



Cyril of Jerusalem

Complete Works

DELPHI  CLASSICS

Ancient Classics Series

The Complete Works of
CYRIL OF JERUSALEM

(c. 313-386)



Contents

The Translations

Brief Introduction to Cyril of Jerusalem

The Catechetical Lectures

Letter to Emperor Constantine

Three Homilies

The Greek Texts

List of Greek Texts

The Dual Text

The Catechetical Lectures (Dual Greek and English Text)

The Biographies

Introduction to Saint Cyril of Jerusalem (1885) by Edwin Hamilton Gifford

St. Cyril of Jerusalem (1913) by Henry Palmer Chapman

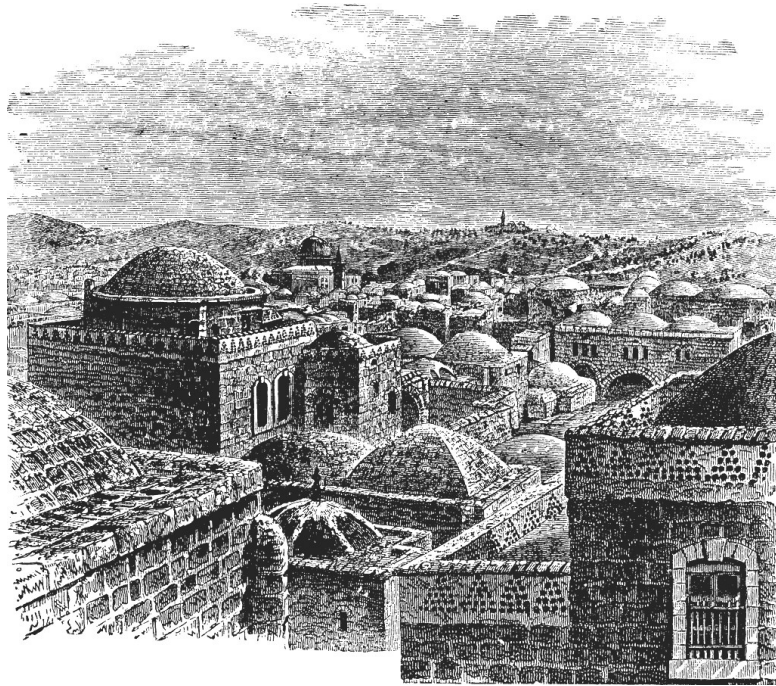
The Delphi Classics Catalogue



© Delphi Classics 2026

Version 1

The Complete Works of
CYRIL OF JERUSALEM



By Delphi Classics, 2026

COPYRIGHT

Complete Works of Cyril of Jerusalem



First published in the United Kingdom in 2026 by Delphi Classics.

© Delphi Classics, 2026.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the prior permission in writing of the publisher, nor be otherwise circulated in any form other than that in which it is published.

ISBN: 978 1 80170 327 7

Delphi Classics

is an imprint of

Delphi Publishing Ltd

Hastings, East Sussex

United Kingdom

Contact: sales@delphiclassics.com

DELPHI  CLASSICS

www.delphiclassics.com

Enjoying our *Ancient Classics* eBooks? Then try our:

MEDIEVAL LIBRARY



Jacobus de Voragine
The Golden Legend



Asser
Life of King Alfred



Marco Polo
The Travels



Geoffrey of Monmouth
Complete Works



Browse the Medieval Library so far...



Einhard
Collected Works



The Book of
Margery Kempe



Anglo-Saxon
Chronicle



Saxo Grammaticus
Gesta Danorum



The Translations



Ruins of Caesarea, an ancient port city on the coast of the eastern Mediterranean, modern-day Israel. It was the capital of Roman Judaea, Syria Palaestina and Palaestina Prima, successively, for a period of 650 years and served as a major intellectual hub of the Mediterranean — Caesarea was likely Cyril's birthplace.



