# Ο Ποιμην [του Ερμά] † THE SHEPHERD (OF HERMAS)

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The Greek and English texts here presented are based on those published in: "<u>The Apostolic Fathers, Volume 2. Lake, Kirsopp, editor. (London: William Heinemann Ltd.; New York: The Macmillan Company, 1912)</u>." These were gleaned from the <u>Scaife Viewer website</u> (numerous minor corrections have been made). We also present the 1891 translation by J.B. Lightfoot (published posthumously) in a <u>separate file</u>, as also the <u>Greek text</u> of Lightfoot's transcription. Significant differences between the published Lake texts and Lightfoot's are noted. On the sources/provenance of the texts presented, and their accuracy, please refer to the notes in <u>this document</u>.

The *Shepherd* is a valuable book and was considered canonical by some of the early Church Fathers. The Shepherd in the book is the divine teacher, who communicates to Hermas (the narrator), either by precept or by allegory, the lessons that are to be disseminated for the instruction of the Church.

The significant extant manuscripts are as follows:

- 1. The Greek *Codex Sinaiticus* (4th Century, contains 1:1–31:6).
- 2. The Greek Codex Athous Grigoriou 96 (14th Century, 1:1–107:2).
- 3. *Papyrus Bodmer 38* (early 5<sup>th</sup> Century, contains 1:1–21:4).
- 4. Papyrus Michigan 129 (3rd Century, 51:8–82:1).
- 5. Two Oxyrhynchus Papyri, containing Parable 2, vv. 4–10 and Parable 10, 3:2–5.
- 6. Berlin Papyrus 5513 (Parable 2, vv. 7–10 & Parable 4, vv. 2–5) and Berlin Papyrus 6789 (Parable 8, vv. 1–12).
- 7. The Vetus Latina or Vulgata, the earliest translation of the Greek and the most complete witness, dating from circa 200 CE.
- 8. The *Palatine* Latin Translation (*Codex Vaticanus Palatine 150*) dating from the early 5th Century.
- 9. An Ethiopic translation.
- 10. Some fragmentary Coptic translations.

#### AUTHORSHIP AND DATES

The Muratorian Fragment identifies the author as Hermas, the brother of Pius I (Bishop of Rome, *circa* 140–155 CE); some suggest that he is the same Hermas mentioned by Paul in his *Letter to the Romans* (Rm 16:14, written in 57 or 58 CE) but this seems unlikely, as he would have had to have been something like 70 years (or more) older than his brother. Most scholars and early commentators date the work to the early part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Century but others suggest a date as early as 90 CE.



## Ποιμην 1 ("Όρασις α' 1)

## THE SHEPHERD 1 (VISION 1-1)

<sup>1</sup> Ὁ θρέψας με πέπρακέν με Ῥόδη τινὶ εἰς Ῥώμην. μετὰ πολλὰ <sup>1</sup> He who brought me up sold me to a certain Rhoda at Rome. ἔτη ταύτην ἀνεγνωρισάμην καὶ ἠρξάμην αὐτὴν ἀγαπᾶν ὡς After many years, I made her acquaintance again and began to άδελφήν. <sup>2</sup>μετὰ χρόνον τινὰ λουομένην εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν love her as a sister. <sup>2</sup> After some time, I saw her bathing in the Τίβεριν εἶδον καὶ ἐπέδωκα αὐτῇ τὴν χεῖρα καὶ ἐξήγαγον river Tiber; and I gave her my hand and helped her out of the αὐτην ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ. ταύτης οὖν ἰδών τὸ κάλλος river. When I saw her beauty, I reflected in my heart and said, διελογιζόμην ἐν τῆ καρδία μου λέγων Μακάριος ἤμην, εἰ "I should be happy if I had a wife of such beauty and τοιαύτην γυναῖκα εἶχον καὶ τῷ κάλλει καὶ τῷ τρόπῳ. μόνον character." This was my only thought, and no other, no, not τοῦτο ἐβουλευσάμην, ἔτερον δὲ οὐδὲ ἕν. <sup>3</sup>μετὰ χρόνον τινὰ one. <sup>3</sup> After some time, while I was going to Cumae and πορευομένου μου είς Κώμας καὶ δοξάζοντος τὰς κτίσεις τοῦ glorifying the creation of God, for its greatness and splendour θεοῦ, ὡς μεγάλαι καὶ ἐκπρεπεῖς καὶ δυναταί εἰσιν, περιπατῶν and might; as I walked along, I became sleepy. And a spirit ἀφύπνωσα. καὶ πνεῦμά με ἔλαβεν καὶ ἀπήνεγκέ με δι' seized me and took me away through a certain pathless ἀνοδίας τινός, δι'  $\tilde{\eta}$ ς ἄνθρωπος οὐκ ἐδύνατο ὁδεῦσαι·  $\tilde{\eta}$ ν δὲ ὁ district, through which a man could not walk, but the ground τόπος κρημνώδης καὶ ἀπερρηγώς ἀπὸ τῶν ὑδάτων. διαβὰς was precipitous and broken up by the streams of water. So, I οὖν τὸν ποταμὸν ἐκεῖνον ἦλθον εἰς τὰ ὁμαλὰ καὶ τιθῶ τὰ crossed that river and came to the level ground and knelt down γόνατα καὶ ἠρξάμην προσεύχεσθαι τῷ κυρί $\omega$  καὶ and began to pray to the Lord and to confess my sins.  $^4$  Now, έξομολογεῖσθαί μου τὰς ἁμαρτίας. <sup>4</sup>προσευχομένου δέ μου while I was praying, the Heaven was opened and I saw that ηνοίγη ὁ οὐρανός, καὶ βλέπω τὴν γυναῖκα ἐκείνην, ἣν woman whom I had desired greeting me out of the Heaven ἐπεθύμησα, ἀσπαζομένην με ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, λέγουσαν· and saying, "Hail, Hermas." <sup>5</sup> And I looked at her, and said to Έρμᾶ χαῖρε. <sup>5</sup> βλέψας δὲ εἰς αὐτὴν λέγω αὐτῆ· Κυρία, τί σὐ her, "Lady, what are you doing here?" And she answered me,

- For Ῥόδη τινὶ, Codex Athous and the Vulgata have Ῥόδη γυναῖκά τινὶ, and then omit the mention of her name.
- In place of  $\delta \dot{\epsilon}$   $o\dot{v}\delta \dot{\epsilon}$   $\dot{\epsilon}v$ , Lightfoot ends with  $\delta \dot{\epsilon}$   $o\dot{v}\delta \dot{\epsilon}v$ .
- <sup>3</sup> Lightfoot emends Κώμας (following Codex Athous and the Latin MSS) to Κούμας (Cumae); it is probable that Cumae is the meaning but it is possible that Κώμας is original. Or, πορευομένου ... εἰς κωμας may means the same as the Italian "Villeggiatura" ('summer holiday in the country').
- Lightfoot lacks the comma after ἐπεθύμησα.
- Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalises *Κύριον* (and its derivative forms) when the title is used of God.

ώδε ποιεῖς; ή δὲ ἀπεκρίθη μοι· Ἀνελήμφθην, ἵνα σοῦ τὰς "I was taken up to accuse you of your sins before the Lord." 6 I άμαρτίας ἐλέγξω πρὸς τὸν κύριον. <sup>6</sup>λέγω αὐτῆ· Νῦν σύ μου said to her, "Are you now accusing me?" "No," she said, "but ελεγχος εἶ; Οὔ, φησίν, ἀλλὰ ἄκουσον τὰ ῥήματα, ἄ σοι μέλλω listen to the words that I am going to say to you. God whoλέγειν. ὁ θεὸς ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς κατοικῶν καὶ κτίσας ἐκ τοῦ dwells in Heaven and created that which is out of that which μὴ ὄντος τὰ ὄντα καὶ πληθύνας καὶ αὐξήσας ἕνεκεν τῆς ἁγίας is not, and increased and multiplied it, for the sake of his Holy ἐκκλησίας αὐτοῦ ὀργίζεταί σοι, ὅτι ἡμαρτες εἰς ἐμέ. Church, is angry with you because you sinned against me." 7 I <sup>7</sup>ἀποκριθεὶς αὐτῆ λέγω· Εἰς σὲ ἥμαρτον; ποίω τόπω ἢ πότε σοι answered and said to her, "Did I sin against you? In what αἰσχρὸν ῥῆμα ἐλάλησα; οὐ πάντοτέ σε ὡς θεὰν ἡγησάμην; οὐ place, or when did I speak an evil word to you? Did I not πάντοτέ σε ἐνετράπην ὡς ἀδελφήν; τί μου καταψεύδη, ὧ always look on you as a goddess? Did I not always respect you γύναι, τὰ πονηρὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἀκάθαρτα; <sup>8</sup> γελάσασά μοι λέγει· as a sister? Why do you charge me falsely. Lady, with these Ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν σου ἀνέβη ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῆς πονηρίας. ἢ οὐ wicked and impure things?" 8 She laughed and said to me, δοκεῖ σοι ἀνδρὶ δικαίω πονηρὸν πρᾶγμα εἶναι, ἐὰν ἀναβῆ "The desire of wickedness came up in your heart. Or do you αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν ἡ πονηρὰ ἐπιθυμία; ἁμαρτία γέ ἐστιν, not think that it is an evil deed for a righteous man if an evil καὶ μεγάλη, φησίν. ὁ γὰρ δίκαιος ἀνὴρ δίκαια βουλεύεται. ἐν desire come up in his heart? Yes, it is a sin," said she, "and a τῶ οὖν δίκαια βουλεύεσθαι αὐτὸν κατορθοῦται ἡ δόξα αὐτοῦ great one. For, the righteous man has righteous designs. While, έν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς καὶ εὐκατάλλακτον ἔχει τὸν κύριον ἐν παντὶ then, his designs are righteous his repute stands fast in πράγματι αὐτοῦ· οἱ δὲ πονηρὰ βουλευόμενοι ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις Heaven, and he finds the Lord ready to assist him in all his αὐτῶν θάνατον καὶ αἰχμαλωτισμὸν ἑαυτοῖς ἐπισπῶνται, doings. But they who have evil designs in their hearts bring μάλιστα οἱ τὸν αἰῶνα τοῦτον περιποιούμενοι καὶ γαυριῶντες upon themselves death and captivity, especially those who έν τῷ πλούτω αὐτῶν καὶ μὴ ἀντεχόμενοι τῶν ἀγαθῶν τῶν obtain this world for themselves, and glory in their wealthy μελλόντων. <sup>9</sup>μετανοήσουσιν αί ψυχαὶ αὐτῶν, οἵτινες οὐκ and do not lay hold of the good things which are to come. ἔχουσιν ἐλπίδα, ἀλλὰ ἑαυτοὺς ἀπεγνώκασιν καὶ τὴν ζωὴν <sup>9</sup> Their hearts will repent; yet they have no hope but they have

For 'Are you now accusing me', Lightfoot has 'do you now convict me'.

In place of τόπω, here following *Codex Sinaiticus* and the *Vulgata, Codex Athous* and the *Palatine* text have τρόπω.; Lightfoot has the latter and follows it with a Greek question mark. For θεὰν, Codex Athous has θυγατέρα.

Lightfoot lacks the comma after  $\pi \rho \tilde{\alpha} \gamma \mu \alpha \epsilon \tilde{i} \nu \alpha i$ .

Lightfoot opens his translation with, "Their souls shall rue it."

άγίων.

αὐτῶν. ἀλλὰ σὐ προσεύχου πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ ἰάσεται τὰ abandoned themselves and their life. But pray to God and he άμαρτήματά σου καὶ ὅλου τοῦ οἴκου σου καὶ πάντων τῶν shall heal the sins of yourself, and of all your house, and of all the saints."

## Ποιμην 2 ("Ορασις α' 2)

¹Μετὰ τὸ λαλῆσαι αὐτὴν τὰ ῥήματα ταῦτα ἐκλείσθησαν οἱ ¹ After she had spoken these words, the Heavens were shut άστομάχητος, ὁ πάντοτε γελῶν, τί οὕτω κατηφής τῆ ἰδέα καὶ ούχ ίλαρός; κάγὼ εἶπον αὐτῆ· Ύπὸ γυναικὸς ἀγαθωτάτης λεγούσης, ὅτι ἥμαρτον εἰς αὐτήν. ⁴ἡ δὲ ἔφη· Μηδαμῶς ἐπὶ τὸν δοῦλον τοῦ θεοῦ τὸ πρᾶγμα τοῦτο. ἀλλὰ πάντως ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν σου ανέβη περί αὐτῆς. ἔστιν μὲν τοῖς δούλοις τοῦ θεοῦ ή τοιαύτη βουλή άμαρτίαν ἐπιφέρουσα· πονηρά γὰρ βουλή καὶ ἔκπληκτος εἰς πάνσεμνον πνεῦμα καὶ ἤδη δεδοκιμασμένον, ἐὰν ἐπιθυμήση πονηρὸν ἔργον, καὶ μάλιστα Έρμᾶς ὁ ἐγκρατής, ὁ ἀπεχόμενος πάσης ἐπιθυμίας πονηρᾶς καὶ πλήρης πάσης ἀπλότητος καὶ ἀκακίας μεγάλης.

### THE SHEPHERD 2 (VISION 1-2)

οὐρανοί· κάγὼ ὅλος ἤμην πεφρικώς καὶ λυπούμενος. ἔλεγον and I was all shuddering and in grief. And I began to say in δὲ ἐν ἐμαυτῷ· Εἰ αὕτη μοι ἡ ἁμαρτία ἀναγράφεται, πῶς myself, "If this sin is recorded against me, how can I be saved? δυνήσομαι σωθῆναι; ἢ πῶς ἐξιλάσομαι τὸν θεὸν περὶ τῶν Or how shall I propitiate God for my full-blown sins? Or with άμαρτιῶν μου τῶν τελείων; ἢ ποίοις ῥήμασιν ἐρωτήσω τὸν what words shall I ask the Lord to be forgiving unto me?" κύριον, ἵνα ἱλατεύσηταί μοι; ²ταῦτά μου συμβουλευομένου ² While I was considering and doubting these things in my καὶ διακρίνοντος ἐν τῇ κάρδίᾳ μου, βλέπω κατέναντί μου heart, I saw before me a great white chair made of snow-white καθέδραν λευκήν έξ έρίων χιονίνων γεγονυῖαν μεγάλην·καὶ wool; and there came an aged woman, in shining garments  $\tilde{\eta}\lambda\theta$ εν γυνή πρεσβῦτις ἐν ἱματισμῷ λαμπροτάτῳ, ἔχουσα with a book in her hand, and she sat down alone and greeted βιβλίον εἰς τὰς χεῖρας, καὶ ἐκάθισεν μόνη καὶ ἀσπάζεταί με· me, "Hail, Hermas!" And I, in my grief and weeping, said, Έρμᾶ, χαῖρε. κἀγὼ λυπούμενος καὶ κλαίων εἶπον· Κυρία, "Hail, Lady!" <sup>3</sup> And she said to me, "Why so gloomy, Hermas? χαῖρε. <sup>3</sup>καὶ εἶπέν μοι· Τί στυγνός, Ἑρμᾶ; ὁ μακρόθυμος καὶ You who are patient and good-tempered, and always laughing; why are you so downcast in appearance and not merry?" And I said to her, "Because of a most excellent lady, who says that I sinned against her." 4 And she said, "By no means let this thing happen to the servant of God; but, for all that, the thought did enter your heart concerning her. It is such a design as this that brings sin on the servants of God. For, it is an evil and mad purpose against a revered spirit and one already approved, if a man desires an evil deed, and especially if it be Hennas the temperate, who abstains from every evil desire and is full of all simplicity and great innocence.

- Throughout the book, Lightfoot capitalizes  $\Theta \varepsilon \dot{o} v$  and it various derivates.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after ἐκάθισεν μόνη.
- In place of 'laughing', Lightfoot has 'smiling'.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after ἔκπληκτος.

## Ποιμην 3 ("Ορασις α' 3)

### THE SHEPHERD 3 (VISION 1-3)

¹'Αλλ' οὐχ ἕνεκα τούτου ὀργίζεταί σοι ὁ θεός, ἀλλ' ἵνα τὸν ¹ "But it is not for this that God is angry with you, but so you οἶκόν σου τὸν ἀνομήσαντα εἰς τὸν κύριον καὶ εἰς ὑμᾶς τοὺς should convert your family, which has committed sin against γονεῖς αὐτῶν ἐπιστρέψης. ἀλλὰ φιλότεκνος ὢν οὐκ the Lord, and against you, their parents. But, out of fondness ένουθέτεις σου τὸν οἶκον, ἀλλὰ ἀφῆκες αὐτὸν καταφθαρῆ- for your children, you have not corrected your family but have ναι, διὰ τοῦτό σοι ὀργίζεται ὁ κύριος· ἀλλὰ ἰάσεταί σου πάντα allowed them to become fearfully corrupt. For this reason, the τὰ προγεγονότα πονηρὰ ἐν τῷ οἴκ $\omega$  σου· διὰ γὰρ τὰς ἐκείν $\omega$ ν Lord is angry with you but he will heal all the past evils in your άμαρτίας καὶ ἀνομήματα σὺ κατεφθάρης ἀπὸ τῶν βιωτικῶν family; for, because of their sins and wickedness, have you πράξεων. <sup>2</sup> άλλ' ή πολυσπλαγχνία τοῦ κυρίου ήλέησέν σε καὶ been corrupted by the things of daily life. <sup>2</sup> But the great mercy τὸν οἶκόν σου καὶ ἰσχυροποιήσει σε καὶ θεμελιώσει σε ἐν τῆ of the Lord has had pity on you and on your family and will δόξη αὐτοῦ. σὰ μόνον μὴ ῥαθυμήσης, ἀλλὰ εὐψύχει καὶ make you strong and will establish you in his glory; only do ίσχυροποίει σου τὸν οἶκον. ὡς γὰρ ὁ χαλκεὺς σφυροκοπῶν τὸ not be slothful but have courage and strengthen your family. ἔργον αὐτοῦ περιγίνεται τοῦ πράγματος οὖ θέλει, οὕτω καὶ ὁ For, as the smith, by hammering his work, overcomes the task λόγος ὁ καθημερινὸς ὁ δίκαιος περιγίνεται πάσης πονηρίας. that he desires, so also does the righteous discourse, repeated μὴ διαλίπης οὖν νουθετῶν σου τὰ τέκνα. οἶδα γάρ, ὅτι, ἐὰν daily, overcome all wickedness. Do not cease, then, correcting μετανοήσουσιν έξ όλης καρδίας αὐτῶν, ἐνγραφήσονται εἰς your children; for, I know that, if they repent with all their τὰς βίβλους τῆς ζωῆς μετὰ τῶν ἁγίων.  $^3$  μετὰ τὸ παῆναι αὐτῆς heart, they will be inscribed in the books of life with the τὰ ὁήματα ταῦτα λέγει μοι· Θέλεις ἀκοῦσαί μου saints." <sup>3</sup> After these words of hers had finished, she said to ἀναγινωσκούσης; λέγω κάγώ· Θέλω, κυρία. λέγει μοι· Γενοῦ me, "Would you like to hear me read aloud?" And I said, "I άκροατής καὶ ἄκουε τὰς δόξας τοῦ θεοῦ. ἤκουσα μεγάλως καὶ should like it, Lady." She said to me, "Be attentive, then, and θαυμαστῶς, δ οὐκ ἴσχυσα μνημονεῦσαι· πάντα γὰρ τὰ hear the glory of God." I heard great and wonderful things that ρήματα ἔκφρικτα, ἃ οὐ δύναται ἄνθρωπος βαστάσαι. τὰ οὖν I cannot remember; for, all the words were frightful, such as a ἔσχατα ῥήματα ἐμνημόνευσα· ἦν γὰρ ἡμῖν σύμφορα καὶ man cannot bear. However, I remembered the last words; for,

- After καταφθαρῆναι, Lightfoot, following *Codex Athous* and the *Latin & Ethiopic MSS*, adds δεινῶς.
- For μετανοήσουσιν, here following Codex Sinaiticus, Codex Athous has μετανοήσωυσιν.
- Lightfoot lacks the comma after  $\theta \alpha \nu \mu \alpha \sigma \tau \tilde{\omega} \varsigma$ .

παρέλαβον έν μεγάλη πίστει.

ἥμερα· 4 Ἰδού, ὁ θεὸς τῶν δυνάμεων, ὃν ἀγαπῶ, δυνάμει they were profitable for us and gentle: 4 "Behold, the God of κραταιᾶ καὶ τῆ μεγάλη συνέσει αὐτοῦ κτίσας τὸν κόσμον καὶ the Powers, whom I love, by his mighty power, and by his τῆ ἐνδόξω βουλῆ περιθεὶς τὴν εὐπρέπειαν τῆ κτίσει αὐτοῦ καὶ great wisdom created the world, and by his glorious counsel τῷ ἰσχυρῷ ῥήματι πήξας τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ θεμελιώσας τὴν surrounded his creation with beauty, and by his mighty word γῆν ἐπὶ ὑδάτων καὶ τῆ ἰδία σοφία καὶ προνοία κτίσας τὴν fixed the Heaven and founded the earth upon the waters, and άγίαν ἐκκλησίαν αὐτοῦ, ἣν καὶ ηὐλόγησεν, ἰδού, μεθιστάνει by his own wisdom and forethought created his holy Church, τοὺς οὐρανούς, καὶ τὰ ὄρη καὶ τοὺς βουνοὺς καὶ τὰς which he also blessed - Behold, he changes the heavens, and θαλάσσας, καὶ πάντα ὁμαλὰ γίνεται τοῖς ἐκλεκτοῖς αὐτοῦ, ἵνα the mountains, and the hills, and the seas, and all things are ἀποδῷ αὐτοῖς τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν, ἣν ἐπηγγείλατο μετὰ πολλῆς becoming smooth for his chosen ones, to give them the δόξης καὶ χαρᾶς, ἐὰν τηρήσωσιν τὰ νόμιμα τοῦ θεοῦ, ἃ promise that he made with great glory and joy, if they keep the ordinances of God, which they received with great faith."

For ὃν ἀγαπῶ (as Codex Sinaiticus), Lightfoot, following the Vulgata (qui invisibli), has ὁ ἀοράτω; the Palatine MSS has 'qui omnia virtute sustentabili' ('in his pity and in his love') but the text is clearly corrupt and cannot be restored with certainty.

## Ποιμην 4 ("Ορασις α' 4)

ἀπῆλθεν καὶ ὑπάγουσα λέγει μοι 'Ανδρίζου, Έρμᾶ.

## THE SHEPHERD 4 (VISION 1-4)

<sup>1</sup> Ότε οὖν ἐτέλεσεν ἀναγινώσκουσα καὶ ἠγέρθη ἀπὸ τῆς <sup>1</sup> So, when she had finished reading and rose from the chair, καθέδρας, ἦλθαν τέσσαρες νεανίαι καὶ ἦραν τὴν καθέδραν there came four young men, and they took up the chair and καὶ ἀπῆλθον πρὸς τὴν ἀνατολήν. ²προσκαλεῖται δέ με καὶ went away towards the East. ² And she called me and touched ήψατο τοῦ στήθους μου καὶ λέγει μοι· "Ηρεσέν σοι ή my breast and said to me, "Did my reading please you?" And ἀνάγνωσίς μου; καὶ λέγω αὐτῆ· Κυρία, ταῦτά μοι τὰ ἔσχατα I said to her, "Lady, this last part pleases me but the first part άρέσκει, τὰ δὲ πρῶτα χαλεπὰ καὶ σκληρά. ἡ δὲ ἔφη μοι was hard and difficult." And she said to me, "This last part is λέγουσα· Ταῦτα τὰ ἔσχατα τοῖς δικαίοις, τὰ δὲ πρῶτα τοῖς for the righteous, but the first part was for the heathen and the ἔθνεσιν καὶ τοῖς ἀποστάταις. <sup>3</sup>λαλούσης αὐτῆς μετ' ἐμοῦ δύο apostates." <sup>3</sup> While she yet spoke with me, two men appeared τιν ές ἄνδρες ἐφάνησαν καὶ ἦραν αὐτὴν τῶν ἀγκώνων καὶ and took her by the arm and they went away towards the East,  $\dot{\alpha}\pi\tilde{\eta}\lambda\theta\alpha\nu$ ,  $\ddot{\delta}\pi$ ou  $\dot{\eta}$   $\kappa\alpha\theta\dot{\epsilon}\delta\rho\alpha$ ,  $\pi\rho\dot{\delta}c$   $\dot{\tau}\dot{\eta}\nu$   $\dot{\alpha}\nu\alpha\tau\sigma\lambda\dot{\eta}\nu$ .  $\dot{\iota}\lambda\alpha\rho\dot{\alpha}$   $\delta\dot{\epsilon}$  whither the chair had gone. But she went away cheerfully; and, as she went, said to me, "Play the man, Hermas."

- Lightfoot lacks the opening 'So'.
- <sup>2</sup> For the 2 instances of πρῶτα, here following Lake, Lightfoot (following *Codex Athous*) has πρότερα; the *Vulgata* has 'priora', and prototype was likely πρῶτα.
- For ὅπου ἡ καθέδρα, Lightfoot reads ὅπου καὶ ἡ καθέδρα.

## Ποιμην 5 ("Όρασις β' 1)

### "Όρασις β'

τὸ βιβλίδιον· ὑπὸ τίνος δὲ οὐκ εἶδον.

## THE SHEPHERD 5 (VISION 2-1)

#### The Second Vision

<sup>1</sup>Πορευομένου μου είς Κώμας κατὰ τὸν καιρόν, ὃν καὶ πέρυσι, <sup>1</sup> While I was going to Cumae, at about the same time as the περιπατῶν ἀνεμνήσθην τῆς περυσινῆς ὁράσεως, καὶ πάλιν year before, as I walked along, I remembered the vision of the με αίρει πνεῦμα καὶ ἀποφέρει εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν τόπον, ὅπου καὶ previous year, and the spirit again seized me and took me πέρυσι.  $^2$  έλθών οὖν εἰς τὸν τόπον τιθῶ τὰ γόνατα καὶ away to the same place, where I had been the previous year. ηρξάμην προσεύχεσθαι τῷ κυρίω καὶ δοξάζειν αὐτοῦ τὸ <sup>2</sup> So, when I came to the place, I knelt down and began to pray ὄνομα, ὅτι με ἄξιον ἡγήσατο καὶ ἐγνώρισέν μοι τὰς ἁμαρτίας to the Lord and to glorify his name, because he had thought μου τὰς πρότερον.  $^3$ μετὰ δὲ τὸ ἐγερθῆναί με ἀπὸ τῆς me worthy and had made known to me my former sins.  $^3$  But, προσευχῆς βλέπω ἀπέναντί μου τὴν πρεσβυτέραν, ἣν καὶ after I rose from prayer, I saw before me the ancient lady, πέρυσιν έωράκειν, περιπατοῦσαν καὶ ἀναγινώσκουσαν whom I had seen the year before, walking and reading out βιβλαρίδιον, καὶ λέγει μοι· Δύνη ταῦτα τοῖς ἐκλεκτοῖς τοῦ from a little book. And she said to me, "Can you take this θεοῦ ἀναγγεῖλαι; λέγω αὐτῆ· Κυρία, τοσαῦτα μνημονεῦσαι οὐ message to God's elect ones?" I said to her, "Lady, I cannot δύναμαι· δὸς δέ μοι τὸ βιβλίδιον, ἴνα μεταγράψωμαι αὐτό. remember so much; but give me the little book to copy." "Take Λάβε, φησίν, καὶ ἀποδώσεις μοι. <sup>4</sup> ἔλαβον ἐγώ, καὶ εἴς τινα it," she said, "and give it back to me." <sup>4</sup> I took it and went away τόπον τοῦ ἀγροῦ ἀναχωρήσας μετεγραψάμην πάντα πρὸς to a certain place in the country, and copied it all, letter by γράμμα· οὐχ ηὕρισκον γὰρ τὰς συλλαβάς. τελέσαντος οὖν τὰ letter, for I could not distinguish the syllables. So, when I had γράμματα τοῦ βιβλιδίου ἐξαίφνης ἡρπάγη μου ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς finished the letters of the little book it was suddenly taken out of my hand; but I did not see by whom.

- For Κώμας, Lightfoot has Κούμας and the *Vulgata* reads 'regionem Cumanorum'; see #1:3.
- Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes  $Kvpi\omega$  (and its variants) when the title is used of God.
- For πέρυσιν, here following *Codex Athous* and the *Vulgata*, *Codex Sinaiticus* has πρότερον; the word is omitted by the *Palatine & Ethiopic MSS*.
- After ovv, Codex Athous (and Lightfoot) adds µov. Hermas no doubt means that it was written, like most early MSS, in a continuous script with no divisions between the words.

# Ποιμην 6 ("Ορασις β' 2)

### THE SHEPHERD 6 (VISION 2-2)

¹Μετὰ δὲ δέκα καὶ πέντε ἡμέρας νηστεύσαντός μου καὶ ¹ But, after fifteen days, when I had fasted and prayed greatly πολλά έρωτήσαντος τον κύριον άπεκαλύφθη μοι ή γνῶσις to the Lord, the knowledge of the writing was revealed to me. τῆς γραφῆς. ἦν δὲ γεγραμμένα ταῦτα· <sup>2</sup> Τὸ σπέρμα σου, Έρμᾶ, And these things were written: <sup>2</sup> "Your seed, Hermas, have set ήθέτησαν είς τὸν θεὸν καὶ ἐβλασφήμησαν είς τὸν κύριον καὶ God at naught, and have blasphemed the Lord, and have προέδωκαν τοὺς γονεῖς αὐτῶν ἐν πονηρία μεγάλη καὶ betrayed their parents in great wickedness, and they are called ήκουσαν προδόται γονέων καὶ προδόντες οὐκ ώφελήθησαν, the betrayers of parents, and their betrayal has not profited άλλὰ ἔτι προσέθηκαν ταῖς ἀμαρτίαις αὐτῶν τὰς ἀσελγείας them, but they have added to their sins wanton deeds and καὶ συμφυρμοὺς πονηρίας, καὶ οὕτως ἐπλήσθησαν αἱ ἀνομίαι piled up wickedness, and so their crimes have been made αὐτῶν. <sup>3</sup> ἀλλὰ γνώρισον ταῦτα τὰ ῥήματα τοῖς τέκνοις σου complete. <sup>3</sup> But make these words known to all your children πᾶσιν καὶ τῆ συμβί $\omega$  σου τῆ μελλούση ἀδελ $\omega$ η καὶ γὰρ αὕτη and to your wife, who shall be as your sister. For, she also does οὐκ ἀπέχεται τῆς γλώσσης, ἐν  $\tilde{h}$  πονηρεύεται· ἀλλὰ not refrain her tongue, with which she sins; but, when she has ἀκούσασα τὰ ῥήματα ταῦτα ἀφέξεται καὶ ἕξει ἔλεος. μετὰ τὸ heard these words, she will refrain and will obtain mercy. γνωρίσαι σε ταῦτα τὰ ῥήματα αὐτοῖς, ἃ ἐνετείλατό μοι ὁ <sup>4</sup> After you have made known these words to them, which the δεσπότης ἵνα σοι ἀποκαλυφθῆ, τότε ἀφίενται αὐτοῖς αἱ Master commanded me to reveal to you, all the sins they have άμαρτίαι πᾶσαι, άς πρότερον ήμαρτον, καὶ πᾶσιν τοῖς άγίοις formerly committed shall be forgiven them and they shall be τοῖς ἀμαρτήσασιν μέχρι ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας, ἐὰν ἐξ ὅλης τῆς forgiven to all the saints who have sinned up to this day, if they καρδίας μετανοήσωσιν καὶ ἄρωσιν ἀπὸ τῆς καρδίας αὐτῶν repent with their whole heart, and remove double mindedness τὰς διψυχίας. <sup>5</sup> ὤμοσεν γὰρ ὁ δεσπότης κατὰ τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ from their heart. <sup>5</sup> For, the Master has sworn concerning his

- Lightfoot's translation opens, "Now after fifteen days, when I had fasted and entreated the Lord earnestly."
- Lightfoot adds a full stop after πονηρία μεγάλη.
- After μελλούση, Codex Athous, the Vulgata & Lightfoot add σου. In place of ἔξει, Codex Sinaiticus has ἕξεις.
- In place of τότε, here following Codex Athous and the Vulgata, Codex Sinaiticus and the Palatine MS have πότε. For τῆς καρδίας, here following Codex Sinaiticus, Codex Athous and the Latin MSS have τῶν καρδιῶν. The early teaching was that, for sin after baptism, no repentance is possible (Heb 5); Hermas states that it has been revealed to him that, up to this day, sin will be forgiven but the offer of forgiveness will not be made again.
- Lightfoot has 'Gentiles' in place of 'heathen'.

αὐτοῖς.

ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐκλεκτοὺς αὐτοῦ· ἐὰν ὡρισμένης τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης elect by his own glory that, if there be still sin committed after ἔτι ἀμάρτησις γένηται, μὴ ἔχειν αὐτοὺς σωτηρίαν· ἡ γὰρ this day has been fixed, they shall find no salvation; for, μετάνοια τοῖς δικαίοις ἔχει τέλος $\cdot$  πεπλήρωνται αἱ ἡμέραι repentance for the righteous has an end; the days of repentance μενανοίας πᾶσιν τοῖς ἀγίοις· καὶ τοῖς δὲ ἔθνεσιν μετάνοιά have been fulfilled for all the saints; however, for the heathen, ἐστιν ἕως ἐσχάτης ἡμέρας. 6 ἐρεῖς οὖν τοῖς προηγουμένοις τῆς repentance is open until the last day. 6 You shall say, therefore, ἐκκλησίας, ἵνα κατορθώσωνται τὰς ὁδοὺς αὐτῶν ἐν to the leaders of the Church, that they reform their ways in δικαιοσύνη, ἴνα ἀπολάβωσιν ἐκ πλήρους τὰς ἐπαγγελίας righteousness, so that they may receive in full the promises μετὰ πολλῆς δόξης. <sup>7</sup> ἐμμείνατε οὖν οἱ ἐργαζόμενοι τὴν with abundant glory. <sup>7</sup> You, therefore, who work righteousδικαιοσύνην καὶ μὴ διψυχήσητε, ἵνα γένηται ὑμῶν ἡ πάροδος ness, must remain steadfast and be not double minded, so that μετὰ τῶν ἀγγέλων τῶν ἀγίων. μακάριοι ὑμεῖς, ὅσοι you may have admission along with the holy angels. Blessed ύπομένετε την θλῖψιν την ἐρχομένην την μεγάλην καὶ ὅσοι are you, as many as endure patiently the great persecution that οὐκ ἀρνήσονται τὴν ζωὴν αὐτῶν. δὤμοσεν γὰρ κύριος κατὰ is coming, and as many as shall not deny their life. For, the τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ, τοὺς ἀρνησαμένους τὸν Χριστὸν αὐτῶν Lord has sworn by his Son that those who have denied their ἀπεγνωρίσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς ζωῆς αὐτῶν, τοὺς νῦν μέλλοντας Christ have been rejected from their life; that is, those who ἀρνεῖσθαι ταῖς ἐρχομέναις ἡμέραις· τοῖς δὲ πρότερον shall now deny him in the days to come. But those who denied ἀρνησαμένοις, διὰ τὴν πολυσπλαγχνίαν ἵλεως ἐγένετο him formerly have obtained forgiveness through his great mercy.

In place of 'leaders', Lightfoot has 'elders'.

Lightfoot adds a comma after μεγάλην.

In place of Χριστὸν, following Codex Sinaiticus (& Lake), Codex Athous and the Palatine MS (& Lightfoot) have Κύριον; the Vulgata reads filium.

# Ποιμην 7 ("Ορασις β' 3)

τῆ ἐρήμω τῷ λαῷ.

## THE SHEPHERD 7 (VISION 2-3)

 $^{1}$ Σ $\dot{v}$  δέ, Έρμ $\tilde{\alpha}$ , μηκέτι μνησικακήσης τοῖς τέκνοις σου μηδ $\dot{\varepsilon}$   $^{1}$  But, Hermas, no longer bear a grudge against your children, τὴν ἀδελφήν σου ἐάσης, ἵνα καθαρισθῶσιν ἀπὸ τῶν nor neglect your sister, so they may be cleansed from their προτέρων άμαρτιῶν αὐτῶν. παιδευθήσονται γὰρ παιδεία former sins. For, they will be corrected with righteous chastiseδικαία, ἐὰν σὑ μὴ μνησικακήσης αὐτοῖς. μνησικακία θάνατον ment if you bear no grudge against them. The bearing of κατεργάζεται. σὐ δέ, Ἑρμᾶ, μεγάλας θλίψεις ἔσχες ἰδιωτικὰς grudges works death. But you, Hermas, had great troubles of διὰ τὰς παραβάσεις τοῦ οἴκου σου, ὅτι οὐκ ἐμέλησέν σοι περὶ your own due to the transgressions of your family, because αὐτῶν· ἀλλὰ παρενεθυμήθης καὶ ταῖς πραγματείαις σου you did not pay attention to them. But you neglected them and συνανεφύρης ταῖς πονηραῖς·² ἀλλὰ σώζει σε τὸ μὴ ἀποστῆναί were entangled in their evil deeds. <sup>2</sup> But you are saved by not σε ἀπὸ θεοῦ ζῶντος καὶ ἡ ἀπλότης σου καὶ ἡ πολλὴ ἐγκράτεια· breaking away from the living God, and by your simplicity ταῦτα σέσωκέν σε, ἐὰν ἐμμείνης, καὶ πάντας σώζει τοὺς τὰ and great temperance. These have saved you, if you remain in τοιαῦτα ἐργαζομένους καὶ πορευομένους ἐν ἀκακία καὶ them, and they save all whose deeds are such, and who walk άπλότητι. οὖτοι κατισχύσουσιν πάσης πονηρίας καὶ in innocence and simplicity. These shall overcome all wickedπαραμενοῦσιν εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον. <sup>3</sup>μακάριοι πάντες οἱ ness and remain steadfast to eternal life. <sup>3</sup> Blessed are all they ἐργαζόμενοι τὴν δικαιοσύνην. οὐ διαφθαρήσονται ἕως who do righteousness; they shall not perish for ever. 4 But you αἰῶνος. <sup>4</sup>ἐρεῖς δὲ Μαξίμω· Ἰδοῦ, θλῖψις ἔρχεται· ἐάν σοι shall say to Maximus, 'Behold, persecution is coming, if it φανῆ, πάλιν ἄρνησαι. Ἐγγὺς κύριος τοῖς ἐπιστρεφομένοις, ὡς seems good to you deny the faith again, The Lord is near those γέγραπται ἐν τῷ Ἐλδὰδ καὶ Μωδάτ, τοῖς προφητεύσασιν ἐν that turn to him, as it is written in the Book of Eldad and Modad, who prophesied to the people in the desert."

- Lightfoot ends, "and were mixed up with your evil transactions."
- <sup>2</sup> For κατισχύσουσιν, Codex Sinaiticus reads κατισχύουσιν.
- Lightfoot ends, "They shall never be destroyed."
- For Ἐλδὰδ καὶ Μωδάτ, following Codex Sinaiticus, Codex Athous has Ἐλὰδ καὶ Μωδάδ, the Vulgata reads Heldam et Modal and the Palatine MS has Heldat et Modat. This book is mentioned among the Apocrypha of the NT in the Athanasian Synopsis and in the Stichometry of Nicephorus but is not extant; it is thought to be quoted in 2Clem 11:2 and Eldad and Modad are mentioned in Nb 11:26.

# Ποιμην 8 ("Ορασις β' 4)

προϊσταμένων τῆς ἐκκλησίας.

### THE SHEPHERD 8 (VISION 2-4)

<sup>1</sup> Άπεκαλύφθη δέ μοι, ἀδελφοί, κοιμωμένω ὑπὸ νεανίσκου <sup>1</sup> And a revelation was made to me, brethren, while I slept, by εὐειδεστάτου λέγοντός μοι· Τὴν πρεσβυτέραν, παρ' ἦς ἔλαβες a very beautiful youth who said to me, "Who do you think that τὸ βιβλίδιον, τίνα δοκεῖς εἶναι; ἐγώ φημι· Τὴν Σίβυλλαν. the aged lady was from whom you received the book?" I said, Πλανᾶσαι, φησίν, οὐκ ἔστιν. Τίς οὖν ἐστιν; φημί. Ἡ "The Sibyl." "You are wrong," he said, "she is not." "Who is Ἐκκλησία, φησίν. εἶπον αὐτῶ· Διατί οὖν πρεσβυτέρα; Ότι, she, then?" I said. "The Church," he said. I said to him, "Why φησίν, πάντων πρώτη ἐκτίσθη· διὰ τοῦτο πρεσβυτέρα· καὶ διὰ is she old?" He said, "Because she was created before all ταύτην ὁ κόσμος κατηρτίσθη. <sup>2</sup>μετέπειτα δὲ ὅρασιν εἶδον ἐν things. Thus, she is old; and, for her sake, was the world τῶ οἴκω μου. ἦλθεν ἡ πρεσβυτέρα καὶ ἠρώτησέν με, εἰ ἤδη τὸ made." <sup>2</sup> Afterwards, I saw a vision in my house. The aged βιβλίον δέδωκα τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις. ἠρνησάμην δεδωκέναι. lady came and asked me if I had already given the book to the Καλῶς, φησίν, πεποίηκας· ἔχω γὰρ ῥήματα προσθεῖναι. ὅταν elders. I said that I had not given it. "You have done well," she οὖν ἀποτελέσω τὰ ῥήματα πάντα, διὰ σοῦ γνωρισθήσεται said, "for, I have words to add. So, when I have finished all the τοῖς ἐκλεκτοῖς πᾶσιν. <sup>3</sup>γράψεις οὖν δύο βιβλαρίδια καὶ words they shall be made known by you to all the elect. <sup>3</sup> You πέμψεις εν Κλήμεντι καὶ εν Γραπτῆ. πέμψει οὖν Κλήμης εἰς shall therefore write two little books and send one to Clement τὰς ἔξω πόλεις, ἐκείνω γὰρ ἐπιτέτραπται· Γραπτή δὲ and one to Grapte. Clement then shall send it to the cities νουθετήσει τὰς χήρας καὶ τοὺς ὀρφανούς. σὰ δὲ ἀναγνώση εἰς abroad; for, that is his duty; and Grapte shall exhort the ταύτην την πόλιν μετὰ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων τῶν widows and orphans; but in this city you shall read it yourself with the elders who are in charge of the church.

The Sibyls were prophetesses or oracles in Ancient Greece.

Lightfoot lacks the comma after ἠρώτησέν με.

For γράψεις οὖν, here following Codices Sinaiticus & Athous and the Vulgata, the Palatine MS reads καὶ γράψεις.

## Ποιμην 9 ("Ορασις γ' 1)

### "Όρασις γ'

### THE SHEPHERD 9 (VISION 3-1)

#### The Third Vision

<sup>1</sup> Ἡν εἶδον, ἀδελφοί, τοιαύτη. <sup>2</sup>νηστεύσας πολλάκις καὶ <sup>1</sup> The third vision I saw, brethren, was thus: <sup>2</sup> I had fasted for a δεηθείς τοῦ κυρίου, ἴνα μοι φανερώση τὴν ἀποκάλυψιν, ἥν long time and prayed the Lord to explain to me the revelation μοι ἐπηγγείλατο δεῖξαι διὰ τῆς πρεσβυτέρας ἐκείνης, αὐτῆ τῆ that he had promised to show me through that aged lady; and, νυκτί μοι ὧπται ἡ πρεσβυτέρα καὶ εἶπέν μοι Ἐπεὶ οὕτως in the same night, the aged lady appeared to me and said toένδεής εἶ καὶ σπουδαῖος εἰς τὸ γνῶναι πάντα, ἐλθὲ εἰς τὸν me, "Since you are so importunate and zealous to know άγρόν, ὅπου χονδρίζεις, καὶ περὶ ὥραν πέμπτην everything, come into the country, where you are farming and, ἐμφανισθήσομαί σοι καὶ δείξω σοι, ἃ δεῖ σε ἰδεῖν. <sup>3</sup>ἠρώτησα at the fifth hour, I will appear to you, and show you what you αὐτὴν λέγων· Κυρία, εἰς ποῖον τόπον τοῦ ἀγροῦ; "Όπου, φησίν, must see." <sup>3</sup> I asked her, saying, "Lady, to what part of the θέλεις. ἐξελεξάμην τόπον καλὸν ἀνακεχωρηκότα. πρὶν δὲ field?" "Where you like," she said. I chose a beautiful, secluded λαλῆσαι αὐτῆ καὶ εἰπεῖν τὸν τόπον, λέγει μοι Ἡξω ἐκεῖ, ὅπου spot; but before I spoke to her and mentioned the place, she θέλεις. <sup>4</sup> ἐγενόμην οὖν, ἀδελφοί, εἰς τὸν ἀγρὸν καὶ said to me, "I will be there, where you wish." <sup>4</sup> I went, συνεψήφισα τὰς ὥρας καὶ ἦλθον εἰς τὸν τόπον, ὅπου therefore, brethren, to the country and I counted the hours, and διεταξάμην αὐτῆ ἐλθεῖν, καὶ βλέπω συμψέλιον κείμενον I came to the spot where I had arranged for her to come and I έλεφάντινον, καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ συμψελίου ἔκειτο κερβικάριον saw a couch of ivory placed there; and, on the couch, there lay λινοῦν καὶ ἐπάνω λέντιον ἐξηπλωμένον λινοῦν καρπάσιον. a linen pillow and over it a covering of fine linen was spread <sup>5</sup> ἰδών ταῦτα κείμενα καὶ μηδένα ὄντα ἐν τῷ τόπω ἔκθαμβος out. <sup>5</sup> When I saw these things lying there, and no one in the έγενόμην, καὶ ώσεὶ τρόμος με ἔλαβεν καὶ αἱ τρίχες μου ὀρθαί· place, I was greatly amazed; and, as it were, trembling seized καὶ ώσεὶ φρίκη μοι προσῆλθεν μόνου μου ὄντος. ἐν ἐμαυτῷ me and my hair stood on end. And, as it were, panic came to οὖν γενόμενος καὶ μνησθεὶς τῆς δόξης τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ λαβών me because I was alone. When, therefore, I came to myself and

- Somewhat surprisingly, Lightfoot opens this verse (and chapter/section) with a lowercase *eta*.
- Codex Sinaiticus omits ἐκείνης.
- Codex Sinaiticus omits " $H\xi\omega$ .
- Lightfoot adds a comma after τὸν ἀγρὸν.
- <sup>5</sup> The words, άμαρτίας μου, are omitted by *Codex Sinaiticus* and the *Palatine MS*.

ύπήνεγκαν.

θάρσος, θεὶς τὰ γόνατα ἐξωμολογούμην τῷ κυρίω πάλιν τὰς remembered the glory of God and took courage, I knelt down άμαρτίας μου ώς καὶ πρότερον. <sup>6</sup>ή δὲ ἦλθεν μετὰ νεανίσκων and confessed my sins again to the Lord, as I had also done έξ, οὓς καὶ πρότερον ἑωράκειν, καὶ ἐστάθη μοι καὶ before. 6 And she came with six young men, whom I had also κατηκροᾶτο προσευχομένου καὶ ἐξομολογουμένου τῷ κυρίῳ seen before, and stood by me, and listened to me praying and τὰς ἁμαρτίας μου. καὶ ἁψαμένη μου λέγει· Ἑρμᾶ, παῦσαι περὶ confessing my sins to the Lord. And she touched me and said, τῶν ἀμαρτιῶν σου πάντα ἐρωτῶν· ἐρώτα καὶ περὶ "Hermas! Stop asking all these questions about your sins, ask δικαιοσύνης, ἵνα λάβης μέρος τι ἐξ αὐτῆς εἰς τὸν οἶκόν σου. also concerning righteousness, that you may take presently <sup>7</sup>καὶ ἐξεγείρει με τῆς χειρὸς καὶ ἄγει με πρὸς τὸ συμψέλιον some part of it to your family." <sup>7</sup> And she raised me up by the καὶ λέγει τοῖς νεανίσκοις· Ὑπάγετε καὶ οἰκοδομεῖτε. 8καὶ hand and took me to the couch and said to the young men, "Go μετὰ τὸ ἀναχωρῆσαι τοὺς νεανίσκους καὶ μόνων ἡμῶν and build." 8 And after the young men had gone away and we γεγονότων λέγει μοι· Κάθισον ὧδε. λέγω αὐτῆ· Κυρία, ἄφες were alone, she said to me, "Sit here." I said to her, "Lady, let τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους πρῶτον καθίσαι. Ὁ σοι λέγω, φησίν, the elders sit first." She said, "Do what I tell you; sit down." κάθισον. <sup>9</sup>θέλοντος οὖν μου καθίσαι εἰς τὰ δεξιὰ μέρη οὐκ <sup>9</sup> Yet, when I wished to sit on the right hand, she would not let εἴασέ με, ἀλλ' ἐννεύει μοι τῆ χειρί, ἵνα εἰς τὰ ἀριστερὰ μέρη me but signed to me with her hand to sit on the left. When καθίσω. διαλογιζομένου μου οὖν καὶ λυπουμένου, ὅτι οὐκ therefore I thought about this, and was grieved because she εἴασέ με εἰς τὰ δεξιὰ μέρη καθίσαι, λέγει μοι·  $\Lambda \nu \pi \tilde{\eta}$ , Ἑρμᾶ; ὁ did not let me sit on the right hand, she said to me, "Are you είς τὰ δεξιὰ μέρη τόπος ἄλλων ἐστίν, τῶν ἤδη sorry, Hermas? The seat on the right is for others, who have εὐαρεστηκότων τῶ θεῶ καὶ παθόντων εἵνεκα τοῦ ὀνόματος· already been found well-pleasing to God and have suffered for σοὶ δὲ πολλὰ λείπει ἴνα μετ' αὐτῶν καθίσης $\cdot$  ἀλλὰ ώς μένεις the Name. But you fall far short of sitting with them. But τῆ ἀπλότητί σου, μεῖνον, καὶ καθιῆ μετ' αὐτῶν καὶ ὅσοι ἐὰν remain in your simplicity as you are doing and you shall sit ἐργάσωνται τὰ ἐκείνων ἔργα καὶ ὑπενέγκωσιν, ἃ καὶ ἐκεῖνοι with them, and so shall all who do their deeds and bear what they also bore."

For ἐστάθη (as Codex Athous), the Latin MSS have stetit post me; ἐπεστάθη is accepted as an emendation by most scholars (including Lightfoot).

Lightfoot adds a comma after συμψέλιον.

The meaning of 'elders' is obscure: it is often explained as the Elders of the Church but it is more probably a formula of politeness to seniors.

The word, διαλογιζομένου, is reconstructed from 2 parts: διαλογιζ from Codex Sinaiticus and λογιζομ from Codex Athous. For μένεις, here following Codex Sinaiticus (and Lake), Codex Athous (and Lightfoot) has ἐμμένεις.

## Ποιμην 10 ("Ορασις γ' 2)

## THE SHEPHERD 10 (VISION 3-2)

<sup>1</sup>Τί, φημί, ὑπήνεγκαν; "Ακουε, φησίν· μάστιγας, φυλακάς, <sup>1</sup> "What," I said, "did they bear?" "Listen," she said, "Stripes, θλίψεις μεγάλας, σταυρούς, θηρία είνεκεν τοῦ ὀνόματος· διὰ imprisonments, great afflictions, crosses, wild beasts, for the τοῦτο ἐκείνων ἐστὶν τὰ δεξιὰ μέρη τοῦ ἁγιάσματος καὶ ὃς ἐὰν Name's sake. Therefore, is it given to them to be on the right πάθη διὰ τὸ ὄνομα· τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν τὰ ἀριστερὰ μέρη ἐστίν. hand of the Holiness, and to all who suffer for the Name; but άλλα αμφοτέρων, καὶ τῶν ἐκ δεξιῶν καὶ τῶν ἀριστερῶν for the rest there is the left side. But both, whether they sit on καθημένων, τὰ αὐτὰ δῶρα καὶ αἱ αὐταὶ ἐπαγγελίαι· μόνον the right or the left, have the same gifts, and the same ἐκεῖνοι ἐκ δεξιῶν κάθηνται καὶ ἔχουσιν δόξαν τινά. <sup>2</sup>σὐ δὲ promises, only the former sit on the right and have a certain κατεπιθυμεῖς καθίσαι ἐκ δεξιῶν μετ' αὐτῶν, ἀλλὰ τὰ glory. <sup>2</sup> And you are desirous of sitting on the right hand with ύστερήματά σου πολλά. καθαρισθήση δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν them but your failings are many. But you shall be cleansed ύστερημάτων σου· καὶ πάντες οἱ μὴ διψυχοῦντες from your failings and all who are not doubtful shall be καθαρισθήσονται ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν ἁμαρτημάτων εἰς ταύτην cleansed from all sins, up to this day." <sup>3</sup> When she had said τὴν ἡμέραν. <sup>3</sup> ταῦτα εἴπασα ἤθελεν ἀπελθεῖν· πεσών δὲ αὐτῆς this, she wished to go away, but I fell at her feet and besought πρὸς τοὺς πόδας ἠρώτησα αὐτὴν κατὰ τοῦ κυρίου, ἵνα μοι her by the Lord to show me the vision that she had promised. ἐπιδείξῃ ὁ ἐπηγγείλατο ὅραμα. ⁴ἡ δὲ πάλιν ἐπελάβετό μου τῆς 4 And she again took me by the hand, and lifted me up, and χειρὸς καὶ ἐγείρει με καὶ καθίζει ἐπὶ τὸ συμψέλιον ἐξ made me sit on the couch on the left; and she herself sat on the εὐωνύμων· ἐκαθέζετο δὲ καὶ αὐτὴ ἐκ δεξιῶν. καὶ ἐπάρασα right. And she lifted up a certain glittering rod, and she said to ράβδον τινὰ λαμπρὰν λέγει μοι Βλέπεις μέγα πρᾶγμα; λέγω me, "Do you see a great thing?" I said to her, "Lady, I see  $\alpha \dot{\nu} \tau \tilde{\eta}$ · Κυρία,  $ο \dot{\nu} \delta \dot{\epsilon} \nu$   $β \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \pi \omega$ .  $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \epsilon \iota$  μοι·  $\Sigma \dot{\nu}$ ,  $i \delta o \dot{\nu}$ ,  $o \dot{\nu} \chi$   $\dot{\rho} \tilde{\rho} \tilde{\alpha} \zeta$  nothing." She said to me, "Behold, do you not see before you a κατέναντί σου πύργον μέγαν οἰκοδομούμενον ἐπὶ ὑδάτων great tower being built on the water with shining square λίθοις τετραγώνοις λαμπροῖς; εν τετραγώνω δὲ ωκοδομεῖτο stones?" 5 Now the tower was being built four-square by the

- Lightfoot has 'suffer' in place of 'bear'.
- <sup>2</sup> After πάντες, Lightfoot (following *Codex Athous*) adds δὲ.
- In place of 'go away', Lightfoot has 'depart'.
- <sup>4</sup> Lightfoot has "Σύ," in brackets.
- <sup>5</sup> For  $\xi\xi$  (twice in this verse), here following *Codex Athous* and the *Latin MSS*, *Codex Sinaiticus* has  $\xi\xi\eta\kappa v\tau\alpha$ .

θελόντων κυλισθηναι καὶ έλθεῖν εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ.

ὁ πύργος ὑπὸ τῶν ἑξ νεανίσκων τῶν ἐληλυθότων μετ' αὐτῆς· six young men who had come with her; but myriads of other άλλαι δὲ μυριάδες ἀνδρῶν παρέφερον λίθους, οἱ μὲν ἐκ τοῦ men were bringing stones, some from the depths, some from βυθοῦ, οἱ δὲ ἐκ τῆς γῆς, καὶ ἐπεδίδουν τοῖς ἑξ νεανίσκοις· the earth, and gave them to the six young men, who took them ἐκεῖνοι δὲ ἐλάμβανον καὶ ὠκοδόμουν. τοὺς μὲν ἐκ τοῦ βυθοῦ and built. The stones that had been dragged from the deep λίθους  $\dot{\varepsilon}$ λκομ $\dot{\varepsilon}$ νους πάντας οὕτως  $\dot{\varepsilon}$ τίθεσαν  $\dot{\varepsilon}$ ις την sea, they placed without exception as they were into the οἰκοδομήν· ἡρμοσμένοι γὰρ ἦσαν καὶ συνεφώνουν τῆ ἀρμογῆ building; for, they had all been shaped and fitted into the joins μετὰ τῶν ἑτέρων· καὶ οὕτως ἐκολλῶντο ἀλλήλοις, ὥστε τὴν with the other stones. And they so fastened one to the otherάρμογὴν αὐτῶν μὴ φαίνεσθαι. ἐφαίνετο δὲ ἡ οἰκοδομὴ τοῦ that their joins could not be seen. But the building of the tower πύργου ώς έξ ένος λίθου  $\dot{\omega}$ κοδομημένη. <sup>7</sup>τους δὲ ἑτέρους appeared as if it had been built of a single stone. <sup>7</sup> Of the other λίθους τοὺς φερομένους ἀπὸ τῆς ξηρᾶς τοὺς μὲν ἀπέβαλλον, stones, which were being brought from the dry ground, they τοὺς δὲ ἐτίθουν εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομήν· ἄλλους δὲ κατέκοπτον καὶ cast some away, and some they put into the building, and ἔρριπτον μακρὰν ἀπὸ τοῦ πύργου. δὲ λίθοι πολλοὶ others they broke up and cast far from the tower. 8 And many κύκλω τοῦ πύργου ἔκειντο, καὶ οὐκ ἐχρῶντο αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὴν other stones were lying round the tower and they did not use οἰκοδομήν· ἦσαν γάρ τινες ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐψωριακότες, ἕτεροι δὲ them for the building; for, some of them were rotten, and σχισμάς ἔχοντες, ἄλλοι δὲ κεκολοβωμένοι, ἄλλοι δὲ λευκοὶ others had cracks, and others were too short, and others were καὶ στρογγύλοι, μὴ ἀρμόζοντες εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομήν. <sup>9</sup> ἔβλεπον white and round and did not fit into the building. <sup>9</sup> And I saw δὲ ἑτέρους λίθους ῥιπτομένους μακρὰν ἀπὸ τοῦ πύργου καὶ other stones being cast far from the tower, and coming on to ἐρχομένους εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν καὶ μὴ μένοντας ἐν τῆ ὁδῶ, ἀλλὰ the road, and not staying on the road, but rolling from the road κυλιομένους ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ εἰς τὴν ἀνοδίαν· ἑτέρους δὲ ἐπὶ πῦρ into the rough ground. And others were falling into the fire, ἐμπίπτοντας καὶ καιομένους· ἐτέρους δὲ πίπτοντας ἐγγὺς and were being burnt, and others were falling near the water, ύδάτων καὶ μὴ δυναμένους κυλισθῆναι εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ, καίπερ and could not be rolled into the water, although men wished them to be rolled on and to come into the water.

Lightfoot adds  $\lambda$ ίθων after  $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\dot{\epsilon}\rho\omega\nu$ .

For ἔρριπτον, here following *Codex Athous* and the *Latin MSS*, *Codex Sinaiticus* has ἐτίθουν.

<sup>8</sup> Codex Sinaiticus omits the opening text up to τοῦ πύργου (homoioarcton, cf. the end of v. 7). For ἐπὶ τὴν, Codex Athous (and Lightfoot) read εἰς τὴν.

Lightfoot lacks the words, ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ.

## Ποιμην 11 ("Όρασις γ' 3)

### THE SHEPHERD 11 (VISION 3-3)

<sup>1</sup>Δείξασά μοι ταῦτα ἤθελεν ἀποτρέχειν. λέγω αὐτῆ· Κυρία, τί <sup>1</sup> When she had shown me these things, she wished to hurry μοι ὄφελος ταῦτα ἑωρακότι καὶ μὴ γινώσκοντι, τί ἐστιν τὰ away. I said to her, "Lady, what does it benefit me to have seen πράγματα; ἀποκριθεῖσά μοι λέγει· Πανοῦργος εἶ ἄνθρωπος, these things, if I do not know what they mean?" She answered θέλων γινώσκειν τὰ περὶ τὸν πύργον. Ναί, φημί, κυρία, ἵνα me and said, "You are a persistent man, wanting to know τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς ἀναγγείλω καὶ ίλαρώτεροι γένωνται καὶ ταῦτα about the tower." I said, "Yes, Lady, so I may report to my ἀκούσαντες γινώσκωσιν τὸν κύριον ἐν πολλῆ δόξη. ²ἡ δὲ brethren and that they may be made more joyful and, when ἔφη· Ἀκούσονται μὲν πολλοί· ἀκούσαντες δέ τινες ἐξ αὐτῶν they hear, may know the Lord in great glory." <sup>2</sup> And she said, χαρήσονται, τιν ες δε κλαύσονται· άλλα καὶ οὖτοι, ἐαν "Many shall hear but some shall rejoice when they hear and ἀκούσωσιν καὶ μετανοήσωσιν, καὶ αὐτοὶ χαρήσονται. ἄκουε some shall mourn. But these also, if they hear and repent, even οὖν τὰς παραβολὰς τοῦ πύργου· ἀποκαλύψω γάρ σοι πάντα. they shall rejoice. Hear then, the parables of the tower; for, I καὶ μηκέτι μοι κόπους πάρεχε περὶ ἀποκαλύψεως· αἱ γὰρ will reveal everything to you. And trouble me no more about ἀποκαλύψεις αὖται τέλος ἔχουσιν· πεπληρωμέναι γάρ εἰσιν. revelation; for, these revelations are finished, as they have been άλλ' οὐ παύση αἰτούμενος ἀποκαλύψεις· ἀναιδής γὰρ εἶ. ³ ὁ fulfilled. Yet you will not cease asking for revelations; for, you μὲν πύργος, δν βλέπεις οἰκοδομούμενον, ἐγώ εἰμι ἡ are shameless. <math>3 The tower that you see being built is myself, Ἐκκλησία, ή ὀφθεῖσά σοι καὶ νῦν καὶ τὸ πρότερον· ὁ ἀν οὖν the Church, who has appeared to you both now and formerly. θελήσης, ἐπερώτα περὶ τοῦ πύργου, καὶ ἀποκαλύψω σοι, ἵνα Ask, therefore, what you will about the tower and I will reveal χαρῆς μετὰ τῶν ἀγίων. <sup>4</sup>λέγω αὐτῆ· Κυρία, ἐπεὶ ἄπαξ ἄξιόν it to you, so you may rejoice with the saints." <sup>4</sup> I said to her, με ἡγήσω τοῦ πάντα μοι ἀποκαλύψαι, ἀποκάλυψον. ἡ δὲ "Lady, since you once held me worthy to reveal all to me, then λέγει μοι· "Ο ἐὰν ἐνδέχηταί σοι ἀποκαλυφθῆναι, reveal." And she said to me, "What is permitted to be revealed ἀποκαλυφθήσεται. μόνον ή καρδία σου πρὸς τὸν θεὸν ήτω καὶ to you shall be revealed; only let your heart be with God and

- Lightfoot has ίλαρώτεροι γένωνται καὶ ταῦτα in brackets; these words, here following Codex Athous and the Latin MSS, are omitted by Codex Sinaiticus.
- <sup>2</sup> For μὲν πολλοί: ἀκούσαντες, Codex Sinaiticus reads ἐν πολλῆ δόξη, ἔφη, ἀκούσονται.
- Lightfoot lacks the comma after  $\theta$ ελήσης.
- Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes  $\Theta \varepsilon \dot{o} v$  and its derivate forms.

μή διψυχήσεις, δ αν ἴδης. 5 ἐπηρώτησα αὐτήν· Διατί ὁ πύργος do not doubt what you see." 5 I asked her, "Why has the tower τεθεμελίωται δὲ ὁ πύργος τῷ ῥήματι τοῦ παντοκράτορος καὶ τοῦ δεσπότου.

ἐπὶ ὑδάτων ὠκοδόμηται, κυρία; Εἶπά σοι, φησίν, καὶ τὸ been built on the water, Lady?" "As I told you before, you are πρότερον, καὶ ἐκζητεῖς ἐπιμελῶς· ἐκζητῶν οὖν εὑρίσκεις τὴν seeking diligently," said she, "and so, by seeking, you are  $\dot{\alpha}$ λήθειαν. διατί οὖν ἐπὶ ὑδάτων ὠκοδόμηται ὁ πύργος, ἄκουε· finding out the truth. Hear, then, why the tower has been built ὅτι ἡ ζωὴ ὑμῶν διὰ ὕδατος ἐσώθη καὶ σωθήσεται. on the water: because your life was saved and shall be saved by water; and the tower has been founded by the word of the ἐνδόξου ὀνόματος, κρατεῖται δὲ ὑπὸ τῆς ἀοράτου δυνάμεως Almighty and Glorious Name and is maintained by the unseen power of the Master."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Lake does not capitalize 'Almighty and Glorious'.

## Ποιμην 12 ("Όρασις γ' 4)

τεθεμελιωμένα ἐστίν.

## THE SHEPHERD 12 (VISION 3-4)

<sup>1</sup> Αποκριθεὶς λέγω αὐτῆ· Κυρία, μεγάλως καὶ θαυμαστῶς ἔχει <sup>1</sup> I answered and said to her, "Lady, great and wonderful is this τὸ πρᾶγμα τοῦτο· οἱ δὲ νεανίσκοι οἱ εξ οἱ οἰκοδομοῦντες, τίνες thing. But, Lady, who are the six young men who build?" εἰσίν, κυρία; Οὖτοί εἰσιν οἱ ἄγιοι ἄγγελοι τοῦ θεοῦ οἱ πρῶτοι "These are the holy angels of God, who were first created, to κτισθέντες, οἷς παρέδωκεν ὁ κύριος πᾶσαν τὴν κτίσιν αὐτοῦ whom the Lord delivered all his creation to make it increase, αὔξειν καὶ οἰκοδομεῖν καὶ δεσπόζειν τῆς κτίσεως πάσης· διὰ and to build it, and to rule the whole creation. By them, τούτων οὖν τελεσθήσεται ἡ οἰκοδομὴ τοῦ πύργου. <sup>2</sup>Οἱ δὲ therefore, the building of the tower shall be completed." <sup>2</sup> "But ἕτεροι οἱ παραφέροντες τοὺς λίθους, τίνες εἰσίν; Καὶ αὐτοὶ who are the others, who are bringing the stones?" "They also άγιοι άγγελοι τοῦ θεοῦ· οὖτοι δὲ οἱ εξ ὑπερέχοντες αὐτούς are holy angels of God but these six are greater than they. είσιν· συντελεσθήσεται οὖν ἡ οἰκοδομὴ τοῦ πύργου, καὶ Therefore, the building of the tower shall be completed, and all πάντες ὁμοῦ εὐφρανθήσονται κύκλω τοῦ πύργου καὶ shall rejoice together around the tower, and shall glorify God δοξάσουσιν τὸν θεόν, ὅτι ἐτελέσθη ἡ οἰκοδομὴ τοῦ πύργου. because the building of the tower has been completed." <sup>3</sup> I <sup>3</sup> ἐπηρώτησα αὐτὴν λέγων· Κυρία, ἤθελον γνῶναι τῶν λίθων asked her saying, "Lady, I would like to know the end of the τὴν ἔξοδον καὶ τὴν δύναμιν αὐτῶν, ποταπή ἐστιν. stones, and what kind of force they have." She answered me ἀποκριθεῖσά μοι λέγει· Οὐχ ὅτι σὑ ἐκ πάντων ἀξιώτερος εἶ, and said, "It is not because you are more worthy than all others ἴνα σοι ἀποκαλυφθῆ. ἄλλοι γάρ σου πρότεροί εἰσιν καὶ that a revelation should be made to you; for, there were others βελτίονές σου, οἶς ἔδει ἀποκαλυφθῆναι τὰ ὁράματα ταῦτα· before you and better than you, to whom these visions ought άλλ' ἵνα δοξασθῆ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θεοῦ, σοὶ ἀπεκαλύφθη καὶ to have been revealed. But in order that the name of God might ἀποκαλυφθήσεται διὰ τοὺς διψύχους, τοὺς διαλογιζομένους be glorified, they have been, and shall be, revealed to you έν ταῖς καρδίαις αὐτῶν, εἰ ἄρα ἔστιν ταῦτα ἢ οὐκ ἔστιν. λέγε because of the double minded who dispute in their heart αὐτοῖς, ὅτι ταῦτα πάντα ἐστὶν ἀληθῆ καὶ οὐθὲν ἔξωθέν ἐστιν whether these things are so or not. Tell them, that all these  $\tau \tilde{\eta} \zeta = \dot{\alpha} \lambda \eta \theta \epsilon i \alpha \zeta$ ,  $\dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \dot{\alpha} = \pi \dot{\alpha} \nu \tau \alpha = i \sigma \chi \nu \rho \dot{\alpha} = \kappa \alpha \dot{\alpha} = \kappa \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} + \kappa \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} + \kappa \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} = \kappa \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} + \kappa \dot{\alpha}$ that all things are strong and certain and well-founded.

- For  $\xi\xi$ , here following *Codex Athous* and the *Latin MSS*, *Codex Sinaiticus* has  $\xi\xi\eta\kappa vv\tau\alpha$  (but, in v. 2, *Codex Sinaiticus* also reads  $\xi\xi$ ).
- Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes *Θεοῦ* and its derivate forms.
- Codex Sinaiticus omits the words, εἰ ἄρα ἔστιν ταῦτα ἢ οὐκ ἔστιν.

## Ποιμην 13 ("Όρασις γ' 5)

### THE SHEPHERD 13 (VISION 3-5)

<sup>1</sup> Άκουε νῦν περὶ τῶν λίθων τῶν ὑπαγόντων εἰς τὴν <sup>1</sup> "Listen, then, concerning the stones which go into the οἰκοδομήν. οἱ μὲν οὖν λίθοι οἱ τετράγωνοι καὶ λευκοὶ καὶ building. The stones which are square and white and which fit συμφωνοῦντες ταῖς ἀρμογαῖς αὐτῶν, οὖτοί εἰσιν οἱ into their joins are the Apostles and bishops and teachers and ἀπόστολοι καὶ ἐπίσκοποι καὶ διδάσκαλοι καὶ διάκονοι οἱ deacons who walked according to the majesty of God and πορευθέντες κατὰ τὴν σεμνότητα τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ served the elect of God in holiness and reverence as bishops ἐπισκοπήσαντες καὶ διδάξαντες καὶ διακονήσαντες άγνῶς and teachers and deacons; some of them are fallen asleep and καὶ σεμνῶς τοῖς ἐκλεκτοῖς τοῦ θεοῦ, οἱ μὲν κεκοιμημένοι, οἱ some are still alive. And they always agreed among δὲ ἔτι ὄντες· καὶ πάντοτε ἑαυτοῖς συνεφώνησαν καὶ ἐν themselves, and had peace among themselves, and listened to έαυτοῖς εἰρήνην ἔσχον καὶ ἀλλήλων ἤκουον· διὰ τοῦτο ἐν τῆ one another; for which cause their joins fit in the building of οἰκοδομῆ τοῦ πύργου συμφωνοῦσιν αἱ άρμογαὶ αὐτῶν. <sup>2</sup>Οἱ δὲ the tower." <sup>2</sup> "But who are they who have been brought out of ἐκ τοῦ βυθοῦ ἑλκόμενοι καὶ ἐπιτιθέμενοι εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν the deep sea, and added on to the building, and agree in their καὶ συμφωνοῦντες ταῖς άρμογαῖς αὐτῶν μετὰ τῶν ἑτέρων joins with the other stones which have already been built?"  $\lambda i\theta\omega v \tau \tilde{\omega} v \eta \delta \eta \omega \kappa \delta \delta \omega \eta u \dot{\varepsilon} v \omega v$ ,  $\tau iv \varepsilon \zeta \varepsilon i \sigma i v \dot{\varepsilon} i \dot{\varepsilon} i \sigma i v \dot{\varepsilon} i$  "These are they who have suffered for the name of the Lord." παθόντες ἕνεκεν τοῦ ὀνόματος τοῦ κυρίου. <sup>3</sup> Τοὺς δὲ ἑτέρους <sup>3</sup> "But I should like to know, Lady, who are the other stones λίθους τοὺς φερομένους ἀπὸ τῆς ξηρᾶς θέλω γνῶναι, τίνες which are being brought from the dry land?" She said, "Those εἰσίν, κυρία. ἔφη· Τοὺς μὲν εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν ὑπάγοντας καὶ which go into the building without being hewed are they μή λατομουμένους, τούτους ὁ κύριος ἐδοκίμασεν, ὅτι whom the Lord approved because they walked in the ἐπορεύθησαν ἐν τῆ εὐθύτητι τοῦ κυρίου καὶ κατωρθώσαντο uprightness of the Lord and preserved his commandments." τὰς ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ. <sup>4</sup>Οἱ δὲ ἀγόμενοι καὶ τιθέμενοι εἰς τὴν <sup>4</sup> "But who are they who are being brought and placed in the οἰκοδομήν, τίνες εἰσίν; Νέοι εἰσὶν ἐν τῆ πίστει καὶ πιστοί. building?" "They are young in the faith and faithful; but they νουθετοῦνται δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν ἀγγέλων εἰς τὸ ἀγαθοποιεῖν, διότι are being exhorted by the angels to good deeds, because

- Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes *Θεοῦ* and its derivative forms.
- In place of  $\kappa\nu\rho$ iov, here following Codex Athous and the Latin MSS, Codex Sinaiticus ends the verse with  $\theta\varepsilon$ o $\tilde{v}$ .
- Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes Κύριος and its derivative forms, when the title is used of God.
- Before εύρέθη, Codex Athous adds οὐχ.

εύρέθη ἐν αὐτοῖς πονηρία. <sup>5</sup>Οὓς δὲ ἀπέβαλλον καὶ ἐρίπτουν, wickedness has been found in them." <sup>5</sup> "But who are they δὲ τοῦτο ἔχουσιν, παρὰ τῷ πύργῳ κεῖσθαι.

τίνες εἰσίν; Οὖτοί εἰσιν ἡμαρτηκότες καὶ θέλοντες whom they rejected and threw away?" "These are they who μετανοῆσαι· διὰ τοῦτο μακρὰν οὐκ ἀπερίφησαν ἔξω τοῦ have sinned and wish to repent; for this reason, they have not πύργου, ὅτι εὔχρηστοι ἔσονται εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομήν, ἐὰν been cast far away from the tower, because they will be μετανοήσωσιν. οἱ οὖν μέλλοντες μετανοεῖν, ἐὰν valuable for the building if they repent. Those, then, who are μετανοήσωσιν, ἰσχυροὶ ἔσονται ἐν τῆ πίστει, ἐὰν νῦν going to repent, if they do so, will be strong in the faith if they μετανοήσωσιν, ἐν ῷ οἰκοδομεῖται ὁ πύργος. ἐὰν δὲ τελεσθῆ ἡ repent now, while the tower is being built; but if the building οἰκοδομή, οὐκέτι ἔχουσιν τόπον, ἀλλ' ἔσονται ἔκβολοι· μόνον be finished, they no longer have a place, but will be cast away. But they have only this - that they lie beside the tower.

Lightfoot ends with 'near the tower' in place of 'beside the tower'.

## Ποιμην 14 ("Όρασις γ' 6)

### THE SHEPHERD 14 (VISION 3-6)

<sup>1</sup>Τούς δὲ κατακοπτομένους καὶ μακρὰν ῥιπτομένους ἀπὸ τοῦ 1 "Would you know about those being broken up and cast far πύργου θέλεις γνῶναι; οὖτοί εἰσιν οἱ νἱοὶ τῆς ἀνομίας· from the tower? These are the sons of wickedness; their faith ἐπίστευσαν δὲ ἐν ὑποκρίσει, καὶ πᾶσα πονηρία οὐκ ἀπέστη ἀπ' was hypocrisy, and no wickedness departed from them. Thus,  $\alpha \dot{\nu} \tau \tilde{\omega} v \cdot \delta i \dot{\alpha} \tau \tilde{\omega} \tau \tilde{\omega} \tau \tilde{\omega} v = \delta i \dot{\alpha} \tau \tilde{\omega} v = \delta i \dot{\alpha} v = \delta i \dot{\alpha}$ εὔχρηστοι εἰς οἰκοδομὴν διὰ τὰς πονηρίας αὐτῶν. διὰ τοῦτο are not useful for the building. Therefore, they were broken up συνεκόπησαν καὶ πόρρω ἀπερίφησαν διὰ τὴν ὀργὴν τοῦ and cast far away, because of the anger of the Lord; for, they κυρίου, ὅτι παρώργισαν αὐτόν. ²τοὺς δὲ ἑτέρους, οὓς had provoked his anger. ² But the rest, whom you saw lying έώρακας πολλούς κειμένους, μη ύπάγοντας είς την and not going into the building, of these those that are rotten οἰκοδομήν, οὖτοι οἱ μὲν ἐψωριακότες εἰσίν, οἱ ἐγνωκότες τὴν are they who have known the truth but are not remaining in  $\dot{\alpha}$ λήθειαν, μὴ ἐπιμένοντας δὲ ἐν αὐτῆ.  $\dot{\beta}$ οἱ δὲ τὰς σχισμὰς it."  $\dot{\beta}$  "But who are they that have the cracks?" "These are they ἔχοντες, τίνες εἰσίν; Οὖτοί εἰσιν οἱ κατ' ἀλλήλων ἐν ταῖς who bear malice in their hearts against one another and are not καρδίαις ἔχοντες καὶ μὴ εἰρηνεύοντες ἐν ἑαυτοῖς, ἀλλὰ at peace among themselves but have the appearance of peace; πρόσωπον εἰρήνης ἔχοντες, ὅταν δὲ ἀπ' ἀλλήλων vet, when they depart from one another, their wickedness ἀποχωρήσωσιν, αἱ πονηρίαι αὐτῶν ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις remains in their hearts. These are the cracks the stones have. ἐμμένουσιν· αὖται οὖν αἱ σχισμαί εἰσιν, α̈ς ἔχουσιν οἱ λίθοι. <sup>4</sup> And those that are too short are they who have believed; and <sup>4</sup>οί δὲ κεκολοβωμένοι, οὖτοί εἰσιν πεπιστευκότες μὲν καὶ τὸ they live for the greater part in righteousness but have some πλεῖον μέρος ἔχουσιν ἐν τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ, τινὰ δὲ μέρη ἔχουσιν measure of wickedness. Thus, they are short and not perfect." τῆς ἀνομίας· διὰ τοῦτο κολοβοὶ καὶ οὐχ ὁλοτελεῖς εἰσιν. 50ἱ δὲ 5 "But who, Lady, are the white and round ones which do not

- Codex Sinaiticus omits καὶ μακρὰν ἡιπτομένους.
- In place of ἐπιμένοντας, following Codex Sinaiticus (& Lake), Codex Athous (& Lightfoot) has ἐπιμείναντες. At the end of this verse, Lightfoot (following Codex Athous and the Vulgata) adds μηδὲ κολλώμενοι τοῖς ἁγίοις· διὰ τοῦτο ἄχρηστοί εἰσιν; here, we follow Lake (& Codex Sinaiticus & the *Palatine MS*).
- <sup>3</sup> Lake opens with 'And' in place of 'But'.
- For ἔχουσιν, following Codex Sinaiticus (& Lake), Codex Athous (& Lightfoot) has ἔχοντες.
- Codex Sinaiticus omits τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου: ὅταν γένηται θλῖψις, διὰ τὸν πλοῦτον.

θεῶ· καὶ γὰρ σὰ αὐτὸς χρᾶσαι ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν λίθων.

λευκοί και στρογγύλοι και μή άρμόζοντες είς την οίκοδομήν, fit into the building?" She answered and said to me, "How τίνες εἰσιν, κυρία; ἀποκριθεῖσά μοι λέγει· Έως πότε μωρὸς εἶ long will you be stupid and foolish, and ask everything and καὶ ἀσύνετος, καὶ πάντα ἐπερωτᾶς καὶ οὐδὲν νοεῖς; οὖτοί understand nothing? These are they which have faith but have είσιν ἔχοντες μὲν πίστιν, ἔχοντες δὲ καὶ πλοῦτον τοῦ αἰῶνος also the riches of this world. When persecution comes, because τούτου· ὅταν γένηται θλῖψις, διὰ τὸν πλοῦτον αὐτῶν καὶ διὰ of their wealth and because of business they deny their Lord." τὰς πραγματείας ἀπαρνοῦνται τὸν κύριον αὐτῶν. 6καὶ 6 And I answered and said to her, "Lady, but then when will ἀποκριθεὶς αὐτῆ λέγω· Κυρία, πότε οὖν εὔχρηστοι ἔσονται εἰς they be useful for the building?" "When," she said, "their την οἰκοδομήν; Όταν, φησίν, περικοπῆ αὐτῶν ὁ πλοῦτος ὁ wealth, which leads their souls astray, shall be cut off from ψυχαγωγῶν αὐτούς, τότε εὕχρηστοι ἔσονται τῷ θεῷ. ώσπερ them, then they will be useful to God. For, just as the roundγὰρ ὁ λίθος ὁ στρογγύλος, ἐὰν μὴ περικοπῆ καὶ ἀποβάλη ἐξ stone cannot become square, unless something be cut off and αὐτοῦ τι, οὐ δύναται τετράγωνος γενέσθαι, οὕτω καὶ οἱ taken away from it, so too they who have riches in this world πλουτοῦντες ἐν τούτω τῷ αἰῶνι, ἐὰν μὴ περικοπῆ αὐτῶν ὁ cannot be useful to the Lord unless their wealth be cut away πλοῦτος, οὐ δύνανται τῷ κυρίω εὔχρηστοι γενέσθαι. <sup>7</sup>ἀπὸ from them. <sup>7</sup> Understand it first from your own case; when you σεαυτοῦ πρῶτον γνῶθι· ὅτε ἐπλούτεις, ἄχρηστος ἦς, νῦν δὲ were rich, you were useless, but now you are useful and εὔχρηστος  $\varepsilon \tilde{l}$  καὶ ἀφέλιμος  $\tau \tilde{\eta}$  ζω $\tilde{\eta}$ . εὔχρηστοι γίνεσθε  $\tau \tilde{\omega}$  helpful for the Life. Be useful to God, for you yourself are taken from the same stones.

