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PREFACE

IN the present volume are contained those dialogues which, although considered spurious by the generality of critics, are always found in the complete editions of Plato. To these are added the three several Lives attributed to Diogenes Laertius, Hesychius, and Olympiodorus, and the two Introductions to the Platonic System by Alcinous and Albinus; also the three books of Apuleius relating to the Philosophy and Logic of Plato and Aristotle.

Of all these works, the only portions which have hitherto appeared in an English dress, are the *Epinomis*, the *Life of Plato* by Diogenes Laertius, and the *Introduction of Alcinous*. But even of these not one has been translated directly from the original.* In the *Epinomis*, Taylor followed the Latin version of Ficinus as revised by Grynæus; and Stanley, strange to say, adopted, in preference to the Greek, Ficinus's Latin version of Alcinous as revised by D. Heinsius; while Smith, in

* Since this preface was written, a complete translation of Diogenes Laertius (from the Greek) has been published in Bohn's Classical Library.

his abridged translation of Diogenes Laertius, has followed the Latin version given by Stephens.

To render this edition as perfect as possible, it has been deemed advisable to insert Sydenham's Introduction to the Doctrines of Plato ; a copious selection from the Notes of Gray, as published by Matthias in the 2nd volume of his edition of the Works of that poet ; and a General Index to the entire work.

INTRODUCTION TO THE EPINOMIS.

ALTHOUGH this dialogue is called the *Epinomis*, which might be rendered into English by "A Sequel to the *Laws*," yet it contains not a single hint for an enactment of any kind. It is in fact little more than a Homily, written for the most part on the *Laws*, vii. § 20—22, p. 300—308, and it seems to be the production of some Pythagorean; who, perceiving that Plato had adopted some of the ideas promulgated by that school of philosophy, was desirous of showing that he had only partially touched upon their tenets relating to numbers. For with this question were intimately connected all their ideas relating to the power and attributes of the deity. And this the writer was the more willing to dilate upon, as Plato had expressed his unwillingness to discuss the subject of religion at a greater length. For after witnessing the fate of Socrates, who had endeavoured to rationalize the creed of his country, Plato probably thought it dangerous, as Aristotle certainly did afterwards, to run counter to popular prejudices; and he was therefore led to remark, that all the enactments relating to religion should be left to the discretion of its ministers, assisted by the interpreters of the voice of the gods.

Respecting the author of the dialogue, nothing is known for certain. Thus much however is tolerably clear, that it was not written by Plato. For, as remarked by Ast on § 7, where mention is made of the five elements, out of which all living things are said to be formed, this doctrine is at variance with that promulgated in the *Timæus*, where only four are enumerated. But when in § 5, where the Athenian Guest alludes to some memoranda made by Clinias and Megillus of the previous conversation, Ast would infer that the *Laws* had been published already, he seems not to be aware that an

inference the very reverse ought to be drawn. For the memoranda would rather be made shortly after the conversation had taken place, just as was done by Xenophon in the case of Socrates, with a view to their being published afterwards. And hence we can account for the tradition, that the Laws were not given to the world, till after the death of their author.

The *Epinomis* is indeed attributed to Plato by Nicomachus; but not by Proclus, as has been sometimes asserted. For Boeckh has shown that the Neo-Platonist on Euclid i. p. 12, originally expressed himself in a way to indicate that he did not know who was the author of the dialogue. Boeckh himself feels inclined to assign the authorship to Philip of Opuntium; who appears from Suidas to have written not a little on subjects relating to Arithmetic, Geometry, and Astronomy, all of which are discussed at greater or less length in the *Epinomis*.

Be however the author who he may, the dialogue itself has, like the Laws, come down to us in rather an unsatisfactory state; and hence I have been compelled to write longer notes than would otherwise have been necessary.

THE EPINOMIS;

OR,

THE PHILOSOPHER.

PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE.

AN ATHENIAN GUEST, CLINIAS A CRETAN, AND
MEGILLUS A LACEDÆMONIAN.

[1.] *Clinias*. ACCORDING to our agreement, we have all of us, guest, come correctly, being three, I, and you, and Megillus here, to consider the question of intellect, in what manner it is meet to go through in a discourse that, which we say belongs to the constitution of man, (and which,)¹ when it has been thought upon, causes² it to be in the best state with regard to itself,³ as far as it is possible for man to possess it. For, as we assert, we have gone through all the other matters, that existed, relating to the laying down of laws. But that, which is of the greatest moment to discover and to speak of, namely, by learning what will a mortal man become wise, this we have neither spoken of nor discovered. Now then let us endeavour not to leave this behind. For we should nearly do that imperfectly, for the sake of which we have all rushed onwards, with the view of making clear (every thing)⁴ from the beginning to the end.

Athenian Guest. You speak well, friend Clinias. But I

¹ I have translated, as if ὁ τε had dropt out before ὄραν—

^{2 3} I have adopted ποιεῖ, found in the best MS. Z., in lieu of ποιεῖν: which I cannot understand; nor could, I think, Ficinus, who has omitted it in his version, adopted in part by Taylor, “quo intellecto, humanus habitus optime se, quantum natura fert, ad prudentiam habet.” From which however it is easy to see that he found in his MS. πρὸς ἑαυτὴν, of which πρὸς φρόνησιν would be the interpretation.

⁴ I have translated, as if πάντα had dropt out before ποιήσοντες. Ficinus avoids the difficulty by thus abridging two sentences into one, “cujus aperiendi gratia hucusque profecti sumus.”

think you will now hear a strange discourse, and on the other hand in a certain respect not strange. For many, who meet us in life,¹ tell² the same story, that the human race will be neither blessed nor happy. Follow me, then, and see whether³ to you I likewise appear together with them to speak correctly on a point like this.³ I assert then that it is not possible for men, except a few, to be blessed and happy; ⁴ I limit this to as long as we live;⁴ but there is a fair hope that a person will after death obtain every thing, for the sake of which he would desire, when alive, to live in the best manner he could, ⁵ and dying to meet with such an end.⁵ And I assert nothing (very) wise,⁶ but what all of us, both Greeks and Barbarians, after a certain manner know, that to be produced is at the beginning difficult for every animal. In the first place, it is difficult to partake of ⁷ the state of conception, next to be born,⁷ and, further still, to be brought up and educated; (for) all these things take place, as we all say, through ten thousand troubles. The time too would be short,⁸ not only with respect to the calculation of annoyances, but what every one would imagine to be moderate; and this seems to

¹ Ficinus evidently found something different in his MS., for his version is “multi enim fluctibus hujus vitæ jactati—”

² I have adopted λέγουσι, found in the best MS. Z., in lieu of φέρουσι: for λόγον φέρειν is said only of a messenger bringing news.

^{3—3} Such is the literal version of the Greek, which Ficinus has thus abridged, “utrum et ipse recte hac de re dicere videar—” while Taylor has given this unaccountable mistranslation, “whether it appears to you, as well as to me, that by speaking as follows about this affair, we shall speak well.”

^{4—4} The words between the numerals are omitted by Ficinus and Taylor, and in their place is introduced “in this life” in the sentence preceding.

^{5—5} Here again Ficinus and Taylor after him omit all between the numerals, and in their place substitute one word, in Latin “exegit,” and in English “die,” in the sentence preceding.

⁶ Ficinus has more fully “nec inauditum aliquid novumque adduco;” but Taylor merely “Nor is my assertion novel.”

^{7—7} Ficinus has “in conceptione et utero primum; deinde in natiuitate et pattu—” while Taylor omits “to be born—”

^{8—8} Such is the literal version of the Greek. In the MS. of Ficinus there was something wanting, as shown by his version, adopted almost to the letter by Taylor, “non solum respectu diuturnitatis malorum, verum etiam quocunque modo quis cogitet, quod quasi circa humanæ vitæ medium respirare parumper nos facit,” where are omitted the words μέτριοι οὗτος δὲ σχεδόν, that made up the twenty letters in each line of the Codex Archetypus.



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[2.] Let us, then, first look into the sciences, of which the race of man is first in want; since these are nearly the most necessary, and truly the first. Now he, who becomes skilled in these, even though he seemed at first to be wise, yet now he is not considered to be wise, but obtains rather a disgrace by a science of this kind. We will therefore mention what they are, and (show) that nearly every one, to whom is proposed the contest of seeming to become the best man, avoids them through the possession of intellect and study. Let the first art then be that, ¹ which, withdrawing us from eating human flesh, that, as the story goes, took place formerly amongst mankind after the manner of savage animals, has recalled us to a more lawful food.¹ ² And may those before be propitious to us, and they are. For whosoever we are, who have spoken, let them be bidden the first farewell.² The manufacture of wheaten flour and barley meal and moreover the food is indeed beautiful and good; but it will never be able to work out the man completely wise. ³ For this very thing, under the appellation of a manufacture, would produce a difficult handling of the things manufactured.³ Nor would the cultivation of nearly the whole country (do so); ⁴ for we all appear to take

¹—¹ Such is the literal version of the Latin of Ficinus—“*quæ ab humanarum carnium esu, qui ferarum ritu quondam inter homines inoleverat, ut fabulæ ferunt, abstinere jussit et ad victum modestiorem nos revocavit*”—This is at least intelligible; what cannot be said of the Greek—*ἔστω δὴ πρῶτον μὲν ἡ τῆς ἀλληλοφαγίας τῶν ζώων ἡμᾶς, τῶν μὲν, ὡς ὁ μῦθος ἐστίν, τὸ παράπαν ἀποστήσασα, τῶν δὲ, εἰς τὴν νόμιμον ἐδωδὴν καταστήσασα*—which Ast says is obscure; nor has his attempt to explain it made it, I conceive, less so; for it is literally—“Let that be in the first place, what has withdrawn among some animals us from eating each other, as is the story, and of others instituted for lawful eating.”

²—² Here again is a passage, of which the literal translation proves it to be perfectly unintelligible. And so have thought Stephens, Ast, and Winckelmann on Euthyd. p. 69, of whom the two last have suggested alterations from which nothing is gained; while the first has been content to draw attention to the version of Ficinus—“*in quo sane prisci homines, quamvis mansuete et humaniter nobis consuluerint, valeant tamen, nec sapientiæ nomen usurpent*”; which is certainly what the train of thought requires; but whether Ficinus found in his MS. the Greek words answering to the Latin, is another question.

³—³ Such is the literal version of the Greek, which Ficinus has thus abridged and improved—“*difficultatem enim et molestiam potius quam sapientiam afferet.*”

⁴—⁴ Here again Ficinus has expressed in his Latin version, adopted by Taylor, what is far more elegant than the original Greek, “*non*

in hand the earth, not by art, but by nature, according to a god.⁴ Nor yet would the weaving together¹ of dwellings nor the whole of house-building, and the manufacture of all kinds of utensils, and copper-work, and the preparing of instruments for carpenters and moulders, and weavers, and trades in general, although possessing what is useful for the common people, be suited for virtue. Nor yet does the whole of hunting, although various and full of art, contribute what is greatly becoming² together with what is wise. Nor yet does the diviner's and interpreter's art at all; for such merely knows what is said, but has not learnt whether it is true. Since then we see that the possession of necessaries is worked out indeed by art, but that not one of these arts makes any person wise, there would be left after this a certain sport,³ imitative for the most part, but by no means a serious pursuit. For persons do with many instruments,⁴ and with many imitations, effected by their own bodies,⁴ not altogether graceful, make an imitation of things, expressed⁵ in prose and verse,⁵ and of those, of which painting is the mother, while colours many and various are worked out,⁶ by many substances moist and dry; by operating upon none of which with the greatest care does the imitative art render a person wise. ⁷And when all has been done,⁷ there would be something remaining in the assistance without number given to persons without number; the greatest of which and for the most numerous occasions is the art of war, called by the name of generalship, of the highest repute in the case of need, but requiring the greatest good fortune, and that which is assigned naturally rather to bravery than wisdom. And what persons

enim arte sed natura, dei quodam favore, terræ culturam aggressi videmur—”

¹ On the expression οἰκήσεων ξυνυφή, see my note on Æsch. Prom. 460, πλινθυφεῖς δόμους—

² I must leave for others to explain, what I cannot, why τὸ μεγαλοπρεπές σὺν τῷ σοφῷ is thus introduced instead of τὸ σοφὸν by itself.

³ The παιδιὰ is here opposed to σπουδή, as in Epist. 6, p. 499, where I have referred to Wyttenbach in Epist. Crit. p. 14.

⁴—⁴ Ficinus has more elegantly “corporum gestibus et figuris —” Did the author write κινήμασι?

⁵—⁵ Ast quotes opportunely Legg. viii. § 5, p. 835, A., κατὰ λόγον καὶ κατ' ὥδαν—

⁶ One MS. has, what seems preferable, ἀποτυπουμένων, “put into a form”—similar to “exprimuntur” in Ficinus.

⁷—⁷ Ficinus has—“imitatione vero sublata—” From which it is difficult to ascertain what he found in his MS.

call the medical art is ¹ surely itself an assistance nearly of such (ills) as the seasons cause by cold and unseasonable heat, and make by all such matters, ¹ the nature of animals their spoil. But not one of these (arts) is in good repute for the truest wisdom ; for being made the subject of conjecture, they are carried along without measure by opinions. And assistants we will call pilots and sailors likewise. But not one of these let any person, by cheating us with words, proclaim a wise man on every ground. For not one of them would know the rage of the winds or their kindness, which is the most acceptable thing in the whole of the pilot's art. Nor yet such as say they are assistants in lawsuits by their power in speaking, and, by their memory and practice, give their minds to unusual ² opinions, but stumble outside the truth in cases of real justice. There still remains a certain strange power with respect to the opinion of wisdom, which the many would then call by the name of nature rather than wisdom, when any one perceives that he is easily learning, what even a child ³ could learn, and is remembering many things and firmly so, and can call to mind what is suited to each thing, and quickly do it, when it would be becoming, if it took place. Now all this some will place ⁴ under nature, others under wisdom, and others under a cleverness of nature. But no prudent person would ever be willing to call any one of these a truly wise man.

¹—¹ Such is the literal version of the Greek—βοήθεια δέ που καὶ αὐτὴ σχεδὸν ὄσων—where καὶ αὐτὴ is without meaning, and so too is σχεδὸν by itself ; while βοήθεια ὄσων, which is the same as βοήθεια τόσων ᾶ—would introduce the relative ᾶ, to which nothing is to be referred. Ficinus indeed avoids all the difficulty by his version—“ medicina quoque nobis opitulatur contra immoderati caloris et frigoris impetum cæterorumque hujusmodi—” But this he got rather out of his own head than his MS. Unless I am greatly mistaken, the author wrote something to this effect—βοήθεια, ἄλυπος καὶ θεία τις σχεδὸν, νόσων, αἱ ἄωρψ ψύχει καὶ καύματι ἀκαίρω—i. e. “ an assistance painless and almost a divine one in diseases, which through cold before its season, and heat out of its season—”

² The Greek is at present δόξης ἤθεσι—which Winckelmann, unable to understand, would correct into δόξαις ἢ ἤθεσι— But the sophists, to whom the author is here alluding, were wont rather to run counter to opinions and customs, than to pay attention to them. Hence I have translated, as if the Greek were originally δόξαις ἀηθέσι: for ἀηθέσι and ἀληθείας would be opposed to each other here as in Euthyd. § 16, n. 35 ; Laws vi. § 5.

³ Two MSS., in lieu of περ ἄν, read πᾶσαν, in which lies hid παῖς ἄν—as I have translated.

⁴ All the MSS. but the one used by Ficinus, as shown by his “ nuncupabunt,” read θήσουσι for φήσουσι.

[3.] It is however necessary for a certain science to become apparent, by which he, who possesses it, would be wise in reality, and not be so in opinion merely. Let us, then, consider. For we are endeavouring by a reasoning, difficult in every way, to find some other science beyond those already mentioned, which may be truly and with propriety called wisdom; while he, who receives it, will be a person neither vulgar nor silly, but wise and good through it; and, whether he governs or is governed by the state, in justice¹ become an elegant² person.

Let us, therefore, consider that science first, which singly proceeds from human nature, and which, amongst all that are present, would, by not being present, render the race of man of (all) animals³ the most senseless and thoughtless. Now this it is not very difficult for any one to consider. For that, which has given number to the whole race of man, would, so to say, being compared⁴ one against one,⁴ effect this. I conceive however that a certain god himself, rather than a certain accident, gave it to us to preserve us; but whom I conceive to have been the god, it is necessary to state, strange although it be, and, on the other hand, somehow not strange. For how must we not conceive that he, who is the cause to us of every good thing, should not have been the cause likewise of intellect, the greatest good by far? Now what god am I speaking of, Megillus and Clinias, and making an object of worship? It is almost⁵ Heaven, whom it is most just we should honour, as all the other dæmons and gods do, and pray pre-eminently to it. For all of us would confess that it is the cause of all good

¹ Instead of *ἐνδίκως* Ast would read *ἐνδικος*, and unite *ἐνδικος ἄμα καὶ ἐμμελής*. Ficinus, followed by Taylor, omits *ἐνδίκως* entirely.

² This word *ἐμμελής*, strangely introduced here, is translated by Ficinus "modestus." It seems to have been one of those, to which Plato and his imitators attached no specific meaning, or at any rate to which there is no definite equivalent in English.

³ Instead of *ζῶον* all the MSS. read *τὸ ζῶον*— I have translated, as if the author had written *πάντων ζώων* without *τὸ*— Ficinus has—"quæ ex omnibus humanis artibus ita se habet, ut si hæc una removeatur amentissima et insipientissima hominis natura reddatur"— which has led me to read *ἥτις* for *τις*, and *καὶ* for *ἡ*— Ast too is here equally at a loss.

⁴—⁴ On this expression see Ast on Legg. i. § 14.

⁵ This *σχεδὸν* is strangely introduced here by itself. It should be united to *δικαιότατον*—

things to us. And we assert to boot that it has given us number, and will give it us still, if any one is willing to follow us. For if a person will proceed to a right view of it, whether it be the pleasure of any one to call it the World, or Olympus, or Heaven, let him so call it; but let him follow, wherever it assumes a varied form, when it causes the stars in it to revolve along all their courses,¹ and when it imparts the seasons and food for all, and the remaining gift² of intellect, as we should say, together with all number, and every other good. Now this is the greatest thing, when any one, receiving from it the gift of number, proceeds through every period. Returning back still a little in our discourse, let us call to mind that we have conceived very correctly, that if we take away number from human nature, we should be intellectual not at all. For the soul of the animal, from whom reason is absent, would scarcely any longer be able to receive every virtue. Now the animal, which does not know two and three, even and odd, and is entirely ignorant of number, would never be able to give a reason respecting those things, of which it alone possesses sensation and memory; but nothing hinders it (from possessing)³ the other virtues, fortitude and temperance. But he, who is deprived of true reason, will never become wise; and he, to whom wisdom is not present, which is the greatest part of the whole of virtue, would never be perfectly good, nor happy. In this way there is every necessity for number to be laid down as a principle. But why it is necessary, there would be a discourse longer than all that has been spoken. And correctly will the present one have been stated likewise, that of the things, mentioned as belonging to the other arts, which we have gone through,⁴ and permitted them all to be arts,⁴ not even one would remain, but all perish entirely, when any one

¹ Ast says that in *διεξόδους* there is an allusion to the notion, that the stars formed an army, which went out upon expeditions. But, unless I am greatly mistaken, the author wrote *λοξούς οδούς*— For not only was the apparent course of the Sun through the ecliptic said to be oblique—and hence he was called *Λοξίας*—but those of the other stars likewise. See at the Rivals, p. 420, n. 6. On the confusion of *λοξός* see at Hipp. Maj. § 18, n. 65, and here, § 9, p. 26, n. 1.

² In lieu of *δὲ οὖν*, which could not thus follow *καὶ τὴν ἄλλην*, I have translated, as if the Greek were *δόσιν*, similar to *ἀριθμῶν δόσιν* just afterwards.

³ Ficinus alone adds, what the sense requires, “habere—”

⁴—⁴ The words *ἔωντες εἶναι* are omitted by Ficinus and Taylor.

takes away the science of numbers. But to some of those, who have looked to the arts, the race of man would appear sufficiently¹ for the sake of some small matters to have no need of number. And yet is it a thing of moment. And if any one looks to what is divine and mortal in generation, in which piety towards the gods and true number are known,² he could not mention the person, who² knows the whole of number, and of what power it is, when present, the cause; since it is evident that what relates to all music, requires numbered motion and sound; and, what is the greatest, that it (number) is the cause of all good things, but of nothing evil, this must be known well,³ which would perhaps take place by another road; for³ the movement, which is without reason, and order, and shape, and rhythm, and harmony, and all such things as partake of any evil, is deficient in nearly all number. And this it is meet for him to conceive in this way, who is about to end his days happily; and no one,⁴ except him, who knows the just, the good, the beautiful, and all such things, and has laid hold of a true opinion respecting them,⁵ will through number know how with regard to any thing⁵ to persuade himself and others at all.

[4.] Let us then proceed to consider this very thing, how we learnt to number. Say, from whence did it arise that we have understood one and two? ⁶ Do persons possess from the

¹ Instead of *ικανῶς*, which is unintelligible here, Ficinus has “forte,” from which Cornarius elicited *ἰσως*, adopted by Ast. The author wrote, I suspect, *οὐ κενῶς*— See at Hipp. Maj p. 258, n. 6; Epist. 7, p. 515, n. 4.

²—² The Greek is in some MSS. *οὐκ ἂν ἔτι πᾶς ἂν τις*— in others *πᾶς μάντις*— similar to “inveniet nullum vatem” in Ficinus. But then *πᾶς* ought to be omitted, or *τις* introduced. I have translated, as if the Greek were *οὐκ ἂν ἔτ' εἴποι τιν', ὅς*—

³—³ The Greek is at present, *ὁ καὶ τάχα γένοιτ' ἂν. ἀλλ' ἢ σχεδόν*,— all of which Ficinus, followed by Taylor, omits. I have therefore adopted, what Stephens suggested, *γένοιτ' ἂν ἄλλη· ὅτι σχεδόν*— Ast indeed asserts that *ἀλλὰ* means “enimvero,” but that it never does, nor could do.

⁴ I have translated, as if the Greek were *οὐδεὶς ποτε, πλὴν ὁ γιγνώσκων*, not *οὐδεὶς ποτε μὴ γιγνώσκων*—

⁵—⁵ The Greek is *διαριθμήσεται*, which Ficinus translates “numen rationisque vi uti poterit,” as if his MS. read *διαριθμήσεται καὶ διαλογίσει*, the origin of *διαλογίζεται* as a var. lect. in one MS. I have translated, as if the Greek were originally *δι' ἀριθμοῦ γινώσεται πρὸς τι*— not *πρὸς τὸ*—which I cannot understand.

⁶—⁶ I have translated, as if the Greek were *φύσιν τοιαύτην ἰσχοῦσιν ἐκ*

creator a nature of this kind towards their⁶ being able to understand them? Nature, indeed, has not been present to many other animals for this very purpose, so that they are able to learn from their father to number; but the deity has established within us¹ this very thing first, so as to be competent to understand what is shown to us; and afterwards he showed it and is still showing; of which things what can a person see one, as compared with one,² more beautiful than the birth³ of day? ⁴and then, when he comes to the portion of night, he will have a sight,⁴ from whence every thing will appear to him quite different. And when⁵ he ceases not revolving upon these very matters for many days and many nights, ⁶(he will see) how ⁶ Heaven ceases not in teaching men one and two, until even the most hard to learn shall learn sufficiently how to number. For⁷ thus each of us, on perceiving these, would understand three and four and many. And amongst these the deity has formed one thing, the Moon; which at one time appearing greater, and at another less, ⁸proceeds through (her path), showing continually another day⁸ up to fifteen days and nights. And this is a period, if any one is willing to establish the whole circle as one; so that the most indocile animal, so to say, would learn to number, if it were one, to whom the deity had imparted the nature of being able to learn. And up to these points, and in these matters, the whole mass of animals have the power to be-

τοῦ ποιούντος πρὸς τὸ δυνατοῦς—*not φύσιν αὐτὴν ἴσχουσιν ἐκ τοῦ παντός πρὸς τὸ δυνατοῦς*: where τοῦ ποιούντος is similar to τοῦ πατρὸς just afterwards.

¹ I cannot believe that the author wrote *παρὰ ἡμῖν—ἐνώκισεν*, contrary to the genius of the language. Hence I would read *γέρας* for *παρὰ—*

² I have adopted *ἐνὸς ἀνθ' ἐνὸς*, as suggested by Stephens, from “*si unum uni conferatur*,” in Ficinus.

³ I have translated *γένος* “birth.” Ficinus has “*diei lucem*,” as if his MS. read *σέλας*.

^{4—4} The Greek is *εἶτα εἰς—ἔλθοι—ἔχων—* where *ἔλθοι* is without regimen. I have translated as if it were originally *εἶτα εἰ εἰς—ἔλθοι—, ἔχοι ἂν—* where *εἰ* is due to Ast.

⁵ I have adopted *ὅταν*, furnished by three MSS., in lieu of *ὄντα—*

^{6—6} I have translated, as if the Greek were not *ἄς*, but *εἴσεται ὡς*, to which I have been led by finding in Ficinus “*videbis—*”

⁷ Ast would read *καὶ γὰρ* for *ὡς γὰρ*, with the usual change of *ὡς* and *καὶ*, noticed by Schæfer in Meletem. Crit. p. 73. See below, p. 24, n. 3.

^{8—8} Such is the literal version of the Greek. Ficinus, followed by Taylor, has “*ita quotidie varia—cernitur* :” which leads to *ἄλλην αὐτὴν αἰεὶ φαίνουσ' ὀσημέραι—* “showing itself ever different daily—”



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and this ;¹ but (in what manner) to be wise, ² or what wisdom is,² not one, as we just now observed, agrees at all with one of the many. Now therefore, besides all the previous kinds of wisdom, we have discovered one, by no means vile for this very purpose, that he, who has learnt what we have discussed, will seem to be wise ; but whether he, who is skilled on these points, is wise and good, on this it is requisite to hold a discussion.

Clin. How reasonably, guest, did you say, that you are endeavouring to speak greatly about great things !

Athen. For they are not trifling things, Clinias ; and, what is still more difficult, they are in every respect and entirely true.

Clin. Very much so, guest ; ³ but do not however be faint-hearted in stating what you mean.³

Athen. Truly so ; nor do you in hearing.

Clin. This shall be ; for I will speak to you for both of us.

Athen. It is well. [5.] But it is necessary, as it seems, to speak first of all from the beginning, especially if we are able to comprehend in one name what is that, which we consider to be wisdom ; but if we are quite unable, (to consider) in the second place, ⁴ what and how many are the (arts)⁴ through which he, who receives them, will, according to our story, be a wise man.

Clin. Say on.

Athen. What follows after this will be without blame to the legislator ; who, making a conjecture about the gods, speaks more beautifully and better than those, who have spoken ⁵ before ; and who passes his life in making use, as it were, of a beautiful discipline, and honouring the gods, and exalting them with hymns, and felicity,⁶ and thus passes through life.

¹ The phrase in Greek, answering to “et cetera” in Latin and English, is not *καὶ ταῦτα*, but *καὶ τοιαῦτα*, as shown by Demosthenes perpetually ; and so probably found Ficinus in his MS., for his version is “cæteraque hujusmodi.”

^{2—2} The Greek is *ἦν τινα δὲ*— It was, I suspect, originally, *ἦ ἦν τινα δὴ*—as I have translated.

^{3—3} Such is the literal version of the Greek. Ficinus, followed in part by Taylor, has “labori ne cedas, quin, ut cæpisti, progrediare.”

^{4—4} The Greek is *τινες—καὶ ὅποσαι τινες*— But *τινες* I believe is never thus repeated. Ficinus, followed by Taylor, has, what the sense requires, “quænam et quot sunt artes,” and hence his MS. probably read *τέχναι* for *τινες*—

⁵ Three MSS. offer *εἰρηκότων* for *εἰρημένων* ; and so found Ficinus in his, as Stephens elicited from his “quam prisca,” adopted by Taylor.

⁶ Ast vainly, I think, endeavours to explain the strange expression

Clin. ¹ Well and beautifully ¹ are you speaking, guest; and may the end of your laws be this, that after falling down ² before the gods, and passing a life the most pure, ³ you may meet with its close the best and the most beautiful.

Athen. How then shall we speak, Clinias? Does it not seem to you that we honour the gods greatly by hymning them, and by praying that it may come into your minds to say things the most beautiful and the best respecting them? Say you in this way, or how?

Clin. In this way, wonderfully. But do thou, O godlike man, confiding in the gods, offer up a prayer, and speak the one amongst your beautiful speeches that comes into your mind relating to the gods and goddesses.

Athen. This shall be, if the deity himself be our leader. Do you only pray with me.

Clin. Say then what is to follow this.

Athen. It is necessary then, as it seems, for me, since those, who have gone before, have represented improperly the generation of gods and of animals, to give in the first place, according to our former reasoning, a better representation, by resuming the discourse, which I took in hand against impious assertions, and to assert that there are gods, who have a care for all things both small and great; and that they are not to be softened down by those, who are engaged in unjust ⁴ acts, if you remember, Clinias; for you took down a memorandum of it; for what was then said was very true. But this was the great-

εὐδαιμονία γεραίροντι. The author wrote, I suspect, ὕμνοις τε γεραίροντι κατ' εὐδαιμονίας διάγειν τὸν αὐτοῦ βίον, answering to "feliciter vivat," in Ficinus.

¹—¹ The Greek is at present ἡ καλῶς λέγεις. But the formula καλῶς λέγεις, never is nor could be preceded by the interrogative ἡ— The author wrote, no doubt, Εὖ καὶ καλῶς—as I have translated.

² How Stephens and Ast could patronize here προσπαίσαντι, I cannot understand; as if Clinias could mean to say that the Athenian was playing with or making fun of the gods. I have translated as if the Greek were, what the sense evidently requires—θεοὺς προσπεσόντι— Sydenham suggests προσπαιανίσαντι, answering to ὕμνοῦντες—

³ Although I am well aware that the comparative is sometimes found, where one would expect the superlative, yet here the superlatives in the next sentence imperiously demand, as I have translated, καθαρῶτατον instead of καθαρώτερον.

⁴ I have adopted, what Ast saw the sense required, ἀδिका in lieu of δικαία. Ficinus too has—"præter justum"—as if his MS. read παρά δικαία: but παρά could not thus follow εἰσὶ—

est, that every soul is older than every body. Do you not remember (this)? or this at least perfectly, that what is better, and older, and more divine, is credibly prior to that, which is worse, and younger, and less honourable; and in every way that what governs, is (prior) to what is governed; and that what leads, to what is led. Let us then receive this at least, that soul is older than body. Now if this be the case, it is more credible that, what is first in the generation of the first, would be almost the beginning; and let us lay down that the beginning exists in a more becoming manner than a beginning,¹ and that we have most correctly come upon ²the greatest (parts)² of wisdom, relating to the generation of the gods.

Clin. Let these things be stated ³to the best of our power.³

Athen. Come, then, let us assert that an animal is said most truly (to exist)⁴ according to nature then,⁵ when one combination of soul and body coming together produces one form.

Clin. Correctly so.

Athen. A thing of this kind then is most justly called an animal.

Clin. It is.

Athen. Now it is requisite, according to a probable account, for five solid bodies to be mentioned, from which a person might model the most beautiful and best of things; but the whole of the other genus possesses one form. For there is nothing else, which can be generated without a body, and possessing in no respect and at no time colour, except the really most divine genus of soul. Now this is nearly that alone, to which it pertains to mould and fabricate; but it belongs to body, as we call it,⁶ to be moulded and produced,

¹ I have translated as if the Greek were τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀρχῆς, not τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς ἀρχῆς—which I cannot understand. The author meant, I presume, to say that the first cause is superior to any other cause.

²—² Ficinus omits τῶν μεγίστων—which Ast says are to follow σοφίας—But in that case σοφίας would require the article.

³—³ Ficinus has—“pro humanis viribus”—as if his MS. read δύναμιν ἀνῆν, i. e. ἀνθρωπίνην—

⁴ From γε I have elicited εἶναι—or else we must read γενέσθαι for λέγεσθαι—by the perpetual confusion in those words.

⁵ In lieu of τοῦτο Stephens would read τότε—obtained from “tunc” in Ficinus; and this, which is confirmed by three MSS., the Zurich editors have adopted, as Ast too feels half inclined to do. Stalbaum however scornfully rejects it, for he did not remember that the author had repeated in p. 974, B. and 976, B., the same formula, τότε, ὅτ’ ἂν—

⁶ Ficinus, followed by Taylor, omits ὁ λέγομεν—

and to be visible. But to the other (soul)—for let us say it again, ¹ since it is to be said not merely once, ¹—(it pertains) to be invisible, and to know and to be intelligible, ² and to have a share of memory and of the reasoning power in the changes of even and odd. As there are, therefore, five bodies, it is requisite to say that fire ³ (is the first), and water (the second), ³ and air the third, and earth the fourth, and æther the fifth; and in the dominions of each of these there is produced many an animal and of every kind. Now it is meet to learn this singly, thus. Let us, in the first place, lay down the whole of the things of earth as one, namely, all human beings, and all such animals as are with many feet, or none, and such as can move on, and such as are stationary, as being held down by roots. And it is requisite to consider the one thing belonging to it as this, that all these are formed of all those genera, but that the greater part is of the earth and the nature of solidity. It is, however, requisite to lay down another kind of animal, which is generated, and, at the same time, able to be seen. For it consists for the most part of fire; but contains likewise a small portion of earth and air, and of all the other things. Hence, it is requisite to assert that animals of every kind and visible are generated from them. ⁴ It is necessary likewise to think that all in the heavens are these genera of animals, ⁴ ⁵ which it is necessary to say ⁵ is the whole divine race of the stars, consisting of a most beautiful body, and of a soul the most happy and the best. ⁶ It is requisite moreover to impart to them, at least in opinion, one of two fates. ⁶

¹—¹ The words between the numerals are omitted by Ficinus, and Taylor after him.

² In lieu of *νοητῶ* I have adopted *νοερῶ*, suggested by Sydenham from “*cognitionis compos*” in Ficinus.

³—³ I have translated, as if the Greek were *πῦρ φάναι ᾧ καὶ ᾧ ὕδωρ*—where *ᾧ* is “first” and *ᾧ* “second”—On *ᾧ* as one form of *β*, see Bast in *Palæograph.* p. 708.

⁴—⁴ Ficinus has more briefly—“*hæc cœlestia putamus animalia esse.*”

⁵—⁵ The words between the numerals are omitted by Ficinus. Taylor has—“or in other words—”

⁶—⁶ Such, I presume, is the meaning of the Greek, *δυσὶν δὲ αὐτοῖς μοιρῶν τὴν ἑτέραν χρὴ δόξῃ μεταδιδιδόναι σχεδόν*: which Ficinus thus translates, “*his utique animalibus e duabus sortibus alteram tribuendam putamus:*” where *δόξῃ* and *σχεδόν* are both omitted, as being here equally unintelligible, and *ἑτέραν* taken in the sense of “*alterutram*;” for so, I suspect, Ficinus wrote, not “*alteram*,” which would be without any meaning. Taylor’s version is—“It is also requisite to consider this respecting the two genera of animals—” where there is scarcely a word like the original.

For each of them is either indestructible and immortal, and altogether, from every necessity, divine, or ¹ possesses some long-aged life of life, sufficient for each, than which ¹ there would be never any need of more.

[6.] Let us then consider first, that there are, as we have said, these two kinds of animals; and ² let us say again that both of them are visible, the one being, as it would seem, wholly of fire, and the other of earth, and that the earthy is moved in a disorderly manner, but the fiery in all order. Now it is meet to consider that, what is moved without order, is senseless, ³ as the animal, which is around us, acts for the most part; ³ but that, what has its going in order and in the heavens, it is meet to make for ourselves as a great proof of its being intellectual; for it goes on ever according to the same and in a similar manner; and by doing and suffering ⁴ it would afford a sufficient proof of its living intellectually. ⁴ Now the necessity of a soul possessing intellect would be by far the greatest of all necessities. For it lays down laws as governing, and not governed. But when soul, which is a thing the best, deliberates according to the best intellect, that, which is not to be changed by turning, comes out perfect in reality according to intellect; and even adamant would not be superior to such a soul, and less to be changed by turning. But in reality the three Fates hold and guard, so as to be perfect, that, which has been deliberated upon by each of the gods with the best counsel. It was necessary therefore that there should be to man a proof that the stars are endued with intellect through ⁵ the whole of their pro-

¹—¹ Such is the literal version of the Greek, *μακραίωνα βίον ἔχειν ἰκανὸν ἐκάστῳ ζωῆς, ἧς οὐδέν τι πλείονος ἂν προσδεῖσθαι ποιε*: where to avoid the tautology in *βίον ζωῆς*, Ast would read *ἰκανὸν ἐκάστῳ ζωῆς ὥστε*— but Winckelmann, *ἕκαστον ὥστε*, without *ζωῆς*— omitted by Ficinus, who has merely “*vitam longævam*—”

² In lieu of *γὰρ*, omitted by one MS., Ficinus found *δὲ*, as shown by his “*rursusque*—”

³—³ The words between the numerals are omitted by Taylor, although found in the version of Ficinus, “*quod plerumque faciunt, quæcunque apud nos animalia sunt*:” from which it would seem that his MS. read *δοῦναι τὰ περὶ ἡμᾶς ζῶα*, not *τὸ—ζῶον*.

⁴—⁴ The words between the numerals are omitted by Ficinus, and by Taylor, the former however adding “*eadem*” after “*agitque et patitur*,” translated by the latter “*the same*—”

⁵ I have translated, as if the Greek were *κατὰ*, not *τε καὶ*— For though

gression, because they always do the same things, through its having been planned of old that they are to do so for some wondrous length of time, and through a change not taking place in the plan, by their doing some things at one time, and others at another, and by wandering ¹ up and down ¹ and altering their orbit. Now the very reverse of this has appeared to the majority of us, that, by their doing ² the same things and in a similar manner, they have not a soul. The masses, too, have followed persons so senseless, as to conceive that the human race is intellectual and vital, as being moved, but the divine race unintellectual, as remaining in the same movements. But it is allowable for the man, who places himself on the side of what is more beautiful, and better, and more agreeable (to the gods),³ to conceive that he ought, on this very account, to consider as intellectual that, which does always the same things ⁴ according to the same and in a similar manner; and that this is the nature of the stars, most beautiful to behold, and which by a progression and dance,⁵ the most beautiful and magnificent of all choirs, completes for all animals what is needful. Now (to show) that we are justly saying they possess a soul, let us consider first their size. For they are not in reality so small, as they appear to be; but each of them is of immense bulk, as is worthy to be believed; for this is admitted by competent demonstrations. For it is possible to conceive correctly that the whole Sun⁶ is larger than the whole earth, and that all the stars, which are borne along,⁷ possess a wonderful size. Let us then take into our thoughts what

the stars might be supposed to be endued with intellect, the path they described could scarcely be thought to be equally intellectual.

¹—¹ I have translated, as if ἄνω καὶ κάτω followed originally πλανᾶσθαι τε, not, as at present, μεταβουλεύμενον— Compare Aristoph. Ὀρν. 3, ἄνω κάτω πλανύττομεν.

² Instead of πράττειν Stephens proposed πράττει, adopted by Bekker, Ast, and Stalbaum. The author wrote rather, as I have translated, ὅτι τῶ τὰ— to which ὅτι τὸ τὰ—πράττειν in the best MS. Z. plainly leads.

³ Ficinus alone adds, what the sense requires, “diis,” to “gratiora.”

⁴ In lieu of διὰ τοῦτο Ficinus has “eadem,” which led Cornarius to propose ταύτᾳ— The preposition διὰ was a var. lect. for κατὰ, as shown by “per eadem similiter profecta.”

⁵ On the dance of the stars Ast refers to Lucian in Astrolog. § 7, and Julian Or. iv. p. 135, A.

⁶ Ast refers to Cicero N. D. ii. 19.

⁷ By the stars borne along the author meant perhaps the planets.

would be the method of any nature in causing so great a bulk to revolve for ever for the same time¹ that it revolves at present. Now I assert that a god would be the cause, and that it could not be possible otherwise. For it would not otherwise become animated than through a god, as we have shown. But since a god is able in this respect, to him there has been every facility for every animal, in the first place, to be produced, and every body, and every bulk; and next, to cause them to move in that way, which he conceived to be the best. And now upon all these points we will make one true assertion. It is impossible for the earth and heavens and all the stars and all the bulky bodies made from them to subsist, unless a soul were present to each, or in each, so that² they proceed with such accuracy according to years, and months, and days, and for every good, which is produced, to be produced for us all. But it is requisite that, by how much the more vile is man, (the less) ought he to be seen to trifle, but to assert something clear concerning them. Should then any one assert that certain violent motions of bodies or natures or any thing of this kind are the causes, he will say nothing that is clear.

[7.] It is however requisite to reconsider seriously what we have said, whether our discourse has a reason for it, or altogether comes after it. In the first place then, (we said,) there are two things, the one, soul, and the other, body, and that many things pertain to each; but that all are different from one another,³ and each from each;³ and that there is no other third thing common to any one; and that soul differs from body; and⁴ that the former is intellectual, but the latter unintellectual; and that the one rules, but the other is ruled; and that the one is⁵ the cause of all (that happens), but the other is not the cause of any accident;⁵ so that to assert that the things in

¹ In lieu of χρόνον, which is unnecessary after ἀεὶ, I should prefer δρόμον, "course—"

² In εἶτα, furnished by five MSS., lies hid ὥστε, as I have translated.

^{3—3} The words between the numerals are omitted by Taylor, although found in Ficinus, who has "et quæ ad utriusque genus pertinent esse multa; eaque ab aliis in suo genere differre, et utraque genera a se invicem esse diversa," where Ast conceives that Ficinus added something for the sake of rendering the sense clearer.

⁴ In the Greek is strangely introduced θήσομεν, which is properly omitted by Ficinus, and after him by Taylor; although it is difficult to say how or why it came here.

^{5—5} The Greek is αἴτιον πάντων, τὸ δὲ ἀναίτιον πάσης πάθης—



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mals, of which we have spoken, (one) immortal; but the whole of the ¹ other has been created of the earth, mortal; (and) ¹ let us attempt ² to speak of the three, which are in the midst of the five [between them], ³ and exist according to reasonable opinion, most clearly. For after fire let us place æther; and let us lay down that from it the soul moulds animals, which possess a power, like some other genera, the greater portions from their own nature, but the smaller portions, for the sake of a link, from other genera; and after the æther that soul moulds from air another genus of animals, and a third from water. And it is probable that soul, after it had fabricated all these, filled the whole of heaven with living matter, by making use, to the best of its power, of all genera, since all of them exist, partakers of life; but that the second and the third, and the fourth and the fifth, beginning their generation from the gods, who are manifest, end in us, who are men.

[8.] The gods, then, Zeus and Juno, and all the rest, (let any one place) ⁴ where he pleases, according to the same law; and let him consider this reasoning as fixed.

We must call therefore the nature of the stars, and such things as we perceive existing together with the stars, the visible gods, the greatest and the most worthy of honour, and who as seeing on every side the most acutely, are the first in rank. And after them, and under them in due order, it is very meet to honour with prayers the dæmons, ⁵ for the sake of their silent going to and fro, ⁵ an aërial genus, that occupies a third ⁶ and middle seat, and is the cause of interpreting. But of these

¹—¹ I have translated, as if the Greek were *γέγονε καὶ*, not *γεγονέναι*—

² Ast says that *πειραθῆναι* depends upon *ἐγχειρῶμεν*—but what is the meaning of “let us endeavour to attempt,” he has not attempted to show. The author wrote *πειραθῶμιν*—as I have translated.

³ The words *τὰ μεταξὺ τούτων* are evidently an explanation of *τὰ μέσα τῶν πέντε*.

⁴ Ficinus alone supplies “locato”—Ast would insert *ὀνομάζων*, understanding by *θεοῦς*—*φανερῶς*, the stars, or planets; one of which, commonly called Venus, had likewise the name of Juno, as shown by Timæus Locrus, p. 96, E. and Apuleius De Mund. p. 58.

⁵—⁵ So I have translated *εὐφήμου διαπορείας*—remembering the passage in the Banquet, § 28, where mention is made of a race, that is *ἐρμηνεύον καὶ διαπορθμεῦον θεοῖς τὰ παρ’ ἀνθρώπων καὶ ἀνθρώποις τὰ παρὰ θεῶν*.

⁶ “The dæmons are said to possess a third seat, as coming after the gods, visible by the mind, and the stars, visible by the eye.” Ast.

two kinds of living beings, ¹ one (formed) of æther, and the other in due order of air, neither of them is entirely visible; ¹ and though present and near at hand, they do not become manifest to us; but let us say that, participating in a wonderful intelligence, as being docile and of a good memory, they know all our thoughts; and that in a wonderful manner they love the honourable and good man amongst us, and hate excessively the wicked, as being himself a sharer in pain; for the deity, who possesses the completion of a divine allotment, is (placed) beyond these (two), pleasure and pain, but has had a share in thinking upon and knowing, according to all things.² And as the heaven is full of living beings, they interpret to each other and the highest gods all things and in all ways,³ through the living beings in the middle being carried to earth and through the whole of heaven with a light and rapid motion. But he, who assimilates the fifth genus of living beings, which is from water, to a demigod, will assimilate rightly; and this genus is sometimes visible, and sometimes concealed from view; but when visible,⁴ it exhibits a wonder through an obscure vision. Since then there are these five kinds of living beings really existing, in whatever manner any of us meets with them, ⁵ falling in with them in a

¹—¹ So I have translated the Latin of Ficinus, “alterum ex æthere, alterum deinceps ex aëre est; ac neutrum conspici totum potest—” who found in his MS., as Aldus did in his, οὐ διορώμενον—not ὄν διορώμενον, which could not thus precede εἶναι—even if they were in other respects intelligible. The reading οὐ διορώμενον is confirmed by Varro, quoted by Augustine De Civitate Dei, vii. 6, “aërias animas—animis, non oculis, videri et vocari—genios—” as remarked by Ast.

² I scarcely understand here κατὰ πάντα. I suspect the author wrote, πάντα κάλλιστα, i. e. “all things in the best manner—” Ficinus has “sapientia cognitioneque penitus fruitur,” and thus avoids all the difficulty in γιγνώσκειν thus standing without its object.

³ I have adopted πάντως, found in the best MS. Z., in lieu of πάντας—

⁴ Ast has adopted καὶ δῆλον from Ficinus—“et cum videtur,” in lieu of καὶ ἄδηλον—

⁵—⁵ Such is the literal translation of the unintelligible Greek; where Stephens was the first to confess himself at fault; nor has Ast been able to make out the syntax and sense satisfactorily. Ficinus, apparently in despair of being able to translate literally, has given what he conceived to be the general sense in his version, adopted in part by Taylor—“quæ aut somnis aut vaticinio audituque per vocem sanctorum aut ægrotantium auribus percepta, aut etiam in ipso e vita excessu nobis sese offerentia nostros animos movent; unde multa multis sacra et privatim et publice his opinionibus instituta sunt, instituenturque in posterum.”

dream, in an interpretation of a dream, or spoken by oracles and prophecies to some in hearing, healthy or sick, or being met with at the close of life, and opinions being present privately and publicly, from whence many sacred rites of many have taken place, and some will take place;⁵ of all these the legislator, who possesses even the smallest particle of mind, will never dare, by making innovations towards a god-worship, which does not possess something clear, to overturn his own state; nor will he, knowing nothing at all (himself), forbid any portion¹ of what the law of his country has spoken, on the subject of the gods.² For³ it is not possible for human nature to know any thing on points of this kind. And does not the same reason hold good, that those are the worst of men, who do not dare to speak to us of the gods really existing⁴ in a manifest form, and to make them manifest,⁴ by permitting⁵ the other gods to be without sacred rites, and not to receive the honours that are due to them? But now there happens a thing of this kind to take place, as if some one of us had seen the Sun and Moon existing and looking upon all of us; and,⁶ although able to speak, had not said⁶ that they remained still⁷ sharing in no honours; nor was he anxious for his part to bring them into a place of honour, nor to cause festivals and sacrifices to take place for them; nor, through the computed time,⁸ to distribute to each of them the seasons of fre-

¹ I have translated as if the Greek were οὐδ' ἐν—not οὐδ' ὦν—

² I have adopted θεῶν, found in the margin of two MSS., in lieu of θυσιῶν—

³ In lieu of ὥσπερ, which he could not understand, Ast suggested ὡς—He should have proposed καὶ γὰρ, as I have translated. On the confusion of ὡς and καὶ see § 4, p. 12, n. 7.

^{4—4} Others may, but I will not, believe that the author wrote ὄντως ἡμῖν φανεροὺς ὄντας θεοὺς—and afterwards φανεροὺς ποιεῖν—For if the gods were really manifest, it would be unnecessary to make them so. But what he did write, I confess my inability to discover.

⁵ In lieu of ὄντας Ficinus found in his MS. ἐῶντας, as shown by his version—"relinqui—patiuntur."

^{6—6, 7} Grou was the first to read, what the sense requires, δυνατὸς, for ἀδύνατος. But as Ficinus omits καὶ μὴ ἔφραζεν ἀδύνατος ὦν πη φράζειν—Ast would omit those words likewise, without even venturing to assign a reason for their being found here. I have therefore translated, as if the Greek were (7) τιμῆς ἐπι—μεῖναι, not τίμῆς τε—ἄμα: where ἄμα is perfectly unintelligible.

⁸ Ast, unable to understand ἀπολαμβάνον—χρόνον, suggested ἀπολαμβάνοντα—He should have proposed, as I have translated, ἀπολαμβάνομένου—χρόνου—

quently longer and shorter years.¹ Would not such a one, if he were said to be bad both to himself and to any other, who knew him, be justly said to be so?

Clin. How not, O guest, as being the worst (of men)?

Athen. Know then, friend Clinias, that this very thing has now happened respecting myself.

Clin. How say you?

[9.] *Athen.* Know that amongst those, relating to the whole heaven, there are eight powers, sisters to each other, on which I have looked; and yet I have done nothing of consequence; for this is easy even to another person.² Of these there are three, one of the Sun, one of the Moon, and one of the not-wandering³ stars, which I mentioned a little before, and there are five others. With respect to all these, and the (gods) in them, whether they move of themselves, or are carried along in cars, let not one of us all think even that some are gods, and others not; nor yet, that some of them are genuine,⁴ but others such as it is not lawful for any of us to mention; but let us all say that they are all of them brothers, and live in fraternal allotments; and let us honour them, not one for a year, and another for a month, nor let us ordain for others any allotment or time, in which (each) proceeds through its revolution, and completes the arrangement, which reason, the most divine of all, has ordained to be visible; (and) which he, who is under a good dæmon,⁵ has first wondered at, and then felt a desire to learn, as much as it is possible for a mortal nature, from thinking that he shall thus pass through life in the best and most fortunate manner, and after death arrive at places adapted to virtue; and being thus truly initiated and in reality participating in prudence, one in one, will pass the rest of his time as a holy spectator of things the most beautiful, as far as sight is concerned.

It now remains for us to state after this how many and

¹ By "the longer years" are meant the solar, and by "the shorter" the lunar, which were made to coincide, when requisite, by necessary intercalations.

² Ficinus has, what is preferable, "cuivis"—Perhaps the author wrote —ἀγρίῳ τῷ τούτων— i. e. "to even a savage. Of these—"

³ All the MSS. offer πλανητῶν: from which Ast has elicited ἀπλανῶν—which I have adopted.

⁴ I confess I hardly understand γνήσιοι here.

⁵ So I think εὐδαίμων ought to be translated.

what they are. For we shall not be seen to be false. Thus far at least I firmly insist upon. For I say again, that of these there are eight ; and that of the eight, three have been already spoken of, and there are five still remaining. Now ¹ the fourth and fifth onward movement and oblique path ² are nearly ³ equal in velocity with the Sun, ¹ and are neither slower nor swifter. And let us say that he, who possesses intellect, is altogether competent to lead these three ; and that these (movements) belong to the Sun, and Lucifer. But the third it is not possible to speak of by name, ⁴ through its not being known ; and the reason of this, that the person, who first saw it, was a Barbarian. For an ancient place ⁵ was the nurse of those, who first thought of these matters, in consequence of the beauty of the summer season, which Egypt and Syria ⁶ possess sufficiently, (enabling) persons to look upon all the stars, visible, so to say, perpetually ; inasmuch as they dwelt (in a part) ⁷ of the world at a distance from clouds and rain. ⁸ Hence to every where else and hither too has reached what has been tested by the time of thousands of years, and even infinite ; and on this account it is meet with confidence to lay down these matters as laws. For (to think) ⁹ that divine (natures) are not to be held in honour, or that these are not divine, is clearly the province of persons not endued with intellect. It is necessary however for this to be assigned as the reason, why they

¹—¹ According to the *Timæus*, p. 38, D., and Macrobius in *Somn. Scip.* i. 19, quoted by Ast, the fourth and fifth, having the same velocity as the Sun, were Venus and Mercury. See here shortly afterwards.

² Here again, as in § 3, p. 10, n. ¹, I have translated as if the Greek were *λοξή ὁδός*, not *διέξοδος*: unless it be said that *διέξοδος* answers to “trajectio” in Cicero, and in English to “passage across the heavens.”

³ This “nearly” appears to be strangely added. For if the movement were neither slower nor swifter, it could not be said to be nearly equal.

⁴ The author is supposed by Ast to refer to the name *Σπίλβων* (Mercury), on the authority of Pseud.-Aristot. *Περὶ Κόσμου*. ii. p. 1204, translated by Apuleius *De Mund.* p. 58, and of Chalcidius in *Tim.* p. 176.

⁵ As the adjective *παλαιός* is not elsewhere, I believe, united to *τόπος*, and as all the MSS. offer *τρόποις*, the author wrote, I suspect, *παλαιοῖς —τρόποις τόπος—*

⁶ Ast refers opportunely to Cicero *de Divinat.* i. 1.

⁷ To support the syntax, it is easy to read *ἀεὶ τι τοῦ κόσμου*, as I have translated, instead of *ἀεὶ τοῦ—*

⁸ That Syria is free, like Egypt, from rain, is not, I believe, mentioned elsewhere.

⁹ I have translated, as if *ἠγεῖσθαι* had dropt out after *μὴ θεῖα—*

have no names ¹ with the masses ; for they have appellations with some divine persons.¹ For Lucifer and Hesperus, being the same, have the appellation almost of Venus, and are very well suited to a Syrian name-giver.² But the star, which revolves with an equal velocity with the Sun and this (Lucifer), has (the name) almost of Mercury.³ And further, let us speak of three onward movements (of those stars), that take their course to the right hand, together with the Sun and Moon. But it is requisite to call the eighth orb one, which a person may most correctly⁴ call the upper world, which proceeds contrary to all those,⁵ and draws the others along with it, as it would appear to persons who know little on these matters ; but what we know sufficiently, it is necessary to speak of,⁶ and we do speak.⁶ For wisdom really existing is somehow in this way apparent to him, who has a share, although a small one, of consciousness⁷ correct and divine. Three stars then remain, one of which differs from the rest⁸ by the slowness of its motion. Some call it by the name of Phænon [Saturn];⁹ but that, which is after this in slowness, it is meet to call Phaethon

¹—¹ I have translated, as if the Greek were—*πρὸς τῶν πολλῶν ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἐπωνυμίας εἰλήφασιν πρὸς θείων ἐνίων*—where *πρὸς τῶν πολλῶν* has been preserved by the best MS. Z, and has thus led me to elicit *θείων* from *θεῶν*, acknowledged by “*deorum*” in Ficinus, and found subsequently in five MSS. in lieu of *ἐνίων*— And thus there is a proper antithesis between *πρὸς τῶν πολλῶν*, and *πρὸς θείων ἐνίων*—

² In lieu of *νομοθέτη* Ast happily conjectured *ὀνοματοθέτη*, not, as Stalbaum says, *ὀνομαθέτη*. The words are constantly confounded, as shown perpetually in the *Cratylus*. With regard to the name of Venus being suited to a Syrian name-giver, Ast correctly explains it by showing that Venus was worshipped in Syria under many names.

³ Such is the reading of the MS. of Ficinus, and of all the others but the best Z, which offers *Στίλβων*, without *σχεδόν*— Now, since so rare a word could hardly be introduced as an explanation, I suspect that the more common *Ἑρμοῦ* is the explanation of *Στίλβωνος*—

⁴ Ficinus has “*jure*,” as if his MS. read, what the sense requires, *κάλλιστ'* instead of *μάλιστ'*—for the two words are constantly confounded.

⁵ Ast quotes Cicero in *Somn. Scip.* 4, “*Huic (extimo orbi) subjecti sunt septem, qui versantur retro contrario motu atque cælum.*”

⁶—⁶ The words between the numerals Ficinus and Taylor omit.

⁷ In lieu of *συννοίας*, Ficinus found in his MS. *ἐννοίας*, as shown by his “*intelligentiæ*—”

⁸ So Ficinus, whose “*ceteris*” plainly proves that he found in his MS. *τῶν ἄλλων* instead of *αὐτῶν*—

^{9, 10, 11} As I have rejected just before *Ἑρμοῦ*, the interpretation of *Στίλβωνος*, so here *Κρόνου*, *Διὸς*, and *Ἄρεος* are the explanations respectively

[Jupiter];¹⁰ and after this follows Puroeis, [Mars,]¹¹ which has the reddest colour of all. Of these things when a person is speaking, it is not difficult to have a notion; but after learning, it is requisite to think of them, as we have said.

[10.] This however it is necessary for every Greek to have in his thoughts, that we inhabit a spot,¹ belonging to the Greeks,¹ ²nearly the best,² as regards virtue. But it is proper to say that it deserves praise for being situated in the middle of the natural qualities of summer and winter. ³But though its nature, as regards summer, falls short of that, which belongs to the region there,⁴ as I have stated, it gave subsequently to them the mental perception relating to these gods of the world.³ Let us then admit that, whatever the Greeks have received from the Barbarians, they work it out to a more beautiful end.⁵ And the very same notion we ought to have with respect to what has been said now, that it is difficult to discover all matters of this kind without feeling a doubt. There is however a hope, both much and glorious, that the Greeks will respect all these divinities in a manner more beautiful and more just than the tradition, which has come from the Barbarians, by employing both discipline and the Delphic oracles and every attention according to the laws. Nor let any Greek be afraid of this, that mortals ought not to busy themselves about divine matters; but to think quite the contrary of this, that the deity is not senseless, nor ignorant of human nature; but knows that, where he teaches, (man) will follow, and learn what has been taught; and that he surely knows that he does teach us this very thing, and that we learn both number and to number. For being ignorant of this, he would be the most stupid of all beings. For, according to the saying,⁶ he would

of Φαίωνα, Φαέθοντα, and Πυρόεις. Opportunely then does the best MS. Z. offer Φαίωνα for Κρόνου, and ὄνομα instead of ἐπωνυμίαν: for ἐπωνυμίαν φθέγγεσθαι is a phrase not to be found elsewhere.

¹—¹ The words between the numerals both Ficinus and Taylor omit.

²—² In the formula ἐν τοῖς ἀριστοῖς, so common with Thucydides, and even Plato, the word σχεδὸν is never, I believe, added elsewhere.

³—³ Taylor has followed here to the letter the loose translation of Ficinus, “quoniam vero magis quam barbari, ut diximus, ab æstiva serenitate distamus, horum deorum ordinem tardius intelleximus.”

⁴ By “there” is meant Syria.

⁵ On this notion Ast refers to the anonymous biographer of Pythagoras in Porphyry. ed. Cantab. p. 65.

⁶ I confess I cannot explain to what saying the author is here alluding.



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be the assertions of us, now thinking in this way ;⁸ all of which has been stated with reference to Justice, the punisher of the impious. [11.] With respect however to that, which has been brought to a test, it is not possible for us to disbelieve, that we ought not to consider the good to be wise.

Let us then see, whether to this wisdom, of which we were of old in search, we can direct our mind either by education or art ; and being wanting in the knowledge of which we should be ignorant of things just. ¹ Being such we seem to me,¹ and we must speak. For after seeking up and down, I will endeavour to make it at the end plain to you in the way it has become very plain² to myself. The greatest part of virtue, when it is not practised correctly, becomes the cause (of ignorance),³ as, from what has been said, the thing itself⁴ seems to me to signify forcibly. But let no one persuade us, that there is any (part)⁵ of virtue belonging to the race of mortals greater than piety. Now that this does not exist in the best natures through ignorance, we must declare ; since the best are those, which are produced with the greatest difficulty, and which, when produced, are of the greatest benefit. For the soul, that receives moderately and mildly what belongs to a nature slow and the reverse, would be of an easy disposition ; and admiring fortitude, and being obedient towards temperance, and, what is the greatest in these natures, able to learn, and with a good memory, it would be able to rejoice much in things of this kind,⁶ so as to be a lover of learning.⁶ For these things are not easy to be produced ; and when they are produced, and meet with the nurture and education of which there is a need, they would be able

¹—¹ The Greek is *ὄντες τοιοῦτοι δοκοῦμεν δὴ μοι*. This Ast could not understand, and he therefore suggested *ὄντως τοιοῦτον*— But as Ficinus has “*Ita profecto mihi videtur,*” I should prefer *οὕτως τι τοιοῦτον δοκεῖ εἶναί μοι δῆλον*.

² One MS. has *μετατυχοῦσα*, where evidently lies hid *μάλα τυχοῦσα*, as I have translated.

³ Ficinus alone has “*ignorantiæ,*” adopted by Taylor.

⁴ The Greek is *ἄρτι*, but one MS. has *ἄν τι*, which plainly leads to *αὐτὸ*, for thus *αὐτὸ σημαίνειν* is similar to *αὐτὸ δηλοῖ* in Hipp. Maj. § 18.

⁵ Ast would read, as Taylor had already translated, *μέρος τι* before *ἀρετῆς*— Winckelmann prefers *γέρας*—

⁶—⁶ Ast translates *ὥστε—εἶναι* “*through being—*” But such could not be its meaning here, nor in the passage of Xenophon *Cyrop.* iv. 3, 7, which he quotes. Ficinus has “*discendi studio deditus,*” as if his MS. read *διὰ τὸ φίλη μαθήσεως εἶναι*, instead of *φιλομαθῆς ὥστ' εἶναι*.

to keep down most correctly ¹ the most part of their inferiors,¹ by instructing² them to do and say respecting the gods each of the matters³ that are requisite, and when they are requisite,⁴ relating to sacrifices and purifications,⁴ connected with gods and men,⁵ and not to make use of artifice in outward shows, but to honour virtue in truth, which is of all things of the greatest moment to every state. This part, therefore, we say is naturally the most important; and if there be a person to teach, it is able to be learnt in the most beautiful and best manner possible. But no one can be a teacher unless a god leads the way. If however ⁶ a person teaches any thing correctly,⁶ but does not perform any thing of this kind in a fitting manner, it is better not to learn. However, from what has been said, it is necessary to learn these things, and for me to say that a nature of this kind is⁷ the best. Let us then endeavour to go through by a discourse what these are, and of what kind, and how it is requisite to learn them, both according to my ability, who am the speaker, and the ability of those, who are able to hear, in what manner a person may learn some things about god-worship. It is a thing almost absurd for the hearer. But we mention its name, which is, what a person through his ignorance of the subject would not imagine, astronomy. Are you then ignorant that the person, who is truly an astronomer, is necessarily the most wise? Not, indeed, he, who is an astronomer according to Hesiod, and all such, and looks to risings and settings, but he, who (looks to ⁸ the circle) of the eight orbits, and the seven under the first,⁸ while each is

¹—¹ So Ast translates *τοὺς πλείστους αὐτῶν καὶ χείρους*. But in *αὐτῶν* lies hid, I suspect, *άνων*, i. e. *άνθρώπων*—

² I have translated as if the Greek were *φρενοῦν*, not *φρονεῖν*.

³ The sense and syntax require *ἕκαστα ὧν*— instead of *ἕκαστα ὡς*—

⁴—⁴ The words between the numerals are transposed by Taylor, although found in their proper place in the version of Ficinus.

⁵ For the sacrifices relate to the gods, and the purifications to men.

⁶—⁶ As there is nothing to which the subsequent *τὸ τοιοῦτον* can be referred, I have translated, as if the Greek were *εἰ δέ τί τις εὖ διδάσκει*, not *εἰ τ' οὖν*, or *εἰ οὖν τις*— Ficinus avoids the difficulty by his version, “ab eo verc, qui modum in docendo non servat—”

⁷ So Taylor, as if he wished to read *εἶναι* for *τε καὶ*—

⁸—⁸ The Greek is at present *τὸν τῶν ὀκτῶ περιόδων τὰς ἐπὶ τὰς περιόδους*, which Ast endeavours to explain by saying that *περίοδος* is to be taken in the double sense of an “orb” and “circuit.” But such a double sense would be here out of place. Ficinus has “qui circuitus octo et quomodo septem sub primo versentur,” which has led me to suggest that the

going through its own¹ orbit in such a way, that no nature would be competent to contemplate them easily, unless it partook of a wonderful nature,² as we have just now said, and say to those, to whom³ we are stating what⁴ it is meet to learn, and how. Let this be mentioned first by us.

[12.] The Moon goes through its orbit the quickest, and first⁵ leads on the month and the full moon. The second it is meet to consider is the Sun, that leads on the solstices through the whole of its orbit, and those that describe their course together with it. But that we may not frequently converse in the same way about the same things, the other orbits, which we mentioned before, and⁶ which it is not easy to comprehend, we ought to contemplate;⁶ and for these objects it is requisite⁷ to prepare natures, such as can exist,⁷ by teaching them many things beforehand, and accustoming the party, while a boy or youth, to labour thoroughly at what is requisite.⁸ On this account there would be a need of mathematics; but the greatest and first (need) is of numbers in the abstract, and not of such as are connected with bodies,⁹ but of the whole generation and power of the even and the odd, (and) so much as they contribute to the nature of things that exist. Now to him, who learns this, there comes in due order what we

Greek was originally τὸν τῶν ὀκτῶ περιόδων κύκλον τὰς θ' ἑπτὰ ὑπὸ τῆς πρώτης ἰούσας, as I have translated.

¹ The sense evidently requires αὐτῆς for αὐτὸν, as just afterwards τῆς αὐτοῦ περιόδου.

² This repetition of φύσεως, omitted by Ficinus, seems rather strange, and is scarcely intelligible.

³ In lieu of ὡς, I have translated, as if the Greek were οἷς—

⁴ Ficinus, “quid oporteat,” as if his MS. read ὅτι in lieu of ὅπῃ—

⁵ Instead of -πρώτην, Sydenham suggests πρώτη, which I have adopted.

⁶—⁶ I have translated literally the Latin of Ficinus, “quive non facile intelliguntur, contemplari debemus,” who doubtless found something in his MS. superior to the unintelligible τούτων οὐ ράδιον ξυννοεῖν.

⁷—⁷ I have translated, as if the Greek were παρασκευάζειν τὰς φύσεις, οἷας δυνατοὶ εἶναι, χρεῶν— not παρασκευάζοντας φύσεις δι' ἃς δυνατόν εἶναι χρεῶν— out of which Ast can make nothing satisfactory, even with the aid of his alterations, παρασκευάζοντα φύσεις, δι' ἃ δυνατόν ξυνεῖναι.

Opportunately then do three MSS. offer οἷας, and one δι' οἷας, which is οἷας—

⁸ In ἐθίζοντα δεῖ evidently lies hid ἐθίζοντα ἃ δεῖ— Ast would read ἐθίζοντα ἤδη—

⁹ Instead of σώματα Ast suggests σῶμά τι, from “corpus” in Ficinus.

call very ridiculously by the name of geometry.¹ But the similitude of numbers, that are naturally not similar to each other, becomes conspicuous, when applied to the properties of plain surfaces; which, wonderful thing, not of human but divine origin, will appear very clear to him, who is able to think. And after this, those numbers, that are increased by a triple² (ratio), and are similar to the nature of a solid, and those, that are on the other hand dissimilar, and are by another art similar to this, which those, who are conversant with it, call stereometry,³ (to be considered):⁴ which is indeed a thing divine and wonderful to those, who look into it; that,⁵ while the power is ever revolving about the double, and that which is from the opposite to this, according to each analogy does every nature fashion out for itself a species and genus.⁵ Now the first power of the double, according to number,⁶ proceeds, according to pro-

¹ Alluding to its name, literally, earth-measuring; which is a mechanical operation; while the geometry here intended is a speculative science. T.

² Bekker was the first to edit *τρίς* for *τρεις*, which Taylor had expressed in his "triple increase," and Sydenham suggests in Not. MSS. Ficinus has "in tres usque dimensiones—"

³ I have adopted *στερεομετρίαν*, found in the best MS. Z., in lieu of *γεωμετρίαν*.

⁴ Ficinus alone has, what the sense requires, and is adopted by Taylor, "considerandi sunt," as if his MS. had *σκεπτέον* after *γεγονότες*—

⁵—⁵ Such is the literal version of the unintelligible Greek. Ast conceives that the author meant to say something to this effect, "As numbers are doubled, by passing from simple to compound, so nature, by preserving a kind of ratio in all things, fashions both genus and species."

⁶ Of numbers, some represent lines, others superficies, and others solid and cubic quantities. To the first belongs the number 2; to the second, 4, which is the square of 2; and to the third, 8, which is the cube of 2. Double proportion was considered likewise by the ancients as perfect. First, because it is the first proportion, produced between 1 and 2; and secondly, because it contains all proportions within itself; for the sesquialter ($1\frac{1}{2}$), sesquitercian ($1\frac{2}{3}$), and the other proportions are, as it were, parts below double proportion. The numbers, which the author here adduces, are 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12. The ratio of 4 to 2 is double; and that of 8 to 4 is also double. Now these two excesses are equal in ratio; for each is double; but they are not equal in number; for 8 exceeds 4 by 4, but 4 exceeds 2 only by 2. Again, if we compare 6 to 4, and afterwards to 8, in the first case we have a sesquialter, and in the second a sesquitercian ratio; but these excesses are unequal in ratio, although equal in number. For the ratio of 6 to 4 = $1\frac{1}{2}$, and the ratio of 8 to 6 = $1\frac{2}{3}$; but 6 exceeds 4 by 2, and is exceeded by 8 by 2. Again, compare 12 to 6, which is a double ratio, and between these compare 8 to each. Then, 12 to 8 will be a sesquialter ratio, and 8 to 6 will be a sesquitercian ratio; but a double ratio

portion through one to two,¹ ² possessing a double by power.² But that, which, as regards the solid and tangible, is again a double, proceeds from one to eight. ³ But that of the double quantity to the middle, and perhaps, what is more than the less, and less than the greater ;³ ⁴ while the other by the same part surpasses, and is surpassed by the extremes.⁴ But in the middle of six to twelve, there is found the sesquialter and sesquitercian proportions. And in the middle of these, a power, ⁵ turned to both,⁵ has distributed to men a use,⁶ where voice and measure are combined, for the sake of sports, rhythm, and harmony, after having been granted to the happy dancing of the Muses.

[13.] Let all these then be held to take place in this way, and let them exist. But as regards the finish to this, let us proceed to the divine generation and the most beautiful and divine nature of things visible, as far as a deity has granted to man to look upon them ; ⁷ which nature, no one, after having beheld, will boast of having received with facility without the particulars mentioned above.⁷ Besides this, in our several in-
arises from 12 to 6 ; while the excesses between 12 and 8, and 8 and 6, are unequal both in ratio and number. T.

¹—¹ Such is the literal version of the Latin of Ficinus, who seems to have found in his MS., *ἔστι δι' ἕν*, instead of *ἕν*—Ast too says that one would have expected *ἀφ' ἑνός*, but that *ἕν* is the subject of the words, *ἡ μὲν πρώτη τοῦ διπλασίου*. But how this could be, I confess I cannot understand.

²—² Such is the version of the Latin of Ficinus, “duplum potentia possidens.” Taylor has “being double according to power,” which would be in Greek, *διπλάσιον κατὰ δύναμιν οὔσα*. But *διπλάσιον ἡ κατὰ δύναμιν οὔσα* would mean, “that according to power being double,” words I confess I cannot understand. I could have understood, had the author written to this effect, “But the double of one, as regards a superficies, proceeds to four.”

³—³ Such is the literal version of the Greek, where I am quite at a loss. Ast explains it by a paraphrase, “With regard to the power of the double, as regards the middle number (4), it exceeds by as much the lesser number (1), as it is exceeded by the larger number (8).”

⁴—⁴ Ast considers all the words between the numerals as an interpolation, for they merely repeat the idea already expressed in the preceding sentence.

⁵—⁵ Here again I am at a loss to understand the expression “turned to both ;” for it was sufficient to say simply that there is 9, a middle number between 6 and 12, applicable to the 9 Muses ; for such, I presume, is what the author meant to say.

⁶ Ficinus has translated *χρεία* by “*usum commodumque*,” for he was uncertain here, as elsewhere, how he ought to render it by one word.

⁷—⁷ Such is the literal version of the Greek, which I cannot under-

tercourse we must refer every individual thing to its species,¹ (and all things to one,)¹ by asking questions and disproving what has been not correctly asserted. For this is truly a touchstone the most beautiful and thoroughly the first amongst men; but in the case of such, as are not (touchstones), and only pretend to be, there is a labour the most vain of all.

Further still, the accuracy of time must be considered by us, and how exactly it completes all that takes place in heaven; so that he, who believes the assertion to be true, that soul is a thing older and more divine than body, would also conceive it has been very beautifully and sufficiently said, that all things are full of gods; and that we have never been neglected through the forgetfulness or carelessness of superior beings. But as regards all such things as these, we should bear this in mind, that, if any one apprehends correctly each of these matters, there will be a great benefit to him, who has apprehended them; but if not, that it will be better for him to be ever calling upon a god,² according to method.² And let this be the method—for it is necessary to say so much at least as this—Every diagram, system of number, and composition of harmony, together with the one agreement of all the stars in their revolutions, ought to be apparent to him, who learns in a proper manner. And that, of which we are speaking, will become apparent, if a person rightly learns, looking to one thing. For to those, who think upon the matter, there will appear to be naturally one bond to all of these. But if a person will take the matter in hand in any other way, he must, as we have said, call upon fortune. For, without these, no nature will become lucky in states. But this is the method, (and) this the nurture, and through these subjects of instruction we must proceed, whether they are difficult or easy. Nor is it lawful to neglect the gods; since the happy report, relating to all of them, has, according to a manner, become apparent. And I call him, who thus apprehends all these points, the man the most truly wise; who, I stoutly affirm, both in jest and

stand; nor could, I think, Ficinus, whose abridged version is “*quam nunquam sine dictis artibus assequemur.*”

¹—¹ The words between the brackets are found only in the version of Ficinus, “*omnia denique in unum—*”

²—² I have transposed *κατὰ τρόπον* from the end of the preceding sentence to its present place, as required by the words immediately following.

earnest, will, when he shall have filled up by death his allotted portion in things of this kind, ¹ if he be still almost dying, ¹ neither share any longer in many of his senses then, as at present; and he will, after being a partaker of one destiny alone, and becoming one out of many, be fortunate, and, at the same time, most wise and blessed; whether any one lives blessed on the continent, or in islands; and that he will participate in a fortune, which ever happens to be of this kind; and that, whether any one studies these questions, living a public or a private life, he will meet with the same fate and in a similar manner from the gods. But what we said at the beginning, the same assertion appears even now to be really true; that it is not possible for men to be perfectly blessed and happy, except a few. And this is rightly asserted by us. For such as are divine and at the same time prudent men, and naturally participate in the rest of virtue, and in addition have acquired all, that is closely connected with a blessed instruction, and such things as we have mentioned, to these alone have the gifts of fortune fallen by lot, ² and are in a sufficient state.² To those then, who have laboured in this way upon such points, we say privately and lay down publicly as a law, that the greatest offices ought to be given to those, who have arrived at the period of an old man; and that all the others ought to follow them, and with good words hymn all the gods and goddesses; and lastly, that all of us, after having known and sufficiently examined the nocturnal assembly, most correctly exhort it to this wisdom.

¹—¹ The words between the numerals Ficinus, followed by Taylor, has omitted, either because they were not in his MS., or, what is more probable, because he could not understand them; nor, in fact, do I see how they can stand here, unless *θανάτῳ* just before be omitted.

²—² I have translated as if the Greek were *εἰληχέ τε καὶ ἰκανῶς ἔχει*—not *ἰκανῶς εἰληχέ τε καὶ ἔχει*. Ficinus has rather loosely—“*iis solum modo satis ad felicitatem omnia se habere videntur.*”



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what the translators found in the MSS. before them. But such is not the case with Ficinus, who has here, as elsewhere, kept very close to the original, except when he perceived the text to be manifestly corrupt. And a similar observation is applicable to the translation of Hieronymus Wolfius, printed, together with the text and notes, at Basle in 1577, 4, under the title of “*Doctrina recte vivendi et moriendi*,” a fact not known, it would seem, to Cousin, who attributes that work to an anonymous scholar.

With regard to the author of the dialogue, Ficinus attributes it to Xenocrates, either because he found it so assigned in the MS. before him, or because he knew that the follower of Plato had written a treatise “*On Death*,” as recorded by Diogenes Laert. iv. 12. By others the author was supposed to be Æschines, the follower of Socrates. But this idea was given up, when it was ascertained that none of the passages quoted by Athenæus and Pollux, from the *Axiochus* of Æschines, were to be found in the existing dialogue of that name.

But whatever uncertainty may exist as to the author, it is evident from § 8, p. 45, n. ¹, as Wolf was the first to remark, that it was written at the time, when the successors of Plato occupied the Academy, and those of Aristotle the Lyceum, at Athens.

AXIOCHUS;

OR,

ON DEATH.

PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE.

SOCRATES, CLINIAS, AXIOCHUS.

[1.] *Soc.* WHEN I had gone out on the road to Cynosarges,¹ and had arrived at the Ilissus, the voice of some one reached me, calling out, "Socrates, Socrates." And when on turning towards (the sound) I looked round to see from whence it might be, I beheld Clinias, the son of Axiochus, running towards the fountain Callirrhoe, together with Damon the musician, and Charmides, the son of Glaucon. Of these,² one was the other's music-master, and the other was, from a feeling of friendship, at once the loving and beloved. I determined therefore to give up the direct road, and to meet them, that we might come together in the easiest manner. [2.] And Clinias, with tears in his eyes, said—Now, Socrates, is the time for you to exhibit the wisdom ever bruited by you.³ For my father has at some sudden season⁴ become

¹ This was a place, where there was a temple dedicated to Hercules, at which illegitimate children were registered, who were under the protection of the god, who was himself the illegitimate son of Zeus.

² I have adopted Wolf's correction, *αὐτοῖν*, confirmed in part by the best MS. V., which has *αὐτῶν*, while all the rest have *αὐτῷ*. It is however uncertain, as remarked by Wolf, which was the lover, and which the loved, Clinias or Charmides.

³ As Socrates was never known to proclaim his wisdom, but rather the want of it, we must either omit *πρὸς* with Stephens, or read *περὶ* with Wolf, similar to "de te" in the version of Agricola.

⁴ In lieu of *ῥαγ*, to which Stephens was the first to object, as being improperly united to *αἰφνιδίου*, Fischer would read *συμφορᾶς*, which the

powerless, and is at the end of life, and with pain supports the idea of dissolution; although at a former period he used to ridicule those, who were afraid of the bugbear of death, and to rebuke them mildly. Come then, and console him as you are wont, in order that ¹he may without a groan proceed on the road of fate,¹ and that, ²together with the remaining acts of piety, this too may be done by me.² In no moderate matter, Clinias, (said I,) shall you be disappointed in me; especially as you are inviting me to do a holy act. Let us then make haste; for if such is the state of affairs, there is a need of haste.

Clin. On merely seeing you, Socrates, he will rally; for often has he been on his legs again after a (serious) symptom.³

[3.] *Soc.* When we had traversed rather quickly the road along the wall,⁴ at the Itonian gates⁵—for he dwells near there, close to the pillar of the Amazon⁶—we came upon him, when he had already⁷ recovered his senses, and ⁸his body some⁸

Zurich editors seem disposed to adopt. I should prefer ἀρρωστίας, “weakness,” or τινος νόσου φορᾶς, “attack of some disorder.”

¹—¹ The words between the numerals are omitted by Ficinus.

²—² I confess I hardly understand the words between the numerals; nor could Ficinus; whose version is, “unaque cum aliis pium opus exequere,” as if his MS. read καὶ ἅμα σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἵνα καὶ τοῦτο εὐσεβείᾳ θῆς.

³ Although σύμπτωμα is elsewhere any symptom, yet here it evidently means “a serious one” unless it be said that δεινοῦ has dropt out before ἀνασφῆλαι, as ἐκ has between γέγονε and συμπτώματος: for ἐκ is thus united to νόσων, and κακῶν with ἀνασφάλλειν, in the passages quoted by H. Steph. in Thess. L. Gr. Ficinus has merely “ut quodammodo resipisceret.”

⁴ In lieu of ἤειμεν ταῖς, Matthiæ in Gr. Gr. would read ἤμεν ἐν ταῖς—He should have retained however ἤειμεν, as I have done in the translation.

⁵ By the Itonian gates are probably meant those, near to which Athéné had perhaps a shrine, and was worshipped there under the name of Itonia; and as she had the same appellation at Coronea in Bœotia, the gates, I suspect, at Athens were placed across the road that led from thence, to the town in Bœotia. Ficinus has “per Itonios agros.” An unknown critic has suggested τῆς Ἰτωνίας. The reading Σιτωνιμίαις, found in four MSS., is to be referred to the fact stated by Steph. Byz., that the town in Thessaly called Ἰτῶν, had likewise the name of Σιτῶν.

⁶ The Amazon was Antiopé, as may be inferred from Pausanias i. 2.

⁷ The word ἀφή, which properly means “the touch of the hand,” is applied to the other senses likewise, as shown by Hesych. and Suid. in Ἄφή, and Pollux ii. 236. Correctly then has Cornarius, “collectis jam sensibus—”

⁸—⁸ Instead of τῷ σώματι, the best MS. V. has τὸ σῶμα, which leads to τὸ σῶμά τι, as I have translated.

strength, although his mind was weak, and he stood greatly in need of consolation ; and frequently did ¹ he raise himself up, ¹ and give vent to moans, together with the shedding of tears, and the noisy beating of his hands. On beholding him, Why is this, Axiochus ? said I. Where are your former boastings and frequent praises of virtue, and your boldness not to be broken down ? ² since, like a cowardly combatant, you have exhibited yourself of noble bearing in the place of exercise, but have failed in the fight. Will not you, a man of so long a life, and the hearer of (the finest) ³ reasonings, and, if nothing else, at least an Athenian, after surveying ⁴ nature consider that this is surely a common (saying), ⁵ and bruited amongst all, that life is a kind of sojourn (upon earth) ; ⁶ and that we must pass through it in a reasonable and good-tempered manner, and take our departure, only not singing pæans ⁷ on the road to fate ; while to conduct yourself in so cowardly a manner, and to be torn with difficulty from existence, is to exhibit, like a child, a period of life not over-wise. ⁸

Axio. This, Socrates, is true ; and you appear to me to

¹—¹ Such seems to be the meaning of ἀναφερόμενον here. Hence Cornarius, “ ut qui sæpe se attolleret ; ” but Ficinus, “ respirantem—”

² In lieu of ἄρρητον, Stephens was the first to suggest ἄρρηκτον, adopted by Boeckh. To this passage however Ruhnken refers the gl. in Timæus, Ἄρρατον ἰσχυρόν, στερεόν.

³ I have translated as if καλλίστων has dropt out between και and κατήκοος—

⁴ I have with Boeckh adopted πρισκεμμένος, suggested by Horrens, in lieu of περισκεμμένως—

⁵ Although που constantly follows δὴ, yet here it seems to conceal ἔπος, as I have translated, similar to “ sententiam ” in Ficinus. The sentiment emanated from the school of Pythagoras. At least Stobæus, in cvi. p. 573, Gesu., quotes from Hipparchus the Pythagorean, οἱ ἄνθρωποι—ἐν τῷ βίῳ οἰοεῖ τινὰ παρεπιδημίαν ποιησοῦνται. See too Marc. Antonin. ii. 17, Ὁ βίος δὲ πόλεμος καὶ ξένου ἑπιδημία, which seems to be a verse of Menander. Cicero De Senect. § 23, “ ex vita ita discedo, tanquam ex hospitio.”

⁶ I have added “ upon earth,” what the sense seems to require.

⁷ Wolf quotes opportunely from Cicero Tusc. i. “ Si quid tale acciderit—ut exeamus e vita, læti et agentes gratias pareamus.” Ficinus omits μόνον οὐχὶ παιανίζοντες. For those words, consisting of twenty-one letters, made up one line of the MS., from which his own was transcribed.

⁸ So Fischer translates περιφρονοῦσαν. But such a sense would be in correct Greek περίφρον' οὔσαν. For περιφρονοῦσαν is properly “ despising.” It means however simply “ to think upon ” in Aristoph. Νεφ. 226, περιφρονῶ τὸν ἥλιον.

speak correctly. And yet I know not how, when I am at the very point of what is dreadful, those powerful and very clever reasonings unconsciously fall away,¹ and are held in no honour; while in their stead a fear lays hold of me, tearing my mind in various ways, if I am to be deprived of this light here, and of the good things (of life),² and to lie rotting, wherever³ it may be, unseen and unheard of,⁴ after passing into worms and nondescript creatures.⁵

[4.] *Soc.* Through your own ignorance,⁶ Axiochus, you are combining sensation with the want of sensation; and you are acting and speaking in a manner at variance with yourself; and you do not consider that you are at one and the same time lamenting your want of sensation, and pained at the idea of your rotting away, and of being deprived of what is pleasant, as if you are to die and live in another state,⁷ and not to pass⁸ into insensibility complete, and the same as that before you were born. As then none of the mischief during the political period of Draco and Clisthenes pertained to yourself—for you, to whom it might have pertained, did not exist

¹ I have translated as if the Greek were *ὑπεκπίπτουσι*, not *ὑπεκπνέουσι*. For *λόγοι* is not elsewhere, I suspect, united thus in Greek to *πνέουσι*, although we speak in English of “words that breathe.” Ficinus has “clanculum evanescent.”

² Pachse, perceiving that something was wanting here, proposed to read *τῶνδε ἀγαθῶν*, answering to *τοῦδε τοῦ φωτός*—But the good things could not be pointed out, as the light could. Hence I have translated as if *βίου* had dropt out after *καὶ*—

³ I have adopted *ὅπη δήποτε*, from the best MS. V., in lieu of *ὅποι*. For *ὅποι*, an adverb of motion, could not be united to *κείσομαι*, a verb of rest. With the whole passage compare the speech of Claudio in Shakspeare’s *Measure for Measure*, act iii. sc. 1, “Ay, but to die,” &c.

⁴ In lieu of *ἀγευστος* Stephens was the first to edit *ἄπυστος*, remembering no doubt the expression in Hom. Od. i. 242, *Ὠχετ’ ἄϊστος, ἄπυστος*—where Hesych. explains *ἄπυστος* by *ἀνήκοος*—

⁵ The word *κνώδαλα* seems strangely introduced here. For it is applied rather to the larger animals than the smaller; although Hesychius explains *κνώδαλον* by *ζῶον μικρόν*, where Heinsius refers to this very passage. Ficinus has “feras—”

⁶ I have omitted *ἀνεπιλογίστως*, which is quite superfluous after *παρὰ τὴν ἀνεπιστάσιαν*, and has evidently come from § 16.

⁷ I have translated as if the Greek were *εἰς ἕτεροζοίαν*, not *εἰς ἕτερον ζῆν*, which is without regimen. Ficinus has “in aliam vitam transiturus,” in lieu of *ἀποθανούμενος*.

⁸ The best MS. offers *μεταβαλῶν*, in lieu of *μεταβάλλων*, as Wolf wished to read, similar to “migratus” in Ficinus.

at all—so it will not after death occur to you; for you, to whom it might occur, will not be in existence. [5.] Throw aside then all silliness of this kind, and think upon this, that, after the union of soul with body has been once dissolved by the former being settled in its own home-place, what is left of the latter is of the earth and devoid of reason, nor is it a man.¹ For we are soul, a thing of life and immortal, pent up in a mortal prison. And nature has for some mischief² fitted round this tabernacle,³ to which pleasant things are in a recess,³ and on the wing, and mixed up with the majority of pains; but the things of sorrow are unmixed, and last a long time, and have no share in what is pleasant; (I say nothing)⁴ of diseases and inflammations in the sensoria and of internal ills, with which the soul, as if sown⁵ with pores, does, when it sympathizes, of necessity desire its congenial atmosphere of heaven, and feels a thirst for the life that is there,⁶ and a hankering after its dancing;⁶ so that a removal from this life is but a change from an evil to a good.

[6.] *Axio.* Since then, Socrates, you consider life to be an

¹ Fischer quotes opportunely Cicero in Somn. Scip. 8, and Lactantius Instit. Divin. ii. 3, 8, “Hoc enim, quod oculis subjectum est, non homo, sed hominis receptaculum est.” Ficinus has “umbraculum—”

² S I presume is the meaning of πρὸς κακοῦ—

³—^{αἰετῶν} This is the literal version of the Greek, ὧ τὰ μὲν ἡδοντα μυχιαῖα— But ἡδω is a verb of naught, and μυχιαῖα, if derived from μυχός, and from nothing else it can be derived, is perfectly unintelligible. Hence from ἀμυγιαῖα in Stobæus, Stephens elicited ἀμυχιαῖα, for he found in Hesych. Ἀμυχή· ἐπιπόλαιον ἔλκος. The reading has been adopted by Boeckh; for he did not remember that nearly all words in -ιαῖος indicate either weight, or value, or length of time. Unless I am egregiously mistaken, the author wrote here, ὧ τὰ μὲν ἡδέ ὄντα ὄνυχιαῖα, and shortly afterwards ἡδέων ὄντων, not ἡδόντων— For ὄνυχιαῖα would mean “the length or value of a nail.” Wolf was near the sense when he suggested ἀκαριαῖα—although from “adulterina” in Ficinus, he was once led to μοιχικά—

⁴ To preserve the syntax, I have translated, as if the Greek were νόσουσ δ' ἐῷ και—not νόσουσ δὲ και—Perionius has “Quid morbos commemorem.” On the loss of ἐῷ, see my Poppo's Prolegom. p. 121.

