Reference	Dok. 21; Urk. 19	
Incipit	[εἰ, ὥσπερ Εὐσέβιος]	
Date	early 325	
Ancient source	Eusebius, Contra Marcellum 1.4.39, 53-54 (TLG)	
Modern edition	G.C. Hansen and E. Klostermann, Eusebius Werke,	
	Band 4: Gegen Marcell. Über die kirchliche	
	Theologie. Die Fragmente Marcells (GCS 14, 2nd	
	edition (Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 1972)	

In Eusebius of Caesarea's *Against Marcellus* (1.4.39) are preserved several short excerpts from a letter of Narcissus of Neronias (in Cilicia) that were cited by Marcellus of Ancyra in his *Against Asterius*. They come from a letter addressed by Narcissus to three other men—a "certain" Chrestus, Euphronius and Eusebius "of Palestine", i.e of Caesarea. The excerpts preserve part of an exchange between Narcissus and Hosius of Cordoba that probably took place at the council in Antioch (see *Dok.* 20). Narcissus was one of the three men excommunicated at the council, and these quotations illustrate his "Arian" Christology. Among the collection of Marcellus's fragments, the first citation is numbered 116 by Vincent and 71 by Klostermann; the second 124 by Vincent and 70 by Klostermann.

The text below is taken from the Hansen and Klostermann edition of Eusebius's *Against Marcellus* (GCS 14, 2nd ed.), 26, 28-29; The translation is by Aaron West and Glen Thompson. See also the recent translation of K. Spoerl and M. Vinzent, *Eusebius. Against Marcellus and On Ecclesiastical History* (Washington D.C., 2018; FC135: 108, 113).

This work is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

1. [39] [Έντυχὼν γὰρ Ναρκίσσου τοῦ Νερωνιάδος	1. For I [Marcellus] came across a letter from
προεστῶτος ἐπιστολῆ, ἣν γέγραφεν πρὸς Χρηστόν	Narcissus of Neronias, which he had written to
τινα καὶ Εὐφρόνιον καὶ Εὐσέβιον, ὡς Ὁσίου τοῦ	certain men named Chrestus, Euphronius and
ἐπισκόπου ἐρωτήσαντος αὐτόν,] εἰ, ὥσπερ Εὐσέβιος	Eusebius, relating how bishop Hosius had
ό τῆς Παλαιστίνης δύο οὐσίας εἶναί φησιν, οὕτως καὶ	asked him [Narcissus] if he taught (as Eusebius
αὐτὸς λέγοι, ἔγνων αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τῶν γραφέντων τρεῖς	of Palestine did) that there were two essences;
εἶναι πιστεύειν οὐσίας ἀποκρινόμενον.	and that from his writings Narcissus replied
	that he believed that there were three essences.
2. [53] μεταβαίνει ἐπὶ τὸν Νάρκισσον καί φησιν	2. [Marcellus] goes on against Narcissus and
ώστε κἂν ἐκεῖνό τις λέγη, κατασκευάζων πρῶτον	says, for even if someone should say this,
εἶναι θεὸν καὶ δεύτερον, ὡς Νάρκισσος αὐταῖς	maintaining that "there is a first God as well as
λέξεσιν γέγραφεν [54] (οὐδὲ γὰρ συγχωρεῖ ὁ λέγων	a second," as Narcissus has written with these
<ποιήσωμεν ἄνθρωπον κατ' εἰκόνα ἡμετέραν καὶ	very words and that "indeed he [the Son] and
καθ' ὁμοίωσιν>), ὅτι μὲν αὐτὸς καὶ ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ	his Father are two," nevertheless, we listen to

δύο εἰσίν, αὐτοῦ τοῦ κυρίου μαρτυροῦντος καὶ τῶν ἀγίων γραφῶν εἰκ μέρους ἡκούσαμεν. εἰ τοίνυν Νάρκισσος διὰ τοῦτο διαιρεῖν δυνάμει τὸν λόγον τοῦ πατρὸς ἐθέλοι, γνώτω ὅτι ὁ γράψας προφήτης ὡς τοῦ θεοῦ εἰρηκότος "ποιήσωμεν ἄνθρωπον κατ' εἰκόνα ἡμετέραν καὶ καθ' ὁμοίωσιν," αὐτὸς γέγραφεν "καὶ ἐποίησεν ὁ θεὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον."

the testimony of the Lord himself and the holy scriptures. Now if Narcissus wanted for this reason to divide the Word from the Father with respect to his power, let him know that the prophet wrote that God said "Let us make man according to our image and according to our likeness," himself wrote, "And God made man" [Gen. 1:26,27].

Last edited 4/30/2024 by AGC