῦτα, ὡς προέφημεν, ἐνεργεῖσθαι· ἀλλ' οὐχ ὑμᾶς, οἱ γε
 εὐσεβείας καὶ φιλοσοφίας ὀρέγεσθε, ἄλογόν τι πράξαι ὑπει-
 λήψαμεν. Εἰ δὲ καὶ ὑμεῖς ὁμοίως τοῖς ἀνοήτοις τὰ ἔθη πρὸ
 τῆς ἀληθείας τιμᾶτε, πράττετε ὃ δύνασθε. Τοσοῦτον δὲ
 25 δύνανται καὶ ἄρχοντες πρὸ τῆς ἀληθείας δόξαν τιμώντες,
 ὅσον καὶ λησταὶ ἐν ἐρημίᾳ. "Ὅτι δ' οὐ καλλιερήσετε ὁ λόγος
 ἀποδείκνυσιν, οὗ βασιλικώτατον καὶ δικαιοτάτον ἄρχοντα,
 μετὰ τὸν γεννήσαντα Θεὸν, οὐδένα οἶδαμεν ὄντα. Ὅν γὰρ
 τρόπον διαδέχεσθαι πενίας, ἢ πάθη, ἢ ἀδοξίας πατρικᾶς
 30 ὑφαιροῦνται πάντες, οὕτως καὶ ὅσα ἂν ὑπαγορεύσῃ ὁ λόγος
 μὴ δεῖν αἰρεῖσθαι, ὁ νουνεχῆς οὐχ αἰρήσεται. Γενήσεσθαι
 ταῦτα πάντα προεῖπε, φημί, ὁ ἡμέτερος διδάσκαλος, καὶ τοῦ

have been a right assumed by the Apologists generally, to express themselves warmly and without reserve. Compare Tertull. Apol. c. 25; Minuc. F. Oct. c. 25. The MSS. and early Edd. give κολάζετε. Edd. Sylb. Br. Ott. κολάζετε. With some hesitation, κολάζητε has been preferred. Properly *δήμιος* is an adjective; but Plato (Legg. ix.) uses it, with *δούλος* understood, to denote a *public executioner*.

19. ἐκ δαιμόνων φαύλων κ. τ. λ. See the chapter on *Dæmons*, in Br. Kaye's Justin.

20. καὶ ταῦτα. These causeless persecutions. See above, c. 5.

21. οἱ γε εὐσεβείας καὶ φ. ὀρέγ. *Who aim at a reputation for piety and philosophy.* There is an allusion to the appellations by which the Antonines were distinguished. See above, c. 2. For *πράξαι*, H. Steph. would read *πράξειν*, in the future; but without reason. See Krüger on Xen. Anab. i. 2. 2.

24. τοσοῦτον δὲ κ. τ. λ. This sentence, with the first *καὶ* omitted, is cited by *Joannes Damascenus* in his *Parall. Sacr.* i. 98. Its purport is equivalent to what is said in c. 2, ὑμεῖς δ' ἀποκτεῖναι μὲν δύνασθε, βλάψαι δ' οὐ. Compare also c. 45.

26. ὅτι δ' οὐ καλλιερήσετε κ. τ. λ. The verb *καλλιερεῖν* signifies properly *to sacrifice with favourable omens*; and thence generally *to succeed, to prevail*. See Passow's *Lexic.* in v. Justin's meaning therefore is, that their persecutors will not succeed in their attempts against the Christians, since Christ himself has promised to support them in making a wise choice; at the same time that their faith is confirmed by the fact, that their very sufferings are so many fulfilments of his predictions, and consequently so many proofs of his divinity.

27. οὗ βασιλικώτατον καὶ δικαιοτάτον. The MSS. and most Edd. read *οὐ*, for which Thalemann at length, and after him Braunius and Otto, have properly restored the relative *οὗ*. Of the superlative, used in the sense of the comparative, there are similar examples in the *Cohort. ad Græc.* cc. 9, 12, 21, 35. See Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 464; Brunck. ad *Soph. Œd. T.* 58; Hermann. ad *Viger.* p. 718.

πατὴρ πάντων καὶ δεσπότης Θεοῦ υἱὸς καὶ ἀπόστολος ὢν, Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς, ἀφ' οὗ καὶ τὸ Χριστιανοὶ ἐπονομάζεσθαι ἐσχήκαμεν· ὅθεν καὶ βέβαιοι γινόμεθα πρὸς τὰ δεδιδραγμένα 35 ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πάντα, ἐπειδὴ ἔργῳ φαίνεται γινόμενα, ὅσα φθάσας γενέσθαι προεῖπεν· ὅπερ Θεοῦ ἔργον ἐστὶ, πρὶν ἢ γενέσθαι εἰπεῖν, καὶ οὕτως δειχθῆναι γινόμενον, ὡς προεῖρηται. Ἦν μὲν οὖν καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις παυσαμένους μηδὲν προστιθέναι, λογιζαμένους ὅτι δίκαιά τε καὶ ἀληθῆ ἀξιούμεν· ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ 40 γνωρίζομεν οὐ ῥᾶον ἀγνοία κατεχομένην ψυχὴν συντόμως μεταβάλλειν, ὑπὲρ τοῦ πείσαι τοὺς φιλαλήθεις μικρὰ προσθεῖναι προεθυμήθημεν, εἰδότες ὅτι οὐκ ἀδύνατον, ἀληθείας παρατεθείσης, ἄγνοιαν φυγεῖν.

XIII. Ἄθεοι μὲν οὖν ὡς οὐκ ἐσμεν, τὸν δημιουργὸν τοῦδε τοῦ παντὸς σεβόμενοι· ἀνευδεῆ αἱμάτων καὶ σπονδῶν καὶ θυμιαμάτων, ὡς ἐδιδάχθημεν, λέγοντες· λόγῳ εὐχῆς καὶ εὐ-

Reverting to the charge of *Atheism*, Justin again repels it by shewing that the object of the Christian's worship is the ever-blessed Trinity; to whom indeed they do not offer *material* sacrifices, but the *spiritual* oblations of prayer, and thanksgivings, and mutual benevolence.

32. προεῖπε Χριστός. See Matt. x. 16, sqq., xxiv. 9; John xv. 20. Justin adverts to the confirmation which the faith of Christians received from the fulfilment of our Saviour's prophecies, and almost in the same terms, in the Dial. Tryph. c. 35. Christ is here called Θεοῦ ἀπόστολος, as in Heb. iii. 1. The title is applied to him with reference to those passages in which he is described as *sent by God*. Compare John v. 38, vi. 29, xvii. 18.

38. εἰπεῖν. *Vulgo*, εἶπε. The infinitive, which previous editors unanimously approved, Otto properly admitted into the text, alleging that the common reading may have arisen from a copyist casually glancing at προεῖπε, which he had written a few lines before.

40. ἐπεὶ γνωρίζομεν οὐ ῥᾶον κ. τ. λ. Irenæus has borrowed this sentiment, in his work *adv. Hæres.* III. 2, *Si non facile est ab errore apprehensam resipiscere animam, sed non omnimodo impossibile est errorem effugere, apposita veritate.*

XIII. 2. ἀνευδεῆ αἱμάτων κ. τ. λ. Compare Acts xvii. 25. To the same effect are many passages in the Patristical writings. Thus Clem. Rom. Epist. ad Cor. c. 52, ἀπροσδεῆς, ἀδελφοί, δεσπότης ὑπάρχει τῶν πάντων, οὐδὲ οὐδενὸς χρήζει, εἰ μὴ τοῦ ἔξομολογεῖσθαι αὐτῷ. Clem. Alex. Strom. VII. οὐ θύομεν εἰκότως ἀνευδεεῖ τῷ Θεῷ, τῷ τὰ πάντα τοῖς πᾶσι παρεσχημένῳ· τὸν δὲ ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἱερευθέντα δοξάζομεν, σφὰς αὐτοῦς ἱερεύοντες εἰς τε τὸ ἀνευδεεὲς ἐκ τοῦ ἀνευδεοῦς. See also Athenag. Legat. c. 14; Clem. Alex. Pædag. III. 1; Tract. cui tit. *Quis dives salv.* I. 27; Iren. Hæc. IV. 34; Tertull. ad Scap. c. 2; Lactant. Inst. Div. VI. 25. A like sentiment is found in many Pagan authors. Thus Eur. Herc. F. 1348, Δεῖται γὰρ ὁ Θεός, εἴπερ ἔστ' ὄντως θεός, Οὐδενός. Compare Xen. Mem. I. 3; Procul. ad Platon. Theol. c. 19; Lucret. I. 56.

3. εὐχῆς καὶ εὐχαριστίας. It has been thought that the *Eucharist* is here referred to; and Grabe renders ἐφ' οἷς προσφερόμεθα πᾶσιν in an active sense, *in oblationibus quas offerimus omnibus*. The words, however, should be rendered, *for all things wherewith we are supplied*; and this is manifest from the use of

χαριστίας ἐφ' οἷς προσφερόμεθα πᾶσιν, ὅση δύναμις, αἰνοῦν-
 5 τες· μόνην ἀξίαν αὐτοῦ τιμὴν ταύτην παραλαβόντες τὸ τὰ
 ὑπ' ἐκείνου εἰς διατροφὴν γενόμενα οὐ πυρὶ δαπανᾶν, ἀλλ'
 ἑαυτοῖς καὶ τοῖς δεομένοις προσφέρειν, ἐκείνω δὲ εὐχαρίστους
 ὄντας διὰ λόγου πομπᾶς καὶ ὕμνους πέμπειν ὑπὲρ τε τοῦ
 γεγονέναι, καὶ τῶν εἰς εὐρωστίαν πόρων πάντων, ποιότητων

the active verb in the next period. Though *prayer to God* and *charity towards mankind* are spoken of in the close of the Apology (cc. 65, 67) as the two great requisites of the *spiritual* sacrifice of the Christian, in connexion with the Lord's Supper, they are here simply opposed, without reference to that sacrament, to the *material* sacrifices of the heathen. Compare Tertull. contra Jud. c. 5; adv. Marcion. III. 22, IV. 1; Greg. Naz. Orat. 42; Clem. Alex. Strom. VII.; Euseb. Dem. Ev. I. 6, 10, III. 4, 5; Cyprian. adv. Jud. I. 16; Ambros. Epist. 28; Cyril. adv. Julian. IX.

4. ὅση δύναμις. *To the utmost of his power.* So again, in c. 67, ὁ προεστὼς εὐχὰς ὁμοίως καὶ εὐχαριστίας, ὅση δύναμις αὐτῷ, ἀναπέμπει. The expression seems clearly to imply that these prayers and praises were offered up in a *clear and audible* voice. It has been argued, indeed, by Lord Chancellor KING, in his *Inquiry into the Constitution, &c. of the Primitive Church* (Part II. c. 2, §. 7), from the use of the same or equivalent expressions by *Origen*, that it includes the exertion of *personal abilities*, such as *understanding, memory, and invention*; and an inference is thence deduced against the existence of *prescribed forms of prayer* among the early Christians. That no such conclusion can be legitimately drawn, will be seen at once from a perusal of the note in Professor BLUNT's *Introductory Lectures on the Early Fathers*, p. 16.

6. οὐ πυρὶ δαπανᾶν κ. τ. λ. Justin observes that, while the heathen consume by fire, and therefore waste, the productions of nature intended for the support of life, Christians employed them for their own sustenance, and for the relief of their brethren; and that they never partook of food without expressing their gratitude for their creation and preservation, for the gifts of providence, and the changes of the seasons whereby they were produced. Compare Tertull. c. 39; Chrysost. Hom. in Matt. xiv. t. II. p. 314; Cyprian. ad. Donat. *sub fine*.

8. πομπᾶς καὶ ὕμνους. Grabe, and it should seem correctly, understands πομπᾶς to be *solemn prayers*; observing that this sense is analogous to that in which the word is applied to an eloquent display of oratory, as in Plat. Axioe. t. XI. p. 192. (ed. Bipont.) He also remarks that the ὕμνοι were either *Psalms of David*, or some of those ψαλμοὶ καὶ ᾠδαὶ ἀδελφῶν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς ὑπὸ πιστῶν γραφεῖσαι, which are mentioned by an anonymous writer in Euseb. H. E. v. 28. The earliest specimen of a Christian hymn now extant, is that of Clement of Alexandria, in the third book of the *Pædagogus*. On the subject of primitive *Psalmody* and *Hymnology*, see J. G. Baumann *de Hymnis et Hymnopaëis veteris et recentis Ecclesiæ*; J. H. Seelen *de Poesi Christiana, &c.*; J. G. Walch *de Hymnis Ecclesiæ Apostolicæ*.

9. ποιότητων μὲν γενῶν. The versions give *pro qualitatibus diversis rerum*, or *diversarum rerum qualitatibus*. It is somewhat difficult to ascertain what is meant; and in all probability there is some latent corruption in the text. Though

μὲν γενῶν καὶ μεταβολῶν ὥρων· καὶ τοῦ πάλιν ἐν ἀφθαρσίᾳ 10
γενέσθαι διὰ πίστιν τὴν ἐν αὐτῷ αἰτήσεις πέμποντες,—τίς
σωφρονῶν οὐχ ὁμολογήσει; τὸν διδάσκαλόν τε τούτων γενό-
μενον ἡμῖν, καὶ εἰς τοῦτο γεννηθέντα Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν, τὸν
σταυρωθέντα ἐπὶ Ποντίου Πιλάτου, τοῦ γενομένου ἐν Ἰουδαίᾳ
ἐπὶ χρόνοις Τιβερίου Καίσαρος ἐπιτρόπου, υἱὸν αὐτοῦ τοῦ 15
ὄντως Θεοῦ μαθόντες καὶ ἐν δευτέρᾳ χώρα ἔχοντες, πνεῦμά
τε προφητικὸν ἐν τρίτῃ τάξει, ὅτι μετὰ λόγου τιμῶμεν,
ἀποδείξομεν. Ἐνταῦθα γὰρ μανίαν ἡμῶν καταφαίνονται,
δευτέραν χώραν μετὰ τὸν ἄτρεπτον καὶ ἀεὶ ὄντα Θεὸν καὶ
γεννήτορα τῶν ἀπάντων ἀνθρώπῳ σταυρωθέντι διδόναι ἡμᾶς 20
λέγοντες, ἀγνοοῦντες τὸ ἐν τούτῳ μυστήριον, ᾧ προσέχειν
ὑμᾶς ἐξηγουμένων ἡμῶν προτρεπόμεθα.

it is obvious to suggest that *ποιότητων* has usurped the place of some derivative of *ποιά*, or *ποιά*, a herb, it must be left to the ingenuity of a more expert conjecturer to elicit a plausible emendation.

11. αἰτήσεις. Thirlby would read *αἰνέσεις*, so as to include the entire period, *ὑπὲρ τε τοῦ γεγονέναι κ. τ. λ.*, within the embraces of *αἰνέσεις πέμποντες*. The conjecture is, at least, unnecessary.

11. τίς σωφρονῶν οὐχ ὁμολογήσει; Athenag. Legat. c. 4, *τίς οὖν οὐκ ἂν ἀπορήσαι, λέγοντας Θεὸν πατέρα καὶ υἱὸν Θεοῦ καὶ πνεῦμα ἅγιον, δεικνύοντας αὐτῶν καὶ τὴν ἐν τῇ ἐνώσει δύναμιν, καὶ τὴν ἐν τῇ τάξει διαίρεσιν, ἀκούσας ἀθέους καλουμένους.*

15. ἐπιτρόπου. This is the proper Greek title of the Roman *procurators*, who, in the New Testament, are designated by the more general appellation *ἡγεμών*. See Matt. xxvii. 2, xxviii, 14; Luke xx. 20; Acts xxiii. 24, 33, xxiv. 1, 10, xxvi. 1, 30. Compare, however, 1 Pet. ii. 14. The word, as well as its Latin synonym, signifies, in its original acceptance, a *steward* or *bailiff*. Hesych. *ἐπίτροπος· ὁ προστατῶν χωρίων καὶ ὅλης τῆς οὐσίας*. Cic. Orat. pro Cæcin. c. 20, *Procurator dicitur omnium rerum quasi pæne dominus; hoc est, alieni juris vicarius*. In c. 34, it is less appropriately applied to *Cyrenius*, the Roman *praefect* under Herod. See Grotius on Luke ii. 2.

15. αὐτοῦ τοῦ ὄντως Θεοῦ. Thirlby proposes to read *αὐτὸν τοῦ ὄντως ὄντος Θεοῦ*. Bishop Kaye seems to agree in the former part of the emendation. The latter part is very improbable.

17. μετὰ λόγου. *Fortasse μετὰ τὸν λόγον (post Logon), praesertim cum statim sequatur, μετὰ τὸν ἄτρεπτον κ. ἀ. ὁ. Θεοῦ. Sed nihil mutamus.* OTTO.

20. ἀνθρώπῳ σταυρωθέντι. See 1 Cor. i. 18, 23. The absurdity of paying divine worship to one who had been a crucified person, was a common allegation against the early Christians. Hence the sneer of Lucian in the tract *De Morte Peregr.* c. 11, *τὸν μέγαν ἐκεῖνον ἐτι σέβουσιν ἄνθρωπον, τὸν ἐν τῇ Παλαιστίνῃ ἀνασκολοπισθέντα*. Thus also Celsus, ap. Origen. vii. 53, *τὸν βίῳ μὲν ἐπιβόη-τοτάτῳ, θανάτῳ δὲ οἰκτίστῳ χρησάμενον, θεὸν τίθεσθε*. And Julian, ap. Cyril. vi. p. 194, D., *εἰς τοῦτο ἦλθον ὀλέθρου, ὥστε τοὺς αἰωνίους ἀφέντες θεοὺς ἐπὶ*

Before he explains the doctrine of Christ crucified, Justin describes the influence of the Gospel precepts upon the life and conduct of Christians, and cautions the Emperor and his sons against the efforts and artifices of dæmons to obstruct its success.

XIV. Προλέγομεν γὰρ ὑμῖν φυλάξασθαι, μὴ οἱ προδιαβεβλημένοι ὑφ' ἡμῶν δαίμονες ἐξαπατήσωσιν ὑμᾶς, καὶ ἀποτρέψωσι τοῦ ὅλως ἐντυχεῖν καὶ συνεῖναι τὰ λεγόμενα.—ἀγωνίζονται γὰρ ἔχειν ὑμᾶς δούλους καὶ ὑπηρέτας, καὶ ποτὲ μὲν δι' ὀνειρώτων ἐπιφανείας, ποτὲ δ' αὖ διὰ μαγικῶν στροφῶν χειροῦνται πάντας τοὺς οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως ὑπὲρ τῆς αὐτῶν σωτηρίας ἀγωνιζομένους.—ὄν τρόπον καὶ ἡμεῖς, μετὰ τὸ τῷ λόγῳ πεισθῆναι, ἐκείνων μὲν ἀπέστημεν, Θεῷ δὲ μόνῳ τῷ ἀγεννήτῳ διὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ ἐπόμεθα· οἱ πάλαι μὲν πορνείαις χαίροντες, νῦν δὲ σωφροσύνην μόνην ἀσπαζόμενοι· οἱ δὲ καὶ μαγικαῖς

τῶν Ἰουδαίων μεταβῆναι νεκρόν. See also Arnob. c. Gent. i. 36; Euseb. H. E. iv. 15; Vit. Constant. iii. 1; Minuc. F. Octav. c. 9; Lactant. Inst. Div. iv. 16; Chrysost. in Matt. Hom. 54; Cyril. Hier. Catech. c. 13. It will be observed that Justin now enters into a digression, returning to his subject in c. 22.

XIV. 3. *συνεῖναι*. Braunius, after Maranus and others, would read *συνιέναι*. Since, however, *ἐντυχεῖν* is in the aorist, why not *συνεῖναι* also? See Heindorf. ad Plat. Crat. p. 105; Dorvill. ad Charit. p. 485. Of these verbs the former is usually constructed with the dative, and the latter with the genitive; but both are frequently found with the accusative. As applied to books, *to meet with them*; and thence, as here, *to read*; it occurs with a *dative* in Plutarch.

8. *ἐκείνων μὲν ἀπέστημεν*. *We stand off from them*, i. e. the dæmons; having learnt, from the light of the Gospel, to detect their wiles, and resist their influence.

8. *ἀγεννήτῳ*. *Unbegotten*. An epithet which Justin frequently applies to God the Father; as in Apol. i. cc. 25, 49, 53; ii. cc. 12, 13; Dial. Tryph. cc. 108, 126; and elsewhere. Compare Theophil. ad Autol. i. 4; Iren. Hær. iv. 75; Pseudo-Clem. Hom. x. 10; Tertull. c. Marc. i. 3, v. 1; Minuc. F. Oct. c. 23. Waterland would read *ἀγέννητος* for *ἀγέννητος*, *uncreated* for *unbegotten*. See his *Works*, vol. III. p. 248, ed. Oxon.; Bp. Kaye's *Justin*, p. 56, n. 1. The import of the word, as implying an *eternal pre-existence*, appears from its use in contrast with the polytheistic notion of the *generation* of the heathen gods. Thus in the Cohort. ad Græc. c. 22, *εὐρήσομεν γὰρ αὐτὸν σαφῶς καὶ φανερώς τὸν μὲν ἀγέννητον αἰδίου εἶναι λέγοντα, τοὺς δὲ γεννητοὺς ἢ δημιουργητοὺς γινομένους καὶ ἀπολλυμένους*.

9. *οἱ πάλαι μὲν κ. τ. λ.* Respecting the moral influence of Christianity on the lives of its professors, the following energetic passage is quoted by Grabe from Lactant. Inst. Div. iii. 26: *Dei præcepta, quantum valeant in animis hominum, quotidiana experimenta demonstrant. Da mihi virum, qui sit iracundus, maledicus, effrænatus; paucissimis Dei verbis tam placidum quam ovem reddam. Da cupidum, avarum, tenacem; jam tibi cum liberalem dabo, et pecuniam suam plenius manibus largientem. Da timidum doloris ac mortis; jam cruces et ignes et Phalaridis taurum contemnet. Da libidinosum, adulterum, gansonem; jam sobrium, castum, continentem videbis. Da crudelem et sanguinis appetentem; jam in veram clementiam furor ille mutabitur. Da injustum, insipientem, peccatorem; continuo et æquus, et prudens, et innocens erit. Uno enim lavacro malitia omnis abolebitur. Pauca Dei præcepta sic totum hominem immutant, ut non cognoscas eundem esse.* Compare

τέχναις χρώμενοι, ἀγαθῶ καὶ ἀγεννήτῳ Θεῷ ἑαυτοὺς ἀνα-
 τεθεικότες· χρημάτων δὲ καὶ κτημάτων οἱ πόρους παντὸς
 μᾶλλον στέργοντες, νῦν καὶ ἃ ἔχομεν εἰς κοινὸν φέροντες,
 καὶ παντὶ δεομένῳ κοινωνοῦντες· οἱ μισάλληλοι δὲ καὶ ἀλλη-
 λοφόνου, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς οὐχ ὁμοφύλους διὰ τὰ ἔθνη καὶ ἐστίας 15
 κοινὰς μὴ ποιούμενοι, νῦν μετὰ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν τοῦ Χριστοῦ
 ὁμοδίαιτοι γινόμενοι, καὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐχθρῶν εὐχόμενοι, καὶ
 τοὺς ἀδίκως μισοῦντας πείθειν πειρώμενοι, ὅπως οἱ κατὰ τὰς
 τοῦ Χριστοῦ καλὰς ὑποθημοσύνας βιώσαντες εὐελπίδες ὡσι
 σὺν ἡμῖν τῶν αὐτῶν παρὰ τοῦ πάντων δεσπόζοντος Θεοῦ 20
 τυχεῖν. Ἴνα δὲ μὴ σοφίζεσθαι ὑμᾶς δόξωμεν, ὀλίγων τινῶν
 τῶν παρ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ Χριστοῦ διδαγμάτων ἐπιμνησθῆναι καλῶς

Euseb. Præp. Ev. i. 4, v. 1; De Laud. Constant. c. 17; Origen. c. Cels. ii. 79.
 See also c. 16, *infra*. Of course the inference from these effects of Christianity
 is its divine origin.

12. χρημάτων καὶ κτημάτων. *Money and estates.* Clem. Alex. *Quis dives salv.*
 c. 14. κτήματα γὰρ ἐστὶ κτητὰ ὄντα, καὶ χρήματα χρήσιμα ὄντα καὶ
 εἰς χρῆσιν ἀνθρώπων παρεσκευασμένα ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ. See Valckn. ad Herod.
 v. 23.

13. εἰς κοινὸν φέροντες κ. τ. λ. See Acts ii. 44, 45, iv. 32, 34. Of the bene-
 ficence of the early Christians, which was extended even to Pagans, there is the
 most unexceptionable testimony of the apostate Julian. In his Epistle to Ar-
 saces he writes, τρέφουσιν οἱ Γαλιλαῖοι πρὸς τοῖς ἑαυτῶν καὶ τοὺς ἡμετέρους.
 See Sozomen. H. E. v. 16.

14. οἱ μισ. δὲ καὶ ἀλληλοφόνου κ. τ. λ. So again, in c. 39, καὶ οἱ πάλαι
 ἀλληλοφόνου οὐ μόνου οὐ πολεμοῦμεν τοὺς ἐχθροὺς, ἀλλ' ἡδέως, ὁμολογοῦντες
 τὸν Χριστὸν, ἀποθνήσκομεν.

15. καὶ ἐστίας. Edd. Gr. Ben. Thal. Br. omit the copula, which is found in
 the MSS. It is, however, not only requisite, but emphatic; inasmuch as there is
 a marked distinction between ἐστίας κοινὰς and ὁμοδίαιτοι. The conjecture of
 H. Stephens, τραπέζας καὶ ἐστίας, is altogether useless; since καὶ, rendered *even*,
 gives precisely the same sense.

17. ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐχθρῶν εὐχ. This prominent Christian virtue, which stood out
 so nobly in contrast with the selfishness and malice of the Pagan world, is con-
 stantly adverted to by the early Fathers. Thus Tertull. ad Scap. c. 1, *Ita*
disciplina jubemur diligere inimicos quoque, et orare pro eis qui nos persequuntur,
ut hæc sit perfecta et propria bonitas nostra, non communis. Amicos enim diligere
omnium est; inimicos autem solorum Christianorum. Cyprian. ad Demetr. c. 25,
Odiis vestris benevolentiam reddimus; et pro tormentis ac suppliciis, quæ nobis
inferuntur, salutis itinera monstramus. Lactant. Inst. Div. v. 8, *Hoc nobis credimus*
expedire, ut vos diligamus, et in vos ipsos, qui odistis, omnia conferamus. Compare
 also Epist. ad Diognet. c. 5; Athenag. Legat. c. 11; Clem. Alex. Strom. iv.; Greg.
 Naz. Orat. ii.; Euseb. H. E. ii. 23; Chrysost. in 1 Cor. Hom. 33.

18. οἱ κατὰ τ. τ. χ. κ. ὕ. β. The Benedictine editor would expunge the article.

ἔχειν πρὸ τῆς ἀποδείξεως ἠγησάμεθα· καὶ ὑμέτερον ἔστω, ὡς δυνατῶν βασιλέων, ἐξετάσαι εἰ ἀληθῶς ταῦτα δεδιδάγμεθα
25 καὶ διδάσκομεν. Βραχεῖς δὲ καὶ σύντομοι παρ' αὐτοῦ λόγοι γεγόνασιν· οὐ γὰρ σοφιστῆς ὑπήρχεν, ἀλλὰ δύναμις Θεοῦ ὁ λόγος αὐτοῦ ἦν.

Gospel pre-
cepts which
enforce
chastity;

XV. Περὶ μὲν οὖν σωφροσύνης τοσοῦτον εἶπεν· Ὅς ἂν ἐμβλέψῃ γυναικὶ πρὸς τὸ ἐπιθυμῆσαι αὐτῆς, ἤδη ἐμοίχευσε τῇ καρδίᾳ παρὰ τῷ Θεῷ. Καὶ, Εἰ ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς σου ὁ δεξιὸς σκανδαλίζει σε, ἔκκοψον αὐτόν· συμφέρει γάρ σοι μονόφ-
5 θαλμον εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν, ἢ μετὰ τῶν δύο πεμφθῆναι εἰς τὸ αἰώνιον πῦρ. Καὶ, Ὅς γαμεῖ ἀπολελυμένην ἀφ' ἑτέρου ἀνδρὸς, μοιχᾶται. Καὶ, Εἰσὶ τινες, οἵτινες εὐνουχίσθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, εἰσὶ δὲ οὐ ἐγεννήθησαν εὐνούχοι, εἰσὶ δὲ οὐ εὐνούχισαν ἑαυτοὺς διὰ
10 τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν· πλὴν οὐ πάντες τοῦτο χωροῦσιν. Ὡσπερ καὶ οἱ νόμῳ ἀνθρωπίνῳ διγαμίας ποιούμε-

23. πρὸ τῆς ἀποδείξεως. *Before the explanation, which was promised at the end of c. 13.*

24. ὡς δυνατῶν βασιλέων. *Subaud. ὄντων.* H. Stephens would read ὡς δὴ συνετῶν β. The conjecture is ingenious and plausible. At the same time *sovereign power* involves the duty of such inquiries as may prevent its abuse, and secure the innocent from suffering by its unguarded exercise.

26. οὐ γὰρ σοφιστῆς κ. τ. λ. There may be an allusion to *Matth. vii. 29.* The expression δύναμις Θεοῦ also may probably be borrowed from *1 Cor. i. 24.* Compare *Rom. i. 16.*

XV. 1. ὅς ἂν ἐμβλέψῃ κ. τ. λ. From *Matt. v. 28.* It is to be observed that, in Justin's citations from the Scriptures, and more particularly from the New Testament, there are discrepancies, chiefly verbal, which plainly indicate that he quoted from memory. At the same time, there is no difference in the statement of the facts; and the verbal coincidences are frequently so exact, that it is almost impossible to conceive them taken from any other Gospels than our own. On this interesting question, however, see *Bp. Kaye's Justin*, chap. viii. pp. 132, sqq. With regard to the citations themselves, the student will of course, if requisite, consult the Commentators.

3. εἰ ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς κ. τ. λ. Compare *Matt. v. 29, xviii. 9; Mark ix. 47.* Justin, quoting *memoriter*, has not only confused the three passages together, but interchanged the verbs ἔκκοψον and ἔξελε. St. Matthew more appropriately applies the former to the *hand of violence*, and the latter to the *eye of concupiscence.*

6. ὅς γαμεῖ κ. τ. λ. Compare *Matt. v. 32; Luke xvi. 18.*

7. εἰσὶ τινες κ. τ. λ. See *Matt. xix. 12.* By an error of the press, ed. Steph. has εὐνούχησαν.

11. ὥσπερ. It has been proposed to read ὥστε, but rather understand οὕτω before καὶ in the last clause.

11. διγαμίας. Theologians have attached three meanings to the word διγαμία,

νοι, ἀμαρτωλοὶ παρὰ τῷ ἡμετέρῳ διδασκάλῳ εἰσὶ, καὶ οἱ προσβλέποντες γυναικὶ πρὸς τὸ ἐπιθυμῆσαι αὐτῆς. Οὐ γὰρ μόνον ὁ μοιχεύων ἔργῳ ἐκβέβληται παρ' αὐτῷ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ μοιχεύσαι βουλόμενος· ὡς οὐ τῶν ἔργων φανέρων μόνον 15 τῷ Θεῷ, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἐνθυμημάτων. Καὶ πολλοὶ τινες καὶ πολλαὶ ἐξηκοντοῦται καὶ ἐβδομηκοντοῦται, οἱ ἐκ παίδων ἐμαθητεύθησαν τῷ Χριστῷ, ἄφθοροι διαμένουσι· καὶ εὐχομαι

namely, *bigamia simultanea*, *bigamia successiva*, and *post divortium bigamia*. A question has arisen respecting which of the two last Justin here reprobates; but, though it will not be denied that of *second marriages*, which Athenagoras in a passage somewhat similar (Legat. c. 29) calls *εὐπρεπῆ μοιχείαν*, he disapproved altogether, yet he would scarcely have denounced those who contracted them, after the first union had been dissolved by death, as *sinner against the law of Christ*. See Rom. vii. 2, 3. It is clear, therefore, that he is speaking of the practice, which was sanctioned by human laws, of putting away a wife and marrying another.

13. οὐ γὰρ μόνον κ. τ. λ. This sentiment is borrowed by Irenæus (Hær. II. 32, 1), *Apud quem non solum qui mæchatur expellitur, sed et qui mæchari vult*.

15. φανερώων. Subaud. ὄντων. To the same effect, Theoph. ad Autol. III. 13, οὐ μόνον διδάσκει ἡμᾶς ὁ ἅγιος λόγος τὸ μὴ ἀμαρτάνειν ἔργῳ, ἀλλὰ καὶ μεχρὶς ἐννοίας. Iren. Hær. I. 1, *Nos propter timorem Dei etiam cogitatione peccare cavemus*.

17. οἱ ἐκ παίδων ἐμαθ. τῷ Χ. Although it does not necessarily follow that *baptism* is included in the word *μαθητεύεσθαι*, still it may be very reasonably inferred that some at least of these infant disciples of Christ were also baptised in their *infancy*. Nowhere indeed does Justin positively assert that infant-baptism was practised in his time; nor, on the other hand, is this the only passage in his writings from which the fact may be presumed. In Dial. Tryph. c. 43, comparing *Christian baptism* with the Jewish rite of *circumcision*, he regards the former as *πᾶσιν ἐφετὸν ὁμοίως λαμβάνειν*. Now it is plainly a begging of the question, to say that children are not included in the comprehensive word *πᾶσιν*.

18. καὶ εὐχομαι κατὰ πᾶν κ. τ. λ. *And I boast that I could display such among every race of men*. So Athenag. Legat. c. 33, *εὔροις πολλοὺς τῶν παρ' ἡμῖν, καὶ ἀνδρας καὶ γυναῖκας, καταγηράσκοντας ἀγάμους*. Tertull. Apol. c. 9, *Quidam multo securiores totam vim hujus erroris depellunt, senes, pueri*. See also Minuc. F. Octav. c. 31; Origen. c. Cels. I. 25. Without investigating the causes which may have combined to impress the minds of the early Christians with those notions of the superior sanctity of a single life, which at length became a principal source of profligacy and demoralization, it is an undeniable fact that such notions were most extensively prevalent, and that Justin himself held the state of *celibacy* in very high estimation. Thus he relates the story of the young man of Alexandria (c. 29) without any remark of disapprobation; and in the Treatise de Resurrectione (I. 3), if it be genuine, he even applies the epithet *ἀνομον* to marriage. Still it is clear that he so speaks merely in reference to an undue indulgence in sexual intercourse; for he elsewhere fully admits that marriages were necessarily contracted by Christians for the procreation of children, but apart from any impure desire, and without uniting themselves to more than a single wife.

κατὰ πᾶν γένος ἀνθρώπων τοιούτους δεῖξαι. Τί γὰρ καὶ
 20 λέγομεν τὸ ἀναρίθμητον πλήθος τῶν ἐξ ἀκολασίας μετα-
 βαλόντων καὶ ταῦτα μαθόντων; Οὐ γὰρ τοὺς δικαίους, οὐδὲ
 τοὺς σώφρονας εἰς μετάνοιαν ἐκάλεσεν ὁ Χριστὸς, ἀλλὰ
 τοὺς ἀσεβεῖς, καὶ ἀκολάστους, καὶ ἀδίκους. Εἶπε δὲ οὕτως·
 Οὐκ ἦλθον καλέσαι δικαίους, ἀλλὰ ἁμαρτωλοὺς εἰς μετά-
 25 νοιαν. Θέλει γὰρ ὁ πατὴρ ὁ οὐράνιος τὴν μετάνοιαν τοῦ
 ἁμαρτωλοῦ, ἢ τὴν κόλασιν αὐτοῦ. Περὶ δὲ τοῦ στέργειν
the love of
all men, even
of enemies; ἅπαντας, ταῦτα ἐδίδαξεν· Εἰ ἀγαπᾶτε τοὺς ἀγαπῶντας ὑμᾶς,
 τί καινὸν ποιεῖτε; καὶ γὰρ οἱ πόρνοι τοῦτο ποιοῦσιν. Ἐγὼ
 δὲ ὑμῖν λέγω· εὐχέσθε ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐχθρῶν ὑμῶν, καὶ ἀγαπᾶτε
 τοὺς μισοῦντας ὑμᾶς, καὶ εὐλογεῖτε τοὺς καταρωμένους
and universal
benevolence
without ostentation and
hypocrisy. ὑμῖν, καὶ εὐχέσθε ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐπηραζόντων ὑμᾶς. Εἰς δὲ
 τὸ κοινωνεῖν τοῖς δεομένοις, καὶ μηδὲν πρὸς δόξαν ποιεῖν,
 ταῦτα ἔφη· Παντὶ τῷ αἰτοῦντι δίδοτε, καὶ τὸν βουλόμενον
 δανείσασθαι μὴ ἀποστραφῆτε· εἰ γὰρ δανείζετε παρ' ὧν
 35 ἐλπίζετε λαβεῖν, τί καινὸν ποιεῖτε; τοῦτο καὶ οἱ τελῶναι
 ποιοῦσιν. Ὑμεῖς δὲ μὴ θησαυρίζετε ἑαυτοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς,
 ὅπου σῆς καὶ βρῶσις ἀφανίζει, καὶ λησταὶ διορύσσουσι·
 θησαυρίζετε δὲ ἑαυτοῖς ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, ὅπου οὔτε σῆς

See Dial. Tryph. c. 110. For different shades of opinion on the merits of celibacy, see Herm. Past. i. 2, 3, iii. 9, 11; Ignat. Epist. ad Polycarp. c. 5; Clem. Alex. Strom. vi. 12, 100.

24. οὐκ ἦλθον κ. τ. λ. See Matt. ix. 13; Mark ii. 17; Luke v. 32.

25. θέλει γὰρ ὁ πατὴρ κ. τ. λ. Compare Ezek. xviii. 32, xxxiii. 11. In the construction, *μᾶλλον* is omitted, as frequently after the verbs *βούλομαι* and *θέλω*. See my note on Hom. II. A. 117; Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 455, Obs. 8.

27. εἰ ἀγαπᾶτε κ. τ. λ. From Matt. v. 46; Luke vi. 32. The former Evangelist has *τελῶναι*, the latter *ἁμαρτωλοί*. Hence *Thirlby* suggests *πονηροὶ* for *πόρνοι*. Instead of *τοῦτο*, the same critic would prefer *τὸ αὐτὸ*, as in Luke vi. 33. It may be observed, however, that the loose manner in which Justin quotes the New Testament, is a bar against almost any conjectural emendation, however plausible.

28. ἐγὼ δὲ ὑμῖν λέγω κ. τ. λ. From Matt. v. 44; Luke vi. 28.

33. παντὶ τῷ αἰτοῦντι κ. τ. λ. From Matt. v. 42; Luke vi. 30.

34. εἰ γὰρ δανείζετε κ. τ. λ. From Luke vi. 34.

36. ὑμεῖς δὲ μὴ θησαυρίζετε κ. τ. λ. From Matt. vi. 19, 20. The repetition of the last clause of this citation almost immediately is certainly suspicious, and *Thirlby* would remove it to the last quotation but one at the end of the chapter, where, at least, it would be more applicable. It would perhaps be better omitted altogether. Both the MSS., however, possess it, and in the same position which it holds in the text.

οὔτε βρώσις ἀφανίζει. Τί γὰρ ὠφελεῖται ἄνθρωπος, ἂν 40
 τὸν κόσμον ὅλον κερδήσῃ, τὴν δὲ ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ ἀπολέσῃ;
 ἢ τί δώσει αὐτῆς ἀντάλλαγμα; θησαυρίζετε οὖν ἐν τοῖς
 οὐρανοῖς, ὅπου οὔτε σῆς οὔτε βρώσις ἀφανίζει. Καὶ, Γίνεσθε
 δὲ χρηστοὶ καὶ οἰκτίρμονες, ὡς καὶ ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν χρηστός
 ἐστὶ καὶ οἰκτίρμων, καὶ τὸν ἥλιον αὐτοῦ ἀνατέλλει ἐπὶ 45
 ἁμαρτωλοὺς καὶ δικαίους καὶ πονηροὺς. Μὴ μεριμνᾶτε δὲ τί
 φάγητε, ἢ τί ἐνδύσησθε· οὐχ ὑμεῖς τῶν πετεινῶν καὶ τῶν
 θηρίων διαφέρετε; καὶ ὁ Θεὸς τρέφει αὐτά. Μὴ οὖν με-
 रिμνήσητε τί φάγητε, ἢ τί ἐνδύσησθε· οἶδε γὰρ ὁ πατὴρ
 ὑμῶν ὁ οὐράνιος ὅτι τούτων χρεῖαν ἔχετε. Ζητεῖτε δὲ τὴν 50
 βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν, καὶ ταῦτα πάντα προστεθήσεται
 ὑμῖν. Ὅπου γὰρ ὁ θησαυρὸς ἐστίν, ἐκεῖ καὶ ὁ νοῦς τοῦ
 ἀνθρώπου. Καὶ, Μὴ ποιῆτε ταῦτα πρὸς τὸ θεαθῆναι ὑπὸ
 τῶν ἀνθρώπων· εἰ δὲ μή γε, μισθὸν οὐκ ἔχετε παρὰ τοῦ
 πατρὸς ὑμῶν τοῦ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς.

55

XVI. Περὶ δὲ τοῦ ἀνεξικάκου εἶναι, καὶ ὑπηρετικούς
 πᾶσι, καὶ ἀοργήτους, ἃ ἔφη, ταῦτά ἐστι· Τῷ τύπτοντί σου
 τὴν σιαγόνα, πάρεχε καὶ τὴν ἄλλην· καὶ τὸν αἶροντά σου
 τὸν χιτῶνα, ἢ τὸ ἱμάτιον, μὴ κωλύσης. Ὅς δ' ἂν ὀργισθῇ,
 ἔνοχός ἐστιν εἰς τὸ πῦρ. Παντὶ δὲ ἀγγαρεύοντί σοι μίλιον, 5
 ἀκολούθησον δύο. Λαμψάτω δὲ ὑμῶν τὰ καλὰ ἔργα ἔμ-
 προσθεν τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ἵνα βλέποντες θαυμάζωσι τὸν

Precepts
 inculcating
 the patient
 endurance
 of evil, with
 their results.

40. τί γὰρ ὠφελεῖται κ. τ. λ. From Matt. xvi. 26; Luke ix. 25.

43. γίνεσθε δὲ χρηστοὶ κ. τ. λ. From Matt. v. 45; Luke vi. 35, 36. For ἁμαρτωλοὺς Davies would read ἀνθρώπους, and Thirlby suggests ἐπὶ ἁμαρτωλοὺς καὶ ἀγαθοὺς, καὶ βρέχει ἐπὶ δ. καὶ π. Braunius supposes that the single word ὀσίους may perhaps have been omitted. The text is thus quoted in Dial. Tryph. c. 96, Θεὸν χρηστὸν καὶ οἰκτίρμονα ὀρώμεν, τὸν ἥλιον αὐτοῦ ἀνατέλλοντα ἐπὶ ἀχαρίστους καὶ δικαίους, καὶ βρέχοντα ἐπὶ ὀσίους καὶ πονηροὺς.

46. μὴ μεριμνᾶτε κ. τ. λ. From Matt. vi. 25, 26, 31-33; Luke xii. 22, 24, 29, 31.

52. ὅπου γὰρ ὁ θησαυρὸς κ. τ. λ. From Matt. vi. 21; Luke xii. 34.

53. μὴ ποιῆτε ταῦτα κ. τ. λ. From Matt. vi. 1.

XVI. 2. τῷ τύπτοντι κ. τ. λ. From Luke vi. 29. Compare Matt. v. 39, 40. In the last clause the Benedictine editor would read αἶρ. σου τὸ ἱμάτιον, καὶ τὸν χ. μὴ κ. And Thirlby, αἶρ. σου τὸν χιτῶνα, καὶ τὸ ἱμ. μ. κ.

4. ὅς δ' ἂν ὀργισθῇ κ. τ. λ. Compare Matt. v. 22.

5. παντὶ δὲ ἀγγαρεύοντι κ. τ. λ. From Matt. v. 41. For σοι, Thirlby proposes σε.

6. λαμψάτω δὲ κ. τ. λ. From Matt. v. 16.

πατέρα ὑμῶν τὸν ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς. Οὐ γὰρ ἀνταίρειν δεῖ·
οὐδὲ μιμητὰς εἶναι τῶν φαύλων βεβούληται ἡμᾶς, ἀλλὰ,
10 διὰ τῆς ὑπομονῆς καὶ πραότητος, ἐξ αἰσχύνης καὶ ἐπιθυμίας
τῶν κακῶν ἄγειν πάντας προετρέψατο. Ὁ γὰρ καὶ ἐπὶ
πολλῶν τῶν παρ' ὑμῖν γεγενημένων ἀποδείξει ἔχομεν, ἐκ
βιαιῶν καὶ τυράννων μετέβαλον ἠττηθέντες, ἢ γειτόνων
καρτερίαν βίου παρακολουθήσαντες, ἢ συνοδοιπόρων πλεο-
15 νεκτουμένων ὑπομονὴν ξένην κατανοήσαντες, ἢ συμπραγμα-
Against
oaths:
and de-
nouncing
an outward
profession of
Christianity,
without
inward
holiness.
τευομένων πειρασθέντες. Περὶ δὲ τοῦ μὴ ὀμνύναι ὄλως,
τάληθῆ δὲ λέγειν αἰεὶ, οὕτως παρεκελεύσατο· Μὴ ὀμόσητε
ὄλως· ἔστω δὲ ὑμῶν τὸ ναὶ, ναὶ· καὶ τὸ οὐ, οὐ· τὸ δὲ
περισσὸν τούτων ἐκ τοῦ πονηροῦ. Ὡς δὲ καὶ τὸν Θεὸν
μόνον δεῖ προσκυνεῖν, οὕτως ἔπεισεν εἰπὼν· Μεγίστη ἐντολὴ
ἔστι, κύριον τὸν Θεὸν σου προσκυνήσεις, καὶ αὐτῷ μόνῳ
λατρεύσεις ἐξ ὅλης τῆς καρδίας σου, καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς
ἰσχύος σου, κύριον τὸν Θεὸν τὸν ποιήσαντά σε. Καὶ προσ-
ελθόντος αὐτῷ τινος, καὶ εἰπόντος, Διδάσκαλε ἀγαθὲ,
25 ἀπεκρίνατο λέγων· Οὐδεὶς ἀγαθὸς, εἰ μὴ ὁ μόνος ὁ Θεὸς ὁ

8. οὐ γὰρ ἀνταίρειν δεῖ. In all probability there is a reference to Matt. v. 39; and the admonition, in connexion with the following clause, will find its best comment in 1 Pet. iii. 9—16. Compare also Rom. xii. 17; 1 Thess. v. 15.

12. παρ' ὑμῖν γεγενημένων. Vulgo παρ' ἡμῖν. If this were correct, it has been very generally admitted that γεγενημένων must be adopted instead of the genitive plural; but the interchange of pronouns, which are frequently confused in the MSS., is at once the easiest and the best emendation. It was proposed by the Benedictine editor, who would also read ὁ γε καὶ in the commencement of the sentence, followed by οὐ ἐκ βιαιῶν κ. τ. λ. in the subsequent clause. Since, however, the reading of the copies, though somewhat abrupt, is sufficiently intelligible, it is not necessary to venture any change. Of a confusion between the pronouns ἡμεῖς and ὑμεῖς, an instance has already occurred in c. 12. See also Cohort. ad Gr. cc. 2, 9, 14, 36, 88.

13. ἢ γ. καρτερίαν βίου π. It was from observing the constancy of the Christians under persecution, that Justin himself was led to investigate the claims of their religion, and eventually to embrace it. See *Introd. Obs.* p. 3.

15. συμπραγμ. πειρασθέντες. *Having made trial of the honesty of those with whom they transacted business.*

17. μὴ ὀμόσητε ὄλως· κ. τ. λ. From Matt. v. 34, 37. Compare James v. 12. It has been said that Justin, by a literal interpretation of our Lord's precept, has maintained the absolute illegality of an oath among Christians. The fact is, that he has merely cited the precept itself, without any comment or observation whatever.

20. μεγίστη ἐντολὴ κ. τ. λ. From Matt. iv. 10; xxii. 37, 38; Luke x. 27.

24. προσελθόντος αὐτῷ κ. τ. λ. See Matt. xix. 16, 17; Mark x. 17, 18; Luke xviii. 18, 19.

ποιήσας τὰ πάντα. Οὐ δ' ἂν μὴ εὐρίσκωνται βιοῦντες ὡς ἐδίδαξε, γνωρίζεσθωσαν μὴ ὄντες Χριστιανοὶ, κἂν λέγωσιν διὰ γλώττης τὰ τοῦ Χριστοῦ διδάγματα· οὐ γὰρ τοὺς μόνον λέγοντας, ἀλλὰ τοὺς καὶ τὰ ἔργα πράττοντας, σωθήσεσθαι ἔφη. Εἶπε γὰρ οὕτως· Οὐχὶ πᾶς ὁ λέγων μοι, κύριε, 30 κύριε, εἰσελεύσεται εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν, ἀλλ' ὁ ποιῶν τὸ θέλημα τοῦ πατρὸς μου τοῦ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς. "Ὅς γὰρ ἀκούει μου, καὶ ποιεῖ ἃ λέγω, ἀκούει τοῦ ἀποστείλαντός με. Πολλοὶ δὲ ἐροῦσί μοι, Κύριε, κύριε, οὐ τῷ σῶ ὀνόματι ἐφάγομεν καὶ ἐπίομεν, καὶ δυνάμεις ἐποιήσαμεν; καὶ τότε 35 ἐρῶ αὐτοῖς, Ἀποχωρεῖτε ἀπ' ἐμοῦ, ἐργάται τῆς ἀνομίας. Τότε κλαυθμὸς ἔσται καὶ βρυγμὸς τῶν ὀδόντων, ὅταν οἱ μὲν δίκαιοι λάμψωσιν ὡς ὁ ἥλιος, οἱ δὲ ἄδικοι πέμπωνται εἰς τὸ αἰώνιον πῦρ. Πολλοὶ γὰρ ἤξουσιν ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματί μου, ἔξωθεν μὲν ἐνδεδυμένοι δέρματα προβάτων, ἔσωθεν δὲ ὄντες 40 λύκοι ἄρπαγες. Ἐκ τῶν ἔργων αὐτῶν ἐπιγνώσεσθε αὐτούς. Πᾶν δὲ δένδρον, μὴ ποιῶν καρπὸν καλὸν, ἐκκόπτεται καὶ εἰς πῦρ βάλλεται. Κολάζεσθαι δὲ τοὺς οὐκ ἀκολούθως τοῖς διδάγμασιν αὐτοῦ βιοῦντας, λεγομένους δὲ μόνον Χριστιανούς, καὶ ὑφ' ὑμῶν ἀξιούμεν.

45

XVII. Φόρους δὲ καὶ εἰσφορὰς τοῖς ὑφ' ὑμῶν τεταγμένοις πανταχοῦ πρὸ πάντων πειρώμεθα φέρειν, ὡς ἐδιδάχθημεν

Christians also scrupulously obey their Lord's injunction to pay tribute; and, though they do not worship, they pray for their rulers. If then, being loyal subjects, they are unjustly persecuted, Justin hints, rather than directly asserts, that eternal punishment awaits their enemies, each according to the abuse of their respective endowments, in a future state.

30. οὐχὶ πᾶς κ. τ. λ. From Matt. vii. 21.

32. ὅς γὰρ ἀκούει κ. τ. λ. Compare Matt. vii. 24; x. 40; Luke ix. 48.

34. πολλοὶ δὲ ἐροῦσι κ. τ. λ. Compare Matt. vii. 22, 23; Luke xiii. 26, 27.

With reference to the latter text, *Ashton* would read οὐκ ἐνώπιόν σου ἐφάγ. καὶ ἐπίομεν, καὶ τῷ σῶ ὀν. δυν. ἐποιήσαμεν;

36. τότε κλαυθμὸς κ. τ. λ. From Matt. xiii. 42, 43. *Davies* proposes to read πῆμψωνται. But see note on c. ii. l. 21.

39. πολλοὶ γὰρ ἤξουσιν κ. τ. λ. From Matt. vii. 15, 16, 19. *Thirlby* suspects that the citation originally included the clause of v. 17, πᾶν δένδρον ἀγαθὸν καρπὸς καλὸς ποιεῖ, which has been accidentally removed in copying. The former part of it, with similar variations from the original, is also adduced in the *Dial. Tryph.* c. 35.

43. κολάζεσθαι δὲ κ. τ. λ. Compare c. 3.