⁵ To avoid the strange metaphor, περιεσπαρμένη τοῖς πόροις, one would wish the Greek had been ἄτ' ἀπόροις πεπαρμένη τοῖς πόροις, “as if pierced by pores stopt up,” or something similar. Ficinus, “per singulos diffusa meatus.”

⁶ Correct Greek would, instead of ἐκεῖσε, require ἐκεῖ, or ἐκεῖθι, to which ἐκεῖθεν in one MS. seems to lead. Ficinus omits ἐκεῖσε—

⁷ In lieu of χορείας I should prefer χαρᾶς. The two words are confounded in the Laws, vii. p. 273, n. 5.

ill, why do you remain in it? and this too, when you are a person of reflection, and excel us, the mass, in mind.

Soc. You do not, Axiochus, testify truly in my case; but you conceive, as the mass of Athenians do, that, since I am searcher after facts, I am acquainted with something. And indeed I would pray to know all things of even a common kind, so much am I deficient in what are superior. But what I am now saying are the proclaimed doctrines of Prodicus the wise, that have been bought, some for half a drachm, others for two drachms, and others for four; for that person never teaches any thing for nothing, but his custom is perpetually to proclaim the sentiment of Epicharmus—

Hand hand washes; give then something, ¹ and get something in return.¹
[7.] And lately, when he was making a display at the house of Callias, the son of Hipponicus, he spoke so much against living, that I drew a line through (the word) life as a thing of the least value; and from that time, Axiochus, my soul yearned for death.

Axio. And what was said then?

Soc. I will tell you all² I can remember. For what part of life, said he, is free from pain? Does not the infant cry at its first birth, beginning to live from pain? Nor is it deficient in any suffering, but is affected painfully either by the want of something, or excessive cold or heat, or a blow; and being unable to tell what it is suffering, it cries continually, possessing this voice alone of its discontentment. And when it reaches its seventh year, after having gone through many troubles, there are boy-leaders, and teachers of grammar, and drilling-masters tyrannizing over him. And as he grows bigger, there is a still larger number of despots, who teach him correctness in composition,³ and geometry, and military tactics.

¹—¹ In the fragment of Epicharmus, it is easy to restore the lost Doric words by reading δός τι, κ', ἦν τι λαῖς, λάβ' αὖ, i. e. "give something, and, if you wish for something, receive in return:" an emendation, of which Porson would, I think, have approved; for he has restored to the same poet Τίς δέ κα λήη γενέσθαι, in *Adversar.* p. 303.

² I have translated as if the Greek were πάντα, not ταῦτα—

³ Such was no doubt the office of the κριτικοὶ alluded to; unless it be said that the author wrote ῥητορικοὶ. Ficinus has, what seems to be preferable in part, as it preserves the natural order of events, "Surgunt nimirum pædagogi, grammatici, gymnasticæ, pædotribæ—cum paulisper adoleverit, censores, arithmetæ, geometræ, distributores," although it is not easy to understand what he meant by "distributores."



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come twice children, though grown⁸ old. And hence¹ even the gods, who take cognizance of human affairs,² release more quickly from life² those, on whom they set the greatest value. [10.] For example,³ Agamedes and Trophonius,³ who built up the close, sacred to the god at Pytho,⁴ did, after praying that the best thing might befall them, lay themselves on their bed⁵ and never rise from it again. So too the sons⁶ of the priestess at Argos, after their mother had in like manner prayed for some honour to be paid them by Juno in return for their piety, when, through the pair (of mules) being too late, they undressed themselves,⁷ and drew her (in the car) to the temple, they did, after the prayer, change, during the night, their existence. And long would be the story to go through of the poets, who, with their more divine months,⁸ have told in holy hymns the tales relating to life, how they utter lamentations against living. Of one alone I will however remember me, the most worthy to be spoken of, who says, (Il. xxiv. 526,)

The gods for mortals, in a hapless state
To live, in sorrow wove the web of fate—

and, (Il. xvii. 446,)

Of all that breathe and creep upon the earth,
There's nought than man more wretched (from his birth).⁹

And what does he say of Amphiraus? (Od. xv. 246.)

Him heartily the Ægis-bearing Zeus
Loved, and Apollo with the feelings all
Of friendship; yet he did not of old age
The threshold reach.

And what does he¹⁰ appear to you, who bids us

¹ I have adopted with Wolf *διὰ τοῦτο*, found in Clemens Alexandr. Strom. vi. p. 625, A., and subsequently in the best MS. V. Ficinus too has "quapropter—"

^{2—2} Ficinus, "quos amat, ad se ex hac revocat vita."

^{3—3} The same story told by Cicero in Tuscul. i. 47, and the authors quoted there by Davis.

⁴ Delphi is rarely called by this name. See at Alcib. i. p. 358, n. 36.

⁵ Ficinus renders *κοιμηθέντες* by "somno pressi—"

⁶ These were Cleobis and Biton, as we learn from Herodotus i. 31, who was probably the first narrator of the anecdote.

⁷ Ficinus renders *ὑποδύντες* by "subeuntes—"

⁸ I have adopted with Boeckh *στόμασι*, from Stobæus, in lieu of *ποιημασι*. On the loss by corruption of *στόμασι*, see at the Laws ix. p. 401, n. 3.

⁹ I have added "from his birth," for the sake of the rhyme.

¹⁰ Namely Euripides, from whose lost play, called *Cresphontes*, the

Weep for the ills, to which the new-born comes.

But I will stop¹ here, lest, contrary to my engagement, I become prolix by making mention of others likewise. [11.] With what pursuit or art does not he,² who has chosen it, find fault, and is discontented with his present state?² Let us go to handicraftsmen and workers at a furnace, who labour from night to night, and with difficulty procure the necessaries of life, and let (us hear)³ them bewailing their fate and filling up their sleepless hours with lamentations and tears. Or let us reckon up the sailor's (life),⁴ passed in the midst of so many dangers, and which, as Bias has shown, is neither amongst the living nor the dead; ⁵for the man who belongs to earth, has, as if he were amphibious, thrown himself upon the sea, and become wholly in the power of fortune.⁵ But ⁶farming is at least a pleasant thing. Clearly so. But is it not wholly a sore, for ever finding for itself a pretext for sorrow? crying now at a drought; now at a continued rain; now at a burning up; now at a mildew; now at unseasonable heat or cold.⁶ [12.] And the much-honoured states-

verse is quoted, and has been wretchedly translated by Cicero in Tusc. i. 48.

¹ I have adopted *παύσομαι* from the best MS. V., in lieu of *παύομαι*. Ficinus too has "desinam—"

^{2—2} Compare Horace—"Qui fit Mæcenas, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem Seu fors seu ratio dedit,—Contentus vivat?"

³ I have translated as if *ἀκούωμεν* had dropt out after *δακρύων*: for otherwise the preceding genitives would be without regimen. Respecting the similarity of *δακρύων* and *ἀκούωμεν* see myself on Philoct. 367.

⁴ Here again I have supplied *βίον*, which has evidently been lost after *πλωτικόν*. On the change of *κον* into *βιον*, see myself on Æsch. Suppl. 336.

^{5—5} Fischer quotes opportunely from Columella in Præf. de R. R. § 8, "Terrestre animal, homo, ventorum et maris objectus iræ, se fluctibus audet credere"—where lies hid a poetical distich—"Terrestre animal, homo, sese ventorum et maris Objectus iræ, fluctibus audet credere."

^{6—6} In the Greek words between the numerals there evidently lies hid a dramatic fragment, taken probably from the *Γεωργοί* of Aristophanes—A. *ἀλλ' ἡ γεωργία γλυκὺ ἦν δῆλον*. B. *ἀλλ' ἦν οὐχ ὕπουλον, ὡς λόγος, Κάλλος, πρόφασιν λύπης τιν' εὐρὸν εἰσαεῖ; Νῦν μὲν δι' αὐχμὸν, νῦν δ' ἐπομβρίαν θεῶ ἦν ἐγκαλῶν, νῦν δ' ἐρυσίβην, νῦν θάλπος αὐ' Ἀκαιρον, ἐπικαῦσαν δὲ νῦν ἀγροῦς κρύος*—a passage that Horace plainly had in mind while penning his stanza in Od. III. i. 29, "Non verberatæ grandine vineæ Fundusque mendax, arbore nunc aquas Culpante, nunc torrentia agros Sidera, nunc hyemes iniquas." And hence it is easy to see that

manship—for many things I pass over—through revolutions¹ how great is it driven, while it possesses a pleasure, like that of a state of fever, in its quiverings and palpitations, but a failure, full of pain, and worse than a thousand deaths. Who then living for the mob can be happy? even if he has been favourably received with a gentle buzz, or noisy hubbub, as the plaything of the people, (but afterwards)² rejected, hissed, fined, put to death, and pitied. ³Tell me this,³ thou statesman, Axiochus, where died Miltiades? where Themistocles? where Ephialtes? and where recently the ten army-leaders?⁴ when I did not put (the question) to the vote; for it did not seem to me a solemn act⁵ to hold office in union with⁵ a maddened mob;

the author wrote not οὐχ ὄλον—ἔλκος, but οὐχ ὑπουλον—κάλλος, similar to κάλλος κακῶν ὑπουλον in Soph. Œd. T. 1386, and not κλάον, which neither ἔλκος nor κάλλος could be said to do, but ἐγκαλῶν: and lastly, not νυνὶ δὲ ἐπικάουσιν, which is superfluous before or after θάλπος, but νυνὶ δ' ἐπικάουσιν ἀγροῦς κρύος: for thus ἐπικάουσιν ἀγροῦς κρύος would be properly opposed to θάλπος ἄκαιρον, and the expression ἐπικάουσιν ἀγροῦς κρύος be similar to “tellus hiscit adusta gelu—” in Ovid.

¹ In lieu of δεινῶν, I have translated as if the Greek were δινῶν. On the confusion of the two words, see myself on Philoct.

² The sense requires ἐκβαλλόμενον δ' αὖ—as I have translated, opposed to ποπυσθείη καὶ κροτηθείη: which Ficinus not understanding has thus translated—“irridetur atque exploditur.”

^{3—3} In ἐπεὶ τοί γε evidently lies hid εἴπ' οὖν τοῦτό γε—as I have translated.

⁴ This is supposed to allude to the ten naval officers, for whose condemnation Socrates, in his character of chairman of a public meeting, refused what he had the power to do, to put the question to the vote; as he knew well that they would in the then excited state of the people be put, as six of them subsequently were, to death, for neglecting to take up the dead bodies of the Athenians, who had fallen into the sea, in the naval battle at Arginusæ. With regard to the text, two MSS. read πρώην βασιλεῖς καὶ στρατηγοί: of the rest, some omit βασιλεῖς καὶ, and others only βασιλεῖς; and while Ficinus has “duces reliqui,” Stobæus offers πρώην οἱ δόκα στρατηγοί, adopted by Boeckh. But as it is difficult to account for the introduction of βασιλεῖς καὶ, I suspect that those words are a corruption of β. ποσι λέουσι, i. e. “two-footed lions,” and that δίποσι λέουσι ought to follow ἐπηρόμην τὴν γνώμην, i. e. “I did not put the vote to the two-footed lions”—for such might Socrates fairly consider the Athenians, roaring for their prey, just as Clytemnestra is described by Æschylus in Agam. 1231, δίποος λέαινα. The error is to be referred to the fact that β means “two:” as I have shown on the Statesman, p. 250, n. 66, where β. ποσι, i. e. διπποι has been corrupted into υποσιν.

^{5—5} I have translated as if the Greek were ἀναμιξ ἄρχειν, not συνεξ-ἀρχειν, where ἐξ has no meaning. For though ἐξάρχειν is applied to the

whereas Theramenes and Callixenus did on the day after introduce secretly fictitious chairmen (of the meeting), and got against the men a vote of death without a trial; and yet did you (Axiochus) lawfully¹ defend them and Euryptolemus² likewise, while thirty thousand were at the general meeting.

[13.] *Axio.* It is so, Socrates. And from that time I have had enough of the platform,³ and nothing has seemed to me more disagreeable than statesmanship. And this is plain to those who have been engaged in the business. And you indeed speak thus, as taking a view from a look-out; but we, who have made the experiment, know it more accurately. For the mob, my dear Socrates, is a thing ungrateful, satiated with the mere touch, cruel, envious, uneducated, as being made up of a mass of persons brought together, violent (and)⁴ triflers; while he, who acts the courtesan to it, is more miserable by far.

[14.] *Soc.* Since then, Axiochus, you lay down the science, which is the most free, as the least to be prayed for amongst the rest, what shall we think of the remaining pursuits? Are they not to be avoided? I once indeed heard Prodicus saying that death does not exist as regards either the living or those, who have changed their existence.

Axio. How say you, Socrates?

Soc. That as regards the living, it does not exist; while they, who are dead, do not exist; so that neither, as regards you, does it exist; for you are not dead; nor, should you suffer aught, will it exist, as regards you; for you will then not exist. Vain then is the sorrow in Axiochus grieving for

leader in a dance or song, as shown by Eurip. Tro., 148; yet *σὸν* could scarcely be united to it. Fischer indeed asserts that *συνεξάρχειν* means to "gratify"—But he has not been able to prove his assertion, nor could he do it. Wolf has suggested *συνεξαμαρτεῖν*, well aware that *συνεξάρχειν* would be here out of place.

¹ To avoid the absurdity in *μόνος—καί*—I have translated, as if the Greek were *νομίμως—καί*—Ficinus omits *μόνος* entirely.

² I have adopted *Εὐρυπτόλεμος*, suggested by Stephens, and found subsequently in a good MS., and confirmed by Xenophon, H. Gr. i. 7, 8. Ficinus has—"Eriptolemo—"

³ This is the English idea, answering to the *βῆμα* of the Athenians, the place to which those went up, who wanted to harangue the people.

⁴ To obviate the objection started by Stephens, I have translated, as if *καί* had dropt out between *βιαιῶν* and *φλυάρων*. Ficinus omits *βιαιῶν*.

Axiochus, touching a thing that neither is nor will be; and it is just the same, as if a person were to grieve for Scylla or the Centaur, which, as regards you, do not exist now, nor will they, after your close of life, exist. For what is fearful is so to those, who exist; but to those, who do not exist, how can it be so?

[15.] *Axio.* These clever things you have said from the talkativeness, which is floating on the surface (of society) just now. For from thence is this idle speaking, which has been cleverly got up for the young men. But the deprivation of the good things of life is what gives me pain, even should you rattle out reasons, Socrates, still more plausible than those just now.¹ For the mind, when it is wandering, thinks nothing of fine-spoken words; nor do these touch even its surface,² which affect indeed a mere pomp² and splendour of diction, but are wanting in truth. Now sufferings do not endure sophisms; and upon those things alone, that can reach the soul, rests there any aid.³

[16.] *Soc.* You are putting together, Axiochus, (words)⁴ without reason, in bringing the perception of things that are bad as opposed to the deprivation of things that are good, through your forgetting that you are dead.⁵ For the counter-suffering of ill pains him who is deprived of good; but he, who does not exist, does not lay hold even of deprivation. How then should there be a grief for that, which is about to furnish no knowledge of the things that will cause pain?

¹ I have adopted τῶν ἄρτι in lieu of ἄρτι, as suggested by Fischer, who refers to τῶν γὰρ ἄρτι δεινότερα, in Theætet. p. 165, A.

^{2—2} I have translated, as if the Greek were ἄ ἄλλως μὲν—ἀνύτει— not ἀλλ' εἰς μὲν—ἀνύτει— For τείνει, not ἀνύτει, requires the preposition εἰς. With regard to ἄλλως πομπήν, see Ruhnken on Tim. p. 199. Ficinus, apparently unable to understand ἀνύτει, has “etsi audit, negligit.”

³ In lieu of ἀρκεῖται, which is perfectly unintelligible, Hemsterhuis suggested ἀκεῖται, of which Wesseling approves on Herodot. iv. 91; and the same alteration is proposed by Segaar in Epistol. ad Valckenaer, p. 19, and in Præf. ad Observat. in S. Luc. p. 9. But it is rejected both by Fischer and Boeckh; for they doubtless knew that ἀκεῖσθαι is a deponent, not a passive, verb. I have therefore translated, as if the Greek were ἀρκεῖ τι ἐπὶ τοῖς— Ficinus has “solæ hæc attendit.”

⁴ Although γὰρ might stand here, yet as συνάπτεις requires its object, I have translated, as if the author had written τὰ ῥήματα—

⁵ This seems strangely said to a person who was still alive.

¹ For had you, Axiochus, at the beginning laid down (with me),¹ in some way that there is no perception (to the dead),² you would not, through your ignorance, have shuddered at death. But now you are turning yourself round,³ while fearing that you shall be deprived of soul,⁴ and place a soul round deprivation;⁴ ⁵ and you fear that you shall not have a perception; and yet you imagine that you shall by perception comprehend a perception, that will not exist.⁵ [17.]

⁶ In addition to their being many and beautiful reasons for the immortality of the soul.⁶ For a mortal nature would surely not ⁷ have proceeded and been lifted up⁷ to such a greatness in action,⁸ as to despise the violence of superior wild animals, and to pass over seas, and to build cities, and to lay down forms of polity,⁸ and to look up to heaven and behold the revolutions of the stars, and the courses of the sun and moon, and their eclipses, and rapid return to their former state, and the equality of days,⁹ and the two tropical movements, during winter and summer, and the rising and setting of the Pleiades,⁹

¹—¹ I have adopted the correction of Wolf, *τὴν ἀρχὴν γὰρ, ὦ Ἀξίοχε, ἐμοί*, in lieu of *ἀρχὴν γὰρ, ὦ Ἀξίοχε μὴ*— Ficinus has briefly “*principio enim nisi sensum quendam poneret—*”

² I have inserted, what is required by the sense, *τοῖς θανοῦσιν*, which might easily have dropt out after *αἰσθησιν*.

³ Such is the literal version of the Greek, *νῦν δὲ περιτρέπεις σεαυτὸν*, which I cannot understand. The author wrote, I suspect, *νῦν δ' ἐπ' ἀπορα τρέπεις σεαυτὸν*— i. e. “but now you are turning yourself to a difficulty—” Ficinus, “*pervertis te ipsum—*”

⁴—⁴ Here again I am at a loss, as I cannot perceive how a soul or life can be placed round deprivation. Did the writer mean to say, “and you invest deprivation with existence?” similar to “*amissioni animam addicis*” in Ficinus.

⁵—⁵ Here again I must leave for others to understand, what I cannot, all between the numerals.

⁶—⁶ Unless I am greatly mistaken, there is a lacuna here; for the train of thought exhibits a sad want of connexion, which Ficinus supplies by “*ex eo quod—*”

⁷—⁷ By the aid of the two best MSS. V. and Z., that read *τοσόνδε*, and of one, that offers *τόσον δίους*, and of V., that has also *ἂν ἤρατο*, I have been able to elicit *τοσόνδε ἰούσ' ἂν ἤρατο*, as I have translated, in lieu of the unintelligible *τοσόν δοίους διήρατο*, found in all the other MSS. Ficinus has “*in tantam excellentiam surrexisset—*”

⁸—⁸ With this passage compare Soph. Antig. 332—368.

⁹—⁹ I have adopted Wolf's certain restoration, who reads *καὶ τροπὰς διττὰς χειμῶνος καὶ θέρους, καὶ ἀνατολὰς τε καὶ δύσεις τῶν Πλειάδων*: where *καὶ ἀνατολὰς τε καὶ δύσεις* have been brought from the place they previously occupied between *σελήνης* and *ἐκλείψεις*. For not only do

and the winds, and the fall of rain,¹ and the ill-fated trailing along of fiery meteors,¹ and to lay down on a tablet what the universe is to undergo for ages,² unless there had been in the soul some³ breath of divinity,³ through which he possessed the power of thinking upon and knowing subjects of so vast a kind; so that you are not, Axiochus, changing your existence for death, but for immortality; nor will you have a deprivation of good things, but a still purer enjoyment of them; nor pleasures mixed up with a mortal body, but unmixed with every pain. For you will, when released from this prison, depart thither, where all is without trouble, and moanings, and old age, and life is a calm, and with no taste⁴ of ill, and where in a mild atmosphere of unruffled tranquillity you (will dwell),⁵ looking round upon Nature, and acting the philosopher not before a mob and a theatre, but in the presence of Truth, blooming around.⁶

[18.] *Axio.* You have by your discourse brought me round to a contrary point. For I have no longer a fear of death, but already a desire to say myself, in imitation of the orators, something still more; and for a long time I have been thinking upon things on high, and I will go through the eternal and divine course, since after my weakness I have collected my strength and am become a new man.

[19.] *Soc.* (Hear too),⁷ if you are willing, another account which Gobryas related to me—a man of the Magi, (who)⁸ said that during the expedition of Xerxes, his grandfather,

we thus recover a noun, required to govern Πλειάδων, but perceive likewise why the Pleiades are introduced here; since, as we learn from Hesiod *Εργ.* 383 and 615, both farmers and sailors were wont to pay attention to the rising and setting of the Pleiades.

¹—¹ Ficinus has “jactum præsteris fulgurisque coruscum,” and translates παραπήξασθαι by “mirifice sisteret—”

² Wolf refers here to the statement of Pliny, that Hipparchus had calculated the eclipses of the sun and moon for 600 years to come.

³—³ So Horace, “divinæ particulam auræ.”

⁴ I have adopted Matthiæ's correction, ἄγευστος for ἄγονος, remembering the expression κακῶν ἄγευστος in Soph. Antig. 590.

⁵ In καὶ, which Bekker has incorrectly omitted, with a single and inferior MS., lies hid οἰκήσεις—

⁶ Fischer refers to Cicero de Finib. v. 19, and Augustine de Trin. iv. 2.

⁷ I have adopted ἀκοῦσαι, supplied by the best MS. V. and Stobæus. Ficinus has “Referam—”

⁸ I have translated, as if ὅς had dropt out between μάγος and ἔφη—Ficinus, to supply the want of connexion, has “Inquit enim—”



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water flow;¹⁰ and every where are meadows made beautiful¹ by flowers of varied hues, and places of discussions for philosophers, and theatres of poets, and cyclic choirs,² and the hearing of music, and elegant³ banquets, and feasts self-furnished, and an unmixed freedom from pain, and a delightful mode of living. Nor is produced there violent cold or heat, but a well-tempered air is diffused around, mixed with the sun's mild beams. There is the seat of honour to those, who have shared in the Mysteries;⁴ for they perform together their holy rites even thither.⁵ How then is there not to you first⁶ a share in the honour, as being of the family⁷ of the goddesses?⁸ And there is a report that Heracles and Dionysus descended to Hades after having previously shared in the Mysteries here; and that they put on⁹ a boldness for the journey thither from the Eleusinian (rites).⁹ [21.] But they, whose life has been passed in a course of evil doings, are driven by the Furies to Erebus and Chaos through Tartarus, where

where it is easy to elicit a distich, probably of Sophocles, "Ἐνθ' ἀφθονοὶ μὲν ἦρι παγκάρπῳ γύαι Βρύουσι, καθαρῶν δ' ἐκρέουσι ναμάτων Πηγαί: Ficinus too has—"ver æternum—"

¹ In lieu of ἐαριζόμενοι, which is not a Greek word, I have translated, as if the author had written ὠραιζόμενοι—

² From the juxta-position of ποιητῶν, I have taken κύκλιοι in the sense of "cyclic." It may however mean "circular"—for κυκλίων χορῶν is found in Eurip. Helen. 1328.

³ Instead of εὐμελῆ, five good MSS read ἐμμελῆ, similar to "jocunda" in Ficinus, which I have adopted; although the author wrote, I suspect, πιμελῆ—"rich."

⁴ Compare Soph. Fragm. Inc. 52, ὡς τρισόλβιοι Κεῖνοι βροτῶν, οἱ ταῦτα δερχθέντες τέλη, Μόλωσ' ἐς "Αἶδου. τοῖσδε γὰρ μόνοις ἐκεῖ Ζῆν ἔστι τοῖς δ' ἄλλοις πάντ' οἰκεῖ κακά.

⁵ Correct Greek would require κάκεϊ, not κάκεϊσε—in which word lies hid, however, κατὰ κίστας. On the box, used at the Mysteries, see Lobeck's Aglaophamus, p. 25, who quotes from Clemens Alex. Cohortat. p. 18, ἔλαβον ἐκ κίστης—ἀπεθέμην εἰς κάλαθον καὶ ἐκ καλάθου εἰς κίστην.

⁶ In lieu of πρώτῳ one would prefer εἴπερ τῷ, i. e. "if to any one—" For Axiochus was not the first who had a share in the honour.

⁷ So Fischer understands γεννήτην. But as three MSS. read γενήση, and two γενειήτην, little doubt can remain of the truth of Wolf's correction, γε μύστη—

⁸ I have adopted Wolf's elegant ἐνΔύσασθαι, in lieu of ἐνΑύσασθαι, which Fischer vainly attempts to explain. Ficinus has "suscipere—"

⁹—⁹ Although τελετῆς might perhaps be understood after τῆς Ἐλευσινίας, yet I should prefer τῆς Ἐλευσῖνι ἀγνείας—

is the region of the impious, and the unfilled urns of the daughters of Danaus, and the thirst of Tantalus, ¹and the entrails of Tityus, and the uncompleted stone of Sisyphus,

To whom begins again his labour's end.¹

There too are persons licked round by wild beasts,² and ³terrified by the torches of the Furies glaring around them; and enduring every kind of ignominious treatment, they are by eternal punishments worn down. This account did I hear from Gobryas; and you, Axiochus, can decide upon it. For carried along myself by reason I know firmly this alone, that the soul is wholly immortal, and that, when it is removed from this spot, it is there⁴ without pain; so that it must needs be, Axiochus, that, if you have lived piously, you will be happy either below or above.

Axio. I am ashamed, Socrates, to say a word.⁵ For so far am I from fearing death, that already I feel a desire for it; ⁶so greatly has this beautiful discourse⁶ of yours⁷ persuaded me, as if it were a heavenly one.⁸ And even now I

¹—¹ In the Greek lies hid the following dramatic distich—*Καὶ σπλάγχνα Τιτύου Σισύφου τ' ἀνήνυτος Πέτρος, οὐ τὰ τέρματ' αὔθις ἔρχεται πόνων.*

² I do not remember to have read elsewhere of persons in Hades being licked round by wild beasts, except in the case of Bacchus, as described by Horace—"Te vidit insons Cerberus—leniter atterens Caudam et recedentis trilingui Ore pedes tetigitque crura"—nor in fact could the act of licking indicate any thing of a dreadful kind. Hence in lieu of *περιλιχμώμενοι* one would prefer *περίαλλα χασμωμένοις*—i. e. with jaws very widely opened. Ficinus avoids the difficulty by his version—"ubi feræ mordaces inseparabiliter corporibus se circumplicant."

³—³ The Greek is *λαμπάσιν ἐπιμόνως πυρούμενοι*, i. e. "fired continually with torches." But as Stobæus offers *δασίν* instead of *λαμπάσιν*, I have translated, as if the Greek were *δασὶ περιλαμπομέναις πτυρόμενοι*: for *πτυρόμενοι* would be another example of the verb *πτύρεσθαι*, found in § 16, where the best MS. V. reads incorrectly *πυρείης* for *πτυρείης*. Ficinus, unable to understand satisfactorily the Greek, has given, what I suspect he did not find in his MS., "ubi faces inextinguibiles carnes exurunt."

⁴ I have translated as if the Greek were not *καὶ*, but *ἐκεῖ*, to balance *ἐκ τοῦδε τοῦ χωρίου*.

⁵ Ficinus has "ulterius loqui," as if his MS. read, *τι εἰπεῖν πλέον*—

⁶—⁶ The Greek is at present *οὕτω με καὶ οὕτως*—but three MSS. read *οὕτω μὴν καὶ*—and one omits *καὶ*. Hence the Greek was, I suspect, originally, *οὕτως μ' ἄγαν καλὸς*—

⁷ I have adopted *ὁ σὸς*, furnished by two MSS., in lieu of *ὁ* simply.

⁸ Three MSS. omit correctly *ὁ* before *οὐράνιος*— One would prefer, however, *ὦν οὐράνιος*— Ficinus has "quasi cœleste oraculum."

have a contempt for life, as being about to remove to a better home. For the present then I will cast up quietly with myself¹ what has been said; and at mid-day you will be with me, Socrates.

Soc. I will do as you say. And for a while² I will go back for a walk to Cynosarges,³ from whence I was sent for hither.

¹ In lieu of ἀναριθμήσομαι, the best MS. V. reads ἀπαριθμήσομαι, which seems to lead to πάντ' ἀριθμήσομαι— Ficinus has “animadvertam—” Wolf suggests ἀναμηρυκήσομαι, i. e. “nominabor—”

² In lieu of δέ, two MSS. read γάρ. I have translated as if the author wrote τέως—

³ Matthiæ, as I learn from the Zurich editors, proposed to reject ἐς Κυνόσαργες. Why, I know not.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ERYXIAS.

OF this dialogue, which Fischer has, on the authority of Suidas, attributed to Æschines, a follower of Socrates, but Boeckh to an unknown writer, five translations have appeared in Latin, one in German, and one in French. But as they have been all made from a printed text, they are in a critical point of view of very little use. And a similar observation is applicable to the notes of the different editors, who have been apparently unwilling to meddle with the text, even when they could scarcely have failed to see it was corrupt. I have therefore been reluctantly compelled to supply partially their omissions, and to attempt to do, what would have come with a better grace from Boeckh.

From the allusion in § 2, to the embassy sent from Sicily to Athens, as recorded by Thucydides in iii. 86, Fischer infers that the dialogue is supposed to have taken place about Ol. 88, 2; and as regards the subject of it, that the wise alone are the really wealthy, he refers to Cicero, Paradox 6, and to Iamblichus, Protrept. p. 23, ed. Arcer.

ERYXIAS ;

OR,

ON WEALTH.

PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE.

SOCRATES, ERYXIAS, CRITIAS, ERASISTRATUS.

SOCRATES.

[1.] WE happened to be taking a walk, myself and Eryxias, of the ward of Steiria, in the portico of Zeus, who presides over Freed-men, and there came to us Critias the son of Phæax, (and)¹ the nephew of Erasistratus. Now Erasistratus happened at that time to be recently arrived from Sicily and those places ;² and on approaching near he said—“Hail, Socrates.” And (hail)³ too thou, said I. What then, can you tell us of any news⁴ from Sicily? And very (good) too, said he ; but are you willing for us to sit down first? for I am tired from having walked yesterday from Megara.⁵ Perfectly so, (said I,) if it seems good to you. What then of the events there, said he, do you wish to hear the first? Is it of the people there, themselves, what they are doing, or how they are affected towards this state of ours? For they appear to me to

¹ I have translated, as if *καὶ* had dropt out after *Φαίακος*: and I have thus got rid of the difficulty, which others had seen, but failed to overcome.

² In the words *τῶν τόπων τούτων* there is an error, which I am unable to correct.

³ In this formula *χαῖρε* is wont to be repeated. See Porson on Eurip. Orest. 470, and myself in Tro. Præf. p. xxiii.

⁴ In lieu of *καλόν*, Bas. 2, has *καινόν*— Corradus renders “Ecquid novi—offers? An habes pulchri aliquid?” thus uniting both readings. But *καλόν* ought to follow *καὶ πάνυ*, as I have translated.

⁵ Megara was about 14 English miles from Athens.

be in a case similar to wasps; for if any one excites the latter in any slight manner to anger, they become difficult to battle against, until one falls upon them and destroys them nest and all. So, I think,¹ are the people of Syracuse. For unless, after entertaining angry feelings, one² shall go thither with a very large fleet, it is not possible for them to come under our power; but by all these little doings they will be enraged the more, so as to become the most difficult of all (to manage); and they have just now sent ambassadors,³ intending, as it seems to me, to deceive in some way the state.

[2.] During our conversation the ambassadors from Syracuse happened to pass by; when, pointing to one of them, Erasistratus observed—That person, Socrates, said he, is the most wealthy of the⁴ Siceliotes and Italiotes;⁴ and how should he not be, who has land without stint; so that it is easy for him, if one wished it, to cultivate a great deal of it; and it is of such a kind, that there is none other so good,⁵ at least amongst the Greeks; and he has still many⁶ things leading to wealth, chattels,⁶ (and)⁷ slaves, and horses, and gold and silver. On seeing him excited,⁸ as if about to dilate upon the man's substance, I asked him—What kind of person, Erasistratus, does this man seem to be in Sicily? This man, said he, both seems to be and is the most knavish of all the Siceliotes and Italiotes, by how much he is the wealthiest; so that, should you be

¹ Instead of οὖν the sense requires οἶμαι, as I have translated.

² I cannot understand ἔργον ποιησάμενος. Hence I have translated, as if the author had written ὀργήν ποιησάμενος, a phrase found in Thucyd. iv. 122, and Demosth. F. L. p. 370, R., where Shilleto might have satisfied the doubts of Markland by quoting the two passages here adduced.

³ The embassy, to which allusion is here made, is mentioned by Thucydides in iii. 86. From which it would seem that the dialogue was written much earlier than is commonly supposed.

⁴—⁴ By Siceliotes and Italiotes were meant the settlers in Sicily and Italy, not the native people called Σικελοὶ and Ἴταλοὶ.

⁵ Although ἐτέρας ἄλλη is found elsewhere, yet here the sense requires, as I have translated, ἐτέρα καλή—

⁶—⁶ The Greek is τᾶλλα—ἀπλᾶ. But Hemsterhuis and Toup suggested ἐπιπλα, adopted by Boeckh; and they should have suggested likewise πολλά— as I have translated.

⁷ In lieu of τὰ the sense requires καὶ—

⁸ Fischer conceives that in ἀναγόμενον there is a metaphor derived from a person setting sail, or appearing at a distance from the land at sea. See Arnold on Thucyd. i. 112, and myself on Philoct. 573.



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tell me, what possession is the most valuable to man? Is it not that, by possessing which a person would deliberate the best on this point, how he could best transact his own affairs and those of his friends? What should we say is this? To myself it appears, Socrates, that happiness is the thing of the greatest value to man. And not wrongly so, said I. But shall we consider those the most happy, who are the best to do? To me those appear so. [5.] Would not those then be the best to do, who err the least, in the case of themselves and the rest of mankind, and regulate affairs the most successfully? By all means. They then, who know what is evil and what is good, and what is to be done and what is not, would regulate affairs the most successfully, and err the least. To this too he consented. Now then, the same persons appear to be the wisest, and the best to do, and the happiest, and the wealthiest; if indeed wisdom is a possession of the greatest value. Yes. But, said Erasistratus,¹ taking up the discourse, of what advantage would food and drink, and² if there is any thing else of this kind, be to a person, if he were wiser than Nestor, and yet did not happen to have the necessaries of life? How would his wisdom be a benefit? Or how could he be the wealthiest, when nothing prevents him from being poor, while he possesses no resources for the necessaries (of life)? And he thought indeed he had said something extremely (well).² But would the person, said I, who possesses wisdom, suffer in this way, even if he were in want of these things?³ For⁴ if a person possessed the residence⁵ of Polytion, and the residence⁵ were full of gold and silver, would he be in want of nothing? Nay, said he, there is nothing to prevent that person from immediately disposing of his property, and obtaining

¹ Fischer was the first to correct *Ἐρασίστρατος* into *Ἐρυξίας*, adopted by all subsequent editors except Bekker.

² I have translated, as if the Greek were *Σφόδρα οὖν ἐδόκει εὖ λέγειν*, not *καὶ λέγειν*, remembering the phrase in p. 399, B. § 16, *σφόδρα δοκεῖς εὖ διειλέχθαι*.

³ In lieu of *τούτων* the sense requires *πάντων*, or rather *πάντων τοιούτων*—

⁴ Instead of *δὲ* the train of reasoning requires *γὰρ*, as I have translated. The words are constantly confounded.

⁵—⁵ To avoid the repetition in *οἰκίαν* and *οἰκία*, we must evidently read *οὐσίαν*—*οἰκία*—The origin of the error is to be traced to the similarity between *ι* and *κ* in MSS. See Porson *Adversar.* p. 53, 131.

in return for it whatever he happens to want for; his living, or money even; in exchange for which he will be able to procure them,¹ and to have on the instant all things in plenty. [6.] Provided, said I, persons existing happen to be in want of his residence,² more than of the wisdom of that person; since, if they were such as to value more the wisdom of the man,³ and what results from it, he would have⁴ much more to dispose of, if he happened to be in want of any thing, and wished to dispose both of it and the works resulting from it. Surely⁵ of the residence⁶ the use happens to be much and necessary; and great is the difference to a person in the case of things relating to life, as regards his living⁷ in a dwelling of this kind, or in a small and mean tenement; but of wisdom the use costs little,⁸ and slight⁹ is the difference for a person to be wise¹⁰ or untaught in questions of the greatest moment.¹¹ And oh! that men should despise the one,¹¹ and not be buyers of it! but that of cypress for their residence, and Pentelican¹² marble, many should be in want, and willing to purchase! Now would not a person, if he were a clever pilot, or a skilful physician, and able to practise well and creditably his art,¹³ or any other of such kind of arts,¹³ be of greater value

¹ In lieu of *ταῦτα* I should prefer *τοιαῦτα*, “such things—”

² Here again we must read *οὔσιαν* for *οἰκίαν*.

³ Since the name of Nestor, who is here alluded to, has not been mentioned recently, I suspect that in *ἀνθρώπου* lies hid *γενηνίου ἱππότου*—with reference to the *γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ* in Homer.

⁴ I have adopted *ἂν ἔχοι* from Fischer, who correctly saw that *ἂν* had dropt out after *μᾶλλον*—

⁵ In lieu of *ἦ*, which I cannot understand, I have translated, as if the interrogative *ἦ* were written originally.

⁶ Here again one would prefer *οὔσιαν* to *οἰκίαν*—

⁷ Instead of *οἰκεῖν*, which is without regimen, the syntax and sense require *οἰκοῦντι*, as I have translated.

⁸ Such seems to be here the meaning of *ὀλίγου ἀξία*, which elsewhere signify “of little value.”

⁹ Instead of *σμικρὰ*, one would have expected *οὐ σμικρὰ*—

¹⁰ To support the syntax, we must suppose that *ὥστε* has dropt out before *ἦ*—

¹¹—¹¹ The Greek is *ἦ τούτου μὲν καταφρονεῖν*— I have translated, as if it were *ἢ τὸ τοῦ μὲν καταφρονεῖν*— where *τοῦ μὲν*, referring to *τὸ σοφὸν εἶναι*, is opposed to *τῆς δὲ κυπαρίττου*; while on the syntax in *τὸ καταφρονεῖν*, it will be sufficient to quote *Τὸ Δία νομίζειν*, in Aristoph. *Νεφ.* 817.

¹² Pentelé was a mountain in Attica famous for its marble.

¹³—¹³ The words between the numerals seem strangely introduced here.

than ¹ any one whatever ¹ of those ² of the greatest possessions according to substance? ² and would not he, who is able to deliberate well both for himself and another, how he might do the best, be able to dispose (of his skill), ³ if he wished to do so?

[7.] (On this) Eryxias, taking up the discourse, and ⁴ looking with his eyes under, ⁴ as if he had been injuriously treated, ⁵ observed—And would you, Socrates, if one must speak the truth of you, assert that you are wealthier than Callias, ⁶ the son of Hipponicus? And yet you would acknowledge that you are not less taught (than he is) on matters of the greatest moment, but wiser rather; and still you are not on this account the wealthier. For perhaps you imagine, Eryxias, said I, that these arguments, which we are now discussing, are a sport, since the facts are not really so; but that they are like pebbles in the pebble-game, which if a person cleverly ⁷ brings forward, ⁸ he will be able to cause the opposite players to be beaten, ⁹ so as not to have what they can bring forward against those movements. Perhaps then you imagine, that matters are thus without any reference to the rich; and that there are certain arguments in no respects either true or

and so thought Clericus and Horreus. Fischer defends them by quoting the translation of Pirckheimer, “aut alius quispiam simili arte præditus,” who evidently wished to read *ἢ τις ἄλλος τῶν τοιουτοτρόπων τεχνίτης ὢν*—in lieu of *ἢ τιν' ἄλλην τῶν τοιουτοτρόπων τεχνῶν*—

¹—¹ This is the proper English translation of οὐδενὸς ὅτου οὐκ in Greek, literally “no one not—”

²—² Although this may perhaps be understood, yet I should prefer *κεκλημένων* to *κτημάτων*, in English, “of those called the greatest as regards their means—”

³ I have added “of his skill,” to complete the sense.

⁴—⁴ In lieu of *ὑποβλέψας* I should prefer the Homeric *ὑπόδρα βλέψας*, where the Schol. explains *ὑπόδρα* by *δεινὸν, ὀργίλον*.

⁵ How Eryxias could fancy he had been injuriously treated, I cannot understand. Hence I suspect the author wrote *δακνόμενος*, not *ἀδικοῦμενος*. See my note on Soph. Philoct. 377.

⁶ On the wealth of Callias see Schol. on Aristoph. *Barρ.*, 431, and Hemsterhuis on Lucian *Timon*, § 24.

⁷ Instead of *φέρουτο*, which could not be thus used in the middle voice, as shown by the subsequent *ἀντιφέρωσι*, the author wrote, I suspect, *φέρου εὔ*, as I have translated.

⁸ The description here given of the pebble-game, applies equally well to chess, draughts, and backgammon.

⁹ In lieu of *ἤττασθαι*, which seems somewhat too much here, I should prefer *ιστάσθαι*, “to be at a stand-still—”

false, by detailing which, a person may get the better of his opponents, how that the wisest are likewise the wealthiest, ¹ and by saying these of such a kind of falsehood of persons saying true.¹ And perhaps there is nothing wonderful in this; just as if two persons should be speaking about letters, one asserting that sigma (σ) begins the word Socrates, but the other alpha (α), the argument of the party, who says that alpha (α) begins, should be superior to his, who says that sigma (σ) does.

[8.] And, looking round to the parties present, Eryxias observed, smiling at the same time, and blushing, ² as if he had not been present² during what had been said before, I did not imagine, Socrates, that there was any need of arguments of that kind, by which a person would be able to persuade not one of those, who are present,³ nor be benefited by them. For who is there with any intellect, who would be persuaded that the richest are the wisest? ⁴ but would rather be informed with greater delight, if it is necessary⁴ to talk about being wealthy, from whence it is honourable to be wealthy, and from whence disgraceful, and what it is to be wealthy, whether a good or an evil. Be it so, said I. Henceforth then we will be on our guard; and you do right in admonishing me. But why do not you yourself, since you have introduced the subject, endeavour to state whether it seems to you to be a good or an evil to be wealthy? especially since the previous arguments do not appear to have been spoken with reference to this point.

[9.] To myself then for the present⁵ it seems that to be

¹—¹ Such is the literal version of the unintelligible Greek. The author wrote, what might be got at, I think, by a bold conjecture.

²—² Why Eryxias should blush, in consequence of his being supposed to have been not present at the former part of the discourse, I cannot understand. I could have understood, had the author written, what I suspect he did write, ὡςπερ ἀπορῶν ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν λελεγμένοις, “as if having been in a difficulty during the preceding conversation—” for that would have been a fair ground for blushing. And similarly one would prefer ἀπορούντων for παροντων—just afterwards (³). The error has arisen from § 12.

⁴—⁴ I have translated, as if the Greek were originally, ἐπαῖτοι, εἰ δεῖ—ἡδίων— not as at present, ἐπειδὴ δεῖν— which I cannot understand. On the loss or confusion of ἐπαῖτειν, see my note on Legg. ix. p. 127, n. ², while on ἡδέως, or ἡδίων, or ἡδιστα, united to verbs of hearing or understanding, see Ast’s “Lexicon Platonicum,” in Ἠδέως.

⁵ In lieu of τοίνυν, the sense requires τὰ νῦν, as I have translated.

wealthy is a good. But while he was still desirous to state something, Critias suddenly interrupted him¹ (by saying)—Tell me, Eryxias, do you consider it a good to be wealthy? Yes, I do, by Zeus. For I should be mad (if I did not); and I think there is not a single person, who would not say so too. And yet, said the other,² I think too that there is not a single person, whom I could not cause³ to say with myself that to some men it is an evil to be wealthy. If then it were a good, it would not have appeared to some to be an evil. Hereupon I said to them that—If ye happened to be at variance about this point, which of you two is speaking with the greater truth about horsemanship, how a person would ride the best, and had I myself happened to be skilled in horsemanship, I would have endeavoured to cause you to cease from your differences in opinion; for I should have been ashamed had I not, if present, prevented, as far as I could, your being at variance; or if you had been at variance upon any other matter whatever, and were about to separate not at all, unless you agreed upon⁴ this, rather as enemies instead of being friends. But now,⁴ since you happen to be at variance upon an affair of this kind, of which there must needs be the use through the whole of life, and a great difference, whether we are to attend to it, as being beneficial or not; and this too as being a part not of trifling questions, but of those that are thought to be the greatest by the Greeks, since fathers recommend this as the first point to their children, as soon as they arrive at the age for reflecting upon⁵ what they ought;⁵ and⁶ they seem

¹ On this sense of *ὑπο κρούειν* see Aristoph. Ach. 38.

² Boeckh would read *ὁ ἑταῖρος*, "his friend," for he says that *ὁ ἕτερος* is scarcely found thus used elsewhere in Plato or his imitators.

³ The sense and syntax evidently require *ποιήσεια*, the Attic aor. 1, optat., or *ποιήσας*, in lieu of *ποιῆσαι*, which is without regimen.

⁴—⁴ The Greek is *τουτὶ μᾶλλον—νῦν δὲ—* But first, there is nothing to which *τουτὶ* can be referred; and secondly, *μᾶλλον* could not be thus repeated after the preceding *μᾶλλον*; and lastly, the propositions, laid down after *νῦν δὲ*, want their proper conclusion. I have therefore little doubt but that the author wrote, *εἰ μὴ ὁμολογοῖτε, ἐχθρῶ ἀντὶ φίλων ἀπαλλαγῆναι· νῦν δὲ τοῦτ' ἔτι μᾶλλον σπεύδειν δεῖ, ἐπειδὴ—* for *σπεύδειν δεῖ* might easily have been lost through *ἐπειδὴ—*

⁵—⁵ In *τοῦ ἤδη φρονεῖν*, where *ἤδη* is perfectly unintelligible, evidently lie hid *τοῦ, ἀ δεῖ, φρονεῖν—*

⁶ I have translated as if *καὶ*, not *ὡς*, were written here originally. The two words are constantly confounded. See Markland on Eurip. Iph. A. 173.

to consider from whence they shall become wealthy; ¹so that should you possess anything you are worth something, but if not, nothing.¹ [10.] If then this object is made so violently a serious pursuit, and you, who agree on other matters, differ upon this one of such great moment, and still in addition you are at variance on the question of wealth, not whether it is of a ²black colour or white,² nor whether of a light weight or heavy, but whether it is an evil or a good, so as even to be arrayed to the extreme of enmity, should you be at variance about things evil and good, and this too, although you are friends as much as possible, and relations, I will not, as far as rests with myself, neglect you, while at variance with each other; but, if I were able myself, I would tell you how the case stands, and cause you to cease from your difference (in opinion). But now, since I happen to be not able, and each of you thinks himself able to cause the other to agree with him, I am prepared to take a part (in the discussion), as far as I can, in order that it may be agreed upon by you how the matter stands. Do you then, Critias, said I, endeavour to cause us to agree with you, as you have undertaken to do.

[11.] I would, said he, as I have begun, gladly ask Eryxias here, whether there seem to him to be men unjust and just. By Zeus, said he, and very much so. Well then, to act unjustly seems it to you to be an evil or a good? To me at least an evil. Would a man, who commits adultery with his neighbours' wives by means of money, seem to you to act unjustly? and this too when the state and the laws forbid it. To me at least he would seem to act unjustly. Consequently, said he, if the unjust man happens to be wealthy, and ³both able and willing to expend money,³ he would go astray; but if it were not his fortune to be rich, he would not have the means of expending, nor would he be able to accomplish what he wished, so that he would not even go astray. Hence it would be a greater benefit to the party to be not wealthy,

¹—¹ Fischer quotes opportunely Horace Sat. i. 1, 62, "Nil satis est, inquit; quia tanti, quantum habeas, sis."

²—² Here is an allusion to the dark colour of iron, the coin of Sparta, and the white colour of silver, the coin of Athens.

³—³ I have translated, as if the author had originally written, what is required by the sense, δυνατός καὶ βουλόμενος ἀναλῶσαι ὁ ἀδίκος ἄνθρωπος, not as at present, δυνατός ἀναλῶσαι ὁ ἀδίκος τε ἄνθρωπος καὶ ὁ βουλόμενος, which I cannot understand.

since he would the less accomplish what he wished. Now he wished to do what was wrong. And again, would you say that to be ill is an evil or a good? I would say an evil. Well then, do there seem to you to be some men, who are without self-control? Yes, to me at least. If then it were better for a person of this kind for the sake of his health to abstain from food and drink, and the rest of things that are thought to be pleasant, while he is unable (to do so) through his want of self-control, it would be better for that person, that there should not be from whence he could procure those things for himself, rather than have a great superfluity in the necessaries (of life); for thus there would not be the power for him to go astray, not even if he vehemently wished it.

[12.] So well and beautifully was Critias thought to have spoken, that had not Eryxias felt a respect for those, who were present, nothing would have prevented him from getting up and striking Critias; of so great a thing did he deem himself to have been deprived; since it was evident to him, that he had previously formed not a correct opinion on the subject of wealth. Perceiving then that Eryxias was in this state, and careful that abuse and opposition should not proceed too far, I remarked, that Prodicus, the wise man of Ceos, had, when detailing this very argument, seemed to those, who were present, to be such a trifler as to be unable to persuade a single person present that he was speaking what was true; and thereupon a lad very young and a clever talker, who was sitting by, laughed at and jeered him, and put him up, desirous to get at the reasons for what he was saying; and in truth he became in much higher repute amongst the auditors than Prodicus himself. Might you have it in your power, said Erasistratus, to tell us his reasons? Completely so, if indeed I remember it. For it was, I think, something to this effect.

[13.] The lad asked him, in what way he conceived wealth to be an evil, and in what a good? when he taking up the discourse, observed—Just as you do likewise, that to persons beautiful in body and mind it is a good, and to such as know how to use it, to these likewise it is a good; but to the depraved and those who do not know, it is an evil. And all the rest of things, said he, are in this state. For of what kind are some of those, who make use of things, such to them



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this too he assented. Do not you then, Prodicus, said the lad, when you pray to the gods to do well, and for good things to happen, pray at that time for nothing else but to become beautiful in body and mind; since to men beautiful in body and mind things likewise happen to be good, but bad to the depraved. If then virtue happens to be able to be taught, you would appear to be praying for nothing else than to be taught, what you do not know.

[15.] I said then to Prodicus, that he seemed to me to have suffered a thing of not a trifling kind, if he had happened to fail in this; at least if he conceived that, what we pray for from the gods, would take place ¹ even at the same time.¹ For should you go in haste on each occasion to a city,² and in your prayers ask of the gods to give good things, you nevertheless would not know whether they are able to give you what you happen to ask for, as you would do, if you were to go to the doors of a grammar-master, and beg of him to impart the knowledge of grammar, and to trouble himself about nothing else but the science, which you can receive on the instant, and (by which) you will be able to do the works of the grammar-master. On my saying this, Prodicus directed his course to the lad, as about to defend himself, and to make a display, as you have done just now, and taking it to heart should he appear to have prayed to the gods in vain. And thereupon the ruler of the Gymnasium advancing, bade him take himself away from the Gymnasium, as he was conversing upon subjects not suited to young persons; and if not suited, evidently wrong.

[16.] This account have I detailed for the sake of this, that you may see how situated are the persons engaged in philosophy. For if Prodicus had been present, and spoken thus, he would have appeared to those present to be so mad,³ as to be ejected even from the Gymnasium.³ But you seem to have now talked so extremely well, as not only to have persuaded those present,⁴ but to cause likewise the speaker on the

¹—¹ I confess I scarcely understand *καὶ ἅμα*.

² This mention of a city seems very strange, where one would have expected that of a temple.

³—³ As the present conversation is feigned to take place in the Portico, and not at the Gymnasium, I suspect the author wrote, *ὥστε καὶ ἐκβληθῆναι νῦν, ὡς τότε ἐκ τοῦ γυμνασίου*, “as to be ejected now, as he was then from the Gymnasium.”

⁴ Here again I should prefer *ἀποροῦντας*— See § 8, n. ².

opposite side to agree with you; (and)¹ it is evident that, as in courts of law, if two persons happened to give the same evidence, one seeming to be correct in body and mind, but the other depraved (in both), the judges would, on account of the testimony of the depraved character, be not at all convinced; but, as it might happen, do even the reverse; but if the person, who seemed to be correct in body and mind, had so stated (alone),² the statement would have seemed to be vehemently true. Perhaps then the parties are situated in some such manner with respect to yourself and Prodicus; and one they consider a sophist and a vain talker, but yourself a statesman and a man of much worth; and then they imagine that they ought not to look to the speech itself, but to the speakers, of what kind they may be. But nevertheless, said Erasistratus, although you are speaking in ridicule, Socrates, it seems to myself at least, that Critias appears to say something (well). Nay, said I, by Zeus, nothing whatever. But why, since you have conversed upon these matters well and beautifully, do you not finish what remains of your discourse? For there seems to me something still remaining of the inquiry, especially since this appears to be acknowledged, that (wealth) is to some a good, but to others an evil. There remains then to inquire what is wealth in the abstract. For if we do not know this first, we shall not be able to agree as to what portion is an evil, and what a good; and I am prepared, as far as I can, to make the inquiry with you. Let then the person, who asserts that to be wealthy is a good, say on this point how the case happens to be.

[17.] Nay, said he, I do not, Socrates, define wealth in any way more cleverly than the rest of mankind. For this is to be wealthy, to possess much money. And I conceive that Critias here does not think that to be wealthy is any thing else. Even thus, said I, there will be something still left to consider, of what kind is the money, in order that you may not shortly afterwards appear to be at variance on this point again. For instance, you know³ that the Carthaginians make use of money of this kind. In a small skin there is bound up as much as is

¹ I have inserted *καὶ*, which seems to have dropt out after *σοὶ*—

² The antithesis evidently requires *ταῦτα αὐτὸς*— where *αὐτὸς* might easily have been lost through *ταῦτα*, which Orelli would change into *ταῦτδ*.

³ I have translated, as if the Greek were *ἴστε ὅτι*, not *οὗτοι*, which Horreus changed into *οὖν οἱ*, adopted by Boeckh.

the weight of a stater¹ at most. But what is so bound up within, no one knows, except those who make it up. They then deem it a legal tender,² when a seal has been put upon it; and he, who possesses the greatest number of these skins, is thought to possess the most money, and to be the wealthiest. But if any one amongst us were in possession of such things to the greatest amount, he would be not a whit more wealthy, than if he possessed many pebbles from the mountain;³ but at Lacedæmon they deem a weight of iron a legal tender, and this when it is⁴ the useless part of iron; and he, who possesses a great weight of such kind of iron, is thought to be wealthy; but elsewhere its possession is worth nothing; while in Æthiopia they make use of engraved stones, of which a man of Laconia would not have the power to make any use. But amongst the nomade Scythians, if a person possessed the residence of Polytion, he would be thought to be not at all more wealthy, than if a person amongst us were the owner of the mountain Lycabettus. [18.] It is plain then that each of these things cannot be property; since some of those, who have possessed them, appear to have been not at all more wealthy on this account. But each of these, said I, exist in reality⁵ as property to some persons, and they who possess them are wealthy; but to others they are not property, nor are persons on this account more wealthy; just as the same things⁶ are neither honourable nor disgraceful to all, but different to different persons. If then we are willing to inquire why amongst the Scythians houses are not property, but are so with us; or why amongst the Carthaginians skins are so, but not with us; or why amongst the Lacedæmonians iron is property, but not with us, should we not discover⁷ (the rea-

¹ The Attic stater was a coin of the value of four drachms.

² This is the best translation of νομίζουσι.

³ In τοῦ ὄρους evidently lies hid the name of some mountain. The author wrote, I suspect, Πάρνηθος, a mountain near Athens.

⁴ Although καὶ ταῦτα μέντοι is found in § 10 and 11, yet here I should prefer καὶ ταῦτά γ' ὄντι, as I have translated.

⁵ I have translated as if the Greek were ὄντως, not ὄντα, which cannot be united to ἔστιν—

⁶ Clericus was the first to suggest ταῦτά for τὰ τοιαῦτα, answering to "eadem," in the versions of Pirckheimer and Corradus.

⁷—⁷ In lieu of μάλιστα, the sense evidently requires κάλλιστα, as I have translated; the words are perpetually confounded, as I have frequently remarked; while αἰτίας has as evidently dropt out before οὕτωςι—

son) best in this way?⁷ For example, should any one at Athens possess a thousand talents-weight of the stones in the Market-place, of which we make no use, is it that he would be deemed to be wealthier on that account? It appears not, at least to me. But if he possessed a thousand talents-weight of the stone called lychnite,¹ we should say that he was very wealthy. Very indeed. [19.] Is it, said I, on this account, because the latter is useful to us, but the former useless? Yes. Especially since amongst the Scythians houses are on this account not property to them, because they have no use for a house; nor would a Scythian put any value upon the most beautiful house for himself rather than a sheep-skin cloak; because the latter is useful to him, but the former useless.² Again, on the other hand,² we do not consider the money of Carthage as property. For there is not an article of those we are in want of, which we can carry off by it,³ as we can by silver; so that it would be useless to us. It is likely. Whatever things then happen to be useful to us, these are property; but whatever are useless, are not property. How is this, Socrates? said Eryxias, taking up the discourse. Is there not what we make use of for conversing with each other, and⁴ for doing a hurt,⁴ and many other things? And would these be a property? And yet they appear to be useful. ⁵Not even thus then⁵ has it appeared to us what is a property. For that it is necessary that a property, if it is about to exist at all, should be useful, is acknowledged nearly by all. But what is the kind of property, since it is not of every kind. [20.] Come then (say), if we are to pursue the inquiry again in this way, ⁶would what we are in search of be discovered still

¹ The lychnite stone was, I suspect, something like crystal, in which, as being transparent, an oil-wick was placed, as is now done in glass tubes or globes.

^{2—2} As *αὐθις αὖ* cannot begin a sentence, I suspect that *πάλιν δ'* have dropt out between *ἔστιν* and *αὐθις*— The three words *αὐθις αὖ πάλιν* are elsewhere united, as remarked by Porson in *Supplem. Præf. Hec.* p. 49.

³ I have with Boeckh adopted Fischer's *αὐτῷ* in lieu of *αὐτοῦ*—

^{4—4} Although nearly all the editors have justly found fault with *βλάπτειν*, yet none have suggested a satisfactory correction; nor can I.

^{5—5} I have translated as if the Greek were *οὐκ αὖν οὐδ'*— not *οὐκ αὖ οὐδ'*, where *αὖ* has no meaning.

^{6—6} Baiter suggests, what I have adopted, *ἄρ' ἂν μᾶλλον*— who might have supported this insertion of *ἂν*, by quoting § 21, *εἰ—ἔροιτο—ἄρ' ἂν*

better,⁶ (by asking)¹ what is that, for which we make use of property, and for what has the possession of property been discovered, as drugs have² for causing diseases to go away?² for perhaps it would thus become more clear. Since then it seems a thing of necessity, that, whatever happens to be property, must be useful likewise, and that of things useful there is one kind, which we call property, it will still be left to inquire,³ for what need are the things, which are meet to be called property, useful?³ For all things are equally useful, of which we make use for any⁴ operation, just as all that have life are living things; of which living things one kind we call man. If then a person were to ask us—By what thing being removed out of the way shall we have no need of the physician's art, nor of its instruments? we should be able to say—If diseases were removed from our bodies, and did not exist at all, or if existing, were removed on the instant. Of sciences then the medical is, as it seems, that, which is useful for this purpose, to cause the removal of diseases. [21.] And if a person should again ask us—By the removal of what thing are we in no need of property, should we be able to tell? But if not, let us consider the matter thus. Come (say), if a man could live without food and drink, and were neither hungry nor thirsty, is there a reason why he should want those very things, or silver, or any thing else, in order that he might obtain them? To myself at least it does not seem (he would). In the same manner then are the rest of things. For if we did not want the things, of which we are at present in want, for the care of the body, namely, both of warmth and of cold sometimes, and of the other things,

ἔχοιμεν— and φέρε, εἰ,—ἔσθ' ὅτι ἀν—δέοιτο— and § 27, εἰ ὑπάρχοι— ἀρ' ἂν τι προσδέοιτο— He did not however perceive that the author wrote not μᾶλλον τι, but κάλλιον ἔτι— as I have translated.

¹ I have translated as if ἐρόμενοι had dropt out after ζητοῦμεν—

^{2—2} This is a rare use of ἀπαλλάττειν.

^{3—3} The Greek is τὰ πρὸς τίνα χρείαν χρήσιμα χρῆσθαι χρήματά ἐστι: which I cannot understand, nor could Gesner, who thus translates those words quoted by Stobæus, xciv. p. 525, “in quem usum utiliter usurpentur, ut χρήματα ab utilitate dici mereantur.” From which I have been led to suggest that the author wrote ἔτι, πρὸς τίνα χρείαν χρήσιμ', ἃ γ' εἰρῆσθαι χρὴ χρήματα, ἐστίν; for thus ἔτι would properly belong to the preceding λοιπὸν.

⁴ I have translated, as if τιν', not τήν, had been written originally before ἐργασίαν.

of which the body ¹ [being deficient] ¹ is in want, that, which is called property, would be not used by us; at least if no one wanted at all any one of these things, for the sake of which we should wish to possess property, in order that ² we may possess what is sufficient ² for our desires, and the wants of the body, of which we may on each occasion stand in need. If then the possession of property is useful for this purpose, namely, the attention to the wants of the body, should this be taken away from the midst of us, we should not be in want of property, and property would perhaps not exist at all. It appears so. [22.] It appears then, as is likely, that what are useful for this doing of things, are property. That such was property he acknowledged indeed; the reasoning nevertheless troubled him exceedingly. But what are these kind of things? (said he). Shall we say that the same thing can be useful for the same operation at one time, but useless at another? I would not say so; but if we have any want of the same thing ³ for the same operation, it seems to me it would be useful; but if not, not. Hence, if we could work up a brazen image without fire, we should not be in want of fire for such an operation; and if we did not want it, it would not be useful to us. And the same reasoning applies to the rest of things. It appears so. Of such things then as it is possible for a thing to exist without them, not one of them would appear to be useful, at least for that thing. It would not. If then we should appear at any time able, without silver and gold, and the rest of such kind of things, which we do not use for the body, as we do food, and drink, and clothing, and bedding, and dwellings, to cause the wants of the body to cease, ⁴ [so that there is no longer a need of them,] ⁴ neither silver nor gold nor the rest of things would appear to be ⁵ useful for it, ⁵ if it were able to exist without them. They would not. Nor would those things appear to be property, unless they were

¹—¹ The words between the numerals are evidently superfluous.

²—² The Greek is ἴν' ἐξαρκούμεθα— Stobæus offers ἐξικοούμεθα. From the two united it is easy to elicit, as I have translated, ἴν', ἀ ἐξαρκοῖ, κτώμεθα—

³ I have translated, as if the Greek were τοῦ αὐτοῦ, not οὗτου—

⁴—⁴ The words between the numerals are perfectly unnecessary.

⁵—⁵ I have adopted the reading furnished by Stobæus, xcν. p. 526. χρήσιμα—πρός γε τοῦτο— which Fischer was the first to approve of, in lieu of χρήματα—πρός γε οὗτου—

useful. But those things would be (property), by which we are able to obtain what are useful.

[23.] I could never, Socrates, be able to be persuaded of this, that gold and silver and the rest of things of that kind are not property. For of this I am strongly persuaded, that, as things without use are not property, so of things the most useful ¹property is useful for it.¹ Nevertheless (I am not persuaded) of this, that these things happen to be not useful to us; since by them we obtain the necessaries (of life). Come then (say), how shall we speak of these things? Are there not certain persons, who teach music or letters, or any other science, who in return for such instruction obtain for themselves the necessaries (of life) by bargaining for a remuneration for such things? There are. Would not then these persons by such science obtain for themselves the necessaries (of life), by making an exchange for it, as we now do for gold and silver? I confess it. If then they obtain by this act, what they make use of for living, this act would be useful for their living; for we have said that silver is useful on this account, that we are enabled by it to procure what is necessary for the body. It is so, said he.

[24.] If then the sciences of things useful for it are these, sciences would appear ²to be property for the very same reason that gold and silver are. ³It is evident. It is evident too³ that those, who possess these sciences, are rather wealthy. But we admitted a little before with so much difficulty the reasoning, whether they were the wealthiest. But from what has been just now admitted, this would of necessity happen, that the rather intelligent are rather wealthy. For should a person ask us—Do we think that a horse is a useful thing for every man? ⁴Would you not say that,⁴ to those who know how to use a horse, it would be a useful thing, but to those

¹—¹ I have followed Fischer, who suggested *πρὸς τοῦτο χρήματα χρήσιμα*. But as it is not easy to see to what *τοῦτο* applies, instead of *πρὸς τούτων χρήματα τὰ χρήσιμα*, I should prefer *πρὸ πάντων χρήματα, ἅτ' ὄντα χρήσιμα*, i. e. “before all things property, as being useful.”

² Although *φαίνονται* might stand after *εἰ—εἰσὶ*, yet here I should prefer *φαίνονται ἄν*—

³—³ I have adopted *Δῆλον*. *Δῆλον δὲ*—furnished by one MS., similar to *Φαίνεται*. *Φαίνεται ἄρα*— in § 22.

⁴—⁴ I have translated, as if the Greek were *ἄρ' οὐ φαίης ἄν ὅτι*— not *ἄρα φαίης ἤ*—



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to house-builders for making a dwelling? So it seems at least to me. Whether then shall we say that those things would be useful, which they¹ make use of for house-building, namely, stones and bricks, and wood, and if there be any thing else of this kind? or that there are tools, with which they make the dwelling, and by which they obtain these things, namely, the wood and the stone, and again, the tools for them? To myself at least it seems, said he, that all these (the tools) are useful for those (the materials). Hence, said I, in the case of the rest of operations, not only are those things² (useful), which we make use of for each of the works, but those also, by which we obtain them, and without which they would not exist. It is entirely so. Hence, both for those, who possess these (the tools), and³ if there be any thing further up,³ and for those who possess these (the materials)⁴ and what is further up,⁴ so that at last they come to some infinite multitude, it is necessary for all these to appear useful for their operations. There is nothing, said he, to prevent such from being the case. [27.] Well then, if food and drink, and clothing, and the other things which a person is about to make use of for the body, were in his power, would he want in addition gold and silver, or any thing else, by which he could obtain what was in his power? It appears to me he would not. Would it not then appear to us, that sometimes a person does not want any of those things, which relate to the needs of the body? (Yes.) For he does not want them. Hence if they appeared to be useless for this operation, they could not, on the other hand, be deemed to appear useful. For it has been laid down, that it is not possible for things to be at one time useful, and at another useless, as regards the same operation. In this way at least, said he, the same reasoning would hold good to both you and me. For if these were at any time useful for this purpose, it never would happen for them to be on the other hand useless.⁵ But now to some operations of depraved doings,

¹ In lieu of *οἷς αὐτῶν*, where the genitive has no meaning, I should prefer *οἷς αὐτοῖ*— similar to *οἷς αὐτοῖ* in the next clause, and *οἷς αὐτῶς* in the next section. Opportunely then two MSS. offer *αὐτοῖς*—

² I have adopted, what Horreus suggested, *αὐτὰ* for *αὐτοῖς*, which Fischer calls an hyperbaton.

^{3—3}, and ^{4—4} I confess I hardly understand the words between the numerals, even if *ἄνω* be translated “further removed.”

^{5—5} Such is the literal version of the unintelligible Greek. The Latin version has “Nunc vero dixeris aliquas operas esse rerum malarum,

but to others of good.⁵ I should say so. ¹Is it not possible then for a depraved act to be useful for the working out of some good?¹ It does not seem so to myself at least. But good acts we should say are those, which a man does through virtue. I admit it. Is it not possible for a person to learn some of the things, which are taught by conversation, although he were deprived of hearing, ²or any thing else?² By Zeus, it does not seem so to me at least. Hence, of the things useful for virtue hearing would appear ³to be one,³ if at least virtue is to be taught by hearing, and we make use of it for instruction. It appears so. [28.] Hence, if medical art is able to cure ⁴a person diseased, even medical art would sometimes appear to be one⁵ of the things useful for virtue, if ⁶through it be furnished the power of hearing what relates to the thing to be taught.⁶ There is nothing to prevent it. If then again we obtain medical science in return for property, even property would appear to be useful for virtue. Yes, said he; for such it is. Hence, again, in like manner, that (would be useful), by which we could obtain property. Yes, all such by all means. Now does it not seem to you that a person could from acts depraved and disgraceful obtain for himself silver, in return for which he might obtain medical science, or be able to hear, after being unable? and to use that very (hearing) for virtue, or any other things of that kind? To me at least it does seem very much so. Would not then the depraved be useful for virtue? It would. It is not necessary then for those things, by which we can obtain what is useful for each, to be themselves useful for the same. For things depraved would sometimes seem to be useful for a thing that is good. And they

aliquas autem bonarum—" as if the translator wished to read, *Nῦν δὲ γ' ἐρεῖς τινὰς—μοχθηρῶν εἶναι*— to answer to the following, *Ἐγὼ γ' ἂν φαίην*.

¹—¹ This was the doctrine of Rochefoucault, who said that "private vices are public benefits;" and of the Jesuits, who said that "the end sanctifies the means."

²—² I hardly understand the words between the numerals.

³—³ I have translated, as if *εἶναι ἐν* had dropt out after *ἀκούειν*—

⁴ Although *τὸν νοσοῦντα παύειν* might perhaps stand, yet *τὸν νοσοῦντ' ἰατρεύειν*, what I have translated, would be far preferable.

⁵ Here again *ἐν* has dropt out, I suspect, after *χρησίμων*—

⁶—⁶ The Greek is at present *διὰ τῆς ἰατρικῆς*— But *ἰατρικῆς* could not be thus repeated after *ἡ ἰατρικῆ*— Opportunely then does one MS. offer *διδασκῆς* in lieu of *διὰ τῆς*, which leads at once to *δι' αὐτῆς τὰ τῆς διδασκῆς*, without *ἰατρικῆς*: and so I have translated.

would be still more evident in this case. For if these are useful for each (of those), without which they would not exist, unless these had existed previously, come (say), how shall we speak of things of this kind? Is it possible for ignorance to be useful for science, or disease for health, or vice for virtue? I should say, not. [29.] And yet we should agree in this, that it is impossible for science to be produced in him, in whom ignorance had not existed previously; or health, in him in whom disease had not (existed); or virtue, in him in whom vice had not. The fact, said he, is so, as it seems to me. Hence it would not be necessary for those things to be useful, without which a thing is not able to exist. For (otherwise)¹ ignorance would appear to be useful for science; and disease, for health; and vice, for virtue. Of these arguments too he was very hard of belief, ²unless all these things shall be property.² And I, knowing him thoroughly, that it would be an equally hard task to convince him, as, according to the saying, to boil a stone, said—Let us bid a long³ farewell to these arguments; since we are unable to agree, whether the same things are useful, and a property, or not. But how shall we say on this question? Whether shall we consider a person happier and better, who is in want of the greatest number of things necessary for his body and living, or him, who (is in want) of the fewest and most trifling? Now this question would perhaps be viewed in the best manner,⁴ thus. Should one compare a person himself with himself, and consider which of his states is the better, whether, when he happens to be ill, or in health. But this at least, said he, does not require any great consideration. For perhaps, said I, it is easy for every simpleton to know⁵ that the state of the person in health is better than that of the person ill. Well then, at what time do we happen to be in want of things more in number and variety? when we are ill, or in

¹ This "otherwise" is due to "alioquin," in the Latin version.

²—² The words between the numerals I cannot understand, nor could, I think, the Latin translator, whose words are—"Vix etne vix quidem his sermonibus fidem habebat, quod non omnia hæc utilia essent." But *εἰ μὴ* could hardly be rendered "quod non."

³ In lieu of *ἀλλά*, I have translated, as if the Greek were *πολλά*—

⁴ Here, as in § 18, I have translated, as if the Greek were *κάλλιστα*, in lieu of *μάλιστα*—

⁵ Here *ἄνψ* is not the abbreviation of *ἄνθρωπος*, but the word which means "senseless."

health? When we are ill. When therefore we happen to be lying in the worst condition for ourselves, we then are greatly in the desire, and the want of the greatest number of things that¹ relate to the pleasures of the body. It is so. [30.] According to the same rule then,² as a person is in the best condition for himself, when he is in want of the fewest of these things, so on the other hand, if there were two persons, one of whom happened to be greatly in the desire and want of many things, and the other of few things and moderately so, as for example things of this kind, such men as are dice-players, others wine-tiplers, and others of a voracious appetite, for all these happen to be nothing else than desires. Very much so.² Now all desires are nothing else than the want of some things. (Nothing).³ The persons then, who have suffered the most of these, are in a more depraved state than those, who have suffered things of this kind either not at all, or to the least extent. I consider then persons of this kind to be very depraved; and the more they are of this kind, the more depraved. It seems then to us that it is not possible for these things to be useful for this purpose, unless we happen to be in the want of these things for this purpose. I admit it. It is necessary then, if these are about to be useful to us for the care of the wants of the body, that we too should want them for this purpose. So it seems at least to me. He then, to whom the greatest number of things useful for this purpose belongs, would appear to be in want of the greatest number for this purpose, since it is necessary for him to feel a want of all useful things. To me at least it seems to appear in this way. It is necessary therefore, according to this reasoning, for those, to whom there happens to be much property, to be in much want of the things necessary for the care of the body. For the things useful for this purpose have appeared to be property; so that of necessity they, who should appear to us to be the wealthiest, are in the most depraved state, since they are in want of the greatest number of things of this kind.

¹ In lieu of *τὰ* the syntax and sense require *τῶν*—as I have translated.

^{2—2} As the apodosis is wanting in this long-winded sentence, I doubt not there is some error here, which I could, perhaps, correct; but not without alterations which would be considered too violent. Suffice it to say for the present, that Stobæus omits *οὕτω πάλιν*, in which a portion of the difficulty lies.

³ I have with Boeckh adopted the notion of Cornarius, that *Οὐδέν* has dropt out before *Οἱ οὖν*—

INTRODUCTION

TO

THE DIALOGUE ON VIRTUE.

OF this dialogue, which contains little more than two portions of the Meno, the authorship is attributed to Æschines by Suidas, whom Fischer has followed; but by Boeckh to Simon, the shoemaker, in consequence of his remarking that the follower of Socrates had written two treatises respectively on Justice and Virtue, both of which are found amongst the titles of the spurious dialogues. It is however difficult to believe that any person, who was contemporary with Plato, would condescend to pilfer from a fellow-writer; unless it be said that Simon has given the dialogue as it really took place, with the view of showing that nearly all of what Plato put into the mouth of Socrates was the produce of the writer's own fertile imagination.

Be however the author who he may, it is a curious fact, that the dialogue contains allusions to circumstances not mentioned by Plato, but which could hardly have been known except to a contemporary, as I have remarked in § 7, n. 6—6.

No less curious is another fact, that amongst the confessedly spurious dialogues of Plato, mentioned by Diogenes Laertius in iii. 62, there is one under the title of *Μίδων ἢ Ἰπποστρόφος*. But as the Vienna MS. reads there *Ἰπποτρόφος*, and the Vatican MS. of Plato, marked Ω by Bekker, gives the word *Ἰπποστρόφος*, as the name of the person conversing with Socrates, and as "Hippotrophus" is found as one of the Interlocutors in the Latin version of this dialogue made by Cincius Romanus, preserved amongst the additional MSS. No. 11,760, in the British Museum, it is fair to infer that the

real title was *Μίδων ἢ Ἰπποτρόφος*. For thus Midou the horse-breeder would be the origin of Menon of Thessaly, a country famous for its breed of horses. And it was from this coincidence in the name furnished by three different sources, that I have been led to examine more attentively than I should otherwise have done, the version of Cincius; where I have discovered, what I little expected, that the translator had, like Ficinus in other parts of Plato, met with a MS. more full than any subsequently collated, as may be seen in my notes.

With regard to the next dialogue "On Justice," I have only to remark, that it was in existence in the time of Thrasyllus, from whom Diogenes Laertius drew the greater part of his information relating to the Platonic and Pseudo-Platonic writings.



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Have we it in our power to say who was the teacher of each of these? We have not; for it is not told. Well then, (can we mention) any pupil, either amongst strangers or citizens or any one else, either a free man or a slave, who assigns as the cause of his having become wise and good his intercourse with them? This too is not told. But they did not surely grudge to share their virtue with other persons. Perhaps so. Was it that there might not be rival artists, just as cooks, and physicians, and carpenters feel a jealousy;¹ since it is not to their advantage for many rival artists to exist, nor for them to dwell amongst many similar persons. Is it then in like manner not an advantage for good men to dwell amongst many similar persons? Perhaps so. [3.] Are not the good and the just the same? Yes, they are. Is there the individual, to whom it is an advantage to live not amongst good persons, but amongst bad? I cannot tell. Can you not tell this too, whether it is the work of good men to do a hurt, and of bad men to do a benefit, or the reverse? The reverse. The good then do a benefit, the bad do a hurt. Yes. Is there a person who wishes to be hurt rather than to be benefited? By no means. No one therefore wishes to live amongst bad persons, rather than amongst good. It is so. Not one then of the good is so jealous of another, as (not)² to make him a good person and similar to himself. From this³ reasoning it seems so. [4.] You have heard that Cleophantus was the son of Themistocles. I have heard it. It is evident then that Themistocles was not jealous of his son becoming the best possible; who (was jealous of)⁴ no one else, if indeed he was a good man; and (good)⁵ they say he was. Yes. You know then that Themistocles caused his son to be taught to be a clever and a good horseman. For instance he used to remain⁶ standing upright in the Meno, § 33, 4, where Sydenham was the first to remark that this Thucydides was not the historian, but a political opponent of Pericles.

¹ Fischer refers to Hesiod *Εργ.* 25, *Καὶ κεραμεὺς κεραμεῖ κοτέει, καὶ τέκτονι τέκτων, Καὶ πτωχὸς πτωχῷ φθονέει καὶ ἀοιδὸς ἀοιδῷ*, similar to the homely English proverb, "Two of a trade can never agree."

² After ὥστε I have inserted, what has evidently dropt out, μὴ—Cincius however omits ὥστε, and has, "sed bonum—"

³ I have adopted ἐκ τοῦ λόγου τούτου, found in MS. Aug. according to Fischer.

^{4, 5} I have inserted "envied," requisite to complete the sense, and similarly "good," just afterwards.

⁶ I have adopted ἐπέμενε, the conjecture of Horreus, who got the

upon horses, and upright too hurled a javelin from (the backs of) the horses, and did many other wonderful feats,¹ and taught him, and made him wise in many other things,¹ such as are closely connected with a good education. Or have you not heard so from elderly persons? I have heard it. No one then could find fault with the son's nature as being bad.² Not justly so at least from what you have said. [5.] But what is this? that Cleophantus, the son of Themistocles, became a good and wise man in the matters where his father was wise, have you ever heard from any younger or older person? I have not heard it. Do we then conceive that he wished to instruct his own son in these matters; but in the wisdom, in which he was wise himself, not to make him better than any of his neighbours, if virtue were a thing to be taught? It is not likely at least. [6.] Of such a kind then is this your teacher of virtue, to whom you have alluded?³ Let us then look to another, by name Aristides, who brought up Lysimachus, and instructed him the best of the Athenians on such subjects as are connected with (good)⁴ teachers; and yet he made him a man no better than any body; for both you and I have seen and associated with him. It is true. [7.] You know too that Pericles brought up well⁵ his sons Paralus and Xanthippus,⁶ of the latter of whom you seem to me to have been the lover.⁶ These, as you know yourself, he taught to be horsemen inferior to none of the Athenians; and he instructed

reading from Meno, § 32, in lieu of *ἐπέβαινε*, although in both places the author probably wrote something more fit to be read than what is found here at present.

¹—¹ The Greek is here *καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ ἐδίδαξε καὶ ἐποίησε σοφὸν*—But *ἐδίδαξε* wants its subject, supplied in the Meno, § 32, *ἃ ἐκεῖνος αὐτὸν ἐδιδάξατο*. Hence one would read here *καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ, ἃ ἐδιδάξατο ἐκεῖνος, ἐποίησε σοφὸν*—where *ἐποίησε* would be united as frequently with two accusatives.

² Cincius adds, “Quandoquidem eum ad percipiendas disciplinas adipiscendasque aptum idoneumque esse cognoscit—”

³ In lieu of *ὃν ὑπεῖπες*, Cincius has—“quem majorum esse profitebaris,” as if his MS. had here something similar to what is found in Meno, § 33, *ὃν καὶ σὺ ὁμολογεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἄριστον τῶν προτέρων*.

⁴ Both here and in Meno, § 33, I suspect that *καλῶν* has been lost after *διδασκάλων*—

⁵ In lieu of *αὖ* I have translated, as if the Greek were *εὖ*, similar to *μεγαλοπρεπῶς* in the Meno.

⁶—⁶ The words between the numerals have dropt out in Meno, § 33, after *Πάραλον καὶ Ξάνθιππον*.

them to be inferior to no one in the rest of contests, and all the other things that are learnt by art. But did he not wish to make them good men? But perhaps, Socrates, they would have become so, had they not died young. ¹You reasonably come to the aid of your beloved.¹ But Pericles would have much rather made them clever in his own wisdom, than in music and contests, had virtue been a thing to be taught, and had he been able to make them good men. [8.] But (I fear) that it is a thing not to be taught; since Thucydides brought up well² his two sons, Melesias and Stephanus, ³in behalf of whom you will not have it in your power to say, what you have done in behalf of the sons of Pericles; for one of these you surely know lived to old age, and the other much beyond.³ And yet their father taught them well other pursuits, and they wrestled the best of the Athenians. For he put one under Xanthias, and the other under Eudorus; and these were surely thought to wrestle the best of those of that period. Yes, they were. [9.] Is it not evident then, that he would not have taught his sons these things, where⁴ it was requisite to instruct them at an expense to himself, but those where⁵ without expending any thing it was requisite to make them good men. Now would he not have taught them this, if it were to be taught? It is likely at least. But perhaps Thucydides was a man of small means, and had not very many friends amongst the Athenians or their allies; and⁶ he was of a great family, and of great power in the state, and amongst the rest of the Greeks, so that if this had been a

¹—¹ Here again has been preserved another supplement of the Meno. For in § 30, Plato wrote, AN. δοκῶ μὲν, ἐβουλετο ἴσως δ' ἂν ἐγένοντο, ὧ Σώκρατες, εἰ μὴ νέοι ὄντες ἐτελεύτησαν. ΣΩ. σὺ μὲν εἰκότως βοηθεῖς τοῖς παιδικοῖς· ἀλλὰ μὴ οὐκ ἤ διδακτόν. For it seems unreasonable to suppose that the writer of this dialogue was cognizant of facts, which Plato either did not know, or was unwilling to mention.

² Here again I have substituted εἴ for αὐ —and so I would in Meno, § 33.

³—³ Here too is another supplement of the Meno; for all the words between the numerals ought to be inserted in § 33, after Στέφανον, and γὰρ between καὶ and τούτους—

^{4, 5} I have adopted οὗ, “where,” found in Meno, § 34, in lieu of οἶ, “whither;” and similarly in (⁵), to which ὅπου in 3 MSS. plainly leads.

⁶ Although καὶ is found both here and in the Meno, in neither place is it what the sense requires, as remarked there by Struve. Opportunely then has Cincius here, “Thucydidem abjectum et obscurum fuisse hominem. At longe secus erat; multitudine enim amicorum et civium et sociorum populi Atheniensis affluebat—”



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laid up as the saviours and benefactors of the state, since¹ they should have arrived at a proper age. But it seems almost that virtue does not exist to mankind either by nature or instruction. [13.] How then, Socrates, would persons seem to become (good),² if they do not become so by nature or instruction? By what other means could the good exist? This, I think, could not be shown easily; but I conjecture that the property (of goodness) is something especially divine, and that good men exist, as prophets do and oracle chaunters. For these exist neither by nature nor by art, but become such by the inspiration of the gods. And so too good men point out to states what is about on each occasion to happen, and what is about to be, from the inspiration³ of a god, much more, and more clearly, than oracle chaunters do: and even women⁴ somehow say that such a person is a divine man; and the Lacedæmonians too, when they praise in a very handsome manner, say that a man is divine,⁵ and often does Homer make use of the same expression, and the rest of poets likewise. When therefore a god wishes a state to do well, he causes some men in it to be good; but when a state is about to do ill, the god takes away the good men from it. Thus then it is likely that virtue is a thing not to be taught nor (derived) from nature, but exists by a divine allotment to those who possess it.

if the Greek were *κάλλιον*, not *μᾶλλον*— The two words are constantly confounded. Cincius however has, “multo quoque hercle magis—”

¹ Instead of *ἐπειδὴ*, which is unintelligible, Cincius seems to have found in his MS. *ἕως δὴ*—for his version is “quousque—”

² I have translated, as if *ἀγαθοὶ*, absolutely requisite for the sense, had dropt out after *γίγνεσθαι*.

³ Cincius, here and just below, renders *ἐπίπνοια* by “providentia.”

⁴ Cincius exhibits here a remarkable supplement in his version—“Atqui mulieres etiam, *quæ maxime linguam antiquam observant*”—not found in Meno, § 41.

⁵ On the Laconian *θεῖος*, or rather *σεῖος ἀνὴρ*, see Meno, § 41, n. 95.

ON JUSTICE.

PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE.

SOCRATES AND A FRIEND.

[1.] CAN you tell us what is justice? or does it seem to you not worth entering into a discourse about it? To me at least (it seems) very much so. What is it then? What else than the things considered just. Do not (speak)¹ to me in this way; but, as if you had asked me—What is the eye? I should have said to you—It is that, by which we see; and if you should bid me to prove it, I would prove it. And if you should ask—To what is given the name of soul? I would say—To that, by which we know (something).² And if again—What is the voice? I would answer—That, by which we converse. In this way then do you tell me that justice is that, which we use for something, as are the things, of which I was just now asking. I have it not in my power to reply in this way at all. But, since such is the case, perhaps we shall discover it more easily in this way. Come then, (say,) by what do we, on consideration, distinguish the greater and the less? Is it not by a measure? Yes. And together with a measure by what art? Is it not by that of measurement? Yes. And how things light and heavy? Is it not by weight? Yes. And together with a weight by what art? Is it not that of weighing? Certainly.³ Well then, by what instrument do

¹ On the ellipse of λέγε after μή μοι, see my note on Æsch. Suppl. 284.

² I have translated, as if τι had dropt out before γινώσκωμεν, which can hardly dispense with its object.

³ After πάνυ γε, Boeckh proposes to insert, ΣΩ. τί δὲ τὰ πολλὰ καὶ

we, on consideration, distinguish what is just and unjust? and together with the instrument, by what art previously? Is it not somehow manifest to you thus? No. [2.] But ¹(let us consider it)¹ again in this way. When we are disputing about things greater and less, who decides between us? Is it not the measurers? Yes. And when about things many and few, who are the persons to decide? Is it not the numberers? But what, when we are disputing with each other about things just and unjust, to whom do we come? and who are the persons to decide on each occasion between us? Say. Do you not, Socrates, mean the judges? You have correctly made the discovery. Come then and try to tell this likewise. By doing what do the measurers decide respecting things large and small? Is it not by measuring? Yes. And respecting things heavy and light? Is it not by weighing? Yes. And respecting things many and few? Is it not by numbering? Yes. But how, respecting things just and unjust? Answer me. I cannot say. Say, by speaking. Yes. By speaking then do judges decide between us, when they are forming a judgment respecting things just and unjust. Yes. And by measuring, those skilled in measuring things small and great? for a measure is that, by which these things are judged. It is so. And by weighing, those skilled in weighing things heavy and light? for a weight is that, by which these things are judged. Yes, it is. And again by numbering, those skilled in numbering things many and few? for number is that by which these things are judged. It is so. But by speaking, as we just now agreed, the judges decide respecting things just and unjust. You speak correctly, Socrates. [3.] It is true then; and speech is that, it seems, by which things just and unjust are judged. What then are things just and unjust? As if a person had asked us—Since a measure, and the measuring art, and the person skilled in measuring, decide which is the greater and the less, what is the greater and the less? Shall we say to him that the greater exceeds, and the

ὀλίγα; ἄρ' οὐκ ἀριθμῶ; 'ET. Ναί. ΣΩ. μετὰ δὲ τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ τίνι τέχνη; οὐ τῆ ἀριθμητικῆ; 'ET. πάνυ γε. For not only might these words have been lost through τὸ ὁμοιοτέλευτον, but they are requisite likewise for the train of thought; since the subject of number is touched upon in § 2, just as all the others are.

¹—¹ I have introduced what is requisite for the sense.