Lightfoot lacks the comma after στρογγύλος.

Codex Sinaiticus omits καὶ γὰρ σὐ αὐτὸς χρᾶσαι ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν λίθων ν.

## Ποιμην 15 ("Όρασις γ' 7)

### THE SHEPHERD 15 (VISION 3-7)

<sup>1</sup>Τοὺς δὲ ἐτέρους λίθους, οὓς εἶδες μακρὰν ἀπὸ τοῦ πύργου 1 "But as for the other stones that you saw being cast far from ριπτομένους καὶ πίπτοντας εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν καὶ κυλιομένους ἐκ the tower, and falling on to the road, and rolling from the road τῆς ὁδοῦ εἰς τὰς ἀνοδίας· οὖτοί εἰσιν οἱ πεπιστευκότες μέν, into regions where there is no way; these are they who have ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς διψυχίας αὐτῶν ἀφίουσιν τὴν ὁδὸν αὐτῶν τὴν believed but, because of their double mindedness, leave their άληθινήν· δοκοῦντες οὖν βελτίονα ὁδὸν δύνασθαι εύρεῖν, true road. They think that it is possible to find a better road and πλανῶνται καὶ ταλαιπωροῦσιν περιπατοῦντες ἐν ταῖς err and wander miserably in the regions where there is no way. ἀνοδίαις. <sup>2</sup>οἱ δὲ πίπτοντες εἰς τὸ πῦρ καὶ καιόμενοι, οὖτοί <sup>2</sup> And they who are falling into the fire and are being burnt, είσιν οἱ εἰς τέλος ἀποστάντες τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ ζῶντος, καὶ οὐκέτι these are they who finally apostatise from the living God, and αὐτοῖς ἀνέβη ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν τοῦ μετανοῆσαι διὰ τὰς it no longer enters into their hearts to repent because of their ἐπιθυμίας τῆς ἀσελγείας αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν πονηριῶν ὧν licentious lusts, and the wicked crimes that they have εἰργάσαντο.  $^3$ τοὺς δὲ ἑτέρους τοὺς πίπτοντας ἐγγὺς τῶν committed.  $^3$  But do you wish to know who are the others that ύδάτων καὶ μὴ δυναμένους κυλισθῆναι εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ θέλεις are falling near the water and cannot be rolled into the water? γνῶναι, τίνες εἰσίν; οὖτοί εἰσιν οἱ τὸν λόγον ἀκούσαντες καὶ These are they who have heard the Word and wish to be θέλοντες βαπτισθηναι είς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ κυρίου· εἶτα ὅταν baptised in the name of the Lord. Then, when the purity of the αὐτοῖς ἔλθη εἰς μνείαν ἡ ἀγνότης τῆς ἀληθείας, μετανοοῦσιν Truth comes into their recollection, they change their minds καὶ πορεύονται πάλιν ὀπίσω τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν αὐτῶν τῶν and go again after their evil lusts." <sup>4</sup>So, she ended the πονηρῶν.  $^4$ ἐτέλεσεν οὖν τὴν ἐξήγησιν τοῦ πύργου. explanation of the tower.  $^5$  I was still unabashed and asked her <sup>5</sup> ἀναιδευσάμενος ἔτι αὐτὴν ἐπηρώτησα, εἰ ἄρα πάντες οἱ whether really all these stones that have been cast away and λίθοι οὖτοι οἱ ἀποβεβλημένοι καὶ μὴ ἀρμόζοντες εἰς τὴν do not fit into the building of the tower – whether repentance οἰκοδομὴν τοῦ πύργου, εἰ ἔστιν αὐτοῖς μετάνοια καὶ ἔχουσιν is open to them, and they have a place in this tower.

- For 'regions where there is no way' (twice in this verse), Lake has 'the rough ground'.
- Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes Θεοῦ and its derivatives.
- Lightfoot lacks the comma after γνῶναι.
- Lake and Lightfoot have identical (Greek) text for this short verse.
- <sup>5</sup> For 'unabashed' Lightfoot has 'importunate'.

ού σώζονται διὰ τὴν σκληροκαρδίαν αὐτῶν.

τόπον είς τὸν πύργον τοῦτον. Έχουσιν, φησίν, μετάνοιαν, "Repentance, she said, they have, but they cannot fit into this άλλὰ εἰς τοῦτον τὸν πύργον οὐ δύνανται άρμόσαι· 6 ετέρω δε tower. 6 But they will fit into another place much less τόπω άρμόσουσιν πολὺ ἐλάττονι, καὶ τοῦτο ὅταν honourable, and even this only after they have been tormented βασανισθωσιν καὶ ἐκπληρώσωσιν τὰς ἡμέρας τῶν ἀμαρτιῶν and fulfilled the days of their sins; and, for this reason, they αὐτῶν. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο μετατεθήσονται, ὅτι μετέλαβον τοῦ will be removed, because they shared in the righteous Word. ρήματος τοῦ δικαίου. καὶ τότε αὐτοῖς συμβήσεται And then it shall befall them to be removed from their μετατεθῆναι ἐκ τῶν βασάνων αὐτῶν, διὰ τὰ ἔργα ἃ torments, because of the wickedness of the deeds which they εἰργάσαντο πονηρά. ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ἀναβῆ ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν αὐτῶν, committed. But if it comes not into their hearts, they have no salvation, because of the hardness of their hearts."

In place of δια, here following Lake (and Codex Sinaiticus & the Palatine MS), Lightfoot follows Codex Athous and the Vulgata in reading ἐὰν ἀναβῆ ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν αὐτῶν τὰ ἔργα ἃ εἰργάσαντο πονηρά; the former can scarcely be quite correct but the latter is clearly an emendation.

## Ποιμην 16 ("Ορασις γ' 8)

## THE SHEPHERD 16 (VISION 3-8)

¹ Ὁτε οὖν ἐπαυσάμην ἐρωτῶν αὐτὴν περὶ πάντων τούτων, ¹ When, therefore, I ceased asking her all these things, she said λέγει μοι· Θέλεις ἄλλο ἰδεῖν; κατεπίθυμος ὢν τοῦ θεάσασθαι to me, "Would you like to see something else?" I was anxious περιχαρής ἐγενόμην τοῦ ἰδεῖν. ² ἐμβλέψασά μοι ὑπεμειδίασεν to see it and rejoiced greatly at the prospect. ² She looked at me καὶ λέγει μοι· Βλέπεις ἑπτὰ γυναῖκας κύκλω τοῦ πύργου; and smiled and said to me, "Do you see seven women round Βλέπω, φημί, κυρία. Ὁ πύργος οὖτος ὑπὸ τούτων βαστάζεται the tower?" "Yes," I said, "I see them." "This tower is being κατ' ἐπιταγὴν τοῦ κυρίου. <sup>3</sup>ἄκουε νῦν τὰς ἐνεργείας αὐτῶν. supported by them according to the commandment of the ή μὲν πρώτη αὐτῶν, ἡ κρατοῦσα τὰς χεῖρας, Πίστις καλεῖται· Lord.  $^3$  Hear now their qualities. The first of them who is διὰ ταύτης σώζονται οἱ ἐκλεκτοὶ τοῦ θεοῦ. ⁴ἡ δὲ ἑτέρα, ἡ clasping her hands is called Faith. Through her, the chosen of περιεζωσμένη καὶ ἀνδριζομένη, Έγκράτεια καλεῖται· αὕτη God are saved. <sup>4</sup> The second, who is girded and looks like a θυγάτηρ ἐστὶν τῆς Πίστεως. δς ἂν οὖν ἀκολουθήση αὐτῆ, man, is called Continence; she is the daughter of Faith. μακάριος γίνεται έν τῆ ζωῆ αὐτοῦ, ὅτι πάντων τῶν πονηρῶν Whoever follows her becomes blessed in his life, because he ἔργων ἀφέξεται, πιστεύων ὅτι, ἐὰν ἀφέξηται πάσης will abstain from all evil deeds, believing that, if he refrains ἐπιθυμίας πονηρᾶς, κληρονομήσει ζωὴν αἰώνιον. 5 Αἱ δὲ from every evil lust, he will inherit eternal life." 5 "But who are έτεραι, κυρία, τίνες εἰσίν; Θυγατέρες ἀλλήλων εἰσίν the others, Lady?" They are daughters one of the other, and καλοῦνται δὲ ἡ μὲν Ἡπλότης, ἡ δὲ Ἐπιστήμη, ἡ δὲ Ἡκακία, ἡ their names are Simplicity, Knowledge, Innocence, Reverence, δὲ Σεμνότης, ἡ δὲ Άγάπη. ὅταν οὖν τὰ ἔργα τῆς μητρὸς αὐτῶν and Love. When therefore you perform all the deeds of their πάντα ποιήσης, δύνασαι ζῆσαι. 6"Ηθελον, φημί, γνῶναι, mother, you can live." 6 "I would like, Lady," said I, "to know κυρία, τίς τίνα δύναμιν ἔχει αὐτῶν. Ἄκουε, φησίν, τὰς what powers each has." "Listen," she said, "to the powers that

- Lightfoot ends with, "Being very desirous of beholding, I was greatly rejoiced that I should see it."
- Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes *Kupíov* when the title is used of God.
- Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes  $\Theta \varepsilon o \tilde{v}$  and it variant forms.
- In place of πιστεύων ὅτι, ἐὰν ἀφέξηται, here following Codex Athous and the Latin MSS, Codex Sinaiticus has simply καὶ. Codex Sinaiticus adds καὶ before κληρονομήσει.
- Lightfoot has a full stop after ἀλλήλων εἰσίν.
- Lightfoot lacks the comma after δυνάμεις. Here, 'powers' is probably almost equivalent to 'meaning' or 'signification' (cf. V3-4:3).

πονηριῶν αὐτῶν καὶ σὺ δὲ μετ' αὐτῶν.

δυνάμεις,  $\ddot{\alpha}$ ς ἔχουσιν. <sup>7</sup>κρατοῦνται δὲ ὑπ' ἀλλήλων αί they have. <sup>7</sup> Their powers are supported one by the other, and δυνάμεις αὐτῶν καὶ ἀκολουθοῦσιν ἀλλήλαις, καθώς καὶ they follow one another according to their birth. From Faith is γεγεννημέναι εἰσίν. ἐκ τῆς Πίστεως γεννᾶται Ἐγκράτεια, ἐκ born Continence, from Continence is born Simplicity, from τῆς Ἐγκρατείας Ἡπλότης, ἐκ τῆς Ἡπλότητος ἀκακία, ἐκ τῆς Simplicity is born Innocence, from Innocence is born Άκακίας Σεμνότης, ἐκ τῆς Σεμνότητος Ἐπιστήμη, ἐκ τῆς Reverence, from Reverence is born Knowledge, from Ἐπιστήμης Άγάπη. τούτων οὖν τὰ ἔργα άγνὰ καὶ σεμνὰ καὶ Knowledge is born Love. Their works, therefore, are pure and θεῖά ἐστιν. δος ἀν οὖν δουλεύση ταύταις καὶ ἰσχύση κρατῆσαι reverent and godly. Whoever serves them and has the τῶν ἔργων αὐτῶν, ἐν τῷ πύργῳ ἕξει τὴν κατοίκησιν μετὰ strength to lay hold of their works shall have his dwelling in τῶν ἁγίων τοῦ θεοῦ.  $^9$  ἐπηρώτων δὲ αὐτὴν περὶ τῶν καιρῶν, the tower with the saints of God."  $^9$  Then I asked her about the εἰ ἤδη συντέλειά ἐστιν. ἡ δὲ ἀνέκραγε φωνῆ μεγάλη times, if the end were yet. But she cried out with a loud voice λέγουσα· Άσύνετε ἄνθρωπε, οὐχ ὁρᾶς τὸν πύργον ἔτι saying, "Foolish man, do you not see the tower still being οἰκοδομούμενον; ὡς ἐὰν οὖν συντελεσθῆ ὁ πύργος built? Whenever therefore the building of the tower has been οἰκοδομούμενος, ἔχει τέλος. ἀλλὰ ταχὺ ἐποικοδομηθήσεται. finished, the end comes. But it will quickly be built up; ask me μηκέτι με ἐπερώτα μηδέν· ἀρκετή σοι ἡ ὑπόμνησις αὕτη καὶ nothing more. This reminder and the renewal of your spirits is τοῖς ἀγίοις καὶ ἡ ἀνακαίνωσις τῶν πνευμάτων ὑμῶν. 10 ἀλλ' sufficient for you and for the saints. 10 But the revelation was οὐ σοὶ μόνω ταῦτα ἀπεκαλύφθη, ἀλλ' ἴνα πᾶσιν δηλώσης not for you alone but for you to explain it to them all,  $^{11}$  after αὐτά, <sup>11</sup>μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας, νοῆσαί σε γὰρ δεῖ πρῶτον. three days; for, you must understand it first. But I charge you ἐντέλλομαι δέ σοι πρῶτον, Ἑρμᾶ, τὰ ῥήματα ταῦτα, ἄ σοι first, Hermas, with these words, which I am going to say to μέλλω λέγειν, λαλῆσαι αὐτὰ πάντα εἰς τὰ ὧτα τῶν ἁγίων, you, to proclaim them all into the ears of the saints, that theyἴνα ἀκούσαντες αὐτὰ καὶ ποιήσαντες καθαρισθῶσιν ἀπὸ τῶν may hear them and do them and be cleansed from their wickedness, and you with them."

In place of 'Innocence', Lightfoot has 'Guilelessness'.

Lightfoot has 'serves these women' in place of 'serves them'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Lake opens with, "And I began to ask her."

<sup>10</sup> Lightfoot lacks the word, *ταῦτα*.

<sup>11</sup> The words, ἐντέλλομαι δέ σοι πρῶτον, are omitted by *Codex Sinaiticus* and the *Vulgata*. Lightfoot has πάντα in brackets and encloses λαλῆσαι in dagger symbols.

## Ποιμην 17 ("Όρασις γ' 9)

### THE SHEPHERD 17 (VISION 3-9)

<sup>1</sup> ἀκούσατέ μου, τέκνα· ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς ἐξέθρεψα ἐν πολλῆ <sup>1</sup> "Listen to me, children: I brought you up in great simplicity άπλότητι καὶ ἀκακία καὶ σεμνότητι διὰ τὸ ἔλεος τοῦ κυρίου and innocence and reverence by the mercy of the Lord, who τοῦ ἐφ' ὑμᾶς στάξαντος τὴν δικαιοσύνην, ἵνα δικαιωθῆτε καὶ instilled righteousness into you, so that you should be justified άγιασθητε ἀπὸ πάσης πονηρίας καὶ ἀπὸ πάσης σκολιότητος· and sanctified from all wickedness and all crookedness. But ύμεῖς δὲ οὐ θέλετε παῆναι ἀπὸ τῆς πονηρίας ὑμῶν.  $^2$ νῦν οὖν you do not wish to cease from your wickedness.  $^2$  Now, ἀκούσατέ μου καὶ εἰρηνεύετε ἐν ἑαυτοῖς καὶ ἐπισκέπτεσθε therefore, listen to me and be at peace among yourselves, and άλλήλους καὶ ἀντιλαμβάνεσθε ἀλλήλων, καὶ μὴ μόνοι τὰ have regard for one another and help one another, and do not κτίσματα τοῦ θεοῦ μεταλαμβάνετε ἐκ καταχύματος, ἀλλὰ partake alone in an abundant share of the creatures of God for μεταδίδοτε καὶ τοῖς ὑστερουμένοις· ³οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἀπὸ τῶν yourselves but give also a part to those who lack. ³ For, some πολλῶν ἐδεσμάτων ἀσθένειαν τῇ σαρκὶ αὐτῶν ἐπισπῶνται men are contracting illness in the flesh by too much eating and καὶ λυμαίνονται τὴν σάρκα αὐτῶν· τῶν δὲ μὴ ἐχόντων are injuring their flesh; and the flesh of the others, who have ἐδέσματα λυμαίνεται ή σὰρξ αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ μὴ ἔχειν τὸ nothing to eat, is being injured by their not having sufficient ἀρκετὸν τῆς τροφῆς, καὶ διαφθείρεται τὸ σῶμα αὐτῶν. <sup>4</sup>αὕτη nourishment and their body is being destroyed. <sup>4</sup> Therefore, οὖν ἡ ἀσυνκρασία βλαβερὰ ὑμῖν τοῖς ἔχουσι καὶ μὴ this lack of sharing is harmful to you who are rich and do not μεταδιδοῦσιν τοῖς ὑστερουμένοις. 5 βλέπετε τὴν κρίσιν τὴν share with those who are in need. 5 Consider the judgment that ἐπερχομένην. οἱ ὑπερέχοντες οὖν ἐκζητεῖτε τοὺς πεινῶντας, is coming. Let, therefore, those who have over-abundance seek ἕως οὔπω ὁ πύργος ἐτελέσθη· μετὰ γὰρ τὸ τελεσθῆναι τὸν out those who are hungry, so long as the tower is not yet πύργον θελήσετε ἀγαθοποιεῖν, καὶ οὐχ ἔξετε τόπον. <sup>6</sup>βλέπετε finished; for, when the tower has been finished, you will wish οὖν ὑμεῖς οἱ γαυριώμενοι ἐν τῷ πλούτω ὑμῶν, μήποτε to do good and will have no opportunity. <sup>6</sup> See to it then, you

- Lightfoot has full stops in place of the ano teleiae after τέκνα & σκολιότητος.
- Lightfoot ends, "but share them also with those that are in want."
- Lightfoot lacks αὐτῶν after τῆ σαρκὶ.
- In place of ἔχουσι, Lightfoot has ἔχουσιν.
- Lightfoot lacks the comma after  $\pi \varepsilon i \nu \tilde{\omega} \nu \tau \alpha \zeta$ .
- In place of γαυριώμενοι, here following Lake, Lightfoot has γαυρούμενοι. Before ἀγαθῶν, Lightfoot adds ἀσχέτων in brackets.

ύμῶν πάντων τῷ κυρίω.

στενάξουσιν οἱ ὑστερούμενοι καὶ ὁ στεναγμὸς αὐτῶν who rejoice in your wealth, that those who are destitute may άναβήσεται πρὸς τὸν κύριον καὶ ἐκκλεισθήσεσθε μετὰ τῶν not groan and their groans go up to the Lord, and you with  $\dot{\alpha}$  y  $\alpha\theta\tilde{\omega}\nu\dot{\nu}\mu\tilde{\omega}\nu\ddot{\varepsilon}\xi\omega$   $\tau\tilde{\eta}\zeta$   $\theta\dot{\nu}\rho\alpha\zeta$   $\tau\tilde{\omega}\tilde{\nu}$   $\tau\tilde{\nu}\rho\gamma\sigma\nu$ .  $\tau\tilde{\nu}\nu\tilde{\nu}\nu$   $\tau\tilde{\nu}\nu$   $\tau\tilde{\nu}\nu$ τοῖς προηγουμένοις τῆς ἐκκλησίας καὶ τοῖς πρωτοκαθε- $^7$  Therefore, I speak now to the leaders of the Church and to δρίταις· μή γίνεσθε ὅμοιοι τοῖς φαρμακοῖς. οἱ φαρμακοὶ μέν those who take the chief seats. Do not be like the sorcerers; for, οὖν τὰ φάρμακα ἑαυτῶν εἰς τὰς πυξίδας βαστάζουσιν, ὑμεῖς the sorcerers indeed carry their charms in boxes but you carry δὲ τὸ φάρμακον ὑμῶν καὶ τὸν ἰὸν εἰς τὴν καρδίαν. your charms and your poison in your hearts. 8 You are case-<sup>8</sup> ἐνεσκιρωμένοι ἐστὲ καὶ οὐ θέλετε καθαρίσαι τὰς καρδίας hardened, and will not cleanse your hearts, and mix your ύμῶν καὶ συνκεράσαι ὑμῶν τὴν φρόνησιν ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ἐν wisdom together in a pure heart, so that you may receive καθαρᾶ καρδία, ἴνα σχῆτε ἔλεος παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως τοῦ mercy from the Great King. 9 See to it, therefore, children, that μεγάλου. <sup>9</sup>βλέπετε οὖν, τέκνα, μήποτε αὖται αἱ διχοστασίαι these disagreements do not deprive you of your life. <sup>10</sup> How is ἀποστερήσουσιν την ζωήν ὑμῶν. 10 πῶς ὑμεῖς παιδεύειν it that you wish to correct the chosen of the Lord, while you θέλετε τους ἐκλεκτους κυρίου, αὐτοὶ μὴ ἔχοντες παιδείαν; yourselves suffer no correction? Correct, therefore, one παιδεύετε οὖν ἀλλήλους καὶ εἰρηνεύετε ἐν αὐτοῖς ἵνα κάγω another and be at peace among yourselves, so that I also may κατέναντι τοῦ πατρὸς ίλαρὰ σταθεῖσα λόγον ἀποδῶ ὑπὲρ stand joyfully before the Father and give an account of you all to the Lord.

Lightfoot has 'rulers' in place of 'leaders' and 'drugs' in place of 'charms'.

Codex Sinaiticus omits συνκεράσαι ὑμῶν.

Lightfoot, following *Codex Sinaiticus* and the *Latin MSS*, adds ὑμῶν after διχοστασίαι; here, we follow *Codex Athous* (and Lake).

<sup>10</sup> In place of τῷ κυρίῳ (here following lake and the *Vulgata*), Lightfoot (following *Codex Athous* and the *Palatine MS*) ends with τῷ Κυρίῳ ὑμῶν; Codex Sinaiticus ends with τῷ κυρίῳ ἡμῶν.

# Ποιμην 18 ("Όρασις γ' 10)

### THE SHEPHERD 18 (VISION 3-10)

<sup>1</sup> Ότε οὖν ἐπαύσατο μετ' ἐμοῦ λαλοῦσα, ἦλθον οἱ εξ νεανίσκοι <sup>1</sup> Then, when she ceased speaking with me, the six young men οἱ οἰκοδομοῦντες καὶ ἀπήνεγκαν αὐτὴν πρὸς τὸν πύργον, καὶ who were building came and took her away to the tower, and άλλοι τέσσαρες ἦραν τὸ συμψέλιον καὶ ἀπήνεγκαν καὶ αὐτὸ four others took up the couch and bore it away also to the πρὸς τὸν πύργον. τούτων τὸ πρόσωπον οὐκ εἶδον, ὅτι tower. I did not see their faces because they were turned away. ἀπεστραμμένοι ἦσαν. ² ὑπάγουσαν δὲ αὐτὴν ἠρώτων, ἵνα μοι <sup>2</sup> But, as she was going, I asked her to give me a revelation ἀποκαλύψη περὶ τῶν τριῶν μορφῶν, ἐν αἷς μοι ἐνεφανίσθη. concerning the three forms in which she had appeared to me. ἀποκριθεῖσά μοι λέγει· Περὶ τούτων ἕτερον δεῖ σε She answered me and said, "Concerning these things, you ἐπερωτῆσαι, ἵνα σοι ἀποκαλυφθῆ. ³ ὤφθη δέ μοι, ἀδελφοί, τῆ must ask someone else to reveal them to you." 3 Now, she had μὲν πρώτη ὁράσει τῆ περυσινῆ λίαν πρεσβυτέρα καὶ ἐν appeared to me, brethren, in the first vision in the former year καθέδρα καθημένη. <sup>4</sup>τῆ δὲ ἑτέρα ὁράσει τὴν μὲν ὄψιν as very old and sitting on a chair. <sup>4</sup> But, in the second vision, νεωτέραν εἶχεν, τὴν δὲ σάρκα καὶ τὰς τρίχας πρεσβυτέρας, her face was younger but her body and hair were old and she καὶ ἑστηκυῖά μοι ἐλάλει· ἱλαρωτέρα δὲ ἦν ἢ τὸ πρότερον. 5τῆ spoke with me standing; but she was more joyful than the first δὲ τρίτη ὁράσει ὅλη νεωτέρα καὶ κάλλει ἐκπρεπεστάτη, time. <sup>5</sup> But, in the third vision, she was quite young and μόνας δὲ τὰς τρίχας πρεσβυτέρας εἶχεν· ἱλαρὰ δὲ εἰς τέλος ἦν exceeding beautiful and only her hair was old; and she wasκαὶ ἐπὶ συμψελίου καθημένη. <sup>6</sup>περὶ τούτων περίλυπος ἤμην quite joyful and sat on a couch. <sup>6</sup> I was very unhappy about λίαν τοῦ γνῶναί με τὴν ἀποκάλυψιν ταύτην, καὶ βλέπω τὴν this and wished to understand this revelation; and, in a vision πρεσβυτέραν ἐν ὁράματι τῆς νυκτὸς λέγουσάν μοι. Πᾶσα of the night, I saw the ancient lady saying to me, "Every ἐρώτησις ταπεινοφροσύνης χρήζει. νήστευσον οὖν, καὶ request needs humility: fast, therefore, and you shall receive λήμψη ὁ αἰτεῖς παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου. <sup>7</sup>ἐνήστευσα οὖν μίαν what you ask from the Lord." <sup>7</sup>So, I fasted one day and in the

- For 'four others', Lightfoot has 'other four'.
- The *Vulgata* omits the word,  $\delta \dot{\epsilon}$ .
- For 'in the former year', Lightfoot has 'last year'.
- For ἢ τὸ πρότερον, here following *Codex Athous* and the *Latin MSS*, *Codex Sinaiticus* has τὸ πρόσωπον.
- In place of 'quite joyful', Lightfoot has 'gladsome exceedingly'
- <sup>6</sup> Lightfoot has a full stop in place of the comma after ταύτην.
- <sup>7</sup> For Τί σὺ ὑπὸ, Lightfoot has Ὅτι σὺ ὑπὸ.

άκριβέστερον αὐτὰ γνωσόμεθα.

ήμέραν, καὶ αὐτῆ τῆ νυκτί μοι ὤφθη νεανίσκος καὶ λέγει μοι· same night a young man appeared to me and said to me, "Why Τί σὐ ὑπὸ χεῖρα αἰτεῖς ἀποκαλύψεις ἐν δεήσει; βλέπε, μήποτε do you ask constantly for revelations in your prayer? Take care πολλὰ αἰτούμενος βλάψης σου τὴν σάρκα. δάρκοῦσίν σοι αἱ lest by your many requests you injure your flesh. These ἀποκαλύψεις αὖται. μήτι δύνη ἰσχυροτέρας ἀποκαλύψεις ὧν revelations are sufficient for you. Can you see mightier έώρακας ἰδεῖν; <sup>9</sup>ἀποκριθείς αὐτῷ λέγω· Κύριε, τοῦτο μόνον revelations than you have seen?" <sup>9</sup> I answered and said to him, αἰτοῦμαι, περὶ τῶν τριῶν μορφῶν τῆς πρεσβυτέρας ἵνα "Sir, I only ask you that there may be a complete revelation ἀποκάλυψις ὁλοτελης γένηται. ἀποκριθείς μοι λέγει· Μέχρι concerning the three forms of the ancient lady." He answered τίνος ἀσύνετοί ἐστε; ἀλλ' αἱ διψυχίαι ὑμῶν ἀσυνέτους ὑμᾶς and said to me, "How long are you foolish? You are made ποιοῦσιν καὶ τὸ μὴ ἔχειν τὴν καρδίαν ὑμῶν πρὸς τὸν κύριον. foolish by your double mindedness and because your heart is 10 ἀποκριθεὶς αὐτῷ πάλιν εἶπον· Ἀλλ' ἀπὸ σοῦ, κύριε, not turned to the Lord." 10 I answered and said again to him, "But from you, sir, we shall know them more accurately."

Codex Sinaiticus omits ἀρκοῦσίν σοι αἱ ἀποκαλύψεις αὧται.

Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes *Kupíou* when the title applies to God.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> In place of 'know them', Lightfoot has 'learn the matters'.

# Ποιμην 19 ("Όρασις γ' 11)

σώματος αὐτοῦ. ἔχεις τὸν τύπον τῆς πρώτης ὁράσεως.

### THE SHEPHERD 19 (VISION 3-11)

<sup>1</sup> Άκουε, φησίν, περὶ τῶν μορφῶν ὧν ἐπιζητεῖς. <sup>2</sup>τῆ μὲν <sup>1</sup> "Listen," he said, "concerning the forms that you are asking πρώτη δράσει διατί πρεσβυτέρα ὤφθη σοι καὶ ἐπὶ καθέδραν about. 2 Why did she appear to you in the first vision as old καθημένη; ὅτι τὸ πνεῦμα ὑμῶν πρεσβύτερον καὶ ἤδη and seated on a chair? Because your spirit is old, and already μεμαραμμένον καὶ μὴ ἔχον δύναμιν ἀπὸ τῶν μαλακιῶν fading away, and has no power through your weakness and ύμῶν καὶ διψυχιῶν· <sup>3</sup> ὥσπερ γὰρ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι, μηκέτι double mindedness. <sup>3</sup> For, just as old people, who have no ἔχοντες ἐλπίδα τοῦ ἀνανεῶσαι, οὐδὲν ἄλλο προσδοκῶσιν εί longer any hope of becoming young again, look for nothing μὴ τὴν κοίμησιν αὐτῶν, οὕτως καὶ ὑμεῖς μαλακισθέντες ἀπὸ except their last sleep, so also you, who have been weakened τῶν βιωτικῶν πραγμάτων παρεδώκατε ἑαυτοὺς εἰς τὰς by the occupations of this life, have given yourself up to worry, ἀκηδίας καὶ οὐκ ἐπερίψατε ἑαυτῶν τὰς μερίμνας ἐπὶ τὸν and have not cast your cares upon the Lord. But your mind κύριον· ἀλλὰ ἐθραύσθη ὑμῶν ἡ διάνοια καὶ ἐπαλαιώθητε was broken, and you grew old in your sorrows." 4 "Why, then, ταῖς λύπαις ὑμῶν. Διατί οὖν ἐν καθέδρα ἐκάθητο, ἤθελον I should like to know, did she sit in a chair, sir?" "Because γνῶναι, κύριε. "Ότι πᾶς ἀσθενής εἰς καθέδραν καθέζεται διὰ every sick person sits in a chair because of his sickness, that the την ἀσθένειαν αὐτοῦ, ἵνα συνκρατηθη ή ἀσθένεια τοῦ weakness of the body may find support. Here you have the type of the first vision.

- Lightfoot, following  $Codex\ Athous$ , adds  $\tau \rho \iota \tilde{\omega} v$ ; here, we follow  $Codex\ Sinaiticus$ , the  $Latin\ MSS$ , and Lake in omitting the word.
- <sup>2</sup> Lightfoot ends the verse with a full stop in place of the *ano teleia*. Note that 'your' in the 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence is plural, as opposed to the singular 'you' in the 1st sentence.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after ἀκηδίας.
- Note that Lightfoot does not here capitalize κύριε, as it does not refer to God.

# Ποιμην 20 ("Ορασις γ' 12)

δηλώσει, έὰν έξ ὅλης καρδίας εἰρηνεύετε ἐν ἑαυτοῖς.

### THE SHEPHERD 20 (VISION 3-12)

<sup>1</sup>Τῆ δὲ δευτέρα ὁράσει εἶδες αὐτὴν ἑστηκυῖαν καὶ τὴν ὄψιν <sup>1</sup> "But, in the second vision, you saw her standing and with a νεωτέραν ἔχουσαν καὶ ἱλαρωτέραν παρὰ τὸ πρότερον, τὴν δὲ more youthful and more cheerful countenance than the former σάρκα καὶ τὰς τρίχας πρεσβυτέρας. ἄκουε, φησίν, καὶ ταύτην time, but with the body and hair of old age. Listen," he said, την παραβολήν· <sup>2</sup> ὅταν πρεσβύτερός τις, ἤδη ἀφηλπικώς "also to this parable. <sup>2</sup> When anyone is old, he already despairs έαυτὸν διὰ τὴν ἀσθένειαν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν πτωχότητα, οὐδὲν of himself, by reason of his weakness and poverty, and expects έτερον προσδέχεται εί μη την έσχάτην ημέραν της ζωης nothing except the last day of his life. Then an inheritance was αὐτοῦ· εἶτα ἐξαίφνης κατελείφθη αὐτῷ κληρονομία, ἀκούσας suddenly left him, and he heard it, and rose up, and was very δὲ ἐξηγέρθη καὶ περιχαρής γενόμενος ἐνεδύσατο τὴν ἰσχύν· glad and put on his strength; and he no longer lies down but καὶ οὐκέτι ἀνακεῖται, ἀλλὰ ἔστηκεν, καὶ ἀνανεοῦται αὐτοῦ stands up and his spirit, which was already destroyed by his τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἤδη ἐφθαρμένον ἀπὸ τῶν προτέρων αὐτοῦ former deeds, is renewed; and he no longer sits still but takes πράξεων, καὶ οὐκέτι κάθηται, αλλὰ ἀνδρίζεται· οὕτως καὶ courage. So also did you, when you heard the revelation, ύμεῖς, ἀκούσαντες τὴν ἀποκάλυψιν, ἣν ὑμῖν ὁ κύριος which the Lord revealed to you, <sup>3</sup> that he had mercy upon you ἀπεκάλυψεν, <sup>3</sup>ὅτι ἐσπλαγχνίσθη ἐφ' ὑμᾶς, καὶ ἀνενεώσατο and renewed your spirit; and you put aside your weakness, τὰ πνεύματα ὑμῶν καὶ ἀπέθεσθε τὰς μαλακίας ὑμῶν, καὶ and strength came to you, and you were made mighty in faith, προσῆλθεν ὑμῖν ἰσχυρότης καὶ ἐνεδυναμώθητε ἐν τῆ πίστει, and the Lord saw that you had been made strong and he καὶ ἰδών ὁ κύριος την ἰσχυροποίησιν ὑμῶν ἐχάρη· καὶ διὰ rejoiced. And, for this reason, he showed you the building of τοῦτο ἐδήλωσεν ὑμῖν τὴν οἰκοδομὴν τοῦ πύργου καὶ ἕτερα the tower; and he will show you other things if you remain at peace among yourselves, with all your heart.

Lightfoot ends the verse with a full stop in place of the *ano teleia*.

Codex Sinaiticus omits the closing ἣν ὑμῖν ὁ κύριος ἀπεκάλυψεν. Lightfoot ends the verse with a full stop in place of the comma.

In place of ἐνεδυναμώθητε, Lightfoot has ἐδυναμώθητε.

# Ποιμην 21 ("Όρασις γ' 13)

τι δὲ δέη, ἀποκαλυφθήσεταί σοι.

### THE SHEPHERD 21 (VISION 3-13)

<sup>1</sup>Τῆ δὲ τρίτη ὁράσει εἶδες αὐτὴν νεωτέραν καὶ καλὴν καὶ <sup>1</sup> "But, in the third vision, you saw her young and beautiful ίλαρὰν καὶ καλὴν τὴν μορφὴν αὐτῆς· ²ώς ἐὰν γάρ τινι and joyful and her appearance was beautiful. ² For, just as if λυπουμένω ἔλθη ἀγγελία ἀγαθή τις, εὐθὺς ἐπελάθετο τῶν some good news come to one who is in grief, he straightway προτέρων λυπῶν καὶ οὐδὲν ἄλλο προσδέχεται εἰ μὴ τὴν forgets his former sorrow and thinks of nothing but the news άγγελίαν, ην ήκουσεν, καὶ ἰσχυροποιεῖται λοιπὸν εἰς τὸ that he has heard, and for the future is strengthened to do άγαθὸν καὶ ἀνανεοῦται αὐτοῦ τὸ πνεῦμα διὰ τὴν χαράν, ἣν good, and his spirit is renewed because of the joy that he has  $\mathring{\epsilon}$ λαβεν· οὕτως καὶ ὑμεῖς ἀνανέωσιν εἰλήφατε τῶν received; so you also have received the renewal of your spirits πνευμάτων ύμῶν ἰδόντες ταῦτα τὰ ἀγαθά. <sup>3</sup>καὶ ὅτι ἐπὶ by seeing these good things. <sup>3</sup> And, in that you saw her sitting συμψελίου εἶδες καθημένην, ἰσχυρὰ ἡ θέσις, ὅτι τέσσαρας on a couch, the position is secure; for, a couch has four feet and πόδας ἔχει τὸ συμψέλιον καὶ ἰσχυρῶς ἔστηκεν· καὶ γὰρ  $\delta$  stands securely, as even the world is controlled by four κόσμος διὰ τεσσάρων στοιχείων κρατεῖται. 4οἱ οὖν elements. 4 They, therefore, who have repented shall μετανοήσαντες όλοτελῶς νέοι ἔσονται καὶ τεθεμελιωμένοι, completely recover their youth and be well founded, because οἱ ἐξ ὅλης καρδίας μετανοήσαντες, ἀπέχεις ὁλοτελῆ τὴν they have repented with all their heart. You have the revelation ἀποκάλυψιν· μηκέτι μηδὲν αἰτήσης περὶ ἀποκαλύψεως, ἐάν completed; no longer ask anything about the revelation, but if anything is needed, it shall be revealed to you."

- Lightfoot adds a comma after ίλαρὰν.
- <sup>2</sup> Lightfoot lacks the comma after ἀγγελίαν.
- In place of the comma after  $\theta \acute{\epsilon} \sigma \iota \zeta$ , Lightfoot has an *ano teleia*.
- The words, περὶ ἀποκαλύψεως, here following Codex Athous and the Vulgata, are omitted by Codex Sinaiticus and the Palatine MS.

# <u>Ποιμην 22 ("Όρασις δ' 1)</u>

### "Ορασις δ'

## THE SHEPHERD 22 (VISION 4-1)

#### The Fourth Vision

<sup>1</sup> Ἡν εἶδον, ἀδελφοί, μετὰ ἡμέρας εἴκοσι τῆς προτέρας <sup>1</sup> The fourth vision that I saw, brethren, twenty days after the ὁράσεως τῆς γενομένης, εἰς τύπον τῆς θλίψεως τῆς former vision, was a type of the impending tribulation.  $^2$  I was ἐπερχομένης. ² ὑπῆγον εἰς ἀγρὸν τῆ ὁδῷ τῆ καμπανῆ. ἀπὸ τῆς going into the country by the Via Campana. The place is aboutόδοῦ τῆς δημοσίας ἐστὶν ώσεὶ στάδια δέκα· ῥαδίως δὲ ten stades from the public road and is easily reached. <sup>3</sup> As I όδεύεται ὁ τόπος. <sup>3</sup>μόνος οὖν περιπατῶν ἀξιῶ τὸν κύριον, ἵνα walked by myself, I asked the Lord to complete the revelations τὰς ἀποκαλύψεις καὶ τὰ ὁράματα, ἄ μοι ἔδειξεν διὰ τῆς ἁγίας and visions that he showed me by his holy Church, to make Ἐκκλησίας αὐτοῦ, τελειώση, ἵνα με ἰσχυροποιήση καὶ δῶ τὴν me strong and give repentance to his servants who had erred, μετάνοιαν τοῖς δούλοις αὐτοῦ τοῖς ἐσκανδαλισμένοις, ἵνα to glorify his great and glorious name; for, he held me worthy δοξασθη τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ τὸ μέγα καὶ ἔνδοξον, ὅτι με ἄξιον to show me his wonders. <sup>4</sup> And, as I gave glory and thanks to ἡγήσατο τοῦ δεῖξαί μοι τὰ θαυμάσια αὐτοῦ. ⁴καὶ δοξάζοντός him, an answer came to me as an echo of my voice, "Do not be μου καὶ εὐχαριστοῦντος αὐτῷ, ὡς ἦχος φωνῆς μοι ἀπεκρίθη· of doubtful mind, Hermas." I began to question myself and to Μὴ διψυχήσεις, Έρμᾶ. ἐν ἐμαυτῶ ἠρξάμην διαλογίζεσθαι καὶ say, "In what ways can I be of doubtful mind after being given λέγειν· Ἐγὼ τί ἔχω διψυχῆσαι, οὕτω τεθεμελιωμένος ὑπὸ τοῦ such a foundation by the Lord, and having seen his glorious κυρίου καὶ ἰδὼν ἔνδοξα πράγματα; 5καὶ προσέβην μικρόν, deeds?" 5 And I approached a little further, brethren, and άδελφοί, καὶ ἰδού, βλέπω κονιορτὸν ὡς εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ behold, I saw dust reaching as it were up to heaven; and I ηρξάμην λέγειν ἐν ἐμαυτῷ· Μήποτε κτήνη ἔρχονται καὶ began to say to myself, "Are cattle coming and raising dust?" κονιορτὸν ἐγείρουσιν; οὕτω δὲ ἦν ἀπ' ἐμοῦ ὡς ἀπὸ σταδίου. And it was about a furlong away from me.  $^6$  When the dust

- Lightfoot opens this verse (and chapter) with a lowercase eta. The words εἰς τύπον τῆς θλίψεως τῆς ἐπερχομένης, here following Codex Athous and the *Vulgata*, are omitted by *Codex Sinaiticus* and the *Palatine MS*.
- Lightfoot starts καμπανῆ with an uppercase *kappa*.
- Lightfoot lacks the comma after the 1<sup>st</sup> αὐτοῦ.
- Lake has 'double-minded' in place of 'of doubtful mind' (twice in this verse), here following Lightfoot.
- In place of  $\pi\rho\sigma\sigma\epsilon\beta\eta\nu$ , here following Codex Sinaiticus and the Palatine MS, Codex Athous and the Vulgata read  $\pi\rho\sigma\epsilon\beta\eta\nu$ . For  $\delta\epsilon\tilde{\eta}\nu$ , Lightfoot reads νὰρ ἦν.
- <sup>6</sup> For ποδῶν ρ΄, Lightfoot has ποδῶν ἑκατόν.

χρυσοῦν, εἶτα λευκόν.

<sup>6</sup>γινομένου μείζονος καὶ μείζονος κονιορτοῦ ὑπενόησα εἶναί grew greater and greater, I supposed that it was some portent. τι θεῖον· μικρὸν ἐξέλαμψεν ὁ ἥλιος καὶ ἰδού, βλέπω θηρίον The sun shone out a little, and lo! I saw a great beast like some μέγιστον ώσεὶ κῆτός τι, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ ἀκρίδες Leviathan, and fiery locusts were going out of his mouth. The πύριναι έξεπορεύοντο· ἦν δὲ τὸ θηρίον τῷ μήκει ώσεὶ ποδῶν beast was in size about 100 feet and its head was like a piece of ρ΄, την δὲ κεφαλην εἶχεν ώσεὶ κεράμου. καὶ ἠρξάμην pottery. And I began to weep and to pray the Lord to rescue κλαίειν καὶ ἐρωτᾶν τὸν κύριον, ἵνα με λυτρώσηται ἐξ αὐτοῦ· me from it, and I remembered the word that I had heard, "Do καὶ ἐπανεμνήσθην τοῦ ῥήματος οὖ ἀκηκόειν· Μὴ διψυχήσεις, not be of doubtful mind, Hermas." 8 Thus, brethren, being Έρμᾶ. 8 ἐνδυσάμενος οὖν, ἀδελφοί, τὴν πίστιν τοῦ κυρίου καὶ clothed in the faith of the Lord and remembering the great μνησθεὶς ων εδίδαξεν με μεγαλείων, θαρσήσας εἰς τὸ θηρίον things that he had taught me, I took courage and faced theέμαυτὸν ἔδωκα. οὕτω δὲ ἤρχετο τὸ θηρίον ῥοίζω, ὥστε beast. And, as the beast came on with a rush, it was as though δύνασθαι αὐτὸ πόλιν λυμᾶναι. <sup>9</sup> ἔρχομαι ἐγγὺς αὐτοῦ, καὶ τὸ it could destroy a city. <sup>9</sup> I came near to it, and the Leviathan, τηλικοῦτο κῆτος ἐκτείνει ἑαυτὸ χαμαὶ καὶ οὐδὲν εί μὴ τὴν for all its size, stretched itself out on the ground and put forth γλῶσσαν προέβαλλεν καὶ ὅλως οὐκ ἐκινήθη, μέχρις ὅτε nothing except its tongue; and it did not move at all until I had παρῆλθον αὐτό·  $^{10}$  εἶχεν δὲ τὸ θηρίον ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς passed it by.  $^{10}$  And the beast had on its head four colours: χρώματα τέσσαρα· μέλαν, εἶτα πυροειδὲς καὶ αἱματῶδες, εἶτα black, then the colour of flame and blood, then golden, then white.

Lake has 'double-minded' in place of 'of doubtful mind', here following Lightfoot.

Lightfoot has 'mighty works' in place of 'great things'.

In place of ὅτε, Lightfoot has ὅτου.

<sup>10</sup> Lightfoot has 'fire' in place of 'flame'.

# Ποιμην 23 ("Όρασις δ' 2)

<sup>1</sup>Μετὰ δὲ τὸ παρελθεῖν με τὸ θηρίον καὶ προελθεῖν ώσεὶ <sup>1</sup> Now, after I had passed the beast by and had gone about 30

## THE SHEPHERD 23 (VISION 4-2)

πόδας  $\lambda'$ , iδού,  $\dot{v}$ παντ $\ddot{\alpha}$  μοι παρθένος κεκοσμημένη  $\dot{\omega}$ ς  $\dot{\epsilon}$ κ feet further, behold, a maiden met me, adorned as if she were νυμφῶνος ἐκπορευομένη, ὅλη ἐν λευκοῖς καὶ ὑποδήμασιν coming forth from the bridal chamber, all in white and with λευκοῖς, κατακεκαλυμμένη ἔως τοῦ μετώπου, ἐν μίτρα δὲ ἦν white sandals, veiled up to her forehead, and her headdress ή κατακάλυψις αὐτῆς· εἶχεν δὲ τὰς τρίχας αὐτῆς λευκάς. consisted of a turban; but her hair was white. <sup>2</sup> I recognised, ² ἔγνων ἐγὼ ἐκ τῶν προτέρων ὁραμάτων, ὅτι ἡ Ἐκκλησία from the previous visions, that it was the Church and I rejoiced ἐστίν, καὶ ἱλαρώτερος ἐγενόμην. ἀσπάζεταί με λέγουσα· all the more. She greeted me saying, "Hail, O man," and I Χαῖρε σύ, ἄνθρωπε. καὶ ἐγὼ αὐτὴν ἀντησπασάμην· Κυρία, greeted her in return, "Hail, Lady." <sup>3</sup> She answered me and χαῖρε. <sup>3</sup> ἀποκριθεῖσά μοι λέγει· Οὐδέν σοι ἀπήντησεν; λέγω said, "Did nothing meet you?" I said to her, "Yes, Lady, such αὐτῆ· Κυρία, τηλικοῦτο θηρίον, δυνάμενον λαοὺς διαφθεῖραι· a huge beast that could have destroyed whole nations; but, by άλλα τῆ δυνάμει τοῦ κυρίου καὶ τῆ πολυσπλαγχνία αὐτοῦ the power of the Lord, and by his great mercy, I escaped it." ἐξέφυγον αὐτό. ⁴Καλῶς ἐξέφυγες, φησίν, ὅτι τὴν μέριμνάν ⁴ "You did well to escape it," she said, "because you cast your σου ἐπὶ τὸν θεὸν ἐπέριψας καὶ τὴν καρδίαν σου ἤνοιξας πρὸς care upon God and opened your heart to the Lord, believing τὸν κύριον, πιστεύσας, ὅτι δι' οὐδενὸς δύνη σωθῆναι εἰ μὴ διὰ that salvation can be found through nothing except through τοῦ μεγάλου καὶ ἐνδόξου ὀνόματος. διὰ τοῦτο ὁ κύριος the great and glorious name. Therefore, the Lord sent his ἀπέστειλεν τὸν ἄγγελον αὐτοῦ τὸν ἐπὶ τῶν θηρίων ὄντα, οὖ angel, whose name is Thegri, who is over the beast, and shut τὸ ὄνομά ἐστιν Θεγρί, καὶ ἐνέφραξεν τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ, ἵνα μή his mouth so that he should not hurt you. You have escaped σε λυμάνη, μεγάλην θλῖψιν ἐκπέφευγας διὰ τὴν πίστιν σου great tribulation by reason of your faith, and because you did καὶ ὅτι τηλικοῦτο θηρίον ἰδὼν οὐκ ἐδιψύχησας· ⁵ ὕπαγε οὖν not have any doubt in your mind when you saw so great a

- Lightfoot has τριάκοντα in place of the 'numeral',  $\lambda'$ .
- In place of the full stop after  $\alpha \nu \theta \rho \omega \pi \epsilon$ , Lightfoot has an *ano teleia*.
- Throughout his works, Lightfoot capitalizes *Kupíou* when the title is used of God.
- In place of μεγάλου, here following Codex Athous and the Latin MSS, Codex Sinaiticus has ἀγίου ἀγγέλου. No other mention of this Angel is found in Jewish or Christian literature and no suitable meaning has been suggested for 'Thegri' (Θεγρί); some suggest σεγρί as an emendation (Lightfoot follows this in his translation, reading 'Segri'), connecting it with the Hebrew word meaning to seal (סגר), found in Dn 6:23.

καὶ ἐξήγησαι τοῖς ἐκλεκτοῖς τοῦ κυρίου τὰ μεγαλεῖα αὐτοῦ beast. <sup>5</sup> Go then and tell the elect ones of the Lord of his great γεννηθῆναι.

καὶ εἰπὲ αὐτοῖς, ὅτι τὸ θηρίον τοῦτο τύπος ἐστὶν θλίψεως τῆς deeds and tell them that this beast is a type of the great μελλούσης τῆς μεγάλης· ἐὰν οὖν προετοιμάσησθε καὶ tribulation that is to come. If, therefore, you are prepared μετανοήσητε έξ όλης καρδίας ύμῶν πρὸς τὸν κύριον, beforehand, and repent with all your hearts towards the Lord, δυνήσεσθε ἐκφυγεῖν αὐτήν, ἐὰν ἡ καρδία ὑμῶν γένηται you will be able to escape it, if your heart has been made pure καθαρὰ καὶ ἄμωμος καὶ τὰς λοιπὰς τῆς ζωῆς ἡμέρας ὑμῶν and blameless, and you serve the Lord blamelessly for the rest δουλεύσητε τῶ κυρίω ἀμέμπτως. ἐπιρίψατε τὰς μερίμνας of the days of your life. Cast your cares upon the Lord and he ύμῶν ἐπὶ τὸν κύριον, καὶ αὐτὸς κατορθώσει αὐτάς. will put them straight. 6 Believe in the Lord, you who are of <sup>6</sup>πιστεύσατε τῷ κυρίω, οἱ δίψυχοι, ὅτι πάντα δύναται καὶ doubtful mind, that he can do all things, and turns his wrath ἀποστρέφει τὴν ὀργὴν αὐτοῦ ἀφ' ὑμῶν καὶ ἐξαποστέλλει away from you, and sends scourges on you who are of μάστιγας ὑμῖν τοῖς διψύχοις. οὐαὶ τοῖς ἀκούσασιν τὰ ῥήματα doubtful mind. Woe to those who hear these words and ταῦτα καὶ παρακούσασιν· αἰρετώτερον ἦν αὐτοῖς τὸ μὴ disobey; it would have been better for them not to have been born."

Lake has 'persecution' in place of 'tribulation', here following Lightfoot.

Lake has 'double-minded' in place of 'of doubtful mind' (twice in this verse), here following Lightfoot.

# Ποιμην 24 ("Ορασις δ' 3)

## THE SHEPHERD 24 (VISION 4-3)

1'Ηρώτησα αὐτὴν περὶ τῶν τεσσάρων χρωμάτων ὧν εἶχεν τὸ 1 I asked her concerning the four colours that the beast had on θηρίον εἰς τὴν κεφαλήν. ἡ δὲ ἀποκριθεῖσά μοι λέγει· Πάλιν its head. She answered and said to me, "Are you again curious περίεργος εἶ περὶ τοιούτων πραγμάτων. Ναί, φημί, κυρία· about such matters?" "Yes," I said, "Lady, let me know what γνώρισόν μοι, τί ἐστιν ταῦτα. <sup>2</sup> Ἄκουε, φησίν· τὸ μὲν μέλαν these things are." <sup>2</sup> "Listen," she said, "the black is this world, οὖτος ὁ κόσμος ἐστίν, ἐν ὧ κατοικεῖτε· ³τὸ δὲ πυροειδὲς καὶ in which you are living; ³ the colour of fire and blood means αίματ $\tilde{\omega}$ δες, ὅτι δε $\tilde{\imath}$  τὸν κόσμον το $\tilde{\upsilon}$ τον δι' αἴματος καὶ πυρὸς that this world must be destroyed by blood and fire.  $^4$  The ἀπόλλυσθαι· <sup>4</sup>τὸ δὲ χρυσοῦν μέρος ὑμεῖς ἐστε οἱ ἐκφυγόντες golden part is you, who have fled from this world; for, even as τὸν κόσμον τοῦτον. ὥσπερ γὰρ τὸ χρυσίον δοκιμάζεται διὰ τοῦ gold is tried in the fire and becomes valuable, so also you who πυρὸς καὶ εὔχρηστον γίνεται, οὕτως καὶ ὑμεῖς δοκιμάζεσθε οἱ live among them are being tried. Those then who remain and κατοικοῦντες ἐν αὐτοῖς. οἱ οὖν μείναντες καὶ πυρωθέντες ὑπ' pass through the flames shall be purified by them. Even as the αὐτῶν καθαρισθήσεσθε. ὥσπερ τὸ χρυσίον ἀποβάλλει τὴν gold puts away its dross, so also you will put away all sorrow σκωρίαν αὐτοῦ, οὕτω καὶ ὑμεῖς ἀποβαλεῖτε πᾶσαν λύπην καὶ and tribulation and will be made pure and become useful for στενοχωρίαν, καὶ καθαρισθήσεσθε καὶ χρήσιμοι ἔσεσθε εἰς the building of the tower. 5 But the white part is the world to την οἰκοδομην τοῦ πύργου. <sup>5</sup>τὸ δὲ λευκὸν μέρος ὁ αἰών ὁ come, in which the elect of God shall dwell; for, those who  $\dot{\epsilon}$ περχόμενός  $\dot{\epsilon}$ στιν,  $\dot{\epsilon}$ ν  $\ddot{\phi}$  κατοικήσουσιν οἱ  $\dot{\epsilon}$ κλεκτοὶ τοῦ  $\theta$ εοῦ· have been chosen by God for eternal life will be without spot ὅτι ἄσπιλοι καὶ καθαροὶ ἔσονται οἱ ἐκλελεγμένοι ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ and pure. <sup>6</sup> Therefore, do not cease to speak to the ears of the εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον. <sup>6</sup>σὐ οὖν μὴ διαλίπης λαλῶν εἰς τὰ ὧτα τῶν saints. You have also the symbolism of the great persecution άγίων. ἔχετε καὶ τὸν τύπον τῆς θλίψεως τῆς ἐρχομένης to come; but if you want it, it shall be nothing. Remember what

- Lake has 'they' in place of 'these things', here following Lightfoot.
- Lightfoot ends the verse with a full stop in place of the ano teleia.
- For 'be destroyed', Lightfoot has 'perish'.
- In place of ἐν αὐτοῖς, here following Codex Sinaiticus and the Latin MSS, Codex Athous has ἐν αὐτῷ. Lightfoot has οἱ κατοικοῦντες ('who live among them') in brackets.
- Codex Sinaiticus lacks ὅτι ἄσπιλοι καὶ καθαροὶ ἔσονται οἱ ἐκλελεγμένοι ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ.
- Lake has 'type' in place of 'symbolism'.

μεγάλης. ἐὰν δὲ ὑμεῖς θελήσητε, οὐδὲν ἔσται. μνημονεύετε τὰ was written before." <sup>7</sup> When she had said this, she went away, προγεγραμμένα. <sup>7</sup> ταῦτα εἴπασα ἀπῆλθεν, καὶ οὐκ εἶδον, ποίω οπίσω φοβηθείς, δοκῶν ὅτι τὸ θηρίον ἔρχεται.

and I did not see to what place she departed; for, there was a τόπω ἀπῆλθεν· νέφος γὰρ ἐγένετο· κὰγω ἐπεστράφην εἰς τὰ cloud and I turned backwards in fear, thinking that the beast was coming.

Codex Sinaiticus omits καὶ οὐκ εἶδον, ποίῳ τόπῳ ἀπῆλθεν. In place of νέφος, here following Codex Sinaiticus & the Palatine MS (and Lake), Codex Athous & the Vulgata (and Lightfoot) have ψόφος.

# Ποιμην 25 (ἀποκάλυψις ε΄ 1)

## Άποκάλυψις ε'

## THE SHEPHERD 25 (REVELATION 5-1)

### The Fifth Revelation

<sup>1</sup>Προσευξαμένου μου ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ καὶ καθίσαντος εἰς τὴν <sup>1</sup> As I prayed at home, sitting on my bed, there entered a man κλίνην εἰσῆλθεν ἀνήρ τις ἔνδοξος τῆ ὄψει, σχήματι glorious to look on, in the dress of a shepherd, covered with a ποιμενικῷ, περικείμενος δέρμα αἴγειον λευκὸν καὶ πήραν white goatskin, with a bag on his shoulders and a staff in his ἔχων ἐπὶ τῶν ὤμων καὶ ῥάβδον εἰς τὴν χεῖρα. καὶ ἠσπάσατό hand. And he greeted me, and I greeted him back. <sup>2</sup> And at με, κάγὼ ἀντησπασάμην αὐτόν. ² καὶ εὐθὺς παρεκάθισέν μοι once he sat by me and said to me, "I was sent by the most holy καὶ λέγει μοι 'Απεστάλην ὑπὸ τοῦ σεμνοτάτου ἀγγέλου, ἵνα angel to dwell with you the remaining days of your life." <sup>3</sup> I μετὰ σοῦ οἰκήσω τὰς λοιπὰς ἡμέρας τῆς ζωῆς σου. <sup>3</sup> ἔδοξα thought he came to tempt me and said to him, "Yes, but who ἐγώ, ὅτι πάρεστιν ἐκπειράζων με, καὶ λέγω αὐτῷ· Σὰ γὰρ τίς are you? For," I said, "I know to whom I was handed over."  $\tilde{\epsilon l}$ ; έγω γάρ, φημί, γινώσκω,  $\tilde{\psi}$  παρεδόθην. λέγει μοι· Οὐκ He said to me, "Do you not recognise me?" "No," I said. "I," ἐπιγινώσκεις με; Οὔ, φημί. Ἐγώ, φησίν, εἰμὶ ὁ ποιμήν, ὧ said he, "am the shepherd to whom you were handed over." παρεδόθης. 4 ἔτι λαλοῦντος αὐτοῦ ἠλλοιώθη ἡ ἰδέα αὐτοῦ, καὶ 4 While he was still speaking, his form changed and I  $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\nu\omega\nu$   $\alpha\dot{\upsilon}\tau\dot{\delta}\nu$ ,  $\delta\tau\imath$   $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\tilde{\imath}\nu\circ\varsigma$   $\tilde{\eta}\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\psi}$   $\pi\alpha\rho\epsilon\delta\delta\theta\eta\nu$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\dot{\imath}$   $\epsilon\dot{\upsilon}\theta\dot{\upsilon}\varsigma$  recognised him as he to whom I was handed over; and at once συνεχύθην καὶ φόβος με ἔλαβεν καὶ ὅλος συνεκόπην ἀπὸ τῆς I was confounded, and fear seized me, and I was overcome λύπης, ὅτι οὕτως αὐτῷ ἀπεκρίθην πονηρῶς καὶ ἀφρόνως. ⁵ ὁ with sorrow that I had answered him so basely and foolishly. δὲ ἀποκριθείς μοι λέγει· Μὴ συγχύννου, ἀλλὰ ἰσχυροποιοῦ ἐν 5 But he answered me and said, "Do not be confounded but be ταῖς ἐντολαῖς μου αἶς σοι μέλλω ἐντέλλεσθαι. ἀπεστάλην strong in my commandments that I am going to command γάρ, φησίν, ἵνα ἃ εἶδες πρότερον πάντα σοι πάλιν δείξω, αὐτὰ you. For, I was sent," said he, "to show you again all the things τὰ κεφάλαια τὰ ὄντα ὑμῖν σύμφορα. πρῶτον πάντων τὰς that you saw before – the main points that are helpful to you.

- In place of ἀποκάλυψις ('Revelation'), here following Codex Sinaiticus, Codex Athous has 'Όρασις ('Vision'). This section is clearly intended as an introduction to the Mandates but it is always quoted as the Fifth Revelation/Vision.
- <sup>2</sup> In place of 'holy', Lake has 'reverend'.
- Lightfoot lacks the comma after γινώσκω. There is no mention of this shepherd in the preceding visions.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after συνεχύθην.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after ἐντολαῖς μου.

οὕτως γράψαι ὁ ποιμὴν ἐνετείλατο, ὁ ἄγγελος τῆς μετανοίας. angel of repentance, commanded me to write.

έντολάς μου γράψον καὶ τὰς παραβολάς· τὰ δὲ ἕτερα, καθώς First of all, write my commandments and the parables; but the σοι δείξω, οὕτως γράψεις· διὰ τοῦτο, φησίν, ἐντέλλομαί σοι rest you shall write as I shall show you. This is why," said he, πρῶτον γράψαι τὰς ἐντολὰς καὶ παραβολάς, ἵνα ὑπὸ χεῖρα "I command you to write first the commandments and paraἀναγινώσκης αὐτὰς καὶ δυνηθῆς φυλάξαι αὐτάς. εξγραψα bles, so you may read them at once and be able to keep them." οὖν τὰς ἐντολὰς καὶ παραβολάς, καθὼς ἐνετείλατό μοι. <sup>7</sup>ἐὰν <sup>6</sup> So, I wrote the commandments and the parables as he οὖν ἀκούσαντες αὐτὰς φυλάξητε καὶ ἐν αὐταῖς πορευθῆτε commanded me. <sup>7</sup> If then, you hear and keep them, and walk καὶ ἐργάσησθε αὐτὰς ἐν καθαρᾶ καρδία, ἀπολήμψεσθε ἀπὸ in them, and do them with a pure heart, you shall receive from τοῦ κυρίου, ὅσα ἐπηγγείλατο ὑμῖν· ἐὰν δὲ ἀκούσαντες μὴ the Lord all that he promised you; but if you hear them and do μετανοήσητε, άλλ' ἔτι προσθῆτε ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις ὑμῶν, not repent, but continue to add to your sins, you shall receive ἀπολήμψεσθε παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου τὰ ἐναντία. ταῦτά μοι πάντα from the Lord the opposite. All these things the shepherd, the

After 'wrote', Lightfoot adds 'down'.

Lightfoot lacks the comma after the 1st instance of κυρίου.

# Ποιμην 26 (Ἐντολὴ α′ 1)

## Έντολη α'

τῷ θεῷ, ἐὰν φυλάξης τὴν ἐντολὴν ταύτην.

## THE SHEPHERD 26 (MANDATE 1-1)

#### The First Mandate

<sup>1</sup>Πρῶτον πάντων πίστευσον, ὅτι εἶς ἐστὶν ὁ θεός, ὁ τὰ πάντα <sup>1</sup> "First of all, believe that God is one, who made all things and κτίσας καὶ καταρτίσας καὶ ποιήσας ἐκ τοῦ μὴ ὄντος εἰς τὸ perfected them, who brought all things from non-existence εἶναι τὰ πάντα καὶ πάντα χωρῶν, μόνος δὲ ἀχώρητος ὤν. into being, who contains all things, being alone uncontained. ἐγκράτευσαι. ταῦτα φύλασσε, καὶ ἀποβαλεῖς πᾶσαν πονηρίαν continent. Keep these things, and you shall cast off from yourἀπὸ σεαυτοῦ καὶ ἐνδύση πᾶσαν ἀρετὴν δικαιοσύνης καὶ ζήση self all wickedness and shall put on every virtue of righteousness, and shall live to God, if you keep this commandment."

Lightfoot lacks the comma after πίστευσον and adds one after καταρτίσας.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Lightfoot lacks the comma after φύλασσε.

# Ποιμην 27 (Ἐντολὴ β΄ 1)

## Έντολη β΄

## THE SHEPHERD 27 (MANDATE 2-1)

#### The Second Mandate

¹Λέγει μοι· Ἡπλότητα ἔχε καὶ ἄκακος γίνου, καὶ ἔση ὡς τὰ ¹ He said to me, "Have simplicity and be innocent and you νήπια τὰ μὴ γινώσκοντα τὴν πονηρίαν τὴν ἀπολλύουσαν τὴν shall be as the children who do not know the wickedness that ζωήν τῶν ἀνθρώπων. <sup>2</sup>πρῶτον μὲν μηδενὸς καταλάλει μηδὲ destroys the life of men. <sup>2</sup> First of all, speak evil of no one and ήδέως ἄκουε καταλαλοῦντος· εἰ δὲ μή, καὶ σὐ ὁ ἀκούων do not listen gladly to a slanderer. Otherwise, you also by ἔνοχος ἔση τῆς ἀμαρτίας τοῦ καταλαλοῦντος, ἐὰν πιστεύσης listening share in the sin of him who speaks evil, if you believe τῆ καταλαλιᾶ  $\tilde{\eta}$  αν ἀκούσης πιστεύσας γὰρ καὶ σὺ αὐτὸς ἔξεις in the slander that you hear. For, by believing you yourself also κατὰ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ σου· οὕτως οὖν ἔνοχος ἔση τῆς ἁμαρτίας will have a grudge against your brother; thus, you will share τοῦ καταλαλοῦντος. <sup>3</sup>πονηρὰ ἡ καταλαλιά· ἀκατάστατον the sin of the speaker of evil. <sup>3</sup> Slander is evil; it is a restless δαιμόνιον ἐστιν, μηδέποτε εἰρηνεῦον, ἀλλὰ πάντοτε ἐν devil, never at peace but always living in strife. Refrain from it διχοστασίαις κατοικοῦν. ἀπέχου οὖν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ εὐθηνίαν then, and you shall have success at all times with all men. πάντοτε ἕξεις μετὰ πάντων.  $\frac{4}{6}$  ἔνδυσαι δὲ τὴν σεμνότητα, ἐν  $\tilde{h}$   $\frac{4}{6}$  And put on reverence, in which is no evil stumbling-block, οὐδὲν πρόσκομμά ἐστιν πονηρόν, ἀλλὰ πάντα ὁμαλὰ καὶ but all is smooth and joyful. Do good, and of all your toil that ίλαρά. ἐργάζου τὸ ἀγαθὸν καὶ ἐκ τῶν κόπων σου ὧν ὁ θεὸς God gives you, give in simplicity to all who need, not doubting δίδωσίν σοι πᾶσιν ὑστερουμένοις δίδου ἀπλῶς, μὴ διστάζων, to whom you shall give and to whom not: give to all; for, to all τίνι  $\delta \tilde{\omega} \zeta \tilde{\eta}$  τίνι μ $\tilde{\eta}$   $\delta \tilde{\omega} \zeta$ .  $\pi \tilde{\alpha}$  σιν  $\tilde{\alpha}$  σιν  $\tilde{\gamma}$   $\tilde{\alpha}$  σιν  $\tilde{\gamma}$   $\tilde{\alpha}$  σιν  $\tilde$ θέλει ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων δωρημάτων. τοἱ οὖν λαμβάνοντες who receive shall render an account to God why they received  $\dot{\alpha}\pi \delta \delta \dot{\omega} \sigma \delta \sigma v \tau \tilde{\omega} \delta \epsilon \tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\delta i \alpha \tau i \epsilon \lambda \alpha \beta \delta v \kappa \alpha i \epsilon i \zeta \tau i \delta i \mu \dot{\epsilon} v$  it and for what. For, those who accepted through distress shall γὰρ λαμβάνοντες θλιβόμενοι οὐ δικασθήσονται, οἱ δὲ ἐν not be punished but those who accepted in hypocrisy shall pay ύποκρίσει λαμβάνοντες τίσουσιν δίκην. 6 ὁ οὖν διδοὺς ἀθῷός the penalty. 6 He, then, who gives is innocent; for, as he

- Lightfoot lacks the comma after yívov.
- Codex Sinaiticus and the Palatine MS omit γὰρ, here following Codex Athous and the Vulgata.
- In place of ἕξεις, here following *Codex Athous* and the *Palatine MS*, *Codex Sinaiticus* and the *Vulgata* have ἔχεις.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after  $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\dot{o}\nu$ .
- <sup>5</sup> This series of precepts is also found in the Didache (1:5) and is there quoted as being according to the 'commandment' (Ἐντολή).
- From the end of this verse to the end of this Mandate, *Codex Sinaiticus* is missing except for the end of the very last word (-αντος).

ἐστιν· ὡς γὰρ ἔλαβεν παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου τὴν διακονίαν τελέσαι, received from the Lord the fulfilment of this ministry, he άπλῶς αὐτὴν ἐτέλεσεν, μηθὲν διακρίνων, τίνι δῷ ἢ μὴ δῷ. φύλασσε οὖν τὴν ἐντολὴν ταύτην, ώς σοι λελάληκα, ἵνα ἡ μετάνοιά σου καὶ τοῦ οἴκου σου ἐν ἀπλότητι εύρεθῆ, καὶ άκακία καθαρά καὶ ἀμίαντος.

fulfilled it in simplicity, not doubting to whom he should give έγένετο οὖν ἡ διακονία αὕτη ἀπλῶς τελεσθεῖσα ἔνδοξος παρὰ or not give. Thus, this ministry fulfilled in simplicity was  $τ\tilde{\omega}$   $θε\tilde{\omega}$ .  $\dot{\delta}$   $ο\tilde{v}$   $ο\tilde{v}$   $\dot{\omega}$   $\dot{\omega}$  shall live to God. <sup>7</sup> So, keep this commandment as I have told you, that your repentance and your family's may be found to be sincere and your heart may be pure and unstained."

Here, ἀκακία follows Lake & Codex Athous (probably, but the MS is almost illegible); Lightfoot emends to ἡ καρδία.

# Ποιμην 28 (Ἐντολὴ γ΄ 1)

## Έντολη ν'

## THE SHEPHERD 28 (MANDATE 3-1)

#### The Third Mandate

 $^1$ Πάλιν μοι λέγει· Ἀλήθειαν ἀγάπα καὶ πᾶσα ἀλήθεια ἐκ τοῦ  $^1$  Again, he said to me, "Love truth and let all truth proceed στόματός σου ἐκπορευέσθω, ἵνα τὸ πνεῦμα. ὁ ὁ θεὸς from your mouth, so the spirit that God has made to dwell in κατώκισεν έν τῆ σαρκὶ ταύτη, ἀληθὲς εύρεθῆ παρὰ πᾶσιν this flesh may be found true by all men, and the Lord who άνθρώποις, καὶ οὕτως δοξασθήσεται ὁ κύριος ὁ ἐν σοὶ dwells in you shall thus be glorified; for, the Lord is true in κατοικῶν, ὅτι ὁ κύριος ἀληθινὸς ἐν παντὶ ῥήματι καὶ οὐδὲν every word and with him there is no lie.  $^2$  They, therefore, who παρ' αὐτῷ ψεῦδος. 2οἱ οὖν ψευδόμενοι ἀθετοῦσι τὸν κύριον lie set the Lord at nought, and become defrauders of the Lord, καὶ γίνονται ἀποστερηταὶ τοῦ κυρίου, μὴ παραδιδόντες αὐτ $\tilde{\omega}$  not restoring to him the deposit which they received. For they την παρακαταθήκην, ην έλαβον ελαβον γαρ παρ' αὐτοῦ received from him a spirit free from lies. If they return this as πνεῦμα ἄψευστον. τοῦτο ἐὰν ψευδὲς ἀποδώσωσιν, ἐμίαναν a lying spirit, they have defiled the commandment of the Lord την έντολην τοῦ κυρίου καὶ ἐγένοντο ἀποστερηταί. <sup>3</sup>ταῦτα and have robbed him." <sup>3</sup> When, therefore, I heard this I wept οὖν ἀκούσας ἐγὼ ἔκλαυσα λίαν. ἰδὼν δέ με κλαίοντα λέγει· much, and when he saw me weeping, he said, "Why do you Τί κλαίεις; Ότι, φημί, κύριε, οὐκ οἶδα, εἰ δύναμαι σωθῆναι. weep?" "Because, sir," said I, "I do not know if I can be saved." Διατί; φησίν. Οὐδέπω γάρ, φημί, κύριε, ἐν τῇ ἐμῇ ζωῇ ἀληθὲς "Why?" said he. "Because, sir," said I, "I have never yet in my ἐλάλησα ῥῆμα, ἀλλὰ πάντοτε πανούργως ἐλάλησα μετὰ life spoken a true word but have ever spoken deceitfully with πάντων καὶ τὸ ψεῦδός μου ἀληθὲς ἐπέδειξα παρὰ πᾶσιν all men and gave out that my lie was true among all, and no ανθρώποις·καὶ οὐδέποτέ μοι οὐδεὶς ἀντεῖπεν, ἀλλ' ἐπιστεύθη one ever contradicted me but believed my word. How then, τῷ λόγῳ μου. πῶς οὖν, φημί, κύριε, δύναμαι ζῆσαι ταῦτα sir, said I, can I live after having done this?" 4 "Your thought," πράξας;  $^4\Sigma\dot{v}$  μέν, φησί, καλῶς καὶ ἀληθῶς φρονεῖς· ἔδει γάρ said he, "is good and true; for, you ought to have walked in σε ώς θεοῦ δοῦλον ἐν ἀληθεία πορεύεσθαι, καὶ πονηρὰν truth as God's servant, and an evil conscience ought not to συνείδησιν μετὰ τοῦ πνεύματος τῆς ἀληθείας μὴ κατοικεῖν dwell with the spirit of truth, nor ought grief to come on a

- Lightfoot adds a comma after ἀγάπα.
- <sup>2</sup> From γίνονται to the last words of the Mandate (-τάτου ψεύσματος ζήσεται τῷ θεῷ), Codex Sinaiticus is missing.
- For ἐλάλησα, the *Latin MSS* (& Lightfoot) read ἔζησα.
- The literal translation of 'understood' is 'heard'.

ἀπέξεται τοῦ πονηροτάτου ψεύσματος ζήσεται τῶ θεῶ.

μηδὲ λύπην ἐπάγειν τῷ πνεύματι τῷ σεμνῷ καὶ ἀληθεῖ. spirit which is holy and true." "Never, sir," said I, "have I Οὐδέποτε, φημί, κύριε, τοιαῦτα ῥήματα ἀκριβῶς ἤκουσα. accurately understood such words." 5 "Now then," said he, <sup>5</sup> Νῦν οὖν, φησίν, ἀκούεις· φύλασσε αὐτά, ἵνα καὶ τὰ πρότερον "you do understand them. Keep them that your former lies in α ἐλάλησας ψευδή ἐν ταῖς πραγματείαις σου, τούτων your business may themselves become trustworthy now that εύρεθέντων άληθινῶν, κἀκεῖνα πιστὰ γένηται· δύναται γὰρ these have been found true. For, it is possible for those also to κάκεῖνα πιστὰ γενέσθαι. ἐὰν ταῦτα φυλάξης καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν become trustworthy. If you keep these things and from πᾶσαν ἀλήθειαν λαλήσης, δυνήση σεαυτ $\tilde{\omega}$  ζωήν henceforth keep the whole truth, you can obtain life for περιποιήσασθαι· καὶ ος ἀν ἀκούση τὴν ἐντολὴν ταύτην καὶ yourself; and whoever shall hear this commandment and abstain from the sin of lying shall live to God."

Here, ἀπέξεται follows Codex Athous; Codex Sinaiticus probably read ἀπέχηται, (which Lightfoot has), as χη can be seen at the place where the word ought to be.

# <u>Ποιμην 29 (Ἐντολὴ δ΄ 1)</u>

## Έντολη δ'

## THE SHEPHERD 29 (MANDATE 4-1)

#### The Fourth Mandate

¹ Ἐντέλλομαί σοι, φησίν, φυλάσσειν τὴν ἁγνείαν, καὶ μὴ ¹ "I charge you," he said, "to keep purity and let not any ἀναβαινέτω σου ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν περὶ γυναικὸς ἀλλοτρίας ἢ thought come into your heart about another man's wife, or περὶ πορνείας τινὸς ἢ περὶ τοιούτων τινῶν ὁμοιωμάτων about fornication or any such evil deeds; for, by doing this πονηρῶν. τοῦτο γὰρ ποιῶν μεγάλην ἁμαρτίαν ἐργάζη. τῆς δὲ you do great sin. But always remember your own wife and σῆς μνημονεύων πάντοτε γυναικὸς οὐδέποτε διαμαρτήσεις. you will never sin. <sup>2</sup> For, if this desire enters your heart you ² ἐὰν γὰρ αὕτη ἡ ἐνθύμησις ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν σου ἀναβῆ, will sin; and if you do other such evil things, you commit sin. διαμαρτήσεις, καὶ ἐὰν ἕτερα οὕτως πονηρά, ἁμαρτίαν ἐργάζη·  $\dot{\eta}$  For, this desire is a great sin for the servant of God. And if γὰρ ἐνθύμησις αὕτη θεοῦ δούλω ἁμαρτία μεγάλη ἐστίν· ἐὰν δέ any man commits this evil deed, he works death for himself. τις ἐργάσηται τὸ ἔργον τὸ πονηρὸν τοῦτο, θάνατον ἑαυτῷ 3 Look to it, therefore: abstain from this desire; for, where κατεργάζεται. <sup>3</sup>βλέπε οὖν σύ· ἀπέχου ἀπὸ τῆς ἐνθυμήσεως holiness lives, lawlessness ought not to enter the heart of a ταύτης· ὅπου γὰρ σεμνότης κατοικεῖ, ἐκεῖ ἀνομία οὐκ ὀφείλει righteous man." <sup>4</sup> I said to him, "Sir, allow me to ask you a ἀναβαίνειν ἐπὶ καρδίαν ἀνδρὸς δικαίου. ⁴λέγω αὐτῶ· Κύριε, few questions." "Say on," said he. "Sir," said I, "if a man has ἐπίτρεψόν μοι ὀλίγα ἐπερωτῆσαί σε. Λέγε, φησίν. Κύριε, φημί, a wife faithful in the Lord and he finds her out in some εί γυναῖκα ἔχη τις πιστὴν ἐν κυρίω καὶ ταύτην εύρη ἐν μοιχεία adultery, does the husband sin if he lives with her?" 5 "So τινί, ἆρα ἁμαρτάνει ὁ ἀνὴρ συνζῶν μετ' αὐτῆς; 5 "Αχρι τῆς long as he is ignorant," said he, "he does not sin; but, if the  $\dot{\alpha}$ γνοίας, φησίν, οὐχ  $\dot{\alpha}$ μαρτάνει· ἐὰν δὲ γν $\ddot{\omega}$  ὁ ἀνήρ την husband knows her sin and the wife does not repent, but άμαρτίαν αὐτῆς καὶ μὴ μετανοήση ἡ γυνή, ἀλλ' ἐπιμένη τῆ remains in her fornication, and the husband goes on living πορνεία αὐτῆς καὶ συνζῆ ὁ ἀνὴρ μετ' αὐτῆς, ἔνοχος γίνεται τῆς with her, he becomes a partaker of her sin and shares in her άμαρτίας αὐτῆς καὶ κοινωνὸς τῆς μοιχείας αὐτῆς. <sup>6</sup>Τί οὖν, adultery." <sup>6</sup> "What then," said I, "sir, shall the husband do if

- In place of πορνείας, here following Codex Sinaiticus and the Latin MSS, Codex Athous has πονηρίας.
- <sup>2</sup> For καὶ ἐὰν ἔτερα οὕτως πονηρά, here following Codex Sinaiticus, Codex Athous has καὶ ἐὰν ἑτέρως οὕτως ὡσαύτως πονηρίας ἐνθυμήση πονηρά.
- Lake opens his translation with, "See to it, then."
- Lightfoot has the καὶ after κυρίω in brackets.
- <sup>5</sup> Lightfoot adds a comma after πορνεία αὐτῆς.
- In place of 'put her away', Lightfoot has 'divorce her'.

έξουσίαν.