XVII. 1. φόρους καὶ εἰσφορὰς. *Taxes, ordinary and extraordinary.* See *Wolf's Prolegom. ad Demosth. Orat. c. Leptin.* (ed. Schaefer. tom. iii. p. 30). That the Christians freely acknowledged the Emperor for their earthly sovereign by the payment of taxes and a ready allegiance, is asserted in similar terms by *Tatian*, in his *Orat. c. Græc. c. 4, προστάττει φόρους τελεῖν ὁ βασιλεύς; ἔτοιμος παρέχειν δουλεύειν ὁ δεσπότης καὶ ὑπηρετεῖν; τὴν δουλείαν γινώσκων· τὸν μὲν γὰρ ἄνθρωπον ἀνθρωπίνως τιμητέον, φοβητέον δὲ μόνον τὸν Θεόν.* And so

παρ' αὐτοῦ. Κατ' ἐκείνο γὰρ τοῦ καιροῦ προσελθόντες τινὲς ἡρώτων αὐτὸν, εἰ δεῖ Καίσαρι φόρους τελεῖν· καὶ ἀπεκρίνατο, 5 Εἴπατέ μοι, τίνος εἰκόνα τὸ νόμισμα ἔχει; οὐ δὲ ἔφασαν, Καίσαρος· καὶ πάλιν ἀνταπεκρίνατο αὐτοῖς, Ἀπόδοτε οὖν τὰ Καίσαρος τῷ Καίσαρι, καὶ τὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ τῷ Θεῷ. Ὅθεν Θεὸν μὲν μόνον προσκυνοῦμεν· ὑμῖν δὲ πρὸς τὰ ἄλλα χαίροντες ὑπηρετοῦμεν, βασιλεῖς καὶ ἄρχοντας ἀνθρώπων 10 ὁμολογοῦντες, καὶ εὐχόμενοι μετὰ τῆς βασιλικῆς δυνάμεως καὶ σώφρονα τὸν λογισμὸν ἔχοντας ὑμᾶς εὐρεθῆναι. Εἰ δὲ καὶ ἡμῶν εὐχομένων καὶ πάντα εἰς φανερόν τιθέντων ἀφροντιστήσετε, οὐδὲν ἡμεῖς βλαβησόμεθα, πιστεύοντες, μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ πεπεισμένοι, κατ' ἀξίαν τῶν πράξεων ἕκαστον τίσειν διὰ 15 πυρὸς αἰωνίου δίκας, καὶ πρὸς ἀναλογίαν ὧν ἔλαβε δυνάμεων παρὰ Θεοῦ τὸν λόγον ἀπαιτηθήσασθαι, ὡς ὁ Χριστὸς ἐμήνυσεν, εἰπὼν, Ὡς πλέον ἔδωκεν ὁ Θεὸς, πλέον καὶ ἀπαιτηθήσεται παρ' αὐτοῦ.

And that the soul, when separated from the body, does exist in a future state, is consistent with the superstitions of Pagans themselves, and with the opinions of the philosophers.

XVIII. Ἀποβλέψατε γὰρ πρὸς τὸ τέλος ἑκάστου τῶν γενομένων βασιλέων, ὅτι τὸν κοινὸν πᾶσι θάνατον ἀπέθανον· ὅπερ εἰ εἰς ἀναισθησίαν ἔχώρει, ἔρμαιον ἂν ἦν τοῖς ἀδίκους

Tertull. Apol. c. 42, *Vestigalia gratias Christianis agent, ex fide dependentibus debitum, qua alieno fraudando abstinemus.*

3. κατ' ἐκείνο κ. τ. λ. See Matt. xxii. 17, sqq.; Mark xii. 14, sqq.; Luke xx. 22, sqq.

7. ὅθεν Θεὸν μὲν κ. τ. λ. Tertull. Apol. c. 30, *Nos pro salute imperatorum Deum invocamus æternum, Deum verum, Deum vivum, quem et ipsi imperatores propitium sibi præter cæteros malunt. Sciunt quis illis dederit imperium; sciunt, quæ homines, quis et animam; sentiunt eum Deum esse solum, in cujus solius potestate sunt, a quo sunt secundi, post quem primi, ante omnes et super omnes Deos.* And again, in c. 34, *Esto religiosus in Deum, qui vis illum propitium Imperatori. Desine alium Deum colere vel credere, atque ita et hunc deum dicere, cui deo opus est. Si non de mendaciis erubescit adulatio ejusmodi, hominem deum appellans, timeat saltem de infausto.* Compare also Athenag. Legat. c. 37; Theoph. ad Autol. i. 11, iii. 14; Arnob. c. Gent. iv. *fn.*; Tertull. ad Scap. c. 2; Euseb. Hist. Eccl. vii. 11, viii. 17, x. 8; Vit. Constant. i. 15, 17.

12. ἀφροντιστήσετε. H. Steph. supposes that Justin added, or intended to add, καὶ ἀναιρήσετε. Surely there is no very apparent reason for such addition.

17. ὃ πλέον κ. τ. λ. From Luke xii. 48.

XVIII. 2. κοινὸν πᾶσι θάνατον ἀπ. Num. xvi. 29, lxx. εἰ κατὰ θάνατον πάντων ἀνθρώπων ἀποθανοῦνται οὗτοι.

3. ὅπερ. *Scilicet*, τὸ τὸν κοινὸν ἀποθανεῖν θάνατον. There is no necessity for ὅπερ, the conjecture of H. Steph. Indeed the received text is preferable. With respect to the sentiment expressed, Justin seems to have had his eyes upon his favourite Plato's Phædon (vol. i. p. 243, ed. Bip.), εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἦν ὁ θάνατος

πᾶσιν. Ἄλλ' ἐπεὶ καὶ αἴσθησις πᾶσι γενομένοις μένει, καὶ κόλασις αἰώνια ἀπόκειται, μὴ ἀμελήσητε πεισθῆναί τε καὶ 5 πιστεῦσαι, ὅτι ἀληθὴ ταῦτά ἐστι. Νεκρομαντεῖαι μὲν γὰρ, καὶ αἱ ἀδιαφθόρων παιδῶν ἐποπτεύσεις, καὶ ψυχῶν ἀνθρωπίνων

τοῦ πάντος ἀπαλλαγῆ, ἔρμαιον ἀν ἦν τοῖς κακοῖς ἀποθανοῦσι, τοῦ τε σώματος ἅμα ἀπηλλάχθαι καὶ τῆς αὐτῶν κακίας μετὰ τῆς ψυχῆς. See also Dial. Tryph. c. 5.

4. πᾶσι γενομένοις. *To all who have ever lived.* So in c. 4, οἱ γενομένοι ποιηταί. H. Steph. proposes to read ἀπογενομένοις, *to the dead.* He would also for ἐπεὶ, in the opening of the clause, substitute some substantive in connexion with αἴσθησις, and form the apodosis either by means of καὶ μὴ ἀμελήσητε, or μὴ ἀμελήσητε δέ. Both conjectures are equally trifling. It is manifest that καί, repeated before the two substantives αἴσθησις and κόλασις, is analogous to the Latin *et—et.*

5. ἀπόκειται. *Scil. τοῖς ἀδίκοις.*

6. νεκρομαντεῖαι μὲν γὰρ, κ. τ. λ. So the MSS. The causal particle γὰρ is improperly omitted in edd. Bened. and Br. Under the general term νεκρομαντεῖαι Justin includes the various *necromantic* ceremonies practised by the antients, of which he immediately subjoins two specific instances. The first of these was the slaughter of immaculate children of either sex, in order to inspect their entrails for the purpose of divination, and in the persuasion that the souls of the victims, as they passed from their bodies, communicated the knowledge of futurity demanded of them. These horrid rites were perpetrated in various places during the reign of Julian, as related in Socrat. H. E. III. 13, *τηνικαῦτα καὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες τῶν χριστιανίζόντων κατέτρεχον, σύρροιά τε τῶν φιλοσοφεῖν λεγόντων ἐγένετο, καὶ τελετάς τινας συνίστασαν, ὡς καὶ σπλαγχνοσκοπούμενοι παῖδας καταθύειν ἀφθόρους ἄρβενας καὶ θηλείας, καὶ τῶν σαρκῶν ἀπογεύεσθαι.* There is also in Eusebius (H. E. VII. 10) a fragment of *Dionysius*, Bishop of Alexandria, which relates that, during the ninth persecution, the Emperor Valerian was instructed by the chief of the Egyptian magi in many impure and execrable rites; and among the rest, *παῖδας ἀθλίους ἀποσφάττειν, καὶ τέκνα δυστήνων πατέρων καταθύειν, καὶ σπλάγχνα νεογενῆ διαιρεῖν.* Eusebius himself also (H. E. VIII. 14) mentions it as the *crowning point* (*κορωνὴς*) of the iniquities of the tyrant Maxentius, that he had recourse to sorcery: *μαγικαῖς ἐπινοίαις τοτὲ μὲν γυναῖκας ἐγκύμονας ἀνασχίζων, τοτὲ δὲ νεογνῶν σπλάγχνα βρεφῶν διερευνώμενος.* The same practice is also alleged against *Simon Magus*, who, in the *Recognitions* wrongly attributed to Clement (II. 13), makes the following declaration: *Pueri incorrupti et violenter necati animam adjuramentis ineffabilibus evocatam adsistere mihi feci; et per ipsam fit omne quod jubeo Statim et præscientiam habet anima, propter quod evocatur ad necromantiam.* The other mode of necromantic divination instanced by Justin was the *evocation of departed souls*; of which ψυχῶν ἀνθρωπίνων κλήσεις he has himself given as an example, in the Dial. Tryph. (c. 105), the raising of the spirit of Samuel by the Witch of Endor (1 Sam. xxviii. 7); and thence deduced, as in this place, a proof of the immortality of the soul. Thus also Lactant. Inst. Div. VII. 13, *Non auderent profecto Democritus, Epicurus, et Dicaearchus de interitu animarum mago aliquo præsentem disserere, qui sciret certis carminibus cieri ab inferis animas, et adesse, et præbere se humanis oculis videndas, et loqui, et futura*

κλήσεις, καὶ οἱ λεγόμενοι παρὰ τοῖς μάγοις ὄνειροπομποὶ
καὶ πάρεδροι, καὶ τὰ γινόμενα ὑπὸ τῶν ταῦτα εἰδόντων πει-
10 σάτωσαν ὑμᾶς, ὅτι καὶ μετὰ θάνατον ἐν αἰσθήσει εἰσὶν αἱ
ψυχαί· καὶ οἱ ψυχαῖς ἀποθανόντων λαμβανόμενοι καὶ
ρίπτουμένοι ἄνθρωποι, οὓς δαιμονιολήπτους καὶ μαινομένους
καλοῦσι πάντες, καὶ τὰ παρ' ὑμῖν λεγόμενα μαντεῖα Ἀμφι-
λόχου καὶ Δωδώνης καὶ Πυθούς, καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα τοιαῦτά
15 ἔστι, καὶ τὰ τῶν συγγραφέων διδάγματα, Ἐμπεδοκλέους

prædicere. These, and the other operations of magic which Justin has here enumerated, are also specified by Tertullian, though for a different purpose, in *Apol. c. 23, Porro magi phantasmata edunt, et jam defunctorum infamant animas; pueros in eloquium oraculi elidunt; multa miracula circulatoriis præstigiis ludunt; et somnia immittunt, habentes semel invitorum angelorum et dæmonum assistentem sibi potestatem.* For ἀδιαφθόρων, the *Cod. Reg.* has διαφθόρων, with the marginal gloss: οἶμαι, αἱ ἀδιαφθόρων παιδῶν.

8. ὄνειροπομποὶ καὶ πάρεδροι. *Dream-senders and assistant-spirits.* Speaking of the *Simonians*, *Irenæus* (*Hær. i. 20*) says that *qui dicuntur paredri et oneiropompi, et quæcumque sunt alia perierga, apud eos studiose exercentur.* Of these *familiar spirits*, the *oneiropompi* were supposed to forward the magician's views by visiting sleepers with *prophetic dreams*; and the *paredri*, by attending upon the magi themselves, or any other persons in whose service they were appointed to minister. See *Vales. ad Euseb. H. E. iv. 17.*

11. καὶ οἱ ψυχαῖς κ. τ. λ. *Scil. πεισάτωσαν ὑμᾶς.*—From the Gospel narratives of the *Gadarene dæmoniac* (*Matt. viii. 28; Mark v. 3; Luke viii. 27*), it was an early opinion that the dæmons were the departed spirits of wicked men; and the same notion is advanced in *Joseph. B. I. vii. 6, 3, τὰ γὰρ καλούμενα δαιμόνια πονηρῶν ἔστιν ἀνθρώπων πνεύματα, τοῖς ζῶσιν εἰσδύμενα κ. τ. λ.* Justin seems to speak in this passage as if he entertained a like idea; though in another place (*Apol. ii. c. 6*) he clearly imagines the sufferer to be really possessed by a dæmon. On the supposition that the parting soul, falling into the dæmon's power, was compelled to do his bidding, *Bp. Kaye* (*chap. v. p. 110*) conceives that there is no real contradiction. *Tatian* (*Orat. c. Græc. c. 17*) expressly contradicts the notion that dæmons were the souls of dead men. For other opinions see *Tertull. de Anim. c. 57.*—It should seem also from this passage, that Justin classes *dæmoniacs* and *madmen* together.

13. μαντεῖα. Of the *Oracles* here mentioned, see *Mitford* or *Thirlwall*, and *Potter's Ant. Gr.*—In the clauses which follow, *Davies* suggests the following very natural transposition: καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα τοιαῦτά ἐστι, καὶ ὁ παρ' Ὁμ. βόθρος, καὶ ἡ κάθ. Ὀδ. εἰς τ. τ. ἐπίσκεψιν, καὶ τὰ τῶν συγ. δ. Ἐ. καὶ Π. Π. τε καὶ Σ. καὶ τῶν τ. α. τ. εἰπόντων.—With respect to the testimony borne by the Greek philosophers, *Tertullian* adduces that of *Socrates* in the beginning of the treatise *De Anima*; and the other three here named he classes together in *c. 54, Philosophi qui immortalitatem animæ vindicant, ut Pythagoras, ut Empedocles, vel Plato.* The reasonings of *Plato* on the subject will be found in the *Phædo* and *Gorgias*. See also the treatise of *Augustine, De Animæ Immortalitate.*

καὶ Πυθαγόρου, Πλατῶνός τε καὶ Σωκράτους, καὶ ὁ παρ' Ὀμήρῳ βόθρος, καὶ ἡ κάθοδος Ὀδυσσεύς εἰς τὴν τούτων ἐπίσκεψιν, καὶ τῶν τὰ αὐτὰ τούτοις εἰπόντων οἷς κὰν ὁμοίως ἡμᾶς ἀποδέξασθε, οὐχ ἦττον ἐκείνων Θεῷ πιστεύοντας ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον, οἷ καὶ τὰ νεκρούμενα καὶ εἰς γῆν βαλλόμενα 20 πάλιν ἀπολήψεσθαι ἑαυτῶν σώματα προσδοκῶμεν, ἀδύνατον μὴδὲν εἶναι Θεῷ λέγοντες.

XIX. Καὶ κατανοοῦντι τί ἀπιστότερον ἂν μᾶλλον δόξαι, ἢ εἰ ἐν σώματι μὴ ὑπῆρχομεν, καὶ τις ἔλεγεν, ἐκ μικρᾶς τινος ῥανίδος τῆς τοῦ ἀνθρωπέλου σπέρματος δυνατὸν ὅστέα τε καὶ νεῦρα καὶ σάρκας εἰκονοποιηθέντα, οἷα ὀρώμεν, γενέσθαι; Ἐστω γὰρ νῦν ἐφ' ὑποθέσεως λεγόμενον· εἴ τις ὑμῖν, μὴ οὔσι τοιούτοις μὴδὲ τοιούτων, ἔλεγε, τὸ σπέρμα τὸ

As to the resurrection of the body, it is no more incredible than its creation; so that it is absurd to risk the punishment of hell through unbelief.

16. ὁ παρ' Ὀμ. βόθρος, κ. τ. λ. The allusion is to the entire subject of the *eleventh* book of the *Odyssey*; upon the model of which the sixth *Æneid* of Virgil was manifestly framed. For the immediate reference, see *Od. A. 25. 36, 37*. Instead of *εἰς τὴν τούτων ἐπίσκεψιν*, Davies would read *εἰς τὴν νεκύων πίσκεψιν*, comparing *Od. A. 93, ἦλυθες ὄφρα ἴδῃ νέκυας καὶ ἀτερπέα χῶρον*.

21. πάλιν ἀπολήψεσθαι ἑαυτῶν σώματα. Compare *cc. 8, 52*; *Dial. Tryph. cc. 69, 130*.

XIX. 1. τί ἀπιστ. ἂν μᾶλλον δόξαι, ἢ κ. τ. λ. *Would any thing appear more incredible, than &c.?* The adverb *μᾶλλον* is frequently added to a comparative, thereby increasing the emphasis, and forming a sort of *double comparative*. Thus *Herod. i. 31, ὡς ἄμεινον εἶη ἀνθρώπῳ τεθνάναι μᾶλλον ἢ ζῶειν*. *Eur. Hec. 377, θανῶν δ' ἂν εἶη μᾶλλον εὐτυχέστερος ἢ ζῶν*. Compare *Hom. Il. Ω. 203*; *Herod. i. 32*; *Mark vii. 36*; *2 Cor. vii. 13*; *Phil. i. 23*. So also in Latin, *Plaut. Menæch. v. 4, 22, Magis dulcius*. See *Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 458*; *Herm. ad Vig. p. 720*; *Monk ad Eur. Hipp. 487*; *Wetstein ad Phil. i. 23*. The MSS. and most Edd. omit *τί*. It is, however, so essential to the sense, that there needs no hesitation in restoring it at the suggestion of Grabe and others. Thirlby, with far less probability, would read *πιστότερον*, and reject *ἢ*. Nothing is more likely than that *τί* should have been casually omitted, in consequence of the foregoing word ending with the same letters.

2. ἐκ μικρᾶς τινος ῥανίδος κ. τ. λ. There is an evident reference to this passage in *Iren. Hær. v. 3, 2, πολλῶ δυσκολώτερον καὶ ἀπιστότερον ἦν, ἐκ μὴ ὄντων ὁστέων τε καὶ νεύρων καὶ τῆς λοιπῆς τῆς κατὰ τὸν ἀνθρωπον οἰκονομίας ποιῆσαι εἰς τὸ εἶναι, καὶ ἔμφυχον καὶ λογικὸν ἀπεργάσασθαι ζῶον, ἢ τὸ γεγονὸς, ἔπειτα ἀναλυθὲν εἰς τὴν γῆν, αὐθις ἀποκαταστήσαι, εἰς ἐκεῖνα χωρήσαν ὅθεν τὴν ἀρχὴν μὴδέπω γεγονὸς ἐγεγεγόνει ὁ ἀνθρωπος*. In the Latin version of this citation the words *et venis* are inserted; whence Otto proposes to read *νευρῶν καὶ σαρκῶν*, so as to make the correspondence with Justin more perfect. For other references to similar arguments, advanced in the writings of the Fathers, see note on line 12.

6. μὴδὲ τοιούτων. *Scil. τέκνοις*. It has been proposed to read *ἐκ τοιούτων*, which does not seem to be necessary.

ἀνθρώπειον δεικνὺς καὶ εἰκόνα γραπτὴν, ἐκ τοῦ τοιοῦδε οἶόν τε γενέσθαι διαβεβαιούμενος, πρὶν ἰδεῖν γενόμενον, ἐπιστεύσατε; Οὐκ ἄν τις τολμήσειεν ἀντειπεῖν. Τὸν αὐτὸν
 10 οὖν τρόπον, διὰ τὸ μήπω ἑωρακέναί ὑμᾶς ἀναστάντα νεκρὸν, ἀπιστία ἔχει. Ἄλλ' ὃν τρόπον τὴν ἀρχὴν οὐκ ἄν ἐπιστεύσατε ἐκ τῆς μικρᾶς ῥανίδος δυνατὸν τοιούτους γενέσθαι,

7. εἰκόνα γραπτὴν. Understand ἀνθρώπου.

8. οἶόν τε. Davies suggests τοιόνδε.

9. οὐκ ἄν τις τολμήσειεν ἀντ. No one would be hardy enough to deny that such a statement would surpass belief. This is clearly the meaning, though Justin has hastily written just the reverse. Davies and Thirlby would read, though the latter is disposed to attribute the difficulty to Justin's own mistake, οὐκ ἄν τις τολμήσειεν ἂν εἰπεῖν.

10. διὰ τὸ μήπω ἑωρακέναί ὑμᾶς ἄ. ν. Shew me, says Autolycus to Theophilus (1. 13), one single person who has been raised from the dead, and the sight will convince me. There was, in fact, no Christian doctrine which the heathen treated with so much mockery and contempt, as that of the resurrection of the dead. Of this there is a remarkable instance in Acts xvii. 32. Celsus (ap. Origen. v. 14) speaks of it as the hope of worms (σκωλήκων ἐλπίς); and Cæcilius (ap. Minuc. F. Oct. c. 11), as an old wife's tale. Hence Tertull. ad. Nat. i. 19, Ridete quantum libet stupidissimas mentes, quæ moriuntur ut vivant. See also Justin's Cohort. ad Gr. c. 27; Const. Apol. v. 7; Euseb. H. E. v. 1; Lactant. Inst. Div. vii. 26.

12. ἐκ τῆς μικρᾶς ῥανίδος κ. τ. λ. The incredulity of the heathen concerning the resurrection of the body called the attention of Christian writers frequently to the subject; and a standing argument with them was the analogy which it manifestly bore to the creation of the first man, and the generation of his posterity. They vary, indeed, in their mode of drawing the parallel; but the inference is still the same. The argument, as stated by Justin, is found also in Theoph. ad Autol. i. 8, Ἄλλὰ ἀπιστεῖς νεκροὺς ἐγείρεσθαι; ὅτε ἔσται, τότε πιστεύσεις θέλων καὶ μὴ θέλων· καὶ ἡ πίστις σου εἰς ἀπιστίαν λογισθήσεται, ἐὰν μὴ νῦν πιστεύσης.— Εἰ οὖν γεωργὸς πιστεύει τῇ γῆ, καὶ ὁ πλέων τῷ πλοίῳ, καὶ ὁ κάμνων τῷ λάτρῳ, σὺ οὐ βούλει σεαυτὸν πιστεῦσαι τῷ Θεῷ, τοσοῦτους ἀρραβῶνας ἔχων παρ' αὐτοῦ; Πρώτον μὲν γὰρ ὅτι ἐποίησέ σε ἐξ οὐκ ὄντος εἰς τὸ εἶναι· εἰ γὰρ ὁ πατήρ σου οὐκ ἦν, οὐδὲ ἡ μητήρ, πολὺ μᾶλλον οὐδὲ σὺ ἦς ποτε· καὶ ἔπλασέ σε ἐξ ὑγρᾶς οὐσίας μικρᾶς καὶ ἐλαχίστης ῥανίδος, ἥτις οὐδὲ αὐτὴ ἦν ποτε. So Constit. Apost. v. 43, 7, ὁ τοῦ Ἀδάμ τὸ σῶμα ἐκ γῆς ποιήσας καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν καὶ τοῦ πρώτου μετὰ διάλυσιν τὸ σῶμα ἀναστήσει,—ὁ ἐν τῇ κοιλίᾳ τὸν ἀνθρωπὸν ἐκ μικροῦ σπέρματος μορφῶν, καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτῷ οὐκ οὔσαν ἐνδημιούργων. Theodorit. Epitom. D. D. Quemadmodum ab initio glebam illam facillime in corpus mutavit, ac multa variaque fecit membra rerum omnium conditor Deus, itidem proclive ei est, ex paucis hisce reliquiis corporis instaurare substantiam. Hoc enim nunc etiam juxta veterem creationem in utero fieri cernimus. Nam ex modicæ materiæ semine ossa fiunt, et pelliculæ, et nervi, et venæ, et arteriæ, et cutis, et pinguedo, et carnes, et reliqua omnia unde corpus consistit. Extremæ igitur dementiæ est non ea quæ videntur credere, præsertim Dei promissionibus accedentibus. To the same effect, though not precisely in the same form, is the reasoning of

καὶ ὁρᾶτε γινομένους· τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον λογίσασθε, ὅτι διαλυθέντα, καὶ δίκην σπερμάτων εἰς γῆν ἀναλυθέντα, τὰ ἀνθρώπεια σώματα κατὰ καιρὸν προστάξει Θεοῦ ἀναστῆναι 15 καὶ ἀφθαρσίαν ἐνδύσασθαι, οὐκ ἀδύνατον. Ποίαν γὰρ ἀξίαν Θεοῦ δύναμιν λέγουσιν οἱ φάσκοντες εἰς ἐκεῖνο χωρεῖν ἕκαστον ἐξ οὐπερ ἐγένετο, καὶ παρὰ ταῦτα μηδὲν ἄλλο δύνασθαι μηδὲ τὸν Θεὸν, οὐκ ἔχομεν λέγειν· ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνο συνορῶμεν, ὅτι οὐκ ἂν ἐπίστευσαν δυνατὸν εἶναι τοιούτους 20 ποτὲ γενέσθαι, ὁποίους καὶ ἑαυτοὺς καὶ τὸν σύμπαντα κόσμον, καὶ ἐξ ὁποίων γεγενημένα ὁρῶσι. Κρεῖττον δὲ πιστεῦειν καὶ τὰ τῇ ἑαυτῶν φύσει καὶ ἀνθρώποις ἀδύνατα, ἢ ὁμοίως τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀπιστεῖν, προειλήφαμεν· ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὸν ἡμέτερον διδάσκαλον Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν ἔγνωμεν εἰπόντα, 25 Τὰ ἀδύνατα παρὰ ἀνθρώποις δυνατὰ παρὰ Θεῶ· καὶ, Μὴ φοβεῖσθε τοὺς ἀναιροῦντας ὑμᾶς, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα μὴ δυνάμενους τι ποιῆσαι, εἶπε, φοβήθητε δὲ τὸν μετὰ τὸ ἀποθανεῖν δυνάμενον καὶ ψυχὴν καὶ σῶμα εἰς γέενναν ἐμβαλεῖν. Ἡ δὲ

Tatian in Orat. c. Græc. c. 6, ὥσπερ οὐκ ὦν πρὶν ἢ γένεσθαι, τίς ἡμῖν οὐκ ἐγίνωσκον, μόνον δὲ ἐν ὑποστάσει τῆς σαρκικῆς ὕλης ὑπῆρχον, γεγωναὶ δὲ ὁ μὴ πάλαι, διὰ τῆς γενέσεως τὸ εἶναι πεπίστευκα· τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον ὁ γενόμενος, καὶ διὰ θανάτου μηκέτι ὦν αὐθὶς τε μηκέθ' ὁρώμενος, ἔσομαι πάλιν, ὥσπερ μὴ πάλαι γεγωναὶ εἶτα γεννηθείς. Tertull. de Resurr. Carn. c. 11, *Idoneus est reficere, qui fecit; quanto plus est fecisse quam refecisse, initium dedisse quam reddidisse. Ita restitutionem carnis faciliorem credas institutione.* Minuc. F. Oct. c. 34, *Quis tam stultus aut brutus sit ut audeat repugnare, hominem a Deo, ut primum potuit fingi, ita posse denuo reformari? Sicut de nihilo nasci licuit, ita de nihilo licere reparari? Porro difficilius est id quod non sit incipere, quam id quod fuerit iterare.* Prudent. adv. Symmach. II. 196, *Qui potui formare novum, reparabo peremptum.* Compare also Justin de Resurr. Carn. c. 5; Athenag. de Resurr. Mort. c. 3; Tertull. Apol. c. 48; Lactant. Inst. Div. VII. 23; Hilar. En. in Ps. LXXIII.; Cyril. c. Julian. I. 7; August. Civ. D. XXII. 14.

14. εἰς γῆν ἀναλυθέντα. So Cod. Clar. in margine. Vulgo, διαλυθέντα, ut paulo supra. To avoid the tautology, Grabe suggests διαλαθέντα; Davies and Braunius, διαχυθέντα. The reading of Thirlby, which Otto has admitted into the text, is amply confirmed by the passage of Irenæus quoted above at line 2. So also Iren. Hær. v. 2, 3, τὴν εἰς τὴν γῆν ἡμῶν ἀνάλυσιν.

18. παρὰ ταῦτα μηδὲν ἄλλο δ. μ. τ. Θεου. Such was clearly the opinion, though he has endeavoured to express it in a modified form, of Celsus (ap. Origen. v. 14): οὐδὲν ἔχοντες ἀποκρίνασθαι, καταφεύγουσιν εἰς ἀτοπωτάτην ἀναχώρησιν, ὅτι πᾶν δύνατον τῷ Θεῷ· ἀλλ' οὐτι γε τὰ αἰσχροῦ ὁ Θεὸς δύναται, οὐδὲ τὰ παρὰ φύσιν βούλεται.

26. τὰ ἀδύνατα κ. τ. λ. From Luke xviii. 27.

26. μὴ φοβεῖσθε κ. τ. λ. Compare Matt. x. 28; Luke xii. 4, 5.

30 γέεννά ἐστι τόπος, ἔνθα κολάζεσθαι μέλλουσιν οἱ ἀδίκως βιώσαντες, καὶ μὴ πιστεύοντες ταῦτα γενήσεσθαι, ὅσα ὁ Θεὸς διὰ τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐδίδαξεν.

In the opinion that the world will be destroyed by fire, that the just and the unjust will be respectively rewarded and punished after death, and on other subjects, the Christians think in some measure with the heathens, though their views are more correct and more sublime. It is therefore unreasonable that the former should be persecuted, and the latter honoured.

XX. Καὶ Σίβυλλα δὲ καὶ Ὑστάσπης γενήσεσθαι τῶν φθαρτῶν ἀνάλωσιν διὰ πυρὸς ἔφασαν. Οἱ λεγόμενοι δὲ Στωϊκοὶ φιλόσοφοι καὶ αὐτὸν τὸν Θεὸν εἰς πῦρ ἀναλύεσθαι δογματίζουσι, καὶ αὖ πάλιν κατὰ μεταβολὴν τὸν κόσμον γενέσθαι λέγουσιν· ἡμεῖς δὲ κρεῖττόν τι τῶν μεταβαλλομένων νοοῦμεν τῶν πάντων ποιητὴν Θεόν. Εἰ οὖν καὶ ὁμοίως

30. *γένενα*. See the Commentators on Matt. v. 22.

XX. 1. Σίβυλλα καὶ Ὑστάσπης. The prophecy of the Sibyl, to which Justin appears to allude, is still extant in the *Orac. Sibyllin.* iv. 171, *ρεύσει δὲ πυρὸς μαλεροῦ καταράκτης Ἀκάματος φλέξει δὲ γαῖαν, φλέξει δὲ θάλασσαν, Καὶ πόλον οὐράνιον, καὶ ἡματα· καὶ κτίσω αὐτήν* *Eis ἐν χωνεύσει, καὶ εἰς καθαρὸν διαλέξει*. In the *Quæst. et Resp. ad Orthodoxos* (c. 74), the author, who has been wrongly identified with Justin, speaks of Clement of Rome as quoting the same prediction of the Sibyl in his Epistle to the Corinthians; but in the Epistle, as it now exists, there is no such quotation. As to the tradition itself, that the world will be destroyed by fire, it is copiously illustrated by Grotius (*de Verit. Rel. Chr.* i. 22). Of the *Sibylline Oracles*, which are now generally regarded as a forgery of the early ages of Christianity, or rather perhaps as heathen fragments interpolated partly by Alexandrian Jews and partly by Christians, see Prideaux's *Connexion*, Part II. B. 9; Jortin's *Remarks on Eccl. Hist.* vol. i. pp. 283, sqq.; and Birger *de libris Sibyllistarum Vet. Eccles.* From their frequent appeal to these verses, the Christians were reproachfully termed *Sibyllists*. See Origen. c. Cels. v. 61. They appealed also, though not so commonly, to the prophecies of Hystaspes; of whom see Agath. Byz. Hist. ii. 24; Ammian. Marcell. xxiii. 6, and Vales. not. *ad loc.* Lactant. Inst. Div. vii. 15, 18. There is a passage in the *Stromata* of Clemens Alex. (vi. 6, 43), wherein he mentions an apocryphal work, entitled *Prædicatio Petri*, as containing a discourse of St. Paul, in which there was a combined appeal, as in this passage of Justin, to the *Sibyl* and *Hystaspes*. Be it observed, in conclusion, that the reading of the text is confirmed, not only by the above reference, but by the occurrence of the genitive Ὑστάσπου in c. 44, *infra*. The common reading is Ὑστασπισ.

3. Στωϊκοὶ φιλόσοφοι. See Cic. de Nat. Deor. ii. 46. So again in Apol. ii. c. 7, οὕτω γὰρ ἡμεῖς τὴν ἐκπύρωσιν φάμεν γενήσεσθαι, ἀλλ' οὐκ ὡς Στωϊκοὶ κ. τ. λ. See also Tatian. Orat. c. Gr. c. 14. From what Justin says below (c. 57) of an ἐκπύρωσις ἐπὶ κολάσει τῶν ἀσεβῶν, it should seem that he identified this final conflagration with the fire of hell.

6. εἰ οὖν καὶ ὁμοίως κ. τ. λ. So again c. 24, τὰ ὅμοια τοῖς Ἑλλησι λέγοντες, μόνοι μισούμεθα δι' ὄνομα τοῦ Χριστοῦ. Thus also Tertull. Apol. c. 46, *Eadem et Philosophi monent et profitentur. Cur ergo quibus comparatur de disciplina, proinde illis non adæquamur ad licentiam impunitatemque disciplinæ?* Theophilus (*ad Autol.* ii. 37, 38), and Clemens Alex. (*Strom.* iv), have produced a variety of passages from the heathen poets and philosophers, which bear a certain resemblance

τινὰ τοῖς παρ' ὑμῖν τιμωμένοις ποιηταῖς καὶ φιλοσόφοις λέγομεν, ἔνια δὲ καὶ μειζόνως καὶ θείως, καὶ μόνοι μετὰ ἀποδείξεως, τί παρὰ πάντα ἀδίκως μισούμεθα; Τῷ γὰρ λέγειν ἡμᾶς, ὑπὸ Θεοῦ πάντα κεκοσμήσθαι καὶ γεγενῆσθαι, 10 Πλάτωνος δόξομεν λέγειν δόγμα· τῷ δὲ, ἐκπύρωσιν γενέσθαι, Στωϊκῶν· τῷ δὲ, κολάζεσθαι ἐν αἰσθήσει καὶ μετὰ θάνατον οὔσας τὰς τῶν ἀδίκων ψυχὰς, τὰς δὲ τῶν σπουδαίων ἀπηλλαγμένας τῶν τιμωριῶν εὖ διάγειν, ποιηταῖς καὶ φιλοσόφοις τὰ αὐτὰ λέγειν δόξομεν· τῷ δὲ καὶ, μὴ δεῖν χειρῶν, ἔργοις ἀν- 15 θρώπους προσκυνεῖν, Μενάνδρῳ τῷ κωμικῷ, καὶ τοῖς ταῦτα φήσασι ταῦτα φράζομεν· μείζονα γὰρ τὸν δημιουργὸν τοῦ σκευαζομένου ἀπεφήναντο.

to the tenets of Christianity. At the same time, Justin continually maintains the infinite superiority of the Christian system above the most exalted discoveries of the human mind. Thus again in *Apol. II. 13*, οὐχ ὅτι ἀλλότρια ἔστι τὰ Πλάτωνος διδάγματα τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἀλλ' ὅτι οὐκ ἔστι πάντη ὅμοια, ὥσπερ οὐδὲ τὰ τῶν ἄλλων, Στωϊκῶν τε, καὶ ποιητῶν, καὶ συγγραφέων. Compare also *Apol. I. cc. 8, 44*; *II. c. 8*; *Cohort. ad Gr. cc. 1, 14*; *Tertull. de Anim. c. 2*; *Lactant. Inst. Div. III. 18, 20*; *VI. 24*.

8. *θείως*. There is no necessity, as Grabe admits, to read *θειοτέρως* with Sylburg and others.

11. *Πλάτωνος*. Grabe adduces the following testimony to the same effect from the Treatise of Hierocles *de Providentia et Fato*:—κατὰ Πλάτωνα Θεὸν αὐτὸν προϋφίστησιν ἢ σκέψις πάσης ἐμφανούς τε καὶ ἀφανούς διακοσμήσεως δημιουργὸν, ὃν ἐκ μηδενὸς ὑποκειμένου προαγαγεῖν τὸν τεχνίτην· ἀρκεῖν γὰρ αὐτῷ εἰς ὑπόστασιν τῶν ὄντων τὸ οἰκεῖον βούλημα. Similar notices of the Platonic doctrine of creation occur frequently in the early Christian writers.

14. *ποιηταῖς καὶ φιλοσόφοις*. See the references in the note on line 6.

15. *χειρῶν ἔργοις ἀνθρώπους*. For the vulgar reading *χειρῶν ἀνθρώποις*, which is obviously corrupt, Braunius would adopt the easy and elegant emendation of Sylburg, *χειρῶν ἀνθρωπίνων ἔργοις*. At the same time, the reading of Stephens, which has received the approbation of Grabe, Thalemann, and Otto, is not only nearer to that of the copies, but amply confirmed by the very similar form in *c. 53*, *ἔθνη χειρῶν ἔργοις λατρεύοντα*. It has accordingly been received into the text. Other conjectures have been offered, which it is needless to mention particularly. Of the verb *προσκυνεῖν*, and its government, see Lobeck. ad Phryn. p. 463, and the commentators on *Matt. ii. 2*.

16. *Μενάνδρῳ τῷ κωμικῷ κ. τ. λ.* Sentiments to this effect will be found among the citations from Menander, adduced by Justin himself in his Treatise *de Monarch. c. 5*. Thus in *Fragm. Hier. v. 2*, εἰ γὰρ ἔλκει τινα (τὸν?) θεὸν τοῖς κυμβάλοις ἀνθρώπος εἰς ὃ βούλεται, Ὁ τοῦτο ποιῶν ἔστι μείζων τοῦ θεοῦ. Ἄλλ' ἔστι τόλμη κ. τ. λ. Again, in *Fr. Diphil. v. 1*, τὸν ὄντα κύριον πάντων αἰὲ καὶ πατέρα τοῦτον διὰ τέλους τιμᾶν μόνον, Ἀγαθῶν τοσοῦτων εὐρετήν καὶ κτίστορα.

The Christian doctrines, and, first, the *Ascension of Christ*, are far more credible than the absurdities of the Pagan Mythology; more especially if the vices of their gods and deified heroes are taken into the account.

XXI. Τῷ δὲ καὶ τὸν λόγον, ὃ ἐστὶ πρῶτον γέννημα τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἄνευ ἐπιμιξίας φάσκειν ἡμᾶς γεγενῆσθαι, Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν τὸν διδάσκαλον ἡμῶν, καὶ τοῦτον σταυρωθέντα, καὶ ἀποθανόντα, καὶ ἀναστάντα ἀνεληλυθέναι εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, οὐ παρὰ τοὺς παρ' ὑμῖν λεγομένους υἱοὺς τῷ Διὶ καινόν τι φέρομεν. Πόσους γὰρ υἱοὺς φάσκουσι τοῦ Διὸς οἱ παρ' ὑμῖν τιμώμενοι συγγραφεῖς, ἐπίστασθε· Ἑρμῆν μὲν, λόγον τὸν ἑρμηνευτικὸν καὶ πάντων διδάσκαλον· Ἀσκληπιὸν δὲ, καὶ θεραπευτὴν γενόμενον, κεραυνωθέντα ἀνεληλυθέναι εἰς οὐρανόν· Διόνυσον δὲ διασπαραχθέντα· Ἡρακλέα δὲ φυγῆ πόνων ἑαυτὸν πυρὶ δόντα· τοὺς ἐκ Λήδας δὲ Διοσκούρους, καὶ τὸν ἐκ Δανάης Περσέα· καὶ τὸν ἐξ ἀνθρώπων δὲ ἐφ' ἵππου Πηγάσου Βελλεροφόντην. Τί γὰρ λέγομεν τὴν

XXI. 2. γεγενῆσθαι. This verb, as well as the substantive γένεσις, is equally applied by Justin to the eternal generation of Christ from the Father; and, as in this place, to his birth from the Virgin Mary. Compare c. 22 infra; and see Bishop Kaye's Justin, p. 64. Thirlby, it should be observed, reads γεγεννήσθαι. The change however, if made in one instance, must be made in all; and this would be scarcely justifiable.

5. οὐ καινόν τι φέρομεν. So Tatian. Orat. Græc. c. 21: Οὐ μωραίνομεν, ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, οὐδὲ λήρους ἀπαγγέλλομεν, Θεὸν ἐν ἀνθρώπου μορφῇ γεγονέναι καταγγέλλοντες. Οἱ λοιδοροῦντες ἡμᾶς συγκρίνατε τοὺς μύθους ὑμῶν τοῖς ἡμετέροις διηγήμασι. Ἀποβλέψαντες πρὸς τὰ οἰκεῖα ἀπομνημονεύματα, κἄν ὁμοίως μυθολογούντας ἀποδέξασθε. See also Tertull. Apol. c. 46, cited above at c. 20, l. 6. It was indeed a constant charge against the Christians, and a ground for their persecution, that they had introduced ξένην τινα καὶ καινὴν θρησκείαν. See Euseb. H. E. i. 2. v. 1; Præp. Ev. i. 5; Theoph. ad Autol. iii. 1; Arnob. c. Gent. ii. 66; Origen. c. Cels. i. 26. Hence it was that not only Justin, but the other Christian writers, were zealous in repelling, and not always with the best arguments, this accusation of novel doctrine. In addition to the passage above quoted, compare Tatian. Orat. c. Gr. cc. 31, 36 sqq.; Theoph. ad Autol. ii. 30; iii. 20; Clem. Alex. Strom. i. 15, 72; 21, 101; Lactant. Inst. Div. iv. 5; Euseb. Pr. Ev. x. 9; Cyril. adv. Julian. i. 1.

7. λόγον τὸν ἑρμηνευτικόν. Compare Carm. Orph. xxvii. 4; Hor. Od. i. 10, 1—3; Porphyr. ap. Euseb. Pr. Evang. iii. A similar enumeration of the sons of Jupiter is given also in Theophil. ad Autol. i. 10, τί μοι τὸ λοιπὸν καταλέγειν περὶ τῶν υἱῶν; Ἡρακλέα μὲν ἑαυτὸν καύσαντα· Διόνυσον δὲ μεθύοντα καὶ μαινόμενον κ. τ. λ. See also c. 54, infra. Of these, and other such personages, it must suffice, for the most part, to refer to the *Mythologies*.

9. καί. For καίπερ. The medical skill of *Æsculapius* was the cause of his destruction. It is scarcely necessary to observe that the infinitive ἀνεληλυθέναι depends upon ἐπίστασθε, and is to be repeated throughout.

13. ἐφ' ἵππου. Vulgo ὑφ' ἵππου. The emendation, suggested by Braunius and others, is abundantly confirmed by Justin himself, in a reference to this place

Ἀριάδην, καὶ τοὺς ὁμοίους αὐτῇ κατηστερίσθαι λεγομένους ; καὶ τί γὰρ τοὺς ἀποθνήσκοντας παρ' ὑμῖν αὐτοκράτορας ἀεὶ 15 ἀπαθανατίζεσθαι ἀξιούντες, καὶ ὁμνύντα τινὰ προάγετε ἑωρακένας ἐκ τῆς πυρᾶς ἀνερχόμενον εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν τὸν κατακαέντα Καίσαρα ; Καὶ ὁποῖαι ἐκάστου τῶν λεγομένων υἱῶν τοῦ Διὸς ἱστοροῦνται αἱ πράξεις, πρὸς εἰδότης λέγειν οὐκ ἀνάγκη, πλὴν ὅτι εἰς διαφορὰν καὶ προτροπὴν τῶν 20

in c. 54. It has been thought that ἀνηρπασμένον, or ἀφανισθέντα, or some like word, is understood : but see the last note, and compare the parallel passage. Bellerophon however, according to the fable, did not succeed in this attempt to reach heaven on the back of Pegasus. See Pind. Isth. vii. 63 sqq. ; Hor. Od. iv. 11, 26 sqq. With ἐξ ἀνθρώπων supply γεγεννημένον. The words are plainly added to mark the distinction between Bellerophon of mortal birth, and the sons of Jupiter.

14. ὁμοίους. Fortasse ὁμοίως. THIRLBY. The conversion of men into *constellations*, and the *apotheoses* of the Roman emperors are, in like manner, severely censured in Tatian. Orat. c. Græc. c. 10.

15. αὐτοκράτορας ἀεὶ ἀπ. ἀξιούντες. Either ἔστε is understood, or, what is more probable, there is a corruption in the text, which the insertion of οὐς after αὐτοκράτορας, as suggested by Thirlby, will not altogether remove. It will be necessary to read ἀξιούτε also ; or else to erase καὶ before ὁμνύντα. In the beginning of the sentence, the Benedictine editor would prefer καὶ τοί. The received text is, however, far preferable ; which requires the subaudition of λέγομεν from the preceding clause. As to these *Apotheoses*, Grabe cites a passage on the subject from Athanas. *adv. Gentes* :—Ῥωμαίων σύγκλητος τοὺς πρόποτε αὐτῶν ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἀρξάντας βασιλέας, ἢ πάντας, ἢ οὐς ἂν αὐτοὶ βούλονται καὶ κρίνουσι, δογματίζουσιν ἐν θεοῖς εἶναι, καὶ θρησκευέσθαι θεοὺς γράφουσιν.

16. ὁμνύντα τινὰ προάγετε κ. τ. λ. The accuracy of Justin has here been questioned, on the plea that, in lieu of the perjury which attested the apotheosis of *Romulus* and *Julius Cæsar*, an eagle, let loose from the funeral pile of the later emperors, was supposed to convey the soul of the deceased to heaven. It should seem, however, that latterly both impositions were practised. Thus Sueton. V. Aug. in fine :—*Non defuit vir prætorius, qui se effigiem cremati euntem in cælum vidisse juravit.* Justin's account is confirmed by Tatian, in Orat. c. Græc. c. 10. See also Tertull. ad Nat. i. 10, ii. 7.

20. διαφορὰν καὶ προτροπήν. *Advantage and encouragement.* Justin is clearly speaking ironically, in a sense precisely the reverse of his real meaning. At the same time sarcasm is here somewhat out of place ; nor are the nouns employed of very common occurrence. Of the former indeed it would be difficult to find a parallel usage ; and even προτροπή is rather supported by the corresponding sense of the verb προτρέπειν, than by its own appearance once or twice in Plato. Compare, however, cc. 13, 22 ; Herod. i. 31 ; ix. 90 ; Soph. Ant. 270 ; Xen. Mem. i. 4, 13 ; iv. 5, 1. Upon the whole, therefore, the elegant and pertinent emendation διαφορὰν καὶ παρατροπήν, *corruption and perversion*, which has received the sanction of the generality of critics, is not to be lightly set aside by the dissent of *Braunius* and *Otto*.

ἐκπαιδευομένων ταῦτα γέγραπται· μιμητὰς γὰρ θεῶν καλὸν εἶναι πάντες ἠγοῦνται. Ἀπειὴ δὲ σωφρονούσης ψυχῆς ἔννοια τοιαύτη περὶ θεῶν, ὡς καὶ αὐτὸν τὸν ἠγεμόνα καὶ γεννήτορα πάντων κατ' αὐτοὺς Δία πατροφόντην τε καὶ πατρὸς τοιούτου
 25 γεγονέναι, ἔρωτί τε κακῶν καὶ αἰσχυρῶν ἡδονῶν ἤττω γενο-
 μενον ἐπὶ Γανυμήδην καὶ τὰς πολλὰς μοιχευθείσας γυναῖκας ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τοὺς αὐτοῦ παῖδας τὰ ὅμοια πράξαντας παρα-
 δέξασθαι. Ἄλλ', ὡς προέφημεν, οἱ φαῦλοι δαίμονες ταῦτα ἔπραξαν. Ἀπαθανατίζεσθαι δὲ ἡμεῖς μόνους δεδιδάγμεθα
 30 τοὺς ὀσίως καὶ ἐναρέτως ἐγγὺς Θεῶ βιοῦντας· κολάζεσθαι δὲ τοὺς ἀδίκως καὶ μὴ μεταβάλλοντας ἐν αἰωνίῳ πυρὶ πιστεύομεν.

The like may be said of the Generation, Incarnation, Death, and Miracles of Christ.

XXII. Υἱὸς δὲ Θεοῦ ὁ Ἰησοῦς λεγόμενος, εἰ καὶ κοινῶς μόνον ἄνθρωπος, διὰ σοφίαν ἄξιος υἱὸς Θεοῦ λέγεσθαι· πατέρα γὰρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε πάντες συγγραφεῖς τὸν Θεὸν καλοῦσιν. Εἰ δὲ καὶ ἰδίως παρὰ τὴν κοινὴν γένεσιν
 5 γεγενῆσθαι αὐτὸν ἐκ Θεοῦ, λέγομεν λόγον Θεοῦ, ὡς προέφημεν, κοινὸν τοῦτο ἔστω ὑμῖν τοῖς τὸν Ἑρμῆν λόγον τὸν παρὰ Θεοῦ ἀγγελτικὸν λέγουσιν. Εἰ δὲ αἰτιάσαιτό τις

21. ταῦτα. The fabulous histories of the gods.

24. πατροφόντην. Mythology does not represent Jupiter as a *parricide* in the strict sense of the term. He dethroned, and is said by some to have imprisoned, his father; but to have slain an immortal would surely have been somewhat of an impossibility. With the same limitation, πατρὸς τοιούτου must be applied to Saturn; whose father, *Uranus*, received from him much the same treatment that he afterward met with in his turn from Jupiter.

31. ἀδίκως. Repeat βιοῦντας from the preceding clause. It is altogether needless to read ἀδίκους.

XXII. 1. κοινῶς. Dial. Tryph. c. 99, ὡς κοινὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐν Ἀιδου μένειν. Clem. Alex. Strom. III., ἔπειτα δὲ οὐκ ἄνθρωπος ἦν κοινός. Cf. Euseb. H. E. I. 2, III. 27, VII. 27. Hence Thirlby and Davies would read κοινός in this passage; but the cases are entirely different. The adverb is here manifestly opposed, as Braunius justly remarks, to ἰδίως in the next sentence; and the *ordinary* nature of man to the *peculiar* generation of Christ.

3. πατέρα ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε. See Homer *passim*; and compare Justin's Cohort. ad Græc. c. 2. The argument is that Jesus, merely as a remarkable man, would be justly regarded as the son of that God, whom heathen writers generally represented as the *Father of gods and men*; and that in a higher sense, considered as the *Word of God*, begotten in a manner different from the ordinary mode of generation, the Christian doctrine respecting him bears some analogy to the Pagan notions respecting Mercury, in his character of λόγος ὁ παρὰ θεοῦ ἀγγελτικός. Compare Dial. Tryph. cc. 16, 128.

ἐσταυρώσθαι αὐτόν, καὶ τοῦτο κοινὸν τοῖς προκατηριθμημέ-
νοις παθοῦσιν υἱοῖς καθ' ὑμᾶς τοῦ Διὸς ὑπάρχει. Ἐκείνων
τε γὰρ οὐχ ὅμοια τὰ πάθη τοῦ θανάτου, ἀλλὰ διάφορα 10
ἱστορεῖται ὥστε μὴδὲ τὸ ἴδιον τοῦ πάθους ἤττονα δοκεῖν
εἶναι τοῦτον, ἀλλ', ὡς ὑπεσχόμεθα, προῖόντος τοῦ λόγου
καὶ κρείττονα ἀποδείξομεν, μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ ἀποδέδεικται ὁ
γὰρ κρείττων ἐκ τῶν πράξεων φαίνεται. Εἰ δὲ καὶ διὰ
παρθένου γεγενῆσθαι φέρομεν, κοινὸν καὶ τοῦτο πρὸς τὸν 15
Περσέα ἔστω ὑμῖν. Ὡς δὲ λέγομεν χωλοὺς, καὶ παραλυ-
τικούς, καὶ ἐκ γενετῆς πηροὺς ὑγιεῖς πεποιηκέναι αὐτόν,
καὶ νεκροὺς ἀνεγείραι, ὅμοια τοῖς ὑπὸ Ἀσκληπιοῦ γεγενῆσ-
θαι λεγομένοις καὶ ταῦτὰ φάσκειν δόξομεν.

XXIII. Ἴνα δὲ ἤδη καὶ τοῦτο φανερόν ὑμῖν γένηται, ὅτι
ὅποσα λέγομεν μαθόντες παρὰ τοῦ Χριστοῦ καὶ τῶν προελ-
θόντων αὐτοῦ προφητῶν, μόνα ἀληθῆ ἔστι καὶ πρεσβύτερα
πάντων τῶν γεγενημένων συγγραφέων, καὶ οὐχὶ διὰ τὸ
ταῦτὰ λέγειν αὐτοῖς παραδεχθῆναι ἀξιούμεν, ἀλλ' ὅτι τὸ

In entering upon the second division of the Apology, Justin lays down three propositions which he designs to establish.

8. ἐσταυρώσθαι αὐτόν. See above, on c. 13, l. 20.

11. τὸ ἴδιον τοῦ πάθους. For τὸ ἴδιον πάθος. Supply κατά. Would τὸ ἴδιον αὐτοῦ πάθος be a better reading? For μὴδὲ Pearson conjectures μὴ διά.

13. ἀποδείξομεν. See below, cc. 35, 55.

— ὁ γὰρ κρείττων κ. τ. λ. Hence Iren. Hær. II. 30, 5, *Qui enim melior est, ex operibus ostenditur.*

14. διὰ παρθένου. This expression has been thought to savour of Valentianism. Suffice it to say that Christ is said by Justin γεγενῆσθαι ἐκ παρθένου, διὰ παρθένου, and ἀπὸ παρθένου, indifferently.

17. ἐκ γενετῆς πηροὺς. *Those blind from their birth. Vulgo, πονηροὺς.* The text is emended on the authority of Sylburg, Grabe, Thirlby, and others; and the emendation is supported by Dial. Tryph. c. 69, τοὺς ἐκ γενετῆς καὶ κατὰ τὴν σάρκα πηροὺς καὶ κωφοὺς καὶ χωλοὺς λάσατο.