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and to deceive, unjust. Yes, by Zeus, and greatly so. What, to do so to enemies? By no means. But it is just to do a hurt to enemies, but to do a benefit, unjust. Yes. It is then just by deceiving enemies to do them a hurt? How not? Well then, to tell a falsehood in order that we may deceive and do a hurt to enemies, is it not just? It is. But what, do you not say that it is just to do a benefit to friends? I do. Whether by not deceiving or by deceiving for their benefit? By deceiving even, by Zeus. But is it just to do a benefit by deceiving, and yet not by telling a falsehood? or by telling a falsehood? It is just by telling even a falsehood. To tell a falsehood and to tell the truth is, as it seems, both just and unjust. Yes. And to not deceive and to deceive is both just and unjust. So it seems. And to do a hurt and to do a benefit is just and unjust. Yes. All things of this kind are it seems the same, both just and unjust. To me at least they appear so. [6.] Hear then. I have, like other men, a right eye and a left. Yes. And a right nostril and a left. Certainly. And a right hand and a left. Yes. Hence, since after giving the same name, you say that some of my (members) are on the right side, and others on the left, would you not be able to say, if I asked you, on which side they were, that some on one side are the right, and others on the other side the left? Yes. Come then, likewise, to that point,¹ since after giving the same name, you say that some acts are just, and some unjust, can you tell which are the just, and which the unjust? To me then it now appears that each of these acts, taking place at a proper time,² are just; but at not a proper one, unjust. And correctly does it appear to you. He then, who does each of these acts at a proper time, does what is just; but he, who does not at a proper time,³ (does) what is unjust. Yes. He then, who does what is just, is just; but he who does what is unjust, is unjust. It is so. [7.] Who then at a proper time⁴ is able to cut and burn and to make lean? The medical man. Because he knows, or for

¹ I have translated, as if the Greek were, what the language requires, ἐκεῖσε, not ἐκεῖ—

^{2, 3, 4} I have here omitted ἐν τῷ καιρῷ, which is evidently an interpretation of ἐν τῷ δέοντι, as shown by (³) ἐν τῷ δέοντι καιρῷ, and similarly in (⁴). Boeckh in all the three places would read ἐν τῷ δέοντι καὶ τῷ καιρῷ.

some other reason? Because he knows. And who (is able) at a proper time to dig, and to plough, and to plant? The land-tiller. Because he knows, or because he does not? Because he knows. And in this way as regards other matters, he who knows, is able to do what is proper at a proper time;¹ but he who does not know, is not. Thus it is. And he who knows how to tell falsehoods, and to deceive, and to do a benefit, is able to do each of these things at a proper time;² but he who does not know, is not. You say what is true. And he who does these acts at a fitting time is just. Yes. He does them then through knowledge. How not? The just man then is just through knowledge. Yes. The unjust man then is unjust through what is opposite to what is just. It appears so. Now the just man is just through wisdom. Yes. And the unjust man is unjust through the want of instruction. It seems so. [8.] That, which our ancestors left us, as wisdom, seems near to being justice; but that, which (they left) as want of instruction, to be injustice. It is likely. Are men uninstructed willingly, or unwillingly? Unwillingly. Unwillingly then they are unjust. It appears so. But the unjust are wicked. Yes. Unwillingly then persons are wicked and unjust. By all means. But they act unjustly through there being the unjust. Yes. Through an act of unwillingness. Certainly. But that, which is willing, does not take place through what is unwilling. It does not. But the doing of injustice takes place through the existence of injustice. Yes. Now injustice is an involuntary act. Involuntary. Unwillingly then persons do an injustice, and are unjust and wicked. Unwillingly, as it appears. The poet then did not in this case tell a falsehood. It seems not.

^{1, 2} I have twice omitted *καὶ τῷ καιρῷ* after *ἐν τῷ δέοντι*. See just above.



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SISYPHUS;

OR,

UPON TAKING COUNSEL.

PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE.

SOCRATES AND SISYPHUS.

[1.] *Soc.* And¹ we too waited a long time for you yesterday, Sisyphus, at the display made by Stratonicus, in order that you might, together with us, hear a clever man, who both by word and deed exhibited many and beautiful things;² and³ when we thought you would no longer be present, we were by ourselves the hearers of the man.

Sis. Truly by Zeus.⁴ For a want of leisure of rather a compulsory kind occurred to me, so that I neglected⁵ the display. For our rulers had a consultation yesterday, and they compelled me to consult with them. Now with us Pharsalians⁶ it is a law to obey the rulers, should they order any of us to consult with them.

Soc. And honourable it is to obey the law and to be reputed by fellow-citizens to be a good counsellor, as you are

¹ As this dialogue is one of those called "Ἀκέφαλοι, "headless," we need not wonder at the appearance of δὲ καὶ, here.

² With the mention of πράγματα here, may be compared that of ἔργα, in another Pseudo-Platonic dialogue, called Hipparchus, p. 228, B. ἀλλὰ τε πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ ἔργα σοφίας ἀπεδείξατο.

³ In lieu of καὶ ἐπεὶ, one would have expected ἐπεὶ δὲ—

⁴—⁴ Although Ναὶ μὰ are found thus united in Hom. Il. A. 235, Ναὶ μὰ τόδε σκῆπτρον, and elsewhere, yet here the sentence seems rather too abrupt.

⁵ I have omitted μὴ after ὥστε, for it is hardly intelligible in this place.

⁶ Instead of καὶ, which has no meaning here, the author wrote γε, for γε is thus found after proper names, as I could show by numerous passages. And γε and καὶ are frequently confounded, as I have remarked on Eurip. Tro. 520.

¹ [reputed to be a good counsellor as one of the Pharsalians].¹ But, Sisyphus, although I should not be able to enter upon a discussion against you on the subject of consulting correctly, conceiving it to be a work requiring much leisure, and a lengthy argument, still I would endeavour to converse with you first about consulting in the abstract, what it is. Can you then tell me what it is to consult in the abstract? Do not (tell)² me what it is to do so well or ill or in any manner,³ but what kind of thing it is alone by itself. For you could well and easily tell,⁴ being so good a counsellor. But (I fear) lest it is a superfluous work for me to make of you the inquiry.

Sis. Is it then unknown to you what it is to consult?

Soc. It is, Sisyphus, to myself at least, if it be any thing else than for a person, who does not know any thing of those matters respecting which it is requisite to do some act, to speak like a diviner and off-handed, whatever may present itself, and to make a guess⁵ according to the same things for himself;⁵ like persons playing at odd and even,⁶ who, knowing nothing about the even and odd, which they hold in their own⁷ hands, nevertheless happen by accident to say what is true about the same⁸ things. To consult then is oftentimes a thing

¹—¹ The words between the brackets are an evident interpolation. As regards the matter compare Hipp. Maj. § 2.

² On the ellipse of λέγε after μή μοι see myself on Æsch. Suppl. 284.

³ The Greek is at present ἢ τὸ καλῶς πως— It was originally ἢ τό γ' ἄλλως πως— For καλῶς would be superfluous after the preceding εὔ— On ἄλλως πως compare Alcibiad. II. § 13, n; Phædr. p. 272, B.; Protag. p. 333, B.; and on γ' ἄλλως and καλῶς, see Crito, § 13, n. ⁵.

⁴ The Greek is ἢ καὶ πάνυ ῥαδίως αὐτὸς— But the sense requires, as I have translated, εὔ γὰρ καὶ πάνυ ῥαδίως εἶποις ἂν οὕτως γ'— Compare Euthyph. p. 14, A. ῥαδίως ἂν εἶποις. Hipp. Maj. § 15, καὶ σμικρὸν τί που τοῦτ' ἂν εἴη μάθημα, ὧν σύγ' οὕτως πολλῶν ἐπίστασαι. With regard to εὔ καὶ ῥαδίως, see Schæfer on Bos. v. Κίνδυνος.

⁵—⁵ Such is the literal version of the Greek, καὶ κατὰ ταῦτὰ αὐτῷ— out of which I am unable to make a particle of sense. I could have understood εἰκάζοντα κατὰ πάντα εὔ πως, “making a guess on all points somehow successfully,” as I suggested twenty years ago.

⁶ On this game see the commentators on Lysid. p. 206, F., Aristoph. Plut. 817, and Horace's “Ludere par impar.”

⁷ This αὐτῶν is very strange here, as if the party playing did not know the number in his own hand. Common sense evidently leads to τῶν ἐναντίων, “the opposite party,” in lieu of τῶν αὐτῶν— and to ἐνώσιν in lieu of ἔχωσιν—

⁸ Here again I am at a loss in περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν. For the sense leads at once to περὶ πάντων—



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Sis. Yes.

Soc. Men then do not seek the things, which they know, but, as it seems, what they do not know. But if this reasoning appears to you to be of a captious kind, and to have been spoken, not for the sake of a practical purpose, but for conversation merely, consider the matter in this way, if the case seems to be such as has been just now stated. Do you not know that this takes place in geometry? that by geometricians the diameter is not unknown, whether it be a diameter or not,—for this I well know¹ is not sought to be discovered by them,—but how great it is in measurement in proportion to the sides of the space which it intersects? Is not this the very thing which is sought respecting it?

Sis. So it seems at least to me.

Soc. For it is that, which is unknown. Is it not so?

Sis. Certainly.

Soc. Know you not that the doubling of the cube is sought to be discovered by geometricians, how great it is by calculation? But the cube itself is not sought for by them, whether it is a cube, or not; for that at least they know well.² Is it not so?

Sis. Yes.

Soc. Respecting the air likewise, do you not know that Anaxagoras and Empedocles, and the rest of those,³ who talk about meteorology,³ are all seeking whether it is boundless or has a limit?

Sis. Yes I do.

Soc. But not the question, whether it is air. Is it not so?

Sis. It is.⁴

[3.] *Soc.* Will you then agree with me that such is the case with all other things⁵ now⁶ that to no person is there

¹ Although οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ is not an uncommon expression, yet here I should prefer—οὐδὲ γὰρ, οἷδ' εὔ, and so I have translated; for the second οὐδὲ is omitted in some MSS.

² The Greek is τοῦτό γε. It was, I think, τοῦτό γ' εὔ—

³—³ The word in Lucian's Icaromenipp. § 5, is Μετεωρολέσχης; in Aristophanes Νεφ. 359, Μετεωροσοφιστῶν; and in 332, μετεωροφένακας.

⁴ After ἦ γάρ, the answer generally expresses an assertion, not a negation; which however is found again towards the end of this §, n. ⁴.

⁵ The Greek is καὶ κατὰ τῶν ἄλλων—which I cannot understand. I have translated as if it were originally καὶ τὰ τῶν—

⁶ Instead of ἤδη one MS. has ἄ δὴ, which leads to καὶ δεῖ— *

any seeking¹ after the things he knows, but rather after those which he does not know?

Sis. I will.

Soc. Did not the consulting appear to us to be this very thing, namely, that a person is seeking after the best things relating to what he would require to employ himself in for his own benefit.

Sis. Yes.

Soc. And the seeking was, like the consulting, about things to be done. Is it not so?

Sis. Entirely.

Soc. Must we not consider then at present, what impediment is in the way of those, who are seeking, to the discovery of the things, about which they are making the search?

Sis. So it seems at least to me.

Soc. Could we say that any thing else was an impediment to them except a want of knowledge?

(*Sis.* Nothing else).²

Soc. Let us, by Zeus, consider the matter very much, letting out,³ as the saying is, every rope, and sending out every voice.⁴ And view thou this point with me. Think you that a man could consult about music, who knows nothing of music; or how he ought to play on the guitar, or to perform any thing according to the musician's art?

Sis. Not I indeed.

Soc. What then, as regards generalship, or piloting? Do you think that the person, who knows neither of those arts,

¹ The syntax requires instead of *ζητεῖν*, either *ζήτημα* or *τὸ ζητεῖν*.

² I have introduced, what the sense requires, *Οὐκ ἄλλο*. Bekker indeed assigns *Σκοπῶμεν νῆ Δία* to Sisyphus, on the authority of four MSS. But such an answer could never be given to the question, 'Ἄρ' οὖν ἄλλο τι φαίημεν ἄν—

³ In lieu of *ἐφέντες*, Bekker would read *ἀφιέντες*— But we meet in *Protagor.* p. 338, A., with *ἐφεῖναι καὶ χαλάσαι τὰς ἡνίας τοῖς λόγοις*: although a little afterwards one MS. reads *οὐρία ἀφέντα*; where the rest have *ἐφέντα*. Winckelmann prefers *ἐξιέντες*, similar to *ἐξιᾶσι πάντα δὴ κάλων*, in *Eurip. Med.* 278, and *πάντα δὴ κάλων ἐξιέναι*, in *Aristoph. Ἰππ.* 753, to which he might have added *ἐξιη κάλως* in *Tro.* 94, and *Herc. F.* 837. But the play in the words requires here, *κάλων ἐφιέντες* and *φωνὴν ἀφιέντες*— where the latter expression is similar to *φωνὴν ἀφῆκεν*, in *Phœn.* 1449, and *φθογγὴν ἀφῆ* in *Hippol.* 418.

⁴ On the formula *πᾶσαν φωνὴν ἰέναι* see Heindorf on *Euthyd.* p. 293, A.

would have it in his power to consult about either of those matters, ¹as to what is to be done by him, and how,¹ who knows not to act the general or pilot?

Sis. I do not.

Soc. Do you think then that the case is so respecting all other matters, of which a person knows nothing; that it is not possible for him even to consult,² who knows nothing about them?

Sis. I do.

Soc. But it is (possible) for him to seek (to know).³ Is it not?

Sis. Certainly.

Soc. To seek then would not be the same as to consult.

Sis. How could it?

Soc. Because to seek is surely applied to the matters, which a person does not know; but it seems to be not possible for a person to consult about those matters, of which he is ignorant. Or has not this been said correctly?⁴

Sis. Very much so.

Soc. Ye were then yesterday seeking to discover what was best for the state; but ye did not know it. For if ye had known, ye would not surely have been seeking it, just as we do not seek any thing amongst those which we know. Is it not so?

Sis. It is.⁵

Soc. Whether does it seem to you, Sisyphus, if a person does not know, that he ought to seek or to learn?

Sis. To myself at least it seems, by Zeus, to learn.

Soc. And correctly does it seem so. But does it seem to you that he ought to learn rather than seek on this account, because a person would discover more quickly and easily, if

¹—¹ The Greek is ὅ, τι ποιητέον εἴη αὐτῷ ὅπως [ἢ στρατηγητέον ἢ κυβερνητέον ἐκείνῳ αὐτῷ], where the words between the brackets are evidently an interpolation of ποιητέον, as I remarked twenty years ago; when I likewise suggested ὅ, τι ἢ ὅπως— similar to ὅ, τι καὶ ὅπη in Sympos. p. 212, B.

^{2, 3} The Greek is μὴ εἰδέναι μηδὲ βουλεύεσθαι πῶς δυνατόν— where μὴ εἰδέναι is at variance with the train of thought; for the question is about the being able to consult, not about the being able to know. Hence I have omitted μὴ εἰδέναι here, and, after changing those words into ἦν εἰδέναι, inserted them in (³), for there ζητεῖν could hardly stand by itself.

⁴ I have translated, as if εὔ had dropt out after ἐλέχθη.

⁵ Here, as in (²), the negative assertion is an answer to ἦ γάρ.



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(such as) carpenters from carpenters, physicians from physicians, and hautboy-players from hautboy-players, and all the rest of handicraftsmen differ from each other?¹ As then those engaged in these arts (differ),² think you that in the act of consulting persons would differ at all in this manner, one from another?

Sis. Yes I do.

Soc. Now tell me, do not all, both those who consult well, and those who do so ill, consult about matters that are about to be?

Sis. Certainly.

Soc. ³Is the future any thing else than what is not as yet?³

Sis. It is not.

Soc. For if it were, it would not surely be still about to be, but it would be already. Is it not so?

Sis. Yes.

Soc. ⁴Therefore that, which is not yet, in reality has not been produced.⁴

Sis. It has not.

Soc. ⁵Therefore that, which is not and has not been produced, has no existence in reality.⁵

Sis. It has not.

[5.] *Soc.* Do not all, then, who consult well or ill, consult about things which neither are, nor have been, and which have no existence, when they consult respecting things about to be?

Sis. At least they seem so.

Soc. Does it seem to you possible for a person to hit well or ill a thing, that does not exist?

¹ I have translated, as if the Greek were *αὐτοὶ ἑαυτῶν*, not *αὐτοὶ τε-αὐτῶν*, where *ἑαυτῶν* is *ἀλλήλων*, as elsewhere.

² I have neglected the unintelligible *ἢ* found between *τέχναις* and *οὔπω*—

^{3—3} The Greek is *ἄλλο τι οὖν ἢ τὰ μέλλοντα οὔπω ἐστίν*. But the sense requires, as I remarked long ago, *ἄλλο τι οὖν τὰ μέλλοντα ἢ ἃ οὔπω ἐστίν*, and so I have translated.

^{4—4} The Greek is *οὐκοῦν εἰ μὴ πω ἐστίν οὕτως οὐδὲ γέγονε τὰ μὴ ὄντα*—literally, “Therefore if it is not yet thus, that which is not has not been ever,” which I must leave for others, if they can, to understand. The train of thought requires, *οὐκοῦν, ἃ μὴ πω ἔστιν, ὄντως οὐδὲ γέγονε*.

^{5—5} Here again the chain of reasoning leads to *οὐκοῦν, ἃ μὴ πω ἔστι μηδὲ γέγονεν, οὔπω οὐδὲ φύσιν ἔχει οὐδεμίαν ὄντως*, as I have translated, not *οὐκοῦν εἰ μήπω μηδὲ γέγονεν—αὐτῶν*—where *αὐτῶν* has nothing to which it can be referred.

Sis. How say you this?

Soc. I will explain, what I mean to say. Consider then. How would you distinguish out of many archers, which of them was the good and (which) the bad?

¹*Sis.* Surely this is not difficult to know.¹

Soc. For perhaps you would bid them shoot at some mark. Is it not so?

Sis. Certainly.

Soc. Would you not decide that he is the conqueror, who hits most often the mark in a direct way.²

Sis. Yes, I would.

Soc. But ³if there were no mark laid down³ for them to shoot at, but each shot where he⁴ liked, how could you distinguish between the good and bad archer?

Sis. Not at all.

Soc. Would you then not be at a loss to distinguish between

¹—¹ I have attributed all between the numerals to Sisyphus, not, as commonly, to Socrates; and altered η into $\eta\nu$ —

² I scarcely understand $\kappa\alpha\tau' \acute{\omicron}\rho\theta\acute{\omicron}\nu$ — The sense evidently requires something like “in the bull’s eye,” which is in the centre of a target, and would be expressed probably in Greek by $\kappa\alpha\tau' \acute{\omicron}\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{\omicron}\nu$ —

³—³ Here is evidently an allusion to an Æsopo-Socratic fable, first published in a latent metrical form by De Furia, from a Vatican MS., but recently in a more complete state from an Athos MS. by Boissonade; who however did not perceive some errors in the Greek, which I corrected in *Revue de Philologie*, vol. ii. p. 225, and I will therefore present the reader with an English version of it.

“To the gods Apollo, his long arrows holding,
Spoke thus—Who knows the arrow to let fly,
Than the far-darting farther? On the strife
With Phœbus enter’d Zeus, his weapons handling.
In Ares’ helmet Hermes shook the lots,
Which Phœbus first obtaining, with his hands
The bent bow pushing from him, and the string
Letting go sharply, first his arrow fix’d
Within the distant gardens of the West.
When with his stride did Zeus the distance clear,
And cried—Where shall I shoot? no space have I.
And no bow drawing, bow-man’s glory gained.”

To the same fable an allusion is made by Lucretius in i. 968, “si quis procurrat ad oras Ultimus extremas jaciatque volatile telum,” quoted by Davies on Cicero de N. D. i. 20, “animus—ita late longeque peregrinatur, ut nullam tamen oram ultimam videat, in qua possit insistere.”

⁴ Common sense requires “where,” not “how,” in Greek $\acute{\omicron}\pi\omicron\nu$, not $\acute{\omicron}\pi\omega\varsigma$, and so I have translated.

those consulting well or ill, if they did not know what they were consulting about?

Sis. Yes, I should.

Soc. Do not those then, who consult respecting things about to be, consult respecting things not in existence?

Sis. Certainly.

Soc. It is not therefore possible for any person to hit the thing not in existence. For how does any one seem to you to be able to hit, what is not in existence?

Sis. Not at all.

Soc. Since then it is not possible to hit, what is not in existence, no one would be able to hit any thing¹ of those not in existence by consulting. For things that are about to be belong to those not in existence. Is it not so?

Sis. So it seems at least to me.

Soc. He then, who does not hit things about to be, would be amongst men neither a good counsellor, nor a bad counsellor.

Sis. It seems he would not.

Soc. Nor is a person (said)² to be either a better counsellor, or a worse counsellor, not even if he should be more successful or less successful in hitting, what is not in existence.

Sis. He is not.

Soc. Looking then to what circumstance men call certain persons by the name³ of good counsellors, or bad counsellors, is it not worthy, Sisyphus, to think again upon this matter?

Sis. (I say so).⁴

¹ I have translated as if the Greek were *ἄν γέ τι*, not *ἄν ἔπ*—

² As there is nothing on which *εἶναι* can depend, I suspect the author wrote *οὐδέ λέγεται*, not *οὐδέ γε*—as I have translated.

³ To avoid the strange expression *ἀποκαλοῦσιν—εἶναι*, I have translated, as if the Greek were *ἀποκαλοῦσιν—ὀνόματι*—

⁴ The dialogue is generally thought to be imperfect; but it will be complete, if we suppose that *φημί* has dropt out after *Σίσυφε*—and so I have translated.



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the unskilled, even a single person is sufficient to advise with those of you, who do know. Or do not all, who know, advise the same thing? so that it is fitting, after you have heard that person, to separate. But now you do not this; but you wish to hear many giving their advice; for you do not take upon yourselves to know those, who are attempting to advise with you on points, on which they are advising. For if you had taken upon yourselves to know those, who were advising with you, it would have been sufficient for you to have heard one person alone. To come together then with the view of hearing those, who do not know, as if you were doing something of importance, how is it not a thing out of place? Respecting then this meeting of yours, I am in this way at a loss.

[2.] And that too is a thing of difficulty relating to the eagerness of those, who think they can advise with you. For if, while advising, they do not give the same advice upon the same points, how can they all advise correctly, when they do not advise what he, who advises correctly, would advise?¹ Or how can the eagerness of those, who are eager to advise on points, in which they are unskilled, not be out of place? for being skilled, they would not choose to advise incorrectly. But if, on the other hand, they advise the same, what need is there for them all to advise? for a single one of them would, if advising the same, be sufficient. To be eager then on such matters, as would be of no importance, how is it not ridiculous? Neither then would the eagerness of the unskilled be not out of place, when it is of such a kind; nor would men of sense feel an eagerness on such matters, knowing that even one of them would do the same thing by advising what was fitting; so that I am unable to discover how the eagerness of those, who fancy they are advising, is not ridiculous.

[3.] But as regards the vote which you are thinking to give, I am the most at a loss, what it can avail. For whether are you giving a judgment upon those, who know how to advise? ²But more persons will not advise at all any better

¹ I have translated, as if the Greek were *ἂ ἂν συμβουλεύοι*—not *ἂ συμβουλεύει*.

²—² The Greek is at present *ἀλλ' οὐ πλείονες ἐνός συμβουλεύουσιν, οὐδὲ ἄλλως καὶ ἄλλως περὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ*, which I cannot understand. I have therefore translated, as if it were originally *ἀλλ' οὐ τι πλεῖον πλείονες ἐνός συμβουλεύουσ' εὖ, οὐδ' εὖ ἄλλοι ἄλλως περὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ*.

than one, nor some one way and others another correctly upon the same matter ;² so that respecting them there will be no need for you to give a vote. But are you giving a judgment¹ upon some, who are unskilled and who ought not to advise any persons ?¹ Surely it is not fitting to intrust to such persons, as if they were madmen, to advise. But if you are to give a judgment upon neither the skilled nor the unskilled, upon whom are you to give it ? But what need is there for other persons to advise with you at all, if you are competent to give a judgment upon such matters ? But if on the other hand you are not competent, of what avail are your votes ? Or how is it not ridiculous for you to come together, as if about to consult, when you yourselves are in want of advice, and are incompetent, and yet fancy that you ought to come together and give a vote, as if competent to form a judgment ? For neither by being taken singly are you ignorant, and become sensible by being taken together ; nor, on the other hand, are you at a loss individually, but by coming together are no longer at a loss. But do you become competent to see together what things are to be done by you ? and this too, when you have neither learnt them from any one, nor discovered them yourselves ; which is the most shocking thing of all. For being unable to see together, what is to be done, you will not be competent to give a judgment upon the party, who is advising you correctly upon these matters ;² nor, if a person, standing alone, as an adviser, should say this, that he himself will teach you what is to be done, is it in your power to form a correct judgment² upon those, who are advising you correctly or not. Now this would be a state not less shocking than that. If then neither the meeting nor the (single)³ adviser is able to make you competent to give a

¹—¹ In lieu of *καὶ ὡς μὴ δεῖ ξυμβουλεύοντας κρίνετε*, the sense seems to require, as I have translated, *καὶ, οὗς μὴ δεῖ ξυμβουλεύειν τισί, κρίνετε*—

²—² The Greek is at present *οὐδ' αὖ τοῦτό γ' ἐρεῖ εἰς ὧν ὁ ξυμβουλεύων ὑμῖν οὗτος ὑμᾶς διδάξειν ἃ πρακτέον ὑμῖν ἐστὶ καὶ κρίνειν*— where I can discover neither sense nor syntax. Opportunely then do three MSS. offer *διδάξει*, which has led me to *οὐδ' εἰ τοῦτό γ' ἐρεῖ εἰς ὧν ὁ ξυμβουλεύων, ὅτι αὐτὸς ὑμᾶς διδάξει, ἃ πρακτέα ἐν ὑμῖν ἐστίν, εὖ κρίνειν*— what I have translated.

³ For the sake of the antithesis I have translated as if the Greek were originally *μηθεισοσιν*— not *μηθοσιν*—

judgment, what need is there to you for voting? Or how is this meeting of yours not opposed to your votes, and the vote to the eagerness of those advising you? For this meeting of yours is that of persons not competent, but in need of advisers; while the votes are given as of persons not wanting advisers, but able to form a judgment, and to advise; and the eagerness of those advising you, is as of persons who know; but the votes are given by you, as if the persons advising did not know. Now if any one were to ask you, who have voted, and the person advising you, respecting the matters on which you have voted—do you know what will that be, for the sake of which you think of doing what you have voted? you would not, I think, be able to say. And even if that should take place, for the sake of which you have it in your thoughts to do every thing,¹ do you know how it will benefit you? I think that neither you nor the party advising you would be able to tell this. But you conceive that some of those with intellect² know somehow this. But if a person should ask you who is the party,³ I do not think you would agree on this point. When therefore both the things, about which you are consulting,⁴ are such as not to be manifest, and the persons likewise, who vote and advise, are unskilled, reasonably will you say that it often falls out that persons have no faith in, and repent of, those things, for which they have taken counsel and voted. Now such events it is not becoming to fall out to the sensible. For they know the things, about which they give advice, both of what kind they are, and that they exist firmly to the parties persuaded, for the sake of whom they give the advice, and that neither to themselves nor to the parties persuaded will there be a repentance for any thing senseless.⁵ On matters

¹ In lieu of *ἀν*, omitted in two MSS., the author wrote, I suspect, *πᾶν*, as I have translated. On the phrase *πράττειν πᾶν* and its frequent corruption see my note on *Æsch. Eum. 995*.

² I have translated, as if the Greek were *ἐννων*, not *ἀνων*. See my *Poppo's Prolegom. p. 106*.

^{3—3} The Greek is *εἰδέναι τι τούτων; εἴ τις*—which I cannot understand; to say nothing of the want of connexion in the sentences. To meet both objections, I suspect the author wrote *εἰδέναι τί που· τίνα δ' εἴ τις*—what I have translated.

⁴ Correct Greek would require *ξυμβουλεύεσθε*, not *ξυμβουλεύετε*—

⁵ From *πεισθεῖσιν αὐτοῖς* it is easy to elicit *πεισθεῖσιν ἄνου τινος*—required by the sense, and to reject the repeated *αὐτοῖς*, which it is impossible to understand.



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learn from a person, when telling the truth, but possible to be taught by that very person and another, when telling a falsehood; and if one by speaking straightforwardly and truly should be unable to show what he is saying clearly, but that two, one of whom should tell a falsehood, and not speak straightforwardly, should be able to show clearly that, which the party speaking straightforwardly was not able to show clearly. And I am at a loss, said he, on this point likewise, how they are to show it clearly; whether by being silent, or speaking. For if they are to show it clearly by being silent, there would be a need of hearing neither, much less both. But if by speaking both are to show it clearly, and both parties speak according to no regular manner and time¹—for both think they have a right to speak in turn—how is it possible for both to show the matter clearly? For if both are showing the matter clearly at the same time, both will be speaking together at the same time.² But this they are not wont to do, nor do the laws permit it;² so that if they are to show the matter clearly by speaking, each of them will do so by speaking; and when either party speaks, then either party will show the matter clearly; so that they will speak one before and the other after; and they will show the matter clearly, one before and the other after. Now if each party in turn shows the same matter clearly, what need is there to hear the latter? for the matter will have become clear by the party first speaking. But if both parties show clearly³ that matter, said he,³ how will not either of them have done so? for how would both be able to show clearly that, which one of

¹. In lieu of *τρόπον* one MS. affords as a var. lect. *χρόνον*— and hence another has ^{χ ν} *τροπον*— By the aid of both united I have been led to *τρόπον καὶ χρόνον*, what I have translated. For in a law-suit at Athens both the manner and the time were, in some cases, defined by law.

²—² The Greek is at present, *τοῦτο δ' οὐκ ἐῶσι*— But as there is nothing to which *ἐῶσι* can be united, opportunely does one MS. read *ουκαθῶσιν*, where evidently lies hid *οὐκ εἰώθασιν*— while from *ἐῶσιν* it is easy to elicit *ἐῶσ' οἱ νόμοι*— what I have translated; for custom and law are thus perpetually united.

³—³ The Greek is at present *ἐκεῖνο δ' ἔφη*— But *ἐκεῖνο* could hardly be used for *αὐτὸ*: and if it could, still less would *ἔφη* be here introduced superfluously. Opportunely then do MSS. offer, one *ἄφης*, another *ἔφης*, and a third *φῆς*: for the author wrote, I suspect, *ἐκεῖνο δ', ὃ ἀσαφὲς ἦν*— i. e. “that matter, which was not clear—”

them shall not have done so? But if either shall have shown it clearly, it is evident that the former will have spoken of it, and the former will have shown it clearly; so that how is it not possible for the person hearing him alone to know all correctly?¹ On hearing them I was at a loss, and unable to decide. For the others, who were present, said that the first reasoning was true. If then you can advise me² on this matter, whether it is possible,³ when one person is saying any thing, to know correctly what he is saying, say so;³ or whether there is need of a speaker on the opposite side, if a person would know which is speaking straightforwardly. Or whether it is not necessary to hear both parties? Or how do you think?

[5.] The day before yesterday a person was finding fault with another, because he was unwilling to lend money or to trust him; and the party, with whom he was finding fault, was defending himself; whereupon another person amongst those, who were present, inquired of the party finding fault—whether he, who had not trusted nor lent the money, had erred? and have not you too, said he, who did not persuade him to lend, erred? In what, said the other party, have I erred? Which of the two, said (the inquirer), seems to you to err? the person, who fails in what he wishes, or he, who does not (fail)? The person who fails, said he. Have you then not failed in wishing to borrow; while he, who did not wish to give up (his money), has not failed in that point. Truly so, said he; but in what have I erred, even if he has not given it me? Because, said (the inquirer), if you have begged the things which you ought not, how do you think that you have not erred? while he has acted correctly in not giving them up; but if, on the other hand, you have begged

¹ I have translated as if *πάντ' εὔ* had dropt out between *ἀκούσαντα* and *γνῶναι*.

² In lieu of *ξυμβαλέσθαι*, the sense evidently requires *ξυμβουλεύεσθαι*—For the party himself could make a conjecture, but could not give the advice he wanted.

^{3—3} Here again I suspect that something has dropt out. The Greek is at present *ἐνὸς λέγοντος γνῶναι τί λέγει*— It was originally *ἐνὸς λέγοντός τι, γνῶναι εὔ, ὅ, τι λέγει, λέγε*— what I have translated.

what you ought, and failed in this point, how have you not of necessity erred? Perhaps so, said he; but how has he not erred, who did not trust me? If you had treated with him, said (the inquirer), as was fitting, you would not have erred at all. Not at all. But now you have not treated with him, as was fitting. I appear so, said he. If then he was not persuaded, when you were treating with him, as was not fitting, how can you justly find fault with him? I am unable to say. Nor can you say that one must not pay attention to those, who conduct themselves ill? This (I can say) very much, said he. Do not then those persons seem to you to conduct themselves ill, who treat with a party in a manner that is not fitting? To me at least (they seem so), said he. In what then did he err, if he paid no attention to you, when conducting yourself ill? It appears, said he, in nothing. Why then, said (the inquirer), do persons find fault on such matters with each other, and blame those, who are not persuaded by them, because they are not persuaded, but do not find fault with themselves at all, because they have not persuaded them? Hereupon another party who was present, observed — When a person has conducted himself well towards any one, and has assisted him, and subsequently requests that party to conduct himself in a similar manner towards him, but does not meet with such conduct, how does he not reasonably find fault? Is not, said (the inquirer), the person whom the party requests to conduct himself in a similar manner, either able to conduct himself well, or unable? (Yes.)¹ And if he is unable, how can he properly make the request, who requests him (to perform)² what he cannot? but if he is able, how did he not persuade him (to do so)? or how do persons, who speak in this way, speak correctly? But, said (the other), it is requisite, by Zeus, to find fault with such a person,³ in order that both he may for the remainder of his life conduct himself better, and the other mean fellows,⁴ who hear the party finding fault. Think you, said (the inquirer), that any persons will conduct

¹ I have introduced the answer "Yes," which could hardly be dispensed with.

² The Greek is *ἔστιν* — I have translated as if it were *ἀνύτειν* —

³ The train of thought evidently leads to *τοιούτῳ* instead of *τοῦτο* —

⁴ Instead of *ἄλλοι φίλοι*, the author wrote either *ἄλλοι οὐ φίλοι*, or *ἄλλοι φαῦλοι*, as I have translated.



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dentally met with? No, by Zeus, said he. For I suppose, said the other, you do not conceive that it is right to find fault with a person on this account, but because he gives credence to those, who state what is not credible. I do so, said he. Whether then, said (the other), do you think it is not right to find fault with him for giving credence slowly even to those not accidentally met with, but right (to do so) for giving credence quickly even to those accidentally met with? Not I indeed, said he. Why then do you find fault with him? said (the other). Because he errs in giving credence to persons accidentally met with, previous to making an inquiry. But if he had slowly given credence, previous to making an inquiry, he would not have erred. Not so, by Zeus, said he; but he would have erred even thus not the less; but I think one ought not to give credence to persons accidentally met with. But if, said (the other), you think one ought not to give credence to persons accidentally met with, how is it fitting to give credence quickly to persons unknown? and do you think that it is requisite to make an inquiry, whether they are speaking the truth? I think so,¹ said he. Say then, said (the other), is it not requisite to make inquiry about familiar friends and acquaintances, whether they are speaking the truth? I should say so, said he. For perhaps, said (the other), some of these state what is not credible. And very much so, said he. Why then, said (the other), is it more reasonable to give credence to familiar friends and acquaintances than to persons accidentally met with? I cannot tell, said he. What then, if it is requisite (not)² to give more credence to familiar friends than to persons accidentally met with, is it not requisite to consider them less trustworthy than persons accidentally met with? How not? said he. If then there are familiar friends to some persons, and persons unknown to others, how will it not be necessary to consider the same persons more trustworthy than the same? For it is requisite to consider familiar friends and persons unknown, as not

¹ I have translated, as if the Greek were *Εἰπέ, περί*— not *Ἐπει*— which I cannot understand.

² This negative, wanting in all the MSS., is found only in the Latin version of Corradus.

³ I have adopted *τῶν αὐτῶν*, suggested by Stephens, in lieu of *αὐτῶν*, which is unintelligible.

equally trustworthy, as you say yourself. This does not please me, said he. Equally, said (the former), do some believe what is stated by them, but others disbelieve? And this too is strange, said he. If then, said (the other), both familiar friends and persons accidentally met with state the same things, would not all things stated equally to all be credible or incredible (equally)? Necessarily so, said he. Must we not give credence then equally to those who state the same things?² It is probable, said he.

On their conversing in this way, I was at a loss to whom one ought to give credence and to whom not, and whether to the trust-worthy and those who know what they are speaking about, or to familiar friends and acquaintances. Upon these matters then how think you?

¹—¹ I have translated, as if the Greek were ἅπαντα—πᾶσι, not ἔπειτα—πῶς, where ἔπειτα seems quite inadmissible.

² The Greek is at present τοῖς λέγουσιν αὐτὰ—λέγουσιν αὐτὰ— where Stephens was the first to suggest λέγουσι—ταύτᾳ, and to reject λέγουσιν αὐτὰ— But those words are not to be rejected entirely. They ought to be inserted after γνωρίμοις just below, and thus corrected, λέγουσιν, ἃ οἴωνται εἶδέναι, i. e. “say, what they think they know—” for thus the parties, who think they know, are properly opposed to those, who really know.



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written by a disciple of Plato, and suggests rather that they are the production of some philosopher, who concocted them from a faithless representation of the doctrines promulgated in the Socratic, Stoic, Academic, and Peripatetic schools; and this too with so little judgment, as frequently to give an unintelligible definition, when he might have found an intelligible one elsewhere, as I have shown on various occasions in the notes. Socrates, it is true, as remarked by Menage on Diogenes L. vii. 60, is said by Aristotle in *Metaphys.* i. 6, and xiii. 4, and Theopompus the rhetorician, quoted by Arrian on Epictetus ii. 17, to have paid considerable attention to Definitions; and this may be inferred from some instances furnished by Xenophon in *Memorab.* iv. 6. But it is to Zeno and his followers that we must refer the practice of laying down Definitions, as the basis of subsequent discussions. For they were accustomed to apply to moral philosophy the principle they had learnt from the Pythagoreans, as the groundwork of physical philosophy, developed by mathematics, as may be inferred from the *Life of Pythagoras* by Diogenes; who appeals to Phavorinus to prove that "Pythagoras made use of definitions through his 'Mathematical Wood;' and still more so did Socrates and his followers; and so did Aristotle and the Stoics." Menage too, on Diogen. L. vii. 60, remarks that a mass of such definitions are to be found in the *Life of Zeno* alone.

To the preceding proofs that the author of the Definitions was some philosopher of Alexandria, may be added those which Cousin has adduced. He remarks that *Ἀξίωσις*, in the sense of "dignity" or "majesty," does not belong to the period of Plato, nor even to any age of good Greek; and neither does *Λογισμὸς σεμνότητος*. So too *Ἀγάπησις* is not a word of Plato or his time; while on the unintelligible definition of the word *ὄνομα*, "a noun," he observes that "the language used there is altogether of the Alexandrine school, and is better suited to a treatise by Dionysius the Areopagite than to one attributed to Plato."

G. B.

DEFINITIONS.

¹ *Eternal*—that which has existed formerly through all time, and is now not destroyed.¹

God—an immortal living-being,² sufficient in itself for happiness; an eternal existence; the cause of the nature of the good.

Generation—a movement towards existence; ³ a sharing through a change³ in existence; a progression towards existence.

The sun—a fire in heaven, which can alone be seen from morning to evening by the same;⁴ ⁵ the greatest star, visible by day;⁵ a perpetually living being, possessing a soul.⁶

Time—⁷ a movement of the sun; a measure of progress.⁷

¹—¹ As the idea of eternity necessarily includes the idea of continuance through the three periods of time, past, present, and future, this definition is evidently defective.

² I have translated ζῶον “a living being,” to avoid the incongruity of considering god as an “animal,” the ordinary meaning of ζῶον.

³—³ This is the proper version here of μετάληψις, not merely “a sharing.”

⁴ Instead of “by the same,” in Greek τοῖς αὐτοῖς, one would have expected “the same,” in Greek ὁ αὐτός: for the question is not about the parties seeing, but the thing seen. Hence Corradus has “Sol—idem videri potest.”

⁵—⁵ I have followed the reading of four MSS., ἄστρον ἡμεροφανές τὸ μέγιστον, and placed the words ζῶον αἰδίου ἔμψυχον after μέγιστον, not before them, as Bekker has done. Ficinus omits ἡμεροφανές. Corradus has correctly, “astrum maximum de die lucens.”

⁶ On the sun possessing a soul, see Epinomis, p. 982, C. § 6.

⁷—⁷ Although this definition coincides in part with that of Eratosthenes, who, as we learn from Plutarch, ii. p. 884, B., described Time as “the journeying of the sun,” yet it would be more correctly defined as “the measure of the motion of the sun, or of the progressive movement of

Day—a journeying of the sun from its rising (east) to its setting (west); a light, the opposite to Night.¹

Morning—the beginning of day; the first light from the sun.

Mid-day—the time when the shadows of substances have the least length.

Evening—the close of day.

Night—darkness, the opposite to Day;² a deprivation of the sun.

Chance—a proceeding from uncertainty to uncertainty, and from what is spontaneous;³ the⁴ cause⁵ of a fortuitous action.⁵

Old Age—the wasting away of a thing with life, the result of time.

*Wind*⁶—a movement in the air around the earth.

Air—an element, all of whose movements⁷ according to space are according to nature.⁷

Heaven—a substance, surrounding all things perceived by the senses, except the uppermost air.⁸

any thing," in Greek *Χρόνος ἡλίου κινήσεως μέτρον ἢ φοράς του*, not *Χρόνος ἡλίου κίνησις, μέτρον φοράς*. The Stoics defined it as "the interval during (two) motions of the world." Corradus has, "mensura cœlestis conversionis."

¹ From this definition it would seem as if Night were a light, as well as Day. Hence one would have preferred *φῶς, τούναντίον νυκτός σκότῳ*, not simply *τούναντίον νυκτι*, and similarly in ², *Νύξ σκότος τούναντίον ἡμέρας φωτί*, not *ἡμέρα* merely. Corradus makes this a new definition, "Lux, id, quod nocti est contrarium."

³ So Suidas, *Τύχη—ἡ φορά ἐξ ἀδήλου εἰς ἄδηλον καὶ αὐτόματον*. But Aristotle, according to Plutarch, ii. p. 885, C., made a distinction between *Τύχη* and *τὸ αὐτόματον*.

⁴ The *ἦ*, which is found before *ἐκ* in two MSS., and in its place in two, from whence *ἐκ* is placed over *ἦ* in two others, belongs in fact to *αἰτία*.

^{5—5} So I have translated *δαιμονίας πράξεως*. Stephens has, "causa felicitis successus;" but as "chance" is the cause of an unsuccessful as well as a successful action, the version in English should be as ambiguous as *δαιμονίας* is in Greek. Ficinus, too, "felicitis actionis causa." Corradus, "et felicitis actionis fortuita causa."

⁶ Why *πνεῦμα* is written here, where one would have expected *ἄνεμος*, I must leave for others to explain. Corradus renders *πνεῦμα* by "spiritus."

^{7—7} Here, again, I must leave for others to explain, what I cannot understand, the meaning of *κατὰ φύσιν*. Did the author write *κατὰ ῥεῦσιν*? For the Stoics asserted, as we learn from Plutarch, ii. p. 895, A., that *πᾶν πνεῦμα ἀέρος εἶναι ῥεῦσιν*.

⁸ Here seems to be an allusion to what is called *ὑπερουράνιος τόπος* in Phædr. p. 247, C. Ficinus omits *αἰσθητὰ*—



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¹ *Discretion*—a power effective by itself of the good fortune of man; a knowledge of things good and evil; ² a knowledge effective of felicity; ² a (mental) constitution, by which we determine what is to be done and what is not to be done.¹

Justice—³ an agreement of the soul with itself,³ and ⁴ a correct arrangement of the parts of the soul towards each other and about each other; ⁴ ⁵ a habit, distributive to each person of that, which is according to worthiness; ⁵ a habit, according to which he, who possesses it, can select what seems to him to be just; a habit in life,⁶ subservient to law; ⁷ an equality that can share in common; ⁷ a habit ministering to upright⁸ laws.

Temperance—a moderation of soul relating to the desires and pleasures, which exist in it according to nature; a fitness in, and correct ordering of, the soul, as regards its natural pleasures and pains; a harmony in the soul touching the states

¹—¹ The whole of this definition is found in Stobæus iii. p. 49, with a slight change in the position of the sentences.

²—² The words *ἐπιστήμη ποιητικὴ εὐδαιμονίας*, although acknowledged by Stobæus, have been cut out by Bekker from the text on the authority of a single MS.

³—³ How Justice can be said to be “an agreement of the soul with itself,” I confess I cannot understand; and still less how, in ⁴—⁴, it is a “correct arrangement of the parts of the soul towards each other and about each other;” especially as a similar definition is given of Temperance in Stobæus v. p. 78, 1. *Σωφροσύνη ἐστὶν ὁμολογία τῶν τῆς ψυχῆς μερῶν πρὸς ἄλληλα*. Stephens too seems to have been at a loss; for he renders *πρὸς ἄλληλα καὶ περὶ ἄλληλα* by merely “inter se,” similar to “ad invicem cui mutans” in Ficinus. Corradus has more closely “inter se et secum ordinis conservatio.”

⁵—⁵ A similar definition is given from a not-mentioned author by Stobæus, ix. p. 125, 40. *Δικαιοσύνη δὲ ἐστὶν ἀρετὴ ψυχῆς διανεμητικὴ τῶν κατ’ ἀξίαν*—where *ἐκάστῳ* seems to have dropt out between *διανεμητικὴ* and *τῶν*—

⁶ Since one MS. offers *βία* for *βίῳ*, perhaps the author wrote *ἄνευ βίας*, not *ἐν βίῳ*, and thus showed that Justice is subservient to law, not by force, but willingly.

⁷—⁷ How Justice can be “an equality sharing in common,” I cannot understand; nor could, I think, Stephens; whose version is—“socialis æqualitas.” I could have understood *ἰσότητος κοινωνία*, or *ἰσότητος κοινωνικὴ ἕξις*—“a habit sharing in equality.”

⁸ As four MSS. omit *ὀρθῶν*, one would suspect that *ἀγράφων* was written here originally, similar to the *ἀγράφους νόμους* mentioned by Xenophon in Memorab. iv. 4, 19, and by Demosthenes, p. 317 and 343, ed R., and the *ἄγραπτα—νόμιμα* in Soph. Antig. 453, and the “lex non scripta,” on which Cicero is so eloquent, Pro Milone, § iii.

of ruling and being ruled ; a self-acting according to nature ;¹ [a well-ordering of the soul ;]¹ an² intercourse of the soul,² founded on reason, relating to things honourable and base ; a habit according to which he, who has it, can select and be cautious of what he ought.

Fortitude—a habit of the soul, not to be moved by fear ; a boldness in war ;³ a knowledge of the things relating to war ;³ a command over the soul relating to things of fear and dread ; a boldness subservient to discretion ; a bold bearing under the expectation of death ; a habit, preservative of right reasoning in dangers ;⁴ a strength (of mind) balancing (the apprehension) of danger ;⁴ a strength, bearing up on the side of virtue ; a tranquillity of soul with reference to things that appear, according to correct reasoning, to be full of dread and daring ; the safe preservation⁵ of uncertain determinations⁵ relating to things of dread ;⁶ a skill in war ;⁶ ⁷ a habit, that can abide in law.⁷

Continence—a power enduring pain ;⁸ a following of correct reasoning ;⁸ ⁹ a power not exceeded by that which is perceived by correct reasoning.⁹

¹—¹ The words between the brackets are evidently an interpolated repetition of the preceding *εὐταξία ψυχῆς*. They are omitted by Ficinus.

²—² I confess I do not understand how Temperance is *ὀμιλία τῆς ψυχῆς* : nor could Corradus ; for his version is—“ animi quasi sermo—”

³—³ Most assuredly Fortitude could never be correctly defined as “ a knowledge of the things relating to war.”

⁴—⁴ This, although paraphrastical, is still as close a version as can be well made of the terse original—*ῥώμη πρὸς κίνδυνον ἀντίρροπος*. On the word *ἀντίρροπος*, see Porson's translation of *ἀντίρροπον ἄχθος* in Soph. El. 119, as given by Monk in the Museum Criticum, No. 1. Ficinus, apparently unable to understand the clause, has omitted it. Corradus has—“ robur periculo par.”

⁵—⁵ Of the meaning of *δογμάτων ἀδήλων*, I confess myself quite in the dark. I could have understood *οὐ δειλῶν*—“ not cowardly.” Ficinus has—“ observatio eorum, quæ ratio dictat, in rebus pavendis.” Corradus, “ incertarum opinionum de rebus adversis liberatio.”

⁶—⁶ Here again Fortitude is said incorrectly to be “ a skill in war.”

⁷—⁷ Instead of *νόμου* one MS. has *λόγου* : which seems to lead to *ψόγον* “ blame :” while in *ἐμμελητικῆ*, found in two MSS. for *ἐμμενητικῆ*, perhaps *ἀμελητικῆ*, “ neglectful,” lies hid.

⁸—⁸ and ⁹—⁹ These definitions of *Ἐγκράτεια* are quite beyond my comprehension. How much more intelligible is the language of an unknown author, quoted by Stobæus, xvii. p. 157, who defines Continence as “ the being able to restrain by reason the desire, that is rushing to the enjoyment of improper pleasures ; and the bearing up against and under the

Self-sufficiency—a completion in the possession of good things; ¹a habit, according to which they, who possess it, are the masters of themselves.¹

Reasonableness—a reduction in what is just and useful; a moderation in compacts; a well-ordering of the soul, founded on reason, as regards things honourable and base.

Endurance—the bearing-up against pain, for the sake of what is honourable; a bearing-up under labour for the sake of what is honourable.

²*Boldness*—the non-expectation of an ill; an imperturbability in the presence of an ill.²

Non-perception of pain—a habit, according to which we do not fall into sorrows.

The love of labour—a habit, that accomplishes what a person chooses (to do); a voluntary endurance; ³a habit not to be cavilled at on the subject of labour.³

Modesty—a voluntary shrinking from daring on just grounds towards what seems to be the best; a voluntary laying hold of the best; a cautious care of blame on just grounds.

Freedom—the ruling power of life; a power ruling by itself on every occasion; ⁴a power over that, which relates to oneself in life;⁴ ⁵an unsparingness in the use and possession of property.⁵

Liberality—a habit in transacting money matters in a way

want of, and pain from, that, which is a natural desire:” where I have translated as if the Greek were τῆς κατὰ φύσιν ἐφέσεως ἐνδείας—to which I have been led by Gesner’s conjecture, κατὰ φύσεως in lieu of κατὰ φύσιν—See too the definition in Diogen. L. vii. 93, τὴν δὲ ἐγκράτειαν, διάθεσιν ἀνυπέρβατον τῶν κατ’ ὀρθὸν λόγον ἢ ἕξιν, ἀήττητον ἡδονῶν· τὴν δὲ καρτερίαν, ἐπιστήμην ἢ ἕξιν ὧν ἐμμενητέον ἢ μὴ. Ficinus has here—“potestas, quæ nunquam dejicitur e rationis proposito,” which is intelligible indeed, but not to be got from the Greek.

¹—¹ The words between the numerals are a definition rather of Continenence than of Self-sufficiency. Corradus renders Ἐγκράτεια by “Beatitude”—

²—² Ficinus has elegantly, but not closely—“Audacia securitas, qua quis malum neque futurum expectat, neque præsens horrescit.”

³—³ Ficinus—“adversus labores inconcussus habitus.” Corradus—“habitus laborem nunquam reprehendens.”

⁴—⁴ Such, I presume, is the meaning of Ἐξουσία τοῦ καθ’ ἑαυτὸν ἐν βίῳ: Ficinus—“licentia propria vitæ.” Corradus—“in uno quoque sita potestas vivendi”—as if he wished to read ἐν ἐκάστῳ—

⁵—⁵ The words between the numerals are the definition rather of the following Ἐλευθεριότης, than of Ἐλευθερία.



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Philanthropy—a habit of moral conduct that easily leads to a friendship with man; a habit of acting kindly towards men; ¹the having thanks; a recollection with kind conduct.¹

Piety—justice relating to the gods; a power² paying attention to the gods willingly;³ a correct perception of the honour due to the gods; a knowledge of the honour due to the gods.

Good—⁴that on account of itself.⁴

Fearlessness—a habit, according to which we do not fall into fear.

Apathy—a habit, according to which we do not fall into sufferings.

Peace—a quietness as regards enmity in war.

Listlessness—an easiness of soul; apathy respecting the objects of anger.

*Skilfulness*⁵—a habit, according to which he, who pos-

¹—¹ All the words between the numerals were first edited by Bekker from the text of five MSS., and the margin of two. But what is the meaning of *χάριτος σχέσις*, and how *φιλανθρωπία* can be defined as *μνήμη μετ' εὐεργεσίας*, I cannot understand. I could have understood *χάριτος ἔκχυσις γνώμῃ μετ' εὐεργεσίας*, “a pouring out of favours designedly in combination with beneficence.” The words were found in the MS. of Ficinus likewise; for his version is “*gratiarum redditio; gratitudo benefica.*”

² Instead of *δύναμις* the sense evidently requires *διάθεσις*, similar to “*affectio*” in Ficinus.

³ I have translated, as if the Greek were *ἐκουσίως*, not *ἐκούσιος*. Ficinus has “*voluntaria veneratio dei; recta honoris divini scientia*”—Corradus, “*voluntaria religionis deorum susceptio; recta cultus deorum scientia;*” one or both of whom Stephens has followed in his version, “*voluntaria de deorum cultu existimatio; recta cultus deorum scientia,*” as if he wished to unite *ἐκούσιος* with *ὑπόληψις*, and *ὀρθή* with *ἐπιστήμη*, not, as Bekker has done, *ἐκούσιος* with *δύναμις*, and *ὀρθή* with *ὑπόληψις*. The definition of piety given by the Stoics in Diogen. L. vii. 119, is shorter, if not better, *Εὐσέβεια, ἐπιστήμη θεῶν θεραπείας*.

⁴—⁴ The words between the numerals, in Greek, *Ἀγαθὸν, τὸ αὐτοῦ ἔνεκεν*, are too few to make either syntax or sense. Stephens' version in English is, “Good is that, which exists for its own sake,” a definition scarcely intelligible. Did the author write *Ἀγαθὸν, αὐτὸν ἢ οὐχ ἕτερον ὠφελείας*, which is the very definition given by the Stoics in Diogen. L. vii. 94; for *ὠφελείας* might easily have dropt out before *ἀφοβία*. Ficinus has supplied the word, requisite for the sense, in his version, “*Bonum, quod sui ipsius gratia expetendum:*” and so too has Corradus, “*Bonum, quod sua ipsius causa appetitur.*”

⁵ There is no single word in English to answer to the Greek *δεινότης*,

sesses it, is able to form a conjecture about the peculiar termination (of a thing).

Friendship—a union of sentiment, relating to things honourable and just; the choice of the same kind of life; a union in opinion on questions of sect¹ and practice; a union in sentiment relating to a communion in life in combination with kind feelings; ²a communion in doing well and in suffering.²

³*Nobility of birth*—the virtue of a noble moral conduct; an easy leading of the soul to words and deeds.³

Selection—a correct approval after examination.

Kind feeling—⁴the selection of a person for the purpose of embracing by a person.⁴

Familiarity—a sharing in the same family.

by which was meant, as explained by Suidas, a power in speaking and a cleverness in acting.

¹ Such seems to be the meaning here of *προαίρεσις*, similar to the simple *αἴρεσις*. Stephens' version is, "consensio de proposito et actione." Ficinus has "in deliberando atque agendo." Corradus, "de eligendo et faciendo opinionum consensus."

^{2—2} Such is the literal translation of the Greek. Stephens' version is "societas beneficiorum mutuorum." Ficinus has "communio in dandis accipiendisque beneficiis."

^{3—3} Orelli, unable to understand how *Εὐγένεια* is *ἀρετὴ εὐγενοῦς ἡθους*, proposed to read *συγγενοῦς*, by which he probably meant "cognate." But what is gained by the alteration I confess I cannot discover. The author wrote, I suspect, *Εὐγένεια, ἀρετὴ οὐ γένους, ἡθους δὲ, εὐαγωγικὴ ψυχῆς πρὸς λόγους καὶ πράξεις*, "Nobility is an excellence, not from birth, but moral conduct, leading the soul to words and deeds;" where the definition is best explained by the sentiment of Juvenal in viii.,

Tota licet veteres exornent undique ceræ

Atria, nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus—

But even thus the definition is defective. For as words and deeds are of different kinds, it should be stated of what kind they are, to which nobility leads. Ficinus has, "Generositas, virtus ingenui moris; facilitas animi ad dicenda pariter atque agenda." Corradus, "Generositas, generosi moris virtus; animi ad rationes et actiones facilis inductio."

^{4—4} Here again Orelli was, as I am, at a loss about the meaning of the definition; and hence he wished to cut out *αἴρεσις*. But to my mind the difficulty lies in *πρὸς ἄνθρωπον ἀσπασμός*, or as eight MSS. read, *ἀσπασμῶ*. Stephens' version is, "Benevolentia est electio hominis; hominis amplexus et salutatio," as if he wished to omit *πρὸς*— Ficinus has, "Benevolentia, electio hominis ad hominem grata atque accepta." Corradus, "Benevolentia, electio; complexus hominem cum homine copulans."

¹ *Agreement*—a sharing in all things existing; a concordance in thoughts and conceptions.¹

² *Lovingness*—a perfect exhibition.²

*Statesmanship*³—the knowledge of what is honourable and advantageous (for a state);⁴ a knowledge productive of justice in a state.

*Sociality*⁵—a friendship arising from an association amongst persons of the same age.⁶

⁷ *Good counsel*—the cognate virtue of reasoning.⁷

Belief—the correct conception⁸ of a thing being really as it seems to be;⁸ ⁹a firmness in moral conduct.⁹

¹—¹ As it is difficult to perceive the difference between *νοημάτων* and *ὑπολημμάτων*, I suspect the words *καὶ ὑπολημμάτων* ought to follow *τῶν ὄντων πάντων* in the preceding clause, or be omitted altogether. Ficinus has “*cogitationum suspicionumque concordia.*”

²—² Of the words between the numerals I am quite content to express my perfect ignorance. Ficinus has “*Charitas integra animi declaratio,*” as if he had found *ψυχῆς* in his MS.

³ So I have translated *Πολιτικός* in the dialogue of that name.

⁴ The words between the lunes have been added for the sense.

⁵ By *ἔταιρεία* was meant “a political club,” as it would be called in England, not merely domestic sociality.

⁶ In lieu of *γεγενημένοις*, which seems superfluous after *καθ’ ἡλικίαν*, one would have expected *συνηνωμένοις*, “united.” Ficinus has “*ex diuturna æqualium consuetudine conflata.*”

⁷—⁷ With this unintelligible definition of Good Counsel, may be contrasted the very intelligible one given by the Stoics, as found in Diogenes Laertius, vii. 93, *τὴν δὲ εὐβουλίαν, ἐπιστήμην τοῦ σκοπεῖσθαι ποῖα καὶ πῶς πράττοντες πράξομεν συμφερόντως*, i. e. “good counsel is the science of considering by doing what, and in what manner, we can act advantageously.” Stephens’ version is “*Consilii præstantia est virtus rationi insita,*” as if he wished to read *Εὐβουλίας ἀρετὴ ἀρετὴ λογισμῶ ἔμφυτος*. Ficinus, however, translates *Εὐβουλία* by “*Sagacitas,*” evidently for the sense. Corradus, “*Consilium bonum, vis cogitationis insita:*” as if he wished to read *ἔμφυτος* in lieu of *σύμφυτος*.

⁸—⁸ Bekker’s text is *τοῦ οὕτως ἔχειν ὡς αὐτῷ φαίνεται*, which I cannot understand. Opportunely then does one MS. offer *αὐτὸ*: for the author probably wrote, as I have translated, *τοῦ ὄντως ἔχειν τι, ὡς αὐτὸ φαίνεται*. Stephens’ version is “*Fides—persuasio, quæ res ita se habet, velut ipsi videtur,*” which, to myself, is quite as unintelligible as the Greek. Ficinus, “*Fides, recta presumptio quod res sic se habet, ut sibi videtur.*” Corradus, “*Fides, opinio recta rem ita, ut ipsi videtur, habere: certa veri comprehensio.*”

⁹—⁹ The author has evidently confounded *πίστις*, “belief,” with *πιστότης*, “fidelity.”



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Good legal conduct—an obedience shown to proper laws.

Cheerfulness—a delight¹ at the acts of a temperate person.

Honour—a gift of good things presented on actions done through virtue; a mark of esteem in return² for virtue; ³the outward bearing of what is an object of reverence;³ ⁴the watching of a mark of esteem.⁴

Alacrity—⁵the exhibition of a practical preference.⁵

Favour—a voluntary act of kindness; the return for a good act; a ministering at a fit time.

Concord—a similarity of opinion between rulers and ruled, how they ought to rule and be ruled.

A polity—the community of a multitude of persons, self-sufficient for a happy state; the community of a multitude according to law.

Forethought—a preparation with respect to things about to be.

Counsel—a consideration respecting future things how they may be advantageous.

Victory—a power having the superiority, as regards contention.

⁶*A ready-way-finding*—a ready discrimination,⁶ that possesses a power over what is thought upon.⁷

Ficinus, with a similar view, has—“Lex, norma ad quam quæritur”—Corradus—“Lex, de rebus justis vel injustis disceptatio.”

¹ Here *χαρὰ*, like *ἀμφισβήτησις*, has a pregnant sense; for it is not merely “delight,” but “the result of delight.”

² I have translated, as if the Greek were *ἀντ'*, not *ἀπ'*, which I can hardly understand. Corradus has—“dignitas ex virtute comparata.”

^{3—3} Such seems to be the meaning of *σχῆμα σεμνότητος*, which will be best understood by turning to the Menexenus, § 2.

^{4—4} I hardly understand the words *τήρησις ἀξιώματος* as applied to *τιμή*. Stephens' version is “observatio dignitatum;” that of Ficinus—“conservatio dignitatis;” that of Corradus—“autoritatis conservatio.”

^{5—5} Stephens has, what the sense requires, “declaratio voluntatis ad agendum:” but that can scarcely be got from the Greek. Ficinus, still more widely—“patens expeditio propositi ad res agendas.” Corradus—“voluntatis ad agendum propter se significatio.”

^{6—6} Instead of defining *Εὐπορία* by *Εὐκρίνεια*, one would have expected to see *Εὐκρίνεια* defined by *Εὐπορία*; and so Corradus—“Per-spicientia, facultas ejus, quod cogitatur, assequendi.” Cousin's version is—“Le succès dans la discussion vient du coup d'œil sur qui domine une question:” and his note—“Peut-être voudrait-il mieux entendre par *εὐκρίνεια* l'art de faire des distinctions; car c'est avec des distinctions qu'on triomphe dans la discussion.”

⁷ Here *λογιζομένου* is used, contrary to custom, in a passive sense.

Bribe—the exchange for a favour.

Opportunity—the point of time suited to what is advantageous; a time that works for some good.

Memory—a disposition of the soul preservative of the truth that is in it.¹

The keeping in mind—the having thought on the stretch.

Thinking—the commencement of knowledge.

Holiness—a religious dread of sins against the gods; ²an attention to the honour due naturally to a deity.²

A prophecy—a knowledge, that points out beforehand an action, without a demonstrative proof.

The prophetic art—a science, that speculates upon what is now and will be to a mortal being.

Wisdom—a science not-hypothetical;³ a knowledge of things as they happen to exist;⁴ a science that speculates upon the cause of things existing.

Philosophy—a longing after the knowledge of things as they happen to exist;⁵ a habit of speculating upon the truth as to how it is true; a careful study in combination with correct reasoning.

Knowledge—a comprehension by the soul, ⁶not to be changed or cast down by reasoning;⁶ ⁷[the power of compre-

Ficinus—"Facundia, perspicacia et facultas obtinendi quod propositum est."

¹ As ἀλήθεια, the Greek word for truth, would mean literally "non-forgetfulness," and as memory is "non-forgetfulness," perhaps ἀλήθεια ought to be taken here in its literal sense; although such a meaning is not, I believe, given to ἀλήθεια elsewhere. The more correct definition of Μνήμη is in Suidas—ἡ τῶν πάλαι ἐγνωσμένων κατοχή, i. e. "the retention of what have been known of old."

^{2—2} Since six MSS. read θεραπείας, and one τε μνημης, perhaps the author wrote τῆς θεοῦ τημέλεια ἢ κατὰ φύσιν θεραπείας—i. e. the natural care of the attention due to a deity.

³ By "not-hypothetical" is meant that which is founded on facts. Stephens' version is, "nullius certi argumenti," which would be strangely applied to a definition of wisdom. Ficinus more correctly—"scientia, quæ nihil penitus præsupponit." Corradus too—"scientia non supposita."

^{4, 5} I have translated, as if the Greek were not τῶν ὄντων ἀεὶ, but τῶν ἀεὶ ὄντων, as in the preceding definition. In both places Corradus has—"rerum divinarum."

^{6—6} So I have translated ἀμεγάρπτωτος, to preserve the idea of change conveyed by μετὰ—

^{7—7} The words between the brackets are properly omitted in the three best MSS., for they are merely an explanation of the preceding sentence. They are, however, acknowledged by Ficinus and Corradus.

hending a thing or things, not to be changed or thrown down by reasoning ;] ⁷ a true reasoning not to be changed or cast down upon ¹ reflection.

Opinion—a conception ² to be changed by the persuasion of reason ; ² a rational ³ impetus ; a notion falling upon falsehood and truth by (not-)reason. ⁴

Sensation—an impetus of the soul ; a movement of mind ; a heralding of the soul through the body to ⁵ the seasons of man ; ⁵ from which there results a power of the soul devoid of reason, ⁶ having a cognizance through the body. ⁶

Habit—a disposition of the soul, according to which we are said to be with certain qualities.

¹ So I have translated ἐπι, although I have some doubts about the reading. Stephens' version is—"in mente," similar to "in cogitatione," in Ficinus and Corradus.

^{2—2} As in the case of ἀμετάπτωτος, so here in that of μεταπειστός, I have introduced the idea of a change to answer to μετα—

³ How Opinion can be called "a rational impetus" I cannot understand. One would have expected οὐ λογιστικῆ, for ου might have been easily lost after λόγου. Ficinus has—"Opinio, cum fide per ratiocinationem rationis discursus," from which it is difficult to discover what he found in his MS., except μετὰ πίστεως in lieu of μεταπειστός. Corradus avoids the difficulty by his version—"ratiocinandi impetus."

⁴ Here again οὐ seems to have dropt out after ὑπὸ— On the similar loss of οὐ, I have written not a little in the Specimens of Notes, appended to my translation of the Midian Oration of Demosthenes ; and to the passages of Sophocles emended there I could now add not a few more.

^{5—5} Such is the literal translation of εἰς ὥρας ἀνθρώπων, by which was meant perhaps what we call in English, "the periods of man's life." Stephens' version is—"ad opportunitates hominum ;" that of Ficinus—"in formas hominum." Corradus—"ad extremas hominum partes." Cousin—"vers le monde exterieure ;" and he adds in a note—"Il faut convenir que ὥρας ἀνθρώπων est une expression bien extraordinaire, et dont il est bien difficile de determiner le sens."

^{6—6} I confess my inability to understand the words between the brackets. For after γνωριστικῆ there is wanting something, to which that word may be referred. Hence as one MS. has δι' ἀνθρώπων, expressed by δι' ἀνω, in lieu of διὰ σώματος, perhaps the author wrote—γνωριστικῆ τῶν διὰ σώματος ἰόντων—"having a cognizance of what is passing through the body : " with which may be compared the expression in the Phædrus, p. 250, D., τῶν διὰ σώματος αἰσθήσεων : or else in ἀνθρώπων lies hid αἰσθητήριων. Compare Diogenes L. vii. 52, αἰσθησις λέγεται—ἢ περὶ τὰ αἰσθητήρια κατασκευῆ, καθ' ἣν τινες πηροὶ γίνονται : where one would have expected to find πόροι, Anglice "pores," as in Plutarch, quoted by Stephens in Thesaur. Gr., τῶν περὶ τὰ αἰσθητήρια πόρων. Corradus avoids the difficulty by translating γνωριστικῆ "cognitionis particeps."



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Proof—the showing forth of a thing not evident.

Demonstration—true reasoning ¹founded on syllogisms; ¹a reasoning, that makes a matter plain by what is previously known.

*Element (of voice)*²—³a vocal sound uncompounded; the cause to the rest of vocal sounds of their being vocal sounds.³

Useful—the cause of doing well; the cause of good.

Advantageous—that which conduces to good.

⁴*Honourable*—that which is good.⁴

⁵*Good*—the cause of safety to things existing; the cause of all that relates to itself; from which it happens to choose what is meet.⁵

Temperate—the orderly conduct of the soul.

Just—an ordonnance of law, productive of justice.

Voluntary—that which is drawn on by itself; ⁶that which is selected with reference to itself, ⁷(and) completed according to design.⁷

¹—¹ Ficinus omits συλλογιστικὸς—

²—² Since στοιχεῖον by itself frequently means “a letter,” the word φωνῆς has been added to show what kind of element is here intended by the word, which generally means an “element” in physical philosophy. Corradus too, “Elementum vocis, vox simplex.”

³—³ Here, again, I am quite ignorant of the meaning of the words between the numerals; where I have designedly translated φωνή by “a vocal sound,” not merely “a voice.”

⁴—⁴ Instead of καλὸν τὸ ἀγαθόν, Stephens would seem to have wished to read Καλοκἀγαθόν, τὸ ἀγαθόν, for his version is “Honestum et pulchrum est bonum.”

⁵—⁵ Here too I am at a loss; and so too, I think, was Stephens; whose version is, “Bonum est causa salutis his, quæ sunt causa cujusvis, quod ad ipsum refertur; a quo contingit electio eorum, quæ conveniunt.” Ficinus more closely, but not more intelligibly, “Bonum, quod in omnibus, quæ sunt, salutis est causa; causa omnis, quod ad ipsum tendit id, a quo veniunt quæcunque sunt eligenda.” Corradus, “Bonum, causa ut ea, quæ sunt, servantur; causa rei omnis quæ spectat ad ipsum, a quo proficiscuntur omnia, quæ sunt eligenda.”

⁶ As Bekker has edited αὐτοῦ from one MS. in lieu of αὐτὸ, he should have inserted from conjecture, δι’ before αὐτοῦ, for the sake of the syntax and sense. Stephens’ version is, “Voluntarium idem est quod blandum et illectans:” where προσαγωγὸν is taken in an active sense; and so it is in the version of Ficinus, “Voluntarium quod se ipsum ducit;” and of Corradus, “quod se ipsum insinuat.”

⁷—⁷ I have translated as if the Greek were not κατὰ, but καὶ τὸ κατὰ, to which τὸ καὶ in five MSS. and τὸ κατὰ in two manifestly lead. Ficinus has “quod cogitationem perficit,” as if his MS. read τὸ διάνοιαι διατελοῦν.

Free—that which rules itself.

Moderate—a mean between excess and deficiency ; and sufficient according to art.¹

Moderation—a mean between excess and deficiency.

Prize—the reward of excellence, that is chosen for its own sake.

Immortality—²an existence endowed with soul² and a remaining for ever.

A holy thing—service paid to a god, acceptable to a god.

Festival—a holy time according to law.

³*Man*—an animal, wingless, biped, with wide nails ;³ the only one of beings that is a recipient of knowledge founded on reason.

Sacrifice—the gift⁴ of a victim⁵ to a god.

Prayer—an asking for good things, or that seem so, ⁶by man from gods.⁶

King—a ruler according to laws ; ⁷not subject to the audit-

¹ I must leave for others to explain this reference to art in a definition of Moderation.

^{2—2} Corradus—“ natura, quæ οὐσία dicitur, animata.” But as four MSS. offer ἐμψύχου in lieu of ἐμψυχος, perhaps the true reading is ἄθανασία, οὐσίας ἐμψύχου ἢ αἰδίου μονή, “ Immortality, the remaining for ever of an existence endowed with soul :” where ἢ has been corrupted into καὶ by a very common confusion.

^{3—3} This is the celebrated definition of Plato ; who, after he had described man as a wingless and biped animal, was induced to add another word, πλατυώνυχον, “ with wide nails,” after Diogenes the Cynic had taken a cock, and stripping it of its feathers, cried out—“ Behold Plato’s Man.” The story is told by Diogenes Laertius, vi. 40. In lieu, however, of πλατυώνυχος, which would be more applicable to an elephant or an aquatic bird, one would have expected to hear that Plato’s word was πολυώνυχος, in allusion to the twenty nails found on the feet and hands of a man.

⁴ Here is the Alexandrine word δόμα, to which I have alluded in the Introduction, as furnishing internal evidence that these Definitions were written long after the time of Speusippus.

⁵ To avoid the absurdity of saying that a sacrifice is the gift of a sacrifice—for such is the ordinary meaning of θῦμα—I have translated θῦμα by “ victim.” Some would, however, prefer perhaps to read Θυσία, θνητοῦ δόμα ἀθανάτοις in lieu of Θυσία, θεῶν δόμα θύματος. Corradas has—“ Sacrificium, donum ad rem sacram deo dicatum.”

^{6—6} I have translated as if the Greek were not αἰτησις ἀνθρώποις—παρὰ θεοῖς, where both the datives are without regimen, but αἰτησις ἀπ’ ἀνθρώπου—παρὰ θεῶν—where θεῶν is due to one MS.

^{7—7} A similar definition in Diogenes L. vii. 122.

ing of his accounts;⁷ the chief magistrate in a political constitution.

Government—the care of the whole.

¹ *Licence*—a superintendence of law.¹

Law-giver—a maker of laws according to which it is meet for a polity to exist.

Law—a decree, relating to the state, made by the multitude, not limited to any time.

Hypothesis—a principle not demonstrated; the summary of a discourse.

A vote—a decree of the state limited to a certain time.

Statesman—a person skilled in the constitution of a state.

A state—the residence of a multitude of persons making use of decrees in common; a multitude of persons existing under the same law.

The excellence of a state—a constitution of a correct polity.

The science of war—skill in war.

Alliance—a communion in war.

Safety—a protection from injury.²

Tyrant—a person ruling a state according to his own notion.

⁴ *Sophist*—a mercenary hunter after the young, rich, (and) in high repute.³

Wealth—a possession suited for happiness; an abundance of means tending to happiness.

Deposit—a thing given⁴ with faith.⁵

Purgation—a separation of the worse from the better.

¹—¹ This definition I confess I cannot understand. Ficinus has—“Licentia, legis concessio,” a meaning that ἐπιτροπή would hardly bear. Corradus—“Potestas, legis procuratio.” Perhaps the correct reading is ἀποτροπή, “a turning aside from law.”

² Such seems to be the meaning intended by περιποίησις ἀβλαβής: where, however, one would prefer ἀβλαβείας; and so perhaps Ficinus found in his MS.; for his version is—“Salus, munitio ab omni damno secura.” Corradus—“Salus, securi status comparatio.”

³—³ This very definition of a Sophist is found in Sophist, § 17, p. 223, B., and § 36, p. 231, D. From the first passage I have introduced καὶ before ἐνδόξων. So too Ficinus—“nobilium atque divitum;” and Corradus—“et gloriosos.”

⁴ Here again we meet with δόμα, where Attic Greek would require δόσις.

⁵ The expression—“a gift with faith,” is strangely applied as the definition of a deposit. One would have expected διὰ πίστεως—“through faith,” in the honesty of the party receiving the deposit.



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Flattery—a conversation to gratify ¹without the best; ¹ a habit of conversing to gratify, exceeding moderation.

² *Anger*—an exhortation by passion to revenge.²

Insult—an injury leading to dishonour.

Intemperance—a habit forcing a person, contrary to right reason, towards what seem to be pleasant.

³ *Hesitation*—a flight from the commencement of labours.³

Cowardice—that which lays hold of (and detains)⁴ a rushing on; ⁵the cause of a (mental) contraction.⁵

(*A beginning*)⁶—the first cause of existence.

⁷ *Calumny*—the setting friends apart by a word.⁷

Opportunity—that in which it is fitting to do and suffer each thing.

Injustice—a habit disregarding of laws.

Want—a diminution of good things.

defined προσδοκία κακοῦ: but Ἐκπληξίς, φόβος ἐκ φαντασίας ἀσυνήθους πράγματος, i. e. “Consternation, a fear from the appearance of an unusual event.”

¹—¹ I am completely at a loss in the words between the numerals. I could have understood οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ βελτίστῳ, the very phrase used by Theophrastus, where he defines τὴν ἀρέσκειαν, “obsequiousness,” by saying that ἔστιν, ὡς ὄρω περιλαβεῖν, ἔντευξις οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ βελτίστῳ ἡδονῆς παρασκευαστική. But “without the best” is not the same as “for not the best.” Ficinus fills out the sense by his “absque ratione boni”—Corradus evades the difficulty by his “colloquium—fallax et improbum.”

²—² A similar definition in Aristotle’s Rhetor. § 2.

³—³ A similar definition in Diogenes L. vii. 112, Ὀκνος, φόβος μελλούσης ἐνεργείας.

⁴ I have introduced the words between the lunes to complete the sense. Stephens’ version is—“Timiditas est affectio, quæ percipit impetum.” But such a definition is applicable to Forethought as well as Cowardice. Ficinus has—“Pigritia, fuga laborum, qui ex gubernando proveniunt;” where he took ἀρχή in the sense of “government,” not “commencement.”

⁵—⁵ For this part of the definition we are indebted to a solitary MS. that offers αἰρία συστολῆς: where συστολή is used as in Diogenes L. vii. 111, λυπὴν εἶναι συστολήν ἄλογον.

⁶ On the word ἀρχή, found, it would seem, in none of the MSS. examined by Bekker, Stephens remarks that he has translated as if ἀρχή had dropt out. He got the idea from Ficinus, who has—“Timiditas, prima causa subcurrentis impetus,” as if he had found in his MS., Δειλία, ὁρμὴν πρώτη τοῦ εἶναι αἰρία, without ἀντιληπτική. Corradus—“Ignavia, causa prima rei alicujus appetitionem faciendæ reprimens.”

⁷—⁷ Corradus has rather strangely—“Disputatio, amicorum in sermone dissensio.”

¹ *Shame*—a fear on the expectation of dishonour.¹

Vain-gloriousness—a habit of laying claim to a good or good things, not belonging to a person.

Sinning—acting contrary to right reason.

Envy—a pain at the good things of friends,² which either are or have been.

Shamelessness—a habit of the soul, that endures dishonour for the sake of gain.

Rashness—the excess of boldness in the case of dangers,³ which it ought not.³

A love of honour—a habit of the soul, lavish of every expense without consideration.

Natural depravity—a badness by nature, and a sinning in that, which is according to nature; ⁴a disease of that, which is according to nature.⁴

Hope—the expectation of a good.

Madness—a habit destructive of a correct perception.

Talkativeness—intemperance in speech, devoid of reason.

Contrariety—the greatest standing apart of things, that according to a certain difference fall under the same genus.

Involuntary—that which is brought to an end contrary to intention.

Instruction—a power that has the cure of the soul.

Instructing—the delivering of instruction.

Legislation—the science that renders a state ⁵firmly fixed (and without suffering.)⁵

¹—¹ A similar definition in Aristotle's Rhetor. § 6, and Diogenes L. vii. 112.

² Although φίλων seems to be defended by Aristotle in Rhetor. ii. 10, yet one would have preferred ἄλλων, similar to the definition in Diogenes L. vii. 111, φθόνον, λύπην ἐπ' ἀλλοτρίοις ἀγαθοῖς. Proclus, ii. p. 110, φθόνος ἐστὶν ἢ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀλλοτρίοις ἀγαθοῖς λυπή. Corradus seems to have wished to read ποτε γενησομένοις in lieu of ποτε γεγενημένοις. For his version is, "vel olim futura sint."

³—³ Such is the literal version of οὐς μὴ δεῖ, which I cannot understand; nor could Stephens, whose version is "ubi non est opus," as if he wished to read οὐ—Ficinus has "quæ metuenda sunt," which seems to lead to οἷς ἢ δεῖμα.

⁴—⁴ Such is the version of νόσος τοῦ κατὰ φύσιν, which is equally unintelligible in Greek, and in English, and in the Latin of Ficinus and Stephens, "morbus ejus quod est secundum naturam," and of Corradus, "morbus in natura insitus."

⁵—⁵ In lieu of εὐπαγῆς three MSS. offer ἀπαθής, one ἀγαθοῦ, and one ἀγαθῆς. By selecting from all what seems to be the best suited to the

Admonition—a speech that finds fault from design; a speech for the sake of turning aside from error.

Assistance—the hindering an ill either existing or in the way of existing.

Punishment—a curing of the soul for an error committed.

¹*Power*—a superiority in doing or speaking; a habit according to which that, which possesses it, is powerful; a strength according to nature.

To preserve—to protect from hurt.¹

²(*Science*—is a knowledge without stumbling.)²

sense, I have elicited, *ἐπιγαυῶς καὶ ἀπαθοῦς*, what I have translated. Ficinus has “*tumultu vacuam*,” answering to *ἐπιπαθοῦς*.

¹—¹ These two definitions are thus separated in the version of Ficinus, “*Potestas, excellentia in agendis seu dicendis; habitus, quo potentes efficimur. Robur, vis unum quidque in natura servans eo, quod detrimenta devitat;*” but united in that of Corradus, “*Potentia, in actione vel in sermone præstantia; habitus, quem qui habet, potens est; vis hominem naturaliter servans vel tutum efficiens.*”

²—² This last definition, omitted by Bekker, is found in one MS. alone.



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De Gelder offered an apology for publishing it at Leyden in 1836. But the time has been, when it was highly esteemed as the genuine production of that very philosopher, whose ideas Plato was thought to have developed in his *Timæus*; and it was accordingly translated into Latin by Georgius Valla, Simon Passiensis, called likewise Bevilaqua, and Nogarola, whose versions were printed respectively at Venice in 1488, 1498, and 1555, and subsequently by Cornarius, fol. Bas. 1561. Of versions of it in modern languages, a French one appeared at Berlin, 1763, by the Marquis d'Argens, and another at Paris in 1768, by the Abbé Batteux, the former accompanied with an elaborate Preface and Commentary, and the latter with some sensible notes and a few various readings from three Paris MSS. There is likewise a German translation by Schulthes, first published at Zurich in 1779, and again in 1842. It is said by Fabricius to have been translated into English by T. Stanley, in his "History of Philosophy;" but such is not the fact; and equally incorrect is the Bipont editor of Plato, by whom De Gelder has been misled, in attributing a Latin translation of the treatise to Ficinus.

THE TREATISE
OF
TIMÆUS THE LOCRIAN
ON
THE SOUL OF THE WORLD AND NATURE.

[1.] TIMÆUS the Locrian asserted this—that of all the things in the Universe there are two causes, (one) ¹Mind, (the cause) of things existing according to reason; (the other) Necessity,¹ (the cause) of things (existing) by (some) force, according to the powers of bodies; and that the former of these is of the nature of the good, and is called god, and the principle of things that are the best; but what come after this and are co-causes, are referred to Necessity; but that, as regards the things in the Universe, there are Form, Matter, and the Perceptible, which is, as it were, a production from the two (others); and that the former (namely, Form)² is unproduced, and unmoved, and stationary,³ and of the nature of the same, and perceptible by the mind, and a pattern of such things produced, as exist by a state of change; for that some such thing as this is Form spoken of and conceived to

¹—¹ What the author here, and Plato in Tim. p. 48, A., and 68, E., consider as the two distinct powers of Mind and Necessity, are said by Euripides in Tro. 890, to be singly another name for Ζεύς.

² As there are three things mentioned, Valck. wished, to prevent all uncertainty, to read τὸ μὲν εἶδος in lieu of τὸ μὲν εἶμεν, referring to Tim. p. 51, A. Had he lived to know that five MSS. offer τὰν for τὸ, and eight add ἀεὶ after εἶμεν, he would perhaps have suggested τὰν μὲν εἶμεν ἰδέαν.

³ Since μένον is the same as ἀκίνατον, Valck. suggested μόνον. But one would prefer μονὰς, for the “monad” was of the nature of the same; while to avoid the repetition in μονὰς τε καὶ τῆς ταύτῳ φύσιος, it is easy to read μονὰς, ἐκ τῆς ταύτῳ φύσιος ἰούσα—“proceeding from the nature of the same.”

be; but Matter is a mould,¹ and a mother and a nurse, and procreative of the third kind of being; for receiving the resemblances upon itself, and as it were remoulding them, it perfects these productions. He asserted moreover that Matter is eternal, not however unmoved; and although it is of itself without form and shapeless, yet it receives every kind of form, and that what is around bodies, is divisible and partakes of the nature² of the different; (and that) persons call moreover Matter by the name of Place and Space. These two principles, then, are opposite to each other; [of which]³ Form has a relation to a male (power) and a father; but Matter to a female and a mother; and being three they are recognisable by three marks; Form by mind, according to knowledge; Matter by a spurious kind of reasoning, through its not being perceived mentally by a direct course, but by analogy; and their productions by sensation and opinion.

[2.] Before, then, heaven existed, there were, through reason, Form and Matter, and the god, who is the worker-out⁴ of the better. But since what is older⁵ is superior to what is younger, and what is put in order before what is without order, the deity, being good, did, on seeing that Matter receives Form, and is altered in every way, but without order,⁶ feel the necessity⁶ of bringing it into order, and to establish a change from the undefined to the defined, in order that the differences between bodies might have a similar relation, and not receive various turns at hap-hazard. He made, therefore, this world out of the whole of Matter, laying it down as a limit to the nature of being, through its containing all the rest of things in itself, (and being) one, only-begotten, perfect, endued with

¹ By *ἐκμαγεῖον* was meant, 1. that which receives an impression, 2. the impression itself. See Tim. p. 50, B.

² Instead of *φύσιος*, Valck. would read *οὐσίας*. For the expression *τᾶς μεριστᾶς οὐσίας* is found shortly afterwards, p. 96, A. § 3.

³ As *ἄν* could not precede here *τὸ μὲν εἶδος*, it is properly omitted in four MSS.; unless it be said that the author wrote *ἵνα*, "where," to which *ἄν* in one MS., and *ἄν* in another, seem to lead.

⁴ By *δημιουργός* is meant elsewhere the power that made something out of nothing; but here it is merely the worker-out.

⁵ By *πρεσβύτερον* De Gelder understands "the more intelligent," referring to Hesych., *Πρεσβύτερος* . . . *φρονιμώτερος*.

⁶—⁶ So we must render *ἐδῆτο*—unless, what is preferable, we adopt *ἐδήλετο*, "wished," as suggested by Valckenaer on Theocrit. p. 259, A. Compare Tim. p. 29, E.



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crease, but they remain in a bond of union indissoluble according to a proportion the very best.

[3.] For when there are three terms whatever, and their intervals are fixed according to the same proportion as regards each other, we then perceive that, after the manner of an extended string,¹ the middle term is to the first, what the third is to it; and (taking) also ²inversely and by alternation²—according to the fitting of their places and order; and it is impossible for every one to arrange numerically³ these, so as not to have an equality of force. (The world too) is in a good state, as regards its shape and movement; as regards the former, in being a sphere, so that it is similar to itself on all sides, and is able to contain all the rest of shapes of the same kind as itself;⁴ as regards the latter, in exhibiting for ever the change dependent on a circle. Now the sphere alone is able in a state of quietness and of motion to preserve a fitness in the same place, so as neither to leave it, nor to receive another place, through its being on every side equally distant from the centre; and, being very smooth to exactness, as regards its external appearance, it has no need of mortal organs, which are fitted to, and carried through, the rest of animals for the sake of their wants. But the soul of the world has (the deity)⁵ united with the centre and led it outwards, investing the world wholly with it, and making it a mixture of Form undivided, and of Substance divided, so as to become one mixture from those two; for which (world) he mixed up two forces, the origin of motion, one connected with the

¹ So I have translated *ῥυσμῶ*, remembering the well-known story of the manner in which Pythagoras discovered harmonical proportions by stretching strings of different lengths; on which see more at length in the Supplementary Note.

²—² I have followed the reading suggested by De Gelder, *ἀνάπαλιν καὶ ἐναλλάξ*, and confirmed by *κατ' ἐναλλαγὰν—καὶ ἀνάπαλιν* in p. 99, B.

³ In lieu of *ἀριθμήμεναι*, the best MS. has *ἀριθμῶμενα*: which evidently leads to *ἀριθμῶ θεμέναι*, as I have translated. De Gelder takes *ἀριθμήμεναι* in the sense of *εἰς φιλίαν ἐλθεῖν*, as explained by Hesychius, while referring to Hom. *Il.* B. 124. But there the sense is “to number;” while, as Soping remarked, the words *εἰς φιλίαν ἐλθεῖν* are the explanation of *Ἀριθμήμεναι*.

⁴ By *ὁμογενέα* De Gelder understands, with D'Argens, “regular-shaped bodies.” Batteux renders more correctly—“les figures du même genre qu'elle.”

