Fragments of a letter of the priest George to the Arians of Alexandria (Dok. 7)

Reference	Dok. 7; Urk. 13; CPG 3556
Incipit	Τί μέμφεσθε Άεξάνδρω τῷ πάπα
Date	c. 319-320
Ancient source	Athanasius, De synodis 17.6
Modern edition	AW 2:245
	AW 3:19

When introducing this letter fragment, Athanasius indicates that the author, George, was an Alexandrian priest. George was residing in Antioch (i.e. Antioch-on-the-Orantes) when he wrote a letter to Alexander of Alexandria (*Dok.* 6). Athanasius then cites this fragment from a second letter of George without any further information. It seems to chide the Arians at the outset, but George concludes by calling the Son a creation/creature, something Alexander and his party would not allow. We will follow Opitz and Brennecke in placing the two letters together and assume with Brennecke that they came fairly early in the controversy, after Arius's earlier supporters left Egypt.

The text below is that of Opitz in AW 2:245. Our translation is an adaptation by Aaron West from that of D. Robertson in NPNF² 4:459.

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πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Α'ρειανοὺς ἔγραφε	And [George] wrote to the Arians:
τί μέμφεσθε Αλεξάνδρω τῷ πάπα λέγοντι ἐκ τοῦ	Why do you find fault with Bishop Alexander for
πατρὸς τὸν υἱόν; καὶ γὰρ καὶ ὑμεῖς μὴ φοβηθῆτε	saying that the Son is from the Father? For you
εἰπεῖν καὶ ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ τὸν υἱόν. εἰ γὰρ ὁ	also should not be afraid to say that the Son is from
ἀπόστολος ἔγραψε· "Τὰ δὲ πάντα ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ,"	God. For if the Apostle wrote "All things are from
καὶ ἔστι δῆλον ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων πεποιῆσθαι τὰ	God" [1 Cor 11:12], (though all things have clearly
πάντα, ἔστι δὲ καὶ ὁ υἰὸς κτίσμα καὶ τῶν	been made from nothing), and if also the Son is
πεποιημένων εἶς. λεχθείη ἂν καὶ ὁ υἰὸς "ἐκ τοῦ	also a creature, and he too was made, then the Son
θεοῦ" οὕτως, ὥσπερ καὶ τὰ πάντα λέγεται "ἐκ	can be said to be "from God," just as all things are
τοῦ θεοῦ."	said to be "from God."

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