XXIII. 1. Ἴνα δὲ ἤδη κ. τ. λ. This chapter, which opens the second grand division of the entire Apology, has been a sore stumbling-block in the path of most of the commentators. Perhaps indeed none of them, with the exception of Otto, seems clearly to have fathomed its meaning; which it may therefore be advisable to point out with some precision. Having shewn the credibility of the Christian scheme even upon heathen principles, and the consequent unreasonableness of persecuting those who maintain it, Justin now proceeds to establish not only its probability but its absolute certainty, dividing his argument into three distinct propositions. To these three propositions combined the relative τοῦτο has a forward reference; and the particle Ἴνα marks the dependence of the first clause of the chapter upon the words τοῦτον ἔλεγχον ποιησόμεθα, with which it concludes; so that the intermediate sentences comprise the statement, of which this ἔλεγχος, or proof, is contained in the subsequent chapters (cc. 24-60): and here

ἀληθὲς λέγομεν.—καὶ Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς ὁ μόνος ἰδίως υἱὸς τῷ Θεῷ γεγέννηται, λόγος αὐτοῦ ὑπάρχων καὶ πρωτότοκος καὶ δύναμις, καὶ, τῇ βουλῇ αὐτοῦ γενόμενος ἄνθρωπος, ταῦτα ἡμᾶς ἐδίδαξεν ἐπ' ἀλλαγῇ καὶ ἐπαναγωγῇ τοῦ ἀνθρωπείου
 10 γένους.—πρὶν ἢ ἐν ἀνθρώποις αὐτὸν γενέσθαι ἄνθρωπον, φθάσαντές τινες, διὰ τοὺς προειρημένους κακοὺς δαίμονας, διὰ τῶν ποιητῶν ὡς γενόμενα εἶπον, ἃ μυθοποιήσαντες ἔφησαν, ὃν τρόπον καὶ τὰ καθ' ἡμῶν λεγόμενα δύσφημα

also the relative *τούτου* is anticipative. The first position to be proved is the injustice of persecuting Christians for asserting the truth of all that Christ and the Prophets have taught, which rests not only on its agreement with the accounts of other writers, but also on independent testimony of its own; and the reasoning on this head runs through six chapters (cc. 24—29). Grabe, supposing that the subdivisions of this proof, *πρώτον, δεύτερον, τρίτον* (cc. 24, 25, 26), bore upon the entire subject proposed for discussion in this paragraph, was necessarily led into a complete misconception of his author's views; and thence he and others have dreamt of nothing but corruptions and mutilations without end. With the assertion of Justin in this proposition may be compared Dial. Tryph. c. 7; Clem. Alex. Strom. vi. 15, 122.

6. καὶ Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς κ. τ. λ. This is Justin's second proposition, in which he undertakes to establish the doctrine of Christ's Incarnation, and the object which it was intended to effect in the conversion and restoration of mankind. The proof extends from c. 30 to c. 53 inclusive. It is clear that in introducing the clause, *ὅτι* is understood to be repeated; and in the next or concluding clause καὶ *ὅτι* must be mentally supplied.

10. *πρὶν ἢ κ. τ. λ.* In this third proposition, of which the proof will be found in cc. 54 sqq., Justin accounts for the similarity between some points of heathenism and Christianity, upon the supposition that the *dæmons*, having obtained some imperfect foreknowledge of the events of Christ's life on earth, enabled the heathen poets and mythologists to invent their fabulous histories, which may in some degree appear to anticipate them. Thus also Tertullian, in Apol. c. 47, *Omnia adversus veritatem de ipsa veritate constructa sunt, operantibus emulationem istam spiritibus erroris. Ab his adulteria hujusmodi salutaris disciplinæ suborta; ab his quædam etiam fabulæ immissæ, quæ de similitudine fidem veritatis infirmarent, vel eam sibi potius evincerent, ut quis ideo non putet Christianis credendum, quia nec poetis nec philosophis: vel ideo magis poetis et philosophis existimaret credendum, quia non Christianis.* It has been thought, however, that there is some error or corruption in the text; and it is not certainly very apparent of whom *τινες* is to be understood. Accordingly Otto is disposed to adopt the conjecture of the Benedictine editor, and read λέγω δὲ τοὺς προειρημένους κακοὺς δ. Perhaps however there is no need of any change; as *τινες* may represent generally the mythologists, who, *influenced by*—(διὰ with an accusative)—*the dæmons, related beforehand* (φθάσαντες εἶπον) *by the instrumentality of the poets*—(διὰ with a genitive)—*those circumstances as having really happened, which* (μυθοποιήσαντες ἔφησαν) *having fictitiously devised they narrated, in the same manner as they have energetically fabricated* (ἐνήργησαν) *the scandalous reports concerning us Christians.*

καὶ ἀσεβῆ ἔργα ἐνήργησαν, ὧν οὐδεὶς μάρτυς οὐδὲ ἀπόδειξις ἐστὶ.—τούτον ἔλεγχον ποιησόμεθα.

15

XXIV. Πρῶτον μὲν ὅτι, τὰ ὅμοια τοῖς Ἑλλησι λέγοντες, With respect to the truth of Christianity, because its professors do not worship the same gods as the Romans, they are persecuted; while others are permitted to choose what deities they please. μόνοι μισοῦμεθα δι' ὄνομα τοῦ Χριστοῦ, καὶ μηδὲν ἀδικοῦντες ὡς ἀμαρτωλοὶ ἀναιρούμεθα, ἄλλων ἀλλαχοῦ καὶ δένδρα σεβομένων καὶ ποταμούς καὶ μῦς καὶ αἰλούρους καὶ κροκοδείλους καὶ τῶν ἀλόγων ζώων τὰ πολλὰ, καὶ οὐ τῶν αὐτῶν ὑπὸ πάντων τιμωμένων, ἀλλὰ ἄλλων ἀλλαχόσε, ὥστ' εἶναι ἀσεβεῖς ἀλλήλοις πάντας διὰ τὸ μὴ τὰ αὐτὰ σέβειν. Ὅπερ μόνον ἐγκαλεῖν ἡμῖν ἔχετε, ὅτι μὴ τοὺς αὐτοὺς ὑμῖν σέβομεν θεοὺς, μηδὲ τοῖς ἀποθανοῦσι χοὰς καὶ κνίσας καὶ ἐν γραφαῖς στεφάνους καὶ θυσίας φέρομεν. Ὅτι

14. ὧν οὐδεὶς μάρτυς οὐδὲ ἀ. ἐ. The reference of this want of proof to the *myths* of the *dæmons* as well as the calumnies against Christians, and the mode in which the two last propositions mutually bear upon each other, may be seen from the opening of c. 54: οἱ δὲ παραδιδόντες τὰ μυθοποιηθέντα ὑπὸ τῶν ποιητῶν οὐδεμίαν ἀπόδειξιν φέρουσι τοῖς ἐκμανθάνουσι νέοις, καὶ ἐπὶ ἀπάτη καὶ ἀπαγωγῇ τοῦ ἀνθρωπέου γένους εἰρήσθαι ἀποδείκνυμεν κατ' ἐνέργειαν τῶν φαύλων δαιμόνων.

XXIV. 1. ὅτι, τὰ ὅμοια κ. τ. λ. It is obvious that ἔλεγχον ποιούμεν is understood, both here and in the following subdivisions, from the end of the last chapter.

3. ἄλλων ἀλλαχοῦ κ. τ. λ. Thus also Athenag. Legat. c. 14: οὐδὲ οἱ ἡμῖν ἐπικαλοῦντες ἀθεότητα, ἐπεὶ μὴ τοὺς αὐτοὺς οἷς ἴσασι νομίζομεν, σφίσι αὐτοῖς συμφωνοῦσι περὶ θεῶν.—Ἄν τοίνυν ἡμεῖς, ὅτι μὴ κοινῶς ἐκείνοις θεοσεβοῦμεν, ἀσεβῶμεν, πᾶσαι μὲν πόλεις, πάντα δὲ ἔθνη ἀσεβοῦσιν· οὐ γὰρ τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἄγουσι θεοὺς. Origen. c. Cels. v. 27: Ὅσιον παρὰ τοῖσδε μὲν σέβειν κροκόδειλον καὶ ἐσθίειν τι τῶν παρ' ἄλλοις προσκυνουμένων, καὶ ὄσιον ἑτέροις τὸ σέβειν τὸν μόσχον, καὶ παρ' ἄλλοις τὸν τράγον νομίζειν θεόν. Οὕτω δ' ἔσται ὁ αὐτὸς ὅσια μὲν ποιῶν ὡς πρὸς τοῖσδε τοὺς νόμους, ἀνόσια δὲ, ὡς πρὸς ἑτέρους· ὅπερ ἐστὶ π ἀντων ἀτοπώτατον. Compare also Tatian. Orat. c. Græc. c. 10; Athanas. Orat. ad Gent. c. 23; Tertull. Apol. c. 24; Ad Scap. c. 2.

10. ἐν γραφαῖς στεφάνους. If this mean anything, it must be taken as an equivalent for στεφάνους γεγραμμένους, *painted crowns*. The Benedictine editor indeed contends that γραφή signifies not only a *picture*, but a *statue*; and interprets the words of the decoration of the statues of the gods. In this case the preposition ἐν is manifestly not only redundant, but inadmissible. There is indeed little doubt of some latent corruption, and various emendations have been proposed. Grabe, after Salmasius, proposes ἐν ῥαφαῖς, in the sense of ῥαπτοὺς στεφάνους, *crowns made by sewing*; and quotes the phrase *suere corollas* from Tertullian. The conjecture however is quite as harsh as the vulgar text, and gives a sense by no means preferable. Others, again, read ἐν ταφαῖς or τάφοις; and others ἐγγραφοῦς. From c. 9, *supra*, it might be easy to adopt ἐν πλοκαῖς. In the uncertainty of all conjecture, however, the text can only be left as it is.

γὰρ οὖν τὰ αὐτὰ παρ' οἷς μὲν θεοὶ, παρ' οἷς δὲ θηρία, παρ' οἷς δὲ ἱερεῖα νενομισμένα ἐστὶν, ἀκριβῶς ἐπίστασθε.

Still they prove the sincerity of their faith, by readily dying for it, and renouncing the abominations of heathenism for the sake of Christ, with pity for those who believe what can only be the invention of dæmons.

XXV. Δεύτερον δὲ, ὅτι ἐκ παντὸς γένους ἀνθρώπων οἱ πάλαι σεβόμενοι Διόνυσον τὸν Σεμέλης καὶ Ἀπόλλωνα τὸν Λητοῖδην, οἱ δὲ ἔρωτας ἀρσένων ὅσα ἔπραξαν αἰσχος καὶ λέγειν, καὶ οἱ Περσεφόνην καὶ Ἀφροδίτην, τὰς διὰ τὸν Ἄδωνιν οἰστροθήσας, ὧν καὶ τὰ μυστήρια ἄγετε, ἢ Ἀσκληπιὸν, ἢ τινα τῶν ἄλλων ὀνομαζομένων θεῶν, καίπερ θανάτου ἀπειλουμένου, διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ τούτων μὲν κατεφρονήσαμεν, Θεῶ δὲ τῷ ἀγεννήτῳ καὶ ἀπαθεί ἑαυτοὺς ἀνεθήκαμεν ὃν οὔτε ἐπ' Ἀντιόπην καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ὁμοίως, οὔδὲ ἐπὶ Γανυμήδην δι' οἶστρον ἐληλυθέναι πειθόμεθα, οὔδὲ λυθῆναι βοθηθείας τυχόντα διὰ Θέτιδος ὑπὸ τοῦ ἑκατοντάχειρος ἐκείνου, οὔδὲ μεριμνῶντα διὰ τοῦτο τὸν τῆς Θέτιδος Ἀχιλλέα διὰ τὴν παλλακίδα Βρισηΐδα ὀλέσαι πολλοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων. Καὶ τοὺς πειθομένους ἐλεοῦμεν, τοὺς δὲ τούτων αἰτίους

15 δαίμονας γνωρίζομεν.

10. ὅτι γὰρ οὖν τὰ αὐτά. The MSS. and most edd. give ὅτι γὰρ οὐ, which is manifestly untenable. With the single exception of Grabe, who assigns no reason for his opinion, the editors in general are either prepared to cancel the negative, or substitute οὖν. Upon the whole, the latter seems to be preferable.

XXV. 1. οἱ πάλαι σεβόμενοι. So c. 14, οἱ πάλαι χαίροντες: and c. 39, οἱ πάλαι ἀλληλοφόνται. Without these examples, however, the critics would have had no difficulty in correcting the vulgar reading οἱ παλαιοί.

4. Περσ. καὶ Ἀφρ. τὰς διὰ τ. Ἄδ. οἰστρ. Codd. Reg. et Clar. in margine: Κόρην καὶ Ἀφροδ. τὰς διὰ τ. Ἄδ. ἐρηθείσας. Sylburg would read K. καὶ Ἀ., τὴν μὲν διὰ τὸν Ἄδωνιν, τὴν δὲ διὰ τὸν Αἰδωνέα οἰστροθήσαν. In the latter part of the conjecture Grabe coincides, but rejects the former; because, though Proserpine is called Κόρη in c. 64, *infra*, she was equally called Κόρη and Περσεφόνη. That there is as little cause for the other change will be seen from Apollod. Bibl. iii. 13, 4; Macrob. Saturn. i. 21; Schol. ad Theocr. Idyl. iii. 48, xv. 68. Compare Tatian. Orat. c. Græc. c. 13.

7. διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ. Sylburg, Grabe, and Thalemann would read διὰ Ἰησοῦν Χριστόν. Compare, however, cc. 49, 61. Of the readiness of Christians to die for their faith, Justin speaks also in c. 14; and again in Apol. i. c. 45, ii. c. 4; Dial. Tryph. cc. 110, 119, 131, and elsewhere. The testimonies to the same effect in other Christian writers are too numerous to admit of citation.

11. ἑκατοντάχειρος ἐκείνου. Briareus.

12. διὰ τοῦτο. On this account; i. e. on account of the assistance rendered by Briareus at the instigation of Thetis. See Hom. Il. A. 401 sqq., 503 sqq.; B. 3, 4.

XXVI. Τρίτον δὲ, ὅτι καὶ μετὰ τὴν ἀνέλευσιν τοῦ Χριστοῦ εἰς οὐρανὸν προεβάλλοντο οἱ δαίμονες ἀνθρώπους τινὰς λέγοντας ἑαυτοὺς εἶναι θεούς, οἳ οὐ μόνον οὐκ ἐδιώχθησαν ὑφ' ὑμῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τιμῶν κατηξιώθησαν. Σίμωνα μὲν τινα Σαμαρέα τὸν ἀπὸ κώμης λεγομένης Γιττῶν, ὃς ἐπὶ Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος διὰ τῆς τῶν ἐνεργούντων δαιμόνων τέχνης δυνάμεις ποιήσας μαγικὰς ἐν τῇ πόλει ὑμῶν βασιλίδι Ῥώμῃ, θεὸς ἐνομίσθη, καὶ ἀνδριάντι παρ' ὑμῶν ὡς Θεὸς τετίμηται, ὃς ἀνδριάς ἀνεγέγερται ἐν τῷ Τίβερι ποταμῷ μεταξὺ τῶν δύο γεφυρῶν, ἔχων ἐπιγραφὴν Ῥωμαϊκὴν ταύτην.

ΣΙΜΩΝΙ ΔΕΩ ΣΑΓΚΤΩ.

There have been heretics indeed; but Christianity is no more answerable for their errors and iniquities, than is Philosophy for those of its different sects. These too were not only unassailed by persecution, but held in high estimation. Such was SIMON the Samaritan.

XXVI. 1. μετὰ τὴν ἀνέλευσιν τοῦ Χ. Eusebius, who has borrowed the whole of Justin's account of Simon, with some trifling variations (H. E. III. 13), reads ἀνάληψιν τοῦ κυρίου for ἀνέλευσιν τοῦ Χριστοῦ. So likewise Syncellus (*Chron.* p. 333), and Zonaras (*Annal.* t. II. p. 187), who also follow Justin's description of the heretic. The reading of the text is fully confirmed by Dial. Tryph. cc. 39, 87. The other various readings, which appear in the passage as cited by the historians successively, will be noticed as they occur.

2. προεβάλλοντο. So Codd. Reg. Clar.; also Syncellus, and some MSS. of Eusebius. The editions of Eusebius, however, and some MSS. have προεβάλοντο in the aorist, which here also Edd. Ben. and Br. have exhibited in the text.

4. τιμῶν κατηξιώθησαν. Zonar. τιμῆς. Euseb. Sync. Zonar. ἠξιώθησαν.

— Σίμωνα μὲν κ. τ. λ. Zonar. ὧν εἰς καὶ Σίμων ὁ Σαμαρεὺς ὁ ἀπὸ κώμης κ. τ. λ. With the accusative in the text, προεβάλλοντο must of course be repeated.

5. Γιττῶν. The reading of the MSS. and Ed. Steph., Τρίτον, is manifestly erroneous. In other editions the name is variously accentuated, Γίττων or Γιττῶν. It should seem that the latter is correct. Syncellus has Γαιθίων. Other writers call the place of Simon's birth either Γιτθῶν, Γετθῶν, Γηθῶν, or Γητῶν. Compare Epiphanius. Hær. 21; Theodoret. Fab. Hær. I. 1; Pseudo-Clem. Hom. II. 22. See also Constitt. Apost. VI. 7, and Clericus *ad loc.*

6. διὰ τῆς τῶν ἐν. δ. τέχνης. Zonar. διὰ τῆς τῶν δ. ἐνεργείας.

— δυνάμεις ποιήσας μ. Euseb. δυνάμεις μ. π.

7. ἐν τῇ πόλει ὑμῶν β. Euseb. ἐπὶ τῇ πόλει ὑμῶν τῇ β. Sync. ἐν τῇ πόλει ἡμῶν τῇ β. Zonar. ἐν τῇ πόλει ὑμῶν τῇ β.

8. παρ' ὑμῶν. Euseb. παρ' ὑμῖν. Zonaras omits the words ὡς Θεός; and all the three historians, who quote the passage, omit ὃς ἀνδριάς ἀνεγέγερται. For the words which follow, Zonaras writes Τιβέριδι ποταμῷ ἱσταμένῳ, γράμμασιν ἐπιγεγραμμένῳ Ῥωμαϊκοῖς.

11. ΣΙΜΩΝΙ ΔΕΩ ΣΑΓΚΤΩ. There seems to be very little doubt, though his argument is not affected by the mistake, that Justin was either deceived by a too hasty reading, or imposed upon by a false report of the inscription which is here recorded. Though he again mentions the statue erected to Simon in c. 56, and is followed in his account by Irenæus (Hær. I. 23, 1), Tertullian (Apol. c. 13), Eusebius (H. E. II. 13), Cyril of Jerusalem (Catechism. VI. 14), Augustin (Hæres.

12 Καὶ σχεδὸν πάντες μὲν Σαμαρεῖς, ὀλίγοι δὲ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις ἔθνεσιν, ὡς τὸν πρῶτον θεὸν ἐκείνον ὁμολογοῦντες, προσ-

c. 1), and other writers ; still it is only a perpetuation of the same mistake, originally promulgated on his authority. The statue by which he was misled was in all probability one dedicated to the Sabine god *Semo Sancus*, a deity presiding over *treaties* and *covenants*, and thus named *a sanciendo*. See Ovid. *Fast.* vi. 213 sqq. ; Lactant. *Inst. Div.* i. 15. It was not however until the year A. D. 1574 that the accuracy of Justin was called in question. In the island on the Tiber, about the very spot indicated in the text, the base of a statue was in that year dug up, bearing an inscription which a careless reader might easily have perverted into that given by the Apologist, but really indicating the deity above mentioned. It is true indeed that there are some trifling points in the statement of Justin, and the Fathers who adopt his account, with which the inscription in question does not exactly coincide ; and the correctness of the former has accordingly been vindicated by Baronius, Tillemont, Thirlby, and others ; and more recently by Dr. Burton, in his *Bampton Lectures*, note 46, p. 374. He does not seem, however, to have been so successful in his defence, as to have set aside the very manifest probability that Justin was misled by the subjoined inscription, which is taken from Gruter (*Inscript. Antiq.* t. i. p. 96, n. 5):—SEMONI | SANCO | DEO FIDIO | SACRUM | SEX. POMPEIUS SP. F. | COL. MUSSIANUS | QUINQUENNALIS | DECUR. | BIDENTALIS | DONUM DEDIT. By Eusebius, Syncellus, and Zonaras, the Greek interpretation, ὕπερ ἐστὶ Σίμωνι θεῶ ἀγίῳ, is added.

12. σχεδὸν πάντες μὲν Σ. Euseb. σχ. μὲν πάντες.

13. ὡς τὸν πρῶτον θεὸν κ. τ. λ. There is a manifest reference to this passage in *Dial. Tryph.* c. 120: οὐδὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ γένους τοῦ ἐμοῦ, λέγω δὲ τῶν Σαμαρέων, τινὸς φροντίδα ποιούμενος, ἐγγράφως Καίσαρι προσομιλῶν εἶπον πλανᾶσθαι αὐτοὺς πείθομένους τῷ ἐν τῷ γένει αὐτῶν μάγῳ Σίμωνι, ὃν θεὸν ὑπεράνω πάσης ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐξουσίας καὶ δυνάμεως εἶναι λέγουσι. See *Intro. Obs.* p. 6, and compare *Apol.* ii. 15. With respect to the history and heresy of Simon, it may be proper to subjoin a brief account gathered from the work of Irenæus *contra hæreses*, or as it is called, according to the Greek title preserved by Eusebius (*H. E.* v. 7), "Ἐλεγχος καὶ ἀνατροπὴ τῆς ψευδωνύμου γνώσεως. Compare 1 *Tim.* vi. 20. It thence appears that, sometime after St. Peter's severe rebuke of Simon, and his temporary penitence (*Acts* xiii. 9, 20), the heretic proceeded to Rome, and there remained during Nero's persecution. In order to avoid the sufferings inflicted on the Christians, he maintained that idolatry was a matter of indifference ; and it is scarcely surprising that his doctrine was adopted by many. His popularity was doubtless increased by his skill in *magic*, and in the exhibition of lying wonders which he performed with remarkable dexterity ; and it seems to be upon the credit of this *legerdemain* that, as Irenæus (i. 23, 1) agrees with Justin in affirming, he was worshipped as a god. There is a tradition that, emboldened by his mechanical skill, and trusting to dæmoniacal assistance, he raised himself into the air in a fiery chariot ; that the dæmons forsaking him at the prayers of St. Peter, he was precipitated to the ground and broke both his legs ; and that enraged at his failure, he put an end to his life by throwing himself from the top of a house to the bottom. The story, however, is not mentioned by Irenæus, nor is it very credible in itself, except indeed under considerable limitations. It is first noticed in *Arnob.*

κυνούσι· καὶ Ἑλένην τινὰ τὴν περινοστήσασαν αὐτῷ κατ' ἐκείνο τοῦ καιροῦ, πρότερον ἐπὶ τέγους σταθεῖσαν, τὴν 15

c. Gent. II. *Viderant currum Simonis Magi et quadrigas igneas Petri ore difflatas, et nominato Christo evanuisse.* Possibly he may have attempted to delude the people by some artifice into a belief of his supernatural powers; and the prayers of the Apostle having been instrumental in detecting the fraud, he was induced by his disappointment to commit suicide. As to his doctrines, it was a notion of the Platonists that from the *Ideas* in the Divine Mind proceeded certain *Intelligences*, which were employed by the Deity in the creation of the world: and upon this notion, combined with that of the mystical *Sephiroth* of the Jewish *Cabala*, and the oriental fiction of the two principles, were founded those interpretations of Scripture from which his system was derived. He maintained that the Supreme God was not the Creator of the world, but that one of a successive generation of *Æons*, emanating from the Deity, became the *Demiurgus*, contrary to the will of the Creator; and that from his tyranny Christ, the last of the *Æons*, was sent to deliver mankind. To this fancy, connected with his belief in the *Transmigration of Souls*, should doubtless be referred the allegorical fiction, for such it seems to be, of the female by whom he was attended. Irenæus, more fully than Justin, represents her to have been a Tyrian prostitute, named *Helena*, whom he identified, among others, with the *teterima causa* of the Trojan war; and, carrying her about with him, described her as the *first conception of his mind*, the mother of all things, by whom he had created angels and archangels, and by their means the world. Among other doctrines maintained by Simon, he set on foot the notion that Christ was a mere phantom, having no material body; he denied a general resurrection; he taught that the prophets of the Old Testament were not inspired by the Supreme God, but by the creative *Æon*; and he asserted the perfect freedom of his followers to follow their own pleasure, inasmuch as *secundum ipsius gratiam servari homines, et non secundum operas justas.* Irenæus says also that among the Samaritans he declared himself to be *God the Father*; among the Jews, to be the *Son*; and among Gentiles, the *Holy Ghost*.

13. ἐκείνον καὶ προσκυνούσι. Syncell. καὶ σχέδον μὲν πάντες προσκυνούσι. Eusebius omits the words ἐκείνον καὶ, and upon his authority the Benedictine editor and Braunius eject them, unnecessarily, from the text.

14. καὶ Ἑλένην τινὰ κ. τ. λ. Iren. Hær. I. 23, 2: *Hic Helenam secum circumducebat, dicens hanc esse primam mentis ejus conceptionem, matrem omnium, per quam, mota mente, concepit angelos facere et archangelos. Hanc enim Ennoiam, &c.* For *Helenam*, some copies of Irenæus read *Selenen*; and it is worthy of remark that a like companion, called *Luna*, is attributed by the Clementine *Recognitions* (II. 12) to Dositheus, a contemporary and coheretic with Simon. Instead of περινοστήσασαν, which is the reading of the MSS., Sylburg, Maranus, and Braunius read συμπερινοστήσασαν. Syncellus omits the article.

15. ἐπὶ τέγους στ. A formula denoting a prostitute; τέγος sometimes signifying a brothel. See Vales. ad. Euseb. l. c. Syncellus reads στέγους. After σταθεῖσαν Eusebius adds ἐν Ἰύρω τῆς Φοινίκης. From Eusebius also the Benedictine and other editors have adopted ἀπ' αὐτοῦ in the following clause for ὑπ' αὐτοῦ. By the same historian the words ἐννοίαν πρώτην are transposed, and the participle γενομένην omitted.

Such also
were
Menander;

ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἔννοιαν πρώτην γενομένην λέγουσι. Μένανδρον δέ
τινα, καὶ αὐτὸν Σαμαρέα τὸν ἀπὸ κώμης Καππαρεταίας,
γενόμενον μαθητὴν τοῦ Σίμωνος ἐνεργηθέντα καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν
δαιμονίων, καὶ ἐν Ἀντιοχείᾳ γενόμενον πολλοὺς ἐξαπατήσαι
20 διὰ μαγικῆς τέχνης οἶδαμεν· ὃς καὶ τοὺς αὐτῷ ἐπομένους
ὡς μηδὲ ἀποθνήσκουσιν ἔπεισε· καὶ νῦν εἰσὶ τινες ἀπ' ἐκείνου
τοῦτο ὁμολογοῦντες. Μαρκίωνα δέ τινα Ποντικὸν, ὃς καὶ νῦν

And
Marcion.

16. Μένανδρον δέ τινα κ. τ. λ. This account of *Menander* is cited in Euseb. III. 26. The heretic was a disciple of Simon, and adopted his tenets with a few Gnostic additions. Tertull. de Præscr. Hær. c. 46, *Quicquid se Simon dixerat, hoc se Menander esse dicebat*. Compare Eriphan. Hær. 22. Irenæus (Hær. i. 21) says that he maintained *primam virtutem incognitam esse omnibus; se autem missum esse Salvatore pro salute hominum*. He advised his followers to abjure martyrdom; and maintained that his baptism was a true resurrection, rendering those who received it incapable of death, and unassailable by the infirmities of age. See Tertull. de Anim. cc. 23, 50; De Resurr. Carn. c. 5.

17. Καππαρεταίας. Euseb. Καπαρρατταίας.

18. ἐνεργηθέντα καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν δ. Euseb. οἰστηθέντα καὶ αὐτὸν ὑπὸ τῶν δαιμόνων. Towards the end of the sentence Eusebius also has *μη* for *μηδὲ*, and transposes the words *εἰσὶ τινες*.

22. Μαρκίωνα δέ τινα κ. τ. λ. Eusebius cites this account of Marcion in H. E. IV. 11; but as if it occurred in a book written expressly against that heretic. That Justin did write a work against heresies in general, he tells us at the end of this chapter; and Irenæus (Hær. IV. 14) mentions his *σύνταγμα πρὸς Μαρκίωνα*; whence it is possible that the reference of Eusebius may have been accidentally made to one of these works instead of the Apology. The heretic was born at Sinope, in Pontus, in the early part of the second century. He was originally a member of the church at Rome, and had subscribed a considerable sum of money to the common fund; but he was induced by the love of novelty to concoct a religious system of his own, in the formation of which he borrowed largely from the opinions of his preceptor *Cerdon*. Maintaining that the law and the gospel contradicted each other, he built upon this notion the doctrine of *two* Gods; and taught that one of them, who gave the law, created the world, and was the author of evil; and that the other, who was revealed by Christ, was a deity of pure benevolence, who would neither judge, nor condemn, nor punish. This, his main error, originated in a wish to reconcile the existence of evil with the goodness of God; and in order to support it he wrote a book, entitled *Antitheses*, in which he attempted to prove, by an opposition of apparent contradictions, that the *Law* and the *Gospel* could not have proceeded from the same source. He also affirmed that Christ had not a real body, and that the Saviour of the New Testament, and the Christ predicted in the Old, were distinct individuals: he rejected the doctrine of the resurrection; denied the freedom of the will; prohibited marriage; and not only mutilated the Scriptures, but compiled a Gospel of his own, taken chiefly from that of St. Luke, and adapted to the inculcation of his peculiar tenets. Towards the end of his life he renounced his errors, but died before he could obtain re-admission into the church, from which he had been repeatedly ejected. By some, indeed, his

ἔτι ἐστὶ διδάσκων τοὺς πειθομένους, ἄλλον τινὰ νομίζειν
 μείζονα τοῦ δημιουργοῦ θεόν· ὃς κατὰ πᾶν γένος ἀνθρώπων
 διὰ τῆς τῶν δαιμόνων συλλήψεως πολλοὺς πεποίηκε βλασ- 25
 φημίας λέγειν, καὶ ἀρνεῖσθαι τὸν ποιητὴν τοῦδε τοῦ παντὸς
 Θεόν, ἄλλον δέ τινα, ὡς ὄντα μείζονα, τὰ μείζονα παρὰ
 τοῦτον ὁμολογεῖν πεποιηκέναι. Πάντες οἱ ἀπὸ τούτων ὀρμώ-
 μενοι, ὡς ἔφημεν, Χριστιανοὶ καλοῦνται, ὃν τρόπον καὶ οἱ

excommunication has been doubted ; but the above is a brief analysis of Tertullian's account, who wrote a treatise against Marcion in five books, and is supposed on this point to have confounded Marcion and Cerdon. For an excellent digest of the opinions of this heretic, see Bishop Kaye's *Tertullian*, c vii. pp. 474 sqq. In conclusion it may be proper to remark, that most of the Fathers date the first appearance of Marcion in the reign of Antoninus Pius. Thus, according to Irenæus (Hær. iii. 4), he flourished under *Anicetus*, who was the *tenth* Bishop of Rome, and held his episcopate under that emperor, between the years 158 and 169. See Euseb. H. E. iv. 19. An objection thus arises, which has been inadvertently overlooked in the *Introductory Observations*, against the date of the Apology there adopted ; since it appears from this passage that, at the period when it was written, the opinions of Marcion had been extensively circulated. Not only, however, are the primitive writers somewhat uncertain guides in questions of chronology, but on this very point there is reason to dissent from their statements. Since Tertullian (c. Marc. i. 19) says of him that *Antonianus hæreticus est sub Pio impius*, it may fairly be presumed that he was not first heard of under the Antonines : and Clement of Alexandria (Strom. vii. 17) remarks, that about the age of Adrian and the Antonines, ὡς πρεσβύτης νεωτέροις συνεγένετο. Eriphanius, though in one place (Hær. xlii. 12) he makes him contemporary with Anicetus, refers him in another (Hær. xlviii. 1) to the reign of Adrian. No valid argument can therefore be alleged from Justin's notice of Marcion against the date in question.

23. νομίζειν μείζονα. Euseb. εἶναι νομίζειν μείζω. Sylburg was mistaken in alleging ὀνομάζειν as the reading of the historian.

24. ὃς κατὰ παν γ. Euseb. ὃς καὶ κατὰ π. γ. This is perhaps the preferable reading, unless indeed the relative would be better away.

25. πεποίηκε βλασφημίας λέγειν. Euseb. πέπεικε βλάσφημα λέγειν. For the word Θεόν in the next line, Eusebius has substituted πατέρα εἶναι τοῦ Χριστοῦ. It is clear, from what follows, that Justin wrote the passage, as exhibited in the text, not to mention that the change is inconsistent with Marcion's opinions.

27. τὰ μείζονα. These words, though essential to the sense, are omitted by Eusebius. Possibly they were overlooked, by reason of the word μείζονα preceding.

29. ὡς ἔφημεν. See above, c. 7. Eusebius has ἔφαμεν, and reads the preceding clause, Καὶ πάντες οἱ ἀ. τ. ὠρμημένοι. What follows runs thus—καὶ οὐ κοινῶν ὄντων δογμ. τ. φ. τὸ ἐπικαλούμενον ὄν. τ. φ. κ. ἐστι. With respect to the participle ἐπικαλούμενον, there seems to be weighty reason for admitting it into Justin's text ; though, in the absence of all authority, it would be hazardous to do so. It is true that Justin has used ἐπικατηγορούμενον in the passage to which

30 οὐ κοινωνοῦντες τῶν αὐτῶν δογμάτων τοῖς φιλοσόφοις τὸ ἐπικατηγορούμενον ὄνομα τῆς φιλοσοφίας κοινὸν ἔχουσιν. Εἰ δὲ καὶ τὰ δύσφημα ἐκεῖνα μυθολογούμενα ἔργα πράττουσι, λυχνίας μὲν ἀνατροπὴν, καὶ τὰς ἀνέδην μίξεις, καὶ ἀνθρωπείων σαρκῶν βορὰς, οὐ γινώσκομεν· ἀλλ' ὅτι μὴ διώκονται
35 μηδὲ φονεύονται ὑφ' ὑμῶν, κἂν διὰ τὰ δόγματα, ἐπιστάμεθα. Ἔστι δὲ ἡμῖν καὶ σύνταγμα κατὰ πασῶν τῶν γεγενημένων αἰρέσεων συντεταγμένον· ᾧ, εἰ βούλεσθε ἐντυχεῖν, δώσομεν.

The charge of devouring Infants retorted upon the heathen, whose exposition of their children induced the most flagrant enormities.

XXVII. Ἡμεῖς δὲ, ἵνα μηδένα διώκωμεν, μηδὲ ἀσεβῶμεν, ἐκτιθέμεθα καὶ τὰ γεννώμενα πονηρῶν εἶναι δεδιδάγμεθα·

he reverts, but there it appropriately designates the *calumniated* name of *Christianity*; whereas it is equally out of place as applied to the name of *Philosophy*, against which no *accusations* were alleged.

32. τὰ δύσφημα ἐκεῖνα κ. τ. λ. The calumnious charges, so industriously circulated against the early Christians, have been briefly noticed in the *Introductory Observations*, p. 4. To these, which Justin here specifies, and which Athenagoras (*Legat.* c. 3) states to have been designated *Θυέστεια δέϊπνα* and *Οἰδιποδείους μίξεις*, he again adverts in *Apol.* II. c. 12; *Dial. Tryph.* cc. 10, 17, 108. The student will find a full description and refutation of them in *Minuc. F. Oct.* cc. 9, 30. Doubtless they arose out of imperfect reports or misrepresentations of the celebration of the Lord's Supper, and the expressions of *eating the flesh and drinking the blood of Christ*, employed in the service; the nightly meetings and *agapæ*, which were necessarily held in secret; and the appellation of *brother* and *sister*, by which the Christians addressed each other. At first sight Justin appears to insinuate that these crimes, though falsely alleged against Christians generally, might have been perpetrated by some heretics; and it is certain that the Gnostics were addicted to the grossest immoralities; but, whatever his suspicions may have been, he candidly avows that he had no proof of their being well founded. He simply asserts that they are punished, if at all, not for their opinions, but their crimes; and that he had himself prepared a refutation of their doctrines, from which he tacitly inferred the truth of the orthodox faith. Indeed the very argument which Justin, assuming the truth of Christianity, employs to shew that its professors are the only sufferers in the cause of truth, other writers use to demonstrate that theirs is the only true religion. Compare *Cyprian. Epist.* 57, 58.

36. ἔστι δὲ ἡμῖν κ. τ. λ. This sentence is also cited in *Euseb. H. E.* IV. 11. He rejects, however, the word *συντεταγμένον*. It is manifest from the statement which it contains, that Justin's *Treatise against Heretics* must have been written at an earlier period than that to which it has been inadvertently assigned in the *Introductory Observations*, p. 7. In all probability it was written in the reign of *Adrian*.

37. ἐντυχεῖν. See on c. 14, 3.

XXVII. 1. ἵνα μηδένα διώκωμεν μ. ἀσ. In the end of the next chapter the nouns *ἀσέβεια* καὶ *ἀδικία* occur in conjunction; and thence, although there is no connexion between the passages, *Grabe*, *Thirlby*, and others would have read *μηδένα ἀδικῶμεν, μηδὲν ἀδικῶμεν*, or *μηδὲ ἀδ*. Now Justin is shewing that

πρῶτον μὲν, ὅτι τοὺς πάντας σχεδὸν ὀρώμεν ἐπὶ πορνείᾳ
 προάγοντας οὐ μόνον τὰς κόρας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἄρσενας,
 καὶ, ὃν τρόπον λέγονται οἱ παλαιοὶ ἀγέλας βοῶν ἢ αἰγῶν ἢ 5
 προβάτων τρέφειν, ἢ ἵππων φορβάδων, οὕτω νῦν καὶ παῖδας
 εἰς τὸ αἰσχρῶς χρῆσθαι μόνον· καὶ ὁμοίως θηλειῶν καὶ
 ἀνδρογύνων καὶ ἀρρήτοποιῶν πλῆθος κατὰ πᾶν ἔθνος ἐπὶ
 τούτου τοῦ ἄγους ἔστηκε. Καὶ τούτων μισθοὺς καὶ εἰσφορὰς
 καὶ τέλη λαμβάνετε, δέον ἐκκόψαι ἀπὸ τῆς ὑμετέρας οἴκου- 10
 μένης· καὶ τῶν τούτοις χρωμένων τις, πρὸς τῇ ἀθέῳ καὶ
 ἀσεβεῖ καὶ ἀκρατεῖ μίξει, εἰ τύχοι, τέκνω ἢ συγγενεῖ ἢ
 ἀδελφῶ μίγνυται. Οἱ δὲ καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῶν τέκνα καὶ τὰς

Christians are so far from being guilty of the alleged crime of *devouring children*, that they abstain even from the heathen custom of *exposing* them, and that for two reasons; because, in the first place, children so exposed are invariably brought up to infamy, and secondly, because the death of any so treated would involve them in the guilt of murder (c. 29). The double crime attaching to the practice of exposition he briefly expresses in the outset, reversing the order in which the argument is conducted, by the verbs *διώκειν* and *ἀσεβεῖν*, of which the former is certainly better adapted to the meaning which it is thus intended to convey, than *ἀδικεῖν*. Some conjectures have also been proposed in relation to the clause, *ἐκτιθέσθαι κ. τ. λ.* They are, however, not worth recording; and probably the notion that *καὶ τὰ γεννώμενα* may have arisen out of *παιδιά γεννώμενα* is about as worthless as the rest.

6. οὕτω νῦν καὶ παῖδας. *Scil.* ὀρώμεν ὑμᾶς τρέφειν. Not observing this ellipsis, to be supplied from the foregoing clause, Grabe proposed to read *παῖδες* or *παίδων*. With respect to the odious practice which Justin reprobates, the same accusation is brought against the Romans in similar terms, in Tatian. Orat. c. Græc. c. 28, *παιδερραστία προνομίας ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων ἠξίωται, παίδων ἀγέλας ὡσπερ ἵππων φορβάδων συναγείρειν αὐτῶν πειρωμένων*. So Clem. Alex. Pæd. III. 4, *οἰνοχόων τε ὄμιλος ἀσκεῖται παρ' αὐτοῖς, καὶ μειρακίων ὠραίων ἀγέλαι, καθάπερ θρεμμάτων*. Compare Athenag. Legat. c. 34.

9. μισθοὺς καὶ εἰσφορὰς. The taxes derived from prostitution, which were first imposed by Caligula, and modified by Alexander Severus, were abolished by Justinian. See Sueton. Calig. c. 4; Æl. Lamprid. V. Alex. Sev. c. 24; Cod. Justin. XI. 41, 6. For *ἡμετέρας*, the reading of the MSS., most of the editions correctly substitute *ὑμετέρας*, and Otto aptly adduces the following parallel, which also exhibits the word *οἰκουμένη* in the same sense which it here bears, from Xiphilin. in Neron. p. 179, (ed. Steph.):—*τὸ δὲ κήρυγμα ἦν, Νέρων Καῖσαρ νικᾷ τόνδε τὸν ἀγῶνα, καὶ στεφανοῖ τόν τε τῶν Ῥωμαίων δῆμον καὶ τὴν ἰδίαν οἰκουμένην*.

11. καὶ τῶν τούτοις χρ. κ. τ. λ. Lactant. Inst. Div. VI. 20, *Quis dubitet quin impius sit, qui, etiamsi contingat ei quod voluit ut alatur, addixit certe sanguinem suum vel ad servitutem, vel ad lupanar? Quæ autem possint vel soleant accidere in utroque sexu, vel per errorem, quis non intellegit? quis ignorat? Quod vel unius Œdipodis declarat exemplum, duplici scelere confusum*. See also Clem. Alex. Pæd. III. 3, 21; Tertull. Apol. c. 9; Ad Nat. I. 16; Minuc. F. Octav. c. 31.

ὁμοζύγους προαγωγεύονται· καὶ φανερώς εἰς κιναιδίαν ἀπο-
 15 κόπτονται τινες, καὶ εἰς μητέρα θεῶν τὰ μυστήρια ἀνα-
 φέρουσι, καὶ παρὰ παντὶ τῶν νομιζομένων παρ' ὑμῖν θεῶν
 ὄφεις σύμβολον μέγα καὶ μυστήριον ἀναγράφεται. Καὶ τὰ
 φανερώς ὑμῖν πραττόμενα καὶ τιμώμενα, ὡς ἀνατετραμμένου
 καὶ οὐ παρόντος φωτὸς θείου, ἡμῖν προσγράφετε· ὅπερ
 20 ἀπηλλαγμένοις ἡμῖν τοῦ πράττειν τι τούτων οὐ βλάβην
 φέρει, ἀλλὰ τοῖς πράττουσι καὶ ψευδομαρτυροῦσι μᾶλλον.

A remark that heathenism is distinguished from Christianity by making a serpent the emblem of God instead of the Devil, leads to a passing observation on the final doom of wicked spirits and wicked men.

XXVIII. Παρ' ἡμῖν μὲν γὰρ ὁ ἀρχηγέτης τῶν κακῶν δαιμόνων ὄφεις καλεῖται, καὶ σατανᾶς, καὶ διάβολος, ὡς καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἡμετέρων συγγραμμάτων ἐρευνήσαντες μαθεῖν δύνασθε· ὃν εἰς τὸ πῦρ πεμφθήσεσθαι μετὰ τῆς αὐτοῦ στρατιᾶς καὶ τῶν ἐπομένων ἀνθρώπων, κολασθησομένους τὸν ἀπέραντον αἰῶνα, προεμήνυσεν ὁ Χριστός. Καὶ γὰρ ἡ ἐπιμονὴ τοῦ

14. καὶ φανερώς κ. τ. λ. See Prudent. Hymn. xiv. 1066, and the Interpp. *ad loc.*

16. θεῶν. Vulgo, θεῶ. The emendation of Sylburg has been properly adopted by Braunius and Otto, as far preferable to reading τῶ νομιζομένῳ in the singular. Of the antient *Ophiolatria*, see Deane's Treatise on the subject.

19. φῶτος θείου. By some this is understood of *mental illumination*, or the light of reason; but there is a manifest reference to *λυχνίας ἀναστροφή* in c. 26. Justin frequently imputes to the heathen the *open* practice of the enormities which the Christians were represented as performing in secret. So Apol. i. c. 10, ii. c. 12. Compare Athenag. Legat. c. 34.

XXVIII. 1. παρ' ἡμῖν μὲν γὰρ ὁ ἀρχηγέτης κ. τ. λ. So Dial. Tryph. c. 103, τὸν διάβολον, ὃν Μωσῆς μὲν ὄφιν καλεῖ, ἐν δὲ τῷ Ἰωβ καὶ τῷ Ζαχαρία διάβολος κέκληται, καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ σατανᾶς προσηγόρευται. Compare also cc. 45, 100, 124, 125.

2. ἐκ τῶν ἡμετέρων συγγ. See Rev. xx. 2.

6. καὶ γὰρ ἡ ἐπιμονὴ κ. τ. λ. So again in c. 45, ὅτι δὲ ἐμελλε κατέχειν ἕως ἀν πατάξῃ τοὺς ἐχθραίνοντας αὐτῷ δαίμονας, καὶ συντελεσθῆ ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν προεγνωσμένων αὐτῷ ἀγαθῶν γινομένων καὶ ἐναρέτων, δι' οὓς καὶ μηδέπω τὴν ἐπικύρωσιν πεποιήται, ἐπακούσατε κ. τ. λ. Apol. ii. 7, ἐπιμένει ὁ Θεὸς τὴν σύγχυσιν καὶ κατάλυσιν τοῦ παντὸς κόσμου μὴ ποιῆσαι, ἵνα καὶ οἱ φαῦλοι ἄγγελοι καὶ δαίμονες καὶ ἄνθρωποι μηκέτι ὄσι, διὰ τὸ σπέρμα τῶν Χριστιανῶν. Dial. Tryph. c. 39, καὶ νῦν οὐδέπω τὴν κρίσιν ἐπήνεγκεν ἢ ἐπάγει, γινώσκων ἔτι καθ' ἡμέραν τινὰς μαθητευομένους εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Χριστοῦ αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀπολειπόντας τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς πλάνης. In these and some other passages of a similar tendency, in which he maintains that the punishment of the wicked angels is deferred till the end of the world, out of consideration for mankind, Justin has been supposed to contradict the doctrine laid down by St. Jude (v. 6), that they are *reserved in everlasting chains under darkness unto the judgment of the great day*. Perhaps he only meant, as Bishop Kaye remarks (p. 110), that their power of doing mischief, in which their sole gratification consists, would then be taken

μηδέπω τούτο πράξαι τὸν Θεὸν διὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπινον γένος γεγένηται. Προγινώσκει γάρ τινες ἐκ μετανοίας σωθήσεσθαι μέλλοντας, καὶ τινες μηδέπω ἴσως γεννηθέντας. Καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν νοερὸν καὶ δυνάμενον αἰρεῖσθαι τάληθῆ, καὶ εὖ πράτ- 10 τειν, τὸ γένος τὸ ἀνθρώπινον πεποίηκεν, ὥστ' ἀναπολόγητον εἶναι τοῖς πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις παρὰ τῷ Θεῷ· λογικοὶ γὰρ καὶ θεωρητικοὶ γεγένηται. Εἰ δέ τις ἀπιστεῖ μέλειν τούτων τῷ Θεῷ, ἢ μὴ εἶναι αὐτὸν διὰ τέχνης ὁμολογήσει, ἢ ὄντα χαίρειν κακίᾳ φήσει, ἢ λίθῳ εἰκότα μένειν, καὶ μηδὲν εἶναι 15 ἀρετὴν μηδὲ κακίαν, δόξῃ δὲ μόνον τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἢ ἀγαθὰ ἢ κακὰ ταῦτα ἡγεῖσθαι· ἥπερ μεγίστη ἀσέβεια καὶ ἀδικία ἐστί.

XXIX. Καὶ πάλιν, μὴ τῶν ἐκτεθέντων τις μὴ ἀναληφθεὶς θανατωθῆ, καὶ ὤμεν ἀνδροφόνοι· ἀλλ' ἢ τὴν ἀρχὴν οὐκ

Regarding the exposition of infants as murder, Christians marry with a view to the education of their children; while those who are unmarried maintain the most irreproachable chastity.

away, and the unmitigated misery, for which they are reserved, be then finally inflicted on them. Such a view of the case is clearly not inconsistent with the language of Scripture. See Matt. viii. 29; Eph. ii. 2, vi. 12. There is something similar in Tertull. Apol. c. 41, *Qui enim semel æternum iudicium destinavit post sæculi finem, non præcipitat discretionem, quæ est conditio iudicii, ante sæculi finem.*

8. προγινώσκει γάρ τινες κ. τ. λ. It is clear that this *fore-knowledge* was not connected in Justin's mind with any idea of an *absolute predestination*; for he adds immediately, that *man was created an intelligent being, capable of choosing the truth and acting right, so that there is no excuse for any man before God.* See also on c. 10, 15. There may be some doubt whether εὖ πράττειν here signifies *to do well* or *to be happy*; but perhaps, upon the whole, Otto is right in thinking the former sense most agreeable with the context. Cf. c. 43, *infra*. The same sentiment is expressed in Iren. Hær. iv. 71, *Hominem liberum fecit Deus ab initio, habentem suam potestatem sicut et suam animam, ad utendum sententia Dei voluntariè, et non coactum a Deo.* See also Tertul. c. Marc. 11.

13. τούτων. Those things which concern the salvation of mankind.

14. διὰ τέχνης. *Evasively, indirectly.* The expression implies what is not asserted *plainly* and *openly*, but *insinuated* or *implied*. Thus in the Epist. ad Zen. et Seren. c. 15, it is opposed to ἐκ προδήλου. Compare Dial. Tryph. c. 54; Ælian. V. H. xii. 33; Herodian. viii. 4, 28. Hence the conjectural emendations which have been proposed, διακενής, ἀτεχνῶς, and δι' ἀνάγκης, are alike useless; as are also πάσῃ and φύσει, which Thirlby and Hermann would respectively substitute for φήσει, in the following clause.

XXIX. 1. καὶ πάλιν. *Scil. παιδία ἐκτιθέναί δεδοίκαμεν.* Justin now returns to the subject of *exposing* children, from which he digressed in the course of c. 27. With respect to the practice itself, the same opinion is expressed in Lactant. Inst. Div. iv. 20, *Non possunt innocentes existimari, qui viscera sua in prædam canibus objiciunt, et, quantum in ipsis est, crudelius necant, quam si strangulassent. Tam igitur nefarium est exponere quam necare.*

2. οὐκ ἐγαμοῦμεν, εἰ μὴ κ. τ. λ. See above, on c. 15, 18.

ἐγαμοῦμεν, εἰ μὴ ἐπὶ παίδων ἀνατροφῇ, ἢ παραιτούμενοι
 τὸ γήμασθαι τέλεον ἐνεγκρατευόμεθα. Καὶ ἤδη τις τῶν
 5 ἡμετέρων, ὑπὲρ τοῦ πείσαι ὑμᾶς ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῖν μυστή-
 ριον ἢ ἀνέδην μίξις, βιβλίδιον ἀνέδωκεν ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ
 Φιλήκι ἡγεμονεύοντι, ἀξιῶν ἐπιτρέψαι ἰατρῷ τοὺς διδύμους
 αὐτοῦ ἀφελεῖν· ἄνευ γὰρ τῆς τοῦ ἡγεμόνος ἐπιτροπῆς
 τοῦτο πράττειν ἀπειρήσθαι οἱ ἐκεῖ ἰατροὶ ἔλεγον. Καὶ
 10 μηδὲως βουλευθέντος Φιλήκος ὑπογράψαι, ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ μείνας
 ὁ νεανίσκος ἠρκέσθη τῇ ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τῶν ὁμογνωμόνων
 συνειδήσει. Οὐκ ἄτοπον δὲ ἐπιμνησθῆναι ἐν τούτοις ἡγησά-
 μεθα καὶ Ἀντινόου τοῦ νῦν γεγενημένου, ὃν καὶ πάντες ὡς
 θεὸν διὰ φόβου σέβειν ὄρμητο, ἐπιστάμενοί τις τε ἦν
 15 καὶ πόθεν ὑπήρχεν.

In proving
 his second
 position,
 that *Jesus
 Christ is
 the true
 incarnate
 Son of God*,
 Justin rests
 his evidence
 upon
Prophecy
 rather than
Miracles,
 because
 these last
 might
 possibly be
 ascribed to
 Magic.

XXX. "Ὅπως δὲ μὴ τις ἀντιτιθεῖς ἡμῖν, τί κωλύει καὶ
 τὸν παρ ἡμῖν λεγόμενον Χριστὸν, ἄνθρωπον ἐξ ἀνθρώπων
 ὄντα, μαγικῇ τέχνῃ ἃς λέγομεν δυνάμεις πεποιηκέναι, καὶ

4. τις τῶν ἡμετέρων κ. τ. λ. A similar story is related of Origen in Euseb. H. E. iv. 8. For a correct view of the motives for conduct so extraordinary, see Bishop Kaye's Justin, c. 6, p. 119.

7. Φιλήκι. There can be little doubt that this is the correct reading. The MSS. however exhibit, and most Edd. retain, Φιληκι.

9. τοῦτο πράττειν ἀπειρήσθαι. See Euseb. Chron. ad A. D. 84; Sueton. in Domit. c. 7; Martial. Epigr. vi.