⁵ I have translated, as if *ὁ θεός* had dropt out after *μεσόθεν*—

same, the other with the different; which (soul),¹ being mixed with difficulty, was mixed not in the easiest way.¹ Now all these proportions are combined harmonically according to numbers; which proportions he has divided according to a scale scientifically, so that a person is not ignorant of what things and by what means the soul is combined; which the deity has not ranked after the substance of the body,—²for, as we say, that which is before is in greater honour as regards both power and time,²—but he made it older by taking the first of unities, which is 384.³ Now of these, the

¹—¹ To conceal the tautology in *δύσμικτος* and *οὐκ ἐκ τῷ ῥάστῳ συνεκίρνατο*, Batteux translates—“Le mélange de deux essences étoit difficile, et ne se fit pas sans beaucoup d’art et d’efforts.” Perhaps, however, the author wrote, not *συνεκίρνατο*, but *συνεκραίνεται*, to which *συνεκρίνατο* in one MS. seems to lead; or else there is some error in *ἐκ τῷ ῥαστῳ*, which are properly omitted in the similar passage of the *Tim.* p. 35, B., *καὶ τρία λαβὼν αὐτὰ ὄντα συνεκράσατο εἰς μίαν πάντα ἰδέαν, τὴν θατέρου φύσιν δύσμικτον οὔσαν εἰς ταύτῳν ξυναρμόττων βία.*

²—² So I have translated, by placing *γὰρ*, which is found at present after *πρότερον*, where it is however omitted by the best MS. 1, between *ὡσπερ* and *λέγομεν*: for the author alludes to what he had said in p. 94, B. § 2, *τὸ πρεσβύτερον κάρρον ἐστὶ τῷ νεωτέρῳ*. Vainly, then, does De Gelder produce this passage in proof of an imitation of Plato’s language in *Tim.* p. 34, B. § 12, *τὴν δὲ δὴ ψυχὴν οὐχ, ὡς νῦν, ὑστέραν ἐπιχειροῦμεν λέγειν*: for there the author probably wrote—*οὐχ, ὡς οἱ νῦν*—i. e. “like persons of the present day,”—and shortly afterwards—*ἀλλὰ παῖς ἄνους ὡς—ταύτη πη καὶ λέγομεν*—i. e. “but we too perhaps speak in this way, like a senseless child,”—in lieu of *ἀλλὰ πῶς ἡμεῖς—καὶ λέγομεν*—For *πῶς* could not thus follow *ἀλλὰ*—while the allusion to the child will be best understood by remembering that an Egyptian priest is feigned in *Tim.* p. 22, B., to have said even to Solon, one of the wise men of Greece, “*Ἕλληνες ἀεὶ παῖδες ἐστε.*”

³ Why this number should have been fixed upon as the first term, may perhaps be guessed at, from knowing, what is stated by Plutarch, *De Anim. Procreat.* p. 1020, C., that Plato’s first term was 192, the half of 384, which last was adopted by Eudorus, a disciple of Crantor; and hence too we can obtain perhaps a clue, if not to the author of this treatise, at least to the time, when it was probably compiled. With regard to Plato’s first term of 192, Plutarch must have learnt the fact from some other source than the *Timæus* itself, where there is not the most distant allusion to it; unless it be said that in his copy of that treatise there was found the identical number 192, in Greek letters ρ ζ β, written after *μίαν ἀφείλε τὸ πρῶτον ἀπὸ παντὸς μοῖραν* in p. 35, B. Be this, however, as it may—for Macrobius, in *Somn. Scipion.* ii. 2, has translated the passage as it is found at present, without any allusion to a specific number, while Stalbaum, after Boeckh, makes the first term of the series 384, without alluding even to Plutarch—we may perhaps arrive at the reason for the selection of this term, by bearing in mind that 192 is the product of

first being assumed, it is easy to reckon the double and triple; and all the terms, together with their complements and eighths,

16 into 12; where 12 would represent the twelve signs of the Zodiac, or the twelve months of the year, made up of 4 quarters, each consisting of 3 months; while 16 would represent the square of 4; which last number was, as I learn from the erudite treatise of Meursius, "De Denario Pythagorico," who, collecting, as usual, all that can be found in ancient authors on this subject, refers to Hierocles on "The Golden Verses," connected with the four elements of matter, and the four seasons of the year; and probably, I may add, with the four first digits, whose sum made up the Pythagorean Tetractys, or Tetras, according to Procopius Gazæus in Genesis—"Unitas, binarius, ternarius, et quaternarius, inter se additi, denarium constituunt." Nicomachus, however, in Harmonic., says that four represented harmony; and so too does Joannes Protospath. on Hesiod, ἡ τετράς λέγεται Ἀρμονία ἔχει γὰρ τὸν ἐπίτριτον: where, from the mention of the musical term τὸν ἐπίτριτον, there is an evident allusion to the story about the hammers, which will be discussed more at length in the Supplementary Note, or because it is the common difference between the odd numbers, 3, 7, 11, 15, taken in an arithmetical progression, whose sum makes 36, one $\frac{1}{10}$ of the 360 degrees into which the supposed orbit of the sun was divided, when the months were 10, not, as subsequently, 12. But why the square of 4 was taken instead of 4 itself, may perhaps be explained by supposing that, as the square would be the emblem of the surface of matter at rest, and the circle that of the surface of matter in motion, without which musical sounds cannot exist, the square may be considered as surrounding the circle of musical sounds, and the difference between the semidiagonal of the circumscribing square and the semidiameter of the circumscribed circle, may be taken as the first term of an harmonical scale. For other explanations of the reason, which led to the selection of 384, as the first term of the harmonical series, the reader is referred to Boeckh's "Philolaus," and to Schneider's "Dissertatio de Numero Platónico," quoted by Lindau on Tim. p. 45, who conceives with Plutarch that 384 was selected, as being the lowest number on which it was possible to operate for the eighths continually without the introduction of fractions; while, to understand the whole passage thoroughly, De Gelder says we must adopt, as already remarked by Batteux, λήμμασι, found in a Par. MS., in lieu of συμπληρώμασι; and that we must add likewise καὶ ταῖς ἀποτομαῖς after καὶ τοῖς ἐπογδοοῖς: for otherwise there would be two terms, namely, 2187 and 6561, wanting to complete the series of 36 terms. The proper word, however, was λείμμα, by which was meant the lesser of two unequal sections, into which a number was divided; as in the case of 7; which, divided into two unequal sections, gives 3 and 4, of which 3 would be called λείμμα. So too, if between any two notes, taken as extremes, two semitones are introduced, not having the same ratio to their contiguous notes, but represented, for example, respectively by $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$, the semitone represented by the greater number ($\frac{1}{3}$) was called ἀποτομή, that by the less ($\frac{1}{6}$) δίσσις.

To return, however, to the question about the τετρακτύς, I have said that it meant the number 10; which, as it is made up of the four odd numbers, taken in pairs, 1, 9; 3, 7; and of the four even numbers, taken



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[4.] God the eternal, the chief ruler of the universe, and its creator, the mind alone beholds; but that which is produced we behold by the sight, both this world and its parts, how many soever they are in heaven; which, as being ethereal, must be divided into kinds; so that¹ some may be of the nature relating to the same, and some to the different. Of which the former lead from without all that are within them, along the general movement from the rising (east) to the setting (west). But the latter, relating to (the nature of) the different (lead) from within² the portions, that are carried along from west to east, and are self-moved, and they are whirled round and along, according as it may happen, by the movement of the same, which possesses in the world a superior power. Now the movement of the different, being divided according to an harmonical proportion, assumes the order of seven circles. The Moon, then, as being the nearest to the Earth, exhibits its monthly revolution; but the Sun after her completes his orbit in the period of a year. But there are two³ that run an equal course³ with the Sun; namely, (the stars) of Mercury and⁴ Juno, which the many call (the star of) Venus⁴ and Lucifer. For shepherds and the masses of

But this does not get rid of the objection, touching the word *διαίρεσις*, "divisions." For though the sum of the series is 114695, the divisions or terms of the series are only 36, as will be seen by the Supplementary Note, taken for the most part from the annotations of Batteux.

¹ I have translated as if the Greek were *ὥστε τὰ*—not *ὡς τὰ*—

² To preserve the balance of the sentences, the author probably wrote *ἐντόσθεν τὰ ἀπὸ ἐσπέρας*, to answer to *ἔξωθεν—τὰ ἀπ' ἀνατολᾶς*—not *ἐντὸς ἀπὸ ἐσπέρας τὰ*—

³—³ De Gelder says that Mercury and Venus are called *ἰσόδρομοι*, because the former was supposed to be distant from the Sun by only one sign of the Zodiac, equal to 30°, and the latter by not more than two; and he refers to Cicero N. D. ii. 20, "Mercurius—a Sole longius nunquam unius signi intervallo discedit—stella Veneris—nunquam a Sole duorum signorum intervallo longius discedit." But he should have referred to Pliny, H. N. ii. 8, who says that Venus performs her annual revolution in 348 days; and as the Earth, or, on the supposition that the Earth is at rest, the Sun completes its revolution in 365 days, Venus and the Sun might be said to be *ἰσόδρομοι*. It must, however, be confessed that a similar solution is not applicable to Mercury. Cicero, in Somn. Scipion., is content to translate *ἰσόδρομοι* by "comites."

⁴—⁴ On these two names, assigned to the same star, De Gelder refers to Pliny N. H. ii. 8, where, speaking of Venus, he says—"in magno nominum ambitu est; alii enim Junonis, alii Isidis, alii Matris Deum appellavere:" and to Pseud.-Aristotle, *περὶ Κόσμου*, § 2, ὁ τοῦ φωσφόρου,

mankind are not wise in sacred astronomy, nor skilled in the risings that take place in the west and east. For the same (star) becomes at one time (visible) in the west, when it follows the Sun so far, as not to be hidden by its light; and at another time in the east, when it leads on the Sun and rises before it, and is the herald of day. Hence the star of Venus becomes, through its running together with the Sun, frequently Lucifer, ¹ but not always; since ¹ there are many (that become so), both of those that are planets and are not; since every star of any magnitude that is seen above the horizon, before the Sun rises, heralds the day. But the three other stars, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, have their peculiar velocities, and ² unequal years; and they complete their course while making their periods of effulgence, ³ and of being visible, and of obscuration and eclipse, and giving birth to accurate risings and settings. Moreover, they complete their appearances conspicuously in the east or west according to their position as regards the Sun; who during the day exhibits its course from rising (in the east) to setting (in the west); but during the night it makes a movement in another direction from west to east, while it is carried on by the motion of the same; whereas, during the year (it is carried) according to its own inherent motion. From these two kinds of motion it rolls out a spiral, creeping, according to one portion, in the time of a day, but, whirled round under the sphere of the fixed stars, according to each revolution of darkness and day. Now these revolutions men call the portions of time,

δν Ἀφροδίτης, οἱ δὲ Ἦρας προσαγορεύουσιν, translated by Apuleius de Mund., “Quintus Phosphorus, Junonia, immo Veneris, stella censetur:” and to Augustine De Civitat. Dei vii. 15, “Luciferum quidam Veneris, quidam dicunt esse Junonis.” Hence De Gelder proposes to read Ἑρμᾶ τε καὶ Ἀφροδίτας, τὸν Ἦρας—καλέοντι.

¹—¹ So we must translate, or else adopt the conjecture of Stephens—οὐκ εἰς δέ, of which De Gelder approves, in lieu of οὐκ ἀεὶ δέ—

² Instead of καὶ ἐνιαυτῶς— Vl. would read κατ’ ἐνιαυτῶς—

³ Here Bekker has edited περικαταλάμψιας with four MSS. But Batteux, Valck., and De Gelder prefer περικαταλάψιας, furnished by a Paris one; by which they understand “over-takings”—referring to Tim. p. 38, D., καταλαμβάνουσί τε καὶ καταλαμβάνονται κατὰ ταῦτ’ ὑπ’ ἀλλήλων Ἡλιός τε καὶ ὁ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ καὶ Ἑωσφόρος. But as περι would thus in composition seem scarcely intelligible, one would prefer—τὸν δρόμον περιξ καταλάψιας— and thus the sense would be—“they complete their course around, while making their overtakings.”

which the deity has arranged together with the world. For the stars did not exist before in the world; and hence there was neither a year, nor periods of seasons, by which this generated time is measured, and which is the representation of the time not generated, which we call eternity. For as this heaven has been produced according to an eternal pattern, (namely,) the idea-like world, so,¹ according to a pattern, (namely,) eternity, has this time been made together with the world.

[5.] The Earth, fixed at the centre, becomes the hearth² of the gods, and the boundary³ of darkness and day,⁴ producing both settings and risings, according to the cuttings off (made by) the things that form the boundary,⁵ as we circumscribe by a cutting off the things of earth, sufficient for sight.⁵ And it is the oldest of bodies within (the circle of) heaven. And neither has Water at any time been produced without Earth, nor Air without moisture; nor could Fire continue without moisture and the materials which it burns; so that (the Earth) is fixed, as the root and base of all other substances,

¹ All the MSS. but one read οὕτως ὡς— But Bekker, on the authority of the best one, l, has omitted οὕτως— He should have read οὕτως καὶ— for ὡς never thus answers to ὡς, only to οὕτως; while καὶ is thus properly united to the repeated παράδειγμα, as I have shown by numerous examples in Poppo's Prolegom. p. 307, and to the passages there quoted I could now add as many more. Further, since we meet with πρὸς παράδειγμα in the latter clause, but ποτ' αἰδίου παράδειγμα in the former, it is evident that in both the author wrote ποτ'—

² De Gelder refers to Ovid, Fast. vi. 299, "Stat vi terra sua; vi stando Vesta vocatur."

³ In lieu of ὄρος Vl. would read οὔρος, i. e. ὁ οὔρος— referring to Tim. p. 40, C., γῆν—φύλακα—νυκτός τε καὶ ἡμέρας and to Hesych. Οὔρος—φύλαξ.

⁴ Instead of ἀμέρας, four MSS. read ἄγος, and so does Simplicius de Cælo, quoted by Gaisford in Poet. Minor. Græc. I. ii. p. xlvii., which leads to ἀύγης— and if this be the correct reading here, we must alter a little above ἀμέρας into ἀύγης.

^{5—5} So I have translated, as if the Greek were—ὡς τᾶ ὄψει ἰκανὰ τᾶ ἀποτομᾶ τὰ τᾶς γᾶς περιγραφόμεθα, where περιγραφόμεθα has been happily found in seven MSS. The author alludes to the custom of persons cutting off the rays of light by placing the fingers of the hand so as to form a kind of tube, when they want to examine a thing correctly. The common text is—ὡς τᾶ ὄψει καὶ τᾶ ἀποτομᾶ τᾶς γᾶς περιγραφόμενα: which I must leave for those to understand, who can; amongst whom De Gelder is not one; for he proposes to read περιγραφόμεναν; where I confess myself equally in the dark.



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from it an equilateral (solid) triangle; of which is formed the pyramid, having four faces, and their angles¹ equal, the form of Fire, which is the most easy to be moved, and made up of the finest particles. After this is the octohedron, with eight faces and six angles, the element of Air; and the third is the eikosihedron, with twenty faces and twelve angles, the element of Water, made up of particles the most numerous and heaviest. These then, as being composed of the same element, are changed into each other. But (the deity) has made the dodecahedron, the image of the Universe, as being the nearest to the Sphere. Fire then, by the fineness of its particles, passes through all things; and Air through the rest of things, with the exception of Fire; and Water through Earth. All things are therefore full, and leave no vacuum.² But they are brought together by the revolving movement of the Universe, and are pressed against, and rubbed by, each other in turn, and produce the never-failing change from production to destruction.

[6.] By making use of these the deity put together this world, sensible to touch through (the particles of) Earth, and to sight through (those of) Fire; which two are the extremes; but through (the particles of) Air and Water he has bound (the world) together by the strongest chain, namely, proportion; which is able to hold together both itself, and the things kept in subjection through it. Now if the thing bound together is a plane surface, one middle (term) is sufficient; but if a solid, there will be need of two. With two middle terms then he combined two extremes, so that as Fire is to Air, Air might be to Water, and Water to Earth; and by alternation, as Fire is to Water, Air (might be) to Earth; and by inversion, as Earth is to Water, Water (might be) to Air, and Air to Fire; and by alternation, as Earth is to Air, so Water (might be) to Fire. Now since all are equal in power, their ratios are in a state of equality. This world then is one, through the bond of the deity, made according to proportion. Now each of these four substances possesses

¹ Since two MSS. read *τὰς τούτων γωνίας* in lieu of *τὰς ἴσας γωνίας*, the author probably wrote *τὰς τούτων γωνίας ἴσας*— for *ἴσας* might easily have dropt out after *γωνίας*—

² This was contrary to the doctrine of Epicurus; for Lucretius says, in i. 30, “est in rebus inane”—quoted by De Gelder.

many forms; Fire, those of Flame, and Burning, and Luminousness, through the inequality of the triangles in each of them. In the same manner, Air is partly clear and dry, and partly turbid¹ and foggy; and Water partly flowing and partly congealed, according as it is Snow, Hoar-frost, Hail, Ice: and that, which is Moist, is, in one respect, flowing, as honey, oil; but in another, is compact, as pitch, wax; and of the forms of what is compact there is a portion fusible, as gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and purified iron;² and a portion friable, as sulphur, pitch, nitre, salt, alum, (and)³ stones of a similar kind.

[7.] After putting together the world, (the deity) planned the creation of living beings, subject to death, in order that, being perfect himself, he might work it out perfectly according to his image. He mixed up therefore the soul of man out of the same proportions and powers; and, after taking the particles and distributing them, he delivered them over to Nature the alterative. And she, succeeding him in working out living beings both mortal and ephemeral, the soul of whom she⁴ brought in flowingly,⁴ some from the Moon, others from the Sun, and some too from the other bodies, that wander in the portion of the different, with the exception of one power belonging to the same, which she mixed up in the rational

¹ I have adopted *θολερὸν*, in lieu of *νοτερὸν*, as suggested by Vl., who refers to Tim. p. 58, D., *ἀέρος—ὁ θολερώτατος ὁμίχλη*.

² Such is the meaning commonly assigned to *σταγῶν*, according to Hesych., *Σταγῶν· ἐν τοῖς μεταλλικοῖς τὸ καθαρὸν σιδήριον*. But De Gelder says that by *σταγῶν* must be meant some metal in a natural state, not one purified artificially. He considers it therefore the same as what Aristotle, De Admirand. Narrat. p. 877, B., calls *κασσίτερος Κελτικός*, which the philosopher says is reported to melt quicker than lead. But as the metal, called by itself *κασσίτερος* in ancient times, is supposed to be the tin of Cornwall, in Aristotle's language *κασσίτερος Κελτικός*, there would be two words here descriptive of the same metal; unless indeed De Gelder intended, of which he says nothing, to reject *κασσίτερος* as the explanation of *σταγῶν*. I would rather understand by that word "quick-silver," which generally assumes the form of globular drops.

³ I have translated as if the Greek were *λίθοι τε*—not *λίθοι τοι*—

⁴—⁴ Such is the literal version of *ἐπιρρύτως ἐνάγαγε*: which Cornarius, unable, as I confess I am myself, to understand, wished to alter into *ἐπιρρύτως ἐνέσταγε*. But, as *στάζω* and its compounds have no aor. 2, act., had he remembered the expression in Tim. p. 43, A., *τὰς τῆς ἀθανάτου ψυχῆς περιόδους ἐνέδουν εἰς ἐπίρρυτον σῶμα καὶ ἀπόρρυτον*, he would perhaps have suggested, *ὣν τὰς ψυχὰς ἐς ἐπίρρυτον σῶμ' ἄγαγε*, i. e. "whose souls she brought to a body flowed upon."

portion (of the soul), as the image of wisdom in those of a happy fate. ¹ Now of the soul of man a portion is rational and intellectual, and a portion irrational and unintellectual; but of the logical the better portion is from the nature of the same, but the worse is from that of the different; and each is seated around the head, so that the other portions of the soul and body may minister to it, as being the uppermost of the whole tabernacle.² But of the irrational portion, that which represents passion is around the heart, and that (which represents) desire is around the liver. But the principle of the body and the root of the marrow is the brain, in which is the leadership; and from this, like an effusion,³ flows through the back-bone⁴ what remains, from which are separated the particles for seed and reason:⁵ but of the marrow⁶ the surrounding defences are the bones; of which the flesh is the covering and concealment. And to the nerves he united joints by ligatures, suited for their movement. And of the internal (members there are) some for the sake of nourishment, and some for safety; and of the movements, some of those from without are conveyed to the intelligent place of perception; but others, not falling under the power of apprehension,⁷ are unperceived, either through the bodies affected being too earth-like, or through the movements being too feeble; and

¹ Since Tennemann confesses, as stated by De Gelder, that the origin of the human soul is more clearly explained in this treatise than in the Timæus of Plato, it is hard to understand how the former could be an abridgment of the latter.

² On the word *σκῆνος*, as applied to the body, the tabernacle of the soul, see Axioch. p. 366, A. § 5.

³ Batteux, with the approbation of De Gelder, renders *ἀπόχυμα*, “une espece de liqueur dense.”

⁴ Instead of *νωτίων*, four MSS. *νωτείων*: which confirms *νωτιαίων*, suggested by Vl., who refers to *νωτιαῖον μυελόν* in Tim. p. 74, A.

⁵ In lieu of the unintelligible *λόγον*, Cornarius suggested *γόνον*, which seems to have been subsequently found in a solitary MS. Φ. To avoid however the tautology in *σπέρμα* and *γόνον*, De Gelder would read *σπερματίδα* (i. e. *φλέβα*) *καὶ γονήν*, referring *σπερματίδα* to the male, and *γονήν* to the female; and quoting Galen de Uteri Dissect. t. i. p. 210, ed. Bas., *γονήν δὲ λέγει—αὐτὴν τὴν μήτραν*.

⁶ As the marrow is always spoken of in the Timæus in the singular number, Valckenaer on Phœniss. 1085, corrected *μυελῶν* here into *μυελῶ*.

⁷ Such seems to be the meaning of *ἀντίλαψιν*: for which however De Gelder would read *ἀνάλαψιν*, forgetting that *ἀντιλαπτικὰν* is used a little below as it is here.



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melt away or that scrape it, appear to be rough; but those that act moderately in scraping (appear) brackish; but those that inflame or separate the skin, acrid; but their opposites, the smooth and sweet, are reduced to a juicy state.¹ Of smelling the kinds have not been defined; for, from their percolating through narrow pores, that are too stiff to be either brought together or separated, things (seem) to be sweet-smelling or bad-smelling from the putrefaction or concoction² of the earth and substances like the earth. But a vocal sound is a percussion in the air, arriving at the soul through the ears; the pores of which proceed, until they reach the liver; and amongst them there is breath, by the movement of which hearing exists. Now of the voice and hearing that portion which is quick, is acute; but that which is slow, is grave; but the medium is the most in harmony. And that which is much and diffused, is great; but that which is little and compressed, is small; and that which is arranged according to musical proportions, is in tune; but that which is unarranged and out of those proportions, is out of tune, and not to be properly adjusted. The fourth kind of things relating to the senses is the most multi-form and various, and they are called objects of sight, in which are all kinds of colours, and an infinity of coloured substances; but the principal are four, white, black, brilliant,³ and red; for all the others are produced from a mix-

¹ Such is the literal meaning of *κεχύλωται*; with which word however De Gelder is so dissatisfied as to propose its rejection. But by comparing Tim. p. 66, C., it would seem rather that something is wanting here.

² In lieu of *πέψεσι*, Vl. proposes *τήξεσι*. But that would be a mere tautology after *σάψεσι*.

³ Batteux renders *λαμπρόν* "jaune." But such is not the meaning of *λαμπρός* elsewhere. That some specific colour is however intended, is evident from the whole tenor of the passage. By comparing then Tim. p. 68, B., *λαμπρόν τε ἐρυθρῷ λευκῷ τε μιγνύμενον ξανθὸν γέγονε*, it would seem that by *λαμπρόν* was meant a light-blue; for that colour mixed with red and white would make what is now called gambonge, in Greek *ξανθός*. And hence we can understand *λαμπρός καὶ φοινικοῦς* quoted from Plutarch by H. Steph. in Thes. *λαμπρός*. Rudolph indeed on Ocellus Lucanus, p. 20, *πρός τε τὸ λαμπρόν καὶ ξανθὸν καὶ λευκόν*, explains *λαμπρόν* by *λευκόν*; and would reject therefore *λευκόν* as a gl. One would prefer however *γλαυκόν*, if *λαμπρόν* means there "white;" but if light-blue, as here, *λευκόν* must be retained. With regard to the whole tenor of the passage, it is worth while quoting the words of Apuleius de Mundo, "Pictura ex discordibus pigmentorum coloribus, atris,

ture of these. Now what is white causes the vision to expand, but what is black to contract; just as what is warm is able to expand the touching, but what is cold to contract it; and what is rough naturally contracts the tasting, but what is sharp dilates it.

[9.] And (it is natural) for the covering of animals, that live in the air, to be nourished and kept together by the food being distributed by the veins through the whole mass, in the manner of a stream, conveyed as it were by channels, and moistened by the breath,¹ which diffuses it, and carries it to the extremities. And respiration is produced through there being no vacuum in nature, while the air, as it flows in, is inhaled in the place of that which is exhaled, through unseen mouths, through which the drops (of sweat) are visible on the surface; but a portion is got rid of by the natural warmth (of the body). It is necessary then for a portion, equal to what has been got rid of, to be introduced in its place; for, if not, there would be a vacuum; which is impossible: for the animal would no longer be flowing together² and one, when the covering had been separated by the vacuum. Now the same organization takes place in the case of lifeless substances, according to the analogy of respiration. For the gourd and amber are the likenesses of respiration. Now the breath flows through the body to an orifice outwards,³ and is introduced in turn through respiration by the mouth and nostrils, and again, after the manner of the Euripus, is carried

albis, luteis, et puniceis, confusione modica temperatis, imagines iis, quos imitatur, similes facit."

¹ The Greek is ἀροδομένας ὑπὸ τῷ πνεύματος: which appears a rather strange collocation of words; and the more so, as Plato in Tim. p. 77, C., has ἴν' ὡσπερ ἐκ νάματος ἐπιόντος ἀροδοίτο: by the aid of which passage we may read here νάματος for πνεύματος—

² De Gelder observes that σύρροον means here, that "which flows together and coheres," but, in p. 104, A., § 11, σύρροον, applied to πνεῦμα, means only that "which flows together," without any idea of coherence. But how τὸ ζῶον could be said to be σύρροον, I confess I cannot understand. Hence I suspect the author wrote—οὐ γὰρ ἔτι εἶη κα, κατ σύρροον γέ τι, ἐν τὸ ζῶον, i. e. "for the animal would be no longer one, like something that has flowed together,"—instead of εἶη κα σύρροον καὶ ἐν τὸ ζῶον.

³ De Gelder proposes to omit θύραζε, as being superfluous after ἔξω. He should have rejected rather ἔξω, and suggested θύραθι, of which ἔξω would be the explanation.

in turn to the body, which is extended according to the flowing out. ¹The gourd (too), when the air within it is got rid of by fire, attracts to itself moisture: and amber, when the air is separated from it, receives an equal substance.¹ Now all nourishment is from the heart, as the root, and from the stomach, as a fountain, and is conveyed to the body, to which, if it be moistened by more² than what flows out, there is said to be an increase; but if by less, a decay; but the point of perfection is the boundary between those (two), and is considered (to exist) in an equality of efflux and influx; but when the joints of the system are broken, should there be no longer any passage for the breath, or the nourishment be not distributed, the animal dies.

[10.] Now there are many things hurtful to life and the causes of death. One kind is called disease. And of diseases the commencement is the want of harmony between the principal powers, when the simple powers, such as heat, or cold, or moisture, or dryness, are too much or deficient; and after these the turns and alterations of the blood from corruption, and the deterioration of the flesh, when wasting away, should the turns take place according to the changes to what is acid, or brackish, or bitter, in the blood, or wastings away of the flesh. For from hence arises the generation of bile and of phlegm, (and) diseased juices, and the rottenness of liquids, weak indeed, unless deeply seated,³ but difficult (to cure), when their commencement is generated from the bones, and painful, if in a state of inflammation from the marrow. The last of disorders is (those of) the breath, bile, and phlegm, when they increase and flow into situations foreign to them, or into places inappropriate;⁴ for then by laying hold of the situation, belonging to what are better, and by driving away what are congenial, they fix

¹—¹ There is an allusion to the gourd and amber in Tim. p. 79, E. But in neither passage is it very easy to see what the allusion to either substance is intended to illustrate.

² I have translated, as if the Greek were *πλείονι*, to which *πλεῖον* in the best MS. I leads, in lieu of *πλείω*: and similarly, as if the Greek were not *μείω*, but *μείονι*, to which *μείων* in one MS., and *μειῶν* in another, seem to lead.

³ On the phrase *ἐν βάθει* De Gelder refers to Ælian, V. H. ii. 14, and Clemens Alexandr. Pædag. iii. p. 219, B.

⁴ I have translated, as if the Greek were *ἀποκαιρίως*, not *ἐπικαιρίως*: for which De Gelder would substitute *ἐπικηρίως*, i. e. "exposed to fatal disorders."



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the living out of doors, and simple¹ fare, and gymnastic exercises, and the morals of companions, produce the greatest effect in the way of virtue and of vice. And these causes are derived from parents and the elements rather than from ourselves, provided there be no remissness on our part in keeping aloof from acts of duty. And for the animal to be in a good condition, it is requisite for the body to possess the better properties under its control, (namely,) health and correct perception, and strength and beauty. Now the principles of beauty are, a symmetry as regards its parts, and as regards the soul. For nature has arranged, like an instrument, the body to be subservient to, and in harmony with, the subjects of life. And it is requisite for the soul likewise to be brought into harmony with its analogous good qualities, (namely,) in the case of temperance, as the body is in the case of health; and in that of prudence, as in the case of correct perception; and in that of fortitude, as in the case of vigour and strength;² and in that of justice, as in the case of beauty.³ Of these the beginning is from nature; but their middle portions and end are from carefulness; those relating to the body, through the gymnastic and medical arts; those to the soul, through instruction and philosophy. For these are the powers that nourish, and give a tone to, the body and soul by means of labour and gymnastic exercise, and a pureness⁴ of diet; some through druggings (applied to the body),⁵ and others through discipline applied to the soul by means of punishments and reproaches; for by encouragement they give strength and excite to an onward movement, and exhort to advantageous works. The art of the gymnastic trainer,⁶ and its nearest

¹ Instead of ἀπλαῖ Vl. has suggested ἀφελεῖς— If any change is requisite, I should prefer λιταί—“slight”—which may be supported by the passages quoted by Jacobs in Lection. Stob. p. 24, where λιτή is united to δίαίτα.

² To preserve the uniformity of the periods, and to prevent a tautology, we must omit either ῥώμαν καὶ or καὶ ἰσχὺν—

³ Here too the balance of the sentences requires the omission of τὸ σῶμα, as done in the translation.

⁴ Batteux has “purgations”—as if he wished to read καθαρίσματος—

⁵ Here again the balance of the sentences shows that τῶν σωμάτων is required to answer to τῶν ψυχῶν—

⁶ Respecting the business of the ἀλείπτῆς, see my note on Plato Criton. p. 15.

relative, that of the medical man, do, on being ordered to attend upon bodies, bring their powers to the greatest symmetry, and cause the blood to be pure and the breath to flow equably,¹ in order that, if there be any diseased virulence there, the powers of the blood and breath may be in a state of strength; but music, and its leader, philosophy, that have been ordained by the gods² and laws for the regulation of the soul,³ accustom, and persuade, and partly compel,³ the irrational to obey reason, and the two irrational, passion and desire, to become, the one mild, the other quiet, so as not to be moved without reason, nor to be unmoved when the mind incites either to desire or enjoy something; for this is the definition of temperance, (namely,) docility⁴ and firmness. And intelligence and philosophy, the highest in honour, after cleansing (the soul) of false opinions, have introduced knowledge, recalling the mind from excessive ignorance, and setting it free for the contemplation of divine things; in which to occupy oneself with a self-sufficiency, as regards the affairs of man, and with an abundance, for the commensurate period of life, is a happy state.

[12.] Now he, to whom⁵ the deity has happened to assign something of a good fate,⁵ is led through opinion the most true to the happiest life. But if he be morose and indocile, let the punishment that comes from law and reason, follow him, bringing with it the fears ever on the stretch, both those that proceed from heaven and those from Hades, how that punishments, not to be begged off, are laid up for the unhappy below, and the rest

¹ I have translated, as if the Greek were *πνεῦμ' ἰσόρροον*, not *πνεῦμα σύρροον*.

² In lieu of *θεῶν* Vl. has suggested *ἑθῶν*—

^{3—3} Such is the literal translation of the Greek—*ἑθίζοντι καὶ πείθονται, τὰ δὲ καὶ ποταναγκάζονται*— But as one MS. offers *ἐρίζονται*, and another *ἐρείζονται*, and one omits *καὶ πείθονται*, and four omit *τὰ δὲ*, and two *πείθονται τὰ δὲ καὶ*, it is evident that the text has been terribly tampered with; and hence it is not without some hesitation that I am led to believe the author wrote *εἰς ἔριν ζέοντά τινα πείθονται, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ποταναγκάζονται*— i. e. “they persuade a person when boiling for a quarrel, or still further compel—” where *εἰς ἔριν ζέοντα* may be compared with *θυμὸν ζέοντι* in Eurip. Hec. 1046.

⁴ In lieu of *εὐπείθεια* Vl. proposed to read *εὐπάθεια*— But that would differ only a little from *καρτερία*.

^{5—5} So I have translated, as if the Greek were *ὁ δαίμων εὐμοιρίας ἰστάς τι ἔτυχε*, not *ὁ δαίμων μοίρας γὰρ ἔλαχε*: where the deity is said absurdly “to have a share of this fate.”

of the things, which I praise the Ionic poet of old for making¹ the crime-defiled (to suffer) for their wickedness.¹ For as we sometimes render bodies sound by means of diseased substances, if they will not yield to the more healthy, so we restrain the soul by false reasoning, if it will not be led by true. And they would be called of necessity strange² punishments; since the souls of cowards enter by a change into the bodies of women,³ who are given to insulting conduct;³ and those of the blood-stained into the bodies of wild beasts for punishment; and of the lascivious into the forms of sows⁴ and boars; and of the light-minded and elated into the shapes of air-traversing birds; and of those who do nothing, learn nothing, and think of nothing, into that of aquatic animals who do nothing. But on all these matters has Nemesis given a judgment at a second period, together with the deities who preside over murderers, and those under the earth, the inspectors of human affairs, to whom god, the leader of all, has intrusted the administration of the world, filled with gods and men, and the rest of living beings, as many as have been made by the demiurgus according to the best image of a form not begotten, and eternal, and to be perceived by the mind.

¹—¹ The Greek is at present *ἐκ παλαιᾶς ποιεῦντα τὼς ἐναγίας*: where, since *ἐκ παλαιᾶς* is perfectly unintelligible, Wyttenbach suggested, what De Gelder has adopted, *ἐκπλάσαι*— But that would be superfluous, thus united to *ποιεῦντα*— I have therefore translated, as if the text were originally—*ἐν ἀπλακίαις ποιεῦντα τῖσαι ἐναγίας*. The passage of Homer alluded to is in *Oδ. M. 571—599*.

² Wyttenbach, says De Gelder, understood by *ξέναι*, “new.” But such a meaning that word could not bear. In *The Church of England Quarterly Review*, No. 1, p. 116, I proposed to read *Ἰξιόνειαι*—“after the manner of Ixion”—and hence I should have read likewise *κατὰ κύκλωσιν*, in lieu of *πορὶ κόλασιν* shortly afterwards, and have inserted those words between *ὡς* and *μετενδυομένην*: and instead of *οὐκ εἰκαίως*, I should have proposed *εἰκότως*. For the allusion is to the revolutions of the wheel, to which Ixion was feigned to be eternally bound; and with which are compared those which the soul in its transmigrations is destined to undergo.

³—³ The words between the numerals should be inserted after *λάγων δέ*—for *ὑβριν* means here not “insolence,” but “intemperance in lusts.”

⁴ To avoid the tautology in *συῶν ἢ κάπρων*, one would prefer *κυνῶν ἢ κάπρων*: to which *δὲ ὑῶν* in one MS. seems to lead; or else *συῶν ἢ τράγων*. So in *Phileb. p. 67, C. § 160*. Porphyry seems to have found in his MS. not *βόες καὶ ἵπποι*, but *σύες τε καὶ τράγοι*, as Sydenham was the first to remark. We meet indeed with *συσὶ κάπροισιν* in *Il. E. 783*. But there one would prefer *συσὶ καπυροῖσι*—*Hesych. Καπυρός—ἐκπνέων*.



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dem et quartus *diapason* harmoniam (nervi) resonarent—ad imitationem musicæ mundanæ, quæ ex quatuor constat elementis.” While Manuel Bryenus in Harmonic. § i. p. 362, carries the invention still higher. For he says that “before the time of Mercury there was a four-stringed lyre, κατὰ μίμησιν τῆς τῶν στοιχείων τετρακτύος—where, be it remarked, τετρακτύος is used for τετράδος—but that Mercury, having joined two systems, formed a seven-stringed lyre;” where, as he says nothing of the other system, one may hazard a conjecture that he had heard of the tradition, mentioned by Diodorus Sic. i. 16, that the first lyre was with only three strings, to answer to the three seasons, called in Greece Ὀραι—

Be, however, the inventors of the four and seven-stringed lyres who they may, it is evident that the latter could not have been applied to any scientific purpose, until the three intermediate notes had been discovered requisite to make up the scale of seven notes; which were called respectively *παρυπάρη*, near to, but under, the highest; *ὑπερμέση*, near to, but above, the middle; and *παρανεάτη*, near to, but above, the lowest; thus making two semitones between the middle and highest. But instead of these semitones having the same ratio to their contiguous primary tones, Pythagoras discovered that they might be represented by a string divided into two unequal parts, bearing the ratio to each other of 243 to 256, (or of 3^4 to 4^4 .) And these seven names, invented originally for the seven strings of the lyre, were subsequently applied to the seven planets, when they were considered as giving what was called the music of the spheres.

By what means Pythagoras was enabled to arrive at the proportions, which two unequal semitones bear to each other, has not, as far as I know, been handed down. But he probably got at the fact by carrying out the experiments which led him to discover that, when a string is stretched so as to produce a certain sound, a string of the same thickness and twist, but of half that length, will give an octave higher; the third of that length, a fifth higher; and the eighth, the next note higher. So too if a string of a certain length gives a sound represented by a , the next note lower (b) will be represented by $a + \frac{1}{3}$, and (c) the next lower by $b + \frac{1}{8}$, and so on, except when the series is interrupted by one or more semitones, when instead of $\frac{1}{8}$ another quantity must be substituted, dependent on the ratio which 243 bears to 256.

With these preliminary observations we may turn to the Remarks of Batteux, who has drawn out the series of 36 terms and adjusted them to a musical scale—where the letters in Italics refer to the vocal gamut, and the Roman capitals to the instrumental—after prefacing the series with some observations, from which I will make such extracts as bear directly upon the matter in hand, and this with the greater willingness, as Batteux’s little volume is not easily to be met with.

“By an harmonic proportion Timæus understands that of the numbers, which represent the concords in a musical scale. These were amongst the ancients only three. The octave, called *diapason*,¹ where the lowest note was to the highest as 4 to 2; the fifth, called *diapente*,² in the ratio of 3 to 2; and the fourth, called *diatessaron*,³ in the ratio of 4 to 3. To these were added, to complete the intervals of the concords, the single

^{1, 2, 3} The word *χορδῶν* is to be supplied after *διὰ πασῶν*, and *διὰ πέντε*, and *διὰ τεσσάρων*.

notes, which are in the ratio of 9 to 8, and the semitones in that of 243 to 256.

“ Now as the ancients identified the Soul of the world with its movement, the quantity of the movement became in their eyes the measure of the quantity of the Soul; and as the movement appeared to them to be the greatest at the circumference of the Universe, but nothing at the centre, the quantity of the Soul was considered to be the minimum at the centre, but the maximum at the circumference. Hence if the Soul were fixed, like a radius at one end, at the centre, it would, when turned along its whole length through all parts of the Universe, move with greater or less velocity, according as those were nearer to the circumference or centre.

“ To understand then how the degrees of velocity were calculated, let us conceive this radius to be divided according to a musical scale; when such a division will represent the degrees, considered harmonically, of the Soul of the world.

“ Let then 1 be assumed as the first term of the radius, fixed at the centre, or, to avoid fractions, that would otherwise occur in the calculations connected with the series following, let it be 384.¹ The second, which will be the distance of the next note, will be $384 + \frac{1}{8} = 432$. The third, $432 + \frac{1}{8} = 486$. The fourth, being a semitone, will be 512; for as 243 is to 256, so is 486 to 512. The eighth will be 768, the double of 384, or the first octave; and the 36th will be 114695, as shown by the table following:

<i>Mi</i>	.	.	E	.	.	.	384	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	432
<i>Re</i>	.	.	D	.	.	.	432	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	486
<i>Ut</i>	.	.	C	.	.	.	486	:	512	::	243 : 256
<i>Si</i>	.	.	B	.	.	.	512	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	576
<i>La</i>	.	.	A	.	.	.	576	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	648
<i>Sol</i>	.	.	G	.	.	.	648	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	729
<i>Fa</i>	.	.	F	.	.	.	729	:	768	::	243 : 256
<i>Mi</i>	.	.	E	.	.	.	768	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	864
<i>Re</i>	.	.	D	.	.	.	864	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	972
<i>Ut</i>	.	.	C	.	.	.	972	:	1024	::	243 : 256
<i>Si</i>	.	.	B	.	.	.	1024	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	1152
<i>La</i>	.	.	A	.	.	.	1152	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	1296
<i>Sol</i>	.	.	G	.	.	.	1296	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	1458
<i>Fa</i>	.	.	F	.	.	.	1458	:	1536	::	243 : 256
<i>Mi</i>	.	.	E	.	.	.	1536	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	1728
<i>Re</i>	.	.	D	.	.	.	1728	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	1944

¹ As this number is the product of $4 \times 8 \times 12$, which, taken by themselves, represent an arithmetical progression, whose common difference is 4, it was probably suggested by some circumstances connected with the properties of numbers, taken as the symbols of the phenomena of matter, which only a second Pythagoras would be able to unfold; and a similar observation is applicable to the fact that the ratio of 243 to 256 is that of 3^5 to 4^4 ; especially if we bear in mind what is stated by Plutarch, De Anim. Procreat. ii. p. 1028, B., respecting Lucifer being represented by 243, and the Sun by 729.

<i>Ut</i>	.	.	C	.	.	.	¹ 1944	:	2048	::	243	:	256
<i>Si</i>	.	.	B	.	.	.	2048	+	139	=	2187 ¹		
² <i>Si^b</i>	.	.	B ^b	.	.	.	2187	:	2304	::	243	:	256 ²
<i>La</i>	.	.	A	.	.	.	2304	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	2592		
<i>Sol</i>	.	.	G	.	.	.	2592	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	-	2916		
<i>Fa</i>	.	.	F	.	.	.	2916	:	3072	::	243	:	256
<i>Mi</i>	.	.	E	.	.	.	3072	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	-	3456		
<i>Re</i>	.	.	D	.	.	.	3456	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	3888		
<i>Ut</i>	.	.	C	.	.	.	3888	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	-	4374		
<i>Si^b</i>	.	.	B ^b	.	.	.	4374	:	4608	::	243	:	256
<i>La</i>	.	.	A	.	.	.	4608	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	-	5184		
<i>Sol</i>	.	.	G	.	.	.	5184	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	5832		
<i>Fa</i>	.	.	F	.	.	.	³ 5832	:	6144	::	243	:	256
<i>Mi</i>	.	.	E	.	.	.	6144	+	417	=	6561		
<i>Mi^b</i>	.	.	E ^b	.	.	.	6561	:	6912 ³	::	243	:	256
<i>Re</i>	.	.	D	.	.	.	6912	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	7776		
<i>Ut</i>	.	.	C	.	.	.	7776	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	8748		
<i>Si^b</i>	.	.	B ^b	.	.	.	8748	:	9216	::	243	:	256
<i>La</i>	.	.	A	.	.	.	9216	+	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	10368		
<i>Sol</i>	.	.	G	.	.	.	10368	+	384	=	27		

Total 114695

“That these 36 numbers are those which Timæus had in view, there can be but little doubt; since they fulfil all the conditions he has laid down. For we find there a progression of tones and semitones; of tones, which increase by adding to the number that precedes its eighth to make up the number that is to follow; and of semitones, by finding a number that is to follow, which shall bear to the preceding one the same ratio that 243 does to 256.

“It is requisite however to pay attention to the four numbers, 1944, 2048, 2187, and 2304, where the difference between the first and second is that of a semitone minor (104); and between the second and third of a semitone major (139); while these two semitones united make up 243, the difference between 2187 and 1944, or the equivalent of one tone. But between 2187 (*Si^b*) and 2304 (*La*) there is not more than a semitone minor, or the ratio of 243 to 256. And a similar arrangement in the four numbers, 5832, 6144, 6561, and 6912.

“But why were these terms fixed at 36? The reason is to be found in the mysteries of the school of Pythagoras, where it was thought proper

¹—¹ On these two terms Batteux observes—“The difference between 1944 and 2187, is 243. Take away then 139, which the Greeks called an apotomé, from 243, there will remain 104, which they called a lemme. Now 1944+104=2048; and 2048+139=2187:” and why 243 is thus divided into 139 and 104, he has explained shortly afterwards.

²—² Here again there is something arbitrary in this introduction of a semitone, marked by the same letters of the gamut as the tone itself.

³—³ Batteux's note is, “5832+(the lemme) 312=6144, and 6144+(the apotomé) 417=6912.”



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THE
LIFE OF PLATO,

ACCORDING TO

DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

[1.] PLATO, an Athenian, was the son of Ariston and Perictioné, or Potoné,¹ who carried up her family to Solon. For Solon's brother was Dropides; whose son was Critias, the father of Calæschrus, whose children were Critias, one of the thirty,² and Glaucon, from whom were sprung Charmides and Perictioné, of whom and of Ariston Plato was the son, the sixth in descent from Solon, who carried up his genealogy to Neleus and Poseidon. They say that his father likewise carried his family up to Codrus, the son of Melanthus, who, according to Thrasyllus, were historically descended from Poseidon. [2.] But Speusippus, in his work entitled "Plato's Funeral Supper,"³ and Clearchus, in his "Praise of Plato," and Anaxilides, in the second book "About Philosophers,"

¹ Since the mother of Plato is not called elsewhere Potoné, it would seem, that the name of the daughter (in § 4) has been by some mistake attributed to the parent, contrary to the usual custom of Greece, where girls were never, I believe, called after their mothers, although they were, perhaps, after their grandmothers, just as boys were after their grandfathers. Hence for ἡ Ποτώνης one might read ἐκ or ἀπὸ Ποτώνης—

² By "the thirty" are meant "the thirty tyrants," as they were called, who were appointed by Lysander to be the Board of Directors at Athens, after the city had fallen into the power of the Lacedæmonians.

³ In lieu of *περὶ δείπνου*, I have adopted *περιδείπνῳ*, as recommended by Menage. For *περίδειπνον*, as we learn from Suidas, was a supper in honour of the dead, and one at which it was customary to speak an eulogy on the deceased. Now as Plato died at a marriage feast, according to the account given just afterwards, and alluded to in § 45, it is not difficult to see what was probably the subject of the *Περίδειπνον* written by Speusippus, the nephew of Plato.

state that there was a story at Athens, how that Ariston attempted to violate Perictioné, then in her prime, and not succeeding, beheld, on ceasing from his violence, a vision of Apollo, ¹ from which time he kept her undefiled by the rights of marriage until her delivery; ¹ when Plato, says Apollodorus, in his "Chronicles," was born in Ol. 88, on the seventh of Thargelion, (i. e. April,) the day on which the Delians say Apollo was born; and he died, as Hermippus states, while supping at a marriage feast, ² in the first year of Ol. 108, having lived 81 years. ³ [3.] But Neanthes says he died in his 84th year. He was therefore younger than Isocrâtes by 6 years; ⁴ who was born in the archonship of Lysimachus; but Plato in that of Ameinias, ⁵ during which Pericles died. He was of the ward of Colyttus, as Antileon states in the second book "On Chronology;" but according to some he was born at Ægina, in the house of Phidiades, the son of Thales, as Phavorinus says in his "Various History," through his father having been sent (thither), together with some others, as an allotment-holder, ⁶ but who returned to Athens, when those parties were driven out by the Lacedæmonians, who assisted the people of Ægina. He acted moreover as a Choregus, the means being furnished by Dion, ⁷ as Athenodorus

¹—¹ The story, told here rather indistinctly by Diogenes, is given more clearly by Plutarch in Sympos. viii. 1, and the other authors quoted by Casaubon and Menage; from whom it appears, that Plato was said to have been the son of Apollo, and not of Aristo, who married Perictioné, not knowing that she was already pregnant by the god.

² But Cicero, de Senect. § 5, says that Plato died while in the act of writing. Here, instead of γάμοις, Clinton in Fast. Hellenic. p. 139, = 149, ed. Krueger, would read γενεθλίοις, "his birthday."

³ But Athenæus, in v. c. 18, says that Plato died in his 82nd year. The discrepancy in the account of Neanthes is owing, perhaps, to the error of Δ (4) for Α (1) found in the MS. of that author, which Diogenes made use of.

⁴ Meursius, De Archont. Athen. iii. 2, would read ζ (7) for ς (6), on the authority of Pseudo-Plutarch's Life of Isocrates.

⁵ Instead of "Ameinias," Salmasius proposed to read "Ameinon." The word in Diodorus is Epameinondas. But no Athenian, eligible for the Archonship, would have been called by a name with the Doric termination in "das," instead of the Attic in "des." Athenæus has Epameinon. In such a variety of readings, who, asks Menage, can detect the true one?

⁶ On the allotment-holders sent to Ægina, see Thucyd. ii. 27.

⁷ The same fact is mentioned by Plutarch likewise, in Dion, p. 964, F., quoted by Casaubon.



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¹ that he was holding on his knees a cygnet, which became on the instant full-fledged and flew up, singing sweetly; ¹ and that the (next) day Plato ² was placed with him (as a pupil); ² when he said, "This is the bird."³ He began his philosophical career in Academia; afterwards in the Garden near Colonus, as Alexander says in his "Successions," on the authority of Heracleitus. Subsequently, however, when about to engage in the contest with a tragedy, he did, after hearing Socrates, commit before the temple of Dionysus,⁴ his poems to the flames, saying,

Come hither, Vulcan, Plato has need of thee.⁵

[6.] And from that period they say, being now twenty years old, he became a hearer of Socrates; and when the latter departed (from life),⁶ Plato attached himself to Cratylus, the follower of Heracleitus, and to Hermogenes, who adopted the philosophy of Parmenides. Afterwards, when he was 28 years old, as Hermodorus says, he retired to Megara with some other disciples of Socrates to Euclid. Subsequently he went to Cyrené to Theodorus the mathematician; and from thence to Italy to the Pythagoreans, Philolaus and Eurytus; and from thence to Egypt to the prophets;⁷ whither they say that Euripides also followed him, and falling sick there he was cured by the priests with the salt-water cure; from whence he said,⁹

The sea doth wash out all the ills of man.

[7.] And in truth, according to Homer,¹⁰ persons say that all

¹—¹ This story is told more fully by Apuleius, who says that the cygnet appeared to fly up from the altar of Love, that was in the Academia, before it settled in the bosom of Socrates.

²—² Such seems to be the meaning of *αὐτῷ συστῆναι*.

³ The sense seems to require *τὸν ἐν ὀνείρω ὄρνιν*, "the bird in the dream:" where *ἐν ὀνείρω* might easily have dropt out between *τὸν* and *ὄρνιν*.

⁴ I have followed Menage in adopting *Διονυσιακοῦ*, found in MS. Par. and ed. Steph., in lieu of *Ὀλυμπιακοῦ*.

⁵ This is a parody of Hom. *Ιλ.* Σ. 392, where *θέτις* is the word in the place of *Πλάτων*.

⁶ The Greek is merely *ἀπελθόντος*, by an euphemism, similar to that in Soph. *Phil.* 494, *δέδοικ' ἐγὼ Μῆ μοι βεβήκοι*, quoted by Casaubon.

⁷ These are called "priests" by Cicero, *de Finib.* v.

⁸ This, says Stanley, is an anachronism. For Euripides died before Socrates, after whose death Plato is here said to have visited Egypt.

⁹ In *Iph. T.* 1193.

¹⁰ *Οδ.* Δ. 230.

the Egyptians are physicians. Plato had determined moreover to mingle with the Magi; but on account of the wars then raging in Asia, he swerved from his purpose, and, returning to Athens, passed his time in Academia. Now this was a grove-like gymnasium in the suburbs, so called from a certain hero Academus, as Eupolis says in his "Non-campaigners,"

In the well-shaded courses¹ of the god,
(Call'd) Academus.

But Timon likewise, speaking against Plato, says—

The broadest² man led all; but with sweet voice
He talk'd, ³the picture of the tettix kind,³
That settling on the trees of Hecademus,
Their pleasant note pour forth—

for previously it was called, with an E, Hecademia. [8.] The philosopher was likewise a friend of Isocrates; and a disputation, that took place between them on the subject of poets, which occurred in the country, when Isocrates was a guest of Plato, Praxiphanes has put into writing. ⁴Aristoxenus moreover states that he served thrice in the army; once at Tanagra; a second time at Corinth; and the third time at Delium, where he obtained a prize for good conduct.⁴ In his discourses he has made a mixture of the doctrines of Heracleitus, Pythagoras, and Socrates. For as regards what are perceptible by a sense, he philosophized according to Heracleitus; in what are perceptible by the mind, according to Pythagoras; but in what relates to politics, according to Socrates. [9.] And some, amongst whom is Satyrus, assert

¹ In lieu of *δρόμοισι*, Meursius in *Exercitat. Critic. ü. 12*, would read *δρύμοισι*, answering to "silvas Academi" in Horace.

² Instead of *πλαγύστατος*, some MSS. read *πλατίστατος*, which seems to lead to *πλατύσκυτος*—where *κύτος* (body) would answer to *μέρωπον* mentioned in § 4, or *τὰ στέρινα* in Hesych. Miles., similar to "latitudo pectoris" in Senec. *Epist. 69*.

^{3—3} Such seems to be the meaning of *τέττιξιν ισόγραφος*—

^{4—4} In this account of Plato's serving in the army, it has been shown that either Aristozenus has been guilty of anachronisms, or else that Diogenes has applied to Plato, what Aristozenus had probably done to Socrates. For the first battle at Tanagra took place in Ol. 80, 4, seventeen years before Plato was born; that at Delium in Ol. 89, 1, when he was only four years old. He might indeed have been present at the battle near Corinth, if it be the one, to which there seems to be an allusion in Menexen. § 17, compared with Xenophon, *Hell. iv. 2*, and Demosth. in *Leptin. § 41*.

that he sent to Dion in Sicily to purchase¹ three Pythagorean treatises from Philolaus for 100 minæ. For they say he was in good circumstances, through having received from Dionysius above 80 talents, as Onestor states in his work entitled, "Whether shall the wise man engage in a money-making business?" To Epicharmus, the comic writer, he was much indebted, and had transcribed very many² things (from him), as Alcimus states in his treatises, which are four, addressed to Amyntas; where he says thus in the first—"Plato appears to have spoken³ much from the writings of Epicharmus. For let us look into the matter. Plato asserts⁴ that what is perceptible by a sense, is never permanent either as regards quality or quantity, but is ever in a state of flux and change.⁴ [10.]⁵ So that from which things should a person take away, these being neither equal, nor of a certain kind, nor possessing quantity nor quality:⁵ and these are they, of which there is a generation always, but never a substance; but that is perceptible by mind, from which nothing is taken away or added. Now this of things eternal the nature, which happens to be similar and the same for ever." And in fact Epicharmus has spoken very clearly about things perceptible by a sense and mind.

- A. Gods have ever present been, nor ever have they fail'd (to be);
 Similar too things present round us,⁶ and for ever through the same.
 B. Still before the gods 'tis said⁷ that Chaos did exist the first.

¹ To this purchase Timon alludes in a tristich, preserved by A. Gellins, iii. 17, and thus translated partly by Stanley,

You Plato, with the love of learning caught,
 With a great sum a little treatise bought,
 Where all, that you have written, you were taught.

² So we may translate *τὰ πλεῖστα*, which generally means "the most;" unless it be said that the true reading is *τὰ κάλλιστα*—

³ In lieu of *λέγων* one would prefer *λαβῶν*, "to have taken—"

⁴—⁴ Compare Parmenid. § 13.

⁵—⁵ Such is the literal version of the Greek, which, I confess, I cannot understand; nor could, I think, Stanley, whose translation is, "as if we should subtract number from them, which are neither equal, nor certain, nor quantitative, nor qualitative."

⁶ By *ράδε* is meant "the Universe." Compare Plato, Politic. p. 269, B., and Timæus, p. 41, A., *τὸ πᾶν τόδε*.

⁷ In Aristoph. 'Ορν. 693, and Ovid Met. i. "Ante mare et tellus et, quod tegit omnia cœlum, Unus erat toto naturæ vultus in orbe, Quem dixere Chaos."



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[12.] Alcimus states likewise this too — The wise assert that the soul perceives some things through the body, when, as it were, ¹it hears (or) sees; ¹ but on other things it reflects through itself, and makes no use of the body. Hence of things existing, some are perceptible by sense, and some by mind. On which account Plato likewise has said that it is requisite for those, who are desirous of understanding the principles of the Universe, in the first place to preserve ideas separate by themselves, such as similitude, and unity, and multitude, and magnitude, and rest, and motion; and, secondly, beauty, and goodness, and justice, each taken abstractedly, and to lay down points like these, as the basis (of philosophy).

[13.] Thirdly, to take a combined view of ideas, how they exist in relation to each other, such as ²science, or magnitude, or power, ² while bearing in mind that ³what exist with us have, through sharing with them, the same name with them; ³ I mean, for instance, that things are just, inasmuch as they (share) in abstract justice; and things beautiful, inasmuch as they (share) in abstract beauty. ⁴ Now one of every species is eternal, perceptible by the mind, ⁵ and moreover insensible to suffering; and hence he asserts that ideas exist, like models in nature; and that the rest of things are assimilated to them, and exist as their resemblances. ⁶ Now Epicharmus discourses about the good and ideas in this manner.

like Καὶθις ἄλλοι, κοῦ ποχ' αὐτοὶ μενέομεν καττὸν λόγον, where μενέομεν has been lost accidentally. Hermann and Meineke would insert ρελέθομεν. But a future is required.

¹—¹ On the power of the soul to see, and hear, and speak, see my note on Hipp. Maj. § 38. With regard to the sense, ἦ has evidently dropt out between ἀκούουσαν and βλέπουσαν.

²—² I confess I cannot understand what relation can be said to exist between each other in the case of science, magnitude, and dominion. Hence I suspect some words have been lost here; or else that Diogenes has carelessly made the extract from Alcimus; unless it be said that the relation intended is of one science, one magnitude, and one power with another science, magnitude, and power.

³—³ Here again I am at a loss in comprehending all between the numeras.

⁴ Had Alcimus read the Hippias Major, he would have seen that there is no such thing as beauty in the abstract, although Hippias pretended to prove the contrary.

⁵ I have adopted νοητὸν, the correction of Menage, in lieu of νόημα.

⁶ Stephens says he found some where ὁμοιώματα, instead of ὁμοιόγραφα, which is in three MSS., and ὁμοιότητες in MS. Cant.

[14.]

- A. Is piping then a thing? B. It is. A. Is man
A piping then? B. By no means. A. Come, then, say
What is a piper? What to you does he seem?
A man? or not? B. Assuredly a man.
- A. Seems not the case then to be thus about
The good? that of itself it is a thing;
And he, who learning knows it, good becomes;
Just as a piper, who has learnt to pipe,
Or to dance has a dancer learnt, or some
Weaver to weave, or what you will of trades
Like these, himself's the artist, not the art.

[15.] Now Plato, in the view he takes of ideas, says,¹ that
“since there is recollection, ideas exist amongst the things
that are, through the recollection being of something, that
is in a quiet and permanent state. Now nothing is permanent
but ideas. For in what manner, says he, would animals be
preserved,² that have no connexion with ideas, and which, on
this account, have received a mind from nature? and, more-
over,³ they call to recollection their similitude and nourish-
ment, of what kind it is for them, and they show why there is
implanted in all animals the contemplation of similitude;
from whence they perceive those of a similar kind. How
then says Epicharmus?

[16.]

Wisdom, Eumæus,⁴ does not with one ⁵ race
Alone exist.⁵ But all that live have mind.⁶
The female race of fowls,⁷ if to observe

¹ Since Plato, as remarked by Stanley, has no where stated, what Alcimus attributes to him, it is evident that he is merely giving here the substance of what he conceived to be the sentiments of Plato about ideas.

² Instead of “be preserved,” the sequence of ideas seems to require “preserve any thing in memory;” in Greek, *διασώζετό τι*, not *διασώζετο*—

³ I have translated, as if the Greek were not *νῦν*, but *ἄμα*—

⁴ From this mention of the Homeric Eumæus Kruseman conceives the fragment to belong to some play, where Ulysses was the hero.

^{5—5} I have translated, as if the Greek were *καθ' ἐν γένος Μόνον, ἀλλ' ὅσαπερ*, not *καθ' ἐν μόνον ἄλλ' ὅσαπερ*—

⁶ As one MS. reads *πάντα γνώμαν ἔχει*, it is evident that the author wrote *πάντα τὰν γνώμαν ἔχει*, not *πάντα καὶ*— for the article cannot be dispensed with, and *καὶ* is unintelligible.

⁷ With this passage Scaliger aptly compares the fragment of the work of Ennius, called Epicharmus, preserved by Varro de Ling. Latin. iv., “Ova parere solet genu' pennis condecoratum Non animas;” and shortly afterwards, “Inde venit divinitu' pullis insinuans se Ipsa anima.”

Attentively you are willing, brings not forth
 Its young alive; but, sitting on its eggs,
 Makes them a soul possess; and Nature knows
 Alone how it gets wisdom, and is taught
¹ The best by her.¹

And again—

It is no wonder that I speak these words,
 And say that ² *shes* to *hes*² are pleasing, and
 Seem to be lovely born. For seems not³ bitch
 To dog most lovely? cow to bull? and ass
 Female to male? and lovely sow to boar?⁴

[17.] And these or⁵ such like statement does Alcimus tack together through his four books, and ⁶stamp with the mark of spurious coin⁶ the assistance Plato had got from Epicharmus. Now that Epicharmus was not ignorant himself of his own wisdom, may be learnt from those verses in which he foretells the person, who would emulate him—

And I think—⁷for clear to me this thought is⁷—that the memory
 Still shall live of these my sayings; and that some one taking them
 Shall the measures, which they now have, strip off all; and dressing give
 Dyed with purple and hues many, and in language fine invest,
 And, himself⁸ unconquered, show forth others conquered easily.

[18.] The book of Sophron likewise, the mime-writer, which had been neglected, Plato appears to have brought first to

^{1—1} I have translated, as if the Greek were *πεπαιδευται δ' ἄριστ' αὐτᾶς ὑπο*, not *πεπαιδευται γὰρ αὐτᾶς ὑπο*. Porson, in *Miscellan. Critic.* p. 277, suggests *αὐταύτας*, i. e. *αὐτὴ αὐτᾶς*. But *πεπαιδευται* is to be referred to *τὸ θῆλυ*, not to *φύσις*.

^{2—2} From the following examples, where a female animal is said to be pleasing to a male one, it is evident that the author wrote here *αὐτοῖσιν αὐτὰς*—not *αὐτοῖσιν αὐτοὺς*—which is perfectly unintelligible.

³ Since the article is omitted before *βοῦς*, *ὄνος*, and *ῦς*, so it ought to be before *κύων*. Hence I have translated, as if the word were *οὐ*—and the sentence taken interrogatively.

⁴ To complete the verse, we must insert *εἶμεν* after *κάλλιστον*—

⁵ Instead of *ταῦτα καὶ τοιαῦτα*, the correct phrase is *ταῦτα ἢ καὶ τοιαῦτα*—as I have shown in Poppo's *Prolegom.* p. 114.

^{6—6} Such is the exact meaning of *παρασημαίνων*.

^{7—7} I have translated, as if *ὄν*, required by the metre, had dropt out before *ἄμμι*. Hermann's suggestion, *δοκεῶ γὰρ ὃ σαφὲς ἄμιν*, is adopted by Huebner. Clinton in *Fast. Hellen.* p. xxxvii. ed. 2, would read *δοκεῖ γε μὲν σάφ' ἄμμι τοῦθ', ὅτι*—

⁸ I have adopted *δ' αὐτὸς ἄλλους*, as suggested by Toup on Longin. § 34.



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remarking that "Not they alone were worthy to take care of Plato." But some say that Dion sent the money, which Plato did not accept, (for that purpose,) but to purchase a small garden for himself in Academia. And there is a story that Pollis was defeated by Chabrias, and subsequently ¹swallowed up by the sea at Helicé,¹ through the divine power being angry for his conduct towards the philosopher, as Phavorinus states in the first book of his "Memoirs." [21.] Dionysius did not however remain quiet; but, on learning (his escape), sent to Plato an order not to speak ill of him; who sent word in return, that his leisure was not such as to enable him to recollect even Dionysius. His second trip was to the younger Dionysius, to ask him for some land and persons, who were to live according to his notion of a polity. But Dionysius, although he made a promise to that effect, did not act up to it; and some say that Plato was imperilled, as having persuaded Dion and Theotas² to effect the freedom of the island; on which occasion the Pythagorean Archytas begged him off, by writing a letter to Dionysius, and sent him in safety to Athens. And this was the letter.

[22.] ARCHYTAS TO DIONYSIUS—HEALTH.

We all, the friends of Plato, have sent Lamescus and Photidas to receive the man, according to the agreement made by thyself; and ³thou wouldest do well³ in remembering that anxiety of thine, when thou didst entreat all of us touching the coming of Plato, and didst beg us to solicit him and to undertake all other matters, and those especially relating to his safety, while remaining and quitting again the port. Remember too how that thou didst set much store by his coming, and that thou didst from that time love him, as thou didst never any one of those near thee. But if any asperity has been produced, it is requisite to act with human feelings, and to restore to us the man unhurt. For by so acting thou wilt do what is just, and gratify us.

¹—¹ This event took place probably when Helicé itself was swallowed up by the sea, as we learn from Strabo, and Steph. Byz. in 'Ελίκη.

² Instead of Θεώταν, Wesseling would read Θεοδότην, referring to Epistol. 3, p. 318, C. and p. 348, and Plutarch in Dion. p. 963, A.

³—³ I have adopted κα ποιοῖς, the suggestion of Emper, instead of καὶ ποιεῖς: where, however, ποιοῖς is due to Menage.

[23.] The third time he came, was to reconcile Dion to Dionysius; but not being successful, he returned to his country, having accomplished nothing. There he meddled not with state affairs, although he was, from what he wrote, a politician; and the reason was, that the people were already habituated to other forms of polity. And Pamphila states in the 25th book of her "Memoirs," that ¹the Arcadians and Thebans, when they were building Megalopolis, called upon him to be their law-giver; but on his learning that they were unwilling to have an equality, he did not go. [24.] (There is a report too) that he accompanied ¹Chabrias the general, when he was put on his trial on a capital charge, and not one of the citizens were willing to do so; and that when Crobylus, the informer, met him, as he was going up to the Acropolis in company with Chabrias, and said, "Are you come to act the pleader for another person, when you are not ignorant that the poison-cup of Socrates is waiting for you?"—he replied—"When I served in the army for my country's sake, I endured dangers; and now for duty's sake I will endure them for a friend."

He was the first who introduced reasoning by asking questions, as Phavorinus states in the eighth book of his "Various History;" and he expounded to Leodamas of Thasus the method of inquiry by analysis; and he first invented for the use of philosophy, the word "Antipodes,"² and "Element,"³ and "Dialectic,"⁴ and "Poems,"⁴ and "the Oblong of Number,"⁵ and ⁶"the Superficial Plane of Boundaries,"⁶ and "the Provi-

¹—¹ Instead of *συνείπετο*, Valckenaer on Eurip. Diatrib. p. 289, suggests *συνεῖπε*, similar to the subsequent *συναγορεύων*— But see Clinton, Fast. Hellenic. p. 95, ed. 2.

² By this Plato meant, as we do now, the persons who live on the other side of the world, and whose feet are opposite to those who live on this.

³ The word *στοιχεῖον*, "element," says Stanley, was confounded by all philosophers, since the time of Thales, with *ἀρχή*, "principle:" but Plato distinguishes *ἀρχή* from *στοιχεῖα*, by considering the former as that which has nothing, from which it might be generated; the latter, as that of things in the first state of being compounded.

⁴ In lieu of *ποιήματα*, Menage would read *ποιότητα*. For he probably remembered the passage in Theætet. p. 182, A., τὸ δὲ ποιοῦν ποῖόν τε ἀλλ' οὐ ποιότητα.

⁵ Stanley says that by this expression Plato meant the product of a greater number multiplied by a less; and he refers to Theætet. p. 148, A.

⁶—⁶ So far was Plato from introducing the expression, τὴν ἐπίπεδον

dence of God." [25.] He was the first of the philosophers who opposed the reasoning of Lysias, the son of Cephalus, by exposing it in detail¹ in his Phædrus; and he first examined theoretically the power of the science of grammar. But, as he first spoke against nearly all before his time, it has been made a subject of inquiry, why he has never mentioned Democritus. On his going up to the Olympic games, Neanthes of Cyzicus says that all the Greeks turned their eyes towards him, when he had a meeting with Dion, then about to lead an army against Dionysius. And it is reported, in the first book of "The Memoirs" of Phavorinus, that Mithridates the Persian put up a statue of Plato in the Academy, with this inscription—

Mithridates, the son of Rhodobates, a Persian, has dedicated to the Muses an image of Plato, which Silanion executed.

[26.] Heracleides says, that when Plato was a young man he was so modest and orderly behaved, that he was never seen to laugh excessively; and though he was such a kind of person, he was scoffed at by the Comic writers. For instance, Theopompus in his "Autochares"² says thus—

¹ For one is none,

And two, as Plato holds, is scarcely one;³

and Anaxandrides too in his "Theseus"—

When olives he devoured, ⁴ that Plato loves;⁴

and Timon likewise, while thus playing on the letters (of his name)—

⁵ As Plato plaits, in plaited⁵ wonders skill'd.

ἐπιφάνειαν, that, according to Proclus on Euclid ii., the word *ἐπιφάνεια* is not found in the sense of *ἐπίπεδον*, either in Plato or Aristotle. There is doubtless some error here, which I must leave for others to correct, by the aid of Suidas, *Ἐπιφάνειά ἐστι σώματος πέρασ ἢ τὸ μῆκος καὶ πλάτος μόνον ἔχον, βάθος δὲ οὐ*, transcribed from Diogen. L. vii. 135.

¹ Such is the meaning of *κατὰ λέξιν*, literally, "word for word."

² Casaubon would read *Ἡδυχάρει* in lieu of *Ἀυτοχάρει*—

^{3—3} This is Stanley's version.

^{4—4} I have translated, as if the Greek were *ἄς γ' ἐρᾷ Πλάτων*, not *ὡσπερ Ἠλάτων*, at variance with the metre; which Hermann supported by reading *ὡσπερ καὶ Πλάτων*.

^{5—5} The Greek is *Ὡς ἀνέπλαττε Πλάτων, πεπλασμένα θαύματα εἰδώς*: where however one would prefer *πλατύσημα τὰ θαύματα*— to preserve



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Alexis in "Olympiodorus"—

A. My mortal body has become quite dry ;
The immortal portion has been lifted up¹
To the air.

B. This is not from the school of Plato.

And in "The Parasite"—

Or to hold idle talk with Plato staid'st thou?²

And Anaxilas likewise makes him his butt in "Botrylion,"
and "Circé," and "The wealthy women."

[29.] Aristippus too, in his fourth book "On Ancient
Luxury," says that he became enamoured of a certain youth,
Aster, while studying with him astronomy, and likewise of
the before-mentioned Dion; and, some say, of Phædrus too;
and that these epigrams, which are from his hands upon
them, plainly prove his love.

³The stars, my Star, thou see'st. I heaven would be,
That I with many eyes might gaze on thee.³

And another—

⁴Like morning star, when living thou wast bright;
Now dead, thou art of eve's pale star the light.⁴

[30.] But on Dion in this manner—

For Hecuba and Troy's matrons tears has Fate
Woven, well suited to their hapless⁵ state;
But for thee, Dion, who hadst won the wreath
Of victory by brilliant deeds, the breath

¹ In lieu of ἐξῆρε, the sense evidently requires ἐξῆροτο, as I have translated. C. F. Hermann, as I learn from Huebner, would read ἐξῆξε—

² For the sake of what seems to be the sense, I have translated, as if the Greek were not καταμόνας, but κατέμενες.

^{3—3} This is Stanley's version, slightly altered.

^{4—4} Stanley's version is—

A Phosphor 'mongst the living late wert thou;
But shin'st among the dead a Hesper now—

which is rather closer to the original, literally—"Formerly thou didst shine amongst the living, the star in the east; but now, when dead, thou shinest an Hesperus amongst the dead."

It has been thus translated by Shelley;

Thou wert the morning star among the living,
Ere thy fair light had fled;
Now, having died, thou art as Hesperus, giving
New splendour to the dead.

⁵ I have adopted here the emendation δύσποτμα for δήποτε, which I proposed in "The Greek Anthology, Prose and Verse," p. 443.

Of dæmons has blown down hopes built in air,¹
² And all that seem'd for Sicily good and fair;²
³ Thou liest by people honour'd in the grave;³
 For whom my heart did erst love-madden'd rave.

And this they say was inscribed on Dion's tomb at Syracuse.
 [31.] They say moreover that, being enamoured of Alexis
 and Phædrus, as stated above, he acted the poet in this man-
 ner—

Alexis, now how great, was then⁴ how small!
 I merely said—he's pretty; when by all
⁵ The boy was stared at; all to him their feet
 Turn'd. Why to dogs didst thou, Soul, show their meat?⁶
 For this thou'lt sorrow feel.⁷ Bird-like⁸ e'en so
 Did I not lose my Phædrus long ago?

He kept likewise Archæanassa, on whom he made these
 words—

From Colophon Archæanassa came;
 She's mine; and on her wrinkles sits Love's power.
 Unhappy ye had run through what a flame!
 Who met her⁹ blooming in youth's bursting flower.⁹

¹ Here too I have translated my own *ἀερίας ἐλπίδας*, in lieu of *εὐρείας ἐλπίδας*.

^{2—2} This verse has been introduced, not so much for the rhyme, as to point out the native country of Dion.

^{3—3} The original is literally—"Thou liest in thy extensive country, honoured by citizens;" where the expression *εὐρουχόρω* is strangely applied to the country round Syracuse, which, as being hilly, is rather contracted than extensive.

⁴ I have translated, as if the Greek were *Νῦν, τότε μηδέν, Ἄλεξις ὅσον· μόνον*—not *Νῦν, ὅτε μηδέν Ἄλεξις ὅσον μόνον*—which is perfectly unintelligible, although Apuleius has thus attempted to translate it—"Dixerit hic tantum, cum nil nisi pulcher Alexis Exstitit—" not aware that *εἶφ'* is the first person, *εἶπα*, not the third, *εἶπε*—

⁵ The Greek is at present *᾽ὦπται, καὶ πάντη πᾶς τις*—It was originally *᾽ὦπται παῖς πάντη πᾶς τις*—as I have translated. For though *πάντη πᾶς* would be perfectly correct, yet in that case *τις* would not be added; at least it is not so elsewhere.

⁶ Literally "bone."

⁷ I have adopted Stephens' *ἀνιήσει* (2nd pers. fut. med.) in lieu of *ἀνιήσει* (3rd pers. fut. act.).

⁸ In lieu of *ὑστερον* I have translated, as if the Greek were *ὡς πτερόν*—remembering the expression *ὡσεὶ πτερόν* in Homer, descriptive of a rapid flight.

^{9—9} Such is the meaning given by Jacobs to *πρωτοβόλου*, which he has suggested in lieu of *πρωτοπλόου*. Stanley's version is—

To Archæ'nassa, on whose furrow'd brow
 Love sits in triumph, I my service vow:

[32.] And these on Agathon—

While kissing Agathon, my soul
I felt upon my lip ;
For there it hapless came, I ween,
To take its final trip.¹

And another²—

I pelt thee with an apple ; if a love
Thou feel'st, accept the gift, my fair :
And in return—³ that I the truth may prove—³
Grant of thy virgin charms a share.
But if thou think'st, what ne'er may be, (of wrong,)
This counsel take (by lover told) :
Thy youthful years consider well ; not long
They'll last ; and soon thou wilt be old.
I am the apple, that a lover throws ;
⁴ Consent, ere on us both age sends its snows.⁴

[33.] They say too that the epigram on the Eretrians, who were caught in a net, is his—

⁵ We are of the race of Eretria in Eubœa ; but near Susa
We are lying. Alas ! how far from our own land.⁵

If her declining graces shine so bright,
What flames felt you, who saw her noon of light !

¹ This epigram has been thus translated by Shelley—

Kissing Helena, together
With my kiss, my soul beside it
Came to my lips, and there I kept it,—
For the poor thing had wandered thither,
To follow where the kiss should guide it :
O, cruel I, to intercept it !

² Before *ἄλλο* has evidently dropt out *εἰς καλήν*, or the name of some female ; for to such only would the following epigram be addressed, as shown by Virgil's—"Malo me Galatæa petit, lasciva puella."

^{3—3} For the words between the numerals there is no warrant in the original.

^{4—4} Literally—"Nod kindly, Xanthippé ; I and thou are decaying." Stanley's version is—

An apple I, Love's emblem, at thee throw ;
Thou in exchange thy virgin zone bestow.
If thou refuse my suit, yet read in this,
How short thy years ; how frail thy beauty is.
I cast the apple ; loving, who loves thee,
Xanthippé, yield. For soon both old will be.

^{5—5} Stanley's translation is—

We, in Eubœa born, Eretrians are
Buried in Susa, from our country far.



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the education of Cyrus; while Plato in the “Laws” asserts that the education of Cyrus was a fiction; for he was not such a kind of person; and though both make mention of Socrates, neither of them do so of each other, except Xenophon of Plato in the 3rd book of his “Memoirs.” [35.] It is reported likewise that Antisthenes, being about to read something he had written, invited Plato to be present; and on Plato asking what he was about to read, he said—¹On the being to not contradict; ¹ when on Plato saying—How then are you writing on this very subject?—and on his showing that Antisthenes was turning round on himself,² the latter wrote a dialogue against Plato with the title of “Sathon;” from whence they continued through life estranged from each other. They say, too, that Socrates, on hearing Plato read his Lysis, remarked—How many falsehoods, by Hercules, has this young man told against me! For the man had written not a little that Socrates had never said. [36.] Against Aristippus likewise Plato had a feeling of hatred. At least in his dialogue “On the Soul,” he slanders Aristippus, by saying that he was not present at the death of Socrates, but absent in Ægina, although it was close at hand.³ He had likewise a feeling of rivalry towards Æschines; and they say that, ⁴ although he was himself in good repute with Dionysius, yet, that Æschines, who had come (to Syracuse) on account of his poverty, was looked down upon by Plato,⁴ but was taken under his protection by Aristippus; and Idomeneus asserts that the reasons which Plato assigns to Crito, while consulting (with Socrates) in person about his flight, were those given by Æschines; but that Plato assigned them to Crito through his ill-feeling towards the other party.

[37.] Of himself Plato has no where in his writing made any mention, except in the dialogue “On the Soul,” and in the “Apology.” Of his dialogues Aristotle says that their

¹—¹ Such is the literal version of the Greek, *περὶ τοῦ μὴ εἶναι ἀντιλέγειν*: where we must read *περὶ τοῦ μὴ εἶναι ἀντιλέγειν*, “about not permitting a person to contradict,” for *εἶναι* and *εἶναι* are elsewhere interchanged, as I have shown in Poppo’s Prolegom. p. 120.

² Such, I presume, is the proper meaning here of *περιτρέπεσθαι*.

³ I have translated, as if *οὔση* had dropt out after *συνεγγύς*—

⁴—⁴ I have adopted the emendation, suggested by Wytttenbach on Plutarch Moral. p. 504, ed Ox. = i. p. 407, Lips., who reads *ἐκείνον* for *ὄν* before *ἐλθόντα*.

style¹ is between poetry and prose; while Phavorinus states some where, that Aristotle alone remained, when Plato was reading his dialogue "On the Soul;" whereas all the others rose up (and departed). And some affirm that Philip of Opuntium transcribed his "Laws," when still on the wax-tablet; and they say that to Philip belongs the *Epinomis*. Moreover, Euphorion and Panætius have stated that the commencement of "The Republic" was found to have been frequently turned about,² nearly the whole of which, says Aristoxenus, had been written in "The Opposite Reasonings"³ of Protagoras; [38.] and that the first dialogue he wrote was the *Phædrus*; for the question mooted there has something of a juvenile character; while Dicæarchus blames the whole manner of writing as being rather gross.⁴

Plato, when he saw a person playing at dice, is reported to have found fault with him; and on the party saying "It was for a trifle," he replied, "But the habit is not a trifle."

On being asked whether any thing of his would be, like those of former men, kept in recollection? he replied, "There is need of a name first; and then there will be many."

On Xenocrates once coming into his house, Plato told him to whip his slave; for he himself was not able, through being in a passion: and to one of his slaves he said, "You would have been flogged, had I not been in a passion."

[39.] After sitting upon horse-back, he got down immediately, observing that he was careful not to be convicted of horse-pride.⁵

To drunkards he recommended to look into a mirror; for they would abstain from conduct so unbecoming: and he said (in the *Laws*, vi. p. 775, B.) it was not proper to drink to

¹ So I have translated *ἰδέαν*, without any regard to the philosophical meaning attached to that word; which Hermogenes has used in a similar sense in his *Criticisms on Demosthenes*.

² The metaphor in *ἑστραμμένην* will be best understood by Horace's "Sæpe stylum vertas."

³ Of these "Opposite Reasonings" of Protagoras, some idea may be formed by a perusal of the Pseudo-Platonic *Demodocus*.

⁴ Such is the proper meaning of *φορτικός*. For Dicæarchus, doubtless, saw through the real meaning of that dialogue, of which the Neo-Platonists, judging from Hermias' *Commentary*, had not the most distant idea.

⁵ In the word *ἵπποτυφία* there is a play on *ἵππος*, which, in composition, means "great as a horse." So in English we say, "horse-radish," and "horse-mackerel."

intoxication, except during the festival of the god, who gave wine (to man).

To sleep much was displeasing to him. At least he observes in the "Laws," (vii. p. 808, B.,) that "a person sleeping is worth nothing."

[40.] On the subject of truth he speaks thus in the "Laws," (ii. p. 663, E.,) "A beautiful thing, and enduring, O stranger, is truth: but it seems to be not easy to persuade (persons of this)."

Moreover he thought himself worthy of some memorial being left of him either by his friends or in (his own) books.¹

He went from place to place for the most part by himself,² as some say.

He died in the manner we have mentioned above, in the thirteenth year of the reign of Philip (of Macedon), as Phavorinus states in the third book of his "Memoirs;" and from him (Philip), says Theopompus, he met with some reproof.³

Myronianus remarks in his "Similar," that Philo makes mention of the lice of Plato, as if he had died in that way.⁴

[41.] He was buried in⁵ Academia, where he had passed the greatest part of his life as a philosopher: from whence his sect was called "The Academaick;" and his funeral was attended by the people there in a body, after he had made his will in this manner:—"Plato has left this property and (thus) disposed of it, (to wit,) the plot of ground in the ward of Hephæstia, on which the road, that leads from the temple in Cephisia, borders on the north side, and on the south the temple of Hercules in Hephæstia, and on the east is Archestratus, the Phrearrian, and on the west Philip, the Chollidean; and let it be lawful for no one to sell it, or to exchange it;

¹ I have inserted "his own." For the remark seems to have been an answer to some person, who probably found fault with Plato for making mention of himself in the "Phædo" and "Apology."

² I confess I cannot understand what *αὐτὸς* means here. Perhaps in *καὶ αὐτὸς* lies hid *ἄκλητος*, "uninvited—"

³ It is to be regretted that Theopompus did not state, or that Diogenes did not transcribe more fully from Theopompus, what and for what was the reproof alluded to.

⁴ The subject of "The Similar" of Myronianus may be guessed at by knowing that Pherecydes and others mentioned by Plutarch and Helladins, quoted by Menage, died of the "morbus pediculosus."

⁵ Not "in," but "near," says Menage on the authority of Pausanias, *Ἀκαδημίας οὐ πόρρω Πλάτωνος μνημῆμά ἐστιν.*



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Sosthenes, Speusippus, Demetrius, Hegias, Eurymedon, Callimachus, Thrasippus." In this manner did he dispose of his property. And upon him these epigrams were written. The first is—

In temperance and morals just who shone
All men beyond, Aristocles here lies.
If Wisdom ever praise from all has won,
He has won most; and from him Envy flies.

[44.] And another—

Earth in her bosom Plato's body hides;
His soul to the ranks of blest immortals strays:
To Ariston's son the good man, who abides
Far off, for a godlike life¹ due honour pays.

And another of a more recent date—

Why, eagle, hast thou come over a tomb? and of whom is it, say?
And (why) art thou looking to the starry dwelling of the gods?
Of the soul of Plato, that has flown to Olympus,
I am the image; but his earth-born body the land² of Attica holds.³

[45.] And there is my own to this effect—

⁴ Had not Apollo, to the Grecians kind,
To Plato's wit his godlike art resign'd,
Where had we found a cure for human souls?
For as Asclepius by his skill controls

¹ Literally, "on beholding a godlike life."

² Instead of δὲ τοῦ, Jacobs suggests δὲ γῆ— to which δὲ δῆ in MS. Cant. evidently leads.

³ Of this epigram there is a metrical translation by T. P. R. in the "Greek Anthology, Prose and Verse," p. 27, to which may be added my own—

A. Why, eagle, comest thou o'er this spot? Declare
Whose tomb is here? Why on the starry throne
Of the gods look'st thou? B. To the upper air
The soul of Plato, like a bird, has flown,
Of which I am the image; the remains
Of earth-born body Attic soil retains.

It has also been translated by Shelley—

Eagle! why soarest thou above that tomb?
To what sublime and starry-paved home
Floatest thou?
I am the image of swift Plato's spirit,
Ascending heaven—Athens doth inherit
His corpse below.

⁴—⁴ This translation has been slightly altered from the one by Smith in "The Lives and Opinions of the Ancient Philosophers, from Diogenes Laertius."

The various pains the body's forced to feel,
So Plato's words the pains of mind can heal.⁴

And another, as to how he died—

Asclepius and Plato Phœbus gave
To man ; that one the body's health might save,
The soul's the other. But when down, to grace
A marriage, came the god, and deign'd to trace
The city, that for him had Plato made,
¹ Him off he bore,¹ and in Jove's foot-path placed.

Such are the epigrams.

[46.] His disciples were, Speusippus of Athens, Xenocrates of Chalcedon, Aristotle of Stageira, Philip of Opuntium, Hestæus of Perinthus, Dion of Syracuse, Amyclus² of Heraclea, Erastus and Coriscus of Scepsus, ³Timolaus of Cyzicum, Euæon³ of Lampsacus, Bithon⁴ and Heracleides of Ænus, Hippothales and Callippus of Athens, Demetrius of Amphipolis, Heracleides of Pontus, and many others ; together with whom were two women, Lasthenéa of Mantinéa and Axiothea the Phliasian, who, as Dicæarchus says, put on male attire.⁵ And some say that Theophrastus was one of his auditors, and Hyperides, the orator ; and Lycurgus, too, says Chamæleon ; and Demosthenes in like manner, as Polemon has handed down ; ⁶what Sabinus too asserts, bringing forward as his authority⁶ Mnesistratus of Thasus, in the fourth book of his “ Wood of Meditations ;” and the thing is likely.

[47.] Now for thee,⁷ who art justly fond of Plato, and

¹—¹ The words between the numerals are not in the Greek.

² Ælian, in Var. Hist. iii. 19, has *Ἀμύκλας*, which Menage says is more correct. For *-ας* is the Doric termination, which would be adopted in Heraclea, a city said to have been colonized by the people of Megara and Tanagra.

³—³ Instead of *Τιμόλαος*, Athenæus has *Τίμαιος*, in xii. p. 509, A. ; and in p. 508, F., *Εὐάγων* instead of *Εὐαίων*, as remarked by the critics here.

⁴ The name, says Casaubon, is *Πύθων* in Demosthenes, Aristocrat. p. 659, 27, R., and Plutarch ii. p. 1126, C., to whom Menage adds, Philostratus, V. A. vii. 1 ; but in Aristot. Polit. v. 10, *Πάρων*, where Victorius would read *Πύθων*. The two brothers were crowned with golden crowns for the good service they had done Athens by destroying Cotys, the tyrant of Thrace.

⁵ Axiothea was therefore the strong-minded Bloomer of her day.

⁶—⁶ I have adopted Casaubon's correction, *ὁ Σαβίνος λέγει κατὰ*— in lieu of *Σαβίνος λέγει καὶ*—

⁷ Reinesius, in Var. Lect. ii. 12, with whom Menage agrees, conceives

seekest at the hands of any one soever very zealously the settled opinions of the philosopher, I deem it necessary to delineate both the nature of his reasonings and the order of his dialogues, and the road of his instruction,¹ in a manner, as far as is possible, elementary and reduced to heads, in order that the account of his life may not be without a share of that relating to his settled opinions; for it would be, as they say,² bringing an owl to Athens,² should it be required to narrate them to thee according to each species.

[48.] They say then that Zeno of Elea first wrote dialogues. But Aristotle, in the first book "About Poets," says it was Alexamenus a Styrian, or Teian, as Phavorinus asserts in his "Memoirs." But it appears to me that Plato would, by having bestowed great care on that kind of writing, justly carry off the first prize, as well for beauty as invention likewise.

Now a dialogue is a conversation, composed of question and answer, upon some of the subjects relating to philosophy or polity, with a becoming representation of the manners of the persons introduced, and ³the dressing of their diction.³ But the dialogue-art is that of a conversation, by which ⁴we arrange or re-arrange⁴ a subject, according to the questions and answers of the parties conversing. [49.] Now of the Platonic dialogue⁵ there are two kinds marked of old;⁶ the expositive and the inquisitive: and these are divided, the expositive into two other marked kinds, the theoretical and practical; of which the theoretical belongs to the physical and logical;

that the female here alluded to was the Arria mentioned by Pseudo-Galen de Theriac. ad Pison, § 2.

¹ Casaubon, unable to understand ἐπαγωγῆς, proposed to read ἀγωγῆς. I have translated, as if the Greek were παιδαγωγίας—

^{2—2} As owls seem to have been plentiful at Athens, being sacred to the tutelary deity, the proverb may be compared with the corresponding one in English, "To carry coals to Newcastle."

^{3—3} This is perhaps the best translation of τῆς κατὰ λέξιν κατασκευῆς: for the words σκευή and κατασκευή were technically used to express, what we mean by dressing a character for the stage.