φημί, κύριε, ποιήση ὁ ἀνήρ, ἐὰν ἐπιμείνη τῷ πάθει τούτω ή the wife remains in this disposition?" "Let him put her γυνή; Ἀπολυσάτω, φησίν, αὐτὴν καὶ ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐφ' ἑαυτῷ μενέτω· away," he said, "and let the husband remain by himself. But, ἐὰν δὲ ἀπολύσας τὴν γυναῖκα ἑτέραν γαμήση, καὶ αὐτὸς if he put his wife away and marries another, he also commits μοιχᾶται. <sup>7</sup> Έὰν οὖν, φημί, κύριε, μετὰ τὸ ἀπολυθῆναι τὴν adultery himself." <sup>7</sup> "If then," said I, "sir, after the wife is put γυναῖκα μετανοήση ή γυνή καὶ θελήση ἐπὶ τὸν ἑαυτῆς ἄνδρα away, she repents and wishes to return to her own husband, ύποστρέψαι, οὐ παραδεχθήσεται; <sup>8</sup> Καὶ μήν, φησίν, ἐὰν μὴ shall she not be received?" <sup>8</sup> "Yes," said he, "if the husband παραδέξηται αὐτὴν ὁ ἀνήρ, ἁμαρτάνει καὶ μεγάλην ἁμαρτίαν does not receive her, he sins and covers himself with great έαυτῷ ἐπισπᾶται, ἀλλὰ δεῖ παραδεχθῆναι τὸν ἡμαρτηκότα καὶ sin; but it is necessary to receive the sinner who repents but μετανοοῦντα, μη ἐπὶ πολύ δέ· τοῖς γὰρ δούλοις τοῦ θεοῦ not often; for, the servants of God have but one repentance. μετάνοιά έστιν μία. διὰ τὴν μετάνοιαν οὖν οὐκ ὀφείλει γαμεῖν Therefore, for the sake of repentance, the husband ought not ὁ ἀνήρ. αὕτη ἡ πρᾶξις ἐπὶ γυναικὶ καὶ ἀνδρὶ κεῖται. 9οὐ μόνον, to marry. This is the course of action for wife and husband. φησίν, μοιχεία ἐστίν, ἐάν τις τὴν σάρκα αὐτοῦ μιάνῃ, ἀλλὰ καὶ 9 Not only," said he, "is it adultery if a man defiles his flesh, ος αν τὰ ὁμοιώματα ποιῆ τοῖς ἔθνεσιν, μοιχᾶται. ὥστε καὶ ἐν but whoever acts as do the heathen is also guilty of adultery, τοῖς τοιούτοις ἔργοις ἐὰν ἐμμένῃ τις καὶ μὴ μετανοῆ, ἀπέχου ἀπ' so that if anyone continues in such practices and does not αὐτοῦ καὶ μὴ συνζῆθι αὐτῷ· εἰ δὲ μή, καὶ σὺ μέτοχος εἶ τῆς repent, depart from him and do not live with him; otherwise, ἀμαρτίας αὐτοῦ. 10 διὰ τοῦτο προσετάγη ὑμῖν ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς you are also a sharer in his sin. 10 This is why it was enjoined μένειν, εἴτε ἀνὴρ εἴτε γυνή· δύναται γὰρ ἐν τοῖς τοιούτοις on you to live by yourselves, whether husband or wife; for, μετάνοια εἶναι. 11 ἐγὼ οὖν, φησίν, οὐ δίδωμι ἀφορμήν, ἵνα αὕτη in such cases repentance is possible. 11 I, therefore," said he, ή πρᾶξις οὕτως συντελῆται, ἀλλὰ εἰς τὸ μηκέτι ἁμαρτάνειν τὸν "am not giving an opportunity to laxity that this business be ήμαρτηκότα. περὶ δὲ τῆς προτέρας ἀμαρτίας αὐτοῦ ἔστιν ὁ thus concluded, but in order that he who has sinned sin no δυνάμενος ἴασιν δοῦναι· αὐτὸς γάρ ἐστιν ὁ ἔχων πάντων τὴν more, and for his former sin there is one who can heal; for, he has power over all.

Lightfoot has ἡ γυνὴ in brackets.

This mandate addresses the conflict between the precept against divorce (Mt 10:11ff) and that against having sex with immoral people.

Hermas is guarding against the charge that he is lowering the standard of morality; this was actually brought against him later by Tertullian.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> For 'live by yourself', Lightfoot has 'remain single'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> In place of συντελῆται, some MSS read συντελέσηται.

# Ποιμην 30 (Ἐντολή δ΄ 2)

καὶ ος ἀν ἀκούσας τὰς ἐντολὰς ταύτας φυλάξη, ζήσεται τῷ  $\theta \varepsilon \tilde{\omega}$ .

## THE SHEPHERD 30 (MANDATE 4-2)

1 Ἡρώτησα δὲ αὐτὸν πάλιν λέγων· Ἐπεὶ ὁ κύριος ἄξιόν με 1 And I asked him again, saying, "If the Lord has thought me ήγήσατο, ἵνα μετ' ἐμοῦ πάντοτε κατοικῆς, ὀλίγα μου ῥήματα worthy for you always to live with me, suffer yet a few words ἔτι ἀνάσχου, ἐπεὶ οὐ συνίω οὐδὲν καὶ ἡ καρδία μου of mine, since I have no understanding and my heart has been πεπώρωται ἀπὸ τῶν προτέρων μου πράξεων· συνέτισόν με, hardened by my former deeds; give me understanding; for, I ὅτι λίαν ἄφρων εἰμὶ καὶ ὅλως οὐθὲν νοῶ. ² ἀποκριθείς μοι am very foolish and have absolutely no understanding." <sup>2</sup> He λέγει· Έγώ, φησίν, ἐπὶ τῆς μετανοίας εἰμὶ καὶ πᾶσιν τοῖς answered me and said, "I am set over repentance and I give μετανοοῦσιν σύνεσιν δίδωμι. ἢ οὐ δοκεῖ σοι, φησίν, αὐτὸ understanding to all those who repent. Or do you not think," τοῦτο τὸ μετανοῆσαι σύνεσιν εἶναι; τὸ μετανοῆσαι, φησίν, said he, "that this very repentance is itself understanding? Το σύνεσίς ἐστιν μεγάλη· συνίει γὰρ ὁ ἁμαρτήσας, ὅτι πεποίηκεν repent," said he, "is great understanding. For, the sinner τὸ πονηρὸν ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ κυρίου, καὶ ἀναβαίνει ἐπὶ τὴν understands that he has done wickedly before the Lord and καρδίαν αὐτοῦ ἡ πρᾶξις, ἡν ἔπραξεν, καὶ μετανοεῖ καὶ οὐκέτι the deed that he wrought comes into his heart, and he repents ἐργάζεται τὸ πονηρόν, ἀλλὰ τὸ ἀγαθὸν πολυτελῶς ἐργάζεται and no longer does wickedly, but does good abundantly, and καὶ ταπεινοῖ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ψυχὴν καὶ βασανίζει, ὅτι ἥμαρτεν. humbles his soul and punishes it because he sinned. You see, βλέπεις οὖν, ὅτι ἡ μετάνοια σύνεσίς ἐστιν μεγάλη. ³ Διὰ τοῦτο therefore, that repentance is great understanding." <sup>3</sup> "For this οὖν, φημί, κύριε, ἐξακριβάζομαι παρὰ σοῦ πάντα· πρῶτον reason, then, sir," said I, "I enquire accurately from you as to μέν, ὅτι ἀμαρτωλός εἰμι, ἴνα γνῶ, ποῖα ἔργα ἐργαζόμενος all things. First, because I am a sinner, that I may know what I ζήσομαι, ὅτι πολλαί μου εἰσὶν αἱ ἀμαρτίαι καὶ ποικίλαι. ⁴ Ζήση, must do to live, because my sins are many and manifold." φησίν, ἐὰν τὰς ἐντολάς μου φυλάξης καὶ πορευθῆς ἐν αὐταῖς· 4 "You shall live," he said, "if you keep my commandments and walk in them, and whoever hears and keeps these commandments shall live to God."

- Lightfoot lacks the  $\delta \dot{\epsilon}$  after the opening Ἡρώτησα.
- Before ὁ ἀμαρτήσας, Codex Sinaiticus adds ὁ ἀνὴρ (Lightfoot includes the words in brackets); here, we follow Codex Athous and the Latin MSS.
- From after πρῶτον μέν to Mandate IV, 3:4 (καρδιογνώστης) Codex Sinaiticus is missing.
- Throughout his works, Lightfoot capitalizes  $\Theta \varepsilon \tilde{\omega}$  and its various derivative forms.

# <u>Ποιμην 31 (Ἐντολή</u> δ΄ 3)

## THE SHEPHERD 31 (MANDATE 4-3)

1 Έτι, φημί, κύριε, προσθήσω τοῦ ἐπερωτῆσαι. Λέγε, φησίν. 1 "I will yet, sir," said I, "continue to ask." "Say on," said he. "I "Ηκουσα, φημί, κύριε, παρά τινων διδασκάλων, ὅτι ἐτέρα have heard, sir," said I, "from some teachers, that there is no μετάνοια οὐκ ἔστιν εἰ μὴ ἐκείνη, ὅτε εἰς ὕδωρ κατέβημεν καὶ second repentance beyond the one given when we went down έλάβομεν ἄφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν ἡμῶν τῶν προτέρων. <sup>2</sup>λέγει μοι· into the water and received remission of our former sins." <sup>2</sup> He Καλῶς ἤκουσας· οὕτω γὰρ ἔχει. ἔδει γὰρ τὸν εἰληφότα ἄφεσιν said to me, "You have heard correctly; for, that is so. For, he άμαρτιῶν μηκέτι ἀμαρτάνειν, ἀλλ' ἐν ἀγνεία κατοικεῖν. who has received remission of sin ought never to sin again, but <sup>3</sup> ἐπεὶ δὲ πάντα ἐξακριβάζη, καὶ τοῦτό σοι δηλώσω, μὴ διδούς to live in purity. <sup>3</sup> But as you ask accurately about all things, I ἀφορμήν τοῖς μέλλουσι πιστεύειν ἢ τοῖς νῦν πιστεύσασιν εἰς will explain this also to you without giving an excuse to those τὸν κύριον. οἱ γὰρ νῦν πιστεύσαντες ἢ μέλλοντες πιστεύειν who in the future shall believe or to those who already believe μετάνοιαν άμαρτιῶν οὐκ ἔχουσιν, ἄφεσιν δὲ ἔχουσι τῶν in the Lord. For, those who already believe or shall believe in προτέρων άμαρτιῶν αὐτῶν. ⁴τοῖς οὖν κληθεῖσι πρὸ τούτων the future have no repentance of sins but have remission of τῶν ἡμερῶν ἔθηκεν ὁ κύριος μετάνοιαν· καρδιογνώστης γὰρ their former sin. <sup>4</sup> For those, then, who were called before these ὢν ὁ κύριος καὶ πάντα προγινώσκων ἔγνω τὴν ἀσθένειαν days, did the Lord appoint repentance; for, the Lord knows the τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ τὴν πολυπλοκίαν τοῦ διαβόλου, ὅτι heart and, knowing all things beforehand, he knew the ποιήσει τι κακὸν τοῖς δούλοις τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ πονηρεύσεται εἰς weakness of man and the subtlety of the devil, that he will do αὐτούς. <sup>5</sup>πολύσπλαγχνος οὖν ὢν ὁ κύριος ἐσπλαγχνίσθη ἐπὶ some evil to the servants of God and will do them mischief. την ποίησιν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔθηκεν την μετάνοιαν ταύτην, καὶ 5 So, the Lord, being merciful, had mercy on his creation and ἐμοὶ ἡ ἐξουσία τῆς μετανοίας ταύτης ἐδόθη. <sup>6</sup>ἀλλὰ ἐγώ σοι established this repentance, and to me was the control of this λέγω, φησί· μετὰ τὴν κλῆσιν ἐκείνην τὴν μεγάλην καὶ repentance given. 6 But I tell you," said he, "after that great and

- This verse may allude to Heb 6:4.
- In place of τον, here following Clement of Alexandria, Codex Athous has τινα.
- <sup>3</sup> Lightfoot has 'declare' in place of 'explain'.
- Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes  $K\acute{v}\rho\iota\sigma\zeta$  (when the title is used of God) and  $\Theta\varepsilon\sigma\tilde{v}$ , and there various derivative forms.
- In place of πολύσπλαγχνος, Lightfoot has πολυεύσπλαγχνος.
- 6 With the φη of φησί, the extant leaves of *Codex Sinaiticus* come to an end. Before μετανοήση, *Codex Athous* adds οὐ.

σεμνήν ἐάν τις ἐκπειρασθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ διαβόλου ἁμαρτήση, holy calling, if a man is tempted by the devil and sins, he has καὶ πάντες, ὅσοι ἐὰν ταῦτα ποιήσωσιν.

μίαν μετάνοιαν ἔχει· ἐὰν δὲ ὑπὸ χεῖρα ἁμαρτάνη καὶ one repentance; but, if he sins and repents repeatedly, it is μετανοήση, ἀσύμφορόν ἐστι τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ τῷ τοιούτῳ· unprofitable for such a man, for scarcely shall he live." <sup>7</sup> I said δυσκόλως γὰρ ζήσεται. <sup>7</sup>λέγω αὐτῷ· Ἐζωοποιήθην ταῦτα to him, "I attained life when I heard these things thus παρὰ σοῦ ἀκούσας οὕτως ἀκριβῶς· οἶδα γὰρ ὅτι, ἐὰν μηκέτι accurately from you; for, I know that, if I do not again add to προσθήσω ταῖς ἀμαρτίαις μου, σωθήσομαι. Σωθήση, φησίν, my sins, I shall be saved." "You shall be saved," said he, "and all who do these things."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Lightfoot lacks the comma after καὶ πάντες.

# <u>Ποιμην 32 (Ἐντολὴ</u> δ' 4)

φυλάξωσι καὶ πορευθῶσιν ἐν τῆ ἀγνότητι ταύτη.

## THE SHEPHERD 32 (MANDATE 4-4)

1 Ἡρώτησα αὐτὸν πάλιν λέγων· Κύριε, ἐπεὶ ἄπαξ ἀνέχη μου, 1 I asked him again, saying, "Sir, since you for once endure me ἔτι μοι καὶ τοῦτο δήλωσον. Λέγε, φησίν. Ἐὰν γυνή, φημί, explain this also to me." "Say on," said he. "If, sir," said I, "a κύριε, ἢ πάλιν ἀνήρ τις κοιμηθῆ καὶ γαμήση τις ἐξ αὐτῶν, wife, or maybe a husband, dies, and the other marries, does the μήτι άμαρτάνει ὁ γαμῶν; <sup>2</sup>Οὐχ άμαρτάνει, φησίν· ἐὰν δὲ ἐφ' one who marries commit sin?" <sup>2</sup> "He does not sin," said he, έαυτῶ μείνη τις, περισσοτέραν έαυτῷ τιμὴν καὶ μεγάλην "but, if he remains single, he gains for himself more exceeding δόξαν περιποιεῖται πρὸς τὸν κύριον· ἐὰν δὲ καὶ γαμήση, οὐχ honour and great glory with the Lord; but even if he marries, άμαρτάνει. <sup>3</sup> τήρει οὖν τὴν άγνείαν καὶ τὴν σεμνότητα, καὶ he does not sin. <sup>3</sup> Preserve, therefore, purity and holiness, and ζήση  $τ\tilde{\omega}$   $\theta \epsilon \tilde{\omega}$ .  $τα \tilde{v} \tau \dot{\alpha}$  σοι  $\delta \sigma \alpha$   $\lambda \alpha \lambda \tilde{\omega}$  καὶ μέλλω  $\lambda \alpha \lambda \epsilon \tilde{i} v$ , you shall live to God. Keep, henceforth, from the day on which φύλασσε ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν, ἀφ' ἦς μοι παρεδόθης ἡμέρας, καὶ εἰς you were handed over to me, these things that I tell you and τὸν οἶκόν σου κατοικήσω. ⁴τοῖς δὲ προτέροις σου shall tell you, and I will dwell in your house. ⁴ And, for your παραπτώμασιν ἄφεσις ἔσται, ἐὰν τὰς ἐντολάς μου φυλάξης· former transgression, there shall be remission if you keep my καὶ πᾶσι δὲ ἄφεσις ἔσται, ἐὰν τὰς ἐντολάς μου ταύτας commandments, and all shall obtain remission, if they keep these commandments of mine and walk in this purity."

Lightfoot adds a comma after  $\kappa o \iota \iota \eta \theta \tilde{\eta}$ .

In place of 'he gains for himself', Lightfoot has 'he invests himself'.

Lightfoot has 'committed' in place of 'handed over'.

After 'all', Lake adds 'men'.

# Ποιμην 33 (Ἐντολὴ $\varepsilon'$ 1)

## εντολή ε

## THE SHEPHERD 33 (MANDATE 5-1)

### The Fifth Mandate

¹Μακρόθυμος, φησί, γίνου καὶ συνετός, καὶ πάντων τῶν ¹ "Be," said he, "long-suffering and understanding and you πονηρῶν ἔργων κατακυριεύσεις καὶ ἐργάση πᾶσαν shall have the mastery over all evil deeds and you shall work δικαιοσύνην. <sup>2</sup> ἐὰν γὰρ μακρόθυμος ἔση, τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἄγιον all righteousness. <sup>2</sup> For, if you are courageous, the Holy Spirit τὸ κατοικοῦν ἐν σοὶ καθαρὸν ἔσται, μὴ ἐπισκοτούμενον ὑπὸ that dwells in you will be pure, not obscured by another evil έτέρου πονηροῦ πνεύματος, ἀλλ' ἐν εὐρυχώρω κατοικοῦν spirit, but will dwell at large and rejoice, and be glad with the  $\dot{\alpha}$  γαλλιάσεται καὶ εὐφρανθήσεται μετὰ τοῦ σκεύους, ἐν  $\dot{\tilde{\omega}}$  vessel in which he dwells, and he will serve God in great κατοικεῖ, καὶ λειτουργήσει τῷ θεῷ ἐν ἱλαρότητι πολλῆ, ἔχον cheerfulness, having well-being in itself. <sup>3</sup> But, if any angry την εὐθηνίαν ἐν ἑαυτῷ. ³ ἐὰν δὲ ὀξυχολία τις προσέλθη, temper approaches, at once the Holy Spirit, which is delicate, εὐθὺς τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἄγιον, τρυφερὸν ὄν, στενοχωρεῖται, μὴ is oppressed, not finding the place unobstructed, and seeks toἔχον τὸν τόπον καθαρόν, καὶ ζητεῖ ἀποστῆναι ἐκ τοῦ τόπου· depart out of the place; for, he is being choked by the evil spirit, πνίγεται γὰρ ὑπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ πνεύματος, μὴ ἔχον τόπον having no room to serve the Lord as he would like, but is λειτουργῆσαι τῷ κυρίῳ, καθώς βούλεται, μιαινόμενον ὑπὸ contaminated by the angry temper. For, the Lord dwells in τῆς ὀξυχολίας. ἐν γὰρ τῆ μακροθυμία ὁ κύριος κατοικεῖ, ἐν δὲ long-suffering and the devil dwells in angry temper.  $^4$  If τῆ ὀξυχολία ὁ διάβολος. ⁴ἀμφότερα οὖν τὰ πνεύματα ἐπὶ τὸ therefore, both spirits should dwell in the same place, it is αὐτὸ κατοικοῦντα, ἀσύμφορόν ἐστιν καὶ πονηρὸν τ $\tilde{\omega}$  inconvenient and evil for that man in whom they dwell. <sup>5</sup> For,

- 1 The translation of Μακρόθυμος and ὀξυχολίας (v. 3) is difficult. Μακρόθυμος is a little more than long-suffering and almost equals courage; όξυχολίας is a rare word, literally 'quickness to wrath' but this phrase does not convey in English the bad sense that Hermas obviously implies.
- <sup>2</sup> Codex Athous locates the καὶ before λειτουργήσει before the earlier μετὰ; here, we follow the Latin MSS.
- Lightfoot has ἐπέλθη in place of προσέλθη.
- Lightfoot lacks the comma after ἐκείνω.
- The text of this verse is reconstructed very differently by Lightfoot, who has: ἐὰν γὰρ λαβὼν ἀψίνθιον μικρὸν εἰς κεράμιον μέλιτος ἐπιχέῃς, οὐχὶ όλον τὸ μέλι ἀφανίζεται, καὶ τοσοῦτον μέλι ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐλαχίστου ἀψινθίου ἀπόλλυται καὶ ἀπόλλυσι τὴν γλυκύτητα τοῦ μέλιτος, καὶ οὐκέτι τὴν αὐτὴν χάριν ἔχει παρὰ τῷ δεσπότη, ὅτι ἐπικράνθη καὶ τὴν χρῆσιν αὐτοῦ ἀπώλεσεν; ἐὰν δὲ εἰς τὸ μέλι μὴ βληθῆ τὸ ἀψίνθιον, γλυκὺ εὑρίσκεται τὸ μέλι καὶ εύχρηστον γίνεται τῶ δεσπότη αὐτοῦ.

ύπὸ τοῦ σεμνοτάτου ἀγγέλου.

ἀνθρώπω ἐκείνω, ἐν ῷ κατοικοῦσιν. ⁵ ἐὰν γὰρ λάβης if you take a little wormwood, and pour into it a jar of honey, άψινθίου μικρὸν λίαν καὶ εἰς κεράμιον μέλιτος ἐπιχέης, οὐχὶ is not the whole honey spoilt? And a great quantity of honey όλον τὸ μέλι ἀφανίζεται, καὶ τοσοῦτον μέλι ὑπὸ τοῦ is ruined by a very small quantity wormwood. For, it destroys έλαχίστου άψινθίου ἀπόλλυται καὶ ἀπόλλυσι τὴν γλυκύτητα the sweetness of the honey, and it has no longer the same τοῦ μέλιτος, καὶ οὐκέτι τὴν αὐτὴν χάριν ἔχει παρὰ τῷ attraction for the master, because it has been rendered bitter δεσπότη, ὅτι ἐπικράνθη καὶ τὴν χρῆσιν αὐτοῦ ἀπώλεσεν; ἐὰν and he has lost its use. But, if no wormwood is put into the δὲ εἰς τὸ μέλι μὴ βληθῆ τὸ ἀψίνθιον, γλυκὸ εὑρίσκεται τὸ μέλι honey, the honey is found to be sweet and becomes valuable καὶ εὔχρηστον γίνεται τῷ δεσπότη αὐτοῦ.  $^6$ βλέπεις ὅτι ἡ to the master.  $^6$  You see [then] that long suffering is very sweet, μακροθυμία γλυκυτάτη ἐστὶν ὑπὲρ τὸ μέλι καὶ εὔχρηστός surpassing the sweetness of honey, and is valuable to the Lord ἐστι τῷ κυρίω, καὶ ἐν αὐτῆ κατοικεῖ. ἡ δὲ ὀξυχολία πικρὰ καὶ and he dwells in it. But angry temper is bitter and useless. If, ἄχρηστός ἐστιν. ἐὰν οὖν μιγῇ ἡ ὀξυχολία τῇ μακροθυμία, therefore, angry temper is mixed with courage, the courage is μιαίνεται ή μακροθυμία καὶ οὐκέτι εὔχρηστός ἐστι τῷ θεῷ ἡ polluted, and the man's intercession is no longer valuable ἔντευξις αὐτῆς. <sup>7</sup> Ήθελον, φημί, κύριε, γνῶναι τὴν ἐνέργειαν before God." <sup>7</sup> "I would very much like, sir," said I, "to know τῆς ὀξυχολίας, ἵνα φυλάξωμαι ἀπ' αὐτῆς. Καὶ μήν, φησίν, ἐὰν the working of angry temper, that I may be guarded from it." μή φυλάξη ἀπ' αὐτῆς σὐ καὶ ὁ οἶκός σου, ἀπώλεσάς σου τὴν "Indeed," said he, "if you do not keep from it, both you and πᾶσαν έλπίδα. ἀλλὰ φύλαξαι ἀπ' αὐτῆς $\cdot$  ἐγὼ γὰρ μετὰ σοῦ your house, you have destroyed all your hope. But keep from εἰμί. καὶ πάντες δὲ ἀφέξονται ἀπ' αὐτῆς, ὅσοι ἂν it, for I am with you. And all shall refrain from it, who repent μετανοήσωσιν έξ όλης τῆς καρδίας αὐτῶν· μετ' αὐτῶν γὰρ with all their heart; for I will be with them, and will preserve ἔσομαι καὶ συντηρήσω αὐτούς· ἐδικαιώθησαν γὰρ πάντες them, for all have been made righteous by the most revered angel.

After the opening  $\beta\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\zeta$ , Lightfoot has  $o\tilde{i}v$  in brackets and he ends the verse with  $\alpha\dot{v}\tau o\tilde{v}$  in place of  $\alpha\dot{v}\tau\tilde{\eta}\zeta$ .

Lake has 'preserved' in place of 'guarded', here following Lightfoot.

# Ποιμην 34 (Εντολη ε' 2)

## THE SHEPHERD 34 (MANDATE 5-2)

<sup>1</sup> Άκουε νῦν, φησί, τὴν ἐνέργειαν τῆς ὀξυχολίας, πῶς πονηρά  $^{1}$  "Hear, then," said he, "the working of an angry temper, and  $\dot{\epsilon}$ στι, καὶ πῶς τοὺς δούλους μοῦ καταστρέφει τῆ  $\dot{\epsilon}$ αυτῆς how evil it is, and how it can destroy the servants of God by its ένεργεία καὶ πῶς ἀποπλανᾳ αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς δικαιοσύνης. οὐκ own working, and how it leads them astray from ἀποπλανᾶ δὲ τοὺς πλήρεις ὄντας ἐν τῇ πίστει οὐδὲ ἐνεργῆσαι righteousness. But it does not lead astray those who are filled δύναται είς αὐτούς, ὅτι ἡ δύναμις μου μετ' αὐτῶν ἐστιν· with faith, nor can it work evil upon them, because my power ἀποπλανᾶ δὲ τοὺς ἀποκένους καὶ διψύχους ὄντας. ² ὅταν δὲ is with them; but it leads astray those who are vain and who ἴδη τοὺς τοιούτους ἀνθρώπους εὐσταθοῦντας, παρεμβάλλει are of doubtful minds. <sup>2</sup> Because, when it sees such men in έαυτην είς την καρδίαν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐκείνου, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ tranquillity, it insinuates its way into the heart of that man, and μηδενὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ ἢ ἡ γυνὴ ἐν πικρία γίνεται ἕνεκεν βιωτικῶν the man or woman is made bitter out of no cause whatever, πραγμάτων ἢ περὶ ἐδεσμάτων ἢ μικρολογίας τινὸς ἢ περὶ because of daily business or of food or some trifle, or about φίλου τινὸς ἢ περὶ δόσεως ἢ λήψεως ἢ περὶ τοιούτων μωρῶν some friend, or about giving or receiving, or about some πραγμάτων· ταῦτα γὰρ πάντα μωρά ἐστι καὶ κενὰ καὶ foolish matters of this kind. For, all these things are foolish and ἄφρονα καὶ ἀσύμφορα τοῖς δούλοις τοῦ θεοῦ. <sup>3</sup>ἡ δὲ μακρο- vain and meaningless, and not expedient for the servants of θυμία μεγάλη ἐστὶ καὶ ἰσχυρὰ καὶ δύναμιν ἔχουσα καὶ God. <sup>3</sup> However, long-suffering is great and mighty and has στιβαράν καὶ εὐθηνουμένην ἐν πλατυσμῷ μεγάλῳ, ἱλαρά, steadfast power and prospers in great breadth, is joyful, glad, ἀγαλλιωμένη, ἀμέριμνος οὖσα, δοξάζουσα τὸν κύριον ἐν and free from care, glorifying the Lord at every season, having παντὶ καιρῷ, μηδὲν ἐν ἑαυτῆ ἔχουσα πικρόν, παραμένουσα nothing bitter in itself but remaining always meek and gentle. διὰ παντὸς πραεῖα καὶ ἡσύχιος· αὕτη οὖν ἡ μακροθυμία Therefore, this long-suffering dwells with those who have κατοικεῖ μετὰ τῶν τὴν πίστιν ἐχόντων ὁλόκληρον. ⁴ἡ δὲ faith in perfectness. ⁴ But an angry temper is, in the first place, όξυχολία πρῶτον μὲν μωρά ἐστιν, ἐλαφρά τε καὶ ἄφρων. εἶτα foolish, frivolous, and silly; then, from silliness is engendered ἐκ τῆς ἀφροσύνης γίνεται πικρία, ἐκ δὲ τῆς πικρίας θυμός, ἐκ bitterness, from bitterness is engendered wrath, from wrath is

- In place of μου (twice in this verse), here following *Codex Athous* (and Lake), the *Palatine MS* has τοῦ Κυρίου and the *Vulgata* has τοῦ Θεοῦ.
- <sup>2</sup> Codex Athous omits ἢ περὶ φίλου τινὸς.
- For καὶ ἰσχυρὰ καὶ δύναμιν, Lightfoot has καὶ ὀχυρά, καὶ ἰσχυρὰν δύναμιν.
- Lightfoot lacks αὕτη after ἡ μῆνις.

δὲ τοῦ θυμοῦ ὀργή, ἐκ δὲ τῆς ὀργῆς μῆνις· εἶτα ἡ μῆνις αὕτη engendered rage, and from rage is engendered fury; then fury, μούσθωσαν, ὅσοι ἐὰν θέλωσιν ἐν αὐταῖς πορεύεσθαι.

ἐκ τοσούτων κακῶν συνισταμένη γίνεται ἀμαρτία μεγάλη being compounded of such great evils, becomes a great and καὶ ἀνίατος. <sup>5</sup> ὅταν γὰρ ταῦτα τὰ πνεύματα ἐν ἑνὶ ἀγγείω inexpiable sin. <sup>5</sup> For, when these spirits dwell in one vessel, κατοικῆ, οὖ καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἄγιον κατοικεῖ, οὐ χωρεῖ τὸ where also the Holy Spirit dwells, there is no room in that ἄγγος ἐκεῖνο, ἀλλ' ὑπερπλεονάζει. 6 τὸ τρυφερὸν οὖν πνεῦμα, vessel for both, but it is overcrowded. 6 Therefore, the delicate μή ἔχον συνήθειαν μετὰ πονηροῦ πνεύματος κατοικεῖν μηδὲ spirit, which is unaccustomed to dwell alongside such an evil μετὰ σκληρότητος, ἀποχωρεῖ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τοῦ τοιούτου spirit or with harshness, will depart from such a man and will καὶ ζητεῖ κατοικεῖν μετὰ πραότητος καὶ ἡσυχίας. <sup>7</sup>εἶτα ὅταν seek to dwell with gentleness and tranquillity. <sup>7</sup> Then, when it ἀποστῆ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐκείνου, οὖ κατοικεῖ, γίνεται ὁ has departed from that man where it was dwelling, that man ἄνθρωπος ἐκεῖνος κενὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος τοῦ δικαίου, καὶ becomes empty of the righteous spirit and, henceforward, τὸ λοιπὸν πεπληρωμένος τοῖς πνεύμασι τοῖς πονηροῖς being filled with the evil spirits, is disorderly in all his actions, ἀκαταστατεῖ ἐν πάση πράξει αὐτοῦ, περισπώμενος ὧδε being dragged about hither and thither by the evil spirits, and κάκεῖσε ἀπὸ τῶν πνευμάτων τῶν πονηρῶν, καὶ ὅλως is altogether blinded and bereft of goodness of thought. Thus, ἀποτυφλοῦται ἀπὸ τῆς διανοίας τῆς ἀγαθῆς. οὕτως οὖν then, is how it happens with all those who have an angry συμβαίνει πᾶσι τοῖς ὀξυχόλοις. <sup>8</sup>ἀπέχου οὖν ἀπὸ τῆς ὀξυχο- temper. <sup>8</sup> Abstain, therefore, from an angry temper, that most λίας, τοῦ πονηροτάτου πνεύματος· ἔνδυσαι δὲ τὴν μακρο- evil of evil spirits, but clothe yourself in long suffering and θυμίαν καὶ ἀντίστα τῆ ὀξυχολία καὶ τῆ πικρία, καὶ ἔση withstand an angry temper and bitterness, and you shall be εύρισκόμενος μετὰ τῆς σεμνότητος τῆς ἠγαπημένης ὑπὸ τοῦ found in the company of the holiness that is beloved of the κυρίου. βλέπε οὖν μήποτε παρενθυμηθῆς τὴν ἐντολὴν Lord. See, then, that you do not forget this commandment; for, ταύτην· ἐὰν γὰρ ταύτης τῆς ἐντολῆς κυριεύσης, καὶ τὰς if you master this commandment, you will also be able to keep λοιπὰς ἐντολὰς δυνήση φυλάξαι, ἄς σοι μέλλω ἐντέλλεσθαι. the other commandments that I am going to give you. Be ἰσχυροῦ ἐν αὐταῖς καὶ ἐνδυναμοῦ, καὶ πάντες ἐνδυνα- strong in them and strengthen yourself; and let all strengthen themselves who wish to walk in them."

After τὰ πνεύματα, Lightfoot adds πάντα.

Lake has 'quietness' in place of 'tranquillity', here following Lightfoot.

Lightfoot lacks the comma after ἐκείνου.

Lake has 'ill temper' in place of 'angry temper', as also elsewhere in this chapter.

# <u>Ποιμην 35 (Ἐντολή ζ΄ 1)</u>

## Έντολη ζ΄

έπιστρέψη πρὸς κύριον, πορεύσεται ἐν αὐτῆ.

## THE SHEPHERD 35 (MANDATE 6-1)

#### The Sixth Mandate

<sup>1</sup> Ένετειλάμην σοι, φησίν, ἐν τῆ πρώτη ἐντολῆ, ἵνα φυλάξης <sup>1</sup> "I commanded you," said he, "in the first commandment, to τὴν πίστιν καὶ τὸν φόβον καὶ τὴν ἐγκράτειαν. Ναί, φημί, keep faith and fear and continence." "Yes, sir," said I. "But now κύριε. Άλλὰ νῦν θέλω σοι, φησίν, δηλῶσαι καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις I wish," said he, "to explain also their qualities that you may αὐτῶν, ἵνα νοήσης τίς αὐτῶν τίνα δύναμιν ἔχει καὶ understand the quality of each and its working; for, their  $\dot{\epsilon}$ νέργειαν·  $\delta$ ιπλαῖ γάρ εἰσιν αἱ ἐνέργειαι αὐτῶν. κεῖνται οὖν working is of two sorts. They relate, then, to the righteous and ἐπὶ δικαίω καὶ ἀδίκω· ² σὰ οὖν πίστευε τῷ δικαίω, τῷ δὲ ἀδίκω to the unrighteous: 2 Therefore, believe the righteous but do μή πιστεύσης· τὸ γὰρ δίκαιον ὀρθὴν ὁδὸν ἔχει, τὸ δὲ ἄδικον not believe the unrighteous. For, what righteous has a straight στρεβλήν. ἀλλὰ σὰ τῆ ὀρθῆ ὁδῷ πορεύου καὶ ὁμαλῆ, τὴν δὲ path but what is unrighteous a crooked path. But walk in the στρεβλήν ἔασον. <sup>3</sup> ή γὰρ στρεβλή ὁδὸς τρίβους οὐκ ἔχει, ἀλλ' straight and level path but leave the crooked path alone. <sup>3</sup> For, άνοδίας καὶ προσκόμματα πολλὰ καὶ τραχεῖά ἐστι καὶ the crooked path has no road but rough ground and many ἀκανθώδης. βλαβερὰ οὖν ἐστι τοῖς ἐν αὐτῆ πορευομένοις. 4οί stumbling blocks and is steep and thorny. It is, therefore, δὲ τῆ ὀρθῆ ὁδῶ πορευόμενοι ὁμαλῶς περιπατοῦσι καὶ harmful to those who walk in it.  $^4$  But those who go in the  $\dot{\alpha}\pi\rho\sigma\sigma\kappa\dot{\sigma}\pi\omega\varsigma$  οὔτε γὰρ τραχεῖά ἐστιν οὔτε ἀκανθώδης. straight path walk smoothly and without stumbling; for, it is βλέπεις οὖν, ὅτι συμφορώτερόν ἐστι ταύτη τῆ ὁδῷ neither rough nor thorny. You see, then, that it is better to walk πορεύεσθαι. <sup>5</sup> Άρέσκει μοι, φημί, κύριε, ταύτη τῆ ὁδῶ in this path." <sup>5</sup> "It pleases me, sir," said I, "to walk in this path." πορεύεσθαι. Πορεύση, φησί, καὶ ος ἂν ἐξ ὅλης καρδίας "You shall do so," said he, "and whoever turns to the Lord with all his heart shall walk in it.

- Lightfoot lacks the comma after ἐντολῆ.
- <sup>2</sup> Lightfoot has καὶ ὁμαλῆ ('and level') in brackets.
- After  $\pi o \lambda \lambda \dot{\alpha}$ , Lightfoot adds a comma.
- In place of ἀπροσκόπως, Lightfoot has ἀπροσκόπτως.
- <sup>5</sup> Lightfoot lacks the comma after κύριον.

# <u>Ποιμην 36 (Ἐντολή ζ΄ 2)</u>

<sup>1</sup> Άκουε νῦν, φησί, περὶ τῆς πίστεως. δύο εἰσὶν ἄγγελοι μετὰ <sup>1</sup> "Hear now," said he, "concerning faith. There are two angels

## THE SHEPHERD 36 (MANDATE 6-2)

τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, εἶς τῆς δικαιοσύνης καὶ εἶς τῆς πονηρίας. within a man, one of righteousness and one of wickedness." <sup>2</sup>Πῶς οὖν, φημί, κύριε, γνώσομαι τὰς αὐτῶν ἐνεργείας, ὅτι <sup>2</sup> "How then, sir," said I, "shall I know their workings, seeing ἀμφότεροι ἄγγελοι μετ' ἐμοῦ κατοικοῦσιν; ³ Ἄκουε, φησί, καὶ that both angels dwell within me?" <sup>3</sup> "Listen," said he, "and συνιεῖς αὐτάς. ὁ μὲν τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἄγγελος τρυφερός ἐστι understand their workings. The angel of righteousness is καὶ αἰσχυντηρὸς καὶ πραΰς καὶ ἡσύχιος· ὅταν οὖν οὖτος ἐπὶ delicate and modest and meek and gentle. Whenever, την καρδίαν σου ἀναβῆ, εὐθέως λαλεῖ μετὰ σοῦ περὶ therefore, he comes into your heart, he immediately speaks δικαιοσύνης, περὶ άγνείας, περὶ σεμνότητος καὶ περὶ with you of righteousness, of purity, of reverence, of selfαὐταρκείας καὶ περὶ παντός ἔργου δικαίου καὶ περὶ πάσης control, of every righteous deed, and of all glorious virtue. άρετῆς ἐνδόξου. ταῦτα πάντα ὅταν εἰς τὴν καρδίαν σου Whenever, therefore, all these things come into your heart,  $\dot{\alpha}$ ναβῆ, γίνωσκε, ὅτι ὁ ἄγγελος τῆς δικαιοσύνης μετὰ σοῦ ἐστί. know that the angel of righteousness is with you. [These ταῦτα οὖν ἐστι τὰ ἔργα τοῦ ἀγγέλου τῆς δικαιοσύνης. τούτω things, then, are the deeds of the angel of righteousness.] οὖν πίστευε καὶ τοῖς ἔργοις αὐτοῦ. ⁴ὅρα οὖν καὶ τοῦ ἀγγέλου Therefore, believe him and his works. ⁴ Now see also the works τῆς πονηρίας τὰ ἔργα. πρῶτον πάντων ὀξύχολός ἐστι καὶ of the angel of wickedness. First of all, he is ill tempered, and πικρὸς καὶ ἄφρων, καὶ τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ πονηρά, bitter, and foolish, and his deeds are evil, casting down the καταστρέφοντα τοὺς δούλους τοῦ θεοῦ· ὅταν οὖν οὖτος ἐπὶ servants of God. Whenever, therefore, he comes into your τὴν καρδίαν σου ἀναβῆ, γνῶθι αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τῶν ἔργων αὐτοῦ. heart, know him from his works." 5 "I do not understand, sir,"

- Lake lacks the indefinite article before 'man', here following Lightfoot.
- Lake has 'because' in place of 'seeing that'.
- In place of συνιεῖς αὐτάς (following Codex Athous), the Latin MSS read σύνιε. Codex Athous lacks εὐθέως λαλεῖ μετὰ σοῦ περὶ δικαιοσύνης, περὶ άγνείας, περί σεμνότητος καὶ περὶ αὐταρκείας καὶ περὶ παντός ἔργου δικαίου καὶ περὶ πάσης ἀρετῆς ἐνδόξου. ταῦτα πάντα ὅταν εἰς τὴν καρδίαν σου ἀναβῆ, here following the *Latin MSS*.
- In place of ὄρα οὖν, here following Codex Athous (and Lake), the Latin MSS (and Lightfoot) open with ὅρα νῦν. Codex Athous omits πικρὸς καὶ ἄφρων, here following the *Latin MSS*.
- <sup>5</sup> Lightfoot lacks πολλή τις.

<sup>5</sup>Πῶς, φημί, κύριε, νοήσω αὐτόν, οὐκ ἐπίσταμαι. Ἄκουε, said I, "how to perceive him." "Listen," said he. "When an φησίν. ὅταν ὀξυχολία σοί τις προσπέση ἢ πικρία, γίνωσκε, ὅτι angry temper or bitterness come upon you, know that he is in αὐτός ἐστιν ἐν σοί· εἶτα ἐπιθυμία πράξεων πολλῶν καὶ you. Next the desire of many deeds and the luxury of much πολυτέλειαι έδεσμάτων πολλῶν καὶ μεθυσμάτων καὶ eating and drinking, and many feasts, and various and κραιπαλῶν πολλῶν καὶ ποικίλων τροφῶν καὶ οὐ δεόντων unnecessary foods, and the desire of women, and καὶ ἐπιθυμίαι γυναικῶν καὶ πλεονεξιῶν καὶ ὑπερηφανία covetousness and haughtiness, and pride, and whatsoever πολλή τις καὶ ἀλαζονεία καὶ ὅσα τούτοις παραπλήσιά ἐστι καὶ things are akin and like to these; when, therefore, these things ὄμοια· ταῦτα οὖν ὅταν ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν σου ἀναβῆ, γίνωσκε, come into your heart, know that the angel of wickedness is ὅτι ὁ ἄγγελος τῆς πονηρίας ἐστὶν ἐν σοί. 6 σὰ οὖν ἐπιγνοὺς τὰ with you. 6 When, therefore, you know his deeds, keep from ἔργα αὐτοῦ ἀπόστα ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, μηδὲν αὐτῷ πίστευε, ὅτι τὰ him, and do not trust him, because his deeds are evil and ἔργα αὐτοῦ πονηρά εἰσι καὶ ἀσύμποφα τοῖς δούλοις τοῦ θεοῦ. unprofitable for the servants of God. You have, therefore, the ἔχεις οὖν ἀμφοτέρων τῶν ἀγγέλων τὰς ἐνεργείας· σύνιε workings of both the angels. Understand them and believe the αὐτὰς καὶ πίστευε τῷ ἀγγέλω τῆς δικαιοσύνης  $^{7}$ ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ angel of righteousness,  $^{7}$  but stand aloof from the angel of άγγέλου τῆς πονηρίας ἀπόστηθι, ὅτι ἡ διδαχὴ αὐτοῦ πονηρά wickedness because his teaching is evil in every act. For,  $\dot{\epsilon}$ στι παντὶ  $\dot{\epsilon}$ ργω·  $\dot{\epsilon}$ αν γαρ  $\tilde{\eta}$  τις πιστὸς ἀνὴρ καὶ  $\dot{\eta}$   $\dot{\epsilon}$ νθύμησις though a man be faithful, if the thought of that angel rise in his τοῦ ἀγγέλου τούτου ἀναβῆ ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν αὐτοῦ, δεῖ τὸν heart, it must be that that man or woman will commit some ἄνδρα ἐκεῖνον ἢ τὴν γυναῖκα ἐξαμαρτῆσαί τι. 8 ἐὰν δὲ πάλιν sin. 8 But again, even though a man or woman be exceedingly πονηρότατός τις  $\tilde{\eta}$  ανήρ  $\tilde{\eta}$  γυνή καὶ αναβ $\tilde{\eta}$  έπὶ την καρδίαν wicked, if there rise in his heart the deeds of the angel of αὐτοῦ τὰ ἔργα τοῦ ἀγγέλου τῆς δικαιοσύνης, ἐξ ἀνάγκης δεῖ righteousness, it must of necessity be that he will do some αὐτὸν ἀγαθόν τι ποιῆσαι. <sup>9</sup>βλέπεις οὖν, φησίν, ὅτι καλόν ἐστι good act. <sup>9</sup> You see, therefore," said he, "that it is good to  $τ\tilde{\omega}$  ἀγγέλ $\omega$  τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἀκολουθεῖν, τ $\tilde{\omega}$  δὲ ἀγγέλ $\omega$  τῆς follow the angel of righteousness, but to bid farewell to the πονηρίας ἀποτάξασθαι.  $^{10}$ τὰ μὲν περὶ τῆς πίστεως αὕτη ἡ angel of wickedness.  $^{10}$  This commandment makes plain the

<sup>6</sup> Lightfoot, following the *Latin MSS*, adds καὶ before μηδὲν αὐτῷ.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Lake has 'keep' in place of 'stand aloof', here following Lightfoot.

In place of 'exceedingly wicked' (as Lightfoot), Lake as 'very evil'.

Lake has 'keep away from' in place of 'bid farewell to', here following Lightfoot.

<sup>10</sup> Lightfoot lacks the comma after πίστενε δέ.

έργαζόμενος οὖν αὐτὰ ζήση τῷ θεῷ.

ἐντολή δηλοῖ, ἵνα τοῖς ἔργοις τοῦ ἀγγέλου τῆς δικαιοσύνης things of the faith, that you may believe the works of the angel πιστεύσης, καὶ ἐργασάμενος αὐτὰ ζήση τῷ θεῷ. πίστευε δέ, of righteousness, and by doing them live to God. But believe ὅτι τὰ ἔργα τοῦ ἀγγέλου τῆς πονηρίας χαλεπά ἐστι· μὴ that the works of the angel of wickedness are bad: by not doing them, therefore, you shall live to God."

# Ποιμην 37 (Ἐντολή ζ΄ 1)

## Έντολη ζ΄

## THE SHEPHERD 37 (MANDATE 7-1)

#### The Seventh Mandate

¹ Φοβήθητι, φησί, τὸν κύριον καὶ φύλασσε τὰς ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ. ¹ "Fear the Lord" said he, "and keep his commandments. So, φυλάσσων οὖν τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ θεοῦ ἔση δυνατὸς ἐν πάση by keeping the commandments of God, you shall be strong in πράξει, καὶ ἡ πρᾶξίς σου ἀσύγκριτος ἔσται. φοβούμενος γὰρ every act and your conduct shall be incomparable. For, by τὸν κύριον πάντα καλῶς ἐργάση· οὖτος δέ ἐστιν ὁ φόβος, ὃν fearing the Lord you shall do all things well, and this is the fear  $\delta \varepsilon \tilde{\imath}$  σε φοβηθηναι, καὶ σωθηναι. <sup>2</sup>τὸν δὲ διάβολον μη with which you must fear and be saved. <sup>2</sup> But do not fear the φοβηθῆς· φοβούμενος γὰρ τὸν κύριον κατακυριεύσεις τοῦ devil; for, by fearing the Lord, you have power over the devil; διαβόλου, ὅτι δύναμις ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔστιν. ἐν ῷ δὲ δύναμις οὐκ for, there is no might in him. Where there is no might, there is ἔστιν, οὐδὲ φόβος· ἐν  $\tilde{\phi}$  δὲ δύναμις ἡ ἔνδοξος, καὶ φόβος ἐν no fear but where there is glorious might, there is also fear. For, αὐτῷ. πᾶς γὰρ ὁ δύναμιν ἔχων φόβον ἔχει· ὁ δὲ μὴ ἔχων everyone who has might gains fear. But he who has no might δύναμιν ὑπὸ πάντων καταφρονεῖται. <sup>3</sup>φοβήθητι δὲ τὰ ἔργα is despised by all. <sup>3</sup> But fear the works of the devil, because τοῦ διαβόλου, ὅτι πονηρά ἐστι. φοβούμενος οὖν τὸν κύριον they are evil. If, therefore, you fear the Lord, you shall not do οὐκ ἐργάση αὐτά, ἀλλ' ἀφέξη ἀπ' αὐτῶν. ⁴δισσοὶ οὖν εἰσιν οἱ them but depart from them. ⁴ There are, therefore, two sorts of φόβοι· ἐὰν γὰρ θέλης τὸ πονηρὸν ἐργάσασθαι, φοβοῦ τὸν fear. For if you wish to do that which is evil, fear the Lord and κύριον, καὶ οὐκ ἐργάσῃ αὐτό· ἐὰν δὲ θέλῃς πάλιν τὸ ἀγαθὸν you shall not do it. But, on the other hand, if you wish to do ἐργάσασθαι, φοβοῦ τὸν κύριον, καὶ ἐργάσῃ αὐτό. ὥστε ὁ that which is good, fear the Lord, and you shall do it. So that φόβος τοῦ κυρίου ἰσχυρός ἐστι καὶ μέγας καὶ ἔνδοξος. the fear of the Lord is mighty and great and glorious. φοβήθητι οὖν τὸν κύριον, καὶ ζήση αὐτῷ· καὶ ὅσοι ἀν Therefore, fear the Lord and you shall live in him. Andφοβηθῶσιν αὐτὸν καὶ τηρήσωσι τὰς ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ, ζήσονται whosoever shall fear him and keep his commandments, shall τῷ θεῷ.  $^5$ Διατί, φημί, κύριε, εἶπας περὶ τῶν τηρούντων τὰς live to God."  $^5$  "Why, sir," said I, "did you say of those who

- In place of  $\sigma\omega\theta\tilde{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$ , here following *Codex Athous* (and Lake), the *Palatine MS* (and Lightfoot) has  $\sigma\omega\theta\tilde{\eta}\sigma\eta$ .
- <sup>2</sup> The Palatine MS lacks ἐν ῷ δὲ δύναμις οὐκ ἔστιν.
- After κύριον, the *Vulgata* (and Lightfoot) adds φοβηθήση τὰ ἔργα τοῦ διαβόλου; here, we follow the *Palatine MS* (and Lake).
- In place of καὶ τηρήσωσι, here following the Ethiopic MS (and Lake), Codex Athous (and Lightfoot) has τῶν φυλασσόντων.
- Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalises  $K\acute{v}\rho\iota\upsilon\nu$  &  $\Theta\varepsilon\tilde{\omega}$ , and their derivative forms.

φυλασσόντων τὰς ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ, οὐδὲ ζωἡ ἐν αὐτῷ.

ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ· Ζήσονται τῷ θεῷ; Ὅτι, φησίν, πᾶσα ἡ κτίσις keep his commandments, "They shall live to God?"" φοβεῖται τὸν κύριον τὰς δὲ ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ οὐ φυλάσσει. τῶν "Because," said he, "all creation fears the Lord but does not οὖν φοβουμένων αὐτὸν καὶ φυλασσόντων τὰς ἐντολὰς keep his commandments. Those, then, who fear him and obey αὐτοῦ, ἐκείνων ἡ ζωή ἐστι παρὰ τῷ θεῷ· τῶν δὲ μὴ his commandments have life with God; but those who do not obey his commandments have no life in them."

# <u>Ποιμην 38 (Ἐντολὴ η' 1)</u>

### Έντολή η'

## THE SHEPHERD 38 (MANDATE 8-1)

### The Eighth Mandate

¹Εἶπόν σοι, φησίν, ὅτι τὰ κτίσματα τοῦ θεοῦ διπλᾶ ἐστι· καὶ ¹ "I told you," said he, "that the creatures of God are two-fold, γὰρ ἡ ἐγκράτεια διπλῆ ἐστιν. ἐπί τινων γὰρ δεῖ and temperance is also two-fold. For, there are some things ἐγκρατεύεσθαι, ἐπί τινων δὲ οὐ δεῖ· ²Γνώρισόν μοι, φημί, from which it is right for us to refrain but from other things it κύριε, ἐπὶ τίνων δεῖ ἐγκρατεύεσθαι, ἐπὶ τίνων δὲ οὐ δεῖ. is not right."  $^2$  "Let me know, sir," said I, "from what things we "Ακουε, φησί. τὸ πονηρὸν ἐγκρατεύου καὶ μὴ ποίει αὐτό· τὸ δὲ must refrain and from what things we must not." "Listen," ἀγαθὸν μὴ ἐγκρατεύου, ἀλλὰ ποίει αὐτὸ. ἐὰν γὰρ ἐγκρατεύση said he. "Refrain from wickedness and do not do it, but do not τὸ ἀγαθὸν μὴ ποιεῖν, ἁμαρτίαν μεγάλην ἐργάζη· ἐὰν δὲ refrain from good but do it. For, if you refrain from doing έγκρατεύση τὸ πονηρὸν μὴ ποιεῖν, δικαιοσύνην μεγάλην good, you do great sin; but if you refrain from doing ἐργάζη. ἐγκράτευσαι οὖν ἀπὸ πονηρίας πάσης ἐργαζόμενος τὸ wickedness, you do great righteousness. Refrain, therefore, ἀγαθόν. <sup>3</sup>Ποταπαί, φημί, κύριε, εἰσὶν αἱ πονηρίαι, ἀφ' ὧν ἡμᾶς from all wickedness and do good." <sup>3</sup> "What, sir," said I, "are δεῖ ἐγκρατεύεσθαι; Ἄκουε, φησίν· ἀπὸ μοιχείας καὶ πορνείας, the kinds of wickedness from which we must refrain?" έδεσμάτων πολλῶν καὶ πολυτελείας πλούτου καὶ καυχήσεως lawlessness of drunkenness, from evil luxury, from much καὶ ὑψηλοφροσύνης καὶ ὑπερηφανίας καὶ ἀπὸ ψεύσματος καὶ eating, and extravagance of wealth, and boastfulness and καταλαλιᾶς καὶ ὑποκρίσεως, μνησικακίας καὶ πάσης haughtiness and pride, and from lying and evil speaking and βλασφημίας. 4 ταῦτα τὰ ἔργα πάντων πονηρότατά εἰσιν ἐν τῆ hypocrisy, malice, and all blasphemy. 4 These deeds are the  $\zeta \omega \tilde{\eta}$  τῶν ἀνθρώπων. ἀπὸ τούτων οὖν τῶν ἔργων δεῖ most wicked of all in the life of men. The servant of God must, έγκρατεύεσθαι τὸν δοῦλον τοῦ θεοῦ· ὁ γὰρ μη therefore, refrain from these deeds. For, he who does not ἐγκρατευόμενος ἀπὸ τούτων οὐ δύναται ζῆσαι τῷ θεῷ. ἄκουε refrain from these cannot live to God. Hear, therefore, what

- Lightfoot ends the verse with a full stop in place of the *ano teleia*.
- <sup>2</sup> The text, γὰρ ἐγκρατεύση τὸ ἀγαθὸν μὴ ποιεῖν, ἁμαρτίαν μεγάλην ἐργάζη· ἐὰν, here following the Latin & Ethiopic MSS, is not present in Codex Athous; Lightfoot has the text surrounded by vertical bars.
- Lightfoot has  $\eta \mu \tilde{\alpha} \zeta$  and the penultimate  $\kappa \alpha \dot{l}$  in brackets.
- Lightfoot has 'works' in place of 'deeds'.

οὖν καὶ τὰ ἀκόλουθα τούτων, <sup>5</sup> Έτι γάρ, φημί, κύριε, πονηρὰ follows on these things." <sup>5</sup> "But, sir," said I, "are there still ξργα ἐστί; Καί γε πολλά, φησίν, ἔστιν, ἀφ' ὧν δεῖ τὸν δοῦλον other evil deeds?" "Yes," said he, "there are many from whichτοῦ θεοῦ ἐγκρατεύεσθαι· κλέμμα, ψεῦδος, ἀποστέρησις, the servant of God must refrain. Theft, lying, robbery, false ψευδομαρτυρία, πλεονεξία, ἐπιθυμία πονηρά, ἀπάτη, witness, covetousness, evil desire, deceit, vain-glory, pride, κενοδοξία, άλαζονεία καὶ ὅσα τούτοις ὅμοιά εἰσιν. 6οὐ δοκεῖ and whatever is like to these. 6 Do you not think that these are σοι ταῦτα πονηρὰ εἶναι; καὶ λίαν πονηρά, φημί, τοῖς δούλοις wicked?" "Yes, very wicked," said I, "for the servants of God." τοῦ θεοῦ. τούτων πάντων δεῖ ἐγκρατεύεσθαι τὸν δουλεύοντα "From all these he who is serving God must refrain. Refrain,  $τ\tilde{\omega}$   $θε\tilde{\omega}$ . ἐγκράτευσαι  $ο\tilde{v}$ ν ἀπὸ πάντων τούτων, ἵνα ζήση  $τ\tilde{\omega}$  therefore from all these, that you may live to God and be θεῷ καὶ ἐγγραφήση μετὰ τῶν ἐγκρατευομένων αὐτά. ὧν μὲν enrolled with those who refrain from them. These then are the οὖν δεῖ σε ἐγκρατεύεσθαι, ταῦτά ἐστιν. <sup>7</sup>ἃ δὲ δεῖ σε μη things from which you must refrain. <sup>7</sup> Now hear the things έγκρατεύεσθαι, φησίν, άλλὰ ποιεῖν, ἄκουε. τὸ ἀγαθὸν μή from which you must not refrain but do them," said he. "Do έγκρατεύου, ἀλλὰ ποίει αὐτό. <sup>8</sup>Καὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν μοι, φημί, not refrain from what is good but do it." <sup>8</sup> "And show me, sir," κύριε, δήλωσον την δύναμιν, ἵνα πορευθῶ ἐν αὐτοῖς καὶ said I, "the power of the things that are good, so I may walk in δουλεύσω αὐτοῖς, ἵνα ἐργασάμενος αὐτὰ δυνηθῶ σωθῆναι. them and serve them, that by doing them I may be saved." Ἄκουε, φησί, καὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν τὰ ἔργα, ἄ σε δεῖ ἐργάζεσθαι "Listen, then," said he, "to the deeds of goodness, which you καὶ μὴ ἐγκρατεύεσθαι. <sup>9</sup>πρῶτον πάντων πίστις, φόβος must do and not refrain from. <sup>9</sup> First of all, there is faith, fear of κυρίου, ἀγάπη, ὁμόνοια, ῥήματα δικαιοσύνης, ἀλήθεια, the Lord, love and harmony, words of righteousness, truth, ύπομονή· τούτων ἀγαθώτερον οὐδέν ἐστιν ἐν τῆ ζωῆ τῶν patience; than these there is nothing better in the life of man. If  $\dot{\alpha}$ νθρώπων. ταῦτα ἐάν τις φυλάσση καὶ μὴ ἐγκρατεύηται ἀπ' any man keeps these things and does not refrain from them, he αὐτῶν, μακάριος γίνεται ἐν τῆ ζωῆ αὐτοῦ. 10 εἶτα τούτων τὰ becomes blessed in his life. 10 Next, hear what follows from

Lightfoot opens his translation with, "Why, are there still other evil deeds, Sir?"

In place of φημί, here following *Codex Athous* (and Lake), the *Palatine MS* (and Lightfoot) has φησί; the word is omitted by the *Ethiopic MS* and Lightfoot has it in brackets.

In place of 'do not refrain from', Lightfoot has 'exercise no self-restraint'.

Lake has 'explain to me' in place of 'show me', here following Lightfoot.

Lake has 'fear of God' in place of 'fear of the Lord', here following Lightfoot and the Greek text.

<sup>10</sup> Lightfoot encloses ἐν γὰρ τῇ φιλοξενία εὑρίσκεται ἀγαθοποίησίς ποτε ('for, in hospitality may be found the practice of benevolence from time to time') in parentheses.

έν αὐταῖς.

ἀκόλουθα ἄκουσον· χήραις ὑπηρετεῖν, ὀρφανούς καὶ these things: To minister to widows, to look after orphans and ύστερουμένους ἐπισκέπτεσθαι, ἐξ ἀναγκῶν λυτροῦσθαι τοὺς the destitute, to redeem from their afflictions the servants of δούλους τοῦ θεοῦ, φιλόξενον εἶναι (ἐν γὰρ τῆ φιλοξενία God, to be hospitable – for, in hospitality may be found the εύρίσκεται ἀγαθοποίησίς ποτε.), μηδενὶ ἀντιτάσσεσθαι, practice of benevolence from time to time – to resist no man, to ἡσύχιον εἶναι, ἐνδεέστερον γίνεσθαι πάντων ἀνθρώπων, be gentle, to be seen to be more submissive than all men, to πρεσβύτας σέβεσθαι, δικαιοσύνην ἀσκεῖν, ἀδελφότητα reverence the aged, to practise righteousness, to observe συντηρεῖν, ὕβριν ὑποφέρειν, μακρόθυμον εἶναι, μνησικακίαν brotherly feeling, to submit to insult, to be brave, to bear no μὴ ἔχειν, κάμνοντας τῆ φυχῆ παρακαλεῖν, ἐσκανδαλισ- malice, to comfort those who are oppressed in spirit, not to cast μένους ἀπὸ τῆς πίστεως μὴ ἀποβάλλεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπιστρέφειν aside those who are offended in the faith, but to convert them καὶ εὐθύμους ποιεῖν, ἁμαρτάνοντας νουθετεῖν, χρεώστας μὴ and give them courage, to reprove sinners, not to oppress poor θλίβειν καὶ ἐνδεεῖς, καὶ εἴ τινα τούτοις ὅμοιά ἐστι. <sup>11</sup> δοκεῖ σοι, debtors, and whatever is like to these things. <sup>11</sup> Do you notφησί, ταῦτα ἀγαθὰ εἶναι; Τί γάρ, φημί, κύριε, τούτων think," said he, "that these things are good?" "Yes, sir," said I, άγαθώτερον; Πορεύου οὖν, φησίν, ἐν αὐτοῖς καὶ μὴ "for, what is better than these?" "Walk then," said he, "in them έγκρατεύου ἀπ' αὐτῶν, καὶ ζήση τῷ θεῷ· 12 φύλασσε οὖν τὴν and do not refrain from them, and you shall live to God. έντολην ταύτην έὰν τὸ ἀγαθὸν ποιῆς καὶ μη ἐγκρατεύση ἀπ' 12 Keep, therefore, this commandment. If you do good and do αὐτοῦ, ζήση τῶ  $\theta$ εῶ, καὶ πάντες ζήσονται τῷ  $\theta$ εῷ οἱ οὕτω not refrain from it, you shall live to God; and all who act so ποιοῦντες. καὶ πάλιν ἐὰν τὸ πονηρὸν μὴ ποιῆς καὶ shall live to God. And again, if you do not do that which is έγκρατεύση ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, ζήση τῷ θεῷ, καὶ πάντες ζήσονται τῷ wicked, and refrain from it, you shall live to God, and all shall θεῷ, ὅσοι ἐὰν ταύτας τὰς ἐντολὰς φυλάξωσι καὶ πορευθῶσιν live to God who keep these commandments and walk in them."

<sup>11</sup> Lightfoot ends the verse with a full stop in place of the *ano teleia*.

<sup>12</sup> Lightfoot has 'abstain' in place of 'refrain'.

# Ποιμην 39 (Ἐντολὴ θ΄ 1)

## Έντολη θ'

σου άνυστέρητος ἔση, ἐὰν άδιστάκτως αἰτήσης παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου. 5 ἐὰν δὲ διστάσης ἐν τῆ καρδία σου, οὐδὲν οὐ μὴ λήψη

## THE SHEPHERD 39 (MANDATE 9-1)

#### The Ninth Mandate

¹Λέγει μοι· Ἄρον ἀπὸ σεαυτοῦ τὴν διψυχίαν καὶ μὲν ὅλως ¹ He said to me, "Remove from yourself a doubtful mind and διψυχήσης αἰτήσασθαί τι παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ, λέγων ἐν σεαυτῷ ὅτι doubt not at all about asking anything from God, thinking, πῶς δύναμαι αἰτήσασθαι παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου καὶ λαβεῖν, "How can I ask anything from the Lord and receive it after ήμαρτηκώς τοσαῦτα εἰς αὐτόν; <sup>2</sup>μή διαλογίζου ταῦτα, ἀλλ' ἐξ committing so many sins against him?" <sup>2</sup> Do not have these όλης τῆς καρδίας σου ἐπίστρεψον ἐπὶ τὸν κύριον καὶ αἰτοῦ παρ' thoughts but turn to the Lord with all your heart, and ask αὐτοῦ ἀδιστάκτως, καὶ γνώση τὴν πολλὴν εὐσπλαγχνίαν from him without doubt, and you shall know his great mercy, αὐτοῦ, ὅτι οὐ μή σε ἐγκαταλίπη, ἀλλὰ τὸ αἴτημα τῆς ψυχῆς σου that he will not desert you but will fulfil the petition of your πληροφορήσει. <sup>3</sup>οὐκ ἔστι γὰρ ὁ θεὸς ὡς οἱ ἄνθρωποι soul. <sup>3</sup> For, God is not as men, who bear grudges, but is μνησικακοῦντες, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς ἀμνησίκακός ἐστι καὶ without malice and has mercy on what he has made. σπλανχνίζεται ἐπὶ τὴν ποίησιν αὐτοῦ. ⁴σὺ οὖν καθάρισόν σου ⁴ Therefore, purify your heart from all the vanities of this την καρδίαν ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν ματαιωμάτων τοῦ αἰῶνος world and from the words that were spoken to you τούτου καὶ τῶν προειρημένων σοι ἡημάτων καὶ αἰτοῦ παρὰ τοῦ beforehand, and ask from the Lord and you shall receive all κυρίου, καὶ ἀπολήψη πάντα καὶ ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν αἰτημάτων things, and shall not fail to obtain any of your petitions, if you ask from the Lord without doubting. 5 But, if you doubt in your heart, you shall receive none of your petitions. For, those τῶν αἰτημάτων σου. οἱ γὰρ διστάζοντες εἰς τὸν θεόν, οὖτοί who have doubts towards God are the two-minded and they είσιν οἱ δίψυχοι καὶ οὐδὲν ὅλως ἐπιτυγχάνουσι τῶν αἰτημάτων shall not in any way obtain any of their petitions. <sup>6</sup> But they αὐτῶν. 6οί δὲ ὁλοτελεῖς ὄντες ἐν τῇ πίστει πάντα αἰτοῦνται who are perfect in faith ask for all things, trusting in the Lord,

- In place of μὲν ὅλως, Lightfoot has μηδὲν ὅλως.
- In place of πολλήν εὐσπλαγχνίαν, Lightfoot has πολυευσπλαγχνίαν.
- Lightfoot adds of before μνησικακοῦντες.
- Lightfoot has a comma after ἡημάτων.
- Lightfoot has a comma after δίψυχοι.
- Lightfoot has a comma after Κύριον.

αίτούμενος, σεαυτὸν αίτιῶ καὶ μὴ τὸν διδόντα σοι. 9 βλέπε τὴν έκριζοῖ ἀπὸ τῆς πίστεως καί γε λίαν πιστούς καὶ ἰσχυρούς. καὶ γάρ αὕτη ή διψυχία θυγάτηρ ἐστὶ τοῦ διαβόλου καὶ λίαν τῆς διψυχίας καὶ κατακυρίευσον αὐτῆς ἐν παντὶ πράγματι, ένδυσάμενος την πίστιν την ισχυράν καὶ δυνατήν· ή γάρ πίστις πάντα ἐπαγγέλλεται, πάντα τελειοῖ, ἡ δὲ διψυχία μὴ

πεποιθότες ἐπὶ τὸν κύριον καὶ λαμβάνουσιν, ὅτι ἀδιστάκτως and they receive them, because they ask without doubting αἰτοῦνται, μηδὲν διψυχοῦντες. πᾶς γὰρ δίψυχος ἀνήρ, ἐὰν μὴ and are two-minded in nothing. For, every doubtful man, μετανοήση, δυσκόλως σωθήσεται. <sup>7</sup>καθάρισον οὖν τὴν unless he repents, shall be saved with difficulty. <sup>7</sup> So, purify καρδίαν σου ἀπὸ τῆς διψυχίας, ἔνδυσαι δὲ τὴν πίστιν, ὅτι your heart from doubt but put on faith, because it is mighty, ἰσχυρά ἐστι, καὶ πίστευε τῷ θεῷ, ὅτι πάντα τὰ αἰτήματά σου ἃ and believe God, that you shall obtain all your requests you αἰτεῖς λήψη, καὶ ἐὰν αἰτησάμενός ποτε παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου make. And, if you make any petition from the Lord and αἴτημά τι βραδύτερον λαμβάνης, μη διψυχήσης, ὅτι ταχψ οὐκ receive it but slowly, do not be doubtful because you have ἔλαβες τὸ αἴτημα τῆς ψυχῆς σου· πάντως γὰρ διὰ πειρασμόν not received the request of your soul speedily; for, in every τινα ἢ παράπτωμά τι, ὁ σὺ ἀγνοεῖς, βραδύτερον λαμβάνεις τὸ case, it is because of some temptation or some transgression, αἴτημά σου. 8 σὺ οὖν μὴ διαλίπης αἰτούμενος τὸ αἴτημα τῆς of which you are ignorant, that you receive your request ψυχῆς σου, καὶ λήψη αὐτό· ἐὰν δὲ ἐκκακήσης καὶ διψυχήσης slowly. 8 So, do not cease from making the request of your soul and you shall receive it. But if you grow weary and are διψυχίαν ταύτην· πονηρὰ γάρ ἐστι καὶ ἀσύνετος καὶ πολλοὺς doubtful in your request, blame yourself and not him who gives to you. 9 Consider this doubt; for, it is wicked and foolish, and uproots many from the faith, yes, even those who πονηρεύεται είς τοὺς δούλους τοῦ θεοῦ. 10 καταφρόνησον οὖν are very faithful and strong. For, this doubt is the daughter of the devil and commits much evil against the servants of God. <sup>10</sup> So, despise doubt and master it in every act, putting on the faith that is strong and powerful. For, faith promises all καταπιστεύουσα έαυτῆ πάντων ἀποτυγχάνει τῶν ἔργων things, perfects all things. But the doubt that has no full faith αὐτῆς ὧν πράσσει. <sup>11</sup> βλέπεις οὖν, φησίν, ὅτι ἡ πίστις ἄνωθέν in itself fails in all deeds that it undertakes. <sup>11</sup> You see, then," ἐστι παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου καὶ ἔχει δύναμιν μεγάλην· ἡ δὲ διψυχία said he, "that faith is from above, from the Lord, and has great

Lightfoot lacks the comma after  $\theta \varepsilon \tilde{\omega}$ .

<sup>8</sup> Lightfoot has a full stop in place of the *ano teleia* after αὐτό.

For θυγάτηρ, Codex Athous has ἀδελφή.

<sup>10</sup> Lightfoot has a full stop in place of the *ano teleia* after δυνατήν.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Lake has 'double-mindedness' in place of 'doubt'.

ἐπίγειον πνεῦμά ἐστι παρὰ τοῦ διαβόλου, δύναμιν μὴ ἔχουσα. <sup>12</sup>σὺ οὖν δούλευε τῆ ἐχούση δύναμιν τῆ πίστει καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς διψυχίας ἀπόσχου τῆς μὴ ἐχούσης δύναμιν, καὶ ζήση τῷ θεῷ, καὶ πάντες ζήσονται τῷ θεῷ οἱ ταῦτα φρονοῦντες.

power; but doubt is an earthly spirit, from the devil, and has no power. <sup>12</sup> So, serve the faith which has power, and refrain from the doubt, which has no power, and you shall live to God, and all who have this mind shall live to God.

<sup>12</sup> In place of φρονοῦντες, here following the *Palatine MS*, *Codex Athous* and the *Vulgata* have φρονήσαντες.

# Ποιμην 40 (Ἐντολὴ ι΄ 1)

## Έντολη ι'

## THE SHEPHERD 40 (MANDATE 10-1)

#### The Tenth Mandate

<sup>1</sup> Άρον ἀπὸ σεαυτοῦ, φησί, τὴν λύπην· καὶ γὰρ αὕτη ἀδελφή <sup>1</sup> "Put away," said he, "grief from yourself; for, this also is a ἐστι τῆς διψυχίας καὶ τῆς ὀξυχολίας. <sup>2</sup>Πῶς, φημί, κύριε, sister of doubt and bitterness." <sup>2</sup> "How, sir," I said, "is she their άδελφή ἐστι τούτων; ἄλλο γάρ μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ὀξυχολία καὶ sister? For, it seems to me that bitterness is one thing and doubt ἄλλο διψυχία καὶ ἄλλο λύπη. ἀσύνετος εἶ ἄνθρωπε, φησί, καὶ is another, and grief another." "You are a foolish man," he said, οὐ νοεῖς, ὅτι ἡ λύπη πάντων τῶν πνευμάτων πονηροτέρα "and do not understand that grief is more evil than all the ἐστὶ καὶ δεινοτάτη τοῖς δούλοις τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ παρὰ πάντα τὰ spirits, and is most terrible to the servants of God, and corrupts πνεύματα καταφθείρει τὸν ἄνθρωπον καὶ ἐκτρίβει τὸ πνεῦμα man beyond all the spirits, and wears out the Holy Spirit – and τὸ ἄγιον καὶ πάλιν σώζει; <sup>3</sup> Έγώ, φημί, κύριε, ἀσύνετός εἰμι again saves us." <sup>3</sup> "Yes, sir," said I, "I am a foolish man and do καὶ οὐ συνίω τὰς παραβολὰς ταύτας. πῶς γὰρ δύναται not understand these parables; for, how it can wear out and ἐκτρίβειν καὶ πάλιν σώζειν, οὐ νοῶ. <sup>4</sup> Ἄκουε, φησίν· οἱ again save? I do not understand." <sup>4</sup> "Listen," he said, "those μηδέποτε ἐρευνήσαντες περὶ τῆς ἀληθείας μηδὲ who have never inquired concerning the truth, nor made ἐπιζητήσαντες περὶ τῆς θεότητος, πιστεύσαντες δὲ μόνον, search concerning the Deity, but only have faith, and are mixed ἐμπεφυρμένοι δὲ πραγματείαις καὶ πλούτω καὶ φιλίαις up with business and riches, and heathen friendships, and έθνικαῖς καὶ ἄλλαις πολλαῖς πραγματείαις τοῦ αἰῶνος many other occupations of this world – such as are intent on τούτου· ὅσοι οὖν τούτοις πρόσκεινται, οὐ νοοῦσι τὰς these do not understand the parables of the Deity; for, they are παραβολάς τῆς θεότητος· ἐπισκοτοῦνται γὰρ ὑπὸ τούτων τῶν darkened by these deeds, and are corrupted and become πράξεων καὶ καταφθείρονται καὶ γίνονται κεχερσωμένοι. sterile. 5 Just as good vineyards, when are neglected, are made <sup>5</sup>καθώς οἱ ἀμπελῶνες οἱ καλοί, ὅταν ἀμελείας τύχωσι, barren by the thorns and various weeds, so men, who have χερσοῦνται ἀπὸ τῶν ἀκανθῶν καὶ βοτανῶν ποικίλων, οὕτως believed and fall into these many occupations, which have

- Lake has 'double-mindedness' in place of 'doubt' (as also in v. 2).
- *Codex Athous* lacks the  $\kappa\alpha$ i after  $\varphi\eta\sigma$ i; Lightfoot has the word in brackets.
- Lightfoot has 'crush out' in place of 'wear out'.
- Lake has 'Godhead' in place of 'Deity' (twice in this verse), here following Lightfoot.
- In place of ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅταν, Lightfoot has καὶ γὰρ ὅταν.

τῷ κυρίῳ, καὶ πάντα συνήσεις καὶ νοήσεις.

οί ἄνθρωποι οί πιστεύσαντες καὶ εἰς ταύτας τὰς πράξεις τὰς been mentioned above, are deceived in their understanding, πολλάς ἐμπίπτοντες τὰς προειρημένας, ἀποπλανῶνται ἀπὸ and understand nothing completely about righteousness. But, τῆς διανοίας αὐτῶν, καὶ οὐδὲν ὅλως νοοῦσι περὶ δικαιοσύνης, even when they listen concerning the Deity and truth, their άλλὰ καὶ ὅταν ἀκούσωσι περὶ θεότητος καὶ ἀληθείας, ὁ νοῦς mind is taken up with their business and they understand αὐτῶν περὶ τὴν πρᾶξιν αὐτῶν καταγίνεται, καὶ οὐδὲν ὅλως nothing properly. 6 But they who have the fear of God, and νοοῦσιν. 6οί δὲ φόβον ἔχοντες θεοῦ καὶ ἐρευνῶντες περὶ inquire concerning the Deity and truth, and have their heart θεότητος καὶ άληθείας καὶ τὴν καρδίαν ἔχοντες πρὸς τὸν towards the Lord, perceive quickly and understand all that is κύριον, πάντα τὰ λεγόμενα αὐτοῖς τάχιον νοοῦσι καὶ said to them, because they have the fear of the Lord in συνίουσιν, ὅτι ἔχουσι τὸν φόβον τοῦ κυρίου ἐν ἑαυτοῖς· ὅπου themselves; for where the Lord dwells, there also is great γὰρ ὁ κύριος κατοικεῖ, ἐκεῖ καὶ σύνεσις πολλή. κολλήθητι οὖν understanding. Cleave, therefore, to the Lord and you shall understand and perceive all things.

<sup>6</sup> In place of τάχιον νοοῦσι καὶ συνίουσιν, here following the Latin MSS, Codex Athous has τάχύνουσι καὶ νοοῦσι.

# <u>Ποιμην 41 (Ἐντολ</u>ἡ ι' 2)

<sup>1</sup> Άκουε οὖν, φησίν, ἀνόητε, πῶς ἡ λύπη ἐκτρίβει τὸ πνεῦμα  $^{1}$  "Hear, now," said he, "senseless man, how grief wears out στενοχωρίαν.

## THE SHEPHERD 41 (MANDATE 10-2)

τὸ ἄγιον καὶ πάλιν σώζει· ² ὅταν ὁ δίψυχος ἐπιβάληται πρᾶξίν the Holy Spirit and again brings salvation. 2 When the man of τινα καὶ ταύτης ἀποτύχη διὰ τὴν διψυχίαν αὐτοῦ, ἡ λύπη doubtful mind sets his hand to any work, and fails in it because αὕτη εἰσπορεύεται εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον καὶ λυπεῖ τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ of his doubtful mind, this grief enters into the man and grieves ἄγιον καὶ ἐκτρίβει αὐτό. ³εἶτα πάλιν ἡ ὀξυχολία ὅταν the Holy Spirit and wears it out. ³ Then again, when an angry κολληθη τῷ ἀνθρώπ $\omega$  περὶ πράγματός τινος, καὶ λίαν temper cleaves to a man concerning any matter, and he πικρανθῆ, πάλιν ἡ λύπη εἰσπορεύεται εἰς τὴν καρδίαν τοῦ becomes exceedingly bitter, again grief enters into the heart of άνθρώπου τοῦ ὀξυχολήσαντος, καὶ λυπεῖται ἐπὶ τῆ πράξει the man that was ill-tempered and he is grieved at the act he αὐτοῦ ἦ ἔπραξε καὶ μετανοεῖ, ὅτι πονηρὸν εἰργάσατο. ⁴αὕτη has done and repents, because he acted wickedly. ⁴ Therefore, οὖν ἡ λύπη δοκεῖ σωτηρίαν ἔχειν, ὅτι τὸ πονηρὸν πράξας this grief seems to bring salvation, because he repented of μετενόησεν. ἀμφότεραι οὖν αἱ πράξεις λυποῦσι τὸ πνεῦμα· ἡ having done wickedly. Therefore, both deeds grieve the Spirit; μὲν διψυχία, ὅτι οὐκ ἐπέτυχε τῆς πράξεως αὐτῆς, ἡ δὲ the doubtful mind, because he did not obtain his purpose, and όξυχολία λυπεῖ τὸ πνεῦμα, ὅτι ἔπραξε τὸ πονηρόν. ἀμφότερα the angry temper grieves the Spirit, because he acted wickedly. οὖν λυπηρά ἐστι τῷ πνεύματι τῷ ἀγίῳ, ἡ διψυχία καὶ ἡ Both, therefore, are grievous to the Holy Spirit, a doubtful όξυχολία. <sup>5</sup> ἄρον οὖν ἀπὸ σεαυτοῦ τὴν λύπην καὶ μὴ θλῖβε τὸ mind and ill temper. <sup>5</sup> Put, therefore, away from yourself grief πνεῦμα τὸ ἄγιον τὸ ἐν σοὶ κατοικοῦν, μήποτε ἐντεύξηται τῷ and do not oppress the Holy Spirit that dwells in you, lest it  $\theta \varepsilon \tilde{\omega} \kappa \alpha i \, d \pi o \sigma \tau \tilde{\eta} \, d \pi o \sigma \tilde{\upsilon}$ .  $\epsilon \tau o \gamma \alpha \rho \, \pi v \varepsilon \tilde{\upsilon} \mu \alpha \, \tau o \tilde{\upsilon} \, \theta \varepsilon o \tilde{\upsilon} \, \tau o \, \delta o \theta \dot{\varepsilon} v$  beseech God, and it departs from you.  $\epsilon \tau o \, \tau o \, \tau o \, \sigma o \, \sigma o \, \tau o \, \sigma o \,$ είς την σάρκα ταύτην λύπην οὐχ ὑποφέρει οὐδὲ which is given to this flesh endures neither grief nor oppression.

- Lightfoot opens with "Akove vũv in place of "Akove oὖv.
- <sup>2</sup> Lightfoot adds a comma after ἄνθρωπον.
- In place of 'an angry temper', Lake has 'ill temper'.
- Lake has 'double-mindedness' in place of 'a doubtful mind'.
- In place of τῷ θεῷ, here following the *Latin MSS* (and Lake), *Codex Athous* has κατὰ σοῦ; Lightfoot has a hybrid, reading [κατὰ σοῦ] τῷ Θεῷ.
- Lightfoot ends with, 'sadness neither constraint'.

# <u>Ποιμην 42 (Ἐντολὴ</u> ι' 3)

ένδύσωνται πᾶσαν ίλαρότητα.