13. τοῦ νῦν γεγενημένου. *Who was alive but lately.* The infamous history of this Antinous, and the divine honours paid to him after his death by order of the Emperor Adrian, were sadly notorious at the time, and are frequently denounced with just indignation by the early Christian writers. There are some little variations in the accounts; but those who would know *τίς τε ἦν καὶ πόθεν ὑπήρχεν*, will find the information in Dio Cass. LXIX. 11; Aurel. Vict. 14; Spartian. V. Adrian. c. 14; Tatian. Orat. c. Græc. c. 10; Theoph. ad Autol. III. 8; Tertull. Apol. c. 13; Origen. c. Cels. III. 36; Prudent. adv. Symm. II. 271; Jerom. in Esai. II. 6; Niceph. III. 26, x. 36. This brief notice by Justin is cited in Euseb. H. E. iv. 8, with the following variations: *ἡγούμεθα, γενομένου, ἅπαντες, φόβον.*

14. διὰ φόβου. *Scil. Ἀδριανοῦ.* Spartian. l. c. *Volente Adriano eum consecraverunt.*

XXX. 1. μὴ τις ἀντιτιθεῖς ἡμῖν. Either the true reading is *ἀντιτιθείη*, as Davies supposes; or *λέγη* is understood.

2. παρ' ἡμῖν κ. τ. λ. *Erunt fortasse qui legendum putent ὑμῖν. . . . λέγετε.* THIRLBY. *Nos nihil mutamus.* Cyril. adv. Julian. X. t. IV. p. 345, ed. Aubert. *μὴ καταϊτιάσθω λέγων, διὰ τί μὴ προσάγομεν ἱερεῖα βωμοῖς. Similiter non raro alii.* OTTO.

3. μαγικῇ τέχνῃ. The Fathers in general, and Justin among the rest, never questioned the possibility of engaging the assistance of dæmons in the production

δόξαι διὰ τοῦτο υἷον Θεοῦ εἶναι, τὴν ἀπόδειξιν ἤδη ποιησόμεθα, οὐ τοῖς λέγουσι πιστεύοντες, ἀλλὰ τοῖς προ-5 φητεύουσι, πρὶν ἢ γενέσθαι, κατ' ἀνάγκην πειθόμενοι, διὰ τὸ καὶ ὄψει ὡς προεφητεύθη ὄραν γενόμενα καὶ γινόμενα· ἥπερ μεγίστη καὶ ἀληθεστάτη ἀπόδειξις καὶ ὑμῖν, ὡς νομίζομεν, φανήσεται.

XXXI. Ἄνθρωποι οὖν τινες ἐν Ἰουδαίοις γεγένηται Θεοῦ προφήται, δι' ὧν τὸ προφητικὸν πνεῦμα προεκήρυξε τὰ γενήσεσθαι μέλλοντα, πρὶν ἢ γενέσθαι· καὶ τούτων οἱ ἐν Ἰουδαίοις κατὰ καιροὺς γενόμενοι βασιλεῖς τὰς προ- φητείας, ὡς ἐλέχθησαν ὅτε προεφητεύοντο, τῇ ἰδίᾳ αὐτῶν Ἑβραϊδί φωνῇ ἐν βιβλίοις ὑπ' αὐτῶν τῶν προφητῶν συντεταγμένας κτώμενοι περιεῖπον. Ὅτε δὲ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ

of extraordinary effects; and therefore, in their arguments both with Jews and Pagans, the evidence from prophecy was commonly alleged as the main bulwark of the truth of the Gospel. By the Jews, who during his residence among them affirmed that *he cast out devils through Beelzebub*, he was always regarded as a clever impostor: while the heathen contrasted his mighty works with the lying wonders of Simon, Apollonius, and others. See Dial. Tryph. c. 69; Clement. Recogn. I. 58; Arnob. adv. Gent. I. 43; Origen. c. Cels. I. 6, 38, 68; III. 26, 31; Jerom. in Ps. lxxxii. Therefore, even in slightly touching upon miraculous evidence, its value was made essentially to depend upon the fact, that Christ's supernatural performances had been the subject of prophecy. Thus, Iren. Hær. II. 57, εἰ δὲ καὶ τὸν Κύριον φαντασιωδῶς τὰ τοιαῦτα πεποιηκέναι φήσουσιν, ἐπὶ τὰ προφητικά ἀνάγοντες αὐτοὺς ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐπιδείξομεν πάντα οὕτως περὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ προειρησθαι, καὶ γεγονέναι βεβαίως, καὶ αὐτὸν μόνον εἶναι τὸν υἷον τοῦ Θεοῦ. Tertull. Apol. c. 21, *Primores Judæorum ita exasperabantur, ut postremo oblatum Pontio Pilato in crucem dedī sibi extorserint. Prodixerat et ipse ita futuros: parum hoc, si non et prophetæ retro.* Lactant. Inst. Div. v. 3, *Disce igitur non solum idcirco a nobis Deum creditum Christum quia mirabilia fecit, verum etiam quia videmus in eo facta esse omnia quæ nobis adnuntiata sunt vaticinio prophetarum. Fecit mirabilia: magum putassemus, ut et vos nunc putatis, et Judæi tunc putaverunt, si non illa ipsa facturum Christum prophetæ omnes uno spiritu prædicassent.* See also Tertul. Apol. c. 20; Origen. c. Cels. II. 48; Lactant. Inst. Div. IV. 13; Hilar. Comm. in Matt. can. 3.

5. τοῖς προφητεύουσι. Cod. Clar. προφητεύσασι. The margin, however, exhibits the common reading.

8. ἥπερ μεγίστη κ. τ. λ. Compare Apol. I. cc. 12, 32, 53; Dial. Tryph. cc. 7, 53, 76; Origen. c. Cels. I. 2, 49; II. 28; Euseb. Pr. Evang. III. 1 sqq. See also 2 Pet. I. 18.

XXXI. 7. κτώμενοι περιεῖπον. *Carefully preserved in their possession.* The verb περιεῖπειν signifies *to regard with affection, to cherish.* Xen. Cyr. IV. 4, 12, ἂν δέ τις ὑμῶν καὶ ἰὼν ὡς ἡμᾶς εὐνοϊκῶς καὶ πράττων τι καὶ διδάσκων φαίνεται, τοῦτον ἡμεῖς ὡς εὐεργέτην καὶ φίλον, οὐχ ὡς δοῦλον, περιέψομεν. For συντεταγμένας, Thirlby, without advocating a change, supposes that συντεταγμένοις may possibly be the true reading; but, in fact, the text is preferable as it stands.

Before proceeding, however, to quote from the prophecies, which were delivered many centuries before the predicted events took place, and foretold all the circumstances of Christ's life and death, and resurrection, together with the progress of his religion, he gives an account of the LXX version of the Scriptures, in which, as well as in the Hebrew original, they are preserved.

Αἰγυπτίων βασιλεὺς βιβλιοθήκην κατεσκεύαζε, καὶ τὰ πάντων ἀνθρώπων συγγράμματα συνάγειν ἐπειράθη, πυθόμενος
 10 καὶ περὶ τῶν προφητειῶν τούτων, προσέπεμψε τῷ τῶν Ἰουδαίων τότε βασιλεύοντι Ἡρώδῃ, ἀξιῶν διαπεμφθῆναι αὐτῷ τὰς βίβλους τῶν προφητειῶν. Καὶ ὁ μὲν βασιλεὺς

8. κατεσκεύαζε. Ed. Morell. κατεσκεύασε. The sense, however, requires the imperfect, which is the reading of the MSS.

11. βασιλεύοντι Ἡρώδῃ. From the frequent inaccuracies of Justin in matters of chronology and history, this manifest anachronism, which makes a king of the Herodian family contemporary with the Egyptian Ptolemies, may fairly be attributed to a blunder of his own, though some of the commentators have endeavoured to shift it upon his transcribers. It was Eleazar, high-priest of the Jews, to whom Ptolemy applied for a copy of the Hebrew Scriptures: and therefore since Philo (Vit. Mos. 11. 6) says that Eleazar was both high-priest and king; and, according to Josephus (Ant. xi. 4, 8), the sovereign power was vested in the Pontificate, until the accession of the Asmonæan princes; Grabe would read *ιερεῖ* for Ἡρώδῃ, making a similar alteration in the following sentence. Pearson, Thalemann, and others regard Ἡρώδῃ as the marginal gloss of an ignorant copyist; and Usher imagines that Justin has confused the account of the foundation of the library with that of its restoration by Cleopatra.

11. ἀξιῶν διαπεμφθῆναι κ. τ. λ. In the Cohort. ad Græc. c. 13, Justin has given a fuller and somewhat different account of the LXX version of the Old Testament; which he has confessedly built upon the extraordinary narratives of Philo (*ubi supra*) and Josephus (Ant. xii. 2). The accounts of other Fathers are equally involved in a labyrinth of fabulous obscurity; and from the discrepancy which each of them exhibits, no reliance whatever can be placed upon them. See Iren. Hær. III. 25; Tertul. Apol. c. 18; Clem. Alex. Strom. i. 22, 148; Cyril. Catech. vi. 14; Hilar. En. in Ps. II.; Euseb. Præp. Evang. viii. 1; Epiphan. de Pond. et Mens. cc. 3 sqq.; Augustin. Civ. D. xviii. 42; De Doctr. Chr. II. 15. From a due consideration of the subject in all its bearings, it may fairly be presumed that the version was undertaken during the joint reign of Ptolemy Lagus and his son Philadelphus, about B. C. 285, for the use of the Jews then resident in Alexandria. The Pentateuch was first translated; then the book of Proverbs; and the rest of the books followed at somewhat distant intervals: and it is manifest from the difference of style, and the varying merit of the translation, that several hands contributed to the work. That the translators were natives of Egypt, is proved by the frequent introduction of Coptic words, and the Egyptian turn which is constantly given to Hebrew ideas and expressions. It is well known that this version gradually acquired the highest authority, not only among the Alexandrian Jews, but among the Hellenistic Jews of Palestine, and subsequently among Christians: nor is it unlikely that the legend of the direct inspiration of its framers was invented for the purpose of securing a degree of veneration which it might not otherwise command. Its intrinsic value however, more especially in the critical study of the New Testament, will be more duly appreciated from a consideration of the solemn sanction given to it by our Saviour and his Apostles, who very generally quoted from it; and, in conformity with their examples, it was employed

Ἡρώδης τῇ προειρημένῃ Ἑβραϊδὶ αὐτῶν φωνῇ γεγραμμένας διεπέμψατο. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ οὐκ ἦν γνώριμα τὰ ἐν αὐταῖς γεγραμμένα τοῖς Αἰγυπτίοις, πάλιν αὐτὸν ἠξίωσε πέμψας 15 τοὺς μεταβαλοῦντας αὐτὰς εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα φωνὴν ἀνθρώπων ἀποστεῖλαι. Καὶ τούτου γενομένου, ἔμειναν αἱ βίβλοι καὶ παρ' Αἰγυπτίοις μέχρι τοῦ δεῦρο, καὶ πανταχοῦ παρὰ πᾶσιν εἰσιν Ἰουδαίοις· οἳ καὶ ἀναγινώσκοντες οὐ συνιᾶσι τὰ εἰρημένα, ἀλλ' ἐχθροὺς ἡμᾶς καὶ πολεμίους ἠγοῦνται, 20 ὁμοίως ὑμῖν ἀναιροῦντες καὶ κολάζοντες ἡμᾶς ὁπότεν δύνωνται, ὡς καὶ πεισθῆναι δύνασθε. Καὶ γὰρ ἐν τῷ νῦν γεγενημένῳ Ἰουδαϊκῷ πολέμῳ, Βαρχοχέβας, ὁ τῆς Ἰουδαίων

by the primitive Fathers of the Church. Justin evidently held it in the most devoted estimation; and, from his ignorance of Hebrew, was led to regard it as in all respects of equal authority with the original; observing, that in the counsels of the Divine Providence, the Jews, who hated the Christians because they did not understand their own Scriptures, were nevertheless the means of preserving both the one and the other. It was the text of the Septuagint to which Chrysostom and Theodoret applied their commentaries; and upon which were founded the expositions of Athanasius, Gregory Nazianzen, and Basil. Hence also was framed the Italic or Vulgate version, by Jerome: so that it was the Septuagint, either in Greek or Latin, that was "read, explained, and quoted as authority, for a period of 1500 years." The student, who would make himself master of the history of this celebrated translation, is referred to Walton's *Prolegomena*; Vossius *de LXX Interpp.*; Hody *de Bibl. Text. Origen.*; Prideaux's *Connexion*, Part II. bk. 1; Carpzovius *de Versione LXXvirali Græca*; and Horne's *Introduction*, vol. II. p. 39.

17. ἔμειναν αἱ βίβλοι κ. τ. λ. Joseph. Ant. XII. 2, ἐκέλευσε (Πτολεμαῖος) πολλὴν ποιεῖσθαι τῶν βιβλίων τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν, ἵνα διαιμείνη ταῦτα καθαρῶς.

21. ὁπότεν δύνωνται. So Dial. Tryph. c. 16, οὐ γὰρ ἐξουσίαν ἔχετε αὐτόχειρες γενέσθαι ἡμῶν διὰ τοὺς νῦν ἐπικρατοῦντας· ὁσάκις δ' ἂν ἐδυνήθητε, καὶ τοῦτο ἐπράξατε. Again, in c. 95, καὶ ἡμᾶς, τοὺς πιστεύοντας δι' αὐτοῦ τῷ Θεῷ καὶ πατρὶ τῶν ὄλων, μισεῖτε καὶ φονεύετε, ὁσάκις ἂν λάβετε ἐξουσίαν. Compare also c. 133. The hostility of the Jews against Christianity had never relaxed any of its bitterness. Various instances of it are recorded in the New Testament (Acts xiv. 2, 19, xvii. 5, 13; 1 Thess. ii. 14 sqq.); at the martyrdom of Polycarp it was exerted in all its malevolence (Epist. Smyrn. cc. 13, 17); and not only Justin, but the Fathers generally, make it the subject of frequent complaints. See Tertul. adv. Marc. III. 23; Adv. Jud. c. 13; Ad Nat. I. 14; Scorpiac. c. 10; Origen. c. Cels. VI. 27; Socrat. H. E. VII. 13; Sozom. H. E. II. 8, v. 22.

22. ἐν τῷ νῦν γεγενημένῳ π. In the war which lately existed. It was in the 17th year of Adrian's reign that Barchochebas succeeded in rousing the Jews into rebellion; for an account of which see Dio Cass. LXIX. 12 sqq.; Euseb. Hist. Eccl. IV. 6. Eusebius assigns the cause of his barbarian severity against the Christians to their refusal to take part in the insurrection; and in this opinion he is followed by Orosius (Hist. VII. 13): *Judæos perturbatione scelerum suorum exagitatos, et Palæstinam, provinciam quondam suam, depopulantes, ultima cæde*

ἀποστάσεως ἀρχηγέτης, Χριστιανούς μόνους εἰς τιμωρίας
 25 δεινὰς, εἰ μὴ ἀρνοῖντο Ἰησοῦν τὸν Χριστὸν καὶ βλασφη-
 μοῖεν, ἐκέλευεν ἀπάγεσθαι. Ἐν δὴ ταῖς τῶν προφητῶν
 βίβλοις εὔρομεν προκηρυσσόμενον παραγινόμενον, γεννώμενον
 διὰ παρθένου, καὶ ἀνδρούμενον, καὶ θεραπεύοντα πᾶσαν
 νόσον καὶ πᾶσαν μαλακίαν, καὶ νεκροὺς ἀνεγείροντα, καὶ
 30 φθονούμενον καὶ ἀγνοούμενον καὶ σταυρούμενον Ἰησοῦν τὸν
 ἡμέτερον Χριστὸν, καὶ ἀποθνήσκοντα, καὶ ἀνεγειρόμενον,
 καὶ εἰς οὐρανοὺς ἀνερχόμενον, καὶ υἱὸν Θεοῦ ὄντα καὶ
 κεκλημένον, καὶ τινὰς πεμπομένους ὑπ' αὐτοῦ εἰς πᾶν γένος
 ἀνθρώπων κηρύξοντας ταῦτα, καὶ τοὺς ἐξ ἔθνῶν ἀνθρώπους
 35 μᾶλλον αὐτῷ πιστεύειν. Προεφητεύθη δὲ, πρὶν ἢ φανῆναι
 αὐτὸν, ἔτεσι ποτὲ μὲν πεντακισχιλίοις, ποτὲ δὲ τρισχιλίοις,

perdomuit Hadrianus, ultusque est Christianos, quos illi Chocheba duce, quod sibi adversos Romanos non adsentarentur, excruciabant. Clearly then *νῦν* must be understood in the somewhat enlarged sense of τὸ καθ' ἡμᾶς, both here, and in the allusion to the same insurrection in Dial. Tryph. c. 1. Compare c. 10. Thus also in c. 29 *supra*, Ἀντινόου τοῦ νῦν γεγενημένου. See Vales. ad Euseb. l. c. It should be mentioned, that in the text of Eusebius, who quotes the passage, the variations γενομένου, Βαρχωχέβας, and ἄγεσθαι, occur.

25. εἰ μὴ ἀρνοῖντο Ἰ. τὸν Χ. καὶ βλ. Compare Acts xxvi. 11; 1 Tim. i. 13; Epist. Smyrn. ap. Euseb. H. E. iv. 15; Tertull. Scorpiac. c. 9; Plin. Epist. x. 97.

36. ἔτεσι ποτὲ μὲν πεντακισχιλίοις, κ. τ. λ. If it were a necessary inference from the next chapter, that Justin regarded Moses as the *first of the Prophets* in the strict sense of the words, Bishop Pearson might well call it a *mira Chronologia* which places the Jewish legislator 5000 years before the birth of Christ. He should seem however to have meant, that Moses was the first who recorded the prophecies of earlier times, for the prediction cited is that of the dying Jacob; and on the supposition that *Adam*, or even, as some suppose, *Enoch*, was the first prophet, his date of the earliest prediction cannot perhaps be questioned. According to the vulgar chronology, indeed, the interval between Adam and Christ was only 4000 years; but the inaccuracy of this computation is now very generally admitted: and Justin may be supposed to have agreed with Theophilus (ad Autol. III.), who places the Creation 5515 years before Christ, and with Clement of Alexandria (Strom. i.), who considers the names which Adam gave to Eve and the brute creation as prophetic. By the prophecies delivered 3000 years B. C., those of Noah, whom Theophilus places at A. M. 2322, may be meant; Moses will synchronize with those given about 2000 B. C.; and the prophets of Judah and Israel with the periods from 1000 to 800 years B. C. If, however, Justin meant to say that the last prophet, Malachi, flourished 800 years before Christ, he differs about 400 years from the common calculation: and it is remarkable that there is a similar difference in the date which he elsewhere assigns (c. 42) to the epoch of David, whom he places 1500 years B. C. At the same time it is by no means certain that his words are to be so interpreted.

ποτὲ δὲ δισχιλίοις, καὶ πάλιν χιλίοις, καὶ ἄλλοτε ὀκτακοσίοις· κατὰ γὰρ τὰς διαδοχὰς τῶν γενῶν ἕτεροι καὶ 38 ἕτεροι ἐγένοντο προφήται.

XXXII. Μωσῆς μὲν οὖν, πρῶτος τῶν προφητῶν γενόμενος, Prophecies of Jacob and Isaiah concerning the Advent of Christ. εἶπεν αὐτολεξεῖ οὕτως· Οὐκ ἐκλείψει ἄρχων ἐξ Ἰούδα, οὐδὲ ἡγούμενος ἐκ τῶν μηρῶν αὐτοῦ, ἕως ἂν ἔλθῃ ᾧ ἀπόκειται· καὶ αὐτὸς ἔσται προσδοκία ἐθνῶν, δεσμεύων πρὸς ἄμπελον τὸν πῶλον αὐτοῦ, πλύνων ἐν αἵματι σταφυλῆς τὴν στολὴν 5 αὐτοῦ. Ὑμέτερον οὖν ἐστὶν ἀκριβῶς ἐξετάσαι καὶ μαθεῖν, μέχρι τίνος ἦν ἄρχων καὶ βασιλεὺς ἐν Ἰουδαίοις ἴδιος αὐτῶν. Μέχρι τῆς φανερώσεως Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, τοῦ ἡμετέρου διδασκάλου, καὶ τῶν ἀγνωσμένων προφητειῶν ἐξηγητοῦ, ὡς προεβρέθη ὑπὸ τοῦ θείου ἁγίου προφητικοῦ πνεύματος 10 διὰ τοῦ Μωσέως, μὴ ἐκλείψειν ἄρχοντα ἀπὸ Ἰουδαίων, ἕως ἂν ἔλθῃ ᾧ ἀπόκειται τὸ βασίλειον. Ἰούδας γὰρ προπάτωρ Ἰουδαίων, ἀφ' οὗ καὶ τὸ Ἰουδαῖοι καλεῖσθαι ἐσχήκασι καὶ ὑμεῖς μετὰ τὴν γενομένην αὐτοῦ φανέρωσιν καὶ Ἰουδαίων ἐβασιλεύσατε, καὶ τῆς ἐκείνων πάσης γῆς ἐκρατήσατε. Τὸ 15 δὲ, Αὐτὸς ἔσται προσδοκία ἐθνῶν, μηνυτικὸν ἦν ὅτι ἐκ πάντων τῶν ἐθνῶν προσδοκήσουσιν αὐτὸν πάλιν παραγενησό-

38. κατὰ τὰς διαδοχὰς τῶν γ. So in c. 32, κατὰ γένους διαδοχὴν. Thirlby, however, would read γενεῶν.

XXXII. 1. πρῶτος. See the note on c. 31, 36. It should be observed, however, that Grabe understands πρῶτος in the sense of *princeps*, not *primus*; referring to Numb. xii. 6 sqq.

3. ᾧ ἀπόκειται. Cod. Reg. and ed. Steph. Gr. Thirl. Thal. ὃ ἀπόκειται. Cod. Clar. τὸ ἀπόκειται. In Gen. xlix. 10 sq., whence the prediction of the Patriarch is cited, the LXX Intt. have τὰ ἀποκείμενα αὐτῷ. Justin, however, in Dial. Tryph. c. 120, maintains that this reading had been introduced by the Jews, who had contrived to displace the words ᾧ ἀπόκειται, by which the Hebrew had been originally rendered: whereas Julian, on the other hand, accused the Christians of doing precisely the reverse. See Cyrill. Alex. viii. p. 253. Hence there can be no question that the Benedictine and subsequent editors have correctly restored ᾧ ἀποκεῖται to the text; which is also confirmed by Iren. Hær. iv. 23; Origen. Philocal. c. 1; Novat. de Trin. c. 9; Constt. Apost. vi. 11, 23; and the version of Symmachus quoted in Euseb. Pr. Ev. viii. 1. Moreover, independently of these considerations, the expository clause, ἕως ἂν ἔλθῃ ᾧ ἀπόκειται τὸ βασίλειον, which occurs a few lines onward, is alone sufficient to determine the question.

17. πάλιν παραγενησόμενον. Augustin. Civ. D. xviii. 47, *Nam prior ejus adventus nondum erat desideratus omnibus gentibus; non enim quem debebant desiderare sciebant, in quem non crediderant.* By many, however, both in ancient and modern times, the prediction is understood to relate to our Lord's first advent; but such points it is obviously necessary to leave with the Biblical commentators.

μενον· ὅπερ ὄψει ὑμῖν πάρεστιν ἰδεῖν, καὶ ἔργῳ πεισθῆναι.
 Ἐκ πάντων γὰρ γενῶν ἀνθρώπων προσδοκῶσι τὸν ἐν Ἰου-
 20 δαίᾳ σταυρωθέντα, μεθ' ὃν εὐθύς δοριάλωτος ὑμῖν ἢ γῆ
 Ἰουδαίων παρεδόθη. Τὸ δὲ, Δεσμεύων πρὸς ἄμπελον τὸν
 πῶλον αὐτοῦ, καὶ πλύνων τὴν στολὴν αὐτοῦ ἐν αἵματι
 σταφυλῆς, σύμβολον δηλωτικὸν ἦν τῶν γενησομένων τῷ
 Χριστῷ, καὶ τῶν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πραχθησομένων. Πῶλος γάρ
 25 τις ὄνου εἰστήκει ἐν τινι εἰσόδῳ κώμης πρὸς ἄμπελον
 δεδεμένος, ὃν ἐκέλευσεν ἀγαγεῖν αὐτῷ τότε τοὺς γνωρίμους
 αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀχθέντος ἐπιβὰς ἐκάθισε, καὶ εἰσελήλυθεν εἰς
 τὰ Ἱεροσόλυμα, ἔνθα τὸ μέγιστον ἱερὸν ἦν Ἰουδαίων, ὃ ὑφ'
 ὑμῶν ὕστερον κατεστράφη. Καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐσταυρώθη,
 30 ὅπως τὸ λείπον τῆς προφητείας συντελεσθῆ. Τὸ γὰρ, Πλύ-
 νων τὴν στολὴν αὐτοῦ ἐν αἵματι σταφυλῆς, προαγγελτικὸν
 ἦν τοῦ πάθους οὐ πάσχειν ἔμελλε, δι' αἵματος καθαίρων
 τοὺς πιστεύοντας αὐτῷ. Ἡ γὰρ κεκλημένη ὑπὸ τοῦ θείου
 πνεύματος διὰ τοῦ προφήτου στολή, οἱ πιστεύοντες αὐτῷ
 35 εἰσιν ἄνθρωποι, ἐν οἷς οἰκεῖ τὸ παρὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ σπέρμα,
 ὁ λόγος. Τὸ δὲ εἰρημένον αἷμα τῆς σταφυλῆς σημαντικὸν
 τοῦ ἔχειν μὲν αἷμα τὸν φανησόμενον, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐξ ἄνθρω-

20. μεθ' ὄν. Scil. σταυρωθέντα. *After he was crucified.*

25. πρὸς ἄμπελον δεδεμένος. In the Gospel narratives of Christ's entry into Jerusalem (Matt. xxi. 2; Mark xi. 2; Luke xix. 30), there is no mention of this circumstance, which Justin must therefore have learnt from tradition. The prophecy is similarly explained in Dial. Tryph. c. 53, with the additional remark that, in ordering the ass to be brought with the foal, our Lord intimated that Gentiles as well as Jews were to be admitted into the Christian covenant. Compare cc. 16, 95, 133.

30. λείπον. Grabe, Thalemann, and Braunius would read λοιπόν. The emendation is at least unnecessary.

31. προαγγ. ἦν τοῦ πάθους κ. τ. λ. Theodorit. Dial. i., *Illud lavat in vino stolam suam significat lavaturum in sanguine proprio corpus suum, amictum et pallium (περιβολὴν) Deitatis.*

35. τὸ παρὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ σπέρμα. Compare 1 John iii. 9. Grabe would here read πνεῦμα, both as being in better keeping with the verb οἰκεῖ, and with a passage which he considers parallel in c. 33, τὸ πνεῦμα οὖν καὶ τὴν δύναμιν τὴν παρὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ οὐδὲν ἄλλο νοῆσαι θέμις, ἢ τὸν λόγον. There is, however, no need of any change; for the text, as it stands, is in perfect unison with the notions expressed by Justin in other places. Compare Apol. ii. cc. 8, 13; Dial. Tryph. c. 61. A similar opinion is also advanced in Tertull. adv. Prax. c. 9, *Pater enim tota substantia est, filius vero derivatio totius et portio.* Compare Apol. c. 21. See, moreover, the note on the passage above cited from c. 33.

πείου σπέρματος, ἀλλ' ἐκ θείας δυνάμεως. Ἡ δὲ πρώτη δύναμις μετὰ τὸν πατέρα πάντων καὶ δεσπότην Θεὸν, καὶ υἱὸς ὁ λόγος ἐστίν· ὃς τίνα τρόπον σαρκοποιηθεὶς ἄνθρωπος 40 γέγονεν, ἐν τοῖς ἐξῆς ἐροῦμεν. Ὁν τρόπον γὰρ τὸ τῆς ἀμπέλου αἷμα οὐκ ἄνθρωπος πεποίηκεν, ἀλλ' ὁ Θεὸς, οὕτως καὶ τοῦτο ἐμηνύετο οὐκ ἐξ ἀνθρωπέου σπέρματος γενήσεσθαι τὸ αἷμα, ἀλλ' ἐκ δυνάμεως Θεοῦ, ὡς προέφημεν. Καὶ Ἡσαΐας δὲ ἄλλος προφήτης, τὰ αὐτὰ δι' ἄλλων ῥήσεων 45 προφητεύων, οὕτως εἶπεν· Ἀνατελεῖ ἄστρον ἐξ Ἰακώβ, καὶ ἄνθος ἀναβήσεται ἀπὸ τῆς ῥίζης Ἰεσσαὶ· καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν βραχίονα αὐτοῦ ἔθνη ἐλπιούσιν. Ἄστρον δὲ φωτεινὸν ἀνέτειλε, καὶ ἄνθος ἀνέβη ἀπὸ τῆς ῥίζης Ἰεσσαί, οὗτος ὁ Χριστός. Διὰ γὰρ παρθένου τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ σπέρματος Ἰακώβ, τοῦ γενο- 50 μένου πατρὸς Ἰούδα, τοῦ δεδηλωμένου Ἰουδαίων πατρὸς, διὰ δυνάμεως Θεοῦ ἀπεκινήθη· καὶ Ἰεσσαὶ προπάτωρ μὲν κατὰ τὸ λόγιον γεγένηται· τοῦ δὲ Ἰακώβ καὶ τοῦ Ἰούδα κατὰ γένους διαδοχὴν υἱὸς ὑπῆρχεν.

XXXIII. Καὶ πάλιν ὡς αὐτολεξεὶ διὰ παρθένου μὲν The Incarnation of Christ, as foretold by Isaiah, contrasted with Pagan fiction. τεχθησόμενος διὰ τοῦ Ἡσαίου προεφητεύθη, ἀκούσατε. Ἐλέχθη δὲ οὕτως· Ἴδου ἡ παρθένος ἐν γαστρὶ ἔξει, καὶ τέξεται υἱόν· καὶ ἐροῦσιν ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι αὐτοῦ, Μεθ' ἡμῶν ὁ Θεός. Ἄ γὰρ ἦν ἄπιστα καὶ ἀδύνατα νομιζόμενα παρὰ 5 τοῖς ἀνθρώποις γενήσεσθαι, ταῦτα ὁ Θεὸς προεμήνυσε διὰ τοῦ προφητικοῦ πνεύματος μέλλειν γίνεσθαι, ἵν', ὅταν

43. τοῦτο ἐμηνύετο κ. τ. λ. Thirlby would read *τούτου*. An emendation, says the Benedictine editor, *satis apta, sed minime necessaria*.

46. ἀνατελεῖ ἄστρον κ. τ. λ. Although Justin is generally more exact in his quotations from the Old Testament than from the New, many instances of inaccuracy may still be laid to his charge. Here he has plainly united the prophecy of Balaam (Numb. xxiv. 17) with Isai. xi. 1, 10. Compare Isai. li. 5. Other examples of a like character will be noticed as they occur. See also Bishop Kaye's Justin, pp. 139 sqq.—For ἐπὶ τὸν βραχίονα, the LXX has simply ἐπ' αὐτῷ, as cited in Rom. xv. 12.

52. προπάτωρ. *Scil.* Χριστοῦ. In the next clause there is a change of person, and Χριστός must be supplied.

XXXIII. 3. ἰδου, ἡ παρθένος κ. τ. λ. This prophecy is from Isai. vii. 14. Justin seems to have confused the latter part of it with Matt. i. 23. He enters at large into an explanation of it in different parts of the Dial. Tryph. See cc. 43, 66, 77, 84; and compare Iren. Hær. iii. 24 sqq.; Tertull. c. Marc. iii. 13; Adv. Jud. c. 9.

7. ἵν', ὅταν γένηται, κ. τ. λ. John xiv. 29, νῦν εἴρηκα ὑμῖν πρὶν γενέσθαι, ἵνα, ὅταν γένηται, πιστεύσητε. Compare Dial. Tryph. c. 84.

γένηται, μὴ ἀπιστηθῆ, ἀλλ' ἐκ τοῦ προειρηθῆσαι πιστευθῆ.
 "Ὅπως δέ μή τινες, μὴ νοήσαντες τὴν δεδηλωμένην προφητείαν,
 10 ἐγκαλέσωσιν ἡμῖν ἅπερ ἐνεκαλέσαμεν τοῖς ποιηταῖς εἰποῦσιν
 ἀφροδισίων χάριν ἐληλυθέναι ἐπὶ γυναῖκας τὸν Δία, διασα-
 φῆσαι τοὺς λόγους πειρασώμεθα. Τὸ οὖν, Ἰδοῦ ἡ παρθένος
 ἐν γαστρὶ ἔξει, σημαίνει οὐ συνουσιασθεῖσαν τὴν παρθένον
 συλλαβεῖν. Εἰ γὰρ ἐσυνουσιάσθη ὑπὸ ὄτουοῦν, οὐκ ἔτι ἦν
 15 παρθένος· ἀλλὰ δύναμις Θεοῦ ἐπελθοῦσα τῇ παρθένῳ ἐπεσ-
 κίασεν αὐτὴν, καὶ κυοφορήσαι παρθένον οὔσαν πεποίηκε.
 Καὶ ὁ ἀποσταλεὶς δὲ πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν παρθένον κατ' ἐκεῖνο
 τοῦ καιροῦ ἄγγελος Θεοῦ εὐηγγελίσατο αὐτὴν, εἰπὼν, Ἰδοῦ
 συλλήψῃ ἐν γαστρὶ ἐκ πνεύματος ἁγίου, καὶ τέξῃ υἱόν, καὶ
 20 υἱὸς ὑψίστου κληθήσεται, καὶ καλέσεις τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ
 Ἰησοῦν· αὐτὸς γὰρ σώσει τὸν λαὸν αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν
 ἁμαρτιῶν αὐτῶν,—ὡς οἱ ἀπομνημονεύσαντες πάντα τὰ περὶ
 τοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐδίδαξαν· οἷς ἐπιστεύ-
 σαμεν, ἐπειδὴ καὶ διὰ Ἡσαίου τοῦ προδεδηλωμένου τὸ
 25 προφητικὸν πνεῦμα τοῦτον γενησόμενον, ὡς προεμηνύομεν,

9. ὅπως δέ μή τινες, μὴ ν. The MSS. and most edd. omit the first μὴ, which is manifestly essential to the sense, as all the editors have perceived, though Otto alone has inserted it in the text. Some would read μήπως for ὅπως, as previously in c. 3, 44; and others insert the second μὴ before ἐγκαλέσωσιν. Since, however, the error most probably arose from the repetition of the adverb in close connexion, the emendation of Thirlby is preferable; and it is also confirmed by the like conjunction of particles in Apol. I. cc. 30, 43; II. c. 4; Dial. Tryph. c. 62; and elsewhere.

12. πειρασώμεθα. Sylburg considers πειρασόμεθα, in the indicative, more appropriate. Any change, however, in the face of the MSS., would be unjustifiable.

14. συλλαβεῖν. Scil. ἐν γαστρὶ. The ellipsis is supplied a few lines forward in the declaration of the Angel, Ἰδοῦ, συλλήψῃ ἐν γαστρὶ κ. τ. λ., which is cited, either from an error of memory or by design, partly from Matt. i. 21, and partly from Luke i. 31, 33.

22. οἱ ἀπομνημονεύσαντες. In cc. 66, 67, of this Apology, and repeatedly in the Dialogue with Trypho (cc. 103, 107, &c.), Justin refers to certain Ἀπομνημονεύματα τῶν Ἀποστόλων, or *Apostolical memoirs* of the life and teaching of Jesus Christ. Although it has been argued that by this term he did not intend to designate our present Gospels, it should seem that all doubts upon the subject have been now removed by the lucid and convincing examination of the question in Bishop Kaye's account of his Works, c. VIII. pp. 132 sqq. The conclusion at which the learned Prelate arrives, is, that Justin did not quote a narrative agreeing in substance only with our present Gospels, though differing in expression, but that he quoted those Gospels themselves *from memory*.

25. γενησόμενον. Vulgo γεννησόμενον, for which the Benedictine editor would

ἔφη. Τὸ πνεῦμα οὖν καὶ τὴν δύναμιν τὴν παρὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ οὐδὲν ἄλλο νοῆσαι θέμις, ἢ τὸν λόγον, ὃς καὶ πρωτότοκος τῷ Θεῷ ἐστι, ὡς Μωσῆς ὁ προδεδηλωμένος προφήτης ἐμήνυσε. Καὶ τοῦτο ἔλθὼν ἐπὶ τὴν παρθένον καὶ ἐπισκιάσαν, οὐ διὰ συνουσίας, ἀλλὰ διὰ δυνάμεως, ἐγκύμονα κατέστησε. Τὸ 30

either read *γεννηθησόμενον*, or, what is far preferable, emend the text, as above, by the removal of a single letter. For *προεμνηνόμεν*, Cod. Clar. has *προσμηνύομεν*.

26. τὸ πνεῦμα οὖν κ. τ. λ. Here is plainly an allusion to the words of the Angel to Mary in Luke i. 35, *πνεῦμα ἅγιον ἐπελεύσεται ἐπὶ σε, καὶ δύναμις ὑψίστου ἐπισκιάσει σε*. Grotius however, on Mark ii. 8, adduces this passage of Justin, among many more from different writers, to prove that the words *πνεῦμα* and *spiritus* are frequently employed by the early Fathers to signify the *divine nature* in Christ. See also Bishop Bull's *Defens. Fid. Nic.* i. 2, 5. Thus Tertull. c. Marc. iii. 16, *Spiritus Creatoris, qui est Christus*. In the present, and some other instances, however, the *Holy Spirit* and the *Logos* are in some degree confused, and indeed apparently identified; and in like manner, Justin attributes the inspiration of the Prophets sometimes to the Holy Ghost, and at others to the Prophets. Compare *Apol.* i. cc. 31, 36, 61; ii. c. 10; *Dial. Tryph.* cc. 25, 32, 49, 52, 55, 61, 87, 141. Bishop Kaye (pp. 72, 73) explains the fact upon the supposition that, as the *Logos* was the conductor of the whole Gospel economy, Justin deemed it a matter of indifference whether he said that the Prophets were inspired by the *Logos* or by the Holy Spirit, who is called in Scripture the *Spirit of Christ*. See Rom. viii. 9; Gal. iv. 6; Phil. i. 19; 1 Pet. i. 11. In the last text the immediate reference is to the inspiration of the Prophets. With respect to the passage under consideration, the Bishop suggests that as, in the mystery of the Incarnation, the Holy Ghost came upon the Virgin, and the power of the Highest overshadowed her, and the Word thereby became flesh, the idea uppermost in the mind of the writer was, that the Holy Spirit, the power of the Highest, and the *Logos*, were the same: that they were, in fact, *the Trinity in Unity*. Certain it is, that Justin elsewhere assigns a *distinct personality* to the Holy Spirit. See above, cc. 6, 13. Be it observed in conclusion, that the words of the Angel are interpreted in the same manner by Tertullian (*Adv. Prax.* c. 26); who adds, *Johanne enim dicente, Sermo caro factus est, Spiritum quoque intelligimus in mentione Sermonis; ita et hic Sermonem quoque agnoscimus in nomine Spiritus. Nam et Spiritus substantia est Sermonis, et Sermo operatio Spiritus, et duo unum sunt*. Without adducing any of the numerous passages in which this Father speaks of the Spirit as a distinct person, it will be seen that he agrees with Justin as to the combined source of inspiration in the Prophets, by comparing *Adv. Marc.* iii. 6; iv. 13; *Præscr. Hær.* c. 13; *Resurr. Carn.* c. 22; *Adv. Hermog.* c. 22; *Adv. Prax.* c. 11.

28. ὡς Μωσῆς. The MSS. and edd. omit ὡς, which Otto has properly inserted as requisite to the sense. Still, unless Justin alludes to the mystical interpretation of some such passage as Gen. i. 3, or Exod. iv. 22, Moses has said nothing like what is here attributed to him; neither is he the prophet to whom reference was last made. Hence Grabe, with great probability, conjectures that the copyist, having mistaken the words ὡς Ἡσ.—of which the latter was an abbreviation of ὡς Ἡσαίας,—and prefixed to them the letter M, introduced a corruption into

δὲ ἸΗΣΟΥΣ ὄνομα τῇ Ἑβραϊδὶ φωνῇ, σωτὴρ τῇ Ἑλληνίδι διαλέκτῳ δηλοῖ. "Ὅθεν καὶ ὁ ἄγγελος πρὸς τὴν παρθένον εἶπε, Καὶ καλέσεις τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦν, αὐτὸς γὰρ σώσει τὸν λαὸν αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν αὐτῶν. "Ὅτι δὲ 35 οὐδενὶ ἄλλῳ θεοφοροῦνται οἱ προφητεύοντες, εἰ μὴ λόγῳ θείῳ, καὶ ὑμεῖς, ὡς ὑπολαμβάνω, φήσετε.

Micah's prophecy respecting the place of Christ's Nativity.

XXXIV. "Ὅπου δὲ καὶ τῆς γῆς γεννᾶσθαι ἔμελλεν, ὡς προεῖπεν ἕτερος προφήτης ὁ Μιχαίας, ἀκούσατε. "Ἐφη δὲ οὕτως· Καὶ σὺ Βηθλεὲμ, γῆ Ἰούδα, οὐδαμῶς ἐλαχίστη εἶ ἐν τοῖς ἡγεμόσιν Ἰούδα· ἐκ σοῦ γὰρ ἐξελεύσεται ἡγούμενος, 5 ὅστις ποιμανεῖ τὸν λαὸν μου. Κώμη δὲ τίς ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ Ἰουδαίων, ἀπέχουσα σταδίου τριακονταπέντε Ἱεροσολύμων, ἐν ἧ ἔγεννήθη Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς, ὡς καὶ μαθεῖν δύνασθε ἐκ τῶν ἀπογραφῶν τῶν γενομένων ἐπὶ Κυρηνίου, τοῦ ὑμετέρου ἐν Ἰουδαίᾳ πρώτου γενομένου ἐπιτρόπου.

Predictions relating to the Crucifixion of Christ, and his public entry into Jerusalem.

XXXV. Ὡς δὲ καὶ λήσειν ἔμελλε τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους γεννηθεὶς ὁ Χριστὸς ἄχρῖς ἀνδρῶθῃ, ὅπερ καὶ γέγονεν, ἀκούσατε τῶν προειρημένων εἰς τοῦτο. "Ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα·

the text. The conjecture is rendered even yet more probable, from the fact that Justin has given the same view of this prophecy of Isaiah in Dial. Tryph. c. 84.

31. Ἰησοῦς σωτὴρ δηλοῖ. Compare Apol. II. c. 6.

XXXIV. 3. καὶ σὺ Βηθλεὲμ, κ. τ. λ. This prophecy of Micah (v. 2) is given precisely as it is quoted in Matt. ii. 6. See the Commentators *ad loc.*

7. ἐν ἧ ἔγεννήθη. Dial. Tryph. c. 78, ἐν σπηλαίῳ τιμὶ συνεγγυὸς τῆς κώμης. Though it may be proper to indicate this circumstance, which is also mentioned by other Fathers, any remarks upon it would here be out of place.

8. ἐκ τῶν ἀπογραφῶν. From the records of the taxing. Such probably is the force of the plural. With respect to the enrolment itself, and the points of criticism and chronology which it involves, see the Commentators on Luke ii. 2. Of the title ἐπίτροπος, see above on c. 13, 15.

XXXV. 3. ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα. The prophecies, which are cited in this chapter, have no reference whatever to the privacy of our Lord's early life, but bear exclusively upon the events connected with his crucifixion. Grabe and others suppose therefore, that there is here a somewhat extensive *lacuna*, which, among other passages from the Prophets, may have contained that from Isai. xlii. 2, as cited in Matt. xii. 19. That prediction, however, is applied by the Evangelist to the manner in which Christ quietly withdrew himself from the vindictive malice of the Pharisees, and not to the unobtrusive obscurity in which he passed the time previous to the commencement of his ministry. At the same time, it is certain that Justin was very likely to have given a different turn to the prediction: and Braunius indeed maintains that his quotations are frequently so irrelevant, that there is no valid reason for supposing any omission whatsoever, since the MSS. exhibit not the slightest vestige of a break. The utter want of connexion is, however, so

Παιδίον ἐγεννήθη ἡμῖν, καὶ νεανίσκος ἡμῖν ἀπεδόθη, οὗ ἡ ἀρχὴ ἐπὶ τῶν ὤμων· μηνυτικὸν τῆς δυνάμεως τοῦ σταυροῦ, 5 ᾧ προσέθηκε τοὺς ὤμους σταυρωθεῖς, ὡς προϊόντος τοῦ λόγου σαφέστερον δειχθήσεται. Καὶ πάλιν ὁ αὐτὸς προφήτης Ἡσαΐας, θεοφορούμενος τῷ πνεύματι τῷ προφητικῷ, ἔφη· Ἐγὼ ἐξεπέτασα τὰς χεῖράς μου ἐπὶ λαὸν ἀπειθοῦντα καὶ ἀντιλέγοντα, ἐπὶ τοὺς πορευομένους ἐν ὁδῷ οὐ καλῇ. 10 Αἰτοῦσί με νῦν κρίσιν, καὶ ἐγγίξειν Θεῷ τολμῶσιν. Καὶ πάλιν ἐν ἄλλοις λόγοις δι' ἑτέρου προφήτου λέγει· Αὐτοὶ ὠρυξάν μου πόδας καὶ χεῖρας, καὶ ἔβαλον κλῆρον ἐπὶ τὸν ἱματισμὸν μου. Καὶ ὁ μὲν Δαβὶδ ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ προφήτης, ὁ εἰπὼν ταῦτα, οὐδὲν τούτων ἔπαθεν· Ἰησοῦς δὲ Χριστὸς 15 ἐξετάθη τὰς χεῖρας, σταυρωθεῖς ὑπὸ τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἀντιλεγόντων αὐτῷ καὶ φασκόντων μὴ εἶναι αὐτὸν Χριστόν. Καὶ γὰρ, ὡς εἶπεν ὁ προφήτης, διασύροντες αὐτὸν ἐκάθισαν ἐπὶ βήματος, καὶ εἶπον, Κρίνον ἡμῖν. Τὸ δὲ, ὠρυξάν μου χεῖρας καὶ πόδας, ἐξήγησις τῶν ἐν τῷ σταυρῷ παγέντων ἐν ταῖς 20 χερσὶ καὶ τοῖς ποσὶν αὐτοῦ ἤλων ἦν. Καὶ μετὰ τὸ σταυρῶσαι αὐτὸν, ἔβαλον κλῆρον ἐπὶ τὸν ἱματισμὸν αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐμερίσαντο ἑαυτοῖς οἱ σταυρώσαντες αὐτόν. Καὶ ταῦτα ὅτι γέγονε, δύνασθε μαθεῖν ἐκ τῶν ἐπὶ Ποντίου Πιλάτου γενο-

palpable, and the greatest ingenuity is so avowedly incapable of discovering any affinity between the prophecies cited and the fact they are said to prove, that something must surely have been obliterated from the earlier copies, of which subsequent transcribers have taken no pains to preserve an indication.

4. παιδίον ἐγεννήθη κ. τ. λ. From Isai. ix. 6.

5. μηνυτικόν. *Scil.* ὅ ἐστι. Stephens would read μηνυτικῶν, with reference to προειρημένων, in the beginning of the chapter; but this would surely be inadmissible, even if the supposition of an *hiatus* be unfounded. The student will probably be disposed to regard Justin's interpretation of this prophecy as somewhat fanciful.

9. ἐγὼ ἐξεπέτασα κ. τ. λ. From Isai. lxxv. 2. The passage is quoted, with a different object, in Rom. x. 21.

11. αἰτοῦσί με κ. τ. λ. The clause, which seems to be cited as if in continuation of the preceding prophecy, is found in Isai. lviii. 2.

12. αὐτοὶ ὠρυξαν κ. τ. λ. Psalm xxi. 17, 19, (LXX).

18. διασύροντες αὐτόν κ. τ. λ. There is no passage in the Gospels to which this is referable, unless it be to the mock salutation of Jesus as King of the Jews in Matt. xxvii. 29.

20. ἐξήγησις τῶν ἐν τῷ σταυρῷ κ. τ. λ. See Matt. xxvii. 35; John xx. 25.

24. ἐκ τῶν ἐπὶ Π. Π. γ. ἄκτων. Justin again appeals to these *Acts of Pilate* in c. 48. See also Tertul. Apol. cc. 5, 21; Euseb. Hist. Eccl. ii. 2. There are

25 μένων ἄκτων. Καὶ ὅτι ῥητῶς καθεσθησομενος ἐπὶ πῶλον
 ὄνου, καὶ εἰσελευσόμενος εἰς τὰ Ἱεροσόλυμα προεπεφήτετο,
 ἑτέρου προφήτου τοῦ Σοφονίου τὰς τῆς προφητείας λέξεις
 ἐροῦμεν. Εἰσὶ δὲ αὐταὶ Χαίρε σφόδρα θύγατερ Σιών,
 κήρυσσε θύγατερ Ἱερουσαλήμ· ἰδοὺ ὁ βασιλεύς σου ἔρχεται
 30 σοι πρῶτος, ἐπιβεβηκὼς ἐπὶ ὄνον καὶ πῶλον υἱὸν ὑποζυγίου.

In a digression extending through nine chapters, Justin lays down certain rules for the interpretation of prophecy.

XXXVI. Ὅταν δὲ τὰς λέξεις τῶν προφητῶν λεγομένας
 ὡς ἀπὸ προσώπου ἀκούητε, μὴ ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν ἐμπεπνευσ-
 μένων λέγεσθαι νομίσητε, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τοῦ κινουήτος αὐτοῦς
 θείου λόγου. Ποτὲ μὲν γὰρ ὡς προαγγελτικῶς τὰ μέλλοντα
 γενήσεσθαι λέγει, ποτὲ δ' ὡς ἀπὸ προσώπου τοῦ δεσπότου
 πάντων καὶ πατρὸς Θεοῦ φθέγγεται, ποτὲ δὲ ὡς ἀπὸ
 προσώπου τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ποτὲ δὲ ὡς ἀπὸ προσώπου λαῶν
 ἀποκρινομένων τῷ κυρίῳ, ἢ τῷ πατρὶ αὐτοῦ· ὅποιον καὶ
 ἐπὶ τῶν παρ' ὑμῖν συγγραφέων ἰδεῖν ἐστίν, ἕνα μὲν τὸν
 10 τὰ πάντα συγγράφοντα ὄντα, πρόσωπα δὲ τὰ διαλεγόμενα

still extant a letter of Pilate to the Emperor Tiberius, and certain records of his government in Judæa; but they are unquestionably a spurious production, which subsequently induced the heathen adversaries of Christianity to forge others full of blasphemy and misrepresentation. Eusebius (H. E. i. 9, ix. 5) has fully exposed the falsehood of these last, which the Emperor Maximin ordered to be posted up in the provinces, and to be taught to children in order that they might be bred up with a hatred of the Gospel. It is probable that Pilate followed the usual practice of the Roman procurators in forwarding to the Emperor an account of his administration; just as Pliny (Epist. x. 97) informed Trajan of his proceedings against the Christians, and Caligula received *daily memoranda* (*ἐφημερίδας ὑπομνηματικὰς*) of what was passing in Alexandria. See Phil. Jud. Legat. ad C. The genuine *Acts of Pilate* were doubtless destroyed in consequence of the unanswerable appeals which the Christians frequently made to them, and their place supplied by the forgery now extant, which contains, however, records of both the circumstances to which Justin alludes. See Casaubon. ad Baron. Ann. xvi. 154, 221; Grot. de Verit. Rel. Chr. ii. 2.

26. προεπεφήτετο. *Vulgo* προεφήτετο, which is not Greek. Thalemann's emendation has been admitted into the text, as in some respects preferable either to προεφητεύετο or προεφητεύθη, proposed by Thirlby.

27. τοῦ Σοφονίου. Quoting from memory, Justin has assigned to Zephaniah a prophecy which rightly belongs to Zechariah (ix. 9), and of which the latter part is given according to the citation of St. Matthew (xxi. 5), rather than the LXX version. In Dial. Tryph. c. 53, the same prediction is quoted in a very different form, and correctly attributed to Zechariah.

XXXVI. 1. λεγομένας ὡς ἀπὸ προσώπου. *Spoken as it were personally*; i. e. in the person or character of the prophet himself.

3. κινουήτος αὐτοῦς θείου λόγου. See Isai. ii. 1; Jer. i. 2, ii. 1; Ezek. i. 3; Luke iii. 2, and elsewhere.

παραφέροντα. "Ὅπερ μὴ νοήσαντες οἱ ἔχοντες τὰς βίβλους τῶν προφητῶν Ἰουδαῖοι, οὐκ ἐγνώρισαν οὔτε παραγεγόμενον τὸν Χριστόν· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡμᾶς τοὺς λέγοντας παραγεγενῆσθαι αὐτὸν, καὶ ὡς προεκεκήρυκτο ἀποδεικνύντας ἐσταυρῶσθαι ὑπ' αὐτῶν, μισοῦσιν.

