Early Syriac literature was the product of an eastern Christian tradition centered in greater Mesopotamia. Syriac is an Aramaic (i.e., Semitic) dialect, and early Syriac Christianity has been described as “essentially semitic in its outlook and thought patterns.”¹ Like authors of the Hebrew Bible, early Syriac writers favored teaching theology through poetry that was extravagant in symbolism and lavish in trope, in stark contrast to the systematic and philosophical prose of the Greek East and Latin West. Because of this and other singular features, early Syriac Christianity has become of ever-increasing interest to church historians.

Unfortunately, little early Syriac literature survives that predates the Council of Chalcedon (451), when theological controversy precipitated the split of the Syriac church into eastern and western communions, each of which developed its own literary tradition. The post-Chalcedonian churches rapidly became hellenized, and

earlier works were often neglected. Most extant Syriac writings that predate Chalcedon “just happen to have been preserved, totally cut off from their original context, without any indication of when and where they originated. . . . There is no common denominator for this early literature: it consists of individual authors and anonymous works, each with its own characteristics, with very few connections between them. Much of this period soon must have fallen into oblivion.”

**Cyrillonas**

One of the most noteworthy of these precious pre-Chalcedonian authors is Cyrillonas, and he and his work certainly fit the description just given. He is all but anonymous. His surviving works have been preserved by happenstance, severed from their original context, but with evident merits; however, their historical, literary, and theological antecedents are unclear. Cyrillonas’s writings are preserved in a single sixth-century manuscript in the British Library (BL Add. 14591). This codex is a miscellany of hymns and homilies, some with named authors and others anonymous. One homily each is attributed to Qurloka and to Quriloka, clearly variants of the same name, regularized in English as Cyrillonas. On stylistic

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5. Qurloka/Quriloka is both unattested and inexplicable as a proper name. Cyrillonas (Qurilona) is not an anciently attested name either, but would be the Syriac
Cyrillonā’s On Zacchaeus • 177

and other internal grounds, three further anonymous works in this manuscript may confidently be ascribed to the same author. The first editor of these texts praised Cyrillonā as “the most important Syriac poet after Ephrem,” who was the greatest poet of the patriotic age. He is certainly in the first rank of Syriac poets and one of the last masters of Syriac poetry’s golden age.

There survives no ancient testimony of Cyrillonā or his work, and all attempts thus far to correlate him with a known historical figure must be judged unsuccessful. The inconsistent spelling of his name in the manuscript may indicate he was not even known to scribes working just two or three generations later. Based on his reference to a Hunnic invasion of 395, Cyrillonā must have been active in the late fourth century, and from the content of his writings we may assume he was a bishop or at least a priest. Three of his poems are based on the Last Supper, and more specifically the Last Supper and Last Discourse as found in the Gospel of John (John 13–17). A fourth poem, apparently a pastoral homily for a feast of all saints, concerns a plague of locusts, an invasion of the Huns, and other calamities. Associated in the manuscript with this homily On the Scourges is a short, untitled poem (soughitha) Conventionally called On Zacchaeus.

diminutive form of the popular Christian name Cyril (Qurilos). Since Syriac k (kaph) and n (nun) are similar letterforms, and admittedly the names are badly written in the manuscript, scholars have concluded that the manuscript as it appears to be written is somehow in error. However conjectural, then, the naming of this author as Cyrillonā has become a fixed convention.

6. The original editor ascribed to Cyrillonā a sixth poem, On the Wheat, which I do not accept as genuine; see Cerbelaud, Agneau, 21.

7. “Ich halte ihn für den bedeutendsten syrischen Dichter nach Ephräm.” Gustav Bickell, Ausgewählte Gedichte der syrischen Kirchenväter Cyrillonās, Balāüs, Isaak v. Antiochien und Jakob v. Sarug (Kempten: Kösel, 1872), 14. This comment resonated with subsequent scholars, who at times have repeated it in substance or even verbatim, either with attribution to Bickell or simply as their own judgment.

8. So Robert Murray: “After Ephrem and Cyrillonā, Syriac poetry falls into a facile and monotonous fluency which only a few writers of genius will transcend.” Symbols of Church and Kingdom, rev. ed. (Piscataway, Nj: Gorgias, 2004), 340.

I will dedicate the remainder of this paper to a discussion of On Zacchaeus, which is one of the earliest works based on the gospel story of Zacchaeus in all of Christian literature. It is likewise one of the earliest Syriac texts devoted to the subject of repentance. Following an introduction, I will survey a number of important themes in this poem and contextualize them within the early Syriac tradition. Particular attention will be given to Ephrem the Syrian (ca. 306–73), Cyrillona’s older contemporary and Syriac literature’s greatest poet-theologian, whose writings and theology of symbols inform our understanding of Cyrillona on many points. Familiarity with the poem will be helpful to the reader; reference may be made to the translation provided in the final section. All citations of it in my introduction and commentary are by line number. This is the first translation of On Zacchaeus into English, based on my own edition of the Syriac text.

**Introduction to On Zacchaeus**

In the manuscript, On Zacchaeus bears no title but rather the simple descriptor, “soghitha of the homily” (sugita dileh dmimra), apparently meaning the preceding homily On the Scourges. A soghitha is typically a kind of dialogue poem, which On Zacchaeus clearly is not, though it does exhibit some other standard features of soghyatha, such as 7+7 meter, brevity, stanzaic form, and acrostic structure.