The ancient theatre at Caesarea

Brief Introduction to Cyril of Jerusalem



From '1911 Encyclopædia Britannica', Volume 7

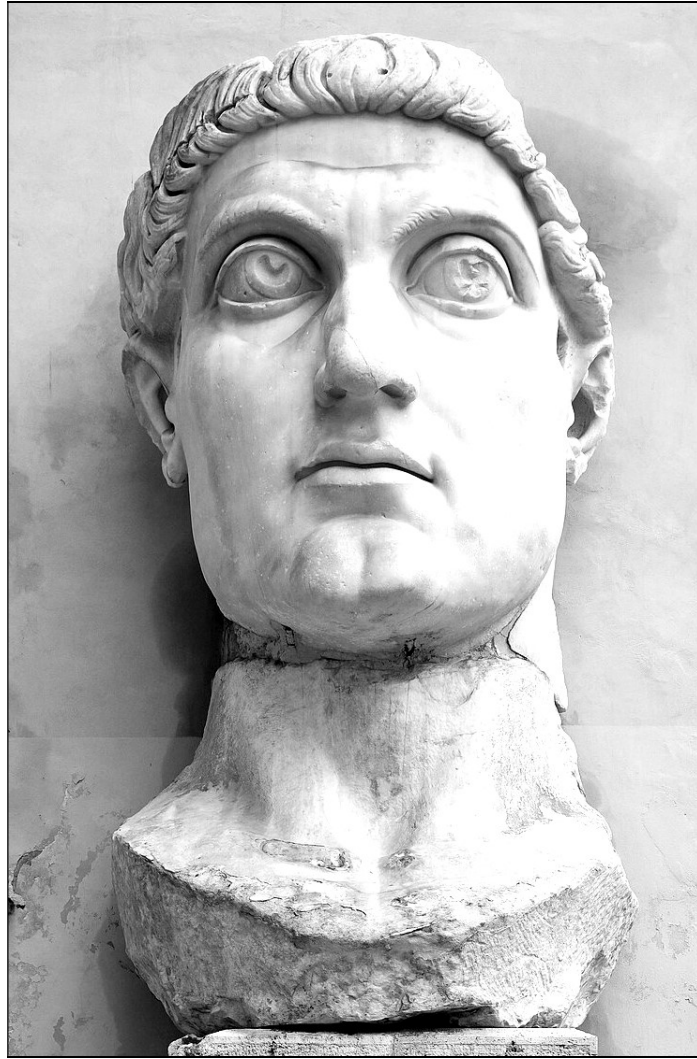
CYRIL (c. 315-386), bishop of Jerusalem, where he was probably born, was ordained a presbyter in 345, and had the instruction of the catechumens entrusted to him. In 350 he was elevated to the see of Jerusalem, and became deeply involved in the dogmatic controversies of his time. His metropolitan, Acacius of Caesarea, inclined to Arianism, while Cyril strongly espoused the Nicene creed and was, in consequence, deposed for a time. On the death of the emperor Constantine he was restored; but on the accession of Valens, an Arian emperor, he had once more to resign his post till the accession of Theodosius permitted him to return finally in peace in 379. He attended the second oecumenical council held at Constantinople in 381, where he was received with grateful acclamations for his sufferings in defence of orthodoxy. Cyril was even more conspicuous as a pastor than as a controversialist, and this is seen in his one important work — his twenty-three addresses to catechumens delivered in A.D. 348. The first eighteen of these were meant for candidates for baptism; they deal with general topics like repentance and faith, and then expound in detail the baptismal creed of the Jerusalem church. The remaining five addresses were spoken to them newly-baptized in Easter week and explain the mysteries and ritual of baptism, confirmation and the Eucharist. These lectures are said to be “the first example of a popular compend of religion,” and are particularly interesting for the insight which they give us both into the creed-forms of the early church and the various ceremonies of initiation constituting baptism in the 4th century. The evidence which Cyril supplies as to the Jerusalem use is supplemented by the *S. Silviae peregrinatio*, dating from about a generation later. Other tracts and homilies have been ascribed to Cyril of Jerusalem, but they are of doubtful genuineness.