15

XXXVII. "Ἴνα δὲ καὶ τοῦτο ὑμῖν φανερόν γένηται, ἀπὸ προσώπου τοῦ πατρὸς ἐλέχθησαν διὰ Ἡσαίου τοῦ προειρημένου προφήτου οἶδε οἱ λόγοι· "Ἐγὼ βοῦς τὸν κτησάμενον, καὶ ὄνος τὴν φάτνην τοῦ κυρίου αὐτοῦ, Ἰσραὴλ δέ με οὐκ ἔγνων, καὶ ὁ λαὸς μου οὐ συνῆκεν. Οὐαὶ ἔθνος ἀμαρτωλόν, 5 λαὸς πλήρης ἀμαρτιῶν, σπέρμα πονηρόν, υἱοὶ ἄνομοι, ἐγκατελίπετε τὸν κύριον. Καὶ πάλιν ἀλλαχοῦ, ὅταν λέγῃ ὁ αὐτὸς προφήτης ὁμοίως ἀπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς· Ποῖόν μοι οἶκον οἰκοδομήσετε; λέγει κύριος· ὁ οὐρανός μοι θρόνος, καὶ ἡ γῆ ὑποπόδιον τῶν ποδῶν μου. Καὶ πάλιν ἀλλαχοῦ· Τὰς 10 νουμηνίας ὑμῶν καὶ τὰ σάββατα μισεῖ ἡ ψυχὴ μου, καὶ μεγάλην ἡμέραν νηστείας καὶ ἀργίαν οὐκ ἀνέχομαι οὐδ', ἂν ἔρχησθε ὀφθῆναί μοι, εἰσακούσομαι ὑμῶν· πλήρεις αἵματος αἱ χεῖρες ὑμῶν· κἂν φέρητε σεμίδαλιν, θυμίαμα, βδέλυγμά μοι ἐστὶ στέαρ ἀρνῶν καὶ αἷμα ταύρων οὐ βού- 15 λομαι. Τίς γὰρ ἐξεζήτησε ταῦτα ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν ὑμῶν; Ἄλλὰ διάλυε παντὰ σύνδεσμον ἀδικίας, διάσπα στραγγαλιὰς βιαίων συναλλαγμάτων, ἄστεγον καὶ γυμνὸν σκέπε, διά-

Prophecies delivered in the person of God the Father.

11. παραφέροντα. *Introducing or bringing forward.* Compare *Apol. i. c. 54; Dial. Tryph. c. 69.* It has been proposed to read *διαφέροντα* in agreement with *πρόσωπα*, which is not only altogether unnecessary, but would yield both an unpleasant jingle and a harsh construction.

12. οὔτε παραγεγόμενον. Thirlby has printed *οὐδὲ*, which is possibly correct; though *ἤδη* would be a preferable reading.

XXXVII. 2. τοῦ πατρὸς. That this is the true reading is abundantly manifest from the whole tenour of the discourse, from the words *ὁμοίως ἀπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς* in the next sentence, and from the transition to prophecies delivered in the person of the Son, in the following chapter. It has been proposed, however, to read *τοῦ υἱοῦ*, in the idea that the prediction *ἔγνων βοῦς κ. τ. λ.*, cited from *Isai. i. 3, 4*, alludes more immediately to the obstinate refusal of the Jews to receive Jesus as the Messiah. In the clause *ὁ λαὸς μου οὐ συνῆκεν*, Grabe would read *με* for *μου*, as the same words are again quoted in *c. 63*, and as they stand in the *LXX*.

8. ποῖόν μοι οἶκον κ. τ. λ. The clauses of this citation are transposed, and the same transposition is repeated in *Dial. Tryph. c. 22.* The words occur in *Isai. lxvi. 1.*

10. τὰς νουμηνίας κ. τ. λ. Cited from *Isai. i. 11—15.*

17. ἀλλὰ διάλυε κ. τ. λ. From *Isai. lviii. 6, 7.*

θρυπτε πεινῶντι τὸν ἄρτον σου. Ὅποια μὲν οὖν ἐστὶ καὶ τὰ
20 διδασκόμενα διὰ τῶν προφητῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ, νοεῖν δύνασθε.

Prophecies,
in which
Christ is the
speaker.

XXXVIII. Ὅταν δὲ ἀπὸ προσώπου τοῦ Χριστοῦ λέγῃ
τὸ προφητικὸν πνεῦμα, οὕτως φθέγγεται· Ἐγὼ ἐξεπέτασα
τὰς χεῖράς μου ἐπὶ λαὸν ἀπειθοῦντα καὶ ἀντιλέγοντα, ἐπὶ
τοὺς πορευομένους ἐν ὁδῷ οὐ καλῇ. Καὶ πάλιν· Τὸν νῶτόν
5 μου τέθεικα εἰς μάστιγας καὶ τὰς σιαγόνας μου εἰς
ράπισματα, τὸ δὲ πρόσωπόν μου οὐκ ἀπέστρεψα ἀπὸ
αἰσχύνῃς ἐμπτυσμάτων· καὶ ὁ κύριος βοηθός μου ἐγένετο.
Διὰ τοῦτο οὐκ ἐνετράπην, ἀλλ' ἔθηκα τὸ πρόσωπόν μου
ὡς στερεὰν πέτραν, καὶ ἔγνων ὅτι οὐ μὴ αἰσχυθῶ, ὅτι
10 ἐγγίξει ὁ δικαίωσας με. Καὶ πάλιν ὅταν λέγῃ· Ἄυτοὶ
ἔβαλον κλῆρον ἐπὶ τὸν ἱματισμόν μου, καὶ ὄρυξάν μου
πόδας καὶ χεῖρας. Ἐγὼ δὲ ἐκοιμήθην καὶ ὑπνώσα καὶ
ἀνέστην· ὅτι κύριος ἀντελάβετό μου. Καὶ πάλιν ὅταν λέγῃ·
Ἐλάλησαν ἐν χεῖλεσιν, ἐκίνησαν κεφαλὴν, λέγοντες, Ῥυ-
15 σάσθω ἑαυτόν. Ἄτινα πάντα ὡς γέγονεν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἰουδαίων
τῷ Χριστῷ, μαθεῖν δύνασθε. Σταυρωθέντος γὰρ αὐτοῦ,
ἐξέστρεφον τὰ χεῖλη, καὶ ἐκίνουν τὰς κεφαλὰς, λέγοντες,
Ὁ νεκροὺς ἀνεγείρας ῥυσάσθω ἑαυτόν.

The manner
in which the
Holy Spirit
speaks pro-
phetically,
illustrated
in a pre-
diction of
Isaiah re-
specting the
propagation
of the
Gospel.

XXXIX. Ὅταν δὲ ὡς προφητεῦον τὰ μέλλοντα γίνεσθαι
λαλῇ τὸ προφητικὸν πνεῦμα, οὕτως λέγει· Ἐκ γὰρ Σιών
ἐξελεύσεται νόμος, καὶ λόγος κυρίου ἐξ Ἱερουσαλήμ, καὶ
κρινεῖ ἀνὰ μέσον ἐθνῶν, καὶ ἐλέγξει λαὸν πολύν· καὶ
συγκόψουσι τὰς μαχαίρας αὐτῶν εἰς ἄροτρα, καὶ τὰς ζιβύ-
νας αὐτῶν εἰς δρέπανα, καὶ οὐ μὴ λήφονται ἔθνος ἐπὶ
ἔθνος μάχαιραν, καὶ οὐ μὴ μάθωσιν ἔτι πολεμεῖν. Καὶ ὅτι

20. ἀπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ. *Hoc est*, ἀπὸ προσώπου τοῦ Θεοῦ. ΟΤΤΟ.

XXXVIII. 2. ἐγὼ ἐξεπέτασα κ. τ. λ. This text of Isaiah (lxv. 2) has been
previously quoted in c. 35.

4. τὸν νῶτόν μου τέθεικα κ. τ. λ. From Isai. l. 6—8.

10. αὐτοὶ ἔβαλον κ. τ. λ. From Ps. xxii. 16, 18.

12. ἐγὼ δὲ ἐκοιμήθην κ. τ. λ. From Ps. iii. 5.

14. ἐλάλησαν ἐν χεῖλεσιν κ. τ. λ. From Ps. xxii. 8, 9.

15. ὡς γέγονεν κ. τ. λ. The particle *ὡς* is omitted in the MSS. and Edd. Since, however, almost all the Commentators acknowledge either its insertion to be necessary, or that *γεγονέναι* should be substituted for *γέγονεν*, the former remedy has been adopted as perhaps on the whole more in Justin's manner. Thirlby's suggestion, *ἃ ὅτι*, for *ἄτινα*, is less probable.

16. σταυρωθέντος γὰρ κ. τ. λ. Compare Matt. xxvii. 39, 43.

XXXIX. 2. ἐκ γὰρ Σιών κ. τ. λ. From Isai. ii. 3, 4.

οὕτως γέγονε, πεισθῆναι δύνασθε. Ἀπὸ γὰρ Ἱερουσαλήμ
 ἄνδρες δεκαδύο τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἐξῆλθον εἰς τὸν κόσμον, καὶ
 οὗτοι ἰδιῶται, λαλεῖν μὴ δυνάμενοι· διὰ δὲ Θεοῦ δυνάμειος 10
 ἐμήνυσαν παντὶ γένει ἀνθρώπων, ὡς ἀπεστάλησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ
 Χριστοῦ διδάξαι πάντας τὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ λόγον, καὶ οἱ πάσαι
 ἀλληλοφόνται οὐ μόνον οὐ πολεμοῦμέν τοὺς ἐχθροὺς, ἀλλ'
 ὑπὲρ τοῦ μηδὲ ψεύδεσθαι, μηδ' ἐξαπατῆσαι τοὺς ἐξετάζοντας,
 ἠδέως, ὁμολογοῦντες τὸν Χριστὸν, ἀποθνήσκομεν. Δυνατὸν 15
 γὰρ ἦν τὸ λεγόμενον,

Ἡ γλώσσ' ὁμώμοκεν, ἢ δὲ φρῆν ἀνώμοτος,
 ποιεῖν ἡμᾶς εἰς τοῦτο. Γελοῖον ἢ δὴ πρᾶγμα, ὑμῖν μὲν τοὺς
 συντιθεμένους καὶ καταλεγομένους στρατιώτας καὶ πρὸ
 τῆς ἑαυτῶν ζωῆς, καὶ γονέων, καὶ πατρίδος, καὶ πάντων 20
 τῶν οἰκείων, τὴν ὑμετέραν ἀσπάζεσθαι ὁμολογίαν, μηδὲν

8. πεισθῆναι. Thirlby reads μαθεῖν without any MSS. authority, and without any very obvious reason.

— ἀπὸ γὰρ Ἱερουσαλήμ κ. τ. λ. Tertull. c. Marcion. III. 22, *Circumferentes legem ex Sion profectam, et Sermonem Domini ex Hierusalem, ut feret quod scriptum est.* The evidence in favour of Christianity derived from its successful propagation by men naturally incompetent to the task, either in respect of influence or acquirements, is frequently urged by the primitive writers. See Euseb. Dem. Ev. III. 8; De Laud. Const. c. 17; Origen. c. Cels. III.; De Princip. IV. 1; Philocal. c. 4; Chrysostom. Hom. in Matt. xxiv.; in 1 Johan. i.; in 1 Cor. III.; August. Civ. D. xxii. 5; De Ver. Rel. c. 3. The word ἰδιώτης does not, like the word derived from it in our language, imply *deficiency of intellect*, but simply denotes a person of *ordinary capacity*; as in Acts. IV. 13; 2 Cor. XI. 6. Thus Xen. de Venat., ἐγὼ δὲ ἰδιώτης μὲν εἰμι. The Scholiast on Aristophanes (Ran. 830) explains the term by ὁ πρὸς γένος ἴδιος καὶ ἀμαθής. Cic. Phil. 7, *Quæ non modo istum ingeniosum atque intelligentem, verum etiam quævis nostrum quos ille idiotas appellat, delectare posset.*

12. οἱ πάσαι ἀλληλοφόνται κ. τ. λ. See above, at c. 14.

15. ἠδέως, ὁμολ. τ. Χριστὸν, ἀποθνήσκομεν. Melito ap. Euseb. H. E. IV. 26, ἡμεῖς ἠδέως φέρομεν τοῦ τοιοῦτου θανάτου τὸ γέρας. See also on c. 11, 9; and compare Tertul. Apol. c. 49; Lactant. Inst. Div. v. 13.

17. ἢ γλώσσ' ὁμώμοκεν, ἢ δὲ φ. ἀν. The MSS. have γλώσσα, but most editors have marked the necessary elision, though Braunius and Otto alone have given ὁμώμοκεν with the smooth breathing. Others incorrectly *aspirate* the verb. Doubtless the reader is aware that the line is a quotation from Eurip. Hipp. 608. It is quoted in the same way as Justin gives it by the Scholiast on Soph. CEd. c. 233. Euripides, however, unquestionably wrote ὁμώμοχ'. For the rest, see Monk ad l. c.

18. γελοῖον ἢ δὴ πρᾶγμα. *It were indeed a ridiculous affair.* The reading of the MSS. and most edd. is ἦδη. Of the various emendations, δὲ, δ' ἦν, δ' εἴη, εἶη δὲ, ἦ δὲ, and ἦ δὴ, that of Grabe, adopted by Otto as the easiest, has been received into the text.

18. ὑμῖν. Braunius male ἡμῖν. OTTO.

ἄφθαρτον δυναμένων ὑμῶν αὐτοῖς παρασχεῖν· ἡμᾶς δὲ, ἀφθαρσίας ἐρώντας, μὴ πάνθ' ὑπομείναι ὑπὲρ τοῦ τὰ ποθούμενα παρὰ τοῦ δυναμένου δοῦναι λαβεῖν.

Other prophecies concerning the preaching of the Apostles, and the rapid progress of Christianity.

XL. Ἀκούσατε δὲ πῶς καὶ περὶ τῶν κηρυζάντων τὴν διδαχὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ μνηυσάντων τὴν ἐπιφανείαν προεβρέθη, τοῦ προειρημένου προφήτου καὶ βασιλέως οὕτως εἰπόντος διὰ τοῦ προφητικοῦ πνεύματος· Ἡμέρα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐρεύγεται ῥῆμα, καὶ νύξ τῇ νυκτὶ ἀναγγέλλει γνώσιν. Οὐκ εἰσι λαλιαὶ οὐδὲ λόγοι, ὧν οὐχὶ ἀκούονται αἱ φωναὶ αὐτῶν. Εἰς πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν ἐξῆλθεν ὁ φθόγγος αὐτῶν, καὶ εἰς τὰ πέρατα τῆς οἰκουμένης τὰ ῥήματα αὐτῶν. Ἐν τῷ ἡλίῳ ἔθετο τὸ σκῆνωμα αὐτοῦ, καὶ αὐτὸς, ὡς νυμφίος ἐκπορευόμενος ἐκ παστοῦ αὐτοῦ, ἀγαλλιᾶσεται ὡς γίγας δραμεῖν ὁδόν. Πρὸς 10 τούτοις δὲ καὶ λόγων ἐτέρων, τῶν προφητευθέντων δι' αὐτοῦ τοῦ Δαβίδ, καλῶς ἔχον καὶ οἰκείως ἐπιμνησθῆναι λελογίσμεθα· ἐξ ὧν μαθεῖν ὑμῖν πάρεστι, πῶς προτρέπεται ζῆν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τὸ προφητικὸν πνεῦμα, καὶ πῶς μνηύει τὴν γεγενημένην Ἡρώδου τοῦ βασιλέως Ἰουδαίων, καὶ αὐτῶν 15 Ἰουδαίων, καὶ Πιλάτου τοῦ ὑμετέρου παρ' αὐτοῖς γενομένου ἐπιτρόπου σὺν τοῖς αὐτοῦ στρατιώταις κατὰ τοῦ Χριστοῦ συνέλευσιν· καὶ ὅτι πιστεῦσθαι ἔμελλεν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκ παντὸς γένους ἀνθρώπων· καὶ ὅτι αὐτὸν υἱὸν καλεῖ ὁ Θεὸς, καὶ ὑποτάσσειν αὐτῷ πάντα ἐχθροὺς ἀπήγγελται· καὶ πῶς 20 οἱ δαίμονες, ὅσον ἐπ' αὐτοῖς, τὴν τε τοῦ πατρὸς πάντων καὶ δεσπότητος Θεοῦ καὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐξουσίαν φυγεῖν

XL. 4. ἡμέρα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ κ. τ. λ. This quotation of Ps. xix. 2 sqq. is also referred by St. Paul to the preaching of the Apostles. See Rom. x. 18.

12. ἔχον. Davies and Braunius would read ἔχειν. The change might improve the construction, but it is not essential.

15. τὴν γεγενημένην Ἡρώδου κ. τ. λ. Compare Acts iv. 27.

18. ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκ πάντος γένους ἀνθρώπων. Not only Justin, but the Fathers generally, speak of the Gospel as having, even in their days, been successfully propagated in the remotest countries of the then known world. Thus in Dial. Tryph. c. 117, οὐδὲ ἐν ὅλῳ ἐστὶ τὸ γένος ἀνθρώπων, εἴτε βαρβάρων εἴτε Ἑλλήνων, ἐν οἷς μὴ διὰ τοῦ ὀνόματος τοῦ σταυρωθέντος Ἰησοῦ εὐχαὶ καὶ εὐχαριστίαι τῷ πατρὶ καὶ ποιητῇ τῶν ὅλων γίνονται. The statement must of course be received with due limitation: and so in Iren. Hær. III. 11, κατέσπαρται ἡ ἐκκλησία ἐπὶ πάσης τῆς γῆς. Tertul. c. Marc. III. 20, *Christus totum jam orbem evangelii sui fide capit*. See also Herm. Past. III. 9, 17; Arnob. c. Gent. II. 5, 12; Iren. Hær. I. 2; Clem. Alex. Strom. VI. 18, 107; Tertul. adv. Jud. c. 7; Origen. c. Cels. I. 27, II. 13; Euseb. Præp. Ev. I. 3, IV. 15.

πειρῶνται· καὶ ὡς εἰς μετάνοιαν καλεῖ πάντας ὁ Θεὸς, πρὶν ἔλθειν τὴν ἡμέραν τῆς κρίσεως. Εἴρηνται δὲ οὕτως· Μακάριος ἀνὴρ, ὃς οὐκ ἐπορεύθη ἐν βουλῇ ἀσεβῶν, καὶ ἐν 25 ὁδῷ ἀμαρτωλῶν οὐκ ἔστη, καὶ ἐπὶ καθέδραν λοιμῶν οὐκ ἐκάθισεν, ἀλλ' ἢ ἐν τῷ νόμῳ κυρίου τὸ θέλημα αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐν τῷ νόμῳ αὐτοῦ μελετήσῃ ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός. Καὶ ἔσται ὡς τὸ ξύλον τὸ πεφυτευμένον παρὰ τὰς διεξόδους τῶν ὑδάτων, ὃ τὸν καρπὸν αὐτοῦ δώσει ἐν καιρῷ αὐτοῦ, 30 καὶ τὸ φύλλον αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἀπορρήσεται, καὶ πάντα, ὅσα ἂν ποιῇ, κατευδοθήσεται. Οὐχ οὕτως οἱ ἀσεβεῖς, οὐχ οὕτως, ἀλλ' ἢ ὡσεὶ χνοὺς, ὃν ἐκρίπτει ὁ ἄνεμος ἀπὸ προσώπου τῆς γῆς. Διὰ τοῦτο οὐκ ἀναστήσονται ἀσεβεῖς ἐν κρίσει, οὐδὲ ἀμαρτωλοὶ ἐν βουλῇ δικαίων· ὅτι γινώσκει κύριος 35 ὁδὸν δικαίων, καὶ ὁδὸς ἀσεβῶν ἀπολείται.—Ἴνα τί ἐφρύαξαν ἔθνη, καὶ λαοὶ ἐμελέτησαν καινά; παρέστησαν οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς, καὶ οἱ ἄρχοντες συνήχθησαν ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ κατὰ τοῦ κυρίου, καὶ κατὰ τοῦ Χριστοῦ αὐτοῦ, λέγοντες, Διαρρήξωμεν τοὺς δεσμοὺς αὐτῶν, καὶ ἀπορρήψωμεν ἀφ' ἡμῶν τὸν ζυγὸν 40 αὐτῶν· Ὁ κατοικῶν ἐν οὐρανοῖς ἐκγελάσεται αὐτούς, καὶ ὁ κύριος ἐκμυκτηριεῖ αὐτούς. Τότε λαλήσει πρὸς αὐτούς ἐν ὀργῇ αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐν τῷ θυμῷ αὐτοῦ ταραξεί αὐτούς. Ἐγὼ δὲ κατεστάθην βασιλεὺς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ Σιών ὄρος τὸ ἅγιον αὐτοῦ, διαγγέλλων τὸ πρόσταγμα κυρίου. Κύριος εἶπε πρὸς 45 με, Υἱός μου εἶ σύ· ἐγὼ σήμερον γεγέννηκά σε. Αἴτησαι

25. μακάριος ἀνὴρ κ. τ. λ. This citation, which extends to the end of the chapter, is composed of the first and second Psalms entire.

26. λοιμῶν. The substantive λοιμός, as well as the Latin *pestis*, is frequently applied to persons in the sense of λοιμωδής. Ælian. V. H. xiv. 11, δόξης φρόντιζε, καὶ μὴ ἔσο λοιμός. Acts xxiv. 5, εὐρόντες τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον λοιμόν. Cic. pro Rabir. c. 1, *Pestem ac perditorem civitatis*. Sall. B. J. c. 14, *Postquam illa pestis ex Africa ejecta est*. So βλαβὴ for βλαβερός, in Soph. Elect. 303.

37. καινά. Otto remarks that there are eight MSS. of the LXX, which exhibit this reading in Ps. ii. 1. At the same time there is no reasonable doubt that *καινά* is there the true reading; though this may not be sufficient authority for altering Justin's text.

39. διαρρήξωμεν τοὺς δεσμοὺς αὐτῶν κ. τ. λ. This passage is also applied to the opposition directed against the preaching of the Apostles, in Tertull. c. Marcion. III. 22, *Sic et ab ipso Judaismo divertentes Apostoli, cum Legis obligamenta et onera Evangelicá jam libertate mutarent, Psalmum exsequebantur*, Disrumpamus vincula eorum, et abiciamus a nobis jugum eorum. *Postea certè tumultuatæ sunt gentes, et populi meditati sunt inania. Quæ dehinc passi sunt Apostoli? Omnem, inquis, iniquitatem persecutionum.*

παρ' ἐμοῦ, καὶ δώσω σοι ἔθνη τὴν κληρονομίαν σου, καὶ τὴν κατάσχεσίν σου τὰ πέρατα τῆς γῆς. Ποιμανεῖς αὐτοὺς ἐν ῥάβδῳ σιδηρᾷ· ὡς σκεύη κεραμέως συντρίψεις αὐτούς.
 50 Καὶ νῦν, βασιλεῖς, σύνετε· παιδεύθητε, πάντες οἱ κρίνοντες τὴν γῆν. Δουλεύσατε τῷ κυρίῳ ἐν φόβῳ, καὶ ἀγαλλιᾶσθε αὐτῷ ἐν τρόμῳ. Δράξασθε παιδείας, μὴ ποτε ὀργισθῆ κύριος, καὶ ἀπολείσθε ἐξ ὁδοῦ δικαίας, ὅταν ἐκκαυθῆ ἐν τάχει ὁ θυμὸς αὐτοῦ. Μακάριοι πάντες οἱ πεποιοῦτες ἐπ'
 55 αὐτόν.

A prophecy of David respecting the Kingdom of Christ existing after his crucifixion.

XLI. Καὶ πάλιν δι' ἄλλης προφητείας μηνύον τὸ προφητικὸν πνεῦμα δι' αὐτοῦ τοῦ Δαβίδ, ὅτι μετὰ τὸ σταυρωθῆναι βασιλεύσει ὁ Χριστὸς, οὕτως εἶπεν· Ἄισατε τῷ κυρίῳ, πᾶσα ἡ γῆ, καὶ ἀναγγεῖλατε ἡμέραν ἐξ ἡμέρας τὸ σωτήριον αὐτοῦ·
 5 ὅτι μέγας κύριος καὶ αἰνετὸς σφόδρα, φοβερὸς ὑπὲρ πάντας τοὺς θεοὺς. Ὅτι πάντες οἱ θεοὶ τῶν ἐθνῶν εἰδῶλα δαιμονίων εἰσιν, ὁ δὲ Θεὸς τοὺς οὐρανοὺς ἐποίησε· δόξα καὶ αἶνος κατὰ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἰσχὺς καὶ καύχημα ἐν τόπῳ ἀγίασματος αὐτοῦ. Δότε τῷ κυρίῳ τῷ πατρὶ τῶν αἰώνων
 10 δόξαν. Λάβετε χάριν, καὶ εἰσέλθετε κατὰ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ, καὶ προσκυνήσατε ἐν αὐλαῖς ἀγίαις αὐτοῦ· φοβηθήτω ἀπὸ προσώπου αὐτοῦ πᾶσα ἡ γῆ, καὶ κατορθωθήτω καὶ μὴ σαλευθήτω. Εὐφρανθήτωσαν ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν· ὁ κύριος ἐβασίλευσεν ἀπὸ τοῦ ξύλου.

52. δράξασθε παιδείας. *Embrace instruction.* With this translation of the LXX, the Chaldee, Arabic, Æthiopic, and Vulgate versions agree. The Eng. Tr., closely following the original, is *Kiss the Son*. Now the word rendered *Son* is not the Hebrew בן *ben*, but the Chaldee בר *bar*; and it is somewhat curious that the purity of the old language should have been thus corrupted. Hence it has been thought that בר is also a true Hebrew root, signifying *purity*; so that the correct rendering would be, *Embrace that which is pure*, or, in other words, *divine instruction*.

XLI. 3. ἄσατε τῷ κυρίῳ κ. τ. λ. Compare 1 Chron. xvi. 23, 25—31, with Ps. xcvi. 1, 2, 4—10. Thirlby supposes that the omissions in the citation are chargeable upon Justin's transcribers, as well as the substitution of the words τῷ πατρὶ τῶν αἰώνων for αἱ πατριαὶ τῶν ἐθνῶν, which is the reading of the LXX. The latter part of the supposition is at least probable from the fact, that these words are correctly quoted in Dial. Tryph. c. 73. At the same time, Justin is not always consistent in his manner of citing the Scriptures.

14. ἐβασίλευσεν ἀπὸ τοῦ ξύλου. In Dial. Tryph. (cc. 71 sqq.) Justin specifies four passages of the LXX version of the Old Testament, which he charged the Jews with corrupting; and among them is the present text, from which he asserts that the words ἀπὸ τοῦ ξύλου have been struck out by them, as being

XLII. Ὅταν δὲ τὸ προφητικὸν πνεῦμα τὰ μέλλοντα γίνεσθαι ὡς ἤδη γενόμενα λέγη, ὡς καὶ ἐν τοῖς προειρημένοις δοξάσαι ἐστίν, ὅπως ἀπολογίαν μὴ παράσχη τοῖς ἐντυγχάνουσιν, καὶ τοῦτο διασαφήσομεν. Τὰ πάντως ἐγνωσμένα γενησόμενα προλέγει, ὡς ἤδη γενόμενα. Ὅτι δὲ οὕτως δεῖ ἐκδέχεσθαι, ἐνατενίσατε τῷ νοῖ τοῖς λεγομένοις. Δαβίδ

Things future are frequently described in prophetic language as if they were past.

5

prophetic of the crucifixion. Certain it is, that in none of the existing copies of the LXX are they to be found; nor is there any thing answering to them in the Hebrew. Many of the Latin Fathers, however, refer to the text, as if the words were genuine. Thus Tertull. adv. Jud. c. 11, *Age nunc, si legisti penes prophetam in Psalmis, Deus regnavit a ligno, expecto quid intelligas, ne forte lignarium aliquem regem significari putetis, et non Christum, qui exinde a passione Christi (Crucis?) superatâ morte regnavit.* And again, in c. 13, *Unde et ipse David regnaturum ex ligno Dominum dicebat.* To the same effect it is cited by Arnobius, Lactantius, Augustine, and others: but by no Greek Fathers, except Justin; unless indeed, as some have imagined, it may be recognized in Barnab. Epist. c. 8, ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἐπὶ τῷ ξύλῳ. By some writers Justin himself is supposed to have interpolated the words; and, if so, for an obvious purpose. See Bishop Kaye's Justin, p. 44, note.

XLII. 1. ὅταν..λέγη. *Scribi posset etiam, ὅτι λέγει.* SYLBURG. The emendation would certainly impede, rather than improve, the sense.

3. ὅπως ἀπολογίαν μὴ παράσχη τ. ἐ. *That the circumstance may afford no excuse to readers for misinterpreting them.* So Rom. i. 20, *εἰς τὸ εἶναι αὐτοὺς ἀναπολογήτους.* That this is the meaning of the passage may be inferred from Justin's observation in c. 55, καὶ, ὅση δύναμις, προτρεψάμενοι ὑμᾶς ἀνεύθυνοι οἶδαμεν λοιπὸν ὄντες, κἂν ὑμεῖς ἀπιστεῖτε· τὸ γὰρ ἡμέτερον γέγονε καὶ πεπέρανται. And again in c. 61, ἐξηγήσομεθα, ὅπως μὴ τοῦτο παραλιπόντες δόξωμεν πονηρεῦεν τι ἐν τῇ ἐξηγήσει. Compare also Dial. Tryph. cc. 38, 44, 58, 82. The conjectures, ἀντιλογίαν, ἀπορίαν, and ἀλογίαν, have equally originated in a misapprehension of the sentiment expressed. Of the verb ἐντυγχάνειν, see on c. 14, 3.

4. τὰ πάντως ἐγνωσμένα κ. τ. λ. Tertull. c. Marcion. III. *Divinitati competit, quæcumque decreverit, ut perfecta reputare; quia non sit apud illam differentia temporis, ad quam uniformem statum temporis dirigit æternitas ipsa. Et divinationi propheticæ magis familiare est, id quod prospiciat, dum prospicit, jam visum, atque ita jam exprunctum, id est omnimodo futurum, demonstrare.* Before προλέγει, repeat τὸ πρ. πνεῦμα from the foregoing sentence.

6. ἐνατενίσατε τῷ νοῖ. Properly, ἀτενίζειν signifies to look earnestly at any thing; or, as explained by the grammarians, ἀτενὲς βλέπειν. We have in Lucian. Fugit. p. 791, ἀτενέσι τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς καθορᾶν. The verb is used frequently by St. Luke, followed either by a dative or an accusative with εἰς. See Luke iv. 20; Acts i. 10; iii. 14. Here, however, it is clearly applied to mental vision; as βλέπειν in Mark iii. 9; 1 Cor. i. 26; Phil. iii. 2.—As here declined, after the third declension, the substantive νοῦς is invariably found in the New Testament, and more commonly in Philo and the Patristical writers. Thus the genitive νοῦς occurs in Rom. xii. 2; 1 Cor. xiv. 19; Eph. iv. 17, and elsewhere; and the dative νοῖ in

ἔτεσι χιλίοις καὶ πεντακοσίοις πρὶν ἢ Χριστὸν ἄνθρωπον
γενόμενον σταυρωθῆναι, τὰ προειρημένα ἔφη, καὶ οὐδεὶς
τῶν πρὸ ἐκείνου γενομένων σταυρωθεὶς εὐφροσύνην παρέσχε
10 τοῖς ἔθνεσιν, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ τῶν μετ' ἐκείνων. Ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς
δὲ Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς σταυρωθεὶς καὶ ἀποθανὼν ἀνέστη, καὶ
ἐβασίλευσεν ἀνελθὼν εἰς οὐρανόν· καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς παρ'
αὐτοῦ διὰ τῶν ἀποστόλων ἐν τοῖς πᾶσιν ἔθνεσι κηρυχθεῖσιν
εὐφροσύνη ἐστὶ προσδοκῶντων τὴν κατηγγελμένην ὑπ' αὐτοῦ
15 ἀφθαρσίαν.

But although events, in order to be foretold, must also be foreknown, this does not imply a fatal necessity, by which the actions of men are irresistibly controlled; for man could be the object neither of reward nor punishment, if he were virtuous or wicked, not by choice, but by birth.

XLIII. Ὅπως δὲ μή τινες ἐκ τῶν προλελεγμένων ὑφ' ἡμῶν δοξάσωσι καθ' εἰμαρμένης ἀνάγκην φάσκειν ἡμᾶς τὰ γινόμενα γίνεσθαι, ἐκ τοῦ προειπεῖν προεγνωσμένα, καὶ τοῦτο διαλύομεν. Τὰς τιμωρίας καὶ τὰς κολάσεις, καὶ τὰς ἀγαθὰς ἀμοιβὰς, κατ' ἀξίαν τῶν πράξεων ἐκάστου ἀποδίδοσθαι διὰ τῶν προφητῶν μαθόντες, καὶ ἀληθὲς ἀποφαινόμεθα. Ἐπεὶ εἰ μὴ τοῦτό ἐστιν, ἀλλὰ καθ' εἰμαρμένην πάντα γίνεται, οὔτε τὸ ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἐστὶν ὄλωσ. Εἰ γὰρ εἰμαρται τόνδε τινὰ ἀγαθὸν εἶναι, καὶ τόνδε φαῦλον, οὔθ' οὔτος ἀποδεκτός, οὐδὲ ἐκείνος μεμπτός. Καὶ αὖ, εἰ μὴ προαιρέσει ἐλευθέρᾳ πρὸς τὸ φεύγειν τὰ αἰσχροῦ, καὶ

Rom. vii. 25; 1 Cor. i. 10; xiv. 15. The same may be said of *πλοῦς*, of which the *genitive* *πλοῦς* occurs in Acts xxvii. 9. See Buttman's *Gr. Gr.* §. 56; Fischer ad Well. II. p. 181; and my *Gr. Gram. of the N. T. Dialect*, § 9, obs. 1.

7. ἔτεσι χιλίοις καὶ π. See above on c. 31, 36; and on c. 46, *infra*.

XLIII. 1. ὑφ' ἡμῶν. Ed. Steph. ὑμῶν. Probably an error of the press.

4. διαλύομεν. Sylburg proposes either *διαλύσομεν* in the future tense, or *διαλύωμεν* in the conjunctive mood. The former is much in Justin's manner, as *διασαφήσομεν* in the last chapter; but the latter is altogether unlikely.

5. ἐκάστου. Thirlby would read *ἐκάστῳ*, but nothing would be gained by the change.

8. τὸ ἐφ' ἡμῖν. *Our free agency*.

— εἰ γὰρ εἰμαρται κ. τ. λ. Not Justin only, but most of the early writers, were earnest combatants of that fearful doctrine of fatalism, which had its origin in the cold philosophy of the Stoic school; and as ardent advocates of that moral freedom of the will, upon which the true Scriptural doctrine of a future retribution rests. See Tatian. Orat. c. Græc. c. 8; Min. F. Octav. c. 36; Clem. Alex. Strom. iv. 7, 54; vii. 4, 20; Hierocl. de Prov. et Fato ap. Phot. Bibl. c. 214; Euseb. Præp. Ev. iv. 6; Origen. c. Cels. ii.; Chrysost. in Matt. Hom. 60; Augustin. de Ver. Rel. c. 14; Epist. 46. See, on this subject, Bishop Kaye's Justin, c. 3.—For γὰρ, Thirlby would unnecessarily substitute δέ.

10. ἀποδεκτός. *Alterutrum legendum credit* H. Steph. *aut ἀποδεκτός aut μεμπτός. Illud verum est, hoc falsum.* BRAUN.

αἰρεῖσθαι τὰ καλὰ, δύναμιν ἔχει τὸ ἀνθρώπειον γένος, ἀναίτιόν ἐστι τῶν ὀπωσδήποτε πραττομένων. Ἄλλ' ὅτι ἐλευθέρα προαιρέσει καὶ κατορθοῖ, καὶ σφάλλεται, οὕτως ἀποδείκνυμεν. Τὸν αὐτὸν ἄνθρωπον τῶν ἐναντίων τὴν μετέ- 15 λευσιν ποιούμενον ὀρῶμεν. Εἰ δὲ εἴμαρτο ἢ φαῦλον ἢ σπουδαῖον εἶναι, οὐκ ἂν ποτε τῶν ἐναντίων δεικτικὸς ἦν, καὶ πλειστάκις μετετίθετο· ἀλλ' οὐδ' οἱ μὲν ἦσαν σπουδαῖοι, οἱ δὲ φαῦλοι, ἐπεὶ τὴν εἰμαρμένην αἰτίαν φαύλων, καὶ ἐναντία ἑαυτῇ πράττουσαν ἀποφαινόμεθα, ἢ ἐκεῖνο τὸ 20 προειρημένον δόξαι ἀληθὲς εἶναι, ὅτι οὐδὲν ἐστὶν ἀρετὴ οὐδὲ κακία, ἀλλὰ δόξη μόνον ἢ ἀγαθὰ ἢ κακὰ νομίζεται, ἢπερ, ὡς δείκνυσιν ὁ ἀληθοῦς λόγος, μεγίστη ἀσέβεια καὶ ἀδικία ἐστίν. Ἄλλ' εἰμαρμένην φάμεν ἀπαράβατον ταύτην εἶναι, τοῖς τὰ καλὰ ἐκλεγομένοις, τὰ ἄξια ἐπιτίμια, καὶ 25 τοῖς ὁμοίως τὰ ἐναντία, τὰ ἄξια ἐπίχειρα. Οὐ γὰρ ὡσπερ τὰ ἄλλα, οἷον δένδρα καὶ τετράποδα, μηδὲν δυνάμενα προαιρέσει πράττειν, ἐποίησεν ὁ Θεὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἦν ἄξιος ἀμοιβῆς ἢ ἐπαίνου, οὐκ ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ ἐλόμενος τὸ ἀγαθόν, ἀλλὰ τοῦτο γενόμενος· οὐδ', εἰ κακὸς ὑπῆρχε, 30 δικαίως κολάσεως ἐτύγχανεν, οὐκ ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ τοιοῦτος ὢν, ἀλλ' οὐδὲν δυνάμενος εἶναι ἕτερον παρ' ὃ ἐγεγόνει.

XLIV. Ἐδίδαξε δὲ ἡμᾶς ταῦτα τὸ ἅγιον προφητικὸν πνεῦμα, διὰ Μωσέως φῆσαν τῷ πρώτῳ πλασθέντι ἀνθρώπῳ εἰρηῆσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ οὕτως· Ἴδου πρὸ προσώπου σου τὸ ἀγαθὸν καὶ τὸ κακὸν, ἐκλέξαι τὸ ἀγαθόν. Καὶ πάλιν διὰ Ἡσαίου τοῦ ἐτέρου προφήτου, ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς τῶν ὄλων

Indeed the freedom of the will is proved by the exhortations of Scripture, from which also Plato derived his notion of human responsibility; and of which the evil spirits had endeavoured to prevent the perusal, with a view to impede the knowledge of the truth.

20. ἀποφαινόμεθα. Sylburg would read ἀποφαινοίμεθα in the optative, to correspond with δόξαι in the following clause; and Grabe, Thirlby, Thalemann, and Otto, seem to approve of the emendation.

— ἐκεῖνο τὸ προειρημένον. The reference is to c. 28.

25. καὶ τοῖς ὁμοίως τὰ ἐναντία. Non minus apte, transposito articulo, legeris, καὶ ὁμοίως τοῖς τὰ ἐναντία. SYLBURG.

26. οὐ γὰρ ὡσπερ τὰ ἄλλα, κ. τ. λ. Compare Apol. II. c. 7; Dial. Tryph. cc. 88, 102, 141.

28. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἦν ἄξιος ἀμοιβῆς κ. τ. λ. Iren. Hær. IV. 72, 1, εἰ φύσει οἱ μὲν φαῦλοι, οἱ δὲ ἀγαθοὶ γεγόνασιν, οὐδ' οὗτοι ἐπαινετοὶ, ὄντες ἀγαθοὶ, τοιοῦτοι γὰρ κατεσκευάσθησαν· οὐτ' ἐκεῖνοι μεμπτοὶ, οὕτως γεγονότες. Compare also Hær. IV. 37, §§. 2, 6.

XLIV. 3. ἰδοὺ πρὸ προσώπου κ. τ. λ. These words are slightly altered from Deut. xxx. 15, 19. It should seem that Justin has mixed up with them a passage in the Apocryphal book of Ecclesiasticus (xv. 14 sqq.).

καὶ δεσπότου Θεοῦ, εἰς τοῦτο λεχθῆναι οὕτως· Λούσασθε, καθαροὶ γένεσθε, ἀφέλετε τὰς πονηρίας ἀπὸ τῶν ψυχῶν ὑμῶν, μάθετε καλὸν ποιεῖν, κρίνατε ὀρφανῶ καὶ δικαιοῦσατε χήραν, καὶ δεῦτε καὶ διαλεχθῶμεν, λέγει κύριος· καὶ ἐὰν
 10 ὧσιν αἱ ἁμαρτίαι ὑμῶν ὡς φοινικοῦν, ὡσεὶ ἔριον λευκανῶ, καὶ ἐὰν ὧσιν ὡς κόκκινον, ὡς χίονα λευκανῶ. Καὶ ἐὰν θέλητε, καὶ εἰσακούσητέ μου, τὰ ἀγαθὰ τῆς γῆς φάγεσθε· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ εἰσακούσητέ μου, μάχαιρα ὑμᾶς κατέδεται· τὸ γὰρ στόμα κυρίου ἐλάλησε ταῦτα. Τὸ δὲ προειρημένον,
 15 Μάχαιρα ὑμᾶς κατέδεται, οὐ λέγει διὰ μαχαιρῶν φονευθήσεσθαι τοὺς παρακούσαντας, ἀλλ' ἡ μάχαιρα τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστὶ τὸ πῦρ, οὐ βορὰ γίνονται οἱ τὰ φαῦλα πράττειν αἰρούμενοι. Διὰ τοῦτο λέγει, Μάχαιρα ὑμᾶς κατέδεται· τὸ γὰρ στόμα κυρίου ἐλάλησεν. Εἰ δὲ καὶ περὶ τεμνούσης
 20 καὶ αὐτίκα ἀπαλλασσοῦσης μαχαίρας ἔλεγεν, οὐκ ἂν εἶπε, Κατέδεται. Ὡστε καὶ Πλάτων εἰπὼν, Αἰτία ἐλομένου, θεός

6. λούσασθε, καθαροὶ γένεσθε, κ. τ. λ. From Isai. i. 16 sqq. These two citations from Moses and Isaiah are adduced in connexion, and for the same purpose, by Clement of Alexandria (Protrep. vii. 70), who has moreover borrowed the somewhat fanciful exposition, into which Justin has digressed, of the words *μάχαιρα ὑμᾶς κατέδεται*. The expression is clearly conformable with oriental phraseology; and thus the *mouth of the sword* is a common phrase, occurring in the original Hebrew of Job, i. 15, 17; Jerem. xxi. 7. Justin again quotes the passage from Isaiah in c. 61, where he explains it to be prophetic of Christian baptism.

11. καὶ ἐὰν θέλητε, κ. τ. λ. Clem. Alex. Strom. i., *Voluntaria est electio, et delectus veritatis spontaneus; et ex omnibus hominibus vocatis, qui obedire vocanti in animum induxerunt, vocati dicuntur. Non est enim apud Deum iniquitas sive injustitia, neque nobis Deus pravitatis est auctor. . . . Ad eos (credentes, scilicet et obedientes) prophetia loquitur, si volueritis et audieritis me, bona terræ comedetis: in nostra potestate sitam esse arguens et deligendi et rejiciendi vim.*

17. γίνονται. Thirlby would read *γενήσονται*. There is no reason to suspect the correctness of the received text.

21. αἰτία ἐλομένου, θεός δ' ἀναίτιος. The citation is from Plat. de Repub. x. vol. vii. p. 330. (ed. Bipont). It is quoted also in Clem. Alex. Strom. v. 14, 137, and Theodor. adv. Græc. ii. Both in Plato and Clement the particle δ' is omitted. It is worthy of observation that Justin does not, as some have imagined, build his doctrine of human responsibility upon Plato; but asserts that Plato originally derived his notions on the subject from the Scriptures. Indeed he repeatedly maintains that the Grecian philosophy obtained its most excellent dogmas either directly from the writings of the Old Testament, or from a partial illumination imparted by the Logos. When left to itself, it abounded in self-contradictions, even in the very elements of knowledge. See above on c. 5, 18, c. 20, 6. Hence it is that he appeals to the high antiquity of Moses; of which, as well as of

ὁ ἀναίτιος, παρὰ Μωσέως τοῦ προφήτου λαβὼν εἶπε. Πρεσβύτερος γὰρ Μωσῆς καὶ πάντων τῶν ἐν Ἑλλησι συγγραφέων. Καὶ πάντα ὅσα περὶ ἀθανασίας ψυχῆς, ἢ τιμωριῶν τῶν μετὰ θάνατον, ἢ θεωρίας οὐρανίων, ἢ τῶν ὁμοίων 25 δογμάτων, καὶ φιλόσοφοι καὶ ποιηταὶ ἔφασαν, παρὰ τῶν προφητῶν τὰς ἀφορμὰς λαβόντες καὶ νοῆσαι δεδύνηται καὶ ἐξηγήσαντο. Ὅθεν παρὰ πᾶσι σπέρματα ἀληθείας δοκεῖ εἶναι· ἐλέγχονται δὲ μὴ ἀκριβῶς νοήσαντες, ὅταν ἐναντία αὐτοὶ ἑαυτοῖς λέγωσιν. Ὡστε ὁ φαμεν πεπροφη- 30 τεῦσθαι τὰ μέλλοντα γίνεσθαι, οὐ διὰ τὸ εἰμαρμένης ἀνάγκη πράττεσθαι λέγομεν· ἀλλὰ προγνώστου τοῦ Θεοῦ ὄντος τῶν μελλόντων ὑπὸ πάντων ἀνθρώπων πραχθήσεσθαι, καὶ δόγματος ὄντος παρ' αὐτὸν κατ' ἀξίαν τῶν πράξεων ἕκαστον ἀμείψεσθαι μέλλοντα τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ τὰ παρ' αὐτοῦ 35 κατ' ἀξίαν τῶν πραττομένων ἀπαντήσεσθαι, διὰ τοῦ προφητικοῦ πνεύματος προλέγει, εἰς ἐπίτασιν καὶ ἀνάμνησιν αἰεὶ ἄγων τὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων γένος, δεικνὺς ὅτι καὶ μέλον ἐστὶν αὐτῷ, καὶ προνοεῖται αὐτῶν. Κατ' ἐνέργειαν δὲ τῶν φαύλων δαιμόνων θάνατος ὠρίσθη κατὰ τῶν τὰς Ἰστασπού 40 ἢ Σιβύλλης ἢ τῶν προφητῶν βίβλους ἀναγινωσκόντων, ὅπως διὰ τοῦ φόβου ἀποστρέψωσιν ἐντυγχάνοντας τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τῶν καλῶν γινώσιν λαβεῖν, αὐτοῖς δὲ δουλεύοντας κατέχωσιν· ὅπερ εἰς τέλος οὐκ ἴσχυσαν πράξαι.

that of Prophecy in general, he has elsewhere adduced the proof. See Cohort. ad Græc. c. 9. Compare also Apol. i. cc. 23, 59; Dial. Tryph. c. 7.

30. ὥστε ὁ φαμεν κ. τ. λ. Davies would read ὡς ὅτε φαμεν π. τὰ μ. γίνεσθαι, οὐ διὰ τοῦτο εἰμαρμένης κ. τ. λ. If any change is necessary, which may be fairly doubted, perhaps ὥστε ἃ φαμεν πεπροφητεῦσθαι μέλλοντα γίνεσθαι may be deemed an improvement upon the common text.

34. δόγματος ὄντος παρ' αὐτὸν κ. τ. λ. Vulgo παρ' αὐτῶν, which is unintelligible. Thalemann suggests παρ' αὐτοῖς, which is no better. Without mentioning other emendations, suffice it to say that the Benedictine editor proposed to read παρ' αὐτῷ, in which case μέλλοντα must be changed into μέλλοντι, or more simply παρ' αὐτόν. The sense plainly requires that the pronoun should have reference to the Deity; and accordingly the latter of the two conjectures, as being the readiest, and therefore the best, has been received into the text. Justin is repeating the argument of the last chapter, that rewards and punishments will not hereafter depend upon an irreversible decree of fate, but be apportioned to the degree of virtue and vice which men have severally practised.

40. θάνατος ὠρίσθη. This assertion has been called in question; nor are the arguments of Casaubon and others in support of Justin's historical credibility by any means conclusive. Of *Hystaspes* and the *Sibyl* see above, on c. 20, 1.

45 Ἀφόβως μὲν γὰρ οὐ μόνον ἐντυγχάνομεν αὐταῖς, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑμῖν, ὡς ὁρᾶτε, εἰς ἐπίσκεψιν φέρομεν, ἐπιστάμενοι πᾶσιν εὐάρεστα φανήσεσθαι. Κὰν ὀλίγους δὲ πείσωμεν, τὰ μέγιστα κερδήσαντες ἐσόμεθα· ὡς γεωργοὶ γὰρ ἀγαθοὶ παρὰ τοῦ δεσπόζοντος τὴν ἀμοιβὴν ἔξομεν.

Returning from his digression, Justin proceeds to shew that Christ's Ascension into heaven was predicted by David, after which the Gospel would be preached to the world, beginning at Jerusalem.

XLV. "Ὅτι δὲ ἀγαγεῖν τὸν Χριστὸν εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ὁ πατὴρ τῶν πάντων Θεὸς μετὰ τὸ ἀναστήσαι ἐκ νεκρῶν αὐτὸν ἔμελλε, καὶ κατέχειν ἕως ἂν πατάξῃ τοὺς ἐχθραίνοντας αὐτῷ δαίμονας, καὶ συντελεσθῇ ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν προεγνωσμένων αὐτῷ ἀγαθῶν γινομένων καὶ ἐναρέτων, δι' οὓς καὶ μηδέπω τὴν ἐπικύρωσιν πεποιήται, ἐπακούσατε τῶν εἰρημένων διὰ Δαβὶδ τοῦ προφήτου. Ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα· Εἶπεν ὁ κύριος τῷ κυρίῳ μου, κάθου ἐκ δεξιῶν μου, ἕως ἂν θῶ τοὺς ἐχθρούς σου ὑποπόδιον τῶν ποδῶν σου. Ῥάβδον δυνάμεως 10 ἔξαποστελεῖ σοι κύριος ἐξ Ἱερουσαλήμ· καὶ κατακυριεύει ἐν μέσῳ τῶν ἐχθρῶν σου. Μετὰ σοῦ ἡ ἀρχὴ ἐν ἡμέρᾳ τῆς δυνάμεώς σου ἐν ταῖς λαμπρότησι τῶν ἁγίων σου· ἐκ γαστρὸς πρὸ ἐωσφόρου ἐγέννησά σε. Τὸ οὖν εἰρημένον, Ῥάβδον δυνάμεως ἔξαποστελεῖ σοι ἐξ Ἱερουσαλήμ, προαγ- 15 γελτικὸν τοῦ λόγου τοῦ ἰσχυροῦ, ὃν ἀπὸ Ἱερουσαλήμ οἱ ἀπόστολοι αὐτοῦ ἐξελθόντες πανταχοῦ ἐκήρυξαν, καὶ, καίπερ

XLV. 1. ἀγαγεῖν τὸν Χ. This is the reading of the MSS. Thirlby, however, is probably right in his conjecture, that ἀνάγειν is the true reading; with whom Braunius and Otto agree, though it would be scarcely justifiable to alter the text. Thus Dial. Tryph. c. 32, ἐρῶ ὑμῖν καὶ ἄλλους λόγους εἰρημένους διὰ Δαβὶδ τοῦ μακαρίου, ἐξ ὧν καὶ κύριον τὸν Χριστὸν ὑπὸ τοῦ ἁγίου προφητικοῦ πνεύματος λεγόμενον νοήσετε, καὶ τὸν κύριον πάντων πατέρα ἀνάγοντα αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς καὶ καθίζοντα αὐτὸν ἐν δεξιᾷ αὐτοῦ, ἕως ἂν θῇ τοὺς ἐχθρούς ὑποπόδιον τῶν ποδῶν αὐτοῦ.

3. καὶ κατέχειν. *Non est* Thirlbii conjectura opus, κάκει κατέχειν. ΟΤΤΟ.

5. δι' οὓς καὶ μηδέπω κ. τ. λ. See on c. 28, 6. For ἐπικύρωσιν, it has been proposed to read ἐκπύρωσιν, and perhaps a more easy and elegant conjecture was never ventured. Compare Apol. I. cc. 20, 57, 60; II. c. 7. It has been coldly objected, however, that ἐπικύρωσις, signifying a confirmed decree, will aptly indicate the purposed return of Christ to judgment. So it may; and therefore the text has been left unaltered: but the word is ἅπαξ λεγόμενον, and the other is worth two of it.

7. εἶπεν ὁ κύριος κ. τ. λ. From Ps. cx. 1—3. LXX.

15. ὃν ἀπὸ Ἱερ. οἱ ἀπόστολοι κ. τ. λ. See above on c. 39, 8.

16. καὶ, καίπερ κ. τ. λ. The copula καὶ, evidently necessary to the sense, is omitted in the MSS. It has been restored by Braunius and Otto, who account for its omission by the similarity of the first syllable in καίπερ following.

θανάτου ὀρισθέντος κατὰ τῶν διδασκόντων ἢ ὅλως ὁμολογούντων τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἡμεῖς πανταχοῦ καὶ ἀσπαζόμεθα καὶ διδάσκομεν. Εἰ δὲ καὶ ὑμεῖς ὡς ἐχθροὶ ἐντεύξεσθε τοῖσδε τοῖς λόγοις, οὐ πλέον τι δύνασθε, ὡς 20 προέφημεν, τοῦ φονεύειν ὅπερ ἡμῖν μὲν οὐδεμίαν βλάβην φέρει, ὑμῖν δὲ καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς ἀδίκως ἐχθραίνουσι, καὶ μὴ μετατιθεμένοις, κόλασιν διὰ πυρὸς αἰωνίαν ἐργάζεται.

XLVI. Ἴνα δὲ μὴ τινες ἀλογισταίνοντες εἰς ἀποτροπήν τῶν δεδιδαγμένων ὑφ' ἡμῶν εἴπωσι, πρὸ ἐτῶν ἑκατὸν πενήκοντα γεγεννησθαι τὸν Χριστὸν λέγειν ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ Κυρηνίου, δεδιδαχέναι δὲ ἅ φαμεν διδάξαι αὐτὸν ὕστερον χρόνοις ἐπὶ

It is not to be supposed, however, that those who lived before the preaching of the Gospel were irresponsible for their actions; since the illuminating influence of the Logos was always in operation, and ready to enlighten those who chose to avail themselves of it.