^{4—4} The Greek is ἀνασκευάζομεν τι ἢ κατασκευάζομεν, with an ὕστερον πρότερον, which I have avoided in the version.

⁵ Since two MSS. read τοῦ δὴ λόγου in lieu of τοῦ δὲ λόγου, Huebner correctly suggested τοῦ δὲ διαλόγου— what I have adopted.

⁶ As οἱ is found before πρῶτοι just afterwards, so it should be here before ἀνωτάτω— to preserve at once the syntax and sense.



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down an opinion, just as to legislate is to lay down laws: and the word dogma is applied in both ways, to the thing about which there is an opinion, and to the opinion itself. [52.] Now of these, the thing about which there is an opinion, is a proposition, but the opinion itself is a supposition. Plato then, on subjects which he comprehends, exhibits his opinions; but what is false, he refutes; while on such as are not clear, he holds back. Now on points, that seem to him (to be true), he shows himself through four characters, Socrates, Timæus, the stranger from Athens,¹ and the Eleatic stranger.² These strangers are not, however, as some imagine, Plato and Parmenides, but fictitious characters without a name; since, while Plato is detailing what is said by Socrates and Timæus, he is putting forth his own opinions. But he introduces by name,³ when convicted of false notions, Thrasymachus, and Callicles, and Polus and Gorgias, and Protagoras, and Hippias too, and Euthydemus, and those who are like them. [53.] And while he is putting together his proofs, he makes use of induction for the most part; not however in one form, but two-fold. Now induction is a reasoning that from certain truths (really existing)⁴ infers a truth peculiarly⁵ similar to itself. Of this induction there are two kinds; one, according to a contrariety, and the other from consequence. That according to contrariety is, when about⁶ the whole answer the contrary to what has been asked shall follow; for example—My father is either different from, or the same as, your father. If then your father is different from my father, he would not, as being different from a father, be a father. But if he is the same as my father, he would, as being the same as my father, be my father. [54.] And again—If man is not an animal, he would be stone or wood. Now he is not stone or wood. For he is a thing with life, and is moved by himself. He is

¹ This person is introduced in the Laws.

² This character is introduced in the Sophist.

³ I have translated, as if the Greek were *ὀνόματι*, not *ὄλον*— For thus the persons without a name in some dialogues are opposed to those with a name in others.

⁴ The sense evidently requires *τινων ὄντως ἀληθῶν* in the Greek, not *τινων ἀληθῶν*— and so I have translated.

⁵ I confess I cannot understand *οἰκείως*— Perhaps the author wrote *εἰκοτως*, “reasonably—”

⁶ Instead of *περὶ*, “about,” one would have expected *παρὰ*, “along—”

then an animal. But if he is an animal, so also is a dog and a bull an animal. ¹A man then, as being an animal, would be a dog or bull.¹ Now this is the kind of induction according to a contrariety ²and a contest,² of which Plato makes use, not to dogmatize, but to confute. But the kind according to a consequence is likewise two-fold; one demonstrating what is sought for in part by means of that which exists in part; the other, rendered credible as a whole by means of that which is taken as a part. The former is suited for oratory; the latter, for logic. For example, in the former it is inquired, whether this man ³has murdered somebody, a proof being,³ that he was found at that very time, with blood upon him. [55.] Now this is the oratorical kind of induction, since the orator's art is occupied about particulars, not universals. For it does not make an inquiry about abstract justice, but about things that are just in a particular point of view; but the other is dialectical, through the universal being proved⁴ by the particulars. For example, it sought whether the soul is immortal, and whether the living proceed from the dead; which is shown in the dialogue "On the Soul," through something universal, (namely,) that opposites proceed from opposites; and that the Universal is itself composed of particulars; for example, that sleeping proceeds from being awake, and conversely; and that the greater proceeds from the less, and conversely. Now of this kind has Plato made use for building up his own notions.

[56.] And as of old in a tragedy at first the Chorus alone went through the drama, but afterwards Thespis invented one actor to enable the Chorus to be at rest, and Æschylus a second actor, and Sophocles a third, and they thus filled up the tragedy; so in the case of a philosophical discourse, it was formerly of one kind, relating to physics; but Socrates

^{1—1} The Greek is εἶη ἄν καὶ ὁ ἄνθρωπος ζῶον καὶ κύων καὶ ὁ βοῦς: where C. F. Hermann was the first to read εἶη ἄν ἄνθρωπος, ζῶον ὄν— but he failed to read likewise ἢ κύων ἢ βοῦς— similar to λίθος ἢ ξύλον just before. And so I have translated. Compare Euthydem. § 62, 63.

^{2—2} The words καὶ μάχην are quite unnecessary here.

^{3—3} I have translated, as if the Greek were ἀπέκτεινέν τινα, ἀπόδειξις οὕσα— not ἀπέκτεινεν ἀπόδειξις—

⁴ In lieu of προαποδειχθέντος, C. F. Hermann would read προσαποδειχθέντος— I should prefer the omission of προ— were it not difficult to account for its introduction.

added ethics, and Plato dialectics, and he thus worked out philosophy to an end. But Thrasyllus says that Plato put forth his dialogues after the manner of the tragic tetralogy; just as they¹ (the tragedians) contended with four dramas,² at the Dionysia, the Lenæa, the Panathenæa, and the Chytri;² of which the fourth was a satyric drama; and the four were called a tetralogy. [57.] Now there are, says he, in all fifty-six genuine dialogues of Plato—the Republic,³ nearly the whole of which, says Phavorinus in the 2nd book of his “Various History,” is found in the “Opposite Reasonings” of Protagoras,³ being divided into ten, and the Laws into twelve, forming nine tetralogies, the Republic occupying the place of one book,⁴ and of one book⁵ likewise the Laws. And he lays down as the first tetralogy, that which embraces a common argument. For he is desirous of showing of what kind would be the life of a philosopher. And he adopts for each book a double title; one derived from a name, and another from the matter. [58.] In the tetralogy, which is the first, the Euthyphron, or On Holiness, takes the lead; and the dialogue is tentative; the second is The Apology of Socrates, moral; the third, Crito, or About what is to be done, moral; the fourth, Phædon, or About the Soul, moral. The second tetralogy, in which the Cratylus, or On the Rectitude of Names, takes the lead, is logical; the Theætetus, or On Knowledge, tentative; the Sophist, or On the Being, logical; the Statesman, or On Kingly Power, logical. In the third (tetralogy), the Parmenides, or About Ideas, is logical; the Philebus, or On Pleasure, moral; the Banquet, or About Good,⁶ moral; the Phædrus, or About Love, moral. [59.] In the fourth (tetralogy), the (first) Alcibiades, or About the

¹ ἐκεῖνοι is to be referred to τραγικοί, to be got out of τραγικήν. See Porson on Hec. 22.

^{2—2} The words between the numerals are rejected by Wyttenbach in Biblioth. Crit. ii. 3, p. 56, for he knew that tragedies were not performed at the two Panathenaic festivals, nor at the Χύτροι, which was the last day of the Ἀνθεστήρια. Perhaps, however, in the time of Thrasyllus, or even earlier, when Athens ceased to be an independent state, plays were not confined, as formerly, to the Dionysia and Lenæa.

^{3—3} The same story told in § 37.

^{4, 5} In lieu of βιβλίου one would have expected διαλόγου, to show that the thirty-six dialogues made nine tetralogies.

⁶ This title seems strangely mentioned, instead of “About Love—” for such is the subject of the Banquet.



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Sophist, Statesman, (and) Critias (do so); [62.] as the third, (where) ¹the Laws, Minos,¹ (and) Epinomis; as the fourth, (where) the Theætetus, Euthyphron, (and) Apology; as the fifth, (where) the Criton, Phædon, (and) Epistles;² but the rest singly, and in no order. But some, as before stated, begin with the Republic; others from the greater³ Alcibiades; and others from the Theages; and some, too, from the Euthyphron; others from the Cleitophon; some from the Timæus; some from the Phædrus; and others from the Theætetus; and many make a beginning with the Apology. Of the dialogues, which are rejected as confessedly spurious, there are ⁴Midou, the horse-breeder;⁴ Eryxias, or Erasistratus; Alcyon;⁵ and, the headless,⁶ Sisyphus, Axiochus, Phæaces,⁷ Demodocus, ⁸Chelidon, Hebdomé,⁸ Epimenides;⁹ of which the Alcyon appears to be Leon's,¹⁰ as Phavorinus says in the fifth book of his "Memoirs."

[63.] He has made use of words with various meanings, so that the business, which he has in hand, might not be easily seen at one view by the uneducated. He considers wisdom to be peculiarly the knowledge of things, perceptible by the mind and existing in reality; which knowledge he says (is conversant) about god, and soul apart from body; but individually he calls ¹¹philosophy wisdom, as being a longing after the divine wisdom;¹¹ but commonly all skill is by him

¹—¹ Boeckh on Pseudo-Platon. Min. p. 32, would place *Μίνως* before *Νόμοι*.

² How the Epistles could be classed with the Criton and Phædon, it is difficult to understand. See § 50.

³ The "greater" is used here, it would seem, for the "longer," like the "greater" Hippias.

⁴—⁴ Of this dialogue I have spoken sufficiently in the Introduction to it.

⁵, ⁷, ⁹ Of the Alcyon, and Phæaces, and Epimenides nothing is known but the titles.

⁶ The "headless" were so called, from their not having a regular beginning.

⁸—⁸ Whether the *Χελιδών* and *Ἑβδόμη* were one or two dialogues it is impossible to ascertain. I suspect however that the title was *Χελιδών εὖ δειμαμένη*, i. e. "The well-building Swallow."

¹⁰ Menage asks whether to this Leon is to be attributed the dialogue, called *Ἀλκύνων*, found amongst the works of Lucian?

¹¹—¹¹ This remark seems to be founded on Definit. p. 414, B., *Φιλοσοφία τῆς τῶν ὄντων ἀεὶ ἐπιστήμης ὄρεξις*.

designated wisdom; as when he calls the Demiurgus¹ wise. And he makes use of the same word in different senses. For instance, the word φαῦλος is taken by him in the sense of “simple,” as it is applied by Euripides in his *Lycymnius* to Hercules, thus—

Simple, not over-fine, greatly good, cutting off
In acts all sophistry,²
In the talkings of idlers unpractised.

And sometimes Plato uses it in respect to what is good,³ and sometimes likewise to what is little. [64.]⁴ And frequently he applies different nouns to signify the same thing. For example, Idea is both Species, and Genus, and Pattern, and Principle, and Cause. He adopts likewise contrary words to express the same thing. For he calls what is perceptible by the mind, both⁵ Entity and Non-entity; Entity, on account of its being generated; Non-entity, on account of its constant change; and likewise Idea, as being neither moved nor at rest; and the Same, and One, and Many.⁵ And he is accustomed to do the same in the case of more words.

[65.] The exposition of his reasoning is three-fold. First, it is requisite to show clearly what is each of the points spoken of; next, on what account they are spoken of, whether according to the leading notion, or in the portion of a similitude, and for the building up of the fixed opinion; and thirdly, whether they are spoken of correctly.

But, since some marks are placed in his books, come let us say something about them.

The X is adopted for (peculiar) words and figures of speech, and universally for what is the custom of Plato.

¹ Perhaps the writer alluded to *δημιουργὸς σοφὸς* in *Repub.* i. p. 340, E.

² Here *σοφίαν* is taken, like *σοφιστήs*, in a bad sense. These verses, descriptive of the character of Hercules, might be applied with equal truth to England's great captain, recently departed; and not less so the language of an unknown author quoted by Suidas in *Εὐδίκια*, to this effect—“The glory, which he had acquired by his victories over enemies, and by his strict justice in times of peace, made him a still more worthy object for all to look upon.”

³ The antithesis requires, as Casaubon saw, *κακοῦ*, “bad,” in lieu of *καλοῦ*.

⁴ This section begins in *Menage* with *χρηται δὲ*, just above.

⁵—⁵ See *Sophist*, § 63 and 91.

The double (line) $>$ is used for the fixed opinions and favourite views of Plato.

The \times with dots around, \times , for extracts and 'pretty pieces of writing.'¹

The doubled (line) with dots around, \gtrsim , for corrections of some kind.

The spit with dots around, \ddagger ,² for the rejections of what is silly.²

The antisigma³ with dots around, $\cdot\rho$,⁴ for the two uses and change in the position of the writings.⁴

The thunderbolt \downarrow for the leading to philosophy.

The asterisk $*$ for the agreement in fixed opinions.

The spit \leftarrow for the rejection (of matter).

Such are the marks, and so many the books, which, says Antigonus in his work "On Zeno," when recently published, if a person wished⁵ to read and know thoroughly,⁵ he paid to their owners for the hire of them.

[67.] His favourite notions were these. He said that the soul was immortal, and invested itself with many bodies,⁶ and that its principle was in⁷ arithmetic, but that of the body in geometry;⁷ and he defined it as the form of a spirit standing⁸ altogether apart;⁸ and that it is self-moved;⁹ and is tripartite;¹⁰ for that its rational portion is seated about the head; its irascible about the heart; and its concupiscible about the

¹—¹ Such, I presume, is the sense here of *καλλιγραφίας*: which elsewhere means the mechanical act of writing beautifully.

²—² Unable to understand *πρὸς τὰς εἰκαίους ἀθετήσεις*, I have translated, as if the Greek were *πρὸς τὰς τοῦ εἰκαίου ἀθετήσεις*.

³ The mark ρ is called anti-sigma, because it is the contrary to (ρ); for so that letter was sometimes written of old.

⁴—⁴ Such is the literal version of the Greek *πρὸς τὰς διττὰς χρήσεις καὶ μεταθέσεις τῶν γραφῶν*— which I must leave for others to understand, or correct, if they can.

⁵—⁵ Instead of *διαγνῶναι*, Casaubon proposed to read *ἀναγνῶναι*, found subsequently in a Paris MS., as Menage testifies. I have translated, as if the author had written *ἀναγνῶναι καὶ διαγνῶναι*.

⁶ This is stated in Phædon, p. 87, B.

⁷—⁷ I do not remember where Plato thus describes the soul and body.

⁸—⁸ In the words *τοῦ πάντη διεστῶτος*— there is probably a lacuna to be thus supplied—*τοῦ ἀπὸ παντὸς πάντη διεστῶτος*, i. e. "standing apart from every thing on every side."

⁹ This is the leading doctrine, on which the immortality of the soul is based in the Phædon.

¹⁰—¹⁰ See Rep. p. 580, D., which Cicero in Tuscul. i. had in mind.



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was brought to one spot by the deity, who considered order to be better than disorder.¹ [70.] And (he said) that this existence (of matter) is to be resolved into four elements, fire, water, air, earth; from which both the world and what is in it are generated; but that the earth alone is unchangeable, assigning as a reason, the difference in the forms, of which it is composed; for of all the others he says the forms are homogenous; for they are all composed from one ²triangle, whose sides are longer one than the other;² but the form of the earth is peculiar to itself. For the element of fire is pyramidal; that of air, octohedral;³ and that of water, eikosi-hedral;⁴ but that of earth, cubical; from whence the earth neither changes into them, nor they into the earth. [71.]⁵ And that each is not separated into its own place; because the circular movement, by compressing and bringing things to the centre, causes the small particles to coalesce; but separates the large; from whence the species, as they change themselves, change likewise their places.⁵ And that the world is one, (and) generated; since it has been made by the deity, perceptible by mind; and that it is animated,⁶ in consequence of that, which is animated, being superior to that, which is not animated; and that this is laid down as the workmanship of the best cause; and that it was made one and not boundless; because one likewise was the model, by which he fabricated it. [72.] ⁷And that it is spherical; because he, who produced it, has that form; for that (the world) contains the rest of living beings;⁷ but this (the deity) the forms of all things; and that it (the world) is smooth,⁸ in a circle, and possesses no organs,⁸ on account of there being no use for them; moreover that the world will continue⁹ undestroyed,

¹ See Timæus, p. 30, A.

^{2—2} On this *πρόμηκες τρίγωνον* see Timæus, p. 54, A. Such a triangle is now called scalene.

^{3, 4} i. e. one with eight, and the other with twenty sides. See Pseudo-Tim. Loc. p. 98, D., for this is not stated distinctly in the Tim. of Plato.

^{5—5} See Timæus, p. 58, A.

⁶ See Timæus, p. 32, B.

^{7—7} See Timæus, p. 32, B.

^{8—8} I have translated, as if the Greek were *λείον δὲ κύκλω καὶ οὐδὲν ὄργανον ἔχοντα*—not *λείον δὲ καὶ οὐδὲν ὄργανον ἔχοντα κύκλω*—For the passage in the Timæus, p. 32, C., is *λείον δὲ δὴ κύκλω—ἀπηκριβ-οῦτο—ὀμμάτων τε γὰρ ἐπεδείτο οὐδὲν—οὐδὲ ἀκοῆς*—

⁹ I have adopted *διαμενεῖν*, as suggested by Casaubon, in lieu of *διαμένειν*.

on account of its being not resolved ¹into the deity.¹ Moreover that the deity is the cause of the whole of generation; because the good is naturally the doer of good; and that the best is the cause of the generation of heaven; for that the best of things perceived by the mind is the cause of the most beautiful of things generated; so that, since such is the deity, heaven is like the best, as being the most beautiful; and it would be like not one of things generated, but the deity (alone).² [73.] And that the world is composed of fire, water, air, (and) earth; of fire, that it might be visible; and of earth, that it might be solid; of water and air, that it might be according to a proportion—³for the powers of solid substances have a proportion by two middle terms—so that the whole might become one³—and that from all together it might be perfect and undestroyed. And that time is the image of eternity;⁴ and that this remains for ever; but that time is the movement of the heaven; for that night, and day, and month, and all such things, are parts of time; and hence ⁵time would not be without the natural movement of the world;⁵ for that as soon as ⁶a movement took place in it,⁶ time was; and that for the generation of time, the sun and moon and planets were generated. [74.]⁷ And that the number of the seasons might be very plain, and living things have a share in number, (he says) that the deity lit up the light of the sun;⁸ and that the moon is above the circle of the earth, and the sun in that, which is near to it; and the

¹—¹ The MS., which Ambrosius used, seems to have read *εἰς τὸ μὴ ὄν*, not *εἰς τὸ θεόν*, as remarked by Casaubon.

² I have translated, as if the Greek were *ἀλλὰ μόνῃ τῷ θεῷ*— not *ἀλλ' ἢ τῷ θεῷ*.

³—³ See Timæus, p. 32, B.

⁴ In lieu of *τοῦ αἰδίου*, the syntax and sense require *τοῦ αἰῶνος*— the former, because the following *κάκεινον* ought to be *κάκεινο*, the latter, because Plato's expression in Timæus, p. 36, D. is *εἰκὼ—αἰῶνος—ὄν δὴ χρόνον ὠνομάκαμεν*.

⁵—⁵ I have translated, as if the Greek were *ἄνευ τῆς τοῦ κόσμου φυσικῆς κινήσεως οὐκ ἂν εἶναι χρόνον*— not *ἄνευ τῆς τοῦ κόσμου φύσεως οὐκ εἶναι χρόνον*: for time is the measure of matter in motion, and has nothing to do with the nature of the world in a state of rest. Hence too in ⁶—⁶ I suspect that *κίνησιν* has been lost before *καὶ*— and if so, we need not alter *αὐτῷ* into *αὐτόν*, as suggested by Casaubon.

⁷ This section begins in Menage's ed. with *πρὸς δὲ*—

⁸ See Timæus, p. 39, B.

planets in the circles above; and that it (the world) is altogether animated, through its being bound to an animated motion; and, in order that the world might be rendered perfect, after being generated similar¹ to the living being perceptible by the mind, that the nature of the rest of living beings was generated; ²and that since it possessed;² it was requisite for heaven likewise to possess; and that it possessed therefore gods for the most part of fire;³ and that the other races are three, on wing, in the water, and on land. And that the earth is the oldest of the gods⁴ in heaven; and that it is a piece of workmanship for⁵ producing night and day; and that being at the centre it is moved about the centre. [75.]⁶ And since there are two causes, we must say, he asserts, that some things exist through mind,⁷ and some from a necessitous cause; and that these are air, fire, earth, water; and that they are not exactly elements, but recipients; and that these exist from triangles put together, and are resolved

¹ The Greek is at present ὁμοίως— It was originally, I suspect, ὁμοιος—what I have translated.

²—³ Since there is nothing to serve as the object of εἶχε, we must probably read ἐπεὶ δὲ νοῦν ἐκεῖνος εἶχε— instead of ἐπεὶ οὖν ἐκεῖνος εἶχε— Opportunely then has the Latin version—“Quoniam igitur ille mentem habebat—”

³ This can be understood only by finding in the Timæus, p. 40, A. § 15, τοῦ μὲν οὖν θείου τὴν πλείστην ἰδέαν ἐκ πυρὸς ἀπειργάζετο: while, instead of ἔχειν, Ambrosius seems to have found εἶναι, as remarked by Casaubon.

⁴ From Cicero's version of the Timæus, p. 40, C. § 15, γῆν δὲ—εἰλουμένην περὶ τὸν διὰ παντὸς πόλον τεταμένον φυλάκα καὶ δημιουργὸν νυκτός τε καὶ ἡμέρας ἐμηχανήσατο πρώτην καὶ πρεσβυτάτην θεῶν, ὅσοι ἐντὸς οὐρανοῦ γεγόνασι, “Terram—quæ trajecto axe sustinetur, diē noctisque electricam eandemque custodem antiquissimam corporum voluit esse eorum, quæ intra cælum gignerentur,” it is evident that he found in his MS. δημιουργὸν νυκτός τε καὶ ἡμέρας ἐμηχανήσατο καὶ φυλάκα πρεσβυτάτην σωμάτων— and so did the author of Tim. Locr. p. 97, D., πρεσβίστα δὲ ἐντι τῶν ἐντὸς ὠρανῶ σωμάτων— Hence one would elicit θεῶν σωμάτων from the two readings, θεῶν and σωμάτων—

⁵ I have translated, as if the Greek were εἰς τὸ, not ὡς—

⁶ This section begins in Menage's ed. with γῆν δὲ— a little above.

⁷ In lieu of διαμονήν, Menage would read, what I have adopted, διὰ νοῦν— confirmed by διὰ νοῦ in one MS. subsequently collated, and by Pseudo-Tim. Locr. § 1, δύο αἰτίας εἶμεν τῶν συμπάντων, νόον μὲν, τῶν κατὰ λόγον γιγνομένων· ἀνάγκαν δὲ, τῶν βία, quoted by Menage; to which may be added, Tim. p. 48, A., ἐξ ἀνάγκης τε καὶ νοῦ συστάσεως ἐγεννήθη: from whence one would substitute ἀναγκαίας συστάσεως in the place of ἀναγκαίας αἰτίας.



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ternals, such as wealth, good birth, and reputation; but that the wise would be, nevertheless, happy, even if those things were not present. And (he says) that a person should be a public man,¹ and marry,² and not transgress the laws laid down; and should legislate from events, as they arise, for his country, unless he sees that affairs are in the exceeding corruption³ of the people perfectly⁴ invincible to a person in a state of doubt.⁴

[79.] He thinks too that the gods look upon the affairs of men;⁵ and that there are demons.⁶

And he first showed that the⁷ idea of what is beautiful is close upon what is laudable, and rational, and useful, and becoming, and fitting;⁷ all of which are close upon what follows nature, and is confessed (to do so).

He has conversed likewise on the correct imposition of names,⁸ so that (he seems)⁹ to have been the first to put together the science of correctly¹⁰ answering and questioning¹⁰ by using it in an opportune¹¹ manner in his dialogues.¹²

He considered, moreover, justice to be a law of god,¹³ as being more powerful to turn persons¹⁴ to acting justly, lest, like¹⁵ evil-doers, they suffer punishments, even after death;¹⁶

¹ Aldobrandinus refers to Rep. vii. p. 519, C.

² This is laid down in the Laws, vi. p. 768, B.

³ I have adopted Casaubon's correction, *διαφθορᾶ*, in lieu of *διαφορᾶ*.

⁴—⁴ Casaubon was the first to see an error in *εὐπαραίτητα*, but failed to correct it by reading *ἀπαραίτητα*. I have translated, as if the Greek were *ἀπόρρω ἀήττητα*—

⁵, ⁶ Aldobrandinus refers to the Laws, x. p. 899, D., and the Banquet, p. 202, E.

⁷—⁷ This is the whole subject matter of the Hipp. Maj.

⁸ See the Cratylus.

⁹ I have translated, as if the Greek were *ὥστε δοκεῖν*, not *ὥστε καὶ*—Casaubon would elicit *δοκεῖν συστήσαι* from *διασυστήσαι*—

¹⁰—¹⁰ Instead of this absurd *ὑστερον πρότερον*, the sense evidently requires *ἔρωτᾶν καὶ ἀποκρίνεσθαι*—

¹¹ In lieu of *κατακόρως*, which I cannot understand, I suspect the author wrote *κατακαιρίως*, what I have translated.

¹² The words *ἐν δὲ* (or *γε*) *τοῖς διαλόγοις* evidently belong, as I have translated, to the preceding, not the following, period.

¹³ This doctrine is not, as far as I remember, laid down distinctly in Plato; although it may be inferred from the first book of the Laws.

¹⁴ In lieu of *πράττειν ἵνα μὴ*, C. F. Hermann has suggested *πράττειν τινὰ, μὴ*— which has led myself to *τινὰς, μὴ*—

¹⁵ I have translated, as if the Greek were *ὡς κακοῦργοι*, not *οἱ κακοῦργοι*, where the article is without meaning.

¹⁶ See Gorgias, p. 523, B.

from whence he was considered by some to be rather inclined to fables, by his mixing up accounts of this kind with his writings, in order that, through the uncertainty of the manner, in which matters stand after death, persons may thus be restrained from acts of injustice. These then were his favourite notions.

[80.]¹ And he divided, says Aristotle,² things in this manner. Of the good some relate to the soul, some to the body, and some are externals. For example, justice, prudence, fortitude, and temperance, and things of this kind relate to the soul; but beauty, and a good habit, and health, to the body; but friends, and the happiness of one's country, and wealth, are amongst externals. [81.]³ Of good things then there are three kinds; some relating to the soul, some to the body, and some (are) external.³ Of friendship there are three kinds; one natural, another social, and another hospitable. Now by natural we mean that, which parents feel towards their offspring, and relations towards each other; and in this other animals likewise have a share; by social that, which is produced from habitual intercourse, and not at all connected by family-ties, such as that between Pylades and Orestes; but the friendship from hospitality is that from a meeting together, and carried on by means of writings⁴ to strangers. Of friendship then there is the natural, the social, and hospitable. But some add a fourth, the amorous.

[82.] Of a political state there are five kinds;⁵ one is democratical; another, aristocratical; a third, oligarchical; a fourth, regal; (and) a fifth, tyrannical. The democratical exists in states, when the people rule, and choose through

¹ This section begins in Menage's ed. with ὅθεν καὶ—a little above.

² This analysis of the doctrines of Plato is not, says Aldobrandinus, to be found in the extant writings of Aristotle; nor do I think it ever was. The author was, perhaps, the Plato mentioned in § 109, as μαθητῆς Ἀριστοτέλους, or some other Peripatetic. And hence I would read here φησὶν ἀπ' Ἀριστοτέλους τις— or simply φησὶν ὁ Ἀριστόξενος—

^{3—3} A similar summary of the preceding account is found through the whole of the subsequent analysis; and as it generally follows the order of the subjects, wherever that order is not preserved, there is reason to believe that some error has crept into the text, as will be duly pointed out in the Notes.

⁴ By writings are meant such as were put upon the so-called σύμβολον, on which see my note on Philoct. 404.

⁵ See Rep. viii. p. 540, A.; ix. 580, B.

itself magistracies and laws. ¹The aristocratical is, when neither the rich, nor the poor, nor persons in repute, rule, but when the best possess power in the state.¹ Oligarchy is, when magistracies are elected from persons of property; for the rich are fewer than the poor. Of regal power there is one kind according to law, and another according to family; as at Carthage it is according to law; for that is a citizen-state; but at Lacedæmon and Macedonia² it is according to family; for they make a kingly power from a certain family. But a tyranny is, when persons, ³after being cheated or forced,³ are ruled over by some one. Of a political state then there is the form of a democracy, an aristocracy, an oligarchy, a kingly rule, and a tyranny.

[83.]⁴ Of justice there are three kinds; ⁵one relating to the gods, another to men, and another to the departed. For they, who sacrifice according to the laws, and have a regard for holy things, it is plain, act piously towards the gods; and they, who pay debts and restore deposits, act justly towards men; while they, who have a regard for monuments,⁵ it is plain, (act justly)⁶ towards the departed. Of justice then there is a kind relating to the gods, another to men, and another to the departed.

[84.] Of sciences there are three kinds; ⁷one relating to the power to do something, another to make something, and another to speculate on something.⁷ For house-building and ship-building are sciences that make something; for one can see the work done; but the sciences of statesmanship, and of playing on the pipe or harp, and such like, are those that do something; ⁸for it is not possible to see any thing that has been

¹—¹ A similar definition of Aristocracy in the Menexenus, § 8.

² Lacedæmon and Macedonia are similarly united in § 92.

³—³ Of a people being cheated or forced into the acceptance of regal power recent events in a neighbouring country afford a curious proof.

⁴ This section begins in Menage's ed. a little before, at ἡ δὲ ἐν Λακεδαιμονί—

⁵—⁵ Of these three kinds the two first are mentioned in Euthyph. p. 12, E., and the last alluded to in the Laws, xii. p. 958, D., as remarked by Aldobrandinus.

⁶ I have supplied the ellipse in the Greek.

⁷—⁷ Of these three kinds the first and third are mentioned in the Statesman, p. 259, C., and the second in Soph. p. 219, B., not in Theætet., as stated by Aldobrandinus.

⁸—⁸ I have translated, as if θεατὸν, which is superfluous after ἰδεῖν,



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what statesmen speak in public assemblies, and is called political; and there is another division of speeches, such as orators write and bring forward as a display, for the purpose of praise, or blame, or accusation. Now this kind is the oratorical. And there is a third division, when private persons converse with each other. Now this is called the private kind. And there is another division, when persons, by putting questions and giving answers to the questioners, converse in a brief manner. Now this is called the dialectical. The fifth division is, when artists converse with each other about their own art. Now this is called artistical. Of speeches then there is the political, the oratorical, the private, the dialectical, and the artistical.

[88.] Musical science is divided into three kinds: one is by the mouth alone, such as singing; the second by means of the mouth and hands, such as playing on, and singing to, the harp; the third is by means of the hands alone, such as harp-playing. Of musical science then there is one kind by the mouth alone; another, by the mouth and hands; and another, by the hands.

[89.]¹ Nobility² of birth is divided into four kinds: one is, when the ancestors were ³persons of a beautiful (body) and of a fine (mind),³ ⁴and just⁴ persons say that their descendants are nobly born; another is, when the ancestors possessed power and were rulers, the descendants of these likewise persons call nobly born; and another, when the ancestors obtained a name, for instance, from generalship, (or)⁵ contests, ⁶crowned with garlands,⁶ the descendants of these likewise we call nobly born; and there is another kind, when a man is himself of a noble soul ⁷[and of a great soul].⁷ And this man persons say is nobly born; and indeed of nobility of

¹ This section begins in Menage's ed. with ἄλλο εἶδος— a little below.

² Plato no where, says Aldobrandinus, touches upon these different kinds of noble birth.

^{3—3} Such is the proper translation of καλοὶ καὶ ἀγαθοὶ.

^{4—4} As there is no allusion to the καὶ δίκαιοι in the subsequent summary, those words ought to be omitted, unless it be said that they are included in the ἐπιεικεῖς.

⁵ I have introduced ἦ, required by the sense.

^{6—6} By these were meant the conquerors at any of the four public games in Greece.

^{7—7} The words καὶ (or ἦ) μέγалоψυχος are evidently an explanation of γεννάδας.

birth this is the best.¹ Of nobility of birth then there is one kind derived from ancestors of probity; another from those in power; another from those in great repute; and another from a person's own greatness of soul.²

[89.]³ Beauty is divided into three⁴ kinds; one is that, which is a subject of praise, as the beauty of form, (perceived) by the sight; another, as an object of utility, as any instrument or dwelling, and such like things, beautiful in respect to their use; and things, which, as regards laws and pursuits, and such like, are beautiful on the ground of a benefit. Of beauty then there is one kind on the score of praise; another, on that of utility; and another, on that of benefit.

[90.] The soul is divided into three⁵ parts; for one part is rational; another, concupiscible; and another, irascible. Of these the rational is the cause of consulting, and calculating, and reflecting, and of all such like acts; the concupiscible part of the soul is the cause of desiring to eat, and of having sexual intercourse, and of such like acts; and the irascible part is the cause of feeling boldness, and joy, and sorrow, and anger. Of the soul then there is one part, rational; another, concupiscible; and another, irascible.

[91.]⁶ Of perfect virtue there are four⁷ kinds; one, prudence; another, justice; the third, fortitude; the fourth, temperance. Of these, prudence is the cause of doing things correctly; justice, of acting justly in our intercourse and dealings with (each other); fortitude, of not being out of our wits⁸ in dangers and things of dread, but remaining (in them); and temperance, of mastering our desires, and of not being

¹ Menage aptly compares Juvenal's "Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus."

² As the *καλοκαγαθία* belongs to the first kind of nobly-born, while the last is described as *γεννάδος τὴν ψυχήν*, it is evident the author wrote *μεγαλοψυχίας*— what I have translated: while *τῆς καλοκαγαθίας* should be inserted before *προγόνων ἐπεικῶν*—

³ This section is united in Menage's ed. to the preceding.

⁴ See § 79, n. 7—7.

⁵ On these three parts see Rep. ix. p. 571, D., and 580, E.

⁶ This section begins in Menage's ed. with *τούτων ἡ φρόνησις*, a little below.

⁷ These four kinds are called the cardinal virtues. See at Menex. § 20, n. 31.

⁸ The Greek is *ἐξίστασθαι ποιεῖν*: where Emper would omit *ποιεῖν*. He should have suggested rather *ἀπογνοία*— "through despondency."

the slave of any pleasure, and of living orderly. Of virtue then there is one kind, prudence; another, justice; a third, fortitude; a fourth, temperance.

[92.]¹ Ruling power is divided into five kinds; one, according to law; one, according to nature; and one, according to custom; a fourth, according to family; and a fifth, according to violence. The rulers then in states, when they have been chosen by the citizens, rule according to law. They, who rule according to nature, not only amongst men, but animals likewise, are the males; for the males for the most part rule every where the females. The rule according to custom is of such a kind, as boy-leaders have over children, and teachers over their disciples.² The rule according to family is of such a kind, as the kings at Lacedæmon³ possess; ⁴for the kingly power comes from a certain family;⁴ and after the same manner persons bear sway in Macedonia; for there the kingly power is appointed from a family. But if persons rule over unwilling ⁵citizens by violence, or over willing by fraud,⁵ a rule of this kind is said to be according to violence. Of rule then there is one kind according to law; another, according to nature; another, according to family; and another, according to violence.

[93.] Of oratory there are six kinds. For when (speakers) bid (a state)⁶ to make war against, or alliance with, any one, such a kind is called a drawing-on; but when they require it not to make war or an alliance, but to keep quiet, such a kind is a drawing-off. The third kind of oratory is, when a person says he has been injured by some one, and shows such a one to have been the cause of many evils. Now this kind is called an accusation. The fourth kind of oratory is called a defence, when a person shows he has injured no one,⁷ nor

¹ This section begins in Menage's ed. a little below, with *οἱ μὲν οὖν*—

² In Greek *τῶν φοιτώντων*, literally, "those who go them." But Hesych. has *Φοιτητῆς μαθητῆς*.

³ See at § 82, n. 2.

⁴—⁴ The words between the numerals are perfectly unnecessary.

⁵—⁵ Such is evidently what the balance of the sentence requires. Hence I have translated, as if *ἢ ἐκόντων* had dropt out after *ἀκόντων*. For thus *ἀκόντων* would refer to *βιασάμενοι*, and *ἐκόντων* to *παρακρουσάμενοι*.

⁶ I have introduced "a state," required by the sense and syntax, especially as *πόλιν* might easily have been lost before *πολεμεῖν*.

⁷ I have translated, as if the Greek were *μηδέν'*— not *μηδέν*—



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a party begging money; in person parties act kindly towards each other, when, being present, they assist those, who are being beaten; while they, who give instruction, and medicine, and teach any good thing, benefit by their science; but when one goes to a court of justice, and assists another, and makes a proper speech in his behalf, he does a kind act by words. Of kindness then there is one form in purse; another in person; another by science; and another by words.

[96.]¹ The end of things is divided (by him) into four kinds. Things have an end according to law, when a decree is proposed and a law ratifies it. Things have an end according to nature, (such as) a day, and a year, and the seasons. Things have an end according to art, as house-building; for a person puts the finish to a dwelling; and as ship-building, for ²(a person puts the finish to)² vessels. There is an end to things according to accident; when they turn out in a different manner, and not as one fancies. There is then an end of things according to law, and nature, and art, and accident.

[97.]³ Power is divided into three kinds; one, when⁴ we are able, by the thinking faculty, to calculate and reflect; another, (when) by the body, for instance, to walk, and to give, and receive, and (to do) such like acts; a third, when⁵ we are able by the multitude of soldiers and wealth (to rule);⁶ from whence he, who has much power, is called a king; but the fourth is a division of power, ⁷in suffering and doing well and ill;⁷ for instance, we are able to be in bad health, ⁸and to be instructed, and to be in good health, and all such like things.⁸ Of power then there is one kind, in the thinking

¹ This section begins in Menage's ed. with *οἱ δὲ παιδεύοντες*, a little above.

²—² I have supplied the words requisite for the sense.

³ This section begins in Menage's ed. with *κατὰ τύχην*, a little above.

⁴ I have translated, as if the Greek were *ὅτε*, not *ὄ*—

⁵ Here again I have substituted *ὄρε* for *ὄ*—

⁶ The train of ideas evidently shows that *βασιλεύειν*, or something similar, has dropt out after *χρημάτων*—

⁷—⁷ I have adopted the correction of Menage, *πάσχειν καὶ ποιεῖν εὖ καὶ κακῶς*.

⁸—⁸ The words between the numerals ought to be thus arranged and read in the Greek—*καὶ ὑγιῆς γίνεσθαι καὶ παιδεύεσθαι εὖ καὶ πάναντία, καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα*, instead of *καὶ παιδεύεσθαι καὶ ὑγιῆς γίνεσθαι καὶ πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα*.

faculty; another, in the body; another, in an encampment¹ and wealth; and another, in doing and suffering.

[98.] Of philanthropy there are three kinds; one exists by being of an easy address,² as when some persons accost all they happen to meet,³ and, throwing out the right hand, give them a greeting;³ another kind is, when a person affords assistance to every one in misfortune; another kind⁴ [of philanthropy]⁴ is, when persons are liberal in feasting. Of philanthropy then there is one kind, in addressing; another, in acting kindly; and another, in feasting and being fond of society.

[99.]⁵ Felicity is divided into five parts. One is in well planning; another, in a sound state of the senses, and in bodily health; the third is in good fortune in one's doings; the fourth in a good repute amongst men; and the fifth in an abundance of means, and of things useful for life. (Of these) well-planning comes from instruction and from being skilled in many matters; a sound state of the senses from the members of the body, as when a person sees with his eyes, and hears with his ears, and perceives with his nose and mouth, what he should perceive. Now a thing of this kind is a sound state of the senses. And good fortune is,⁶ when a person proceeds in the right road to what he is aiming at, and accomplishes,⁶ what it is meet for a man, who is in earnest, to do. And good repute is, when a person hears himself well spoken of. And abundance of means is, when a person is so situated with respect to the use of things in life, that he can benefit friends and indulge in expense on a large scale and in an easy manner. Now he, in whom all these circumstances meet, is completely happy. Of felicity then, well-planning is

¹ Such is the literal meaning of *στρατόπεδον*. But it is sometimes taken in the sense of *στράτευμα*, "an army."

² I have adopted Casaubon's correction, *εὐπροσηγορίας* in lieu of *προσηγορίας*—

^{3—3} Menage quotes from Plautus—"me benignius Omnes salutant—copulantur dexteras—" He might have added Aristoph. Plut. 784, *ἡσπάζοντο καὶ Ἐδεξιοῦντο*.

^{4—4} The words between the brackets are quite superfluous.

⁵ This section in Menage's edition begins with *ἡ μὲν εὐβουλία*, a little lower.

^{6—6} I have translated, as if the Greek were *ὅταν ἰὼν ἐφ' ἃ σκοπεῖ, κατ' ὀρθὸν, πράξῃ*—not *ὅταν ἐφ' ἃ σκοπεῖ πράξῃ κατ' ὀρθὸν*. But *ἐφ' ἃ* would require to be united to a verb of motion.

one part; a sound state of the senses and bodily health another; and another, good fortune; another, good repute; and another, an abundance of means.

[100.] Arts are divided into three (kinds), first, second, and third. The first is, that of mining for minerals, and of felling wood; for they are preparative: (the second)¹ is that of the smith and carpenter; for they are shape-giving; since from iron the smith forms arms, and from wood the carpenter pipes and lyres: and (the third)² is that of the party using materials, as the horseman makes use of reins; the warrior of arms; and the musician of pipes and a lyre. Of art then there are three kinds; that, which is the first; that, which is the second; and that, which is the third.

[101.] The good is divided into four kinds. One of which we say is in a person possessing virtue, peculiarly a good; another we speak of, as being a good in itself, namely, virtue and justice; (we speak) of the third, as, for example, food, and suitable exercise, and drugs; the fourth good we say is such a thing, as the art of the piper, and of the actor, and such like. Of the good then there are four kinds; one, to possess virtue; another is, virtue itself; a third is, food, and useful exercise; and a fourth good we say is, the art of the piper, and actor, and poet.³

[102.] Of existing things some are bad, some good, and some neither one or the other. Of these we say those are bad, which are able to do ever a mischief, such as intemperance, and thoughtlessness, and injustice, and such like things. But the opposites to these are good. ⁴But some things are able at one time to benefit, and at another to do a mischief, as to walk, and to sit down, and to eat; or wholly unable to either benefit or hurt; and these are neither good nor bad.⁴ Of existing things then, some are good, some bad, and some neither the one or the other.

[103.] A good state of law is divided into three kinds; one, when the laws are ⁵carefully made,⁵ we say is a good state of

¹ I have supplied here and in ² the words that seem necessary for the sense.

³ Since the poet is not mentioned by name before, he must be considered as included in the general expression *καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα*.

⁴—⁴ Compare Gorgias, p. 467, D. § 52.

⁵—⁵ Such seems to be the meaning of *σπουδαῖοι*, which is not elsewhere, if I rightly remember, applied to *νόμοι*.



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as being good, are opposite to bad; and some, as being bad, (are opposite) to bad; and some, as being neither one nor the other, (are opposite) to those that are neither one nor the other.

[105.]¹ Of good things there are three kinds; some are to be had, some to be shared in, some (meet) to be in existence. Those to be had are, as many as it is possible to have, such as justice and health; those to be shared are, as many as it is not possible to have, but of which it is possible to have a share; for instance, it is not possible to have the good itself, but it is possible to have a share of it; and those (meet) to be in existence are as many as it is not possible either to have a share of them or to have, but as many as are meet to be in existence; for example, to be earnest in a matter and just: now these things it is possible neither to have nor to share in them, but they are meet to be in existence ²[to be earnest in a matter and just.]² Of good things then some are to be had, some to be shared in, and some (meet) to be in existence.

[106.]³ Counselling is divided into three (kinds). One is taken from the past, one from the future, and one from the present. Things (taken) from the past are examples, as—“What did the Lacedæmonians suffer by trusting?”⁴ Things

δὲ ὡς οὐδέτερα οὐδετέροις ἐναντία ἐσσι, οἷον τὸ πένεσθαι τῷ πλουτεῖν· οὐδέτερον γὰρ κατ' αὐτὸ οὔτ' ἀγαθὸν οὔτε κακόν· ἐναντία δ' ὁμοίως τὸ τε βαρὺ— The reading of ed. Steph. has been followed by E. Smith in his version—“Thirdly, where there is a contrariety between things neither good nor bad, as poverty and riches; for neither are good in themselves, yet contrary one to another. In like manner ponderosity and levity, swift and slow,” &c., p. 59.

¹ This section begins in Menage's ed. with *τῶν ἐναντίων ἄρα*—in the preceding period.

²—² The words between the numerals are evidently superfluous.

³ This section begins in Menage's ed. with *τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἄρα*—in the preceding period.

⁴ I confess I do not know to what circumstance the author is alluding, unless it be the one mentioned by Thucydides in v. 45, relating to the trick played upon the Spartan ambassadors by Alcibiades, in whose words they placed too implicit confidence. Still less do I know how the following words crept into the Latin translation—before *τί ἔπαθον*—“quid prudenter egerit (gens) ut caveamus;” from which came the version of E. Smith, “The time past affords us examples, when we consider what the Lacedæmonians suffered through their over-confidence; what they bravely acted for our imitation.”

from the present; as for instance, ¹“to show that the walls are weak, the people cowards, (and) bread-corn¹ scarce.” Things from the future, as for instance, ²“Not to do wrong through suspicion to an embassy, lest Greece should be in bad repute.”² In counselling then there are matters (taken) from the past, the present, and the future.

[107.] Voice is divided into two (kinds); one is with life, and one without life; that with life is of living beings, that without life is sounds and noises. Of voice with life one kind is expressed by letters, and one not expressed by letters. That expressed by letters is of men; that not expressed by letters is of animals. ³Of voice then there is one with life, and one without life.³

[108.]⁴ Of existing things, some are divisible and some indivisible. And of the divisible, some are with similar parts, some with dissimilar parts. Now the indivisible are as many as have no division, or are not composed of something; as for instance, unity, a point, and a sound; but the divisible are as many as are composed of something; as for instance, syllables, and concords, and animals, and water,⁵ and gold. Now those with similar parts are as many as are composed of similar things, and where the whole differs in nothing from the part, except in multitude; as for instance, water, and gold, and every thing that is fusible,⁶ and such like; but those with dissimilar parts are as many as are composed of dissimilar parts; as for instance, a dwelling and such like things. Of existing things then some are divisible and some indivisible;⁷ and of the divisible some are with similar parts and some with dissimilar parts.

¹—¹ Here I am quite at a loss as to the event alluded to.

²—² Here again I must leave for others to discover what the author is alluding to.

³—³ To complete the summary one would have expected to find ἐγγράμματος after ἐμψυχος, and ἀγράμματος after ἀψυχος.

⁴ This section begins in Menage's ed. with καὶ ὁμοιομερῆ—somewhat further on.

⁵ This introduction of water seems very strange here amongst the things that are composed of something. One would have expected rather δένδρα in lieu of ὕδωρ—

⁶ I have adopted Huebner's correction, χυτὸν for τυχόν—

⁷ Instead of ἀμερῆ one would have preferred ἀμέριστα, given as a var. lect. by Stephens, as better opposed to μεριστά.

[109.]¹ Of things existing some are spoken of² with reference to themselves, and some with reference to another thing. Those that are spoken of with reference to themselves, are as many as do not need any thing in the way of explanation. Now these would be a man, a horse, and the rest of animals; for of these not one is currently understood by means of an interpretation; but of those that are spoken of with reference to another³ thing (there are) as many as need some explanation; as for instance, that which is greater than something, and that which is quicker than something, and that which is more beautiful (than something),⁴ and the like. For the greater is greater than the less, and the quicker (than the slower).⁵ Of things then existing some are spoken of with reference to themselves, and some with reference to another⁶ thing. And so too the first is divided according to Aristotle.⁷

There was likewise another Plato,⁸ a philosopher of Rhodes, a disciple of Panætius, as Seleucus the grammarian says in the first book "On Philosophy;" and another, a Peripatetic, a disciple of Aristotle; ⁹and another, (a son) of Praxiphanes, and a writer of the old comedy.⁹

¹ This section begins in Menage's ed. with τῶν δὲ πρὸς τι—a little lower.

² I have translated, as if the Greek were ἄλλο λεγόμενα, not λέγεται.

³ Here, as in (²), ἄλλο seems to have dropt out.

⁴ After κάλλιον I have inserted, what the balance of the sentence evidently requires.

⁵ Here too the train of ideas demands, not τινος, but βραδίουος—what I have translated.

⁶ See at ² and ³.

⁷ In lieu of Ἀριστοτέλην, one would prefer Ἀριστοτέλειον— See at § 82, note.

⁸ Perhaps to this Plato is to be attributed some of the spurious dialogues.

⁹—⁹ The words between the numerals are thus rendered by E. Smith, "And one more, the son of Praxiphanes, a comic poet, that wrote after the ancient manner of freedom, without respect of persons, in imitation of Aristophanes." With regard to the comic writer being the son of Praxiphanes, Meineke appears to doubt it; at least he has not mentioned it in his *Histor. Critic. Comic. Græcor.*, nor has Fabricius in *Biblioth. Græc.*, nor Cobet in his *Observat. Crit. in Platonis Comici Reliquias*.



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hearing and seeing; but on other things it reflects itself by itself, without making any use of the body: and hence, of the things that exist, some are perceptible by the senses, and some by the mind." On which account Plato has said that it is requisite for those, who desire to look into the principles of the Universe, to separate, in the first place, ideas, themselves by themselves, such as similitude, and unity, and number, and magnitude, and rest, and motion: secondly, to lay down itself by itself, beauty, and goodness, and justice, and such kind of things: and, thirdly, to look into such of the ideas as have a relation to each other, to wit, science, or magnitude, or arbitrary power, and to consider that what are with us have the same name as those, through their participating in them—I mean, that things are just, such as (participate in) the abstractedly just; and are beautiful, such as (participate in) the abstractedly beautiful; and that each of the species is eternal, and a notion,¹ and, moreover, not subject to circumstances. Hence he says likewise that ideas exist² in nature, as if they were patterns; and that the rest of things are like to them, as being their resemblances. Epicharmus too thus expresses himself touching the abstractedly good, and ideas—

Seems not the case then to be thus about
The good? that of itself it is a thing;
And he, who learning knows it, good becomes;
Just as a piper, who has learnt to pipe,
Or to dance has a dancer learnt, or some
Weaver to weave, or what you will of trades
Like these, himself's the artist, not the art.

Plato accompanied Chabrias, the general, on trial for a capital charge, when not one of the citizens was willing to do so; and when Crobylus the informer met him as he was going up, together with Chabrias, to the Acropolis, and said—"Art thou come to plead on the side of another, not knowing that the hemlock of Socrates awaits thee?" he replied—"When too I served in the army for the sake of fatherland, I endured dangers; and now for the sake of duty on account of a friend I will endure them." But though he was such a kind of

¹ Although *νόημα* is found both here and in Diogen. L. § 13, yet one would prefer in both places *νοητόν*, as suggested there by Menage.

² I have followed Fischer, in changing *ιστάναί* into *ἑστάναί*, as read in Diogen. L. § 13.

person, he was nevertheless scoffed at by the writers of comedy. At least Theopompus says—

For one is none,
And two, as Plato holds, is scarcely one;

and Anaxandrides too in his "Theseus"—

When olives he devoured, that Plato loves;

and Timon likewise, while thus playing on the letters (of his name)—

As Plato plaits, in plaited wonders skill'd.

Alexis in "Meropis"—

Thou'rt come in time; since I, in doubtings tost,
Am walking up and down, and, Plato-like,
Find nought that's wise, but merely tire my feet;

and in "Ancylion"—

A. Thou speak'st of what thou knowest not one jot.

B. Mind has with Plato been a-running.

A. Know'st thou,

What is a pound, and onions what?

B. Not I.

Amphis in "Amphicrates"—

A. What is the good, which you are about to have
Through her, I know still less than does my master
Of the good in Plato.

On questions which he comprehended, Plato exhibits his opinions; and falsehoods he confutes; but on points that are uncertain he holds back. And what he has made up his mind upon, he exhibits by means of four characters, Socrates, Timæus¹ the Athenian Guest, and the one from Elea;¹ but amongst those confuted for falsehoods he introduces Thrasymachus, Callicles, Polus, (and) Gorgias. He asserted that the principle of the soul was arithmetical, but of the body, geometrical; and he defined it to be an idea of a breath standing apart on every side, and that it is self-moved² and tripartite.²

¹—¹ The words between the numerals have been properly supplied by Fischer, from Diogen. L. § 52, and so have those between (²—²) from § 67.

THE
LIFE OF PLATO,

BY
OLYMPIODORUS.

COME then, let us speak of the family of the philosopher, not for the sake of prolixity,¹ but of benefit rather and instruction to those, who betake themselves to him. For he was not “a Nobody,”² but rather—

³ To many of mankind he was a care.³

For Plato is said to have been a son of his father Ariston, the son of Aristocles, from whom he carried up his family to Solon, the law-giver; and hence he wrote, in imitation of his ancestor, the Laws in twelve books, and a Political Constitution in eleven.⁴ He came into the world by his mother Perictioné, who was descended from Neleus, the son of Codrus.⁵ For they say that Apollo in a vision had an intercourse with his mother Perictioné, and, appearing in the night to Ariston, ordered him to have no connexion with Perictioné until the time of her bringing forth.⁶ And so he acted. And his pa-

¹ I have adopted *πολυηκοΐας*, suggested by Windet, instead of *πολυκοΐας*.

² Here is an allusion to the name *Οὔτις*, assumed by Ulysses to enable him to deceive the Cyclops. It has been twice restored to Plato by myself; once in Hipp. Maj. § 24, and again in Alcibiad. II. § 23.

^{3—3} Here too is an allusion to *Οδ. A. 177*.

⁴ How this number is to be made up, it is difficult to state distinctly. Perhaps Olympiodorus meant to unite the Critias with the 10 books of the Republic.

⁵ According to Diogen. L. iii. 1, and Apuleius, the father, not the mother, was a descendant of Codrus.

⁶ I have adopted *ἀποτέξεως*, similar to *ἀποκνήσεως* in Diogen. § 2, as suggested by Windet, for *ἀποτάξεως*.



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his language.⁶ For his music-master he had Dracon, the pupil of Damon,¹ of whom he has made mention in the Republic. These were the three things the boys at Athens were taught, [I mean]² grammar, music, and wrestling, not simply for themselves; but grammar, to embellish the language, natural to them; music, to tame violent passions;³ and wrestling and gymnastics, to strengthen the relaxed state of desire.⁴ In these three points Alcibiades appears to have been instructed by him;⁵ and hence Socrates says to him,⁶ “But to play on the pipe you were not willing,” and what follows.⁶ (Plato) went likewise to painters,⁷ from whom he derived some benefit in the mixing of colours, of which he has made mention in the Timæus. Subsequently he received instructions from the writers of tragedy likewise, who were considered⁸ to be the instructors of Greece; and he went to them for the sake of the moral and solemn style of tragedy, and the heroical nature of their subjects (selected by them); and he made an acquaintance with the dithyrambic poets, for the honour of Dionysus, who was said to be the superintendent of generation;⁹ for to that deity the Dithyramb is sacred, from whom likewise it had its name; for Dionysus is Dithy-

¹ Windet was the first to correct *Δάμενος* into *Δάμωνος*: of whom, as Fischer observes, Plato has made frequent mention.

² The words *φημι δὲ* appear to be interpolated. For after *τρία—ταῦτα*, the three things alluded to are elsewhere mentioned at once, without the intervention of *φημι δὲ*—answering to “scilicet” in Latin, and “to wit” in English.

³ Of the power of music to allay violent feelings the most facetious proof is given in the Epigram—

Music hath charms to soothe the savage beast;
And therefore fitted for a city feast.

⁴ In lieu of *ἐπιθυμίας* one would prefer *ἀποθυμίας*, “despondency,” as better suited to *χαλαρόν*.

⁵ This *παρ’ αὐτῷ* has nothing to which it can be referred. Olympiodorus wrote, I suspect, *παραυτικά*, “straightway”—

^{6—6} The passage alluded to is in Alcib. I. § 7.

⁷ The same fact is told by Apuleius.

⁸ I have translated, as if the Greek were *νομιζόμενοις* in lieu of *δνομαζόμενοις*—Compare Xenoph. K. Π. i. 6, 12, *ροῖς στρατηγικοῖς ἀνδράσι νομιζόμενοις εἶναι*.

⁹ How Dionysus could be said to be *ἔφορος τῆς γενέσεως*, I cannot understand, except with reference to the proverb—“Sine Baccho et Cerere friget Venus.” Perhaps the author wrote *γανύσεως*—so Virgil—“Lætitiæ Bacchus dator.”

rambus, as having proceeded from ¹two doors, namely, Semele and the thigh of Jupiter.¹ For the ancients were wont to call things caused by the names of the causing; as they call Dionysus² likewise; and hence Proclus says on this subject—

Parents,³ from what they see (and know),⁴
Upon their children names bestow.

Now that Plato exercised himself in Dithyrambics is evident from the Phædrus, a dialogue that breathes very much⁵ of a dithyrambic style; inasmuch as Plato wrote, as reported, that dialogue the first. He took likewise great delight in Aristophanes, the comic writer, and in Sophron; from whom he benefited in his imitation of the characters in his dialogues. And he is reported to have been so delighted, that, when he was dead, (copies of) Aristophanes and Sophron were found on his couch; and he made himself this epigram upon Aristophanes—

⁶ The Graces, when they wish'd to find
A shrine, that should for ever live,
Said, what they sought, alone the mind
Of Aristophanes could give.⁶

And he made fun of Aristophanes in his dialogue (called) the Banquet, as having derived some benefit in the style of comedy. For after making him hymn the god of Love, he introduces him as seized ⁷during (the conversation)⁷ with hiccups, and unable to finish the hymn. He composed likewise Tragic and Dithyrambic poetry, and some other things;

¹—¹ So the Etymol. M. in Διθύραμβος—ἀπὸ τοῦ (διὰ) δύο θύρας βαίνειν, τὴν τε κοιλίαν τῆς μητρὸς Σεμέλης καὶ τὸν μηρὸν τοῦ Διός.

² This I confess I cannot understand. The sense seems to require καθάπερ τὸν οἶνον Διόνυσον καλοῦσι—“as they call wine Dionysus”—where wine would be the thing caused, and Dionysus the causer; as shown by Euripides, who says in Bacch. 278, ὁ Σεμέλης γόνος Βότρυος ὑγρὸν πῶμ' εὔρε—

³ I have adopted Windet's τοκῆες, required by the sense and syntax, in lieu of τοκεῦσιν—

⁴ The words “and know” have been added for the rhyme.

⁵ As πνέειν requires an accusative, it is evident that τι has dropt out before πνέων—

⁶—⁶ The literal translation of the original and another metrical version may be seen in the “Greek Anthology, Prose and Verse,” p. 179.

⁷—⁷ I have translated, as if τοῦ λόγου had dropt out between μεταξὺ and λυγγί— See the Banquet, § 13.

all of which he burnt, after he had made a trial of an intercourse with Socrates, and pronouncing a verse of this kind—

¹ Come here, Hephæstus, Plato needs thy aid.¹

And a certain Anatolius, a grammarian, on speaking (again)² the verse, was in some repute with Hephæstus, who had been appointed governor of the city;³ for he said to him⁴—

Come here, Hephæstus, Pharus needs thy aid.

They say, moreover, that when Socrates was about to receive him (as a disciple), he saw, as a vision in a dream, that a swan without wings had settled on his knees; and, becoming fledged on the instant, flew up to the sky, and sung something so sweet, that he enchanted all who heard it; and this indicated the future fame of the man. But after the death of Socrates, he again⁵ made use of Cratylus, one of the sect of Heracleitus, as his teacher; on whom he composed the dialogue of that name, inscribing it “Cratylus, or On the Correctness of Names.” Afterwards⁶ he sailed to Italy; and finding that Archytas had established there a school of Pythagoreans, he again⁷ had as a teacher the Pythagorean of the same name;⁸ there⁹ he has made mention of Archytas.

But since it is requisite for a philosopher to be fond of seeing the works of Nature, he sailed to Sicily likewise, to view the craters of fire that are in Ætna, and not for the sake of a Sicilian table,¹⁰ as thou, noble¹¹ Aristides,¹² sayest. And,

¹—¹ This is a parody of Ιλ. Σ. 392.

² In lieu of ἐνταῦθα, the sense requires either εἰσαῦθις— what I have translated, or ἐντεῦθεν—“in consequence of this”—which would perhaps be preferable.

³ The city was Pharus, as shown by the quoted verse.

⁴ I have adopted Etwall's correction, δ' ἐς αὐτὸν, in lieu of δ' αὐτὸν—

⁵ For Plato, according to Apuleius, had been a disciple of Cratylus, previous to his attendance upon Socrates.

⁶ I have translated, as if the Greek were ταῦτα, not τοῦτον—

^{7, 8, 9} I cannot understand either πάλιν, or ὁμώνυμον, or ἐνθα— There is, no doubt, something wanting here, which may perhaps be supplied by the MSS. of this treatise hitherto uncollated; just as the Vienna MS. has filled up two gaps, as will be noticed in their proper places.

¹⁰ By “a Sicilian table” is meant a “luxurious one,” as understood by Horace in his “Siculæ dapes.”

¹¹ This is a strange epithet applied to a person whose statement is called in question. Hence in lieu of γενναῖε, one would have expected γελοῖε, “ridiculous”—

¹² The passage of Aristides alluded to is in Orat. Platon. ii. p. 376, Cant.



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and to depose Dionysius; when being overpowered, he was by Dionysius delivered over to Pollis of Ægina, who was then trading with Sicily, to be sold. And he carrying Plato to Ægina, found there Anniceris, the Libyan, who was about to sail to Elis for the purpose of entering the contest with a four-horsed car; and meeting with Pollis, he purchased Plato from him, having bought¹ this glory, superior to all the victory of a four-horsed car; respecting whom Aristides² says that no one would have known³ Anniceris, if he had not purchased Plato.

Of his third journey to Sicily this was the motive. Dion, after being proscribed by Dionysius and deprived of his property, was thrown into prison. He writes therefore to Plato, that Dionysius had promised to release him, if Plato would come to him again; when he readily undertook this third journey to assist his friend. And thus much on the travels of the philosopher to Sicily.

It should be known likewise that he went to Egypt to the men of the priesthood there, and learnt from them the science of a priest. Hence he says in the Gorgias—⁴“No, by the dog,”—which was a god in Egypt.⁴ For that, which statues mean amongst the Greek, animals do amongst the Egyptians, through being the symbols of each of the gods to whom they are dedicated. Being desirous, moreover, to meet with the Magi, but unable to reach them in consequence of a war raging at that time⁵ in Persia, he departed for Phœnicia; and meeting there with the Magi, he obtained the science of the Magi; and hence he appears in the Timæus to be skilled in the art of sacrificing, while speaking of the signs of the liver and entrails, and such like matters. But this ought to have been told⁶ previous to the statement of the causes of his journeys⁷ to Sicily.⁶

¹ In lieu of ἀγωνισάμενος, which is perfectly unintelligible, I have translated, as if the Greek were ἀπωνησάμενος, what the sense evidently requires.

² In Orat. Platon. 2, t. iii. p. 385, Cant.

³ I have adopted ἐγίγνωσκεν ἄν, as suggested by Etwall.

⁴—⁴ On this Socratic oath see my note on Hipp. Maj. § 18.

⁵ In lieu of θεόν, Casaubon would read καιρόν— He should have suggested χρόνον, what I have translated.

⁶—⁶ From this it would seem as if Plato travelled to Egypt and neighbouring countries before he went to Sicily.

⁷ Meric Casaubon would read τῶν τριῶν instead of τῶν simply.

On his return to Athens he established a school in the Academia, by separating a portion of the Gymnasium for a grove sacred to the Muses; and there Timon, the man-hater, associated with Plato alone. Very many persons did he attract to learning, both men and women in male attire, by preparing them to hear him, and showing them that his philosophy was superior to all love of business. For he freed himself from the irony¹ of Socrates, and from passing his time² in the place of public meeting, and at work-shops,² and from composing discourses to catch young persons.³ He freed himself likewise from the Pythagorean oath,⁴ about keeping their doors closed, and the—"He said it,"⁵ and exhibited himself more like a citizen to all. ⁶After making many his admirers, and benefiting the most of them,⁶ when he was about to die, he had a dream, how that having become a swan,⁷ he went from tree to tree, and caused the greatest trouble to bird-limers. This Simmias, the Socratic philosopher, expounded (by saying) that he would be not caught by those, who after him wished to interpret him; for the interpreters who wanted to catch⁸ the meaning of the ancients were like bird-limers; and not caught he is; since one may take his words, like those of Homer, in a sense physical, moral, ethical, theological, and, (to speak) simply, in a variety of senses. For these two souls are said to be alto-

¹ This seems rather a strange assertion; for the Socratic irony is to be found in all the genuine dialogues, with the exception of the Laws.

²—² This I suspect Plato never did at any time; although it was a frequent practice with Socrates, as we learn from Xenophon.

³ This was the practice of a sophist rather; and hence such a person is ridiculed on this very ground in the dialogue of that name.

⁴ I have adopted ὄρκου, suggested by Meric Casaubon, in lieu of ὄγκου. The oath alluded to was to not divulge their doctrines to persons who were not Pythagoreans.

⁵ This was the formula adopted by the disciples of Pythagoras, when they alluded to any of the doctrines of their teacher.

⁶—⁶ Of all the words between the numerals the original has been hitherto furnished by the Vienna MS. alone, with the exception of the letters λήσας, the termination of ὠφελήσας.

⁷ To this dream of Plato fancying that he had become a swan, is perhaps to be referred the origin of Horace's ode, where he describes a similar transformation of himself into that bird.

⁸ In lieu of πειρᾶσθαι, the sense evidently requires θηρᾶσθαι, what I have translated. The two verbs are confounded elsewhere, as I have shown at Eurip. Tro. 982.

gether in harmony; and hence ¹one may take them both in various senses.¹

After his decease the Athenians buried him in an expensive manner, and they inscribed upon his tomb—

² These two, Æsculapius and Plato, did Apollo beget;
One, that he might save the soul; the other, the body.²

And thus much respecting the family of the philosopher.

^{1—1} Such is the literal version of the original. But, unless I am mistaken, ἃ εἶπωσιν have dropt out after παντοδαπῶς: which could hardly be applied to writers, although it might to what they wrote.

^{2—2} Of this distich there is a metrical version in p. 199



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dued. For he, who is ¹eager after instruction¹ relating to things existing, and who turns to these his longing, will look upon pleasures² with little admiration. It is requisite too for him, who is about to be a philosopher, to be mentally free. For all little considerations are opposed to the soul, that is about to contemplate ³subjects pertaining to god and man.³ And towards justice likewise it is requisite for him to be naturally disposed, as it is⁴ towards truth and freedom (in thought)⁵ and temperance; and there ought to be in addition an aptitude to learn, and a (good) memory. For these things form the species of a philosopher. Since these naturally good qualities, when they meet with a proper education and fitting aliment, render a person perfect for virtue; but when they are neglected, they become the cause of great mischief. And these Plato was accustomed to call by names similar⁶ to the virtues, temperance, and fortitude, and justice.

[2.] *That as Contemplation takes the lead, Action is necessary and follows.*

Since life is twofold, Contemplative and Active, of the former the chief point lies in the knowledge of truth; but of the latter, in doing what is suggested by reason. The Contemplative life then is the one held in honour, but the Active that which follows and is necessary.⁷ That such is the case will be clear from hence. Contemplation is an operation of the mind, while it is thinking upon ⁸what is perceptible by mind;⁸ but Action is an operation of the rational soul, perfected by means of the body. The soul then, when contemplating the deity and the thoughts of the deity, is said to be in a good state;

¹—¹ Ficinus has “veritatis avidus,” as if his MS. read ἀληθειμάτων in lieu of μαθημάτων.

² Ficinus has “voluptates corporis,” what the sense requires; and hence perhaps he found in his MS. οὐ θαυμάζοι ἂν σωματικὰς τὰς ἡδονάς.

³—³ Ficinus has “veritatem rerum—”

⁴ I have translated, as if the Greek were ὡς γε, not εἶγε, which I cannot understand.

⁵ The words, “in thought,” are added, to answer to the preceding ἐλευθέριον—τῇ γνώμῃ.

⁶ Ficinus has “communiori quodam nomine,” as if his MS. read κοινοτέρῳ ὀνόματι in lieu of ὁμωνύμως—

⁷ Ficinus has, in lieu of ἀναγκαῖος, the Supplement, “necessariarum-que rerum ministra.”

⁸—⁸ Instead of τὰ νοητὰ, the MS. of Ficinus seems to have read τὰ θεῖα— for his version is “divina—”

and this state goes by the name of intelligence; which a person would say is nothing else than an assimilation with the deity; and hence such would take the lead, and be held in honour, and be prayed for the most,¹ and be the most appropriate (for man);¹ nor is it to be hindered, and is placed in our power;² and it is the cause of the end laid down for us. But Action and the Active, performed through the body, can be hindered³ or may be carried on,³ when the things, which are seen during a contemplative life, require a person to apply them to the moral conduct of man. For he, who is intent upon his duty,⁴ will come to public affairs, when he sees them improperly administered by some persons, through his considering that to act as a general, and a judge, and an ambassador, are⁵ things of circumstances,⁵ but that the best in action, and as taking the lead in it, is that relating to legislation, and statesmanship, and⁶ the regulation and instruction of young persons. It is proper then, from what has been said, for the philosopher to be never deficient in Contemplation,⁷ but to feed it ever and to increase⁸ it,⁹ as being near to his proceeding on⁹ to a life of Action.

[3.] *That the study of the philosopher rests, according to Plato, on three points; on viewing things that exist; on doing what is correct; and on the art of reasoning.*

¹—¹ I have adopted the Supplement found in Ficinus—"necnon hominis quam maxime propria—"

²—² Such is the literal and unintelligible version of ἀκώλυτόν τε καὶ ἐφ' ἡμῖν κείμενον— Ficinus has—"cui nulla obsistunt impedimenta, quo minus in nostra potestate consistat—" adopted by Stanley.

³—³ The words between the numerals are omitted by Ficinus.

⁴ Such seems to be the meaning of σπουδαῖος, which embraces the two ideas of haste and earnestness in the Greek word σπουδή. Ficinus has "studiosus disciplinæ—"

⁵—⁵ So I have translated περιστατικά— but Ficinus has "adminicula quædam quasi externa existimans—" Stanley—"things necessary—"

⁶ I have translated, as if καὶ had dropt out before κατάστασιν— Ficinus—"præscribere ordinem—" Stanley—"the compression of sedition," thus following in part the reading of ed. pr., κατὰ στάσιν—

⁷ Ficinus has "veritatis indagacionem," which would be in Greek τῆς ἀληθείας ἐρευνήσεως in lieu of τῆς θεωρίας—

⁸ Ficinus has "agere," evidently a typographical error for "augere—"

⁹—⁹ I have translated, as if the Greek were ὡς ἐχόμενον γε τοῦ—χωρεῖν— not ὡς ἐπόμενον δὲ καὶ—χωρεῖν— which I cannot understand; nor could, I think, Ficinus; whose version is—"humanas autem actiones tanquam inferiora quædam non nunquam attingere—" in which there is not a single word like the original. On the confusion between ἐπόμενον and ἐχόμενον, see the Statesman, p. 213, n. 63.

The study of the philosopher seems to rest, according to Plato, on three points; on the view and perception of things that exist; on doing what is correct; and on the theory¹ itself of reasoning.

The perception of things that exist is Contemplative; but Practical (science) is concerned about things to be done; and Dialectical about reasoning. Now this last is subdivided into the Distributive, and the Definitive, and the Inductive, and the Syllogistic; and this last into the Demonstrative, which is concerned about the syllogism, which exists of necessity;² and into the Tentative, which is seen in the case of a syllogism, resting on opinion;² and into the third, Rhetorical, which is concerned about the enthymeme,³ which is called an imperfect syllogism; and still further into Sophisms;⁴ which would not be that, which takes the lead in the eye of the philosopher, but what is necessary.⁴

Of Practical science one part is seen to be concerned about the care of morals, and another about the regulation of a household, and another relating to the state, and its safety. Of these, the first is called Moral; the second, Œconomical; the third, Political. Of the Contemplative one portion, relating to what is unmoved and the first cause, and such things as are divine, is called Theological; another portion, relating to the movement of the stars, and their periodical revolutions, and their return to the spot from whence they started, and to the constitution of this world, is Physical; but another portion, viewed by means of geometry and the rest of learning,⁵ is Mathematical.

¹ The Greek word *θεωρία*, which elsewhere means "contemplation," is taken here in the sense of the English "theory" derived from it. Ficinus, however, has "in sermonis consideratione"—understanding by *λόγου* not "reason," but "discourse."

^{2—2} In lieu of the words between the numerals, Ficinus has "et in ostensionem, quæ ratiocinatio probabilis appellatur."

³ After *ἐνθύμημα* Ficinus inserts "id est, sententiam cantam—"

^{4—4} So I have translated *ὅπερ προηγούμενον οὐκ ἂν εἴη τῷ φιλοσόφῳ, ἀναγκαῖον δέ*. The version of Ficinus is—"quibus legitimus philosophus operam dabit non quod ea, ut præcipua, probet, verum quod interdum necessaria fore censeat—" which is far more intelligible than the Greek. Stanley has, "This the philosopher must look upon not as the chiefest, but a necessary part;" which is evidently a guess at the meaning.

⁵ Ficinus has, what is more explicit, "Sequitur Mathematica, quæ Geometricam et Arithmeticam continet."



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principles firm and stable;⁵ but ¹the Credible and Opinionative (possess) probability, as being conversant about things not stable.¹

Now of Science, conversant about things perceptible by mind, and of Opinion, conversant about things perceptible by a sense, the principles are Intelligence and Perception. Now Perception is an affection of the soul, that gives, like a leader, by means of the body a previous intimation of a power that has been affected. But when there has been produced in the soul by means of the organs of sense an impression according to its sensation, ²[which is a sensation,]² then, in order that (the impression) may not be evanescent, but permanent, ³[and preserved]³ the preservation of it is called Memory.⁴ But Opinion is the complication of memory and sensation. For when we meet for the first time with a thing perceptible by a sense, and a sensation is produced in us by it, and from this sensation Memory, and we subsequently meet again with the same thing perceived by a sense, we combine the memory previously brought into action with the sensation produced a second time; and we say within ourselves,⁵ ⁶as, for instance, say,⁶ Socrates, (or) a horse, (or) fire, or whatever thing there may be of such a kind. Now this is called Opinion through our combining the recollection brought previously into action with the sensation recently produced. And when these, placed⁷ along each other, agree, a true opinion is produced; but when they ⁸swerve from each other,⁸ a false one. For if a person, having a recollection of Socrates, and meeting with Plato, imagines, through some similarity, that

¹—¹ Here too the Latin of Ficinus differs from the Greek—"hæc verisimilitudinem et imaginationem, utpote quæ ad mutabilia tendat."

²—² The words between the brackets are evidently an interpolation, and properly omitted by Ficinus.

³—³ Here again is an interpolation. Ficinus has "ut firma indelebilibusque permaneat—" adopted by Stanley. This, however, is an abridgment rather of μή—διὰ χρόνου πλῆθος ἐξίτηλος γένηται, ἀλλ' ἔμμονος καὶ σωζόμενος—

⁴ Compare Plato, Phileb. p. 34, A., σωτηρίαν—αἰσθήσεως τὴν μνήμην λέγων ὀρθῶς ἂν τις λέγοι.

⁵ Ficinus has "in iis dicimus"—for his MS. read αὐτοῖς, not ἑαυτοῖς—

⁶—⁶ I have translated, as if οἶον had dropt out between λέγομεν and φέρε— Compare p. 253, lin. 2, οἶον Εὐθύδημον φέρε—

⁷ Ficinus has "colligantur," by an error of the press for "collocantur," which leads to τιθέμενα in lieu of γενόμενα—

⁸—⁸ Such seems to be the proper version of παραλλάξῃ.

he is meeting again with Socrates, and afterwards combines the sensation, which he has received from Plato, as if he had received it from Socrates, with the recollection, which he has of Socrates, the opinion would be a false one. Now that, in which memory and sensation are produced (conjointly),¹ Plato² likens to an impression on wax; but when the soul, after remoulding by an exercise of thought the things, which have been imagined out of sensation and memory, looks upon them, as upon those, out of which they have been produced, Plato calls this a painting to the life;³ and sometimes too a phantasy. But he calls the exercise of thought a talking⁴ of the soul to itself;⁵ and talking (he says) is a flowing⁶ from it, proceeding with a vocal sound through the mouth. Now Cogitation is an operation of the mind, while contemplating the first things perceptible by mind. And this seems to be twofold; one, while it was contemplating things perceptible by mind, previous to the soul⁷ existing in the body;⁷ another, after⁸ it had been compelled to come⁸ into this body. Of these, one⁹ [that contemplated previous to the soul existing in the body]⁹ was called Cogitation;¹⁰ but¹¹ after it existed in the body,¹¹ that, which was then called Cogitation, was now called Physical Thinking, as being a cogitation in a subjective soul. When therefore we say that Cogitation is the beginning of Scientific Reasoning, we do not mean that, which is so called now, but that, which, as we have said, was then,

¹ I have translated, as if ἄμα had dropt out after γένηται—

² In Theætet. p. 191, C.

³ The word in Plato is ζωγράφημα, not ἀναζωγράφησιν, as shown by Ast's Index.

⁴ Ficinus has—"discursum ac ratiocinium—"

⁵ Compare Phileh. § 81, where I should have remarked that the connexion between speaking to another and speaking to oneself, that is, thinking, is shown by the difference between φράζειν in the active voice and φράζεσθαι in the middle.

⁶ Hence we can perceive the connexion between ῥέω and ἐρέω.

⁷—⁷ Ficinus has "descendat in corpus—"

⁸—⁸ Ficinus has "in corpus hoc mersa est," as if his MS. read ἐμβεβύσθαι in lieu of ἐμβιβασθῆναι—

⁹—⁹ The words between the brackets are an interpolation, and properly omitted by Ficinus.

¹⁰ Although αὐτὸ τοῦτο νόησις ἐκαλεῖτο might perhaps stand by supplying ὄνομα after αὐτὸ τοῦτο, yet one would prefer to omit αὐτὸ τοῦτο, or to read αὕτη νόησις, answering to "ipsa intellectio" in Ficinus.

¹¹—¹¹ The words between the numerals are omitted by Ficinus.

when the soul existed apart from the body, called Cogitation, but is now Physical Thinking. Now Physical Thinking is called by him (Plato) both a simple science, and a fledging¹ of the soul; and sometimes, recollection. From these sciences that are simple, Physical and Scientific Reason, which exists in Nature, is composed. Since then there is Reason existing, both Scientific and Opinionative, and there is a Cogitation existing and Sensation, there are also things, that are subjective to them; as for instance, those, that are perceptible by mind, and those likewise, by a sense.

Now, since of things perceptible by mind some are primary, as ideas, and some secondary, as species, which, being (impressed) on Matter, are inseparable from it, Cogitation is twofold, one of the primary, and another of the secondary. And again, since of things perceptible by a sense, some are primary, as qualities—for instance, colour, whiteness,—but some according to accident—as white mixed with another colour,—and, moreover,² a congregated mass,² as fire, honey,—so there is sensation, one part of which is of primaries, and called itself primary; and another of secondaries, (and called) secondary. Of the primaries, perceptible by mind, Cogitation judges, not without Scientific Reason,³ by means of a certain apprehension, and not by a discourse in detail;³ but of the secondary, a sense judges not without Opinionative Reason; but of the congregated mass, Opinionative Reason (judges) not without a sense. Now since the world, perceptible by mind, is a primary perceptible, but that, perceptible by a sense, is a congregated mass, of the world, perceptible by mind, Cogitation judges,⁴ together with Reason that is not without reason;⁴ but of that perceptible by a sense Opinionative Reason (judges) not without a sense.

Since then there is Contemplation and Action, right reason does not judge in a similar manner of things, which fall under Contemplation, and of what are to be done; but in the case of Contemplation it looks to the truth, and to what is not in that

¹ Here is an allusion to Phædr. p. 249, C. D.

²—² This in modern metaphysics would be called “a concrete substance.”

³—³ Ficinus has “per comprehensionem quandam atque discursum—”

⁴—⁴ Since *μετὰ λόγου* differs not an atom from *οὐκ ἄνευ λόγου*, it is probable that *μετὰ λόγου* is from an interpretation, especially as *οὐκ ἄνευ λόγου* is properly balanced by *οὐκ ἄνευ αἰσθήσεως*.



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a Definition. Now a Definition is produced from a division after this manner. Of the thing, that is about to fall under a Definition, it is requisite to take (in the first place),¹ the genus; ²as in the case of man (the genus) is an animal;² and then to separate it, according to its proximate differences, descending to the species; as, for instance, to rational and irrational, mortal and immortal; so that if the proximate differences are combined³ with the genus, ⁴that proceeds from them,⁴ there exists a definition of man.

But of Analysis there are three kinds; one is an ascent from things perceptible by a sense to the primary perceptible by mind; another is an ascent through things (fully) shown⁵ and obscurely shown to propositions not to be demonstrated and without a middle;⁶ and another is that, which ascends from an hypothesis to principles not hypothetical. Now the first is something of this kind; as if we should proceed from the beauty relating to the body to the beauty relating to the soul; and from this to that in pursuits; and from this to that in laws; and then to the wide sea⁷ of beauty; and then, after having proceeded thus,⁸ we should discover⁹ what remains, namely, beauty itself.⁹ The second kind of Analysis is something like this. It is requisite to suppose what is to be sought, and to see what things are before it, and to show these from what

¹ I have followed Ficinus, whose version, "in primis capere," shows that *πρῶτον* has dropt out after *πράγματος*.

²—² Here again I have followed in part the version of Ficinus, "genus hominis animal;" for the Greek *ὡς ἀνθρώπου τὸ ζῶον* I cannot understand.

³ Ficinus has "adjiciantur," as if his MS. read *προστεθεῖεν*, not *συντεθεῖεν*—

⁴—⁴ I cannot understand *τῶ ἐξ αὐτῶν*, nor could, I think, Ficinus, who has omitted those words. I could have understood *τὸν ἐξ αὐτῶν ὄρον*—"the definition arising from them—"

⁵ The antithesis evidently demands *ἢ δὲ διὰ τῶν διαδεικνυμένων*, not *δεικνυμένων* simply.

⁶ On the word *ἄμεσος*, applied to a proposition, see H. Stephens in Index to Thes. Græc. Ling., who remarks at the same time that the interpretation put upon that word by A. Gellius is at variance with its derivation,—a proposition without a middle.

⁷ Ficinus has a different metaphor, "ad ipsum—fontem." See p. 266, n. 3.

⁸ Ficinus has "per hunc modum—gradatim," as if his MS. read *οὕτω—κατὰ πόδα*—

⁹—⁹ Such is evidently what is required by the train of thought. Ficinus too has "ipsum per se pulchrum—" as if his MS. read *αὐτὸ τὸ καλόν*, not *λοιπὸν τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο καλόν*: where however, the author wrote *τὸ λοιπὸν ὃν αὐτὸ τὸ καλόν*.

come after, by ascending up to those before, until we arrive at the first and what is acknowledged; and beginning (again),¹ from this we shall descend to what is sought by the Synthetical manner. For instance,² I am seeking, whether the soul is immortal; and after supposing this very thing, I inquire whether it is always moved; and after showing this, whether what is always moved is self-moved; and again, after showing this, I consider whether what is self-moved is a beginning of motion; and then, whether a beginning is unbegotten;³ which is laid down as being acknowledged,³ inasmuch as the unbegotten is likewise the indestructible; from which, as from a thing quite clear, making a beginning I will put together a demonstration of this kind—If a beginning be a thing unbegotten and indestructible, that, which is self-moved, is a beginning of motion. Now the soul is a thing self-moved; it is therefore indestructible, and unbegotten, and immortal. But the Analysis from an hypothesis is of this kind—A person, inquiring into a matter, lays down that very thing hypothetically; and he then considers what will follow upon the assertion so laid down; and after this, whether it is requisite to give a reason for the hypothesis; and, laying down another hypothesis, he inquires whether what had been previously laid down, follows again⁴ the other hypothesis; and so he continues to do, until he arrives at some principle not hypothetical.

Induction is wholly a method by reasoning, which proceeds from the like to the like, or from particulars to generals. Induction is particularly useful for exciting notions connected with physics.

[6.] *On the kinds of the (so-called) Propositions, and on Syllogism.*

Of that portion of reasoning, which we call a Proposition, there are two kinds; one is Affirmation, the other Negation. Affirmation is a thing of this kind—Socrates is walking about;

¹ Since Ficinus has “rursus incipientes,” he, doubtless, found in his MS. δ’ αὖ ἀρχάμενοι, not δὲ ἀρχάμενοι—

² This example contains the leading arguments put forth in the Phædo, to prove the immortality of the soul on philosophical principles.

^{3—3} Ficinus has, what is more intelligible, “quod quidem, ut perspicuum, a cunctis admittitur.”

⁴ This “again” seems very strange, where the sense requires rather “still,” in Greek ἔτι, not πάλιν—

but Negation is a thing of this kind—Socrates is not walking about. Of Affirmation and Negation, there is one kind relating to what is Universal, another to what is Particular. An Affirmation relating to what is Particular is of this kind—“A certain¹ pleasure is a good:” a Negation is of this kind—“A certain² pleasure is not a good.” But an Affirmation relating to what is Universal is of this kind—“Every disgraceful thing is an evil:” a Negation is of this kind—“Not one of disgraceful things is a good.”

Of Propositions some are Categorical, some Hypothetical. The Categorical are simple; as “Every just thing is beautiful;” but the Hypothetical point out a Consequence or Repugnance.

Plato makes use likewise of the operation of Syllogisms, when he is disproving or proving; when disproving falsehoods by a searching inquiry; and when proving truths by a certain kind of teaching. Now a Syllogism is a reasoning, in which, on some things being laid down, something necessarily turns out different from what has been laid down. Of Syllogisms there are some Categorical; others Hypothetical; and others Mixed. Of these the Categorical are those, of which the assumptions and conclusions are simple propositions; the Hypothetical are those, that proceed from hypothetical propositions; and the Mixed are those, that combine the (other) two.

The man³ makes use likewise of Demonstrative (reasoning),⁴ in the dialogues⁵ that covertly lead (to truth),⁵ and of Detective,⁶ in those against the Sophists and young persons;

^{1, 2} Here *τις* is found in an indefinite sense at the commencement of a sentence, contrary to the genius of the older Greek language; and although that position has been defended by Hermann and others, yet no unexceptionable instance can be produced before the time of Demosthenes, when, as remarked by Elmsley, the language of Athens had already begun to lose something of its pristine purity.

³ Ficinus has “Plato—”

⁴ Ficinus inserts here “argumentationibus,” which I have adopted.

^{5—5} Such, I conceive, is the meaning of *ὑφηγητικοῖς*—Ficinus has “quid ad expositionem pertinent—” But that would be in Greek *ἐξηγητικοῖς*.

⁶ Ficinus, unable to understand satisfactorily *ἐνδόξοις*, gives, as usual, a double version, “probabilibus vero et apparentibus—” Unless I am greatly mistaken, Alcinous wrote *ἐνδεικτικοῖς*, which I have translated “Detective;” for such are the dialogues written against the Sophists, like those introduced in the Gorgias, and against young men, like Meno and Alcibiades.



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is bounded.”⁷ ¹ And in many books we shall find hypothetical reasons asked by him ; and especially in the Parmenides we shall find them such as these¹—“ If the one has no parts, it has neither a beginning, a middle, nor an end,² nor has it a limit ;² and if it has not a limit, neither does it partake of figure. If then the one has no parts, neither does it partake of figure.” According to the second hypothetical form, which the majority say is the third, according to which the common extreme follows both the ends, he asks³ in this manner—“ If the one has no parts, it is neither straight nor round. (But) if it partakes of figure, it is either straight or round.. If then it has no parts, it does not partake of figure.” And yet according to the third form, but the second with some persons, according to which the common extreme leads both, he asks⁴ thus in the Phædo—⁵ If, after we have received the knowledge of what is equal, we have not forgotten it, we know it ; but, if we have forgotten it, we recall it to mind.⁵ And of the Mixed he makes mention, which thus build up (a reasoning) from a consequence—“ If the one is a whole and limited, it has a beginning, a middle, and an end, and partakes of figure. ⁶ Now, since the leading is so, so is the ending.”⁶ Of those too, that pull down from a consequence, ⁷ (it is most easy) to contemplate the differences in a similar manner.⁷

When therefore a person looks carefully into the powers of the soul, and into the difference of men, and the kinds of rea-

¹—¹ Ficinus has, more briefly, “ Argumentationes præterea, quæ per suppositiones contextæ sunt, crebras apud Platonem reperire licet, præcipue vero in Parmenide rationes hujusmodi.”

²—² The words between the numerals are evidently superfluous, unless we read ἔξει, in lieu of ἔχει, answering to “ habebit ” in Ficinus.

³ Picinus, “ ratiocinatur,” and in ⁴, “ argumentatur.” See at p. 253, n. ⁴.

⁵—⁵ The reasoning alluded to is in p. 75, C. D.

⁶—⁶ This formula is repeated in § 9. Ficinus has “ Verum antecedens, verum igitur consequens—” Stanley, “ But the Antecedent is true, therefore the Consequent.” The formula, used by the Stoics, was, “ Si primum, secundum ; atqui primum, secundum igitur—” as we learn from Apuleius de Dogm. Platon. iii.

⁷—⁷ I have translated, as if ὡσαύτως had been corrupted into οὕτως, πῶς and κατὰ πάντα into κατὰ τοῦτο, and ῥᾶστρον had dropt out after διαφορὰς— Ficinus has “ sic quodammodo differentiarum considerantur—” ; as if he had found in his MS., or wished to read, αἱ διαφοραὶ θεωροῦνται, instead of τὰς διαφορὰς κατὰ τοῦτο θεωρεῖσθαι— for he doubtless saw that κατὰ τοῦτο was at variance with the sense, and θεωρεῖσθαι with the syntax. Stanley, more briefly, “ Of those also, which overthrow by Consequence, the differences may be gathered out of Plato.”

soning,¹ and acutely perceives which of them are suited to the soul in this way or that, and being what himself by what and what kind of reasonings he can be persuaded, such a person, if he lays hold of a fitting opportunity for the use (of his faculties),¹ will become a perfect orator; and his oratorical skill would be justly called the science of speaking well.