## THE SHEPHERD 42 (MANDATE 10-3)

<sup>1</sup> Ένδυσαι οὖν τὴν ἱλαρότητα, τὴν πάντοτε ἔχουσαν χάριν <sup>1</sup> "Clothe yourself, therefore, in joyfulness, which always has παρὰ τῷ θεῷ καὶ εὐπρόσδεκτον οὖσαν αὐτῷ, καὶ ἐντρύφα ἐν favour with God and is acceptable to him, and flourish in it; αὐτῆ. πᾶς γὰρ ἱλαρὸς ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὰ ἐργάζεται καὶ ἀγαθὰ for, every joyful man does good deeds, and has good thoughts, φρονεῖ καὶ καταφρονεῖ τῆς λύπης. ²ὁ δὲ λυπηρὸς ἀνήρ and despises grief. ² But the mournful man is always πάντοτε πονηρεύεται· πρῶτον μὲν πονηρεύεται, ὅτι λυπεῖ τὸ committing sin. In the first place, he commits sin because he πνεῦμα τὸ ἄγιον τὸ δοθὲν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ἱλαρόν· δεύτερον δὲ grieves the Holy Spirit, which is given to man in joyfulness;  $\lambda \nu \pi \tilde{\omega} \nu \tau \delta \pi \nu \epsilon \tilde{\nu} \mu \alpha \tau \delta \kappa \nu \epsilon \tilde{\nu} \nu \epsilon \tilde{\nu} \nu \epsilon \tilde{\nu} \kappa \epsilon \tilde{\nu}$ έντυγχάνων μηδὲ έξομολογούμενος τῷ κυρίω. Πάντοτε γὰρ lawlessness, not praying nor confessing to the Lord. For, the λυπηροῦ ἀνδρὸς ἡ ἔντευξις οὐκ ἔχει δύναμιν τοῦ ἀναβῆναι intercession of the mournful man never has, at any time, the ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριον τοῦ θεοῦ. <sup>3</sup> Διατί, φημί, οὐκ ἀναβαίνει ἐπὶ power to ascend to the altar of God." <sup>3</sup> "Why," said I, "does the τὸ θυσιαστήριον ἡ ἔντευξις τοῦ λυπουμένου; Ὅτι, φησίν, ἡ intercession of the mournful man not ascend to the altar?" λύπη ἐγκάθηται εἰς τὴν καρδίαν αὐτοῦ. μεμιγμένη οὖν ἡ "Because," said he, "sadness is seated in his heart. Therefore, λύπη μετὰ τῆς ἐντεύξεως οὐκ ἀφίησι τὴν ἔντευξιν ἀναβῆναι the sadness that is mixed with his intercession does not permit καθαρὰν ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριον. ὥσπερ γὰρ ὄξος καὶ οἶνος the intercession to ascend in purity to the altar. For, just as μεμιγμένα ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ τὴν αὐτὴν ἡδονὴν οὐκ ἔχουσιν, οὕτω vinegar mixed with wine does not have the same καὶ ἡ λύπη μεμιγμένη μετὰ τοῦ ἀγίου πνεύματος τὴν αὐτὴν agreeableness, so also grief mixed with the Holy Spirit, does ἔντευξιν οὐκ ἔχει. ⁴καθάρισον οὖν σεαυτὸν ἀπὸ τῆς λύπης not have the same power of intercession. ⁴ Therefore, purify τῆς πονηρᾶς ταύτης, καὶ ζήση τῷ  $\theta$ εῷ· καὶ πάντες ζήσονται yourself from this wicked sadness and you shall live to God;  $τ\tilde{\omega}$   $θε\tilde{\omega}$ , δσοι αν αποβάλωσιν αφ' έαυτ $\tilde{\omega}ν$  την λύπην καὶ and all those shall live to God who cast away from themselves sadness and clothe themselves in all joyfulness."

- Lightfoot adds commas after ἐργάζεται & φρονεῖ.
- Lightfoot has  $τ\tilde{\omega}$   $Θε\tilde{\omega}$  in place of  $τ\tilde{\omega}$  κυρίω and starts the following Πάντοτε with a lowercase pi.
- In place of καὶ οἶνος μεμιγμένα, Lightfoot has οἴνω μεμιγμένον; and, in place of οὐκ ἔχουσιν, he has οὐκ ἔχει.
- Throughout the text, Lightfoot capitalizes  $\Theta \varepsilon \tilde{\omega}$  and its various derivative forms.

# Ποιμην 43 (Ἐντολὴ ια' 1)

## Έντολη ια'

## THE SHEPHERD 43 (MANDATE 11-1)

### The Eleventh Mandate

1 εδειξέ μοι ἐπὶ συμψελλίου καθημένους ἀνθρώπους καὶ 1 He showed me men sitting on a bench, and another man έτερον ἄνθρωπον καθήμενον ἐπὶ καθέδραν, καὶ λέγει μοι· sitting on a chair, and he said to me, "Do you see the men Βλέπεις τοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ συμψελλίου καθημένους; Βλέπω, φημί, sitting on the bench?" "Yes, sir," said I, "I see them." "They," κύριε. Οὖτοι, φησί, πιστοί εἰσι, καὶ ὁ καθήμενος ἐπὶ τὴν said he, "are faithful, and he who is sitting on the chair is a καθέδραν ψευδοπροφήτης ἐστίν, ὃς ἀπόλλυσι τὴν διάνοιαν false prophet, who is corrupting the understanding of the τῶν δούλων τοῦ θεοῦ· τῶν διψύχων δὲ ἀπόλλυσιν, οὐ τῶν servants of God. He corrupts the understanding of the πιστῶν. <sup>2</sup>οὖτοι οὖν οἱ δίψυχοι ὡς ἐπὶ μάντιν ἔρχονται καὶ doubtful-minded, not of the faithful. <sup>2</sup> Therefore, these doubtἐπερωτῶσιν αὐτόν, τί ἄρα ἔσται αὐτοῖς· κάκεῖνος ὁ ful men come to him as to a wizard and ask him concerning ψευδοπροφήτης, μηδεμίαν ἔχων ἐν ἑαυτῷ δύναμιν their future; and that false prophet, having no power of the πνεύματος θείου, λαλεῖ μετ' αὐτῶν κατὰ τὰ ἐπερωτήματα Divine Spirit in himself, speaks with them according to their αὐτῶν καὶ κατὰ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας τῆς πονηρίας αὐτῶν καὶ requests, and according to the desires of their wickedness, and πληροῖ τὰς ψυχὰς αὐτῶν, καθώς αὐτοὶ βούλονται. <sup>3</sup> αὐτὸς γὰρ fills their souls as they themselves wish. <sup>3</sup> For, he is empty and κενὸς ὢν κενὰ καὶ ἀποκρίνεται κενοῖς  $\dot{\delta}$  γὰρ ἐὰν ἐπερωτηθῆ, gives empty answers to empty men; for, whatever question is πρὸς τὸ κένωμα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἀποκρίνεται. τινὰ δὲ καὶ put, he answers according to the emptiness of the man. But he ρήματα άληθη λαλεῖ· ὁ γὰρ διάβολος πληροῖ αὐτὸν τῷ αὐτοῦ also speaks some true words; for, the devil fills him with his πνεύματι, εἴ τινα δυνήσεται ῥῆξαι τῶν δικαίων. ⁴ὅσοι οὖν spirit, to see if he can break any of the righteous. ⁴ Therefore, ἰσχυροί εἰσιν ἐν τῆ πίστει τοῦ κυρίου, ἐνδεδυμένοι τὴν as many as are strong in the faith of the Lord, and who are άλήθειαν, τοῖς τοιούτοις πνεύμασιν οὐ κολλῶνται, άλλ' clothed in the truth, do not cleave to such spirits but stand  $\dot{\alpha}\pi\dot{\epsilon}\chi$ ονται  $\dot{\alpha}\pi'$   $\dot{\alpha}\dot{\nu}\tau\tilde{\omega}\nu$ . ὅσοι δὲ δίψυχοί εἰσι καὶ πυκν $\tilde{\omega}\varsigma$  aloof from them. But as many as are doubtful-minded, and

- Lightfoot has the  $\ddot{0}$ ς before  $\dot{\alpha}πόλλυσι$  in brackets and lacks the comma after the preceding  $\dot{\epsilon}στίν$ .
- <sup>2</sup> For the end of this verse, Lightfoot reads as follows: αὐτῶν | [καὶ κατὰ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας τῆς πονηρίας αὐτῶν], καὶ πληροῖ τὰς ψυχὰς αὐτῶν |, καθὼς αὐτοὶ βούλονται.
- In place of 'empty men', Lightfoot has 'empty enquirers'.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after  $\xi\theta\nu\eta$ .

μετανοοῦσι, μαντεύονται ώς καὶ τὰ ἔθνη καὶ ἑαυτοῖς μείζονα constantly repent, practise soothsaying, like the heathen, and άμαρτίαν ἐπιφέρουσιν εἰδωλολατροῦντες· ὁ γὰρ ἐπερωτῶν bring greater shame upon themselves by their idolatry. For, he ψευδοπροφήτην περὶ πράξεώς τινος εἰδωλολάτρης ἐστὶ καὶ who asks a false prophet concerning any act is an idolator, and κενὸς ἀπὸ τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ ἄφρων. <sup>5</sup>πᾶν γὰρ πνεῦμα ἀπὸ is empty of the truth, and is foolish. <sup>5</sup> For, no spirit given from θεοῦ δοθὲν οὐκ ἐπερωτᾶται, ἀλλὰ ἔχον τὴν δύναμιν τῆς God needs to be asked questions because it has the power of θεότητος ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ λαλεῖ πάντα, ὅτι ἄνωθέν ἐστιν ἀπὸ τῆς the Deity and speaks all things of itself, because it is from δυνάμεως τοῦ θείου πνεύματος. <sup>6</sup>τὸ δὲ πνεῦμα τὸ above, from the power of the Divine Spirit. <sup>6</sup> But the spirit that ἐπερωτώμενον καὶ λαλοῦν κατὰ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας τῶν is questioned and speaks according to the lusts of man is ἀνθρώπων ἐπίγειόν ἐστι καὶ ἐλαφρόν, δύναμιν μὴ ἔχον· καὶ earthly and fickle, and has no power, and it does not speak at ὄλως οὐ λαλεῖ, ἐὰν μὴ ἐπερωτηθῆ. <sup>7</sup>Πῶς οὖν, φημί, κύριε, all unless it is questioned." <sup>7</sup> "So how, then," said I, "sir, shall ἄνθρωπος γνώσεται, τίς αὐτῶν προφήτης καὶ τίς a man be able to know which of them is a true prophet and ψευδοπροφήτης ἐστίν; Ἄκουε, φησί, περὶ ἀμφοτέρων τῶν which of them is a false prophet?" "Listen," said he, προφητῶν· καὶ ὡς σοι μέλλω λέγειν, οὕτω δοκιμάσεις τὸν "concerning both types of prophet and, as I shall tell you, so προφήτην καὶ τὸν ψευδοπροφήτην. ἀπὸ τῆς ζωῆς δοκίμαζε you shall be able to judge the true prophet and the false τὸν ἄνθρωπον τὸν ἔχοντα τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ θεῖον. 8 πρῶτον μὲν ὁ prophet. Test the man who has the Divine Spirit by his life. 8 In ἔχων τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἄνωθεν πραΰς ἐστι καὶ ἡσύχιος και the first place, he who has the spirit, which is from above, is ταπεινόφρων καὶ ἀπεχόμενος ἀπὸ πάσης πονηρίας καὶ tranquil and gentle, and humble-minded, and refrains from all ἐπιθυμίας ματαίας τοῦ αίῶνος τούτου καὶ ἑαυτὸν wickedness and evil desires of this world, and makes himself ἐνδεέστερον ποιεῖ πάντων τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ οὐδενὶ οὐδὲν more inferior than all men; and he gives no answers to anyone ἀποκρίνεται ἐπερωτώμενος, οὐδὲ καταμόνας λαλεῖ, οὐδὲ when he is consulted, nor does he speak by himself (for, the ὅταν θέλη ἄνθρωπος λαλεῖν, λαλεῖ τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἄγιον, ἀλλὰ Holy Spirit does not speak when a man wishes to speak), but τότε  $\lambda \alpha \lambda \epsilon \tilde{i}$ , ὅταν θελήση αὐτὸν ὁ θεὸς  $\lambda \alpha \lambda \tilde{\eta} \sigma \alpha i$ .  $^9$  ὅταν οὖν he speaks at that time when God wishes him to speak.  $^9$  So,

Lake has 'Godhead' in place of 'Deity'.

Lightfoot lacks the comma after  $\lambda \alpha \lambda \epsilon \tilde{\imath}$ .

Lightfoot lacks the comma after γνώσεται.

In place of τὸ ἄνωθεν, here following *Codex Athous* and the *Vulgata* (and Lake's text), the *Palatine MS* (and Lightfoot') has τὸ θεῖον τὸ ἄνωθεν.

In place of τοῦ προφητικοῦ πνεύματος, here following the Latin MSS, Codex Athous has τοῦ προφητοῦ.

ἔλθη ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ ἔχων τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ θεῖον εἰς συναγωγήν when the man who has the Divine Spirit comes into a meeting ἀνδρῶν δικαίων τῶν ἐχόντων πίστιν θείου πνεύματος καὶ of righteous men who have the faith of the Divine Spirit, and ἔντευξις γένηται πρὸς τὸν θεὸν τῆς συναγωγῆς τῶν ἀνδρῶν intercession is made to God from the assembly of those men, ἐκείνων, τότε ὁ ἄγγελος τοῦ προφητικοῦ πνεύματος ὁ then the angel of the prophetic spirit rests on him and fills the κείμενος πρὸς αὐτὸν πληροῖ τὸν ἄνθρωπον, καὶ πληρωθεὶς  $\delta$  man; and the man, being filled with the Holy Spirit, speaks to ἄνθρωπος τῷ πνεύματι τῷ ἁγί $\omega$  λαλεῖ εἰς τὸ πλῆθος, καθ $\omega$ ς the congregation as the Lord wills. <sup>10</sup> In this way, then, the ὁ κύριος βούλεται. 10 οὕτως οὖν φανερὸν ἔσται τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς Spirit of the Deity will be apparent. Such, then, is the greatness θεότητος. ὅση οὖν περὶ τοῦ πνεύματος τῆς θεότητος τοῦ of the power of the Lord concerning the Spirit of the Deity. κυρίου ή δύναμις αὕτη. <sup>11</sup> ἄκουε νῦν, φησί, περὶ τοῦ <sup>11</sup> Listen, now," said he, "concerning the spirit that is earthly, πνεύματος τοῦ ἐπιγείου καὶ κενοῦ καὶ δύναμιν μὴ ἔχοντος, and empty, and has no power, but is senseless. 12 In the first άλλὰ ὄντος μωροῦ. 12 πρῶτον μὲν ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκεῖνος ὁ place, that man who seems to have a spirit exalts himself and δοκῶν πνεῦμα ἔχειν ὑψοῖ ἑαυτὸν καὶ θέλει πρωτοκαθεδρίαν wishes to have the leading place, and he is instantly impudent ἔχειν, καὶ εὐθὺς ἰταμός ἐστι καὶ ἀναιδής καὶ πολύλαλος καὶ and shameless and talkative, and indulges in many luxuries έν τρυφαῖς πολλαῖς ἀναστρεφόμενος καὶ ἐν ἑτέραις πολλαῖς and in many other deceits; and he accepts rewards for his ἀπάταις καὶ μισθούς λαμβάνων τῆς προφητείας αὐτοῦ· ἐὰν prophecy and if he does not receive them, he does not δὲ μὴ λάβη, οὐ προφητεύει. δύναται οὖν πνεῦμα θεῖον prophesy. Is it then possible for a Divine Spirit to accept μισθούς λαμβάνειν καὶ προφητεύειν; οὐκ ἐνδέχεται τοῦτο rewards and prophesy? It is not possible for a prophet of God ποιεῖν  $\theta$ εοῦ προφήτην,  $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\dot{\alpha}$  τῶν τοιούτων προφητῶν to do this, but the spirit of such prophets is of the earth. <sup>13</sup> In ἐπίγειόν ἐστι τὸ πνεῦμα. <sup>13</sup> εἶτα ὅλως εἰς συναγωγὴν ἀνδρῶν the next place, on no account does he come near to an assembly δικαίων οὐκ ἐγγίζει, ἀλλ' ἀποφεύγει αὐτούς· κολλᾶται δὲ τοῖς of righteous men but shuns them. But he cleaves to the διψύχοις καὶ κενοῖς καὶ κατὰ γωνίαν αὐτοῖς προφητεύει καὶ doubtful-minded and the empty, and prophesies to them in a ἀπατᾶ αὐτοὺς λαλῶν κατὰ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας αὐτῶν πάντα corner, and deceives them by empty speech about everything κενῶς κενοῖς γὰρ καὶ ἀποκρίνεται τὸ γὰρ κενὸν σκεῦος μετὰ according to their desires; for, they too are empty who he

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Lightfoot capitalizes *Kupíou* and adds a comma after the word.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> In place of 'empty', Lightfoot has 'vain'.

<sup>12</sup> Lightfoot has μισθόν in place of μισθούς.

<sup>13</sup> Lightfoot adds a comma after κενοῖς.

τῶν κενῶν συντιθέμενον οὐ θραύεται, ἀλλὰ συμφωνοῦσιν answers. For, an empty vessel that is put with others that are άλλήλοις. 14 ὅταν δὲ ἔλθη εἰς συναγωγὴν πλήρη ἀνδρῶν empty is not broken, but they agree with one another. 14 But, δικαίων ἐχόντων πνεῦμα θεότητος καὶ ἔντευξις ἀπ' αὐτῶν when he comes into a meeting full of righteous men, who have γένηται, κενοῦται ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκεῖνος, καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ a spirit of the Deity, and intercession is made by them, that ἐπίγειον ἀπὸ τοῦ φόβου φεύγει ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ κωφοῦται ὁ man is made empty, and the earthly spirit flees from him in ἄνθρωπος ἐκεῖνος καὶ ὅλως συνθραύεται, μηδὲν δυνάμενος fear, and that man is made dumb and is altogether broken up, λαλῆσαι. 15 ἐὰν γὰρ εἰς ἀποθήκην στιβάσης οἶνον ἢ ἔλαιον καὶ being able to say nothing. 15 For, if you stack wine or oil in a έν αὐτοῖς θῆς κεράμιον κενόν, καὶ πάλιν ἀποστιβάσαι cellar and put among them an empty jar, and again wish to θελήσης την ἀποθήκην, τὸ κεράμιον ἐκεῖνο, ὁ ἔθηκας κενόν, unstack the cellar, the jar that you put in empty you will find κενὸν καὶ εύρήσεις· οὕτω καὶ οἱ προφῆται οἱ κενοὶ ὅταν still empty. So also the prophets who are empty, when they ἔλθωσιν εἰς πνεύματα δικαίων, ὁποῖοι ἦλθον, τοιοῦτοι καὶ come to the spirits of just men, are found out to be such as εύρίσκονται. 16 ἔχεις ἀμφοτέρων τῶν προφητῶν τὴν ζωήν. when they came. 16 You have the life of both types of prophets. δοκίμαζε οὖν ἀπὸ τῶν ἔργων καὶ τῆς ζωῆς τὸν ἄνθρωπον τὸν Test, then, from his life and deeds, the man who says that he is λέγοντα ἑαυτὸν πνευματοφόρον εἶναι.  $^{17}$ σὰ δὲ πίστευε τῷ inspired by the Spirit.  $^{17}$  But believe yourself in the Spirit that πνεύματι τῶ ἐρχομένω ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἔχοντι δύναμιν $\cdot$  τῶ comes from God and has power but have no faith in the spirit δὲ πνεύματι τῷ ἐπιγείω καὶ κενῷ μηδὲν πίστευε, ὅτι ἐν αὐτῷ that is from the earth and empty, because there is no power in δύναμις οὐκ ἔστιν· ἀπὸ τοῦ διαβόλου γὰρ ἔρχεται. 18 ἄκουσον it; for, it comes from the devil. 18 Listen, then, to the parable οὖν τὴν παραβολήν, ἣν μέλλω σοι λέγειν· λάβε λίθον καὶ that I will tell you. Take a stone and throw it up to Heaven and βάλε είς τὸν οὐρανόν, ἴδε, εί δύνασαι ἄψασθαι αὐτοῦ· ἢ πάλιν see if you can touch it; or take a syringe and squirt it towards λάβε σίφωνα ὕδατος καὶ σιφώνισον εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, ἴδε, εἰ the sky and see if you can make a hole through the Heavens." δύνασαι τρυπῆσαι τὸν οὐρανόν.  $^{19}$ Πῶς, φημί, κύριε, δύναται  $^{19}$  "How, sir," said I, "can these things be? For, both these

<sup>14</sup> Lightfoot adds a comma after θεότητος.

<sup>15</sup> Lightfoot adds a comma after κενοί.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> In place of ἀπὸ τῶν ἔργων καὶ τῆς ζωῆς, Lightfoot has ἀπὸ τῆς ζωῆς καὶ τῶν ἔργων.

<sup>17</sup> Lightfoot has 'trust' in place of 'believe'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> *Codex Athous* omits the *ovv* near the start of this verse, here following the *Latin MSS* (*ergo*); Lightfoot has the word in brackets.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> In place of 'impossible', Lightfoot has 'beyond our power'.

τούτω οὖν τῷ πνεύματι πίστευε, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ἐτέρου ἀπέχου.

ταῦτα γενέσθαι; ἀδύνατα γὰρ ἀμφότερα ταῦτα εἴρηκας. Ώς things that you have spoken of are impossible." "Even," said ταῦτα οὖν, φησίν, ἀδύνατά ἐστιν, οὕτω καὶ τὰ πνεύματα τὰ he, "as these are impossible, so also are the earthly spirits ἐπίγεια ἀδύνατά ἐστι καὶ ἀδρανῆ. 20 λάβε οὖν τὴν δύναμιν without power and feeble. 20 Take now the power that comes τὴν ἄνωθεν ἐρχομένην· ἡ χάλαζα ἐλάχιστόν ἐστι κοκκάριον, from above. The hail is a very small grain and yet, when it falls καὶ ὅταν ἐπιπέση ἐπὶ κεφαλὴν ἀνθρώπου, πῶς πόνον on man's head, how it hurts! Or, again, take a drop that falls παρέχει; ἢ πάλιν λάβε σταγόνα, ἣ ἀπὸ τοῦ κεράμου πίπτει on the ground from the roof and makes a hole in stone. <sup>21</sup> You χαμαὶ καὶ τρυπῷ τὸν λίθον. <sup>21</sup> βλέπεις οὖν, ὅτι τὰ ἄνωθεν see, then, that the smallest things that come from above and έλάχιστα πίπτοντα ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν μεγάλην δύναμιν ἔχει· οὕτω fall on the earth have great power; so also the Divine Spirit, καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ θεῖον ἄνωθεν ἐρχόμενον δυνατόν ἐστι· which comes from above, is powerful. Have faith, then, in this Spirit, but stand aloof from the other."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> For ovv, here following *Codex Athous* (and Lake), the *Latin MSS* (and Lightfoot) read vvv.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Lightfoot lacks the comma after the 1<sup>st</sup> ovv.

# Ποιμην 44 (Ἐντολὴ ιβ΄ 1)

## Έντολη ιβ'

ή πονηρὰ τοὺς δούλους τοῦ θεοῦ.

## THE SHEPHERD 44 (MANDATE 12-1)

### The Twelfth Mandate

¹Λέγει μοι· Ἄρον ἀπὸ σεαυτοῦ πᾶσαν ἐπιθυμίαν πονηράν, ¹ He said to me, "Put away from yourself every evil desire, but ἔνδυσαι δὲ τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν τὴν ἀγαθὴν καὶ σεμνήν· clothe yourself in the desire that is good and holy; for, by being ἐνδεδυμένος γὰρ τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν ταύτην μισήσεις τὴν clothed with this desire, you shall hate the wicked desire and πονηρὰν ἐπιθυμίαν καὶ χαλιναγωγήσεις αὐτήν, καθώς shall bridle it and direct it as you will. <sup>2</sup> For, the wicked desire βούλει. <sup>2</sup> ἀγρία γάρ ἐστιν ἡ ἐπιθυμία ἡ πονηρὰ καὶ δυσκόλως is cruel and can only be tamed with difficulty, because it is ήμεροῦται. φοβερὰ γάρ ἐστι καὶ λίαν τῆ ἀγριότητι αὐτῆς fearful and, by its wildness, is very costly to me, but especially δαπανᾶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους· μάλιστα δὲ ἐὰν ἐμπέση εἰς αὐτὴν if a servant of God becomes entangled in it and, if he does not δοῦλος θεοῦ καὶ μὴ  $\tilde{\eta}$  συνετός, δαπανᾶται ὑπ' αὐτῆς δεινῶς· understand, he is terribly destroyed by it. But it destroys such δαπαν $\tilde{\alpha}$  δ $\dot{\epsilon}$  τους τοιούτους τους μη έχοντας ένδυμα τ $\tilde{\eta}$ ς as have not the good desire as a covering but are mixed up ἐπιθυμίας τῆς ἀγαθῆς, ἀλλὰ ἐμπεφυρμένους τῷ αἰῶνι τούτω· with this world; these men, then, it hands over to death." <sup>3</sup> "Of τούτους οὖν παραδίδωσιν εἰς θάνατον. ³Ποῖα, φημί, κύριε, what sort, sir," said I, "are the deeds of the wicked desire, ἔργα ἐστὶν τῆς ἐπιθυμίας τῆς πονηρᾶς τὰ παραδιδόντα τοὺς which hand over men to death? Make them known to me, in άνθρώπους είς θάνατον; γνώρισόν μοι, ἵνα ἀφέξωμαι ἀπ' order that I may keep aloof from them." "Listen," said he, αὐτῶν. Ἄκουσον, φησίν, ἐν ποίοις ἔργοις θανατοῖ ἡ ἐπιθυμία "through what deeds the evil desire brings to death the servants of God.

- Lightfoot lacks the comma after αὐτήν.
- <sup>2</sup> Lightfoot has a full stop in place of the *ano teleia* after δειν $\tilde{\omega}$ ς.
- *Codex Athous* omits *φησίν* and Lightfoot has the word in brackets.

# Ποιμην 45 (Ἐντολὴ ιβ′ 2)

¹Πάντων προέχουσα ἐπιθυμία γυναικὸς ἀλλοτρίας ἢ ἀνδρὸς καὶ ¹ "Before all is desire for the wife or husband of another, πολυτελείας πλούτου καὶ ἐδεσμάτων πολλῶν ματαίων καὶ and of extravagance of wealth, and much needless food μεθυσμάτων καὶ ἑτέρων τρυφῶν πολλῶν καὶ μωρῶν· πᾶσα γὰρ and drink, and many other foolish luxuries. For, all luxuryτρυφή μωρά ἐστι καὶ κενή τοῖς δούλοις τοῦ θεοῦ. ² αὖται οὖν αἱ is foolish and vain for the servants of God. ² These desires, ἐπιθυμίαι πονηραί εἰσι, θανατοῦσαι τοὺς δούλους τοῦ θεοῦ· αὕτη then, are evil and bring the servants of God to death; for, γὰρ ἡ ἐπιθυμία ἡ πονηρὰ τοῦ διαβόλου θυγάτηρ ἐστίν. ἀπέχεσθαι this desire is the evil daughter of the devil. Thus, it is οὖν δεῖ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν τῶν πονηρῶν, ἵνα ἀποσχόμενοι ζήσητε necessary to refrain from the wicked desires so, by  $τ\tilde{\omega}$   $θε\tilde{\omega}$ . <sup>3</sup>δσοι  $δ\dot{\epsilon}$   $\ddot{\alpha}v$  κατακυριευθ $\tilde{\omega}$ σιν  $\dot{v}\pi$  αὐτ $\tilde{\omega}v$  καὶ μή refraining, you may live to God. <sup>3</sup> But as many as are ἀντισταθῶσιν αὐταῖς, ἀποθανοῦνται εἰς τέλος· θανατώδεις γάρ overcome by them, and do not resist them, shall perish είσιν αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι αὖται. ⁴σὺ δὲ ἔνδυσαι τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν τῆς finally; for, these desires are deadly. ⁴ But put on the δικαιοσύνης, καὶ καθοπλισάμενος τὸν φόβον τοῦ κυρίου ἀντίστηθι desire of righteousness and, armed with the fear of the αὐταῖς· ὁ γὰρ φόβος τοῦ θεοῦ κατοικεῖ ἐν τῆ ἐπιθυμία τῆ ἀγαθῆ. ἡ Lord, resist them. For, fear of God dwells in good desire. ἐπιθυμία ἡ πονηρὰ ἐὰν ἴδη σε καθωπλισμένον τῷ φόβω τοῦ θεοῦ If the evil desire sees you armed with the fear of God, and καὶ ἀνθεστηκότα αὐτῆ, φεύξεται ἀπὸ σοῦ μακρὰν καὶ οὐκέτι σοι resisting it, it will flee far from you and will no longer be ὀφθήσεται φοβουμένη τὰ ὅπλα σου. ⁵σὐ οὖν νικήσας καὶ seen by you, for fear of your weapons. ⁵ Therefore, you στεφανωθεὶς κατ' αὐτῆς ἐλθὲ πρὸς τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν τῆς must conquer it and come in triumph over it to the desire δικαιοσύνης, καὶ παραδούς αὐτῆ τὸ νῖκος, ὁ ἔλαβες, δούλευσον of righteousness and, giving up to it the victory that you αὐτῆ, καθώς αὐτὴ βούλεται. ἐὰν δουλεύσης τῆ ἐπιθυμία τῆ ἀγαθῆ have gained, serve it as it wishes. If you serve the good καὶ ὑποταγῆς αὐτῆ, δυνήση τῆς ἐπιθυμίας τῆς πονηρᾶς desire, and submit to it, you will be able to overcome the κατακυριεῦσαι καὶ ὑποτάξαι αὐτήν, καθώς βούλει.

## THE SHEPHERD 45 (MANDATE 12-2)

wicked desire and subdue it as you wish."

- Lightfoot adds a comma after μεθυσμάτων.
- Lightfoot has a full stop in place of the *ano teleia* after  $\theta \varepsilon o \tilde{v}$ .
- After ἐπιθυμίαι, Codex Athous adds ἐἰς τέλος.
- Lightfoot has a full stop in place of the *ano teleia* after αὐταῖς.
- Codex Athous (and Lightfoot) lacks νικήσας καὶ; the exact words are doubtful but the Latin & Ethiopic MSS imply some such phrase.

# Ποιμην 46 (Ἐντολὴ ιβ΄ 3)

<sup>1</sup> Ήθελον, φημί, κύριε, γνῶναι, ποίοις τρόποις με δεῖ <sup>1</sup> "I would like, sir," said I, "to know in what ways I ought to άναγκάσω αὐτοὺς πεισθῆναί σοι.

## THE SHEPHERD 46 (MANDATE 12-3)

δουλεῦσαι τῆ ἐπιθυμία τῆ ἀγαθῆ. Ἄκουε, φησίν· ἔργασαι serve the good desire." "Listen," said he, "work righteousness, δικαιοσύνην καὶ ἀρετήν, ἀλήθειαν καὶ φόβον κυρίου, πίστιν and virtue, and fear of the Lord, faith and meekness, and καὶ πραότητα καὶ ὅσα τούτοις ὅμοιά ἐστιν ἀγαθά. ταῦτα whatever good things are like to these. For, by working these έργαζόμενος εὐάρεστος ἔση δοῦλος τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ζήση αὐτῷ· you will be a well-pleasing servant of God, and shall live to καὶ πᾶς,  $\delta \zeta$  ἂν δουλεύση τῆ ἐπιθυμία τῆ ἀγαθῆ, ζήσεται τῷ him, and whoever shall serve the good desire, shall live to θεῶ. <sup>2</sup>συνετέλεσεν οὖν τὰς ἐντολὰς τὰς δώδεκα καὶ λέγει God." <sup>2</sup> So, he finished the twelve commandments and said to μοι· Έχεις τὰς ἐντολὰς ταύτας· πορεύου ἐν αὐταῖς καὶ τοὺς me, "You have these commandments; walk in them, and ἀκούοντας παρακάλει, ἵνα ή μετάνοια αὐτῶν καθαρὰ exhort those who hear that their repentance may be pure for γένηται τὰς λοιπὰς ἡμέρας τῆς ζωῆς αὐτῶν. <sup>3</sup>τὴν διακονίαν the rest of the days of their life. <sup>3</sup> Fulfil carefully this ministry ταύτην, ήν σοι δίδωμι, ἐκτέλει ἐπιμελῶς, καὶ πολὺ ἐργάση· that I give you, and work much in it; for, you will find favour εύρήσεις γάρ χάριν έν τοῖς μέλλουσι μετανοεῖν, καὶ with those who are about to repent, and they will obey your πεισθήσονταί σου τοῖς ῥήμασιν· ἐγὼ γὰρ μετὰ σοῦ ἔσομαι καὶ words; for, I will be with you and will force them to be persuaded by you."

<sup>4</sup>Λέγω αὐτῶ· Κύριε, αἱ ἐντολαὶ αὖται μεγάλαι καὶ καλαὶ καὶ <sup>4</sup> I said to him, "Sir, these commandments are great and ἔνδοξοί εἰσι καὶ δυνάμεναι εὐφρᾶναι καρδίαν ἀνθρώπου τοῦ beautiful and glorious, and able to make glad the heart of man, δυναμένου τηρῆσαι αὐτάς. οὐκ οἶδα δέ, εἰ δύνανται αἱ if he be able to keep them. But I do not know if these έντολαὶ αὖται ὑπὸ ἀνθρώπου φυλαχθῆναι, διότι σκληραί εἰσι commandments can be kept by man, because they are very λίαν. <sup>5</sup> ἀποκριθεὶς λέγει μοι Ἐὰν σὰ σεαυτῷ προθῆς, ὅτι hard." <sup>5</sup> He answered and said to me, "If you set it before

- Through the work, Lightfoot capitalizes Kvpiov (when the title is used of God) and  $\Theta\varepsilon\tilde{\omega}$ , and their various derivative forms.
- Lightfoot opens this verse with an uppercase *sigma*.
- There are some indications that, in some recensions, the Parables (Similitudes) began after this verse:  $Codex\ Athous$  inserts  $\dot{\alpha}\rho\chi\dot{\eta}$  before the next paragraph and the *Ethiopic MS* inserts initium similitudinum.
- <sup>4</sup> Lake's text does not have a (clear) paragraph break here but see #3 (which is also a footnote in Lake's text).
- Lightfoot lacks the comma after  $\pi\rho o\theta \tilde{\eta}\varsigma$ .

δύνανται φυλαχθῆναι, εὐκόλως αὐτὰς φυλάξεις καὶ οὐκ yourself that they can be kept you will easily keep them, and οἶκός σου. ἐπεὶ ἤδη σεαυτῷ κέκρικας τοῦ μὴ δύνασθαι τὰς έντολας ταύτας ύπο ανθρώπου φυλαχθηναι.

ἔσονται σκληραί· ἐὰν δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν σου ἤδη ἀναβῆ μὴ they will not be difficult; but if it already comes into your heart δύνασθαι αὐτὰς ὑπὸ ἀνθρώπου φυλαχθῆναι, οὐ φυλάξεις that they cannot be kept by man, you will not keep them. 6 But αὐτάς. <sup>6</sup>νῦν δέ σοι λέγω· ἐὰν ταύτας μὴ φυλάξης, ἀλλὰ now I say to you, if you do not keep them, but neglect them, παρενθυμηθῆς, οὐχ ἔξεις σωτηρίαν οὔτε τὰ τέκνα σου οὔτε ὁ you shall not have salvation, nor your children, nor your house, because you have already judged for yourself that these commandments cannot be kept by man."

Lightfoot lacks the comma after σωτηρίαν and has a comma in place of the full stop after οἶκός σου.

# Ποιμην 47 (Ἐντολὴ ιβ΄ 4)

## THE SHEPHERD 47 (MANDATE 12-4)

<sup>1</sup>Καὶ ταῦτά μοι λίαν ὀργίλως ἐλάλησεν, ὥστε με συγχυθῆναι <sup>1</sup> And he spoke these things to me very angrily, so that I was καὶ λίαν αὐτὸν φοβηθῆναι· ἡ μορφὴ γὰρ αὐτοῦ ἠλλοιώθη, ὥστε confounded and greatly afraid of him; for, his appearance μὴ δύνασθαι ἄνθρωπον ὑπενεγκεῖν τὴν ὀργὴν αὐτοῦ. ² ἰδών δέ was changed so that a man could not endure his wrath. 2 But, με τεταραγμένον ὅλον καὶ συγκεχυμένον ἤρξατό μοι when he saw me quite disturbed and confused, he began to ἐπιεικέστερον καὶ ἱλαρώτερον λαλεῖν καὶ λέγει· Ἄφρον, speak to me more gently and cheerfully and said, "Foolish ἀσύνετε καὶ δίψυχε, οὐ νοεῖς τὴν δόξαν τοῦ θεοῦ, πῶς μεγάλη one without understanding and of doubtful mind, do you ἐστὶ καὶ ἰσχυρὰ καὶ θαυμαστή, ὅτι ἔκτισε τὸν κόσμον ἕνεκα τοῦ not understand the glory of God, how great and mighty and ἀνθρώπου καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν κτίσιν αὐτοῦ ὑπέταξε τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ wonderful it is, because he created the world for man's sake, καὶ τὴν ἐξουσίαν πᾶσαν ἔδωκεν αὐτῶ τοῦ κατακυριεύειν τῶν and subdued all his creation to man, and gave him all power,  $\dot{v}$ πὸ τὸν οὐρανὸν πάντων;  $\dot{s}$ εἰ οὖν, φησίν, πάντων ὁ ἄνθρωπος to master all things under heaven?  $\dot{s}$  If then," said he, "man κύριός ἐστι τῶν κτισμάτων τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ πάντων κατακυριεύει, is the lord of all the creatures of God and masters them, is it οὐ δύναται καὶ τούτων τῶν ἐντολῶν κατακυριεῦσαι; δύναται, not also possible for him to master these commandments? φησί, πάντων καὶ πασῶν τῶν ἐντολῶν τούτων κατακυριεῦσαι The man," said he, "who has the Lord in his heart, is able to ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ ἔχων τὸν κύριον ἐν τῆ καρδία αὐτοῦ. ⁴οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ master all things and all these commandments. ⁴ But those τοῖς χείλεσιν ἔχοντες τὸν κύριον, τὴν δὲ καρδίαν αὐτῶν who have the Lord on their lips, but their heart is hardened, πεπωρωμένην καὶ μακρὰν ὄντες ἀπὸ τοῦ κυρίου, ἐκείνοις αἱ and they are far from the Lord, for them these έντολαὶ αὖται σκληραί εἰσι καὶ δύσβατοι. <sup>5</sup> θέσθε οὖν ὑμεῖς, οἱ commandments are hard and difficult to walk in. <sup>5</sup> Therefore, κενοὶ καὶ ἐλαφροὶ ὄντες ἐν τῇ πίστει, τὸν κύριον ὑμῶν εἰς τὴν you who are empty and light in the faith, put the Lord into καρδίαν, καὶ γνώσεσθε, ὅτι οὐδέν ἐστιν εὐκοπώτερον τῶν your heart and you shall know that nothing is easier or ἐντολῶν τούτων οὔτε γλυκύτερον οὔτε ἡμερώτερον. sweeter or more gentle than these commandments. <sup>6</sup> Be

- After the end of this verse, *Codex Athous* inserts a gloss of some 40 words.
- Lightfoot encloses the words, καὶ ίλαρώτερον, in brackets.
- In place of *φησίν*, Lightfoot has *φησί* in brackets.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after πεπωρωμένην.
- <sup>5</sup> Lightfoot lacks the comma after γνώσεσθε.
- In place of 'which are', Lightfoot has 'the commandments which are so' in parentheses.

ύμῶν.

6 ἐπιστράφητε ὑμεῖς οἱ ταῖς ἐντολαῖς πορευόμενοι τοῦ διαβόλου, converted, you who walk in the commandments of the devil, ταῖς δυσκόλοις καὶ πικραῖς καὶ ἀγρίαις καὶ ἀσελγέσι, καὶ μὴ which are difficult and bitter and cruel and foul, and do not  $φοβήθητε τὸν διάβολον, ὅτι ἐν αὐτῷ δύναμις οὐκ ἔστιν καθ' fear the devil, for there is no power in him against you. <math>^7$  For  $\dot{\nu}$ μ $\ddot{\omega}$ ν·  $\dot{\gamma}$ έγ $\dot{\omega}$  γ $\dot{\alpha}$ ρ ἔσομαι μεθ'  $\dot{\nu}$ μ $\ddot{\omega}$ ν,  $\dot{\delta}$  ἄγγελος τῆς μετανοίας  $\dot{\delta}$  I, the angel of repentance who has mastery over him, will be κατακυριεύων αὐτοῦ. ὁ διάβολος μόνον φόβον ἔχει, ὁ δὲ φόβος with you. The devil can only cause fear, but fear of him has αὐτοῦ τόνον οὐκ ἔχει· μὴ φοβήθητε οὖν αὐτόν, καὶ φεύξεται ἀφ' no force. Therefore, do not fear him and he will fly from you."

Lake has simply 'masters' in place of 'who has mastery over'.

# Ποιμην 48 (Ἐντολὴ ιβ΄ 5)

¹Λέγω αὐτῷ· Κύριε, ἄκουσόν μου ὀλίγων ῥημάτων. Λέγε, ¹ I said to him, "Sir, listen to a few words from me." "Say έργάζεται, καὶ γίνονται αὐτῷ ὑπόδουλοι.

## THE SHEPHERD 48 (MANDATE 12-5)

φησίν, ὁ βούλει. Ὁ μὲν ἄνθρωπος, φημί, κύριε, πρόθυμός ἐστι what you will," he said. "Sir," said I, "man desires to keep τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ θεοῦ φυλάσσειν, καὶ οὐδείς ἐστιν ὁ μὴ the commandments of God and there is none that does not αἰτούμενος παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου, ἵνα ἐνδυναμωθῆ ἐν ταῖς ἐντολαῖς pray to the Lord, that he may be made strong in his commαὐτοῦ καὶ ὑποταγῇ αὐταῖς· ἀλλ' ὁ διάβολος σκληρός ἐστι καὶ andments and submit to them. But the devil is hard and καταδυναστεύει αὐτῶν. <sup>2</sup>Οὐ δύναται, φησί, καταδυναστεύειν oppresses them." <sup>2</sup> "He cannot," said he, "oppress the τῶν δούλων τοῦ θεοῦ τῶν ἐξ ὅλης καρδίας ἐλπιζόντων ἐπ' servants of the Lord who hope in him with all their heart. αὐτόν. δύναται ὁ διάβολος ἀντιπαλαῖσαι, καταπαλαῖσαι δὲ οὐ The devil can wrestle with them, but he cannot throw them δύναται. ἐὰν οὖν ἀντισταθῆτε αὐτῷ, νικηθεὶς φεύξεται ἀφ' down. If then you resist him, he will be conquered and fly ύμῶν κατησχυμμένος. ὅσοι δέ, φησίν, ἀπόκενοί εἰσι, φοβοῦνται from you, in shame. But as many, said he, as are empty fear τὸν διάβολον ὡς δύναμιν ἔχοντα. ³ὅταν ὁ ἄνθρωπος κεράμια the devil as though he had power. ³ When a man fills many ίκανώτατα γεμίση οἴνου καλοῦ καὶ ἐν τοῖς κεραμίοις ἐκείνοις pots with good wine, and among those pots a few are half  $\delta\lambda i\gamma\alpha$  ἀπόκενα  $\tilde{\eta}$ , ἔρχεται ἐπὶ τὰ κεράμια καὶ οὐ κατανοεῖ τὰ empty, he comes to the pots, and does not consider the full πλήρη · οἶδε νάρ, ὅτι πλήρη εἰσί· κατανοεῖ δὲ τὰ ἀπόκενα, ones; for, he knows they are full but he looks at those that areφοβούμενος, μήποτε ὤξισαν· ταχύ γὰρ τὰ ἀπόκενα κεράμια half empty, fearing that they have gone sour, for empty pots ὀξίζουσι, καὶ ἀπόλλυται ἡ ἡδονὴ τοῦ οἴνου. 4οὕτω καὶ ὁ quickly go sour, and the flavour of the wine is spoilt. 4 So also διάβολος ἔρχεται ἐπὶ πάντας τοὺς δούλους τοῦ θεοῦ ἐκπειράζων the devil comes to all the servants of God, tempting them; as αὐτούς. ὅσοι οὖν πλήρεις εἰσὶν ἐν τῇ πίστει, ἀνθεστήκασιν many therefore as are full of faith withstand him powerfully, αὐτῷ ἰσχυρῶς, κἀκεῖνος ἀποχωρεῖ ἀπ' αὐτῶν μη ἔχων τόπον, and he departs from them, having no room by which to ποῦ εἰσέλθη. ἔρχεται οὖν τότε πρὸς τοὺς ἀποκένους καὶ ἔχων enter. Then, therefore, he comes to those who are half empty τόπον εἰσπορεύεται εἰς αὐτούς, καὶ ὁ δὲ βούλεται ἐν αὐτοῖς and finding room he enters into them, and does what he will in them, and they become his servants.

- Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes  $\Theta \varepsilon o \tilde{v}$  and it derivative forms.
- In place of 'oppress', Lightfoot has 'overmaster'.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after καλοῦ.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after ἀποκένους.

# Ποιμην 49 (Ἐντολὴ ιβ΄ 6)

## THE SHEPHERD 49 (MANDATE 12-6)

<sup>1</sup> Έγω δὲ ὑμῖν λέγω, ὁ ἄγγελος τῆς μετανοίας· μὴ φοβήθητε <sup>1</sup> "But I, the angel of repentance, say to you, "Do not be afraid τὸν διάβολον. ἀπεστάλην γάρ, φησί, μεθ' ὑμῶν εἶναι τῶν of the devil. For, I was sent," said he, "to be with you who μετανοούντων έξ όλης καρδίας αὐτῶν καὶ ἰσχυροποιῆσαι repent with your whole heart, and to strengthen you in the αὐτοὺς ἐν τῆ πίστει. ²πιστεύσατε οὖν τῷ θεῷ ὑμεῖς οἱ διὰ τὰς faith. ² Believe, therefore, in God, though you have despaired άμαρτίας ὑμῶν ἀπεγνωκότες τὴν ζωὴν ὑμῶν καὶ of your life by reason of your sins, and who are adding to your προστιθέντες άμαρτίαις καὶ καταβαρύνοντες την ζωήν sins, and who are weighing down your life; however, if you ύμῶν, ὅτι, ἐὰν ἐπιστραφῆτε πρὸς τὸν κύριον ἐξ ὅλης τῆς turn to the Lord with your whole heart, and work καρδίας ύμῶν καὶ ἐργάσησθε τὴν δικαιοσύνην, τὰς λοιπὰς righteousness, for the rest of the days of your life, and you ήμέρας τῆς ζωῆς ὑμῶν καὶ δουλεύσητε αὐτῷ ὀρθῶς κατὰ τὸ serve him in uprightness, according to his will, he will give θέλημα αὐτοῦ, ποιήσει ἴασιν τοῖς προτέροις ὑμῶν healing for your former sins, and you shall have the power to άμαρτήμασι καὶ ἔξετε δύναμιν τοῦ κατακυριεῦσαι τῶν master the works of the devil. But do not fear the threatening ἔργων τοῦ διαβόλου. τὴν δὲ ἀπειλὴν τοῦ διαβόλου ὅλως μὴ of the devil at all; for, he is as powerless as the sinews of a dead φοβήθητε· ἄτονος γάρ ἐστιν ὥσπερ νεκροῦ νεῦρα. <sup>3</sup> ἀκούσατε man. <sup>3</sup> Listen, therefore, to me and, if you fear him who has the οὖν μου καὶ φοβήθητε τὸν πάντα δυνάμενον, σῶσαι καὶ power to do all things, to save and to destroy, and observe all  $\dot{\alpha}\pi \delta \lambda \dot{\epsilon}\sigma \alpha i$ ,  $\kappa \alpha \dot{i}$   $\tau \eta \rho \epsilon \tilde{i}\tau \epsilon \tau \dot{\alpha} c$   $\dot{\epsilon} \nu \tau \delta \lambda \dot{\alpha} c$   $\tau \alpha \dot{\nu} \tau \alpha c$ ,  $\kappa \alpha \dot{i}$   $\dot{\zeta} \dot{\eta} \sigma \epsilon \sigma \theta \epsilon \tau \tilde{\omega}$  these commandments, then you shall live to God."" <sup>4</sup> I said to δικαιώμασι τοῦ κυρίου, ὅτι σὰ μετ' ἐμοῦ εἶ· καὶ οἶδα, ὅτι the Lord, because you are with me, and I know that you will συγκόψεις την δύναμιν τοῦ διαβόλου πᾶσαν καὶ ἡμεῖς αὐτοῦ break down all the power of the devil, and we shall master κατακυριεύσομεν καὶ κατισχύσομεν πάντων τῶν ἔργων him, and have power against all his deeds. And I hope, sir, that αὐτοῦ. καὶ ἐλπίζω, κύριε, δύνασθαί με τὰς ἐντολὰς ταύτας, ἃς I shall now be able to keep these commandments, which you ἐντέταλσαι, τοῦ κυρίου ἐνδυναμοῦντος φυλάξαι. 5 Φυλάξεις, have commanded, the Lord giving me the strength to do so."

- In place of 'your whole heart', Lake has 'all your heart'.
- Lightfoot lacks the comma after δικαιοσύνην.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after uov.
- Before τὰς ἐντολὰς, Lightfoot adds νῦν.

ζήσονται τῷ θεῷ.

φησίν, ἐὰν ἡ καρδία σου καθαρὰ γένηται πρὸς κύριον· καὶ 5 "You shall keep them," said he, "if your heart is found pure πάντες δὲ φυλάξουσιν, ὅσοι ἀν καθαρίσωσιν ἑαυτῶν τὰς towards the Lord; yea, and all those who ever purify their καρδίας ἀπὸ τῶν ματαίων ἐπιθυμιῶν τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου, καὶ hearts from the vain desires of this world shall keep them and shall live to God."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes *Κύριον* (when the title is used of God) and  $Θε\tilde{\omega}$ .

# Ποιμην 50 (Παραβολή α' 1)

#### ΠΑΡΑΒΟΛΑΙ ΑΣ ΕΛΑΛΗΣΕ ΜΕΤ' ΕΜΟΥ

## THE SHEPHERD 50 (PARABLE 1-1)

#### THE PARABLES THAT HE SPOKE WITH ME

¹Λέγει μοι· Οἴδατε, φησίν, ὅτι ἐπὶ ξένης κατοικεῖτε ὑμεῖς οἱ ¹ He said to me, "You know that you, as the servants of God, δοῦλοι τοῦ θεοῦ· ἡ γὰρ πόλις ὑμῶν μακράν ἐστιν ἀπὸ τῆς are living in a strange land; for, your city is far from this city. πόλεως ταύτης εἰ οὖν οἴδατε, φησί, τὴν πόλιν ὑμῶν, ἐν  $\tilde{\eta}$  If then, you know your city, in which you are going to dwell, μέλλετε κατοικεῖν, τί ὧδε ὑμεῖς ἑτοιμάζετε ἀγροὺς καὶ why do you here prepare lands and costly monuments and παρατάξεις πολυτελεῖς καὶ οἰκοδομὰς καὶ οἰκήματα μάταια; buildings and vain dwellings? <sup>2</sup> He, therefore, who prepares <sup>2</sup>ταῦτα οὖν ὁ ἑτοιμάζων εἰς ταύτην τὴν πόλιν οὐ δύναται these things for this city, is not able to return to his own city. ἐπανακάμψαι εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν πόλιν. ³ἄφρον καὶ δίψυχε καὶ <sup>3</sup> O foolish and double-hearted and wretched man, do you not ταλαίπωρε ἄνθρωπε, οὐ νοεῖς, ὅτι ταῦτα πάντα ἀλλότριά εἰσι understand that all these things are foreign to you, and are καὶ ὑπ' ἐξουσίαν ἑτέρου εἰσίν; ἐρεῖ γὰρ ὁ κύριος τῆς πόλεως under the power of another? For, the Lord of this city will say: ταύτης· Οὐ θέλω σε κατοικεῖν εἰς τὴν πόλιν μου, ἀλλ' ἔξελθε "I do not wish you to dwell in my city, but go out from this ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ταύτης, ὅτι τοῖς νόμοις μου οὐ χρᾶσαι. ⁴σὐ οὖν city, because you do not use my law." ⁴ If then, you have fields ἔχων ἀγροὺς καὶ οἰκήσεις καὶ ἐτέρας ὑπάρξεις πολλάς, and dwellings, and many other possessions, when you are cast ἐκβαλλόμενος ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τί ποιήσεις σου τὸν ἀγρὸν καὶ τὴν out by him, what will you do with your land and house, and οἰκίαν καὶ τὰ λοιπά, ὅσα ἡτοίμασας σεαυτῶ; λέγει γάρ σοι all the other things which you have prepared for yourself? For δικαίως ὁ κύριος τῆς χώρας ταύτης· "Η τοῖς νόμοις μου χρῶ ἢ the lord of this land justly says to you, "Either use my law or ἐκχώρει ἐκ τῆς χώρας μου. ⁵σὐ οὖν τί μέλλεις ποιεῖν, ἔχων go out from my land." 5 What, then, are you going to do, seeing νόμον ἐν τῆ σῆ πόλει; ἕνεκεν τῶν ἀγρῶν σου καὶ τῆς λοιπῆς that you have a law in your own city? Will you because of your  $\dot{\nu}$ πάρξεως τὸν νόμον σου πάντως ἀπαρνήση καὶ πορεύση τ $\tilde{\omega}$  fields and other possessions altogether deny your law, and νόμω τῆς πόλεως ταύτης; βλέπε, μὴ ἀσύμφορόν ἐστιν walk in the law of this city? Take heed that it is not unprofitable

- Lightfoot lacks the words, φησίν & φησί.
- In place of δύναται, here following *Codex Athous* (and Lake), Lightfoot has διανοεῖται, following the *Latin MSS* (cogitat).
- Lightfoot lacks the comma after *νοεῖς*.
- Lightfoot opens his translation, "You, therefore, who have fields and dwellings and many other possessions."
- Lightfoot encloses the clause, ὅτι ἀπηρνήσω τὸν νόμον τῆς πόλεώς σου, in brackets.

ἀπαρνῆσαι τὸν νόμον σου· ἐὰν γὰρ ἐπανακάμψαι θελήσης εἰς to deny your law, for if you wish to return back to your city, την πόλιν σου, οὐ μη παραδεχθήση, ὅτι ἀπηρνήσω τὸν νόμον you will not be received, because you have denied the law of τῆς πόλεώς σου, καὶ ἐκκλεισθήση ἀπ' αὐτῆς. <sup>6</sup>βλέπε οὖν σύ· your city, and you will be excluded from it. <sup>6</sup> Take heed, then, ώς ἐπὶ ξένης κατοικῶν μηδὲν πλέον ἑτοίμαζε σεαυτῶ εἰ μὴ make no further preparations for yourself beyond a sufficient τὴν αὐτάρκειαν τὴν ἀρκετήν σοι, καὶ ἕτοιμος γίνου, ἵνα, ὅταν competence for yourself, as though you were living in a θέλη δ δεσπότης τῆς πόλεως ταύτης ἐκβαλεῖν σε foreign land, and be ready, so that, whenever the master of this ἀντιταξάμενον τῷ νόμῳ αὐτοῦ, ἐξέλθης ἐκ τῆς πόλεως αὐτοῦ city wishes to expel you for resisting his law, you may go out καὶ ἀπέλθης ἐν τῆ πόλει σου καὶ τῷ σῷ νόμῳ χρήση from his city, and depart to your own city and joyfully follow άνυβρίστως άγαλλιώμενος. <sup>7</sup>βλέπετε οὖν ὑμεῖς οἱ your own law suffering no harm. <sup>7</sup> Take heed, therefore, you δουλεύοντες τῶ κυρίω καὶ ἔχοντες αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν καρδίαν· who serve the Lord and have him in your heart. Perform the ἐργάζεσθε τὰ ἔργα τοῦ θεοῦ μνημονεύοντες τῶν ἐντολῶν works of God, being ever mindful of his commandments and αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν ἐπαγγελιῶν ὧν ἐπηγγείλατο, καὶ πιστεύσατε of the promises that he made, and believe him that he will <sup>8</sup> ἀντὶ ἀγρῶν οὖν ἀγοράζετε ψυχὰς θλιβομένας, καθά τις instead of lands, purchase souls that are in trouble, as each is δυνατός ἐστι, καὶ χήρας καὶ ὀρφανοὺς ἐπισκέπτεσθε καὶ μὴ able, and look after widows and orphans, and do not despise παραβλέπετε αὐτούς, καὶ τὸν πλοῦτον ὑμῶν καὶ τὰς them, and spend your wealth and all your monuments, which παρατάξεις πάσας είς τοιούτους άγροὺς καὶ οἰκίας δαπανᾶτε, you have received from God, on fields and houses of this kind. ας ἐλάβετε παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ. 9εἰς τοῦτο γὰρ ἐπλούτισεν ὑμᾶς ὁ 9 Because, for this reason did the Master make you rich, so that δεσπότης, ἵνα ταύτας τὰς διακονίας τελέσητε αὐτῷ· πολὺ you should fulfil these ministries for him. It is far better to βέλτιον έστι τοιούτους άγροὺς άγοράζειν καὶ κτήματα καὶ purchase lands [and possessions] and houses of this kind, οἴκους, οὓς εὑρήσεις ἐν τῇ πόλει σου, ὅταν ἐπιδημήσης εἰς which you will find in your own city, when you go to it. 10 This αὐτήν. 10 αὕτη ἡ πολυτέλεια καλὴ καὶ ἱερά, λύπην μὴ ἔχουσα lavish expenditure is beautiful and joyful, and brings neither

Codex Athous adds καὶ between ἀνυβρίστως and ἀγαλλιώμενος; here, we follow the Latin & Ethiopic MSS.

In place of κυρίω, Lightfoot has  $Θε\tilde{ω}$ .

In place of 'monuments', Lake has 'establishments' and Lightfoot has 'displays'.

Lightfoot encloses καὶ κτήματα in brackets.

<sup>10</sup> In place of ἱερά, Lightfoot has ἱλαρά.

χαρῆναι, καὶ μὴ παραχαράσσετε μηδὲ τοῦ ἀλλοτρίου ἄψησθε μηδε επιθυμεῖτε αὐτοῦ· πονηρὸν γάρ εστιν ἀλλοτρίων έπιθυμεῖν. τὸ δὲ σὸν ἔργον ἐργάζου, καὶ σωθήση.

μηδὲ φόβον, ἔχουσα δὲ χαράν. τὴν οὖν πολυτέλειαν τῶν sadness nor fear, but brings joy. Do not follow, therefore, after  $\dot{\epsilon}\theta\nu\tilde{\omega}\nu\mu\eta$  πράσσετε· ἀσύμφορον γάρ  $\dot{\epsilon}$ στιν ὑμῖν τοῖς δούλοις the wealth of the heathen; for, it is unprofitable to you, who are τοῦ θεοῦ. 11 τὴν δὲ ἰδίαν πολυτέλειαν πράσσετε, ἐν ἦ δύνασθε the servants of God. 11 Follow your own wealth, in which you can rejoice, and do not counterfeit nor touch that which is another's, nor desire it; for, it is wicked to desire that which is another's; but do your own work and you shall be saved."

Lightfoot has an *ano teleia* in place of the comma after χαρῆναι.

# Ποιμην 51 (Παραβολή β' 1)

## "Αλλη παραβολή

## THE SHEPHERD 51 (PARABLE 2-1)

#### **Another Parable**

<sup>1</sup>Περιπατοῦντός μου είς τὸν ἀγρὸν καὶ κατανοοῦντος <sup>1</sup> While I was walking in the country, I noticed an elm and a πτελέαν καὶ ἄμπελον καὶ διακρίνοντος περὶ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν vine, and I was considering them and their fruits, when the καρπῶν αὐτῶν, φανεροῦταί μοι ὁ ποιμὴν καὶ λέγει· Τί σὐ ἐν shepherd appeared to me and said, "What are you considering  $\dot{\epsilon}$ αυτῶ ζητεῖς περὶ τῆς πτελέας καὶ τῆς ἀμπέλου;  $\Sigma \nu$ ζητῶ, in yourself about the elm and vine?" "I am considering, sir," φημί, κύριε, ὅτι εὐπρεπέσταταί εἰσιν ἀλλήλαις. <sup>2</sup>Ταῦτα τὰ said I, "that they are very well suited to one another." <sup>2</sup> "These δύο δένδρα, φησίν, εἰς τύπον κεῖνται τοῖς δούλοις τοῦ θεοῦ. two trees," said he, "are being shown as a type for the servants "Ηθελον, φημί, γνῶναι τὸν τύπον τῶν δένδρων τούτων ὧν of God." "I should like", said I, "to know the type of the trees λέγεις.  $B\lambda$ έπεις, φησί, την πτελέαν καὶ την ἄμπελον;  $B\lambda$ έπω, of which you speak." "You see," said he, "the vine and the φημί, κύριε. <sup>3</sup> Ή ἄμπελος, φησίν, αὕτη καρπὸν φέρει, ἡ δὲ elm?" "Yes, sir," said "I, I see them." <sup>3</sup> "This vine," said he, πτελέα ξύλον ἄκαρπόν ἐστιν· ἀλλ' ἡ ἄμπελος αὕτη ἐὰν μὴ "bears fruit, but the elm is an unfruitful tree. But this vine, if it ἀναβῆ ἐπὶ τὴν πτελέαν, οὐ δύναται καρποφορῆσαι πολύ does not grow upon the elm, cannot bear much fruit, because ἐρριμμένη χαμαί, καὶ ὃν φέρει καρπόν, σεσηπότα φέρει μὴ it is spread on the ground, and the fruit that it bears, it bears κρεμαμένη ἐπὶ τῆς πτελέας, ὅταν οὖν ἐπιρριφῆ ἡ ἄμπελος ἐπὶ rotten, when it is not hanging on the elm. When, therefore, the την πτελέαν, καὶ παρ' έαυτης φέρει καρπὸν καὶ παρὰ τῆς vine is attached to the elm, it bears fruit both from itself and πτελέας. <sup>4</sup>βλέπεις οὖν, ὅτι καὶ ἡ πτελέα πολύν καρπὸν from the elm. <sup>4</sup> You see, then, that the elm also gives much δίδωσιν, οὐκ ἐλάσσονα τῆς ἀμπέλου, μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ πλείονα. fruit, not less than the vine does but rather more." "How, sir," Πῶς, φημί, κύριε, πλείονα; "Ότι, φησίν, ἡ ἄμπελος κρεμαμένη said I, "does it bear more?" "Because," said he, "the vine, whenἐπὶ τὴν πτελέαν τὸν καρπὸν πολύν καὶ καλὸν δίδωσιν, it is hanging on the elm, gives beautiful fruit in abundance; ἐρριμμένη δὲ χαμαὶ ὀλίγον καὶ σαπρὸν φέρει. αὕτη οὖν ἡ however, when it is lying on the ground, it bears but little fruit

- Codex Athous lacks κύριε and Lightfoot has the word in brackets.
- After "Ηθελον, φημί, Lightfoot adds κύριε in brackets.
- Lightfoot has a full stop in place of the comma after  $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\dot{l}$  τῆς πτελέας.
- Codex Athous lacks Πῶς, φημί, κύριε, πλείονα; (here following the Latin & Ethiopic MSS) and Lightfoot surrounds the question with vertical bars. *Papyrus Oxyrhynchus* lacks the word, χαμαί.

παραβολή είς τοὺς δούλους τοῦ θεοῦ κεῖται, είς πτωχὸν καὶ and that is rotten. This parable, therefore, applies to the πλούσιον. 5Πῶς, φημί, κύριε, γνώρισον μοι. Άκουε, φησίν·  $\delta$  servants of God, to the poor and to the rich alike." 5 "How, μὲν πλούσιος ἔχει χρήματα, τὰ δὲ πρὸς τὸν κύριον πτωχεύει, sir?" said I, "Let me know." "Listen." said he. "The rich man περισπώμενος περὶ τὸν πλοῦτον ἑαυτοῦ, καὶ λίαν μικρὰν ἔχει has much wealth but, concerning the things of the Lord, he is τὴν ἔντευξιν καὶ τὴν ἐξομολόγησιν πρὸς τὸν κύριον, καὶ ἣν poor, being distracted about his riches, and his intercession ἔχει, βληχρὰν καὶ μικρὰν καὶ ἄλλην μὴ ἔχουσαν δύναμιν. and confession towards the Lord is very small, and that which ὅταν οὖν ἐπαναπάη ἐπὶ τὸν πένητα ὁ πλούσιος καὶ χορηγήση he has is weak and small, and he has no other power. But, αὐτῷ τὰ δέοντα, πιστεύει, ὅτι ἐὰν ἐργάσηται εἰς τὸν πένητα when the rich man rests upon the poor, and assists him with δυνηθήσεται τὸν μισθὸν εύρεῖν παρὰ τῷ θεῷ· ὅτι ὁ πένης what he needs, he believes that what he does to the poor man πλούσιός ἐστιν ἐν τῆ ἐντεύξει καὶ ἐν τῆ ἐξομολογήσει καὶ can find a reward with God, because the poor is rich in δύναμιν μεγάλην ἔχει παρὰ τῷ θεῷ ἡ ἔντευξις αὐτοῦ. intercession and confession, and his intercession has great ἐπιχορηγεῖ οὖν ὁ πλούσιος τῷ πένητι πάντα ἀδιστάκτως. οἱ power with God. The rich man, therefore, helps the poor in all πένης δὲ ἐπιχορηγούμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ πλουσίου ἐντυγχάνει τῷ things without doubting. <sup>6</sup> But the poor man, being helped by  $\theta \varepsilon \tilde{\omega} \varepsilon \dot{\nu} \chi \alpha \rho \iota \sigma \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \alpha \dot{\nu} \tau \tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\dot{\nu} \pi \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \tau \sigma \tilde{\nu} \delta \iota \delta \dot{\nu} \tau \sigma \zeta \alpha \dot{\nu} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \kappa \dot{\kappa} \kappa \tilde{\kappa} \varepsilon \tilde{\iota} \nu \sigma \zeta \varepsilon \tau \iota$  the rich, makes intercession to God, giving him thanks, for him ἐπισπουδάζει περὶ τοῦ πένητος, ἴνα ἀδιάλειπτος γένηται ἐν τῆ who gave to him, and the rich man is still zealous for the poor ζωῆ αὐτοῦ· οἶδε γάρ, ὅτι ἡ τοῦ πένητος ἔντευξις προσδεκτή man, that he does not fail in his life; for, he knows that the ἐστι καὶ πλουσία πρὸς κύριον. τὰμφότεροι οὖν τὸ ἔργον intercession of the poor is acceptable and rich toward the Lord.  $\tau \epsilon \lambda \delta \tilde{v} \delta u \dot{\epsilon} v \pi \dot{\epsilon} v \eta \zeta \dot{\epsilon} \rho \gamma \dot{\alpha} \zeta \epsilon \tau \alpha i \tau \tilde{\eta} \dot{\epsilon} v \tau \epsilon \dot{v} \xi \epsilon i, \dot{\epsilon} v \tilde{\eta} \pi \lambda \delta v \tau \epsilon \tilde{i}, \dot{\eta} v$  7 Therefore, the two together complete the work, for the poor  $\mathring{\mathcal{E}}$ λαβεν παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου· ταύτην ἀποδίδωσι τῷ κυρί $\varphi$  τῷ works in the intercession in which he is rich, which he received ἐπιχορηγοῦντι αὐτῶ. καὶ ὁ πλούσιος ώσαύτως τὸ πλοῦτος, ὁ from the Lord; this he pays to the Lord who helps him. And ἔλαβεν παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου, ἀδιστάκτως παρέχεται τῷ πένητι. the rich man, likewise, provides the poor, without hesitating, καὶ τοῦτο ἔργον μέγα ἐστὶ καὶ δεκτὸν παρὰ τῷ θεῷ, ὅτι with the wealth which he received from the Lord; and this συνῆκεν ἐπὶ τῷ πλούτῳ αὐτοῦ καὶ εἰργάσατο εἰς τὸν πένητα work is great and acceptable with God; because he has ἐκ τῶν δωρημάτων τοῦ κυρίου καὶ ἐτέλεσε τὴν διακονίαν understanding in his wealth; and has wrought for the poor

The word  $\mathring{\alpha}\lambda \lambda \eta v$  (as Lake) is conjectured from *P. Oxyrhynchus* ( $\mathring{\alpha}$ ... $\eta v$ ); *Codex Athous* has  $\mathring{\alpha} \overline{vov}$ , (Lake has  $\mathring{\alpha} v\omega$ ), an abbreviation for  $\mathring{\alpha} v\theta \rho \omega \pi ov$ .

Lightfoot has έντυγχάνει αὐτῷ, τῷ Θεῷ εὐχαριστῶν περὶ for έντυγχάνει τῷ θεῷ εὐχαριστῶν αὐτῷ, ὑπὲρ and ends with τὸν Θεόν in place of κύριον.

Lightfoot has ην ἔλαβεν ἀπὸ τοῦ Κυρίου (in brackets) in place of ην ἔλαβεν παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου.

δυνήσεται καὶ διακονῆσαί τι ἀγαθόν.

 $\dot{\delta}\rho\theta\tilde{\omega}\varsigma$ .  $^{8}\pi\alpha\rho\dot{\alpha}$  τοῖς οὖν ἀνθρώποις ἡ πτελέα δοκεῖ καρπὸν μὴ man from the gifts of the Lord; and fulfilled his ministry φέρειν, καὶ οὐκ οἴδασιν οὐδὲ νοοῦσιν, ὅτι, ὅταν ἀβροχία rightly. 8 Among men, therefore, the elm appears as if it bore γένηται,  $\dot{\eta}$  πτελέα ἔχουσα ὕδωρ τρέφει την ἄμπελον καὶ  $\dot{\eta}$  no fruit; and they do not know nor understand that, if there is ἄμπελος ἀδιάλειπτον ἔχουσα τὸ ὕδωρ διπλοῦν τὸν καρπὸν drought, the elm, which has water, nourishes the vine; and the ἀποδίδωσι, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἑαυτῆς καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς πτελέας. οὕτως καὶ vine, having water continuously; gives double fruit; both for οἱ πένητες ὑπὲρ τῶν πλουσίων ἐντυγχάνοντες πρὸς τὸν itself and for the elm. So, likewise, the poor, interceding with κύριον πληροφοροῦσι τὸ πλοῦτος αὐτῶν, καὶ πάλιν οἱ the Lord for the rich, complement their wealth; and again; the πλούσιοι χορηγοῦντες τοῖς πένησι τὰ δέοντα πληροφοροῦσι rich helping the poor with their necessities complement their τὰς εὐχὰς αὐτῶν. <sup>9</sup>γίνονται οὖν ἀμφότεροι κοινωνοὶ τοῦ prayers. <sup>9</sup> Both, therefore, share in the righteous work. ἔργου τοῦ δικαίου. ταῦτα οὖν ὁ ποιῶν οὐκ ἐγκαταλει- Therefore, he who does these things shall not be deserted by φθήσεται ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ, ἀλλ' ἔσται γεγραμμένος εἰς τὰς God but shall be inscribed in the books of the living. 10 Blessedβίβλους τῶν ζώντων. 10 μακάριοι οἱ ἔχοντες καὶ συνιέντες, are they who are wealthy and understand that their riches are ὅτι παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου πλουτίζονται, ὁ γὰρ συνίων τοῦτο from the Lord; for, he who understands this will also be able to do some good service."

The word, εὐχὰς (as Lake) is a conjecture; *Codex Athous* and the *Palatine MS* (and Lightfoot) have ψυχὰς.

Lightfoot has ἐπιγεγραμμένος in place of γεγραμμένος.

Lightfoot ends with οἱ γὰρ ταῦτα φρονοῦντες δυνήσονται ἀγαθόν τι ἐργάζεσθαι in place of ὁ γὰρ συνίων τοῦτο δυνήσεται καὶ διακονῆσαί τι ἀγαθόν.

# Ποιμην 52 (Παραβολή γ' 1)

## "Αλλη παραβολή

άλλὰ πάντες ὅμοιοί εἰσιν.

## THE SHEPHERD 52 (PARABLE 3-1)

#### **Another Parable**

1 εδειξέ μοι δένδρα πολλά μη ἔχοντα φύλλα, ἀλλ' ώσεὶ ξηρά 1 He showed me many trees, without leaves, which appeared έδόκει μοι εἶναι· ὅμοια γὰρ ἦν πάντα. καὶ λέγει μοι· Βλέπεις to me to be as if dry; for, they were all alike. And he said to me, τὰ δένδρα ταῦτα; Βλέπω, φημί, κύριε, ὅμοια ὄντα καὶ ξηρά. "Do you see these trees?" "Yes, sir," said I, "and I see that they ἀποκριθείς μοι λέγει· Ταῦτα τὰ δένδρα, ἃ βλέπεις, οἱ are all alike and dry." And he answered me and said, "These κατοικοῦντές εἰσιν ἐν τῷ αἰῶνι τούτῳ. ² Διατί οὖν, φημί, trees that you see are they who dwell in this world." ² "Why, κύριε, ώσεὶ ξηρά εἰσι καὶ ὅμοια; Ὅτι, φησίν, οὔτε οἱ δίκαιοι then," said I, "sir, are they as it were dry and all alike?" φαίνονται οὔτε οἱ ἀμαρτωλοὶ ἐν τῷ αἰῷνι τούτῳ, ἀλλ' ὅμοιοί "Because," said he, "in this world, neither righteous nor είσιν· ὁ γὰρ αἰών οὖτος τοῖς δικαίοις χειμών ἐστι, καὶ οὐ sinners are apparent but are all alike. For, this world is winter φαίνονται μετὰ τῶν ἀμαρτωλῶν κατοικοῦντες. <sup>3</sup> ὥσπερ γὰρ for the righteous and they are not apparent, though they are έν τῷ χειμῶνι τὰ δένδρα ἀποβεβληκότα τὰ φύλλα ὅμοιά εἰσι living with sinners. <sup>3</sup> For, just as in the winter the trees which καὶ οὐ φαίνονται τὰ ξηρὰ ποῖά εἰσιν ἢ τὰ ζῶντα, οὕτως ἐν τῷ have shed their leaves are alike, and it is not apparent which αἰῶνι τούτω οὐ φαίνονται οὕτε οἱ δίκαιοι οὕτε οἱ άμαρτωλοί, are dry and which are alive, so in this world neither the righteous nor the sinners are apparent, but all are alike."

Lightfoot has 'withered' in place of 'dry'.

In place of 'apparent', Lightfoot has 'distinguishable' (twice in this verse).

Lightfoot adds a comma after είσι.

# Ποιμην 53 (Παραβολή δ' 1)

## "Αλλη παραβολή

## THE SHEPHERD 53 (PARABLE 4-1)

#### **Another Parable**

<sup>1</sup> Έδειξέ μοι πάλιν δένδρα πολλά,  $\ddot{\alpha}$  μέν βλαστ $\tilde{\omega}$ ντα,  $\ddot{\alpha}$  δ $\dot{\epsilon}$  <sup>1</sup> He showed me again many trees, some budding and some ξηρά, καὶ λέγει μοι Βλέπεις, φησί, τὰ δένδρα ταῦτα; Βλέπω, withered, and said to me, "Do you see," said he, "these trees?" φημί, κύριε, τὰ μὲν βλαστῶντα τὰ δὲ ξηρά. <sup>2</sup> Ταῦτα, φησί, τὰ "I see them, sir," said I, "some budding and some withered." δένδρα τὰ βλαστῶντα οἱ δίκαιοί εἰσιν οἱ μέλλοντες κατοικεῖν <sup>2</sup> "These trees," said he, "that are budding, are the righteous, είς τὸν αί $\tilde{\omega}$ να τὸν ἐρχόμενον ὁ γὰρ αί $\tilde{\omega}$ ν ὁ ἐρχόμενος θερεία who are destined to live in the world to come; for, the world to ἐστὶ τοῖς δικαίοις, τοῖς δὲ ἀμαρτωλοῖς χειμών. ὅταν οὖν come is summer for the righteous, but winter for the sinners. ἐπιλάμψη τὸ ἔλεος τοῦ κυρίου, τότε φανερωθήσονται οἱ When, therefore, the mercy of the Lord shall shine, then the δουλεύοντες τῷ θεῷ, καὶ πάντες φανερωθήσονται. <sup>3</sup> ώσπερ servants of God shall be made plain and all men shall be made γὰρ τῶ θέρει ἑνὸς ἑκάστου δένδρου οἱ καρποὶ φανεροῦνται apparent. <sup>3</sup> For, as in summer, the fruit of each individual tree καὶ ἐπιγινώσκονται ποταποί εἰσιν, οὕτω καὶ τῶν δικαίων οἱ is made plain and they are recognised for what they are, so also καρποὶ φανεροὶ ἔσονται καὶ γνωσθήσονται πάντες εὐθαλεῖς the fruit of the righteous will be plain, and they will all be ὄντες ἐν τῷ αἰῶνι ἐκείνῳ. ⁴τὰ δὲ ἔθνη καὶ οἱ ἁμαρτωλοί, ἃ known, by blossoming in that world. ⁴ But the heathens and εἶδες τὰ δένδρα τὰ ξηρά, τοιοῦτοι εὑρεθήσονται ξηροὶ καὶ the sinners – the withered trees you saw – will be found to be ἄκαρποι ἐν ἐκείνω τῷ αίῶνι καὶ ὡς ξύλα κατακαυθήσονται such, dried and fruitless in that world, and they shall be burnt καὶ φανεροὶ ἔσονται, ὅτι ἡ πρᾶξις αὐτῶν πονηρὰ γέγονεν ἐν like wood and be made manifest because their conduct was τῆ ζωῆ αὐτῶν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἁμαρτωλοὶ καυθήσονται, ὅτι wicked in their lives. For, the sinners shall be burnt because ἥμαρτον καὶ οὐ μετενόησαν· τὰ δὲ ἔθνη καυθήσονται, ὅτι οὐκ they sinned and did not repent, and the heathens shall be burnt ἔγνωσαν τὸν κτίσαντα αὐτούς. <sup>5</sup> σὺ οὖν καρποφόρησον, ἵνα because they did not know their Creator. <sup>5</sup> Be, therefore, ἐν τῷ θέρει ἐκείνω γνωσθῆ σου ὁ καρπός· ἀπέχου δὲ ἀπὸ fruitful, that your fruit may be known in that summer. But

- Lightfoot has 'sprouting' in place of 'budding' (twice in this verse).
- <sup>2</sup> Lightfoot has θέρος in place of θερεία.
- Before εὐθαλεῖς ὄντες, Lightfoot adds οἱ ἐλάχιστοι ὄντες in brackets.
- Lightfoot has  $\tilde{oi\alpha}$   $\tilde{ei\delta}\varepsilon\zeta$  in place of  $\tilde{\alpha}$   $\tilde{ei\delta}\varepsilon\zeta$ .
- In place of μηδέν, here following Codex Athous, the Latin MSS have μηδέ. Lightfoot has διαμάρτης in place of διαμαρτήσεις.

έρχόμενον καὶ ος αν ταῦτα ποιήση, καρποφορήσει.

πολλῶν πράξεων καὶ οὐδὲν διαμαρτήσεις. οἱ γὰρ τὰ πολλὰ abstain from much business, and you will do no sin. For, those πράσσοντες πολλά καὶ άμαρτάνουσι, περισπώμενοι περὶ τὰς who do much business also sin much, being engrossed in their πράξεις αὐτῶν καὶ μηδὲν δουλεύοντες τῷ κυρίῳ ἑαυτῶν. business, and serving their Lord in nothing. 6 How then," said  $^{6}$ πῶς οὖν, φησίν, ὁ τοιοῦτος δύναταί τι αἰτήσασθαι παρὰ τοῦ he, "can such a one pray for anything from the Lord and κυρίου καὶ λαβεῖν, μὴ δουλεύων τῷ κυρίῳ; οἱ δουλεύοντες receive it, when he does not serve the Lord? They who serve δουλεύοντες τῶ κυρίω, ἐκεῖνοι οὐδὲν λήψονται. <sup>7</sup> ἐὰν δὲ μίαν serve the Lord, they shall receive nothing. <sup>7</sup> But if anyone is τις πρᾶξιν ἐργάσηται, δυναται καὶ τῷ κυρίῳ δουλεῦσαι· οὐ occupied with but one business, he can serve the Lord also. γὰρ διαφθαρήσεται ή διάνοια αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ κυρίου, ἀλλὰ For, his understanding is not corrupted away from the Lord, δουλεύσει αὐτῷ ἔχων τὴν διάνοιαν αὐτοῦ καθαράν. \*ταῦτα but he will serve him with a pure mind. \* If, therefore, you do οὖν ἐὰν ποιήσης, δύνασαι καρποφορῆσαι εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα τὸν these things, you can bear fruit for the world to come. And whoever does these things shall bear fruit."

Lightfoot opens this verse with an uppercase *pi* and adds γαρ in brackets before δουλεύοντες.

Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes  $Kvpi\omega$  and its derivative forms, when the title is used of God.

Lake has 'this' in place of 'these things' (twice in this verse).