20. ὡς προέφημεν. The reference is to cc. 2 and 12.

22. τοῖς ἀδίκως ἐχθραίνουσι. It is not necessary to insert ἡμῖν after ἀδίκως, as H. Stephens and others have supposed.

XLVI. 1. εἰς ἀποτροπήν τῶν δ. *To the perversion of what we teach.* Thirlby would read ἀνατροπήν, *refutation*, which is far less appropriate.

2. πρὸ ἐτῶν ἑκατὸν πενήκοντα. Without insisting upon the uncertainty respecting the year in which the early Christians placed the birth of Christ, it will here suffice to observe, that Justin is now speaking in round numbers; and adopts a century and a half as a period in which, compared with the ages that preceded the commencement of the Christian æra, a few years more or less made very little difference. A similar carelessness of chronological accuracy, with reference to the same great epoch, is found in Tertullian and other Fathers. Thus he says, *ad Nat.* i. 7, *Ætati nostræ nondum anni 250*; whereas, only two chapters onward (c. 9), he observes, *ut supra edidimus, ætatis nostræ nondum anni 300*. So Arnobius (*adv. Gentes*, i. 13): *Trecenti sunt anni ferme, minus vel plus aliquid, ex quo cœpimus esse Christiani*. In reference to this statement his opponents reply (ii. 71): *Ante quadringentos annos religio, inquitis, vestra non fuit*.—With respect to the cavil which Justin is now opposing, it was a common objection with the adversaries of Christianity, that those who lived before the comparatively recent events of the birth of Christ and the publication of his doctrines, could not be responsible for their violation of his religion; and, consequently, that there could be no subsequent necessity of embracing it. See Origen. c. Cels. iv. 7; Cyrill. *adv. Julian.* i. 3; Jerom. *Epist. ad Ctesiph.* t. ii. p. 172; Euseb. H. E. i. 2; v. 1; Prudent. *Peristeph.* H. xiv. 184. Justin replies that the work of redemption had been always going on, and that the revelations of the Logos had imparted a sanctifying influence, in a greater or less degree, to all who did not wilfully reject it. In other words, there were Christians in heart, if not in name, before the revelation of the Gospel. Compare Clem. Alex. *Strom.* vi. 7, 58; Euseb. H. E. i. 4. See also on c. 5, 18.

4. ὕστερον χρόνοις. Thirlby supposes that either χρόνοις is a gloss, or that the true reading is ἐπὶ χρ. II. II. Bp. Pearson imagines that a numeral has been omitted, indicating the number of years between the birth and preaching of Jesus. *An legendum ὑστέροις χρόνοις?*

5 Ποντίου Πιλάτου, καὶ ἐπικαλῶσιν ὡς ἀνευθύνων ὄντων τῶν προγεγεννημένων πάντων ἀνθρώπων, φθάσαντες τὴν ἀπορίαν λυσώμεθα. Τὸν Χριστὸν πρωτότοκον τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι ἐδιδάχθημεν, καὶ προεμηνύσαμεν λόγον ὄντα, οὐ πᾶν γένος ἀνθρώπων μετέσχε· καὶ οἱ μετὰ λόγου βιώσαντες Χριστιανοί
 10 εἶσι, κὰν ἄθεοι ἐνομίσθησαν, οἷον ἐν Ἑλλησι μὲν Σωκράτης καὶ Ἡράκλειτος καὶ οἱ ὁμοῖοι αὐτοῖς, ἐν βαρβάροις δὲ Ἀβραὰμ καὶ Ἀνανίας, καὶ Ἀζαρίας καὶ Μισαήλ καὶ Ἡλίας καὶ ἄλλοι πολλοὶ, ὧν τὰς πράξεις ἢ τὰ ὀνόματα καταλέγειν μακρὸν εἶναι ἐπιστάμενοι, τανῦν παραιτούμεθα.
 15 Ὡστε καὶ οἱ προγενόμενοι ἄνευ λόγου βιώσαντες, ἄχρηστοι καὶ ἐχθροὶ τῷ Χριστῷ ἦσαν, καὶ φονεῖς τῶν μετὰ λόγου βιούντων· οἱ δὲ μετὰ λόγου βιώσαντες καὶ βιούντες, Χριστιανοὶ καὶ ἄφοβοι καὶ ἀτάραχοι ὑπάρχουσιν. Δι' ἣν δ' αἰτίαν διὰ δυνάμεως τοῦ λόγου, κατὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς
 20 πάντων καὶ δεσπότητος Θεοῦ βουλήν, διὰ παρθένου ἄνθρωπος ἀπεκνήθη, καὶ Ἰησοῦς ἐπωνομάσθη, καὶ σταυρωθεὶς ἀποθανὼν ἀνέστη, καὶ ἀνελήλυθεν εἰς οὐρανὸν, ἐκ τῶν διὰ τοσοῦτων εἰρημένων ὁ νουνεχῆς καταλαβεῖν δυνήσεται. Ἡμεῖς δὲ, οὐκ ἀναγκαίου ὄντος τανῦν τοῦ περὶ τῆς ἀπο-
 25 δείξεως τούτου λόγου, ἐπὶ τὰς ἐπειγούσας ἀποδείξεις πρὸς τὸ παρὸν χωρήσωμεν.

The evidence from prophecy continued; and the fulfilment of those concerning the destruction of Jerusalem pointed out.

XLVII. Ὅτι οὖν καὶ ἐκπορθηθήσεσθαι ἡ γῆ Ἰουδαίων ἔμελλεν, ἀκούσατε τῶν εἰρημένων ὑπὸ τοῦ προφητικοῦ πνεύματος. Εἴρηνται δὲ οἱ λόγοι ὡς ἀπὸ προσώπου λαῶν θαυμαζόντων τὰ γεγεννημένα. Εἰσὶ δὲ οἶδε· Ἐγενήθη ἔρημος Σιών, ὡς ἔρημος ἐγενήθη Ἱερουσαλήμ· εἰς καταρὰν ὁ οἶκος

5. καὶ ἐπικαλῶσιν. *And cry out against us as though, &c.* R. Steph. would introduce ἐπικλῶσιν, from a marginal gloss of the Cod. Clar. It has also been proposed to read ἐγκαλῶσιν. The received text is perfectly satisfactory.

6. φθάσαντες τὴν ἀπορίαν λυσώμεθα. *Let us anticipate and solve the difficulty.* It may be thought that λυσώμεθα would be a better reading; but the same syntax occurs in χωρήσωμεν, at the end of the chapter; where, however, Thalemann has received χωρήσομεν into the text. See also above on c. 43, 4.

8. προεμηνύσαμεν. The reference is to cc. 5 and 28.

11. ἐν βαρβάροις. See above on c. 5, 17.

17. Χριστιανοί. *Videtur legendum Χρηστιανοί, propter contrarium verbum ἄχρηστοι.* GRABE. See, however, on c. 4, 3.

19. διὰ δυνάμεως τοῦ λόγου. See above on c. 33, 26.

22. διὰ τοσοῦτων. *So much at length.* Supply λόγων or ῥημάτων.

XLVII. 4. ἐγενήθη ἔρημος κ. τ. λ. From Isai. lxiv. 10 sqq.

τὸ ἅγιον ἡμῶν, καὶ ἡ δόξα, ἣν εὐλόγησαν οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν, ἐγενήθη πυρίκαυστος, καὶ πάντα τὰ ἔνδοξα αὐτῆς συνέπεσε· καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις ἀνέσχου, καὶ ἐσιώπησας καὶ ἐταπείνωσας ἡμᾶς σφόδρα. Καὶ ὅτι ἠρήμωτο Ἱερουσαλήμ, ὡς προεῖρητο γεγενῆσθαι, πεπεισμένοι ἐστέ. Εἴρηται δὲ καὶ περὶ τῆς 10 ἐρημώσεως αὐτῆς, καὶ περὶ τοῦ μὴ ἐπιτραπήσεσθαι μηδένα αὐτῶν οἰκεῖν, διὰ Ἡσαίου τοῦ προφήτου οὕτως· Ἡ γῆ αὐτῶν ἔρημος· ἔμπροσθεν αὐτῶν οἱ ἐχθροὶ αὐτῶν αὐτὴν φάγονται, καὶ οὐκ ἔσται ἐξ αὐτῶν ὁ κατοικῶν ἐν αὐτῇ. Ὅτι δὲ φυλάσσεται ὑφ' ὑμῶν ὅπως μηδεὶς ἐν αὐτῇ γένηται, καὶ 15 θάνατος κατὰ τοῦ καταλαμβανομένου Ἰουδαίου εἰσιόντος ὄρισταί, ἀκριβῶς ἐπίστασθε.

XLVIII. Ὅτι δὲ καὶ θεραπεύσειν πάσας νόσους, καὶ νεκροὺς ἀνεγερῆν, ὁ ἡμέτερος Χριστὸς προεφητεύθη, ἀκούσατε τῶν λελεγμένων. Ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα· Τῇ παρουσίᾳ αὐτοῦ ἀλείται χωλὸς ὡς ἔλαφος, καὶ τρανὴ ἔσται γλῶσσα μογιλάλων· τυφλοὶ ἀναβλέψουσι, καὶ λεπροὶ καθαρισθήσονται, καὶ νεκροὶ ἀναστήσονται καὶ περιπατήσουσιν. Ὅτι τε ταῦτα ἐποίησεν, ἐκ τῶν ἐπὶ Ποντίου Πιλάτου γενομένων 7 ἀκτῶν μαθεῖν δύνασθε. Πῶς τε προμεμήνυται ὑπὸ τοῦ

Prophecies respecting the miracles of Christ, and the persecutions to be endured by himself and his disciples.

9. ὅτι ἠρήμωτο κ. τ. λ. Sylburg and Thalemann would read ἠρήμωται, and also γενέσθαι or γενήσεσθαι. Otto, however, remarks that Justin probably wrote γεγενῆσθαι, because the prophecy itself is delivered in the past sense; and that, consequently, no change is desirable.

12. ἡ γῆ αὐτῶν κ. τ. λ. The former part of this citation is from Isai. i. 7. The last clause, however, is not only added from Jerem. i. 3, but is taken from a prediction respecting Babylon.

14. ὅτι δὲ φυλάσσεται κ. τ. λ. Eusebius, in his Chronicle, speaks of an imperial edict, issued in the 18th year of the reign of Adrian, which forbade any Jew to approach within sight of Jerusalem; and he has preserved the following record of Aristo Pellæus in his Hist. Eccl. iv. 6: τὸ πᾶν ἔθνος ἐξ ἐκείνου καὶ τῆς περὶ τὰ Ἱεροσόλυμα γῆς πάμπαν ἐπιβαίνειν εἴργεται, νόμου δόγματι καὶ διατάξεσιν Ἀδριανοῦ, ὡς ἂν μὴδ' ἐξ ἀπόπτου θεωροῖεν τὸ πατρῶον ἔδαφος, ἐγκελευσαμένου. To this edict Tertullian also seems to allude in Apol. c. 21, *Dispersi Judæi, palabundi et cœli et solî sui extorres, vagantur per orbem sine nomine, sine Deo rege: quibus non advenarum jure terram patriam saltem vestigio salutare conceditur.* See also Just. M. Dial. Tryph. c. 16; Tertull. adv. Jud. c. 13; Jerom. in Esai. vi.; Greg. Naz. Orat. 12. In his notes on Eusebius (H. E. iv. 6), Valesius intimates that there was one day in the year on which the prohibition was relaxed.

XLVIII. 3. τῇ παρουσίᾳ κ. τ. λ. Compare Isai. xxxv. 5, 6, with Matt. xi. 5.

8. ἀκτῶν. Vulgo αὐτῶ. Although this reading may yield a meaning, yet it can never be allowed to stand against the sure emendation of Casaubon, which the

προφητικοῦ πνεύματος ἀναιρεθησόμενος ἅμα τοῖς ἐπ' αὐτὸν
 10 ἐλπίζουσιν ἀνθρώποις, ἀκούσατε τῶν λεχθέντων διὰ Ἡσαίου.
 Ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα· Ἴδε ὡς ὁ δίκαιος ἀπώλετο, καὶ οὐδεὶς
 ἐκδέχεται τῇ καρδίᾳ· καὶ ἄνδρες δίκαιοι αἴρονται, καὶ
 οὐδεὶς κατανοεῖ. Ἀπὸ προσώπου ἀδικίας ἤρται ὁ δίκαιος,
 καὶ ἔσται ἐν εἰρήνῃ ἡ ταφὴ αὐτοῦ· ἤρται ἐκ τοῦ μέσου.

Predictions
 of the rejection
 of the Jews and the
 call of the
 Gentiles; and of the
 danger of
 evil-treating
 those
 who embrace
 Christianity.

XLIX. Καὶ πάλιν, πῶς δι' αὐτοῦ Ἡσαίου λέλεκται, ὅτι
 οἱ οὐ προσδοκήσαντες αὐτὸν λαοὶ τῶν ἐθνῶν προσκυνήσουσιν
 αὐτὸν, οἱ δὲ ἀεὶ προσδοκῶντες Ἰουδαῖοι ἀγνοήσουσι παρα-
 γενόμενον αὐτόν. Ἐλέχθησαν δὲ οἱ λόγοι ὡς ἀπὸ προσώπου
 αὐτοῦ τοῦ Χριστοῦ. Εἰσὶ δὲ οὗτοι· Ἐμφανῆς ἐγενήθη τοῖς
 ἐμὲ μὴ ἐπερωτῶσιν, εὐρέθη τοῖς ἐμὲ μὴ ζητοῦσιν· εἶπον,
 Ἰδοὺ εἰμι, ἔθνη οἱ οὐκ ἐκάλεσαν τὸ ὄνομά μου. Ἐξεπέτασα
 τὰς χεῖράς μου ἐπὶ λαὸν ἀπειθοῦντα καὶ ἀντιλέγοντα, ἐπὶ
 τοὺς πορευομένους ἐν ὁδῷ οὐ καλῇ, ἀλλ' ὀπίσω τῶν ἀμαρ-
 10 τιῶν αὐτῶν· ὁ λαὸς ὁ παροξύνων ἐναντίον μου. Ἰουδαῖοι
 γὰρ ἔχοντες τὰς προφητείας, καὶ ἀεὶ προσδοκήσαντες τὸν
 Χριστὸν παραγεννησόμενον, ἠγνόησαν οὐ μόνον δὲ, ἀλλὰ
 καὶ παρεχρήσαντο. Οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐθνῶν, μηδέποτε μηδὲν
 ἀκούσαντες περὶ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, μέχρι οὗ οἱ ἀπὸ Ἱερουσα-
 15 λῆμ ἐξελθόντες ἀπόστολοι αὐτοῦ ἐμήνυσαν τὰ περὶ αὐτοῦ,
 καὶ τὰς προφητείας παρέδωκαν, πληρωθέντες χαρᾶς καὶ
 πίστεως τοῖς εἰδώλοις ἀπετάξαντο, καὶ τῷ ἀγεννήτῳ Θεῷ

text exhibits, and which is confirmed beyond any reasonable question by the similar passage in c. 35. See the note there.

11. Ἴδε ὡς ὁ δίκαιος κ. τ. λ. From Isai. lvii. 1, 2.

XLIX. 1. καὶ πάλιν. Scil. ἀκούσατε.

5. ἐμφανῆς ἐγενήθη κ. τ. λ. From Isai. lxxv. 1 sqq. Compare Rom. x. 21.

7. ἔθνη. MSS. ἔθνη, which is retained in the earlier edd. The LXX have ἔθνη, and so Justin in Dial. Tryph. c. 119; and in c. 24, τοῖς ἔθνεσιν. Collective nouns are very commonly followed by the relative in the plural, with the gender changed, κατὰ τὸ σημαϊόμενον. See Matt. Gr. Gr. § 434. Thus, in the New Testament, Luke xix. 37, ἤρξαντο ἅπαν τὸ πλῆθος τῶν μαθητῶν χαίροντες αἰνεῖν τὸν Θεόν. Acts v. 16, συνήρχετο τὸ πλῆθος, φέροντες κ. τ. λ.

8. ἀπειθοῦντα. MSS. ἀπιθοῦντα. Most edd., however, have the error corrected. Compare cc. 35, 38; Dial. Tryph. c. 97.

10. Ἰουδαῖοι γὰρ ἔχοντες κ. τ. λ. Compare Acts xiii. 27, 48. Sylburg would either supply παραγενόμενον before ἠγνόησαν, or substitute it for παραγεννησόμενον. It has also been proposed to read διεχρήσαντο, they destroyed, for παρεχρήσαντο, they evil-treated. There is no necessity for any change.

17. τῷ ἀγεννήτῳ Θεῷ κ. τ. λ. Compare cc. 14, 25, 61. Grabe remarks that Justin has here adopted a form of words, with which the deacons dismissed the

διὰ τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἑαυτοὺς ἀνέθηκαν. Ὅτι δὲ προεγινώσκετο τὰ δύσφημα ταῦτα λεχθησόμενα κατὰ τῶν τὸν Χριστὸν ὁμολογούντων, καὶ ὡς εἶεν τάλανες οἱ δυσφημοῦντες αὐτὸν, 20 καὶ τὰ παλαιὰ ἔθνη καλὸν εἶναι τηρεῖν λέγοντες, ἀκούσατε τῶν βραχυεπῶς εἰρημένων διὰ Ἡσαΐου. Ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα· Οὐαὶ τοῖς λέγουσι τὸ γλυκὺ πικρὸν, καὶ τὸ πικρὸν γλυκὺ.

L. Ὅτι δὲ καὶ ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν γενόμενος ἄνθρωπος, παθεῖν καὶ ἀτιμασθῆναι ὑπέμεινε, καὶ πάλιν μετὰ δόξης παραγενήσεται, ἀκούσατε τῶν εἰρημένων εἰς τοῦτο προφητειῶν. Ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα· Ἄνθ' ὧν παρέδωκεν εἰς θάνατον τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ, καὶ μετὰ τῶν ἀνόμων ἐλογίσθη, αὐτὸς ἀμαρτίας 5 πολλῶν εἴληφε, καὶ τοῖς ἀνόμοις ἐξιλάσεται. Ἴδὲ γὰρ, σπυγίσει ὁ παῖς μου, καὶ ὑψωθήσεται, καὶ δοξασθήσεται σφόδρα. Ὅν τρόπον ἐκστήσονται πολλοὶ ἐπὶ σέ, οὕτως ἀδοξήσῃ ἀπὸ ἀνθρώπων τὸ εἶδός σου, καὶ ἡ δόξα σου ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων· οὕτως θαυμάσονται ἔθνη πολλὰ, καὶ 10 συνέξουσιν βασιλεῖς τὸ στόμα αὐτῶν. Ὅτι οἷς οὐκ ἀνηγγέλη περὶ αὐτοῦ, καὶ οἷ οὐκ ἀκηκόασιν, σπυγίσουσιν. Κύριε, τίς ἐπίστευσε τῇ ἀκοῇ ἡμῶν; καὶ ὁ βραχίων κυρίου τίς ἀπεκαλύφθη; Ἀνηγγείλαμεν ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ ὡς παιδίον, ὡς ῥίζα ἐν γῆ διψώση. Οὐκ ἔστιν εἶδος αὐτῷ, οὐδὲ δόξα 15 καὶ εἶδομεν αὐτὸν, καὶ οὐκ εἶχεν εἶδος οὐδὲ κάλλος, ἀλλὰ τὸ εἶδος αὐτοῦ ἄτιμον καὶ ἐκλείπον παρὰ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους. Ἄνθρωπος ἐν πληγῇ ὢν, καὶ εἰδὼς φέρειν μαλακίαν, ὅτι ἀπέστραπται τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ, ἠτιμάσθη καὶ οὐκ ἐλογίσθη. Οὗτος τὰς ἀμαρτίας ἡμῶν φέρει, καὶ περὶ ἡμῶν 20 ὀδυνᾶται, καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐλογισάμεθα αὐτὸν εἶναι ἐν πόνῳ, καὶ ἐν πληγῇ καὶ ἐν κακώσει. Αὐτὸς δὲ ἐτραυματίσθη διὰ τὰς ἀνομίας ἡμῶν, καὶ μεμαλάκισται διὰ τὰς ἀμαρτίας

Isaiah's prophecy of the death and passion of the incarnate Redeemer.

catechumens, whom they were preparing for admission into the church by baptism. It is thus given in the Constt. Apost. VIII. 6, ἑαυτοὺς τῷ μόνῳ ἀγεννήτῳ Θεῷ διὰ τοῦ Χριστοῦ αὐτοῦ παράθεσθε.

23. οὐαὶ τοῖς λέγουσι κ. τ. λ. From Isai. v. 20. Justin's application of the prophecy is somewhat arbitrary.

L. 4. ἀνθ' ὧν παρέδωκεν κ. τ. λ. This first clause of the prophecy is from Isai. liii. 12. The continuation, ἴδε γὰρ κ. τ. λ., is from Isai. lii. 13—liii. 8.

12. περὶ αὐτοῦ. Thirlby suggests that ὄψονται, which is found in the LXX, has been omitted by the carelessness of transcribers; for the verb appears in the passage, as cited twice again by Justin in Dial. Tryph. cc. 13, 118.

ἡμῶν· παιδεία εἰρήνης ἐπ' αὐτὸν, τῷ μώλωπι αὐτοῦ ἡμεῖς
 25 ἰάθημεν. Πάντες ὡς πρόβατα ἐπλανήθημεν· ἄνθρωπος τῇ
 ὁδῷ αὐτοῦ ἐπλανήθη. Καὶ παρέδωκεν αὐτὸν ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις
 ἡμῶν, καὶ αὐτὸς διὰ τὸ κεκακῶσθαι οὐκ ἀνοίγει τὸ στόμα
 αὐτοῦ. Ὡς πρόβατον ἐπὶ σφαγὴν ἤχθη, καὶ ὡς ἄμνος
 ἐναντίον τοῦ κείροντος αὐτὸν ἄφωνος, οὕτως οὐκ ἀνοίγει τὸ
 30 στόμα αὐτοῦ. Ἐν τῇ ταπεινώσει αὐτοῦ ἡ κρίσις αὐτοῦ ἤρθη.
 —Μετὰ οὖν τὸ σταυρωθῆναι αὐτὸν καὶ οἱ γνώριμοι αὐτοῦ
 πάντες ἀπέστησαν, ἀρνησάμενοι αὐτόν· ὕστερον δὲ, ἐκ
 νεκρῶν ἀναστάντος, καὶ ὀφθέντος αὐτοῖς, καὶ ταῖς προφη-
 τελαῖς ἐντυχεῖν, ἐν αἷς πάντα ταῦτα προεῖρητο γενησόμενα,
 35 διδάξαντος, καὶ εἰς οὐρανὸν ἀνερχόμενον ἰδόντες, καὶ πιστεύ-
 σαντες, καὶ δύναμιν ἐκείθεν αὐτοῖς πεμφθεῖσαν παρ' αὐτοῦ
 λαβόντες, καὶ εἰς πᾶν γένος ἀνθρώπων ἐλθόντες, ταῦτα
 ἐδίδαξαν, καὶ ἀπόστολοι προσηγορεύθησαν.

Prophecies
 respecting
 the origin of
 Christ, his
 ascension
 into heaven,
 and his
 coming again
 with glory.

LI. Ἴνα δὲ μηνύσῃ ἡμῖν τὸ προφητικὸν πνεῦμα, ὅτι ὁ
 ταῦτα πάσχων ἀνεκδιήγητον ἔχει τὸ γένος, καὶ βασιλεύει
 τῶν ἐχθρῶν, ἔφη οὕτως· Τὴν γενεὰν αὐτοῦ τίς διηγῆσεται;
 ὅτι αἴρεται ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἡ ζωὴ αὐτοῦ· ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνομιῶν
 αὐτῶν ἤκει εἰς θάνατον. Καὶ δώσω τοὺς πονηροὺς ἀντὶ τῆς
 ταφῆς αὐτοῦ, καὶ τοὺς πλουσίους ἀντὶ τοῦ θανάτου αὐτοῦ·
 ὅτι ἀνομίαν οὐκ ἐποίησεν, οὐδὲ εὐρέθη δόλος ἐν τῷ στόματι
 αὐτοῦ. Καὶ κύριος βούλεται καθαρῖσαι αὐτὸν τῆς πληγῆς.
 Ἐὰν δῶται περὶ ἁμαρτίας, ἡ ψυχὴ ὑμῶν ὄψεται σπέρμα
 10 μακρόβιον. Καὶ βούλεται κύριος ἀφελεῖν ἀπὸ πόνου τὴν
 ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ, δεῖξαι αὐτῷ φῶς, καὶ πλάσαι τῇ συνέσει,
 δικαιῶσαι δίκαιον εἰς δουλεύοντα πολλοῖς. Καὶ τὰς ἁμαρ-
 τίας ἡμῶν αὐτὸς ἀνοίσει. Διὰ τοῦτο αὐτὸς κληρονομήσει
 πολλοὺς, καὶ τῶν ἰσχυρῶν μεριεῖ σκύλα· ἀνθ' ὧν παρεδόθη
 15 εἰς θάνατον ἡ ψυχὴ αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀνόμοις ἐλογίσθη,
 καὶ αὐτὸς ἁμαρτίας πολλῶν ἀνήνεγκε, καὶ διὰ τὰς ἀνομίας
 αὐτῶν αὐτὸς παρεδόθη. Ὡς δὲ καὶ εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἔμελλεν
 ἀνιέναι, καθὼς προεφητεύθη, ἀκούσατε. Ἐλέχθη δὲ οὕτως·

24. εἰρήνης. The LXX adds ἡμῶν, and so Justin in Dial. Tryph. c. 13.

31. μετὰ οὖν τὸ σταυρωθῆναι αὐτόν κ. τ. λ. See Matt. xxviii. 17; Mark xvi. 11, 13; Luke xxiv. 25 sqq.; John xx. 24 sqq.; Acts i. 8 sqq.

LI. 2. βασιλεύει. Thirlby would read βασιλεύσει, in the future: but a prophetic present requires no alteration.

3. τὴν γενεὰν αὐτοῦ κ. τ. λ. From Isai. liii. 8 sqq.

Ἄρατε πύλας οὐρανῶν, ἀνοίχθητε, ἵνα εἰσέλθῃ ὁ βασιλεὺς τῆς δόξης. Τίς ἐστὶν οὗτος ὁ βασιλεὺς τῆς δόξης; Κύριος 20 κραταῖος καὶ κύριος δυνατός. Ὡς δὲ καὶ ἐξ οὐρανῶν παραγίνεσθαι μετὰ δόξης μέλλει, ἀκούσατε καὶ τῶν εἰρημένων εἰς τοῦτο διὰ Ἱερεμίου τοῦ προφήτου. Ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα· Ἰδοὺ ὡς υἱὸς ἀνθρώπου ἔρχεται ἐπάνω τῶν νεφελῶν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, καὶ οἱ ἄγγελοι αὐτοῦ σὺν αὐτῷ. 25

LII. Ἐπειδὴ τοίνυν τὰ γενόμενα ἤδη πάντα ἀποδείκνυ-
 μεν, πρὶν ἢ γενέσθαι, προκεκηρύχθαι διὰ τῶν προφητῶν, ἀνάγκη καὶ περὶ τῶν ὁμοίως προφητευθέντων, μελλόντων δὲ γίνεσθαι, πίστιν ἔχειν ὡς πάντως γενησομένων. Ὅν γὰρ From the partial fulfilment of prophecy, it may be reasonably inferred that what is yet unfulfilled will eventually be accomplished; and thus the first advent of Christ in humility is an earnest of his second coming in glory. τρόπον τὰ ἤδη γενόμενα, προκεκηρυγμένα καὶ ἀγνοούμενα, ἀπέβη, τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον καὶ τὰ λείποντα, κἂν ἀγνοῖται καὶ ἀπιστῆται, ἀποβήσονται. Δύο γὰρ αὐτοῦ παρουσίας προεκήρυξαν οἱ προφῆται· μίαν μὲν τὴν ἤδη γενομένην, ὡς ἀτίμου καὶ παθητοῦ ἀνθρώπου· τὴν δὲ δευτέραν, ὅταν μετὰ δόξης ἐξ οὐρανῶν μετὰ τῆς ἀγγελικῆς αὐτοῦ στρατιᾶς παραγενήσεται κεκήρυκται, ὅτε καὶ τὰ σώματα ἀνεγερῆ πάντων τῶν γενομένων ἀνθρώπων, καὶ τῶν μὲν ἀξίων ἐνδύσει ἀφθαρσίαν, τῶν δ' ἀδίκων ἐν αἰσθήσει αἰωνία μετὰ τῶν φαύλων δαιμόνων εἰς τὸ αἰώνιον πῦρ πέμψει. Ὡς δὲ καὶ ταῦτα προεῖρηται γενησόμενα, δηλώσομεν. Ἐρρήθη δὲ 15 διὰ Ἰεζεκιήλ τοῦ προφήτου οὕτως· Συναχθήσεται ἁρμονία

19. ἄρατε πύλας κ. τ. λ. From Ps. xxiv. 7, 8.

23. διὰ Ἱερεμίου. This prophecy is found, not in *Jeremiah*, but in *Dan. vii. 13*. Compare *Matt. xxv. 31*.

LII. 1. ἐπειδὴ τοίνυν κ. τ. λ. Tertull. *Apol. c. 20, Hinc apud nos futurorum quoque fides tuta est, jam scilicet probatorum, quia cum illis, quæ quotidie probantur, prædicebantur.* Compare *Theophil. ad Autol. ii. 9*; *Pseudo-Clem. Hom. ii. 10*.

7. ἀπιστῆται. So *Cod. Clar.* The *Cod. Reg.* and earlier edd. have ἀπιστεῖται. Of the confusion between *η* and *ει* there are frequent instances in the MSS. One has been already noticed in c. 49; and a few lines onwards the vulgar reading ἐνδύση had been properly corrected into ἐνδύσει by Thalemann, Braunius, and Otto, at the suggestion of the Benedictine editor.

7. δύο γὰρ αὐτοῦ παρουσίας κ. τ. λ. Compare *Dial. Tryph. cc. 14, 32, 49, 52*. See also *Iren. Hæc. iv. 56*.

9. παθητοῦ. Properly this verbal signifies *passible*, or *capable of suffering*; but here, as in *Acts xxvi. 23*, it means *doomed to suffer*. So again in *Dial. Tryph. c. 89*, παθητὸν μὲν τὸν Χριστὸν ὅτι αἱ γραφαὶ κηρύσσουσι, φανερόν ἐστι. Compare *Luke xxiv. 25*.

12. τῶν μὲν ἀξίων. *Scil. σώματα.*

16. συναχθήσεται ἁρμονία κ. τ. λ. From *Ezek. xxxvii. 7, 8*. The next clause, καὶ πᾶν γόνυ κ. τ. λ., is from *Isai. xlv. 23*. Compare *Rom. xiv. 11*.

πρὸς ἄρμονίαν, καὶ ὁστέον πρὸς ὁστέον, καὶ σάρκες ἀναφυή-
 σονται· καὶ πᾶν γόνυ κάμψει τῷ κυρίῳ, καὶ πᾶσα γλῶσσα
 ἐξομολογήσεται αὐτῷ. Ἐν οἷα δὲ αἰσθήσει καὶ κολάσει
 20 γενέσθαι μέλλουσιν οἱ ἄδικοι, ἀκούσατε τῶν ὁμοίως εἰς
 τοῦτο εἰρημένων. Ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα· Ὁ σκώληξ αὐτῶν οὐ
 παυθήσεται, καὶ τὸ πῦρ αὐτῶν οὐ σβεσθήσεται· καὶ τότε
 μετανοήσουσιν, ὅτε οὐδὲν ὠφελήσουσιν. Ποῖα δὲ μέλλουσιν
 οἱ λαοὶ τῶν Ἰουδαίων λέγειν καὶ ποιεῖν, ὅταν ἴδωσιν
 25 αὐτὸν ἐν δόξῃ παραγενόμενον, διὰ Ζαχαρίου τοῦ προφήτου
 προφητευθέντα ἐλέχθη οὕτως· Ἐντελοῦμαι τοῖς τέσσαρσιν
 ἀνέμοις συνάξαι τὰ ἐσκορπισμένα τέκνα· ἐντελοῦμαι τῷ
 βορρᾶ φέρειν, καὶ τῷ νότῳ μὴ προσκόπτειν. Καὶ τότε ἐν
 Ἱερουσαλὴμ κοπετὸς μέγας, οὐ κοπετὸς στομάτων ἢ χει-
 30 λέων, ἀλλὰ κοπετὸς καρδίας· καὶ οὐ μὴ σχίσωσιν αὐτῶν τὰ
 ἱμάτια, ἀλλὰ τὰς διανοίας. Κόψονται φυλὴ πρὸς φυλὴν,
 καὶ τότε ὄψονται εἰς ὃν ἐξεκέντησαν, καὶ ἐροῦσι, Τί, κύριε,
 ἐπλάνησας ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τῆς ὁδοῦ σου; ἡ δόξα, ἣν εὐλόγησαν
 οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν, ἐγενήθη ἡμῖν εἰς ὄνειδος.

Convinced by the fulfilment of prophecy passing before their eyes, Christians believe without hesitation in a crucified Saviour: and the greater number of Gentile converts than those from the Jews and Samaritans, having been also predicted, tends to confirm their faith.

LIII. Πολλὰς μὲν οὖν καὶ ἑτέρας προφητείας ἔχοντες εἰπεῖν ἐπαυσάμεθα, αὐτάρκεις καὶ ταύτας εἰς πεισμονὴν τοῖς τὰ ἀκουστικὰ καὶ νοερά ὧτα ἔχουσιν εἶναι λογιζάμενοι, καὶ νοεῖν δύνασθαι αὐτοὺς ἠγούμενοι, ὅτι οὐχ ὁμοίως τοῖς μυθοποιηθείσι περὶ τῶν νομισθέντων υἱῶν τοῦ Διὸς καὶ ἡμεῖς μόνον λέγομεν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀποδείξαι ἔχομεν. Τίνι γὰρ ἂν λόγῳ ἀνθρώπῳ σταυρωθέντι ἐπειθόμεθα, ὅτι πρωτότοκος τῷ ἀγεννήτῳ Θεῷ ἐστι, καὶ αὐτὸς τὴν κρίσιν τοῦ παντὸς ἀνθρωπείου γένους ποιήσεται, εἰ μὴ μαρτύρια, πρὶν ἢ

21. ὁ σκώληξ κ. τ. λ. From Isai. lxvi. 24. For παυθήσεται, the LXX have τελευτήσεται, and so it is cited in Dial. Tryph. c. 54. Compare, however, c. 140. See also Mark ix. 44, and compare Ecclus. vii. 17; Judith xvii. 17.

22. καὶ τότε μετανοήσουσιν, ὅτε οὐδ. ὠφ. Br. Pearson asks, *An hoc quasi ex propheta?*

25. διὰ Ζαχαρίου. The citations which follow are not from Zechariah exclusively, but partly from Isaiah, and not very accurately transcribed. See Zech. ii. 6; xii. 2, 10, 12; Isai. lxiii. 17; lxiv. 11. Compare also Isai. xi. 12; xliii. 5, 6; Joel ii. 13.

LIII. 2. ἐπαυσάμεθα. Codd. Reg. et Clar. in marg. παυόμεθα.

7. πρωτότοκος τῷ ἀγ. Θεῷ. So in c. 21, πρῶτον γέννημα τοῦ Θεοῦ. See also Dial. Tryph. cc. 84, 85, 100, 125, 138; and compare Coloss. i. 15, 17.

8. αὐτὸς τὴν κρίσιν κ. τ. λ. Compare c. 8, 13.

ἐλθεῖν αὐτὸν ἄνθρωπον γενόμενον, κεκηρυγμένα περὶ αὐτοῦ 10
εὖρομεν, καὶ οὕτως γενόμενα ὀρώμεν, γῆς μὲν Ἰουδαίων
ἐρήμωσιν, καὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ παντὸς ἔθνους ἀνθρώπων διὰ τῆς
παρὰ τῶν ἀποστόλων αὐτοῦ διδαχῆς πεισθέντας, καὶ παραι-
τησαμένους τὰ παλαιὰ, ἐν οἷς πλανώμενοι ἀνεστράφησαν,
ἔθνη, ἑαυτοὺς ἡμᾶς ὀρώντες, πλείονάς τε καὶ ἀληθεστέρους 15
τοὺς ἐξ ἔθνῶν τῶν ἀπὸ Ἰουδαίων καὶ Σαμαρέων Χριστιανούς
εἰδότες ; Τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλα πάντα γένη ἀνθρώπεια ὑπὸ τοῦ
προφητικοῦ πνεύματος καλεῖται ἔθνη· τὸ δὲ Ἰουδαϊκὸν καὶ
Σαμαρειτικὸν φύλον Ἰσραὴλ καὶ οἶκος Ἰακώβ κέκληνται.
Ὡς δὲ προεφητεύθη ὅτι πλείονες οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν ἔθνῶν πιστεύ- 20
οντες τῶν ἀπὸ Ἰουδαίων καὶ Σαμαρέων, τὰ προφητευθέντα
ἀπαγγελοῦμεν. Ἐλέχθη δὲ οὕτως· Εὐφράνθητι στεῖρα ἢ οὐ
τίκτουσα, ῥῆξον καὶ βόησον ἢ οὐκ ὠδίνουσα, ὅτι πολλὰ
τὰ τέκνα τῆς ἐρήμου μᾶλλον, ἢ τῆς ἐχούσης τὸν ἄνδρα.
Ἔρημα γὰρ ἦν πάντα τὰ ἔθνη ἀληθινοῦ Θεοῦ, χειρῶν 25
ἔργοις λατρεύοντα· Ἰουδαῖοι δὲ καὶ Σαμαρεῖς ἔχοντες τὸν
παρὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ λόγον διὰ τῶν προφητῶν παραδοθέντα
αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἀεὶ προσδοκῆσάντες τὸν Χριστὸν, παραγενό-
μενον ἠγνόησαν, πλὴν ὀλίγων τινῶν, οὓς προεῖπε τὸ ἅγιον
προφητικὸν πνεῦμα διὰ Ἡσαΐου σωθήσεσθαι. Εἶπε δὲ ὡς 30
ἀπὸ προσώπου αὐτῶν· Εἰ μὴ κύριος ἐγκατέλιπεν ἡμῖν
σπέρμα, ὡς Σόδομα καὶ Γόμορρα ἂν ἐγενήθημεν. Σόδομα
γὰρ καὶ Γόμορρα πόλεις τινὲς ἀσεβῶν ἀνδρῶν ἱστοροῦνται
ὑπὸ Μωσέως γενόμεναι, ἃς πυρὶ καὶ θείῳ καύσας ὁ Θεὸς
κατέστρεψε, μηδενὸς τῶν ἐν αὐταῖς σωθέντος, πλὴν ἄλλο- 35
ἔθνους τινὸς, Χαλδαίου τὸ γένος, ᾧ ὄνομα Λώτ· σὺν ᾧ
καὶ θυγατέρες διεσώθησαν. Καὶ τὴν πᾶσαν αὐτῶν χώραν
ἔρημον καὶ κεκαυμένην οὖσαν, καὶ ἄγονον μένουσαν, οἱ
βουλόμενοι ὀρᾶν ἔχουσιν. Ὡς δὲ καὶ ἀληθέστεροι οἱ ἀπὸ
τῶν ἔθνῶν καὶ πιστότεροι προεγινώσκοντο, ἀπαγγελοῦμεν 40

15. ἔθνη. Cod. Clar. ἔθνη.

22. εὐφράνθητι στεῖρα κ. τ. λ. From Isai. liv. 1. Compare Gal. iv. 27.

31. εἰ μὴ κύριος κ. τ. λ. Slightly varied from Isai. i. 9. LXX. Compare Dial. Tryph. c. 140.

34. ὑπὸ Μωσέως. See Gen. xix.

38. κεκαυμένην οὖσαν, καὶ ἄγ. μ. Tertul. Apol. c. 40, *Olet adhuc incendio terra, et signa illic arborum poma oriantur oculis tenuis, ceterum contacta con- crescunt.* Compare Tacit. Hist. v. 7; Augustin. C. D. XXI. 8.

τὰ εἰρημένα διὰ Ἡσαίου τοῦ προφήτου. Ἐφη δὲ οὕτως·
 Ἰσραὴλ ἀπερίτμητος τὴν καρδίαν, τὰ δὲ ἔθνη τὴν ἀκρο-
 βυστίαν. Τὰ τοσαῦτα γοῦν ὀρώμενα πειθῶ καὶ πίστιν
 τοῖς τᾶληθῆς ἀσπαζομένοις, καὶ μὴ φιλοδοξοῦσι, μηδὲ ὑπὸ
 45 παθῶν ἀρχομένοις, μετὰ λόγου ἐμφορῆσαι δύναται.

Justin now enters upon the proof of his third position, that the dæmons, with a view to undermine the credibility of the Gospel, perverted the prophecies of Scripture concerning Christ into materials for the frame-work of the Heathen Mythology.

LIV. Οἱ δὲ παραδιδόντες τὰ μυθοποιηθέντα ὑπὸ τῶν ποιητῶν, οὐδεμίαν ἀποδείξιν φέρουσι τοῖς ἐκμανθάνουσι νέοις· καὶ ἐπὶ ἀπάτη καὶ ἀπαγωγῇ τοῦ ἀνθρωπείου γένους εἰρῆσθαι ἀποδείκνυμεν κατ' ἐνέργειαν τῶν φαύλων δαιμόνων. Ἀκούσαντες γὰρ διὰ τῶν προφητῶν κηρυσσόμενον παραγενησόμενον τὸν Χριστὸν, καὶ κολασθησομένους διὰ πυρὸς τοὺς ἀσεβεῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων, προεβάλλοντο πολλοὺς λεχθῆναι γενομένους υἱοὺς τῷ Διὶ, νομίζοντες δυνήσεσθαι ἐνεργῆσαι τερατολογία ἠγήσασθαι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τὰ περὶ τὸν Χριστὸν, καὶ ὅμοια τοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν ποιητῶν λεχθεῖσι. Καὶ ταῦτα δ' ἐλέχθη καὶ ἐν Ἑλλησιν καὶ ἐν ἔθνεσι πᾶσιν, ὅπου μᾶλλον ἐπήκουον τῶν προφητῶν πιστευθήσεσθαι τὸν Χριστὸν προκηρυσσόντων. Ὅτι δὲ καὶ ἀκούοντες τὰ διὰ
 14 τῶν προφητῶν λεγόμενα, οὐκ ἐνόουν ἀκριβῶς, ἀλλ' ὡς

42. τὴν ἀκροβυστίαν. *Scil. ἀπερίτμητα.* This prophecy is not found in Isaiah, but in Jerem. ix. 26.

45. ἐμφορῆσαι. *Durum in hac re verbum. Solenne est ἐμποιῆσαι.* THALEMANN.

LIV. 4. ἀποδείκνυμεν. *We proceed to demonstrate.* See above, on c. 23, 10; 14.

7. λεχθῆναι γενομένους. The MSS. and most edd. have λεγομένους, which Grabe renders *above-mentioned*, i. e. by Justin in c. 21, referring λεχθῆναι to the mythologists, as influenced by the dæmons. It is scarcely possible, however, that Justin should have expressed himself at once so harshly and ambiguously. Thalemann therefore professes either to cancel λεχθῆναι, or read τεχθῆναι instead: but both conjectures are equally set aside by the similar mode of speaking, which is almost immediately employed in the words τὸν Περσέα λεχθῆναι προεβάλλοντο. Neither did the dæmons contrive the *birth* of these sons of Jupiter, but the invention of the fables respecting them. By reading γενομένους, with reference to τῷ Διὶ in the dative, the text is easily and, it should seem, surely emended. Otto was the first who adopted the change, though it had been previously suggested by Braunius.

10. ὅμοια. So Braunius and Otto, after Thirlby. *Vulgo ὁμοίως.*

14. οὐκ ἐνόουν ἀκριβῶς κ. τ. λ. Although the Fathers agree, for the most part, in ascribing to the dæmons a high degree of intelligence and foresight, they stop short with Justin, and deny them the gift of absolute foreknowledge. Thus Theodoret. *Comm. in Ezek. xxi., προσήκει εἰδέναι, ὅτι τῶν ἰσομένων οὐδὲν οἱ δαίμονες ἴσασι, καταστοχαζόμενοι δὲ τῶν πραγμάτων προλέγειν ἐπιχειροῦσι·*

πλανώμενοι ἐμιμήσαντο τὰ περὶ τὸν ἡμέτερον Χριστὸν, 15
 διασαφήσομεν. Μωσῆς οὖν ὁ προφήτης, ὡς προέφημεν,
 πρεσβύτερος ἦν πάντων συγγραφέων, καὶ δι' αὐτοῦ, ὡς
 προεμνήσαμεν, προεφητεύθη οὕτως· Οὐκ ἐκλείψει ἄρχων
 ἐξ Ἰούδα, καὶ ἡγούμενος ἐκ τῶν μηρῶν αὐτοῦ, ἕως ἂν
 ἔλθῃ ᾧ ἀπόκειται· καὶ αὐτὸς ἔσται προσδοκία ἔθνων, 20
 δεσμεύων πρὸς ἄμπελον τὸν πῶλον αὐτοῦ, πλύνων τὴν He instances
 in the fables
 of Bacchus,
 Bellerophon,
 Perseus,
 Hercules,
 and Escu-
 lapius.
 στολὴν αὐτοῦ ἐν αἵματι σταφυλῆς. Τούτων οὖν τῶν προ-
 φητικῶν λόγων ἀκούσαντες οἱ δαίμονες, Διόνυσον μὲν
 ἔφασαν γεγονέναι υἱὸν τοῦ Διὸς, εὐρετὴν δὲ γενέσθαι
 ἄμπέλου παρέδωκαν, καὶ ὄνον ἐν τοῖς μυστηρίοις αὐτοῦ 25

καὶ ἔστι μὲν ὅτι καθευθὺ φέρονται, πολλάκις δὲ καὶ διαμαρτάνουσι. Lactant. Instt. Div. II. 14, *Sciunt illi quidem futura multa, sed non omnia, quippe quibus penitus consilium Dei scire non licet, et ideo solent responsa in ambiguos exitus temperare.* Compare Pseudo-Clem. Recogn. IV. 21; Herm. Past. II. 10; Origen. c. Cels. IV. 92; Tertull. Apol. c. 22; Minuc. F. Oct. c. 27; Cyprian. de Idol. Ven. c. 7.

16. ὡς προέφημεν. Namely, in c. 44.

17. ὡς προεμνήσαμεν. In c. 32.

20. ᾧ ἀπόκειται. *Vulgo ὄ.* See above, on c. 32, 3.

25. ὄνον. So Edd. Morell. and Ott. The emendation is also approved, though not received into the text, by Grabe, Thirlby, and Braunius. In the MSS. and most edd. the reading is οἶνον, which the Benedictine editor defends, under the impression, that as Justin cites and understands the prediction of Jacob (Gen. xlix. 10 sq.), he could not have argued that the *ass* was thence consecrated to Bacchus at the instigation of the dæmons: whereas, on the other hand, the use of *wine* was well known to be essential in the celebration of his mysteries. It is true, indeed, that in quoting the passage *memoriter* from the LXX, he has omitted the words καὶ τῆς ἑλικῆς τὸν πῶλον τῆς ὄνου αὐτοῦ, which there occurs after τὸν πῶλον αὐτοῦ. At the same time it is evident that the omission is a mere *lapsus memoriæ*, inasmuch as they are correctly inserted in a quotation of the same prophecy in the Dial. Tryph. c. 52; though they are again overlooked in an argument parallel with the present in c. 69. In this latter passage too the reading of the MSS. and edd. is οἶνον. Still it is manifest from the plain tenor of Justin's argument, that ὄνον alone can have been written by him. Though, by reason of his forgetfulness of the omitted clause, he has strangely attributed to the dæmons a doubt whether the *foal* mentioned was that of an *ass* or a *horse*, he makes that very doubt the motive of their consecrating the one to Bacchus, and sending Bellerophon to heaven on the other; so that, in either case, they might not fail of a myth adapted to their purpose. That the ass was sacred to Bacchus, is sufficiently ascertained. Thus Phurnut. de N. D. p. 77, (ed. Ald.): οἱ ὄνοι ἐν ταῖς πομπαῖς αὐτοῦ (*Dionysi*) θαμίζουσι. Plin. N. H. xxiv. 1, *Ferulæ asinis gratissimo sunt in pabulo, cæteris vero jumentis præsentaneo veneno; qua de causa id animal Libero patri adsignatur, cui et ferula.* For ἀναγράφουσι, it has been proposed to read ἀναφέρουσι or ἀνάγουσι. No change is required. In Dial. c. 69, the corresponding verb is παραφέρωσιν.

ἀναγράφουσι, καὶ διασπαραχθέντα αὐτὸν ἀνεληλυθέναι εἰς οὐρανὸν ἐδίδαξαν. Καὶ ἐπειδὴ διὰ τῆς Μωσέως προφητείας οὐ ῥητῶς ἐσημαίνετο, εἴ τε υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ ὁ παραγενη-
 30 ῥόμενός ἐστι, καὶ εἰ ὀχούμενος ἐπὶ πῶλου ἐπὶ γῆς μενεῖ
 ἢ εἰς οὐρανὸν ἀνελεύσεται, καὶ τὸ τοῦ πῶλου ὄνομα καὶ
 ὄνου πῶλον καὶ ἵππου σημαίνειν ἐδύνατο, μὴ ἐπιστάμενοι
 εἴτε ὄνου πῶλον ἄγων ἔσται σύμβολον τῆς παρουσίας
 αὐτοῦ, εἴτε ἵππου, ὁ προκηρυσσόμενος, καὶ υἱὸς Θεοῦ
 ἐστίν, ὡς προέφημεν, ἢ ἀνθρώπου, τὸν Βελλεροφόντην
 35 καὶ αὐτὸν ἐφ' ἵππου Πηγάσου, ἄνθρωπον ἐξ ἀνθρώπου
 γενόμενον, εἰς οὐρανὸν ἔφασαν ἀνεληλυθέναι. "Ὅτε δὲ
 ἤκουσαν διὰ τοῦ ἄλλου προφήτου Ἡσαίου λεχθὲν, ὅτι διὰ
 παρθένου τεχθήσεται, καὶ δι' ἑαυτοῦ ἀνελεύσεται εἰς τὸν
 οὐρανὸν, τὸν Περσέα λεχθῆναι προεβάλλοντο. Καὶ ὅτε
 40 ἔγνωσαν εἰρημένον, ὡς προλέλεκται ἐν ταῖς προγεγραμ-
 μέναις προφητείαις, Ἰσχυρὸς ὡς γίγας δραμεῖν ὁδόν, τὸν
 Ἡρακλέα ἰσχυρὸν καὶ ἐκπερινοστήσαντα τὴν πᾶσαν γῆν
 ἔφασαν. "Ὅτε δὲ πάλιν ἔμαθον προφητευθέντα θεραπεύσειν
 αὐτὸν πᾶσαν νόσον, καὶ νεκροὺς ἀνεγερῆναι, τὸν Ἀσκληπιὸν
 45 παρήνεγκαν.

32. ἄγων ἔσται. For ἄξει. In the later Greek the participle and auxiliary is very frequently used for the finite verb; and yet there is probably here some latent error in the text. Among other unsatisfactory emendations, Thirlby suggests, but with little confidence, ἄγων ἔξει. Would ἄγιον ἔξει σύμβολον, or ἄγων ἤξει, be more probable?—In the next clause Thirlby also mentions καὶ εἰ υἱὸς Θεοῦ ἐστίν, as a possible, but not necessary, reading.

34. ὡς προέφημεν. The reference is to c. 21. By a comparison with what is there written, it will appear probable that Otto is right in supposing that ἐξ ἀνθρώπων is the true reading here, instead of ἐξ ἀνθρώπου. Compare Dial. Tryph. cc. 48, 49. See also above, c. 21, 13.

37. διὰ Ἡσαίου. Isai. vii. 14. See above, c. 22, and compare Dial. Tryph. c. 70. Davies would here read, as in the Dialogue, Περσέα τεχθῆναι ἐκ παρθένου καὶ πτηρωθῆναι προεβάλλοντο. Otherwise he would cancel λεχθῆναι, which Thalemann would simply alter into τεχθῆναι. *Inutilis labor!* exclaims Otto. See on l. 7, *supra*.

41. ἰσχυρὸς ὡς γ. δ. ὁδόν. From Ps. xix. 5. It will be observed, however, that although the main force of Justin's inference lies in the word ἰσχυρὸς, that word is neither found in the text itself, nor in a various reading, nor in the passage as before cited in c. 40. In Dial. Tryph. c. 69, it again appears to support the same argument.

44. τὸν Ἀσκληπιὸν παρήνεγκαν. Compare c. 21; Dial. Tryph. c. 69.