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10. A hymn attributed to Ephrem, preserved only in Armenian, is devoted to the story of Zacchaeus and would predate Cyrillona if genuine (*Armenian Hymns* 25). A Greek homily on Zacchaeus attributed to Amphilochius of Iconium may also predate this poem (CPG 3239).

11. A basic introduction to Ephrem and his thought may be found in Brock, *Luminous Eye*. A useful anthology of Ephrem in English translation is Sebastian P. Brock and George A. Kiraz, *Ephrem the Syrian: Select Poems* (Provo, UT: Brigham Young University Press, 2006). My citations from Ephrem follow the standard editions conveniently listed, with available translations, in Brock and Kiraz, *Select Poems*, 259–62. Translations are my own unless otherwise noted. Some early writings that come down under Ephrem’s name are of uncertain authenticity, which I denote, though their early date nevertheless makes them valuable for this study.

But because the use of the term *soghitha* only becomes well-attested at a much later date, its precise meaning as used here is unclear. This poem reads like a kind of short sermon (and early Syriac sermons were typically poems), but its original setting and use are unknown. Its relationship to *On the Scourges* is likewise not obvious. The two poems may have been composed separately and only later brought together.

The poem derives its modern title from its principal character, Zacchaeus (see Luke 19:1–10). It is not, however, a commentary on the gospel episode, but a discourse on salvation and the mercy of God toward sinners. In Syriac homiletic literature similar works often bear the title *On Repentance* (*datyabuta*). In its brief compass it invokes a number of the most potent and oft-used types and symbols of redemption in the Syriac tradition: the medicine of life, the garment of glory, the shepherd, the fisherman, the fruit of life, Eve and Mary, etc. Nevertheless, it is certainly not just a typological exercise, but a call to repentance and, even more so, a message of hope that presents Zacchaeus as an example of God’s mercy toward penitent sinners.

Cyrillona, then, understands the story of Zacchaeus to be that of a penitent finding salvation. This was the story’s traditional interpretation. Most interpreters of the Bible have assumed Zacchaeus was a sinner whom Jesus either called to repentance or who was moved to repent through their encounter. A contemporary Syriac biblical commentary portrayed Zacchaeus as, if not yet penitent, at least “praying in his heart” in the sycamore tree that he might entertain Jesus.\(^\text{13}\) Cyrillona seems to take the more unusual, though not unique, position that Zacchaeus had repented before climbing the tree.\(^\text{14}\) The gospel narrative does not in fact make Zacchaeus a sinner, former or current, except in the minds of a people who despised his profession as

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\(^{13}\) (Ps.) Ephrem, *Commentary on the Diatessaron* 15.20.

\(^{14}\) See similarly, e.g., Ps. Chrysostom, *De caeco et Zacchaeo* 3 (PG 59:603).
a tax collector. “For in the episode Jesus pronounces not forgiveness but the vindication of Zacchaeus: Jesus announces salvation to ‘this house’ because he sees that Zacchaeus is innocent, a true ‘son of Abraham,’ despite the post that he held, which branded him otherwise.”

Jesus’s approbation of Zacchaeus was unappreciated or misunderstood by early Syriac exegetes, who regularly incorporated Zacchaeus into recitations on penitent sinners, associating him with others such as Rahab (Joshua 2 and 6), the adulterous Samaritan woman (John 4), and especially the “sinful woman” (prostitute) of Luke 7. The collocation of Zacchaeus and the sinful woman was popular doubtless due to Jesus’s (favorable) comparison of them both to the Pharisees. Their professions were iconically sinful—in Ephrem’s words, “Tax collectors and prostitutes are unclean snares”—making them potent icons of repentance.

The sinful woman who had been a snare for men—he made her an example for penitents.
The shriveled fig tree that had withheld its fruit offered Zacchaeus as fruit.

15. Joseph A. Fitzmyer, *The Gospel according to Luke X–XXIV* (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1985), 1220–21. See Luke 19:9–10. The term lost in v. 10 does not mean Zacchaeus was necessarily a sinner. This verse is actually a fulfillment citation of Ezekiel 34:16, which describes Yahweh gathering scattered Israel as a shepherd. It summarizes the message of this story and is another affirmation that Zacchaeus “too is son of Abraham” (v. 9). In Luke, to the Pharisees, Jesus refers to both publicans and sinners equally as lost sheep, meaning, those outside the fold of the “righteous” who are nevertheless heirs of salvation (see Luke 15:1–7).


17. See Matthew 21:31 NRSV: “The tax-collectors and the prostitutes are going into the kingdom of God ahead of you.”

One of the best examples of this exegetical pairing is found in the introduction to another soghitha, one of two extant on the sinful woman:19

The Compassionate Doctor turned aside;
towards sinners did He direct His path,
showing humility towards them
so that they might come to Him without fear. . . .

He caught Zacchaeus from the fig tree
and Zebedee’s sons in the boat,
likewise the Samaritan woman beside the well,
and the sinful one from Simon’s house.

The sinful woman heard the report
that He was dining in Simon’s house;
she said in her heart “I will go along,
and He will forgive me all I have done wrong.