# Ποιμην 54 (Παραβολή ε' 1)

### "Αλλη παραβολή

<sup>1</sup>Νηστεύων καὶ καθήμενος εἰς ὄρος τι κα εὐχαριστῶν τῷ κυρίω <sup>1</sup> As I was fasting and sitting on a certain mountain, and

## THE SHEPHERD 54 (PARABLE 5-1)

#### **Another Parable**

περὶ πάντων ὧν ἐποίησε μετ' ἐμοῦ, βλέπω τὸν ποιμένα thanking the Lord for all he had done for me, I saw the παρακαθήμενόν μοι καὶ λέγοντα· Τί ὀρθρινὸς ὧδε ἐλήλυθας; shepherd sitting by me, and saying, "Why have you come Ότι, φημί, κύριε, στατίωνα ἔχω. <sup>2</sup>Τί, φησίν, ἐστὶ στατίων; here so early?" "Because, sir," said I, "I have a station." Νηστεύω, φημί, κύριε. Νηστεία δὲ, φησί, τί ἐστιν αὕτη, ἣν ² "What," said he, "is a station?" "I am fasting, sir," said I. νηστεύετε; Ώς εἰώθειν, φημί, κύριε, οὕτω νηστεύω. <sup>3</sup>Οὐκ "But what," said he, is this fast that you are fasting?" "I am οἴδατε, φησί, νηστεύειν τῷ κυρίω, οὐδέ ἐστιν νηστεία αὕτη ἡ fasting, sir," said I, "as I was accustomed." <sup>3</sup> "You do not ανωφελής, <math>
ην νηστεύετε αὐτ ω. Διατί, φημί, κύριε, τοῦτο λέγεις; know," said he, "how to fast to the Lord, and this useless fastΛέγω σοι, φησίν, ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν αὕτη νηστεία, ἣν δοκεῖτε you make to him is not a fast." "Why, sir," said I, "do you νηστεύειν· άλλ' έγώ σε διδάξω, τί έστι νηστεία δεκτή καὶ say this?" "I tell you," said he, "this fast that you think to fast πλήρης τῷ κυρίῳ. Ἄκουε, φησίν. ⁴ὁ θεὸς οὐ βούλεται τοιαύτην is nothing, but I will teach you what is a fast, acceptable and νηστείαν ματαίαν· οὕτω γὰρ νηστεύων τῷ  $\theta$ εῷ οὐδὲν ἐργάση complete to the Lord. Listen," he said,  $\frac{4}{6}$  "God does not wish  $τ\tilde{\eta}$  δικαιοσύνη.  $v\tilde{\eta}$ στευσον δὲ  $τ\tilde{\omega}$  θε $\tilde{\omega}$  νηστείαν τοιαύτην such a vain fast. For, if you thus fast to God, you do nothing <sup>5</sup>μηδέν πονηρεύση έν τῆ ζωῆ σου, ἀλλὰ δούλευσον τῷ κυρίῳ έν for righteousness. But fast to God in this way: <sup>5</sup> Do nothing καθαρᾶ καρδία· τήρησον τὰς ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ πορευόμενος ἐν evil in your life but serve the Lord with a pure heart; keep τοὶς προστάγμασιν αὐτοῦ καὶ μηδεμία ἐπιθυμία πονηρὰ his commandments and walk in his ordinances, and let no  $\dot{\alpha}$   $\dot{\nu}$   $\dot{\alpha}$   $\dot{\nu}$   $\dot{\nu}$  ἐργάση καὶ φοβηθῆς αὐτὸν καὶ ἐγκρατεύση ἀπὸ παντὸς do these things and fear him, and refrain from every wicked

- The term, 'station', is not found elsewhere in Greek writers but is used by Latin writers in the sense of a fixed time for fasting; it is apparently one of the many terms taken from military language, statio de militari exemplo nomen accepit, nam et militia dei sumus, says Tertullian.
- <sup>2</sup> Lightfoot encloses ην νηστεύετε (and the comma preceding the words) in brackets.
- After κυρίω, at least one (Latin) MS adds the following: Ναί, φημί, κυρίε, μακάριόν με ποιήσεις ἐὰν γνῷ τὴν νηστείαν τὴν δεκτὴν τῷ θεῷ.
- Lightfoot has the  $2^{nd}$  instance of  $\tau \tilde{\omega} \Theta \epsilon \tilde{\omega}$  in brackets.
- Lightfoot has καὶ in place of the ἀλλὰ before δούλευσον.

πονηροῦ πράγματος, ζήση τῷ θεῷ· καὶ ταῦτα ἐὰν ἐργάση, act, you shall live to God; and if you do this you will fulfil a μεγάλην νηστείαν ποιήσεις καὶ δεκτὴν τῷ θεῷ. great fast and one acceptable to God.

# Ποιμην 55 (Παραβολή ε' 2)

## THE SHEPHERD 55 (PARABLE 5-2)

<sup>1</sup> Άκουε την παραβολήν, ην μέλλω σοι λέγειν, ἀνήκουσαν τῆ <sup>1</sup> "Listen to the parable I am going to tell you about Fasting. <sup>2</sup> A νηστεία. <sup>2</sup> εἶχέτις ἀγρὸν καὶ δούλους πολλοὺς καὶ μέρος τι τοῦ certain man had a field, and many servants, and on part of the άγροῦ ἐφύτευσεν ἀμπελῶνα· καὶ ἐκλεξάμενος δοῦλόν τινα field he planted a vineyard. And he chose out a certain servant, πιστὸν καὶ εὐάρεστον ἔντιμον, προσεκαλέσατο αὐτὸν καὶ who was faithful, in good esteem and honour with him, and λέγει αὐτῷ· Λάβε τὸν ἀμπελῶνα τοῦτον, ὃν ἐφύτευσα, καὶ he called him and said to him, "Take this vineyard which I χαράκωσον αὐτόν, ἔως ἔρχομαι, καὶ ἕτερον δὲ μὴ ποιήσης τῷ have planted, and fence it until I come, and do nothing more  $\dot{\alpha}\mu\pi\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\omega}\nu$  καὶ ταύτην μου την ἐντολην φύλαξον, καὶ to the vineyard. And follow this order of mine and you shall έλεύθερος ἔση παρ' ἐμοί. ἐξῆλθε δε ὁ δεσπότης τοῦ δούλου εἰς have your freedom from me." And the master of the servant την ἀποδημίαν. <sup>3</sup> ἐξελθόντος δὲ αὐτοῦ ἔλαβεν ὁ δοῦλος καὶ went abroad. <sup>3</sup> Now, when he had gone, the servant took and έχαράκωσε τὸν ἀμπελῶνα. καὶ τελέσας τὴν χαράκωσιν τοῦ fenced the vineyard; and, having finished the fencing of the ἀμπελῶνος εἶδε τὸν ἀμπελῶνα βοτανῶν πλήρη ὄντα. ⁴ἐν vineyard, he saw that the vineyard was full of weeds. έαυτῷ οὖν ἐλογίσατο λέγων· Ταύτην τὴν ἐντολὴν τοῦ κυρίου <sup>4</sup> Therefore, he reasoned within himself, saying, "I have carried τετέλεκα· σκάψω λοιπὸν τὸν ἀμπελῶνα τοῦτον, καὶ ἔσται out this command of my lord; I will next dig this vineyard and εὐπρεπέστερος ἐσκαμμένος, καὶ βοτάνας μὴ ἔχων δώσει it will be better when it has been dug; and, having no weeds, καρπὸν πλείονα, μὴ πνιγόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν βοτανῶν. λαβὼν it will yield more fruit, not being choked by the weeds." And ἔσκαψε τὸν ἀμπελῶνα καὶ πάσας τὰς βοτάνας τὰς οὔσας ἐν he took and dug the vineyard and pulled out all the weeds that  $τ\tilde{\omega}$  ἀμπελ $\tilde{\omega}$ νι ἐξέτιλλε. καὶ ἐγένετο ὁ ἀμπελ $\dot{\omega}$ ν ἐκε $\tilde{\iota}$ νος were in the vineyard. And that vineyard became very beautiful εὐπρεπέστατος καὶ εὐθαλής, μὴ ἔχων βοτάνας πνιγούσας and flourishing, with no weeds to choke it. <sup>5</sup> After some time, αὐτόν. <sup>5</sup>μετὰ χρόνον ἦλθεν ὁ δεσπότης τοῦ δούλου καὶ τοῦ the master of the servant [and of the estate] came, and he

- Lightfoot lacks the comma after  $\lambda \acute{\epsilon} \gamma \epsilon i \nu$ .
- <sup>2</sup> After εὐάρεστον ἔντιμον, there is probably something missing in the text: the *Vulgata* reads deinde peregre profectus elegit servum, etc. and the *Palatine MS* paraphrases the whole but inserts the phrase, *peregre afuturus*. Lightfoot has δν ἐφύτευσα and ἕως ἔρχομαι in brackets.
- Lake has 'when he had finished' in place of 'having finished', here following Lightfoot.
- In place of 'my lord', here following Lightfoot, Lake has 'the Lord'.
- Lightfoot has καὶ τοῦ ἀγροῦ in brackets, as also with πάσας & λίαν.

άγροῦ καὶ εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸν ἀμπελῶνα. καὶ ἰδών τὸν entered into the vineyard and, when he saw the vineyard άμπελῶνα κεχαρακωμένον εὐπρεπῶς, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἐσκαμμένον beautifully fenced and, moreover, dug, and [all] the weeds καὶ πάσας τὰς βοτάνας ἐκτετιλμένας καὶ εὐθαλεῖς οὔσας τὰς pulled up and the vines fertile, he was exceedingly pleased ἀμπέλους, ἐχάρη λίαν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἔργοις τοῦ δούλου. with what the servant had done. <sup>6</sup> Therefore, he called his <sup>6</sup>προσκαλεσάμενος οὖν τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ τὸν ἀγαπητόν, ὃν εἶχε beloved son, whom he had as heir, and his friends whom he κληρονόμον, καὶ τοὺς φίλους, οὓς εἶχε συμβούλους, λέγει had as his counsellors, and he told them what he had αὐτοῖς, ὅσα ἐνετείλατο τῷ δούλω αὐτοῦ καὶ ὅσα εὖρε commanded his servant, and what he had found γεγονότα. κάκεῖνοι συνεχάρησαν τῷ δούλῳ ἐπὶ τῆ μαρτυρία accomplished. And they congratulated the servant on the  $\tilde{h}$  έμαρτύρησεν αὐτ $\tilde{\omega}$  ὁ δεσπότης.  $\tilde{\gamma}$ καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς· Ἐγ $\tilde{\omega}$  τ $\tilde{\omega}$  character that the master gave him.  $\tilde{\gamma}$  And he said to them, "I δούλω τούτω έλευθερίαν έπηγγειλάμην, έάν μου την promised this servant his freedom if he kept the orders that I  $\dot{\epsilon}$ ντολην φυλάξη, ην  $\dot{\epsilon}$ νετειλάμην αὐτ $\ddot{\omega}$ ·  $\dot{\epsilon}$ φύλαξε δέ μου την gave him. Now, he has kept my orders, and has added good ἐντολὴν καὶ προσέθηκε τῷ ἀμπελῶνι ἔργον καλόν, καὶ ἐμοὶ work in the vineyard, and greatly pleased me. Therefore, in λίαν ἤρεσεν. ἀντὶ τούτου οὖν τοῦ ἔργου οὖ εἰργάσατο θέλω reward for this work that he has done, I wish to make him joint αὐτὸν συγκληρονόμον τῷ νἱῷ μου ποιῆσαι, ὅτι τὸ καλὸν heir with my son; because, when he had a good thought, he φρονήσας οὐ παρενεθυμήθη, ἀλλ' ἐτέλεσεν αὐτό. <sup>8</sup>ταύτη τῆ did not put it to one side but carried it out." <sup>8</sup> In this purpose, γνώμη ὁ νίὸς τοῦ δεσπότου συνηυδόκησεν αὐτῷ, ἵνα συγκλη- the son of the master agreed with him, that the servant should ρονόμος γένηται ὁ δοῦλος τῷ viῷ.  $^{9}$ μετὰ ἡμέρας ὀλίγας be made joint heir with the son.  $^{9}$  After some few days, his δεῖπνον ἐποίησεν καὶ ἔπεμψεν αὐτῶ ἐκ τοῦ δείπνου ἐδέσματα master made a feast and sent to him many dainties from the πολλά. λαβών δὲ ὁ δοῦλος τὰ ἐδέσματα τὰ πεμφθέντα αὐτ $\tilde{\omega}$  feast. However, the servant took the food that was sent to him παρὰ τοῦ δεσπότου τὰ ἀρκοῦντα αὐτῷ ἦρε, τὰ λοιπὰ δὲ τοῖς by the master, kept only what was sufficient for himself, and συνδούλοις αὐτοῦ διέδωκεν. 10 οἱ δὲ σύνδουλοι αὐτοῦ distributed the rest to his fellow servants. 10 And his fellow

For the last sentence, Lightfoot reads, "And they rejoiced with the servant at the testimony which his master had borne to him."

Some emend ἐπηγγειλάμην, here following *Codex Athous*, to ἐνετειλάμην.

Lake lacks the word 'made' after 'should be'.

After ἐποίησεν, the Latin MSS add paterfamilias, which Lightfoot accepts and translates as ὁ οἰκοδεσπότης; here, we follow Codex Athous (and Lake).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> In place of 'so handsomely', here following Lightfoot, Lake has 'thus'.

λαβόντες τὰ ἐδέσματα ἐχάρησαν καὶ ἤρξαντο εὔχεσθαι ὑπὲρ servants were glad when they received the dainties, and began συγκαλεσάμενος πάλιν τους φίλους ὁ δεσπότης καὶ τὸν υίὸν αὐτοῦ.

αὐτοῦ, ἵνα χάριν μείζονα εὕρῃ παρὰ τῷ δεσπότῃ, ὅτι οὕτως to pray for him, that he might find greater favour with his έχρήσατο αὐτοῖς. <sup>11</sup>ταῦτα πάντα τὰ γεγονότα ὁ δεσπότης master, because he had treated them so handsomely. <sup>11</sup> His αὐτοῦ ἤκουσε καὶ πάλιν λίαν ἐχάρη ἐπὶ τῆ πράξει αὐτοῦ. master heard about all these events and he again rejoiced exceedingly at his conduct. Therefore, the master again αὐτοῦ ἀπήγγειλεν αὐτοῖς τὴν πρᾶξιν αὐτοῦ, ἣν ἔπραξεν ἐπὶ assembled his friends and his son and reported to them what τοῖς ἐδέσμασιν αὐτοῦ οἷς ἔλαβεν· οἱ δὲ ἔτι μᾶλλον he had done with the food that he had received, and they were συνευδόκησαν γενέσθαι τὸν δοῦλον συγκληρονόμον τῷ νἱῷ still more pleased that the servant should be made joint heir with his son.

<sup>11</sup> Lightfoot has 'deed' in place of 'conduct'.

# Ποιμην 56 (Παραβολή ε΄ 3)

## THE SHEPHERD 56 (PARABLE 5-3)

¹Λέγω· Κύριε, ἐγὼ ταύτας τὰς παραβολὰς οὐ γινώσκω οὐδὲ ¹ I said, "Sir, I do not know these parables and I cannot δύναμαι νοῆσαι, ἐὰν μή μοι ἐπιλύσης αὐτὰς. <sup>2</sup>Πάντα σοι understand them if you do not explain them to me." <sup>2</sup> "I will ἐπιλύσω, φησί, καὶ ὅσα ἀν λαλήσω μετὰ σοῦ. ³ δείξω σοι τὰς explain everything to you," he said, "and everything that I talk ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ ἐὰν δέ τι ἀγαθὸν ποιήσης ἐκτὸς τῆς ἐντολῆς with you. <sup>3</sup> I will show you his commandments and, if you do τοῦ θεοῦ, σεαυτῷ περιποιήση δόξαν περισσοτέραν καὶ ἔση anything good, beyond the commandment of God, you will ἐνδοξότερος παρὰ τῷ θεῷ οὖ ἔμελλες εἶναι. ἐὰν οὖν gain for yourself greater glory and shall be more honourable φυλάσσων τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ θεοῦ προσθῆς καὶ τὰς with God than you were destined to be. If then, you keep the λειτουργίας ταύτας, χαρήση, ἐὰν τηρήσης αὐτὰς κατὰ τὴν commandments of God, and add these services also, you shall ἐμὴν ἐντολήν. ⁴λέγω αὐτῷ· Κύριε, ὃ ἐάν μοι ἐντείλῃ, φυλάξω rejoice, if you keep them according to my commandment." 4 I αὐτό· οἶδα γάρ, ὅτι σὑ μετ' ἐμοῦ εἶ. Ἐσομαι, φησί, μετὰ σοῦ, ὅτι said to him, "Sir, I will keep whatever you command me; for, I τοιαύτην προθυμίαν ἔχεις τῆς ἀγαθοποιήσεως, καὶ μετὰ know that you are with me." "I will be with you," said he, πάντων δὲ ἔσομαι, φησίν, ὅσοι ταύτην τὴν προθυμίαν "because you have such zeal for doing good, and I will be with ἔχουσιν. <sup>5</sup>ἡ νηστεία αὕτη, φησί, τηρουμένων τῶν ἐντολῶν all," said he, "who have this zeal. <sup>5</sup> This fast," said he, "if the τοῦ κυρίου, λίαν καλή ἐστιν. οὕτως οὖν φυλάξεις τὴν commandments of the Lord are kept, is very good. You shall, νηστείαν ταύτην, ἣν μέλλεις τηρεῖν· <sup>6</sup>πρῶτον πάντων therefore, keep this fast, which you are going to observe in this φύλαξαι ἀπὸ παντὸς ῥήματος πονηροῦ καὶ πάσης ἐπιθυμίας way: <sup>6</sup> First of all, keep from every evil word, and from every πονηρᾶς καὶ καθάρισόν σου τὴν καρδίαν ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν evil desire and purify your heart from all the vanities of this

- <sup>1</sup> Lightfoot has 'apprehend' in place of 'understand'.
- In place of the full stop after  $\mu\varepsilon\tau\dot{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\tilde{\nu}$ , Lightfoot has a comma (and see also #3).
- Lightfoot includes the text up to ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ as part of v. 2. For ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ, here following *Codex Athous* (and Lake), the Vulgata reads mandata domini custodi et eris probatus et scriberis in numero eorum qui custodivit mandata eius, which Lighfoot accepts and re-translates into Greek, reading ἐντολὰς | τοῦ Κυρίου φύλασσε, καὶ ἔση εὐάρεστος τῷ Θεῷ καὶ ἐγγραφήση εἰς τὸν ἀριθμὸν τῶν φυλασσόντων τὰς ἐντολὰς | αὐτοῦ.
- In place of 'such zeal', Lightfoot has 'so great zeal'.
- Lightfoot has ην μέλλεις τηρεῖν in brackets.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after πονηρᾶς.

λήψονται.

ματαιωμάτων τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου. ἐὰν ταῦτα φυλάξης, ἔσται world. If you keep these things, this fist shall be perfect for you. σοι αὕτη ἡ νηστεία τελεία. το δὲ ποιήσεις συντελέσας τὰ 7 And you shall do thus: After completing what has been γεγραμμένα, ἐν ἐκείνη τῆ ἡμέρα ἦ νηστεύεις μηδὲν γεύση εἰ written, in that day on which you fast you shall taste nothing μή ἄρτον καὶ ὕδωρ, καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἐδεσμάτων σου ὧν ἔμελλες except bread and water, and you shall reckon the price of the τρώγειν συμψηφίσας τὴν ποσότητα τῆς δαπάνης ἐκείνης τῆς expense for that day which you are going to keep, of the foods ἡμέρας ἦς ἔμελλες ποιεῖν, δώσεις αὐτὸ χήρα ἢ ὀρφανῷ ἢ which you would have eaten, and you shall give it to a widow ύστερουμένω, καὶ οὕτω ταπεινοφρονήσεις, ἴν' ἐκ τῆς or an orphan or to someone destitute, and you shall thus be ταπεινοφροσύνης σου ὁ εἰληφὼς ἐμπλήση τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ψυχὴν humble-minded that through your humility he who receives it καὶ εὔξηται ὑπὲρ σοῦ πρὸς τὸν κύριον. 8 ἐὰν οὖν οὕτω τελέσης may fill his soul and pray to the Lord for you. 8 If then, you τὴν νηστείαν, ώς σοι ἐνετειλάμην, ἔσται ἡ θυσία σου δεκτὴ thus fulfil the fast as I commanded you, your sacrifice shall be  $\pi$ αρὰ τῷ θεῷ, καὶ ἔγγραφος ἔσται ἡ νηστεία αὕτη, καὶ ἡ acceptable to God, and this fast shall be written down to your λειτουργία οὕτως ἐργαζομένη καλὴ καὶ ἱλαρά ἐστι καὶ credit, and the service that is thus done is good and joyful and εὐπρόσδεκτος τῷ κυρίω. <sup>9</sup>ταῦτα οὕτω τηρήσεις σὰ μετὰ τῶν acceptable to the Lord. <sup>9</sup> You shall, therefore, keep these things τέκνων σου καὶ ὅλου τοῦ οἴκου σου· τηρήσας δὲ αὐτὰ thus with your children and all your house; and, if you keep μακάριος ἔση· καὶ ὅσοι ἀν ἀκούσαντες αὐτὰ τηρήσωσι, them, you shall be blessed, and all who hear them and keep μακάριοι ἔσονται, καὶ ὅσα ἀν αἰτήσωνται παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου them shall be blessed and shall obtain from the Lord whatever they ask."

Lightfoot has 'Having fulfilled' in place of 'After completing'.

In place of  $\theta \varepsilon \tilde{\omega}$ , here following *Codex Athous*, the *Latin MSS* read κυρίω.

Lightfoot has 'receive' in place of 'obtain'.

# Ποιμην 57 (Παραβολή ε' 4)

## THE SHEPHERD 57 (PARABLE 5-4)

¹ Ἐδεήθην αὐτοῦ πολλά, ἵνα μοι δηλώση τὴν παραβολὴν τοῦ ¹ I asked him much to explain to me the parable of the field and άγροῦ καὶ τοῦ δεσπότου καὶ τοῦ ἀμπελῶνος καὶ τοῦ δούλου the master and the vineyard and the servant who fenced the τοῦ χαρακώσαντος τὸν ἀμπελῶνα καὶ τῶν χαράκων καὶ τῶν vineyard, and the fences, and the weeds that were pulled up βοτανῶν τῶν ἐκτετιλμένων ἐκ τοῦ ἀμπελῶνος καὶ τοῦ νίοῦ from the vineyard, and the son, and the friends the counsellors. καὶ τῶν φίλων τῶν συμβούλων· συνῆκα γάρ, ὅτι παραβολή For, I understood that these things are a parable. <sup>2</sup> He τίς ἐστι ταῦτα πάντα. ² ὁ δὲ ἀποκριθείς μοι εἶπεν· Αὐθάδης εἶ answered and said to me, "You are very importunate in λίαν είς τὸ ἐπερωτᾶν. οὐκ ὀφείλεις, φησίν, ἐπερωτᾶν οὐδὲν asking. You ought not," he said, "to ask at all; for, if it is ὅλως ἐὰν γάρ σοι δέη δηλωθῆναι, δηλωθήσεται. λέγω αὐτῶ necessary for it to be explained to you, it will be explained." I Κύριε, ὅσα ἄν μοι δείξης καὶ μὴ δηλώσης, μάτην ἔσομαι said to him, "Sir, whatever you show me and do not explain I έωρακώς αὐτὰ καὶ μὴ νοῶν, τί ἐστιν· ώσαύτως καὶ ἐάν μοι shall have seen in vain and not understand what it is. Likewise, παραβολὰς λαλήσης καὶ μὴ ἐπιλύσης μοι αὐτάς, εἰς μάτην if you speak parables to me and do not interpret them to me, I ἔσομαι ἀκηκοώς τι παρὰ σοῦ. ³ὁ δὲ πάλιν ἀπεκρίθη μοι shall have heard something from you in vain." <sup>3</sup> He answered λέγων· "Ος ἄν, φησί, δοῦλος  $\tilde{\eta}$  τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἔχη τὸν κύριον and said to me again, "Whoever," said he, "is God's servant, έαυτοῦ ἐν τῆ καρδία, αἰτεῖται παρ' αὐτοῦ σύνεσιν καὶ and has his Lord in his heart, seeks understanding from him λαμβάνει καὶ πᾶσαν παραβολὴν ἐπιλύει, καὶ γνωστὰ αὐτῷ and receives it and he interprets every parable; and the sayings γίνονται τὰ ἡήματα τοῦ κυρίου τὰ λεγόμενα διά παραβολῶν· of the Lord spoken through parables are made known to him. ὄσοι δὲ βληχροί εἰσι καὶ ἀργοὶ πρὸς τὴν ἔντευξιν, ἐκεῖνοι But as many as are weak and idle in prayer, those hesitate to διστάζουσιν αἰτεῖσθαι παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου· 4 ὁ δὲ κύριος ask from the Lord. 4 But the Lord is very merciful and gives πολυεύσπλαγχνός ἐστι καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς αἰτουμένοις παρ' αὐτοῦ unceasingly to all who ask from him. But you, since you have άδιαλείπτως δίδωσι. σὸ δὲ ἐνδεδυναμωμένος ὑπὸ τοῦ ἁγίου been given power by the Holy Angel, and received from him ἀγγέλου καὶ είληφὼς παρ' αὐτοῦ τοιαύτην ἔντευξιν καὶ μὴ such intercession and are not idle, why do you not seek

- Lightfoot has καὶ τῶν χαράκων in brackets.
- Lightfoot has *φησίν* in brackets.
- Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes  $\Theta \varepsilon o \tilde{v}$  and its derivate forms.
- Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes Κύριος and its derivate forms, when the title is used of God.

ὢν ἀργός, διατί οὐκ αἰτῆ παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου σύνεσιν καὶ understanding from the Lord and receive it from him?" <sup>5</sup> I said ἔβλεπον ἢ ἤκουον αὐτά, ἠρώτων ἂν τὸν κύριον, ἵνα μοι asked the Lord that it might be explained to me." δηλωθῆ.

λαμβάνεις παρ' αὐτοῦ; <sup>5</sup>λέγω αὐτῷ· Κύριε, ἐγὼ ἔχων σὲ μεθ' to him, "Sir, when I have you with me, I need to ask you and έαυτοῦ ἀνάγκην ἔχω σὲ αἰτεῖσθαι καὶ σὲ ἐπερωτᾶν· σὑ γάρ enquire of you; for, you show me all things and talk with me, μοι δεικνύεις πάντα καὶ λαλεῖς μετ' ἐμοῦ· εἰ δὲ ἄτερ σου but if I had seen or heard them without you, I should have

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Lightfoot has 'shown' in place of 'explained'.

# Ποιμην 58 (Παραβολή ε' 5)

## THE SHEPHERD 58 (PARABLE 5-5)

 $^{1}$ Εἶπόν σοι, φησί, καὶ ἄρτι, ὅτι πανοῦργος εἶ καὶ αὐθάδης,  $^{1}$  "I told you," said he, "just now, that you are obstinate and <sup>1</sup>Εἶπόν σοι, φησί, καὶ ἄρτι, ὅτι πανοῦργος εἶ καὶ αὐθάδης, importunate in asking for the explanations of the parable. But ἐπερωτῶν τὰς ἐπιλύσεις τῶν παραβολῶν. ἐπειδή δὲ οὕτω since you are so persistent, I will explain to you the parable παράμονος  $\varepsilon \tilde{l}$ ,  $\dot{\varepsilon}$ πιλύσω σοι την παραβολήν τοῦ ἀγροῦ καὶ τῶν of the field and the consequences of it, so you may make them λοιπῶν τῶν ἀκολούθων πάντων, ἴνα γνωστὰ πᾶσι ποιήσης known to all. Listen, now," he said, "and understand it. <sup>2</sup> The αὐτά. ἄκουε νῦν, φησί, καὶ σύνιε αὐτά. <sup>2</sup> ὁ ἀγρὸς ὁ κόσμος οὖτός field is this world, and the Lord of the field is he who created ἐστιν· ὁ δὲ κύριος τοῦ ἀγροῦ ὁ κτίσας τὰ πάντα καὶ ἀπαρτίσας everything and perfected it and gave it strength. And the αὐτὰ καὶ δυναμώσας· ὁ δὲ δοῦλος ὁ νίὸς τοῦ θεοῦ ἐστιν· αἱ δὲ servant is the Son of God, and the vines are this people that ἄμπελοι ὁ λαὸς οὖτός ἐστιν, ὃν αὐτὸς ἐφύτευσεν· ³οἱ δὲ he planted. <sup>3</sup> And the fences are the holy angels of the Lord χάρακες οἱ ἄγιοι ἄγγελοί εἰσι τοῦ κυρίου οἱ συγκρατοῦντες τὸν who support his people. And the weeds that are pulled up λαὸν αὐτοῦ· αἱ δὲ βοτάναι αἱ ἐκτετιλμέναι ἐκ τοῦ ἀμπελῶνος out of the vineyard are iniquities of the servants of God. And  $\dot{\alpha}$ νομίαι εἰσὶ τῶν δούλων τοῦ θεοῦ· τὰ δὲ ἐδέσματα, ἃ ἔπεμψεν the food that he sent to him from the supper is the αὐτῶ ἐκ τοῦ δείπνου, αἱ ἐντολαί εἰσιν, ἃς ἔδωκε τῷ λαῷ αὐτοῦ commandments that he gave to his people through his Son, διὰ τοῦ νίοῦ αὐτοῦ· οἱ δὲ φίλοι καὶ σύμβουλοι οἱ ἄγιοι ἄγγελοι and the friends and counsellors are the holy Angels who were οί πρῶτοι κτισθέντες· ή δὲ ἀποδημία τοῦ δεσπότου ὁ χρόνος ὁ first created. And the absence of the Master is the time that περισσεύων είς την παρουσίαν αὐτοῦ. <sup>4</sup>λέγω αὐτῷ· Κύριε, remains before his coming." <sup>4</sup> I said to him, "Sir, all is great μεγάλως καί θαυμαστῶς πάντα ἐστὶ καὶ ἐνδόξως πάντα ἔχει. and wonderful and all is glorious. How then," said I, "could μή οὖν, φημί, ἐγὼ ήδυνάμην ταῦτα νοῆσαι; οὐδὲ ἕτερος τῶν Ι understand it? Nor is there any other man, however  $\dot{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\dot{\omega}\pi\omega\nu$ , κ $\dot{\alpha}\nu\lambda$ ίαν συνετὸς  $\tilde{\eta}$  τις, οὐ δύναται νοῆσαι αὐτά. understanding he may be, who can understand it. Moreover, ἔτι, φημί, κύριε, δήλωσόν μοι, ὁ μέλλω σε ἐπερωτᾶν. 5 Λέγε, sir," said I, "explain to me what I am going to ask you."

- In place of 'obstinate', Lightfoot has 'unscrupulous'.
- After δυναμώσας (Lightfoot reads ἐνδυναμώσας), the Vulgata adds filius autem spiritus sanctus est; cf. Parable 9, 1:1, ἐκεῖνο γὰρ τὸ πνεῦμα ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστίν.
- <sup>3</sup> Lightfoot has ἄγιοι in brackets.
- Lightfoot has πάντα ἐστὶ in brackets.

φησίν, εἴ τι βούλει. Διατί, φημί, κύριε, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ εἰς <sup>5</sup> "Say," said he, "what you wish." "Why," said I, "sir, is the δούλου τρόπον κεῖται ἐν τῆ παραβολῆ; Son of God in the parable given the form of a servant?"

 $<sup>^{5}</sup>$  Lightfoot has κύριε in brackets.

## Ποιμην 59 (Παραβολή ε' 6)

### THE SHEPHERD 59 (PARABLE 5-6)

<sup>1</sup> Άκουε, φησίν· εἰς δούλου τρόπον οὐ κεῖται ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, <sup>1</sup> "Listen," said he, "The Son of God is not represented in the άλλ' είς έξουσίαν μεγάλην κεῖται καὶ κυριότητα. Πῶς, φημί, guise of a servant but is given great power and lordship." κύριε, οὐ νοῶ. <sup>2</sup> Ότι, φησίν, ὁ θεὸς τὸν ἀμπελῶνα ἐφύτευσε, "How, sir?" said I, "I do not understand." <sup>2</sup> "Because God τοῦτ' ἔστι τὸν λαὸν ἔκτισε καὶ παρέδωκε τῷ νἱῷ αὐτοῦ· καὶ ὁ planted the vineyard," said he, "that is, he created the people, υίὸς κατέστησε τοὺς ἀγγέλους ἐπ' αὐτοὺς τοῦ συντηρεῖν and delivered them over to his Son. And the Son appointed the αὐτούς· καὶ αὐτὸς τὰς ἁμαρτίας αὐτῶν ἐκαθάρισε πολλὰ angels over them to keep them. And the Son himself cleansed κοπιάσας καὶ πολλούς κόπους ἠντληκώς· οὐδείς γὰρ their sins, by labouring much and undergoing much toil. For, άμπελων δύναται σκαφηναι ἄτερ κόπου η μόχθου. <sup>3</sup>αὐτὸς no vineyard can be dug without toil or labour. <sup>3</sup> When, οὖν καθαρίσας τὰς ἁμαρτίας τοῦ λαοῦ ἔδειξεν αὐτοῖς τὰς therefore, he had cleansed the sins of the people, he showed τρίβους τῆς ζωῆς, δοὺς αὐτοῖς τὸν νόμον, ὃν ἔλαβε παρὰ τοῦ them the ways of life and gave them the law that he received πατρὸς αὐτοῦ. <sup>4</sup>ὅτι δὲ ὁ κύριος σύμβουλον ἔλαβε τὸν νίὸν from his Father. <sup>4</sup> But listen why the Lord took his Son and the αὐτοῦ καὶ τοὺς ἐνδόξους ἀγγέλους περὶ τῆς κληρονομίας τοῦ glorious angels as counsellors concerning the inheritance of δούλου, ἄκουε· <sup>5</sup>τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἄγιον τὸ προόν, τὸ κτίσαν the servant. <sup>5</sup> The Holy Spirit, which pre-exists, and which πᾶσαν τὴν κτίσιν, κατώκισεν ὁ θεὸς εἰς σάρκα, ἣν ἠβούλετο· created the whole creation, was made by God to dwell in the αὕτη οὖν ἡ σάρξ, ἐν  $\tilde{\eta}$  κατώκησε τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἄγιον, flesh that he desired. Therefore, this flesh, in which the Holy έδούλευσε τῷ πνεύματι καλῶς ἐν σεμνότητι καὶ ἀγνεία Spirit dwelled, served the Spirit well, walking in holiness and πορευθεῖσα, μηδὲν ὅλως μιάνασα τὸ πνεῦμα. <sup>6</sup>πολιτευ- purity, and did not in any way defile the spirit. <sup>6</sup> When, σαμένην οὖν αὐτὴν καλῶς καὶ ἁγνῶς καὶ συγκοπιάσασαν τῷ therefore, it had lived nobly and purely, and had laboured

- Codex Athous lacks the oὐ before κεῖται, here following the Latin & Ethiopic MSS.
- In place of ἀμπελών δύναται σκαφῆναι, Lightfoot has δύναται σκαφεῦσαι.
- At the end of this verse, the *Latin MSS* add *vides inquit dominum eum esse populi accepta a patre suo omni potestate,* which Lightfoot translates and adds (enclosed within vertical bars) as part of v.4: βλέπεις, φησίν, ὅτι αὐτὸς κύριός ἐστι τοῦ λαοῦ, ἐξουσίαν πᾶσαν λαβών παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ.
- Lightfoot has 'advisors' in place of 'counsellors' and Lake as 'heritage' in place of 'inheritance'.
- Lightfoot lacks the comma after σάρκα and has a full stop in place of the *ano teleia* after ήβούλετο.
- After ἤρεσε γὰρ, the *Latin MSS* (and Lightfoot) add τῷ Κυρίῳ.

παραβολῆς τὴν ἐπίλυσιν.

πνεύματι καὶ συνεργήσασαν ἐν παντὶ πράγματι, ἰσχυρῶς καὶ with the Spirit, and cooperated with it in every deed, behaving ἀνδρείως ἀναστραφεῖσαν, μετὰ τοῦ πνεύματος τοῦ ἁγίου with power and bravery, he chose it as companion with the είλατο κοινωνόν· ἤρεσε γὰρ ἡ πορεία τῆς σαρκὸς ταύτης, ὅτι Holy Spirit; for, the conduct of this flesh pleased him, because οὐκ ἐμιάνθη ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἔχουσα τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἄγιον. it was not defiled while it was bearing the Holy Spirit on earth. <sup>7</sup>σύμβουλον οὖν ἔλαβε τὸν υἱὸν καὶ τοὺς ἀγγέλους τοὺς <sup>7</sup> Therefore, he took the Son and the glorious angels as ἐνδόξους, ἵνα καὶ ἡ σὰρξ αὕτη, δουλεύσασα τῷ πνεύματι counsellors, so that this flesh also, having served the Spirit ἀμέμπτως, σχῆ τόπον τινὰ κατασκηνώσεως καὶ μὴ δόξῃ τὸν blamelessly, should have some place of sojourn, and not seem μισθὸν τῆς δουλείας αὐτῆς ἀπολωλεκέναι πᾶσα γὰρ σὰρξ to have lost the reward of its service. For, all flesh in which the $\dot{\alpha}\pi \delta \lambda \dot{\eta} \psi \varepsilon \tau \alpha i \mu i \sigma \theta \dot{\delta} v \dot{\eta} \varepsilon \dot{v} \varepsilon \theta \varepsilon \tilde{i} \sigma \alpha \dot{\alpha} \mu i \alpha v \tau \delta \zeta \kappa \alpha \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \sigma \pi i \lambda \delta \zeta, \dot{\varepsilon} v \dot{\tilde{\eta}}$  Holy Spirit has dwelt shall receive a reward if it is found τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἄγιον κατώκησεν. <sup>8</sup> ἔχεις καὶ ταύτης τῆς undefiled and spotless. <sup>8</sup> Now, you have the interpretation of this parable also.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> The text, τῆς δουλείας αὐτῆς ἀπολωλεκέναι· πᾶσα γὰρ σὰρξ ἀπολήψεται μισθὸν (which Lightfoot encloses within vertical bars) is reconstructed from the Latin MSS.

Lake has 'explanation' in place of 'interpretation'.

## Ποιμην 60 (Παραβολή ε' 7)

φύλασσε, καὶ ζήση τῶ θεῶ.

## THE SHEPHERD 60 (PARABLE 5-7)

<sup>1</sup>Ηὐφράνθην, φημί, κύριε, ταύτην τὴν ἐπίλυσιν ἀκούσας. <sup>1</sup> "I am glad, sir," said I, "to hear this explanation." "Listen, "Άκουε νῦν, φησί· τὴν σάρκα σου ταύτην φύλασσε καθαρὰν now," he said. "Guard this flesh of yours, pure and undefiled, καὶ ἀμίαντον, ἴνα τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ κατοικοῦν ἐν αὐτῆ that the spirit which dwells in it may bear it witness, and your μαρτυρήση αὐτῆ καὶ δικαιωθῆ σου ἡ σάρξ. <sup>2</sup>βλέπε, μήποτε flesh may be justified. <sup>2</sup> See to it, lest the idea enter your heart ἀναβῆ ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν σου τὴν σάρκα σου ταύτην φθαρτὴν that this flesh of yours is mortal, and you abuse it in some εἶναι καὶ παραχρήση αὐτῆ ἐν μιασμῷ τινί. ἐὰν μιάνης τὴν defilement. For, if you defile your flesh, you defile also the σάρκα σου, μιανεῖς καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἄγιον· ἐὰν δὲ μιάνης τὴν Holy Spirit; and if you defile the flesh, you shall not live." σάρκα, οὐ ζήση. <sup>3</sup>Εἰ δέ τις, φημί, κύριε, γέγονεν ἄγνοια <sup>3</sup> "But, if, sir," said I, "there was any previous ignorance before προτέρα, πρὶν ἀκουσθῶσι τὰ ῥήματα ταῦτα, πῶς σωθῆ ὁ these words were heard, how can the man who defiled his ἄνθρωπος ὁ μιάνας τὴν σάρκα αὐτοῦ; Περὶ τῶν προτέρων, flesh be saved?" "For the former deeds of ignorance," said he, φησίν, ἀννοημάτων τῶ θεῶ μόνω δυνατὸν ἴασιν δοῦναι, "it is possible for God alone to give healing; for, he has all αὐτοῦ γάρ ἐστι πᾶσα ἐξουσία, ⁴ ἐὰν τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ μιάνης σου power, ⁴ if, for the future, you defile neither the flesh nor the τὴν σάρκα μηδὲ τὸ πνεῦμα· ἀμφότερα γὰρ κοινά ἐστι καὶ ἄτερ spirit; for both are in communion, and neither can be defiled άλλήλων μιανθηναι οὐ δύναται. ἀμφότερα οὖν καθαρὰ without the other. Keep, therefore, both pure, and you shall live to God."

- Lightfoot adds a comma after μαρτυρήση αὐτῆ.
- <sup>2</sup> The words, τὴν σάρκα (near the end of the verse), here follow *Codex Athous* and the *Latin MSS* but many emend to τὸ πνεῦμα; Lightfoot surround the words with dagger symbols. Between ἐὰν & μιάνης, Lightfoot adds γὰρ in brackets.
- At the end of this verse, the *Latin MSS* add (with some variations) sed nune custodi te, et cum sit dominus omnipotens misericors, prioribus admissis remedium dabit; Lightfoot translates and includes the text (in brackets) as part of v. 4: ἀλλὰ νῦν φύλασσε σεαυτόν, καὶ ὁ Κύριος ὁ παντοκράτωρ, πολύσπλαγχνος ὤν, περὶ τῶν προτέρων ἀγνοημάτων ἴασιν δώσει.
- See #3.

# Ποιμην 61 (Παραβολή ζ΄ 1)

### Παραβολή ζ

<sup>1</sup>Καθήμενος ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ μου καὶ δοξάζων τὸν κύριον περὶ πάντων <sup>1</sup> As I sat in in my house, glorifying the Lord for all I had ὧν έωράκειν καὶ συζητῶν περὶ τῶν ἐντολῶν, ὅτι καλαὶ καὶ seen and considering the commandments that were δυναταὶ καὶ ἱλαραὶ καὶ ἔνδοξοι καὶ δυνάμεναι σῶσαι ψυχὴν beautiful and joyful and glorious, and able to save the ἀνθρώπου, ἔλεγον ἐν ἐμαυτῷ· Μακάριος ἔσομαι, ἐὰν ταῖς man's soul, I said in myself, "I shall be blessed if I walk in ἐντολαῖς ταύταις πορευθῶ, καὶ ος ἂν ταύταις πορευθῆ, μακάριος these commandments, and whoever walks in them shall be ἔσται. <sup>2</sup> ώς ταῦτα ἐν ἐμαυτῷ ἐλάλουν, βλέπω αὐτὸν ἐξαίφνης blessed." <sup>2</sup> As I said this in myself, I suddenly saw him παρακαθήμενόν μοι καὶ λέγοντα ταῦτα· Τί διψυχεῖς περὶ τῶν seated by me and saying this, "Why are you doubtful of the έντολῶν ὧν σοι ἐνετειλάμην; καλαί εἰσιν· ὅλως μὴ διψυχήσης, commandments that I gave you? They are beautiful. Be not άλλ' ἔνδυσαι τὴν πίστιν τοῦ κυρίου, καὶ ἐν αὐταῖς πορεύση· ἐγὼ doubtful but wear the faith of the Lord, and you shall walk γάρ σε ἐνδυναμώσω ἐν αὐταῖς. <sup>3</sup>αὖται αἱ ἐντολαὶ σύμφοροί εἰσι in them; for, I will strengthen you in them. <sup>3</sup> These commτοῖς μέλλουσι μετανοεῖν· ἐὰν γὰρ μὴ πορευθῶσιν ἐν αὐταῖς, εἰς andments are helpful to those who repent; for, if they do μάτην ἐστὶν ἡ μετάνοια αὐτῶν. ⁴οἱ οὖν μετανοοῦντες not walk in them, their repentance is in vain. ⁴ So, you who ἀποβάλλετε τὰς πονηρίας τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου τὰς ἐκτριβούσας repent, put away the evils of this world that crush you; but ύμᾶς· ἐνδυσάμενοι δὲ πᾶσαν ἀρετὴν δικαιοσύνης δυνήσεσθε if you wear all the virtue of righteousness, you shall can τηρῆσαι τὰς ἐντολὰς ταύτας καὶ μηκέτι προστιθέναι ταῖς keep these commandments and no longer add to your sins. άμαρτίαις ύμῶν. πορεύεσθε οὖν ταῖς ἐντολαῖς μου ταύταις, καὶ So, walk in these, my commandments, and you shall live to ζήσεσθε τῷ θεῷ. ταῦτα πάντα παρ' ἐμοῦ λελάληται ὑμῖν. 5καὶ God. All these things have been spoken to you by me."  $μετὰ τὸ ταῦτα λαλῆσαι αὐτὸν μετ' ἐμοῦ, λέγει μοι· "Αγωμεν εἰς <math>^5$  And after he spoke these things to me, he said to me, "Let

### THE SHEPHERD 61 (PARABLE 6-1)

#### The Sixth Parable

- Lake opens, "While I was seated."
- In place of 'doubtful', Lake has 'double-minded' (twice in this verse).
- <sup>3</sup> Lightfoot has 'suitable' in place of 'helpful'.
- After ἀμαρτίαις ὑμῶν, the Latin MSS add nihil ergo adicientes plurimum ex prioribus recidetis, which Lightfoot translates and includes (within vertical bars) as, ἐὰν οὖν μηκέτι μηδὲν προσθῆτε, ἀποστήσεσθε ἀπὸ τῶν προτέρων ἁμαρτιῶν ὑμῶν.
- Lightfoot has 'cloak of saffron colour' in place of 'yellow cloak'.

άγρόν, καὶ δείξω σοι τοὺς ποιμένας τῶν προβάτων. Ἄγωμεν, us go into the country and I will show you the shepherds φημί, κύριε. καὶ ἤλθομεν εἴς τι πεδίον, καὶ δεικνύει μοι ποιμένα of the sheep." "Let us go, sir," said I. And we came into a νεανίσκον ἐνδεδυμένον σύνθεσιν ἱματίων τῷ χρώματι κροκώδη. plain and he showed me a young shepherd, dressed in a 6 ἔβοσκε δὲ πρόβατα πολλὰ λίαν, καὶ τὰ πρόβατα ταῦτα ώσεὶ yellow cloak. 6 And he was feeding many sheep and these τρυφῶντα ἦν καὶ λίαν σπαταλῶντα καὶ ἱλαρὰ ἦν σκιρτῶντα ὧδε κάκεῖσε· καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ ποιμὴν πάνυ ἱλαρὸς ἦν ἐπὶ τῷ ποιμνίῳ αὐτοῦ· καὶ αὐτὴ ἡ ἰδέα τοῦ ποιμένος ἱλαρὰ ἦν λίαν, καὶ ἐν τοῖς very joyful over his flock, and the face of the shepherd was προβάτοις περιέτρεχε.

sheep were well fed and very frisky, and were glad as they skipped here and there. And the shepherd himself was very joyful, and he ran about among the sheep.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Lightfoot has κάκεῖ in place of κάκεῖσε.

# Ποιμην 62 (Παραβολή ζ΄ 2)

### THE SHEPHERD 62 (PARABLE 6-2)

<sup>1</sup>Καὶ λέγει μοι Βλέπεις τὸν ποιμένα τοῦτον; Βλέπω, φημί, <sup>1</sup> And he said to me, "Do you see this shepherd?" "Yes, sir," κύριε. Οὖτος, φησίν, ἄγγελος τρυφῆς καὶ ἀπάτης ἐστίν. οὖτος said I, "I see him." "This," said he, "is the angel of luxury and ἐκτρίβει τὰς ψυχὰς τῶν δούλων τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ καταστρέφει of deceit. He wears out the souls of the servants of God, and αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς ἀληθείας, ἀπατῶν αὐτοὺς ταῖς ἐπιθομίαις ταῖς leads them astray from the truth, deceiving them with evil πονηραῖς, ἐν αἷς ἀπόλλυνται.  $^2$  ἐπιλανθάνονται γὰρ τῶν desires in which they perish.  $^2$  For, they forget the ἐντολῶν τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ ζῶντος καὶ πορεύονται ἀπάταις καὶ commandments of the Living God, and walk in deceit and τρυφαῖς ματαίαις καὶ ἀπόλλυνται ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀγγέλου τούτου, vain luxury, and are destroyed by this angel, some to death, τινὰ μὲν εἰς θάνατον, τινὰ δὲ εἰς καταφθοράν. <sup>3</sup>λέγω αὐτῶ· and others to corruption." <sup>3</sup> I said to him, "Sir, I do not Κύριε, οὐ γινώσκω ἐγώ, τί ἐστιν εἰς θάνατον καὶ τί εἰς understand what is to death and what is to corruption." καταφθοράν. Ἄκουε, φησίν· ἃ εἶδες πρόβατα ίλαρὰ καὶ "Listen," he said, "the sheep that you saw joyful and skipping σκιρτῶντα, οὖτοί εἰσιν οἱ ἀπεσπασμένοι ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ εἰς about, these are those that have been torn away from God τέλος καὶ παραδεδωκότες ἑαυτοὺς ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις τοῦ αἰῶνος completely and have delivered themselves up to the lusts of τούτου. ἐν τούτοις οὖν μετάνοια ζωῆς οὐκ ἔστιν, ὅτι this world. For these, therefore, there is no repentance of life, προσέθηκαν ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις αὐτῶν καὶ εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θεοῦ because they added to their sins and blasphemed against the ἐβλασφήμησαν. τῶν τοιούτων οὖν ὁ θάνατός ἐστιν. ⁴ἃ δὲ name of God. Such men incur death. ⁴ But the sheep that you εἶδες πρόβατα μὴ σκιρτῶντα, ἀλλ' ἐν τόπω ἑνὶ βοσκόμενα, see not skipping about but feeding in one place, these are οὖτοί εἰσιν οἱ παραδεδωκότες μὲν ἑαυτοὺς ταῖς τρυφαῖς καὶ those who have given themselves up to luxury and deceit but ἀπάταις, είς δὲ τὸν κύριον οὐδὲν ἐβλασφήμησαν· οὖτοι οὖν have uttered no blasphemy against the Lord. These, therefore, κατεφθαρμένοι είσὶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀληθείας. ἐν τούτοις ἐλπίς ἐστι have been corrupted from the truth; in them there is hope of

- Lightfoot has 'self-indulgence' in place of 'luxury'.
- In place of 'deceit and vain luxury', Lightfoot has 'vain deceits and acts of self-indulgence'.
- 3 In place of τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θεοῦ ἐβλασφήμησαν. τῶν τοιούτων οὖν ὁ, Lightfoot has καὶ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Θεοῦ δι' αὐτοὺς βλασφημεῖται. τῶν τοιούτων ἡ ζωἡ (see also #4).
- The preceding text from ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις (v. 6) through μὲν ἑαυτοὺς is omitted by Codex Athous but are found in the Latin & Ethiopic MSS (though with much minor variation – Lightfoot reads  $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda'$   $\dot{\epsilon}v$   $\dot{\epsilon}v\dot{\imath}$   $\tau\delta\pi\omega$  in place of  $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda'$   $\dot{\epsilon}v$   $\tau\delta\pi\omega$   $\dot{\epsilon}v\dot{\imath}$ ).

τριβόλων μη δύνασθαι ἐκπλέξαι τὰ πρόβατα, ἀλλ' έμπεπλεγμένα έβόσκοντο έν ταῖς ἀκάνθαις καὶ τριβόλοις καὶ περιήλαυνεν αὐτὰ καὶ ἀνάπαυσιν αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἐδίδου, καὶ ὅλως ούκ εύσταθοῦσαν τὰ πρόβατα ἐκεῖνα.

μετανοίας, ἐν ἦ δύνανται ζῆσαι. ἡ καταφθορὰ οὖν ἐλπίδα ἔχει repentance, in which they can live. Corruption, then, has hope ἀνανεώσεώς τινος, ὁ δὲ θάνατος ἀπώλειαν ἔχει αἰώνιον. of some renewing, but death has eternal destruction." 5 Again, <sup>5</sup>πάλιν προέβην μικρόν, καὶ δεικνύει μοι ποιμένα μέγαν ώσεὶ I went on a little, and he showed me a great shepherd, as it ἄγριον τῆ ἰδέα, περικείμενον δέρμα αἴγειον λευκόν, καὶ πήραν were savage in appearance, clothed in a white goatskin, and τινὰ εἶχεν ἐπὶ τῶν ὤμων καὶ ῥάβδον σκληρὰν λίαν καὶ ὄζους he had a bag on his shoulders, with a great staff, very hard ἔχουσαν καὶ μάστιγα μεγάλην· καὶ τὸ βλέμμα εἶχε περίπικρον, and with knots, and a great whip. And he looked very bitter ὥστε φοβηθῆναί με αὐτόν· τοιοῦτον εἶχε τὸ βλέμμα. οοὖτος so that I was afraid of him, such a look had he. This οὖν ὁ ποιμὴν παρελάμβανε τὰ πρόβατα ἀπο τοῦ ποιμένος τοῦ shepherd, then, was receiving the sheep from the young νεανίσκου, ἐκεῖνα τὰ σπαταλῶντα καὶ τρυφῶντα, μὴ shepherd; that is to say, those who were frisky and well-fed σκιρτῶντα δέ, καὶ ἔβαλεν αὐτὰ εἴς τινα τόπον κρημνώδη καὶ but not skipping, and put them in a certain place precipitous  $\dot{\alpha}$ κανθώδη καὶ τριβολώδη, ώστε  $\dot{\alpha}$ πὸ τῶν  $\dot{\alpha}$ κανθῶν καὶ and thorny and full of thistles, so that the sheep could not disentangle themselves from the thorns and thistles but were ἐμπλέκεσθαι εἰς τὰς ἀκάνθας καὶ τριβόλους. <sup>7</sup>ταῦτα οὖν caught in the thorns and thistles. <sup>7</sup> These, then, were being pastured all entangled in the thorns and thistles, and they λίαν ἐταλαιπώρουν δαιρόμενα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ· καὶ ὧδε κάκεῖσε were very wretched, being beaten by him, and lie was driving them about here and there, and gave them no rest, and those sheep had no happy time at all.

In place of προέβην, here following *Codex Athous* (and Lake), the *Latin MSS* (and Lightfoot) reads προέβημεν.

Lightfoot enclose the text from ἐμπλέκεσθαι to ταῦτα οὖν (v. 7) in brackets.

Lightfoot includes this as part of v. 6.

## Ποιμην 63 (Παραβολή ζ΄ 3)

## THE SHEPHERD 63 (PARABLE 6-3)

<sup>1</sup>Βλέπων οὖν αὐτὰ οὕτω μαστιγούμενα καὶ ταλαιπωρούμενα <sup>1</sup> When, therefore, I saw them thus beaten and miserable, I έλυπούμην ἐπ' αὐτοῖς, ὅτι οὕτως ἐβασανίζοντο καὶ ἀνοχὴν grieved for them that they were being so tormented and had ὅλως οὐκ εἶχον. ²λέγω τῷ ποιμένι τῷ μετ' ἐμοῦ λαλοῦντι· no rest at all. ² I said to the shepherd who was speaking with Κύριε, τίς ἐστιν οὖτος ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ οὕτως ἄσπλαγχνος καὶ me, "Sir, who is this shepherd who is so pitiless and bitter, and πικρὸς καὶ ὅλως μή σπλαγχνιζόμενος ἐπὶ τὰ πρόβατα ταῦτα; has no compassion at all on these sheep?" "This," said he, "is Οὖτος, φησίν, ἐστὶν ὁ ἄγγελος τῆς τιμωρίας· ἐκ δὲ τῶν the angel of punishment. He is one of the righteous angels but άγγέλων τῶν δικαίων ἐστί, κείμενος δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς τιμωρίας. is set over punishment. <sup>3</sup> Therefore, he receives those who <sup>3</sup>παραλαμβάνει οὖν τοὺς ἀποπλανωμένους ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ have wandered away from God and walked in the lusts and πορευθέντας ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις καὶ ἀπάταις τοῦ αίῶνος τούτου deceits of this world, and punishes them, as they deserve, with καὶ τιμωρεῖ αὐτούς, καθώς ἄξιοί εἰσι, δειναῖς καὶ ποικίλαις various terrible punishments." 4 "I should like," sir, said I, "to τιμωρίαις. 4"Ηθελον, φημί, κύριε, γνῶναι τὰς ποικίλας know these different punishments, of what kind they are." ταύτας τιμωρίας, ποταπαί εἰσιν. Ἄκουε, φησί, τὰς ποικίλας "Hear," said he, "the different tortures and punishments. The βασάνους καὶ τιμωρίας. βιωτικαί εἰσιν αἱ βάσανοι· tortures befall them in this life, for some are punished with τιμωροῦνται γὰρ οἱ μὲν ζημίαις, οἱ δὲ ὑστερήσεσιν, οἱ δὲ loss, others with deprivations, others with divers illnesses,  $\dot{\alpha}\sigma\theta$  ενείαις ποικίλαις, οἱ δὲ πάση ἀκαταστασία, οἱ δὲ others with all unsettlement, and others are insulted by the ύβριζόμενοι ὑπὸ ἀναξίων καὶ ἐτέραις πολλαῖς πράξεσι unworthy, and suffer many other things. 5 For, many have πάσχοντες. <sup>5</sup>πολλοί γὰρ ἀκαταστατοῦντες ταῖς βουλαῖς been unsettled in their counsels and try many things, and αὐτῶν ἐπιβάλλονται πολλά, καὶ οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς ὅλως nothing goes well for them at all. And they say that they do not προχωρεῖ. καὶ λέγουσιν ἑαυτούς μη εὐοδοῦσθαι ἐν ταῖς prosper in their undertaking, and it does not enter into their πράξεσιν αὐτῶν, καὶ οὐκ ἀναβαίνει αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν, hearts that they have done wicked deeds, but they blame the

- In place of 'beaten and miserable', Lightfoot has 'lashed with the whip and vexed'.
- <sup>2</sup> Lightfoot has the οὕτως before ἄσπλαγχνος in brackets.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after τούτου.
- For τὰς ποικίλας ταύτας τιμωρίας, here following the Latin MSS, Codex Athous reads τὰς ποικίλας βασάνους ταύτας τιμωρίας.
- Lightfoot lacks the ἔργα before ἀλλ' αἰτιῶνται.

δὲ λοιπὸν τῷ κυρίῳ ἐν καθαρᾳ καρδία αὐτῶν καὶ εὐοδοῦνται έν πάση πράξει αὐτῶν, λαμβάνοντες παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου πάντα, όσα αν αιτωνται και τότε δοξάζουσι τὸν κύριον, ὅτι ἐμοὶ παρεδόθησαν, καὶ οὐκέτι οὐδὲν πάσχουσι τῶν πονηρῶν.

ὅτι ἔπραξαν πονηρὰ ἔργα, ἀλλ' αἰτιῶνται τὸν κύριον. <sup>6</sup>ὅταν Lord. <sup>6</sup> When, therefore, they have been afflicted with every οὖν θλιβῶσι πάση θλίψει, τότε ἐμοὶ παραδίδονται εἰς ἀγαθὴν affliction, then they are handed over to me, for good παιδείαν καὶ ἰσχυροποιοῦνται ἐν τῆ πίστει τοῦ κυρίου καὶ τὰς instruction, and are made strong in the faith of the Lord, and λοιπὰς ἡμέρας τῆς ζωῆς αὐτῶν δουλεύουσι τῷ κυρίῳ ἐν they serve the Lord the rest of the days of their life with a pure καθαρᾶ καρδία· ἐὰν δὲ μετανοήσωσι, τότε ἀναβαίνει ἐπὶ τὴν heart. And if they repent, then it enters into their hearts, that καρδίαν αὐτῶν τὰ ἔργα ὰ ἔπραξαν πονηρά, καὶ τότε the deeds which they did were evil, and then they glorify God δοξάζουσι τὸν θεόν, λέγοντες, ὅτι δίκαιος κριτής ἐστι καὶ saying that he is a righteous judge, and that they suffered δικαίως ἔπαθον ἕκαστος κατὰ τὰς πράξεις αὐτοῦ· δουλεύουσι righteously, each according to his deeds, and for the future they serve the Lord with a pure heart, and they prosper in all their deeds, receiving from the Lord all things, whatever they ask; , and then they glorify the Lord that they were handed over to me, and they no longer suffer any of the evils."

Codex Athous omits the text, ἐὰν δὲ μετανοήσωσι ... καθαρᾶ καρδία, here following the Latin MSS; Lightfoot surrounds the text with vertical bars.

## Ποιμην 64 (Παραβολή ζ' 4)

έλάχιστός έστι, τῆς δὲ τιμωρίας καὶ βασάνου πολύς.

## THE SHEPHERD 64 (PARABLE 6-4)

<sup>1</sup>Λέγω αὐτῶ· Κύριε, ἔτι μοι τοῦτο δήλωσον. Τί, φησίν, <sup>1</sup> I said to him, "Sir, tell me this also." "What more," said he, ἐπιζητεῖς; Εἰ ἄρα, φημί, κύριε, τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον "do you ask?" "If, Sir," said I, "those who live in luxury and βασανίζονται οἱ τρυφῶντες καὶ ἀπατώμενοι, ὅσον τρυφῶσι deceit are punished for the same time as they live in luxury καὶ ἀπατῶνται; λέγει μοι· Τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον βασανίζονται. and deceit?" And he said to me, "They are punished the same <sup>2</sup> Ἐλάχιστον, φημί, κύριε, βασανίζονται· ἔδει γὰρ τοὺς οὕτω time." <sup>2</sup> "Sir," said I, "they are punished a very short time; for, τρυφῶντας καὶ ἐπιλανθανομένους τοῦ θεοῦ ἑπταπλασίως those who live in such luxury and forget God ought to be βασανίζεσθαι. <sup>3</sup> λέγει μοι· "Αφρων εἶ καὶ οὐ νοεῖς τῆς βασάνου punished sevenfold." <sup>3</sup> He said to me, "You are foolish, and do τὴν δύναμιν. Εἰ γὰρ ἐνόουν, φημί, κύριε, οὐκ ἂν ἐπηρώτων, not understand the power of punishment." "No," said I, "Sir; ἴνα μοι δηλώσης. Ἄκουε, φησίν, ἀμφοτέρων τὴν δύναμιν. for, if I understood it, I should not ask you to tell me." "Listen," <sup>4</sup>τῆς τρυφῆς καὶ ἀπάτης ὁ χρόνος ὥρα ἐστὶ μία· τῆς δὲ said he, "to the power of both. <sup>4</sup> The time of luxury and deceit βασάνου ή ὥρα τριάκοντα ἡμερῶν δύναμιν ἔχει. ἐὰν οὖν is one hour, but the hour of punishment has the power of thirty μίαν ἡμέραν τρυφήση τις καὶ ἀπατηθῆ, <math>μίαν δὲ ἡμέραν days. So, if a man lives in luxury and deceit for one day, and is βασανισθη, όλον ένιαυτὸν ἰσχύει ἡ ἡμερα τῆς βασάνου. ὅσας punished one day, the day of punishment has the power of a οὖν ἡμέρας τρυφήση τις, τοσούτους ἐνιαυτοὺς βασανίζεται. whole year; for, a man is punished as many years as he has βλέπεις οὖν, φησίν, ὅτι τῆς τρυφῆς καὶ ἀπάτης ὁ χρόνος lived days in luxury. So, you see," said he, "that the time of luxury and deceit is short but the time of punishment is long."

- Lightfoot has 'self-indulgence' in place of 'luxury'.
- <sup>2</sup> Codex Athous lacks Ἐλάχιστον, φημί, κύριε, βασανίζονται, which is here reconstructed from the Latin MSS; Lightfoot surrounds the test with vertical bars.
- In place of "Ακουε, φησίν, φησίν, ἀμφοτέρων τὴν δύναμιν, Lightfoot ends the verse with "Ακουε, φησίν, ἀμφοτέρων τὴν δύναμιν, [τῆς τρυφῆς καὶ τῆς βασάνου].
- Lightfoot has 'self-indulgence' in place of 'luxury', throughout this verse.

## Ποιμην 65 (Παραβολή ζ΄ 5)

### THE SHEPHERD 65 (PARABLE 6-5)

<sup>1</sup> Έτι, φημί, κύριε, οὐ νενόηκα ὅλως περὶ τοῦ χρόνου τῆς <sup>1</sup> "Sir," said I, "I still do not at all understand about the time of ἀπάτης καὶ τρυφῆς καὶ βασάνου· τηλαυγέστερόν μοι deceit and luxury and torture; explain it to me more clearly." δήλωσον. <sup>2</sup> ἀποκριθείς μοι λέγει· Ἡ ἀφροσύνη σου παράμονός <sup>2</sup> He answered and said to me, "Your foolishness is lasting and ἐστι, καὶ οὐ θέλεις σου τὴν καρδίαν καθαρίσαι καὶ δουλεύειν you do not wish to purify your heart and to serve God. See to  $τ\tilde{\omega}$   $θε\tilde{\omega}$ . βλέπε, φησί, μήποτε ὁ χρόνος πληρωθη καὶ σὐ it," said he, "lest the time be fulfilled, and you be found stillἄφρων εύρεθῆς. ἄκουε οὖν, φησί, καθώς βούλει, ἵνα νοήσης foolish. Listen, then," said he, "that you may understand it as αὐτά. <sup>3</sup> ὁ τρυφῶν καὶ ἀπατώμενος μίαν ἡμέραν καὶ πράσσων, you wish. <sup>3</sup> He who lives in luxury and deceit for a single day, ἃ βούλεται, πολλην ἀφροσύνην ἐνδέδυται καὶ οὐ νοεῖ την and does what he likes, is clothed with great foolishness, and πρᾶξιν,  $\dot{\eta}$ ν ποιε $\dot{i}$  εἰς τ $\dot{\eta}$ ν αὔριον ἐπιλανθάνεται γάρ, τί πρ $\dot{o}$  does not understand the deed which he is doing. For he forgets μιᾶς ἔπραξεν· ή γὰρ τρυφή καὶ ἀπάτη μνήμας οὐκ ἔχει διὰ τήν tomorrow what he did vesterday. For, luxury and deceit have άφροσύνην, ἣν ἐνδέδυται, ἡ δὲ τιμωρία καὶ ἡ βάσανος ὅταν no memory, because of the foolishness that they have put on. κολληθη τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ μίαν ἡμέραν, μέχρις ἐνιαυτοῦ But when punishment and torture cleave to a man for a single τιμωρεῖται καὶ βασανίζεται· μνήμας γὰρ μεγάλας ἔχει ἡ day, he is punished and tortured for a year, for punishment τιμωρία καὶ ἡ βάσανος. <sup>4</sup>βασανιζόμενος οὖν καὶ and torture have long memories. <sup>4</sup>So, being tortured and τιμωρούμενος ὅλον τὸν ἐνιαυτόν, μνημονεύει τότε τῆς punished for a whole year, he then remembers his luxury and τρυφῆς καὶ ἀπάτης καὶ γινώσκει, ὅτι δι' αὐτὰ πάσχει τὰ deceit; and he knows that he is suffering evil because of them. πονηρά. πᾶς οὖν ἄνθρωπος ὁ τρυφῶν καὶ ἀπατώμενος οὕτω Therefore, all men who live in luxury and deceit are thus βασανίζεται, ὅτι ἔχοντες ζωὴν εἰς θάνατον ἑαυτούς tortured, because though they have life, they have given παραδεδώκασι. <sup>5</sup>Ποῖαι, φημί, κύριε, τρυφαί εἰσι βλαβεραί; themselves over to death." <sup>5</sup> "What sort of luxuries, Sir," said Πᾶσα, φησί, πρᾶξις τρυφή ἐστι τῷ ἀνθρώπω,  $\ddot{o}$  ἐὰν ἡδέως I, "are harmful?" "Every act that a man does with pleasure,"

- Lightfoot opens with "Ότι in place of "Έτι.
- Lightfoot has the 2 instances of  $\varphi \eta \sigma i$  in this verse in brackets.
- Lightfoot lacks the comma after πράσσων.
- Lightfoot lacks the comma after ἐνιαυτόν.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after *φημί* near the start of this verse.

περιποιοῦνται.

 $ποι\tilde{\eta}$ · καὶ γὰρ ὁ ὀξύχολος τῷ ἑαυτοῦ πάθει τὸ ἱκανὸν ποιῶν said he, "is luxury; for, even the irascible man, by giving reins τρυφ $\tilde{\alpha}$ · καὶ ὁ μοιχὸς καὶ ὁ μέθυσος καὶ ὁ κατάλαλος καὶ ὁ to his own temper, lives in luxury. And the adulterer and ψεύστης καὶ ὁ πλεονέκτης καὶ ὁ ἀποστερητής καὶ ὁ τούτοις τὰ drunkard and slanderer and liar, and the miser and the robber, ὅμοια ποιῶν τῇ ἰδία νόσω τὸ ἱκανὸν ποιεῖ· τρυφᾶ οὖν ἐπὶ τῇ and he who does such things as these gives reins to his own πράξει αὐτοῦ. <sup>6</sup>αὖται πᾶσαι αἱ τρυφαὶ βλαβεραί εἰσι τοῖς disease; therefore, he lives in luxury from his own acts. <sup>6</sup> All δούλοις τοῦ θεοῦ. διὰ ταύτας οὖν τὰς ἀπάτας πάσχουσιν οἱ these luxuries are harmful to the servants of God. So, those τιμωρούμενοι καὶ βασανιζόμενοι. <sup>7</sup>εἰσὶν δὲ καὶ τρυφαὶ who are punished and tortured suffer, because of these deceits. σώζουσαι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους· πολλοὶ γὰρ ἀγαθὸν ἐργαζόμενοι 7 But there are also luxuries that bring men salvation; for, many τρυφῶσι τῆ ἑαυτῶν ἡδονῆ φερόμενοι. αὕτη οὖν ἡ τρυφὴ who do good luxuriate and are carried away with their own σύμφορός ἐστι τοῖς δούλοις τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ζωὴν περιποιεῖται pleasure. This luxury is profitable to the servants of God and  $τ\tilde{\omega}$  ἀνθρώπω  $τ\tilde{\omega}$  τοιούτω· αἱ δὲ βλαβεραὶ τρυφαὶ αἱ brings life to such a man. But the harmful luxuries spoken of προειρημέναι βασάνους καὶ τιμωρίας αὐτοῖς περιποιοῦνται· already bring them torture and punishment. But if they ἐὰν δὲ ἐπιμένωσι καὶ μὴ μετανοήσωσι, θάνατον ἑαυτοῖς continue in them and do not repent, they procure death for themselves."

Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes *Θεοῦ* and its derivative forms.

Lightfoot opens his translation with, "But there are habits of self-indulgence likewise which save men."

## Ποιμην 66 (Παραβολή ζ΄ 1)

### Παραβολή ζ'

### THE SHEPHERD 66 (PARABLE 7-1)

#### The Seventh Parable

<sup>1</sup>Μετὰ ἡμέρας ὀλίγας εἶδον αὐτὸν εἰς τὸ πεδίον τὸ αὐτό, ὅπου <sup>1</sup> After a few days, I saw him on the same plain, where I had καὶ τοὺς ποιμένας ἑωράκειν, καὶ λέγει μοι· Τί ἐπιζητεῖς; also seen the shepherds, and he said to me, "What do you Πάρειμι, φημί, κύριε, ἴνα τὸν ποιμένα τὸν τιμωρητήν seek?" "I am here, Sir," said I, "that you may ask the shepherd κελεύσης ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου μου ἐξελθεῖν, ὅτι λίαν με θλίβει. Δεῖ of punishment to leave my house, because he afflicts me σε, φησί, θλιβῆναι· οὕτω γάρ, φησί, προσέταξεν ὁ ἔνδοξος much." "You must be afflicted," said he, "for thus," said he, ἄγγελος τὰ περὶ σοῦ $\cdot$  θέλει γάρ σε πειρασθῆναι. Τί γάρ, φημί, "the glorious angel enjoined concerning you. For, he wishes κύριε, ἐποίησα οὕτω πονηρόν, ἴνα τῷ ἀγγέλω τούτω you to be tried." "Yes, Sir," said I, "but what evil have I done  $\pi$ αραδοθ $\tilde{\omega}$ ; <sup>2</sup> Άκουε, φησίν· αἱ μὲν ἁμαρτίαι σου πολλαί, ἀλλ' that I should be handed over to this angel?" <sup>2</sup> "Listen," said he, οὐ τοσαῦται, ὥστε τῷ ἀγγέλω τούτω παραδοθῆναι· ἀλλ' ὁ "your sins are many but not so great as that you should be οἶκός σου μεγάλας ἀνομίας καὶ ἁμαρτίας εἰργάσατο, καὶ handed over to this angel; but your family has done great παρεπικράνθη ὁ ἔνδοξος ἄγγελος ἐπὶ τοῖς ἔργοις αὐτῶν καὶ iniquity and sin, and the glorious angel has become angry at διὰ τοῦτο ἐκέλευσέ σε χρόνον τινὰ θλιβῆναι, ἵνα κάκεῖνοι their deeds; and, for this reason, he ordered you to be afflicted μετανοήσωσι καὶ καθαρίσωσιν έαυτοὺς ἀπὸ πάσης ἐπιθυμίας for some time, that they also may repent and purify themselves τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου. ὅταν οὖν μετανοήσωσι καὶ καθαρισθῶσι, from every lust of this world. So, when, they repent, and have τότε ἀποστήσεται ἀπὸ σοῦ ὁ ἄγγελος τῆς τιμωρίας. <sup>3</sup>λέγω been purified, the angel of punishment will depart from you." αὐτῷ· Κύριε, εἰ ἐκεῖνοι τοιαῦτα εἰργάσαντο, ἵνα <sup>3</sup> I said to him, "Sir, if they have done such things that the παραπικρανθη ὁ ἔνδοξος ἄγγελος, τί ἐγὼ ἐποίησα; Ἄλλως, glorious angel is angry, what have I done?" "They can't," said φησίν, οὐ δύνανται ἐκεῖνοι θλιβῆναι, ἐὰν μὴ σὑ ἡ κεφαλὴ τοῦ he, "be punished any other way, than if you, the head of the οἴκου θλιβῆς· σοῦ γὰρ θλιβομένου ἐξ ἀνάγκης κἀκεῖνοι house, be afflicted. For, when you are afflicted, they also will θλιβήσονται, εὐσταθοῦντος δὲ σοῦ οὐδεμίαν δύνανται θλῖψιν be afflicted; but, while you prosper, they cannot suffer any

- After Πάρειμι, Lightfoot adds φημί.
- The words, ἀπὸ σοῦ, after ἀποστήσεται, follow the Latin & Ethiopic MSS and are omitted by Codex Athous (and Lightfoot).
- After τοῦ οἴκου, Lightfoot adds ὅλου in brackets.

ἔχειν. <sup>4</sup>ἀλλὶ ἰδού, φημί, κύριε, μετανενοήκασιν ἐξ ὅλης affliction." <sup>4</sup> "But see, Sir," said I, "they have repented with all καρδίας αὐτῶν. Οἶδα, φησί, κἀγώ, ὅτι μετανενοήκασιν έξ their heart." "I know," said he, "myself also, that they have όλης καρδίας αὐτῶν· τῶν οὖν μετανοούντων εὐθὺς δοκεῖς repented with all their heart; do you think that the sins of those τὰς ἁμαρτιας ἀφίεσθαι; οὐ παντελῶς ἀλλὰ δεῖ τὸν who repent are immediately forgiven? By no means; but he μετανοοῦντα βασανίσαι την ἑαυτοῦ ψυχήν καὶ who repents must torture his own soul and be humble in all ταπεινοφρονῆσαι ἐν πάση πράξει αὐτοῦ ἰσχυρῶς καὶ his deeds and be afflicted with many divers afflictions. And, if θλιβῆναι ἐν πάσαις θίψεσι ποικίλαις· καὶ ἐὰν ὑπενέγκῃ τὰς he endures the afflictions that come on him, then he who  $\theta$ λίψεις τὰς ἐπερχομένας αὐτῷ, πάντως σπλαγχνισθήσεται  $\delta$  created all things, and gave them power, will have pity on him τὰ πάντα κτίσας καὶ ἐνδυναμώσας καὶ ἴασίν τινα δώσει and will give him some healing; 5 and this whenever he sees  $\alpha \dot{\nu} \tau \tilde{\omega}$   $\delta \kappa \alpha \dot{\nu} \tau \tilde{\omega} \tau$ μετανοοῦντος καθαρὰν ἀπὸ παντὸς πονηροῦ πράγματος. σοὶ it is good for you and for your house to suffer now. But why δὲ συμφέρον ἐστὶ καὶ τῷ οἴκ $\omega$  σου νῦν θλιβῆναι. τί δέ σοι do I say much to you? You must suffer, even as that angel of πολλὰ λέγω; θλιβῆναί σε δεῖ, καθώς προσέταξεν ὁ ἄγγελος the Lord, who handed you over to me, ordained. And give the κυρίου ἐκεῖνος, ὁ παραδιδούς σε ἐμοί·καὶ τοῦτο εὐχαρίστει τῷ Lord thanks for this; for, he deemed you worthy to show you κυρίω, ὅτι ἄξιόν σε ἡγήσατο τοῦ προδηλῶσαί σοι τὴν θλῖψιν, the affliction beforehand, so that, in your foreknowledge, you ἵνα προγνοὺς αὐτὴν ὑπενέγκης ἰσχυρῶς. <sup>6</sup>λέγω αὐτῷ· Κύριε, may endure it with strength." <sup>6</sup> I said to him, "Sir, be with me σὑ μετ' ἐμοῦ γίνου, καὶ δυνήσομαι πᾶσαν θλῖψιν ὑπενεγκεῖν. and I shall be able to endure every affliction." "Yes," said he, Έγώ, φησίν, ἔσομαι μετὰ σοῦ· ἐρωτήσω δέ καὶ τὸν ἄγγελον "I will be with you, and I will also ask the angel of punishment τὸν τιμωρητήν, ἵνα σε ἐλαφροτέρως θλίψη· ἀλλ' ὀλίγον to afflict you more lightly. But you shall be afflicted a little time χρόνον θλιβήση καὶ πάλιν ἀποκατασταθήση εἰς τὸν οἶκόν and you shall be restored again to your house. Only continue σου. μόνον παράμεινον ταπεινοφρονῶν καὶ λειτουργῶν τῷ humble and serving the Lord with a pure heart, both your κυρίω ἐν πάση καθαρᾶ καρδία, καὶ τὰ τέκνα σου καὶ ὁ οἶκός children and your household, and walk in my commandments σου, καὶ πορεύου ἐν ταῖς ἐντολαῖς μου αἷς σοι ἐντέλλομαι, καὶ which I give you, and your repentance shall be able to be

The word,  $\varepsilon \dot{v} \theta \dot{v} \zeta$ , follows the *Latin & Ethiopic MSS* and is not present in *Codex Athous*. Lightfoot lacks the final  $\alpha \dot{v} \tau \tilde{\omega}$ .

The opening text, καὶ τοῦτο πάντως, ἐὰν ἴδη τὴν καρδίαν τοῦ μετανοοῦντος καθαρὰν, here follows the Latin & Ethiopic MSS (and Lake); Codex Athous (and Lightfoot) reads καὶ τοῦτο ὅταν [ὁ Θεὸς] τοῦ μετανοοῦντος καθαρὰν ἴδη τὴν καρδίαν.

Lightfoot adds εὐκόλως, in brackets, before δυνήσομαι.

θλῖψις. ὅσοι ἐὰν ἐν ταῖς ἐντολαῖς μου ταύταις πορευθῶσιν.

δυνήσεταί σου ή μετάνοια ἰσχυρὰ καὶ καθαρὰ εἶναι·  $^7$ καὶ ἐὰν strong and pure.  $^7$  And, if you keep these commandments with ταύτας φυλάξης μετὰ τοῦ οἴκου σου, ἀποστήσεται πᾶσα your family, then all afflictions shall depart from you. Yes," θλῖψις ἀπὸ σοῦ· καὶ ἀπὸ πάντων δέ, φησίν, ἀποστήσεται said he, "and affliction shall depart from all who walk in thesemy commandments."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Lightfoot lacks *ἐν* before ταῖς.

## Ποιμην 67 (Παραβολή η' 1)

### Παραβολή η'

### THE SHEPHERD 67 (PARABLE 8-1)

### The Eighth Parable

 $^1$  Έδειξέ μοι iτέαν μεγάλην, σκεπάζουσαν πεδία καὶ ὄρη, καὶ  $^1$  He showed me a great willow, covering plains and ύπὸ τὴν σκέπην τῆς ἰτέας πάντες ἐληλύθασιν οἱ κεκλημένοι mountains; and, in the shade beneath the willow tree all had έν ὀνόματι κυρίου. <sup>2</sup>εἱστήκει δὲ ἄγγελος κυρίου ἔνδοξος λίαν come who were called by the name of the Lord. <sup>2</sup> And, by the ύψηλὸς παρὰ τὴν ἰτέαν, δρέπανον ἔχων μέγα, καὶ ἔκοπτε side of the willow, there stood an angel of the Lord, glorious κλάδους ἀπὸ τῆς ἰτέας, καὶ ἐπεδίδου τῷ λαῷ τῷ σκεπαζομένω and very tall, with a great sickle, and he kept cutting branches  $\dot{\nu}$ πὸ τῆς ἐτέας· μικρὰ δὲ ῥαβδία ἐπεδίδου αὐτοῖς, ώσεὶ πηχυαῖα. from the willow and gave them to the people who were in the <sup>3</sup>μετὰ τὸ πάντας λαβεῖν τὰ ῥαβδία ἔθηκε τὸ δρέπανον ὁ shade of the willow, and he gave them little sticks about a cubit ἄγγελος, καὶ τὸ δένδρον ἐκεῖνο ὑγιὲς ἦν, οἷον καὶ ἑωράκειν long.  $^3$  After they had all taken the sticks, the angel put down αὐτό. ⁴ ἐθαύμαζον δὲ ἐγὼ ἐν ἐμαυτῷ λέγων· Πῶς τοσούτων the sickle and the tree was as sound as when I first saw it. ⁴ And κλάδων κεκομμένων τὸ δένδρον ὑγιές ἐστι; λέγει μοι ὁ I wondered, saying, "How is the tree sound, when so many ποιμήν· Μὴ  $\theta$ αύμαζε, εἰ τὸ δένδρον τοῦτο ὑγιὲς ἔμεινε branches have been cut off?" The shepherd said to me, "Do not τοσούτων κλάδων κοπέντων· ἐὰν δέ, φησί, πάντα ἴδης, σοι wonder that this tree is sound, though so many branches have δηλωθήσεται τὸ τί ἐστιν.  $^5$ ὁ ἄγγελος ὁ ἐπιδεδωκώς τῷ λαῷ been cut off; but if you see everything, it will be made clear to τὰς ῥάβδους πάλιν ἀπήτει αὐτούς· καὶ καθώς ἔλαβον, οὕτω you what it is." 5 The angel who gave the sticks to the people καὶ ἐκαλοῦντο πρὸς αὐτόν, καὶ εἶς ἕκαστος αὐτῶν ἀπεδίδου asked them back and, as they had received, so also they were τὰς ῥάβδους. ἐλάμβανε δὲ ὁ ἄγγελος τοῦ κυρίου καὶ κατενόει called to him, and each gave back the sticks. And the angel of αὐτάς. <sup>6</sup>παρά τινων ἐλάμβανε τὰς ῥάβδους ξηρὰς καὶ the Lord took them and looked at them. <sup>6</sup> From some, he

- Lightfoot has μεγάλην in brackets and lacks the comma after the word.
- Before κυρίου (Κυρίου), Lightfoot add τοῦ.
- Lightfoot opens with μετὰ **δὲ** τὸ πάντας.
- The words  $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \omega v \dots \dot{\epsilon} \sigma \tau i$  are omitted by the Latin MSS and (probably) by the Berlin Papyrus. In place of  $\dot{\epsilon} \dot{\alpha} v \delta \dot{\epsilon}$ ,  $\phi \eta \sigma i$ , here following the Berlin Papyrus (and Lake), Codex Athous (and Lightfoot) has ἄφες δὲ ἕως.
- <sup>5</sup> In place of ἀπήτει αὐτούς, Lightfoot has ἀπήτει ἀπ' αὐτῶν.
- 6 Lightfoot ends the verse with ἵστασθαι in place of ἱστάνεσθαι (see #7).