LV. Ἄλλ' οὐδαμοῦ οὐδ' ἐπὶ τινος τῶν λεγομένων υἱῶν τοῦ Διὸς τὸ σταυρωθῆναι ἐμιμήσαντο· οὐ γὰρ ἐνοεῖτο αὐτοῖς, συμβολικῶς, ὡς προδεδήλωται, τῶν εἰς τοῦτο εἰρημένων πάντων λελεγμένων. "Ὅπερ, ὡς προεῖπεν ὁ προφήτης, τὸ μέγιστον σύμβολον τῆς ἰσχύος καὶ ἀρχῆς αὐτοῦ ὑπάρχει, ὡς καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπ' ὄψιν πιπτόντων δείκνυται. Κατανοήσατε γὰρ πάντα τὰ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ, εἰ ἄνευ τοῦ σχήματος τούτου διοικεῖται, ἢ κοινωνίαν ἔχειν δύναται. Θάλασσα μὲν γὰρ οὐ τέμνεται, ἣν μὴ τοῦτο τὸ τρόπαιον, ὃ καλεῖται ἰστίον, ἐν τῇ νηϊ σῶον μείνη· γῆ δὲ οὐκ ἀρούται ἄνευ αὐτοῦ· σκαπανεῖς δὲ τὴν ἐργασίαν οὐ ποιοῦνται, οὐδὲ βαναυσουργοὶ ὁμοίως, εἰ μὴ διὰ τῶν τὸ σχῆμα τούτου ἐχόντων ἐργαλείων. Τὸ δὲ ἀνθρώπειον σχῆμα οὐδενὶ ἄλλῳ τῶν ἀλόγων ζώων διαφέρει, ἢ τῷ ὀρθόν τε εἶναι, καὶ ἕκτασιν χειρῶν ἔχειν, καὶ ἐν τῷ προσώπῳ ἀπὸ τοῦ μετωπίου τεταμένον τὸν λεγόμενον μῦξωτῆρα φέρειν, δι' οὗ ἢ τε ἀναπνοή ἐστι τῷ ζῳῳ, καὶ οὐδὲν ἄλλο δείκνυσιν ἢ τὸ σχῆμα τοῦ σταυροῦ. Καὶ διὰ τοῦ προφήτου δὲ ἐλέχθη οὕτως· Πνεῦμα πρὸ προσώπου

The dæmons, however, entertained no notion that the Messiah was to be crucified, and therefore devised no fables relating to the crucifixion. At the same time the universal prevalence of the figure of the cross, both in natural and artificial objects, indicates its importance.

15

LV. 3. ὡς προδεδήλωται. See above, c. 35.

8. θάλασσα μὲν γὰρ κ. τ. λ. So Minuc. F. Octav. c. 29, *Cruces nec colimus nec horremus. Vos plane, qui ligneos deos consecratis, cruces ligneas, ut deorum vestrorum partes, forsitan adoratis. Nam et signa ipsa et cantabra et vexilla castrorum, quid aliud quam inaccuratæ cruces sunt et ornatæ? Tropæa vestra victricia non tantum simplicis crucis faciem, verum et adfixi hominis imitantur. Signum sane crucis naturaliter visimus in navi, cum velis tumentibus vehitur, cum expansis palmulis labitur; et cum erigitur jugum, crucis signum est; et cum homo porrectis manibus Deum pura mente veneratur. Ita signo crucis aut ratio naturalis innititur, aut vestra religio formatur.* Tertul. ad Nat. i. 12, *Ipsi quoque corpori nostro tacita et secreta linea crucis situs est; quod caput emicat, quod spina dirigitur, &c., si statueres hominem manibus expansis, imaginem crucis feceris.—In victoriis cruces colit castrensium religio.—Sic etiam in cantabris atque vexillis, quæ non minore sanctitate militia custodit, siphara illa vestes crucum sunt.* Again, in Apol. c. 16, *Religio Romanorum tota castrensium signa veneratur, signa jurat, signa omnibus diis præponit. Domus illi imaginum suggestus in signis monilia crucum sunt: siphara illa vexillorum et cantabrorum stolæ crucum sunt.* Compare also Justin. Dial. Tryph. cc. 90, 91, 105; Barnab. Epist. c. 12; Tertull. adv. Marc. iii. 18; Adv. Jud. c. 10; Prudent. Peristeph. x. 621 sqq. Such notions may appear sufficiently fanciful; but they would scarcely have been urged by such writers as Justin and Tertullian, unless they knew that some weight would be attached to them by those whom they addressed.

18. πνεῦμα πρὸ προσώπου ἡμῶν X. κ. From Lament. iv. 20, according to the LXX, except that the preposition is omitted before προσώπου. Hence, in Tertull. c. Prax. c. 14, *Spiritus personæ ejus Christus Dominus.* Compare Iren. Hær.

ἡμῶν Χριστὸς κύριος. Καὶ τὰ παρ' ὑμῖν δὲ σύμβολα τὴν
 20 τοῦ σχήματος τούτου δύναμιν δηλοῖ τῶν καλουμένων
 βηξίλλων καὶ τῶν τροπαίων, δι' ὧν αἱ τε πρόοδοι ὑμῶν
 πανταχοῦ γίνονται, τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ δυνάμεως τὰ σημεῖα ἐν
 τούτοις δεικνύντες, εἰ καὶ μὴ νοοῦντες τοῦτο πράττετε. Καὶ
 τῶν παρ' ὑμῖν ἀποθνησκόντων αὐτοκρατόρων τὰς εἰκόνας
 25 ἐπὶ τούτῳ σχήματι ἀνατίθετε, καὶ θεοὺς διὰ γραμμάτων
 ἐπονομάζετε. Καὶ διὰ λόγου οὖν καὶ σχήματος τοῦ φαινο-
 μένου, ὅση δύναμις, προτρεψάμενοι ὑμᾶς, ἀνεύθυνοι οἶδαμεν
 λοιπὸν ὄντες, κἂν ὑμεῖς ἀπιστεῖτε· τὸ γὰρ ἡμέτερον γέγονε
 καὶ πεπέρανται.

As before the birth of Christ, they devised the mythologies of heathenism; so these dæmons afterwards raised up heretics, as Simon and Menander, to seduce mankind from the truth by lying wonders.

LVI. Οὐκ ἠρκέσθησαν δὲ οἱ φαῦλοι δαίμονες πρὸ τῆς φανερώσεως τοῦ Χριστοῦ εἰπεῖν τοὺς λεχθέντας υἱοὺς τῷ Διὶ γεγονέναι· ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ, φανερωθέντος αὐτοῦ καὶ

III. 10, 4; Tertul. c. Marc. III. 6. The text is quoted in the same form as by Justin in the Constt. Apost. v. 20. According to the Hebrew, the translation should not have been Χριστὸς κύριος, but *the Anointed of the Lord*; and Zedekiah, king of Judah, is in all probability meant. It is clearly upon the LXX version alone that the mythic sense, in which Justin and some other Fathers have applied it, can be built.

19. τὰ παρ' ὑμῖν. Ed. Steph. ἡμῖν, which is doubtless a misprint.

20. τῶν καλουμένων βηξίλλων. In the MSS. and in the edd. prior to that of Otto, there is a *lacuna*, between δηλοῖ and καὶ τῶν τροπαίων, which leaves a space sufficient for about four or five syllables, and contains only the broken word λλωμεν. To supply the deficiency various conjectures have been proposed, such as ἐν πολέμῳ καὶ τῶν τ., τῶν σημείων καὶ τ. τ., τῶν ἄλλων τε καὶ τ. τ., or τῶν λαβάρων τε καὶ τ. τ., by Sylburg and others. Thirlby, who had previously suggested οὐξίλλων μεν κ. τ. τ., finding that in the Cod. Clar. the letters βιξι were supplied by a different hand before λλωμεν, and making allowance for the length of the hiatus, hit upon the following very plausible supplement—λέγω δὲ τὰ τῶν καλουμένων παρ' ὑμῖν βιξιλλων. Now this latter word, which is the Latin *vexillum* in Greek characters, appears under the different forms βίξιλλον, βέξιλλον, and βήξιλλον, of which the latter is preferred by Otto; and, as the suggestion of Thirlby is somewhat too long for the break in the MS., the Benedictine emendation, as adopted by the same editor, has been continued in the text. Its correctness, in substance at least, is amply confirmed by the passages in which Justin has been imitated by Minucius and Tertullian, as cited above on l. 8.

21. αἶτε πρόοδοι ὑμῶν. *Your state processions*. By an anacoluthon of not unusual occurrence, the nominative δεικνύντες is put for the genitive δεικνύντων.

25. διὰ γραμμάτων. Plutarch. in Gracch. c. 8, διὰ γραμμάτων ἐν στοαῖς καὶ τοίχοις καὶ μνήμασι γραφομένων. Cic. Phil. II. 63, *Vidimus in basi statuarum maximis literis incisum*. XIV. 12, *Incisæ aut inscriptæ literæ, divinæ virtutis testes sempiternæ*. It is therefore needless to read, either with Sylburg, δι' ἐπιγραμμάτων, or, with Grabe, διὰ διαγραμμάτων.

γενομένου ἐν ἀνθρώποις, καὶ ὅπως διὰ τῶν προφητῶν προεκεκήρυκτο ἔμαθον, καὶ ἐν παντὶ γένει πιστευόμενον ⁵ καὶ προσδοκώμενον ἔγνωσαν, πάλιν, ὡς προεδηλώσαμεν, προεβάλλοντο ἄλλους, Σίμωνα μὲν καὶ Μένανδρον ἀπὸ Σαμαρείας, οἱ καὶ μαγικὰς δυνάμεις ποιήσαντες πολλοὺς ἐξηπάτησαν, καὶ ἔτι ἀπατωμένους ἔχουσι. Καὶ γὰρ παρ' ὑμῖν, ὡς προέφημεν, ἐν τῇ βασιλίδι Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ Κλαυδίου ¹⁰ Καίσαρος γενόμενος ὁ Σίμων, καὶ τὴν ἱερὰν σύγκλητον καὶ τὸν δῆμον Ῥωμαίων εἰς τοσοῦτο κατεπλήξατο, ὡς θεὸς νομισθῆναι, καὶ ἀνδριάντι, ὡς τοὺς ἄλλους παρ' ὑμῖν τιμωμένους θεοὺς, τιμηθῆναι. "Ὅθεν τὴν τε ἱερὰν σύγκλητον καὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν ὑμέτερον συνεπιγνώμονας ταύτης ἡμῶν τῆς ¹⁵ ἀξιώσεως παραλαβεῖν αἰτοῦμεν, ἵν' εἴ τις εἴη τοῖς ἀπ' ἐκείνου διδάγμασι κατεχόμενος, τάληθές μαθὼν τὴν πλάνην φυγεῖν δυνηθῆ· καὶ τὸν ἀνδριάντα, εἰ βούλεσθε καθαιρήσατε.

LVII. Οὐ γὰρ μὴ γενέσθαι τὴν ἐκπύρωσιν ἐπὶ κολάσει ^{Their attempts, however, to overthrow the Gospel, and suppress the doctrine of final retribution, will be vain: for, though they may excite evil-disposed men to persecute believers, such persecutions, without effecting their purpose, turn only to the ruin of their authors.} τῶν ἀσεβῶν, οἱ φαῦλοι δαίμονες πείσαι δύνανται ὄνπερ τρόπον οὐδὲ λαθεῖν τὸν Χριστὸν παραγενόμενον ἴσχυσαν πράξαι, ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνο μόνον, τοὺς ἀλόγως βιοῦντας, καὶ ἐμπαθῶς ἐν ἔθεσι φαύλοις τετραμμένους, καὶ φιλοδοξούντας, ἀναιρεῖν ἡμᾶς καὶ μισεῖν δύνανται ποιῆσαι, οὓς οὐ μόνον οὐ μισοῦμεν, ἀλλ', ὡς δείκνυται, ἐλεοῦντες μεταθέσθαι πείσαι βουλόμεθα. Οὐ γὰρ δεδοίκαμεν θάνατον, τοῦ πάντως ἀποθανεῖν ὁμολογουμένου, καὶ μηδενὸς ἄλλου καινοῦ, ἀλλ' ἢ τῶν αὐτῶν ἐν τῇδε τῇ διοικήσει ὄντων ὧν εἰ μὲν κόρος τοὺς μετασχόντας κὰν ἐνιαυτοῦ ἔχῃ, ἵνα αἰεὶ ὦσι καὶ ἀπαθεῖς καὶ ἀνενδεεῖς, τοῖς ἡμετέροις διδάγμασι προσέχειν δεῖ. Εἰ δ' ἀπιστοῦσι μηδὲν εἶναι μετὰ θάνατον, ἀλλ' εἰς ἀναισθησίαν χωρεῖν τοὺς ἀποθνήσκοντας ἀποφαίνονται, παθῶν τῶν ἐνταῦθα καὶ χρεῖων ἡμᾶς ῥύόμενοι εὐεργετοῦσιν, ¹⁵

LVI. 6. ὡς προεδηλώσαμεν. Namely, in c. 26. See notes *ad loc.*

12. κατεπλήξατο. Cod. Reg. in marg. κατέπληξεν.

13. ὡς τοὺς ἄλλους π. ὑ. τ. θεοῦς. Scil. τιμᾶτε.

LVII. 4. ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνο μόνον, κ. τ. λ. See above, on c. 5, 3.

8. τοῦ πάντως ἀποθανεῖν ὁμολογουμένου. See on c. 11, 9.

9. μηδενὸς ἄλλου καινοῦ κ. τ. λ. Compare Eccles. i. 9, 10.

10. ὧν εἰ μὲν κόρος. Vulgo εἰ μὴ, which obviously inverts the sense. Thirlby and later editors have therefore acquiesced in substituting μὲν for μὴ.

15. παθῶν μὲν ἐνταῦθα κ. τ. λ. Thirlby compares the remark of Socrates (ap. Plat. Apol. T. i. p. 95, ed. Bipont.), 'Ἀλλά μοι δῆλόν ἐστι τοῦτο, ὅτι ἤδη

ἑαυτοὺς δὲ φαύλους καὶ μισανθρώπους καὶ φιλοδόξους δεικνύουσιν. Οὐ γὰρ ὡς ἀπαλλάξοντες ἡμᾶς ἀναιροῦσιν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἀποστεροῦντες ζωῆς καὶ ἡδονῆς φονεύουσι.

Of the heretics, then raised up, Marcion was still, in Justin's time, propagating his errors; but those who led holy lives would be enabled to escape their seductions.

LVIII. Καὶ Μαρκίωνα δὲ τὸν ἀπὸ Πόντου, ὡς προέφημεν, προεβάλλοντο οἱ φαῦλοι δαίμονες, ὅς ἀρνεῖσθαι μὲν τὸν ποιητὴν τῶν οὐρανίων καὶ γηίνων ἀπάντων Θεὸν, καὶ τὸν προκηρυχθέντα διὰ τῶν προφητῶν Χριστὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ, καὶ νῦν διδάσκει, ἄλλον δέ τινα καταγγέλλει παρὰ τὸν δημιουργὸν τὸν πάντων Θεὸν, καὶ ὁμοίως ἕτερον υἱόν· ᾧ πολλοὶ πεισθέντες, ὡς μόνῳ τάληθῆ ἐπισταμένῳ, ἡμῶν καταγελωσιν, ἀπόδειξιν μηδεμίαν περὶ ὧν λέγουσιν ἔχοντες, ἀλλὰ ἀλόγως, ὡς ὑπὸ λύκου ἄρνες συνηρπασμένοι, βορὰ τῶν
10 ἀθέων δογμάτων καὶ δαιμόνων γίνονται. Οὐ γὰρ ἄλλο τι ἀγωνίζονται οἱ λεγόμενοι δαίμονες, ἢ ἀπάγειν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀπὸ τοῦ ποιήσαντος Θεοῦ, καὶ τοῦ πρωτογόνου αὐτοῦ Χριστοῦ· καὶ τοὺς μὲν τῆς γῆς μὴ ἐπαίρεσθαι δυναμένους τοῖς γηίνοις καὶ χειροποιήτοις προσήλωσαν καὶ προσηλοῦσι, τοὺς δὲ
15 ἐπὶ θεωρίαν θείων ὁρμώντας ὑπεκκρούοντες, ἦν μὴ λογισμὸν σώφρονα καὶ καθαρὸν καὶ ἀπαθῆ βίον ἔχωσιν, εἰς ἀσέβειαν ἐμβάλλουσιν.

Plato's cosmogony was derived from that of Moses; who likewise employed the term *Erebus*, afterwards adopted by the poets.

LIX. "Ἴνα δὲ καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἡμετέρων διδασκάλων—λέγομεν δὲ τοῦ λόγου τοῦ διὰ τῶν προφητῶν—λαβόντα τὸν Πλάτωνα μάθητε τὸ εἰπεῖν, ὕλην ἄμορφον οὖσαν στρέψαντα
τεθνάναι καὶ ἀπηλλάχθαι πραγμάτων βέλτιον ἦν μοι. Διὰ ταυτὶ τοῖς καταψηφισαμένοις μου καὶ τοῖς κατηγοροῖς οὐ πᾶν χαλεπαίνω, καίτοι οὐ ταύτη τῆ διανοίᾳ κατεψηφίζοντό μου καὶ κατηγοροῦν, ἀλλ' οἰόμενοι βλάπτειν τι τοῦτο αὐτοῖς ἄξιον μέμφεσθαι.

16. φιλοδόξους. A favourite word with Justin, and opposed, in c. 53, τοῖς τάληθῆς ἀσπαζομένοις. See also a few lines above; and compare Apol. II. c. 3. Hence φιλοδαίμονας, which has been offered as a conjectural emendation, is altogether inadmissible.

17. ἀπαλλάξοντες. *Scil.* τῶν παθῶν καὶ χρεῶν.

LVIII. 1. ὡς προέφημεν. At c. 26, 22. See note *ad loc.*

6. τὸν πάντων Θε. Sylburg would read τῶν πάντων.

13. τῆς γῆς μὴ ἐπαίρεσθαι δ. *Those who are unable to raise themselves above the earth; i. e. who are wholly devoted to earthly pursuits and pleasures. It is not necessary either to insert ἀπὸ before τῆς γῆς, or to read ἀπαίρεσθαι, as Sylburg proposes.*

LIX. 2. τοῦ διὰ τῶν προφητῶν. *Scil.* κηρυχθέντος. Grabe and Thirlby, less conveniently, supply λαλήσαντος. The latter would also read παρὰ τοῦ ἡμετέρου διδασκάλου.

3. ὕλην ἄμορφον οὖσαν στρέψαντα κ. τ. λ. See on cc. 10, 8; 20, 11. In

τὸν Θεὸν κόσμον ποιῆσαι, ἀκούσατε τῶν αὐτολεξεῖ εἰρη-
 μένων διὰ Μωσέως, τοῦ προδεδηλωμένου πρώτου προφήτου, 5
 καὶ πρεσβυτέρου τῶν ἐν Ἑλλησι συγγραφέων, δι' οὗ
 μνηύον τὸ προφητικὸν πνεῦμα πῶς τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ἐκ τίνων
 ἐδημιούργησεν ὁ Θεὸς τὸν κόσμον, ἔφη οὕτως· Ἐν ἀρχῇ
 ἐποίησεν ὁ Θεὸς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν. Ἡ δὲ γῆ ἦν
 ἀόρατος καὶ ἀκατασκευάστος, καὶ σκότος ἐπάνω τῆς ἀβύσσου 10
 καὶ πνεῦμα Θεοῦ ἐπεφέρετο ἐπάνω τῶν ὑδάτων. Καὶ
 εἶπεν ὁ Θεὸς, Γενηθήτω φῶς· καὶ ἐγένετο οὕτως. Ὡστε
 λόγῳ Θεοῦ, ἐκ τῶν ὑποκειμένων καὶ προδηλωθέντων διὰ
 Μωσέως, γεγενῆσθαι τὸν πάντα κόσμον, καὶ Πλάτων, καὶ
 οἱ ταῦτὰ λέγοντες, καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐμάθομεν, καὶ ὑμεῖς πεισθῆναι 15
 δύνασθε. Καὶ τὸ καλούμενον Ἑρεβος παρὰ τοῖς ποιηταῖς,
 εἰρησθαι πρότερον ὑπὸ Μωσέως οἶδαμεν.

LX. Καὶ τὸ ἐν τῷ παρὰ Πλάτωνι Τιμαίῳ φυσιολογού-
 μενον περὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὅτε λέγει, Ἐχίασεν αὐτὸν

From the same source also Plato obtained his notions of the second and third persons in his Trinity; so that Christians do not adopt the opinions of others, but others speak with reference to theirs.

accordance with Justin's assertion of the Mosaic origin of Plato's opinions, Clemens Alexandrinus (Strom. i.) calls him τὸν Ἑβραίων φιλόσοφον, citing at the same time the expression of the Pythagorean Numenius, τί ἐστὶ Πλάτων ἢ Μωϋσῆς ἀττικίζων; Compare also Euseb. Præp. Ev. xi.—xiii.; Augustin. Civ. D. viii. 11, xviii. 41; Doctr. Christ. ii. 28. . With respect to the charge which has been brought against Justin of corrupting Christianity with an admixture of Platonism, see the *Introductory Observations*, p. 12, and Bishop Kaye's Justin, ch. 2, pp. 46 sqq.—For στρέψαντα, Sylburg would read τρέψαντα, and Bp. Kaye seems to acquiesce in the change; but Otto agrees with Grabe in advocating the received text.

5. τοῦ προδ. πρώτου προφήτου. See above, on cc. 31, 36; 44, 21.

8. ἐν ἀρχῇ κ. τ. λ. From Gen. i. 1 sqq.

15. ταῦτά. So Thirlby, with whom the Benedictine and other editors agree. *Vulgo ταῦτα.*

16. Ἑρεβος. In the derivation of this word from the Hebrew ערב, the evening (Gen. i. 5), many of the learned agree. Otto, however, refers for an exposition of Justin's meaning to Deut. xxxii. 22, as quoted in the next chapter.

LX. 1. τὸ φυσιολογούμενον. *That which is physiologically treated; or, in other words, the physiological discussion.*

2. ἐχίασεν αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ παντί. *He (God) impressed him as a χίασμα, i. e. in the form of the letter X, upon the universe.* In the passage of the Timæus to which Justin alludes, Plato, speaking of the equal diffusion of the soul of the world over all parts of the creation, says (T. ix. p. 314, ed. Bipont.)—ταύτην οὖν τὴν ξύστασιν πᾶσαν διπλὴν κατὰ μήκος σχίσας, μέσην πρὸς μέσην ἐκατέραν ἀλλήλαις, οἶον X, προσβαλὼν, κατέκαμψεν εἰς κύκλον. Cicero thus translates the passage—*Hanc igitur omnem conjunctionem duplicem in longitudinem diffidit, mediæque accommodans mediam quasi decussavit.* It is somewhat difficult to conceive how Justin can have deduced the Platonic idea of the χίασμα from the

ἐν τῷ παντὶ, παρὰ Μωσέως λαβὼν ὁμοίως εἶπεν. Ἐν γὰρ
 ταῖς Μωσέως γραφαῖς ἀναγέγραπται, ὡς κατ' ἐκεῖνο τοῦ
 5 καιροῦ ὅτε ἐξῆλθον ἀπὸ Αἰγύπτου οἱ Ἰσραηλίται, καὶ
 γεγόνασιν ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ, ἀπήντησαν αὐτοῖς ἰοβόλα θηρία,
 ἔχιδναί τε καὶ ἀσπίδες καὶ ὄφειων πᾶν γένος, ὃ ἐθανάτου
 τὸν λαόν· καὶ, κατ' ἐπίπνοϊαν καὶ ἐνέργειαν τὴν παρὰ τοῦ
 Θεοῦ γενομένην, λαβεῖν τὸν Μωσέα χαλκὸν, καὶ ποιῆσαι
 10 τύπον σταυροῦ, καὶ τοῦτον στῆσαι ἐπὶ τῇ ἁγίᾳ σκηנῇ, καὶ
 εἰπεῖν τῷ λαῷ, Ἐὰν προσβλέπητε τῷ τύπῳ τούτῳ, καὶ
 πιστεύητε, ἐν αὐτῷ σωθήσεσθε. Καὶ γενομένου τούτου, τοὺς
 μὲν ὄφεις ἀποθανεῖν ἀνέγραψε, τὸν δὲ λαὸν ἐκφυγεῖν τὸν
 θάνατον οὕτως παρέδωκεν. Ἄ ἀναγνοὺς Πλάτων, καὶ μὴ
 15 ἀκριβῶς ἐπιστάμενος μὴδὲ νοήσας τύπον εἶναι σταυροῦ,
 ἀλλὰ χίασμα νοήσας, τὴν μετὰ τὸν πρῶτον Θεὸν δύναμιν
 κεχιάσθαι ἐν τῷ παντὶ εἶπε. Καὶ τὸ εἰπεῖν αὐτὸν τρίτον,
 ἐπειδὴ, ὡς προείπομεν, ἐπάνω τῶν ὑδάτων ἀνέγνω ὑπὸ
 Μωσέως εἰρημένον ἐπιφέρεσθαι τὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ πνεῦμα. Δευ-
 20 τέραν μὲν γὰρ χώραν τῷ παρὰ Θεοῦ λόγῳ, ὃν κεχιάσθαι
 ἐν τῷ παντὶ ἔφη, δίδωσι τὴν δὲ τρίτην τῷ λεχθέντι

Mosaic account of the elevation of the brazen serpent in the wilderness; for, though it is clear from John iii. 14, that the pole, on which the serpent was suspended, was a *τύπος σταυροῦ*, or, as Tertullian (*de Idol. c. 5*) observes, *figuram designasse dominicæ crucis*, there is nothing in the narrative in Numb. xxi. 6 sqq., to lead Plato to such a conclusion. Neither is it recorded in Scripture, that Moses placed the figure upon the holy tabernacle; but Justin, assuming this point, and, like many of the Fathers, regarding the tabernacle as an emblem of the universe, would readily allow his imagination to connect the Platonic sign of the letter X with the typical figure erected in the wilderness. This idea of the tabernacle was entertained by Philo (*V. Mos. iii. 3*) and Josephus (*Ant. iii. 7, 7*). Compare Justin's *Cohort. ad Græc. c. 29*. Of the typical character of the brazen serpent, see also *Dial. Tryph. cc. 94, 112*; *S. Barnab. Epist. Cathol. c. 12*; *Tertul. adv. Jud. c. 10*.

9. *γενομένην. Vulgo λεγομένην.* A similar confusion has been rectified in *c. 54*.

14. *ἃ ἀναγνοὺς Π.* In the MSS. and earlier edd. the punctuation is at *θάνατον*, and the new period commences with *Οὕτως παρέδωκεν ἀναγνοὺς Πλ. κ. τ. λ.* For *οὕτως* Davies suggested *τοῦτο*; but with the new pointing introduced by Grabe, and the insertion of the relative *ἃ* which had been hastily omitted by the copyists, Thirlby has completed the restoration of the passage.

17. *καὶ τὸ εἰπεῖν αὐτὸν τρίτον.* Supply *μάθετε*, from the commencement of the last chapter.

18. *ὡς προείπομεν.* The reference is to *Gen. i. 2*, quoted in *c. 59*.

ἐπιφέρεσθαι τῷ ὕδατι πνεύματι, εἰπὼν, Τὰ δὲ τρίτα περὶ τὸν τρίτον. Καὶ ὡς ἐκπύρωσιν γενήσεσθαι διὰ Μωσέως προεμήνυσε τὸ προφητικὸν πνεῦμα, ἀκούσατε. Ἐφη δὲ οὕτως· Καταβήσεται ἀείζων πῦρ, καὶ καταφάγεται μέχρι 25 τῆς ἀβύσσου κάτω. Οὐ τὰ αὐτὰ οὖν ἡμεῖς ἄλλοις δοξάζομεν, ἀλλ' οἱ πάντες τὰ ἡμέτερα μιμούμενοι λέγουσι. Παρ' ἡμῖν οὖν ἐστὶ ταῦτα ἀκοῦσαι καὶ μαθεῖν παρὰ τῶν οὐδὲ τοὺς χαρακτῆρας τῶν στοιχείων ἐπισταμένων, ἰδιωτῶν μὲν καὶ βαρβάρων τὸ φθέγμα, σοφῶν δὲ καὶ πιστῶν τὸν 30 νοῦν ὄντων, καὶ πηρῶν καὶ χήρων τινῶν τὰς ὄψεις. Ὡς συνεῖναι οὐ σοφία ἀνθρωπεία ταῦτα γεγονέναι, ἀλλὰ δυνάμει Θεοῦ λέγεσθαι.

LXI. Ὁν τρόπον δὲ καὶ ἀνεθήκαμεν ἑαυτοὺς τῷ Θεῷ καινοποιηθέντες διὰ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἐξηγησόμεθα, ὅπως μὴ, τοῦτο παραλιπόντες, δόξωμεν πονηρεῖν τι ἐν τῇ ἐξηγήσει. Ὅσοι ἂν πεισθῶσι καὶ πιστεύωσιν ἀληθῆ ταῦτα τὰ ὑφ' ἡμῶν

The concluding chapters of the Apology are devoted to an exposition of the nature and object of the Christian Sacraments: and first of *Baptism*; the manner of performing the rite, the reason and necessity of its observance, and the benefits which it communicates.

22. τὰ δὲ τρίτα περὶ τὸν τρίτον. Plat. Epist. 2, ad Dionysium (T. xi. p. 69, ed. Bipont.): περὶ τὸν πάντων βασιλέα πάντ' ἐστὶ, καὶ ἐκείνου ἕνεκα πάντα, καὶ ἐκεῖνο αἴτιον ἀπάντων τῶν καλῶν· δεύτερον δὲ πέρι, τὰ δεύτερα' καὶ τρίτον πέρι, τὰ τρίτα. By the punctuation of this difficult passage which is here adopted, the sense accords with the form in which it is given by Justin. Compare Procli Theol. Platon. ii. 11. However interpreted, it affords undoubted evidence of Justin's belief in the distinct personality of the Holy Spirit. See on c. 6, 5. At the same time it is utterly impossible, as Bishop Kaye remarks, that Justin should have originally deduced his notions respecting the Trinity from sources such as these. It should also be noted, that the Epistle to Dionysius is unquestionably spurious. See Ast, on the *Life and Writings of Plato*.

25. καταβήσεται ἀείζων πῦρ κ. τ. λ. From Deut. xxxii. 22.

27. τὰ ἡμέτερα μιμούμενοι. Tertull. Apol. c. 46, *Mimicè philosophi adfectant veritatem, et adfectando corrumpunt*. See on cc. 5, 18; 20, 6; 44, 21.

28. παρ' ἡμῶν οὖν ἐστὶ κ. τ. λ. Hence Iren. Hær. iii. 4, *Hanc fidem qui sine literis crediderunt, quantum ad sermonem nostrum barbari sunt, quantum autem ad sententiam et consuetudinem et conversationem propter fidem perquam sapientissimi sunt, et placent Deo, conversantes in omni justitia et castitate et sapientia*. Tertul. Apol. c. 46, *Deum quilibet opifex Christianus et invenit et ostendit, et exinde totum, quod a Deo quaeritur, se quoque assignat; licet Plato affirmet facultatorem universitatis neque inveniri facilem, et inventum enarrari in omnes difficilem*. Compare Athenag. Legat. c. 11.

31. ὡς συνεῖναι κ. τ. λ. Lactant. Institt. Div. ii. 3, *Verum scire, divinæ est sapientiæ: homo autem per se ipsum pervenire ad hanc scientiam non potest, nisi doceatur a Deo*. Compare 1 Cor. ii. 4, 5.—For *συνεῖναι*, it is unnecessary to read *συνιέναι*, with Braunius and others. See on c. 14, 3.

LXI. 1. ἀνεθήκαμεν ἑαυτοὺς κ. τ. λ. See above on c. 49.

4. ὑφ' ἡμῶν διδασκόμενα. So in c. 66, τὰ δεδιδασκόμενα ὑφ' ἡμῶν. In the

5 διδασκόμενα καὶ λεγόμενα εἶναι, καὶ βιοῦν οὕτως δύνασθαι
 ὑπισχνῶνται, εὐχεσθαι τε καὶ αἰτεῖν νηστεύοντες παρὰ τοῦ
 Θεοῦ τῶν προημαρτημένων ἄφεσιν διδάσκονται, ἡμῶν συνευ-
 χομένων καὶ συννηστευόντων αὐτοῖς. Ἐπειτα ἄγονται ὑφ'
 ἡμῶν ἔνθα ὕδωρ ἐστὶ, καὶ τρόπον ἀναγεννήσεως, ὃν καὶ
 10 ἡμεῖς αὐτοὶ ἀνεγεννήθημεν, ἀναγεννῶνται. Ἐπ' ὀνόματος
 γὰρ τοῦ πατρὸς τῶν ὄλων καὶ δεσπότης Θεοῦ, καὶ τοῦ

early editions the preposition is ἐφ', which is manifestly incorrect.—In order to prepare the candidate for baptism, he went through a course of catechetical instruction, varying in some degree according to the age and condition of the catechumen. The nature of this preparation will be seen in the forms prescribed by the Apostolical Constitutions; and a complete summary of Christian faith and practice, as taught by the early Church, will be found in the *Catechetical Discourses* of Cyril of Jerusalem. Of Justin's views on the subject of Baptism, see Br. Kaye's work, chap. 4, pp. 84, 90.

6. νηστεύοντες. Grabe compares Constt. Apost. vii. 22, πρὸ τοῦ βαπτίσματος νηστευσάτω ὁ βαπτιζόμενος. It will be observed that Justin speaks of remission of sins in baptism as extending only to those previously committed (τῶν προημαρτημένων ἄφεσιν). So again in what follows, ὅπως ἀφέσεως ἀμαρτιῶν ὑπὲρ ὧν προημάρτομεν τύχωμεν. Compare Dial. Tryph. c. 86; Clem. Alex. Strom. ii. 13, 58; iv. 24, 156; Origen. Hom. in Jud. vii. 2; Select. in Jerem. iii. 7; Tertull. de Baptism. cc. 8, 15; Cyprian. de Dei Grat. c. 4; De Op. et Eleemos. c. 1.

9. ἔνθα ὕδωρ ἐστὶ. With respect to the place of baptism, the disciples of John the Baptist and of Jesus were baptised by *immersion* in the river Jordan or any other stream of water (Matt. iii. 6; Acts viii. 36; xvi. 13, 15); and possibly by *aspersion* in houses (Acts ix. 18; x. 47; xvi. 33). It seems from this place, that in the early days of the Church a similar practice prevailed: and thus the Clementine Homilies (ix. 19) speak of "a river, a fountain, or the sea," as suitable for performing the rite according to circumstances; and Tertullian (de Bapt. c. 4) considers it immaterial whether a person was baptised "in the sea, or in standing or running water, or in fountain, lake, or river." Baptisteries were very general in the fifth and sixth centuries; but the periods at which they were attached to churches, and superseded by fonts, is not precisely known. See Ambros. de Sacram. iii. 2, 3; August. Civ. D. xxii. 8.

9. τρόπον ἀναγεννήσεως, κ. τ. λ. The antient Fathers agree with Justin in identifying regeneration, and the *laver of regeneration* (λουτρὸν ἀναγεννήσεως), with baptism. See Iren. Hær. ii. 22, 4; Clem. Alex. Pædag. i. 6; Tertul. de Bapt. cc. 5, 7, 16. Compare Tit. iii. 5.

10. ἐπ' ὀνόματος γὰρ τοῦ πατρὸς κ. τ. λ. Justin here manifestly alludes to the baptismal formula prescribed by Christ himself (Matt. xxviii. 19); and there was never any variation from it in the early Church. The Apostolical Constitutions (iii. 16) and Canons (c. 49) enjoin its use under heavy penalties; and Tertullian (de Bapt. c. 13) speaks of it as *lex tingendi imposita et forma præscripta*. Compare Iren. Hær. iii. 19; Tertul. adv. Prax. c. 26; Cyprian. Epist. 73; Augustin. de Bapt. vi. 25; Ambros. de Sacrament. in fine. See also Bingham's *Christian Antiquities*, B. ii. c. 3.

σωτήρος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, καὶ πνεύματος ἁγίου, τὸ ἐν τῷ ὕδατι τότε λουτρὸν ποιοῦνται. Καὶ γὰρ ὁ Χριστὸς εἶπεν· Ἄν μὴ ἀναγεννηθῆτε, οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθητε εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν. Ὅτι δὲ καὶ ἀδύνατον εἰς τὰς μήτρας 15 τῶν τεκουσῶν τοὺς ἄπαξ γεννωμένους ἐμβῆναι, φανερὸν πᾶσιν ἐστι. Καὶ διὰ Ἡσαίου τοῦ προφήτου, ὡς προεγράψαμεν, εἴρηται τίνα τρόπον φεύγονται τὰς ἀμαρτίας οἱ ἀμαρτήσαντες καὶ μετανοοῦντες. Ἐλέχθη δὲ οὕτως· Λούσασθε, καθαροὶ γένεσθε, ἀφέλετε τὰς πονηρίας ἀπὸ τῶν 20 ψυχῶν ὑμῶν, μάθετε καλὸν ποιεῖν, κρίνατε ὀρφανῶ καὶ δικαιοῦσατε χήραν· καὶ δεῦτε, καὶ διαλεχθῶμεν, λέγει κύριος. Καὶ ἐὰν ὧσιν αἱ ἀμαρτίαι ὑμῶν ὡς φοινικοῦν, ὥσει ἔριον λευκανῶ· καὶ ἐὰν ὧσιν ὡς κόκκινον, ὡς χιόνα λευκανῶ. Ἐὰν δὲ μὴ εἰσακούσητέ μου, μάχαιρα ὑμᾶς κατέδεται· τὸ 25 γὰρ στόμα κυρίου ἐλάλησε ταῦτα. Καὶ λόγον δὲ εἰς τοῦτο παρὰ τῶν ἀποστόλων ἐμάθομεν τοῦτον. Ἐπειδὴ τὴν πρώτην γένεσιν ἡμῶν ἀγνοοῦντες, κατ' ἀνάγκην γεγεννήμεθα ἐξ ὑγρᾶς σπορᾶς κατὰ μίξιν τὴν τῶν γονέων πρὸς ἀλλήλους, καὶ ἐν ἔθεσι φαύλοις καὶ πονηραῖς ἀνατροφαῖς γεγόναμεν, ὅπως μὴ 30 ἀνάγκης τέκνα μὴδὲ ἀγνοίας μένωμεν, ἀλλὰ προαιρέσεως καὶ ἐπιστήμης, ἀφέσεώς τε ἀμαρτιῶν ὑπὲρ ὧν προημάρτομεν τύχωμεν ἐν τῷ ὕδατι, ἐπονομάζεται τῷ ἐλομένῳ ἀναγεννηθῆναι, καὶ μετανοήσαντι ἐπὶ τοῖς ἡμαρτημένοις, τὸ τοῦ πατρὸς τῶν ὄλων καὶ δεσπότου Θεοῦ ὄνομα· αὐτὸ τοῦτο 35

14. *ἀν μὴ ἀναγεννηθῆτε κ. τ. λ.* From John iii. 3 sqq. For *γεννωμένους*, of which there is no reason to doubt the genuineness, the Cod. Clar. has *γενομένους*, with *γεννηθέντας* in the margin.

17. *ὡς προεγράψαμεν.* The reference is to c. 44, where the same passage from Isaiah (i. 16 sqq.) is cited, but for a different purpose.

27. *ἐπειδὴ τὴν πρώτην γένεσιν κ. τ. λ.* There is no allusion in this passage, as some have thought, to the doctrine of *original sin*, but merely to the corrupting influence of education and example. It will be observed also, that the second birth spoken of depends upon the *will* of each individual, and consequently implies that the baptised person is an adult. See, however, on c. 15, 17, and Bp. Kaye's Justin, p. 76. With respect to *original sin*, there is another passage (Dial. Tryph. c. 100,) in which an allusion to it has been imagined, but without any apparent grounds. For *γεγεννήμεθα* the Benedictine edition has *γεγεννήμεθα*, which is not the reading of either MS.

35. *αὐτὸ τ. μ. ἐπιλέγοντος τοῦ τὸν λ. ἄγοντος ἐ. τ. λ.* This is the easy and elegant emendation of Thirlby, which Otto had previously admitted into the text. The vulgar reading is *ἐπιλέγοντες, τοῦτον λ. ἄγοντες ἐ. τ. λ.* Sylburg proposes *καὶ αὐτὸ* and *ἀγομεν*, omitting *τοῦ*, and Grabe suggests *τούτῳ, scil.*

μόνον ἐπιλέγοντος τοῦ τὸν λουσόμενον ἄγοντος ἐπὶ τὸ λου-
 τρὸν. Ὅνομα γὰρ τῷ ἀρρήτῳ Θεῷ οὐδεὶς ἔχει εἰπεῖν· εἰ
 δέ τις τολμήσειεν εἶναι λέγειν, μέμνητε τὴν ἄσωτον μανίαν.
 Καλεῖται δὲ τοῦτο τὸ λουτρὸν φωτισμὸς, ὡς φωτιζομένων
 40 τὴν διάνοιαν τῶν ταῦτα μανθανόντων. Καὶ ἐπ' ὀνόματος
 δὲ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ τοῦ σταυρωθέντος ἐπὶ Ποντίου Πιλάτου,
 καὶ ἐπ' ὀνόματος πνεύματος ἁγίου, ὃ διὰ τῶν προφητῶν
 προεκήρυξε τὰ κατὰ τὸν Ἰησοῦν πάντα, ὃ φωτιζόμενος
 λούεται.

Deo. Having mentioned the *name of God*, Justin, before he concludes the baptismal formula, starts off, in his usual digressive manner, into an explanation of the sense in which the expression is to be understood; and then again into another of the import of τὸ λουτρὸν, mentioned in the first digression.—Of the *namelessness* of God, see above on c. 10, 6.

39. φωτισμὸς. This term is very generally applied to baptism by the early Christian writers, and Justin here explains it with reference to the *illumination* of the minds of the *catechumens* by the instruction which they received in the principles of the Christian religion before the rite was administered to them. Clemens Alexandrinus, however, in enumerating the several names by which the sacrament was designated, refers it to a certain inward illumination communicated by the ordinance itself. Thus Pædagog. i. 6, 26, Καλεῖται πολλαχῶς τὸ ἔργον τοῦτο χάρισμα, καὶ φῶτισμα, καὶ τέλειον, καὶ λουτρὸν. Λουτρὸν μὲν, δι' οὗ τὰς ἁμαρτίας ἀπορρῦπτόμεθα· χάρισμα δὲ, ὃ τὰ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἁμαρτήμασιν ἐπιτίμια ἀνεῖται· φῶτισμα δὲ, δι' οὗ τὸ ἅγιον ἐκεῖνο φῶς σωτήριον ἐποπτεύεται, τουτέστι, δι' οὗ τὸ θεῖον ὀξυωποῦμεν· τέλειον δὲ, τὸ ἀπροσδεῆς φαμέν. He had previously said, βαπτίζόμενοι φωτιζόμεθα· φωτιζόμενοι υἰοποιούμεθα· υἰοποιούμενοι τελειούμεθα· τελειούμενοι ἀπαθανατιζόμεθα. Elsewhere, however, Clement seems to apply the term to the instruction preparatory to baptism; as in Strom. v. 684, 26, διὰ τοῦτι φωτισμὸς ἢ μαθητεία κέκληται. The term has been thought to have originated in the use of the verb φωτίζεσθαι by St. Paul, in Eph. i. 18, iii. 9; Heb. vi. 4, x. 32. Hence Chrysostom in his Catechism πρὸς τοὺς μέλλοντας φωτίζεσθαι, c. 1: καλεῖται καὶ φῶτισμα· καὶ τοῦτο αὐτὸ Παῦλος αὐτὸς ἐκάλεσε. From the word thus applied the baptistery was sometimes called φωτιστήριον. It has been observed, that the Fathers generally called those already baptised φωτιζόμενοι, and the catechumens φωτισθέντες. If so, Justin is clearly an exception to the rule, for the catechumens are here called φωτιζόμενοι, and in c. 65, φωτισθεῖς is applied to a baptised person. Perhaps the terms were used indifferently, with reference to the *illumination* essential to baptism rather than to the rite itself. For φωτιζομένων, it has been proposed to read φῶτιζον μὲν, and in the end of the clause Thirlby maintains that beyond all doubt the true reading must be τῶν αὐτοῦ μετασχόντων. No change whatever is required, if indeed it be admissible; even the substitution of μαθόντων for μανθανόντων being a mere unnecessary conjecture. The words τῶν ταῦτα μανθανόντων bear, as Otto observes, a manifest reference to τὰ ὑφ' ἡμῶν διδασκόμενα, in the beginning of the chapter.

LXII. Καὶ τὸ λουτρὸν δὴ τοῦτο ἀκούσαντες οἱ δαίμονες διὰ τοῦ προφήτου κεκηρυγμένον, ἐνήργησαν καὶ ῥαντίζειν ἑαυτοὺς τοὺς εἰς τὰ ἱερά αὐτῶν ἐπιβαίνοντας καὶ προσιέναι αὐτοῖς μέλλοντας, λοιβὰς καὶ κνίσας ἀποτελοῦντας· τέλεον δὲ καὶ λούεσθαι ἀπιόντας πρὶν ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ τὰ ἱερά, ἔνθα ἴδρυνται, ἐνεργούσι. Καὶ γὰρ τὸ ὑπολύεσθαι ἐπιβαίνοντας τοῖς ἱεροῖς, καὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς τοὺς θρησκευοντας, κελεύεσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν ἱερατευόντων, ἐκ τῶν συμβάντων Μωσεῖ τῷ εἰρημένῳ προφήτῃ μαθόντες οἱ δαίμονες ἐμιμήσαντο. Κατ' ἐκείνο γὰρ τοῦ καιροῦ, ὅτε Μωσῆς ἐκελεύσθη κατελθὼν εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἐξαγαγεῖν τὸν ἐκεῖ λαὸν τῶν Ἰσραηλιτῶν, ποιμαίνοντος αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ Ἀραβικῇ γῆ πρόβατα

In a digression of some length, Justin observes that the *dæmons*, in furtherance of their seductive plans, suggested the introduction of washings and sprinklings into the heathen worship, in imitation of Christian baptism; as they had also, from Christ's injunction to Moses from the burning bush, required that those who entered their temples should put off their shoes.

LXII. 2. διὰ τοῦ προφήτου. The reference is doubtless to the passage of Isaiah quoted in the last chapter. Justin, however, has been supposed to allude to Ezek. xxxvi. 25.

2. ἐνήργησαν καὶ ῥαντίζειν ἑαυτοὺς κ. τ. λ. Tertull. de Præscr. c. 40, *Ipsas quoque res sacramentorum divinatorum in idolorum mysteriis imitatur Diabolus. Tingit et ipse quosdam, utique credentes et fideles nos; expiationem delictorum de lavacro repromittit. De Bapt. c. 5, Nationes, extraneæ ab omni intellectu spiritualium, potestatem eadem efficacia idolis suis subministrant, sed viduis aquis sibi mentiuntur. Nam et sacris quibusdam per lavacrum initiuntur Isidis alicujus, aut Mithræ. Augustin. de Bapt. c. Donatist. vi. 25, In multis idolorum sacrilegis sacris baptizati homines perhibentur. Compare Chrysost. Hom. in Matt. ii. To the ablutions of the heathens as a religious ceremony there are frequent allusions in their poets. Thus Hesiod. Op. D. 724, Μηδέ ποτ' ἐξ ἡοῦς Διὶ λείβειν αἶθοπα οἶνον Χερσὶν ἀνίπτοισι, μηδ' ἄλλοις ἀθανάτοισιν. Οὐ γὰρ τοίγε κλύουσιν, ἀποπτόουσι δέ τ' ἀράς. See also my notes on Hom. Il. A. 499, Z. 266.*

5. τέλεον δὲ καὶ λούεσθαι κ. τ. λ. *Multa hic sed inutili labore Thirlbius excogitat; videlicet opinatur legendum ἐν τέλεσι pro τέλεον, aut ἅπαντας sive ἱερατεύοντας pro ἀπιόντας, aut ἐνήργ. καὶ ῥαντ. ἔ. τοὺς προσιέναι αὐτοῖς μ. λοιβ. καὶ κν. ἀποτ. τέλεον δὲ καὶ λούεσθαι ἅπαντας τοὺς εἰς τὰ ἱερά αὐτῶν ἐπιβ. πρὶν ἐλθεῖν κ. τ. λ. ΟΤΤΟ. Grabe refers to the note of Grotius on Matt. xxviii. 19. The words may be rendered, *They cause them also to wash themselves entirely, as they depart from the sacrifice, before they enter into those parts of the temples in which their images are placed.**

6. τὸ ὑπολύεσθαι. *Scil. τὰ ἀποδήματα αὐτῶν.* To the custom of the heathen of walking *barefoot* on certain occasions of religious ceremony, Tertullian alludes in Apol. c. 40, and adv. Psych. c. 16. Without adducing other instances, it may be observed that the disciple of Pythagoras was enjoined *θύειν ἀνυπόδετον, καὶ πρὸς ἱερά προσιέναι.* See Iamblich. v. Pyth. cc. 89, 105.

7. αὐτοῖς. Sylburg would read *ναοῖς, Thirlby ἀδύτοις, and Braunius, with whom Otto coincides, ποιούτοις.* No change seems to be necessary; and Grabe is correct in understanding τοῖς αὐτοῖς of the *dæmons* themselves. Compare cc. 5, 9.

τοῦ πρὸς μητρὸς θείου, ἐν ιδέᾳ πυρὸς ἐκ βάτου προσω-
 μίλησεν αὐτῷ ὁ ἡμέτερος Χριστὸς, καὶ εἶπεν, Ὑπόλυσαι
 15 τὰ ὑποδήματά σου, καὶ προσελθὼν ἄκουσον. Ὁ δὲ, ὑπο-
 λυσάμενος καὶ προσελθὼν, ἀκήκοε κατελθεῖν εἰς Αἴγυπτον,
 καὶ ἐξαγαγεῖν τὸν ἐκεῖ λαὸν τῶν Ἰσραηλιτῶν, καὶ δύναμιν
 ἰσχυρὰν ἔλαβε παρὰ τοῦ λαλήσαντος αὐτῷ ἐν ιδέᾳ πυρὸς
 Χριστοῦ, καὶ κατελθὼν ἐξήγαγε τὸν λαὸν, ποιήσας μεγάλα
 20 καὶ θαυμάσια· ἃ εἰ βούλεσθε μαθεῖν, ἐκ τῶν συγγραμ-
 μάτων ἐκείνου ἀκριβῶς μαθήσεσθε.

Taking occasion to animadvert upon the blindness of the Jews, who conceived that it was God the Father, not the Son, who manifested himself to Moses and the Prophets; he thence infers that they knew not either the Father or the Son.

LXIII. Ἰουδαῖοι δὲ πάντες καὶ νῦν διδάσκουσι τὸν ἀνω-
 νόμαστον Θεὸν λελαληκέναι τῷ Μωσεῖ· ὅθεν τὸ προφη-
 τικὸν πνεῦμα διὰ Ἡσαΐου τοῦ προμεμνημένου προφήτου
 ἐλέγχον αὐτούς, ὡς προεγράψαμεν, εἶπεν, Ἔγνω βούς τὸν
 κτησάμενον, καὶ ὄνος τὴν φάτνην τοῦ κυρίου αὐτοῦ· Ἰσραήλ

13. τοῦ πρὸς μητρὸς θείου. Here is another of Justin's historical inaccuracies. Jethro was not the *maternal uncle*, but the father-in-law of Moses (Exod. ii. 21, iii. 1); and it is not improbable that, as Thirlby conjectures, the mistake arose from a confusion in the writer's mind between Moses and Jacob. To the latter, while feeding the flock of Laban, his father-in-law, a divine appearance was vouchsafed; and this father-in-law was also his mother's brother. See Gen. xxix. 10, xxx. 29.

13. προσωμίλησεν αὐτῷ ὁ ἡμέτερος Χρ. This opinion is more fully developed in Dial. Tryph. cc. 60, 127. And not only Justin, but most of the Ante-Nicene and many later Fathers, maintained that the divine Personage who appeared to the Patriarchs and Prophets of the Old Testament, was not the Father, but the Son, the Incarnate Word of the New Testament, who suffered death for the redemption of mankind. Thus Iren. Hær. iv. 23, *Inseminatus est ubique in Scripturis Filius Dei, aliquando quidem cum Abraham loquens, aliquando cum Noë, dans eis mensuras; aliquando autem quærens Adam, aliquando autem Sodomitis inducens judicium, et rursus cum videretur et in viam dirigit Jacob, et de rubo loquitur cum Mose.* Tertull. c. Marcion. ii. 27, *Profitemur Christum semper egisse in Dei Patris nomine, ipsum ab initio conversatum, ipsum congressum cum patriarchis et prophetis. Ille est qui descendit, ille qui interrogat, ille qui postulat, ille qui jurat.* See also Theophil. ad Autol. ii. 22; Iren. Hær. iii. 6, iv. 11, 17, 37; Tertull. adv. Prax. cc. 14 sqq.; adv. Jud. c. 9; de Præscr. Hær. c. 13; adv. Mar. c. iii. 6, v. 9; de Carn. Christ. c. 6; Origen. c. Cels. vi.; Euseb. Hist. Eccl. i. 2; Dem. Ev. i. 5, v. 9; Novatian. de Trin. cc. 25 sqq.; Cyril. Hier. Cat. c. 10; Chrysost. in Gen. Hom. 41, 42, 58; Theodor. in Gen. Qu. 92, in Exod. Qu. 5; Prudent. Apoth. v. 28 sqq. The same opinion is still very generally held among divines. See Bp. Bull's Def. Fid. Nic. i. 1, 3.

14. ὑπόλυσαι τὰ ἀποδήματα κ. τ. λ. From Exod. iii. 5.

LXIII. 1. ἀνωνόμαστον Θεόν. See above, on c. 10, 6.

4. ἐλέγχον αὐτούς. The Benedictine editor has incorrectly printed ἐλέγχων. With respect to the reference, ὡς προεγράψαμεν, the prophecy cited from Isaiah (i. 3) had been previously adduced in c. 37.