I am yearning actually to see
the Son of God who has clothed himself in a body.
Just as he forgives Zacchaeus his sins,
so in his grace he will have compassion on me.”20

Such depictions of Zacchaeus make him an unsurprising choice as the dramatic subject of this poem on repentance and divine mercy. More subtly, his very name (at least, its first letter) contributes to the poetic structure of this poem, which is an alphabetical acrostic, a

19. Both texts were published and translated in Sebastian P. Brock, “The Sinful Woman and Satan: Two Syriac Dialogue Poems,” Oriens Christianus 72 (1988): 21–62. Brock dates the soghitha cited here to between the fifth and seventh century, and given certain parallels to a homily by Jacob of Serugh on the same topic, it is probable that the author knew Jacob’s homily, or conversely, this poem was known to Jacob or even authored by him (Brock, “Sinful Woman,” 25).

popular device for *soghyatha*. The first words of the poem’s stanzas all begin with successive letters of the Syriac alphabet as follows: *zayn* (stanzas 1–4), *ḥeth* (stanzas 5–10), *ṭeth* (stanzas 11–14), *yod* (stanzas 15–18), *kaph* (stanzas 19–24), and *lamad* (stanzas 25–28). The varying number of stanzas for which each letter of the acrostic is employed (4 6 4 4 6 4) yields the chiastic structure A B A A B A.

The letters of this acrostic run from the seventh (*zayn*) to the twelfth (*lamad*) of twenty-two in the Syriac alphabet. Some scholars have speculated, based on this fact, that *On Zacchaeus* as we now have it may be incomplete, but I can see nothing in structure or content that would warrant such a thesis. The fact that this alphabetical acrostic does not extend to all the letters of the alphabet indicates nothing in itself. Ephrem authored a large number of alphabetical acrostics (Palmer lists forty-one), and the majority do not extend to the full alphabet. Ephrem’s fourteenth *madrasha* of his *Hymns on Faith*, for example, covers the letters *zayn* through *nun*, very similarly to *On Zacchaeus*. In some cases Ephrem’s reasons for selecting a certain range of letters is not entirely clear. In this instance, Cyril-lona’s choice of *zayn* as the starting letter for his poem seems logical enough, given its central character—Zacchaeus (*Zakay*).


22. See Vona, *Carmi*, 30, though he recognizes that nothing can be definitively concluded. Cerbelaud likewise states that *On Zacchaeus* is “certainly fragmentary,” though he does not elaborate his reasoning (*Agneau*, 24).


While less explicit, one might also discern a thematic structure to the poem that correlates with its acrostic and chiastic structure. *On Zacchaeus* may be divided into four main sections (four, ten, ten, and four stanzas), with the thematic structure A B B’ A’ and which I have titled:

A The Evil One and Zacchaeus (1–16 = zayn stanzas)
B Fall and Redemption (17–56 = ḥeth and teth stanzas)
B’ Christ, the Ocean of Mercies (57–96 = yod and kaph stanzas)
A’ Zacchaeus and the Penitent (97–112 = lamad stanzas)

Cyrillona begins (A) with the story of a single penitent, a notable and even “chief” sinner. A seemingly incidental detail from Zacchaeus’s story, the sycamore tree, becomes a typological point of departure for a meditation on the fall of man (B), in which the entire cosmic drama of sin and salvation is distilled into forty poetic lines. The climax of this drama is the incarnation of Christ and redemption of humanity. While salvation in Christ is a recurring theme throughout, it would seem quite deliberate that at the precise center of the poem “the serpent’s bite (is) healed”—humanity is redeemed from the Fall (56).

But moving from the universal again to the specific, Cyrillona particularizes this act of redemption in the figure of Zacchaeus. He is introduced here a second time, now as an example of the patient solicitude of Jesus toward sinners, which Cyrillona elaborates upon at length (B’). But it is only in the final quaternary of stanzas (A’) that Zacchaeus clearly becomes more than an example of God’s redemptive grace. This poem begins with “Zacchaeus the chief,” or first (riša)—chief or first among whom is left ambiguous (9). But in the end Zacchaeus is clearly made an archetype of divine mercy. He is the chief among penitent sinners, through whom God calls out to all sinners (97), and the antitype of the first man, wrapped in mercy.

25. See note 56 below.
and reclothed in Adam’s lost glory (101–4). Zacchaeus is every sinner who repents and embraces the mystery of God (110).

Commentary

The Evil One and Zacchaeus (1–16)

The theme of Satan’s defeat by Christ, and the decline of the devil’s power with the rise of Christianity, is common in early Christian literature. It became a favorite theme of apologists, especially in the imperial era, when the rapid expansion of Christianity could be readily adduced as evidence of Christ’s victory over Satan. The most notable example of this in the Syriac tradition may be a homily on the fall of the idols by Jacob of Serugh (ca. 451–521),26 but this theme is found at least as early as Ephrem. Similar to Cyrillona (5–8), Ephrem dramatized the astonishment and dismay of Satan at the desertion of Zacchaeus and the sinful woman from his ranks, the beginning of his downfall:

If Zacchaeus has become (Jesus’s) disciple, and if (the sinful woman) has hearkened unto him, they have now put a halt to our craft.