And of Sophisms too we shall find the method² delineated³ by Plato in the Euthydemus, if we carefully read⁴ the book; so that⁵ it is indicated covertly, what Sophisms are in words, and what in things, and what are the solutions of them.

Moreover he has pointed out secretly the ten⁶ Categories in the Parmenides and the other dialogues; and he goes through the whole question of etymology in the Cratylus; and, to speak simply, the man is the most sufficient and wonderful in the business relating to Definitions and Divisions; all of which⁷ show forth especially the power of the Dialectic art.

The matter of the Cratylus has a meaning of this kind. Plato inquires there whether names are from nature or imposition; and he is satisfied that the correctness of names is referable to imposition; not however simply⁸ so, nor accidentally, but so that the imposition follows upon the nature of the thing; for the correctness of the name is nothing else than the imposition, which agrees with the nature of the thing; nor is yet the imposition, whatever it may be, of the name, sufficient by itself⁹ for correctness; nor is nature, nor the first

¹—¹ The whole of the matter between the numerals is thus represented by Ficinus in a form partly abridged, and transposed partly—"deinde temporis occasione considerata, certis affectibus hominum proprias, quibus moveri possint, ratiocinationes adcommodarit." With regard to the syntax, it is evident we must read *αἰσθάνηται* and *δύνηται*, instead of *αἰσθάνεται* and *δύναται*: for *αἰσθάνηται* would thus be coupled with *κατίδη* by *τε*, and *δύνηται* follow *ὁποῖος* with the usual ellipse of *ἄν*—

² In lieu of *μέθοδον*, Ficinus found something different in his MS., as shown by his "captionumque laqueos—"

³ Ficinus has "subinsinuos—"

⁴ The oldest example of this sense of *ἐντυγχάνειν* is to be found, I believe, in Plutarch.

⁵ This *ὥστε* seems very strange here; and so, doubtless, thought Ficinus, whose version is "Illic enim—reperiuntur." Perhaps the author wrote *ἴστε γὰρ*—not *ὥστε καὶ*—

⁶ On the ten Categories, see Aristotle's treatise under that title.

⁷ Ficinus, "quæ duo," in Greek *αἱ δύο*, which is preferable to *αἱ πᾶσαι*—

⁸ Ficinus, "non temere—" as if his MS. read *ἄλλως*, not *ἀπλῶς*—

⁹ I have omitted, with Ficinus, *καὶ ἀποχρῶσαν* after *αὐταρκῆ*—

utterance of the voice; but that which is (compounded)¹ of both, so that the peculiarity² of every name is laid down according to its affinity with the nature of the thing; for assuredly, should what is accidental be imposed upon an accidental thing, it would not signify what is correct; as if, for instance, we should give to a man the name of a horse; since to speak is some one of actions; so that a person would not speak correctly by speaking in any manner soever, but if he should speak in such a way, as things exist naturally. Now since to give a name to a thing is a part of speaking, so is a name a part of speech; (and) to name a thing correctly or not would take place, not according to any imposition whatsoever, but according to a natural affinity with the thing. Hence he would be the best name-imposer, who should mark out by the name the nature of the thing. For the name is an instrument of a thing, not such as occurs accidentally, but ³has a mutual relation by nature;³ and through it we teach each other the things, and we judge of them;⁴ so that ⁵the name is something with a teaching, and the instrument, that judges of the existence of each thing,⁵ as the shuttle is of weaving.

With regard to the Dialectic art, this too will take place, (to wit,) to make use of names correctly. For as a man skilled in weaving would make use of a shuttle, through knowing its work, after a workman had manufactured it, so the Dialectician would, after the name-imposer had imposed the name, make use of it in a proper and advantageous manner. For it is the part of an artificer to make a rudder, but of the steersman to make use of it properly. So too the name-imposer himself would make a proper use of the imposition, if he were to make the imposition in the presence of the Dialectician, who knows

¹ I have adopted the Supplement in Ficinus of "compositum," answering to συναφθέν, which has dropt out, I suspect, after ἀμφοῖν—

² I have translated, as if τὸ had been lost before παντός— Ficinus has "omnis nominis rectitudo—"

^{3—3} Ficinus has, more intelligibly, "quod naturæ congruum—" as if his MS. read something else than κατάλληλον.

⁴ Ficinus has "naturamque discernimus—" as if his MS. read αὐτῶν τὴν φύσιν, not αὐτὰ simply. Compare, however, Cratyl. § 12, διδάσκομέν τι ἀλλήλους καὶ τὰ πράγματα διακρίνομεν, ἣ ἔχει.

^{5—5} So in Cratyl. l. c., "Ὄνομα διδασκαλικόν τι ἐστὶν ὄργανον καὶ διακριτικὸν τῆς οὐσίας. Hence Ficinus has improperly, "atque distribuens uniuscujusque substantiam."



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regards war, by means of the theory of tactics.⁸ So too that relating to Geometry is the most fit for a knowledge of the good; at least when a person pursues Geometry, not for any practical purpose, but makes use ¹of it, as something additional, so as ¹to ascend to the ever-existing being, and not to waste his time about what is generated and destroyed. Geometry² is, moreover, very useful; for after its second increase there follows the contemplation according to it, which has a third increase. Useful likewise as a fourth subject for learning is Astronomy; according to which we shall contemplate³ the onward movement of the stars in heaven, ⁴and of heaven,⁴ and the artificer of night and day, and of months and years; from whence ⁵by some familiar road⁵ we shall search out⁶ the artificer of the universe while proceeding from these subjects of learning, as from some basis and elements ⁷(by degrees to higher matters).⁷ And of Music too we shall have a care by bringing the hearing of it to our ears. For as the eyes are constituted with respect to Astronomy, so is the hearing with respect to Harmony. And as, by turning our thoughts to Astronomy, we are led on the road from things seen to an existence unseen and perceptible by mind, so by listening to the voice of Harmony, we pass, in like manner, from things heard ⁸to those that are beheld by the mind itself;⁸

tumque ad certamen propter consequentium rerum ordinisque peritiam hominem reddit—” which is any thing but a translation—what Stanley has adopted in part—“It likewise renders a man expert in military affairs, especially towards the ordering of an army, by the science of Tactics.”

¹—¹ I have translated, as if the Greek were προσχρώμενος αὐτῇ ἢ ὡστε—not προσχρώμενος αὐτῇ ὡς—

² Ficinus, followed by Stanley, has “Stereometria—id est solidorum dimensio,” doubtless from his MS., which read στερεομετρία in lieu of γεωμετρία, correctly; for thus the Mathematical has a fourfold increase in Arithmetic, Geometry, Stereometry, and Astronomy.

³ In lieu of θεασόμεθα Ficinus found in his MS. θεώμεθα, as shown by his “inspicimus—” adopted by Stanley.

⁴—⁴ The words καὶ οὐρανοῦ are properly omitted by Ficinus.

⁵—⁵ Ficinus has “quasi proxima quadam regione—”

⁶ Ficinus has “investigamus,” as if his MS. read ζητοῦμεν, not ζητήσομεν—

⁷—⁷ Ficinus supplies, what is adopted by Stanley, as being requisite for the sense, “et gradibus ad altiora—”

⁸—⁸ Such is the literal translation of the Greek. But the very balance of the sentences plainly requires something of this kind; that “as we are led from things visible by the eye of sense to an existence visible by the

so that,¹ unless we pursue in this way these subjects of learning, our contemplation on these matters will be incomplete, and unprofitable, and nothing worth. For it is meet to turn quickly from things to be seen and heard to those, which it is possible to see² by the reasoning faculty alone of the soul. For the looking into Mathematical learning is a kind of prelude to the contemplation of things existing. For Geometry, and Arithmetic, and the sciences that follow upon them, although desirous to lay hold of the Being, yet are they in a dream³ respecting the Being, and unable to see it, as a day-dream,³ through being ignorant both of the principles (of things) and of what are formed from those principles. They happen, nevertheless, to be very useful, according to what has been stated. From whence Plato said that such subjects of learning were not sciences at all. The Dialectic art is then a progression, that naturally ascends from Geometrical Hypotheses to the first principles of things and non-hypothetical. From whence he called the Dialectic art a science. But the subjects of (such) learning (he said) were neither opinion, through their being more clear than things perceptible by a sense; nor a science, through their being more obscure than the primaries perceptible by mind; but of bodies he says (there is)⁴ an opinion; of the primaries a science; but of (such) subjects of learning a mental notion. He lays down too, that Faith and Fancy are something; and that of these Faith is of things perceptible by a sense; but Fancy of resemblances and kinds.

eye of mind, so we are led from things audible by the ear of sense to try things of rhythm inaudible except by the ear of mind;" where the concluding words would be expressed in Greek,—*ἀπὸ τῶν ἀκουστῶν ἐπὶ τὰ ἀνήκοα εἰ μὴ ὡτὶ τοῦ νοῦ, ῥυθμούμενα*, instead of *ἀπὸ τῶν ἀκουστῶν ἐπὶ τὰ αὐτῶν θεωρούμενα*. For thus an ear would be attributed to the mind, as the eye is to it, in the verse of Epicharmus—*Νοῦς ὄρη καὶ νοῦς ἀκούει· τᾶλλα κωφὰ καὶ τυφλά*—while in *ῥυθμούμενα* there would be an allusion to the well-regulated harmony of the spheres.

¹ I have translated, as if the Greek were *ὡστ'*, not *ὡς*—

² Here again the balance of the sentences requires the mention of hearing as well as seeing. Hence, as Plato has *λογισμοῦ-μετέχουσα καὶ ἀρμονίας*, one would prefer here, *ιδεῖν καὶ ἀκούειν μόνοι τῶ τῆς ψυχῆς λογισμῶ καὶ ἀρμονία*.

³—³ On the difference between *ὄναρ* and *ὑπαρ* see Blomf. on Prom. 495.

⁴ I have translated, as if *εἶναι* had dropt out after *φησιν*—

Since then the Dialectic art ¹ is the most powerful of the subjects of learning,¹ inasmuch as it is conversant about things divine, and stable, on this account it is ranked ² above the other subjects of learning,² and is, as it were, the coping-stone and guard.

[8.] *Respecting the Primary Matter.*

After this let us speak consecutively about Principles and Theological Contemplations, commencing from on high from the primaries, and descending from them, and looking into the creation of the world, and ending with the creation and nature of man.

And let us speak first of Matter.

This then he calls a mould, that receives³ every impression, and a nurse, and a mother, and a space, and a thing subjective and tangible, (and) without sensation, and to be apprehended by spurious reasoning; and that it possesses a peculiarity of such a kind, that it receives all creations, and has the reputation of a nurse by nourishing⁴ them, and admits all forms, being itself without Figure, and Quality, and Species, but moulded into such, and fashioned, as if it were a mould, and put into a form by them, possessing no peculiar figure or quality. For there would not be any thing properly prepared for various configurations and forms, unless it were itself without Quality, and not partaking of these species, which it must receive. For⁵ we see that those, who prepare sweet-smelling ointments from oil, make use of the most sweet-scented;⁶ and those, who are desirous of fabricating figures from wax or clay, smooth down those substances, and render

¹—¹ Ficinus, followed by Stanley, has “*efficacior quam mathematica*,” as if his MS. read *ἰσχυρότερον τῶν μαθηματικῶν* in lieu of *ἰσχυρότατον τῶν μαθημάτων*.

²—² Ficinus has “*mathematicis universis*,” as if his MS. read *τῶν μαθηματικῶν—τῶν ὄλων* instead of *τῶν μαθημάτων—τῶν λοιπῶν*. Stanley, “it is put before all Mathematics, as a wall and fortification of the rest.”

³ I have, with Ficinus, omitted *καὶ* before *πανδεχέεις*—

⁴ In lieu of *φέρειν* I have been led to *τρέφειν*, from “*fovere*” in Ficinus, followed by Stanley.

⁵ I have adopted *γὰρ* for *δὲ*, answering to “*enim*” in Ficinus.

⁶ In lieu of *εὐοσμοτάτω*, the sense evidently requires *ἀνοσμοτάτω*, “the most without scent;” for if the oil had any scent, it would interfere with the scent of the substance, of which the ointment is made.



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things of no value, such as of filth and rotten thatch; nor of that, which exists with reference to something, as of a greater and superior; for Ideas are the notions of god eternal and perfect in themselves.

Now that there are Ideas, ¹in this way too they exhort (us).¹ For whether the deity be mind or something mental, it has thoughts, and these too both eternal and not to be turned aside. And if this be so, there are Ideas. For if Matter is on its own account without (a standard of) measure,² it must meet with a standard from something else, that is superior and without matter; hence ³if the antecedent (is true), so is the consequent;³ and if this be so, Ideas are certain (standards of) measures without Matter. Moreover, if the world is not such, as it is, from chance, not only has it been produced out of something, but by something; and not only so, but for something likewise. Now what could that, for which it has been produced, have been else than Idea? so that thus there would have been Ideas. Moreover, if mind differs from true⁴ opinion, what is perceived by mind differs also from what is held as an opinion; and if this be so, ⁵[things perceived by the mind are different from those held as opinions; so that]⁵ there will have been the primaries perceived by mind, and the primaries perceived by a sense; and if this be so, there are Ideas. Now mind does differ from a true opinion; so that there will have been Ideas.

[10.] *How it is meet to delineate the deity, and respecting his mental operation.*

We must now render an account, next in order, of the third principle, which Plato considers to be almost impossible to be told. We may however be led to it after this manner. If things are perceptible by mind, and these too not perceptible by a sense, nor with a participation in the things perceptible

¹—¹ Ficinus renders *παραμυθοῦνται* by “probant—” Perhaps the author wrote *πόριμα τίθενται*, “make it passible,” as we should say.

² Such, I presume, is the meaning of *ἄμετρος*.

³—³ See p. 254, n. ⁶.

⁴ The chain of reasoning evidently requires the omission of *ἀληθοῦς*, both here and shortly afterwards, where it is omitted by Ficinus. Perhaps the author wrote in both places *ἀσταθοῦς*, “unsteady,” for such is the character of opinion.

⁵—⁵ The words between the numerals, with the exception of *ὥστε*, are evidently an interpretation of *τοῦτο*—

by a sense, but belonging to some primaries perceptible by mind, there are simple primaries perceptible by mind, as there are primaries likewise perceptible by a sense. ¹If then the antecedent (is true), so is the consequent.¹ Now men—as being infected² with the suffering from sensation, so that, when they determine to think upon something perceptible by mind, they keep in their fancy that, which is perceptible by a sense, so as to think at the same time of magnitude, and form, and colour—do frequently think not clearly upon things perceptible by mind; whereas the gods, being freed from things perceptible by a sense, (do think) clearly and without a mixture (of fancies).³ Now since Mind is superior to the living principle,⁴ and as the Mind, which is, according to its working,⁵ thinking upon all things simultaneously and for ever, is superior to a mind *in posse*;⁶ and as ⁷the cause of that is better than this,⁷ ⁸and what exists is still above these,⁸ this would be the primary god, as being the cause ⁹of perpetually operating for the mind of the whole heaven.⁹ Now he is operating, although unmoved himself, for that (mind), ¹⁰as the sun does for vision, when it looks for him,¹⁰ and as that, ¹¹which has the faculty of desire, excites desire,¹¹ itself being

¹—¹ See p. 254, n. ⁶.

² On this sense of *πίμπλασθαι* and its compounds, see Ruhnken on *Timæus* in *Ἀνάπλεως*, and myself on *Philoct.* 522. Ficinus renders “*perturbatione sensuum occupati.*”

³ I have added “of fancies,” for the sake of perspicuity.

⁴ Such is frequently the meaning of *ψυχή*, not “soul.”

⁵ Ficinus renders *κατ' ἐνέργειαν* by “*actu—*”

⁶ See at p. 261, n. ² ³.

⁷—⁷ In *τούτου καλλίων ὁ αἴτιος τούτου* there is an ambiguity arising from the repetition of *τούτου*. To avoid it, Stanley follows the version of Ficinus, “*intellectus ille hoc denique pulchrius, quod ejus est causa—*”

⁸—⁸ Here too is another ambiguity, proceeding from the union of *άνωτέρω* and *ύφέστηκεν*. Ficinus has “*quodque omnibus superextat—*” as if his MS. read *καὶ ὅπερ άνωτέρω πάντων έφέστηκεν—* without *έτι—*

⁹—⁹ Such is the literal version of the Greek. Ficinus has “*isque causa est ut mundi mens semper agat—*” as if he had found in his MS. *αἴτιος ύπάρχων τοῦ αἰεί ενεργεῖν τὸν νοῦν—* without *τοῦ σύμπαντος ούρανοῦ.*

¹⁰—¹⁰ I cannot understand *ὅταν αὐτῷ προσβλέπη*, nor could, I think, Ficinus, who has omitted those words in his version, “*haud secus quam in oculum subjectum sol agit.*” Stanley, “as the sun upon the eye, when it turneth towards him.”

¹¹—¹¹ Ficinus has “*quod appetitur, immobile ipsum, appetentem agi-*

unmoved. At least in this way will this Mind likewise excite the mind of the whole heaven. Now, since the primary Mind is the most beautiful, there must needs be the most beautiful thing placed under it. But nothing is more beautiful than itself. It would therefore be thinking for ever upon itself and its own cogitations; and this its mental energy is Idea. Moreover the primary god is eternal, ineffable, perfect in itself, ¹that is, not wanting in any thing, ¹ever-perfect, that is, for ever perfect, all-perfect, that is, perfect in every way, ²a divinity, holiness, truth, symmetry, good. ³ And I say not this, as if giving a definition, but ⁴as of one had in mind according to all. ⁴ He is a good, ⁵because, being the cause of all good, ⁶he bestows kindness on all things according to his power; ⁶ and a beautiful thing, ⁷because he is (so) by himself more than that by nature and symmetrical; ⁷ and truth, because he is the beginning of all truth, as the Sun is of all light; and he is the father, by being the cause of all things, and by putting into order the heavenly mind, and the soul of the world, with reference to himself and his own cogitations. For according to his own will he has filled all things with himself, after

tat—” where “appetentem” is probably a press error for “appetitum,” answering to τὴν ὄρεξιν.

¹—¹ As one can hardly believe that the author himself explained αὐροτελής by τουτέστιν ἀπροσδεής, it is probable that those two words, or at any rate one, τουτέστιν, is an interpolation, as shown by its omission in Ficinus.

²—² The Greek is ἀειτελής, τουτέστιν αἰεὶ τέλειος, παντελής, τουτέστι πάντη τέλειος. But the version of Ficinus more correctly “semperque et undique absolute perfectus.” For he, doubtless, found in his MS. ἀειτελής καὶ πάντη τέλειος.

³ We must read either τὸ ἀγαθόν, or, what would be preferable, ἀγαθότης, “goodness.”

⁴—⁴ Such is the literal and unintelligible version of ὡς κατὰ πάντα ἐνὸς νοουμένου. Ficinus has “ut unum potius cuncta contemplor.”

⁵ Here ἀγαθόν is to be referred to ἀγαθότης, as καλόν in the next clause is to συμμετρία.

⁶—⁶ Such is the literal version of πάντα εἰς δύναμιν. Ficinus has more intelligibly, “omnia pro capacitate cujusque beneficiis replet—” i. e. “he fills all things with kindness according to the capacity of each.”

⁷—⁷ Such, I presume, is the meaning of αὐτὸς τοῦ φύσει πλεον ἔστι καὶ σύμμετρον, thus translated by Stanley, “Fair, because he is in his essence both more and equal:” and thus by Ficinus, “Pulchrum vero ex eo, quod ipsum natura plenitudo ipsa et harmonia omnia omnis existit.”



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¹ analogy which the sun has to the seeing faculty and to things seen, without being himself vision, but enabling it to see and them to be seen, this analogy¹ has the primary mind to the thinking faculty, and to the things thought of. For not being what the thinking faculty is, it enables it to think, and for things perceptible by mind² to be thought of, by throwing around them the light of truth. But the third notion would be something of this kind. A person, after contemplating the beauty in bodies, will then proceed to the beauty of the soul; and afterwards to that, which is in pursuits and laws; and then to the wide sea³ of the beautiful; after which he will think of the good itself, and the lovely, and desirable,⁴ as it were a light that has appeared, and is shining out upon the thus ascending soul.⁴ ⁵In this way he thinks too upon god, on account of his excellence in a state of honour,⁵ and that he is without parts, through there being nothing prior to him; for a part, and that, from which ⁶(any thing is composed),⁶ is prior to that, of which it is a part; for the plane is prior to the bulk in a body, and the line is prior to a plane. By not having parts then he would be unmoved, as regards space and change. For if he were changed, it would be either by himself or by another. Now if it were by another, that other would be more powerful than he; but if by himself, he would be changed either for the worse or the better. Now both of these (suppositions) are absurd. From all which it appears that he⁷ is without body; which may be shown from these

¹—¹ I have translated, as if the Greek were *ἀνάλογον*, not *λόγον*—

² I have translated, as if the Greek were *δὲ*, not *γὰρ*—

³ Here, as in p. 250, n. 7, Ficinus substitutes “fontem” for “mare,” the proper version of *πέλαγος*.

⁴—⁴ Such is the literal version of the Greek. Ficinus has “velut splendorem in animam, quæ illuc evolavit, subito refulgentem—” whose MS., if faithfully represented, must have offered a remarkable variation.

⁵—⁵ Here too the version of Ficinus differs not a little, “Hujusmodi vero lumen deum ipsum esse ob excellentiam recognoscit; eumque in primis sine magnitudine quantitatis agnoscit—” where the last clause is required to fill up the chain of reasoning. Not less at variance with the Greek is the version of Stanley, “By this he comprehendeth god himself through reason of that excellence, which consisteth in adoration of him.”

⁶—⁶ The Supplement between the numerals has been adopted from “aliquid constituitur—” in Ficinus.

⁷ I have translated, as if the Greek were *αὐτὸς*, not *αὐτό*—

proofs likewise. For if god were body, he would be Material and with a Form, through every body being a dual substance, composed of Matter and of Form united to it; which are assimilated to Ideas and partake of them in some kind of manner hard to be explained. Now it is absurd for god to be composed of Matter and Form. For he will not be simple, nor capable of being a beginning; so that the deity would be a thing without body; and from another point,¹ if he is body, he would be Material, and would be either fire or water, or earth or air, or something (produced) from them. Now each of these at least is not capable of being a beginning; and he would be really² produced posterior to Matter, if he were Material; which suppositions being absurd, we must understand him to be without body. For if he were body, he would be³ destroyed, and produced, and changed.³ But each of these events is absurd in his case.

[11.] *That Qualities are incorporeal.*

Qualities moreover can be shown in this manner to be incorporeal. Every body is in a subjective state. But a Quality is not in a subjective state, but accidental. Body is therefore not a Quality. Every Quality is in a subjective state; but no body is in a subjective state. Quality therefore is not body. Further, one quality is the opposite to another quality. But one body is not so to another body; and body differs, as far as it is body, in nothing from body; but it does differ in Quality,⁴ and not, by Zeus, in bodies.⁴ Qualities are therefore not bodies. And it is most reasonable, that, as Matter is devoid of Quality, so Quality should be devoid of Matter; and if Quality be immaterial, Quality will be incorporeal.⁵ For if Qualities were bodies,⁵ two and three bodies would be in the same place—a thing the most absurd. But if Qualities are incorporeal, that which fabricates them (would be)⁶ incor-

¹ The Greek is at present *αὐτόθεν*, which is unintelligible. I have translated, as if it were originally *ἄλλοθεν*—Ficinus has “*præterea*—”

² Such is the meaning of *ἄλλως* here; unless we read *αὐτῆς—τῆς ἕλης*—similar to “*materia ipsa*—” in Ficinus.

^{3—3} The natural order of events would be rather—“produced, and changed, and destroyed.”

^{4—4} The words between the numerals are omitted by Ficinus.

^{5—5} I have translated, as if the Greek were, not *εἰ γε μὴν*—but *εἰ γὰρ ἦν*—where *γὰρ ἦν* is due to “*enimvero si—sunt*—” in Ficinus.

⁶ I have translated, as if *ἄν εἶη* had dropt out after *ἄσώματον*—Compare *ἄσώματος ἄν εἶη* just before.

poreal. Now there can be no other things that fabricate but incorporeals. For bodies are subject to suffering and to flowing, and to being not always in the same state and similar, and not permanent ¹and firmly fixed;¹ and even in cases, where they seem to be active in something, they are found to be previously passive in much. As then there is something clearly passive, so there must be something truly active. Now we should not find any thing else to be this, but what is incorporeal.

The discourse then respecting the Principles of things would be of some such kind as this, when called Theological. Let us then proceed next in order to what is called Physical, beginning from some point here.

[12.] *On the Causes of the World, and further on its Generation, Elements, and Arrangement.*

² Since of the things, which are perceptible by a sense according to nature and individually,² there must be some patterns defined, (namely) Ideas, from which Sciences and Definitions are produced—for ³besides all men a certain man is thought of, and besides all horses a certain horse³—and generally, besides living beings a living being not generated and indestructible, in the same manner as from one seal there are many impressions, and of one man ten thousand likenesses upon ten thousand, the Idea (itself)⁵ being originally⁶ the cause of each being such as it is itself—it is a thing of necessity that the World should have been fabricated by the deity, as the most beautiful composition, while he was looking to some Idea of a World, as being the pattern of this World, made, as it were, after the resemblance of that Idea, according to which it was, after being assimilated, worked out; while the deity came by a most wonderful forethought and mode of life⁶ to fabricate the World, because he was good. He fabricated it therefore

¹—¹ Ficinus correctly omits *καὶ ἔμπεδα*, as superfluous after *μόνιμα*—

²—² The version of Ficinus presents a remarkable variation, “*Corpore alium omnium, quæ secundum naturam distincta, invicem efficiuntur.*”

³—³ Ficinus has, more intelligibly, “*præter singulos homines, hominem ipsum intelligere decet; et præter equos singulos, ipsum equum—*”

⁴ I have introduced “itself” from “*ipsa*” in Ficinus, adopted by Stanley.

⁵ Ficinus omits *ἀρχήν*—

⁶ I cannot understand *διαίταν* here, nor could, I think, Ficinus, whose version is “*optima norma—*”



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made the World his only begotten,⁸ ¹and assimilated it, according to number, to the Idea, that was one O.¹ He made it, moreover, without disease and without old age—inasmuch as nothing could come to it, naturally able to corrupt it—and self-sufficient, and in need of nothing from without; and he put round it a spherical form, the most regular kind of figure, and the most capacious, and the most easy to be moved. But, since it requires neither vision nor hearing, nor any thing else of that kind, he did not attach to it organs of such a kind for ministering (to the senses);² and after taking away the other kinds of motion, he gave it only the circularly-progressive, which has an affinity with that of Mind and Thought.

[13.] *Respecting the Configuration of the World; and that each of its forms is analogous to the World and its Elements.*

As the things, of which the World consists, are two, (namely,) body and soul, of which the former is visible and tangible,³ but the latter invisible and intangible, the power and constitution of each happens to be different. For its body⁴ is generated from fire and earth and water and air. These four substances did the fabricator of the World take together, while they were not, by Zeus,⁵ preserving the order of the elements; and he gave to them the form of a Pyramid, and a Cube, and an Octohedron, and Eikosihedron, but, above all, a Dodecahedron. And as far as Matter assumed the form of a Pyramid, it became Fire,⁶ that form being the most piercing,⁶ and made up of the fewest triangles, and in this manner the most attenuated; but as far as (it assumed the form) of an Octohedron, it took the quality of air; and as far as that of an Eikosihedron, it had the quality of water; and the form of a Cube he assigned to earth, as being the most solid

¹—¹ Ficinus has, more clearly, “et ideæ suæ, quæ unica est numero, parem.”

² I have supplied “to the senses” from “obsequium sentiendi” in Ficinus.

³ In lieu of ἀπτόν, Ficinus found probably φθαρτόν, answering to his “corruptioni obnoxium—” adopted by Stanley.

⁴ I have adopted, from ed. pr., σῶμα αὐτοῦ in lieu of αὐτοῦ simply. Ficinus too, “corpus—mundi.”

⁵ Ficinus omits μὰ Δία here, as he frequently does in his version of Plato, through his dislike of the oath.

⁶—⁶ Ficinus has “ea quippe figura tenuis—” But there is nothing in the Greek answering to “tenuis.”

and stable; but he made use of the form of the Dodecahedron for the Universe. But more than all these was the Plane of the nature of a Principle. For Planes are prior to Solids. And of the nature of a Plane there are, as it were, some two progenitors, ¹the most beautiful,¹ in the form of right-angled triangles; one, the Skalene; the other, the Isoskeles; the Skalene having one angle a right angle, and another two-thirds (of a right angle), and the remainder the third (of a right angle). Now the former, ²[I mean the Skalene triangle,]² is the element of the Pyramid, and Octohedron, and Eikosi-hedron; the Pyramid consisting of four equilateral triangles, each of which is divided into six Skalene triangles, as described already; but the Octohedron in like manner of eight, each of which is divided into six Skalene; and the Eikosi-hedron (in like manner)³ of twenty. But the other, ⁴[I mean the Isoskeles,]⁴ becomes the constituent form of the Cube; for when four Isoskeles triangles come together, they make a Square; from six squares of which kind is formed a Cube. But for the Universe the deity made use of the Dodecahedron. Wherefore there are seen ⁵[in heaven]⁵ the forms of twelve animals in the circle of the Zodiac, and each of them is divided into thirty parts. And nearly so in the case of the Dodecahedron; which consists of twelve pentagons, (each)⁶ divided into five triangles, so that, as each consists of six triangles, there are found in the whole Dodecahedron three hundred and sixty triangles, being as many as there are parts in the Zodiac. Matter then, being fashioned into these forms by the deity, was moved at first with (indistinct)⁷ footsteps, and without order, but was subsequently reduced into order by the deity, while all things were fitted together according to a pro-

^{1—1} Ficinus omits τὰ κάλλιστα— words that ought to follow rather πρόγονα just before.

^{2—2} After τὸ μὲν πρότερον one would omit λέγω δὴ τὸ σκαληνὸν τριγωνον here, just as Ficinus omits a little below (^{4—4}) after τὸ δὲ ἕτερον the words λέγω δὴ τὸ ἰσοσκελές—

³ I have adopted the Supplement in Ficinus, “similiter,” to which there is nothing answering in the Greek.

^{5—5} The words ἐν οὐρανῷ are omitted by Ficinus.

⁶ I have introduced, what Ficinus has supplied, “unusquisque,” wanting in the Greek, where ἐκάστων might easily have dropt out before ὥστε ἕκαστον—

⁷ This word seems absolutely requisite for the sense; although ἵχνη is found by itself in § 12, p. 268.

portion with each other. These things, however, when separated, do not remain at rest, but have a ceaseless shaking and communicate it to Matter. Wherefore being bound to the circumference of the World, they are driven on with it; and, while so driven on, they are carried against each other, the thinner particles into the places of the grosser; and by this means there is left no vacuum, destitute of some body; and as this inequality continues, it gives rise to a shaking; for by these particles Matter is shaken and they by it.

[14.] *Respecting the Soul of the World, and the Spheres, and the Stars.*

¹Bodies then has (Plato) introduced for the instruction of the Soul, touching the powers that are exhibited in it.¹ For since we judge of each of things existing by the Soul, he has fairly placed in it the Principles of all existing things, in order that, while contemplating each of the things that fall under it, according to their affinity and proximity, we should represent to ourselves its being in harmony with its acts. By saying then that there is a certain existence perceptible by the mind, which is indivisible, he has represented to himself another existence likewise, relating to bodies, which is divisible, by showing that he is able to lay hold by intellect of each of these existences; and by seeing that, as regards things perceptible by mind, there is an identity and a difference, and (so too) as regards things perceptible by a sense, from all these he has made the Soul a contribution.² For either the like is known by the like, which is the favourite doctrine of the Pythagorean, or the unlike by the unlike, which is that of Heracleitus, the Physical philosopher. But when (Plato) says that the World has been generated, we must not understand him, as if there were once, a time, when the World was not; but because ³it is ever in generation,³ and shows forth something as a cause more ancient than its own constitution. And even the deity does not make the Soul ever existing of the World, but puts it in order. And

¹—¹ Ficinus has, more briefly, “Ex corporibus itaque animæ vires investigare concessit.” For he could not understand clearly, nor do I, the Greek—*εἰς τὰς τῶν ἐμφαινόμενων ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ δυνάμεων*—where the noun is wanting, required by *τὰς*—for the article cannot be taken here in a partitive sense.

² On the word *ἐρανος*, taken in its natural or metaphorical sense, see Casaubon on Theophrasti Character., p. 281.

³—³ Instead of *ἔστι*, Ficinus seems to have found in his MS. *ἔνεστι*: for his version is “perdurat—”



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not-wandering,⁷ as being one and in order; but that,¹ which is within, is various, and changed by risings and settings; and hence it is called wandering.¹ But that, which is without, is carried along to the right, by being moved from east to west; but that, which is within, conversely to the left, from west to east,² meeting the world.² The deity made, moreover, the constellations and stars; and of these some not wandering, the ornament of heaven and of night, being very many in number; and³ (the planets), being seven,³ for the generation of number and time, and the exhibition of things existing. For an interval in the movement of the World has produced Time,⁴ the image, as it were, of eternity,⁴ which is a measure of the staying⁵ of the eternal World. But the non-wandering stars are not similar in power. The Sun is the leader of all, showing and illuminating all things. But the Moon is seen in the second rank, on account of her power; and the other planets proportionally, each according to its own share. Now the Moon makes the measure of a month,⁶ after it has completely gone through its own revolution, and overtaken the Sun in such (a time);⁷ but the Sun in that of a year. For

¹—¹ Ficinus, “At vero subjectorum progressus varius orbitibusque et occasibus permutatur; unde pervagatio quædam et oberratio nuncupatur.”

²—² Ficinus has “superiori resistens.” I confess I cannot understand either the Greek or the Latin; and the less so, as in a passage, similar in other respects, nothing similar is found in Tim. Locr. p. 97, C. § 4, where, however, from the words τὰ δὲ τᾶς (κινάσεως) τῷ ἑτέρω—ἀπὸ ἐσπέρας—ποθ’ ἔω—ἐπαναφερόμενα—συμπεριδινέεται—τᾷ ταύτῳ φορᾷ, κράτος ἐχοίσα ἐν κόσμῳ κάρρον—one ought perhaps to elicit here, εὐ πάντα ἴσχουσα τὸν τοῦ κόσμου δρόμον—where δρόμον might have been easily lost before ἐδημιούργησε. By comparing however the reading of Ficinus with the words of Cicero in Somn. Scipion. 4, “Huic (extimo orbi) subjecti sunt septem, qui versantur contrario motu atque cœlum”—quoted by Ast on Epinom. § 9, τρεῖς δ’ ἐτι φοράς λέγωμεν (τῶν) ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ πορευομένων—ἓνα δὲ—ὄν κάλλιστ’ ἂν τις (τὸν) ἄνω κόσμον προσαγορεύοι, ὃς ἐναντίος ἐκείνοις ξύμπασι πορεύεται—another reading might perhaps be elicited.

³—³ Ficinus, followed by Stanley, has “Quæ vero vagantur numero septem,” as if his MS. read ἐπτὰ πλανῆται ὄντα, not ἐπτὰ ὄντα—

⁴—⁴ Compare Tim. p. 37, D. § 14.

⁵ In lieu of μονῆς, Ficinus perhaps found something else in his MS., for his version is “status mensura,” adopted by Stanley in his “the measure of the state—”

⁶ So Horne Tooke said that “month” comes from “it mooneth.”

⁷ Ficinus, unable to understand ἐν ροσούτῳ, has omitted those words

after it has gone round the circle of the Zodiac, it completes the seasons of the year; while the rest make use singly of their own periodical revolutions, which are beheld, not by ordinary persons, but by the properly instructed. Now from all these revolutions the perfect number and time is completed,¹ when all the planets, after arriving at the same point,² obtain such an arrangement, that a straight line being conceived to be let fall³ from the non-wandering sphere³ to the earth in the manner of a perpendicular, the centres of all⁴ are seen upon that line. There being then seven spheres⁵ in the wandering sphere,⁵ the deity made seven visible bodies out of a substance, for the most part fire-like, and fitted them to the spheres, formed out of the circle of the different and the wandering. And he placed the Moon in the first circle⁶ after the Earth;⁶ and the Sun he arranged for the second circle, and Lucifer and the so-called sacred⁷ star of Hermes into the circle, which moves with a velocity equal to the Sun, but at a distance from it; and above the rest,⁸ (each) in its own sphere,⁹¹⁰ the slowest of them lying under the sphere of the non-wandering, which some call by the name of the star of Saturn;¹⁰ and that, which is the next after it in slowness, by the name of Jupiter, under which is that of Mars. But in the eighth the power, which is above, is thrown around them

and so too has Stanley; for they are wanting in Tim. p. 39, C. I have retained them, conceiving that *χρόνω* had dropt out, written *χ^ρω* in MSS.

¹ Ficinus, followed by Stanley, has “complebitur,” as if his MS. read *συμπλήρης ἔσται*, not *συμπεραιουῖται*, “is passed through.” Compare Tim. p. 39, C., *τὸν τέλεον ἐνιαυτὸν πληροῖ*—

² So Ficinus renders *σημεῖον*. See at § 10, p. 265, n. ³.

^{3—3} Ficinus has “a supremo circulo—”

⁴ In lieu of *αὐτῶν* Ficinus found in his MS. *πάντων*, as shown by his version—“omnium,” adopted by Stanley.

^{5—5} Ficinus has “in orbe circumvago—”

^{6—6} I cannot understand *μετ’ αὐτήν*, nor could, I think, Ficinus; whose version is, “circulo supra terram—” or else his MS. read *ὑπερ τὴν γῆν*— Stanley has, “in that circle, which is next the Earth—”

⁷ I do not remember to have read elsewhere of the star of Mercury being called “sacred.”

⁸ I have, with Stanley, introduced “each,” requisite for the sense.

⁹ Ficinus has “gradatim disposita,” as if his MS. read something answering to “gradatim—”

^{10—10} Ficinus, more briefly, “tardiolem sane omnibus Saturni stellam in proxima sub non errante circulo sede locavit,” as if he found in his MS. *πάντων*, adopted by Stanley, in lieu of *αὐτῶν*— See above, n. ⁴.

all. And all these are living intellectual beings, and gods, and of a spherical form.

[15.] *On Dæmons and the Elements*, ¹ *with which they are combined.*¹

There are other Dæmons likewise, which a person might call created gods, according to each of the Elements. Some are visible, others invisible, in Æther (hot air)² and Fire, and in Air (cold air)² and Water; so that no part of the World is without a share of life, nor of a living being superior to the nature of man. To these are committed all under the Moon, and upon the Earth. For the deity is himself the maker of the Universe, and of the gods and dæmons. Now ³the Universe will not have,³ according to his will, a dissolution; but the rest his children lead according to his command, and ⁴doing what they do⁴ in imitation of him; and from whom are rumours, and ⁵voices (from heaven),⁵ and dreams, and oracles, and whatever is made an art of by mortals in the way of prophecy. ⁶Now the Earth lies in the midst of the whole (circles),⁷ ⁸and is twisted round the pole, which is stretched through all,⁸ the guardian of day and night, and ⁹is the oldest of the gods

¹—¹ Ficinus omits *συννόμων*, probably as being scarcely intelligible.

²—² On the difference between *αἶθήρ* and *ἀήρ*, see my note on *Prometh.* 88.

³—³ I have, with Stanley, translated, as if the Greek were *τὸ δὴ πᾶν λύσιν οὐχ ἔξει*— not *ὃ δὴ πᾶν λύσιν οὐκ ἔχει*— where *ἔξει* has been obtained from “habebit” in Ficinus, who adds too “in posterum,” as if his MS. read *ἐπὶ τὸ λοιπὸν* after *πᾶν*—

⁴—⁴ Ficinus has merely “*singula transigentes*,” not understanding perhaps the formula, *πράττοντες, ὅσα πράττουσιν*, of which many examples are given by Abresch and Blomfield on *Agam.* 67. I have translated, as if *κατὰ* had dropt out between *καὶ* and *μίμησιν*—

⁵—⁵ On *κληρόνες* and *ὀρτεῖαι* see Wyttenbach in *Julian Orat.* i. p. 62.

⁶—⁶ All between the numerals would more correctly close the preceding section.

⁷ The sense requires “circles,” in Greek *κύκλων*, which might have dropt out easily after *ὄλων*—

⁸—⁸ Ficinus has “*circa discordiam agitationemve, quæ per totum porrigitur coarctata*,” supplying the words “*circa* (where however there is a press-error, probably for ‘extra’) *discordiam agitationemve*,” as if his MS. read *ἀστασίαστος οὔσα*, or something similar; and while from “*porrigitur*” it is evident that, in lieu of *τεταγμένον*, it read *τεταμένον*, what I have adopted, it is no less evident that his MS. omitted *πόλον*. At all events *τεταμένον* is confirmed by *Tim.* p. 40, C., where three MSS. read *τεταγμένον*—

⁹—⁹ On this notion see *Tim.* p. 40, C., and *Tim. Locr.* p. 97, D. § 5.



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end of their labour should be to overcome what had grown upon them, and to return to¹ their proper state.

[17.] *Respecting the body and the members of man, and the powers of his soul.*

The gods then, in a leading manner,² moulded man from Earth and Fire and Air and Water, after borrowing certain portions with the view of repaying them. And, after putting them together with invisible bolts, they worked out some one body, and bound the master portion of the soul, sent down to the head, after placing as a substratum the brain in the manner of a ploughed field; and they put around the face the organs of the senses, to fulfil their fitting office. And they formed the marrow³ out of the smooth and straight triangles,³ of which the elements were composed, for it to be the generation of semen; but the bone from earth and marrow wetted,⁴ and frequently dipped in water and fire, and the nerves from bone and flesh; but the flesh itself was created out of a saline and acrid substance, like something fermented. And they placed around the marrow, bone; and around the bones, nerves; and through the means of the nerves were produced the bendings and bindings of the joints; and coverings for them by means of the flesh applied over them, here white, and there tawny,⁵ ⁶for the great utility itself of the body.⁶ From these were the internal viscera likewise put into folds, both the belly and the entrails rolled around⁷ it, and higher up from the mouth (came)⁸ the arteries and the opening of the larynx,⁸

¹ In lieu of ἔξιν ἐλθεῖν, I have translated, as if the Greek were ἔξιν ἀνελθεῖν—similar to “habitum jam redierint” in Ficinus.

² I scarcely understand προηγουμένως, nor could, I think, Ficinus; whose version is “in primis—” from whence came Stanley’s “first—”

^{3—3} Compare Tim. p. 73, B. § 49.

⁴ Ficinus has “os—coegerunt,” as if his MS. read συναχθέντων in lieu of δευθέντων.

⁵ Ficinus, “alba tum plurima,” as if his MS. read πολλῆς in lieu of πελίας.

^{6—6} Ficinus, “ad decorem et usum viventis—” the original of “for beauty and use” in Stanley. He found, therefore, in his MS., something different from πρὸς αὐτὸ τὸ εὐχρηστον τῷ σώματι.

⁷ One would have expected rather παρὰ ταύτην, “along it,” in allusion to the folds of the colon.

^{8—8} I have adopted the version of Ficinus, “arteria et fistula faucium—” and so in part has Stanley, “the *aspera Arteria* and the *Œsophagus*—” The Greek is ἀρτήρια καὶ φάρυγξ—

one of which goes to the stomach, and the other to the lungs. The food too is arranged along the gut, comminuted and macerated by the breath and heat, and thus passes on to the whole body, according to its peculiar changes; while the two veins, that proceed along the spine, from opposite sides, infold the head and meet each other, and divide themselves¹ hither and thither¹ into many parts. The gods then having made man, and bound² to his body the soul to be its mistress, located that, which rules according to reason, about the head, where is the commencement of the marrow, and nerves, and mental aberrations, according as they are affected; while the senses likewise lie around the head, as if they were the leading power of spear-bearing guards. In this spot is also that, which reasons, and contemplates, and judges. But that portion of the soul, which is affected by circumstances, they placed lower down, namely, the irascible about the heart, and the concupiscible about the lower belly and the parts about the navel; of which mention will be made hereafter.

[18.] *On the sense of Sight, and on light, and the formation of images in mirrors.*

After placing in the face the light-enduring³ eyes, they enclosed⁴ in them the light-like portion of fire; which being smooth and dense, they conceived to be the brother⁵ of the light of day.⁶ Now this⁷ runs through the whole of the eye, and especially the middle of it, in the most easy manner, (as

¹—¹ The Greek σχίζονται τε γούν ενθεν— where, in lieu of the unintelligible γούν, I have translated, as if the Greek were, ρ' ενθεν και ενθεν, a formula found in Tim. p. 46, C., and restored by myself on Æsch. Eum. 95, to Eurip. Iph. T. 941; and to the passages there quoted I could add not a few more.

² Ficinus, “conjunxerunt—” as if his MS. had read συνδήσαντες, not ενδύσαντες— A similar var. lect. in Tim. p. 45, B., where one MS. offers ενδύσαντες for ενδήσαντες.

³ So I have translated φωσφόρα, literally “light-bringing;” for the eyes do not bring light, but bear it.” Stanley, “the eyes, conduits of light—”

⁴ Ficinus, “accendere,” as if his MS. read καθήψαν, not καθειρίζαν—

⁵ On the metaphorical sense of ἀδελφός, found in Tim. p. 45, B., see Blomf. on Æsch. S. Th. 490.

⁶ Ficinus, “divini,” probably a press error for “diurni—”

⁷—⁷ Ficinus, “passim per oculos manat, verum per pupillas purius uberiusque transcurrit,” thus avoiding the tautology in καθαρώτατον and ειλικρινέστατον. Both these words are, however, found in Tim. p. 45, B. in contiguous sentences, but not, as here, in juxta-position.

being) the most pure and clear;⁷ ¹ and having a sympathy with the light without, as like has with like,¹ it furnishes the sense of sight. Hence when light has departed at night or become obscured, that, ² which flows from us,² adheres no longer to the air that is near; ³ but, being kept within, it smooths down and disperses³ the emotions within us, and becomes the bringer-on of sleep, by which the eyelids are closed; and when there is a great quietness, ⁵ slumbers fall upon (us)⁴ with short dreams;⁵ but when some emotions are still left, frequent⁶ phantoms are produced around us; and in this way are formed visions, that become, according to a direct road,⁷ some, day-dreams, and some,⁸ night-dreams; and after these the image-makings, existing in mirrors, and other things, that are transparent and smooth, are perfected, not otherwise than by refraction, according as the mirrors have a convexity, concavity, or length; for the appearances will be different, through the lights being reflected to different parts, and slipping-off⁹ from the convexity, but coming together to the convexity. For thus in some cases ¹⁰the left and the right are seen on opposite quar-

^{1—1} I have translated, as if the Greek were ἄρε, not τὸ,—εἰλικρινέστατον— similar to ἀδελφὸν ὃν τούτου πῦρ εἰλικρινές in Tim. p. 45, B.

^{2—2} Ficinus, “quod quidem externo fulgori simile contextum simili ac corroboratum—” which seems to have been obtained from Tim. p. 45, C., ἐκπίπτου, ὅμοιον πρὸς ὅμοιον, ξυμπαγές γενόμενον.

^{3—3} Ficinus, followed by Stanley, “Quo fit ut, sese ad interiora recipiens, demulceat atque resolvat—”

⁴ I have translated, as if ἡμῖν had dropt out after ἐμπίπτουσιν. For though the pronoun is omitted in Tim. p. 45, E., γενομένης δὲ πολλῆς μὲν ἡσυχίας βραχυόνειρος ὕπνος ἐμπίπτει— yet as μὲν is there perfectly useless, and omitted in one MS., the author probably wrote ἡμῖν—

^{5—5} Ficinus, “somnus ferme sine insomniis surrepit.”

⁶ Ficinus, “frequentia confestim—” thus rendering συχνὰ by two words.

⁷ Although ἐνθυωρίαν is found in Tim. p. 45, D., I confess I do not understand its meaning in either place.

⁸ I have translated, as if the Greek were τὰς μὲν ὕπαρ, τὰς δὲ κατ’ ὄναρ— not ὕπαρ τε καὶ ὄναρ— Ficinus, “seu veræ seu falsæ.” See at § 7, p. 259, n. ^{3—3}.

⁹ I confess I cannot understand ἀπολισθαιόντων here. Had a MS. offered ἀπολισθόντων, I would have suggested ἀπελασθέντων, “driven off,” to balance συνιόντων— And so probably found Ficinus in his MS. At least his version is, “a convexo quidem repulsa atque dispersa—”

^{10—10} Alcinous, by his brevity, has obscured what is sufficiently clear in Tim. p. 46, B., where nothing is to be found answering to ἐφ’ ὧν δὲ κατὰ τὸ ἴσον, which I confess I cannot understand. Ficinus has “in aliis pari modo;” what Stanley has adopted, “in others alike—”



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through these changing into each other the sense of smelling is completed.

And Taste too have the gods made the judge of juices the most varied, by extending to the heart the veins from it,¹ that are to be the provers and judges of the juices; for these,² when brought together and separated,² according as the juices fall upon them, define the change in them. Now there are seven varieties in juices; sweet, vinegar-like, rough, salt-like, sour, bitter. And of these it happens that the sweet is of an opposite nature to all the rest, diffusing familiarly³ its moisture about the tongue; ⁴but those, that stir about and tear its skin,⁴ are acrid; those, that inflame and ⁵run upwards,⁵ are pungent; those, that have a deterrent power so great as to cause it to waste,⁶ are sour; those, that are quietly cleansing and deterrent, are salt-like; but of those, that contract the pores and unite (their parts), the more rough, are harsh; while those, that produce a less effect, are bitter.

But the power of the Touch has been prepared by the gods to lay hold of things warm and cold, and soft and hard, and

¹ How the veins could be extended from *γεῦσις*, which is not the organ of tasting but the act, I cannot understand. By comparing, however, Tim. p. 65, D., ὅσα μὲν γὰρ εἰσιόντα περὶ τὰ φλέβια, οἷόν περ δοκιμεῖα, τῆς γλώττης τεταμένα ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν, it is easy to see that Alcinoüs wrote ἀπὸ γλώττης— not ἀπ' αὐτῆς— On the other hand, some person seems to have wished to read *γεύσεως* for *γλώσσης* in the Timæus; for the version is, “whenever any thing falls on the small veins around the tongue, which are the arbiters, as it were, of the taste, stretching to the heart—”

²—² Ficinus, followed by Stanley, has more intelligibly, “dum dilatantur varie atque contrahuntur—”

³ I cannot understand *οἰκείως*, nor could, I think, Ficinus; whose version, adopted by Stanley, is “etenim humorem linguæ imbibitum perfundit atque delinit—”

⁴—⁴ In lieu of *τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς, τοὺς μὲν κυκῶντάς τε καὶ σπαράττοντας, ὄξεις*, Ficinus has merely “acer turbat atque dispergit.” For doubtless he could not understand, nor can I, *τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς*— And hence I have translated, as if the Greek were *τοὺς δὲ λόπους αὐτῆς*—

⁵—⁵ I confess I do not know what is meant by *εἰς τὰ ἄνω θέοντας* in the Greek, or by the Latin of Ficinus, “ad supera evolat—” Stanley has “some heat and fly upwards, as the hot.” Perhaps the author wrote *εἰς τὰ ἄνω οὐνοῦ* (i. e. οὐρανοῦ)— “to the upper parts of the palate—” On this meaning of *οὐρανός*, see Schæfer on Dionys. de Composit. Verbor. § 14, p. 164.

⁶ The sense requires, not *συντήκειν*, but *τήκειν*, as translated. Ficinus has merely “qui vehementer abstergit et liquefacit—” Stanley, “others being abstersive, dissolve it.”

light and heavy, and smooth and rough, so as to judge of the differences in them; and we call things, that receive a touch, yielding; but those, that do not yield, resisting. Now this happens according¹ to the bases of the bodies themselves. For those, that have a larger base, are² stable, and fixed to their seat;² but those, that stand³ upon a small one, are yielding easily, and are soft and change their place easily. Now that, which is rough, would be with an unequal surface combined with hardness; but that, which is smooth, (would be) what is with an equal surface combined with thickness. Moreover as the properties of cold and heat are the most opposite, they are combined from opposite causes. For that, which by the sharpness and roughness of its particles cuts through (a thing),⁴ produces the property of heat; but the thicker particles⁵ (produce) cold; while by their ingress they drive out the lesser, and compel the small ones to enter on the other hand⁵ into their vacant place.⁶ For a shaking and trembling takes place then; and upon this occurring the property of cold arises in bodies.

[20.] *On the Heavy and Light.*

It is by no means proper to define the Heavy and Light by the up and down; for there is neither the up nor the down. For since the whole of heaven is like a sphere, and⁷ formed

¹ I have translated, as if the Greek were *κατὰ*, not *παρὰ*—

²—² Ficinus, “*stabilia ac solida*—” as if his MS. read *στερεὰ*, not *ἕδραϊα*—

³ Ficinus, evidently dissatisfied with *βεβῶτα*, has adopted a less specific term, “*utuntur*—” I have translated, as if the Greek were *ἔστῶτα*— But *βεβῶτα* is defended by *ὑπέκει δὲ ὅσον ἐπὶ μικροῦ βαίνει*— in *Tim.* p. 62, B.

⁴ I have translated, as if *τι* had dropt out before *τὸ*— for *διατέμνον* requires its object.

⁵—⁵ Unable to understand *ἀδρομερέστερον—ἔξωθούτων—βιαζομένων* δὲ— I have translated, as if the Greek were *ἀδρομερέστερα—ἔξωθούντα—βιαζόμενα*— remembering the words in *Tim.* p. 62, B., *τὰ—μεγαλομερέστερα εἰσιόντα, τὰ μικρότερα ἔξωθούντα*— Ficinus, “*frigida vero, quod ingressu pigrius, dum tenuia quidem expelluntur, et in illorum sedes crassiora penetrare coguntur*—” which is evidently a bold attempt to make something like sense out of words, which, taken literally, are unintelligible.

^c Although *ἐκείνων* seems to be defended by *εἰς τὰς ἐκείνων—ἕδρας* in *Tim.* p. 62, B., yet I have translated, as if the Greek were *τὴν γε κενὴν*—

⁷—⁷ Ficinus, “*in convexa superficie æqualiter lævigatum*—” as if his MS. read *κυρτότητος* in lieu of *ἐκτὸς*—

accurately even on its outward surface,⁷ some persons do not justly call one part up, and another down. For that is heavy, which is drawn with difficulty to a place contrary to nature; but (that which is drawn) easily, is light; and still further, heavy is that, which is composed of rather many particles; light, of very few.

[21.] *On Respiration.*

We respire in this manner. There is around us from without a great quantity of air. Now this passes to within through the mouth, and nostrils, and the rest of the pores of the body, ¹seen (only) by reason; ¹ and, after being warmed, ²it proceeds with haste to what is cognate in the external portions; ² and according to the road, by which it goes out, it drives back again the air to the parts within; and in this manner unceasingly, the circle being completed, are inspiration and expiration produced.³

[22.] *Respecting the Causes of Diseases.*

The causes of diseases (Plato says)⁴ are many. In the first place, the deficiency or the excess, in the elements, and their change into other places not their own; secondly, ⁵the inverse generation of homogeneous substances; ⁵ as if from flesh were produced blood, or bile, or phlegm; for all these things are nothing else than a wasting away.⁶ For phlegm is the wasting away of flesh; but sweat and a tear are, as it were, the serous portions of phlegm. Now phlegm, when left without,⁷ produces ⁸leprosy and scurvy; ⁸ but, when it is within and mingled with black bile, it induces what is called ⁹the

¹—¹ Ficinus, “latentes—” Stanley, “invisible—”

²—² Ficinus, “ad externum cognatumque aerem refluere nititur—” Stanley, “it floweth back again to the external air—”

³ Ficinus, “sequitur—” as if his MS. read ἔπειται in lieu of συνίσταται.

⁴ I have adopted the words between the lunes from “Plato—docuit” in Ficinus; the origin of “Plato allegeth” in Stanley.

⁵—⁵ I confess I hardly understand the words between the numerals, although something similar is found in Tim. p. 83, B., ὄραν ἀνάπαλιν ἢ γένεσις τούτων πορεύηται— Ficinus, “mutuam cognatorum regenerationem—” which to myself is quite as unintelligible as the Greek. Stanley, “a preposterous generation of homogeneal parts—”

⁶ Ficinus, followed by Stanley, renders σύντηξιν by “colliquationem et putrefactionem—” as if his MS. read σύντηξιν ἢ σῆψιν—

⁷ Ficinus, “extra—missa—” as if his MS. read, not ἀπολειφθέν, but ἀποπεμφθέν— Stanley, “intercepted—”

⁸—⁸ Ficinus merely “albas infectiones—”

⁹—⁹ On the “holy disease,” see the learned on Herodot. iii. 33.



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But the lungs they planned, for the sake of the heart, to be soft and ¹without blood, and with cavities,¹ and sponge-like, in order that the heart, while leaping, according as anger was boiling, might have a softening down; but the liver for exciting the feeling of desire in the soul, and for rendering it gentle,² by having a sweetness and bitterness;² and moreover for making manifest the prophetic power in dreams; for there is shown in it ³the power carried on from the mind through what is smooth and thick and brilliant;³ but the spleen for the sake of the liver, in order that the former may cleanse the latter, and render it brilliant,⁴ and at least receive to the same the differences, generated by certain diseases around the liver.⁴

[24.] *On the division of the parts of the Soul.*

That the Soul is tripartite according to its powers, and that its parts are distributed to their own place according to reason, we may learn from hence. In the first place, the things, separated by nature, are different. ⁵Now that, which has the property of suffering, is naturally separated from that, which has the property of reasoning;⁵ since the latter is conversant about things, perceived by the mind; but the former about things painful and pleasant,⁶ and still further what has the property of suffering, being about things with life.⁶ Secondly,

καὶ κατέδησαν δὴ αὐτὸ ἐνταῦθα, ἅτε οἰστροῦν καὶ ἄγριον θρέμμα in lieu of —δὴ τὸ τοιοῦτον ἐνταῦθα ὡς ἄγριον θρέμμα.

¹—¹ In lieu of ἄναιμον, σηραγγώδη, Ficinus seems to have found in his MS. ἀνεμόεντα συριγγώδη— for his version is “ventosos et instar fistulæ cavos—”

²—² and ³—³ To understand these two passages, the reader must turn to the Timæus, p. 71, B.—D. § 46.

⁴—⁴ Ficinus, “utque putredines corrodescentes, quæ quibusdam morbis circa jecur affluunt, in splenem continuo delabantur—” as if he had found in his MS. διαφθορὰς εἰς αὐτὸν— where διαφθορὰς would answer to ἀκαθάρσιαι in Tim. p. 72, C., ὅταν τινες ἀκαθάρσιαι γίνωνται διὰ νόσους σώματος περὶ τὸ ἥπαρ— while, instead of ταῦτον, which I cannot understand, one would prefer ἑαυτὸν— For though ταῦτον seems to be defended by Tim. p. 72, D., ταπεινούμενος εἰς ταῦτον ξυνίζει, it only seems; since the antithesis in μέγας καὶ ὑπουλος ἀυξάνεται plainly leads to ταπεινούμενος εἰς τὸ ὑγιεινὸν ξυνίζει. Stanley’s version is—what is no version—“so that those corruptions, which by some diseases are contracted about the liver, retire thither.”

⁵—⁵ Ficinus, “natura vero segregatur, quod rationem habet, et quod rationi subjicitur.” Stanley, “passionate and reasonable are separated by nature.”

⁶—⁶ Such is the literal version of the Greek. Ficinus, more fully,

since the part, that has the property of suffering, and that, which has the property of reasoning, are different by nature, it is meet for them to be in separate places. For they are found to be at war with each other. Now nothing is able to be at war with itself; nor can the things opposed to each other stand together ¹at the same time about the same object.¹ At least in the case of Medea, anger is seen to be at war with reason; for she says—²

I know how great the ills I'm about to do;
But rage has a pow'r greater than ³my counsels.³

And in the case of Laius, when carrying off Chrysippus, desire is at war with reason; for he says—

⁴Alas! this thing from god ⁴to man's an ill,
When, what is good, one knows, but uses not.

Still further ⁵is it presented to the mind,⁵ that the property of suffering is different from that of reasoning, from the care of the property of reasoning being one thing, but that of suffering another; for the former is effected by the discipline of teaching; the latter by the practice of morality.⁶

[25.] *That the Soul is immortal.*

That the soul is immortal (Plato) proves by proceeding in this manner. The soul brings life to whatsoever she is attached, as being a thing born with herself. Now that, which brings life to any thing, is itself non-recipient of death; and a thing of this kind is immortal. If then the soul is immortal, it would be indestructible likewise. For it is an incorporeal

“quinetiam ratio hominibus duntaxat, pars autem perturbationibus obsequens, cæteris quoque viventibus competit.”

¹—¹ Ficinus, more fully, “circa idem secundum idem eodem tempore.”

² In vs. 1075, 6.

³—³ Although τῶν ἐμῶν βουλευμάτων is found in the MSS. of Euripides, and in those of the different authors, who have quoted this passage, yet the very balance of the sentence requires something like θυμὸς δὲ κρείσσων ἢν καλῶν βουλευμάτων— i. e. “But rage has greater power than good thoughts—” or τῶν γε νοῦ βουλευμάτων: which is nearer to the common reading, τῶν ἐμῶν βουλευμάτων.

⁴—⁴ Since Plutarch, ii. p. 33, E., offers τόδ' ἤδη θεῖον— perhaps Euripides wrote either τόδ' ἤλθε θεῖον— or τόδ' ἤκει θεῖον—

⁵—⁵ Such is the proper version of παρίσταται. Ficinus renders “plane patchit—” what Stanley has adopted.

⁶ Ficinus, in lieu of ἥθους, seems to have found in his MS. ἔθους: for his version is “consuetudine et exercitatione—” adopted by Stanley.

existence, (and) not to be changed in its substance, and perceptible by mind, and invisible, and of one form; ¹(and) therefore not to be put together; ¹ not to be dissolved; ² not to be scattered about.² But the body is altogether the contrary; it is perceptible by sense; visible; to be scattered about; to be put together; of many forms. ³The soul too, being by means of the body close upon what is perceived by a sense,³ ⁴becomes giddy and is troubled, and, as it were, drunk;⁴ ⁵but being close upon what is perceived by mind, she becomes itself of itself composed and tranquil;⁵ nor is she like to that, by which, when she is close to it, she is troubled; so that she is rather like to what is perceived by mind. Now what is perceived by mind, is naturally ⁶not to be scattered about, and indestructible.⁶

Moreover the soul naturally ⁷takes the lead.⁷ ⁸Now that, which naturally takes the lead, is like to what is divine;⁸ so that the soul, ⁹by being like to what is divine, would be indestructible, and incorruptible.⁹ (Again,) the contraries, that have no middle term, and exist, not according to themselves, but by some accident, ¹⁰are constituted by nature to be pro-

¹—¹ Ficinus renders οὐκ οὖν ἀσύνθετος by “nonne igitur et simplex?” But an interrogation here would be out of place. Stanley’s version is, “Hence it must be simple; neither can it be at any time dissolved and corrupted.”

²—² Ficinus omits ἀσκέδαστος.

³—³ Ficinus has “Præterea animus, cum per corporis sensus ad illa, quæ sensibilia sunt, descendit—” while Stanley omits all between “The soul” and “drunk.”

⁴—⁴ Ficinus renders ἰλιγγιᾷ by “angitur—” and omits οἷον μεθύει, not remembering that Alcinoüs had in mind Phædon, p. 79, C., ἰλιγγιᾷ, ὡσπερ μεθύουσα (ἡ ψυχὴ)—

⁵—⁵ All between the numerals is wanting in Ficinus; while Stanley renders, most strangely, “When the Soul adhereth to those things, which are perceptible by intellect, it acquiesceth.”

⁶—⁶ Ficinus, “semper incorruptibile.”

⁷—⁷ Ficinus, “corpori dominatur—” the origin of “doth naturally preside over the body” in Stanley; who adds, “not the body over the soul.”

⁸—⁸ Ficinus has “Quod autem natura suâ regit et imperat, divinitati cognatum—” translated by Stanley, “But that, which, by nature, ruleth and commandeth, is of kin to divinity.”

⁹—⁹ Ficinus, “deo proxima immortalis erit—” Hence Stanley, “being next to god must be immortal.”

¹⁰—¹⁰ Ficinus, “ut se invicem mutuo fieri valeant—” as if his MS. read ἐξ ἀλλήλων γίνεσθαι δύνασθαι— not simply γίνεσθαι without δύνασθαι.



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Further, ¹the soul is not corrupted¹ by its own wickedness; neither will it be corrupted by that of another person, nor by any thing else at all. And being in this state, it would be a thing incorruptible. Moreover that, which is self-moved, is ever-moved in the manner of a principle. Now a thing of this kind is immortal. The soul too is self-moved. Now the self-moved is the principle of all motion and generation. But a principle is not generated, and is not to be destroyed; so that ²the soul of the Universe would be such, and that of man likewise;² since both have a share in the same mixture. Now he says that the soul is self-moved, because it possesses a life born with it, (and) ever in action by itself.

That rational souls then are immortal, a person might, according to this man, firmly assert; but whether the irrational are so likewise, is a doubtful point. For it is probable that irrational souls, driven about by a mere phantasy, and making no use of either reasoning or judgment, or contemplation³ and their combination, or ⁴intellectual apprehension,⁴ but, being altogether without thought, belong neither to a nature perceptible by mind, nor to an existence the same as the rational, and are mortal and corruptible.

And it follows upon the reasoning that souls are immortal, that they are introduced into bodies by their being innate in the natures, that form the fœtus; and, by passing into many bodies, both human and not human, ⁵they ever remain the same in number,⁵ either by the will of the gods or through incontinence⁶ or a love for the body; for body and soul possess somehow an affinity with each other, like fire and brimstone.

¹—¹ Ficinus, followed by Stanley, “si anima—nequaquam corrumpitur—” as if his MS. read *ἡ ψυχὴ εἰ φθείρεται οὐχ ὑπὸ—* in lieu of *οὐ φθείρεται ὑπὸ—*

²—² Ficinus, “et hominum et reliquorum animantium animæ—” as if he had found in his MS. not *τῶν ὄλων*, but *τῶν ἄλλων ζώων—*

³ Ficinus renders *θεωρήμασι* by “intelligentiis—” See § 29, p. 302, n. ³.

⁴—⁴ Ficinus, “aut boni malive discretionē—” as if his MS. read something similar to *κακωτικαῖς* in ed. pr., in lieu of which D. Heinsius suggested, in ed. 2, *νοητικαῖς*. Stanley, “nor can they discern ills—”

⁵—⁵ Ficinus, “eundem semper servantes numerum:” who found perhaps in his MS., not *ἡ ἀριθμοῦς μενούσας*, but *ἀεὶ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀριθμὸν μενούσας—* Stanley, “either according to certain numbers they expect—”

⁶ Ficinus adds “vitæ” after “incontinentia.”

The soul of the gods too possesses the judging faculty, which may be called Gnostic, and the impelling, which a person would name the Parastatic,¹ and the appropriating;² which powers, existing in human souls likewise, after being invested with body, receive, as it were, a change, the appropriating into the feeling of desire, and the impelling into that of anger.

[26.]³ *On Fate and Self-power.*⁴

On the question of Fate something of this kind is the doctrine of this man. All things he says are in Fate, but all things are not however fated. For Fate, while holding the rank of a law, does not, as it were, say that one person shall do this, and another suffer that; for⁵ it would proceed to infinity;⁵ since the things produced are infinite, and infinite too the accidents around them; moreover⁶ that, which is in our power, would depart,⁶ and praise too and blame, and every thing (else)⁷ that borders on them; but (it says)⁷ that if a soul selects a life of this kind, and does some such⁸ acts,⁹ some

¹ By *παραστατικόν*, says Salmasius on Epictetus, p. 132, quoted by Fischer, is meant "the power by which a person moves himself from place to place." But how a derivative from *ἵστημι* can convey the idea of motion, I confess I cannot understand. Equally unintelligible is the version of Ficinus, "præterea et aggrediendi naturam, quem assistendi vigorem possumus nuncupare;" for the idea of attacking is the opposite to that of assisting. Perhaps Alcinous wrote *περισταλικόν*—

² So I have translated *τὸ οἰκειωτικόν*— The version of Ficinus is "vim —qua conciliant et gubernant—" where two different words are given for one, of whose meaning he was uncertain. Stanley omits here *τὸ οἰκειωτικόν*, and translates just afterwards *ἡ οἰκειωτικὴ*, "the assistant."

³ The order of the sections from here to 32 differs in the version of Ficinus from that in the Greek text. This in Ficinus is 29.

⁴ The word *αὐτεξούσιον* is elsewhere translated "free-will."

⁵—⁵ Ficinus, "in infinitum namque progressio foret—" who perhaps found in his MS., not *εἰς ἄπειρον γὰρ τοῦτο*— but *εἰς ἄπειρον γὰρ πορεύοιτ' ἂν τοῦτο*— what I have translated.

⁶—⁶ Ficinus, "libertas quoque nulla restaret—" as if his MS. read *τὸ ἐφ' ἡμῖν αὐτεξούσιον οἰχήσεται*— Hence Stanley, "besides this would take away our free-will—"

⁷—⁷ I have translated, as if *ἄλλο* had dropt out before *ἄλλως*. Ficinus, however, after omitting *καὶ πᾶν τὸ τούτοις παραπλήσιον*, adds "verum sic Fatum pronunciat—" as if his MS. read *ἀλλὰ λέγει οὕτως*— not *ἀλλὰ ὅτι*, nor *ἀλλὰ διότι*, found in ed. pr.

⁸ Since *τάδε τινὰ* is incorrect Greek, opportunely has Ficinus, "hujusmodi quædam—" which leads at once to *ροιάδε τινα*, both here and in the next sentence, where Ficinus has "talia—"

⁹—⁹ Ficinus, "consequenter—patietur," which leads to something else than *αὐτῇ ἔψεται*.

such things will follow it.⁹ The soul then is without a master, and it rests with itself to do or not an act; nor is it forced to do this (or that).¹ But that, which follows upon the doing, will be accomplished according to Fate. For instance,² should a Paris carry off a Helen, it being in his power to do so,² there will follow, that the Greeks will make war upon the Trojans³ for the sake of Helen. So too⁴ did Apollo foretell to Laius⁵—

If thou child gettest, thee that child shall kill.

Now in the oracle⁶ is comprehended both Laius and his child-getting; but the consequence is fixed by Fate.

Now the nature of a possibility falls somehow in the middle between the true and the false; but⁷ that, which rests on ourselves, is borne, as it were, on a vehicle, upon that (possibility) which is naturally indefinite.⁷ Now that, which happens with our own choice, will be either⁸ true or false;⁸ but it differs from what is in possibility, that is (to say), what exists according to a habit and an active operation.⁹ For

¹ In lieu of *τοῦτο*, the sense requires *τὸ ἢ τό*— as I have translated. The formula is found frequently in Thucydides and Demosthenes, and is still to be restored to numerous corrupt passages. Stanley, “without any compulsion or necessity.”

^{2—2} I have translated, as if the Greek were *οἶον εἰ τις Πάρις ἀρπάσει τιν' Ἑλένην, ἐπ' αὐτῷ ὄν τοῦτο*— not *οἶον τῷ Πάρις ἀρπάσει τὴν Ἑλένην ἐπ' αὐτῷ ὄντι*— where it is impossible to discover a particle of syntax. What Ficinus found in his MS. it is difficult to discover from his version, “*veluti ex eo, quod Paris Helenam rapiet, quod quidem in ejus crit arbitrio*—” We might read *οἶον τῷ Πάριδι ἀρπάσαντι τὴν Ἑλένην, ἐπ' αὐτῷ ὄν τοῦτο, ἠκολούθησε ὅτι*— in lieu of *ἀκολουθήσει τὸ*— for in this allusion to a past event there could be no place for the idea of a future; although there might be, if the historical fact were put hypothetically. Stanley, “As from Paris's ravishing Helené, which it is within his power to do or not to do, it shall follow that the Grecians contend with the Trojans about Helené.”

³ Ficinus omits *Τρώεσσι*.

⁴ Ficinus correctly omits *γὰρ* between *οὕτω* and *καὶ*—

⁵ In Eurip. Phœn. 19.

⁶ I have translated, as if the Greek were, not *θεσμῶ*, but *χρησμῶ*—

^{7—7} Such I conceive to be the meaning of the words *ἀορίστῳ δὲ ὄντι αὐτῷ τῇ φύσει ὡσπερ ἐποχεῖται τὸ ἐφ' ἡμῖν*. Ficinus was equally at a loss, as shown by his version, “*eique suapte natura indefinito libera animæ rationalis potestas undique superfertur*—” Hence Stanley, “and being so indefinite by Nature, that, which is in our power, is carried on, as it were, to it.”

^{8—8} Ficinus, “*confestim aut verum est*—” as if his MS. read *ροῦτ' αὐτίκ' ἔστι*— not *τοῦτο ἔσται*— Hence Stanley, “is presently either true—”

⁹ I have translated, as if the Greek were *τοῦ δὲ, ὃ ἐν δυνάμει, ροῦτ'*



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things, that are with us, only mind and reason reached to a similitude with the very (good).¹ Hence our good is a thing honourable and venerable and divine and lovely and symmetrical, and called somehow² happiness; but of the things, that are said by the many to be good, such as health, and beauty, and strength, and wealth, and³ what are near to these,³ there is not one altogether⁴ a good, unless⁵ it meets with⁵ the use of it arising from virtue; for when these are separated,⁶ they hold merely the rank of matter, existing as an evil to those, who use them evilly. And sometimes he has called even mortal things good. And happiness he conceived to exist not in human things, but in divine and blessed.⁷ From whence he said that the souls of philosophers in reality were filled with things great and wonderful, and that after the dissolution of the body they became⁸ hearth-fellows⁸ with the gods, and go round with them, while surveying⁹ the level plane of truth;⁹ since even during the period of life they had a desire for his¹⁰ knowledge, and¹¹ honoured his pursuit above (all);¹¹ by which

¹ I have adopted, what Ficinus probably found in his MS., *αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ*, not *αὐτοῦ* merely, as shown by his “*ipsius boni*—” Stanley, “with the first good.”

² Ficinus, “*apud illum*,” as if his MS. read *ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ* (i. e. Plato) instead of *πῶς*— Stanley, “he calleth—”

^{3—3} The words between the numerals are omitted by Ficinus and Stanley.

⁴ Ficinus, “*prorsus* :” who found therefore in his MS. *καθ’ ἅπαν*, not *καθ’ ἅπαξ*—

^{5—5} In lieu of *τύχοι* I should prefer *τι ἔχοι*—

⁶ Ficinus, “*separata enim hæc ab ipsa virtute*—” He therefore found in his MS. *χωρισθέντα γὰρ ταῦτ’ ἀπ’ ἀρετῆς αὐτῆς*, to which *χωρισθέντα γὰρ ταύτης* in ed. pr. seem to lead, not *χωρισθέντα γὰρ ταῦτα*— Stanley, “For being separated from virtue—”

⁷ Ficinus, “*sanctis*,” as if his MS. read *ὁσίοις*, not *μακαρίοις*. Stanley, “immortal.”

^{8—8} Ficinus, “*divinis epulis vesci*—” remembering perhaps Horace’s “*cænæ deorum*—”

^{9—9} On the expression *τὸ τῆς ἀληθείας πεδίων*, see the learned on Phædr. p. 248, B.

¹⁰ The Greek is *τῆς ἐπιστήμης αὐτοῦ*— But as Ficinus has “*scientiæ divinæ*,” he found, no doubt, in his MS. *τοῦ θεοῦ*. And if so, one would prefer *θεῶ* to *θεοῖς* just above.

^{11—11} Ficinus, more fully, “*eam præ cæteris omnibus veluti pretiosissimum quiddam coluerunt*—” as if he found something to this effect in his MS., *πρὸ πάντων ἄλλων ἄρε τιμώτατόν τι ὄν ἐσέβοντο*.

after (they)¹ are purified and revived, ²as it were, some eye of the soul,² that, having been previously³ lost and blinded, is ⁴better to be saved than ten thousand eyes,⁴ becomes able to reach the nature of all that is rational. ⁵But on the other hand,⁵ ⁶men without minds are likened to those, who live under the earth,⁶ and who have never seen the brilliant light (of the sun),⁷ but look upon some dim⁸ shadows ⁹of the substances, that are with us,⁹ and conceive that they are clearly laying hold of what (really)¹⁰ exist. For as these, when they meet with a return from darkness, and arrive at a clear light, reasonably condemn what appeared then, and themselves likewise, for having been greatly deceived before; so they, who pass from the darkness, in which they have lived, ¹¹to things

¹ I have inserted "they," i. e. philosophers; for otherwise the masculine *ἐκκαθηραμένους—ἀναζωπυρήσαντας* would be without regimen; for *αὐτοὺς* might easily have dropt out before *ὡσπερ*— as may be inferred from the version of Ficinus, adopted by Stanley, "Cujus munere mentis illorum expergefactus oculus atque reviviscens, antea obcæcatus—"

^{2—2} I have transposed, for the sake of perspicuity, *ὡσπερ τι ὄμμα ψυχῆς*— although the common order seems at first sight to be supported by *Rep. vii. p. 527, D. § 9*, which Alcinous had in mind, *ὄργανόν τι ψυχῆς ἐκκαθαίρεται τε καὶ ἀναζωπυρεῖται, ἀπολλύμενον καὶ τυφλούμενον*. But there both members of the sentence belong to one subject, not, as here, to two.

³ I have altered *τε* into *τέως*, to answer to "antea" in Ficinus, although the word is not found in the passage of the Republic just quoted.

^{4—4} On this expression see Wyttenbach on Plutarch de S. N. V. p. 91. Here Ficinus, followed by Stanley, supplies "corporeis" before "oculis—" and hence his MS. read, perhaps, *μυρίων σαρκίνων ὀμμάτων*— what Iamblichus has in *Vit. Pythagor. § 16, p. 58*, quoted by Ast.

^{5—5} I have translated, as if the Greek were *δ' αὐ*, not *γάρ*—

^{6—6} Ficinus, "in subterranea quadam spelunca—" Hence he probably found in his MS. *τοῖς ὑπὸ γῆν ἐν κρύπτροις*, what Stanley has adopted, not *τοῖς ὑπὸ γῆν ἀνθρώποις*— Compare *Phædon. p. 109, C. § 134*.

⁷ Ficinus, "fulgidum solis lumen—" adopted by Stanley; for his MS. read, I suspect, *φῶς—λαμπρὸν θ ἑωρακόσιν*— where *θ* (i. e. *ἡλίου*, as shown in the Banquet, p. 555, n. 72,) might easily have dropt out before *ε*—

⁸ Ficinus, "exiguas et inanes—" as if he did not quite understand *ἀμυδράς*— Hence Stanley, "empty, thin shadows—"

^{9—9} Ficinus, more explicitly, "corporum, quæ nos supra terram inspiciamus—" Hence Stanley, "of such bodies, as are with us upon the earth—"

¹⁰ I have translated, as if *ὄντως* had fallen out before *ὄντων*— and thus *ὄντως ὄντων* will answer to "vera" in Ficinus, the origin of "true" in Stanley.

^{11—11} Ficinus, more briefly, and with a change in the order of the sentences, "ad divina se conferunt, rationabile est, quæ quondam maximi

that are truly divine and beautiful, will despise what was previously viewed by them with wonder, and they will have a more violent desire for the contemplation of the last mentioned.¹¹ And for them it is all in harmony to say that ¹the honourable is the (only) good;¹ ²and that virtue is self-sufficient for happiness.² ³But why the good consists in the knowledge of the first (being) and is honourable, has been made manifest through the whole of his compositions.³ But in what relates to (the good)⁴ by participation (he explains)⁵ somehow in this manner, in the first book of the Laws⁶—“Good things are two-fold; some relating to man, others to the gods,” and so on. Now if there is any thing separated (from virtue),⁷ it is without a share in the existence of the First; and yet this is called by the senseless a good; and to him who has this, Plato says in the Euthydemus,⁸ there is a greater⁹ evil. And that he considered virtues to be chosen for their own sakes, we must take as a thing that follows, through his considering what is honourable as the only good. Now this very thing is shown in very many (dialogues),¹⁰ and especially in the whole of the Republic. For (he thinks)¹¹ that the person, who possesses ¹²the before-mentioned knowledge,¹² is the most fortunate and most happy; not on ac-

fecerant, aspernari, divinorumque beatam speculationem duntaxat amare—”

^{1—1} Ficinus, “ipsum solum bonum—” from whence I have introduced “only—”

^{2—2} The words between the numerals are wanting in Ficinus.

^{3—3} Ficinus, “in scientia primi, quod et pulchrum est, consistere, quod per omnes Platonis libros ostensum est—” thus moulding into one the imperfect sentences found in his MS.

^{4, 5} I have inserted “the good” for the sake of perspicuity. Ficinus, “semper tamen secundum ipsam participationem, id assertum,” from whence I have introduced “he explains.” Stanley, “As concerning these, which are good by participation—”

⁶ Legg. i. p. 631, B. § 6.

⁷ Ficinus, more explicitly, “si quid autem absque virtute possidetur—” Hence I have inserted “from virtue—” Stanley, “If any thing be disjoined from the first good—”

⁸ Alcinous seems to allude to Euthyd. p. 280, E. § 24.

⁹ Ficinus, “ingens—”

¹⁰ Ficinus supplies “dialogis,” what Stanley and myself have adopted.

¹¹ Here too Stanley and myself have adopted, what Ficinus furnishes, “existimat—”

^{12—12} Ficinus, “dei scientiam—”



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virtue his pursuit,¹⁰ to be assimilated to god, as far as it is possible for a man to be. But in the Phædon he says that to be prudent and just is to have a similarity with a god, in these words—“Are not,” says he,¹ “those the most fortunate and blessed,² and proceeding to the best place, who make the virtue relating to the people and the state their pursuit, which persons call temperance and justice?” At another time he says that the end (of life)³ is assimilated with god; and another, (it is) to follow (god),⁴ as when he states,⁵ “Now god, as the old saw (says, contains) the beginning and end,” and so on. At another time both; as when he says,⁶—“But the soul, that follows god, and is likened to him,” and so on. For the beginning of utility is the good, and this is said (to be) from god. The end therefore would follow⁷ upon the beginning, or⁸ on the being assimilated to god; ⁹that god, to wit, who is in heaven, or, by Zeus, above heaven, and who does not possess virtue, but is better than it.⁹ From whence one would correctly say that misery is the evil-doing of a

¹ In p. 82, A.

² Ficinus, “sancti—”

³ Ficinus, “vitæ finem—” as if his MS. read τὸ τέλος βίου— where βίου might easily have dropt out before ὁμοιωθῆναι— which I have adopted with Stanley. One would, however, have expected τὸ τέλος βίου εἶναι τὸ ὁμοιωθῆναι θεῷ, i. e. “the object of life is to be assimilated with god—”

⁴ Here again Ficinus supplies the word, adopted by Stanley, wanting at present for the sense, in his version, “sequi deum—” as if his MS. read ἔπασθαι θεῷ— where θεῷ (i. e. θεῷ) might have been easily lost after ἔπασθαι.

⁵ In the Laws, iv. p. 715, E. § 7, ὁ μὲν δὴ θεός, ὡς περ καὶ ὁ παλαιὸς λόγος, ἀρχὴν τε καὶ τελευτὴν καὶ μέσα τῶν ὄντων ἀπάντων ἔχων, εὐθεία περαίνει κατὰ φύσιν περιπορευόμενος· τῷ δ' αἰεὶ ξυνέπεται δίκη, τῶν ἀπολειπομένων τοῦ θείου νόμου τιμωρός· ἧς ὁ μὲν εὐδαιμονήσειν μέλλων ἐχόμενος ξυνέπεται ταπεινός καὶ κεκοσμημένος: from whence Ficinus obtained his “Deus profecto, ut antiquus sermo testatur, principium medium finemque rerum omnium continens, rectitudine perficit singula secundum naturam undique circumcurrens; hunc semper iudicium sequitur, iudex eorum, qui a divina lege discesserint; cui, qui beatus futurus est, se sponte subjiciens, mitis et modestus obtemperat:” where from his “singula” one would fancy that he found in his MS. ἕκαστα before κατὰ, were it not that in the Laws his version is “recta peragit.”

⁶ In Phædr. p. 248, A. § 59.

⁷ Ficinus renders ἀκόλουθον by “consonus—” Hence Stanley, “conformable—”

⁸ Ficinus omits ἢ—

⁹—⁹ All between the numerals is not a Platonic, but rather a Neo-Platonic notion.

presiding genius, but happiness the good-doing ;¹ and that we shall arrive at the being assimilated to god by making use of a fitting nature, and morals, and ² of conduct according to law, and perception, (according to nature,) ² and, what is the chief (of all), of reason and instruction, ³ and the handing down of contemplation, so that we may for the most part stand aside from human affairs, and be ever busied in those perceived by mind.³ Now the previous sacrifice to,⁴ and previous cleansing for, the deity within us, ⁵ if we are about to be initiated into the greater subjects of learning,⁵ would be through Music, and Arithmetic, and Astronomy, and Geometry, while we are taking care at the same time of the body by means of the Gymnastic art, which puts bodies into a state well prepared for war and peace.

[28.]⁶ *What is Virtue, and how Virtues are divided by Plato.*

⁷ While Virtue is a thing divine,⁷ it is itself a constitution of the soul perfect and the best, by causing a man to be with a good habit, and firm, and consistent, in speaking and acting, as regards both himself and others. But of its forms some are under reason, some are not. For as the irascible, the rational, and the concupiscible are different, so different too would be the complete state of each. Now the perfection of the rational part is Prudence ; of the irascible, Fortitude ; but of the concupiscible, Temperance. Now Prudence is a knowledge of things good and bad, and ⁸ of what are neither

¹ I have omitted τοῦ δαίμονος repeated here unnecessarily, and translated εὐεξίαν “good-doing,” for the sake of the antithesis, instead of “a good habit.”

²—² Ficinus, “moribusque et victu ac sensu secundum legem.” But as “victu” is not the meaning of ἀγωγή, perhaps he found some other word in his MS. Moreover, as I cannot understand αἰσθήσει τῇ κατὰ νόμον, I have translated, as if the Greek were ἀγωγή τῇ κατὰ νόμον, καὶ αἰσθήσει τῇ κατὰ φύσιν : for thus νόμον and φύσιν would be properly opposed to each other.

³—³ Such is the literal version of the Greek ; in lieu of which Ficinus has “ut ab humanis negotiis longe admodum alieni divinisque contemplationibus dediti semper vivamus.”

⁴ On the proper and metaphorical meaning of προτέλεια see Ruhnken on Tim. p. 224.

⁵—⁵ Ficinus, “si majoribus expiationibus opus fuerit—”

⁶ In Ficinus, § 31.

⁷—⁷ Ficinus, “cum vero virtus divinus quidam thesaurus sit—”

⁸—⁸ Ficinus, “indifferentium,” as if his MS. read ἀδιαφόρων instead of οὐδετέρων. Stanley, “and betwixt both—”

the one nor the other.⁸ But Temperance is a ¹well-ordering (of the soul)¹ relating to ²desires and longings,² and ³their obedience to the leading power.³ But when we say that Temperance is a well-ordering and obedience, we suggest⁴ something of this kind, that there is a power, ⁵according to which the longings are in a well-regulated and obedient state, as regards that, which is naturally the master, namely, the rational power.⁵ But Fortitude is ⁶a power preservative of a lawful dogma dreadful or not dreadful, [that is, a power preservative of a lawful dogma].⁶ But Justice is a certain agreement ⁷on the part of these with each other,⁷ being a certain power, according to which the three parts of the soul agree and harmonize with each other, and ⁸each performs its own office according to its worthiness,⁸ ⁹that there may be a completion of three combined virtues,⁹ Prudence, Fortitude, and Temperance, while reason is the ruler, and the rest of the parts of the soul are kept down, according to their own peculiarities, by reason, and by their being obedient to its

¹—¹ I have translated, as if *ψυχῆς* had dropt out after *τάξις*—

²—² Ficinus, “*voluptates atque libidines*—”

³—³ Ficinus, “*eas obedientes rationi efficiens*—” By uniting the two one might fancy the true reading to be *πρὸς τὸ τοῦ λόγου ἡγεμονικόν*— where *τοῦ λόγου* might easily have been lost between *τὸ* and *ἡγεμονικόν*. Stanley omits all between the numerals.

⁴ Ficinus translates *παρίσταμεν* by “*intelligi volumus*—”

⁵—⁵ Ficinus more briefly, “*qua cupidines pedissequæ naturalis domini fiunt*—”

⁶—⁶ Ficinus, “*legitimæ institutionis, seu arduæ sive facilis, servatio; id est conservatrix et executrix facultas legitimi rationis propositi*—” But how Fortitude can be defined as *δόγματος ἐννόμου σωτηρία*, I must leave for others to explain, even if we take with Stanley *δόγμα* in the sense of “a precept.” I could have understood *λήματος ἐμμόνου σωτηρία*, “the preservation of an enduring spirit,” as in § 30, *ὄργην—ἔμμονον*: and so I would read, where *δόγματος ἐννόμου σωτηρία* are repeated shortly afterwards. Moreover, the words between the brackets are evidently an interpolation.

⁷—⁷ Ficinus, “*omnium animæ partium*—”

⁸—⁸ So I have put into English the Latin of Ficinus, “*unaquæque secundum dignitatem proprio munere fungitur*;” for I cannot understand the Greek, *καὶ ἕκαστον πρὸς τῷ οἰκείῳ γίνεται καὶ ἐπιβάλλονται κατ’ ἀξίαν*— nor could, I think, Stanley; whose version is, “and that each be worthily conversant in those things, which are proper and belong to it.”