βεβρωμένας ώς ὑπὸ σητός· ἐκέλευσεν ὁ ἄγγελος τοὺς τὰς received the sticks withered and, as it were, moth-eaten. The τοιαύτας ράβδους ἐπιδεδωκότας χωρὶς ἱστάνεσθαι. ετεροι δὲ angel commanded those who gave up such sticks to stand ἐπεδίδοσαν ξηράς, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἦσαν βεβρωμέναι ὑπὸ σητός· καὶ apart. 7 And others gave up withered sticks, but they were not τούτους ἐκέλευσε χωρὶς ἱστάνεσθαι. 8 ἔτεροι δὲ ἐπεδίδουν moth-eaten, and these he commanded to stand apart. 8 And ήμιξήρους· καὶ οὖτοι χωρὶς ἱστάνοντο. <sup>9</sup> ἔτεροι δὲ ἐπεδίδουν others gave up sticks half withered, and these also stood apart. τὰς ῥάβδους αὐτῶν ἡμιξήρους καὶ σχισμὰς ἐχούσας·καὶ οὖτοι 9 And others gave up their sticks half withered and with χωρίς ἴσταντο. 10 ἔτεροι δὲ ἐπεδίδουν τὰς ῥάβδους αὐτῶν cracks, and these also stood apart. 10 And others gave up their χλωρὰς καὶ σχισμὰς ἐχούσας· καὶ οὖτοι χωρὶς ἱστάνοντο. sticks green and having cracks, and these also stood apart. <sup>11</sup> ἕτεροι δὲ ἐπεδίδουν τὰς ῥάβδους τὸ ἥμισυ ξηρὸν καὶ τὸ <sup>11</sup> And others gave up their sticks half withered and half green, ημισυ μέρος χλωρόν· καὶ οὖτοι χωρὶς ἱστάνοντο. 12 ἔτεροι δὲ and these also stood apart. 12 And others brought up two thirds προσέφερον τὰς ῥάβδους αὐτῶν τὰ δύο μέρη τῆς ῥάβδου of their sticks green, and one third of them withered, and these χλωρά, τὸ δὲ τρίτον ξηρόν· καὶ οὖτοι χωρὶς ἱστάνοντο. also stood apart. 13 And others gave up two-thirds withered, 13 έτεροι δὲ ἐπεδίδουν τὰ δύο μέρη ξηρά, τὸ δὲ τρίτον χλωρόν· and one-third green, and these also stood apart. 14 And others καὶ οὖτοι χωρὶς ἱστάνοντο. 14 ἔτεροι δὲ ἐπεδίδουν τὰς ῥάβδους gave up their sticks almost wholly green, but a very small αὐτῶν παρὰ μικρὸν ὅλας χλωράς, ἐλάχιστον δὲ τῶν ῥάβδων portion of their sticks was withered, just the tips, and they had αὐτῶν ξηρὸν ἦν, αὐτὸ τὸ ἄκρον· σχισμὰς δὲ εἶχον ἐν αὐταῖς· cracks in them, and these also stood apart. 15 And of those of καὶ οὖτοι χωρὶς ἴσταντο. 15 ἑτέρων δὲ ἦν ἐλάχιστον χλωρόν, the others, there was a very small portion green and the rest of τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ τῶν ῥάβδων ξηρά· καὶ οὖτοι χωρὶς ἱστάνοντο. the sticks were withered, and these also stood apart. <sup>16</sup> And

In place of ἱστάνεσθαι, here following the Berlin Papyrus (and Lake), Codex Athous (and Lightfoot) has ἴστασθαι.

Lightfoot ends the verse with ἵστασθαι in place of ἱστάνεσθαι (see #7).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Throughout this section, Lake has 'dry' or 'dried' in place of 'withered'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> This verse is not present in *Codex Athous* and the *Vulgata*; Lightfoot surrounds it with vertical bars.

<sup>11</sup> The word, μέρος, here following the *Berlin Papyrus*, is omitted by *Codex Athous* (and Lightfoot).

<sup>12</sup> Lightfoot ends with ἵσταντο in place of ἱστάνοντο (cf. #8).

<sup>13</sup> Lightfoot ends with ἴσταντο in place of ἰστάνοντο (cf. #8).

<sup>14</sup> Both Lake and Lightfoot ends this verse with ἵσταντο.

<sup>15</sup> Lightfoot ends with ἵσταντο in place of ἱστάνοντο (cf. #8).

<sup>16</sup> Lightfoot ends with ἴσταντο in place of ἱστάνοντο (cf. #8).

ό ποιμήν λίαν ίλαρὸς ἦν ἐπὶ τούτοις.

16 έτεροι δὲ ἤρχοντο τὰς ῥάβδους χλωρὰς φέροντες ὡς ἔλαβον others came, bearing their sticks green, as they had received παρὰ τοῦ ἀγγέλου· τὸ δὲ πλεῖον μέρος τοῦ ὅχλου τοιαύτας them from the angel, and the greater part of the multitude gave ράβδους ἐπεδίδουν. ὁ δὲ ἄγγελος ἐπὶ τούτοις ἐχάρη λίαν· καὶ their sticks in this state; and the angel rejoiced exceedingly οὖτοι χωρὶς ἱστάνοντο. 17 ἔτεροι δὲ ἐπεδίδουν τὰς ῥάβδους over these, and these also stood apart. 17 And others gave up αὐτῶν χλωρὰς καὶ παραφυάδας ἐχούσας· καὶ οὖτοι χωρὶς their sticks green and with shoots, and these also stood apart; ἵσταντο· καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις ὁ ἄγγελος λίαν ἐχάρη. 18 ἕτεροι δὲ and, over these also, the angel rejoiced exceedingly. 18 And ἐπεδίδουν τὰς ῥάβδους αὐτῶν χλωρὰς καὶ παραφυάδας others gave up their sticks green and with shoots; and the έχούσας· αἱ δὲ παραφυάδες αὐτῶν ὡσεὶ καρπόν τινα εἶχον· shoots had, as it were, a kind of fruit. And those men whose καὶ λίαν ἱλαροὶ ἦσαν οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐκεῖνοι, ὧν αἱ ῥάβδοι sticks were found in this state were exceedingly joyful; and the τοιαῦται εύρεθησαν. καὶ ὁ ἄγγελος ἐπὶ τούτοις ἡγαλλιᾶτο, καὶ angel rejoiced over them and the shepherd was exceedingly joyful over them.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> *Codex Athous* lacks this verse, here retranslated from the *Latin & Ethiopic MSS*.

<sup>18</sup> Lightfoot surrounds the text from καὶ οὖτοι (v. 17) to παραφυάδας ἐχούσας with vertical bars.

## Ποιμην 68 (Παραβολή η' 2)

ἐνέχθησαν στέφανοι ώσεὶ ἐκ φοινίκων γεγονότες, καὶ brought; and crowns were brought, made, as it were, of ἐστεφάνωσε τοὺς ἄνδρας τοὺς ἐπιδεδωκότας τὰς ῥάβδους τὰς palm leaves; and he crowned the men who had given up έχούσας τὰς παραφυάδας καὶ καρπόν τινα καὶ ἀπέλυσεν αὐτοὺς their sticks with shoots and some fruit and sent them away είς τὸν πύργον. <sup>2</sup>καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους δὲ ἀπέστειλεν είς τὸν πύργον, into the tower. <sup>2</sup> And he sent also the others into the tower τοὺς τὰς ῥάβδοὺς τὰς χλωρὰς ἐπιδεδωκότας καὶ παραφυάδας who gave up their sticks green and with shoots, but the έχούσας, καρπὸν δὲ μὴ ἐχούσας τὰς παραφυάδας, δοὺς αὐτοῖς shoots without fruit; and he gave them seals. <sup>3</sup> And all who σφραγίδας. <sup>3</sup> ίματισμον δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν πάντες εἶχον λευκὸν ώσεὶ went into the tower had the same clothes, white as snow. χιόνα, οἱ πορευόμενοι εἰς τὸν πύργον. ⁴καὶ τοὺς τὰς ῥάβδους ⁴ And he sent away those who had given up their sticks ἐπιδεδωκότας χλωρὰς ὡς ἔλαβον ἀπέλυσε, δοὺς αὐτοῖς green, as they had received them, and gave them clothes ίματισμὸν καὶ σφραγῖδας. <sup>5</sup>μετὰ τὸ ταῦτα τελέσαι τὸν ἄγγελον and seals. <sup>5</sup> When the angel had finished this, he said to the λέγει τῶ ποιμένι· Ἐγὼ ὑπάγω· σὺ δὲ τούτους ἀπολύσεις εἰς τὰ shepherd, "I go away but you shall send these within the τείχη, καθώς ἄξιός ἐστί τις κατοικεῖν. κατανόησον δὲ τὰς walls, according as any is worthy to dwell. But consider ράβδους αὐτῶν ἐπιμελῶς καὶ οὕτως ἀπόλυσον· ἐπιμελῶς δὲ their sticks carefully and thus let them go; but look κατανόησον. βλέπε, μή τίς σε παρέλθη, φησίν, ἐὰν δὲ τίς σε carefully. See to it that none pass you," he said, "but if anyπαρέλθη, ἐγὼ αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριον δοκιμάσω. ταῦτα pass you, I will test them at the altar." When he had said εἰπών τῷ ποιμένι ἀπῆλθε. καὶ μετὰ τὸ ἀπελθεῖν τὸν ἄγγελον this to the shepherd, he left. And, after the angel had left, λέγει μοι ὁ ποιμήν· Λάβωμεν πάντων τὰς ῥάβδους καὶ the shepherd said to me, "Let us take the sticks of all and φυτεύσωμεν αὐτάς, εἴ τινες ἐξ αὐτῶν δυνήσονται ζῆσαι. λέγω plant them, to see if some can live." I said to him, "Sir, how

### THE SHEPHERD 68 (PARABLE 8-2)

 $^{1}$ Έκέλευσε δὲ ὁ ἄγγελος κυρίου στεφάνους ἐνεχθῆναι. καὶ  $^{1}$  And the angel of the Lord commanded crowns to be

- Lightfoot adds a comma after καρπόν τινα.
- <sup>2</sup> Lightfoot ends the verse, "and he set a seal upon them."
- <sup>3</sup> Lightfoot lacks the comma after χιόνα.
- After ἱματισμον, Lightfoot adds λευκον ('white') in brackets.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after ἐπιμελῶς.
- <sup>6</sup> Lake has '*dry*' in place of '*withered*'.

αὐτῷ· Κύριε, τὰ ξηρὰ ταῦτα πῶς δύνανται ζῆσαι; <sup>7</sup>ἀποκριθείς μοι can these withered things live?" <sup>7</sup>He answered me, and λέγει· Τὸ δένδρον τοῦτο ἰτέα ἐστὶ καὶ φιλόζωον τὸ γένος· ἐὰν οὖν said, "This tree is a willow, a species tenacious of life. So, if φυτευθῶσι καὶ μικρὰν ἰκμάδα λαμβάνωσιν αἱ ῥάβδοι, ζήσονται the sticks are planted and receive a little moisture, many πολλαὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν· εἶτα δὲ πειράσωμεν καὶ ὕδωρ αὐταῖς παραχέειν. will live; but next we must try them and water them. If any ἐάν τις αὐτῶν δυνηθῆ ζῆσαι, συγχαρήσομαι αὐταῖς· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ of them can live, I shall rejoice with them; and, if they do ζήση, οὐχ εύρεθήσομαι ἐγὼ ἀμελής. 8 ἐκέλευσε δέ μοι ὁ ποιμήν not live, I shall not be found careless." 8 And the shepherd καλέσαι, καθώς τις αὐτῶν ἐστάθη. ἦλθον τάγματα τάγματα καὶ ordered me to call each as they stood. They came, rank by ἐπεδίδουν τὰς ῥάβδους τῷ ποιμένι· ἐλάμβανε δὲ ὁ ποιμὴν τὰς rank, and gave their sticks to the shepherd. And the ράβδους καὶ κατὰ τάγματα ἐφύτευσεν αὐτὰς καὶ μετὰ τὸ shepherd took the sticks and planted them in rows and, φυτεῦσαι ὕδωρ αὐταῖς πολύ παρέχεεν, ὥστε ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος μὴ after planting them, poured much water over them, so the φαίνεσθαι τὰς ῥάβδους. 9καὶ μετὰ τὸ ποτίσαι αὐτὸν τὰς ῥάβδους sticks could not be seen for the water. 9 And, after he had λέγει μοι· "Αγωμεν καὶ μετ' ὀλίγας ἡμέρας ἐπανέλθωμεν καὶ watered the sticks, he said to me, "Let us go and come back ἐπισκεψώμεθα τὰς ῥάβδους πάσας ὁ γὰρ κτίσας τὸ δένδρον τοῦτο after a few days, and visit all the sticks; for, he who created θέλει πάντας ζῆν τοὺς λαβόντας ἐκ τοῦ δένδρου τούτου κλάδους. this tree wishes all to live who received branches from this έλπίζω δὲ κἀγώ, ὅτι λαβόντα τὰ ῥαβδία ταῦτα ἰκμάδα καὶ tree. And I too have hope for these sticks that have received ποτισθέντα ὕδατι ζήσονται τὸ πλεῖστον μέρος αὐτῶν.

moisture and been watered, that most of them will live."

Lightfoot has αὐτῆ in place of αὐταῖς after συγχαρήσομαι.

Lightfoot lacks the comma after καλέσαι.

Codex Athous lacks "Ayωμεν, here following the Latin & Ethiopic MSS.

# Ποιμην 69 (Παραβολή η' 3)

### THE SHEPHERD 69 (PARABLE 8-3)

<sup>1</sup>Λέγω αὐτῶ· Κύριε, τὸ δένδρον τοῦτο γνώρισόν μοι τί ἐστιν· <sup>1</sup> I said to him, "Sir, tell me what this tree is. For, I am perplexed ἀποροῦμαι γὰρ περὶ αὐτοῦ, ὅτι τοσούτων κλάδων κοπέντων about it, that although so many branches have been cut off, the ύγιές ἐστι τὸ δένδρον καὶ οὐδὲν φαίνεται κεκομμένον ἀπ' tree is healthy and nothing seems to have been cut from it; I αὐτοῦ· ἐν τούτω οὖν ἀποροῦμαι. <sup>2</sup> Ἄκουε, φησί· τὸ δένδρον am perplexed at this." <sup>2</sup> "Listen," said he, "this great tree, τοῦτο τὸ μέγα τὸ σκεπάζον πεδία καὶ ὄρη καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν which covers plains and mountains and all the earth, is God's νόμος θεοῦ ἐστιν ὁ δοθεὶς εἰς ὅλον τὸν κόσμον· ὁ δὲ νόμος law that was given to all the world. And this law is God's son οὖτος νἱὸς θεοῦ ἐστι κηρυχθεὶς εἰς τὰ πέρατα τῆς γῆς· οἱ δὲ preached to the ends of the earth. And those who are under its ύπὸ τὴν σκέπην λαοὶ ὄντες οἱ ἀκούσαντες τοῦ κηρύγματος shade are nations that have heard the preaching and have καὶ πιστεύσαντες εἰς αὐτόν· ³ ὁ δὲ ἄγγελος ὁ μέγας καὶ believed in it. 3 And the great and glorious angel is Michael, ἔνδοξος Μιχαήλ ὁ ἔχων την ἐξουσίαν τούτου τοῦ λαοῦ καὶ who has power over this people and governs them; for, this is διακυβερνῶν αὐτούς· οὖτος γάρ ἐστιν ὁ διδούς αὐτοῖς τὸν he who put the law into the hearts of those who believe. νόμον εἰς τὰς καρδίας τῶν πιστευόντων ἐπισκέπτεται οὖν Therefore, he looks after those to whom he gave it to see if they αὐτούς, οἶς ἔδωκεν, εἰ ἄρα τετηρήκασιν αὐτόν. ⁴βλέπεις δὲ have really kept it. ⁴ But see the sticks of each; for, the sticks are ένὸς ἐκάστου τὰς ῥάβδους· αἱ γὰρ ῥάβδοι ὁ νόμος ἐστί. βλέπεις the law. So, you see that many sticks have been made useless οὖν πολλὰς ῥάβδους ἠχρειωμένας, γνώση δὲ αὐτοὺς πάντας and you will understand that they are all the men who have τοὺς μή τηρήσαντας τὸν νόμον καὶ ὄψει ἑνὸς ἑκάστου τὴν not observed the law; and you will see the dwelling of each κατοικίαν. <sup>5</sup> λέγω αὐτῷ· Κύριε, διατί οὓς μὲν ἀπέλυσεν εἰς τὸν one of them." <sup>5</sup> I said to him, "Sir, why did he send some into πύργον, οὓς δὲ σοὶ κατέλειψεν; "Όσοι, φησί, παρέβησαν τὸν the tower and left some to you?" "All those who have transνόμον, ὃν ἔλαβον παρ' αὐτοῦ, εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν ἐξουσίαν gressed against the law, which they received from him, he left

- In place of 'healthy', Lightfoot has 'sound'.
- Lightfoot adds commas after την γῆν and λαοὶ ὄντες.
- The αὐτούς after διακυβερνῶν is omitted by *Codex Athous* (and by Lightfoot). Note that, in Parable 9, this 'angel' is the Son of God; this, together with the identification of the Son with the Spirit in Parable 9:1 (cf. Parable 5:5) makes it very hard to reconstruct the Christology of Hermas.
- Lightfoot has a comma in place of the ano teleia after vóμον.
- Lightfoot lacks the comma after vóμον.

κατέλιπεν αὐτοὺς εἰς μετάνοιαν· ὅσοι δὲ ἤδη εὐηρέστησαν τ $\tilde{\omega}$  to my authority for repentance. But as many as were already παθόντες δε μηδε άρνησάμενοι τον νόμον αὐτῶν. 8οί δε ράβδους ταύτας τὰς πεφυτευμένας καὶ πεποτισμένας.

νόμω καὶ τετηρήκασιν αὐτόν, ὑπὸ τὴν ἰδίαν ἐξουσίαν ἔχει pleased with the law and observed it, he keeps them under his αὐτούς. <sup>6</sup>Τίνες οὖν, φημί, κύριε, εἰσὶν οἱ ἐστεφανωμένοι καὶ own authority." <sup>6</sup> "Who then, Sir," said I, "are they who were είς τὸν πύργον ὑπάγοντες; Όσοι, φησίν, ἀντεπάλαισαν τῷ crowned and went into the tower?" "All those," said he, "who διαβόλω καὶ ἐνίκησαν αὐτόν, ἐστεφανωμένοι εἰσίν· οὖτοί wrestled with the devil and conquered him, have been είσιν οἱ ὑπὲρ τοῦ νόμου παθόντες· <sup>7</sup>οἱ δὲ ἕτεροι καὶ αὐτοὶ crowned. These suffered for the law. <sup>7</sup> And the others who also χλωρὰς τὰς ῥάβδους ἐπιδεδωκότες καὶ παραφυάδας ἐχούσας, gave up their sticks green and having buds, but without fruit, καρπὸν δὲ μὴ ἐχούσας οἱ ὑπὲρ τοῦ νόμου θλιβέντες, μὴ are they who were persecuted for the law, but did not suffer, and did not deny their law. 8 And those who gave them up χλωρὰς ἐπιδεδωκότες, οἵας ἔλαβον, σεμνοὶ καὶ δίκαιοι καὶ green, as they received them, are holy and righteous and have λίαν πορευθέντες ἐν καθαρῷ καρδίᾳ καὶ τὰς ἐντολὰς κυρίου walked far with a pure heart and have kept the πεφυλακότες. τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ γνώση, ὅταν κατανοήσω τὰς commandments of the Lord. And the rest you will know, when I look at these sticks that have been planted and watered."

Lightfoot encloses "Oσοι ... εἰσίν in brackets: the text is retranslated from the Latin.

Here, 'suffered' means a death of martyrdom and 'the law' means the Christian rule of life, not (as in the NT) the Jewish Law.

Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes *Kupíou* and its derivative forms, when the title is used of God.

# Ποιμην 70 (Παραβολή η' 4)

### THE SHEPHERD 70 (PARABLE 8-4)

<sup>1</sup> Καὶ μετὰ ἡμέρας ὀλίγας ἤλθομεν εἰς τὸν τόπον, καὶ ἐκάθισεν <sup>1</sup> And, after a few days, he came to the place and the shepherd  $\dot{\delta}$  ποιμήν είς τὸν τόπον τοῦ ἀγγέλου, κἀγ $\dot{\omega}$  παρεστάθην αὐτ $\tilde{\omega}$ . sat in the place of the angel; and I stood by him and he said to καὶ λέγει μοι· Περίζωσαι ἀμόλινον καὶ διακόνει μοι. me, "Gird yourself with a towel and serve me." And I girded περιεζωσάμην ώμόλινον έκ σάκκου γεγονὸς καθαρόν. <sup>2</sup> ίδων myself with a clean towel made of sackcloth. <sup>2</sup> And, when he δέ με περιεζωσμένον καὶ ἔτοιμον ὄντα τοῦ διακονεῖν αὐτῶ, saw me girded and ready to serve him, he said, "Call the men Κάλει, φησί, τοὺς ἄνδρας, ὧν εἰσὶν αἱ ῥάβδοι πεφυτευμέναι, whose sticks have been planted, according to the order in κατὰ τὸ τάγμα, ὤς τις ἔδωκε τὰς ῥάβδους. καὶ ἀπῆλθον εἰς τὸ which each gave his stick." And I went into the plain and πεδίον καὶ ἐκάλεσα πάντας· καὶ ἔστησαν πάντες τάγματα called them all, and they all stood in their stations. <sup>3</sup> And he τάγματα. <sup>3</sup>λέγει αὐτοῖς· Έκαστος τὰς ἰδίας ῥάβδους ἐκτιλάτω said to them, "Let each pull out his own stick and bring it to καὶ φερέτω πρός με. <sup>4</sup>πρῶτοι ἐπέδωκαν οἱ τὰς ξηρὰς καὶ me." <sup>4</sup> And they first gave them up who had had them κεκομμένας ἐσχηκότες, καὶ ὡς αὖται εὑρέθησαν ξηραὶ καὶ withered and cut, and they were found to be still withered and κεκομμέναι, ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς χωρίς σταθῆν αί. ⁵εἶτα cut, and he commanded them to stand apart. ⁵ Then they gave ἐπέδωκαν οἱ τὰς ξηρὰς καὶ μὴ κεκομμένας ἔχοντες· τινὲς δὲ them up who had them withered, but not cut, and some of έξ αὐτῶν ἐπέδωκαν τὰς ῥάβδους χλωράς, τινὲς δὲ ξηρὰς καὶ them gave up their sticks green and some withered and cut as κεκομμένας ώς ὑπὸ σητός. τοὺς ἐπιδεδωκότας οὖν χλωρὰς it were by moth. Those then who gave them up green he ἐκέλευσε χωρὶς σταθῆναι, τοὺς δὲ ξηρὰς καὶ κεκομμένας commanded to stand apart, and those who had given them up ἐπιδεδωκότας ἐκέλευσε μετὰ τῶν πρώτων σταθῆναι. εἶτα withered and cut he commanded to stand with the first ones. ἐπέδωκαν οἱ τὰς ἡμιξήρους καὶ σχισμὰς ἐχούσας· καὶ πολλοὶ 6 Then those gave them up who had them half withered and

- Codex Athous lacks the text, καὶ διακόνει ... ἀμόλινον and Lightfoot surrounds it with vertical bars. The exact meaning of ἀμόλινον is apparently 'made of undressed flax' but it came to mean merely a towel.
- <sup>2</sup> The ending of the verse, τάγματα τάγματα, here follows Lake (who has emended it in accordance with Parable 8 2:8); *Codex Athous* reads πάντα τὰ τάγματα and Lightfoot has κατὰ τὰ τάγματα.
- <sup>3</sup> In place of 'pull out his own stick', Lightfoot has 'pluck out his own rod'.
- At the end of the verse, Lightfoot has  $\sigma\tau\alpha\theta\tilde{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$  in place of  $\sigma\tau\alpha\theta\tilde{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$ .
- Throughout this chapter, Lake has 'dry' in place of 'withered'.
- The last sentence must mean some were sent back to their original place, others were moved aside; but the text is obscure and probably corrupt.

έξαὐτῶν χλωρὰς ἐπέδωκαν καὶ μὴ ἐχούσας σχισμάς· τινὲς δὲ cracked, and many of them gave them up green and without έστεφανωμένοι. τιν ες δε επέδωκαν ξηράς καὶ βεβρωμένας, τιν ες δε ξηράς καὶ άβρώτους, τιν ες δε οἶαι ἦσαν ἡμίξηροι καὶ σχισμάς ἔχουσαι. ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς ἕνα ἕκαστον χωρίς σταθηναι, τούς μεν πρός τὰ ἴδια τάγματα, τούς δε χωρίς.

χλωρὰς καὶ παραφυάδας ἐχούσας καὶ εἰς τὰς παραφυάδας cracks, and some green and with buds, and with fruit on the καρπούς, οἵους εἶχον οἱ εἰς τὸν πύργον πορευθέντες buds, as those had had who had gone crowned into the tower. But some gave them up dry and moth-eaten, and some dry but not eaten, and some remained half withered and with cracks. And he commanded each of them to stand apart, some in their own station and some apart.

# Ποιμην 71 (Παραβολή η' 5)

### THE SHEPHERD 71 (PARABLE 8-5)

<sup>1</sup>Εἶτα ἐπεδίδουν οἱ τὰς ῥάβδους χλωρὰς μὲν ἔχοντες, σχισμὰς <sup>1</sup> Next, those gave up their sticks who had had them green but δὲ ἐχούσας· οὖτοι πάντες χλωρὰς ἐπέδωκαν καὶ ἔστησαν εἰς with cracks, and these all gave them up green and stood in τὸ ἴδιον τάγμα. ἐχάρη δὲ ὁ ποιμὴν ἐπὶ τούτοις, ὅτι πάντες their own station. And the shepherd rejoiced over these that all ηλλοιώθησαν καὶ ἀπέθεντο τὰς σχισμὰς αὐτῶν. ² ἐπέδωκαν were changed and had lost their cracks. 2 And those also gave δὲ καὶ οἱ τὸ ἥμισυ χλωρόν, τὸ δὲ ἥμισυ ξηρὸν ἔχοντες $\cdot$  τινῶν them up who had had them half green and half withered. The οὖν εὑρέθησαν αἱ ῥάβδοι ὁλοτελῶς χλωραί, τινῶν ἡμίξηροι, sticks of some of them were found quite green, of some half τινῶν ξηραὶ καὶ βεβρωμέναι, τινῶν δὲ χλωραὶ καὶ παρα- withered, of some withered and moth-eaten, but of some green φυάδας ἔχουσαι· οὖτοι πάντες ἀπελύθησαν ἕκαστος πρὸς τὸ and with shoots. All these were sent each to his own station. τάγμα αὐτοῦ. <sup>3</sup> εἶτα ἐπέδωκαν οἱ τὰ δύο μέρη χλωρὰ ἔχοντες, <sup>3</sup> Next, those gave them up who had two thirds green and one τὸ δὲ τρίτον ξηρόν. πολλοὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν χλωρὰς ἐπέδωκαν, third withered; many of them gave them up green, but many πολλοὶ δὲ ἡμιξήρους, ἔτεροι δὲ ξηρὰς καὶ βεβρωμένας· οὖτοι half withered, and others dry and moth-eaten; these all stood πάντες ἔστησαν εἰς τὸ ἴδιον τάγμα. εἶτα ἐπέδωκαν οἱ τὰ δύο in their own station. 4 Next, they gave them up who had had μέρη ξηρὰ ἔχοντες, τὸ δὲ τρίτον χλωρόν· πολλοὶ έξ αὐτῶν two-thirds withered, and one-third green. Many of them gave ήμιξήρους ἐπέδωκαν, τινὲς δὲ ξηρὰς καὶ βεβρωμένας, ἕτεροι them up half- withered, and some withered and moth-eaten δὲ ἡμιξήρους, καὶ σχισμὰς ἐχούσας, ὀλίγοι δὲ χλωράς· οὖτοι and others half withered and with cracks, and a few green. πάντες ἔστησαν εἰς τὸ ἴδιον τάγμα. ⁵ ἐπέδωκαν δὲ οἱ τὰς These all stood in their own station. ⁵ And those gave up their ράβδους αὐτῶν χλωρὰς ἐσχηκότες, ἐλάχιστον δὲ ξηρὸν καὶ sticks who had had them green, but a very little withered and σχισμάς έχούσας· έκ τούτων τινές χλωράς έπέδωκαν, τινές with cracks. Of these some gave them up green, and some δὲ χλωρὰς καὶ παραφυάδας· ἀπῆλθον καὶ οὖτοι είς τὸ τάγμα green and with shoots. These also went away to their own

- Lightfoot adds a comma after ἐπέδωκαν.
- Throughout this chapter, Lake has 'dry' in place of 'withered'.
- Throughout this chapter, Lightfoot has 'his company' in place of 'his own station'.
- *Codex Athous* lacks this verse and Lightfoot encloses it within vertical bars; the text has been retranslated from the *Latin & Ethiopic MSS*.
- Codex Athous lacks ξηρὸν, here following the Latin & Ethiopic MSS; Lightfoot has the word in brackets. After παραφυάδας, Lightfoot adds έχούσας.

αὐτῶν. εἶτα ἐπέδωκαν οἱ ἐλάχιστον ἔχοντες χλωρόν, τὰ δὲ station. Next, those gave them up who had had a very little ἀπῆλθον δὲ οὖτοι ἕκαστος εἰς τὸ ἴδιον τάγμα.

λοιπὰ μέρη ξηρά· τούτων αἱ ράβδοι εὐρέθησαν τὸ πλεῖστον green but the rest withered. Of these the sticks were found, for μέρος χλωραί και παραφυάδας ἔχουσαι και καρπὸν ἐν ταῖς the greatest part, green and with shoots, and fruit on the παραφυάσι, καὶ ἔτεραι χλωραὶ ὅλαι. ἐπὶ ταύταις ταῖς ῥάβδοις shoots, and others quite green. Over these sticks, the shepherd έχάρη ὁ ποιμὴν λίαν μεγάλως, ὅτι οὕτως εὑρέθησαν. rejoiced greatly because they were found thus. And these went away each to his own station.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Lightfoot has *μεγάλως* in brackets.

## Ποιμην 72 (Παραβολή η' 6)

### THE SHEPHERD 72 (PARABLE 8-6)

<sup>1</sup>Μετὰ τὸ πάντων κατανοῆσαι τὰς ῥάβδους τὸν ποιμένα λέγει <sup>1</sup> After the shepherd had looked at all their sticks, he said to μοι· Εἶπόν σοι, ὅτι τὸ δένδρον τοῦτο φιλόζωόν ἐστι. βλέπεις, me, "I told you that this tree is tenacious of life. Do you see," φησί, πόσοι μετενόησαν καὶ ἐσώθησαν; Βλέπω, φημί, κύριε. said he, "how many have repented and been saved?" "Yes, Ίνα ἴδης, φησί, τὴν πολυευσπλαγχνίαν τοῦ κυρίου, ὅτι Sir," said I, "I see it." "See then," said he, "the mercy of the μεγάλη καὶ ἔνδοξός ἐστι, καὶ ἔδωκε πνεῦμα τοῖς ἀξίοις οὖσι Lord, that it is great and glorious and he has given his spirit to μετανοίας. <sup>2</sup>Διατί οὖν, φημί, κύριε, πάντες οὐ μετενόησαν; those worthy of repentance." <sup>2</sup> "Why then, Sir," said I, "did Ών εἶδε, φησί, τὴν καρδίαν μέλλουσαν καθαρὰν γενέσθαι καὶ they not all repent?" "He gave repentance to those," said he, δουλεύειν αὐτῶ ἐξ ὅλης καρδίας, τούτοις ἔδωκε τὴν "whose heart he saw about to become pure and would serve μετάνοιαν· ὧν δὲ εἶδε τὴν δολιότητα καὶ πονηρίαν, him with all their heart. But, those in whom he saw guile and μελλόντων ἐν ὑποκρίσει μετανοεῖν, ἐκείνοις οὐκ ἔδωκε wickedness, that they would repent with hypocrisy, to them μετάνοιαν, μήποτε πάλιν βεβηλώσωσι τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ. he gave no repentance, lest they should again defile his name." <sup>3</sup>λέγω αὐτῷ· Κύριε, νῦν οὖν μοι δήλωσον τοὺς τὰς ῥάβδους <sup>3</sup> I said to him, "Sir, now therefore, explain to me those who ἐπιδεδωκότας, ποταπός τις αὐτῶν ἐστί, καὶ τὴν τούτων have given up their sticks, what is the character of each of them κατοικίαν, ἵνα ἀκούσαντες οἱ πιστεύσαντες καὶ εἰληφότες and their dwelling, that when those hear who have believed την σφραγίδα καὶ τεθλακότες αὐτην καὶ μη τηρήσαντες ύγιῆ, and have received the seal, and have broken it, and have not ἐπιγνόντες τὰ ἑαυτῶν ἔργα μενανοήσωσι, λαβόντες ὑπὸ σοῦ kept it whole, they may recognize their own deeds, and repent, σφραγίδα, καὶ δοξάσωσι τὸν κύριον, ὅτι ἐσπλαγχνίσθη ἐπ' and receive a seal from you and glorify the Lord, that he had αὐτοὺς καὶ ἀπέστειλέ σε τοῦ ἀνακαινίσαι τὰ πνεύματα compassion on them, and sent you to renew their spirits." αὐτῶν. <sup>4</sup> Ἄκουε, φησίν· ὧν αἱ ῥάβδοι ξηραὶ καὶ βεβρωμέναι <sup>4</sup> "Listen," said he, "those whose sticks are withered and were ύπὸ σητὸς εὑρέθησαν, οὖτοί εἰσιν οἱ ἀποστάται καὶ προδόται found moth-eaten are the apostates and the betrayers of the τῆς ἐκκλησίας καὶ βλασφημήσαντες ἐν ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις Church, and blasphemers of the Lord in their sins; and,

- Lightfoot has the words, τὸν ποιμένα, in brackets.
- <sup>2</sup> In place of 'guile', Lightfoot has 'craftiness'.
- Lightfoot has a comma in place of the full stop after ἐστί.
- Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes Κύριον, when the title is used of God.

θάνατον.

αὐτῶν τὸν κύριον, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἐπαισχυνθεντες τὸ ὄνομα κυρίου moreover, they were ashamed of the name of the Lord which τὸ ἐπικληθὲν ἐπ' αὐτούς. οὖτοι οὖν εἰς τέλος ἀπώλοντο τῷ was called over them. These then have finally perished to God.  $θε\tilde{\omega}$ . βλέπεις δέ, ὅτι οὐδὲ εἶς αὐτῶν μετενόησε, καίπερ And you see that not even one of them repented, although theyἀκούσαντες τὰ ῥήματα, ἃ ἐλάλησας αὐτοῖς, ἅ σοι heard the words which you spoke to them, which I  $\dot{\epsilon}$ νετειλάμην· ἀπὸ τῶν τοιούτων ἡ ζωἡ ἀπέστη.  $\dot{\delta}$ οἱ δὲ τὰς commanded you; from such life is departed.  $\dot{\delta}$  And those who ξηρὰς καὶ ἀσήπτους ἐπιδεδωκότες, καὶ οὖτοι ἐγγὺς αὐτῶν gave up their sticks withered and not moth-eaten, these are ἦσαν γὰρ ὑποκριταὶ καὶ διδαχὰς ξένας εἰσφέροντες καὶ also near them; for, they were hypocrites and introduced ἐκστρέφοντες τοὺς δούλους τοῦ θεοῦ, μάλιστα δὲ τοὺς strange doctrines and corrupted the servants of God, and ήμαρτηκότας, μη ἀφιέντες μετανοεῖν αὐτούς, ἀλλὰ ταῖς especially those who have sinned, not suffering them to repent διδαχαῖς ταῖς μωραῖς πείθοντες αὐτούς. οὖτοι οὖν ἔχουσιν but persuading them with their foolish doctrines. These, then, έλπίδα τοῦ μετανοῆσαι. <sup>6</sup>βλέπεις δὲ πολλοὺς έξ αὐτῶν καὶ have hope of repentance. <sup>6</sup> And you see that many of them μετανενοηκότας, ἀφ' ἦς ἐλάλησα αὐτοῖς τὰς ἐντολάς μου·καὶ have indeed repented since I told them my commandments; ἔτι μετανοήσουσιν. ὅσοι δὲ οὐ μετανοήσουσιν, ἀπώλεσαν τὴν and they shall still repent. But as many as shall not repent have ζωήν αὐτῶν. ὅσοι δὲ μετενόησαν ἐξ αὐτῶν, ἀγαθοὶ ἐγένοντο, lost their lives. However, as many of them as repented became καὶ ἐγένετο ἡ κατοικία αὐτῶν εἰς τὰ τείχη τὰ πρῶτα· τινὲς δὲ good and their dwelling was within the first walls, and some καὶ εἰς τὸν πύργον ἀνέβησαν. βλέπεις οὖν, φησίν, ὅτι ἡ of them even went up into the tower. You see then," said he, μετάνοια τῶν άμαρτιῶν ζωὴν ἔχει, τὸ δὲ μὴ μετανοῆσαι "that repentance of sins brings life, but not to repent brings death.

Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes  $\Theta \varepsilon o \tilde{v}$ , and its various derivative forms.

In place of ἐλάλησα, here following *Codex Athous* (and Lake), the *Latin MSS* (and Lightfoot) read ἐλάλησας.

## Ποιμην 73 (Παραβολή η' 7)

### THE SHEPHERD 73 (PARABLE 8-7)

<sup>1</sup> Όσοι δὲ ἡμιξήρους ἐπέδωκαν καὶ ἐν αὐταῖς σχισμὰς εἶχον, <sup>1</sup> "And as many as gave them up half withered and had cracks ἄκουε καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν. ὅσων ἦσαν αἱ ῥάβδοι ἡμίξηροι, δίψυχοί in them, hear also about them: They, whose sticks were half είσιν· οὔτε γὰρ ζῶσιν οὔτε τεθνήκασιν.  $^2$ οἱ δὲ ἡμιξήρους withered are the doubtful; for, they are neither alive nor dead. ἔχοντες καὶ ἐν αὐταῖς σχισμάς, οὖτοι καὶ δίψυχοι καὶ <sup>2</sup> And those who had them half withered and with cracks are κατάλαλοί είσι καὶ μηδέποτε εἰρηνεύοντες εἰς ἑαυτούς, ἀλλὰ doubtful and evil speakers and are never at peace in themδιχοστατοῦντες πάντοτε. άλλὰ καὶ τούτοις, φησίν, ἐπίκειται selves but are always making schisms; but repentance," said μετάνοια. βλέπεις, φησί, τινὰς ἐξ αὐτῶν μετανενοηκότας. he, "waits also for these. You see," said he, "that some of them καὶ ἔτι, φησίν, ἐστὶν ἐν αὐτοῖς ἐλπὶς μετανοίας. ³καὶ ὅσοι, have repented and there remains," said he, "still hope of φησίν, έξ αὐτῶν μετανενοήκασι, τὴν κατοικίαν εἰς τὸν repentance in them. <sup>3</sup> And as many of them," said he, "as have πύργον ἔξουσιν· ὅσοι δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν βραδύτερον μετα- repented, shall have their dwellings in the tower, and as many νενοήκασιν, εἰς τὰ τείχη κατοικήσουσιν· ὅσοι δὲ οὐ of them as have repented more slowly, shall dwell on the walls. μετανοοῦσιν, ἀλλ' ἐμμένουσι ταῖς πράξεσιν αὐτῶν, θανάτω But as many as do not repent but remain in their deeds shall ἀποθανοῦνται. 4οἱ δὲ χλωρὰς ἐπιδεδωκότες τὰς ῥάβδους die the death. 4 And they who gave up their sticks green and αὐτῶν καὶ σχισμὰς ἐχούσας, πάντοτε οὖτοι πιστοὶ καὶ ἀγαθοὶ with cracks, these were ever faithful and good but had some έγένοντο, ἔχοντες δὲ ζῆλόν τινα ἐν ἀλλήλοις περὶ πρωτείων jealousy among themselves over the first place and some καὶ περὶ δόξης τινός· ἀλλὰ πάντες οὖτοι μωροί εἰσιν, ἐν question of reputation. But all these are foolish, who quarrel άλλήλοις ἔχοντες ζῆλον περὶ πρωτείων. 5 άλλὰ καὶ οὖτοι among themselves about the first place. 5 But these also, when ἀκούσαντες τῶν ἐντολῶν μου, ἀγαθοὶ ὄντες, ἐκαθάρισαν they heard my commandments, because they were good, έαυτούς καὶ μετενόησαν ταχύ. ἐγένετο οὖν ἡ κατοίκησις purified themselves and quickly repented; so, their dwelling

- Before ἡμίξηροι, Codex Athous (and Lightfoot) adds κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ; Lake, following the Palatine MS, omits the words, which seem meaningless and may be a misunderstood gloss taken into the text.
- <sup>2</sup> The Latin MSS lack καὶ ἔτι ... μετανοίας. Lightfoot has the words, φησίν & φησί, in brackets.
- In place of ἔξουσιν, here following *Codex Athous*, the *Latin & Ethiopic MSS* read ἔχουσιν.
- Lightfoot has the  $\delta \dot{\varepsilon}$  before the 1<sup>st</sup> occurrence of  $\zeta \tilde{\eta} \lambda \acute{o} v$  in brackets and omits the 2<sup>nd</sup> occurrence of  $\zeta \tilde{\eta} \lambda \acute{o} v$ .
- Lightfoot add a comma after the 2<sup>nd</sup> instance of τοῦ πύργου.

αὐτῶν εἰς τὸν πύργον· ἐὰν δέ τις πάλιν ἐπιστρέψη εἰς τὴν was in the tower. But if any of them turn again to schism, he δόξης τινος οὐκ ἔστιν, ἀλλὰ περὶ μακροθυμίας καὶ περὶ ταπεινοφρονήσεως ανδρός. έν τοῖς τοιούτοις οὖν ἡ ζωἡ τοῦ κυρίου ἐν τοῖς διχοστάταις δὲ καὶ παρανόμοις θάνατος.

διχοστασίαν, ἐκβληθήσεται ἀπὸ τοῦ πύργου καὶ ἀπολέσει τὴν shall be cast out from the tower and shall lose his life. <sup>6</sup> Life is ζωήν αὐτοῦ. <sup>6</sup> ή ζωή πάντων ἐστὶ τῶν τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ κυρίου for all those who keep the commandments of the Lord. And, φυλασσόντων· ἐν ταῖς ἐντολαῖς δὲ περὶ πρωτείων ἢ περὶ in the commandments, there is nothing about the first place or any question of reputation, but about man's long-suffering and humility. Among such, then, is the life of the Lord, but among the schismatic and lawbreakers there is death.

Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes *Kupíov*, when the title is used of God.

## Ποιμην 74 (Παραβολή η' 8)

## THE SHEPHERD 74 (PARABLE 8-8)

<sup>1</sup>Οἱ δὲ ἐπιδεδωκότες τὰς ῥάβδους ἥμισυ μὲν χλωράς, ἥμισυ δὲ <sup>1</sup> But those who gave up their sticks half green and half ξηράς, οὖτοί εἰσιν οἱ ἐν ταῖς πραγματείαις ἐμπεφυρμένοι καὶ withered, these are those who are concerned with business and μη κολλώμενοι τοῖς ἀγίοις· διὰ τοῦτο τὸ ημισυ αὐτῶν ζ $\tilde{\eta}$ , τὸ do not cleave to the saints; for this reason, half of them is alive, δὲ ἥμισυ νεκρόν ἐστι. ²πολλοὶ οὖν ἀκούσαντές μου τῶν and half is dead. ² Many, then, of them, when they heard my έντολῶν μετενόησαν, ὅσοι γοῦν μετενόησαν, ἡ κατοικία commandments repented. As many, as repented, have their αὐτῶν εἰς τὸν πύργον. τινὲς δὲ αὐτῶν εἰς τέλος ἀπέστησαν. dwelling in the tower; but some of them were apostate to the οὖτοι οὖν μετάνοιαν οὐκ ἔχουσιν· διὰ γὰρ τὰς πραγματείας end. These have no repentance; for, because of their business, αὐτῶν ἐβλασφήμησαν τὸν κύριον καὶ ἀπηρνήσαντο. they blasphemed the Lord and denied him. So, they lost their ἀπώλεσαν οὖν τὴν ζωὴν αὐτῶν διὰ τὴν πονηρίαν, ἣν life because of the wickedness that they wrought. <sup>3</sup> And many ἔπραξαν. <sup>3</sup>πολλοὶ δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐδιψύχησαν. οὖτοι ἔτι ἔχουσι of them were doubtful. These have still repentance if they μετάνοιαν, ἐὰν ταχὺ μετανοήσωσι, καὶ ἔσται αὐτῶν ἡ repent quickly and their dwelling shall be in the tower; but, if κατοικία εἰς τὸν πύργον· ἐὰν δὲ βραδύτερον μετανοήσωσι, they repent more slowly, they shall dwell on the walls. But, if κατοικήσουσιν είς τὰ τείχη· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ μετανοήσωσι, καὶ they do not repent, they also have lost their life. <sup>4</sup> And those αὐτοὶ ἀπώλεσαν τὴν ζωὴν αὐτῶν. 4οἱ δὲ τὰ δύο μέρη χλωρά, who gave up their sticks two thirds green and one third τὸ δὲ τρίτον ξηρὸν ἐπιδεδωκότες, οὖτοί εἰσιν οἱ ἀρνησάμενοι withered, these are they who have denied with manifold ποικίλαις ἀρνήσεσι. 5πολλοὶ οὖν μετενόησαν ἐξ αὐτῶν, καὶ denials. 5 Many of them therefore repented and went to live in ἀπῆλθον εἰς τὸν πύργον κατοικεῖν· πολλοὶ δὲ ἀπέστησαν εἰς the tower. But many of them were apostates from God to the τέλος τοῦ θεοῦ· οὖτοι τὸ ζὴν εἰς τέλος ἀπώλεσαν. τινὲς δὲ έξ end; these lost their life finally. And some of them were αὐτῶν ἐδιψύχησαν καὶ ἐδιχοστάτησαν. τούτοις οὖν ἐστὶ double-minded, and were schismatic, these then have μετάνοια, ἐὰν ταχὺ μετανοήσωσι καὶ μὴ ἐπιμείνωσι ταῖς repentance, if they repent quickly, and do not remain in their

- Lake has 'dry' in place of 'withered'.
- Lightfoot lacks the comma after  $\pi$ ov $\eta$ ρίαν.
- <sup>3</sup> In place of 'doubtful', Lake has 'double-minded'
- For 'two thirds green and one third withered', Lightfoot has 'two parts green and the third part withered'.
- In place of 'were apostates from God', Lightfoot has 'utterly rebelled from God'.

οὖτοι θάνατον ἑαυτοῖς κατεργάζονται.

 $\dot{\eta}$ δοναῖς αὐτῶν· ἐὰν δὲ ἐπιμείνωσι ταῖς πράξεσιν αὐτῶν, καὶ pleasures; but if they continue in their deeds, these also procure death for themselves.

# Ποιμην 75 (Παραβολή η' 9)

ἐπιμενόντων ταῖς ἡδοναῖς, ὁ θάνατος ἐγγύς.

## THE SHEPHERD 75 (PARABLE 8-9)

 $^{1}$ Οἱ δὲ ἐπιδεδωκότες τὰς ῥάβδους τὰ μὲν δύο μέρη ξηρά, τὸ δὲ  $^{1}$  And those who gave up their sticks two thirds withered and τρίτον χλωρόν, οὖτοί εἰσι πιστοὶ μὲν γεγονότες, πλουτήσαν- one third green, these are they who were faithful but became τες δὲκαὶ γενόμενοι ἔνδοξοι παρὰ τοῖς ἔθνεσιν· ὑπερηφανίαν rich and in honour among the heathen; then they put on great μεγάλην ἐνεδύσαντο καὶ ὑψηλόφρονες ἐγένοντο καὶ κατέ- haughtiness and became high-minded, and abandoned the λιπον την άλήθειαν καὶ οὐκ ἐκολλήθησαν τοῖς δικαίοις, άλλὰ truth, and did not cleave to the righteous, but lived together μετὰ τῶν ἐθνῶν συνέζησαν, καὶ αὕτη ἡ ὁδὸς ἡδυτέρα αὐτοῖς with the heathen, and this way pleased them better. But they ἐγένετο· ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ θεοῦ οὐκ ἀπέστησαν, ἀλλ' ἐνέμειναν τῆ were not apostates from God but remained in the faith without πίστει, μὴ ἐργαζόμενοι τὰ ἔργα τῆς πίστεως.  $^2$ πολλοὶ οὖν ἐξ doing the works of the faith.  $^2$  Many, then, of them repented, αὐτῶν μετενόησαν, καὶ ἐγένετο ἡ κατοίκησις αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ and their dwelling was in the tower.  $^3$  But others lived to the πύργω. <sup>3</sup> ἔτεροι δὲ εἰς τέλος μετὰ τῶν ἐθνῶν συζῶντες καὶ end with the heathen, and were corrupted by the vainglory of φθειρόμενοι ταῖς κενοδοξίαις τῶν ἐθνῶν ἀπέστησαν ἀπὸ τοῦ the heathen, and were apostates from God, and did the deeds θεοῦ καὶ ἔπραξαν τὰς πράξεις τῶν ἐθνῶν. οὖτοι μετὰ τῶν of the heathen. These were reckoned with the heathen. <sup>4</sup> And έθνῶν έλογίσθησαν. <sup>4</sup> ἔτεροι δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐδιψύχησαν μὴ others of them were doubtful, not hoping to be saved, because έλπίζοντες σωθηναι διὰ τὰς πράξεις, ὰς ἔπραξαν· ἕτεροι δὲ of the deeds which they had done. And others were doubtful έδιψύχησαν καὶ σχίσματα ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ἐποίησαν. τούτοις οὖν and made schisms among themselves. For these, then, who τοῖς διψυχήσασι διὰ τὰς πράξεις αὐτῶν μετάνοια ἔτι ἐστίν· became doubtful because of their deeds there is still άλλ' ή μετάνοια αὐτῶν ταχινή ὀφείλει εἶναι, ἵνα ή κατοικία repentance, but their repentance must be speedy that their αὐτῶν γένηται εἰς τὸν πύργον τῶν δὲ μὴ μετανοούντων, ἀλλ' dwelling may be within the tower. But, for those who do not repent but remain in their pleasures, death is near.

- Lightfoot adds a comma after ἐγένοντο.
- In place of 'dwelling', Lightfoot has 'habitation'.
- Lightfoot capitalizes *Θεοῦ* and adds a comma after the word.
- In place of γένηται είς τὸν πύργον, Lightfoot has γένηται ἐντὸς τοῦ πύργου.

## Ποιμην 76 (Παραβολή η' 10)

κατοικία εἰς τὸν πύργον ἔσται.

### THE SHEPHERD 76 (PARABLE 8-10)

<sup>1</sup>Οἱ δὲ τὰς ῥάβδους ἐπιδεδωκότες χλωράς, αὐτὰ δὲ τὰ ἄκρα <sup>1</sup> "But those who gave up their sticks green, but their tips were ξηρὰ καὶ σχισμὰς ἔχοντα, οὖτοι πάντοτε ἀγαθοὶ καὶ πιστοὶ καὶ withered and had cracks, these were found at all times good ἔνδοξοι παρὰ τῷ θεῷ ἐγένοντο, ἐλάχιστον δὲ ἐξήμαρτον διὰ and faithful and glorious in the sight of God; but they sinned μικρὰς ἐπιθυμίας καὶ μικρὰ κατ' ἀλλήλων ἔχοντες· ἀλλ' to a very slight degree because of small lusts and because they ἀκούσαντές μου τῶν ἡημάτων τὸ πλεῖστον μέρος ταχὺ had small quarrels with one another. But, when they heard my μετενόησαν, καὶ ἐγένετο ἡ κατοικία αὐτῶν εἰς τὸν πύργον. word, the greater part repented quickly and their dwelling was  $^{2}$ τιν  $\dot{\epsilon}$ ς δ $\dot{\epsilon}$  έξ αὐτ $\tilde{\omega}$ ν έδιψύχησαν, τιν  $\dot{\epsilon}$ ς δ $\dot{\epsilon}$  διψυχήσαντες in the tower.  $^{2}$  But some of them were doubtful and some, in διχοστασίαν μείζονα ἐποίησαν. ἐν τούτοις οὖν ἔνεστι their doubt, made a greater schism. For these, then, there is still μετανοίας έλπίς, ὅτι ἀγαθοὶ πάντοτε ἐγένοντο· δυσκόλως δέ hope of repentance, because they were always good, and not τις αὐτῶν ἀποθανεῖται. <sup>3</sup>οἱ δὲ τὰς ῥάβδους αὐτῶν ξηρὰς easily shall any of them die. <sup>3</sup> But those who gave up their ἐπιδεδωκότες, ἐλάχιστον δὲ χλωρὸν ἐχούσας, οὖτοί εἰσιν οἱ sticks withered but with a little green, these are they who had πιστεύσαντες μόνον, τὰ δὲ ἔργα τῆς ἀνομίας ἐργασάμενοι· belief only but did the deeds of wickedness; but they were οὐδέποτε δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ ἀπέστησαν καὶ τὸ ὄνομα ἡδέως never apostates from God, and they bore the name gladly, and ἐβάστασαν καὶ εἰς τοὺς οἴκους αὐτῶν ἡδέως ὑπεδέξαντο τοὺς they gladly received into their houses the servants of God. δούλους τοῦ θεοῦ. ἀκούσαντες οὖν ταύτην τὴν μετάνοιαν When they heard, then, of this repentance, they repented άδιστάκτως μετενόησαν, καὶ ἐργάζονται πᾶσαν ἀρετὴν καὶ without doubting and are accomplishing all virtue and δικαιοσύνην. <sup>4</sup>τιν ές δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν καὶ φοβοῦνται, γινώσκοντες righteousness. <sup>4</sup> But some of them are also afraid, knowing the τὰς πράξεις αὐτῶν, ἃς ἔπραξαν. τούτων οὖν πάντων ἡ deeds that they had done. All these, then, shall have their dwelling in the tower."

- Lightfoot has 'extreme ends' in place of 'tips'.
- <sup>2</sup> In place of ἔνεστι, Lightfoot has ἔτι ἐστὶ.
- <sup>3</sup> Lightfoot has *uév* in place of *uóvov*.
- After καὶ φοβοῦνται, here following Codex Athous, it is possible that something has dropped out of the Greek text; Lightfoot reads καὶ ἑκόντες θλίβονται.

## Ποιμην 77 (Παραβολή η' 11)

### THE SHEPHERD 77 (PARABLE 8-11)

¹Καὶ μετὰ τὸ συντελέσαι αὐτὸν τὰς ἐπιλύσεις πασῶν τῶν ¹ And, after he had finished the explanations of all the sticks, ράβδων λέγει μοι· Ύπαγε καὶ πᾶσιν λέγε, ἵνα μετανοήσωσιν, he said to me, "Go and tell all men to repent and live to God; καὶ ζήσωνται τῷ  $\theta$ εῷ· ὅτι ὁ κύριος ἔπεμψέ με σπλαγχνισθεὶς for, the Lord sent me in his compassion to give repentance to πᾶσι δοῦναι τὴν μετάνοιαν, καίπερ τινῶν μὴ ὄντων ἀξίων all, although some are not worthy because of their deeds. But διὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶν· ἀλλὰ μακρόθυμος ὢν ὁ κύριος θέλει τὴν the Lord, being long-suffering, wishes all those who were κλῆσιν τὴν γενομένην διὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ σώζεσθαι. <sup>2</sup>λέγω called through his Son to be saved." <sup>2</sup> I said to him, "Sir, I hope αὐτῷ· Κύριε, ἐλπίζω, ὅτι πάντες ἀκούσαντες αὐτὰ μετανοήσ- that all, when they hear these words, will repent. For, I am ουσι· πείθομαι γάρ, ὅτι εἶς ἕκαστος τὰ ἴδια ἔργα ἐπιγνοὺς καὶ persuaded that each one, when he recognizes his own deeds φοβηθείς τὸν θεὸν μετανοήσει. <sup>3</sup>ἀποκριθείς μοι λέγει· Όσοι, and fears God, will repent." <sup>3</sup> And he answered me and said, φησίν, έξ ὅλης καρδίας αὐτῶν μετανοήσωσι καὶ καθα- "As many," said he, "as shall repent with all their hearts, and ρίσωσιν έαυτοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν πονηριῶν αὐτῶν τῶν προ- shall purify themselves from all the evil deeds that have been ειρημένων καὶ μηκέτι μηδέν προσθῶσι ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις mentioned before, and shall no longer add anything to their αὐτῶν, λήψονται ἴασιν παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου τῶν προτέρων sins, shall receive healing from the Lord for their former sins, άμαρτιῶν, ἐὰν μὴ διψυχήσωσιν ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐντολαῖς ταύταις, if they are not doubtful as to these commandments, and they καὶ ζήσονται τῷ θεῷ. ὅσοι δέ, φησίν, προσθῶσι ταῖς shall live to God. But as many," said he, "as shall add to their άμαρτίαις αὐτῶν καὶ πορευθῶσιν ἐν ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις τοῦ sins and live in the lusts of this world shall condemn αἰῶνος τούτου, θανάτω ἑαυτοὺς κατακρινοῦσιν. <sup>4</sup>σὺ δὲ themselves to death. <sup>4</sup> But walk in my commandments and you πορεύου ἐν ταῖς ἐντολαῖς μου, καὶ ζήση τῷ θεῷ· καὶ ὅσοι ἀν shall live to God; and as many as walk in them and do rightly

- Lightfoot adds a comma after " $Y\pi\alpha\gamma\varepsilon$  but lacks that after  $\lambda\varepsilon\gamma\varepsilon$ .
- Lightfoot has a full stop in place of the *ano teleia* after μετανοήσουσι.
- Codex Athous lacks the words, μετανοήσωσι καὶ, here following the Latin & Ethiopic MSS; Lightfoot has them in brackets. Codex Athous lacks the last sentence (ὅσοι ... κατακρινοῦσιν), here retranslated from the *Vulgata* (qui vero adiecerint, inquit, ad delicta sua et conversati fuerint in desideriis saeculi huius, damnabunt se ad mortem); Lightfoot has the text in brackets.
- Codex Athous lacks much of this verse (from the 1st to the  $2^{nd} \tau \tilde{\omega} \theta \epsilon \tilde{\omega}$ ), here retranslated from the Palatine MS (et vives deo, et quicumque ambulaverint in his, et ea recte exercuerint, vivent deo); Lightfoot encloses the text in brackets.

πορευθῶσιν ἐν αὐταῖς καὶ ἐργάσωνται ὀρθῶς, ζήσονται τῷ shall live to God."  $^5$  When he had showed me these things and λοιπὰ ἐπιδείξω μετ' ὀλίγας ἡμέρας.

 $θε\tilde{φ}$ . δταῦτά μοι δείξας καὶ λαλήσας πάντα λέγει μοι Τὰ δὲ had told me everything, he said to me, "And the rest I willshow you after a few days."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Lightfoot has καὶ λαλήσας in brackets.

# Ποιμην 78 (Παραβολή θ' 1)

### Παραβολή θ'

### THE SHEPHERD 78 (PARABLE 9-1)

#### The Ninth Parable

<sup>1</sup>Μετὰ τὸ γράψαι με τὰς ἐντολὰς καὶ παραβολὰς τοῦ <sup>1</sup> After I had written the commandments and parables of the ποιμένος, τοῦ ἀγγέλου τῆς μετανοίας, ἦλθε πρός με καὶ λέγει shepherd, the angel of repentance, he came to me and said to μοι Θέλω σοι δεῖξαι, ὅσα σοι ἔδειξε τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἄγιον τὸ me, "I wish to show you what the Holy Spirit that spoke with λαλῆσαν μετὰ σοῦ ἑν μορφῆ τῆς Ἐκκλησίας· ἐκεῖνο γὰρ τὸ you in the form of the Church showed you; for, that Spirit is πνεῦμα ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ ἐστιν. ² ἐπειδή γὰρ ἀσθενέστερος τῆ the Son of God. ² For, since you were too weak in the flesh, it σαρκὶ  $\tilde{\eta}$ ς, οὐκ ἐδηλώθη σοι δι' ἀγγέλου. ὅτε οὖν was not shown you by an angel. But, when you were ἐνεδυναμώθης διὰ τοῦ πνεύματος καὶ ἴσχυσας τῇ ἰσχύϊ σου, strengthened by the spirit and made strong in your strength, ὥστε δύνασθαί σε καὶ ἄγγελον ἰδεῖν, τότε μὲν οὖν so that you could also see an angel, then the building of the ἐφανερώθη σοι διὰ τῆς Ἐκκλησίας ἡ οἰκοδομὴ τοῦ πύργου· tower was shown to you by the Church. You saw all things καλῶς καὶ σεμνῶς πάντα ὡς ὑπὸ παρθένου ἑώρακας. νῦν δὲ well and holily as if from a virgin. But now you see them from ύπὸ ἀγγέλου βλέπεις διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ μὲν πνεύματος <sup>3</sup>δεῖ δέ σε an angel, yet through the same Spirit. <sup>3</sup> But you must learn παρ' ἐμοῦ ἀκριβέστερον πάντα μαθεῖν. εἰς τοῦτο γὰρ καὶ everything more accurately from me. For, for this reason too, I ἐδόθην ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐνδόξου ἀγγέλου εἰς τὸν οἶκόν σου was given by the glorious angel, to live in your house, that you κατοικῆσαι, ἴνα δυνατῶς πάντα ἴδης, μηδὲν δειλαινόμενος might see all things with power and fear nothing, as you did καὶ ὡς τὸ πρότερον. ⁴καὶ ἀπήγαγέ με εἰς τὴν Ἀρκαδίαν, εἰς formerly." ⁴ And he took me away to Arcadia, to a breastὄρος τι μαστῶδες καὶ ἐκάθισέ με ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον τοῦ ὄρους καὶ shaped mountain, and set me on top of the mountain, and ἔδειξέ μοι πεδίον μέγα, κύκλω δὲ τοῦ πεδίου ὄρη δώδεκα, showed me a great plain and round the plain twelve ἄλλην καὶ ἄλλην ἰδέαν ἔχοντα τὰ ὄρη. 5 τὸ πρῶτον ἦν μέλαν mountains, and each mountain had a different appearance. ώς ἀσβόλη· τὸ δὲ δεύτερον ψιλόν, βοτάνας μὴ ἔχον· τὸ δὲ 5 The first was black as pitch, the second was bare without

- Lightfoot lacks the comma after  $\delta \varepsilon \tilde{\imath} \xi \alpha \iota$ .
- Lightfoot adds a comma after βλέπεις.
- Lightfoot has a comma in place of the full stop after κατοικῆσαι.
- <sup>4</sup> Lightfoot adds a comma after τοῦ ὄρους. 'Arcadia' ('Αρκαδίαν) is found in all the MSS but it plays no further part in the story; some emend to 'Aricia' but that is a village and not very near to Monte Cavo, which might be intended.
- In place of ἀκανθῶν, Lightfoot has ἀκανθῶδες.

τρίτον ἀκανθῶν καὶ τριβόλων πλῆρες· 6τὸ δὲ τέταρτον herbs, and the third was full of thorns and thistles. 6 And the βοτάνας ἔχον ἡμιξήρους, τὰ μὲν ἐπάνω τῶν βοτανῶν χλωρά, fourth had half-withered plants; their tops were green but the τὰ δὲ πρὸς ταῖς ῥίζαις ξηρά· τινὲς δὲ βοτάναι, ὅταν ὁ ἥλιος parts by the roots were withered. And some of the plants, ἐπικεκαύκει, ξηραὶ ἐγίνοντο· <sup>7</sup>τὸ δὲ πέμπτον ὄρος ἔχον when the sun burnt them, were withering. <sup>7</sup> And the fifth βοτάνας χλωράς καὶ τραχὺ ὄν. τὸ δὲ ἕκτον ὄρος σχισμῶν mountain had green plants and was steep. And the sixth  $\mathring{\delta}\lambda\omega\zeta$   $\mathring{\epsilon}\gamma\varepsilon\mu\varepsilon\nu$ ,  $\mathring{\omega}\nu$   $\mathring{\omega}\nu$   $\mathring{\omega}\nu$   $\mathring{\delta}\dot{\varepsilon}$   $\mathring{\omega}\nu$   $\mathring{\delta}\dot{\varepsilon}$   $\mathring{\omega}\nu$   $\mathring{\delta}\dot{\varepsilon}$   $\mathring{\omega}\nu$   $\mathring{\delta}\dot{\varepsilon}$  mountain was altogether full of cracks, some small and some βοτάνας αἱ σχισμαί, οὐ λίαν δὲ ἦσαν εὐθαλεῖς αἱ βοτάναι, great. And the cracks had plants, but the plants were not very μᾶλλον δὲ ὡς μεμαραμμέναι ἦσαν. 8τὸ δὲ ἔβδομον ὄρος εἶχε flourishing, but rather as if it were fading. 8 And the seventh βοτάνας ίλαράς, καὶ ὅλον τὸ ὄρος εὐθηνοῦν ἦν, καὶ πᾶν γένος mountain had vigorous plants and the whole mountain was κτηνῶν καὶ ὀρνέων ἐνέμοντο εἰς τὸ ὄρος ἐκεῖνο· καὶ ὅσον flourishing, and all kinds of cattle and birds were feeding on ἐβόσκοντο τὰ κτήνη καὶ τὰ πετεινά, μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον αἱ that mountain. And the more the cattle and birds were feeding, βοτάναι τοῦ ὄρους ἐκείνου ἔθαλλον. τὸ δὲ ὄγδοον ὅρος  $\pi\eta\gamma$ ῶν the more the plants of that mountain flourished. And the πλῆρες ἦν, καὶ πᾶν γένος τῆς κτίσεως τοῦ κυρίου ἐποτίζοντο eighth mountain was full of springs, and every kind of creature ἐκ τῶν πηγῶν τοῦ ὄρους ἐκείνου. 9τὸ δὲ ἔννατον ὄρος ὅλως of the Lord was drinking from the springs of that mountain. ὕδωρ οὐκ εἶχεν καὶ ὅλον ἐρημῶδες ἦν. εἶχε δὲ ἐν αὐτῷ θηρία 9 But the ninth mountain had no water at all and was quite καὶ ἑρπετὰ θανάσιμα διαφθείροντα ἀνθρώπους. τὸ δὲ desert. But it had in it wild beasts and deadly reptiles δέκατον ὄρος εἶχε δένδρα μέγιστα καὶ ὅλον κατάσκιον ἦν, καὶ destroying men. And the tenth mountain had great trees and ύπὸ τὴν σκέπην τῶν δένδρων πρόβατα κατέκειντο was full of shady places and, in the shade, sheep were lying ἀναπαυόμενα καὶ μαρυκώμενα. 10 τὸ δὲ ἑνδέκατον ὄρος λίαν resting and ruminating. 10 And the eleventh mountain was full σύνδενδρον ἦν, καὶ τὰ δένδρα ἐκεῖνα κατάκαρπα ἦν, ἄλλοις of trees and those trees had fruit, and were each adorned with καὶ ἄλλοις καρποῖς κεκοσμημένα, ἴνα ἰδών τις αὐτὰ different fruits, so that whoever saw them desired to eat of ἐπιθυμήση φαγεῖν ἐκ τῶν καρπῶν αὐτῶν. τὸ δὲ δωδέκατον their fruits. And the twelfth mountain was all white, and its

At the end of this verse, Codex Athous adds τὸ δὲ ὅρος τραχὺ λίαν βοτάνας ἔχον ξηράς.

Lightfoot adds a comma after χλωράς.

Lake has 'herbage' in place of 'plants'.

Lightfoot adds a comma after θανάσιμα.

<sup>10</sup> In place of ἐν αὐτῷ, Lightfoot has ἑαυτῷ.

ὄρος ὅλον ἦν λευκόν, καὶ ἡ πρόσοψις αὐτοῦ ἱλαρὰ ἦν· καὶ appearance was joyful, and the mountain was in itself very εὐπρεπέστατον ἦν ἐν αὑτῷ το ὄρος. beautiful.

## Ποιμην 79 (Παραβολή θ' 2)

### THE SHEPHERD 79 (PARABLE 9-2)

<sup>1</sup>Είς μέσον δὲ τοῦ πεδίου ἔδειξέ μοι πέτραν μεγάλην λευκήν <sup>1</sup> In the middle of the plain, he showed me a great white rock, ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου ἀναβεβηκυῖαν. ἡ δὲ πέτρα ὑψηλοτέρα ἦν τῶν which had risen out of the plain. And the rock was higher than ὀρέων, τετράγωνος, ὥστε δύνασθαι ὅλον τὸν κόσμον the hills, being four-square, so that it could hold the whole χωρῆσαι.  $^2$ παλαιὰ δὲ ἦν ἡ πέτρα ἐκείνη, πύλην world.  $^2$  And that rock was old and had a door hewn out of it. ἐκκεκομμένην ἔχουσα· ὡς πρόσφατος δὲ ἐδόκει μοι εἶναι ἡ But it seemed to me that the cutting of the door was recent. ἐκκόλαψις τῆς πύλης. ἡ δὲ πύλη οὕτως ἔστιλβεν ὑπὲρ τὸν And the door glistened so in the sun, that I marvelled at the ηλιον, ωστε με θαυμάζειν ἐπὶ τη λαμπηδόνι της πύλης. brightness of the door. 3 And round the door there stood <sup>3</sup>κύκλω δὲ τῆς πύλης εἰστήκεισαν παρθένοι δώδεκα. αἱ οὖν twelve maidens; the four who stood at the corner, seemed to τέσσαρες αἱ εἰς τὰς γωνίας ἐστηκυῖαι ἐνδοξότεραί μοι me to be the more glorious, but the others also were glorious, έδόκουν εἶναι· καὶ αἱ ἀλλαι δὲ ἔνδοξοι ἦσαν. εἱστήκεισαν δὲ and they stood at the four parts of the door, each with two εἰς τὰ τέσσαρα μέρη τῆς πύλης, ἀνὰ μέσον αὐτῶν ἀνὰ δύο other maidens on each side. <sup>4</sup> And they were clothed in linen παρθένοι.  $^4$  ἐνδεδυμέναι δὲ ἦσαν λινοῦς χιτῶνας καὶ mantles, and were beautifully girded, and had their right περιεζωσμέναι ἦσαν εὐπρεπῶς, ἔξω τοὺς ὤμους ἔχουσαι τοὺς shoulders outside, as if they were going to carry a load. Thus, δεξιούς ώς μέλλουσαι φορτίον τι βαστάζειν. οὕτως ἕτοιμοι they were ready; for, they were very joyful and eager. 5 After I ἦσαν· λίαν γὰρ ἱλαραὶ ἦσαν καὶ πρόθυμοι. <sup>5</sup>μετὰ τὸ ἰδεῖν με had seen these things, I wondered in myself; for, I was seeing ταῦτα ἐθαύμαζον ἐν ἐμαυτῷ, ὅτι μεγάλα καὶ ἔνδοξα great and glorious things. And again, I was perplexed at the πράγματα βλέπω. καὶ πάλιν διηπόρουν ἐπὶ ταῖς παρθένοις, maidens, that though they were so delicate, they stood bravely ὅτι τρυφεραὶ οὕτως οὖσαι ἀνδρείως εἱστήκεισαν ὡς as though they would carry the whole heaven. <sup>6</sup> And the μέλλουσαι όλον τὸν οὐρανὸν βαστάζειν. καὶ λέγει μοι ὁ shepherd said to me, "Why do you reason in yourself and are

- Lake lacks the word, 'being', here following Lightfoot.
- Lightfoot has an *ano teleia* in place of the full stop after  $\pi \dot{\nu} \lambda \eta \varsigma$ .
- The 'door' must have been a sort of porch, cut out of the rock, and the tower was built directly above it.
- Codex Athous (and Lightfoot) lacks  $\tilde{\eta}$ σαν before εὐπρεπ $\tilde{\omega}$ ς, here following an Amherst Papyrus (and Lake).
- Throughout this chapter, Lightfoot has 'virgins' in place of 'maidens'.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after διαπορῆ.

σοι δείξω. ἔμβλεπε οὖν τοῖς λοιποῖς.

ποιμήν· Τί ἐν σεαυτῷ διαλογίζη καὶ διαπορῆ καὶ σεαυτῷ perplexed, and give yourself sorrow? For what things you λύπην ἐπισπάσαι; ὅσα γὰρ οὐ δύνασαι νοῆσαι, μὴ ἐπιχείρει, cannot comprehend, be prudent, do not attempt them, but ask συνετὸς ὤν, ἀλλ' ἐρώτα τὸν κύριον, ἵνα λαβὼν σύνεσιν νοῆς the Lord that you may receive understanding and comprehend αὐτά. <sup>7</sup>τὰ ὀπίσω σου ἰδεῖν οὐ δύνῃ, τὰ δὲ ἔμπροσθέν σου them. <sup>7</sup> What is behind you, you cannot see, but you see what βλέπεις. ὰ οὖν ἰδεῖν οὐ δύνασαι, ἔασον, καὶ μὴ στρέβλου is before you. Let go what you cannot see, and do not trouble σεαυτόν· ἃ δὲ βλέπεις, ἐκείνων κατακυρίευε καὶ περὶ τῶν yourself. But what you see, master that, and do not be curious λοιπῶν μὴ περιεργάζου· πάντα δέ σοι ἐγὼ δηλώσω, ὅσα ἄν about the rest, and I will explain everything to you, whatever I show you. Look then at the rest."

Lightfoot adds a comma after κατακυρίευε.

## Ποιμην 80 (Παραβολή θ' 3)

ἐπετίθουν ἀλλήλαις καὶ κατὰ ἕνα λίθον ἐβάσταζον ὁμοῦ.

### THE SHEPHERD 80 (PARABLE 9-3)

 $^{1}$ Εἶδον εξ ἄνδρας ἐληλυθότας ὑψηλοὺς καὶ ἐνδόξους καὶ  $^{1}$ I saw six men who came, tall and glorious, and alike in ὁμοίους τῆ ἰδέ $\alpha$ · καὶ ἐκάλεσαν πλῆθός τι ἀνδρ $\widetilde{\omega}$ ν. κἀκεῖνοι δ $\dot{\epsilon}$  appearance, and they summoned a multitude of men, and they οἱ ἐληλυθότες ὑψηλοὶ ἦσαν ἄνδρες καὶ καλοὶ καὶ δυνατοί· καὶ too who came were tall men and handsome and powerful, and ἐκέλευσαν αὐτοὺς οἱ εξ ἄνδρες οἰκοδομεῖν ἐπάνω τῆς πέτρας the six men commanded them to build a certain tower above πύργον τινά. ἦν δὲ θόρυβος τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐκείνων μέγας τῶν the rock. And there was a great noise coming from those men έληλυθότων οἰκοδομεῖν τὸν πύργον ὧδε κἀκεῖσε περιτρεχόν- who had come to build the tower, running here and there των κύκλω τῆς πύλης. <sup>2</sup>αί δὲ παρθένοι ἑστηκυῖαι κύκλω τῆς round the tower. <sup>2</sup> For, the maidens stood round the tower and πύλης ἔλεγον τοῖς ἀνδράσι σπεύδειν τὸν πύργον οἰκοδομεῖσ- told the men to make speed with building the tower. And the θαι· ἐκπεπετάκεισαν δὲ τὰς χεῖρας αἱ παρθένοι ὡς μέλλουσαί maidens held out their hands as if they were going to take τι λαμβάνειν παρὰ τῶν ἀνδρῶν. 3 οἱ δὲ εξ ἄνδρες ἐκέλευον ἐκ something from the men. 3 And the six men commanded βυθοῦ τινος λίθους ἀναβαίνειν καὶ ὑπάγειν εἰς τὴν stones to come up from a certain deep place, and to go into the οἰκοδομὴν τοῦ πύργου. ἀνέβησαν δὲ λίθοι δέκα τετράγωνοι building of the tower. And there came up ten square stones, λαμπροί, μὴ λελατομημένοι. 4οἱ δὲ εξ ἄνδρες ἐκάλουν τὰς beautiful and not hewn from a quarry. 4 And the six men called παρθένους καὶ ἐκέλευσαν αὐτὰς τοὺς λίθους πάντας τοὺς the maidens and commanded them to take all the stones that μέλλοντας είς την οἰκοδομην ὑπάγειν τοῦ πύργου βαστάζειν were to come for the building of the tower, and to go through καὶ διαπορεύεσθαι διὰ τῆς πύλης καὶ ἐπιδιδόναι τοῖς ἀνδράσι the gate and give them to the men who were going to build the τοῖς μέλλουσιν οἰκοδομεῖν τὸν πύργον. <sup>5</sup>αἱ δὲ παρθένοι τοὺς tower. <sup>5</sup> And the maidens put the ten stones, which first came δέκα λίθους τοὺς πρώτους τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ βυθοῦ ἀναβάντας out of the deep place, on top of one another, and they carried them together like a single stone.

- After τῆς πέτρας, the Latin MSS add καὶ ἐπάνω τῆς πύλης; here, we follow Codex Athous.
- Lightfoot has a full stop in place of the *ano teleia* after οἰκοδομεῖσθαι.
- The word μη before λελατομημένοι is omitted by most MSS (Lightfoot has it in brackets) but its inclusion seems necessary by the reference in 82:3, where these stones are described as μή λελατομημένων.
- Throughout this chapter, Lightfoot has 'virgins' in place of 'maidens'.
- Lake and Lightfoot lack the words 'top of'.

## Ποιμην 81 (Παραβολή θ' 4)

### THE SHEPHERD 81 (PARABLE 9-4)

 $^{1}$ Καθώς δὲ ἐστάθησαν ὁμοῦ κυκλω τῆς πύλης, οὕτως  $^{1}$  And, just as they had stood together round the gate, so the ἐβάσταζον αἱ δοκοῦσαι δυναταὶ εἶναι καὶ ὑπὸ τὰς γωνίας τοῦ maidens who seemed to be strong were carrying, and they λίθου ὑποδεδυκυῖαι ἦσαν. αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι ἐκ τῶν πλευρῶν τοῦ were stooping under the corners of the stone. But the others λίθου ὑποδεδύκεισαν καὶ οὕτως ἐβάσταζον πάντας τοὺς were stooping by the sides of the stone, and so they were λίθους· διὰ δὲ τῆς πύλης διέφερον αὐτούς, καθώς carrying all the stones. And they brought them through the ἐκελεύσθησαν, καὶ ἐπεδίδουν τοῖς ἀνδράσιν εἰς τὸν πύργον gate as they had been commanded, and gave them to the men ἐκεῖνοι δὲ ἔχοντες τοὺς λίθους ἀκοδόμουν.  $^2$ ἡ οἰκοδομὴ δὲ in the tower, and they took the stones and went on building. τοῦ πύργου ἐγένετο ἐπὶ τὴν πέτραν τὴν μεγάλην καὶ ἐπάνω <sup>2</sup> Now, the building of the tower was raised on the great rock, τῆς πύλης. ἡρμόσθησαν οὖν οἱ δέκα λίθοι ἐκεῖνοι καὶ and above the gate. So those ten stones were fitted in, and they ένέπλησαν όλην την πετραν· καὶ ἐγένοντο ἐκεῖνοι θεμέλιος filled the whole rock. And they were the foundation of the τῆς οἰκοδομῆς τοῦ πύργου· ἡ δὲ πέτρα καὶ ἡ πύλη ἦν building of the tower, and the rock and the gate were βαστάζουσα ὅλον τὸν πύργον· ³μετὰ δὲ τοὺς δέκα λίθους supporting the whole tower. ³ And after the ten stones, twenty ἄλλοι ἀνέβησαν ἐκ τοῦ βυθοῦ εἴκοσι λίθοι· καὶ οὖτοι other stones came up out of the deep place, and these were ήρμόσθησαν είς την οἰκοδομην τοῦ πύργου, βασταζόμενοι fitted into the building of the tower and were carried by the ύπὸ τῶν παρθένων καθώς καὶ οἱ πρότεροι. μετὰ δὲ τούτους maidens like the former stones. And after these there came up  $\dot{\alpha}\nu\dot{\epsilon}\beta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu\lambda\dot{\epsilon}'$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\dot{\imath}$   $o\tilde{\delta}\tau\sigma\imath$   $\delta\mu\sigma\dot{\epsilon}\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$   $\epsilon\dot{\imath}\zeta$   $\tau\dot{\delta}\nu$   $\pi\dot{\nu}\rho\gamma\sigma\nu$ . thirty-five, and these likewise were fitted into the tower. And μετὰ δὲ τούτους ἔτεροι ἀνέβησαν λίθοι  $\mu'$ , καὶ οὖτοι πάντες after these there came up forty other stones, and all these were ἐβλήθησαν εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν τοῦ πύργου· ἐγένοντο οὖν placed into the building of the tower; so there became four tiers στοῖχοι τέσσαρες ἐν τοῖς θεμελίοις τοῦ πύργου. ⁴καὶ in the foundations of the tower. ⁴ And they ceased to come up ἐπαύσαντο ἐκ τοῦ βυθοῦ ἀναβαίνοντες· ἐπαύσαντο δὲ καὶ οἱ from the deep place, and the builders also stopped for a little.