The idols are now a laughingstock; their artisans derided and their craftsmen ridiculed.27

While Ephrem described Satan’s waning power among pagans and Jews,28 Cyrillona celebrates his powerlessness among “the communities of those who have not sinned” (3). Opposing the Evil One is “the Son of Mary,” to whom Satan’s defecting minions turn for refuge (8) and of whom the chief is Zacchaeus.

27. Ephrem, Nisibene Hymns 60.10–11; see also Hymns on the Church 40.1–4.
28. See Nisibene Hymns 60.14–16.
Early Syriac treatments of the story of Zacchaeus, as seen in Ephrem’s *Armenian Hymns*, often focus on Zacchaeus’s reception of Jesus into his home and his remuneration of those he had defrauded. In contrast, this poem begins with Zacchaeus in the sycamore tree and focuses exclusively on his descent and cheerful greeting of Jesus. Only twenty-four lines are devoted directly to the figure of Zacchaeus, and Cyrillona’s discussion of him is very narrowly circumscribed. And here his sycamore tree is as important as the recumbent Zacchaeus.

Early exegetes saw the sycamore tree from which Zacchaeus descends as a rich and multivalent symbol. Cyrillona identifies it first as Zacchaeus’s refuge when he escaped from Satan: “the sycamore was a harbor on the path; / he came down from it weary and found rest” (11-12). The symbol of the haven or harbor (*lmina*) has rich typological potential in the Syriac tradition, often connected liturgically with baptism, but used as well in a number of other associations. It was used as a metaphor for Christ as early as the *Acts of Thomas*, and in later liturgical usage (as also in the Manichaean psalms) Christ is called the “harbor of peace” and “harbor of life.”

But while the sycamore certainly may be employed as a positive scriptural type, here the tree seems to be called a *lmina* less for

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29. See note 10 above and discussion below.
32. Ephrem alludes to a tradition, also found in Jewish Haggadah, that the tree which caused the fall of humanity also reached out in sympathy to Adam and Eve and even associates that tree with the sycamore of Zacchaeus (*Hymns on Virginity* 35.1-2). But in this particular case, Ephrem describes the tree as “worthy of curses,” due to his association of it with the fig tree in Mark 11:12-14 and parallel passages, even if “the leaves of scorn stretched out to the guilty.” See McVey, *Ephrem the Syrian: Hymns* (New York: Paulist, 1989), 417 n. 550, who also notes *Hymns on the Crucifixion* 5.15 and the discussion of Tryggve Kronholm, *Motifs from Genesis 1-11 in the Genuine Hymns of Ephrem the Syrian with Particular Reference to the Influence of Jewish Exegetical Tradition*
its function as a harbor or port than as a portal from the life of sin to life in Christ. Zacchaeus does not find rest or refuge in the sycamore, but rather in Christ upon his descent (12).

Zacchaeus descends from the tree weary because, as becomes clear from the narrative, it is a symbol of the fallen world. Cyrilleda associates Zacchaeus’s sycamore with the tree of knowledge in the Garden of Eden, since in Christ, the “barren fig” (sycamore) becomes fruitful—the tree of life.33 This association is made explicit at the end of the text, when the penitent comes down from the tree, is planted again in paradise, and clothed in the “garment of mercy,” which Adam lost (101–4). This typology is certainly not original to Cyrilleda, but unique is his lyrical description of the very shade of the tree becoming luminous before Christ’s splendor—a striking bit of poetic imagination (13–16). I think Vona rightly interprets this as a dramatic depiction of Christ dispelling the shadow cast upon the earth by the Fall.34 A similar understanding is found in Ephrem, who said of Nathanael and his fig tree:

Blessed are you whom they told among the trees,
“We have found Him Who finds all,
Who came to find Adam who was lost,
and in the garment of light to return him to Eden.”
The world in the symbol of the shade of the fig tree

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33. Exegetes understood the tree of knowledge to be a fig tree—that is, the tree from which Adam and Eve took fig leaves to make garments (see Genesis 3:7). But both the Peshitta and Old Syriac gospels call Zacchaeus’s tree a “barren fig tree” (tita pakihta; Gk. sykomorea), rather than a simple fig tree (tita) as found in Genesis. Of course this discrepancy was not prohibitive for exegetes, who found that discrepancy typologically useful (see the quotation from Ephrem cited just below). Cyrilleda calls Zacchaeus’s tree simply a tita (11).

34. Vona, Carmi, 29.
is belabored as if in a heavy shadow.
From beneath the fig tree as a symbol of the world,
you emerged
to meet our Savior.35

When we understand the sycamore as a type of the tree of knowledge, the relationship between the call of Zacchaeus from that tree and the following discussion of the Fall becomes apparent.

**Fall and Redemption (17–56)**

This next section is cohesive even if, as is common in early Syriac poetry, it is more a rondo of symbolism than a linear narrative. Zacchaeus’s tree, from which he descends and finds redemption from sin, points us to that tree through which sin came into the world. The tree of knowledge and its fruit are not directly named, but instead invoked through types. The tree was introduced in the image of a sycamore, and now a number of types corresponding to its fruit are introduced—sin, the blood of death, the salt of death, the leaven of death, and grief. Such images are prominent here, but employed in service to a narrative which is devoted to dramatic characters and their relationships: Eve and the serpent, Eve and Mary, Christ and Mary, Christ and Eve, Christ and the Evil One.

