# KPITIKON KAI BIB $\llcorner І О Г Р А Ф I K O N ~ \triangle E \Lambda T I O N ~$ 

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## ЕГАГГЕАОГ $\triangle$. @EOДЛPO厂


































 $\pi \varepsilon \cup \tau\llcorner\kappa \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \sigma \chi \eta \mu \dot{\alpha} \tau \omega \nu>(\sigma \varepsilon \lambda .18)$.











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## EイАГГЕЛOL $\triangle$. ఆEOASPOY


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 $\pi \rho \circ \beta \lambda \eta \mu \dot{\alpha} \tau \omega \nu \alpha \cup ๋ \tau \eta ั \varsigma$.











 E̋pyou, is è exival $\tau \tilde{v} v$ C. Willard, J. Langley, H. Mc Arthur, W. Kissinger, K. Bey-










































 Tholuck $\kappa \alpha i$ G. Heinrici, $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \mu \varepsilon \gamma \alpha \lambda \omega \nu \nu \varphi \lambda \rho \sigma \delta \varphi \omega \nu$ F. Schleiermacher $火 \alpha \grave{A}$ A. Ritschl,
























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 Thurneysen, $\tau \delta \nu \mathrm{A}$. Asmussen $x . \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda o u s$.












 $\mu \eta \nu \in u \tau \omega ̃ \nu, ~ \dot{\omega}$ of P. Fiebig, J. Klausner, M. Joseph, C. Montefiore, H. Strack-P. Bil-








 $\sigma$., हis $\tau \dot{\alpha} \varsigma \dot{\alpha} \pi \alpha \iota \tau \dot{\eta} \sigma \varepsilon \iota \varsigma \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \nu \varepsilon \omega \tau \varepsilon ́ p \omega \nu \mu \varepsilon 06 \delta \omega v \tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma$ Formgeschichte, $\tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma$ Redaktionsge-





 $\pi \rho \varepsilon \pi \omega \tilde{\omega} \mathrm{K} \alpha \theta \eta \gamma \eta \tau \omega \check{ }$ P. Benoit $\kappa \alpha i$ M. Boismard "Synopse des Quatre Évangiles en







 $\tau \omega ั \nu$ K. Beyschlag, R. Schnackenburg xai U. Luck ( $\sigma \varepsilon \lambda$. 352-368).























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 "Opous 'Opi入las $\delta \iota \alpha$ $\tau \tilde{\eta} s$ ह̀ $\varphi \alpha \rho \mu о \gamma \tilde{\eta} s$ $\tau \tilde{\eta} s$ Redaktionsgeschichte, $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \theta \varepsilon \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \iota$ ह̀v $\sigma \cup v \varepsilon \chi \varepsilon i ́ \alpha$







 447-449).




































## MAN. $\Sigma$ MM $2 T A \Sigma$







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Gerasimos-Chrysostomos S. Zaphiris, Metropolitan of Gardikion, The Pre-Gospel Texts (The evidence of the Fathers concerning the primitive form of the Gospel Tradition and the value of Patristic Biblical quotations). Reprinted from the periodical THEOLOGIA, Athens, 1979, pp. 1-468. (A good English summary is included).

The author is presently a much respected Metropolitan of Peristerion, an urban extention of the city of Athens. He taught at Holy Cross Greek Orthodox School of Theology and is Director of the Inter-Orthodox Center of the Church of Greece.

With this volume, as well as with other numerous works, Metropolitan Chrysostomos has established himself as an accomplished and distinguished Biblical and Patristic scholar of the Church. His main thesis is that Biblical and Patristic scholars have discovered that there were variations of the New Testament texts from those which the Fathers and the ecclesiastic writers used in their multiple works (homilies, commentaries, etc.). Many scholars of great prominence have taken a negative attitude concerning the value of these Patristic variations. Fortunately enough, the author states that serious research has recently established not only the importance, but even the preeminence and the precedence of the Patristic texts, which are, to be sure, not of a uniform character. In other words, the author postulates that a sound, critical study of the New Testament texts presupposes a careful analysis of the Patristic references and quotations of the New Testament. Textual criticism needs the assistance of the Patristic tradition, yet the author is not unaware of the difficulties which the Patristic texts at hand present. The difficulties may have been derived from the memorization of texts, from the combination of verses, from a miscopying, or even from the adaptation of Semitic expressions into Hellenized Greek.