- Lightfoot has an *ano teleia* in place of the full stop after ὑποδεδυκυῖαι ἦσαν.
- Codex Athous lacks the text, καὶ ἐνέπλησαν ... ἐκεῖνοι, here retranslated from the Latin MSS; Lightfoot surrounds the text with vertical bars.
- In place of εἴκοσι (20), here following Codex Athous (and Lake), the Latin MSS (and Lightfoot) read viginti quinque (25, εἴκοσι πέντε). Codex Athous lacks the text, ἐγένοντο ... τοῦ πύργου, here retranslated from the *Latin MSS*; Lightfoot surrounds the text with vertical bars.
- In place of 'they', Lightfoot has 'the stones' (in parentheses).

μάτην.

οἰκοδομοῦντες μικρόν. καὶ πάλιν ἐπέταξαν οἱ εξ ἄνδρες τῷ And again, the six men ordered the mass of the multitude to πλήθει τοῦ ὄχλου ἐκ τῶν ὀρέων παραφέρειν λίθους εἰς τὴν bring stones for the building of the tower from the mountains. οἰκοδομὴν τοῦ πύργου. <sup>5</sup>παρεφέροντο οὖν ἐκ πάντων τῶν <sup>5</sup> So, there were brought from all the mountains stones of ὀρέων χρόαις ποικίλαις λελατομημένοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνδρῶν καὶ different colours, hewn out by the men, and they were given διὰ τῆς πύλης καὶ ἐπεδίδουν εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν τοῦ πύργου. and gave them over for the building of the tower. And when καὶ ὅταν εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν ἐτέθησαν οἱ λίθοι οἱ ποικίλοι, the various stones were put into the building they became all ὄμοιοι ἐγένοντο λευκοὶ καὶ τὰς χρόας τὰς ποικίλας ἤλλασσον. alike white and changed their various colours. 6 But some  $^{6}$ τιν ἐς δὲ λίθοι ἐπεδίδοντο ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνδρῶν εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν stones were given by the men for the building, which did not καὶ οὐκ ἐγίνοντο λαμπροί, ἀλλ' οἷοι ἐτέθησαν, τοιοῦτοι καὶ become bright but proved to remain as they were when they εύρέθησαν· οὐ γὰρ ἦσαν ὑπὸ τῶν παρθένων ἐπιδεδομένοι were put in. For, they had not been given by the maidens and  $o\dot{v}\delta\dot{\varepsilon}$   $\delta\dot{v}$   $\dot{\alpha}$ πρεπεῖς ἦσαν ἐν τῆ οἰκοδομῆ τοῦ πύργου.  $\dot{\gamma}$ ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ ἑξ were unseemly in the building of the tower.  $\dot{\gamma}$  And, when the ἄνδρες τοὺς λίθους τοὺς ἀπρεπεῖς ἐν τῆ οἰκοδομῆ ἐκέλευσαν six men saw the unseemly stones in the building, they ordered αὐτοὺς ἀρθῆναι καὶ ἀπαχθῆναι κάτω εἰς τὸν ἴδιον τόπον, them to be taken away and to be brought down to their own ὄθεν ἠνέχθησαν. <sup>8</sup>καὶ λέγουσι τοῖς ἀνδράσι τοῖς place, whence they had been taken. <sup>8</sup> And they said to the men παρεμφέρουσι τοὺς λίθους· Όλως ὑμεῖς μὴ ἐπιδίδοτε εἰς τὴν who were bringing the stones in, "You must on no account put οἰκοδομὴν λίθους· τίθετε δὲ αὐτοὺς παρὰ τὸν πύργον, ἵνα αί stones into the building, but put them by the side of the tower, παρθένοι διὰ τῆς πύλης παρενέγκωσιν αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐπιδιδῶσιν that the maidens may bring them in through the gate, and give είς την οἰκοδομήν. ἐὰν γάρ, φασί, διὰ τῶν χειρῶν τῶν them over for the building. For if," said they, "they are not παρθένων τούτων μὴ παρενεχθῶσι διὰ τῆς πύλης, τὰς χρόας brought in by the hands of these maidens through the gate αὐτῶν ἀλλάξαι οὐ δύνανται· μὴ κοπιᾶτε οὖν, φασίν, εἰς they cannot change their colours; do not then," said they, "labour in vain."

Lightfoot add a comma after λευκοί.

Lightfoot add a comma after οἰκοδομήν.

Lightfoot has *κάτω* in brackets.

Lightfoot has *φασί* and *φασίν* in brackets.

## Ποιμην 82 (Παραβολή θ' 5)

### THE SHEPHERD 82 (PARABLE 9-5)

 $^{1}$ Καὶ ἐτελέσθη τῆ ἡμέρα ἐκείνη ἡ οἰκοδομή, οὐκ ἀπετελέσθη δὲ  $^{1}$  And, that day, the building was finished but the tower was ὁ πύργος· ἔμελλε γὰρ πάλιν ἐποικοδομεῖσθαι· καὶ ἐγένετο not completed; for, it was going to be built still higher and ἀνοχή τῆς οἰκοδομῆς. ἐκέλευσαν δὲ οἱ εξ ἄνδρες τοὺς there was a pause in the building. And the six men commοἰκοδομοῦντας ἀναχωρῆσαι μικρὸν πάντας καὶ ἀναπαυθῆναι· anded all the builders to retire a for a little while and rest, but ταῖς δὲ παρθένοις ἐπέταξαν ἀπὸ τοῦ πύργου μὴ ἀναχωρῆσαι. they commanded the maidens not to go away from the tower. έδόκει δέ μοι τὰς παρθένους καταλελεῖφθαι τοῦ φυλάσσειν And it seemed to me that the maidens had given up looking τὸν πύργον. <sup>2</sup>μετὰ δὲ τὸ ἀναχωρῆσαι πάντας καὶ ἀναπαυθῆναι after the tower. <sup>2</sup> But, after they had all gone away and were λέγω τῶ ποιμένι· Τί ὅτι, φημί, κύριε, οὐ συνετελέσθη ἡ resting, I said to the shepherd, "Why, Sir, said I, was the οἰκοδομή τοῦ πύργου; Οὔπω, φησί, δύναται ἀποτελεσθῆναι ὁ building of the tower not completed?" "The tower," said he, πύργος, ἐὰν μὴ ἔλθη ὁ κύριος αὐτοῦ καὶ δοκιμάση τὴν "cannot vet be completed unless its lord come and test this οἰκοδομὴν ταύτην, ἴνα, ἐάν τινες λίθοι σαπροὶ εύρεθῶσιν, building so, if some stones prove to be rotten, he may change άλλάξη αὐτούς· πρὸς γὰρ τὸ ἐκείνου θέλημα οἰκοδομεῖται ὁ them; for, the tower is being built according to his will." <sup>3</sup> "I πύργος. <sup>3</sup> Ήθελον, φημί, κύριε, τούτου τοῦ πύργου γνῶναι τί should like, Sir," said I, "to know about this building of the  $\dot{\epsilon}$ στιν  $\dot{\eta}$  οἰκοδομ $\dot{\eta}$  αὕτη, καὶ περὶ τῆς πέτρας καὶ πύλης καὶ τ $\tilde{\omega}$ ν tower, and about the rock, and the gate, and the mountains ὀρέων καὶ τῶν παρθένων καὶ τῶν λίθων τῶν ἐκ τοῦ βυθοῦ and the maidens, and the stones that came up from the deep ἀναβεβηκότων καὶ μὴ λελατομημένων, ἀλλ' οὕτως place, and were not hewn but went as they were into the ἀπελθόντων είς τὴν οἰκοδομήν. ⁴καὶ διατί πρῶτον είς τὰ building." ⁴ And why 10 stones were first laid for the θεμέλια ι' λίθοι ἐτέθησαν, εἶτα κ', εἶτα λε', εἶτα μ', καὶ περὶ foundation, then 20, then 35, then 40, and about the stones τῶν λίθων τῶν ἀπεληλυθότων εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν καὶ πάλιν that went into the building, and were taken away again and ηρμένων καὶ εἰς τόπον ἴδιον ἀποτεθειμένων· περὶ πάντων put back in their own place. Give my soul rest concerning all

- Lightfoot has the words, πάλιν & πάντας, in brackets.
- Lightfoot has καὶ ἀναπαυθῆναι in brackets.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after  $\pi\alpha\rho\theta\dot{\epsilon}\nu\omega\nu$ .
- In place of the 'numbers', i' (10),  $\kappa'$  (20),  $\lambda \varepsilon'$  (35), and  $\mu'$  (40), Lightfoot has, respectively, the words,  $\delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha$  ('ten'),  $\varepsilon i \kappa \sigma \sigma i \pi \varepsilon \nu \tau \varepsilon$  ('twenty-five'), τριάκοντα πέντε ('thirty-five'), and τεσσαράκοντα ('forty'), respectively.

τόπον, οὖ κεκαθίκαμεν, καὶ λέγει μοι· "Αγωμεν πρὸς τὸν πύργον· ὁ γὰρ αὐθέντης τοῦ πύργου ἔρχεται κατανοῆσαι αὐτόν. καὶ ἤλθομεν πρὸς τὸν πύργον· καὶ ὅλως οὐδεὶς ἦν πρὸς αὐτὸν εί μὴ αἱ παρθένοι μόναι. 7καὶ ἐπερωτῷ ὁ ποιμὴν τὰς ἔφησαν μέλλειν αὐτὸν ἔρχεσθαι κατανοῆσαι τὴν οἰκοδομήν.

τούτων ἀνάπαυσον τὴν ψυχήν μου, κύριε, καὶ γνώρισόν μοι these things, Sir, and let me know them." 5 "If," said he, "you αὐτά. 5 Ἐάν, φησί, κενόσπουδος μὴ εὑρεθῆς, πάντα γνώση· μετ' are not found to be vainly zealous, you shall know all things. όλίγας γὰρ ἡμέρας ἐλευσόμεθα ἐνθάδε, καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ ὄψει τὰ For, after a few days, we will come here, and you shall see the ἐπερχόμενα τῷ πύργω τούτω καὶ πάσας τὰς παραβολὰς rest of what happens to this tower, and you will know all the ἀκριβῶς γνώση. <sup>6</sup>καὶ μετ' ὀλίγας ἡμέρας ἤλθομεν εἰς τὸν parables accurately." <sup>6</sup> And, after a few days, we came to the place where we had sat, and he said to me, "Let us go to the tower; for, the master of the tower is coming to examine it." And we came to the tower and there was nobody by it at all, except only the maidens. 7 And the shepherd asked the παρθένους, εἰ ἄρα παρεγεγόνει ὁ δεσπότης τοῦ πύργου. αἱ δὲ maidens if the Lord of the tower had come. And they said that he was about to come, to examine the building.

Lightfoot adds a comma after τούτω.

The text from ἐλευσόμεθα ἐνθάδε (v. 5) through to ὀλίγας ἡμέρας are not present in Codex Athous and are retranslated from the Latin MSS; Lighfoot surround the text with vertical bars.

Throughout this chapter, Lightfoot has 'virgins' in place of 'maidens'.

## Ποιμην 83 (Παραβολή θ' 6)

### THE SHEPHERD 83 (PARABLE 9-6)

<sup>1</sup>Καὶ ἰδοὺ μετὰ μικρὸν βλέπω παράταξιν πολλῶν ἀνδρῶν <sup>1</sup> And behold, after a little time, I saw an array of many men  $\dot{\epsilon}$ ρχομ $\dot{\epsilon}$ νων· καὶ εἰς τὸ μ $\dot{\epsilon}$ σον ἀνήρ τις ὑψηλὸς τ $\ddot{\omega}$  μεγ $\dot{\epsilon}$ θει, coming and, in the middle, there was a man of such lofty ὥστε τὸν πύργον ὑπερέχειν. ²καὶ οἱ εξ ἄνδρες οἱ εἰς τὴν stature that he overtopped the tower. ² And the six men who οἰκοδομὴν ἐφεστῶτες ἐκ δεξιῶν τε καὶ ἀριστερῶν περιεπά- had been in charge of the building were walking with him on τησαν μετ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ πάντες οἱ εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν ἐργα- the right hand and on the left, and all those who had worked σάμενοι μετ' αὐτοῦ ἦσαν καὶ ἕτεροι πολλοὶ κύκλω αὐτοῦ at the building were with him, and there were many other ἔνδοξοι. αἱ δὲ παρθένοι αἱ τηροῦσαι τὸν πύργον προσδρα- glorious attendants around him. And the maidens who μοῦσαι κατεφίλησαν αὐτὸν καὶ ἤρξαντο ἐγγὺς αὐτοῦ περι- watched over the tower ran to him and kissed him; and they πατεῖν κύκλω τοῦ πύργου. <sup>3</sup>κατενόει δὲ ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐκεῖνος τὴν began to walk by his side round the tower. <sup>3</sup> And that man οἰκοδομὴν ἀκριβῶς, ὥστε αὐτὸν καθ' ἕνα λίθον ψηλαφᾶν. examined the building carefully, so that he felt each single κρατῶν δέ τινα ῥάβδον τῆ χειρὶ κατὰ ἕνα λίθον τῶν stone, and he held a staff in his hand and hit each individual ψκοδομημένων ἔτυπτε. <sup>4</sup>καὶ ὅταν ἐπάτασσεν, ἐγένοντο stone used in the building. <sup>4</sup> And, when he struck, some of αὐτῶν τινὲς μέλανες ώσεὶ ἀσβόλη, τινὲς δὲ ἐψωριακότες, them became as black as pitch, and some rotten, and some with τιν ές δὲ σχισμὰς ἔχοντες, τιν ὲς δὲ κολοβοί, τιν ὲς δὲ οὔτε cracks, and some short, and some neither white nor black, and λευκοὶ οὔτε μέλανες, τιν ἐς δὲ τραχεῖς καὶ μὴ συμφωνοῦντες some rough and not fitting in with the other stones, and some τοῖς ἐτέροις λίθοις, τινὲς δὲ σπίλους πολλοὺς ἔχοντες· αὖται with many stains. These were the varied aspects of the rotten ἦσαν αἱ ποικιλίαι τῶν λίθων τῶν σαπρῶν εὑρεθέντων εἰς stones that were found in the building. <sup>5</sup> Therefore, he τὴν οἰκοδομήν. <sup>5</sup> ἐκέλευσεν οὖν πάντας τούτους ἐκ τοῦ commanded all these to be taken away from the tower and to πύργου μετενεχθηναι καὶ τεθηναι παρὰ τὸν πύργον καὶ be put beside the tower, and other stones to be brought and

- In place of 'behold', Lake has 'lo'.
- <sup>2</sup> Codex Athous lacks the text from ἐφεστῶτες (Lightfoot has ἐπιτάξαντες) to οἰκοδομήν, here retranslated from the Latin MSS; Lightfoot surrounds the text with vertical bars.
- In place of ἔτυπτε, here following the Latin & Ethiopic MSS, Codex Athous has τρὶς ἔτυπτε.
- Lightfoot has 'some of the stones' in place of 'some of them'.
- <sup>5</sup> Lightfoot adds a comma after τὸν πύργον.

τίθεσθαι είς τὴν οἰκοδομήν· λίαν γὰρ λαμπροὶ ἦσαν.

έτέρους ἐνεχθῆναι λίθους καὶ ἐμβληθῆναι εἰς τὸν τόπον laid in their place. <sup>6</sup> And the builders asked him from which αὐτῶν. καὶ ἐπηρώτησαν αὐτὸν οἱ οἰκοδομοῦντες, ἐκ τίνος mountains he wished stones to be brought and laid in their ὄρους θέλη ἐνεχθῆναι λίθους καὶ ἐμβληθῆναι εἰς τὸν τόπον place, and he commanded them not to be brought from the αὐτῶν. καὶ ἐκ μὲν τῶν ὀρέων οὐκ ἐκέλευσεν ἐνεχθῆναι, ἐκ mountains, but he commanded them to be brought from a δέ τινος πεδίου ἐγγὺς ὄντος ἐκέλευσεν ἐνεχθῆναι.  $^7$ καὶ certain plain that was near at hand.  $^7$  And the plain was ώρύγη τὸ πεδίον, καὶ εὐρέθησαν λίθοι λαμπροὶ τετράγωνοι, quarried, and splendid square stones were found there, but τιν  $\dot{\epsilon}$ ς δ $\dot{\epsilon}$  καὶ στρογγύλοι. ὅσοι δ $\dot{\epsilon}$  ποτε ἦσαν λίθοι  $\dot{\epsilon}$ ν τ $\tilde{\omega}$  πεδί $\omega$  some of them were also round. And all the stones that were ἐκείνω, πάντες ἠνέχθησαν καὶ διὰ τῆς πύλης ἐβαστάζοντο found in that plain were brought and carried through the door ύπὸ τῶν παρθένων. \*καὶ ἐλατομήθησαν οἱ τετράγωνοι λίθοι by the maidens. \*And the square stones were hewn and put καὶ ἐτέθησαν εἰς τὸν τόπον τῶν ἠρμένων· οἱ δὲ στρογγύλοι into the place of those which had been taken out, but the round οὐκ ἐτέθησαν εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομήν, ὅτι σκληροὶ ἦσαν εἰς τὸ stones were not put into the building, because they were hard λατομηθῆναι αὐτοὺς καὶ βραδέως ἐγένοντο. ἐτέθησαν δὲ to hew, and it took a long time; but they were put beside the παρὰ τὸν πύργον, ὡς μελλόντων αὐτῶν λατομεῖσθαι καὶ tower, as if they were going to be hewn and put into the building; for they were very splendid.

<sup>6</sup> For this verse, *Codex Athous* has only the central καὶ ἐκ μὲν τῶν ὀρέων οὐκ ἐκέλευσεν ἐνεχθῆναι; the remainder has been retranslated from the Latin & Ethiopic MSS, and Lightfoot surrounds these 2 text sections with vertical bars.

Lightfoot adds a comma after  $\eta v \dot{\epsilon} \chi \theta \eta \sigma \alpha v$ .

Lightfoot adds a comma after λατομηθῆναι αὐτούς.

## Ποιμην 84 (Παραβολή θ' 7)

### THE SHEPHERD 84 (PARABLE 9-7)

 $^{1}$  Ταῦτα οὖν συντελέσας ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ ἔνδοξος καὶ κύριος ὅλου τοῦ  $^{1}$  When the glorious man, the Lord of all the tower, had πύργου προσεκαλέσατο τὸν ποιμένα καὶ παρέδωκεν αὐτῷ accomplished these things, he called the shepherd and gave τοὺς λίθους πάντας τοὺς παρὰ τὸν πύργον κειμένους, τοὺς over to him all the stones that were lying by the tower, which ἀποβεβλημένους ἐκ τῆς οἰκοδομῆς, καὶ λέγει αὐτῶ· had been taken out of the building, and said to him,  $^2$  "Clean <sup>2</sup> Ἐπιμελῶς καθάρισον τοὺς λίθους τούτους καὶ θὲς αὐτοὺς εἰς these stones carefully and put into the building of the tower την οίκοδομην τοῦ πύργου, τοὺς δυναμένους άρμόσαι τοῖς those, I mean, which can fit in with the rest, and throw far λοιποῖς· τοὺς δὲ μὴ ἀρμόζοντας ῥῖψον μακρὰν ἀπὸ τοῦ away from the tower those that do not fit." <sup>3</sup> With these πύργου. <sup>3</sup> ταῦτα κελεύσας τῷ ποιμένι ἀπήει ἀπὸ τοῦ πύργου commands to the shepherd, he went away from the tower, μετὰ πάντων, μεθ' ὧν ἐληλύθει· αἱ δὲ παρθένοι κύκλω τοῦ with all those with whom he had come. But the maidens stoodπύργου είστήκεισαν τηροῦσαι αὐτόν.  $^4\lambda$ έγω τῷ ποιμένι· Πῷς round the tower guarding it.  $^4$  I said to the shepherd, "How οὖτοι οἱ λίθοι δύνανται εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν τοῦ πύργου can these stones come again into the building of the tower after ἀπελθεῖν ἀποδεδοκιμασμένοι; ἀποκριθείς μοι λέγει· Βλέπεις, they have been rejected?" He answered and said to me, "Do φησί, τοὺς λίθους τούτους; Βλέπω, φημί, κύριε. Ἐγώ, φησί, τὸ you see these stones?" said he. "Yes, Sir, I see them," said I. "I πλεῖστον μέρος τῶν λίθων τούτων λατομήσω καὶ βαλῶ εἰς will hew," said he, "the greater part of these stones and put τὴν οἰκοδομήν, καὶ ἀρμόσουσι μετὰ τῶν λοιπῶν λίθων. 5Πῶς, them into the building, and they will fit in with the rest of the φημί, κύριε, δύνανται περικοπέντες τὸν αὐτὸν τόπον stones." 5 "How, Sir," said I, "can they fill the same room after πληρῶσαι; ἀποκριθεὶς λέγει μοι· Όσοι μικροὶ εύρεθήσονται, they have been hewn?" He answered and said to me, "Those είς μέσην την οἰκοδομην βληθήσονται, ὅσοι δὲ μείζονες, that turn out to be little will be put into the middle of the έξώτεροι τεθήσονται καὶ συγκρατήσουσιν αὐτούς. 6 ταῦτά μοι building, and such as are bigger will be put outside and will

- In place of 'accomplished', Lake has 'finished'.
- <sup>2</sup> Lightfoot has 'will not fit' in place of 'do not fit'.
- Codex Athous lacks ταῦτα κελεύσας τῷ ποιμένι ἀπήει ἀπὸ τοῦ πύργου, here retranslated from the Latin & Ethiopic MSS; Lightfoot surrounds the text with vertical bars.
- In place of Πῶς οὖτοι, Lightfoot has Πῶς πάλιν οὖτοι.
- Lightfoot lacks the comma after εύρεθήσονται.

λαλήσας λέγει μοι· "Αγωμεν καὶ μετὰ ἡμέρας δύο ἔλθωμεν hold them together." 6 When he had said this, he said to me, οἰκοδομὴν ἀπελθεῖν. λέγω αὐτῶ· Κύριε, κατανοήσωμεν.

καὶ καθαρίσωμεν τοὺς λίθους τούτους καὶ βάλωμεν αὐτοὺς "Let us go and, after two days, let us come and cleanse these είς την οἰκοδομήν· τὰ γὰρ κύκλω τοῦ πύργου πάντα stones and put them into the building, for everything round καθαρισθηναι δεῖ, μήποτε ὁ δεσπότης ἐξάπινα ἔλθη καὶ τὰ the tower must be cleansed lest the Master come suddenly and περὶ τὸν πύργον ὁυπαρὰ εὕρη καὶ προσοχθίση, καὶ οὖτοι οἱ find it dirty round the tower and he will be angry, and these λίθοι οὐκ ἀπελεύσονται εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν τοῦ πύργου, κἀγώ stones will not go into the building of the tower, and I shall ἀμελης δόξω εἶναι παρὰ τῷ δεσπότη. καὶ μετὰ ἡμέρας δύο seem to be careless before the Master." 7 And, after two days, ἤλθομεν πρὸς τὸν πύργον καὶ λέγει μοι· Κατανοήσωμεν τοὺς we came to the tower, and he said to me, "Let us look at all the λίθους πάντας καὶ ἴδωμεν τοὺς δυναμένους εἰς τὴν stones, and let us see which are able to come into the building." I said to him, "Sir, let us look."

Lightfoot adds a comma after λίθους τούτους.

Lightfoot adds a comma after λίθους πάντας.

## Ποιμην 85 (Παραβολή θ' 8)

### THE SHEPHERD 85 (PARABLE 9-8)

<sup>1</sup>Καὶ ἀρξάμενοι πρῶτον τοὺς μέλανας κατενοοῦμεν λίθους. <sup>1</sup> And, when we began, we first looked at the black stones and καὶ οἶοι ἐκ τῆς οἰκοδομῆς ἐτέθησαν, τοιοῦτοι καὶ εὑρέθησαν. these were found to be the same as when they were put out of καὶ ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς ὁ ποιμὴν ἐκ τοῦ πύργου μετενεχθῆναι the building. And the shepherd ordered them to be removed καὶ χωρισθῆναι. <sup>2</sup>εἶτα κατενόησε τοὺς ἐψωριακότας, καὶ from the tower and sent away. <sup>2</sup> Then he looked at those that λαβών ἐλατόμησε πολλούς ἐξ αὐτῶν καὶ ἐκέλευσε τὰς were rotten and he took and hewed many of them and ordered παρθένους ἆραι αὐτοὺς καὶ βαλεῖν εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομήν. καὶ the maidens to take them and put them into the building, and  $\tilde{\eta}$ ραν αὐτοὺς αἱ παρθενοι καὶ ἔθηκαν εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν τοῦ the maidens took them and put them into the building in the πύργου μέσου. τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς ἐκέλευσε μετὰ τῶν μελάνων middle of the tower. And the rest he ordered to be put with the τεθῆναι· καὶ γὰρ καὶ οὖτοι μέλανες εὑρέθησαν. ³εἶτα black ones; for, these also were found to be black. ³ Then he κατενόει τοὺς τὰς σχισμὰς ἔχοντας· καὶ ἐκ τούτων πολλοὺς began to look at those that had cracks, and of these he hewed έλατόμησε καὶ ἐκέλευσε διὰ τῶν παρθένων εἰς τὴν many, and ordered them to be brought back by the maidens οἰκοδομὴν ἀπενεχθῆναι· ἐξώτεροι δὲ ἐτέθησαν, ὅτι into the building. But they were put on the outside because ύγιέστεροι εύρέθησαν, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν they were found to be stronger. But the rest could not be hewn σχισμάτων οὐκ ἠδυνήθησαν λατομηθῆναι· διὰ ταύτην οὖν because of the number of the cracks. So, for this cause, they την αἰτίαν ἀπεβλήθησαν ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκοδομῆς τοῦ πύργου. were thrown away from the building of the tower. <sup>4</sup> Then he <sup>4</sup>εἶτα κατενόει τοὺς κολοβούς, καὶ εὑρέθησαν πολλοὶ ἐν began to look at those that were short, and many among them αὐτοῖς μέλανες, τινὲς δὲ σχισμὰς μεγάλας πεποιηκότες· καὶ were found black, and some with great cracks, and he ἐκέλευσε καὶ τούτους τεθῆναι μετὰ τῶν ἀποβεβλημένων. commanded these also to be put with the rejected. But the τοὺς δὲ περισσεύοντας αὐτῶν καθαρίσας καὶ λατομήσας majority of them he cleaned and hewed and commanded to be ἐκέλευσεν εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν τεθῆναι. αἱ δὲ παρθένοι αὐτοὺς put into the building. And the maidens took them and fitted

- Lightfoot opens, "And so commencing first we began to inspect the black stones."
- In place of 'rotten', Lightfoot has 'mildewed'.
- Throughout this chapter, Lightfoot has 'virgins' in place of 'maidens'.
- Lightfoot opens, "Then he proceeded to inspect the stunted (stones)."

τὴν ἰσχυρότητα αὐτῶν.

ἄρασαι είς μέσην την οἰκοδομήν τοῦ πύργου ήρμοσαν· them into the middle of the building of the tower; for, they ἀσθενέστεροι γὰρ ἦσαν. 5 εἶτα κατενόει τοὺς ἡμίσεις λευκούς, were too weak. 5 Then he began to look at those that were half ἡμίσεις δὲ μέλανας· καὶ πολλοὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν εὑρέθησαν μέλανες. white, and half black, and many of them were found to be ἐκέλευσε δὲ καὶ τούτους ἀρθῆναι μετὰ τῶν ἀποβεβλημένων. black, and these also he ordered to be put away with the οί δὲ λοιποὶ πάντες ἤρθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν παρθένων· λευκοὶ γὰρ rejected. But the rest were all taken up by the maidens, for they ὄντες ἡρμόσθησαν ὑπ' αὐτῶν τῶν παρθένων εἰς τὴν were white and were fitted by the maidens themselves into the οἰκοδομήν· ἐξώτεροι δὲ ἐτέθησαν, ὅτι ὑγιεῖς εὑρέθησαν, ὥστε building. And they were put on the outside because they were δύνασθαι αὐτοὺς κρατεῖν τοὺς εἰς τὸ μέσον τεθέντας· ὅλως found to be sound, so that they could support those that were γὰρ ἐξ αὐτῶν οὐδὲν ἐκολοβώθη. εἶτα κατενόει τοὺς τραχεῖς, put in the middle; for, in no way were they too short. 6 Then he καὶ σκληρούς καὶ ὀλίγοι ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀπεβλήθησαν διὰ τὸ μὴ began to look at those that were hard and difficult, and a few δύνασθαι λατομηθῆναι· σκληροὶ γὰρ λίαν εὑρέθησαν. οἱ δὲ of them were rejected, because they could not be hewn, for λοιποὶ αὐτῶν ἐλατομήθησαν καὶ ἤρθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν they proved to be very hard. But the rest of them were hewn παρθένων καὶ εἰς μέσην τὴν οἰκοδομὴν τοῦ πύργου and were taken by the maidens and fitted into the middle of ήρμόσθησαν· ἀσθενέστεροι γὰρ ἦσαν.  $^7$ εἶτα κατενόει τοὺς the building of the tower; for, they were too weak.  $^7$  Then he ἔχοντας τοὺς σπίλους, καὶ ἐκ τούτων ἐλάχιστοι ἐμελάνησαν began to look at those that had stains, and of these a very few καὶ ἀπεβλήθησαν πρὸς τοὺς λοιπούς. οἱ δὲ περισσεύοντες were turned black, and were rejected with the rest, but most of λαμπροὶ καὶ ὑγιεῖς εὑρέθησαν· καὶ οὖτοι ἡρμόσθησαν ὑπὸ them were found to be bright and sound, and these were fitted των παρθένων εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομήν, ἐξώτεροι δὲ ἐτέθησαν διὰ by the maidens into the building, but they were put on theoutside because of their strength.

For the central part of this verse (οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ πάντες ἤρθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν παρθένων: λευκοὶ γὰρ ὄντες ἡρμόσθησαν ὑπ αὐτῶν τῶν παρθένων εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομήν), Lightfoot has the following, surrounded by dagger symbols: οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ [λευκοί] πάντες [εὑρέθησαν καὶ] ἤρθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν παρθένων· λευκοὶ γὰρ ὄντες ἡρμόσθησαν ὑπ' αὐτῶν [τῶν παρθένων] εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομήν.

Lightfoot has καὶ ἤρθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν παρθένων in brackets.

In place of ὑγιεῖς, here following the *Latin MSS*, *Codex Athous* has ἐκεῖνοι; the *Ethiopic MSS* have neither.

## Ποιμην 86 (Παραβολή θ' 9)

εὐειδέσταται  $au ilde{\omega}$ 

### THE SHEPHERD 86 (PARABLE 9-9)

<sup>1</sup>Εἶτα ἦλθε κατανοῆσαι τοὺς λευκοὺς καὶ στρογγύλους λίθους 1 Next, he came to look at the white and round stones, and said καὶ λέγει μοι· Τί ποιοῦμεν περὶ τούτων τῶν λίθων; Τί, φημί, to me, "What do we do with these stones?" "How should I ἐγὼ γινώσκω, κύριε; Οὐδὲν οὖν ἐπινοεῖς περὶ αὐτων; ² Ἐγώ, know, Sir?" said I. "Then do you not notice anything about φημί, κύριε, ταύτην τὴν τέχνην οὐκ ἔχω, οὐδὲ λατόμος εἰμὶ them?" <sup>2</sup> "I, Sir," said I, "have not this art, I am neither a mason, οὐδὲ δύναμαι νοῆσαι. Οὐ βλέπεις αὐτούς, φησί, λίαν nor can I understand." "Do you not see," said he, "that they στρογγύλους ὄντας; καὶ ἐὰν αὐτοὺς θελήσω τετραγώνους are very round and, if I wish to make them square, a great deal ποιῆσαι, πολύ δεῖ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀποκοπῆναι· δεῖ δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐξ must be cut away from them? Yet some of them must of ἀνάγκης τινὰς εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν τεθῆναι.  $^3$ Εἰ οὖν, φημί, necessity be put into the building."  $^3$  "If then, Sir," said I, "it is κύριε, ἀνάγκη ἐστί, τί σεαυτὸν βασανίζεις καὶ οὐκ ἐκλέγεις necessary, why do you worry yourself, and not choose for the είς την οἰκοδομην οὓς θέλεις καὶ άρμόζεις είς αὐτήν; building those which you wish and fit them into it?" He chose έξελέξατο έξ αὐτῶν τοὺς μείζονας καὶ λαμπροὺς καὶ out from them the largest and bright ones and hewed them,  $\dot{\epsilon}$ λατόμησεν αὐτούς·  $\alpha \dot{i}$  δὲ παρθένοι ἄρασαι ήρμοσαν είς τὰ and the maidens took and fitted them into the outside of the έξώτερα μέρη τῆς οἰκοδομῆς. 4 οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ οἱ περισσεύσαντες building. 4 And the rest that remained over were taken up and ἤρθησαν καὶ ἀπετέθησαν εἰς τὸ πεδίον, ὄθεν ἠνέχθησαν· οὐκ put back into the plain from which they had been brought. But ἀπεβλήθησαν δέ, Ότι, φησί, λείπει τῷ πύργῳ ἔτι μικρὸν they were not rejected, "Because," said he, "there remains still οἰκοδομηθῆναι. πάντας δὲ θέλει ὁ δεσπότης τοῦ πύργου a little to be built of the tower, and the master of the tower τούτους άρμοσθηναι τοὺς λίθους εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομήν, ὅτι wishes that all these stones should be fitted into the building λαμπροί είσι λίαν. <sup>5</sup> ἐκλήθησαν δὲ γυναῖκες δώδεκα, because they are very bright." <sup>5</sup> And there were called twelve χαρακτῆρι, μέλανα ἐνδεδυμέναι, women, very beautiful to look at, clothed in black, girded, and

- Before Οὐδὲν οὖν, Lightfoot adds Καὶ λέγει μοι in brackets.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after λατόμος είμὶ.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after  $\theta \hat{\epsilon} \lambda \epsilon \iota \varsigma$ .
- In place of πάντας, here following Lake and *Codex Athous* (probably, but Lake notes that it is difficult to read), Lightfoot has πάντως, which concurs with the *Latin MSS* (forsitan).
- Codex Athous lacks περιεζωσμέναι καὶ ἔξω τοὺς ὤμους ἔχουσαι, here retranslated from the Latin MSS; Lightfoot encloses the text in brackets.

εἶναι.

περιεζωσμέναι καὶ ἔξω τοὺς ὤμους ἔχουσαι καὶ τὰς τρίχας their shoulders bare, and their hair loose. And these women λελυμέναι· ἐδοκοῦσαν δέ μοι αἱ γυναῖκες αὖται ἄγριαι εἶναι. looked to me to be cruel. And the shepherd commanded them  $\dot{\epsilon}$ κέλευσε δ $\dot{\epsilon}$  αὐτὰς ὁ ποιμήν  $\tilde{\delta}$ ραι τοὺς λίθους τοὺς to take the stones which were rejected from the building, and ἀποβεβλημένους ἐκ τῆς οἰκοδομῆς καὶ ἀπενεγκεῖν αὐτοὺς εἰς take them back to the mountains, from which also they had τὰ ὄρη, ὅθεν καὶ ἠνέχθησαν. <sup>6</sup>αἱ δὲ ἱλαραὶ ἦραν καὶ been brought. <sup>6</sup> And they were glad and took them up, and ἀπήνεγκαν πάντας τοὺς λίθους καὶ ἔθηκαν, ὅθεν ἐλήφθησαν. took away all the stones, and put in the place whence they had καὶ μετὰ τὸ ἀρθῆναι πάντας τοὺς λίθους καὶ μηκέτι κεῖσθαι been taken. And after all the stones had been taken up, and λίθον κύκλ $\omega$  τοῦ πύργου, λέγει μοι ὁ ποιμήν· Κυκλ $\omega$ σωμεν there no longer remained a stone round the tower, the τὸν πύργον καὶ ἴδωμεν, μή τι ἐλάττωμά ἐστιν ἐν αὐτῷ. καὶ shepherd said to me, "Let us go round the tower and see if ἐκύκλευον ἐγὼ μετ' αὐτοῦ. <sup>7</sup>ἰδὼν δὲ ὁ ποιμὴν τὸν πύργον there is any defect in it." And I went round it with him. <sup>7</sup> And, εὐπρεπῆ ὄντα τῆ οἰκοδομῆ λίαν ἱλαρὸς ἦν· ὁ γὰρ πύργος when the shepherd saw that the tower was beautifully built,οὕτως ἦν ὠκοδομημένος, ὥστε με ἰδόντα ἐπιθυμεῖν τὴν he was very joyful; for, the tower was so well built that, when οἰκοδομὴν αὐτοῦ· οὕτω γὰρ ἦν ὠκοδομημένος, ώσὰν ἐξ ἑνὸς I saw it, I envied its building, for it was so built, as if it were all λίθου μη ἔχων μίαν άρμογην ἐν ἑαυτῷ. ἐφαίνετο δὲ ὁ λίθος one stone, without a single joint in it, and the stonework ώς ἐκ τῆς πέτρας ἐκκεκολαμμένος· μονόλιθος γάρ μοι ἐδόκει appeared as if it had been hewn out of a rock, for, it all seemed to me to be a single stone.

Lightfoot adds a comma after τοὺς λίθους.

For 'beautifully built', Lightfoot has 'very comely in the building'.

## Ποιμην 87 (Παραβολή θ' 10)

### THE SHEPHERD 87 (PARABLE 9-10)

<sup>1</sup>Κάγω περιπατῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ ἱλαρὸς ἤμην τοιαῦτα ἀγαθὰ <sup>1</sup> And, as I walked with him, I was glad to see such good βλέπων. λέγει δέ μοι ὁ ποιμήν· Υπαγε καὶ φέρε ἄσβεστον καὶ things. And the shepherd said to me, "Go and bring lime andὄστρακον λεπτόν, ἵνα τοὺς τύπους τῶν λίθων τῶν ἠρμένων a light clay, that I may fill up the marks of the stones that have καὶ εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν βεβλημένων ἀναπληρώσω· δεῖ γὰρ τοῦ been taken up and put into the building. For, all the ground πύργου τὰ κύκλω πάντα ὁμαλὰ γενέσθαι. <sup>2</sup>καὶ ἐποίησα round the tower must be level." <sup>2</sup> And I did as he commanded καθώς ἐκέλευσε, καὶ ἤνεγκα πρὸς αὐτόν. Ύπηρέτει μοι, φησί, and brought them to him. "Help me," said he, "and the work καὶ ἐγγὺς τὸ ἔργον τελεσθήσεται. ἐπλήρωσεν οὖν τοὺς will soon be done." So, he filled up the marks of the stones τύπους τῶν λίθων τῶν εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν ἀπεληλυθότων καὶ which had gone into the building, and ordered all round the ἐκέλευσε σαρωθῆναι τὰ κύκλω τοῦ πύργου καὶ καθαρὰ tower to be swept, and be made clean. <sup>3</sup> And the maidens took γενέσθαι· <sup>3</sup>αί δὲ παρθένοι λαβοῦσαι σάρους ἐσάρωσαν καὶ brooms and swept, and they took away all the dirt from the πάντα τὰ κόπρια ἦραν ἐκ τοῦ πύργου καὶ ἔρραναν ὕδωρ, καὶ tower and sprinkled water, and the place of the tower became έγένετο ὁ τόπος ίλαρὸς καὶ εὐπρεπέστατος τοῦ πύργου. <sup>4</sup>λέγει joyful and very beautiful. <sup>4</sup> The shepherd said to me, "All," μοι ὁ ποιμήν· Πάντα, φησί, κεκαθάρται· ἐὰν ἔλθη ὁ κύριος said he, "has been made clean. If the lord come to visit the ἐπισκέψασθαι τὸν πύργον, οὐκ ἔχει ἡμῖν οὐδὲν μέμψασθαι. tower, he has nothing with which to blame us." When he had ταῦτα εἰπὼν ἤθελεν ὑπάγειν. ⁵ ἐγὼ δὲ ἐπελαβόμην αὐτοῦ τῆς said this, he wished to go away. ⁵ But I took him by his wallet πήρας καὶ ἠρξάμην αὐτὸν ὁρκίζειν κατὰ τοῦ κυρίου, ἵνα μοι and began to adjure him by the Lord to explain to me what he ἐπιλύσῃ, ὰ ἔδειξέ μοι. λέγει μοι. Μικρὸν ἔχω ἀκαιρεθῆναι καὶ had shown me. He said to me, "I am busy for a little and then πάντα σοι ἐπιλύσω· ἔκδεξαί με ὧδε, ἕως ἔρχομαι. <sup>6</sup>λέγω I will explain all to you. Wait for me here until I come." <sup>6</sup> I said

- <sup>1</sup> In place of ἠρμένων καὶ εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν βεβλημένων, here following the Latin & Ethiopic MSS, Codex Athous has ἠρμοσμένων εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν καὶ βεβλημένων.
- <sup>2</sup> Lightfoot adds a comma after ἀπεληλυθότων.
- <sup>3</sup> Lightfoot ends the verse with  $τ\tilde{\omega}$  πύργ $\omega$  in place of  $το\tilde{v}$  πύργου.
- In place of κεκαθάρται, Lightfoot has κεκαθάρισται.
- Before μοι ἐπιλύση, Lightfoot adds πάντα in brackets.
- In place of 'maidens', Lightfoot has 'virgins'.

αὐτῷ· Κύριε, μόνος ὢν ὧδε ἐγὼ τί ποιήσω; Οὐκ εἶ, φησί, to him, "Sir, what shall I do here alone?" "You are not alone," αὐτῶν.

μόνος· αἱ γὰρ παρθένοι αὖται μετὰ σοῦ εἰσί. Παράδος οὖν, he said, "for, these maidens are here with you." "Give me φημί, αὐταῖς με. προσκαλεῖται αὐτὰς ὁ ποιμήν καὶ λέγει then," said I, "into their charge." The shepherd called them αὐταῖς· Παρατίθεμαι ὑμῖν τοῦτον ἕως ἔρχομαι· καὶ ἀπῆλθεν. and said to them, "I entrust him to you until I come," and he  $^7$ ἐγὼ δὲ ἤμην μόνος μετὰ τῶν παρθένων· ἦσαν δὲ ἱλαρώτεραι went away.  $^7$  And I was alone with the maidens, and they were καὶ πρὸς ἐμὲ εὖ εἶχον· μάλιστα δὲ αἱ τέσσαρες αἱ ἐνδοξότεραι merry and gracious towards me, especially the four more glorious of them.

<sup>7</sup> Lightfoot adds a comma after ίλαρώτεραι.

## Ποιμην 88 (Παραβολή θ' 11)

### THE SHEPHERD 88 (PARABLE 9-11)

¹Λέγουσι μοι αἱ παρθένοι· Σήμερον ὁ ποιμὴν ὧδε οὐκ ¹ The maidens said to me, "Today the shepherd is not coming ἔρχεται. Τί οὖν, φημί, ποιήσω ἐγώ; Μέχρις ὀψέ, φασίν, here." "What then," said I, "shall I do?" "Wait for him," said περίμεινον αὐτόν· καὶ ἐὰν ἔλθη, λαλήσει μετὰ σοῦ, ἐὰν δὲ they, "until the evening; and, if he comes, he will speak with μη ἔλθη, μενεῖς μεθ' ἡμῶν ὧδε ἕως ἔρχεται. <sup>2</sup>λέγω αὐταῖς· you; and, if he comes not, you shall remain here with us until heἘκδέξομαι αὐτὸν ἕως ὀψέ· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ἔλθη, ἀπελεύσομαι εἰς comes." <sup>2</sup> I said to them, "I will wait for him until evening but, τὸν οἶκον καὶ πρωϊ ἐπανήξω. αἱ δὲ ἀκοκριθεῖσαι λέγουσί μοι· if he comes not, I will go home and return in the morning." But Ήμῖν παρεδόθης· οὐ δύνασαι ἀφ' ἡμῶν ἀναχωρῆσαι. ³Ποῦ they answered and said to me, "You were given to our charge; οὖν, φημί, μενῶ; Μεθ' ἡμῶν, φασί, κοιμηθήση ὡς ἀδελφός, you cannot go away from us." <sup>3</sup> "Where shall I stay then?" said καὶ οὐχ ὡς ἀνήρ· ἡμέτερος γὰρ ἀδελφὸς εἶ, καὶ τοῦ λοιποῦ I. "You shall sleep with us," said they, "as a brother and not as μέλλομεν μετὰ σοῦ κατοικεῖν, λίαν γάρ σε ἀγαπῶμεν. ἐγὼ a husband; for, you are our brother and, for the future, we are δὲ ἠσχυνόμην μετ' αὐτῶν μένειν. ⁴καὶ ἡ δοκοῦσα πρώτη going to live with you; for, we love you greatly." But I was αὐτῶν εἶναι ἤρξατό με καταφιλεῖν καὶ περιπλέκεσθαι. αἱ δὲ ashamed to stay with them. <sup>4</sup> And she who seemed to be the first ἄλλαι ὁρῶσαι ἐκείνην περιπλεκομένην μοι καὶ αὐταὶ of them began to kiss and embrace me, and the others seeing her ἤρξαντό με καταφιλεῖν καὶ περιάγειν κύκλω τοῦ πύργου καὶ embracing me began to kiss me themselves, and to lead me παίζειν μετ' ἐμοῦ. ⁵κἀγὼ ὡσεὶ νεώτερος ἐγεγόνειν καὶ round the tower, and to play with me. ⁵ I, too, had, as it were, ηρξάμην καὶ αὐτὸς παίζειν μετ' αὐτῶν· αἱ μὲν γὰρ ἐχόρευον, become young again, and began to play with them myself; for, αί δὲ ώρχοῦντο, αί δὲ ἦδον· ἐγὼ δὲ σιγὴν ἔχων μετ' αὐτῶν some were dancing, others were gavotting, others were singing, κύκλω τοῦ πύργου περιεπάτουν καὶ ἱλαρὸς ἤμην μετ' and I walked in silence with them round the tower, and was αὐτῶν. <sup>6</sup> ὀψίας δὲ γενομένης ἤθελον εἰς τὸν οἶκον ὑπάγειν· merry with them. <sup>6</sup> But, when evening came, I wished to go

- Throughout this chapter, Lightfoot has 'virgins' in place of 'maidens'.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after τὸν οἶκον.
- Lightfoot has a full stop in place of the *ano teleia* after ἀνήρ and an *ano teleia* in place of the comma after κατοικεῖν.
- Lightfoot has an *ano teleia* in place of the full stop after περιπλέκεσθαι.
- Lightfoot has αἱ δὲ ώρχοῦντο in brackets.
- Before 'the tower', Lightfoot adds 'the side of'.

έπιλύσω, καὶ οὐδὲν ὅλως ἀποκρύψω ἀπὸ σοῦ.

αἱ δὲ οὐκ ἀφῆκαν, ἀλλὰ κατέσχον με. καὶ ἔμεινα μετ' αὐτῶν home but they did not let me go, but kept me, and I stayed the την νύκτα καὶ ἐκοιμήθην παρὰ τὸν πύργον. <sup>7</sup>ἔστρωσαν γὰρ night with them and slept by the tower. <sup>7</sup> For, the maidens αἱ παρθένοι τοὺς λινοῦς χιτῶνας ἑαυτῶν χαμαὶ καὶ ἐμὲ spread their linen tunics on the ground, and they made me lie ἀνέκλιναν είς τὸ μέσον αὐτῶν, καὶ οὐδὲν ὅλως ἐποίουν εί down in the midst of them, and they did nothing else but pray, προσηύχοντο· κάγὼ μετ' αὐτῶν ἀδιαλείπτως and I also prayed with them unceasingly and not less than they, προσηυχόμην καὶ οὐκ ἔλασσον ἐκείνων. καὶ ἔχαιρον αἱ and the maidens rejoiced when I was praying thus, and I stayed παρθένοι οὕτω μου προσευχομένου. καὶ ἔμεινα ἐκεῖ μέχρι there until the morrow until the second hour with the maidens. τῆς αὔριον ἔως ὥρας δευτέρας μετὰ τῶν παρθένον. <sup>8</sup>εἶτα <sup>8</sup> Then the shepherd came and said to the maidens, "Have you παρῆν ὁ ποιμήν, καὶ λέγει ταῖς παρθένοις Μή τινα αὐτῷ done him any injury?" "Ask him," said they. I said to him, "Sir, ὕβριν πεποιήκατε; Ἐρώτα, φασίν, αὐτόν. λέγω αὐτῶ· Κύριε, I rejoiced at remaining with them." "On what," said he, "did εὐφράνθην μετ' αὐτῶν μείνας. Τί, φησίν, ἐδείπνησας; you sup?" "I supped, Sir," said I, "on the words of the Lord the Ἐδείπνησα, φημί, κύριε, ἡήματα κυρίου ὅλην τὴν νύκτα. whole night." "Did they receive you well?" said he, "Yes, Sir," Καλῶς, φησίν, ἔλαβόν σε; Ναί, φημί, κύριε. <sup>9</sup>Νῦν, φησί, τί said I. <sup>9</sup> "Now," said he, "what do you wish to hear first?" "Even θελεῖς πρῶτον ἀκοῦσαι; Καθώς, φημί, κύριε, ἀπ' ἀρχῆς as, Sir," said I, "you showed me from the beginning; I ask you, ἔδειξας· ἐρωτῶ σε, κύριε, ἵνα, καθώς ἄν σε ἐπερωτήσω, Sir, to declare things to me even as I ask them of you." "Even as οὕτω μοι καὶ δηλώσης. Καθὼς βούλει, φησίν, οὕτω σοι καὶ you desire," said he, "so I will interpret to you, and hide from you nothing at all."

Lightfoot add a comma after χαμαὶ and after προσηυχόμην.

Lake has 'despite' in place of 'injury', here following Lightfoot.

Lightfoot ends, "and I will conceal nothing whatever from thee."

## Ποιμην 89 (Παραβολή θ' 12)

### THE SHEPHERD 89 (PARABLE 9-12)

<sup>1</sup>Πρῶτον, φημί, πάντων, κύριε, τοῦτό μοι δήλωσον· ἡ πέτρα καὶ 1 "First of all, Sir," said I, "explain this to me: What is the rock  $\dot{\eta}$  πύλη τίς ἐστιν; Ἡ πέτρα, φησίν, αὕτη καὶ ἡ πύλη ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ and the door?" "This rock and the door," said he, "is the Son θεοῦ ἐστί. Πῶς, φημί, κύριε, ἡ πέτρα παλαιά ἐστιν, ἡ δὲ πύλη of God." "How is it," said I, "Sir, that the rock is old, but theκαινή; "Ακουε, φησί, καὶ σύνιε, ἀσύνετε. <sup>2</sup> ὁ μὲν υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ gate is new?" "Listen, said he, and understand, foolish man. πάσης τῆς κτίσεως αὐτοῦ προγενέστερός ἐστιν, ὥστε <sup>2</sup> The Son of God is older than all his creation, so that he was σύμβουλον αὐτὸν γενέσθαι τῷ πατρὶ τῆς κτίσεως αὐτοῦ· διὰ the counsellor of his Creation to the Father, therefore the rock τοῦτο καὶ παλαιὰ ἡ πέτρα. Ἡ δὲ πύλη διατί καινή, φημί, κύριε; is also old." "But why is the gate new, Sir?" said I. <sup>3</sup> Ότι, φησίν, ἐπ' ἐσχάτων τῶν ἡμερῶν τῆς συντελείας <sup>3</sup> "Because," said he, "He was manifested in the last days of φανερὸς ἐγένετο, διὰ τοῦτο καινὴ ἐγένετο ἡ πύλη, ἵνα οἱ the end of the world; for this reason the gate is new, that thoseμέλλοντες σώζεσθαι δι' αὐτῆς εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν εἰσέλθωσι τοῦ who are to be saved may enter, through it, into the kingdom θεοῦ. ⁴εἶδες, φησίν, τοὺς λίθους τοὺς διὰ τῆς πύλης of God. ⁴ Do you see," said he, "the stones that entered είσεληλυθότας είς την οίκοδομην τοῦ πύργου βεβλημένους, through the gate were put into the building of the tower, but τοὺς δὲ μὴ εἰσεληλυθότας πάλιν ἀποβεβλημένους εἰς τὸν ἴδιον those that did not enter through it were put back again into τόπον; Εἶδον, φημί, κύριε. Οὕτω, φησίν, εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ their own place?" "I see, Sir," said I. "So," said he, "no man θεοῦ οὐδεὶς εἰσελεύσεται, εἰ μὴ λάβοι τὸ ὄνομα τὸ ἄγιον αὐτοῦ. shall enter into the Kingdom of God, unless he takes his holy <sup>5</sup> ἐὰν γὰρ εἰς πόλιν θελήσης εἰσελθεῖν τινα κἀκείνη ἡ πόλις name. <sup>5</sup> For, if you wish to enter into a city, and that city has περιτετειχισμένη κύκλω καὶ μίαν ἔχει πύλην, μήτι δύνη εἰς been walled round, and has one gate, can you enter into that ἐκείνην τὴν πόλιν εἰσελθεῖν, εἰ μὴ διὰ τῆς πύλης ἦς ἔχει; Πῶς city except through the gate that it has?" "No, Sir," said I,

- Lightfoot has 'gate' in place of 'door' (twice in this verse).
- <sup>2</sup> In place of παλαιὰ ἡ πέτρα, here following an *Amherst Papyrus* (and Lake), *Codex Athous* (and Lightfoot) has παλαιός ἐστιν; the *Latin MSS* lack the phrase.
- The Greek word translated 'the end' means the consummation, the time when this age is finished and a new age will begin (cf. Mt. 13:40).
- Codex Athous (and Lightfoot) lacks βεβλημένους. In place of τὸ ἄγιον αὐτοῦ, here following Codex Athous (and Lake), the Ethiopic MS (and Lightfoot) reads τοῦ νἱοῦ αὐτοῦ and the Latin MSS have τοῦ νἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ. In place of πύλης εἰσεληλυθότας, Lightfoot has πύλης εληλυθότας | ἀπεληλυ θότας |.
- In place of μήτι δύνη εἰς ἐκείνην τὴν πόλιν εἰσελθεῖν, Lightfoot has μήτι δυνήση εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἐκείνην εἰσελθεῖν.

τὸν πύργον καὶ τοὺς λίθους ἀποδοκιμάσαντα ἐκ τῆς οἰκοδομῆς; Εἶδον, φημί, κύριε. 8'Ο ἔνδοξος, φησίν, ἀνὴρ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ έστι, κάκεῖνοι οἱ εξ οἱ ἔνδοξοι ἄγγελοί εἰσι δεξιὰ καὶ εὐώνυμα τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ μὴ λάβη, οὐκ εἰσελεύσεται εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ.

γάρ, φημί, κύριε, δύναται γενέσθαι ἄλλως; Εἰ οὖν εἰς τὴν πόλιν "for, how is it possible otherwise?" "If then you are not able οὐ δύνη εἰσελθεῖν εἰ μὴ διὰ τῆς πύλης ἦς ἔχει, οὕτω, φησί, καὶ to enter into the city except through the gate that it has, so," είς τῆν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ ἄλλως εἰσελθεῖν οὐ δύναται said he, "a man cannot otherwise enter into the kingdom of ἄνθρωπος εἰ μὴ διὰ τοῦ ὀνόματος τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ τοῦ God, except through the name of his Son, who was beloved ηγαπημένου ὑπ' αὐτοῦ. <sup>6</sup>Εἶδες, φησί, τὸν ὄχλον τὸν by him. <sup>6</sup> Do you see," said he, "the crowd that is building the οἰκοδομοῦντα τὸν πύργον; Εἶδον, φημί, κύριε. Ἐκεῖνοι, φησί, tower?" "Yes, Sir," said I, "I see it." "They," said he, "are all πάντες ἄγγελοι ἔνδοξοί εἰσι· τούτοις οὖν περιτετείχισται ὁ glorious angels; by these, then, the Lord has been walled κύριος. ἡ δὲ πύλη ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ ἐστιν· αὕτη μία εἴσοδός ἐστι round. But the gate is the Son of God, this is the only entrance πρὸς τὸν κύριον. ἄλλως οὖν οὐδεὶς εἰσελεύσεται πρὸς αὐτὸν εἰ to the Lord. No man can enter in to him otherwise, than μὴ διὰ τοῦ νίοῦ αὐτοῦ. <sup>7</sup>Εἶδες, φησί, τοὺς ἑξ ἄνδρας καὶ τὸν through his Son. <sup>7</sup> Do you see," said he, "the six men, and the μέσον αὐτῶν ἔνδοξον καὶ μέγαν ἄνδρα τὸν περιπατοῦντα περὶ glorious and great man in their midst, who is walking round the tower and rejected the stones from the building?" "Yes, Sir," said I, "I see him." 8 "The glorious man," said he, "is the Son of God, and those six are glorious angels supporting him συγκρατοῦντες αὐτόν. τούτων, φησί, τῶν ἀγγέλων τῶν on the right hand and on the left. None of these glorious ἐνδόξων οὐδεὶς εἰσελεύσεται πρὸς τὸν θεὸν ἄτερ αὐτοῦ· ος ἀν angels, said he, can enter into God's presence without him. Whoever receives not his name shall not enter into the kingdom of God."

Lightfoot has a full stop in place of the *ano teleia* after ἔνδοξοί εἰσι.

Lightfoot opens this verse (and v. 6) with a lowercase epsilon.

Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes  $\Theta \varepsilon o \tilde{v}$  and its various derivative forms.

## Ποιμην 90 (Παραβολή θ' 13)

### THE SHEPHERD 90 (PARABLE 9-13)

<sup>1</sup> Ὁ δὲ πύργος, φημί, τίς ἐστιν; Ὁ πύργος, φησίν, οὖτος ἡ  $^1$  "But," said I, "what is the tower?" "This tower," said he, "is ἐκκλησία ἐστίν. ² Αἱ δὲ παρθένοι αὖται τίνες εἰσίν; Αὖται, the Church." ² "And these maidens, what are they?" "They," φησίν, ἄγια πνεύματά εἰσι· καὶ ἄλλως ἄνθρωπος οὐ δύναται said he, "are holy spirits. And a man cannot be otherwise εύρεθηναι είς την βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ, ἐὰν μη αὖται αὐτὸν found in the kingdom of God, unless they clothe him with ἐνδύσωσι τὸ ἔνδυμα αὐτῶν· ἐὰν γὰρ τὸ ὄνομα μόνον λάβης, τὸ their clothing. For, if you receive the name alone but do not δὲ ἔνδυμα παρὰ τούτων μὴ λάβης, οὐδὲν ώφελήση· αὖται γὰρ receive the clothing from them, you will benefit nothing; for, αἱ παρθένοι δυνάμεις εἰσὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ. ἐὰν τὸ ὄνομα these maidens are the powers of the Son of God. If you bear φορῆς, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν μὴ φορῆς αὐτοῦ, εἰς μάτην ἔση τὸ ὄνομα the name, but do not bear his power you will be bearing his αὐτοῦ φορῶν. 3τοὺς δὲ λίθους, φησίν, οὓς εἶδες name in vain. 3 And the stones," said he, "which you saw ἀποβεβλημένους, οὖτοι τὸ μὲν ὄνομα ἐφόρεσαν, τὸν δὲ rejected, these are they who bore the name, but were not ίματισμον τῶν παρθένων οὐκ ἐνεδύσαντο. Ποῖος, φημί, clothed with the raiment of the maidens." "What," said I, "is ίματισμὸς αὐτῶν ἐστί, κύριε; Αὐτὰ τὰ ὀνόματα, φησίν, their raiment. Sir?" "Their names themselves," said he, "are ίματισμός ἐστιν αὐτῶν. ος ἂν τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ νἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ φορῆ, their raiment. Whoever bears the name of the Son of God καὶ τούτων ὀφείλει τὰ ὀνόματα φορεῖν· καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸς ὁ υίὸς τὰ must also bear their names; for, even the Son himself bears ὀνόματα τῶν παρθένων τούτων φορεῖ. ⁴ὄσους, φησί, λίθους the names of these maidens. ⁴ All the stones," said he, "which εἶδες εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν τοῦ πύργου εἰσεληλυθότας, you saw enter into the building of the tower, given by their ἐπιδεδομένους διὰ τῶν χειρῶν αὐτῶν καὶ μείναντας εἰς τὴν hands and remaining in the building, had put on the power οἰκοδομήν, τούτων τῶν παρθένων τὴν δύναμιν ἐνδεδυμένοι of these maidens. <sup>5</sup> For this reason, you see that the tower has εἰσί. διὰ τοῦτο βλέπεις τὸν πύργον μονόλιθον γεγονότα μετὰ become one solid stone with the rock. So also, those who

- Note that Lightfoot starts Ἐκκλησία with an uppercase *epsilon*.
- Before τὸ ὄνομα φορῆς, Lightfoot adds οὖν in brackets.
- In place of ὀφείλει τὰ ὀνόματα φορεῖν, Lightfoot has ὀφείλει φορεῖν τὰ ὀνόματα.
- Codex Athous lacks much of this verse (from τοῦ πύργου to τὴν οἰκοδομήν), here retranslated from the Latin & Ethiopic MSS; Lightfoot surrounds the text with vertical bars.
- Lightfoot has the word  $\mu \varepsilon \tau \dot{\alpha}$  before  $\tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma \pi \acute{\varepsilon} \tau \rho \alpha \varsigma$  in brackets.

τῆς πέτρας· οὕτω καὶ οἱ πιστεύσαντες τῷ κυρίω διὰ τοῦ νίοῦ believe on the Lord through his Son, and put on these spirits τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ ἔλαβον, ἔλαβον δὲ καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ένεδυναμώθησαν καὶ ἦσαν μετὰ τῶν δούλων τοῦ θεοῦ, καὶ ἦν λελυμένας καὶ εὐμόρφων ταύτας ἰδόντες ἐπεθύμησαν αὐτῶν άπεδύσαντο τὸ ἔνδυμα καὶ τὴν δύναμιν. <sup>9</sup>οὖτοι οὖν τῶν ἀποβεβλημένων.

αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐνδιδυσκόμενοι τὰ πνεύματα ταῦτα ἔσονται εἰς ε̈ν will become one spirit and one body, and the colour of their πνεῦμα, εν σῶμα, καὶ μία χρόα τῶν ἱματίων αὐτῶν. τῶν raiment will be one. And the dwelling of such as bear the τοιούτων δὲ τῶν φορούντων τὰ ὀνόματα τῶν παρθένων ἐστὶν names of the maidens is in the tower." 6 "Why, Sir," said I, ή κατοικία εἰς τὸν πύργον. 6 Οἱ οὖν, φημί, κύριε, ἀποβεβλημένοι "were the rejected stones rejected? For, they came in through λίθοι διατί ἀπεβλήθησαν; διῆλθον γὰρ διὰ τῆς πύλης, καὶ διὰ the gate and were put into the building of the tower by the τῶν χειρῶν τῶν παρθένων ἐτέθησαν εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν τοῦ hands of the maidens." "Since," said he, "you care for πύργου. Ἐπειδή πάντα σοι, φησί, μέλει, καὶ ἀκριβῶς ἐξετάζεις, everything, and enquire accurately, listen concerning the ἄκουε περὶ τῶν ἀποβεβλημένων λίθων. τοὖτοι, φησί, πάντες rejected stones. These," said he, "all bore the name of the Son of God, and they also received the power of these τῶν παρθένων τούτων. λαβόντες οὖν τὰ πνεύματα ταῦτα maidens. By receiving these spirits, then, they were strengthened and were with the servants of God, and they αὐτῶν εν πνεῦμα καὶ εν σῶμα καὶ εν ἔνδυμα· τὰ γὰρ αὐτὰ had one spirit and one body, and one raiment, for they had ἐφρόνουν καὶ δικαιοσύνην εἰργάζοντο. <sup>8</sup>μετὰ οὖν χρόνον τινὰ the same mind, and wrought righteousness. <sup>8</sup> After some ἀνεπείσθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν ὧν εἶδες μέλανα ἱμάτια time, then, they were made disobedient by the women whom ἐνδεδυμένων, τοὺς ὤμους ἔξω ἐχουσῶν καὶ τὰς τρίχας you saw clothed in black, who had their shoulders bare, and their hair loose, and were beautiful. When they saw them, καὶ ἐνεδύσαντο τὴν δύναμιν αὐτῶν, τῶν δὲ παρθένων they desired them, and put on their power, and put off the clothing and power of the maidens. 9 So, they were rejected ἀπεβλήθησαν ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴκου τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἐκείναις from the house of God and handed over to those women. But παρεδόθησαν· οἱ δὲ μὴ ἀπατηθέντες τῷ κάλλει τῶν γυναικῶν those who were not deceived by the beauty of these women τούτων ἔμειναν ἐν τῷ οἴκω τοῦ θεοῦ. ἔχεις, φησί, τὴν ἐπίλυσιν remained in the house of God. You have here," said he, "the explanation of those who were rejected."

Lightfoot has φησί and καὶ εν ἔνδυμα in brackets.

Lightfoot has 'said he' in brackets.

For τὸ ἔνδυμα καὶ τὴν δύναμιν, following Codex Athous (& Lake), the Palatine MS (& Lightfoot) has τὴν δύναμιν; the Vulgata reads τὸ ἔνδυμα.

Lightfoot has 'women' in parentheses.

## Ποιμην 91 (Παραβολή θ' 14)

### THE SHEPHERD 91 (PARABLE 9-14)

<sup>1</sup>Τί οὖν, φημί, κύριε, ἐὰν οὖτοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι, τοιοῦτοι ὄντες, <sup>1</sup> "How will it then be, Sir," said I, "if these men, being such as μετανοήσωσι καὶ ἀποβάλωσι τὰς ἐπιθυμίας τῶν γυναικῶν they are, should repent and put away their desire for these τούτων, καὶ ἐπανακάμψωσιν ἐπὶ τὰς παρθένους καὶ ἐν τῆ women, and return to the maidens and walk in their power δυνάμει αὐτῶν καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις αὐτῶν πορευθῶσιν, οὐκ and in their deeds? Shall they not enter into the house of God?" εἰσελεύσονται εἰς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ θεοῦ; ²Εἰσελεύσονται, φησίν, ² "They shall enter," said he, "if they shall put away the works ἐὰν τούτων τῶν γυναικῶν ἀποβάλωσι τὰ ἔργα, τῶν δὲ of these women, and take back the power of the maidens and παρθένων ἀναλάβωσι τὴν δύναμιν καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις αὐτῶν walk in their deeds. For, this is the reason why there was a πορευθῶσι· διὰ τοῦτο γὰρ καὶ τῆς οἰκοδομῆς ἀνοχὴ ἐγένετο, pause in the building, in order that, if they repent, they may go ίνα, ἐὰν μετανοήσωσιν οὖτοι, ἀπέλθωσιν εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν away into the building of the tower. But if they do not repent, τοῦ πύργου. ἐὰν δὲ μὴ μετανοήσωσι, τότε ἄλλοι then others will enter and they will be finally rejected." <sup>3</sup> I gave εἰσελεύσονται, καὶ οὖτοι εἰς τέλος ἐκβληθήσονται. ³ ἐπὶ thanks to the Lord for all these things, that he had compassion τούτοις πᾶσιν ηὐχαρίστησα τῷ κυρίῳ, ὅτι ἐσπλαγχνίσθη ἐπὶ on all who call upon his name, and sent the angel of repentance πᾶσι τοῖς ἐπικαλουμένοις τῷ ὀνόματι αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐξαπέστειλε to us who have sinned against him, and renewed our spirit, τὸν ἄγγελον τῆς μετανοίας εἰς ἡμᾶς τοὺς ἁμαρτήσαντας εἰς even when we were already corrupted, and restored our life, αὐτὸν καὶ ἀνεκαίνισεν ἡμῶν τὸ πνεῦμα καὶ ἤδη when we had no hope of living. 4 "Now, Sir," said I, "explain κατεφθαρμένων ήμῶν καὶ μὴ ἐχόντων ἐλπίδα τοῦ ζῆν to me why the tower was not built on the ground but on the ἀνενέωσε τὴν ζωὴν ἡμῶν. ⁴Νῦν, φημί, κύριε, δήλωσόν μοι, rock and on the gate." "Are you still," said he, "senseless and διατί ὁ πύργος χαμαὶ οὐκ ὠκοδόμηται, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὴν πέτραν without understanding?" "I need, Sir," said I, "to ask everyκαὶ ἐπὶ τὴν πύλην. Ἔτι, φησίν, ἄφρων εἶ καὶ ἀσύνετος; thing from you, because I am wholly without the power of 'Ανάγκην ἔχω, φημί, κύριε, πάντα ἐπερωτᾶν σε, ὅτι οὐδ' ὅλως understanding anything. For, all things great and glorious are οὐδὲν δύναμαι νοῆσαι· τὰ γὰρ πάντα μεγάλα καὶ ἔνδοξά ἐστι also difficult for men to understand." 5 "Listen," said he, "the

- Lightfoot adds a comma after  $\pi\alpha\rho\theta\dot{\epsilon}\nu\sigma\nu\varsigma$ .
- In place of εἰσελεύσονται, here following the Latin & Ethiopic MSS, (and Lake) Codex Athous (and Lightfoot) has ἀπελεύσονται.
- Lightfoot has τὸ ὄνομα in place of τῷ ὀνόματι.
- After καὶ ἀσύνετος, Lightfoot adds ἐπερωτᾶς in brackets and ends the statement with a full stop in place of the question mark.
- Lightfoot has the 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> instances of τοῦ Θεοῦ in brackets.

καὶ δυσνόητα τοῖς ἀνθρώποις. 5 Ἄκουε, φησί· τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ name of the Son of God is great and incomprehensible, and έπαισχύνονται τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ φορεῖν.

υίοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ μέγα ἐστὶ καὶ ἀχώρητον καὶ τὸν κόσμον ὅλον supports the whole world. If then, the whole of creation is βαστάζει. εἰ οὖν πᾶσα ἡ κτίσις διὰ τοῦ νἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ supported by the Son of God, what do you think of those who βαστάζεται, τί δοκεῖς τοὺς κεκλημένους ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ are called by him, and bear the name of the Son of God, and ὄνομα φοροῦντας τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ πορευομένους ταῖς walk according to his commandments? 6 Do you see, then, ἐντολαῖς αὐτοῦ; <sup>6</sup> βλέπεις οὖν, ποίους βαστάζει; τοὺς ἐξ ὅλης what manner of men he supports? Those who bear his name καρδίας φοροῦντας τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ. αὐτὸς οὖν θεμέλιος with their whole heart. He, then, has become their foundation αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο καὶ ἡδέως αὐτοὺς βαστάζει, ὅτι οὐκ and he supports them joyfully, because they are not ashamed to bear his name."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Lightfoot adds a comma after ἐγένετο.

## Ποιμην 92 (Παραβολή θ' 15)

### THE SHEPHERD 92 (PARABLE 9-15)

<sup>1</sup>Δήλωσόν μοι, φημί, κύριε, τῶν παρθένων τὰ ὀνόματα καὶ <sup>1</sup> "Explain to me, Sir," said I, "the names of the maidens, and τῶν γυναικῶν τῶν τὰ μέλανα ἱμάτια ἐνδεδυμένων. Ἄκουε, of the women who are clothed in black raiment." "Listen," said φησίν, τῶν παρθένων τὰ ὀνόματα τῶν ἰσχυροτέρων, τῶν εἰς he, "to the names of the stronger maidens who stand at theτὰς γωνίας σταθεισῶν. <sup>2</sup>ἡ μὲν πρώτη Πίστις, ἡ δὲ δευτέρα corners. <sup>2</sup> The first is Faith, the second is Temperance, the third Έγκράτεια, ή δὲ τρίτη Δύναμις, ή δὲ τετάρτη Μακροθυμία· αί is Power, the fourth is Patience, and the others who stand δὲ ἕτεραι ἀνὰ μέσον τούτων σταθεῖσαι ταῦτα ἔχουσι τὰ between them have these names: Simplicity, Guilelessness, ονόματα· Άπλότης, ἀκακία, Άγνεία, Ἱλαρότης, ἀλήθεια, Holiness, Joyfulness, Truth, Understanding, Concord, Love. Σύνεσις, Όμόνοια, Άγάπη, ταῦτα τὰ ὀνόματα ὁ φορῶν καὶ τὸ He who bears these names and the name of the Son of God, ὄνομα τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ δυνήσεται εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ shall be able to enter into the Kingdom of God. <sup>3</sup> Hear, also," θεοῦ εἰσελθεῖν. <sup>3</sup>ἄκουε, φησί, καὶ τὰ ὀνόματα τῶν γυναικῶν said he, "the names of the women who have black raiment. Of τῶν τὰ ἱμάτια μέλανα ἐχουσῶν. καὶ ἐκ τούτων τέσσαρές εἰσι these also four are more powerful. The first is Unbelief, the δυνατώτεραι. ή πρώτη Ἀπιστία, ή δευτέρα Ἀκρασία, ή δὲ second Impurity, the third Disobedience, and the fourth τρίτη Ἀπείθεια, ή δὲ τετάρτη Ἀπάτη, αἱ δὲ ἀκόλουθοι αὐτῶν Deceit; and those who follow them are called Grief, καλοῦνται Λύπη, Πονηρία, ἀσέλγεια, Ὀξυχολία, Ψεῦδος, Wickedness, Licentiousness, Bitterness, Lying, Foolishness, Άφροσύνη, Καταλαλιά, Μῖσος. ταῦτα τὰ ὀνόματα ὁ φορῶν Slander, Hate. The servant of God who bears these names shall τοῦ θεοῦ δοῦλος τὴν βασιλείαν μὲν ὄψεται τοῦ θεοῦ, εἰς see the Kingdom of God but shall not enter into it." 4 "But, Sir," αὐτὴν δὲ οὐκ εἰσελεύσεται. 4 Οἱ λίθοι δέ, φημί, κύριε, οἱ ἐκ τοῦ said I, "what are the stones that were fitted into the building βυθοῦ ἡρμοσμένοι εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν τίνες εἰσίν; Οἱ μὲν from the deep?" "The first," said he, "the 10 that were placed πρῶτοι, φησίν, οἱ ι΄ οἱ εἰς τὰ θεμέλια τεθειμένοι, πρώτη in the foundation, are the first generation; and the 25 are the

- Codex Athous lacks the section from καὶ τῶν to τὰ ὀνόματα, here retranslated from the Latin & Ethiopic MSS; Lightfoot surrounds the text with vertical bars.
- <sup>2</sup> Lightfoot has 'Continence' in place of 'Temperance' and both Lake and Lightfoot have 'Long-suffering' in place of 'Patience'.
- <sup>3</sup> Lightfoot has '*Intemperance*' in place of '*Impurity*'.
- In place of  $\kappa\varepsilon'$  (25 Lighfoot has  $\varepsilon''$ koot  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\varepsilon$ ), here following *Codex Athous* and the *Latin MSS*, the *Ethiopic MS* reads 15. For  $\lambda\varepsilon'$  (35), Lightfoot has τριάκοντα πέντε and, for  $\mu'$  (40), he has τεσσαράκοντα.

εὔχρηστοι γεγόνεισαν τῆ οἰκοδομῆ τοῦ πύργου τούτου.

yενεά·οἱδὲκε΄δευτέρα <math>yενεὰ ἀνδρῶν δικαίων·οἱδὲλε΄ second generation of righteous men; and the 35 are the προφῆται τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ διάκονοι αὐτοῦ· οἱ δὲ μ΄ ἀπόστολοι καὶ prophets of God and his servants, and the 40 are prophets and διδάσκαλοι τοῦ κηρύγματος τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ. <sup>5</sup>Διατί οὖν, teachers of the preaching of the Son of God." <sup>5</sup> "Why, then, φημί, κύριε, αἱ παρθένοι καὶ τούτους τοὺς λίθους ἐπέδωκαν Sir," said I, "did the maidens give these stones also for the είς την οἰκοδομήν τοῦ πύργου, διενέγκασαι διὰ τῆς πύλης; building of the tower, and brought them through the gate?" <sup>6</sup>Οὖτοι γάρ, φησί, πρῶτοι ταῦτα τὰ πνεύματα ἐφόρεσαν καὶ <sup>6</sup> "Because," said he, "these first bore these spirits, and they did ὅλως ἀπ' ἀλλήλων οὐκ ἀπέστησαν, οὕτε τὰ πνεύματα ἀπὸ not depart from one another at all; neither the spirits from the των ἀνθρώπων οὔτε οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἀπὸ των πνευμάτων, ἀλλὰ men nor the men from the spirits, but the spirits remained withπαρέμειναν τὰ πνεύματα αὐτοῖς μέχρι τῆς κοιμήσεως αὐτῶν. them until they fell asleep. And, if they had not had these καὶ εἰ μὴ ταῦτα τὰ πνεύματα μετ' αὐτῶν ἐσχήκεισαν, οὐκ ἂν spirits with them, they would not have been useful for the building of this tower."

Throughout the chapter, Lightfoot has 'virgins' in place of 'maidens'.

Lightfoot marks the text, ἐσχήκεισαν, οὐκ ἂν, as a possibly suspect transcription, reading ἐσχήκεισαν, οὐκ ἂν, as a possibly suspect transcription, reading ἐσχήκεισαν, οὐκ ἂν.

## Ποιμην 93 (Παραβολή θ' 16)

### THE SHEPHERD 93 (PARABLE 9-16)

<sup>1</sup> Έτι μοι, φημί, κύριε, δήλωσον. Τί, φησίν, ἐπιζητεῖς; Διατί, <sup>1</sup> "Tell me, Sir," said I, "still more." "What more," said he, "do φημί, κύριε, οἱ λίθοι ἐκ τοῦ βυθοῦ ἀνέβησαν καὶ εἰς τὴν you ask?" "Why, Sir," said I, "did the stones come up from οἰκοδομὴν τοῦ πύργου ἐτέθησαν, πεφορηκότες τὰ πνεύματα the deep and were put into the building, though they bore ταῦτα; <sup>2</sup> Ἀνάγκην, φησίν, εἶχον δι' ὕδατος ἀναβῆναι, ἵνα these spirits?" <sup>2</sup> "They needed," said he, "to come up through ζωοποιηθῶσιν· οὐκ ἠδύναντο γὰρ ἄλλως εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν the water to be made alive; for, they could not otherwise enter βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ, εἰ μὴ τὴν νέκρωσιν ἀπέθεντο τῆς ζωῆς into the kingdom of God, unless they put away the mortalityαὐτῶν τῆς προτέρας. <sup>3</sup> ἔλαβον οὖν καὶ οὖτοι οἱ κεκοιμημένοι of their former life. <sup>3</sup> And so, these who had fallen asleep τὴν σφραγῖδα τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ εἰσῆλθον εἰς τὴν received the seal of the Son of God and entered into the βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ· πρὶν γάρ, φησί, φορέσαι τὸν ἄνθρωπον τὸ kingdom of God. For, before," said he, "a man bears the name ὄνομα τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ, νεκρός ἐστιν· ὅταν δὲ λάβη τὴν of the Son of God, he is dead. But, when he receives the seal, σφραγίδα, ἀποτίθεται τὴν νέκρωσιν καὶ ἀναλαμβάνει τὴν he puts away mortality and receives life. <sup>4</sup> The seal, then, is καταβαίνουσι νεκροὶ καὶ ἀναβαίνουσι ζῶντες. κἀκείνοις οὖν alive. This seal, then, was preached to them also, and they ἐκηρύχθη ἡ σφραγὶς αὕτη καὶ ἐχρήσαντο αὐτῆ, ἵνα εἰσέλθωσιν used it to enter the kingdom of God." 5 "Why, Sir," said I, είς την βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ.  $^{5}$  Διατί, φημί, κύριε, καὶ οἱ μ΄ λίθοι "did the 40 stones also come up with them from the deep, μετ' αὐτῶν ἀνέβησαν ἐκ τοῦ βυθοῦ, ἤδη ἐσχηκότες τὴν though they had the seal already?" "Because," said he, "these σφαγίδα; Ότι, φησίν, οὖτοι οἱ ἀπόστολοι καὶ οἱ διδάσκαλοι οἱ apostles and teachers, who preached the name of the Son of κηρύξαντες τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ νἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ, κοιμηθέντες ἐν God, having fallen asleep in the power and faith of the Son of δυνάμει καὶ πίστει τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐκήρυξαν καὶ τοῖς God, preached also to those who had fallen asleep before

- Codex Athous (and Lightfoot) lacks τοῦ πύργου, here following the Latin & Ethiopic MSS (and Lake).
- *Codex Athous* lacks τῆς προτέρας, here following the *Latin & Ethiopic MSS*; Lightfoot has the words in brackets.
- Code Athous lacks καὶ εἰσῆλθον εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ, here retranslated from the Latin MSS; Lightfoot surround the text with vertical bars.
- In place of 'used it', Lightfoot has 'availed themselves of it'.
- In place of προκεκοιμημένοις, here following the Vulgata, Ethiopic MS & Clement of Alexandria, Codex Athous and the Palatine MS read κεκοιμημένοις.

ἐπίλυσιν. Ἔχω, φημί, κύριε.

