



or he who holds possessions, and gold, and houses, as the gifts of God, and ministers from them to God who gives them for the salvation of men, and knows that he possesses them more for the sake of the brethren than his own, and is superior to the possession of them, not the slave of the things he possesses, and does not carry them about in his soul, nor bind his life within them, but is ever laboring at some good and divine work, even should he be deprived of them, this man is able with cheerful mind to bear their removal equally with their abundance. This is he who is blessed by the Lord, and a meet heir of the Kingdom of Heaven, not one who could not live rich.

Clement of Alexandria (150-220)

f evil is neither uncreated nor created by God, from whence comes its nature? Certainly that evil exists, no one living in the world will deny. What shall we say then? Evil is not a living, animated essence; it is a condition of the soul opposed to virtue, developed in the careless on account of their falling away from good.

Basil the Great (329-379)

e practice the virtues in order to achieve contemplation of the inner essences of created things, and from this we pass to contemplation of the Logos who gives them their being; and He manifests Himself when we are in a state of prayer.

Evagrius of Pontus (512-582)







piritual insight is characterized first by awareness of one's own failings before they issue in outward signs ... and second by the knowledge of the mysteries hidden in the divine Scriptures and in the sensible creation.

Peter of Damascus (1027-1107)

et us not esteem worldly prosperity or adversity as if they were real things or things of any importance, but let us live elsewhere, and raise all our attention to heaven; counting sin as the only true evil, and nothing truly good but virtue, which unites us to God.

Gregory Nazianzus (329-389)

o know oneself has always been, so it seems, the greatest of all lessons. For, if anyone knows himself, he will know God; and in knowing God, he will become like Him, not by wearing golden ornaments or by trailing long flowing robes, but by performing good deeds and cultivating an independence of as many things as possible. God alone has no needs, and He rejoices in a particular way when He sees us pure in the adornment of our minds and our bodies clothed with the adornment of the holy garment of self-control.

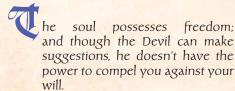
Clement of Alexandria (150-220)



othing in creation has erred from the path of God's purpose for it, save only man. Sun, moon, stars, water, air, none of these has swerved from their

order, but, knowing the Word as their Maker and their King, remained as they were made. Men alone, having rejected what is good, have invented nothings instead of the truth, and have ascribed the honor due to God and knowledge concerning Him to demons and men in the form of stones.

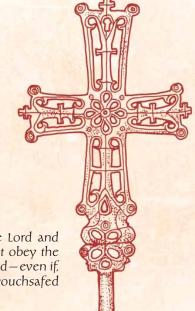
Athanasius (297-373)



Cyril of Jerusalem (315-386)

man might seem to confess the Lord and hear His words, yet if he does not obey the Lord's commands, he is condemned—even if, by some divine concession, he is vouchsafed an endowment of spiritual gifts.

Basil the Great (329-379)





who is educated and eloquent must not measure his saintliness merely by his fluency.

of two imperfect things, holy rusticity is better than sinful eloquence.

Jerome (340-420)

en go abroad to wonder at the height of mountains, at the huge waves of the sea, at the long courses of the rivers, at the vast compass of the ocean, at the circular motion of the stars—vet they pass by themselves without wondering.

Augustine of Hippo (354-430)



uppose we were to ... draw the outline of a circle. ... Let us suppose that this circle is the world, and that God Himself is the center; the straight lines drawn from the circumference are the lives of men. ... The closer those lines are to God, the closer they become to one another; and the closer they are to one another, the closer they become to God.

Dorotheos of Gaza (500-560)

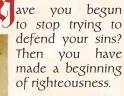
o man can use his visual sense alone and properly comprehend the greatness of the heavens, or the extent of the earth, or the order of all things. How could bodily eyes ever manage to grasp things that transcend mind and understandings? It is only with difficulty that the mind can gain a true contemplation of existing reality, and only then after it has been purified of its own opinions, freed of its prejudices, and illumined by the grace and mercy of God. Even then, it only perceives insofar as it has been illumined.

John Scotus Eriugena (810-877)



acred scripture does not set men and women in opposition to one another in respect to gender. Sex does not constitute any difference in the sight of God.

Origen (185-254)



Augustine of Hippo (354-430)



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