⁹—⁹ I have translated, as if the Greek were, *ὡς ἂν παντέλειά τις ἢ συντριῶν ἀρετῶν*— not *ὡς ἂν—οὔσα τριῶν*— for *ἢ* could hardly be omitted here after *ὡς ἂν*—



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soldiers brave; and sometimes we say that certain persons are brave, although they are thoughtless, while we are taking into account virtues that are not perfect.⁸ Now the perfect virtues have neither an extension nor remission. Vices however admit both of extension and remission; for one person is more thoughtless and more unjust than another. And yet vices do not follow each other. For some are opposites; which cannot exist around the same person.¹ For such is the state of boldness as compared with cowardice, and extravagance, with a love of money; since it is really impossible for a man to exist,² who is laid hold of by every kind of vice; for neither can the body possess in itself all the evils of the body.² We must therefore admit a certain intermediate state, neither bad nor good. For all men are not either (entirely)³ good or bad; since such are those,⁴ who are making a progress to a sufficient good;⁴ for it is not easy to pass immediately from vice to virtue; since there is a great interval between extremes from each other,⁵ [and an opposition].⁵ And we must consider that some Virtues lead and others follow; and that the leaders are those, which are⁶ in the (portion), influenced by reason,⁶ from whom the rest obtain their perfection; but the followers are those in the portion affected by suffering; for these work out what is right, not according to the reason that is in them—for they have it not—but according to that, which is bestowed upon them by Prudence, (and) generated⁷ by custom and practice. And since neither sci-

¹ Ficinus, "in idem—" as if his MS. read *περὶ τὸ αὐτὸ*, not *περὶ τὸν αὐτόν*. Hence Stanley, "which are not competent to the same."

²—² Ficinus, followed by Stanley, has "omnium vitiorum maculis inquinatus; quemadmodum nec corpus cunctis morborum corruptionibus simul afflictum."

³ I have translated, as if ὅλως had dropt out after *φάλους*—

⁴—⁴ The Greek is *τοὺς—ἐφ' ἱκανὸν προκόπτοντας*, which I cannot understand; nor could Ficinus, I think; for his version is, "qui jam ad integrum provenerunt—" I have therefore translated, as if the Greek were *ἐφ' ἱκανὸν καλὸν προκόπτοντας*—where *καλὸν* might have been easily lost after *ἱκανὸν*—

⁵—⁵ Ficinus omits *καὶ ἐναντίωσιν*, words quite superfluous here. Stanley, "interval and distance—" But *ἐναντίωσις* is not "distance." And if it were, the two words would be synonymous.

⁶—⁶ Ficinus, "in parte animæ rationali—" who therefore found in his MS. *λογιστικῶ*, the reading of ed. pr., not *λογισμῶ*, or rather *ἐν τῷ λογιστικῷ μέρει*.

⁷ Ficinus omits *ἐγγιγνόμενον*—

ences nor arts exist in any other part of the body, except the rational alone, the virtues connected with that, which is affected by suffering, are not to be taught, because there are neither arts nor sciences; for they do not possess a peculiar contemplation.¹ Prudence however, as being a science, imparts to each (subordinate virtue)² its own peculiarity, just as the pilot gives to the sailors certain orders, not contemplated³ by them, and they obey him. And the same reasoning applies to a soldier and a general.

Since then vices admit of extension and remission, the sins⁴ (arising from them)⁴ would be not equal, but some greater and others less; and consequently some are punished more, and others less, by lawgivers. But though Virtues are extremes, through their being perfect, and similar to what is straight,⁵ they would be in another way means, through there being seen about all or the most of them two vices, one on each side, in excess and deficiency; as in the case of liberality,⁶ there is on one side parsimony, on the other extravagance. For in such circumstances there is a want of moderation, according as what is becoming is either in excess or deficiency. ⁷For neither would a person be apathetic, who, when his parents are assaulted, is not angry; nor would he be moderately affected, who (is angry) at every thing even of a common kind; but quite the contrary.⁷ Again, in like manner, he, who is not pained, when his parents die, is apathetic;

¹ Ficinus renders *θεώρημα* by "intelligentiam," as if he had found something else in his MS. But see § 25, p. 290, n. ².

² I have inserted the words between the lunes to complete the sense, and translated, as if the Greek were *ἐκάσταις*, answering to "unicuique" in Ficinus, in lieu of *ἐκάστης*—

³ Since Ficinus renders *ἀγνοούμενα* by "minime inspecta," I have translated "contemplated—" to make the sense more clear.

^{4—4} Here again I have inserted words necessary for the sense.

⁵ Ficinus strangely translates *εἰκέναι τῷ εὐθεί* by "recto comparantur—" Stanley, "And though Virtues are certain heights, as being perfect, and like unto that, which is right—"

⁶ The word *ἐλευθεριότης*, which is elsewhere applied to "birth" or "education," is here taken in the English sense of "liberality," applied to money matters.

^{7—7} Such is the literal version of the Greek. Ficinus, followed by Stanley, has "neque vero, qui parentibus suis furentibus nihil movetur, neque etiam, qui ex quibuscunque minimis effertur, moderatus est—" For the sake, however, of the antithesis, I have introduced "is angry" in the second clause.

while he, ¹who is affected excessively,¹ so as to waste away by grief, is immoderately affected; but he, who suffers this pain in moderation, is moderately affected.² Moreover he, who dreads every thing and beyond moderation, is a coward; but he, who fears nothing, is bold; while he, who is moderate in things of fear and boldness, is brave. And the same reasoning applies to other cases. Since then moderation in all affections is the best, and nothing else is moderate, but what is a mean between excess and deficiency, ³on this account Virtues (are) of this kind, through a mediocrity, because they cause us to be in a medium state in affections.³

[30.]⁴ *How Virtue is a voluntary thing, but Vice an involuntary one.*

⁵Since there is, if any thing else, what is in our power and without a master, Virtue is likewise a thing of this kind.⁵ For what is honourable would not be an object of praise, if it were from nature or a divine lot. ⁶Virtue therefore will be likewise a voluntary thing, existing, according to some impulse, fiery, and noble, and permanent. From Virtue then being voluntary, it follows that Vice is involuntary.⁶ For who would willingly choose to have in the best part of himself and in the most worthy of honour the greatest of ills. But if any one rushes on to Vice, in the first place he will rush on not as to Vice itself, but as to a good thing. And if a person ⁷improperly stretches himself onward⁷ altogether to viciousness, such a person has been deceived, ⁸as having been

¹—¹ I have translated, as if the Greek were *ὑπερπαθῆς ἐστι*, not *ὑπερπαθῆς τε*— Ficinus has “qui vero mœrore se ipsum perdit, effrenis—” who found, therefore, a different reading in his MS.

² Ficinus, “moderatus dicitur—” what seems to be preferable.

³—³ Such is the literal version of the Greek. Ficinus, more intelligibly, “ob id virtutes hujusmodi mediocritates dictæ sunt, quod nos mediocriter affectos circa perturbationes humanas reddunt.” And so Stanley.

⁴ In Ficinus § 27.

⁵—⁵ I confess I hardly understand the words between the numerals. I could have understood words to this effect—“If there be any thing in our power and without a master, Virtue is a thing of this kind.” Stanley’s version is “Virtue being chiefly of those things, which are in our power, not compulsive, it followeth that Virtue is voluntary.”

⁶—⁶ This doctrine is laid down in the *Gorgias*.

⁷—⁷ By aid of “inclinatur” in Ficinus, I have translated, as if the Greek were *παραινεται*, not *παραγινεται*— Stanley, “is carried onward—”

⁸—⁸ In lieu of the unintelligible *ἀποικονομησόμενον*, I have translated, as if the Greek were *ἀποικον ἀμησόμενον*— To avoid the difficulty Fici-



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But since most Virtues are conversant with Affections, let us define what kind of a thing is an Affection.

Now an Affection is an irrational movement of the soul, as regards either an ill or a good. And a movement has been called irrational, because Affections are neither decisions nor opinions, but movements of the irrational portions of the soul. For in the part of the soul, subject to Affections, there exist¹ things, which, although they are our works, are nevertheless not in our power.¹ They are however frequently produced in us, when not willing and resisting. Sometimes too, while knowing that, what have fallen on us, are² neither painful, nor pleasant, nor fearful,² we are not the less led by them; ³ what we should not have suffered, had these Affections been the same as decisions.³ For the latter we reject,⁴ when we condemn them, whether fittingly or not fittingly.⁴ ⁵ For a good or for an ill:⁵ since on the appearance of an indifferent thing an Affection is not put into motion. For all Affections exist, according to the appearance of a good or an ill. For if we imagine that a good is present, we are pleased; and if it is about to be, we desire it; but if we imagine that an ill is present, we are pained; and what is about to be, we fear. For⁶ there are two Affections, simple and elementary, (namely,) Pleasure and Pain, and from these the rest are formed. For

¹—¹ I have, with Stanley, followed the Latin of Ficinus, “quæ etsi nostra sunt opera, nihilo tamen magis in nostra potestate consistunt—” who probably found in his MS. *συνίσταται, ἃ, εἰ καὶ ἡμέτερα ἔργα, οὐδὲ ἐφ’ ἡμῶν*— not *συνίσταται, κατὰ ἡμέτερα*— nor, as in ed. pr., *συνίσταται δὲ τὰ*—

²—² Ficinus, “neque dulcia, nec expetenda, nec etiam metuenda—” Stanley has, more fully, “neither pleasing nor unpleasing, expetible nor avoidable—”

³—³ I have translated, as if the Greek were *δ οὐκ ἂν ἡμεν παθόντες, ταῦτα εἰ κρίσει τὰ αὐτὰ ἦν*— similar to the Latin of Ficinus, “quod sane nunquam pateremur, si perturbationes idem essent atque judicia—” The common reading, *οὐκ ἂν παθόντες ταῦτα, εἰ*— seems however to be defended by *οὐκ ἂν συνέβαινε δὲ τοῦτο, εἰ*— but only seems; for there δὲ is added, what is wanting here. Stanley, “which could never be—”

⁴—⁴ Ficinus, “cum ipsa per consilium confutamus, sive, ut decet, seu non, id agamus.” Stanley, “when we disapprove it, whether it ought to be so, or otherwise.”

⁵—⁵ Ficinus, followed by Stanley, has, more fully and intelligibly, “Adjectum præterea in definitione est, boni cujusdam aut mali gratia.”

⁶ The sense requires γὰρ for δὲ, or else we must omit, with Ficinus, both particles.

we must not number with these Fear and Desire, as being of the nature of principles and simple. For he, who fears, is not entirely deprived of pleasure: ¹ since if a person has existed through a time, that may have happened, while despairing of a release from, or an alleviation of, the ill; he abounds however in being pained and troubled; and on this account he is united to pain; ¹ and he, who desires, while remaining in the expectation of obtaining (his wish), is pleased; but as he is not completely confident, nor has a firm hope, he is weighed down. Since then Desire and Fear are not of the nature of principles, it will be conceded without a doubt that not one of the other Affections is simple, ² such, I mean, as Anger, and Regret, and Jealousy, and such like. For in these Pleasure and Pain are seen, ³ mixed up, as it were, in a manner with them. ³ But of Affections some are of a wild kind, others of a tame. Now the tame are such as exist in man according to nature; (being) ⁴ both necessary and proper; and they are in this state, while they preserve some measure; but when there is found in them ⁵ a want of measure, they then become deviations from right. Of such a kind are Pleasure, Pain, Anger, Pity, Shame. For it is proper to be pleased at things that happen according to nature, but to be pained at their contraries. And Anger is necessary ⁶ for self-defence and to avenge oneself upon foes; ⁶ and Pity is proper

¹—¹ Such is the literal version of the Greek; which I cannot understand, nor could, I think, Ficinus; whose version is, “*quippe, si malorum repulsionem vel levationem penitus desperarit, haud ultra metueret; immo acriori inde passione afflictus deleret jam potius quam timeret.*” Equally at a loss seems to have been Stanley, whose translation is, “nor can a man live the least moment, who despaireth to be freed or eased of some evil; but it is more conversant in grief and sorrow; and therefore he, who feareth, sorroweth.”

² Ficinus, “*minime simplices sunt—*”

³—³ Although Ficinus by his “*tanquam ex iis compositis—*” seems to defend *μεμιγμένοις*, yet as ed. pr. has *μεμιγμέναις*, the author wrote, I conceive, *μεμιγμένως*, as I have translated.

⁴ I have translated, as if *ὄντα* had dropt out between *τε* and *καί*—Ficinus, followed by Stanley, has “*atque hæ sane, dum modum tenent, necessariæ ac propriæ sunt—*” as if his MS. read *καί ταῦτα, ἕως ἂν σύμμετρα ὑπάρχη, ἀναγκαῖά ἐστι καὶ οἰκεῖα—* not *ἀναγκαῖα τε καὶ οἰκεῖα οὕτω δὲ ἔχει, ἕως ἂν σύμμετρα ὑπάρχοι.*

⁵ The sense and syntax evidently require *αὐτοῖς*, as I have translated, not *αὐτῆς*—

⁶—⁶ Ficinus, followed by Stanley, “*ad repellendam ulciscendamque injuriam—*”

¹for a love of mankind; ¹ and Shame is requisite for a retreat from things that are base.² But other Affections, which are contrary to Nature, are of a wild kind, and arise from a perversion (of mind),³ and improper habits. Of such a kind⁴ is (excessive)⁵ laughter, and a rejoicing over calamities, and a hatred of mankind; which, by being stretched out and relaxed, and existing in any state whatsoever, are deviations from right,⁶ through not receiving any moderation.

And on the subject of Pleasure and Pain Plato says, that these Affections, existing somehow naturally in us from the beginning, are put into motion and carried onward; since Pain⁷ and Sorrow⁷ are generated for those, who are excited contrary to nature; but Pleasure for those, who return to their former state according to nature. Now he conceives that the state according to nature is a mean between Pain and Pleasure—⁸while it is the same with neither of them⁸—in which (mean) we exist for the greater portion of time. He teaches moreover that there are many kinds of Pleasures, some (felt) through the body, and others through the soul; and that of Pleasures some are mixed with their opposites;⁹ but others remain pure and undefiled; and that some are the result of memory,¹⁰ and others united to hope;¹⁰ and that some are disgraceful, such as are unrestrained, and combined with injustice, but others moderate, and participating somehow otherwise in the good,

¹—¹ Ficinus, “humanitatis atque caritatis—” Stanley, “Mercy agreeth with humanity.”

² Ficinus, “ab adversis—” who therefore found in his MS. the reading of the ed. pr. ἐχθρῶν, altered by Heinsius in ed. 2, to αἰσχροῶν. The two words are frequently confounded elsewhere.

³ Ficinus, “ex perversione vitæ—” as if his MS. read βίου before καὶ—I have translated, as if ψυχῆς had dropt out after διαστροφῆς—

⁴ Ficinus, “hujusmodi—” for his MS. read not ταῦτα, but τοιαῦτα, what I have adopted.

⁵ Ficinus, followed by Stanley and myself, has “risus effusior—” as if his MS. read γέλως πολὺς or γέλως πλατὺς, not simply γέλως—

⁶ Ficinus, whom Stanley follows, has “semper aberrant,” as if his MS. read Ἄει ἡμαρτημένα, not Διημαρτημένα—

⁷—⁷ Ficinus omits καὶ ἀλγῆδονος—

⁸—⁸ Ficinus, followed by Stanley, has “dum neutro movetur—” as if his MS. read οὐδετέρῳ κινούμενον τὸ αὐτὸ— not οὐδετέρῳ ἐκείνων ὃν τὸ αὐτὸ—

⁹ This doctrine is promulgated in the Philebus. Here, however, Ficinus, whom Stanley follows, has “dolori,” the explanation of τοῖς ἐναντίοις.

¹⁰—¹⁰ Ficinus, “secundum spem—”



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ship. Now of the amatory one kind is well-behaved,¹ as being that for a virtuous soul; but another ill-conducted,² as being for a vicious (soul); and there is an intermediate (kind) for that, which is of a medium disposition. For³ as there are three states of the soul in a rational living being, one good, another bad, and a third between those two, so there will be three amatory states, differing from each other in kind. Now that they are three, their aims point out especially by differing from each other. For the bad is the love of the body alone, through its being overcome by what is pleasant; and this is after the manner of beasts; but the well-behaved is for the sake of the naked soul,⁴ in which there is seen a fitness for virtue;⁴ but the intermediate has a longing for the body, and a longing likewise for the beauty of the soul. He too,⁵ who is worthy to be loved,⁵ is himself a mean, as being neither ill-conducted nor well-behaved; from whence we must call the love,⁶ that lays claim to the body,⁶ some dæmon rather than a god, who has never⁷ been generated in an earthly body,⁷ (and) is⁸ the conveyer of what is sent by the gods to man, and conversely.⁸ The amatory then, being thus commonly divided into the three kinds before mentioned,⁹ the one, which relates to the love of the good,⁹ being freed from an affection,¹⁰ becomes a thing of art;¹⁰ from whence it is placed in the rational (portion) of the soul; and its contemplations are to know¹¹ the person worthy to be loved, and to possess and make use of him;¹¹ and further to judge¹² of him from his propensities and im-

^{1, 2} Ficinus renders *ἀστεία* by "honestus," and *φαύλη* by "turpis."

³ Ficinus, followed by Stanley and myself, "enimvero quemadmodum—" in Greek *ὡσπερ γὰρ*— not *ὡσπερ οὖν*—

^{4—4} Ficinus, more briefly, "ad virtutis officia promptum—"

^{5—5} Ficinus strangely translates *ἀξίεραστος* by "qui sumatur—"

^{6—6} Ficinus renders *σωματοποιούμενον*, "ad corpus ex parte aliqua declinantem—"

^{7—7} Ficinus, "in terrena corpora mersum—" as if his MS. read something else than *γεγεννημένον*— perhaps *εἰσενηνεγμένον*— Stanley, "which never descendeth into a human body—"

^{8—8} Compare Sympos. p. 202, E. § 28.

^{9—9} Ficinus, "boni quidem viri amor—"

^{10—10} Ficinus, followed by Stanley, "artificiosus quodammodo est—"

^{11—11} Ficinus, "qui ob animi dotes sit benevolentia dignus, atque eum sibi conciliare—"

¹² I have translated, as if the Greek were, what the syntax requires, *ἐπικρίνειν*, to answer to the preceding *γινῶναι*, not *ἐπικρίνει*—

pulses, whether they are noble, and ¹tending to what is honourable, and whether they are violent and fervid.¹ ²And he, who strives to possess it, shall possess it, not by rendering delicate or praising the object of his love, but by repressing it rather, and showing that by a person, being in the state he is now, life is not to be lived.² ³And when he gets the party loved into his power, he will make use of him, after having enjoined the things, through which he will, after being practised in them, become perfect; and the end to them (will be), that, instead of a lover and a beloved, they will become friends.³

[33.] *On the Forms of Polity.*

Of Polities (Plato) says that some ⁴(exist in reality, but some)⁴ are supposed to exist, such as⁵ he has detailed in the Republic. For in that (treatise), he has depicted ⁶the former as unwarlike; but the latter as being in a feverish state and warlike,⁶ while seeking which of these would be the best, and how they should be constituted. And it is there that, nearly alike to the division of the soul, is a Polity divided into three parts, relating to the guardians and aiders and operatives; to the first of which he assigns the counselling and ruling power; to the second, that of fighting for (the state), if need be; ⁷who are to be put into order according to the principle of anger,⁷ as if they were the allies of the rational principle;

¹—¹ Ficinus, “ad bonum fervore quodam animi perferantur—” who therefore probably found in his MS. ἐπὶ τὸ καλὸν τεινόμεναι, σφοδραὶ τε καὶ διάπυροι— not γινόμεναι, εἰ σφοδραὶ τε—

²—² Such is the literal version of the Greek. Ficinus, after “perferantur,” has “laudat et approbat; sin contra se habeant, nec assentabitur illi, neque suavibus verbis obsequisque deleniet, sed absterrebit potius, atque docebit nequaquam illi, donec talis sit, esse vivendum.”

³—³ Here again Ficinus has strangely represented the original, “Promittet autem semper ac porriget ea, quibus exercitatus is, quem amat, ad optimam frugem evadat. Finis tandem iis etiam, ut ex amore amicitia fiat.”

⁴—⁴ The Greek is τὰς μὲν ἐνυποθέτους εἶναι— But as the apodosis is wanting for τὰς μὲν, I have translated, as if the Greek were τὰς μὲν εἶναι ὄντως, τὰς δὲ ὑποθέτους— Stanley has “some are supposed only and conceived by abstract from the rest.”

⁵ The sense evidently leads to οἷας in lieu of ἀς— as I have translated.

⁶—⁶ Ficinus, more briefly, “priorem quidem concordem, secundam vero dissidentem—”

⁷—⁷ Such is the literal version of the Greek, which Ficinus strangely renders “quos iracundiæ comparat—” For he did not understand, nor can I, what the writer meant here. Stanley, “to defend—by arms, which answereth to the irascible power.”

but to the last (he assigns) arts, and the rest of handicrafts. And he conceives it right for the rulers to be philosophers, and contemplative of the primary good; for they alone¹ will administer all things properly; ²for never will human affairs cease from ills, unless philosophers become kings, or those, who are called kings, become, from some divine allotment, truly philosophers.² For states will act³ the best and with justice at that time, when each portion of it ⁴is under its own law;⁴ so that the rulers may consult for the people, and the co-fighters be their servants and fight in their behalf, while the rest follow them obediently. And he says there are five kinds of Polities; (the first),⁵ an aristocracy, when the best are in power; the second, a timocracy, where ⁶those fond of honours⁶ are the rulers; the third, a democracy; and after this an oligarchy; and the last, a tyranny, which is the worst. He depicts likewise other Polities, hypothetically; of which there is that in the Laws, and that too, ⁷after correction, in the Epistles;⁷ of which he makes use for the states, that are labouring, as mentioned in the Laws, under a disease, and ⁸possessing a region bounded off,⁸ and persons selected from every age, so that, according to the differences in their nature, and places, there may be a need of peculiar instruction⁹ and of bringing up and of using arms. For they, who are near the sea, would apply themselves to navigation and to naval battles: while those, dwelling inland, would be fitted for fighting on foot, and the use of

¹ I have translated, as if the Greek were *μόνους*, not *μόνως*.

^{2—2} On this celebrated doctrine of Plato, see at Epist. 7, p. 502, n. 4—4.

³ I have translated, as if the Greek were *πράξειν*, not *ἐπάρξειν*— Ficinus, “administrari—”

^{4—4} So I have translated *αὐτονομῆ*. Ficinus, followed by Stanley, “suo munere fungitur.”

⁵ I have translated, as if the Greek were *τὴν τε ἄριστοκρατικὴν*— where *ἄ* means *πρώτην*, as shown by “primam” in Ficinus. On the loss of a letter, indicative of a number, see my Poppo’s Prolegom. p. 223.

^{6—6} Ficinus renders *φιλοτίμων* by “fastu inflati homines.”

^{7—7} Such is the meaning of *ἡ ἐκ διορθώσεως*, rendered literally by Ficinus “ex emendatione—” instead of which Stanley, apparently unable to understand it, has given “that, which reformeth others.” With regard to the Epistles, Alcinous seems to allude to the 8th and 11th, for only in them is there a reference to any forms of Polity.

^{8—8} See the commencement of book 4.

⁹ Ficinus, “importatione et exportatione—” as if his MS. read *εἰσαγωγῆς καὶ ἐξαγωγῆς*, not *ἀγωγῆς* simply.



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which is, that, which is not, is not opposed. For the latter is unsubstantial and unintelligible, nor has it any basis; and which, if a person were compelled to speak of, or to think upon, he would be overthrown,¹ through his bringing a battle around himself.² Now that which is not, as far as it is understood,³ is not a naked negation of what is,⁴ but (it is) with a joint-meaning as regards another thing, which follows upon the primary being;⁴ ⁵so that, unless these too had participated in that, which is not, they would not have been separated from the others.⁵ But now, as many soever as are the beings that are, so many times is the being, which is not. For that, which is a not-being, is not a being.

So much it suffices to be said for an Introduction to the doctrine-making of Plato; of which a part has been stated in an orderly manner; but a part dispersedly and in no order; ⁶so that it is in the power of any one,⁶ from what has been said, to become contemplative and detective of the rest of his doctrines by following out these.⁷

τανοῆσαι χαλεπός. From whence I have, with Ficinus, omitted *καὶ* between *σκοτεινὸν* and *δυσδιόρατον*.

¹ Ficinus, “oberrabit atque tergiversabitur—” as if his MS. read something else than *ἀνατραπήσεται*. Stanley, “he is deceived, because he putteth together things contrary and repugnant—” which is not even a paraphrase, much less a translation.

² I have translated, as if the Greek were *αὐτὸν ἐν ἑαυτῷ*— not *αὐτὸ ἐν ἑαυτῷ*— for Ficinus has “secum ipse pugnet atque dissideat—”

³ Ficinus renders *ἐξακούεται*, “pronuntiatum auditur—”

⁴—⁴ Such is the literal version of the Greek. Ficinus has “sed cum suspicione quadam et subinsinuatione alterius, quod quidem modo aliquo ipsum, quod est, comitatur;” where “modo aliquo” would lead to *τρόπῳ τῷ*, in lieu of *τῷ τρόπῳ*, which Heinsius corrected into *τῷ πρώτῳ*. Stanley, “Yet that, which is not, as far as it is spoken, is not a pure negation of that which is, but implieth a relation to another, which in some measure is joined to Ens.”

⁵—⁵ Stanley, “so that, unless we assume something from that, which is, to that, which is not, it cannot be distinguished from other things.”

⁶—⁶ I have translated, as if the Greek were *ἐνὸν τινας*, not *μέντοι*, which could not follow *ὥστε*—

⁷ I have translated, as if *τούτων* had dropt out before *καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν*— And so probably read the MS. of Ficinus, whose version is “ut horum vestigiis reliqua etiam—”

THE
INTRODUCTION OF ALBINUS

TO
THE DIALOGUES OF PLATO.

[1.] THAT¹ for a person about to enter upon² the Dialogues of Plato, it is fitting that he should know previously what a Dialogue is. For neither without some art and power³ have dialogues been written, nor is it easy for a person, unskilled in contemplation, to know them artistically. It is agreeable then for a philosopher, who is making for himself an insight into every matter of whatever kind, to examine, (first,)⁴ the essence of the thing, and afterwards, what power it has, and not with reference to what is naturally useful and what is not. Now (Plato) says thus—⁵ “On every matter, O boy, there is one commencement to those about to consult properly. It is needful to know, about what is the consultation; or else there must needs be an erring in this matter. Now it lies hid from the majority, that they do not know the essence of each thing; (but), as if they did know, they do not, at the commencement

¹ From the word “*ὅτι*,” here and elsewhere, it is evident that the whole of this Introduction is merely an extract from a longer treatise.

² I have translated, here and elsewhere, *ἐντυγχάνειν*, “to enter upon,” or “to meet with,” as being a meaning more nearly allied to the derivation of the word than “to read,” the sense given by others.

³ Perhaps “meaning” would be the proper rendering.

⁴ I have translated, as if *μὲν* had dropt out after *τὴν*, to answer to *ἔπειτα*—

⁵ In *Phædr.* p. 237, C. § 29, from whence Fischer reads here *περὶ τοῦτο* instead of *παρὰ τοῦτο*—

of the inquiry, agree (amongst themselves),¹ but as they proceed, ²they pay the reasonable (penalty);² for they agree neither with themselves nor with others.” In order then that we may not suffer this,³ while entering upon the Dialogues of Plato, let us consider this very thing, which I have spoken of, what is a dialogue. ⁴[For neither without some art and power have dialogues been written.]⁴ ⁵It is then nothing else than a discourse composed of question and answer upon some political or philosophical matter, combined with a becoming delineation of the manners of the characters introduced, and the arrangement as regards their diction.⁵

[2.] Now a dialogue is called a discourse, as a man (is called) an animal. But since of a discourse there is one kind arranged (in the mind)⁶ and another pronounced (by the mouth),⁷ let us hear about the one pronounced (by the mouth). And since of the latter there is one kind spoken, as a continued narration, and another by question and answer, questions and answers are the peculiar mark of a dialogue; ⁸from whence it is said to be a discourse⁸ by interrogation; and moreover⁹ it is applied to some political and philosophical matter; because it is meet for the subject matter to be related to the dialogue.¹⁰ Now the matter is that relating to politics and philosophy.¹¹ For as the matter of fables is laid down as adapted to tragedy and poetry in general, so is to dialogue philosophy, that is (to say), what relates to philosophy. But as regards that, which is combined with a becoming deline-

¹ So Heindorf explains *διομολογοῦνται*, which Fischer has restored here, in lieu of *οὐδὲ ὁμολογοῦντες*, from the passage referred to. For the active *ὁμολογοῦντες* would require *ἑαυτοῖς*, as shown by Alcibiad. I. p. 111, E., quoted by Heindorf, *οἱ πολλοὶ δοκοῦσι σοὶ ὁμολογεῖν αὐτοὶ ἑαυτοῖς*.

^{2—2} So Heindorf understands *τὸ εἰκὸς ἀποδιδόασι*.

³ One would prefer *τὸ αὐτὸ*, “in the same way.”

^{4—4} The words between the brackets are evidently a needless repetition.

^{5—5} The same definition of a dialogue is found in Diogen. L. iii. 48.

^{6, 7} I have added the words between the lunes for the sake of perspicuity.

^{8—8} I have translated, as if the Greek were *ἄθεν λόγος*, not *ἄθεν ὁ λόγος*—where the article is improperly introduced.

⁹ I have translated, as if the Greek were *ἔτι δέ*, not *τὸ δέ*—

¹⁰ One would expect here *λόγῳ*, “the discourse,” not *διαλόγῳ*.

¹¹ To complete the definition, one would have expected to find something added to this effect, “which is discussed the best during a dialogue.”



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tory to an exercise and conflict,¹ and the confutation of falsehood; and while the explanatory directs its aim to things, the exploratory does so to persons.

[5.] Of the dialogues of Plato there are drawn out in the class of Physics, the *Timæus*; in that of Morals, the *Apology*; in that of Logic, the *Theages*, *Cratylus*, *Lysis*, *Sophist*, *Laches*, (and) *Statesman*; in that of confutation, the *Parmenides* (and) *Protagoras*; in that of statesmanship, the *Crito*, *Phædon*, *Minos*, *Banquet*, *Laws*, *Epistles*, *Epinomis*, *Menexenus*, *Cleitophon*, (and) *Philebus*; in the tentative (class are) the *Euthyphron*, *Meno*, *Ion*, (and) *Charmides*; in the obstetrical,² the *Alcibiades*; and in the overthrowing, the *Hippias*, *Euthydemus*, (and) *Gorgias*.

[6.] Since then we have seen their differences, how they exist naturally, and their characteristics, let us state, in addition, from what dialogues persons must begin their entrance upon a discourse of Plato. For opinions are different. For some begin with the *Epistles*; and some with the *Theages*. And there are those, who divide the dialogues into tetralogies;³ and rank as the first tetralogy that, which contains the *Euthyphron*, *Apology*, *Criton*, and *Phædon*; the *Euthyphron*, as in it the charge against Socrates is brought forward; the *Apology*, since it was necessary for him to defend himself; the *Crito*, on account of his staying in prison; and afterwards the *Phædon*, since in it Socrates meets with the end of life. And of this⁴ opinion are *Derkyllides* and *Thrasyllus*. But they seem to me to have wished to assign an order to the persons (of the dialogues) and the circumstances of their lives—a matter which is perhaps useful for something else, but not however for that, which we are wishing now; for we wish to discover the commencement and arrangement of instruction that is according to wisdom. We say then that the commencement of a discourse of Plato is not one and de-

¹ On the difference between *γυμνασία* and *ἀγών*, as applied to a mental conflict, see at *Diogenes' Life of Plato*, § 49.

² On the expression "obstetrical," applied to a dialogue, see at *Diogenes' Life of Plato*, § 49.

³ On the so-called Platonic Tetralogies, see *Diogenes' Life of Plato*, § 56.

⁴ I have adopted, what *Fischer* suggests, *ταύτης* before *τῆς*—

finer; for that, being perfect, it is similar to the perfect figure of a circle. For as the commencement of a circle is not one and defined, so neither is it of a discourse.¹

[7.] We will not however on this account enter upon it in any manner soever, nor accidentally. For if it is requisite to describe a circle, a person does not describe it, beginning from any point, but² * * * * in whatever state each of us may be with regard to the discourse, beginning from that he will enter upon the dialogues of Plato. For there is a state according to nature, for instance, good or bad; and that according to age, where a person, for instance, is in the season for philosophizing or has passed it; and that, according to a predilection, as, for instance, in favour of philosophy or³ history; and⁴ that, according to a habit,⁴ as in being, for example, previously initiated (in instruction),⁵ or without instruction, and that, according to the matter, as being engaged, for example, in philosophy, or dragged around by (political)⁶ circumstances.

[8.] He then, who is, according to nature, well born, and according to age is in the season for philosophizing, and according to a predilection, for the sake of exercising himself, is proceeding to reasoning, and he, who, according to a habit, has been previously initiated in instruction, and has been drawn aside from political circumstances, will begin from the Alcibiades⁷ to be well-turned by the inclination of intellect,⁷ and to know of what thing it is needful to make for himself a

¹ The Greek is *διὰ τοῦ λόγου*: where evidently lies hid a var. lect. *διὰ τοῦ λόγου*— For other instances of one reading made up out of two, see my Poppo's Prolegomena, p. 175, to which I could now add many more.

² Fabricius thus supplies the missing matter, "but from that which is nearest at hand; in like manner—"

³ I have translated, as if the Greek were *ἢ*, not *καὶ*— On the confusion in those particles, see Porson on Eurip. Orest. 821.

⁴—⁴ I have adopted the suggestion of Fischer, who conceives that *ἢ δὲ κατὰ* have dropt out between *ἐνεκα* and *ἔξιν*—

⁵ I have translated, for the sake of the antithesis, as if *μαθήσει* had dropt out, similar to *προτετελεσμένος τοῖς μαθήμασι* in the next §.

⁶ I have followed Fischer, who has inserted *πολιτικῶν* before *περιστάσεων*, similar to *πολιτικῶν περιστάσεων* in the next §.

⁷—⁷ I have translated, as if the Greek were *πρὸς τὸ τῆ ῥοπῆ νοῦ εὐ ἐπιστραφῆναι*, to avoid the unmeaning tautology in *πρὸς τὸ τραπήναι καὶ ἐπιστραφῆναι*—

care, and, as it were by a beautiful pattern, to see who is the philosopher and what is his pursuit, and upon what suppositions his discourse is carried on. ¹(Such a person)¹ must enter upon the Phædo next in order; for in it (Plato) states who is the philosopher, and what is his pursuit; and upon the supposition of the soul being immortal he goes through the discourse relating to it. After this it would be requisite to enter upon the Republic. For, commencing with the earliest instruction, he delineates the whole of education, by making use of which a person would arrive at the possession of virtue. But since it is requisite for us to be versed in the knowledge of things divine, so as to be able, by possessing² virtue, to be assimilated to them, we shall enter upon the Timæus; for by entering upon this³ account relating to Nature, and on the so-called theology, and the arrangement of the Universe, we shall clearly have a recollection⁴ of things divine.

[9.] But if any one, to speak summarily, is able to survey correctly⁵ the arrangement of the dialogues, suited to the teaching according to Plato, to him who chooses the doctrines of Plato * *⁶ For as it is necessary to become a spectator⁷ of his own soul and of things divine, ⁸and of the gods themselves, and to obtain the most beautiful mind,⁸ he must cleanse

¹—¹ I have translated, as if οὗτος had dropt out between δεήσει and τῷ—

² The syntax requires κτησάμενοι, to answer to the plural ἐντευζόμεθα, in lieu of κτησάμενον—

³ In lieu of αὐτῇ, the sense requires ταύτη—

⁴ Fabricius was the first to read ἀναμνήσομεν for ἀν.

⁵ To avoid the incorrect syntax in εἰ—δύναιτ' ἄν— we may read, as translated, εἰ—δύναιτ' εὖ—

⁶ Fabricius has supplied, what he imagined to be the missing matter, in his Latin version, “Platonicae disciplinæ futurus sectator ex Platonis ipsius doctrina hoc faciet quam optime—” But he has neglected to state on what the dative τῷ-αἴρουμένῳ is to depend, unless perhaps he conceived that the author wrote τῷ τὰ Πλάτωνος αἴρουμένῳ ἐνῆν τοῦτο ῥᾶστα δρᾶν, or something similar.

⁷ I have adopted, what Fischer has suggested, θεατήν, required by the subsequent ἐαυτοῦ, in lieu of θεατὰς—

⁸—⁸ The words between the numerals present a very strange sense, as if it were possible for a person to be a spectator of the gods themselves and to obtain the most beautiful mind. Unless I am greatly mistaken the author wrote “διὰ τὸ τῶν θεῶν αὐτοῦ τοῦ καλλίστου νοῦ τι ἔχειν—” “through having a portion of the most beautiful mind itself of the gods—” not καὶ τῶν θεῶν αὐτῶν καὶ τοῦ καλλίστου νοῦ τυχεῖν.



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which is also of the exploratory kind. For they possess both the distinguishing and defining methods, and, moreover, the analytical and syllogistical, through which truths are shown and falsehoods confuted. Moreover, since it is requisite for us to be not led aside contrary to reason by sophists, we shall enter upon the dialogues of a demonstrative character; in which it is in our power to learn thoroughly how it is meet to listen to sophists, and¹ in what manner to carry ourselves towards those, who act wrongly in matters relating to reason.

¹ I have omitted *καὶ ὅπως*, which are quite superfluous before *καὶ ὄντινα τρόπον*.

APULEIUS

ON

THE DOCTRINES¹ OF PLATO.

BOOK I.

ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

[1.]² ³THE conformation of his body gave to Plato his name ;³ for he was previously called Aristocles. His father was said to have been Ariston ; while his mother was Perictioné, the daughter of Glaucus ;⁴ and on both sides the nobility of his birth was sufficiently remarkable. For his father Ariston derived through Codrus his origin from Neptune ; while the blood on his mother's side flowed from Solon, the very wise, who was the founder of the laws of Athens. There are however those, who assert that Plato sprang from a more exalted origin, at the time when a certain vision in the form of Apollo had a connexion with Perictioné. He was born in the month called Thargelion⁵ at Athens, on the day⁶ in which Latona is reported to have brought forth Apollo and Diana at Delos, (and) on the day before that, in which we have heard that Socrates was born. Mention is likewise made of the pretty dream that

¹ The more correct title would perhaps be that found in some MSS. and Ald., "Vita, Instituta, Dogmata Platonis per Apuleium."

² The sections are adopted from Hildebrand's edition.

^{3—3} For the word Πλατ-ων was formed from πλατ-υς, as shown in the Life of Plato by Hesychius, p. 229, n. ¹.

⁴ Diogenes, more correctly, Glaucon, as remarked by Casaubon.

⁵ This month marks a period from the middle of May to the middle of June.

⁶ This was the 7th.

Socrates had ; for he thought he saw a cygnet flying from an altar, which was in the Academia, sacred to Cupid, and settling on his lap ; and that afterwards, a full-fledged swan, it directed its flight to heaven, entrancing the ears of men and gods with the music of its song. And after Socrates had mentioned the dream to some persons when they had come together, Ariston very opportunely¹ attended upon Socrates, with the view of offering Plato to him as (the youth's) instructor ; on whom when Socrates had cast his eyes and² saw from his external appearance his internal disposition,² he said, " This, friends, is the swan (from the altar) of Cupid in the Academy."

[2.] Such and (sprung) from such did Plato not only excel heroes in virtue, but he equalled likewise the gods in power. For Speusippus,³ who was furnished with family documents,³ praises the acuteness of the boy's talent in perception, and his disposition as regards his wonderful modesty ; and he makes mention of the first-fruits of his youth as being imbued with the proofs of labour and his love of study ; and testifies that in the man there met together the growth of these and of other virtues.

From the same parents were his brothers Glaucon and Adeimantus. For his instructors he had in⁴ the rudiments of education,⁴ Dionysius ; and in the palæstra, Ariston, a native of Argos ; and such a progress did practice bring with it, that he contended for the wrestler's prize at the Pythian and Isthmian games. Nor did he disdain the painter's art. For Tragic and Dithyrambic compositions likewise he fitted himself ; and, carried away by a confidence in his poetical powers, he was already desirous of professing himself a competitor, had not Socrates driven from his mind the lowness of the desire, and taken care to implant in his soul the glory that arises from true praise. And even previously⁵ he had

¹ Such seems to be the meaning of " commodum ;" for which two MSS. read " commodo—"

^{2—2} Compare Shakspeare's—" To read the mind's construction in the face"—which answers almost literally to the words of Apuleius, " ingenium internum de exteriori conspicatus facie."

^{3—3} For he was the nephew of Plato.

^{4—4} Such is the correct translation of " prima literatura—" For " literæ " in Latin, like *γράμματα* in Greek, meant something more extensive than " letters " do in English. See at Diogenes' Life of Plato, § 4, n. 1—1.

⁵ According to Diogenes, § 6, Plato attached himself to the sect of



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ject of admiration, that he was the first to unite philosophy, previously tripartite, and to show that its parts, each necessary in its turn, were not only not at variance with each other, but that they afforded a mutual aid. For although the members of philosophy had been obtained from different factories, (such as) natural philosophy from the Heracleiteans, mental from the Pythagoreans, and moral from the very fountain of Socrates, yet from them all he formed one body, and, as it were, of his own begetting. But as the chiefs of these families (of Philosophy) had delivered to their auditors their sentiments in unpolished (language) and a rudimental (form), Plato rendered them perfect and even to be admired by polishing them up with reasonings, and investing them with the honourable dress of lofty diction. [4.] Many of his hearers, belonging to either sex, flourished as philosophers. He left behind him his patrimony, consisting of a small garden, adjoining the Academy, and ¹two slaves, and a goblet,¹ with which he made supplications to the gods; and of gold so much, as he had worn, when a boy, in his ear,² to mark his (noble birth). Some evil-disposed persons carp indeed at his three journeys to Sicily, and discuss them with opinions at variance with each other. But he went thither³ the first time for the sake of information, that he might understand the nature of *Ætna*, and the burning of ⁴the hollow mountain;⁴ the second, at the request of Dionysius, to assist the people of Syracuse, and to learn the municipal laws of that province. His third arrival took place ⁵in the wish to restore⁵ Dion, then an exile, to his country, after Plato had obtained a pardon for him from Dionysius.

Of his tenets, that might be called by the Greek word *δόγματα*, which he promulgated for the beneficial use of man, and

¹—¹ On Diogen. I. § 44, n. 2, Stanley has remarked the discrepancy in the statements of the two writers.

² This was the right ear, as we learn from Isidorus, in Origin. xix. 31, "In aures—in Græcia puellæ utraque aure, pueri tantum dextra gerebant."

³ I have translated, as if the Latin word were "illic," not "ille—"

⁴—⁴ Unless I am greatly mistaken the words "concavi montis" are an explanation of "crateris—" which was the technical expression applied to that natural phenomenon. See at Diogenes' Life of Plato, § 18, p. 185, n. 2.

⁵—⁵ So Oudendorp renders "reddidit—" for Plato, he says, failed in the attempt; although he confesses that *Ælian*, in V. H. iii. 17, asserts he did not fail.

for a rational method of living, and understanding, and speaking, we will commence from hence. For since he first held that the three parts of philosophy have an agreement with each other, we too will speak of each separately, beginning with Natural Philosophy.

[5.] Plato considers the principles of (all) things to be three—God, Matter, and the Forms of Things, which he calls Ἰδέας, (Ideas,) that are incomplete, shapeless, (and) distinguished by no mark of species and quality. But of God his sentiments are that he is incorporeal.¹ He alone, says (Plato), is ²ἀπερίμετρος, (without a circumference,)² the father and adorer³ of all things, blessed (himself) and the cause of blessings (to others), the very best, in want of nothing himself, (and) conferring all things (upon all); whom he calls the heavenly, the ineffable, the not-to-be-named, or, as he says himself, ⁴ἄρρητον ἀκατωνόμαστον;⁴ whose nature it is difficult to discover; and, if discovered, it cannot be proclaimed to the many. ⁵[The words of Plato are these, θεὸν εὐρεῖν τε ἔργον, εὐρόντα δὲ εἰς πολλοὺς ἐκφέρειν ἀδύνατον.]⁵ But of Matter he makes mention as unable to create, and to be destroyed, and that it is neither Fire, nor Water, nor any other of the principles and positive elements; but that of all things it is the first recipient of forms, and subjective to the act of making; (and) being as yet shapeless and devoid of the quality of configuration,⁶ God, as the artificer, gives to it a form Uni-

¹ Compare Alcinous, § 10, and Diogen. L. iii. 77.

^{2—2} The word ἀπερίμετρος is not found, I believe, in Plato. The idea however may be compared with the well-known representation of God, who has been considered as a circle, whose centre is every where, and circumference no where.

³ So Oudendorp adopts “exornator,” the conjecture of Lennep, in lieu of “extortor;” from which, as he could extort no meaning, he would elicit “exstructor,” i. e. “the builder up—” remembering the expression τὸν ποιητὴν καὶ τὸν πατέρα τοῦδε τοῦ παντός in Tim. p. 28, C. Hildebrand suggests “exorsor,” “the beginner;” for though, as he confesses, the word is not found elsewhere in Latin, yet it might have been coined by Apuleius, like many others from his mint.

^{4—4} Neither of these words are applied, if I rightly remember, to God by Plato.

^{5—5} The words between the numerals Scaliger was the first to reject, as being evidently introduced by some person, who had an incorrect recollection of the passage in Tim. p. 28, C., εὐρεῖν τε ἔργον καὶ εὐρόντα εἰς πάντα ἀδύνατον λέγειν.

⁶ Compare Alcinous, § 8, p. 260.

versal, which is infinite on that account, because it is a magnitude without a limit. For that which is infinite has the limit of magnitude undefined; and hence, when (Matter) is deprived of limit, it can properly be seen¹ as infinite. Nor yet does he concede that it is with a body nor without a body. On that account he thinks it is not a body, because no body is free from some kind of form; nor yet can he say that it is without a body, because nothing, which is without a body, can exhibit a body; but that it seems to be with a body² by the force of reasoning;² and it is therefore to be comprehended³ not by acting alone, nor yet by the opinion alone of thought—³ for bodies, through the remarkable evidence of themselves, are known by⁴ similar judgment—⁴ but that those things, which do not possess a bodily substance, are seen by cogitation; from whence, ⁵opinion being adulterated, the ambiguous quality of this matter is to be comprehended.⁵ [6.] The *Ἰδέαι*, namely, the simple forms of all things, (he says,) are eternal, nor yet with a body; but they exist from such, as God has taken as the patterns of things, which are or will be; and (he says) it is not possible for any thing⁶ to be found beyond the individual images in the patterns of each species; and that of all existing⁷ things the forms and configurations are marked out from the impression of those patterns, in the manner of wax (impressions).

¹ In lieu of “*videri*,” one would have expected rather “*vocari*,” i. e. “to be called.” For how a thing that is without limit, can be seen even with the eye of the mind, much less with that of the body, it is hard to understand.

^{2—2} So I have translated “*vi et ratione*;” for otherwise there would be nothing to which “*vi*” could be applied. The Delphin editor indeed explains “*vi*” by “*virtute*—” to which he was perhaps led by knowing that ed. Junt. has “*ut*” instead of “*vi*—” and fancying that *vi ut* was an error for “*virtute*.” But we are yet to learn to what is “*virtute*” to be referred. Moreover, as one MS. offers “*secunda*” for “*sibi eam*,” it is evident there is some corruption here, which I must leave for others to correct, if they can.

^{3—3} Here again I must confess myself quite at a loss.

^{4—4} That is, says the Delphin editor, by an evident judgment. But “evident judgment” is an union of words perfectly without meaning.

^{5—5} Here too I confess my inability to understand what Apuleius intended by the words between the numerals.

⁶ I have translated, as if “*quid*” had dropt out before “*quam*—”

⁷ Here “*gignentium*” is taken in an intransitive sense, as it is in Apuleius de Mundo, n. 736, and Sallust, B. J. § 79, quoted by Oudendorp; who would otherwise have read “*entium*—”



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from very many elements into one; and that Fire, and Air, and Water, have their origin and beginning in a triangle, which is right-angled but with unequal angles; ¹ but that the Earth is formed of direct angles, triangles, and of equal footsteps; ¹ and that of the former form three kinds exist, the pyramidal, the ² octangular, and twenty-angular; ² but that ³ the sphere and pyramid ³ have in themselves the figure of Fire; and that the octangular sphere is dedicated to Air; and the twenty-angular to Water; but that the triangle with equal feet ⁴ forms out of itself a square, and the square ⁵ a cube, which is peculiar to the Earth. ⁵ On which account he gave to Fire the movable form of the pyramid, because ⁶ the quickness of one seemed to be very similar to the rapid movement of the other. ⁶ But of secondary velocity is the octangular sphere. This he assigned to the Air, which in lightness and quickness is the second after Fire. The sphere with twenty angles ⁷ is in the third place, ⁸ of this the rolling form seemed to be rather like that of flowing water. ⁸ There remains the form of dice (a

Plato, in Tim. p. 53, B. § 27, has *διεσχηματίσατο εἶδεσι καὶ ἀριθμοῖς*—where, however, there is nothing similar to “in ambitum;” nor is there in Alcinous, § 13, p. 271, who has, what is far more intelligible, “Matter—moved at first—without order—was subsequently reduced into order by the deity, while all things were fitted together according to a proportion with each other.”

^{1—1} Such is the literal and unintelligible version of the words “*terram vero directis quidem angulis trigonis et vestigiis paribus esse*—” supplied by MS. Fulv. and Excerpt. Bat. But a right angle is not elsewhere, I believe, called in Latin “*directus angulus*,” nor does “*vestigium*” mean “the side” of a triangle. What Apuleius wrote and meant to say it is impossible to discover, even with the aid of Pseudo-Tim. Locr. p. 98, D. § 5.

^{2—2} Floridus was the first to remark that Apuleius has mistranslated *ὀκτάεδρον* and *εἰκοσιέδρον*, found in Pseudo-Tim. Locr. p. 98, D. § 5, by applying to the angles, what the Greek writer said of the sides, of triangles.

^{3—3} Here again Apuleius plainly proves that he was writing on subjects, of which he had very imperfect notions. For as the sphere is a circular figure, and the pyramid an angular one, they could not both be the figure of fire, which was pyramidal alone, as stated in Tim. p. 56, B. § 31.

⁴ i. e. with equal sides—

^{5—5} Compare Tim. p. 55, C. § 30.

^{6—6} Compare Pseudo-Tim. Locr. p. 98, D. § 5.

⁷ So the Delphin editor understands “*vigesimalis*,” the correction of Elmenhorst, similar to “*viginti angulam*—” just above.

^{8—8} So I have translated, as if the words were “*hujus forma volubilis*

cube);¹ which, since it is immovable, has not absurdly obtained by lot the steadiness of the Earth.¹ Other beginnings too (he says)² might be discovered, which are known to God,³ or to him who is a friend of the gods.³ [8.] But of the primary elements, Fire, and Water, and the rest, he asserts⁴ the slight bodies of things with life and without it, consist in the shape of particles; but that the World, taken as a whole, is made up of⁵ the whole of Water, and the whole of Fire, and the whole of Air, and the whole of Earth,⁵ and that not only no portion of these is left without the World, but that its power even is not⁶ found beyond it,⁶ and that these are fitted to and connected with each other within it; and consequently its seat is in Fire, Earth, Water, and Air; and as Fire is united to Air by a (certain) relationship, so Moisture is united⁷ by an affinity to Earth.

Hence (he says) that there is one World, and in it all things; ⁸nor is there a place left, in which another World

fluidæ aquæ similior est visa—” not “*hujus forma fluida et volubilis . . .*” which I will leave for those to understand, who can.

^{1—1} Such is the literal version of “*quæ cum sit immobilis, terræ constantiam non absurde sortita est—*” where the natural train of thought would lead to quite the reverse. For it was the Earth, that was said to have obtained its stability from the form of the cube, not the cube from the form of the Earth. Hence Apuleius probably wrote “*quam, cum sit immobilis Terræ substantia, constantem non absurde sortita est—*” and hence we can account for what would be otherwise inexplicable, the variation in MSS. between “*substantiam*” and “*constantiam.*” Unless indeed it be said that he had a confused and imperfect recollection of the passage in Pseudo-Lochr. Tim. p. 98, C. § 5, τὸν κύβον, ἑδραιότατον, καὶ σταδαῖον παντῶ σῶμα—τοῦτο δὲ βαρύτερόν τε καὶ δυσκίνατον ἂ γὰ.

² I have adopted “*ait, quæ,*” found in one MS., in lieu of “*quæ aut.*”

^{3—3} I do not remember where Plato says this, even if he does say so, of which I have great doubts.

⁴ I have translated, as if the author wrote “*ait,*” not “*et,*” which is unintelligible; and I have elicited “*exilia*” from “*ex illa—*” furnished by one MS.

^{5—5} By the aid of this passage may be restored Tim. p. 32, D., ἐκ γὰρ πυρὸς παντὸς ὕδατος τε καὶ ἀέρος καὶ γῆς ξυνέστησεν—

^{6—6} I have adopted, what Floridus suggested, “*sed ne vim quidem—*” (where “*ne*” is omitted in MSS.) and confirmed by Tim. p. 32, C., μέρος οὐδὲν οὐδενὸς οὐδὲ δύναμιν ἔξωθεν ὑπολιπῶν—

⁷ Colvins was the first to see that the syntax required the indicative “*jugatur,*” instead of the subjunctive “*jungatur—*”

^{8—8} Compare Tim. p. 33, A.

could be;⁸ nor are there (other)¹ elements remaining from which there could be formed the body of another World. Moreover, there is attributed to it ²a perpetual youth and a never-injured health;² and further, there is nothing left out of it that can corrupt its ³natural condition;³ and if there remained any thing ⁴(out of the World),⁴ it would not injure it; since it is on every side so put together and arranged, that what is adverse and contrary cannot do an injury to its nature and discipline. On this account then it has been sought by the fabricating God, in behalf of the World, which, ⁵like a beautiful and perfect sphere, is the most perfect and most beautiful, that it should be in want of nothing, and contain all things by shutting in and restraining them,⁵ (and be)⁶ beautiful and wonderful, like to and answering to himself. Now since there are held to be these⁷ seven movements in space, the forward and backward, the right and the left; and of things, that strive (to move)⁸ upwards and downwards; and of those, that are twisted into a spiral⁹ and circuit, this one (way),¹⁰ peculiar to wisdom and prudence, was left for the World, after the six former had been laid aside, that it should revolve according to reason.

And this World, he says, is now with a beginning; but ¹¹otherwise it has an origin,¹¹ and was produced, for there is no beginning or commencement, because it existed always; but that it seems to have been produced, because its¹² substance

¹ I have inserted, what the sense evidently requires; especially as "alia" might easily have been lost before "elementa."

^{2—2} Compare Tim. p. 33, A., *ἵνα ἀγήρων καὶ ἀνοσον ᾖ*.

^{3—3} Such seems to be the meaning of "ingenium," applied to the World.

^{4—4} The words between the lunces have been added to complete the sense.

^{5—5} Compare Tim. p. 33, B.—D., § 11.

⁶ I have translated, as if "et" had dropt out before "pulcher," and "sit" after "admirabilis—"

⁷ By the aid of this passage we may supply Tim. p. 34, A. § 11.

⁸ This insertion has been made for the sake of perspicuity.

⁹ This seems to be the correct translation of "gyrum—" a word applied to the revolutions of a top, which is set in motion by a string, wound round it in the form and with the power of a spiral.

¹⁰ As there is nothing in the text to which "una" can be referred, I have translated, as if "via" had been lost after "una—"

^{11—11} I confess, I cannot understand "alias habere originem—"

¹² I have omitted, with the majority of MSS., "totius" after "rebus."



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¹ for a person beholding it; ¹ but that the latter, which is seen by the eye of mind, and is perceived and conceived by reflection, that penetrates it, is incorruptible, immutable, enduring, and the same for ever. Hence two-fold too, he says, is reasoning and interpretation. For the latter, which is visible, is inferred by a suspicion accidental, and not so ² very enduring; but the former, which is intelligible, is proved to be true by ratiocination perpetual and constant.

[10.] But Time (he says) is ³ an image of Eternity; ³ although Time is subject to motion, (while) the nature of Eternity is fixed and motionless; and that Time goes into it, and can be ended and resolved into its magnitude, if at any time God, the maker of the World, shall so determine: (and) that by the spaces of the same Time the measures of the revolution of the World are comprehended; since the globes of the Sun and Moon do this, and the rest of the Stars, which we do not correctly say are ⁴ Wandering and Wandering; ⁴ for our opinions and disputations respecting their orbits ⁵ may be led from the reality by an error of the understanding; ⁵ whereas the disposer of (all) things has so appointed their ⁶ returnings, risings, settings, recessions, delays, and progressions, ⁶ that there is no place left for even a moderate error; since days with nights fill up the space of a month, and months in their turn roll on the circle of a year; nor was it possible for the numeration of time to be

¹—¹ Such is the literal version of “contuenti,” in lieu of which Colvins suggested, with the approbation of Brant, “converti—” One MS. has “continenti—” From the two one might perhaps elicit “facile alium locum tenentem,” i. e. “easily having another place—” in opposition to the subsequent “constantem—”

² I have adopted “non ita,” elicited by Scioppius from “inita—”

³—³ Compare Tim. p. 37, D. § 14, αἰῶνος—εἰκόνα—ὄν δὴ χρόνον ὠνομάκαμεν: and Alcinous, § 14, p. 274.

⁴—⁴ Such is the literal version of “Erroneas et Vagas—” where it is evident that one word is a gl., but which is so, it is not easy to determine. For while Apuleius has in De Deo Socrat. “quæ vulgo vagæ nuncupantur ab imperitis—” the other word “erroneas” coincides more closely with the Greek πλανῆτες.

⁵—⁵ I have translated, as if the text were, not “in errorem intellectum inducere” or “incidere,” but “per errorem intellectus induci e re,” where “per” might have easily dropt out before “errorem—” Hildebrand has edited, he says from MSS., “in errorem intellectum incidere.”

⁶—⁶ The words between the numerals are placed in a rather strange order; for the natural flow of ideas would be, “revolutions, risings, settings, returnings, progress, and delays—”

entered upon, before those signs began to burn in the starry light; and the keeping of this reckoning would have perished, if this antique¹ chorus had stood still of old. For that the measures and returns of time might be known, and the circuit of the World be seen, the light of the Sun was lit up; and in turn the darkness of night invented, that desired rest might come to living beings; and a month² was made up, when the Moon, after completing the course of her circle, returned to the same spot from which she had departed; whereas the space of a year is completed, when the Sun shall have reached the four changes of the seasons, and be carried (back)³ to the same sign. The enumeration of those,⁴ that return into themselves, and of those, that depart from themselves,⁴ he discovered⁵ by the contemplation of the understanding;⁵ and (he says) that there are nevertheless⁶ determinate revolutions of the stars, preserved for ever in their legitimate courses, which the skill of man can with difficulty comprehend.⁶ From whence it happens, that the so-called Great Year is known very easily; the time of which will be filled up, when the company of the wandering stars shall arrive at the same end, and recover for itself a new commencement, and a journey through the roads of the World.

[11.] But of the celestial orbs, united to each other by mutual changes, the highest of all is that,⁷ which is reckoned as the

¹ Lipsius, unable, as I am, to understand “antiquus,” suggested. “astricus—” for he probably remembered the words of Varro, quoted by Nonius vi. 16, “Cœli choreas astricas—” similar to ἄστροων αἰθέριοι χοροὶ in Eurip. El. 467.

² I have adopted “mensem,” in lieu of “menses,” as suggested by Wower; who aptly refers to Tim. p. 39, C. § 14, and to Alcinous, § 14. For the question is about each month, taken individually, not about many months.

³ I have translated, as if the text were, not “fuerit invectus,” but “fuerit retrorsum vectus.”

^{4—4} As the act of departure must precede that of return, one would have expected to find the two members of this period inverted.

^{5—5} I have translated, as if the text were, not “intellectu cogitationis,” but “intellectus cogitatione,” similar to “cogitatione animi” in the interpretation of the Delphin editor.

^{6—6} Compare Tim. p. 39, C. § 14.

^{7—7} I have translated, as if the text were “qui inerrabilium meatus censetur; cujus—” not “qui inerrabili meatu censetur; ejus—” for it was not the “meatus,” which was “inerrabilis,” but the stars, that were placed there.

path of the non-wandering (stars), by whose⁷ embrace the rest are restrained; and that to the non-wandering the first place was assigned; the second to Saturn; the third to Jupiter; that Mars holds the fourth; that the fifth is assigned to Mercury; that the sixth belongs to Venus; and that the seventh is burnt up by the passage of the Sun; (and) that the Moon measures the eighth.

Hence (he says that) all things are occupied by elements and principles; that Fire is above all; and next is the place of Air; that next is that of Water; and next that the orb of Earth, situated in the middle, ¹stands equal in place,¹ and immovable in figure. He says too that these fires, fixed to the spheres of the stars, glide on in their courses perpetual and untired, and that they are living gods; but that the nature of the Spheres is nourished by, and made out of, Fire.

Moreover, the races of living beings are divided into four species; one of which is of the nature of Fire of such a kind, as we see the Sun and Moon to be, and the rest ²of the stars in the constellations;² another is of the quality of Air; and this he says is that of Dæmons; the third is a coalescence of Water and Earth; and that ³the mortal race of bodies³ (is) from this, (and) divided into the terrene and terrestrial—for so he considered the χοϊκὰ⁴ should be called—

¹—¹ I confess I do not understand what Apuleius meant by “*equalem loco—*” Perhaps he wrote “*in medio situm æquilibrium loco,*” i. e. “situated in the middle place of the equally balanced.” Compare Alcinous, § 15.

²—² Such, I presume, is the meaning of “*siderum stellas—*” for such a combination of words is not, I suspect, to be met with elsewhere.

³—³ Such is the literal version of “*mortale genus corporum—*” words scarcely intelligible, except by a metaptosis, for “*mortalium genus corporum—*” But as three MSS. offer, instead of χοϊκα, “*et pronenerteron,*” and two, “*et pote enepteron—*” Apuleius wrote, I suspect, “*mortale genus in et pteroen et apteron—*” where “*pteroen*” and “*apteron*” are the Greek words πτερόεν and ἄπτερον, written in Latin letters; and if this be a correct conjecture, we must read likewise “*dividi; et exinde in terrenum atque terrestre—*” in lieu of “*ex eo dividi terrenum atque terrestre—*” For thus Apuleius would be found to have drawn his facts, not from Plato himself, but from some writer, who had an imperfect recollection of Tim. p. 40, A., εἰσὶ δὲ τέτταρες (ιδέαι), μία μὲν οὐράνιον θεῶν γένος, ἄλλη δὲ πτηνὸν καὶ ἀεροπόρον· τρίτη δὲ ἔνυδρον [εἶδος]· πεζὸν δὲ καὶ χερσαῖον τετάρτη.

⁴ Since the word χοϊκός, applied to “mud,” is not found except in the Alexandrine Greek of the Septuagint and New Testament, it is evident



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the members of the World, but has given birth, ¹for ages upon ages, ¹to the deities naturally mortal; ²who are superior in wisdom to the rest of beings that live upon earth; and, after laying down laws, he delivered over to the other deities the disposition and guardianship of the other matters, which were necessary to be done daily. From whence so strenuously did the deities of the second providence keep their hold of the providence undertaken by them, that all things, ³which are shown to mortals from heaven, ³preserve the state of the father's arrangement unchanged. But the Dæmons, whom we might call Genii and Lares, (Plato) decides are the servants of the gods, and the protectors of man, and their interpreters, ⁴should they wish for any thing from the gods. Nor does he think that all things are to be referred to the force of Fate; but that there is something in ourselves, and something too in Fortune. He confesses, however, that the unforeseen ⁵accidents of Fortune are not known to us; for that something unsteady and running against us is wont to come between the affairs, which may have been undertaken with design and meditation, so that it does not permit, what has been thought upon, to come to an end. And when that impediment arrives advantageously, the circumstance is called Good Fortune; but Misfortune, when those hinderances are of a noxious kind.

[13.] Of all earthly things, nothing more excellent has Providence given than Man. Well therefore does the same (Plato) proclaim that ⁶the Soul is the mistress of the body. ⁶But since he asserts ⁷that the parts of the Soul are three, ⁷the reasoning power, which is the best portion of the mind, he

¹—¹ Such is perhaps the best translation of “ad ævitatem temporis—” similar to the Ecclesiastical formula “per sæcula sæculorum.”

² That some of the deities were begotten, or supposed to be so, is stated in Tim. p. 40, D. § 15. But I do not remember where they are said to be mortal.

³—³ Oudendorp proposed to elicit from “quæ cœlestibus mortalibus exhibeantur,” the reading in two MSS., “quæ cœlestes mortalibus exhibeant—” for “cœlitus,” he says, is not found in Apuleius nor in preceding authors; only in succeeding, as Lactantius, Prudentius, and Ammianus.

⁴ See the Banquet, p. 202, D. § 28.

⁵ I have translated, as if the word were “improvisos,” not “improvidos—”

⁶—⁶ In Tim. p. 34, C.

⁷—⁷ In Rep. ix. p. 571, D. and 580, E. See Diogen. L. in the Life of Plato, § 90.

says has possession of ¹the citadel of the head; ¹ but that the feeling of anger, which is distant from the reasoning power, is carried down to the domicile of the heart, and follows it, and ²in place answers to wisdom; ² and that lust and desire, the lowest portion of the mind, occupy the lowest seats of the belly, as if they were certain stews and hiding-places of jakes, the resorts of iniquity and luxury; and that this portion seems to have been removed at a greater distance from wisdom, lest, by an unseasonable vicinity, reason might, while consulting ³for the safety of all, be disturbed in the usefulness of its reflections. (He says too) that the whole of man is in the head and face; for prudence and all the senses are contained in no other ⁴part of the body but that; since the rest of the members act as handmaidens ⁵[and are subservient] ⁵to the head, (and) minister food and other things; while the crown (of the head) is placed on high, ⁶as a lord and ruler, and by its providence to be delivered from dangers. ⁶ Moreover, that the organs, with which the senses are furnished for perceiving and judging of quantities and qualities, are placed in like

¹—¹ On this expression, see Davies on Cicero, N. D. ii. 56, “in capite, tanquam in arce—”

²—² Such is the literal and unintelligible version of “in loco respondere sapientiæ;” which Oudendorp attempts to defend and explain by asserting that by “in loco” is meant, where the subject and place require; forgetting that, if anger is “procul a ratione,” it will not be in a situation “respondere sapientiæ.” Hence I suspect that Apuleius wrote “et illico respondere insipientiæ,” i. e. “and straightway answers to a want of wisdom.” Hildebrand says that “in loco” is the same as “illico,” and refers to Hand on Tursellin. Particul. T. iii. p. 207.

³ I have adopted “ratio consultans,” the conjecture of Oudendorp, in lieu of the unintelligible “et rationem consumptam—” for which Salmasius on Epictetus, p. 146, would read “rationem consulturam—” from whence Hildebrand has “ratio consultura—”

⁴ I have, with Oudendorp, adopted “alia,” as suggested by Colvins, in lieu of “alias,” which means “otherwise,” not “in another place.”

⁵—⁵ Of the words “et subservire,” the latter is evidently an interpretation of “ancillari,” while the former should follow “capiti.”

⁶—⁶ Such is the literal translation of the words “ut dominum atque rectorem, providentiaque ejus a periculis vindicari—” which I cannot understand, nor could Wower; who has suggested “ut dominum—providentia ejus—vindicaret.” Hildebrand has “vectare etiam sublimen positum dominum atque rectorem; providentia ejus a periculis vindicari—” i. e. “and that they carry their lord and ruler placed on high; (and) are delivered by his providence from perils:” where “vectare” or “vectari” is found in all the MSS.

manner near the palace of the head, within the view of reason, in order that the truth, of understanding (by the mind) and perceiving (by the body), may be assisted.

[14.] But the senses themselves, being fitly formed by nature, have a cognate intelligence as regards those things, which are the objects of sense.

In the first place, the twin pupils of the eyes are very clear, and, shining with a certain light of vision, they possess the office of knowing light; while hearing, by partaking of the nature of air, has a perception of sounds, through messengers in the air; whereas the taste, being a sense more relaxed, is on that account suited to things rather moist and watery; but the touch, as being of the earth and corporeal, perceives things, that are rather solid, and which can be handled and struck against. Of those things likewise, which are changed, when corrupted ¹there is a separate perception.¹ For in the middle of the region of the face Nature has placed the nostrils, by ²the double door-way² of which there passes an odour together with the breath; and that conversions and changes furnish the causes of smelling; and that they³ are perceived from substances, when corrupted or burnt, or in a mucous⁴ or moistened state; ⁵when those substances are sought out, they are exhaled in vapour and smoke, the judgment and sense of a smell come upon them.⁵ For if the substances are

¹—¹ So Oudendorp from MSS. in lieu of “separanda vis intelligenda.” But he does not show how “vis” could have crept in here, nor how “intelligentia” could be applied to a bodily, not mental, perception. The disorder probably lies somewhat deeper.

²—² In lieu of “symphonia” in some MSS., Vulcanius was the first to edit from others “bifori via—” a variation for which it would be difficult to account, except on the supposition that “symphonia” conceals some Greek word written in Latin letters, which Fulvius Ursinus and others conceive to have been “syphonibus—” referring to τοὺς ὄχετοὺς τῆς ῥινὸς in Tim. p. 78, C.

³ As there is nothing to which “eas” can be referred, it is probable that Apuleius wrote “odoratus causas esse, odoresque—” not “odoratus causas dare, easque—”

⁴ So Colvins, by reading “mucescentibus” instead of “mitescentibus,” which the Delphin editor says might allude to ripe fruit; while Scaliger suggested “putrescentibus,” answering to σηπομένων in Tim. p. 66, D.

⁵—⁵ Such is the literal and unintelligible version of the text, “cum quidem ea quæruntur, vapore vel fumo exhalantur, odoris in his iudicium sensusque succedunt—” from which one might perhaps elicit “cum quidem, quæ pereunt, putrem vapore vel fumo exhalante per aera odorem,



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[15.] Moreover the bearing of the whole body and the form of the limbs are under one condition the best, (but) under another, worse. The inferior are ruled by the superiority of the chiefs, and they perform the ministering suited for living. ¹ Finally, the feet as far as the shoulders obey the head. ¹ But the hedge of the eyebrows ² protects the eyes, lest any thing should rush down from above, to disturb vision, which is tender and soft.

The Lungs by their place and affinity look very much to the welfare of the heart; (for) when it burns with anger and is palpitating ³ with rather quick movements, the top of the heart itself, wet with blood, is received by the softness and thirst ⁴ and cold of the lungs.

But the Spleen is near, and not vainly so, to the Liver, that it may relieve its redundance, by sharing in its absorptions, ⁵ and by cleansing what is filthy render the liver pure and clear; ⁵ which is very advantageous to its fibres.

(He says too) that the belly is furnished with the folds of the intestines; but that there is an impediment by ligatures, so that what is eaten and drank may not pass through ⁶ the place of sitting quickly, ⁶ but, by being retained for a little

¹—¹ Such is the literal and unintelligible version of “*Pedes denique humerorum tenus capiti obediunt—*” by which the Delphin editor understands “*Denique a pedibus usque ad humeros omnia membra parent capiti—*” He therefore fancied perhaps that “*et omnia membra*” had dropt out after “*denique—*”

² One would have expected rather “*palpebrarum—*” for it is the eyelashes, not eyebrows, that protect the eyes; Plato has therefore correctly in *Tim.* p. 45, D., *σωτηρίαν—τῆς ὄψεως ἐμηχανήσαντο τὴν τῶν βλεφάρων φύσιν.*

³ I have adopted “*trepidat,*” suggested by Lipsius, in lieu of “*trepidans—*”

⁴ I confess I do not understand what is meant by “*siti—*” The Delphin editor explains it by “*siccitate—*” But such is not the meaning of “*sitis.*” Wower refers the thirst of the lungs to their porosity. But what connexion there is between these two ideas, I must leave for others to discover. By comparing however *Tim.* p. 70, C., where the lungs are said to be bloodless and porous and refrigerating, I suspect something has been lost here, of which “*situ*” in one MS., and “*siti*” in others, is the remnant.

⁵—⁵ Compare *Tim.* p. 72, C.

⁶—⁶ I have translated, as if the words were, not “*sese penetrarent,*” which I cannot understand, but “*sessum penetrarent—*” remembering the expression in *Tim.* p. 73, A., *τὴν—κοιλίαν ὑποδοχὴν ἔθεσαν, εἰλιξαν τε περίξ τὴν τῶν ἐντέρων γένεσιν, ὅπως μὴ ταχὺ διεκπερῶσα ἡ τροφή πάλιν τροφῆς ἑτέρας δεῖσθαι τὸ σῶμα ἐπαναγκάζοι.*

time, they may show their utility to animals by their approach; and that the necessity of desiring food may not be impending at every moment through those things being exhausted and passing off, which had been introduced; and that there may not be a need for us to be occupied night and day for this purpose alone.

[16.] (Moreover) the bones are covered with flesh,¹ and the same are bound to nerves; yet nevertheless the members, which are the intermediate messengers of feeling, are hidden by flesh,² in order that the sensations may not be blunted by the thickness (of the flesh).³ Those, too, that are connected by joinings and couplings for a rapidity in moving⁴ themselves easily, are not impeded by much flesh.⁵

Lastly, look at the top of the head itself, and you will see it covered with a thin skin, and shaggy with hair, (a protection) against the violence of cold and heat. But those parts are plump,⁶ which labour wears down, as, for instance, the buttocks themselves, where is the region of sitting.⁶

What shall I say of the food?⁷ which the roads, that emanate from the womb,⁷ and are joined to the fibres of the liver, disperse, after being turned into the form of blood, so that Nature may skilfully cause it to⁸ flow, like a river,⁸ from that place through all the joints.

But from the region of the heart the meanderings of the veins take their rise, transferring through the coils of the lungs the liveliness, which they had received from the heart;

^{1, 2, 5} Although "entrails" is elsewhere the meaning of "viscera," yet in all the three passages the Delphin editor, led by what the sense requires, explains the word by "carnibus—" whom I have followed.

³ The words between the luncs are added for the sake of perspicuity.

⁴ Hildebrand has "ad celeritatem, facilius se movendo—" and takes "movendo" as a dative "for moving—"

^{6—6} Such is the literal and unintelligible version of the words "quas labor subigit, ut femina ipsa, qua sessitandi regio est—" which it is evident Apuleius could not have written; for the parts, which labour wears down, would not be those, which, while a person is sitting, are worn down the least. What, however, he did write, might be recovered without much difficulty; but the subject must be passed by, "ne quid habeat injucunditatis oratio," as Cicero says on a similar occasion, in N. D. ii. 15.

^{7—7} Here again a literal version plainly proves the existence of some error in the text.

^{8—8} I have translated, as if the text were "fluere, rivi instar," not "derivari—"

and being again distributed from that place through ¹the whole limbs they assist the whole man¹ by his breathing. From hence the alternations in breathing are drawn and given back in turn, in order that they may not be impeded by their mutual meetings.

The qualities (too) of the veins are various, which it is well known flow for the purpose of procreation from the region of the neck through the marrow of the loins, and are received into the place of the male organ; and again, that ²Venus excites the productive receptacle of seed, so that his power departs from a man.²

[17.] But when he says that the substances of the whole body are various, he means that the first seem to consist of fire and water, and the other elements; the second, of similar particles of the intestines,³ small bones, blood, and the rest (of substances); the third, of members discordant and various, that is, of head, belly, and unequal joints. From whence the substance, which consists of simple elements,⁴ if that, which by the necessity of living is asked for, in what manner it agrees even with the genus of each,⁴ guards the quality and temperature of the body; and increases the strength for those particles, which (consist of) the like, and of those, which we have said above are unlike to each other, it nourishes the beauty; and at the same time that equality of dry, moist, hot, and cold, gives health, strength, and form; just as an intemperate and immoderate permixture, while particles are individually and universally corrupted, destroys a living being with a rapid dissolution.

[18.] The same (philosopher) says that the soul is tripartite; (for) that one part is reasonable, another hot (with anger) or irritable, the third we may call a longing, and (give to) the

¹—¹ I have translated, as if the text were “per membra tota omnem hominem juvant—” not “per membra totum hominem juvant—”

²—² The present text is “rursum venarum genitale seminium humanitatis excire—” which nobody has been able to understand. I have translated, as if it were originally “rursum Venerem genitale seminium, homine ut abeat vis, excire—” where “excire” is due to Colvins. Hildebrand conceives the error to lie in “rursum,” for which he would read “cursu—”

³ Here, as before, the Delphin editor interprets “viscerum” by “carnium—”

⁴—⁴ Such is the literal version of words, which I confess I cannot understand.



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BOOK II.

ON MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

[1.] THE head¹ of Moral Philosophy is, son² Faustinus, that you may know, by what means it is possible to arrive at a happy life. But previous to the other matters, which³ are known to appertain³ to happiness, which is the end⁴ of good things, I will show what Plato thinks upon this point.

Of good things then he thought that some were pre-eminently so, and in themselves the first; but the rest he conceived were good through a participation.⁵ The first good things are God, the highest, and that mind, which he calls *Noûς*; secondly, the things, which flow from the fountain of the first,⁶ are the virtues of the mind, (namely,) Prudence, Justice, Modesty,⁷ (and) Fortitude, but that amongst all these Prudence is the superior; but as the second in number and power he laid down Contenance; to these succeeds Justice; (while) Fortitude is the fourth.

¹ I have written "head" in the sense in which Shakspeare uses that word in Othello, "The very head and front of my offending."

² It has been thought that Faustinus was not a son, but a disciple of Apuleius.

³—³ I have translated, as if, instead of "contingerent," found in one MS., the reading were originally "contingere nota—" similar to "notum properare" in Horace, according to the correction of Bentley; while (⁴) in lieu of "fine," I have adopted "finem," the emendation of Bosscha, who understood by that word what Cicero does in his treatise "De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum." Hildebrand, unable to find a better reading, retains the one in MS. Flor., "bonorum finem contingere—"

⁵ In lieu of "per perceptionem," in one MS., and per receptionem" in another, I have translated, as if the text were "per participationem," which it is strange that Floridus did not suggest, who aptly refers to the expression *κατὰ μέθεξιν* in Alcinous, § 27.

⁶ Instead of "priorum," one would have expected "primorum," as understood by the Delphin editor.

⁷ What Apuleius call here "Pudicitiam," and just afterwards "Continentiam," is in Greek *σωφροσύνη*, commonly rendered "Temperance;" and the four are called the Cardinal Virtues. With regard to the order of the words, Oudendorp observes that "Pudicitiam" should precede "Justitiam," as shown by the following enumeration. But Plato, in Legg. i. p. 630, B. § 5, has *δικαιοσύνη καὶ σωφροσύνη καὶ φρόνησις*.

In good things likewise he made this distinction;¹ that some are of God² and in themselves the first,² and are called simple goods; others are of man; nor are the same good things thought to be so by all; on which account the virtues of the mind are of God and simple; but those of man, which are goods in the opinion of some, are such as agree with the conveniences of the body, and are what we call external; which to the wise³ and those, who live rationally and moderately, are really good, but must needs be evils to the unwise and to those who are ignorant of their use.

[2.] The first good is the true, and divine, and best, and worthy to be loved and desired; and for the beauty of which the minds, that are under the influence of reason, have a longing, under the guidance of Nature, and are by the same power lit up to an ardent love for it. But as not all are able to obtain it, nor can possess the faculty of acquiring the first good, they are carried on to that, which is of man. The second good is not common to many, nor is it in a similar manner a good to all. For the longing after, and the desire to do any thing is excited either by a true good, or by what seems to be a good; from whence under the guidance of Nature there is a certain affinity between good things and that portion of the soul, which agrees with reason. But he considers that to be a good by accident, which is united to the body and to things that come from without, and that he, who is imbued by Nature to follow what is good, thinks he has been⁴ born not only for himself,⁴ but for all men likewise; and that each one has been conceived⁵ not⁶ in an equal or similar manner,⁶ but for the state; and next for those nearest to him; and then for the rest, who are united to him by familiarity or acquaintance.

[3.] That a man is (he says too) born, neither absolutely good

¹ In the Laws, i. p. 631, B. § 6.

^{2—2} I have translated, as if the text were not “per se et prima,” but “et per se prima,” similar to “prima per se” a little before.

³ Compare the Laws, ii. p. 662, B. § 7.

^{4—4} So the editors have adopted Casaubon’s “sibimet ipsi natum,” elicited from “sibimet intimatum,” and supported by Plato, Epist. 9, p. 358, A., and Cicero.

⁵ Wower reads “conceptum” in lieu of “acceptum,” from which, however, Hildebrand would elicit “assertum,” and “civitati” from “etiam,” not, as Oudendorp suggested, “communi—”

^{6—6} I confess I hardly understand the words between the numerals.

from his stock, nor bad, but that his disposition inclines to both; that he has indeed some seeds of both, which are united to the origin of his birth, but which, by the discipline of education, ought to burst out into another¹ part; and that the instructors of boys ought to have no greater care than to thoroughly imbue them with morals and instructions, so that they may wish to become lovers of virtues, and learn to rule and be ruled by Justice as their mistress. On which account the boys ought to be brought to this point,² beside all the rest, that they may know that the things which are to be followed and avoided, are honourable and dishonourable; that to the former belong³ pleasure and praise; to the latter disgrace and baseness;³ (and) that we ought with confidence to wish for the honourable things which are good.

Of dispositions three kinds are classed by him; of which he calls one the superior and pre-eminent; another, the most foul and the worst; the third, which is tempered moderately from both, he calls a mean. In this mean he desires to be partakers the docile boy and the man, who is making a progress to moderation, and who is⁴ mild in his manner⁴ and elegant; since he asserted that a mean of the same kind, (called) a third something, occurs in the case of virtues and vices; through which some acts are to be praised and others blamed. ⁵(Thus) between knowledge, (of one kind) firm, of another false, there is an obstinacy (of mind) united to a vanity;⁵

¹ Here again I am at a loss about the meaning of "alteram—" The train of thought requires rather "melioratam," or "præstantiorem—"

² I have translated, as if the text were "præter cætera—ad hoc," not "hos," which I cannot understand. Hildebrand too has "ad hoc—"

^{3—3} Such is the literal version of the text of Oudendorp. But the balance of the sentences evidently requires not "illa voluptatis ac landis, hæc vero dedecoris ac turpitudinis," but something like "illa veræ voluptatis ac landis; hæc dedecoris ac ægritudinis;" for thus "veræ voluptatis" would be balanced by "ægritudinis—" and "the pleasure" arising from honourable acts be properly called "true," as being mentally opposed to the not-true pleasure of acts not honourable. Hildebrand conceives the whole passage to be so corrupt, as to defy correction, except by the aid of better MSS.

^{4—4} I have adopted "comem modo," which Colvins elicited from "commodum—"

^{5—5} The common text is "Inter scientiam validam, alteram falsam, pervicaciæ vanitate jactatam; inter—" where, although all the editors have seen that something was wanting, not one has remarked that the idea of a stubborn thing is at variance with that of a thing tost about by



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have received from him two kinds, (one)¹ unskilfulness and stupidity—of which it is found that unskilfulness is a foe to wisdom, (but) stupidity to prudence; (another)² anger ³(and) boldness.³ ⁴Its companionship indignation follows,⁴ and unmovableness, called in Greek ⁵ἀοργησία τοῦ τις,⁵ for so I would say, which not only extinguishes the excitements of anger, but fixes them down by a stupor not to be moved. To the feelings of desire he applies luxuriousness, that is, a longing after pleasures, and insatiable draughts of things desired,⁶ ⁷for enjoyment and possession.⁷ From this luxuriousness there flows avarice and wantonness; of which the former puts a restraint upon liberality; the latter, ⁸by living too immoderately, squanders the means of a patrimony.⁸

[5.] But of a mind the best,⁹ says Plato, virtue is the bearing, that presents a noble figure; and which makes the person, on whom it is faithfully impressed, to be in accordance with himself, and tranquil and consistent, not in words alone, but in deeds likewise, agreeing with himself and the rest (of mankind). And this is the more likely, should Reason, seated on

^{1, 2} I have translated, as if “unam” had dropt out before “imperitiam,” and (²) “alteram” between “inimicæ” and “iracundiam.”

^{3—3} I have adopted “audaciam” found in some MSS., and inserted “et—” for thus “iracundia et audacia” would properly form the second kind, just as “imperitia” and “fatuitas” form the first.

^{4—4} As Apuleius is not talking of certain things, which follow others, but those, that are opposed to others, it is evident that he did not write “ejus comitatur sequuntur indignatio—” But what he did write it is not so easy to discover. And hence, says Oudendorp, “perhaps something is wanting here.”

^{5—5} From the letters ΔΟΡΘΗΚΙΑΝΟΥΙΚ Floridus, by the aid of Sciopius, elicited ΑΟΡΘΗΚΙΑΝΟΥ— to which I have added ΤΙΚ— The word however has not been found in Plato; although it is in Aristotle, Ethic. ii. 7, and in Plutarch.

⁶ I have translated, as if the text were “desideratorum,” not “desideriorum—”

^{7—7} One would have expected “ad potiendum fruendumque,” as translated, rather than “ad fruendum potiendumque—” at least, if “potiendum” means “possession,” as it must mean, to prevent an otherwise needless tautology.

^{8—8} The text at present is “fundendo patrimonia prodigit facultates.” I have adopted “vivendo,” suggested by Colvins, and “patrimonii,” found in one MS.

⁹ I have adopted “optimæ” from some MSS., and rejected “et” after “optimæ” with a solitary one.

the throne of its kingdom, hold the appetites and passions ever in subjection and under the rein; and they¹ so obey it, as to do their ministering tranquilly. (He says), however, that virtue is of one form, because that, which is good by its own nature, has no need of assistance; but, that it may be perfect, it ought to be content with solitude. ²Nor is quality alone united to the natural disposition of virtue, but similitude likewise;² for so does it agree with itself on every side, that it is fitted from itself and answers to itself. Hence he speaks of virtues as means, and the same too as extremes, not only because (the former)³ are from redundance and want, but because they are placed in the middle-ground of virtues. For example, Fortitude is surrounded on this side by Boldness, on that by Timidity. Now Boldness comes from the abundance of confidence, but Fear from the fault of a deficient Boldness. * * *

[6.] Of Virtues, some are perfect, others imperfect. Now those are imperfect, which by the kindness of Nature alone come forth in all, or are furnished by discipline alone, or are taught by Reason, as a mistress. Those therefore, that are made up of all,⁴ we say are perfect. He denies, (however,) ⁵that imperfect virtues accompany themselves;⁵ but those, which are perfect, he conceives on that account especially to be inseparable and united to each other, because for the person, who has an uncommon natural disposition, if there be added industry, practice, and the discipline which Reason, the ruler of affairs, has laid down, there will be left nothing, that virtue cannot furnish.

¹ I have translated, as if the text were "ipsique ea ita obediunt—" not "ipsique ita obediunt—" for thus "ea," that is to be referred to "appetitus et iracundiæ," would be the subject to "obediunt—" which is at present without one.

²—² The words between the numerals I confess I do not understand.

³ I have introduced this expression for the sake of perspicuity. But there is still something wanting to show how the means of virtues are the same as extremes. And hence I have marked a supposed omission by asterisks.

⁴ It is not easy to understand to what "all" is to be referred, unless it be the combination of the gifts of Nature with what is furnished by discipline and taught by Reason. Hence one would prefer "omnibus his," found in some editions.

⁵—⁵ Here too I am at a loss to understand how imperfect virtues can be said to accompany, or not, themselves.

He divides all the virtues amongst the parts of the soul; and he calls that virtue, which relies upon Reason, and is the spectator and judge of all matters, Prudence, and Wisdom; of which he wishes for Wisdom to appear as the instruction of things divine and human; but Prudence as the knowledge of understanding good and evil things, and those which are between the two. In that part then, which is considered as given rather to anger, is the seat of Fortitude and the strength of the soul, and the nerves, required for fulfilling those things, which are imposed upon us rather hardly by the rule of laws to be done. The third part of the mind belongs to desires and regrets; of which Abstinence is necessarily the companion; whom he wishes to be the preserver of an agreement in those things, that are naturally right and wrong in man. ¹By this is lustfulness turned to mildness and moderation; ¹ and by the method and modesty of this, voluptuary doings, he says, are restrained.

[7.] Through these three parts of the soul (he places)² a fourth Virtue, namely, Justice, as dividing itself equally; and the cause of it, he says, is knowledge, in order that each ³portion may be obedient both³ to reason and moderation in performing its duty. This the demi-god⁴ at one time calls Justice; at another he includes it in the appellation of virtue in general, and addresses it likewise by the name of Faithfulness;⁵ ⁶but when it is useful to the person, by whom it is possessed, it is benevolence;⁶ but when it looks abroad, and is the trustworthy spectator of utility to another, it has the name of Justice. There is too that Justice, which obtains the fourth place in the ordinary division of virtues,

¹—¹ I have translated, as if the text were “Ad placiditatem ab hac et mediocritatem—” not “Ad placentiam ac (MSS. 2, ad) mediocritatem—” where I cannot understand “placentiam;” while “ab hac” is confirmed by “ratione hujus” in the very next sentence.

² I have translated, as if “sistit” had dropt out between “se” and “scientiam—”

³—³ From “potiore” in MSS. I have elicited “portio et—”

⁴ So I have translated “heros;” for such the “hero” of antiquity was deemed to be.

⁵ Apuleius alludes to the Laws, i. p. 630, D. § 5, as remarked by Boeckh. Compare likewise Rep. i. p. 331, D., where Justice is defined to be the saying what is true, and the restoring what a person has received; which is Faithfulness.

⁶—⁶ The words between the numerals I confess I cannot understand.