In Cyrillona’s meditation on the Fall and redemption, the motif of fallen Eve (humanity) being restored to her paradisiacal state takes a central place. While fallen Adam is referenced at the end of the poem (103), the author may have been inspired to focus on Eve here, in part, for poetic reasons. As discussed above, this poem is an alphabetical acrostic, beginning with z (zayn) for Zacchaeus. The next letter in the Syriac alphabet and in the acrostic, beginning here, is ḥ (ḥeth)—the first letter of Eve’s name (Ḥawa). While this connects Zacchaeus with the Fall poetically, also significant is the opportunity it provides to discuss Eve’s antitype in the economy of salvation, the Virgin Mary.

This section of On Zacchaeus has been much referenced in scholarly literature for its exploration of the Eve-Mary typology widely used in the early church. This typology is touched upon in Justin Martyr (103–65), but the first full articulation is found in Irenaeus (d. ca. 202). Irenaeus frames it within his elaboration of Pauline “recapitulation” (see Ephesians 1:10), whereby redemption in Christ comes through a second creation, restoring God’s work to its original, paradisiacal form. So Christ the “last Adam” (1 Corinthians 15:45) recovers that which was lost by the first Adam in the Fall, destroying sin and death and restoring humanity to the image and likeness of God. Mary and Eve likewise are cast as antitypes in the drama of redemption:

For Adam had necessarily to be restored (or, recapitulated) in Christ, that mortality be absorbed in immortality, and Eve in Mary, that a virgin, become the advocate of a virgin, should undo and destroy virginal disobedience by virginal obedience.


We likewise find in Ephrem⁴⁹ and Cyrillona the idea of Mary becoming an “advocate” for Eve, in the fuller ancient sense.⁴⁰ In the tender image of Mary bearing up Mother Eve, Cyrillona depicts an act of both intercession and compassion:

The crippled serpent crippled Eve;
   Mary became feet for her mother.
The maiden bore up the aged woman,
   that she might draw life-breath in her
   former place. (33–36)

While he does not describe Mary as the feet of Eve, Ephrem invokes several anatomical images to relate Eve and Mary. So while Eve conceives sin through her ear, Mary conceives Jesus through hers, and while Eve is the blind left eye of humanity, Mary is the illuminated right.⁴¹ Very striking is Ephrem’s long description of Eve and Mary as two hands, sympathetic and synergistic: “as they move away from one another, they become weak; but when they are brought together, they dominate the world.”⁴²

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⁴⁰. The Greek term paraklētos (advocatus in Latin) may mean “advocate,” “helper,” or “comforter.”

⁴¹. See respectively Ephrem, Hymns on the Church 49.7 and 37. On Mary conceiving through her ear, see Alois Müller, Ecclesia-Maria, 2nd ed. (Freiburg: Universitätsverlag Freiburg, 1955), 150–51. Brock cites this as a “quaint idea” and example of the “purely ‘mythological’ elements” introduced by Syriac authors in developing the contrast between Eve and Mary (Brock, “Mary in Syriac Tradition,” 188).

⁴². See Ephrem, Hymns on the Church 35.2–14 (quotation from 35.7).
But one of the most striking literary parallels to Cyrillona is a passage in a Pseudo-Ephremian hymn on Mary, of uncertain date, which is found in abbreviated form in later liturgical collections:

(7) In Mary is Eve’s bowed head raised up again,
for she has carried the Child who seized hold
of the adder.
Those fig leaves of shame have been swallowed
up in glory!

(8) Two virgins have there been for humanity,
one the source of life, the other the cause of death:
in Eve death arose, but Life shone out through Mary.

(9) The daughter gave support to her mother
who had fallen,
and because she had clothed herself in fig
leaves of shame,
her daughter wove and gave to her a garment of glory.\(^{43}\)

Ephrem and Cyrillona both see in Mary not only the antitype of Eve, but a source of life who renews her mother through her Holy Child. So Cyrillona observes,

Eve grew old and bent;
she begat Mary and was made young;
and her daughter’s child took it upon himself
to atone for the sins of his ancestor. (37–40)

Throughout this section Cyrillona interweaves and contrasts images of the Fall with the symbols of Christ the Redeemer, culminating with:

The sweet maid bore the Good Fruit
and placed it with her hands in the manger.
The nations ate it and, by its savor,
the serpent’s bite was healed. (53–56)

The contrast implicit here between the fruit of death and the fruit of life (the Body of Christ/Eucharist) is one of many Eucharistic typologies employed by Christians from a very early date and is first found in the Syriac tradition in Aphrahat and Ephrem.44 Uniquely in Syriac, the fruit (pi’ta) of life even suggests homophonically the unleavened bread of the Eucharist (pa’tira). Cyrillona here makes no distinction between the infant body of Christ laid by Mary in the manger, “the Good Fruit” of her womb (53–54), and the Eucharistic host which heals the nations with its savor (55–56). The Eucharistic fruit of life and Christ the Fruit of Life represent a single salvific reality.