προκεκοιμημένοις καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔδωκαν αὐτοῖς τὴν σφραγῖδα τοῦ them, and gave to them the seal of the preaching. 6 So, they κηρύγματος. <sup>6</sup>κατέβησαν οὖν μετ' αὐτῶν εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ καὶ πάλιν went down with them into the water and came up again, but ἀνέβησαν· ἀλλ' οὖτοι μὲν ζῶντες κατέβησαν καὶ ζῶντες these went down alive and came up alive, while the others, ἀνέβησαν· ἐκεῖνοι δὲ οἱ προκεκοιμημένοι νεκροὶ κατέβησαν, who had fallen asleep before, went down dead but came up ζῶντες δὲ ἀνέβησαν. <sup>7</sup>διὰ τούτων οὖν ἐζωοποιήθησαν καὶ alive. <sup>7</sup>So, by them, they were made alive and received the ἐπέγνωσαν τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ· διὰ τοῦτο καὶ knowledge of the name of the Son of God. For this cause, they συνανέβησαν μετ' αὐτῶν, καὶ συνηρμόσθησαν είς τὴν also came up with them and were joined into the building of οἰκοδομὴν τοῦ πύργου, καὶ ἀλατόμητοι συνωκοδομήθησαν· έν the tower and were used with them, without being hewn. For, δικαιοσύνη γὰρ ἐκοιμήθησαν καὶ ἐν μεγάλη ἁγνεία· μόνον δὲ they fell asleep in righteousness and in great purity, only they την σφραγίδα ταύτην οὐκ εἶχον. ἔχεις οὖν καὶ την τούτων had not this seal. You have then the explanation of these things also." "Yes, Sir," said I, "I have."

<sup>6</sup> Codex Athous lacks the text from καὶ ζῶντες to the end of the verse, here following *Clement of Alexandria*; Lightfoot surround the text with vertical bars.

Lightfoot lacks the comma after μετ' αὐτῶν.

## Ποιμην 94 (Παραβολή θ' 17)

### THE SHEPHERD 94 (PARABLE 9-17)

¹Νῦν οὖν, κύριε, περὶ τῶν ὀρέων μοι δήλωσον· διατί ἄλλαι ¹ "Now, therefore, Sir, explain to me about the mountains. Why καὶ ἄλλαι εἰσὶν αἱ ἰδέαι καὶ ποικίλαι; Ἄκουε, φησί· τὰ ὄρη is their appearance different from each other and various?" ταῦτα τὰ δώδεκα φυλαί εἰσιν αἱ κατοικοῦσαι ὅλον τὸν "Listen," said he, "these twelve mountains are the tribes which κόσμον. ἐκηρύχθη οὖν εἰς ταύτας ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ διὰ τῶν inhabit the whole world. The Son of God, then, was preached to ἀποστόλων. <sup>2</sup> Διατί δὲ ποικίλα καὶ ἄλλη καὶ ἄλλη ἰδέα ἐστὶ them by the Apostles." <sup>2</sup> "But tell me, Sir," said I, "why the τὰ ὄρη, δήλωσόν μοι, κύριε. Ἄκουε, φησίν· αἱ δώδεκα appearance of the mountains differs one from another and is φυλαὶ αὖται αἱ κατοικοῦσαι ὅλον τὸν κόσμον δώδεκα ἔθνη various." "Listen," said he, "these twelve tribes that inhabit the εἰσί· ποικίλα δέ εἰσι τῆ φρονήσει καὶ τῷ νοΐ· οἶα οὖν εἶδες whole world are twelve nations, but they are various in τὰ ὄρη ποικίλα, τοιαῦταί εἰσι καὶ τούτων αἱ ποικιλίαι τοῦ understanding and mind. Just as, then, you saw that the νοὸς τῶν ἐθνῶν καὶ ἡ φρόνησις. δηλώσω δέ σοι καὶ ἑνὸς mountains are various, so also are there varieties in the mind and έκάστου την πρᾶξιν. <sup>3</sup>Πρῶτον, φημί, κύριε, τοῦτο understanding of the nations. And I will show you the action of δήλωσον, διατί οὕτω ποικίλα ὄντα τὰ ὄρη, εἰς τὴν each." <sup>3</sup> "First of all, Sir," said I, "show me this, why though these οἰκοδομὴν ὅταν ἐτέθησαν οἱ λίθοι αὐτῶν, μιᾶ χρόα mountains were so various, when their stones were put into the ἐνένοντο λαμπροί, ὡς καὶ οἱ ἐκ τοῦ βυθοῦ ἀναβεβηκότες building, they became bright with one colour, like the stones that λίθοι; 4 Ότι, φησί, πάντα τὰ ἔθνη τὰ ὑπὸ τὸν οὐρανὸν had come up from the deep." 4 "Because," said he, "all the κατοικοῦντα, ἀκούσαντα καὶ πιστεύσαντα ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι nations that dwell under heaven, when they heard and believed ἐκλήθησαν τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ. λαβόντες οὖν τὴν σφραγῖδα were called after the name of the Son of God. So then, when they μίαν φρόνησιν ἔσχον καὶ ἕνα νοῦν, καὶ μία πίστις αὐτῶν received the seal, they had one understanding and one mind, and έγένετο καὶ μία ἀγάπη, καὶ τὰ πνεύματα τῶν παρθένων their faith became one, and their love one, and they bore the μετὰ τοῦ ὀνόματος ἐφόρεσαν· διὰ τοῦτο ἡ οἰκοδομὴ τοῦ spirits of the maidens together with the name. For this cause, the πύργου μιᾶ χρόα ἐγένετο λαμπρὰ ώς ὁ ἥλιος. 5μετὰ δὲ τὸ building of the tower became bright with one colour like the sun.

- Lightfoot, following the *Latin MSS*, repeats δώδεκα (with the  $2^{nd}$  instance in brackets) before φυλαί.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after the 1st instance of ποικίλα.
- In place of 'show me this', Lake has 'explain this to me'.
- Codex Athous lacks τοῦ νἱοῦ, here following the Latin & Ethiopic MSS; Lightfoot has the words in brackets.

μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ χείρονες.

εἰσελθεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ καὶ γενέσθαι ε̈ν σῶμα, τινὲς 5 But, after they entered in together and became one body, some έξ αὐτῶν ἐμίαναν ἑαυτοὺς καὶ ἐξεβλήθησαν ἐκ τοῦ γένους of them defiled themselves and were cast out from the family of τῶν δικαίων καὶ πάλιν ἐγένοντο, οἶοι πρότερον ἦσαν, the righteous, and became again what they had been before, or rather even worse."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Lightfoot adds a comma after δικαίων.

## Ποιμην 95 (Παραβολή θ' 18)

### THE SHEPHERD 95 (PARABLE 9-18)

<sup>1</sup>Πῶς, φημί, κύριε, ἐγένοντο χείρονες, θεὸν ἐπεγνωκότες; Ὁ <sup>1</sup> "How, Sir," said I, "did they become worse, after they had μή γινώσκων, φησί, θεὸν καὶ πονηρευόμενος ἔχει κόλασίν attained knowledge of God?" "He who does not know God," τινα τῆς πονηρίας αὐτοῦ, ὁ δὲ θεὸν ἐπιγνοὺς οὐκέτι ὀφείλει said he, "and does evil, incurs some punishment for his evil, πονηρεύεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἀγαθοποιεῖν. ² ἐὰν οὖν ὁ ὀφείλων but he who has knowledge of God, is bound no more to do άγαθοποιεῖν πονηρεύηται, οὐ δοκεῖ πλείονα πονηρίαν ποιεῖν evil, but to do good. 2 If then, he who ought to do good does παρὰ τὸν μὴ γινώσκοντα τὸν θεόν; διὰ τοῦτο οἱ μὴ ἐγνωκότες evil, does he not seem to do more evil than he who does not θεὸν καὶ πονηρευόμενοι κεκριμένοι εἰσὶν εἰς θάνατον, οἱ δὲ know God? For this reason, those who have no knowledge of τὸν θεὸν ἐγνωκότες καὶ τὰ μεγαλεῖα αὐτοῦ ἑωρακότες καὶ God and do evil, are condemned to death, but those who have πονηρευόμενοι δισσῶς κολασθήσονται καὶ ἀποθανοῦνται είς knowledge of God and have seen his great deeds, and do τὸν αἰῶνα. οὕτως οὖν καθαρισθήσεται ἡ ἐκκλησία τοῦ θεοῦ. wickedly, shall be punished doubly, and shall die for ever.  $^{3}$ ώς δὲ εἶδες ἐκ τοῦ πύργου τοὺς λίθους ἠρμένους καὶ Thus, therefore, the Church of God shall be cleansed.  $^{3}$  But, just παραδεδομένους τοῖς πνεύμασι τοῖς πονηροῖς καὶ ἐκεῖθεν as you saw that the stones were taken from the tower, and ἐκβληθέντας· (καὶ ἔσται εν σῶμα τῶν κεκαθαρμένων, ὥσπερ handed over to the evil spirits and cast out from it (and there καὶ ὁ πύργος ἐγένετο ὡς ἐξ ἑνὸς λίθου γεγονώς μετὰ τὸ shall be one body of those who are purified, just as also the καθαρισθηναι αὐτόν·) οὕτως ἔσται καὶ ἡ ἐκκλησία τοῦ θεοῦ tower became as if it were made of a single stone, after it was μετὰ τὸ καθαρισθῆναι αὐτὴν καὶ ἀποβληθῆναι τοὺς purified), so the Church of God also shall be, after it has been πονηρούς καὶ ὑποκριτὰς καὶ βλασφήμους καὶ διψύχους καὶ purified, and the wicked and hypocrites and blasphemers and πονηρευομένους ποικίλαις πονηρίαις. <sup>4</sup>μετὰ τὸ τούτους double-minded, and doers of various wickedness, have been ἀποβληθῆναι ἔσται ἡ ἐκκλησία τοῦ θεοῦ εν σῶμα, μία rejected from it. <sup>4</sup> After these have been rejected, the Church of φρόνησις, εἶς νοῦς, μία πίστις, μία ἀγάπη· καὶ τότε ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ God shall be one body, one mind, one spirit, one faith, one θεοῦ ἀγαλλιάσεται καὶ εὐφρανθήσεται ἐν αὐτοῖς ἀπειληφώς love, and then the Son of God shall rejoice and be glad in them,

- Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes  $\Theta \varepsilon \dot{\partial} v$  and its various derivative forms.
- In place of 'ought', here following Lightfoot, Lake has 'is bound'.
- Lightfoot suggests some uncertainty in the transcription of ἠρμένους, reading Γἠρ μένους.
- In place of 'one mind, one spirit', Lightfoot has 'one understanding, one mind'.

τὸν λαὸν αὐτοῦ καθαρόν. Μεγάλως, φημί, κύριε, καὶ ἐνδόξως when he has received his people in purity." "All this, Sir," said δήλωσόν μοι την δύναμιν καὶ τὰς πράξεις, ἴνα πᾶσα ψυχή θαυμαστὸν καὶ ἔνδοξον ὄνομα αὐτοῦ. Ἄκουε, φησί, τῶν όρέων την ποικιλίαν καὶ τῶν δώδεκα ἐθνῶν.

πάντα ἔχει. <sup>5</sup> Έτι, φημί, κύριε, τῶν ὀρέων ἑνὸς ἑκάστου Ι, "is great and wonderful. <sup>5</sup> Yet, Sir," said I, "explain to me the power and the action of each one of the mountains, that every πεποιθυῖα ἐπὶ τὸν κύριον ἀκούσασα δοξάση τὸ μέγα καὶ soul that has believed on the Lord, may hear and glorify His great and wonderful and glorious name." "Listen," said he, "to the variety of the mountains and the twelve nations.

Lightfoot has the *φημί* near the beginning of the verse in brackets and opens with a lowercase *epsilon*.

## Ποιμην 96 (Παραβολή θ' 19)

προδότας.

## THE SHEPHERD 96 (PARABLE 9-1)

<sup>1</sup> Έκ τοῦ πρώτου ὄρους τοῦ μέλανος οἱ πιστεύσαντες τοιοῦτοί <sup>1</sup> "From the first mountain, the black one, are such believers as είσιν· ἀποστάται καὶ βλάσφημοι είς τὸν κύριον καὶ προδόται these: apostates and blasphemers against the Lord, and τῶν δούλων τοῦ θεοῦ. τούτοις δὲ μετάνοια οὐκ ἔστι, θάνατος betrayers of the servants of God. For these, there is no δὲ ἔστι, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ μέλανές εἰσι· καὶ γὰρ τὸ γένος repentance, but there is death; and, for this cause, they also are αὐτῶν ἄνομόν ἐστιν. ² ἐκ δὲ τοῦ δευτέρου ὄρους τοῦ ψιλοῦ οἱ black; for, their race is lawless. ² And, from the second πιστεύσαντες τοιοῦτοί εἰσιν· ὑποκριταὶ καὶ διδάσκαλοι mountain, the bare one, are such believers as these: hypocrites πονηρίας, καὶ οὖτοι οὖν τοῖς προτέροις ὅμοιοί εἰσι, μὴ ἔχοντες and teachers of wickedness. These then also are like unto the καρπὸν δικαιοσύνης· ώς γὰρ τὸ ὄρος αὐτῶν ἄκαρπον, οὕτω first, not having the fruit of righteousness; for, just as their καὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι οἱ τοιοῦτοι ὄνομα μὲν ἔχουσιν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς mountain is unfruitful, so likewise such men have the name πίστεως κενοί εἰσι καὶ οὐδεὶς ἐν αὐτοῖς καρπὸς ἀληθείας. but they are devoid of the faith, and there is no fruit of truth in τούτοις οὖν μετάνοια κεῖται, ἐὰν ταχὑ μετανοήσωσιν· ἐὰν δὲ them. For these, then, repentance is ready if they repent βραδύνωσι, μετὰ τῶν προτέρων ἔσται ὁ θάνατος αὐτῶν. quickly; but, if they delay, they will have their death along <sup>3</sup> Διατί, φημί, κύριε, τούτοις μετάνοιά ἐστι, τοῖς δὲ πρώτοις with the former ones." <sup>3</sup> "Why, Sir," said I, "is there repentance οὐκ ἔστι; παρά τι γὰρ αἱ αὐταὶ αἱ πράξεις αὐτῶν εἰσί. Διὰ for these but not for the first; for, their deeds are almost the τοῦτο, φησί, τούτοις μετάνοια κεῖται, ὅτι οὐκ ἐβλασφήμησαν same? "For this reason," said he, "there is repentance for these, τὸν κύριον αὐτῶν οὐδὲ ἐγένοντο προδόται τῶν δούλων τοῦ because they did not deceive their Lord and were not betrayers θεοῦ· διὰ δὲ τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν τοῦ λήμματος ὑπεκρίθησαν καὶ of the servants of God; but because of the lust of gain, theyἐδίδαξεν ἕκαστος κατὰ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας τῶν ἀνθρώπων τῶν played the hypocrite, and each taught according to the lusts of άμαρτανόντων. άλλὰ τίσουσι δίκην τινά· κεῖται δὲ αὐτοῖς sinful men. But they will be punished in some way, yet μετάνοια διὰ τὸ μὴ γενέσθαι αὐτοὺς βλασφήμους μηδὲ repentance is open to them because they did not become blasphemers or traitors.

- In place of 'apostates', Lightfoot has 'rebels'.
- <sup>2</sup> Lightfoot adds a comma after κενοί εἰσι.
- *Codex Athous* lacks the word, κατὰ, here following the *Latin & Ethiopic MSS*; Lightfoot has it in brackets.

# Ποιμην 97 (Παραβολή θ' 20)

αὐτοὺς θανατώσουσιν.

## THE SHEPHERD 97 (PARABLE 9-20)

 $^{1}$ Έκ δὲ τοῦ ὄρους τοῦ τρίτου τοῦ ἔχοντος ἀκάνθας καὶ  $^{1}$  "And, from the third mountain, which has thorns and τριβόλους οἱ πιστεύσαντες τοιοῦτοί εἰσιν. ἐξ αὐτῶν οἱ μὲν thistles, they who believed are such as these. Of them are those πλούσιοι, οἱ δὲ πραγματείαις πολλαῖς ἐμπεφυρμένοι. οἱ μὲν who are rich and are mixed up with many affairs of business; τρίβολοί εἰσιν οἱ πλούσιοι, αἱ δὲ ἄκανθαι οἱ ἐν ταῖς πραγμα- for, the thistles are the wealthy and the thorns are those who τείαις ταῖς ποικίλαις ἐμπεφυρμένοι. <sup>2</sup>οὖτοι οὖν, οἱ ἐν πολλαῖς are mixed up with various affairs of business. <sup>2</sup> These then who καὶ ποικίλαις πραγματείαις ἐμπεφυρμένοι, οὐ κολλῶνται are engaged in many and various affairs of business do not τοῖς δούλοις τοῦ θεοῦ, ἀλλ' ἀποπλανῶνται πνιγόμενοι ὑπὸ cleave to the servants of God but are choked by their work and τῶν πράξεων αὐτῶν· οἱ δὲ πλούσιοι δυσκόλως κολλῶνται go astray. And the wealthy cleave with difficulty to the τοῖς δούλοις τοῦ θεοῦ, φοβούμενοι, μή τι αἰτισθῶσιν ὑπ' servants of God, fearing that they will be asked for something αὐτῶν· οἱ τοιοῦτοι οὖν δυσκόλως εἰσελεύσονται εἰς τὴν by them. Such men, therefore, shall with difficulty enter into βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ. <sup>3</sup> ὤσπερ γὰρ ἐν τριβόλοις γυμνοῖς ποσὶ the kingdom of God. <sup>3</sup> For, just as it is difficult to walk with περιπατεῖν δύσκολόν ἐστιν, οὕτω καὶ τοῖς τοιούτοις naked feet among thistles, so it is also difficult for such men to δύσκολόν ἐστιν εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ εἰσελθεῖν. ⁴ἀλλὰ enter into the Kingdom of God. ⁴ But, for all these, repentance τούτοις πᾶσι μετάνοιά ἐστι, ταχινή δέ, ἵν' ὁ τοῖς προτέροις is possible but it must be speedy, that they may now retrace χρόνοις οὐκ εἰργάσαντο νῦν ἀναδράμωσιν ταῖς ἡμέραις καὶ their days and, in respect to what they omitted to do in the ἀγαθόν τι ποιήσωσιν. ἐὰν οὖν μετανοήσωσι καὶ ἀγαθόν τι former times, they must do some good. If then they repent and ποιήσωσι, ζήσονται τῷ θεῷ· ἐὰν δὲ ἐπιμείνωσι ταῖς πράξεσιν do some good they will live to God, but if they remain in their αὐτῶν, παραδοθήσονται ταῖς γυναιξίν ἐκείναις, αἴτινες deeds they will be delivered to those women, and they will put them to death.

- Lightfoot lacks  $\dot{\epsilon}\xi \alpha \dot{v}\tau \tilde{\omega} v$ .
- <sup>2</sup> Codex Athous lacks οὖν, οἱ ἐν πολλαῖς καὶ ποικίλαις πραγματείαις ἐμπεφυρμένοι, οὐ, here retranslated from the Latin & Ethiopic MSS; Lightfoot has the text in brackets.
- For 'walk with naked feet among thistles', Lightfoot has 'walk on briars with bare feet'.
- In place of ἐὰν οὖν μετανοήσωσι καὶ ἀγαθόν τι ποιήσωσι, here following the Latin & Ethiopic MSS, Codex Athous has just καὶ; Lightfoot surrounds the (longer) text with vertical bars.

# Ποιμην 98 (Παραβολή θ' 21)

μένοι είσὶ ταῖς γυναιξὶ ταῖς ἀποφερομέναις τὴν ζωὴν αὐτῶν. given over to the women who take away their life.

## THE SHEPHERD 98 (PARABLE 9-21)

1 Έκ δὲ τοῦ τετάρτου ὄρους τοῦ ἔχοντος βοτάνας πολλάς, τὰ 1 "And, from the fourth mountain which has many herbs, μὲν ἐπάνω τῶν βοτανῶν χλωρά, τὰ δὲ πρὸς ταῖς ῥίζαις ξηρά, with the top of the herbs green but the parts by the roots dry, τιν ες δε καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου ξηραινόμεναι, οἱ πιστεύσαντες and some dried up by the sun, are such believers as these: the τοιοῦτοί εἰσιν· οἱ μὲν δίψυχοι, οἱ δὲ τὸν κύριον ἔχοντες ἐπὶ τὰ doubtful, and those who have the Lord on their lips but do χείλη, ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν δὲ μὴ ἔχοντες. ² διὰ τοῦτο τὰ θεμέλια not have him in their hearts. ² For this cause, their foundations αὐτῶν ξηρά ἐστι καὶ δύναμιν μὴ ἔχοντα, καὶ τὰ ῥήματα αὐτῶν are dry and have no power, and only their words are alive but μόνα ζῶσι, τὰ δὲ ἔργα αὐτῶν νεκρά ἐστιν. οἱ τοιοῦτοι οὔτε their deeds are dead. Such are neither alive nor dead. ζῶσιν οὔτε τεθνήκασιν. ὅμοιοι οὖν εἰσὶ τοῖς διψύχοις· καὶ γὰρ Therefore, they are like the doubtful; for, the doubtful are οἱ δίψυχοι οὔτε χλωροί εἰσιν οὔτε ξηροί· οὔτε γὰρ ζῶσιν οὔτε neither green nor dry, for they are neither alive nor dead. τεθνήκασιν. <sup>3</sup> ώσπερ γὰρ αὖται αἱ βοτάναι ἥλιον ἰδοῦσαι <sup>3</sup> For, just as these herbs, when they saw the sun, were dried έξηράνθησαν, οὕτω καὶ οἱ δίψυχοι, ὅταν θλῖψιν ἀκούσωσι, διὰ up, so also the doubtful when they hear of affliction, become την δειλίαν αὐτῶν εἰδωλολατροῦσι καὶ τὸ ὄνομα ἐπαισχύνον- idolators through their cowardice, and they are ashamed of ται τοῦ κυρίου αὐτῶν. 4οἱ τοιοῦτοι οὖν οὔτε ζῶσιν οὔτε the name of their Lord. 4 Such men, therefore, are neither alive τεθνήκασιν. ἀλλὰ καὶ οὖτοι ἐὰν ταχύ μετανοήσωσιν, nor dead; but these also will be able to live if they repent δυνήσονται ζῆσαι· ἐὰν δὲ μἡ μετανοήσωσιν, ἤδη παραδεδο- quickly; but, if they do not repent, they have already been

- Throughout this chapter, both Lake and Lightfoot have 'double-minded' in place of 'doubtful'.
- Codex Athous lacks οὔτε ζῶσιν οὔτε, here following the Latin & Ethiopic MSS.
- In place of αὖται, here following the *Latin & Ethiopic MSS* (and Lake), *Codex Athous* (and Lightfoot) has αὐτῶν.
- Codex Athous lacks ζῶσιν οὖτε, here following the Latin MSS; Lightfoot surround the text with vertical bars. Codex Athous lacks δύνανται ζῆσαι· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ μετανοήσωσιν, here retranslated from the Latin & Ethiopic MSS; Lightfoot surrounds the text with vertical bars.

# Ποιμην 99 (Παραβολή θ' 22)

πονηρευομένων είς αὐτούς.

## THE SHEPHERD 99 (PARABLE 9-22)

1 Ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ὄρους τοῦ πέμπτου τοῦ ἔχοντος βοτάνας χλωρὰς 1 And, from the fifth mountain, which has green plants and is καὶ τραχέος ὄντος οἱ πιστεύσαντες τοιοῦτοί εἰσι· πιστοὶ μέν, rough, are such believers as these: faithful but slow to learn δυσμαθεῖς δὲ καὶ αὐθάδεις καὶ ἑαυτοῖς ἀρέσκοντες, θέλοντες and stubborn self-pleasers, wishing to know everything, and πάντα γινώσκειν, καὶ οὐδὲν ὅλως γινώσκουσι. ²διὰ τὴν yet they know nothing at all. ² Because of this presumption of αὐθάδειαν αὐτῶν ταύτην ἀπέστη ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἡ σύνεσις, καὶ theirs, understanding has departed from them, and senseless εἰσῆλθεν εἰς αὐτοὺς ἀφροσύνη μωρά. ἐπαινοῦσι δὲ ἑαυτοὺς folly has entered into them, and they praise themselves for ώς σύνεσιν ἔχοντας καὶ θέλουσιν ἐθελοδιδάσκαλοι εἶναι, having understanding, and they wish to be teachers in spite of ἄφρονες ὄντες. <sup>3</sup>διὰ ταύτην οὖν τὴν ὑψηλοφροσύνην πολλοὶ their folly. <sup>3</sup> For this high-mindedness, therefore, many have ἐκενώθησαν ὑψοῦντες ἑαυτούς· μέγα γὰρ δαιμόνιόν ἐστιν ἡ been made worthless by exalting themselves, for presumption αὐθάδεια καὶ ἡ κενὴ πεποίθησις· ἐκ τούτων οὖν πολλοὶ and vain confidence is a great demon. Many, therefore, of these ἀπεβλήθησαν, τινὲς δὲ μετενόησαν καὶ ἐπίστευσαν καὶ were rejected, but some repented and believed, and submitted ύπέταξαν έαυτοὺς τοῖς ἔχουσι σύνεσιν, γνόντες τὴν έαυτῶν themselves to those who have understanding, recognising ἀφροσύνην. <sup>4</sup>καὶ τοῖς λοιποῖς δὲ τοῖς τοιούτοις κεῖται their own folly. <sup>4</sup> And, for the rest of such men, repentance is μετάνοια· οὐκ ἐγένοντο γὰρ πονηροί, μᾶλλον δὲ μωροὶ καὶ waiting; for, they were not wicked but rather foolish and ἀσύνετοι. οὖτοι οὖν ἐὰν μετανοήσωσι, ζήσονται τῷ  $\theta$ εῷ· ἐὰν without understanding. If, therefore, these repent, they will δὲ μὴ μετανοήσωσι, κατοικήσουσι μετὰ τῶν γυναικῶν τῶν live to God; but, if they do not repent, they will dwell with the women who devise evil against them.

- Lake has 'herbage' in place of 'plants' and Lightfoot has 'grass'.
- <sup>2</sup> The word, ἐθελοδιδάσκαλοι, follows Codex Athous but the Latin & Ethiopic MSS seem to represent διδάσκαλοι; the word is not found elsewhere and, if correct, must mean a teacher who unduly magnifies his office (cf. ἐθελοθπησκεία in Col. 2:23).
- Lighfoot indicates doubts about his transcription in the central part of this verse, reading: δαιμόν ιόν ἐστ ιν ἡ αὐθάδει καὶ ἡ κενἡ πεποίθησις.
- The text, μωροὶ καὶ ἀσύνετοι. οὖτοι οὖν ἐὰν, is here retranslated from the Latin & Ethiopic MSS Codex Athous is here illegible but seems to have πονηρ in place of μωροὶ; Lightfoot has the text enclosed in  $\lceil ... \rceil$  marks.

## Ποιμην 100 (Παραβολή θ' 23)

¹ Οἱ δὲ ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους τοῦ ἔκτου τοῦ ἔχοντος σχισμὰς μεγάλας καὶ ¹ "And those of the sixth mountain, which has cracks, great δαιμονίου· εί δὲ μή, παραδοθήσεσθε αὐτῷ είς θάνατον.

## THE SHEPHERD 100 (PARABLE 9-23)

μικρὰς καὶ ἐν ταῖς σχισμαῖς βοτάνας μεμαραμμένας and small, and withered plants in the cracks, are such πιστεύσαντες τοιοῦτοί είσιν. <sup>2</sup>οί μὲν τὰς σχισμὰς τὰς μικρὰς believers as these. <sup>2</sup> Those who have the small cracks, these ἔχοντες, οὖτοί εἰσιν οἱ κατ' ἀλλήλων ἔχοντες, καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν are those who have quarrels against one another and are καταλαλιῶν ἑαυτῶν μεμαραμμένοι εἰσὶν ἐν τῆ πίστει· ἀλλὰ withered in the faith from their evil speaking. But many of μετενόησαν ἐκ τούτων πολλοί. καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ δὲ μετανοήσουσιν, these repented, yea, and the rest shall also repent when they ὅταν ἀκούσωσί μου τὰς ἐντολάς· μικραὶ γὰρ αὐτῶν εἰσιν αί hear my commandments; for, their evil speaking was small καταλαλιαί, καὶ ταχὺ μετανοήσουσιν. 3οἱ δὲ μεγάλας ἔχοντες and they will quickly repent. 3 But those who have great σχισμάς, οὖτοι παράμονοί εἰσι ταῖς καταλαλιαῖς αὐτῶν καὶ cracks are those who are persistent in their evil speaking and μνησίκακοι γίνονται μηνιῶντες ἀλλήλοις· οὖτοι οὖν ἀπὸ τοῦ have become malicious, nursing grudges against one πύργου ἀπερρίφησαν καὶ ἀπεδοκιμάσθησαν τῆς οἰκοδομῆς another. These then were thrown right away from the tower αὐτοῦ. οἱ τοιοῦτοι οὖν δυσκόλως ζήσονται. εἰ ὁ θεὸς καὶ ὁ and were rejected from its building. Such men, therefore, will κύριος ἡμῶν ὁ πάντων κυριεύων καὶ ἔχων πάσης τῆς κτίσεως live with difficulty. 4 If God and our Lord, who rules over all αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐξουσίαν οὐ μνησικακεῖ τοῖς ἐξομολογουμένοις τὰς things and has the authority over all his creation, bears no άμαρτίας αὐτῶν, ἀλλ' ἴλεως γίνεται, ἄνθρωπος φθαρτὸς ὢν malice against those who confess their sins, but is merciful, καὶ πλήρης ἀμαρτιῶν ἀνθρώπω μνησικακεῖ ώς δυνάμενος shall man who is mortal and full of sin bear malice against απολέσαι ἢ σῶσαι αὐτόν; δέ ὑμῖν, ὁ ἄγγελος τῆς man, as though he were able to destroy or to save him? <math>5 And μετανοίας· ὅσοι ταύτην ἔχετε τὴν αἵρεσιν ἀπόθεσθε αὐτὴν καὶ I, the angel of repentance, say to you, to all you who have this μετανήσατε, καὶ ὁ κύριος ἰάσεται ὑμῶν τὰ πρότερα heresy, put it away from you and repent, and the Lord will άμαρτήματα, ἐὰν καθαρίσητε ἑαυτοὺς ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ heal your former sins, if you cleanse yourselves from this demon. But, if not, you shall be delivered to him to death.

- Lightfoot indicates doubts about the transcription of the beginning of this verse, reading, Oi δὲ ἐκ τ<sup>Γ</sup>οῦ ὄρους τοῦ<sup>¬</sup>.
- In place of 'evil speaking', Lightfoot has 'backbiting' (twice in this verse)
- Lightfoot indicates doubts about the transcription of  $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\dot{\eta}\lambda\sigma\iota\zeta$ , enclosing the last 5 letter in  $\lceil...\rceil$  markers.
- Near the middle of this verse, Lightfoot indicates transcription doubts, reading άμαρτίας αὐ τῶν, ἀλλ ἵλεως.
- Lightfoot indicates doubts about the transcription of the beginning of this verse, reading,  $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \omega \delta^{\Gamma} \dot{\epsilon} \dot{v}^{\gamma} \mu^{\Gamma} i v$ ,  $\delta^{\gamma}$ .

## Ποιμην 101 (Παραβολή θ' 24)

πνεύματος αὐτοῦ ἐλάβετε.

### THE SHEPHERD 101 (PARABLE 9-24)

<sup>1</sup> Ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἑβδόμου ὄρους, ἐν ὧ βοτάναι χλωραὶ καὶ ἱλαραί, καὶ <sup>1</sup> "And, from the seventh mountain, on which were green and όλον τὸ ὄρος εὐθηνοῦν καὶ πᾶν γένος κτηνῶν καὶ τὰ πετεινὰ joyful plants, and the whole mountain was fair and every τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἐνέμοντο τὰς βοτάνας ἐκ τούτω τῷ ὄρει, καὶ αἱ kind of cattle and the birds of heaven were feeding on the βοτάναι, ἃς ἐνέμοντο, μᾶλλον εὐθαλεῖς ἐγίνοντο, οἱ plants on this mountain, and the plants on which they were πιστεύσαντες τοιοῦτοί εἰσι. <sup>2</sup>πάντοτε ἀπλοῖ καὶ ἄκακοι καὶ feeding became yet more luxuriant, are such believers as μακάριοι ἐγίνοντο, μηδὲν κατ' ἀλλήλων ἔχοντες, ἀλλὰ these. <sup>2</sup> They were ever simple and guileless and blessed and πάντοτε ἀγαλλιώμενοι ἐπὶ τοῖς δούλοις τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ had nothing against one another but were always rejoicing in ένδεδυμένοι τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἄγιον τούτων τῶν παρθένων καὶ the servants of God and were clothed in the Holy Spirit of πάντοτε σπλάγχνον ἔχοντες ἐπὶ πάντα ἄνθρωπον, καὶ ἐκ τῶν these maidens, and were ever compassionate to every man, κόπων αὐτῶν παντὶ ἀνθρώπω ἐχορήγησαν ἀνονειδίστως καὶ and helped every man from the fruit of their labours without ἀδιστάκτως. <sup>3</sup> ὁ οὖν κύριος ἰδὼν τὴν ἀπλότητα αὐτῶν καὶ reproach and without misgiving. <sup>3</sup> The Lord, therefore, seeing πᾶσαν νηπιότητα ἐπλήθυνεν αὐτοὺς ἐν τοῖς κόποις τῶν their simplicity and all their entire innocence, filled them with χειρῶν αὐτῶν καὶ ἐχαρίτωσεν αὐτοὺς ἐν πάση πράξει αὐτῶν. the labours of their hand, and bestowed favour on them in all  $^4\lambda$ έγω δὲ ὑμῖν τοῖς τοιούτοις οὖσιν ἐγὼ ὁ ἄγγελος τῆς their doings.  $^4$  But I – the angel of repentance – say to you who μετανοίας· διαμείνατε τοιοῦτοι, καὶ οὐκ ἐξαλειφθήσεται τὸ are such: Remain to the end such as you are, and your seed σπέρμα ύμῶν ἔως αἰῶνος· ἐδοκίμασε γὰρ ὑμᾶς ὁ κύριος καὶ shall not be blotted out for ever; for, the Lord has put you to ἐνέγραψεν ὑμᾶς εἰς τὸν ἀριθμὸν τὸν ἡμέτερον, καὶ ὅλον τὸ the proof and has enrolled you among our number, and all σπέρμα ύμῶν κατοικήσει μετὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ· ἐκ γὰρ τοῦ your seed shall dwell with the Son of God; for, of his spirit have you received.

- Lightfoot indicates a number of transcriptional speculations in the 1st half of this verse, reading, Ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἑβδόμο το ὅρους, ἐν ῷ βοτάναι χλωραὶ Γκαὶ ἡλαραί, καὶ ὅλον τὸ ὄρος εὐθηνοῦν, καὶ πᾶν γένος κτηνῶν καὶ τὰ πετεινὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἐνέμοντο τὰς βοτάνας ἐν τούτῳ τῷ ὄρει, καὶ αἱ Γβοτ ἀναι.
- Lightfoot marks a number of transcriptional speculations in this verse, reading, πάντοτε άπλοῖ Γκαὶ ἄ¬κακοι Γκαὶ μακάριοι ἐ¬γίνοντο, μηδὲν κατ' άλλήλων ἔχοντες, άλλὰ πάντοτε ἀγαλλιώμενοι ἐπὶ τοῖς δούλοις τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ ἐνδεδυμένοι Γτὸ πνεῦμα Γτὸ ἄγιον τούτων τῶν πα ρθένων καὶ πάντοτε σπλάγχνον ἔχοντες ἐπὶ πάντα ἄνθρωπον, καὶ ἐκ τῶν κόπων αὐτῶν παντὶ ἀνθρώπῳ ἐχορήγησαν ἀνονειδίστως καὶ ἀδιστάκτως.
- For the opening of this verse, Lightfoot has, Γό οὖν Κύριος.
- Lightfoot indicates doubts about τὸ σπέρμα, reading Γτὸ σ πέρμα.

# Ποιμην 102 (Παραβολή θ' 25)

τοιούτων οὖν ἡ πάροδος μετὰ τῶν ἀγγέλων ἐστίν.

## THE SHEPHERD 102 (PARABLE 9-25)

<sup>1</sup> Ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ὄρους τοῦ ὀγδόου, οὖ ἦσαν αἱ πολλαὶ πηγαὶ καὶ πᾶσα 1 "And from the eighth mountain, where there were many ή κτίσις τοῦ κυρίου ἐποτίζετο ἐκ τῶν πηγῶν, οἱ πιστεύσαντες springs and all the creation of the Lord was given to drink τοιοῦτοί εἰσιν· ²ἀπόστολοι καὶ διδάσκαλοι οἱ κηρύξαντες εἰς from the springs, are such believers as these: 2 Apostles and όλον τὸν κόσμον καὶ οἱ διδάξαντες σεμνῶς καὶ άγνῶς τὸν teachers who preached to the whole world, and taught λόγον τοῦ κυρίου καὶ μηδὲν ὅλως νοσφισάμενοι εἰς ἐπιθυμίαν reverently and purely the word of the Lord, and kept back no πονηράν, ἀλλὰ πάντοτε ἐν δικαιοσύνη καὶ ἀληθεία part at all for evil desire, but always walked in righteousness πορευθέντες, καθώς καὶ παρέλαβον τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἄγιον. τῶν and truth, even as they had received the Holy Spirit. Such, therefore, shall have their entrance with the angels.

Lightfoot adds a comma after ὀγδόου.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Lightfoot adds a comma after *Kupíou*. For the last sentence, here following Lightfoot, Lake has, "The passing of such is with the angels."

## Ποιμην 103 (Παραβολή θ' 26)

## THE SHEPHERD 103 (PARABLE 9-26)

<sup>1</sup> Ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ὄρους τοῦ ἐνάτου τοῦ ἐρημώδους, τοῦ τὰ ἑρπετὰ καὶ <sup>1</sup> "And, from the ninth mountain, which was desert, and had θηρία ἐν αὐτῷ ἔχοντος τὰ διαφθείροντα τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, οί in it creeping things and wild beasts which devour men, are πιστεύσαντες τοιοῦτοί εἰσιν· ²οἱ μὲν τοὺς σπίλους ἔχοντες such believers as these: <sup>2</sup> Those with spots are ministers who διάκονοί είσι κακῶς διακονήσαντες καὶ διαρπάσαντες χηρῶν ministered amiss, and devoured the living of widows and καὶ ὀρφανῶν τὴν ζωὴν καὶ ἑαυτοῖς περιποιησάμενοι ἐκ τῆς orphans, and made gain for themselves from the ministry διακονίας ής ἔλαβον διακονήσαι· ἐὰν οὖν ἐπιμείνωσι τῆ αὐτῆ which they had received to administer. If then they remain in ἐπιθυμία, ἀπέθανον καὶ οὐδεμία αὐτοῖς ἐλπὶς ζωῆς· ἐὰν δὲ the same covetousness they are dead and they have no hope ἐπιστρέψωσι καὶ ἀγνῶς τελειώσωσι τὴν διακονίαν αὐτῶν, of life. But if they turn and fulfil their ministry in holiness δυνήσονται ζῆσαι. <sup>3</sup>οί δὲ ἐψωριακότες, οὖτοι οἱ ἀρνησάμενοί they shall be able to live. <sup>3</sup> And those with scabs, these are είσι καὶ μὴ ἐπιστρέψαντες ἐπὶ τὸν κύριον ἑαυτῶν, ἀλλὰ they who have denied and have not turned to their Lord but χερσωθέντες καὶ γενόμενοι ἐρημώδεις· μὴ κολλώμενοι τοῖς have become barren and deserted; by not cleaving to the δούλοις τοῦ θεοῦ, ἀλλὰ μονάζοντες ἀπολλύουσι τὰς ἑαυτῶν servants of God, but keeping alone, they are destroying their ψυχάς. <sup>4</sup>ώς γὰρ ἄμπελος ἐν φραγμῷ τινι καταλειφθεῖσα own souls. <sup>4</sup> For, just as a vine left alone within a fence and άμελείας τυγχάνουσα καταφθείρεται καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν βοτανῶν neglected is spoilt and is wasted by weeds, and in time έρημοῦται καὶ τῷ χρόνω ἀγρία γίνεται, καὶ οὐκέτι εὔχρηστός becomes wild and is no longer useful to its master, so also ἐστι τῷ δεσπότη ἑαυτῆς, οὕτω καὶ οἱ τοιοῦτοι ἄνθρωποι such men as these have renounced themselves and have έαυτους ἀπεγνώκασι καὶ γίνονται ἄχρηστοι τῷ κυρίω ἑαυτῶν become wild and valueless to their Lord. 5 To these then there άγριωθέντες. <sup>5</sup>τούτοις οὖν μετάνοια γίνεται, ἐὰν μὴ ἐκ is repentance, if they be not found to have denied from their καρδίας εύρεθῶσιν ἠρνημένοι· ἐὰν δὲ ἐκ καρδίας εύρεθῆ hearts. But if one be found to have denied from his heart I do ηρνημένος τις, οὐκ οἶδα, εἰ δύναται ζῆσαι. καὶ τοῦτο οὐκ εἰς not know whether he can live. 6 And I do not speak this for

- Lightfoot encloses  $\tau \dot{\alpha}$  in  $\lceil ... \rceil$  markers, suggesting a speculative transcription.
- Lightfoot has the last 2 letters of διακονῆσαι enclosed in ¬...¬ markers.
- Lightfoot has a comma in place of the *ano teleia* after ἐρημώδεις.
- Lightfoot has the last letter of ἐστι enclosed in ¬...¬ markers.
- Lightfoot lacks the comma after οὐκ οἶδα.
- 6 Lake ends with 'unto death' in place of 'and put to death'.

ταύτας τὰς ἡμέρας λέγω, ἵνα τις ἀρνησάμενος μετάνοιαν these days, in order that one may deny and receive οί κολοβοί, οὖτοι δόλιοί εἰσι καὶ κατάλαλοι· καὶ τὰ θηρία, ἃ τῶ ἑαυτῶν ἰῷ τὸν ἄνθρωπον καὶ ἀπολλύει, οὕτω καὶ τῶν τοιούτων ανθρώπων τὰ ρήματα διαφθείρει τὸν ἄνθρωπον καὶ απολλύει. 8 οὖτοι οὖν κολοβοί εἰσιν ἀπὸ τῆς πίστεως αὐτῶν διὰ την πράξιν, ην έχουσιν έν έαυτοῖς τινές δὲ μετενόησαν καὶ έσώθησαν. καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ οἱ τοιοῦτοι ὄντες δύνανται σωθῆναι, έὰν μετανοήσωσιν· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ μετανοήσωσιν, ἀπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν ἐκείνων, ὧν τὴν δύναμιν ἔχουσιν, ἀποθανοῦνται.

λάβη· ἀδύνατον γάρ ἐστι σωθῆναι τὸν μέλλοντα νῦν repentance; for, it is impossible for him to be saved who shall ἀρνεῖσθαι τὸν κύριον ἑαυτοῦ· ἀλλ' ἐκείνοις τοῖς πάλαι now deny his Lord. But there seems to be repentance waiting ηρνημένοις δοκεῖ κεῖσθαι μετάνοια. εἴ τις οὖν μέλλει for those who have denied in time past. If then any is about μετανοεῖν, ταχινὸς γενέσθω πρὶν τὸν πύργον ἀποτελεσθῆναι· to repent, let him make haste before the tower is finished, εἰ δὲ μή, ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν καταφθαρήσεται εἰς θάνατον.  $^7$ καὶ otherwise he will be destroyed by the women and put to death. 7 And the stunted ones, these are deceitful and evilεἶδες εἰς τὸ ὄρος, οὖτοί εἰσιν. ὤσπερ γὰρ τὰ θηρία διαφθείρει speaking men, and the wild beasts which you saw on the mountains are these. For just as the wild beasts destroy man by their poison and kill him, so also the words of such men destroy man and kill him. 8 These then are stunted in their faith through the conduct that they have in themselves, but some repented and were saved. And the rest who are such can be saved if they repent; but, if they do not repent, they will be put to death by those women whose quality they have.

Lightfoot lacks the comma after θηρία.

The literal translation of 'quality' is 'power'.

# Ποιμην 104 (Παραβολή θ' 27)

ἐστίν, ἐὰν ἐπιμείνωσιν ἕως τέλους λειτουργοῦντες τῷ κυρίῳ. shall continue serving the Lord unto the end.

## THE SHEPHERD 104 (PARABLE 9-27)

1 Ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ὄρους τοῦ δεκάτου, οὖ ἦσαν δένδρα σκεπάζοντα 1 "And, from the tenth mountain, where there were trees πρόβατά τινα, οἱ πιστεύσαντες τοιοῦτοί εἰσιν·² ἐπίσκοποι καὶ sheltering some sheep, are such believers as these: 2 Bishops φιλόξενοι, οἵτινες ἡδέως εἰς τοὺς οἴκους ἑαυτῶν πάντοτε and hospitable men, who at all times received the servants of ύπεδέξαντο τοὺς δούλους τοῦ θεοῦ ἄτερ ὑποκρίσεως οἱ δὲ God into their houses gladly and without hypocrisy; and these ἐπίσκοποι πάντοτε τοὺς ὑστερημένους καὶ τὰς χήρας τῆ bishops at all times ceaselessly sheltered the destitute and the διακονία έαυτῶν ἀδιαλείπτως ἐσκέπασαν καὶ άγνῶς ἀνεσ- widows by their ministration and behaved with holiness at all τράφησαν πάντοτε. <sup>3</sup>οὖτοι οὖν πάντες σκεπασθήσονται ὑπὸ times. <sup>3</sup> These, then, shall all be always sheltered by the Lord. τοῦ κυρίου διαπαντός. οἱ οὖν ταῦτα ἐργασάμενοι ἔνδοξοί εἰσι They, therefore, who have done these things are glorious in the  $\pi$ αρὰ τῷ θεῷ καὶ ἤδη ὁ τόπος αὐτῶν μετὰ τῶν ἀγγέλων sight of God, and their place is already with the angels, if they

Lightfoot has the last letter of πρόβατά enclosed in "..." markers.

Lightfoot has οἱ δὲ ἐπίσκοποι in brackets.

Lightfoot has  $\pi \acute{\alpha} \nu \tau \varepsilon \zeta$  in brackets.

## Ποιμην 105 (Παραβολή θ' 28)

## THE SHEPHERD 105 (PARABLE 9-28)

<sup>1</sup> Έκ δὲ τοῦ ὄρους τοῦ ἑνδεκάτου, οὖ ἦσαν δένδρα καρπῶν  $^1$  "And, from the eleventh mountain, where there were trees πλήρη, ἄλλοις καὶ ἄλλοις καρποῖς κεκοσμημένα, οἱ full of fruit, each adorned with different fruit, are such πιστεύσαντες τοιοῦτοί εἰσιν. 2 οἱ παθόντες ὑπὲρ τοῦ ὀνόματος believers as these: 2 they who have suffered for the name of τοῦ νἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ, οἱ καὶ προθύμως ἔπαθον ἐξ ὅλης τῆς καρδίας the Son of God, who also suffered readily with all their heart καὶ παρέδωκαν τὰς ψυχὰς αὐτῶν. <sup>3</sup>Διατί οὖν, φημί, κύριε, and gave up their lives." <sup>3</sup> "Why then, Sir," said I, "have all πάντα μὲν τὰ δένδρα καρποὺς ἔχει, τινὲς δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν καρποὶ the trees fruit, but the fruit of some of them is more εὐειδέστεροί εἰσιν; Ἄκουε, φησίν· ὅσοι ποτὲ ἔπαθον διὰ τὸ beautiful?" "Listen," said he, "as many as ever suffered for ὄνομα, ἔνδοξοί εἰσι παρὰ τῷ θεῷ, καὶ πάντων αἱ ἁμαρτίαι the name are glorious before God, and the sins of all these ἀφηρέθησαν, ὅτι ἔπαθον διὰ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ νίοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ. διατί have been taken away because they suffered for the name of δὲοἱ καρποὶ αὐτῶν ποικίλοι εἰσίν, τινὲς δὲ ὑπερέχοντες, ἄκουε. the Son of God. But listen why their fruits are different and <sup>4</sup>ὄσοι, φησίν, ἐπ' ἐξουσίαν ἀχθέντες ἐξητάσθησαν καὶ οὐκ some better than others. <sup>4</sup> As many," said he, "as were ηρνήσαντο, άλλ' ἔπαθον προθύμως, οὖτοι μᾶλλον ἐνδοξότεροί brought under authority and were questioned and did not είσι παρὰ τῶ κυρίω· τούτων ὁ καρπός ἐστιν ὁ ὑπερέχων· ὅσοι deny, but suffered readily, these are especially glorious δὲ δειλοί καὶ ἐν δισταγμῷ ἐγένοντο καὶ ἐλογίσαντω ἐν ταῖς before the Lord; the fruit of these is excellent. But as many as καρδίαις αὐτῶν, πότερον ἀρνήσονται ἢ ὁμολογήσουσι, καὶ were fearful, were in doubt, and considered in their hearts ἔπαθον, τούτων οἱ καρποὶ ἐλάττους εἰσίν, ὅτι ἀνέβη ἐπὶ τὴν whether they should deny or confess, and suffered, the fruits καρδίαν αὐτῶν ή βουλή αὕτη· πονηρὰ γὰρ ή βουλή αὕτη, ἵνα of these are inferior because this thought entered into their δοῦλος κύριον ἴδιον ἀρνήσηται. <sup>5</sup> βλέπετε οὖν ὑμεῖς οἱ ταῦτα hearts, for this is an evil thought, that a servant should deny βουλευόμενοι, μήποτε ή βουλή αὕτη διαμείνη ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις his own Lord. <sup>5</sup> See to it, therefore, you who entertain these

- For 'each adorned with different fruit', Lightfoot has 'decked with divers kinds of fruits'.
- Lightfoot has τοῦ νἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ in brackets.
- In place of καὶ πάντων αἱ, Lightfoot has καὶ πάντων τούτων αἱ.
- Lightfoot lacks the comma after έν ταῖς καρδίαις αὐτῶν.
- In place of τοῦτο, here following the *Palatine MS*, *Codex Athous* has τούτου and the *Vulgata* & *Ethiopic MS* have αὐτοῦ. Lightfoot has the last 5 letters of δοξάζειν enclosed in "..." markers.

ύμῶν καὶ ἀποθάνητε τῷ θεῷ. ὑμεῖς δὲ οἱ πάσχοντες ἕνεκεν τοῦ thoughts, lest this thought remain in your hearts and you die ονόματος δοξάζειν οφείλετε τὸν θεόν, ὅτι ἀξίους ὑμᾶς ἡγήσατο ἔργον μέγα πεποιηκέναι, ἐάν τις ὑμῶν διὰ τὸν θεὸν πάθη. ζωὴν διαπαντὸς ζήσητε τῷ θεῷ.

to God. But you who are suffering for the name, ought to ό θεός, ἴνα τοῦτο τὸ ὄνομα βαστάζητε καὶ πᾶσαι ὑμῶν αί glorify God, that God deemed you worthy to bear this name άμαρτίαι ἰαθῶσιν. οὐκοῦν μακαρίζετε ἑαυτούς· ἀλλὰ δοκεῖτε and that all your sins should be healed. 6 Count yourselves blessed, therefore; rather think you have done a great deed, if ύμῖν ὁ κύριος χαρίζεται, καὶ οὐ νοεῖτε· αἱ γὰρ ἁμαρτίαι ὑμῶν any of you suffer for God's sake. The Lord is giving you life, κατεβάρησαν, καὶ εἰ μὴ πεπόνθατε ἕνεκεν τοῦ ὀνόματος and you do not consider it; for, your sins have weighed you κυρίου, διὰ τὰς ἀμαρτίας ὑμῶν τεθνήκειτε ἂν τῷ θεῷ. <sup>7</sup>ταῦτα down and, unless you had suffered for the name of the Lord, ύμῖν λέγω τοῖς διστάζουσι περὶ ἀρνήσεως ἢ ὁμολογήσεως· you would have died to God because of your sins. 7 I say this όμολογεῖτε, ὅτι κύριον ἔχετε, μήποτε ἀρνούμενοι to you who are hesitating concerning denial or confession. παραδοθήσησθε είς δεσμωτήριον. <sup>8</sup>εί τὰ ἔθνη τοὺς δούλους Confess that you have a Lord, lest you deny him and be αὐτῶν κολάζουσιν, ἐάν τις ἀρνήσηται τὸν κύριον ἑαυτοῦ, τί delivered into prison. 8 If the Gentiles punish their servants if δοκεῖτε ποιήσει ὁ κύριος ὑμῖν, ὃς ἔχει πάντων τὴν ἐξουσίαν; one denies his lord, what do you think the Lord, who has ἄρατε τὰς βουλὰς ταύτας ἀπὸ τῶν καρδιῶν ὑμῶν, ἴνα power over all, will do to you? Put away these thoughts from your heart, so you may live for ever to God.

<sup>6</sup> Lightfoot indicates some doubts in the transcription of this verse: he opens with Γοὐκοῦν μακα ρίζετε, has Κυρίου in brackets, and encloses the  $\ddot{\alpha}v$  near the end of the verse in  $\lceil ... \rceil$  markers.

Lightfoot indicates possibly speculative transcription of  $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\delta o\theta \eta\sigma\eta\sigma\theta\varepsilon$ , reading  $\lceil\pi\alpha\rceil\rho\alpha\delta o\theta\lceil\eta\sigma\eta\sigma\theta\varepsilon\rceil$ .

Lightfoot encloses ἔχει in Γ... markers.

## Ποιμην 106 (Παραβολή θ' 29)

οἰκοδομήν, καὶ τῶν ἔτι στρογγύλων ὄντων.

## THE SHEPHERD 106 (PARABLE 9-29)

1 Ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ὄρους τοῦ δωδεκάτου τοῦ λευκοῦ οἱ πιστεύσαντες 1 "And, from the twelfth mountain, the white one, are such τοιοῦτοί εἰσιν· ώς νήπια βρέφη εἰσίν, οἶς οὐδεμία κακια believers as these: They are as innocent babes, and no evil ἀναβαίνει ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν οὐδὲ ἔγνωσαν, τί ἐστι πονηρία, enters into their heart, nor have they known what evil is, but άλλα πάντοτε ἐν νηπιότητι διέμειναν. 2οἱ τοιοῦτοι οὖν have ever remained innocent. 2 Such, then, shall live without άδιστάκτως κατοικήσουσιν έν τῆ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ, ὅτι ἐν doubt in the kingdom of God because, by no act, did they defile οὐδενὶ πράγματι ἐμίαναν τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ θεοῦ, ἀλλὰ μετὰ the commandments of God, but remained in innocence all the νηπιότητος διέμειναν πάσας τὰς ἡμέρας τῆς ζωῆς αὐτῶν ἐν days of their lives in the same mind. <sup>3</sup> All of you, then, as many τῆ αὐτῆ φρονήσει. <sup>3</sup> ὄσοι οὖν διαμενεῖτε, φησί, καὶ ἔσεσθε ώς as shall continue," said he, "and shall be as babes, with no τὰ βρέφη, κακίαν μη ἔχοντες, πάντων τῶν προειρημένων wickedness, shall be more glorious than all those who have ένδοξότεροι ἔσεσθε· πάντα γὰρ τὰ βρέφη ἔνδοξά ἐστι παρὰ τῶ been mentioned before, for all babes are glorious before God, θεῶ καὶ πρῶτα παρ' αὐτῷ. μακάριοι οὖν ὑμεῖς, ὅσοι ἀν ἄρητε and are in the first place by him. Blessed then are you who put ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν τὴν πονηρίαν, ἐνδύσησθε δὲ τὴν ἀκακίαν· πρῶτοι away evil from yourselves, and put on guiltlessness, for you πάντων ζήσεσθε τ $\tilde{\omega}$  θε $\tilde{\omega}$ .  $^4$ μετ $\dot{\alpha}$  τ $\dot{\alpha}$  συντελέσαι αὐτ $\dot{\alpha}$ ν τ $\dot{\alpha}$ ς shall be the first of all to live to God."  $^4$  But, after he had παραβολὰς τῶν ὀρέων λέγω αὐτῶ· Κύριε, νῦν μοι δήλωσον finished the parable of the mountains, I said to him, "Sir, now  $\pi$ ερὶ  $\tau$ ῶν  $\lambda$ ίθων  $\tau$ ῶν ἠρμένων ἐκ τοῦ  $\pi$ εδίου καὶ εἰς τἡν explain to me about the stones that were taken out of the plain οἰκοδομὴν τεθειμένων ἀντὶ τῶν λίθων τῶν ἠρμένων ἐκ τοῦ and put into the building instead of the stones that were taken πύργου, καὶ τῶν στρογγύλων τῶν τεθέντων εἰς τὴν away from the tower, and the round stones that were put into the building, and those that are still round."

- Lightfoot has the first 4 letters of  $\xi \gamma \nu \omega \sigma \alpha \nu$  enclosed in  $\lceil ... \rceil$  markers and lacks the comma after the word.
- Lightfoot indicates some doubt around  $\theta \varepsilon o \tilde{v}$ ,  $\delta \tau \iota$ , reading  $\theta \varepsilon^{\Gamma} o \tilde{v}$ ,  $\delta \tau \iota^{\gamma}$ .
- Before πάντων τῶν προειρημένων, Lightfoot adds καὶ in brackets. The Palatine MS lacks πάντα γὰρ τὰ βρέφη ἔνδοξά ἐστι παρὰ τῶ θεῶ καὶ πρῶτα παρ αὐτῶ, here following *Codex Athous* and the *Vulgata*.
- Lightfoot encloses the ἐκ before τοῦ πύργου in ¬...¬ markers.

## Ποιμην 107 (Παραβολή θ' 30)

## THE SHEPHERD 107 (PARABLE 9-30)

<sup>1</sup> Άκουε, φησί, καὶ περὶ τούτων πάντων. οἱ λίθοι οἱ τοῦ πεδίου <sup>1</sup> "Listen also," he said, "concerning all these. The stones that ηρμένοι καὶ τεθειμένοι εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν τοῦ πύργου ἀντὶ are taken from the plain and put into the building of the tower τῶν ἀποβεβλημένων, αἱ ῥίζαι εἰσὶ τοῦ ὄρους τοῦ λευκοῦ. instead of those that are rejected, are the roots of the white ² ἐπεὶ οὖν οἱ πιστεύσαντες, ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους τοῦ λευκοῦ πάντες mountain. ² Since, then, all the believers from the white ἄκακοι εύρέθησαν, ἐκέλευσεν ὁ κύριος τοῦ πύργου τούτους mountain were found guiltless, the lord of the tower ἐκ τῶν ῥιζῶν τοῦ ὄρους τούτου βληθῆναι εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν commanded these to be brought from the roots of this τοῦ πύργου· ἔγνω γάρ, ὅτι, ἐὰν ἀπέλθωσιν εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν mountain for the building of the tower. For, he knew that if τοῦ πύργου οἱ λίθοι οὖτοι, διαμενοῦσι λαμπροὶ καὶ οὐδεὶς these stones go into the building of the tower they will remain αὐτῶν μελανήσει. <sup>3</sup> Quodsi de ceteris montibus adiecisset, bright and none of them will become black. <sup>3</sup> But, if he had necesse habuisset rursus visitare eam turrem atque purgare. added them from the other mountains, he would have been Hi autem omnes candidi inventi sunt, πιστεύσαντες καὶ οἱ obliged to visit the tower again, and to purge it; for, all these μέλλοντες πιστεύειν· ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ γὰρ γένους εἰσίν. have been found white, both past and future believers, for they μακάριον τὸ γένος τοῦτο, ὅτι ἄκακόν ἐστιν. ⁴ἄκουε νῦν καὶ are of the same race. Blessed is this race, because it is innocent. περὶ τῶν λίθων τῶν στρογγύλων καὶ λαμπρῶν. καὶ αὐτοὶ  $^4$  Listen now concerning the round and bright stones. They also πάντες ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους τοῦ λευκοῦ εἰσίν. Audi autem, quare are all from this white mountain. Listen then why they have rotundi sunt reperti. Divitiae suae eos pusillum obscuraverunt been found round. Their riches have hidden them a little from a veritate atque obfuscaverunt, a deo vero nunquam the truth and darkened them, but they have never departed recesserunt, nec ullum verbum malum processit de ore eorum, from God, nor has any evil word proceeded from their mouth, sed omnis aeguitas et virtus veritatis. <sup>5</sup>Horum ergo mentem but all equity and virtue of truth. <sup>5</sup>So, when the Lord saw their

- At the end of this verse, *Codex Athous* and the *Latin MSS* add τούτου; here, we follow the *Amherst Papyrus* (and Lake).
- Codex Athous lacks τῶν ῥιζῶν, here following the Latin & Ethiopic MSS. At this verse, Codex Athous ends, as the last leaf is missing; the Latin text that follows is that of the Vulgata, with the few sections in Greek taken from the Amherst Papyrus (some words have been restored, as the *MS* is in bad condition, but the reconstructions are almost certain).
- Lightfoot does not have the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of this verse in Greek.
- Lightfoot does not have the 1st part of this verse in Greek.
- Lightfoot surrounds posse eos veritati favere with dagger symbols.

cum vidisset dominus posse eos veritati favere, bonos quoque minds, that they can favour the truth and remain good, he turris huius.

permanere, iussit opes eorum circumcidi, non enim in totum ordered their wealth to be cut down, yet not to be wholly taken eorum tolli, ut possint aliquid boni facere de eo, quod eis away from them, that they may be able to do some good with relictum est, et vivent deo, quoniam ex bono genere sunt. Ideo what was left them, and they shall live to God because they are ergo pusillum circumcisi sunt et positi sunt in structuram of a good kind. So, they were cut down a little and placed in the building of this tower.

## Ποιμην 108 (Παραβολή θ' 31)

## THE SHEPHERD 108 (PARABLE 9-31)

<sup>1</sup>Ceteri vero, qui adhuc rotundi remanserunt neque aptati sunt <sup>1</sup> "But the others, which still remained round and were not in eam structuram, quia nondum acceperunt sigillum, repositi fitted into the building because they had not yet received the sunt suo loco; valde enim rotundi reperti sunt. <sup>2</sup>Oportet autem seal, were put back in their place; for, they were found very circumcidi hoc saeculum ab illis et vanitates opum suarum, et round. <sup>2</sup> But this world and the vanities of their riches must be tunc convenient in dei regnum. Necesse est enim eos intrare in cut away from them, and then they will be meet for the dei regnum; hoc enim genus innocuum benedixit dominus. Ex kingdom of God. For they needs must enter into the kingdom hoc ergo genere non intercidet guisquam. Etenim licet guis of God; for, the Lord blessed this innocent kind. Therefore, not eorum temptatus a nequissimo diabolo aliquid deliquerit, cito one of this kind shall perish; for, though one of them be recurret ad dominum suum. <sup>3</sup>Felices vos iudico omnes, ego tempted by the most wicked devil, and do some wrong, he will nuntius paenitentiae, quicumque estis innocentes sicut quickly return to his Lord. <sup>3</sup> I, the angel of repentance, judge infantes, quoniam pars vestra bona est et honorata apud deum. you all happy who are innocent as babes; for, your part is good <sup>4</sup>Dico autem omnibus, vobis, quicumque sigillum hoc and honourable with God. <sup>4</sup>But I say to you all, as many as accepistis, simplicitatem habere negue offensarum memores have received the seal, keep simplicity and bear no malice, and esse neque in malitia vestra permanere aut in memoria do not remain in your guilt, or in remembrance of the offensarum amaritudinis, in unum quemque spiritum fieri et bitterness of offences. Be of one spirit and put away these evil has malas scissuras permediare ac tollere a vobis, ut dominus schisms and take them away from yourselves that the lord of pecorum gaudeat de his. <sup>5</sup>χαρήσεται δέ, ἐὰν πάντα ὑγιῆ the sheep may rejoice over them. <sup>5</sup> But he will rejoice if all are εύρεθη, καὶ μὴ διαπεπτωκότα ἐξ αὐτῶν. ἐὰν δὲ εύρεθη τινα found whole; but if he finds some of them fallen away, it will ἐξ αὐτῶν διαπεπτωκότα, οὐαὶ τοῖς ποιμέσιν ἔσται. εἐὰν δὲ καὶ be woe to the shepherds. But if the shepherds themselves are

- In place of 'the others', Lightfoot has 'the other (stones)'.
- <sup>2</sup> Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes the words, *Dei* and *Dominus* (the latter only when used of God).
- Lightfoot does not capitalize words at the beginning of sentences, such as felices, here.
- In place of 'simplicity', Lighfoot has 'guilelessness'.
- <sup>5</sup> The Greek text of vv. 5–6 is a quotation preserved in Antiochus.
- At the end of the verse, the text reverts to that of the *Vulgata*.

reddere rationem.

αὐτοὶ οἱ ποιμένες εὑρεθῶσι διαπεπτωκότες, τί ἐροῦσι τῷ found fallen away, what shall they answer to the Master of the δεσπότη τοῦ ποιμνίου; ὅτι ἀπὸ τῶν προβάτων διέπεσαν; οὐ flock? That they have fallen away because of the sheep? They πιστευθήσονται· ἄπιστον γὰρ πρᾶγμά ἐστι ποιμένα ὑπὸ will not be believed; for, it is incredible that a shepherd should προβάτων παθεῖν τι· μᾶλλον δὲ κολασθήσονται διὰ τὸ ψεῦδος be harmed by the sheep, and they will rather be punished for αὐτῶν. Et ego sum pastor, et validissime oportet me de vobis their lie. And I am the shepherd and am very exceedingly bound to give account for you.

## Ποιμην 109 (Παραβολή θ' 32)

## THE SHEPHERD 109 (PARABLE 9-32)

<sup>1</sup>Remediate ergo vos, dum adhuc turris aedificatur. <sup>1</sup> "Therefore, amend yourselves while the tower is still being <sup>2</sup>Dominus habitat in viris amantibus pacem; ei enimvero built. <sup>2</sup>The Lord dwells among men who love peace; for, of a pax cara est; a litigiosis vero et perditis malitiae longe abest. truth, peace is dear to him but he is far away from the contentious Reddite igitur ei spiritum integrum, sicut accepistis. <sup>3</sup>Si and those destroyed by malice. So, give back to him your spirit enim dederis fulloni vestimentum novum integrum idque whole as you received it. <sup>3</sup> For, if you give to the dyer a new integrum iterum vis recipere, fullo autem scissum tibi illud garment whole, and wish to receive it back from him whole, but reddet, recipies illud? Nonne statim scandesces et eum the dyer gives it you back torn, will you accept it? Will you not at convicio persequeris, dicens: Vestimentum integrum tibi once grow hot and pursue him with abuse, saying I gave you a dedi; quare scidisti illud et inutile redegisti? Et propter whole garment, why have you torn it and given it me back scissuram, quam in eo fecisti, in usu esse non potest. Nonne useless? And, because of the tear you have made in it, it cannot haec omnia verba dices fulloni ergo et de scissura, quam in be used. Will you not say all these things to the dyer about the vestimento tuo fecerit? <sup>4</sup> Si sic igitur tu doles de vestimento rent he has made in your garment? <sup>4</sup> If then, you are grieved with tuo et quereris, quod non illud integrum recipias, quid putas vour garment, and complain that vou did not receive it back dominum tibi facturum, qui spiritum integrum tibi dedit, et whole, what do you think the Lord will do to you, who gave you tu eum totum inutilem redegisti, ita ut in nullo usu esse the spirit whole, and you have returned it altogether useless, so possit domino suo? Inutilis enim esse coepit usus eius, cum that it can be of no use to its Lord, for its use began to be useless sit corruptus a te. Nonne igitur dominus spiritus eius when it had been corrupted by you. Will not the Lord of that propter hoc factum tuum morte te adficiet? <sup>5</sup> Plane, inquam, spirit punish you with death, because of this deed of yours?" omnes eos, quoscumque invenerit in memoria offensarum 5 "Certainly," said I, "He will punish all those whom he finds

- For this verse, Lightfoot reads, "Amend yourselves therefore, while the tower is still in course of building."
- In place of 'destroyed by malice', Lightfoot has 'given up to wickedness'.
- <sup>3</sup> In place of scandesces, here following the *Vulgata*, the *Palatine MS* has *irasceris*; scandesco is probably a dialectic form of *candesco*, which is found in some Vulgata MSS.
- Lightfoot has *morte te* in brackets.
- In place of 'keeping the memory of offences', Lightfoot has 'continuing to bear malice'.

vobis.

permanere, adficiet. Clementiam, inquit, eius calcare nolite, keeping the memory of offences." "Do not then," said he, sed potius honorificate eum, quod tam patiens est ad delicta "trample on his mercy, but rather honour him that he is so patient vestra et non est sicut vos. Agite enim paenitentiam utilem to your offences and is not as you are. Repent therefore with the repentance that avails you.

# Ποιμην 110 (Παραβολή θ' 33)

apparerent.

## THE SHEPHERD 110 (PARABLE 9-33)

<sup>1</sup>Haec omnia, quae supra scripta sunt, ego pastor nuntius <sup>1</sup> "All these things that are written above I, the shepherd, the paenitentiae ostendi et locutus sum dei servis. Si credideritis angel of repentance, have declared and spoken to the servants of ergo et audieritis verba mea et ambulaveritis in his et God. If then, you believe and listen to my words and walk in correxeritis itinera vestra, vivere poteritis. Sin autem them, and correct your ways, you shall be able to live. But, if you permanseritis in malitia et memoria offensarum, nullus ex shall remain in malice and in the memory of offences, none of huiusmodi vivet deo. Haec omnia a me dicenda dicta sunt such kind shall live to God. All these things that I must tell have vobis. <sup>2</sup> Ait mihi ipse pastor: Omnia a me interrogasti? Et been told to you." <sup>2</sup> The shepherd said to me, "Have you asked dixi: Ita, domine. Quare ergo non interrogasti me de forma me everything?" And I said, "Yes, Sir." "Why did you not ask me lapidum in structura repositorum, quod explevimus formas? about the marks of the stones in the building, why we filled up Et dixi: Oblitus sum, domine. <sup>3</sup> Audi nunc, inquit, de illis. Hi the marks?" And I said, "I forgot, Sir." <sup>3</sup> "Listen now," said he, sunt qui nunc mandata mea audierunt et ex totis praecordiis "about them. These are those who heard my commandments and egerunt paenitentiam. Cumque vidisset dominus bonam repented with all their hearts. So, when the Lord saw that their atque puram esse paenitentiam eorum et posse eos in ea repentance was good and pure, and that they could remain in it, permanere, iussit priora peccata eorum deleri. Hae enim he ordered their former sins to be blotted out. For, these marks formae peccata erant eorum, et exaequata sunt, ne were their sins and they were made level that they should not appear."

- Throughout his work, Lightfoot capitalizes *Deo*, *Dei*, and other derivative forms of the proper noun.
- Note that Lake uses the convention of adding a space before certain punctuation marks (like '?' and ':') in Latin text; in this collection, we do not follow that style.
- Lightfoot has a comma in place of the full stop after de illis.

## Pastor 111 (Similitudo X 1)

#### Similitudo X

habet, despicitis.

## THE SHEPHERD 111 (PARABLE 10-1)

#### The Tenth Parable

<sup>1</sup>Postquam perscripseram librum hunc, venit nuntius ille, qui <sup>1</sup> After I had written this book, the angel who had handed me me tradiderat huic pastori, in domum, in qua eram, et over to the shepherd came to the house in which I was and sat consedit supra lectum, et adstitit ad dexteram hic pastor. on the couch, and the shepherd stood to his right. Then he called Deinde vocavit me et haec mihi dixit: <sup>2</sup>Tradidi te, inquit, et me and said to me: <sup>2</sup> "I delivered you," said he, "and your house domum tuam huic pastori, ut ab eo protegi possis. Ita, to this shepherd, that you may be protected by him." "Yes, Sir," inguam, domine. Si vis ergo protegi, inquit, ab omni vexatione said I. "If then," said he, "you wish to be protected from all et ab omni saevitia, successum autem habere in omni opere vexation and all cruelty, and to have success in every good work bono atque verbo et omnem virtutem aequitatis, in mandatis and word, and every virtue of righteousness, walk in his huius ingredere, quae dedi tibi, et poteris dominari omni commandments, which he gave you, and you will be able to nequitiae. <sup>3</sup> Custodienti enim tibi mandata huius subiecta erit overcome all evil. <sup>3</sup> For, if you keep his commandments, all the omnis cupiditas et dulcedo saeculi huius, successus vero in lusts and delight of this world will be subject to you, but success omni bono negotio te sequetur. Maturitatem huius et in every good undertaking will follow you. Take on his modestiam suscipe in te et dic omnibus, in magno honore esse perfection and self-restraint and say to all that he is in great eum et dignitate apud dominum et magnae potestatis eum honour and dignity with the Lord, and that he is set in great praesidem esse et potentem in officio suo. Huic soli per totum authority and powerful in his office. To him alone throughout orbem paenitentiae potestas tributa est. Potensne tibi videtur all the world is given the power of repentance. Does he not seem esse? Sed vos maturitatem huius et verecundiam, quam in vos to you to be powerful? But you despise his perfection and the modesty he has towards you."

- After 'this book', Lightfoot adds 'completely'.
- In place of 'vexation', Lightfoot has 'annoyance'.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after Dominum.

## Pastor 112 (Similitudo X 2)

his, et remedium peccatorum habebis.

## THE SHEPHERD 112 (PARABLE 10-2)

<sup>1</sup>Dico ei: Interroga ipsum, domine, ex quo in domo mea est, <sup>1</sup> I said to him, "Ask him himself, Sir, if, since he has been in my an aliquid extra ordinem fecerim, ex quo eum offenderim. house, I have done anything against his command, to offend <sup>2</sup>Et ego, inquit, scio nihil extra ordinem fecisse te neque against him?" <sup>2</sup> "I know myself," said he, "that you have done esse facturum. Et ideo haec loquor tecum, ut perseveres. nothing and will do nothing against his command, and so I am Bene enim de te hic apud me existimavit. Tu autem ceteris speaking thus with you, that you may persevere; for, he has given haec verba dices, ut et illi, qui egerunt aut acturi sunt me a good account of you. But you shall tell these words to others, paenitentiam, eadem quae tu sentiant et hic apud me de that they also who have repented, or shall repent, may have the his bene interpretetur et ego apud dominum. <sup>3</sup>Et ego, same mind as you, and that he may give a good account to me of inguam, domine, omni homini indico magnalia domini; them, and I to the Lord." 3 "I myself, Sir," said I, "show the mighty spero autem, quia omnes, qui antea peccaverunt, si haec acts, of the Lord to all men, but I hope that all who have sinned audiant, liberter acturi sunt paenitentiam vitam before, if they hear this, will willingly repent, and recover life." recuperantes. 4 Permane ergo, inquit, in hoc ministerio et 4 "Remain then," said he, "in this ministry and carry it out. But consumma illud. Quicumque autem mandata huius whoever performs his commandments shall have life, and such a efficiunt, habebunt vitam, et hic apud dominum magnum one has great honour with the Lord. But whoever does not keep honorem. Quicumque vero huius mandata non servant, his commands, are flying from their own life and against him, and fugiunt a sua vita et illum adversus; nec mandata eius they do not keep his commandments, but are delivering sequuntur, sed morti se tradunt et unusquisque eorum themselves to death, and each one of them is guilty of his own reus fit sanguinis sui. Tibi autem dico, ut servias mandatis blood. But you I bid to keep these commandments, and you shall have healing for your sins.

- Lightfoot ends with in quo eum offenderim in place of ex quo eum offenderim.
- <sup>2</sup> Lightfoot omits *de* before *his bene interpretetur*.
- In place of spero autem, quia omnes, qui antea peccaverunt, Lighfoot has spero autem omnes qui jam antea peccaverunt.
- Hilgenfeld emends adversus to aversantur illum; Lightfoot reads adversus illum.

## *Pastor 113 (Similitudo X 3)*

## THE SHEPHERD 113 (PARABLE 10-3)

<sup>1</sup> Misi autem tibi has virgines, ut habitent tecum; vidi enim eas <sup>1</sup> "But I sent these maidens to you to dwell with you; for, I saw affabiles tibi esse. Habes ergo eas adiutrices, quo magis possis that they were courteous to you. You have them, therefore, to huius mandata servare; non potest enim fieri, ut sine his help you, in order to better keep his commandments; for, it is virginibus haec mandata serventur. Video autem eas libenter not possible that these commandments be kept without these esse tecum; sed ego praecipiam eis, ut omnino a domo tua non maidens. I see, moreover, that they are with you willingly; but I discedant. <sup>2</sup>Tu tantum communda domum tuam; in munda will enjoin on them not to depart at all from your house. <sup>2</sup>Only enim domo liberter habitabunt; mundae enim sunt atque make your house pure; for, in a pure house, they will willingly castae et industriae et omnes habentes gratiam apud dwell, as they are pure and chaste and industrious and all have dominum. Igitur si habuerint domum tuam puram, tecum favour with the Lord. If then, they find your house pure, they permanebunt. Sin autem pusillum aliquid inquinationis will remain with you. But, if ever so little corruption come to it, acciderit, protinus a domo tua recedent; hae enim virgines they will at once depart from your home; for, these maidens nullum omnino diligunt inquinationem. <sup>3</sup>Dico ei: Spero me, love no sort of impurity." <sup>3</sup> I said to him, "I hope, Sir, that I shall domine, placiturum eis, ita ut in domo mea libenter habitent please them so that they may ever willingly dwell in my house. semper. καὶ ὥσπερ οὖτος, ὧ παρέδωκάς με, οὐ μέμφεταί με, And just as he, to whom you handed me over, finds no fault in οὐδὲ αὖται μέμψονταί με. ⁴λέγει τῷ ποιμένι· Οἶδα, ὅτι ὁ me, so they also shall find no fault in me. ⁴ He said to the δοῦλος τοῦ θεοῦ θέλει ζῆν καὶ τηρήσει τὰς ἐντολὰς ταύτας shepherd, "I know that the servant of God wishes to live, and καὶ τὰς παρθένους ἐν καθαρότητι καταστήσει. <sup>5</sup>ταῦτα will keep these commandments, and will provide for the εἰπὼν τῷ ποιμένι πάλιν παρέδωκέν με καὶ τὰς παρθένους maidens in purity." 5 When he had said this, he handed me over καλέσας ... λέγει αὐταῖς· Quoniam video vos libenter in domo again to the shepherd and called the maidens and said to them,

- Throughout this chapter, Lightfoot has 'virgins' in place of 'maidens'.
- Lightfoot has a full stop in place of the semicolon after habitabunt.
- Lightfoot does not have any Greek text for vv. 3-5.
- For this verse, Lightfoot has the Latin text (of the *Vulgata*): ait ad pastorem illum: Video, inquit, servum Dei velle vivere, et custoditurum haec mandata, et virgines has habitatione munda conlocaturum.
- The Greek text in vv. 3–5 (following Lake) is from Oxyrhynchus Papyrus 404.

libenter audierunt.

huius habitare, commendo eum vobis et domum eius, ut a "Since I see that you gladly dwell in his house, I commend him domo eius non recedatis omnino. Illae vero haec verba and his house to you, that you depart not at all from his house." But they heard these words gladly.

## *Pastor 114 (Similitudo X 4)*

consummetur structura turris. Propter vos enim intermissum

## THE SHEPHERD 114 (PARABLE 10-4)

<sup>1</sup> Ait deinde mihi: Viriliter in ministerio hoc conversare, omni <sup>1</sup> Then he said to me, "Behave manfully in this ministry; show homini indica magnalia domini, et habebis gratiam in hoc every man the mighty acts of the Lord and you will have favour ministerio. Quicumque ergo in his mandatis ambulaverit, in this ministry. Whoever, therefore, walks in these commandvivet et felix erit in vita sua; quicumque vero neglexerit, non ments shall live and be happy in his life; but whoever neglects vivet et erit infelix in vita sua. <sup>2</sup>Dic omnibus, ut non cessent, them shall not live and shall be unhappy in his life. <sup>2</sup>Say to all quicumque recte facere possunt; bona opera exercere utile est men who are able to do right, that they cease not; the exercise of illis. Dico autem, omnem hominem de incommodis eripi good deeds is profitable to them. But I say that every man ought oportere. Et is enim, qui eget et in cotidiana vita patitur to be taken out from distress; for, he who is destitute and suffers incommoda, in magno tormento est ac necessitate. Qui igitur distress in his daily life is in great anguish and need. Whoever, huiusmodi animam eripit de necessitate, magnum gaudium therefore, rescues the soul of such a man from need gains great sibi adquirit. Is enim, qui huiusmodi vexatur incommodo, pari joy for himself. For, he who is vexed by such distress is tortured tormento cruciatur atque torquet se qui in vincula est. Multi with such anguish as he suffers as one in chains. For, many enim propter huiusmodi calamitates, cum eas sufferre non bring death on themselves by reason of such calamities when possunt, mortem sibi adducunt. Qui novit igitur calamitatem they cannot bear them. Whoever, therefore, knows the distress huiusmodi hominis et non eripit eum, magnum peccatum of such a man and does not rescue him, incurs great sin and admittit et reus fit sanguinis eius. <sup>4</sup>Facite igitur opera bona, becomes guilty of his blood. <sup>4</sup> Therefore, do good deeds, all you quicumque accepistis a domino, ne, dum tardatis facere, who have learnt of the Lord, lest the building of the tower is finished while you delay to do them. For, the building work has est opus aedificationis eius. Nisi festinetis igitur facere recte, been broken off for your sake. So, unless you hasten to do right, consummabitur turris, et excludemini. <sup>5</sup>Postquam vero the tower will be finished and you shut out." <sup>5</sup>Now, after he

- In place of 'Behave manfully', Lightfoot has 'Quit you like a man'.
- Lightfoot has a comma in place of the semicolon after *facere possunt* and adds a semicolon after *opera exercere*.
- Lightfoot has 'penury' in place of 'need'.
- In place of 'all you who have learnt of the Lord', Lightfoot has 'whoever of you have received (benefits) from the Lord'.
- Lightfoot adds a comma after de lecto.

illum et virgines in domum meam.

locutus est mecum, surrexit de lecto et apprehenso pastore et had spoken this, he rose from the couch and took the shepherd virginibus abiit, dicens autem mihi, remissurum se pastorem and the maidens and left; but he said to me that he would send back the shepherd and the maidens to my house.