δέ με οὐκ ἔγνω, καὶ ὁ λαὸς με οὐ συνήκε. Καὶ Ἰησοῦς δὲ ὁ Χριστὸς, ὅτι οὐκ ἔγνωσαν Ἰουδαῖοι τί πατὴρ καὶ τί υἱὸς, ὁμοίως ἐλέγχων αὐτοὺς καὶ αὐτὸς εἶπεν, Οὐδεὶς ἔγνω τὸν πατέρα, εἰ μὴ ὁ υἱός· οὐδὲ τὸν υἱὸν, εἰ μὴ ὁ πατὴρ, καὶ οἷς ἂν ἀποκαλύψῃ ὁ υἱός. Ὁ λόγος δὲ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστὶν 10 ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ, ὡς προέφημεν. Καὶ ἄγγελος δὲ καλεῖται, καὶ ἀπόστολος· αὐτὸς γὰρ ἀπαγγέλλει ὅσα δεῖ γνωσθῆναι, καὶ ἀποστέλλεται μηνύσων ὅσα ἀγγέλλεται, ὡς καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ κύριος ἡμῶν εἶπεν· Ὁ ἐμοῦ ἀκούων, ἀκούει τοῦ ἀποστείλαντός με. Καὶ ἐκ τῶν τοῦ Μωσέως δὲ συγγραμμάτων 15 φανερόν τοῦτο γενήσεται. Λέλεκται δὲ ἐν αὐτοῖς οὕτως· Καὶ ἐλάλησε Μωσεῖ ἄγγελος Θεοῦ ἐν φλογὶ πυρὸς ἐκ τῆς βάρου, καὶ εἶπεν, Ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ ὢν, Θεὸς Ἀβραάμ, Θεὸς Ἰσαὰκ, Θεὸς Ἰακώβ, ὁ Θεὸς τῶν πατέρων σου· κάτελθε εἰς Αἴγυπτον, καὶ ἐξάγαγε τὸν λαόν μου. Τὰ δ' ἐπόμενα 20 ἐξ ἐκείνων βουλόμενοι μαθεῖν δύνασθε· οὐ γὰρ δυνατόν ἐν τούτοις ἀναγράψαι πάντα. Ἄλλ' εἰς ἀπόδειξιν γεγονόασιν οἶδε οἱ λόγοι, ὅτι υἱὸς Θεοῦ καὶ ἀπόστολος Ἰησοῦς ὁ Χριστὸς ἐστὶ, πρότερον λόγος ὢν, καὶ ἐν ἰδέᾳ πυρὸς ποτὲ φανείς, ποτὲ δὲ καὶ ἐν εἰκόνι ἀσωμάτων· νῦν δὲ διὰ θελή- 25 ματος Θεοῦ ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀνθρωπέου γένους ἄνθρωπος γενόμενος,

8. οὐδεὶς ἔγνω κ. τ. λ. Compare Matt. xi. 27. It is curious to observe that in this quotation, as twice given in this chapter, the words πατὴρ and υἱὸς are inverted; and so as in some degree to pervert the sense.

11. ὡς προέφημεν. In c. 32, 35.

11. ἄγγελος δὲ καλεῖται, κ. τ. λ. So in Dial. Tryph. c. 56, ἐστὶ καὶ Θεός, ὃς καὶ ἄγγελος καλεῖται, διὰ τὸ ἀγγέλλειν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ὅσαπερ βούλεται αὐτοῖς ἀγγεῖλαι ὁ τῶν ὄλων ποιητής. And again: εἰς τῶν τριῶν ἐκείνων καὶ ὁ Θεὸς ἐστὶ καὶ ἄγγελος καλεῖται, ἐκ τοῦ ἀγγέλλειν, ὡς προέφην, οὐσπερ βούλεται, τὰ παρ' αὐτοῦ ὁ τῶν ὄλων ποιητής Θεός. See above, on c. 62, 13; and compare Gen. xxxi. 11, 13, xxxii. 24, 28; Exod. iii. 2, 6, 16; Malach. iii. 1. —For ἀπαγγέλλει, both MSS. have παραγγέλλει in the margin, and R. Stephens deems it the true reading; but the verb ἀπαγγέλλειν, which signifies *nuntiare quæ ab alio acceperis*, is equally suited to the context. Of the title ἀπόστολος, as applied to Christ, see on c. 12, 32. Since it is only so used in the text there cited, it follows that the Epistle to the Hebrews was known and received by Justin.

14. ὁ ἐμοῦ ἀκούων κ. τ. λ. Compare Matt. x. 40.

17. καὶ ἐλάλησε Μωσεῖ κ. τ. λ. From Exod. iii. 2, 6, 10, 14, 15. See Bishop Kaye's Justin, ch. 2, pp. 60 sqq.

25. ἐν εἰκόνι ἀσωμάτων. Towards the end of the chapter the expression is varied into εἰκόνας ἀσωμάτων; whence the Benedictine editor would here also read εἰκόνι ἀσωμάτων. Though a possible, this is by no means, as Braunius

ὑπέμεινε καὶ παθεῖν ὅσα αὐτὸν ἐνήργησαν οἱ δαίμονες δια-
 τεθῆναι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνοήτων Ἰουδαίων· οὔτινες ἔχοντες ῥητῶς
 εἰρημένον ἐν τοῖς Μωσέως συντάγμασι, Καὶ ἐλάλησεν ἄγγελος
 30 τοῦ Θεοῦ τῷ Μωσεῖ ἐν πυρὶ φλογὸς ἐν βάτῳ, καὶ εἶπεν
 Ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ ὢν, ὁ Θεὸς Ἀβραὰμ καὶ ὁ Θεὸς Ἰσαὰκ καὶ
 ὁ Θεὸς Ἰακώβ, τὸν τῶν ὄλων πατέρα καὶ δημιουργὸν τὸν
 ταῦτα εἰπόντα λέγουσιν εἶναι. Ὅθεν καὶ τὸ προφητικὸν
 πνεῦμα, ἐλέγχον αὐτοὺς, εἶπεν, Ἰσραὴλ δέ με οὐκ ἔγνω,
 35 καὶ ὁ λαὸς με οὐ συνῆκε. Καὶ πάλιν ὁ Ἰησοῦς, ὡς ἐδηλώ-
 σαμεν, παρ' αὐτοῖς ὢν εἶπεν, Οὐδεὶς ἔγνω τὸν πατέρα, εἰ
 μὴ ὁ υἱὸς· οὐδὲ τὸν υἱὸν, εἰ μὴ ὁ πατήρ, καὶ οἷς ἂν ὁ υἱὸς
 ἀποκαλύψῃ. Ἰουδαῖοι οὖν ἠγησάμενοι ἀεὶ τὸν πατέρα τῶν
 ὄλων λελαληκέναι τῷ Μωσεῖ, τοῦ λαλήσαντος αὐτῷ ὄντος
 40 υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὃς καὶ ἄγγελος καὶ ἀπόστολος κέκληται,
 δικαίως ἐλέγχονται καὶ διὰ τοῦ προφητικοῦ πνεύματος καὶ
 δι' αὐτοῦ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ὡς οὔτε τὸν πατέρα οὔτε τὸν υἱὸν
 ἔγνωσαν. Οἱ γὰρ τὸν υἱὸν πατέρα φάσκοντες εἶναι, ἐλέγ-
 χονται μήτε τὸν πατέρα ἐπιστάμενοι, μήθ' ὅτι ἐστὶν υἱὸς
 45 τῷ πατρὶ τῶν ὄλων γινώσκοντες· ὃς καὶ λόγος πρωτότοκος
 ὢν τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ Θεὸς ὑπάρχει. Καὶ πρότερον διὰ τῆς τοῦ
 πυρὸς μορφῆς καὶ εἰκόνος ἀσωμάτου τῷ Μωσεῖ καὶ τοῖς
 ἑτέροις προφήταις ἐφάνη· νῦν δ' ἐν χρόνοις τῆς ἡμετέρας
 ἀρχῆς, ὡς προείπομεν, διὰ παρθένου ἄνθρωπος γενόμενος
 50 κατὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς βουλήν, ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας τῶν πιστευόν-
 των αὐτῷ καὶ ἐξουθενηθῆναι καὶ παθεῖν ὑπέμεινεν, ἵνα
 ἀποθανὼν καὶ ἀναστὰς νικήσῃ τὸν θάνατον. Τὸ δὲ εἰρη-
 μένον ἐκ βάτου τῷ Μωσεῖ, Ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ ὢν, ὁ Θεὸς Ἀβραὰμ
 καὶ ὁ Θεὸς Ἰσαὰκ καὶ ὁ Θεὸς Ἰακώβ, καὶ ὁ Θεὸς τῶν
 55 πατέρων σου, σημαντικὸν τοῦ καὶ ἀποθανόντος ἐκείνους

observes, a necessary emendation. Indeed it is more than probable that Justin may have purposely diversified his former designation. It is clear that the *angels* are intended; and that *ἔνσωμάτων*, which has been offered as a conjectural reading, is altogether out of place.

45. ὃς καὶ λόγος πρωτότοκος κ. τ. λ. *Fortasse* λόγος καὶ πρωτότοκος. *Sic supra*, c. 23, Ἰ. X. λόγος αὐτοῦ ὑπάρχων καὶ πρωτότοκος. *Et in Dial.* c. 125, Θεοῦ δὲ, ἐκ τοῦ εἶναι τέκνον πρωτότοκον τῶν ὄλων κτισμάτων. THIRLBY. So Otto; who observes, however, that as the vulgar reading may be genuine, he ventures not to disturb it. Grabe directs attention to the testimony here offered to the *divinity of Christ*; and refers to an anonymous author in Eusebius (H. E. v. 28), who cites this passage among others, ἐν οἷς θεολογεῖται ὁ Χριστός.

μένειν, καὶ εἶναι αὐτοῦ τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἀνθρώπους. Καὶ γὰρ πρῶτοι τῶν πάντων ἀνθρώπων ἐκεῖνοι περὶ Θεοῦ ζήτησιν ἠσχολήθησαν, Ἀβραὰμ μὲν πατὴρ ὢν τοῦ Ἰσαὰκ, Ἰσαὰκ δὲ τοῦ Ἰακώβ, ὡς καὶ Μωσῆς ἀνέγραψε.

LXIV. Καὶ τὸ ἀνεγείρειν δὲ τὸ εἶδωλον τῆς λεγομένης Κόρης ἐπὶ ταῖς τῶν ὑδάτων πηγαῖς ἐνεργῆσαι τοὺς δαίμονας, λέγοντας θυγατέρα αὐτὴν εἶναι τοῦ Διὸς, μιμησαμένους τὸ διὰ Μωσέως εἰρημένον, ἐκ τῶν προειρημένων νοῆσαι δύνασθε. Ἔφη γὰρ ὁ Μωσῆς, ὡς προεγράψαμεν Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἐποίησεν ὁ Θεὸς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν· ἡ δὲ γῆ ἦν ἀόρατος καὶ ἀκατασκεύαστος, καὶ πνεῦμα Θεοῦ ἐπέφεροτο ἐπάνω τῶν ὑδάτων. Εἰς μίμησιν οὖν τοῦ λεχθέντος ἐπιφερομένου τῷ ὕδατι πνεύματος Θεοῦ, τὴν Κόρην θυγατέρα τοῦ Διὸς ἔφασαν. Καὶ τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν δὲ ὁμοίως πονηρούμενοι θυγατέρα τοῦ Διὸς ἔφασαν, οὐκ ἀπὸ μίξεως, ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ ἐννοηθέντα τὸν Θεὸν διὰ λόγου τὸν κόσμον ποιῆσαι 12 ἔγνωσαν, ὡς τὴν πρώτην Ἐννοϊαν ἔφασαν τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν· ὅπερ γελοιοτάτον ἠγούμεθα εἶναι, τῆς ἐννοίας εἰκόνα παραφέρειν θηλειῶν μορφήν. Καὶ ὁμοίως τοὺς ἄλλους λεγομένους υἱοὺς τοῦ Διὸς αἱ πράξεις ἐλέγχουσιν.

By a misrepresentation of the Mosaic history, Proserpine and Minerva were exalted into daughters of Jupiter: the one had a statue by the brink of fountains, and the other was regarded as the First Intelligence of the Creator.

LXV. Ἡμεῖς δὲ μετὰ τὸ οὕτως λούσαι τὸν πεπεισμένον καὶ συγκατατεθειμένον, ἐπὶ τοὺς λεγομένους ἀδελφοὺς ἄγομεν, ἔνθα συνηγμένοι εἰσὶ, κοινὰς εὐχὰς ποιησόμενοι ὑπέρ τε ἑαυτῶν, καὶ τοῦ φωτισθέντος, καὶ ἄλλων πανταχοῦ πάν-

Returning to his subject, Justin describes the order of celebrating the Eucharist, and the first communion of those newly baptised.

LXIV. 5. ὡς προεγράψαμεν. The reference is to c. 59, where Gen. i. 1, 2, has been previously cited.

12. ἐννοηθέντα. *Having been impressed with the idea on his mind.* The import of the participle will be readily conceived by Bishop Kaye's remarks on a corresponding notion entertained by Tatian. See his Justin, p. 164.

LXV. 2. ἐπὶ τοὺς λεγομένους ἀδελφοὺς. Tertul. Apol. c. 39, *Fratres autem etiam vestri sumus, jure naturæ matris unius: at quanto dignius fratres et dicuntur et habentur, qui unum patrem Deum agnoverunt, qui unum spiritum biberunt sanctitatis, qui de uno utero ignorantiae ejusdem ad unam lucem aspirarunt veritatis.*

3. κοινὰς εὐχὰς. So called, because offered up in the common assembly, and in the common behalf of all sorts and conditions of men. Tertull. Apol. c. 39, *Coimus in cætum et congregationem, ut ad Deum, quasi manu facta, precationibus ambiamus. Hæc vis Deo grata est. Oramus etiam pro imperatoribus, pro ministris eorum et potestatibus, pro statu sæculi, pro rerum quiete, pro mora finis.* Arnob. c. Gent. iv. *In quibus, scil. conventibus, summus oratur Deus, pax cunctis et venia postuletur magistratibus, exercitibus, regibus, familiaribus, inimicis.* Similar passages abound in the early writers. For specimens of these prayers, see the Const. Apost. viii. 9 sqq.

5 των εὐτόνως, ὅπως καταξιωθῶμεν, τὰ ἀληθῆ μαθόντες, καὶ δι' ἔργων ἀγαθοῖ πολιτευταὶ καὶ φύλακες τῶν ἐντεταλμένων εὐρεθῆναι, ὅπως τὴν αἰώνιον σωτηρίαν σωθῶμεν. Ἀλλήλους φιλήματι ἀσπαζόμεθα παυσάμενοι τῶν εὐχῶν. Ἐπειτα προσφέρεται τῷ προεστῶτι τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἄρτος, καὶ ποτήριον 10 ὕδατος καὶ κράματος· καὶ οὗτος λαβὼν αἶνον καὶ δόξαν

6. ἀγαθοὶ πολιτευταί. *Good citizens.* Compare Acts xxiii. 1; Phil. i. 27, iii. 20; and see the Commentators on ll. cc.

7. ἀλλήλους φιλήματι ἀσπαζόμεθα. This token of Christian love was grounded on the Apostolic form of salutation (Rom. xvi. 16; 1 Cor. xvi. 20; 2 Cor. xiii. 12; *et al.*), and appears to have been given at the close of the ordinary worship, before the celebration of the Eucharist. It was not, however, interchanged between persons of different sexes; and every precaution was taken to prevent abuses, to which the practice might possibly give rise. The enemies of Christianity, however, made it a ground of calumny against the brethren, and therefore it was gradually abolished; though vestiges of it are found even as late as the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. See Apost. Const. viii. 11; Athenag. Legat. c. 32; Clem. Alex. Pæd. iii. 11; Tertull. ad Uxor. ii. 4; de Orat. c. 14; Origen. Comment. ad Rom. x. 33; Jerom. Epist. 62; Cyril. Hier. Cat. Myst. c. 5; Augustin. Serm. 83; Chrysost. de Compunct. Cord. i. 3; Concil. Laod. Can. 19.

9. τῷ προεστῶτι τῶν ἀδ. That is, it should seem, *to the Bishop.* Ignat. Epist. ad Smyrn. c. 8, ἐκείνη βεβαία εὐχαριστία ἡγείσθω, ἢ ὑπὸ τῷ ἐπισκόπῳ οὔσα, ἢ ᾧ ἂν αὐτὸς ἐπιτρέψῃ. Tertull. de Cor. Mil. c. 3, *Eucharistiæ sacramentum non de aliorum manu, quam Præsidentium, sumimus.* It was the prevailing rule in the early Church that the elements should be consecrated by the bishop, if he were present, and, in his absence only, by the presbyter. This office is assigned in the Constt. Apost. (viii. 13), either to the ἀρχιερεὺς or the ἐπίσκοπος. A presbyter distributed the bread, and a deacon the cup. In the New Test. the titles προϊστάμενος and προεστῶς seem to indicate a *bishop* or *presiding presbyter*, indifferently. Compare Rom. xii. 8; 1 Thess. v. 12; 1 Tim. v. 17. Thus Tertull. Apol. c. 39, *Præsident in Ecclesia probati quidam seniores, honorem istum non pretio sed testimonio adepti.* Cyprian. Epist. 27, *In literis quas collegæ nostri ad episcopos in Numidia præsidentes ante fecerunt.* Basil. Hom. in Ps. xxviii. 1, οἱ τῆς ποίμνης τοῦ Χριστοῦ προεστῶτες.

9. ποτήριον ὕδατος καὶ κράματος. For ὕδατος οἶνω κεκραμένου. In the primitive Church the sacramental wine was always mixed with a small quantity of water; and this mixture the Greeks called κράμα (from κεράννυμι), and the Latins *temperamentum calicis* or *calicem mixtum*. See Iren. Hær. i. 9; iv. 57; v. 2, 36. It was in fact deemed equally heretical to use wine alone as water alone; and the *Armenians* and the *Encratites* were alike condemned for either practice respectively. See Clem. Alex. Pæd. ii. 2; Epiphan. Hær. xlvi. 4, 16; Augustin. Hær. 64; Theod. Hær. Fab. i. 20. Writing to Cæcilius against the latter practice, Cyprian (Epist. 63) not only maintains that wine is essential to the sacrament, but seems to regard the tempering of the wine with water as sanctioned by our Lord himself, and supposes that the mixture is emblematical of a mystical union between Christ and the Church, which is dissolved by the absence of either ingredient. Ambrose again explains

τῷ πατρὶ τῶν ὄλων, διὰ τοῦ ὀνόματος τοῦ υἱοῦ καὶ τοῦ πνεύματος τοῦ ἁγίου, ἀναπέμπει, καὶ εὐχαριστίαν ὑπὲρ τοῦ κατηξιῶσθαι τούτων παρ' αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ πολὺ ποιεῖται· οὐ συντελέσαντος τὰς εὐχὰς καὶ τὴν εὐχαριστίαν, πᾶς ὁ παρὼν λαὸς ἐπευφημεῖ λέγων, Ἀμήν. Τὸ δὲ Ἀμήν τῇ Ἑβραϊδί 15 φωνῇ τὸ Γένοιτο σημαίνει. Εὐχαριστήσαντος δὲ τοῦ προσεστῶτος, καὶ ἐπευφημήσαντος παντὸς τοῦ λαοῦ, οἱ καλούμενοι παρ' ἡμῖν διάκονοι διδύασιν ἐκάστῳ τῶν παρόντων μεταλαβεῖν ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐχαριστηθέντος ἄρτου καὶ οἴνου καὶ ὕδατος, καὶ τοῖς οὐ παροῦσιν ἀποφέρουσι. 20

LXVI. Καὶ ἡ τροφή αὕτη καλεῖται παρ' ἡμῖν Εὐχαριστία· ἧς οὐδενὶ ἄλλῳ μετασχεῖν ἐξόν ἐστίν, ἢ τῷ πιστεύοντι

He points out the nature of the sacrament, and the manner of its institution; and adverts to the imitation of it in the mysteries of Mithras.

the matter thus, in his treatise *de Sacrament.* v. 1: *Quid sibi vult admixtio aquæ? Quia de latere Christi profluxit sanguis et aqua, ut redimeret. Quare de latere? Quia unde culpa, inde gratia: culpa per fœminam, gratia per dominum Jesum Christum.* Though it is probable, however, that the cup which our Saviour used contained water as well as wine, according to the prevailing custom of the Jews; and although the custom was not only authorized by early usage, but decreed by the third Council of Carthage (c. 23) and other synods, it was rejected at the Reformation as built upon no Scriptural warrant, as not representing any part of the sacrament as ordained by Christ, and as having given rise to a variety of idle questions prejudicial to the peace of the Church. With respect to the practice of the Church of England, see Wheatley *on the Common Prayer*, vi. 10, 5; Palmer's *English Ritual*, iv. 9; and Bingham's *Antiq.* xv. 27.

13. ἐπὶ πολὺ. *At considerable length.* Chrysost. in 1 Cor. Hom. 24, οὐ μικρὸν τὸ εἰρημένον· εὐλογίαν γὰρ ὅταν εἶπω, πάντα ἀναπτύσσω τὸν τῆς εὐεργεσίας τοῦ Θεοῦ θησαυρὸν, καὶ τῶν μεγάλων ἐκείνων ἀναμιμνήσκω δωρεῶν.

15. Ἀμήν. See Constt. Apost. viii. 10; Cyril. H. Cat. c. 5; Euseb. H. E. vi. 43; Ambros. de Sacrament. iv. 4; Jerom. Epist. 62. Of the word itself, see the Commentt. on Matt. vi. 13.

19. καὶ οἴνου. A positive testimony, that in Justin's time the sacrament was administered *in both kinds* to the laity as well as clergy: nor was the custom ever varied till the 12th century, when the cup was gradually withdrawn from the people in the Western Church.

20. τοῖς οὐ παροῦσιν ἀποφέρουσι. Persons, who from sickness or other causes were unable to attend, were regarded as present in spirit and sympathy; and portions of the consecrated elements were sent to the invalid or to the imprisoned, in order that they might partake of the benefits of communion. See Bp. Kaye's Justin, iv. 92. That the bread and wine were in these cases also administered alike, Jerome bears testimony in Epist. 4, *Nihil illo ditius, qui corpus Domini canistro vimineo, sanguinem portat in vitro.* Hence it should seem that at this period the bread was distributed from a wicker basket.

LXVI. 1. εὐχαριστία. This was a very early appellation of the Lord's Supper, founded no doubt upon the word applied to the *eucharistic* act of Christ himself at the institution of the sacrament (Matt. xxvi. 27; Mark xiv. 23; Luke xxii. 19;

ἀληθῆ εἶναι τὰ δεδιδασκεύμενα ὑφ' ἡμῶν, καὶ λουσαμένῳ τὸ
 ὑπὲρ ἀφέσεως ἁμαρτιῶν καὶ εἰς ἀναγέννησιν λουτρὸν, καὶ
 5 οὕτως βιοῦντι ὡς ὁ Χριστὸς παρέδωκεν. Οὐ γὰρ ὡς κοινὸν
 ἄρτον οὐδὲ κοινὸν πόμα ταῦτα λαμβάνομεν· ἀλλ' ὃν τρόπον
 διὰ λόγου Θεοῦ σαρκοποιηθεὶς Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς, ὁ σωτὴρ
 ἡμῶν, καὶ σάρκα καὶ αἷμα ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας ἡμῶν ἔσχεν,
 οὕτως καὶ τὴν δι' εὐχῆς λόγου τοῦ παρ' αὐτοῦ εὐχαριστη-
 10 θείσαν τροφήν, ἐξ ἧς αἷμα καὶ σάρκες κατὰ μεταβολὴν

1 Cor. xi. 24), and inculcating the necessity of thankfulness for the divine mercy as an indispensable qualification in those who partake of it. Origen. c. Cels. viii., ἔστι σύμβολον ἡμῖν τῆς πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν εὐχαριστίας ἄρτος Εὐχαριστία καλούμενος. See also Iren. Hær. iv. 34; Clem. Alex. Pæd. ii. 2; Chrysost. in Matt. Hom. 25.

6. ὃν τρόπον κ. τ. λ. The difficulties attending the interpretation of this passage are unquestionably great; and Romanists, Lutherans, and the Reformed Church are equally earnest in alleging it in support of their respective systems. Possibly a close analysis will be the best means of eliciting the writer's sentiments. In the first place, διὰ λόγου Θεοῦ, and δι' εὐχῆς λόγου τοῦ παρ' αὐτοῦ are palpably opposed to each other; and it is generally admitted that the former must be understood of the *Divine Word* or second person of the Trinity, and the latter of the prayer pronounced by Christ at the institution of the Eucharist, of which the *prayer of consecration* afterwards supplied the place. Of the expressions themselves, see above or cc. 13, 3; 33, 26; 46. Secondly, although Justin plainly supposes a *real presence* of Christ in the supper, his Benedictine editor, Bellarmine, Le Nourry, and others, altogether fail in securing his support to the doctrine of *Transubstantiation*. He asserts indeed that the consecrated elements are not received as *common bread and wine*, but, at the same time, he speaks of them as substantially bread and wine: and his argument seems to be, that as the human nature—flesh and blood—were united in the incarnate Saviour, so the bread and wine are, by the act of communion, united with the body and blood of Christ spiritually present, and, by a transmutation of our corruptible nature, nourish it into a capability for life eternal. It would seem therefore that as the bread and wine, according to our author's notion, undergoes no physical change, his testimony would be more plausibly urged in favour of *Consubstantiation*; but even this alternative is set aside by the fact that he elsewhere speaks of the elements as figurative emblems, regarding them as simply commemorative of the body and blood of Christ. See Dial. Tryph. cc. 41, 70. As to the expression κατὰ μεταβολὴν, it is better referred to αἷμα καὶ σάρκες ἡμῶν than to τρέφονται; and the sense, as given above, is confirmed by the views of the rite entertained by other writers. Thus Ignat. Epist. ad Ephes. c. 20, ἓνα ἄρτον κλώντες, ὃ ἔστι φάρμακόν ἀθανασίας, ἀντίδοτος τοῦ μὴ ἀποθανεῖν, ἀλλὰ ζῆν ἐν Ἰησοῦ Χριστῷ διὰ παντός. Iren. Hær. iv. 34, ὡς ὁ ἀπὸ γῆς ἄρτος, προσλαμβάνομενος τὴν ἐπίκλησιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, οὐκέτι κοινὸς ἄρτος ἐστίν, ἀλλ' εὐχαριστία ἐκ δύο πραγμάτων συνεστηκυῖα, ἐπιγείου τε καὶ οὐρανοῦ· οὕτως καὶ τὰ σώματα ἡμῶν, μεταλαμβάνοντα τῆς εὐχαριστίας, μηκέτι εἶναι φθαρτὰ, τὴν ἐλπίδα τῆς εἰς αἰῶνας ἀναστάσεως ἔχοντα. See also Bishop Kaye's Justin, iv. pp. 87, 93.

τρέφονται ἡμῶν, ἐκείνου τοῦ σαρκοποιηθέντος Ἰησοῦ καὶ σάρκα καὶ αἷμα ἐδιδάχθημεν εἶναι. Οἱ γὰρ ἀπόστολοι ἐν τοῖς γενομένοις ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἀπομνημονεύμασιν, ἃ καλεῖται Εὐαγγέλια, οὕτως παρέδωκαν ἐντετάλθαι αὐτοῖς· τὸν Ἰησοῦν, λαβόντα ἄρτον, εὐχαριστήσαντα εἰπεῖν, Τοῦτο ποιεῖτε εἰς 15 τὴν ἀνάμνησίν μου, τοῦτ' ἔστι τὸ σῶμά μου· καὶ τὸ ποτήριον ὁμοίως λαβόντα, καὶ εὐχαριστήσαντα εἰπεῖν, Τοῦτ' ἔστι τὸ αἷμά μου καὶ μόνοις αὐτοῖς μεταδοῦναι. Ὅπερ καὶ ἐν τοῖς τοῦ Μίθρα μυστηρίοις παρέδωκαν γίνεσθαι μιμησάμενοι οἱ πονηροὶ δαίμονες. Ὅτι γὰρ ἄρτος καὶ 20 ποτήριον ὕδατος τίθεται ἐν ταῖς τοῦ μνουμένου τελεταῖς μετ' ἐπιλόγων τινῶν, ἢ ἐπίστασθε, ἢ μαθεῖν δύνασθε.

LXVII. Ἡμεῖς δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα λοιπὸν ἀεὶ τούτων ἀλλήλους ἀναμιμνήσκομεν. Καὶ οἱ ἔχοντες τοῖς λειπομένοις πᾶσιν ἐπικουροῦμεν, καὶ σύνεσμεν ἀλλήλοις ἀεὶ. Ἐπὶ πᾶσί τε οἷς προσφερόμεθα, εὐλογοῦμεν τὸν ποιητὴν τῶν πάντων διὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, καὶ διὰ πνεύματος τοῦ ἁγίου. Καὶ τῇ τοῦ Ἡλίου λεγομένη ἡμέρᾳ πάντων κατὰ πόλεις ἢ ἀγροὺς μενόντων ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ συνέλευσις γίνεται, καὶ τὰ ἀπομνημονεύματα τῶν ἀποστόλων ἢ τὰ συγγράμματα τῶν προφητῶν ἀναγινώσκειται, μέχρις ἐγχωρεῖ. Εἶτα

Thence he proceeds to give an account of the ordinary assemblies of Christians on the *Sunday*; and states the reason for the selection of this particular day for the most solemn purposes of religious worship.

13. ἃ καλεῖται Εὐαγγέλια. There is neither reason nor authority for rejecting these words as an interpolation. See Bishop Kaye, as cited above on c. 33, 22. In what follows, the ordinary punctuation is, ἐντετάλθαι αὐτοῖς τὸν Ἰησοῦν, κ. τ. λ. Both the construction and the sense appear to require the change which has been adopted; though none of the editors have hitherto noticed the manifest harshness which the text, as commonly pointed, exhibits. The scriptural references are Matt. xxvi. 26, 28; Mark xiv. 22; Luke xxii. 19, 20. For τοῦτ' ἔστι τὸ σῶμά μου, Braunius has τοῦτό ἐστι. *Vulgo* τουτέστι.

19. τοῖς τοῦ Μίθρα μ. Compare Tertull. *de præscr. hæc.* c. 40. Of the worship of Mithras, see Tzschirner's *Fall des Heidenthums*, i. 77, 125; Creuzer's *Symbol. und Mythol. der alten Völker*, tom. i. pp. 728 sqq., 759 sqq.

LXVII. 3. ἐπὶ πᾶσί τε οἷς προσφ. See on c. 13, 3.

6. τῇ τοῦ Ἡλίου λεγομένη ἡμέρᾳ κ. τ. λ. See Tertull. *Apol.* c. 16; *de fuga in Pers. sub fine*; Plin. *Epist.* x. 97.

8. καὶ τὰ ἀπομνημονεύματα κ. τ. λ. In the early Christian church the form of worship was closely modelled upon that of the Jews, and the reading of the Scriptures, comprising now the New Testament as well as the Old, formed an essential part of it. Rules for reading them are laid down in the Apostolical Constitutions; and several of the Fathers, as well as the decrees of Councils, enforce the practice as the foundation of all religious service. It appears from this passage of Justin, whose testimony is supported by that of Tertullian and Cyprian,

10 παυσαμένου τοῦ ἀναγινώσκοντος, ὁ προεστὼς διὰ λόγου
τὴν νουθεσίαν καὶ πρόκλησιν τῆς τῶν καλῶν τούτων μιμή-
σεως ποιεῖται. Ἐπειτα ἀνιστάμεθα κοινῇ πάντες, καὶ εὐχὰς
πέμπομεν καὶ, ὡς προέφημεν, παυσαμένων ἡμῶν τῆς εὐχῆς,
ἄρτος προσφέρεται καὶ οἶνος καὶ ὕδωρ, καὶ ὁ προεστὼς
15 εὐχὰς ὁμοίως καὶ εὐχαριστίας, ὅση δύναμις αὐτῷ, ἀναπέμ-
πει, καὶ ὁ λαὸς ἐπευφημεῖ λέγων τὸ Ἄμὴν καὶ ἡ διάδοσις
καὶ ἡ μετάληψις ἀπὸ τῶν εὐχαριστηθέντων ἐκάστῳ γίνεται,
καὶ τοῖς οὐ παροῦσι διὰ τῶν διακόνων πέμπεται. Οἱ εὐπο-
ροῦντες δὲ καὶ βουλόμενοι κατὰ προαίρεσιν ἕκαστος τὴν
20 ἑαυτοῦ, ὃ βούλεται, δίδωσι καὶ τὸ συλλεγόμενον παρὰ

that a distinct officer was appointed to this service; and the form of his ordination is described by the latter writer. As a general rule, the canonical Scriptures alone were read in the public assemblies; but the Apocryphal writings and other religious works were recommended for private perusal; and, on certain occasions, the writings of distinguished pastors and teachers were read aloud in particular churches. Such were the *Shepherd of Hermas*, the *first Epistle of Clement of Rome to the Corinthians*, the *Homilies of Chrysostom* and others, and the *Acts of Martyrs and Saints*. See *Apost. Constt.* II. 25, 57, 59, VIII. 5; *Tertull. Apol.* c. 39; *de Anim.* c. 9; *ad Uxor.* II. 6; *de Præscr. Hær.* c. 41; *Cyprian. Epist.* 34; *Origen. c. Cels.* III. 45, 50; *Chrysost. ad Hebr. Hom.* 8; *Concil. Laod.* c. 59; *Carthag.* III. c. 47; *Chalced.* cc. 13, 14; *Euseb. H. E.* III. 16, IV. 23, VI. 14; *Augustin. de Sanct. Serm.* 12. After the lesson, Justin states that the presiding minister, ὁ προεστὼς, admonished the people in an address, and exhorted them to imitate the good actions therein recorded. Compare *Tertull. Apol.* c. 39; *Constt. Apost.* II. 57, 58.

11. πρόκλησιν. This word occurs above in c. 3, 35, but in a very different acceptation. Grabe, Thalemann, and Braunius would here read παράκλησιν, which clearly yields a far more convenient sense. Otto is averse from any change; but gives *adhortationem* in his Latin version.

13. ὡς προέφημεν. In c. 65, the first communion of the newly baptized is described; and here, the ordinary administration of the sacrament on Sundays. Of the changes which had taken place since the time of the Apostles, see Bishop Kaye's Justin, ch. 4, p. 91.

15. ὅση δύναμις αὐτῷ. See above on c. 13, 4. Grabe cites the following Eucharistic formula from the *Constt. Apost.* VIII. 12, εὐχαριστοῦμέν σοι, Θεὲ παντοκράτορ, οὐχ ὅσον ὀφείλομεν, ἀλλ' ὅσον δυνάμεθα.

18. οἱ εὐποροῦντες κ. τ. λ. *Tertull. Apol.* c. 39, *Modicum unusquisque stipem menstrua die, vel quum velit, et si modo velit, et si modo possit, apponit: nam nemo compellitur, sed sponte confert. Hæc quasi deposita pietatis sunt. Nam inde non epulis, non potaculis, nec ingratis voratrinis dispensatur; sed egenis alendis humanisque, et pueris ac puellis re ac parentibus destitutis, jamque domesticis senibus, item naufragis, et si qui in metallis, et si qui in insulis, vel in custodiis, duntaxat ex causa Dei sectæ, alumni confessionis suæ fiunt.* See also on c. 14, 13.

20. παρὰ τῷ προεστῶτι ἀποτίθεται. See Bp. Kaye's Justin, ch. 4, p. 98.

τῷ προεστῶτι ἀποτίθεται, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπικουρεῖ ὀρφανοῖς τε καὶ χήραις, καὶ τοῖς διὰ νόσον ἢ δι' ἄλλην αἰτίαν λειπομένοις, καὶ τοῖς ἐν δεσμοῖς οὔσι, καὶ τοῖς παρεπιδήμοις οὔσι ξένοις, καὶ ἀπλῶς πᾶσι τοῖς ἐν χρεῖα οὔσι κηδεμῶν γίνεται. Τὴν δὲ τοῦ Ἑλλίου ἡμέραν κοινῇ πάντες τὴν συνέ- 25 λευσιν ποιοῦμεθα, ἐπειδὴ πρώτη ἐστὶν ἡμέρα, ἐν ᾗ ὁ Θεὸς τὸ σκότος καὶ τὴν ὕλην τρέψας κόσμον ἐποίησε, καὶ Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς ὁ ἡμέτερος σωτὴρ τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκ νεκρῶν ἀνέστη. Τῇ γὰρ πρὸ τῆς Κρονικῆς ἐσταύρωσαν αὐτόν· καὶ τῇ μετὰ τὴν Κρονικὴν, ἣτις ἐστὶν Ἑλλίου ἡμέρα, φανεῖς τοῖς ἀποστό- 30 λοις αὐτοῦ καὶ μαθηταῖς ἐδίδαξε ταῦτα, ἅπερ εἰς ἐπίσκεψιν καὶ ὑμῖν ἀνεδώκαμεν.

LXVIII. Καὶ εἰ μὲν δοκεῖ ὑμῖν λόγου καὶ ἀληθείας ἔχουσαν, τιμήσατε αὐτά· εἰ δὲ λήρος ὑμῖν δοκεῖ, ὡς ληρωδῶν πραγμάτων καταφρονήσατε, καὶ μὴ, ὡς κατ' ἐχθρῶν, κατὰ τῶν μηδὲν ἀδικούντων θάνατον ὀρίζετε. Προλέγομεν γὰρ ὑμῖν, ὅτι οὐκ ἐκφεύξεσθε τὴν ἐσομένην τοῦ Θεοῦ κρίσιν, ἐὰν ἐπιμένητε τῇ ἀδικίᾳ· καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐπιβοήσομεν, Ὁ φίλον τῷ Θεῷ, τοῦτο γενέσθω. Καὶ ἐξ ἐπιστολῆς δὲ

In conclusion, Justin appeals to the candour and justice of the Emperors, resigns the cause of Christianity into the hands of God, and subjoins a rescript of Adrian in their favour.

25. τὴν δὲ τοῦ Ἑλλίου ἡμέραν κ. τ. λ. So Iren. Hær. v. 23, *Dominus venit ad passionem pridie ante sabbatum, quæ est sexta conditionis dies, in qua homo plasmatus est.* With respect to Justin's language in this passage, it has been thought that he preferred substituting ἢ πρὸ τῆς Κρονικῆς for ἢ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἡμέρα, because of the mythological infamy of *Venus*; but probably he merely spoke in the usual phraseology of his time. See a learned Essay on the *Names of the Days of the Week* in the first volume of the *Philological Museum*, and Br. Kaye, *ubi supra*.

27. τρέψας. In c. 59, 3, στρέψαντα. Both readings may stand, without either interfering with the other.

LXVIII. 1. καὶ εἰ μὲν δοκεῖ ὑμῖν κ. τ. λ. As a nominative repeat, from the end of the last chapter, ταῦτα, ἅπερ εἰς ἐπίσκεψιν καὶ ὑμῖν ἀνεδώκαμεν.

7. ὁ φίλον κ. τ. λ. The margins of both the MSS. have the following *var. lect.*, ὡς τῷ Θεῷ φίλον, ταύτη γενέσθω. There are many similar expressions of resignation in Scripture, which Justin had probably in view. Compare 1 Sam. iii. 18; Matt. xxvi. 39.

7. καὶ ἐξ ἐπιστολῆς. *Vulgo ἀποστολῆς.* The true reading is given by Eusebius (H. E. iv. 8), who has transcribed the passage, with a few other variations to be noted below. The historian observes that, as Justin had given the rescript of Adrian in the original Latin, he had substituted a Greek translation of it: αὐτὴν παρατεθεῖται τὴν Ῥωμαϊκὴν ἀντιγραφὴν, ἡμεῖς δ' ἐπὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν κατὰ δύναμιν αὐτὴν μετειλήφαμεν. All the editions, however, exhibit the Eusebian version, with the exception of that of Otto, who places the Latin original, as preserved by Rufinus, in the text, and appends the Greek translation to the Latin version. In the present edition, the rescript itself and the Greek paraphrase

τοῦ μεγίστου καὶ ἐπιφανεστάτου Καίσαρος Ἀδριανοῦ, τοῦ
πατρὸς ὑμῶν, ἔχοντες ἀπαιτεῖν ὑμᾶς καθὰ ἠξιώσαμεν
10 κελεύσαι τὰς κρίσεις γενέσθαι, οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ κεκρίσθαι τοῦτο
ὑπὸ Ἀδριανοῦ μᾶλλον ἠξιώσαμεν, ἀλλ' ἐκ τοῦ ἐπίστασθαι
δίκαια ἀξιοῦν τὴν προσφώνησιν καὶ ἐξήγησιν πεποιήμεθα.
Ἵπετάξαμεν δὲ καὶ τῆς ἐπιστολῆς Ἀδριανοῦ τὸ ἀντίγραφον,
ἵνα καὶ κατὰ τοῦτο ἀληθεύειν ἡμᾶς γνωρίζητε. Καὶ ἐστὶ
15 τὸ ἀντίγραφον τοῦτο·

The Rescript
of Adrian
in behalf
of the
Christians.

<p><i>Adriani pro Christianis Rescriptum.</i></p> <p>Accepi literas ad me scriptas a decessore tuo, <i>Serenio Gra-</i> <i>niano</i>, clarissimo viro; et non placet mihi relationem silentio 5 præterire, ne et innoxii per- turbentur, et calumniatoribus latrocinandi tribuatur occasio. Itaque si evidenter provinciales huic petitioni suæ adesse valent 10 adversum Christianos, ut pro</p>	<p><i>Ἀδριανοῦ ὑπὲρ Χριστιανῶν ἐπιστολή.</i></p> <p>Μινουκίῳ Φουνδανῶ. Ἐπι- στολὴν ἐδεξάμην γραφειῶν μοι ἀπὸ Σερηνίου Γρανιανοῦ, λαμπροτάτου ἀνδρὸς, ὄντινα σὺ διεδέξω. Οὐ δοκεῖ οὖν μοι τὸ πρᾶγμα ἀζήτητον καταλι- πεῖν, ἵνα μήτε οἱ ἄνθρωποι ταράττωνται, καὶ τοῖς συκο- φάνταις χορηγία κακουργίας 10 παρασχεθῇ. Ἄν οὖν σαφῶς</p>
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appear in parallel columns. Of the genuineness of the document, which is attested both by Justin and Eusebius, no reasonable doubt can be entertained. To most editions of the Apology, however, two other papers are appended: of which the former, an edict addressed by Antoninus Pius to the common assembly of Asia, is in all probability spurious; the latter, an epistle of Marcus Antoninus to the Roman senate, in which he ascribes his success in the German war to the prayers of the Christians, is unquestionably so. Neither of these documents are mentioned by Justin, but were clearly added by a later hand. Had the former, which has been wrongly ascribed to Marcus Aurelius, been in existence in Justin's time, he would surely have appealed to it rather than to the rescript of Adrian, as being an act of the very Emperor to whom his Apology is addressed. Were the latter written by Marcus Antoninus, Justin was dead long before the occurrence of the event to which it relates. Nevertheless it has been thought advisable to retain them as usual appendages to this Apology, not as necessarily connected with the Apology itself.

10. τὰς κρίσεις γενέσθαι κ. τ. λ. Euseb. τὰς κρ. γίνεσθαι, τοῦτο οὐχ ὡς ὑπὸ Ἀδριανοῦ κελευσθέν μᾶλλον ἠξιώσαμεν, ἀλλ' ἐκ τοῦ ἐπιστ. δικάϊαν ἀξιοῦν τὴν πρ. Ἵπετάξαμεν κ. τ. λ. In what follows the preposition κατὰ is omitted; and the concluding words of the paragraph are, Καὶ ἔστι τόδε.

RESCRIPT OF ADRIAN. 3. Σερηνίου. Euseb. Σερεννίου.

5. οὖν μοι. These words are transposed by Eusebius.

10. ἄν οὖν σαφῶς κ. τ. λ. Euseb. εἰ οὖν σαφῶς εἰς τ. τ. ἀ. οἱ ἐπαρχιώται δύνανται κ. τ. λ. The MSS. and many editions have ἐπαρχεῖώται. For ἀποκρίνεσθαι, Eusebius has ἀποκρίνασθαι.

tribunali eos in aliquo arguant, *εἰς ταύτην τὴν ἀξίωσιν οἱ*
 hoc eis exequi non prohibeo. *ἐπαρχιώται δύνωνται διῦσχυ-*
 Precibus autem in hoc solis et *ρίζεσθαι κατὰ τῶν Χριστια-*
 acclamationibus uti, eis non *νῶν, ὡς καὶ πρὸ βήματος*
 permitto. Etenim multo æquius *ἀποκρίνεσθαι, ἐπὶ τοῦτο μόνον* 15
 est, si quis volet accusare, te *τραπῶσιν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀξιώσε-*
 cognoscere de objectis. Si quis *σιν, οὐδὲ μόναις βοαῖς. Πολ-*
 igitur accusat et probat adver- *λῶ γὰρ μᾶλλον προσῆκεν,*
 sum leges quodquam agere *εἴ τις κατηγορεῖν βούλοιο,*
 memoratos homines, pro merito *τοῦτό σε διαγιγνώσκειν. Εἴ τις* 20
 peccatorum etiam supplicia stau- *οῦν κατηγορεῖ, καὶ δείκνυσί τι*
 tues. Illud mehercule magno- *παρὰ τοὺς νόμους πράττοντας,*
 pere curabis, ut si qui calumniæ *οὕτως διόριζε κατὰ τὴν δύνα-*
 gratia quemquam horum postu- *μιν τοῦ ἀμαρτήματος. Ὡς μὰ*
 laverit reum, in hunc pro sua *τὸν Ἑρακλέα, εἴ τις συκο-* 25
 nequitia suppliciiis sænioribus *φαντίας χάριν τοῦτο προτεί-*
 vindices. *νοι, διαλάμβανε ὑπὲρ τῆς*
δεινότητος, καὶ φρόντιζε ὅπως
ἂν ἐκδικήσειας.

Ἐπιτομὴ ἐπιστολῆ πρὸς τὸ κοινὸν τῆς Ἀσίας.

Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Τίτος Αἴλιος Ἀδριανὸς Ἄντωνι- Edict of Antoninus Pius to the Common Assembly of Asia.
 νος Σεβαστὸς, Εὐσεβῆς, ἀρχιερεὺς μέγιστος, δημαρχικῆς
 ἐξουσίας τὸ ἰέ, ὑπατος τὸ γ', πατὴρ πατρίδος, τῷ κοινῷ
 τῆς Ἀσίας χαίρειν. Ἐγὼ ᾤμην ὅτι καὶ τοὺς θεοὺς ἐπιμελεῖς
 ἔσεσθαι μὴ λανθάνειν τοὺς τοιοῦτους. Πολὺ γὰρ μᾶλλον 5
 ἐκείνους κολάσοιεν, εἴπερ δύναιτο, τοὺς μὴ βουλομένους
 αὐτοῖς προσκυνεῖν. Οἷς ταραχὴν ὑμεῖς ἐμβάλλετε, καὶ τὴν

17. *βοαῖς.* This alludes to those shouts and acclamations, such as *Christiani ad leones*, by which the populace demanded the death of the Christians; and to which the provincial governors were either too ready to yield, or too powerless to resist. See *Epist. Smyrn. de Mart. Polycarp.*, and *Epist. Mart. Lugd. et Vienn. ap. Euseb. H. E. iv. 15, v. 1; Tertul. Apol. c. 40; de Resurr. c. 22; ad Nat. i. 9; Cyprian. Epist. 55, 81.*

23. *διόριζε.* *Euseb. ὄριζε.*

EDICT OF ANT. PIUS. *πρὸς τὸ κοινόν. Scil. συνέδριον.* Of these provincial assemblies, see Valesius on Eusebius, who has also cited this Edict in connexion with Adrian's rescript. In a document, manifestly out of place, and more than probably spurious, it is needless to record those various readings which do not affect the sense.

2. *δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας.* *The Tribuneship.*—3. *ὑπατος. Consul.*

20 αὐτοὺς, ὅπερ οὐκ ἔπρεπε, διὰ τὸ ὕστερον ἐπεγνωκέμαι με
 τὴν δύναμιν αὐτῶν. Ὅθεν ἀρξάμενοι, οὐ βελῶν παράρτησιν
 οὔτε ὄπλων οὔτε σαλπίγγων, διὰ τὸ ἐχθρὸν εἶναι τὸ τοιοῦτο
 αὐτοῖς, διὰ τὸν Θεὸν ὃν φοροῦσι κατὰ συνείδησιν. Εἰκὸς
 οὖν ἐστίν, οὓς ὑπολαμβάνομεν ἀθέους εἶναι, ὅτι Θεὸν ἔχουσιν
 25 αὐτόματον ἐν τῇ συνειδήσει τετειχισμένον. Ῥίψαντες γὰρ
 ἑαυτοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, οὐχ ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ μόνον ἐδεήθησαν, ἀλλὰ
 καὶ ὑπὲρ τοῦ παρόντος στρατεύματος, παρήγορον γενέσθαι
 δίψης καὶ λιμοῦ τῆς παρουσίας. Περμπταῖοι γὰρ ὕδωρ οὐκ
 εἰλήφειμεν διὰ τὸ μὴ παρεῖναι ἡμεν γὰρ ἐν τῷ με-
 30 σομφάλῳ τῆς Γερμανίας καὶ τοῖς ὄροις αὐτῶν. Ἄμα δὲ
 τῷ τούτους ρίψαι ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἑαυτοὺς, καὶ εὐχεσθαι Θεῷ,
 ᾧ ἐγὼ ἠγνόουν, εὐθέως ὕδωρ ἠκολούθει οὐρανόθεν, ἐπὶ μὲν
 ἡμᾶς ψυχρότατον, ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς Ῥωμαίων ἐπιβούλους χά-
 λαζα πυρώδης. Ἄλλὰ καὶ εὐθὺ Θεοῦ παρουσίαν ἐν εὐχῇ
 35 γινομένην παραυτίκα, ὡς ἀνυπερβλήτου καὶ ἀκαταλύτου.
 Αὐτόθεν οὖν ἀρξάμενοι συγχωρήσωμεν τοῖς τοιοῦτοις εἶναι
 Χριστιανοῖς, ἵνα μὴ καθ' ἡμῶν τι τοιοῦτον αἰτησάμενοι
 ὄπλον, ἐπιτύχωσι. Τὸν δὲ τοιοῦτον συμβουλεύω, διὰ τὸ
 τοιοῦτον εἶναι Χριστιανὸν, μὴ ἐγκαλεῖσθαι. Εἰ δὲ εὐρεθείη
 40 τις ἐγκαλῶν τῷ Χριστιανῷ, ὅτι Χριστιανός ἐστι, τὸν μὲν
 προσαγόμενον Χριστιανὸν πρόδηλον εἶναι βούλομαι, γίνεσθαι

21. ὅθεν ἀρξάμενοι κ. τ. λ. There appears to be some corruption in the text; but the meaning is not difficult to elicit. The Christians began the battle, not with their weapons, but with prayers to God. In the next sentence ὅτι is inserted before Θεὸν at the suggestion of Sylburg, and with the approbation of Otto.

27. τοῦ παρόντος στρ. Sylburg and Thirlby would read πάντος; and παρήγορον, with reference to Θεὸν, is the emendation of Scaliger for παρήγοροι.

28. πεμπταῖοι. *During five days.* Compare Herod. vi. 106; Xen. Cyr. v. 22; John xi. 39; Acts xxviii. 13.

30. αὐτῶν. That is, of the Germans; the name of the *people* being latent in that of the country. See Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 435. For similar constructions in the New Test. see Matt. iv. 23, ix. 35; Luke iv. 15; Acts viii. 5, xx. 2.

31. Θεῷ, ᾧ ἐγὼ ἠγνόουν. Compare Acts xvii. 23.

32. εὐθέως ὕδωρ κ. τ. λ. For an account of the *Thundering Legion*, as it is called, and a lucid examination of the question respecting the probability of the occurrence, see Bishop Kaye on Tertullian, p. 106.

34. Θεοῦ παρουσίαν κ. τ. λ. *Deest συνείδομεν, vel aliud consimile verbum.* SYLBURG.

40. τὸν μὲν προσαγόμενον κ. τ. λ. The following seems to be the *ordo verborum*: βούλομαι τὸν μὲν προσαγόμενον Χρ., ὁμολογήσαντα τοῦτο γίνεσθαι, πρόδηλον εἶναι ἐγκαλούμενον ἄλλο ἕτερον μηδὲν, κ. τ. λ.

ὁμολογήσαντα τοῦτο, ἄλλο ἕτερον μηδὲν ἐγκαλούμενον, ἢ ὅτι Χριστιανός ἐστι μόνον· τὸν προσάγοντα δὲ τοῦτον ζῶντα καίεσθαι· τὸν δὲ Χριστιανὸν ὁμολογήσαντα, καὶ συνασφαλίσάμενον περὶ τοῦ τοιούτου, τὸν πεπιστευμένον τὴν ἐπαρ- 45 χίαν εἰς μετάνοιαν καὶ ἀνελευθερίαν τὸν τοιούτον μὴ μεταγγεῖν. Ταῦτα δὲ καὶ τῆς συγκλήτου δόγματι κυρωθῆναι βούλομαι, καὶ κελεύω τοῦτό μου τὸ διάταγμα ἐν τῷ φόρῳ τοῦ Τραϊανοῦ προτεθῆναι, πρὸς τὸ δύνασθαι ἀναγινώσκεσθαι. Φροντίσει ὁ πραιφέκτος Βιτράσιος Πολλίων εἰς τὰς 50 περίξ ἐπαρχίας πεμφθῆναι· πάντα δὲ τὸν βουλόμενον χρῆσθαι καὶ ἔχειν, μὴ κωλύεσθαι λαμβάνειν ἐκ τῶν προτεθέντων παρ' ἡμῶν.

50. ὁ πραιφέκτος. The Latin *praefectus*. After φροντίσει Sylburg supposes that the particles *δὲ καὶ* have been omitted.

50. Βιτράσιος. *Vulgo* Βήρασσιος. *Vitrasia* is a name found in *Ælius Lampridius*; whence the emendation, admitted by Otto into the text, is sufficiently confirmed.

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