Cyrillona employs a second familiar Eucharistic typology, this one looking not to the Garden but to pharmacology. Two verbs for mixing used here (mzg and hlt; 21–22, 24) were regularly employed by Ephrem in developing his typology of Christ as the Medicine of Life.45 They are used of both the mixing of wine and the compounding of medicine. In theological usage, they may describe the hypostatic union of God and man in Christ. So Christ mingled divinity with humanity in the Incarnation and became the Medicine of Life. Likewise, when the Eucharistic wine is mixed and consecrated, it too becomes the medicine of life, the sanctifying blood of Christ. Typologically, Christ and the Eucharist are one Blood, one Medicine, and one Fruit of Life. Each of these symbols is implicit in the other, and may be freely interchanged in theological typology,

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often assisted by their poetic assonance. So Cyrillona contrasts here, for example, the blood of death (*dma dmawta*) (22) with the Medicine of Life (*sama ḥaye*) (26).

A third, related typology is implicit here as well: the Ephremian contrast between the poison of death (*sam mawta*) (poison of the serpent/fruit of death) and the Medicine of Life (*sam ḥaye*). Ephrem relates the poison and the Medicine, the fruit and the Fruit, in complex ways, since the Eucharist itself can be not only the remedy to the poison, but a poison itself if partaken by the unworthy:

The Fruit came down and went up
    to you in love—rejoice!
Its sweetness should gladden you;
    its exploration will not harm you.
It is the Medicine of Life, which is able
    also to become the poison of death.
Take from it what it has produced—
    also give to it that it might produce.

While Cyrillona also contrasts the Medicine/Fruit with the venom of the serpent, he places his emphasis on the healing contained in its “sweet savor,” which “overpowered the lethal salt of death” and healed the serpent’s bite (27–28, 55–56).

**Christ, the Ocean of Mercies (57–96)**

Leaving the grand narratives of sin and redemption, Cyrillona returns to Zacchaeus. While Zacchaeus was introduced as a notable penitent (9–12), it is only now that his typological significance becomes fully clear. He is a vessel of mercy, a symbol of the serpent’s

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46. See Shemunkasho, *Healing*, 150–54, and further on this typology: 147–54, 236–37, 341–44, 381–82, 466. Since the same Syriac word (*sama*) is used for both poison or medicine (among other things), this trope is lost in translation.

47. Ephrem, *Hymns on Faith* 5.16. Elsewhere Judas is invoked as an example of one who received the Medicine unworthily and for whom it therefore became a poison (Ephrem, *Hymns on the Unleavened Bread* 18.16–17).
defeat, and proof that “compassion is greater than sin” (see Romans 5:20):

The Ocean of Mercies flowed forth
to wash away the impurity of Zacchaeus,
and because compassion is greater than sin,
the sinner arose without punishment. (57–60)

The floods hidden in Mary (45) now become the Ocean of Mercies that washes away Zacchaeus’s sin. Here this is a reference to baptism, but in Cyrillona’s sermon On the Scourges, a similar image is also invoked for the holy power vested in the relics of the saints and martyrs: “An Ocean without measure dwells in them, / which was conceived in the womb, / and was hung on the wood, / and was entombed in the sepulcher, / and worshipped on high.”

The typological employment of Zacchaeus as a symbol of God’s mercy toward sinners is not unusual, but neither was it universal among early authors. His general employment as a notable penitent has been mentioned, but other lessons were drawn from his story as well. Ephrem notes, for example, the significance of his shortness of stature: “The example of Zacchaeus teaches me: because he reached out to you, / his shortness grew through you and, seeking, he came to you. / That word from you brought to you / him who had been far from you.”

Unlike Cyrillona, longer treatments of the story of Zacchaeus rarely focus on Zacchaeus coming down from the tree, but rather on his declaration: “Look, half of my possessions, Lord, I will give to the poor; and if I have defrauded anyone of anything, I will pay back four times as much” (Luke 19:8 NRSV). This is the focus of an Armenian hymn attributed to Ephrem, in which Zacchaeus becomes a model for the virtue and heavenly rewards of almsgiving:

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First he satisfied his obligation, then thereafter began to give alms.
He paid first what he owed, and afterwards gave for profit.
When he restored all he had defrauded, he paid his debts,
And when he gave away half of his goods, he gave to God with profit.
O debtor who unexpectedly became a creditor!\(^{50}\)

But in Cyrillona there is no mention of almsgiving. Zacchaeus is used here solely as an example of penitence and of God’s mercy.

This emphasis on mercy is in contrast to many similar texts on repentance which focus more on the divine punishments awaiting the unrepentant. That is, for example, the central theme of an early sermon on repentance attributed to Ephrem, a grueling recitation of the agonies that the sinful soul does now and, infinitely more so, will yet have to bear:

Better is the grave without guilt / than the light (of this world) full of sins.
Whoever does sin here, / him will the darkness overcome in the end.
So what shall I do, my friends? / For both here and there dwell I in grief,
Here out of fear, because of my sins, / and there because of punishment.\(^{51}\)

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\(^{50}\) (Ps.) Ephrem, *Armenian Hymns* 25.10–4. My translation is from the Latin version of Louis Mariès and CharlesMercier, *Hymnes de Saint Ephrem conservées en version arménienne* (Paris: Firmin-Didot, 1961), 139. Compare Ps. Ephrem, *Sermons on the Blessing of the Table* 10.8: “And when He was invited to the house of Zacchaeus, He showed there a sign: there He changed the plunderers and made them givers; Zacchaeus gave back the fourfold of all which he possessed,” in Mary Hansbury, trans., *Hymns of Saint Ephrem the Syrian* (Oxford: SLG, 2006), 39.