Metropolitan Chrysostomos extensively discusses the problematic of the appearance of many variations of the sacred text of the New Testament, and the efforts of the different revisions for establishing an accepted edition. Thus, the manuscripts at our disposal do not constitute a critical edition of the texts but rather an ecletic composition from different preexisting sources. The question, of course, which arises is who was the ultimate judge in correctly sorting out all these variations and revisions of the New Testament texts. The author replies that the Church
as a community was the only one in the position and authority to inform us on the authentic form of the texts which she received from the eye-witnesses of the life of Jesus Christ and which she introduced later in her catechetical task, in her liturgical life, and in the theological explications. Only the Church had the authority to use all the pre-synoptic, synoptic, and post-synoptic material in order to teach to the world the Good News for the salvation of mankind. In other words, Metropolitan Chrysostomos successfully proves that there was a pre-Gospel written tradition, as well as, a coexistent, oral tradition upon which the Fathers based their New Testament quotations. Thus he continuously uses the terms: pre-recensional, para-recensional, or para-canonical texts. As an example he points out that quotations from the Gospel of Matthew in St. Ignatius of Antioch have a claim to higher antiquity than the Gospel itself in its final form. Again, it has been proven that the text of Hebrews 11,4 as it has been preserved by Clement of Alexandria is more correct than the entire ancient manuscript tradition. It has been proven also by many respected Biblical scholars like M.-E. Boismard that the text of Saint John's Gospel which is preserved in the writings of the Fathers is more ancient than the text which is preserved even in the most ancient New Testament manuscripts (codices). Metropolitan Chrysostomos realizes that the New Testament text which the Fathers preserved does not always agree with today's accepted text of the New Testament; nevertheless, it expresses the liturgical, catechetical, kerygmatic, and missionary character of the early Christian community: that is to say the living tradition of the Church which existed outside the written gospels. The author correctly points to the fact that this pre-evangelical written or oral tradition has been used extensively in the liturgical life of the Church, and he reminds us that the appearance of the New Testament text as uniform, divinely inspired Scriptures was a codification of the existing tradition in the Church concerning these New Testament books. However, the Church and the Fathers never forgot the broader Biblical tradition which preexisted and co-existed outside the New Testament canon. To prove his point, Metropolitan Chrysostomos recites New Testament quotations from St. Clement of Rome, St. Justin Martyr, and Clement of Alexandria.

In one of the most lucid chapters of the book, the author discusses extensively and painstakingly the famous Trinitarian baptismal formular of Matthew 28, 19b as it appears today in our accepted text and the text as it appears in Eusebius of Caesarea. It is astonishing to say that Eusebius knew and used three forms of the verse Matthew 28,19 or even four forms as some scholars have claimed. In any case, the third form agrees with the textus receptus. Which is the most ancient, the most correct, the most prevailing form? The discussion is long, and it does not behoove us to discuss it here. The conclusion, however, of Metropolitan Chrysostomos is that the Trinitarian formula of Matthew as it exists today has been preserved by the Hellenizing community of Jerusalem, and was used in its worship, teaching, preaching, and missionary work. Through this community, this logion has been introduced into the present text of Matthew, but the point is made by the author that the plain Christological formula as preserved by Eusebius belongs to an earlier practice and tradition of the primitive Christian Church. The Trinitarian formula which was known in the primitive Christian community was added either by st. Matthew himself, or by one of his disciples, or by one of the translators of the original Aramaic text. In other words, we do not have a new edition, but a mere union
of two logia of the Lord which were in circulation independently of the pre-synoptic sources. The important thing here is that the Church herself reacting against the heresies which in the meanwhile appeared and which endangered the distinction of the three persons of the Holy Trinity, adjusted the Christological formular of Matthew to the Trinitarian one. This adjustment sprung from the liturgical praxis of the early Church which is the undisputed witness of her theology: thus its canonicity is evident,

The conclusion is obvious. The Biblical passages of the Fathers witness not only to the pre-evangelical, evangelical, and para-canonical forms of the New Testament texts, but moreover they witness to the astonishing dynamic - and not static at all - factors of the evolution of the texts through the decades and centuries. No doubt some variances of the New Testament texts are due to the catechetical, kerygmatic, liturgical, dogmatic, moral, and paranetic motives. In other words, the Fathers by preserving the New Testament passages validated the form of the text which is found in the ancient papyrii as well as its posterior form. Indeed therefore, their contribution is priceless, and in many ways irreplaceable.

Metropolitan Chrysostomos' book is a difficult one, but inspiring and brilliant. One cannot but admire his stylisically beautiful Greek and the flawless, constructive way in which he presents his well-proven arguments. It is indeed one of the finest books that I have ever read in this field. With his contribution he offered to us both a Biblical and Patristic study of truly scholarly dimensions as well as a work which witnesses to his own personal unshakeable faith in Jesus Christ and in His redemptive word which the Apostles and the Fathers so conscientiously preserved for us.

GEORGE S. BEBIS


#### Abstract

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## II. B. MAइXOE






















## П. B. MAEXOE


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## Г. А. X $\Omega$ PAE




















































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