

Pierus of Alexandria.¹²⁶⁵

Translator's Biographical Notice.

[a.d. 275.] Among the very eminent men who flourished near his own time, Eusebius mentions Pierius, a presbyter of Alexandria, and speaks of him as greatly renowned for his voluntary poverty, his philosophical erudition and his skill in the exposition of Scripture and in discoursing to the public assemblies of the Church.¹²⁶⁶ He lived in the latter part of the third century, and seems to have been for a considerable period president of the Catechetical school at Alexandria. Jerome says that he was called *Origenes, junior*; and according to Photius, he shared in some of the errors of Origen, on such subjects especially as the doctrine of the Holy Ghost and the pre-existence of souls.¹²⁶⁷ In his manner of life he was an ascetic. After the persecution under Galerius or Maximus he lived at Rome. He appears to have devoted himself largely to sacred criticism and the study of the text of Scripture; and among several treatises written by him, and extant in the time of Photius, we find mention made of one on the prophet Hosea. And, in addition to the *Commentary on the First Epistle to the Corinthians*,¹²⁶⁸ Photius notices twelve books of his, and praises both their composition and their matter.¹²⁶⁹

1265 [See Introductory Note, p. 143, *supra*; also p. 99, note 8, *supra*.]

1266 *Hist. Eccl.*, vii. 32.

1267 Perhaps only speculatively (see Frag. II. *infra*), not dogmatically. Compare Wordsworth's Platonic *Ode on Immortality*.]

1268 Lardner (part ii. book i. chap. xxiv.) does not think that there was a commentary written by Pierius on this epistle, but only that the word of Paul, mentioned below, was expounded at length in some work or other by Pierius. Fabricius holds the opposite opinion.—Tr.

1269 See Eusebius as above, Jerome in the preface to Hosea, *Photius*, cod. 118, 119; *Epiphanius*, 69, 2; *Lardner*, part ii. book i. chap. 24; &c.

I.—A Fragment of a Work of Pierius on the First Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians.¹²⁷⁰



Origen, Dionysius, Pierius, Eusebius of Cæsareia, Didymus, and Apollinaris, have interpreted this epistle most copiously;¹²⁷¹ of whom Pierius, when he was expounding and unfolding the meaning of the apostle, and purposed to explain the words, *For I would that all men were even as I myself*,¹²⁷² added this remark: In saying this, Paul, without disguise, preaches celibacy.¹²⁷³

1270 This very brief quotation is preserved in Jerome's Second Epistle to Pammachius.

1271 *Latissime.*

1272 [1 Cor. vii. 7.](#)

1273 Vol. iv. p. 243, edit. Benedictin. [No doubt he does, as did his Master, Christ, before him, and under the same limitations. [Matt. xix. 12.](#)]

II.—A Section on the Writings of Pierius.¹²⁷⁴

Different Discourses of the Presbyter Pierius.

There was read a book by Pierius the presbyter, who, they say, endured the conflict¹²⁷⁵ for Christ, along with his brother Isidorus. And he is reputed to have been the teacher of the martyr Pamphilus in ecclesiastical studies, and to have been president of the school at Alexandria. The work contained twelve books.¹²⁷⁶ And in style he is perspicuous and clear, with the easy flow, as it were, of a spoken address, displaying no signs of laboured art,¹²⁷⁷ but bearing us quietly along, smoothly and gently, like off-hand speaking. And in argument he is most fertile, if any one is so. And he expresses his opinion on many things outside what is now established in the Church, perhaps in an antique manner;¹²⁷⁸ but with respect to the Father and the Son, he sets forth his sentiments piously, except that he speaks of two substances and two natures; using, however, the terms substance and nature, as is apparent from what follows, and from what precedes this passage, in the sense of person¹²⁷⁹ and not in the sense put on it by the adherents of Arius. With respect to the Spirit, however, he lays down his opinion in a very dangerous and far from pious manner. For he affirms that He is inferior to the Father and the Son in glory.¹²⁸⁰ He has a passage also in the book¹²⁸¹ entitled, *On the Gospel according to Luke*, from which it is possible to show that the honour or dishonour of the image is also the honour or dishonour of the original. And, again, he indulges in some obscure speculations, after the manner of the nonsense of Origen, on the subject of the “pre-existence of souls.” And also in the book on the Passover (Easter) and on Hosea, he treats both of the cherubim made by Moses, and of the pillar of Jacob, in which passages he admits the actual construction of those things, but propounds the foolish theory that they were given economically, and that they were in no respect like other things which are made; inasmuch as they bore the likeness of no other form, but had only, as he foolishly says, the appearance of wings.¹²⁸²

1274 From the *Bibliotheca* of Photius, cod. 119, p. 300, ed. Hoeschel.

1275 Of martyrdom.

1276 λόγους.

1277 ἐπιμελὲς ἐνδεικνύμενος.

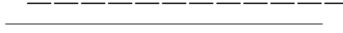
1278 [e.g., his Platonic ideas, as explained in note 3, p. 156, *supra*.]

1279 ὑπόστασις. [See my remarks, vol. iv. p. v., introductory.]

1280 [Photos must often be received with a grain of salt.]

1281 εἰς τον λόγον. [On images, etc., Photius is no authority.]

1282 The text here is evidently corrupt. It runs thus: οἰκονομίας δὲ λόγῳ συγχωρηθῆναι ματαιολογεῖ ὡς οὐδὲν ἦσαν ὡς ἕτερα τὰ γεγεννημένα. ὡς οὐδὲ τυπον ἄλλον ἔφερε μορφῆς, ἀλλὰ μόνον πτερυγων κενολογεῖ



φέρειν αὐτὰ σχῆμα. Hoescheliuſ proposes ὡς οὐδὲν ἦσαν, ὡς ἕτερον ἦσαν, ὡς ἕτερα, &c., and he rejects the ὡς in ὡς οὐδὲν τύπον on the authority of four codices.—Tr.