Beck has suggested that two other sermons, materially related to this one, were in fact intended as a tempering response to its “radicalism.” There is nothing to indicate that On Zacchaeus is a response to such oppressive rhetoric, but certainly Cyrillona is principally concerned with extolling the mercies of God, while not denying in any way his sure justice.

Cyrillona emphasizes divine justice with his repetition of the title “the Just One” (κι’να) (73, 85). But like any good pastor, he is also sure to remind of God’s “stern and terrible rebuke” (77) and of his “bow (drawn) to terrify us” (79). God is an inquisitor who has prescribed a mournful judgment for transgressors (85–88) and whose “wrath has claim on those who refuse” to repent (96). Nevertheless, God is both “just and kind— / fear, O sinners, but also be confident” (93–94). Christ comes as the “Inquisitor who bears mercy” (88), who does not feel human anger toward sinners or take pleasure in their destruction (66). But instead, as the good shepherd, he seeks them out (61–64); “abundantly forgives” (77); “teaches the meaning” of salvation (74), and prepares the way to mercy (107–8), which he is eager to grant (92); and rejoices with the angels in the repentant sinner (67–68, 83). “Not a single day has he allowed / fury and wrath to remain upon us” (69–70; cf. Ephesians 4:26).

Zacchaeus’s joyful countenance is scriptural (87; cf. Luke 19:6) but, given his sinful state, Cyrillona feels a need to temper that joy. He therefore ascribes to him a (nonscriptural) timidity and reticence which is proper for the penitent:

How timid, nonetheless, was Zacchaeus—
    he was afraid to seek mercy;
but how forthright was our Lord—
    he was eager to grant mercy. (89–92)
The impression conveyed is that Zacchaeus could not restrain his joy before such swift mercy, however much such a sinner should rightly feel to fear and mourn. This small expansion of the gospel narrative shows a pastor’s concern to read into the biblical text the lived experience of the penitents in his care.

**Zacchaeus and the Penitent (97-112)**

In the preceding section Cyrillona develops Zacchaeus as an archetype of God’s mercy to penitent sinners. He speaks of the body of sinners first as “they” (61–62, 65) and then, more personally, as “us” (70–74, 79). But it is only now in his closing exhortation that Cyrillona connects Zacchaeus directly with his audience:

> In Zacchaeus he calls out to you sinners,  
> that you may see his love, for how anxious is he!  
> For he casts his nets like a fisherman,  
> that the leader of your cohort may rejoice in you.  
> (97-100)

The metaphor he invokes is of Jesus the fisherman as the Fisher of Men (cf. Matthew 4:18-22; Mark 1:16-20; Luke 5:1-11). The fact that birds, like fish, were caught in nets and snares underlies a more expansive typology to which Cyrillona tacitly refers. Zacchaeus the publican was a snare, yet himself was snared like a bird from the sycamore by Jesus’s net, which saved him from the snares of the devil. While purely allusive here, these types were skillfully interwoven by Ephrem in an extended meditation on those caught by the Fisher:

> Into the stream from which fishermen come up,  
> the Fisher of all plunged, and he came up from it.  
> At the stream where Simon was catching his fish,  
> the Fisher of men came up and caught him. . . .  
> Tax collectors and prostitutes are unclean snares;  
> the Holy One caught the snares of the Deceitful One.  
> The sinful woman who had been a snare for men—  
> He made her an example for penitents.
The shriveled fig tree that withheld its fruit offered Zacchaeus as fruit.
Fruit of its own nature it had not given, but it gave one rational fruit.53

Instead of “rational fruit,” Cyrillona has the barren tree (the Fall) yielding a barren seed (fallen man) which God plants again in paradise and clothes with mercy (101–4). Cyrillona is moved to conclude, in the voice of Zacchaeus,

I have entered into your house instead of the sycamore; I shall live in the mystery which I embrace, for your cross is higher than the bough—multiply the floods of your mercy upon me! (109–12)

The cross of Christ rises above that tree of sin, the shadow of the fall made luminous in the shadow of the cross (15–16), the sinner (Zacchaeus/Adam) again receiving a robe of light and glory (104).54

For Cyrillona, the church (“your house”) is the antitype of the tree, the paradise into which penitents enter as a refuge from the fallen world. The cross is a nest higher than any tree, to which the contrite sinner swiftly wings. His thoughts and joy are echoed in the verses of a contemporary homilist:

See, my Lord, how I have escaped from sin / like the bird from the snare (Psalm 123:7).
I wish to flee to the nest of your cross, / which the serpent cannot approach.


See, my Lord, how I have flown away from my guilt / as the dove from out of the nets (Psalm 55:6–7).
I wish to dwell in the heights of your cross, / where the dragon cannot come.55

**Translation**

Cyrillon, *On Zacchaeus*

[zayn] The Accursed One has armed his blade against us, and brandishes his sword to frighten us, but among the hosts of those who have not sinned, among them it has melted like wax.
The Evil One trembles, for the companies of the just have grown to be more than his band, and his own troops are in revolt against him and take refuge in the Son of Mary.

Zacchaeus the chief56 escaped from him, for his Lord met him and received him well.
The sycamore was a harbor on the path; he came down from it weary and found rest.
The splendor of Jesus shone before him who reclined on the tree in the path, insomuch that the shadow cast upon the bough became luminous in appearance!