A fourteenth century depiction of Saint Cyril of Jerusalem



Giandomenico Tiepolo's 1749 depiction of 'The Finding of the True Cross', where Bishop Macarius of Jerusalem blesses the sick with the True Cross — Cyril was ordained a deacon by Macarius in c. 335.



Head of the Colossus of Constantine, Capitoline Museums, Rome — Constantine I (272-337) was Roman Emperor from 306 to 337 and the first Emperor to convert to Christianity. He played a pivotal role in elevating the status of Christianity in the Roman Empire, the Edict of Milan decriminalising Christian practice and ceasing Christian persecution. Cyril was a young boy when Constantine legalised Christianity and authorised his mother, Queen Helena, to build the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.

The Catechetical Lectures



Translated by Edwin Hamilton Gifford, 1885

CONTENTS

Preface.

PROCATECHESIS.

THE CATECHETICAL LECTURES

FIRST CATECHETICAL LECTURE

Lecture II.

Lecture III.

Lecture IV.

Lecture V.

Lecture VI.

Lecture VII.

Lecture VIII.

Lecture IX.

Appendix to Lecture IX.

Lecture X.

Lecture XI.

Lecture XII.

Lecture XIII.

Lecture XIV.

Lecture XV.

Lecture XVI.

Lecture XVII.

Lecture XVIII.

Lecture XIX.

Lecture XX.

Lecture XXI.

Lecture XXII.

Lecture XXIII.



Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem — in 325 Emperor Constantine excavated the mount opposite the ruins of the temple said to be the site of Christ's death and resurrection. Cyril's 'Catechetical Lectures' were delivered in the Martyrion, the basilica erected by Constantine.



'The Catechism Lesson' by Jules-Alexis Meunier – Catechesis, from Greek: κατήχησις, 'instruction by word of mouth', is the basic Christian religious education of children and adults, often from a catechism book. It started as education of converts to Christianity, but as the religion became institutionalised, catechesis was used for education of members who had been baptized as infants.

Preface.



THE PRESENT TRANSLATION of the Catechetical Lectures of S. Cyril of Jerusalem is based on a careful revision of the English translation published in the "Library of the Fathers of the Holy Catholic Church," with a most interesting Preface by John Henry Newman, dated from Oxford, The Feast of St. Matthew, 1838.

In his Preface Mr. Newman stated with respect to the translation "that for almost the whole of it the Editors were indebted to Mr. Church, Fellow of Oriel College." Mr. Church was at that time a very young man, having taken his First Class in Michaelmas Term, 1836; and this his first published work gave abundant promise of that peculiar felicity of expression, which made him in maturer life one of the most perfect masters of the English tongue. Having received full liberty to make such use of his translation as I might deem most desirable for the purpose of the present Edition, I have been obliged to exercise my own judgment both in preserving much of Dean Church's work unaltered, and in revising it wherever the meaning of the original appeared to be less perfectly expressed.

In this constant study and use of Dean Church's earliest work I have had always before my mind a grateful and inspiring remembrance of one whose friendship it was my great privilege to enjoy during the few last saddened years of his saintly and noble life.

In the notes of the Edition one of my chief objects has been to illustrate S. Cyril's teaching by comparing it with the works of earlier Fathers to whom he may have been indebted, and with the writings of his contemporaries.

In the chapters of the Introduction which touch on S. Cyril's doctrines of Baptism, Chrism, and the Holy Eucharist, I have not attempted either to criticise or to defend his teaching, but simply to give as faithful a representation as I could of his actual meaning. The Eastern Church had long before S. Cyril's day, and still has its own peculiar Sacramental doctrines, which, notwithstanding the efforts of rival theologians, can never be reduced to exact conformity with the tenets of our own or other Western Churches.

The Indices have been revised, and large additions made to the lists of Greek words,

E.H.G.

Oxford,

26 May, 1893.



End of Sample