56. Syr. *riša*. Aside from its nominal usage (“head,” “point”), *riša* is a widely used modifier to designate the first or principal example of *x*. Vona construes *riša* with the preceding couplet—“Zaccheo, capo dei peccatori” (Vona, *Carmi*, 28; cf. 1 Timothy 1:15)—that is, chief among Satan’s rebellious troops. *Riša* may also refer more prosaically to his designation as a chief tax collector, shortened from *riš maksa*. While the Old Syriac gospels and the Peshitta render *rab maksa* for the Greek *architelōnēs* at Luke 19:2, Ephrem uses *riš maksa* (*Nisibene Hymns* 60.9), as does the later Harklean version.
Eve succumbed, besieged
by counsel which made her an exile;
Mary arose radiant—
she reclaimed the grace of the matriarch.

The serpent mixed sin in secret
and mingled (it) with the blood of death for Eve,
and that she might not be loath to drink it,
he filled her full of sins in the guise of a friend.

Our Lord mixed wine with his blood;
he confected the medicine of life 'till it
brimmed over.
His sweet savor descended and overpowered
the lethal salt of death.

Sins so beset Eve in Eden
that, succumbing, they drove her from the garden,
and because she inclined her ear to the voice
of the serpent,
she became estranged from that garden.

The crippled serpent crippled Eve;
Mary became feet for her mother.
The maiden bore up the aged woman,
that she might draw life-breath in her former place.

Eve grew old and bent;
she begat Mary and was made young;
and her daughter’s child took it upon himself
to atone for the sins of his ancestor.

She had hidden there in our dough
the leaven of death and grief;
Mary strove to remove it,
so that all creation would not be corrupted.
He hid his floods in the virgin,
  life flowed from the glorious maid;
his streams caught upon and climbed the mountains,
  and the depths and torrents climbed higher
  than them still! 57

This news about the Son brought low the Evil One,
  whose soldiers too fell upon their faces.
He revealed himself (to them) when they
  questioned him,
  and they withered like straw, for they could not
  bear him. 58

The sweet maid bore the Good Fruit
  and placed it with her hands in the manger. 59
The nations ate it and, by its savor,
  the serpent's bite was healed.

[yod]  The Ocean of Mercies flowed forth
  to wash away the impurity of Zacchaeus,
  and because compassion is greater than sin, 60
  the sinner arose without punishment.

Jesus, though smitten by adversaries,
  see how he was not angry with sinners;
in his mercy he was like a shepherd,
  and he went out and sought out that errant one.

57. The author's meaning here has not been clear to translators. It is the first instance of the recurring motif of Christ's vivifying mercy flowing out to us (cf. 57–58, 112), but the referent and meaning of the prepositional phrase menhun ("than them"); 48 is ambiguous. Perhaps the imagery is baptismal: Life (Christ) issues from Mary, flowing higher than the tops of the mountains, as did the cleansing Noachide floods, symbol of baptism (cf. Genesis 7:19-20; 1 Peter 3:18-22).

58. “The allusion remains obscure. Is it referring to an episode from the passion of Jesus (the soldiers falling backwards at Gethsemane: John 18:6; or those who guarded the tomb: Matthew 18:47), or a more general reference to the fate of the impious?” (Cerbelaud, Agneau, 112 n. 90).


60. See Romans 5:20.
He swore this by himself, that they might have faith in him:

“I take no pleasure in those who perish; in one sinner, if he repents, the Father rejoices with his angels.”

Not a single day has he allowed fury and wrath to remain upon us; he has taken care that we might become like him, for he abundantly forgives those who go astray.

[kaph] The Just One does not wish to destroy us, and he teaches the means (for salvation), that he might aid us; the watchers on high revere him, but by those on earth, see how he is condemned!

His stern and terrible rebuke do tears appease and mollify; he draws his bow to terrify us—mercy opposes it and it goes slack!

When he was passing next to the sycamore, he saw the debtor, and regarded (him), and stopped; just as with Simon (Peter), so also he rejoiced in Zacchaeus, whom he brought down from the sycamore.
The Just One had commanded that, for the one who has gone astray, the Judgment should be mournful, (but) his mien was merry\textsuperscript{66} when he met that Inquisitor who bears mercy!

How timid, nonetheless, was Zacchaeus— he was afraid to seek mercy; but how forthright was our Lord— he was eager to grant mercy.

Your God is just and kind— fear, O sinners, but also be confident, for he forgives the sins of those who repent, but wrath has claim on those who refuse.

In Zacchaeus he calls out to you sinners, that you may see his love, for how anxious is he! For he casts his nets like a fisherman, that the leader of your cohort may rejoice in you.

He took the penitent from the sycamore and straightway planted him in the Garden; he saw him stripped of glory, like Adam; he wove for him a garment of mercy and clothed him.\textsuperscript{67}

Confess our Lord, who sought out and came to the debtor who was found owing, and made a path on which we should go, that he might mete out (to us) the mercy which he bore.

I have entered into your house instead of the sycamore;

\textsuperscript{67} See Genesis 3:21.
I shall live in the mystery which I embrace,
for your cross is higher than the bough—
multiply the floods of your mercy upon me!

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