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easily obtained, if we are supplied with two examples, one, of a person divine, tranquil, and happy; another, of a person irreligious, inhuman, and deservedly detestable,¹ so that he, who is a stranger to, and averse from, a correct manner of living, would wish his faculties to be more like to those of the worst man, (but)² the good person (his)³ to those of the divine and heavenly man.

Hence there are with him two portions of the Oratorical art; one of which is the discipline, that contemplates what is good, (and is) tenacious of what is just, (and) fitted to, and agreeing with, the sect of that (philosopher), who wishes to appear a statesman; but the other is the science of flattering,⁴ the catcher at what is like the truth, (and) an experience brought together without any reason—for so we express *ἄλογον τριβὴν*⁵ (irrational exercise)—which wishes that to be received by persuasion, which it is unable to teach. Now this Plato has defined as *ἡ δύναμις τοῦ πείθειν ἄνευ τοῦ διδάσκειν*⁶ (a power to persuade without teaching); (and) to which he has given the name of ⁷the shadow, that is, the image,⁷ of a portion of the Statesman's art. But Statesmanship, which he calls *πολιτικὴν*, he wished to be so understood by us, that we should consider it in the number of virtues; and that not only the person, who is acting and ⁸(occupied) in the very administration of affairs, should be viewed by it, (but)⁸ that things universally should be discerned by it; and that not only forethought is profitable to state affairs, but that all the Statesman's feelings and design should be to render the situation of the state fortunate and happy.

¹ I have translated, as if the text were “detestabilis,” not “intestabilis—” which means literally “unable to be a witness—” an idea ill-suited to the train of thought.

^{2, 3} I have translated, as if “sed” had dropt out between “suas” and “divino,” and “suas” between “bonus” and “similiores—”

⁴ See Gorg. p. 466, A.

⁵ In Gorg. p. 501, A.

^{6—6} This is the splendid restoration of some unknown scholar, who referred to Gorg. p. 455, A., *ἡ ῥητορικὴ ἄρα—πειθοῦς δημιουργός ἐστι πιστευτικῆς, ἀλλ' οὐ διδασκαλικῆς.*

^{7—7} Apuleius has thus expressed by two words, what Plato has by one—*εἶδωλον*, in Gorg. p. 463, D.

^{8—8} I have translated, as if “versatum,” to which “verum” for “rerum,” in some MSS. leads, had dropt out after “rerum” and “verum” before “universa—” and as if “atque,” omitted in some MSS., were a corruption of “æque—”

[9.] Now this same (Statesman's) art has a care for the usefulness of the soul by two methods. One¹ relates to law-giving,² the other¹ to law-courts.² The former is similar to the exercise, by which is acquired the beauty and strength of the soul, just as by exercise the health and beauty of the body is preserved: but that relating to law-courts is on a par with medicine; for it cures the diseases of the soul, as medicine does those of the body. These he calls disciplines, and professes that an attention to them brings a very great advantage; while their imitators are the arts of cookery and perfumery; but that the sophist's art, and the bland profession of the law, and the allurements of flattery, are disgraceful to those, who profess them, useless to all; of which arts he unites that of the sophist to that of the cook. For as the art of the cook sometimes catches the (good) opinion of the imprudent by its professing medical science, as if the things, which it is doing, are suited to the cure of disorders; so the art of the sophist, by imitating the manner of law-courts, furnishes to fools a (good) opinion, as if that art were attending to justice, which it is clear is favouring iniquity; whereas the professors³ of law imitate the art of the perfumer; for while this wishes to be the remedy, through which beauty and health are preserved in bodies, it not only diminishes the usefulness of the body, but breaks down its strength and powers, and changes the true colour of the blood to slothfulness;⁴ so that, by imitating the

¹ ¹ How the feminine "altera" can be thus introduced with reference to the masculine "duobus modis," I confess I cannot understand. Perhaps Apuleius wrote "duabus methodis—" in allusion to the words of Plato, *Δυοῖν ὄντων τοῖν πραγμάτων δύο λέγω τέχνας*, in *Gorg.* p. 464, B. § 44.

² ² So I have translated "legalis" and "juridicialis," remembering the expression just afterwards in *Gorg.*, *τῆς δὲ πολιτικῆς ἀντὶ μὲν τῆς γυμναστικῆς τὴν νομοθετικὴν, ἀντίστροφον δὲ τῇ ἰατρικῇ τὴν δικαστικὴν*. See too the learned on *Phædr.* p. 261, D. § 97, and on *Quintilian*, ii. 21.

³ Oudendorp, objecting to this introduction of persons, where arts had been mentioned previously, and finding that MSS. offer "professiones," proposes to read "professio noxia" or "nociva juris imitatur;" while Bosscha suggests "professio inanis—" But the whole train of thought would require the rejection of an epithet here, even if it were found in every MS.

⁴ Oudendorp attempts to explain "desidia" by "torporem sanguinis, quo palleat homo—" but in my opinion very unsuccessfully. For "desidia" never has nor could have such a meaning. Opportunely then

science of law, pretends indeed to be able to increase virtue in souls, whereas it weakens whatever there is in them of natural industry.

He thinks (moreover) that those virtues can be taught and studied, which appertain to a reasonable soul, that is to say, Wisdom and Prudence; and that those, which in the place of a remedy offer a resistance to the portions (of the soul),¹ that are corrupt, namely, Fortitude and Contenance, are reasonable. Now the Virtues before mentioned are held to be in the place of discipline; the rest, if they are perfect, he calls virtues; (but) if only half-perfect,² he conceives they ought not indeed to be called disciplines, nor yet does he consider them to be entirely strangers to discipline. But Justice, in that ³it is scattered amongst three parts of the soul,³ he imagines to be the art of living and a discipline; and that is at one time teachable, and at another proceeds from use and experience. .

[10.] Of good things some he ⁴asserts are to be sought for the sake of themselves, as for example, happiness, and a pleasure that is good; others, for not their own sake, as medicine; others, for the sake both of themselves and something else, as forethought, and the rest of virtues, which we seek after, both for their own sake, as being in themselves excellent and honourable; and for the sake of something else, that is to say, of happiness, which is the fruit of virtue the most to be wished for.⁴ On this ground some bad things are to be avoided for the sake of themselves; others, for the sake of other things; (but) the majority, (for the sake) of themselves and of other things, as for example, folly, and vices of that kind, which are to be avoided both for the sake of themselves, and (for the sake) of those things, namely, misery and unhappiness, which may arise from them.

Of those things, which are to be sought after, some we say are absolutely good, those, (to wit,) which, when they are present always and to all, bring with them advantages, as for example, the virtues, of which happiness is the fruit: others does one MS. offer "desideriam;" where probably lies hid "desidiæ luridum—" or something like it.

¹ The Delphin editor supplies correctly "animæ—"

² These have been called in ii. § 6, imperfect, and are such as proceed from the gift of Nature.

^{3—3} See ii. § 7.

^{4—4} On the three kinds of good things see Rep. ii. p. 357, § 1.



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be silly, and ¹to pursue a conduct still more absurd than does the person,¹ who despises the health of the body by choosing in preference disease.

[12.] But that is an act of extreme madness, when he, who shall have beheld with the eyes of the soul the beauty of virtue, and shall have discovered by use and reason its utility, shall still, while not ignorant how much of disgrace and disadvantage he shall obtain from a participation in vices, be willing to give himself up to them. (He says too) that the health of the body, (and) strength, and freedom from pain, and other things of that kind, are extraneous, and that wealth likewise, and the rest of things, which we consider the advantages of fortune, are not to be called simply good. For if any one, who possesses them, withdraws himself from their use, they will be useless to him; and if any converts their use to wicked purposes, they will be seen to be even hurtful to him. But if any one abuses them, he will be exposed to vices; ²while he, who possesses them, is unable to hold them, when he is dead.² From hence it is inferred that these ought not to be called simply good things; nor ought those, which ³sow diseases or poverty,³ and other things, to be considered evils. For he, whose property is small, and who is moderate in his expenses, will perceive no mischief (coming) from it; while he, who makes a right use of his poverty, will not only find no disadvantage, but, on the contrary, will become superior in enduring ⁴the rest of evils with a better

¹—¹ I have translated, as if the text were, “et adhuc illo id absurdius sequi,” where “sequi” is found in all the MSS.

²—² Since all the words between the numerals are omitted in nearly all the MSS., they have been thought by the generality of editors to be an interpolation, formed out of an explanatory gloss. Hildebrand however has given from his own conjecture, “haberi hæc etiam oberit—” i. e. “it will be a hurt to him for them to be possessed.”

³—³ I have translated, as if the text were “quæ serunt morbos aut pauperiem—” not “quæ sunt morbosa, ut pauperiem—” Hildebrand gives up the passage in despair, except that he would read “contraria” for “ea—”

⁴—⁴ Since Oudendorp and Hildebrand confess that they cannot see their way out of the difficulties of the reading found in MSS., “cetera melioratum præstantior—” I have translated, as if the author had written “cætera mala meliore ratione præstantior—” for thus “mala,” which is absolutely requisite here, might easily have dropt out before “meliore,” and “meliore ratione” be corrupted into “melioratum.”

method.⁴ If then ¹it is not contrary either to have poverty or to rule over it by reason,¹ poverty is not by itself an evil.

Pleasure, moreover, (he says,) is neither absolutely a good, nor simply an evil; nor is that to be fled from, which is honourable, and proceeds not from things to be ashamed of, but from glorious doings; but that, which Nature herself spurns, and is sought after with disgraceful delight, he considers ought to be avoided.

Anxiety and labour, if they are natural, and descend from virtue itself, and are undertaken² for the performance of some remarkable act, he considered to be an object of desire; but that they are bad³ and detestable, if they are produced contrary to Nature for the sake of things the most base.

Not only does he know⁴ that vices fall on the soul by an act of the will, and ⁵come to bodies,⁵ but that there is a certain middle state, such as, when sadness is absent, nor yet do we perceive that gladness is present.

[13.] Of the things, which are in ourselves, the first good and worthy of all praise is, to the person seeking a good, virtue. On that account⁶ it ought to be called honourable; since we say that, what is honourable, is alone good, and what is base, bad; and deservedly so; (for) what is base cannot be good.

Friendship he says is a fellowship,⁷ and consists in a fellow-feeling, and is reciprocal, and brings the alternation of de-

¹—¹ I must leave for others to understand “contrarium” here. The Delphin editor explains it by “repugnat—” But we are not informed to what it is repugnant. I could have understood “neque habere pauperiem neque eam regere rationi contrarium est,”—“it is not contrary to reason to have poverty or to rule over it.”

² How the feminine “susceptæ” and (³) “malas” can thus be applied to “sollicitudinem et laborem” I cannot understand. Hence I suspect Apuleius wrote “sollicitudines laborum—”

⁴ From “sed” found in two MSS. after “vitia” Oudendorp would elicit “ait” or “scilicet—” I have translated, as if the author had written “scit—”

⁵—⁵ The text is “venire corporibus,” where the dative follows “venire” very strangely. Hence from “convenire” in ed. pr. one might elicit “convivere,” i. e. “live together with,” answering to συζῆν in Politic. p. 302, B.

⁶ I have translated the old reading “ideo,” not “adeo—” which Oudendorp has adopted from two MSS., observing that the words are synonymous.

⁷ In lieu of “sociam” the sense evidently requires, as I have translated, “societatem—”

light, when ¹(two persons) love equally in turn.¹ This result takes place for the benefit of friendship, when a friend is desirous that he, whom he loves, should enjoy a prosperous state equally with himself. Now that equality does not take place otherwise, than when a similarity in equal affection meets in both. For as ²like are united to like by an indissoluble connexion,² so those, who are at variance, are disunited amongst themselves, nor are they the friends of others. Now the corruptions of enmity are produced from malevolence through a dissimilarity in manners and a difference in life, and sects, and opposite dispositions. There are likewise, he says, other kinds of friendship; one part of which is produced for the sake of pleasure, and another for that of a close relationship. Now the love of a close relationship and of children is agreeable to Nature; but that other feeling, which, abhorrent to the kindness of humanity, is called love, is a burning desire, by the lighting up of which the lovers of the body, being caught through their lustfulness, imagine a person to exist wholly in that, which ³they see (and wish for).³ Such ⁴unhappy feelings in the case of the soul⁴ Plato forbids to be called by the name of friendship; because they are not mutual, nor can be reciprocated, ⁵so that what is loved,⁵ may be loved in return; nor is there a constancy in them; and a length of time is wanting to them; and loves of that kind are put an end to by satiety⁶ and repentance.

¹—¹ I have translated, as if the text were “quando duo æqualiter redamant—” not “quando—redamat—” where “redamat” has nothing to which it can be referred.

²—² Compare Homer in Od. xvii. 218, and Plato in Lysid. p. 214, B., τὸ ὁμοιον τῷ ὁμοίῳ ἀνάγκη αἰεὶ φίλον εἶναι.

³—³ The sense evidently requires, as I have translated, “et voluerint,” after “viderint—” For it is not enough for a lover to see the loved object; he cannot fail to wish for it. With this union of “viderint” and “voluerint” may be compared the antithesis in ὁρῶν and ἐρῶν in Legg. viii. p. 837, C., ὁρῶν δὲ μᾶλλον ἢ ἐρῶν τῇ ψυχῇ.

⁴—⁴ So I have rendered “calamitates animarum—”

⁵—⁵ I cannot understand “ut ament, quæ redamantur,” I have therefore translated, as if the text were “ut, quæ amantur, redamentur.” The Delphin editor likewise saw that the train of thought required “ut quæ amantur—” although he has improperly added “redament.”

⁶ Oudendorp prefers “sanitate,” furnished by many MSS., in lieu of “societate” in some, and “satietae” in others; and refers to Ovid. Amor. i. 10, “Cum bene pertæsum est, animique resanuit error—” But “satietae” answers to “pertæsum,” and “pœnitentia” to “resanuit.”



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of which the first is of the seekers after honours; the next is ¹of the lovers of substance; ¹ the third, of (the lovers) of popular rule; and the last of tyrannical (power).⁶ On which account² that first vice³ comes upon the mind, when the vigour of reason has become languid, and that portion of the soul, in which anger has the dominion, becomes the superior and stronger. Now that, which is called *Ὀλιγαρχία*,⁴ (Oligarchy,) is produced in this way; when on account of the worst food being given to that part of the soul, which consists of desires, not only are the seats of what is reasonable and given to anger occupied, but ⁵of that likewise, which sharpen not necessary desires.⁵ Such a person as this Plato has designated a gain-seeker and ⁶a hawk after money.⁶ ⁷The popular quality exists,⁷ when passions, being let loose⁸ by indulgence, burn not only with just desires,⁹ but with those

¹—¹ For the sake, not only of the antithesis, but the syntax likewise, I have elicited “sequens, substantiæ amatorum” from “sequens abstemiorum—” For thus “substantiæ,” applied to money, would be opposed to honours, and “popularis et tyrannicæ dominationis” recover the noun “amatorum,” on which those words, at present without regimen, depend.

² I confess I cannot understand “quapropter” here. I suspect something has been lost, requisite to unite the broken chain of thought.

³ Namely, “the love of honours.”

⁴ The word in Plato, as remarked by Floridus, is *τιμαρχία*, not *ὀλιγαρχία*, as applicable to the honour-seekers.

⁵—⁵ Such is the literal version of the words “ejus etiam, quæ non necessarias cupidines acuunt—” which I must leave for others to understand; for I cannot see how “quæ—acunt” can thus follow “ejus—” Hildebrand has given from his own conjecture, “quæ non necessariam cupidinem ciunt—” from which nothing seems to be gained.

⁶—⁶ Since this expression is not found at present in Plato, nor could, I think, be introduced there, it is probable that Apuleius was alluding to some Pseudo-Platonic dialogue, just as he does in “lucricupidinem” to the Pseudo-Platonic Hipparchus.

⁷—⁷ The expression “qualitas popularis existit—” is strangely used here, where the nature of popular rule is to be defined. Hence, since the earlier editions offer “qualis” for “qualitas,” perhaps the author wrote “Qualis sit vis popularis, ex eo visitur,” i. e. “Of what kind is the power of the people, is seen from that,” or something similar.

⁸ Colvins was the first to object to “laboratæ,” for which he suggested “saburratæ—” while Oudendorp has proposed “irritatæ—” but my “liberatæ” seems nearer the mark.

⁹—⁹ The text at present is “sed his etiam quæ obviæ atque occursantes—” from which, as being perfectly unintelligible, I have elicited “sed iis etiam, quæ obvarant ab æquo occursantes—” where “obvarant” means “to pervert,” as shown by Nonius Marcellus, “Obvarare, pervertere, depravare.”

likewise, which pervert from right the parties meeting with them,⁹ and oppress with their own conditions both the soul, that is susceptible of good counsel, and the other too, that is given rather to anger. But Tyrannical power is a life of luxury and full of lust; which, welded together out of pleasures endless and various and unlawful, holds a dominion over the entire mind.

[16.] Now the person, who is the worst, (Plato) says is not only base, and pernicious, and a despiser of the gods, and lives a life without moderation, and inhuman, and unsociable, but agrees likewise with neither his neighbours nor himself, ¹[and thus is at variance not only with other persons, but himself likewise,]¹ and is an enemy not to others only, but likewise to himself; and hence such a person is friendly neither to the good, nor to any one at all, and not even to himself; but that he, whom no excess of wickedness can go beyond, appears to be the worst of all.² (He says too) that such a person can never find a way for himself in the conduct of affairs, not merely on account of his ignorance, but because he knows not himself, and because thorough wickedness produces an unsettling in the mind, by impeding that person's designs, when commenced and reflected on, and by not permitting any of those things (to be done)³ which he may wish. Hence against a person the worst and most reprobate not only do those vices, which are according to⁴ Nature, produce a feeling of execration, such as envy is, and a delight in the misfortunes of others, but those likewise, which Nature does not reject, I mean pleasure, and sickness of mind, regret, love, pity, fear, shame, (and) anger. Now this takes place on that account, because an ill-regulated disposition has no moderation in whatever matter to which it rushes forward; and thus there is for it ever something deficient or redundant. Hence too the love of a man of this kind is de-

¹—¹ The words between the brackets are evidently a mere repetition of the sentence preceding. As regards the matter, compare Lysid. p. 214, C. § 25.

² I have translated, as if the text were "omnium," not "eum—"

³ I have translated, as if "feri" had dropt out after "corum."

⁴ Such is the ordinary meaning of "secundum." But the antithesis requires "contrary to—" a sense that Oudendorp attempts, I conceive, vainly to defend; who once wished to read "quæ secus quam Natura sinit," in lieu of "quæ secundum Naturam sunt."

praved in its whole tenor ; because it is not only eager from its unbridled lusts and insatiable thirst to swallow all kinds of pleasure, but because it is distracted in its judgment of beauty by an error without reason, through its being ignorant of true loveliness, and being a passionate admirer of the skin of the body, effete, enervated, and passing away ; nor does it set a great value at least¹ upon limbs coloured by the sun,² or rendered firm by exercise, but³ (values rather)³ ⁴ those darkened by shade, or soft by sloth,⁴ and moulded⁵ with too much care.

[17.] That wickedness does not stalk abroad willingly, is plain in many ways. For injuriousness Plato says⁶ is an ill-regulated suffering and sickness of the mind ; from whence he holds it clear that men are not carried to it willingly. For who would with his own will take upon himself so much of evil, as to carry knowingly crime and flagitiousness in the best portion of the mind. When therefore the possession of

¹ I confess I do not understand "saltem" here.

² To improve the colour of the skin, and the firmness of the flesh, the ancients were accustomed after washing first and then oiling themselves, to dry their skin in the sun, as shown by Aristophanes in *Ἐκκλησι.* 63, where a woman says, while imitating the acts of a man, *Ἀλειψαμένη τὸ σῶμ' ὄλον, δι' ἡμέρας Ἐχλαινόμην ἐστῶσα πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον*: while effeminate persons were more fond of the shade, as we learn from Plato in *Phædr.* p. 239, C. § 35, *Ὀφθήσεται δὲ μαλθακὸν τινα καὶ οὐ στερεὸν διώκων, οὐδ' ἐν ἡλίῳ καθαρῷ τεθραμμένον, ἀλλ' ὑπὸ συμμιγεῖ σκιᾷ, πόνων μὲν ἀνδρείων καὶ ἰδρώτων ξηρῶν ἄπειρον, ἔμπειρον δὲ ἀπαλῆς καὶ ἀνάδρου διαίτης.*

³—³ I have inserted the words between the lunes for the sake of perspicuity.

⁴—⁴ Such is the literal and unintelligible version of "sed opacos umbra vel molles desidia:" where Oudendorp would explain "opacos" by "pingues—" But as such neither is nor could be the meaning, there is evidently an error here, which may be thus corrected—"sed Epicurei suis, umbraticola molles desidia—" "but those of an Epicurean hog, flabby with sloth, that loves the shade:" where the author had in mind not only the Horatian "Epicuri de grege porcus," but the expression likewise in Plautus, *Trinum.* ii. 7, 49, "malacum—umbraticolam."

⁵ I have retained "modulatos" with the ed. pr., in lieu of which Wower suggested "medicatos," elicited from "meditatos" in one MS.; while, since all the others offer "medullatos," Oudendorp would read "emedullatos," i. e. "without marrow." But then "cura nimia" would have been omitted ; which could not be ; for Apuleius had in mind the words of Horace,

"operata juvenus
In cute curanda nimio plus."

⁶ The whole of this doctrine is detailed at length in the *Gorgias*.



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from life,⁷ by whom the study of living properly cannot be obtained from Nature or his own exertions; or, if the love of life holds him fast, that he ought to be delivered over to the wise, by whose art at some time¹ he may be turned to better things. And truly it is better for such a person to be ruled over, and not to have the power of ruling over others, and to be not a lord, but a slave himself, as being impotent² over his own vices,² and to be assigned to the power of others, after obtaining as his lot the office of obeying rather than of commanding. He said, likewise, that the worse man is the greater reprobate³ not on the sole ground,³ that he is ever distracted by a choice⁴ of vices, and torn in pieces by the wave swell of desires; but because⁵ the more he is desirous of more things, the more he seems to himself to be in want, and on that account to others likewise. For the things, that are hoped and wished for, arrive scarcely a few in number, and by the greatest trouble; and to these succeeds the still more burning madness⁶ of desires; nor by future evils only he is pained, but tortured likewise by the past⁷ and those in transit.⁷ All of which persons it is manifest can be drawn from evils of that kind by death alone.

[19.] But the pre-eminently good, and the immoderately bad, are very few and rather scarce, and, as he says,⁸ may be counted; instead of “populo—” Perhaps Apuleius wrote “vita existimat Plato noster populove pellendum.”

¹ I have translated, as if the word were “quondam,” not “quadam—” which is scarcely intelligible.

^{2—2} As one MS. reads “servitio uni,” and another “servorum,” it is easy to elicit from both “snorum vitiorum—” where “vitiorum” is due to Colvins; while to Modius is due “aliorumque,” in lieu of “aliorum—”

^{3—3} I have translated, as if the text were “non ob solum id—” where “id” might easily have been lost before “deteriorem—”

⁴ In “editione” evidently lies hid “electione—” what I have translated.

⁵ The text is “qui—” I have translated, as if it were “sed quia—” for “sed” or “rerum” could not be omitted after “non solum—” Hildebrand would read “sed desiderium—” in lieu of “et desiderium—” in two MSS.

⁶ I have, with Oudendorp, adopted “furores,” the conjecture of Floridus, in lieu of “fluores” in MSS. Hildebrand suggests “fervores—”

^{7—7} To avoid the tautology in “præteritis transactisque,” I have translated, as if the text were “præteritis et in transitu,” without “que,” omitted in ed. Flor.

⁸ Apuleius had perhaps in mind Phædon, p. 99, A. § 89, ἡγήσατο τοὺς μὲν χρηστοὺς καὶ πονηροὺς σφόδρα ὀλίγους εἶναι ἑκατέρους, τοὺς δὲ μεταξύ πλείστους.

but the majority are those, who are neither clearly the best nor really the worst, but with, as it were, a medium in morals. And yet neither do the more excellent of them lay hold of all right things, nor do those, who are to be blamed, stumble in all. Of these the vices are not heavy nor out of season, nor with too much of crime, whose basis¹ is in a redundance or deficiency; to whom there is of approbation both an entirety and measure; and who, while² they are taking a middle road between praise and blame, are constantly excited by the desire of undertaking matters of that kind, ³that at one time persons good and honourable invite them by reason; at another, dishonourable gains and base pleasures attract them.³ With such men fidelity in friendship does not endure; and loves not always incorrect, nor yet honourable, come into their minds.

[20.] A man therefore, Plato says, cannot be perfectly wise, unless he excels the rest (of men) in disposition, and is complete in the arts, and in the parts of prudence, and has been imbued with them even from boyhood, and accustomed to deeds and words in accordance, ⁴while his soul has been cleansed and strained from the lees of pleasure,⁴ ⁵and abstinence and patience⁵ have been chosen with his (whole) soul, and learning and eloquence have proceeded from the knowledge of things. He, however, who has gone through these matters, and walked with a confident and secure step in the road of virtue, and has acquired a solid method of living, becomes on a sudden perfect, that is, he reaches on a sudden the extreme portions of time, past and future, and is in a

¹ Such is perhaps the best version of "substantia—"

² I have translated, as if "quum" had dropt out after "qui—" Hildebrand would read "qui, quia—"

^{3—3} Such is the literal version of the text. But one would have expected rather to find the sentences more accurately balanced to this effect—"that at one time things good and honourable invite them to what is rational; at another, dishonourable gains attract them to disreputable pleasures:" in Latin, "ut nunc bona atque honesta eos ad rationalia invitent; nunc inhonesta lucra ad turpes alliciant voluptates."

^{4—4} So I have translated, as if the text were "purgata et effæcata anima e voluptate—" not "purgata et effæcata animi voluptate—" for as in the pleasures of the mind there are no lees, the lees cannot be said to be strained off.

^{5—5} Here is evidently an allusion to the doctrine of Pythagoras—*ἀνέχου καὶ ἀπέχου*.

certain manner intemporal.¹ After this, when vices are shut out and all things implanted and introduced, which conduce to a happy life, the wise man thinks correctly that he² does not depend upon others, nor can (any thing)³ be brought upon himself from others, but that (all things)⁴ are in his own hand. On which account he is neither elated in prosperity nor does he become contracted by adversity, when he knows that he is so furnished with adornments,⁵ that he can be separated from them by no violence. Such a person it behoves not only to inflict no injury, but even not to return it. For he does not consider that to be an act of contumely, which a wicked man commits; but he considers that (to be so), which patience cannot⁶ firmly endure. By which law of Nature⁷ let it be engraven on his mind, that not one of those things, which the rest of mankind conceive to be evils, can do a hurt to a wise man. Indeed,⁸ (Plato) asserts⁹ that the wise man, relying on his conscience, will be secure and confident in the whole of life, both because he considers, by drawing himself¹⁰ to better

¹ Others may, but I will never, believe that Apuleius wrote “intemporalēm—” which Oudendorp explains indeed “freed from time;” but since the ed. pr. has “in tempora lætum,” it is evident that we must read “in templa aëria elatum—” where “templa aëria” may be compared with “O magna templa cœlitum Commixta stellis splendidis,” quoted by Varro de Ling. Lat. vi. For thus such a person, carried up to the temples of the air, would be equal to the gods; as shown by Horace, “Hac arte Pollux et vagus Hercules Innisus arces attigit igneas.”

^{2, 3, 4} I have translated, as if “se” had dropt out after “aliis,” and “quid” before “deferri,” and “omnia” between “sua” and “manu.” Compare Plato, Menexen. p. 247, E. § 20, ὅτι γὰρ ἀνδρὶ εἰς ἑαυτὸν ἀνήρτηται πάντα τὰ πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν φέροντα—καὶ μὴ ἐν ἄλλοις αἰωρεῖται—translated by Cicero in Tuscul. v. 12, and imitated in Paradox. 2, “nemo potest esse non beatissimus, qui est totus aptus ex sese, quique in se uno ponit omnia:” and in Epistol. ad Famil. v. 13, “Laudem sapientiæ statuo esse maximam, non aliunde pendere, nec extrinsecus bene aut male vivendi suspensas habere rationes.”

⁵ In lieu of “ornamentis” one would have expected “armamentis—”

⁶ I have adopted the reading of Oudendorp, who places “non,” found before “putat,” after “patientia—”

⁷ This mention of the law of Nature seems very strange, where one would have expected rather “of instruction,” in Latin “doctrinæ—”

⁸ In lieu of “equidem,” which can hardly be united to “dicit—” one would prefer “Et quidem—”

⁹ I have adopted “dicit” found in one MS. in lieu of “dici et—” unless it be said that in “vita dici et” lie hid “vitæ die dicit—”

¹⁰ I have translated, as if “se” had dropt out after “rationes—”



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alone appears to possess the riches of virtue, which are more precious than all treasures. Moreover the wise man ought to appear the most wealthy indeed, since he alone is able to rule over (wealth)¹ for necessary uses. For the rest of men, although they are flowing over with riches, seem nevertheless to be poor; because they either know not their use, or apply them to the worst purposes. For it is not the absence of money, that gives birth to want, but the presence of immoderate desires. It behoves (then)² the philosopher, if he will be in want of nothing, and the despiser of, and superior to, all those things, which men consider bitter to be borne, to do nothing otherwise,³ than to endeavour constantly to separate the soul from its fellowship with the body. And hence Philosophy is to be deemed a desire for death and a habit of dying.

[22.] It is meet for all good men to be friends amongst themselves, even if they are little known (to each other); and they are to be considered friends by that power, through which their manners and tenets agree; since like is not abhorrent from like. From hence it is clear that the fidelity of friendship can exist amongst the good alone. (Now) wisdom makes that young man a sedulous⁴ lover of good, who by the goodness of his disposition is rather ready (to learn) good arts. Nor will a deformity of body be able to drive away such a desire. For when the soul itself is pleasing, the whole man is loved; but when the body is desired, a man's⁵ worse part becomes agreeable to the heart. Justly then it is to be deemed that he, who is acquainted with good persons, will be desirous⁶ likewise of things of that kind. For he alone burns with good desires, who sees what is good with the eyes

¹ I have translated, as if "eas" had dropt out after "necessarius—"

² I have translated, as if "ergo" had been lost before "oportet—"

³ In "sic," which is quite unintelligible, evidently lies hid "secius," as I have translated.

⁴ I have translated, as if the text were "sedulum," not "sed eum—" where Oudendorp has suggested "scilicet eum—" although he says that "sed" may be defended; but how that can be, I cannot understand.

⁵ I have adopted "hominis," found in one MS., in lieu of "ejus."

⁶ I have adopted "cupiturum," furnished by some MSS., in lieu of "cupidum—" for the train of thought evidently requires the mention of a future time.

of the mind. ¹[This is to be wise.]¹ ²But because he who is ignorant of that,² must needs be a hater also, and not a friend to virtue. Nor vainly is such a person a lover of disgraceful pleasures. (But) the wise man will not come, in the manner of a wild beast,³ to do something⁴ for the sake of some pleasure, unless there shall be at hand the honourable emoluments of virtue. The same person it behoves to live a life in this kind of pleasure, honourable, and admirable, and full of praise and glory; and to be preferred to all the rest of men, not only for the sake of these things, but to enjoy likewise alone and always its pleasantness and security. ⁵Nor will he be pained, when deprived of the dearest objects of affection, either because all things, which tend to happiness, depend on himself,⁵ or because the infliction of such pain is forbidden by the decree and law of right reason; or⁶ because, if he tortures himself on such a ground, or takes upon himself that sickness of mind for the sake of him, who is dead, ⁷as if the person were in a worse part,⁷ for his own sake, because he grieves that he has been deprived of such an acquaintance.

¹—¹ The words between the brackets Wower acutely saw were superfluous. But as it is not easy to discover how they came here, they probably conceal some error.

²—² Such is the literal and unintelligible version of the words “istud vero quoniam qui est ignarus—” where Oudendorp would read “istius vero boni ignarus—” But he does not tell us from whence “quoniam” came, nor how it could be corrupted from “boni.” Apuleius wrote, I suspect, “At studium veri quo animam agat—hoc enim est sapientia nosse—qui est ignarus, osor quoque ejus—” i. e. But he who knows not whither the study of truth leads the soul—for to know this is the part of wisdom—must needs be a hater of it (the study)—

³ I have translated, as if the text were, not “meræ,” but “feræ—” By a similar metaphor a flatterer is called “a terrible wild beast,” in Phædr. p. 240, B. § 37.

⁴ Instead of “voluptatis quidem alicujus gratia,” the sense and syntax evidently require “voluptatis alicujus gratia quiddam—” for thus “agendum” recovers, what it had lost, its object.

⁵—⁵ Compare Plato in Menexen. § 20.

⁶ The train of thought evidently requires “aut,” not “et—”

⁷—⁷ Such is the literal version of “quasi sit in pejore parte—” But “parte” has no meaning here by itself. Besides, the apodosis of the sentence is clearly wanting; which may be supplied by reading “quasi in pejore statu sit, partes aget fatui, aut—” i. e. “as if the deceased were in a worse position, he will act the part of a simpleton;” for “statu” might easily have been lost before “sit,” and “partes aget fatui aut” be corrupted into “parte aut—”

But neither for the sake of the dead ought lamentations to be indulged in, since we know that the party has suffered no evil; and, if he had been with good feelings, that he is added to the number of the better; nor for the sake of himself; inasmuch as he places every thing upon himself, nor by the absence of any thing can he be in want of virtue, of which he claims for himself the perpetual possession. The wise man, therefore, will not be sad.

[23.] The aim (then) of wisdom is that the wise man may by his merits¹ be carried up to god;² ³and this is about to be all his study, says (Plato),³ that he may by the emulation of his life approach to the doings of the gods. Now this will be able to happen to him, if he shows himself a man perfectly just, pious, (and) prudent. From whence, not only in the knowledge of looking forward, but in the labour of acting, it is fitting for him to follow those things, which are approved of by gods and men; since the highest of the gods not only thinks upon all this Universe through the reasoning of his reflections, but undertakes the first, the middle, and the last, and regulates what has been discovered thoroughly, by the universality and constancy of a provident arrangement.

Moreover, (he says) that the person⁴ appears to be happy to all, to whom good is supplied, and who knows in what manner he ought to be free from vices. Now one kind of happiness is, when we protect by the presence of our talents, what we are doing; another, when nothing is wanting to the perfection of life, and we are content with the mere contemplation of it. Now of each kind of happiness the source flows from virtue. But for the adornment⁵ of the genial place,⁵ or

^{1, 2} I have adopted "meritis," found in ed. pr., and changed "dei" into "deum" from conjecture, remembering the expression "evehat ad deos" in Horace. Hildebrand suggests "ad dei imaginem" in lieu of "ad dei meritum—"

^{3—3} I have translated, as if the text were "hancque omnem futuram ejus operam, ut—" not "hanc namque futuram ejus operam, ut—" where, since "namque" is found in a place not its own, it is probably a corruption of "que omnem;" at least "que" follows "hanc" in one MS. and ed. pr.; while "ait" might easily have been lost before "aut."

⁴ As I cannot discover to what thing "illud" can be referred, and, if I could, how such a thing could be said to know, I have translated, as if the text were "illum" to be referred to a person.

^{5—5} As no scholar has yet been able to explain or correct satisfactorily "genialis loci," I must leave the passage, as I find it, inexplicable; unless



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At the very commencement he defines the form of a state after this fashion. A state is the union of very many persons amongst themselves; where (some)¹ are rulers, others inferiors, bringing, when united, ²aid and assistance² to each other in turn, and regulating their duties by the same and correct laws; and a state would be one, ³like a villa,³ under the same walls, if⁴ the minds of the inhabitants are accustomed ⁵to like and dislike the same things.⁵ On which account we must persuade the founders of commonwealths, that they increase ⁶their own people to that point of places in such a way that⁶ all may be known to the same ruler, and not unknown to each other;⁷ for thus it will happen that all will be of one mind, and be willing for justice to be done to them.

(But) a great and healthy⁸ state it does not behove to depend on the multitude of its inhabitants, and on their great strength. For (Plato) thinks that not the power of the body nor of money, collected for the dominion of the many, is to be valued, ⁹with a bad heart and impotence, but when men, adorned with all virtues, and all the inhabitants, founded on laws, obey a common decree.⁹ But the rest of states, which

¹ I have adopted the correction of Stewechius, who would repeat "alii—"

^{2—2} To avoid the tautology in "opem atque auxilium" one would prefer "operam—"

^{3—3} I have translated, as if the text were, not "illam—" which I cannot understand, but "uti villam—" For a state is thus compared to a single residence in Plato, Rep. ii. p. 369, C., πολλοὺς εἰς μίαν οἴκησιν—

⁴ I have rejected "et" before "si," as perfectly at variance with the syntax and sense.

^{5—5} In the words "eadem velle atque eadem nolle" there is an allusion to Sallust's well-known definition of friendship, which he puts into the mouth of Catiline.

^{6—6} Such is the literal and unintelligible version of the text, "ut usque ad id locorum plebes suas taliter—augeant, ut—" first edited by Vulcanius, and found subsequently in two MSS.: with which Oudendorp is however not satisfied, nor am I. For Apuleius wrote, I suspect, "ut usque ad id plebes suas et taliter augeant, ut, vicorum instar—" i. e. "that they increase their people to such a point and in such a way, that, like villages—"

⁷ Compare Legg. v. p. 738, D. § 9.

⁸ I have translated, as if the text were, not "sane," but "et sanam—" similar to "sanas civitates" just afterwards.

^{9—9} Here a literal version best shows, how unintelligible is the text—"cum vecordia impotentiaque, sed cum decreto communi virtutibus omnibus ornati viri et omnes incolæ fundati legibus obsequuntur." And yet it is easy to see first, that "fundati legibus" could not be applied to

are not constituted after this model, he did not deem to be healthy, but were commonwealths filthy and swelling with disorders. Those, however, he said, were founded on reason, which were arranged after the manner of the soul, so that the best portion, which excels in wisdom and prudence, may rule over the multitude; and, as that has the care of the whole body, so ¹the beloved of prudence ¹ may defend the things advantageous to the state in general. And let Fortitude likewise, the second portion of Virtue, as it chastises and restrains ²the feeling of desire by its road,² be vigilant in the state. (And) in the place of watchers by day, let the youth become soldiers for the benefit of all; but let the discipline of a superior counsel bridle, restrain, and, if requisite, break down the restless and untamed, and on that account the worst of citizens. But that third part ³(of the soul, the seat)³ of desires, he considers on a par with the common people and land-tillers, which he thinks is to be supported for its moderate usefulness. ⁴He denies, however, that a commonwealth can stand, unless he, who rules, possesses a desire for wisdom, or unless he is chosen as the ruler, who, it is agreed amongst all, is the most wise.⁴

“incolæ;” and secondly, that something is required to balance “virtutibus omnibus ornati.” Hence I suspect Apuleius wrote “sed cum decreto communi, virtutibus omnibus viri ornati, omnes incolæ sine vecordia imprudentiaque, fundatis legibus obsequuntur,” i. e. “but when all the inhabitants, adorned with all the virtues of a man, obey without a bad heart and thoughtlessness the laws founded on a general decree.” Perhaps however the words “cum vecordia impotentiaque” may be retained in their present place, at least, if we read after “putat,” “junctas cum vecordia imprudentiaque,” so that “vecordia” may be referred to “vires pecuniæ,” and “imprudentia” to “vires corporis—”

¹—¹ Such, I presume, is the meaning of “prudentiæ dilectus—” But whether such an expression is to be found elsewhere, is more than I know. Oudendorp indeed refers to *Metam.* viii. p. 554, A.; and, as regards the sense of the whole passage, Hildebrand refers to Plato, *Rep.* iv. p. 427—430.

²—² So Oudendorp. But since, in lieu of “via sua,” one MS. reads “vi sua,” and another “in sua,” I suspect that Apuleius wrote “vi insanam appetentiam—”

³—³ The words between the lunes have been supplied for the sake of the sense; and, unless I am greatly mistaken, Apuleius actually wrote “Illam vero, sedem desideriorum, tertiam animæ partem—” For “sedem” might easily have dropt out before “desideriorem,” and “animæ” after “tertiam—”

⁴—⁴ In Plato, *Rep.* v. p. 473. See Ruhnken on *Rutil. Lup.* i. 6.

[25.] He says, moreover, that all the citizens should be imbued with morality,¹ so that there may be no desire of possessing gold and silver in those, to whose guardianship and good faith the commonwealth is intrusted; and that they may not seek private wealth under the guise of its being public; and that hospitality may not take place of such a kind, that, while the door is not opened to others, they may so take care of food and living for themselves, as to waste on common feasts the money they may receive from those whom they protect. Marriages too (he says)² are not to be entered into individually, but are to be common,² through the wise men of the states and magistrates, appointed³ to that business by lot, arranging in a public manner the betrothals for marriages of that kind, and taking especial care that persons be not united unequal to, or unlike each other. With these is connected a useful and necessary confusion,⁴ so that through⁵ the bringing up of children, unknown as yet, being mixed together, there is produced a difficulty of recognition by parents; for, while they do not know their own, they believe all, whom they may see of that age, to be their own, and all become, as it were, the parents of all the children in common. Of these marriages there is sought at a proper time the union; of which he believes⁶ the fidelity will be firm, if the number of the days accords with the harmony of music; while they, who are born of such marriages, will be imbued with fitting studies, and taught by the best instructions in the common master-hall of the preceptors, (and this too) not merely those of the male sex, but of the female likewise; whom Plato⁷ wishes to be united in all arts, that are thought to be peculiar to men, and even in those of war; since to both there is the same power, as their nature is one. (He says too) that a state of this kind has no need of laws, laid down from without; for being

¹ One MS. adds "et disciplinis—" of which Oudendorp approves.

^{2—2} On this celebrated doctrine of Plato, see Rep. v. p. 459, E. and foll.

³ I have translated, as if the text were "traditis," not "præditis," omitting with two MSS. "et" before "sorte—"

⁴ Compare Tim. p. 18, D.

⁵ I have translated, as if the text were originally, as Oudendorp saw, "per mixta—afferat—" not "permixta—afferant—"

⁶ In Rep. viii. p. 546, and foll.

⁷ In Rep. v. p. 451, and Laws vi. p. 780, C. and foll.



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their own wishes, yet he decrees that the matter, as belonging to public good, ought to be looked into by the chiefs of the state in general. ¹ Wherefore let not the rich refuse a marriage with their inferiors, and let those in poverty obtain an union with the rich; ¹ and should there be an agreement in the strength of property, still different dispositions are to be mixed together, so that a quiet woman may be joined to a passionate man; and to a mild man may be united a rather excitable woman, in order that ² by such remedies and the fruits of living together ² the offspring, formed out of differing natures, may coalesce by a better produce of manners, and so the state be increased by the means of families put together. ³ Children, too, conceived in the seed-bed of dissimilar manners, ⁴ when drawing in the fashion of a likeness of both, ⁴ there will be wanting in them neither vigour in carrying on affairs, nor counsel in surveying them; but they are to be instructed ⁵ according as the parents may determine. ⁵ Individuals too may have houses and private property, as they may be able; which, however, he does not permit to be increased by avarice, or wasted by luxury, or deserted through negligence. And for this state he orders laws to be promulgated; and he exhorts the framer of laws, when he has an idea of doing such a thing, to direct his contemplation to virtue.

[27.] As regards the mode of government, he considers that to be useful, which is formed by the mixture of three (kinds); for he does not think that the mere form of government, either by the upper orders or of the mob, is by itself useful; nor does he leave the faults of rulers unpunished; but he de-

¹—¹ Compare the Laws, vi. p. 773, B. § 16.

²—² I have translated, as if the text were “*talibus remediis et conversationum proventibus*,” not “*talibus observationum remediis et proventibus*,” which, I confess, I cannot understand.

³ One MS. has “*consitarum*,” which better suits with the metaphor in “*proventu*,” than “*compositarum*.”

⁴—⁴ Such is the literal and unintelligible version of the text, “*cum utriusque instar similitudinis traxerint*—” Opportunely then does one MS. read “*ab utrisque*—” which lead to “*cum ab utrisque insita formam similitudinis traxerint*,” i. e. “when, after being planted by both, they draw out the form of a likeness—”

⁵—⁵ I have followed the reading of Elmenhorst, “*utcunque parentes censuerint*;” but since some MSS. offer “*utcunque parentes nec ita sexus esse stratus censuerint civitatis*—” various attempts, all equally unsuccessful, have been made to elicit what Apuleius wrote.

termines that ¹a reason for ruling¹ exists rather with those, who are the superior in power. And other conditions of public affairs are thought to be defined by him, which have a leaning towards correct morals; and to the ruler over the commonwealth, which he wishes to stand fast by the correction (of errors), he gives an order, that he first fill up the laws, remaining (incomplete); and² that he desire the laws to be corrected, that are wrong; and then that he turn³ the teachings, which are corrupting the good of the state, to a better account; from which, if the depraved masses cannot be turned aside by advice and persuasion, they must be drawn from the course, they have commenced, by force and ⁴without a show of favour to any one.⁴ He describes too how in an active state the whole mass conducts itself when led by goodness and justice. For such persons will take to their arms their nearest relations; will guard their honours; drive off intemperance; restrain injustice, (and) give to modesty and the other ornaments of life the greatest honours. ⁵Nor let a multitude rashly fly together to the constitutions of commonwealths of that kind, except those who⁵ have been brought up under the best laws and superior institutions, (and are) moderate towards others, (and) agreeing amongst themselves.

[28.]⁶ Of citizens, worthy to be blamed, there are four kinds; one is of those, who are the chiefs in honour; another is of the few, with whom the power over affairs rests; the third is

¹—¹ Instead of "rationem," Wower would read "gubernationem—" Perhaps Apuleius wrote "constare imperii rationem—" as I have translated.

² To fill up the sense this word is added, and "aut" altered into "et—"

³ I have translated, as if the text were, what the syntax demands, "convertat," not "convertit."

⁴—⁴ Such, I presume, is the meaning of "ingratis" here.

⁵—⁵ In the words between the numerals there is evidently something to be supplied. For Apuleius is here alluding to what Plato has laid down in the Laws, v. p. 740, that when by any event the prescribed number of 5040 of families shall become reduced, their place is to be supplied not from any source, but only from a select one. Hence he probably wrote "ad ejusmodi rerum publicarum status restituendos, si desit quid, sed qui—" where "restituendos" might easily have been lost after the letters "-rum status," and "si desit quid, sed qui," corrupted into "nisi qui—" and thus the sense will be, "to restore, if any thing be wanting, the constitution of commonwealths of this kind—"

⁶—⁶ The same idea, expressed in less perfect language, has been repeated in p. 361.

of the rule of all; the last of that of a tyrant.⁶ Now the first kind, ¹he says, is produced then,¹ when the more prudent persons are driven from the state by seditious² magistrates, and the power is transferred to these, who are strong in hand merely; and when not those, who could conduct affairs with milder counsels, obtain the means of ruling, but those, who are turbulent and violent. But the state of the few³ is obtained,⁴ when many persons poor, (and) criminal, and at the same time lying under the impotence of the wealthy few, give themselves up and permit,⁴ and when all the power of government not good morals but riches have obtained. The popular faction is strengthened, when the mass without wealth does by its strength hold out against the means of the rich,⁵ and the law is at the bidding⁵ of the people promulgated, that it is lawful

¹—¹ I have adopted the emendation of an unknown scholar, who, says Bosscha, has elicited “confieri dicit tum” from “confunditur” in one MS., and “confit” in ed. pr.

² The word “seditiosos” seems strangely introduced here. Apuleius wrote, I suspect, “seditione usos—” i. e. “taking advantage of a sedition—” as the so-called thirty tyrants did at Athens.

³ Oligarchy.

⁴—⁴ Such is the literal and unintelligible version of “cum inopes criminosi multi simul paucorum divitum impotentiae subjacentes dederint se atque permiserint—” But, unless I am greatly mistaken, Apuleius wrote “cum inopes, crimine usi multo, suum modo, paucorum divitum impudentiae subjacentes dederint se atque permiserint omnia; omnemque—” For this comparison of persons, wallowing in crimes, to swine, is confirmed by the expression in Rep. ii. p. 373, εἰ—ὑῶν πόλιν—κατεσκεύαζες, and by ὡσπερ θηρίον ὕειον ἐν ἀμαθία μολύννηται in Rep. vii. p. 535, E., where one would prefer θρέμμα ὑβοιωτὸν, in allusion to Pindar’s Βοιωτίαν ἔν in Ol. vi. 152, on which see Porson in Supplement, Præf. ad Hec. 57, who might have remarked, and so too might Meineke in Cratin. Fragm. 153, that the words Οὔτοι δ’ εἰσὶν συβοιωτοὶ lie hid in οὔτοι δ’ αὐ σῦς in Plutarch, Περὶ Σαρκοφαγ. ii. p. 995, E. See too Pseudo-Lochr. Tim. p. 104, E. § 12, where the souls of the lascivious are feigned to be sent into swine; and Horace, “Epicuri de grege porcus,” which I have quoted in p. 364, n. ⁴—⁴, to support my restoration “Epicurei suis.” Or we might read in Rep., ὡσπερ θρέμμα ἡμερον ὕειον— and compare ὄσων ἡμεροὶ εἰσὶν ἀγέλαι in Legg. v. p. 713, D. Moreover, I cannot understand why Elmenhorst and Oudendorp should prefer “impotentiae” to “potentiae;” for assuredly the wealthy are not powerless, as shown by Rep. i. p. 336, A., μέγα οἰομένου δύνασθαι πλουσίου ἀνδρός. Lastly, “omnia” might easily have been lost before “omnem—” Or we may read “—permiserint totum—” similar to “se totum dedit atque permisit,” with which Apuleius closes his treatise De Mundo.

⁵—⁵ In the letters “ejus sub” lie hid “ea jussu,” not “ejus jussu,” as Oudendorp imagined, for “ejus” is scarcely intelligible.



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speaking—of which there are various kinds, such as of giving a command [or orders],¹ of narrating, [being angry,]² wishing, vowing,³ being angry,⁴ hating, envying, favouring, pitying, admiring, despising, reproaching, repenting, deploring, and as well of bringing pleasure, as of striking terror, in which it is the part of a superior speaker to be able to make statements, that are diffused, in a narrow compass, (and) what are narrowed, in a wide one; what is common-place, in a pretty manner; (and) what is new, in a customary one; ⁵ to make, what is great, little, and matters very great out of little;⁵ and (to do) very many other things of that kind—there is amongst these one, relating for the most part to a Proposition. This is called enunciative, when it comprehends an absolute sentiment; and is the only one of all, ⁶ that is exposed to truth or falsehood;⁶ which Sergius calls “*Effatum*” (an expression); ⁷ Varro, “*proloquium*” (a fore-speaking); Cicero, “*enuntiatum*” (an enunciation);⁷ the Greeks, *πρότασιν* (a fore-stretching); likewise *ἀξίωμα*, which I (render)⁸ word for word, as well by “*protensionem*,” as by “*rogamentum*,”⁹ (an asking,)⁹ but which may be called more familiarly a proposition.

[2.] Now of Propositions, as well as of their Conclusions, there are two kinds; one, the Predicative, which is simple too,¹⁰ as if we should say—“He, who rules, is happy;” another, Substitutive, or Conditional, which is compounded too,¹¹ as if you should say¹²—“He, who rules, if he is wise, is happy.”

¹ As in the whole of this list “*vel*” is never found elsewhere, it is pretty evident that either “*imperandi*” or “*mandandi*” is an interpolation.

^{2, 4} Either “*succensendi*” here, or “*irascendi*” in ⁶, is an interpolation.

³ I have adopted “*vovendi*,” suggested by Lipsius, in lieu of “*fovendi*.”

^{5—5} Compare Phædr. p. 267, A. § 113, where see Heindorf.

^{6—6} Aristotle, *Περὶ Ἑρμηνείας*, § 4, defines in like manner *ἀποφαντικὸν λόγον, ἐν ᾧ τὸ ἀληθεύειν ἢ ψεύδεσθαι ὑπάρχει*.

^{7—7} Compare Seneca, *Epist.* 117, § 13, Aul. Gell. *Noct. Att.* xvi. 8, who drew their information chiefly from Cicero, *Academ.* iv. 29, *Tuscul.* i. 7, and *De Fato*, 1, 1; 9, 19; 12, 28.

⁸ I have supplied the verb required by the sense.

^{9—9} Floridus correctly remarks, that “*rogamentum*” is not the meaning of *ἀξίωμα*—which is rather, “a settled opinion,” like “axiom” in Geometry. In English, however, the word “question” is used in the sense of an inquiry into any subject for discussion.

^{10, 11} It is difficult to understand why “*etiam*” should be thus written before “*simplex*,” and “*composita*.”

¹² In lieu of the unintelligible “*Aiax*,” Nausius happily suggested “*aias*.”

For you substitute a condition, through which a person, unless he is wise, is not happy. (But) we will now speak of the Predicative, which naturally precedes, and is, as it were, the element (i. e. the principle) of the Substitutive.

There are likewise other differences, (namely) of Quantity and Quality. Of Quantity, in that some are General; as "Every breathing thing is alive; others Particular, as "Some animals do not breathe;" others Undefined, as "Animal breathes;" for the assertion does not define, whether it is every one, or some one. ¹ Nevertheless it always avails in the place of a Particular; because it is more safe to admit from what is uncertain that, which is less.¹ But of Quality, in that some are Affirmative;² because they affirm something about something, as "Virtue is a good;" for it affirms that there is goodness in Virtue; others Negative,³ as "Virtue is not a good;" for it denies that there is goodness in Virtue. The Stoics consider this too an Affirmative, when they say "It happens to a certain pleasure to be not a good." It affirms therefore, what happens to it, that is, what it is. For that reason, they say, it is Affirmative, because it affirms there is in that thing, in which it has denied there is that, which does not seem to be in it; but they call that alone Negative, to which a negative particle is prefixed. Now these will be beaten⁴ as well in other points as in this, should a person make this inquiry,⁵ "That, which has not substance, does not exist." For they will be compelled, according to

¹—¹ Such is the literal version of words, which, I confess, I do not understand. Martianus Capella, who evidently drew from the same source as Apuleius did, or rather Pseud.-Apuleius, according to Hildebrand, has in iv. § 396, more intelligibly—"Quod igitur indefinite dicimus, necessario particulariter accipimus; non necessario universaliter; et quoniam id potissimum enumerandum, quod securum habet intellectum, indefinitum pro particulari accipitur."

² The word in Apuleius is "dedicativæ," derived from "dedico," which Nonius identifies with "dico—" The modern expression is "Affirmative;" which I have adopted throughout.

³ The word in Apuleius is "Abdicativæ," answering to the modern "Negative."

⁴ I have translated, as if the text were, not "vincuntur," but "vincentur," as required by the subsequent "rogaverit—"

⁵—⁵ Floridus, after making an attempt to unravel the meaning of the words between the numerals, ends his note by saying, that "he would be glad, if any person could produce a better explanation of a difficult passage."

what they assert, to confess that, what has no substance, is that, which does not exist.⁵

[3.] A proposition, says Plato in the *Theætetus*,¹ consists of two parts of speech, a noun and verb, in the fewest words, as “Apuleius discusses;” which is either true or false; and is therefore a proposition. From whence some² have laid it down, that there are only those two parts of speech; because from those alone can be formed a perfect speech, that is, one which includes a sentence entirely; and that adverbs and pronouns and participles and conjunctions, and the rest of things of that kind, which Grammarians enumerate, are no more the parts of speech than are the (parts) of ships their ornaments, or of men their hairs; but³ that in the whole framework of a speech they are certainly to be reckoned in the place of bolts and pitch and glue. Moreover, of the two parts before-mentioned one is called the Subjective,⁴ as if it were placed under, as “Apuleius;” the other the Declarative,⁵ as “discusses,” or “discusses not;” for it declares what Apuleius is doing. It is permissible, however, while the meaning remains the same, to extend each part to more words; as if, instead of “Apuleius,” you should say, “the Platonic philosopher of Madaura;” and in like manner, instead of “discussing,” you should say that “he is making use of a speech.” For the most part the Subject is the minor

¹ The passage alluded to is not, I think, in the *Theætetus*, but in the *Sophist*, p. 262, C. § 103, where the Stranger, while conversing with *Theætetus*, says that “words cannot express an act, or the existence of any thing, unless a person mixes up verbs with nouns; and then, if they have been fitted properly, their combination becomes a speech, nearly of all speeches the first and shortest. . . . When, therefore, a person says, ‘Man learns,’ you assert that this is the shortest speech and the first—” for so that passage should have been translated, where Plato evidently wrote *τότε δὲ, εἰ ἤρμοστο εὖ ἐκεῖνα, λόγος ἐγένετο εὐθύς ἢ συμπλοκῆ, σχεδὸν πάντων τῶν λόγων πρῶτος καὶ σμικρότατος—* not *τότε δὲ ἤρμοσε τε καὶ λόγος ἐγένετο εὐθύς ἢ πρώτη συμπλοκῆ, σχεδὸν τῶν λόγων πρῶτος—* where *ἤρμοσε* and *σχεδὸν* are equally at variance with syntax and sense.

² Of the modern Philologists, who have adopted this notion, the principal are Hemsterhuis and Horne Tooke.

³ I have translated, as if the text were “at,” not “aut—” which is here unintelligible.

^{4, 5} Instead of “Subjective” and “Declarative,” the expressions in modern Logic are “Subject” and “Predicate;” which I have adopted generally elsewhere.



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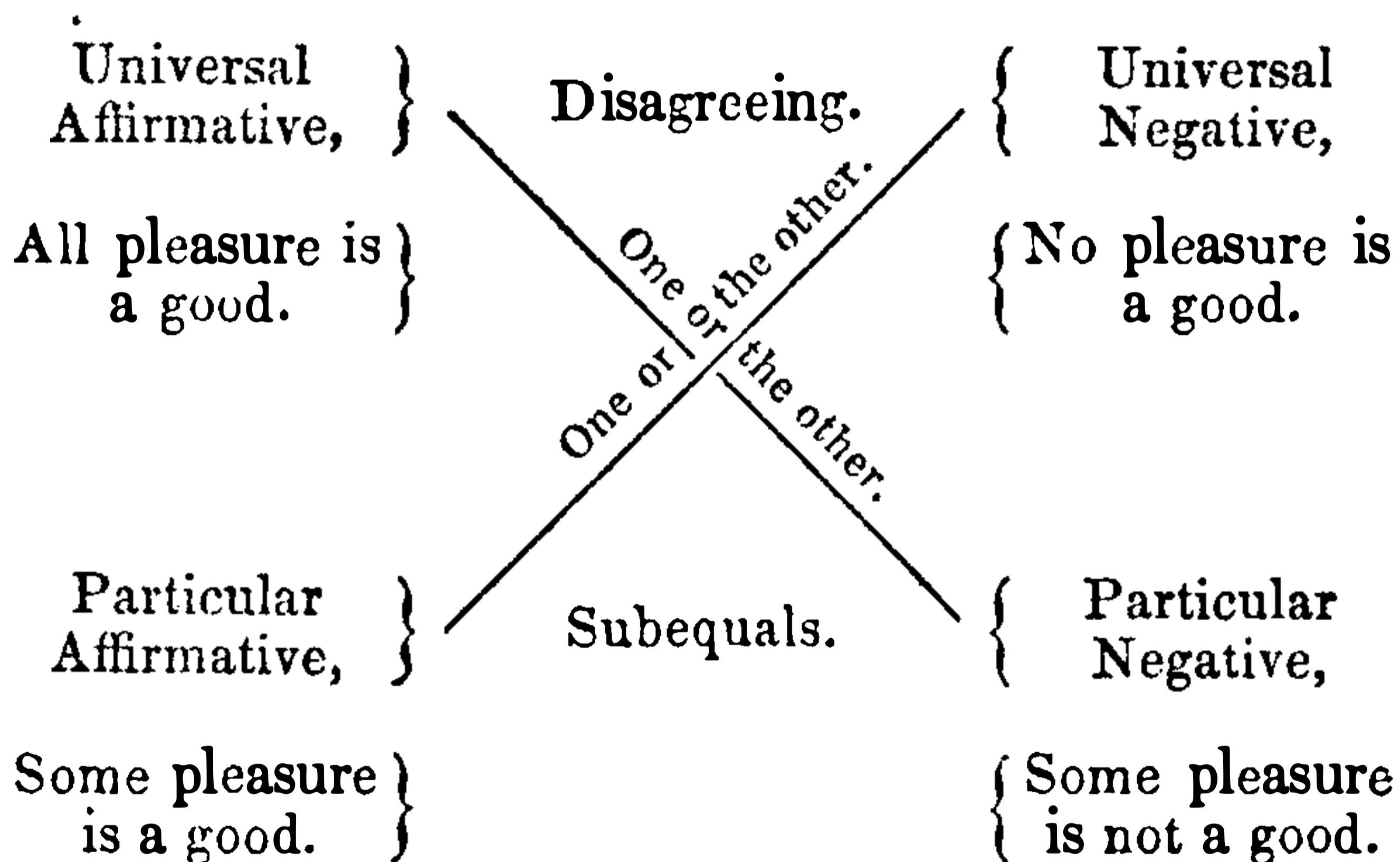
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[4.] We must now state in what manner these four¹ propositions are affected towards each other; which it will not be foreign to the purpose to view in the figure of a square. Let there be then on the upper line, as expressed below,² an Affirmative and a Negative, (both) Universal, as “All pleasure is a good,” (and) “No pleasure is a good;” and let these be called Disagreeing.³ And in like manner on the lower line under each (Universal) let a Particular be noted, “Some pleasure is a good,” (and) “Some pleasure is not a good;” and let these be called “Sub-equals”⁴ to each other. Then let oblique lines be drawn from the angles (of the square), one extending from the Universal Affirmative to the Particular Negative; another from the Particular Affirmative to the Universal Negative; and let them, as they are the contrary to each other in Quantity and Quality, be called “One or the other,”⁵ because it is necessary for one or the other to be true; which is called a perfect and whole contest; but between the Sub-equals and the Disagreeing the contest is divided; because the

¹ Namely, 1. an Universal Affirmative; 2. an Universal Negative; 3. a Particular Affirmative; 4. a Particular Negative.

² Although “*infra scriptum est*” is found here, and further on “*ostendunt infra scripta—*” yet in both places one would prefer “*in figura—*”



^{3, 4} In modern Logic, the expressions are “Contrary” and “Sub-contrary.” See the figure in Aldrich’s Logic.

⁵ Such is the literal meaning of “*alterutrae*.” The expression in Aristotle is *ἀντιφατικῶς ἀντικείμεναι*, or simply *ἀντιφάσεις*, as remarked by others. Hence in modern Logic the expression is “Opposites,” “Contradictory.”

Disagreeing never become at the same time true, although they are occasionally at the same time false; while conversely the Sub-equals are never indeed false at the same time, although occasionally they are at the same time true; and on this account the refutation of either of these confirms the other; whereas the confirmation of either does not refute the other. But of the Disagreeing he, who has laid down¹ either one, takes off² the other, whereas conversely he, who takes off either one, does not lay down the other. For in truth he, who confirms either of (the so-called One or the other)³ never refutes the other; while⁴ he, who refutes the other confirms either of the (so-called)⁵ One or the other.⁵ But when either of the Universals is proved, it confirms its own Particular; but when it is refuted, it does not weaken it; and conversely, when either of the Particulars is refuted, it weakens its own Universal; but, when it is proved, it does not confirm it. Now that all this is so, as we assert, that, which is delineated below,⁶ easily shows from the propositions themselves. For it is ascertained what a person concedes, who shall have made any proposition.

[5.] Now either of the Universals is destroyed in three ways; when its Particular is shown to be false, or either one of the two others, whether the Disagreeing or the Sub-neutral.⁷ But it is supported in one way, if the Sub-neutral⁸ belonging

^{1, 2} Such is the literal version of "posuit" and "tollit;" which the Delphin editor interprets by "probavit" and "negat."

³ I have added these words to show that they refer to the definition mentioned a little above.

⁴ The antithesis evidently requires "at," not "et—"

^{5—5} As the MSS. vary between "alteram" and "quamvis," I have translated, as if the text were "alterutrarum quamvis," for the sake of the antithesis.

⁶ Here too, for the balance of the sentence, I have translated, as if "utravis" had dropt out after "autem—"

⁷ See p. 386, n. ², where the figure alluded to is given.

⁸ The strange word, "sub-neutra," which Oudendorp has adopted from three MSS., seems to have been coined, like "sub-par," and is taken by that editor in the sense of "alterutra—" found here in the text of some MSS., and written as a gloss over "sub-neutra" in others. But though, as Oudendorp remarks, "sub-neutra" could hardly proceed from the brain of a transcriber, yet as it has not been used before, it seems scarcely probable that it would be used here without some explanation. Hence I once suspected, that Apuleius wrote "subneutra, velut alterutra—" just as he has on a former occasion, "altera subjectiva nominatur, velut sub-

to it is shown to be false. On the other hand, either of the Particulars^{1 2} is destroyed,³ if its Sub-neuter.⁴ But it is supported in three ways; if its Universal is true, or either of the two others is false, whether its Sub-equal or Sub-neuter.

The same facts we shall observe in the case of Equivalent propositions. Now those are said to be "Equivalent," which under another enunciation have an equal power, and are at the same time true, or at the same time false, one on account of the other, as the Undefined⁵ and the Particular. Moreover every proposition, if it assumes at its commencement a Negative particle, becomes (as)⁶ its Sub-alternate Equivalent; as when there is an Universal Affirmative, "All pleasure is a good," if a negation be prefixed to it, it will be "Not all pleasure is a good," having the same meaning as its Sub-alternate had, "Some pleasure is not a good." And in the three other propositions the same thing is to be understood.

[6.] Then with respect to Conversion, an Universal Negative and its Sub-alternate, a Particular Affirmative, are said to be Convertible propositions, on that account, because their portions, Subjective and Declarative, are able to preserve always their mutual changes, the condition of truth or falsehood still remaining. For as this proposition is true—"No prudent man is impious—" so, if you make a change in its parts, it will be true (to say), "No impious man is prudent." In like manner, as it is false (to say), "No man is an animal," so, if you make a change, it will be false (to say), "No animal is man." By parity of reasoning a Particular Affirmative becomes Convertible, "A certain grammarian is man," and

dita." By referring, however, to the diagram, it would seem that both "alterutra" and "subneutra," would be best understood by "the diagonal" or "cross" proposition. But I have preferred the word "Sub-alternate," adopted in modern Logic, as the translation of "alterutra."

¹ Since "subneutra" has been used just above in the sense of "alterutra," so, I think, it was written originally, both here and in the next sentence (⁴), instead of "alterutra—" as I have translated.

² I have translated, as if "utravis" had been lost before "Particularis—" for it is absolutely requisite to balance the preceding "utravis Universalis."

³ I have adopted "destruitur" from one MS., similar to "destruitur" just before; for the future would have no meaning here.

⁵ What is here called "Undefined," answers to the "Universal" mentioned above.

⁶ I have translated, as if "uti" had been lost after "fit—"



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as a Particular. For example, when the proposition is, "Every man is an animal," it cannot be converted, so as to be, "Every animal is a man;" but it may be, as a Particular, "A certain animal is man." But this (is) in a simple ¹conversion, which is called in the inferences of conclusions a Reflex.¹ There is likewise another Conversion of propositions, which draws not only the order, but likewise the parts themselves to the contrary; so that, what is defined, becomes undefined; and, on the other hand, what is undefined (becomes) defined. This conversion the two remaining, (namely,) the Universal Affirmative and the Particular Negative, admit in turn; as, "Every man is an animal;" (and) "Every thing, that is not an animal, is not a man;" in like manner, "A certain animal is not rational;" (and) "A certain thing, which is not rational, is (not)² an animal." Now that this is so constantly, as we have said, you will discover by exploring all the five species before-mentioned.

[7.] The combination of propositions is said to be their connexion through another common part,³ by which they are united; for they can thus agree towards one conclusion. Now that common part must needs be in both propositions the Subject, or in both the Predicate; or in one the Subject, (and) in the other the Predicate. The forms therefore become three; of which let that be called the first, when that common part is in one the Subject, in the other the Predicate; which order ⁴is content not with an enumeration only, but with the worthiness of the conclusions;⁴ since the third form

¹—¹ This is now called "a conversion by contraposition," which takes place, says Floridus, when a proposition is inverted, although its quantity is preserved, so that defined terms become undefined by the addition of the negative particle; and in this manner alone is a Particular Negative inverted. With regard, however, to the words, there seems to be a want of precision here; for elsewhere "conversio" and "reflexio" are synonymous, and so too are "conclusio" and "illatio."

² I have inserted, what Floridus has suggested, the negative particle, required by the sense.

³ This is now called in Logic "a middle term," as remarked by Floridus.

⁴—⁴ Such is the literal version of the text, and this the Delphin editor's interpretation, "which arrangement depends not merely upon an accidental enumeration, but on the excellence of the inferences." But as there is nothing in the text to answer to "fortuita," that word has been evidently introduced to make something like sense out of what seemed to

is the last ; because from it nothing is inferred, except a Particular ; (but) superior to this is the second, which contains Universal inferences, but only of a Negative kind : and the first is thus the powerful one, because in it¹ every kind of inferences is contained. Now I call that an inference or inferential question² which is collected and inferred from admissions. Moreover an admission is the proposition, which is conceded by the respondent ; for instance, should a person propose (this question)—Is every honourable thing good?—it is a proposition ; and if (the respondent)³ says that he assents, there is, on the question being removed, an admission ; which is itself in common parlance the proposition—“Every honourable thing is good.” To this you may unite⁴ another admission proposed and conceded in a similar manner—“Every good thing is useful.” From this combination arises, as we shall presently show, the inferential (kind) of the first mode ; Universal, if (stated) Directly—“Therefore every honourable thing is useful ;” (but) Particular, if (stated) Inversely,⁵—“Therefore a useful thing is honourable ;” because a Universal Affirmative can be converted in the manner of a Particular only in the case of Inverted Propositions. Now an inference I say is made Directly⁶ when the same part is the Subject, as well in the combination as in the inference itself ;⁶ and likewise the Predicate is the same, when it exists in both ways ; but it is made Inversely,⁷ when the same thing takes place in an inverse order.⁷

be otherwise nonsense. One MS. has “*numeri ratione*,” from which however nothing seems to be gained.

¹ I have translated, as if the text were not “*in omne genus—concluditur—*” but “*in ca omne—*”

² On the meaning of “*rogamentum*,” see iii. § 1, p. 382, n. ⁹—⁹.

³ I have inserted the respondent, for the sake of perspicuity.

⁴ I have translated, as if the text were “*jungere est*,” not “*junge*.”

⁵ So I have translated here and elsewhere “*reflexim*.”

⁶—⁶ Such is the literal version of the text ; and this the Delphin editor’s interpretation, “as well in one of the combined propositions, as in the conclusion itself ;” while he says in the note, “that this takes place when the Subject of one Conclusion is the Subject in one of the Premises, but the Predicate of the same Conclusion is the Predicate in another of the Premises. But how “*conjugatio*,” literally “a combination of propositions,” can be applied to one of the propositions so combined, I cannot understand.

⁷—⁷ That is, says Floridus, when the Predicate of the Conclusion is the Subject in one of the Premises, but the Subject is the Predicate in another.

[8.] Now let the whole of the reasoning, which is made up of admissions and inferences, be called by the name of a gathering-together of a conclusion; (and) it may be most conveniently defined, according to Aristotle,¹ as “a discourse, in which some things being conceded, something else beside what have been conceded, necessarily turns out, but yet through what have been conceded.” In which definition no other kind of a discourse is to be understood than what is enunciabile; which, as we have stated above,² is alone either true or false. And the expression, “some things being conceded,” is put in the plural on that account, because a gathering together cannot take place from one admission; although it appears to Antipater the Stoic,³ contrary to the opinion of all, that (this)⁴ conclusion is complete—“Thou seest; therefore thou art alive;” whereas it would be complete in this way—“If thou seest, thou art alive; but thou dost see, therefore thou art alive.” Moreover, because we want to draw a Conclusion not in what is conceded, but in what is denied, on that account (it is stated)⁵ in the definition that “something else necessarily turns out, beside what has been conceded.” On which account the forms adopted by the Stoics are superfluous, that go through not the same thing in a different manner. For example—“It is day or night. Now it is day.”⁶ Moreover, they double the same—“If day is, day is; therefore day is.” Vainly then do they draw an inference, where a

¹ In Analytic. i. 1, Συλλογισμὸς δὲ ἐστὶ—λόγος ἐν ᾧ τεθέντων τινῶν, ἕτερόν τι τῶν κειμένων ἐξ ἀνάγκης συμβαίνει τῷ ταῦτα εἶναι. There is a less perfect definition of a syllogism in Alcinous, § 6.

² See iii. § 1, p. 382, n. ⁶—⁶.

³ This Antipater, the Stoic of Tyre, was the preceptor of Cato the younger, as we learn from the Life of the Roman by Plutarch.

⁴ I have translated, as if “hæc” had dropt out between “plena” and “conclusio—”

⁵ I have added these words for the sake of perspicuity.

⁶ To complete the Syllogism, there is evidently wanting the Conclusion, “Therefore it is not night—” as in Isidorus Origin. ii. 28, “Quartus modus est ita—Aut dies est aut nox. Utique dies est. Nox ergo non est:” unless it be said that Apuleius designedly omitted the Conclusion, to show how illogically the Stoics reasoned; as Cicero does in Academ. Quæst. ii. 24, “Quid enim faceret huic conclusioni? ‘Si lucet, lucet. Lucet autem. Lucet igitur.’ Crederet scilicet. Ipsa enim ratio conexi, cum concesseris superius, cogit inferius concedere:” a passage the most apt for enabling us to understand here the pseudo-syllogism immediately following.



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(taken) in their order I will here put down the proofs, premising that a conclusion cannot be established from Particular propositions alone, or from Negative alone, because they can often lead even to what is false; moreover, that although, if either Negative¹ is united to many Affirmatives, an inference is produced, not Affirmative, but Negative, (still) only one (Negative), mixed with the rest, has any power. Similar too is the force of Particular propositions. For either of them,² if mixed with Universals, produces a particular inference.

Hence in the first form the first mode is that, which deduces³ from Universal Affirmatives an Universal Affirmative directly, as,—“Every just thing is honourable. (Now) every honourable thing is good. Therefore every just thing is good.” But if you draw the inference by a bend,⁴ (for instance,) “Therefore a certain good thing is just,” there is produced by the same combination the fifth mode; for in this manner alone I have shown above can an Universal Affirmative undergo a bend.⁵

The second mode is that, which deduces from Universals, Affirmative and Negative, an Universal Negative directly, as—“Every just thing is honourable. (But) no honourable thing is base. Therefore no just thing is base.” Now if you draw the inference by a bend, as, “Therefore no just thing is base,” you will produce the sixth mode; for, as it has been stated, an Universal Negative is bent back on itself. We ought however to remember only that the Subject is to be drawn from the Affirmative to the inference in the second mode, and on that account it (the Affirmative) is to be considered the prior, although the Negative is enunciated previously. In like manner in the case of the rest that, which

¹ General or Particular.

² Affirmative or Negative.

³ I have translated here and elsewhere, as if the text were “deducit,” not “conducit—” which Oudendorp says, after Isidorus in Origin. ii. 28, has the same meaning as “colligere—” which is found in the same sense towards the end of this book, “illationes colligit,” and “colligunt—illationem.”

⁴ In the terms of the Syllogism, by substituting a Particular in the place of an Universal assertion.

⁵ So I have translated literally “reflectitur:” for which there is no corresponding expression in modern logic, that preserves the metaphor, which is scarcely seen in the word “inverted,” generally adopted as the proper version.

is the prior in power,¹ is to be undestroyed as the prior (in order). But in the sixth mode the Subjective is drawn from the Negative; (and) this is their only difference.

Further, the third mode (is that), which deduces from Affirmatives, Particular and Universal, a Particular Affirmative, as, "A certain just thing is honourable. (But) every honourable thing is useful. Therefore a certain just thing is useful." But if you draw an inference with a bend—Therefore a certain useful thing is just—you will produce the seventh mode; for, as it has been stated, a Particular Affirmative is turned back on itself.

The fourth mode is that, which deduces from a Particular Affirmative and an Universal Negative a Particular Negative directly, as, "A certain just thing is honourable. (But) no honourable thing is base. Therefore a certain just thing is not base." From this mode are discovered the changes contrary to the preceding; ²since the eighth and ninth preserve the inference of that (proposition), not as it is bent by it; (and) the (two) merely bend the combination itself² by propositions (called)³ Equivalent, and in an inverted order, so that the Negative becomes the prior; and thus (the mode)⁴ is said to deduce both by an inversion of the combinations. For if you insert the Universal Negative of the fourth (mode) and subjoin to it the Universal Affirmative, which the Particular Affirmative shall have inverted, there will be produced the eighth mode,⁵ which deduces from Universals, Negative

¹ i. e. which contains the Subject.

^{2—2} Such is the literal version of the text of Oudendorp, who has adopted, with Floridus, the readings of the Carnot MSS. in lieu of the corruptions to be found in other documents. I confess, however, I do not understand "non ut illi reflexam—" and the less so, as I do not know why "illi" should thus follow "ejus—" I suspect there is an omission here of some matter, which Apuleius drew from another source than Aristotle; who, as remarked by Floridus, rejects the five indirect modes of the first form as useless.

³ I have inserted "called," remembering the passage in iii. § 5, where Apuleius defines the expression "propositiones æquipollentes."

⁴ Oudendorp thus supplies "modus" as the nominative to "dicitur." Floridus adopts "dicuntur" from the Carnot MSS. But he is then compelled to take "conducere" in the sense of "concludere," a meaning which seems scarcely admissible.

⁵ Since three modes, namely, the fifth, sixth, and seventh, here omitted, are found in the abridgment made of this book of Apuleius by Isidorus in Origin. ii. 28, Colvins conceives that something has been lost here,

and Affirmative, a Particular Negative, in a bent manner, as, “No base thing is honourable. (But) every honourable thing is just. Therefore a certain just thing is not base.”

But why the fourth mode alone should generate two (others), (while) the rest (generate) only one each, the reason is, that if we invert both propositions of the second mode, there will be produced a vain combination of two Particular (propositions); but if only one or the other,¹ there will be produced either the second form or the third.

[10.] Of these nine modes in the first form the four first are called “Non-Demonstrable;” not because they cannot be demonstrated, as ²the swelling of the tides of the whole sea, which has not been demonstrated as yet by a person, who knows the things of Nature, and ²the squaring of the circle; but because they are so simple and so manifest, as not to require demonstration; so that they produce themselves the rest, and impart from themselves a belief in them.

Of the second form we will now lay down the modes.

The first mode in the second form is that, which deduces which Isidorus met with in a more perfect MS. of Apuleius. But Hildebrand says that “the three modes, which Colvins asserts are wanting, have been explained already,” and he refers to Martianus Capella iv. 411, but without remarking that there, as here, “Octavus modus—” follows the mention of “Quartus modus—” from which the just inference would be, that the MS. of this treatise, used by Martian. Capell., was less perfect than the one, which Isidorus possessed.

¹ I have adopted “alterutram,” found in the Delphin interpretation, in lieu of “alteram,” in the text at present; which cannot be opposed to “utramque—”

^{2—2} So I have translated, as if the text were “universi maris æstuum tumentia, quod nondum demonstratum naturæ res scienti, et—” which I have elicited by uniting the readings of MS. Carnot, “universi maris æstimat quod non demonstrantur sicut,” with that of MS. Petav., “universi maris estum quod nondum demonstratum ei sit ut—” where “æstuum tumentia” might easily have been corrupted into “æstimat,” and “naturæ res scienti” into “-entur sicut;” while “tumentia” might be used for a substantive, as “faventia” is. But though no demonstration had been given of the cause of the tides by any Natural philosopher, still it had been remarked that “menstruis cursibus Lunæ decrementa et accessus fretorum atque æstuum deprehenduntur,” to use the language of Apuleius, de Mundo, p. 731 = 332, where Elmenhorst refers to Strabo, iii. p. 173 = 262, and other writers, who have alluded to the subject. Oudendorp, however, proposes to read “ut universim Aristo æstimat, aut quod nondum demonstratum ei sit, ut—” conceiving that Apuleius alluded to Aristo, the Peripatetic philosopher of Alexandria, mentioned a little below, and by Diogenes Laert. in Zeno, § 164.



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rightly decide that on this account there is not one mode, but two.

The second mode is that, which deduces from Affirmatives, Particular and Universal, an Affirmative Particular directly, as, "A certain just thing is honourable. (And) every just thing is good. Therefore a certain honourable thing is good."

The third mode is that, which deduces from Affirmatives, Universal and Particular, an Affirmative Particular directly, as, "Every just thing is honourable. (And) a certain just thing is good. Therefore a certain good thing is honourable."

The fourth mode is that, which deduces from Universals, Affirmative and Negative, a Negative Particular directly, as, "Every just thing is honourable. (But) no just thing is bad. Therefore a certain honourable thing is not bad."

The fifth mode is that, which deduces from an Affirmative Particular and a Negative Universal an Affirmative Particular directly, as, "A certain just thing is honourable. (But) no just thing is bad. Therefore a certain honourable thing is not bad."

The sixth mode is that, which deduces from an Affirmative Universal and a Negative Particular, a Negative Particular directly, as, "Every just thing is honourable. (And) a certain just thing is not bad. Therefore¹ a certain honourable thing is not bad."

[12.] Of these six modes, the three first are reduced to the third not-demonstrable, by the first proposition of the first and second (mode) being inverted; while the third has the same combination with the second, (but) differing in this alone, that it takes from an Universal its Subjective portion, inasmuch as it is reduced to the third by the inversion not only of the proposition but of the inference. In like manner the fourth and fifth are produced from the fourth not-demonstrable by their first propositions being inverted. But the sixth mode cannot be reduced to any not-demonstrable mode by either both propositions, or one, or the other,² being inverted; but it is proved merely by what is impossible; just as the fourth mode in the second form; and on that account both are numbered the last. But of the rest the arrangement is made

¹ I have adopted "igitur" from MS. Petav.

² Here, as in iii. § 9, p. 396, n. 1, I have translated, as if the text were "alterutra," not "altera," which cannot mean "one of two."

in all the forms according to the difference of the combinations and inferences. For since to make an assertion is prior to giving a denial, and an Universal has a greater power than a Particular, Universals are prior to Particulars; and to both are similar an Affirmation and an Inference; and that mode is placed before, which is reduced more quickly to the not-demonstrable mode, that is to say, by one inversion; which is one method of proving that those modes are fixed for a conclusion. There is likewise another method, which is common to all, even the not-demonstrable, and which is said to be through what is impossible, and is called by the Stoics the first laying down or the first exposition; which they define thus, "If from two (assertions) a third is deduced, one of them, ¹when it collects inferences (from) a contrary, leaves the contrary.¹ But the old (logicians) have thus defined, "When one or the other of (two) propositions is assumed, if the ²inference of every conclusion is done away,² the remaining (proposition) is done away." Now this was invented in opposition to those, who, after admissions have been made, impudently refuse (to receive) what is deduced from them; while from that, which they deny, something may be discovered contrary to that, which they had previously conceded. Moreover, (since)³ it is impossible for contraries to be at one and the same time true, they are consequently driven by what is impossible to the conclusion. Nor have logicians vainly laid down that that mode is true, in which the contrary to an inference, together with an admission, of one or the other ⁴(proposition), does away the remaining one. But the Stoics conceive that an inference is rejected, by merely prefixing a

¹—¹ Such is the literal and unintelligible version of the text, where Oudendorp confesses he sticks fast; and so too did Floridus; who would elicit "Si ex duobus tertium quid colligitur, alterum eorum cum contrario illationis colligit contrarium relictum—" from the reading of MSS. Carnot, "si — colligitur, alterum eorum cum contrario illationis colligit, contrarium relinquit." Oudendorp has proposed "tollit" in lieu of "colligit," referring to "cujus adversum illationis — tollit reliquam."

²—² I confess I cannot understand "conclusionis illatio," for the two words are elsewhere synonymous. With regard to "tollo," the Delphin interpreter considers it here, and every where else, as synonymous with "nego." See iii. § 4, p. 387, n. ¹. ²

³ I have translated, as if "cum" had dropt out before "contraria—"

⁴ I have adopted "alterutra," found in MS. Petav., in lieu of "altera—" See iii. § 9, p. 396, n. ¹.

negative particle, or that one of the propositions is done away, as, for example, "All," (and) "Not all;" (or) "Some one," (and) "Not some one."¹

[13.] There are then produced against each Conclusion eight of a contrary kind, which may be opposed to it; since each admission may be done away by two methods; and there are produced twice four conclusions by a negative particle being at one time prefixed to the inference, and at another, by one or the other² of the inferences being accepted. Let there be, as an example, the first not-demonstrable (mode)—"Every just thing is honourable. (And) every honourable thing is good. Therefore every just thing is good." Now he who, after admitting the propositions, denies the inference, must necessarily say—"Some one just thing is not good." To this if you prefix³ the former of the two conceded—"Every just thing is honourable," an inference is produced, according to the second mode in the third form,—"Therefore some one honourable thing is not good;" which is repugnant to the second proposition, that had conceded that "Every honourable thing is good." In like manner this conclusion is altogether an opposite one, if, while things remain the same, you introduce its equivalent, as for instance,—"Therefore not every thing honourable is good." In a similar manner two other conclusions would be produced, if, as we have just now laid down the former proposition, so we assume the latter—"Some one just thing is not good. (But) every honourable thing is good," there will be produced⁴ a double inference belonging to the fourth mode of the second form, (namely)—"Therefore not every just thing is honourable," or—"Therefore some one just thing is not honourable;" both of which are equally repugnant to the former proposition, which had conceded that—"Every just thing is honourable." While these four conclusions remain, the proposition alone being changed, if, in lieu of that, which was—"Some one just thing is not good,"

¹ Hildebrand has introduced here from MS. Petav. "Veteres vero et per alterutram. Igitur bifariam omnis non omnis, quidam—"

² Here, as elsewhere, the Delphin interpreter explains "alterutra" by "contradictory." See p. 386, n. 5.

³ I have adopted "præponas," found in MS. Petav., in lieu of "proponas."

⁴ Instead of "fit," the sense requires "fiet," what I have translated. See p. 397, n. 2.



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rest enumerate five; for ¹by uniting an Indefinite proposition,¹ they deduce likewise an Indefinite inference. But this it is needless to bring forward; since an Indefinite (proposition) is done away in the place of a Particular (one); and the modes become the same as those in the case of a Particular proposition.

[14.] So too we have shown there are four in the first form; which if a person wishes to double, by accepting an Indefinite in the place of a Particular, and subjoining an Indefinite inference, there will be in all twenty-nine.² But Aristo of Alexandria and some younger Peripatetics suggest moreover five other modes of an Universal inference, (namely,) three in the first form and two in the second; in the place of which they deduce ³something of a Particular one; for it is very silly ³for him, ⁴to whom more has been conceded, to infer less.⁴ Now it is proved that all the determinate modes in the three forms are only the nineteen, which we have shown above. (For) there are four propositions, (namely,) two Particulars (and) two Universals. Each of these, says Aristotle, is combined in four ways, so that it may be subjoined to itself,⁵ and be put before three others; and thus there will be sixteen combinations in each form. Of these there are six that possess a power equally in all; two, when of Negatives either one precedes the other; but four, when of Particulars any one precedes itself, or is subjoined to another. For nothing can be concluded, whenever there are either two Particulars

¹—¹ Here is evidently something defective. For it should be stated to what the indefinite proposition is united.

² MSS. Carnot. "octo et viginti" in lieu of "novem et viginti—" on which Floridus remarks that, as he cannot make out the number intended by Apuleius, he is in doubt as to the true reading; and so too is Ouden-dyrp.

³—³ I have translated, as if the text were "particularis inferant quid: perquam enim ineptum est—" not "particulares inferant; quod perquam ineptum est—" For "particulares" in the plural could not be opposed to the preceding singular "universalis illationis:" nor could the infinitive "concludere" thus depend upon the parenthetic sentence, "quod perquam ineptum est—"

⁴—⁴ Compare the expression of Cicero, quoted in p. 392, n. 6, "cum concesseris superius, cogit inferius concedere."

⁵ How a proposition can be said "to be subjoined to itself," as here, or "to precede itself," as just afterwards, I cannot understand; and the less so, as I do not know to what passage of Aristotle Apuleius is alluding.

or two Negatives. There remain then for each form ten combinations. Moreover out of these, as well in the first as second form, two possess no power, when an Universal Affirmative is placed before a Particular one. Similarly in both the first and second form two may be cut out, in which a Particular Negative precedes either of the Universals. From whence it arises that there remain of the first form six combinations, in nine modes; (and) still eight for the two remaining forms; of which there is one, that is proved in neither of them, when an Universal Negative precedes a Particular Affirmative. Of those seven, which remain, there are four in the second form peculiar (and) false, when an Universal Affirmative is united either to itself or to its Particular in any place, or when the other precedes. In like manner two in the third form are peculiar (and) possess no power, when either of the Negatives precedes an Universal Affirmative; but the remaining three in the second form, and five in the third, we have shown to be determinate, when we reduced them to six combinations of the first form. Hence out of forty-eight combinations fourteen alone are proved. The remaining thirty-four, which I have reckoned up, are rejected, because they are able to exhibit false conclusions from true premises; of which it is easy for any one to make a trial by means of the five significations mentioned above, of kind, peculiarity, &c. But of those fourteen, which we have proved, the inferences themselves show that there are not more modes than have been stated above, so that they may be received as well directly as inversely, as far as the very truth permits; and on that account their number cannot be increased.



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P R E F A C E

BY MATTHIAS.

BEFORE the reader enters on the perusal of this section, it is proper that he should be informed of what he is to expect. When the editor first heard that the works of Plato had been the subject of Mr. Gray's serious and critical attention, and that he had illustrated them by an analysis and by ample annotations, his curiosity was raised to no ordinary height. When the names of Plato and of Gray, of the philosopher and of the poet, were *thus* united, it was difficult to set bounds to his, or indeed to any, expectation. But when the volume, containing these important remarks, was *first* delivered into his hands, his sensation at the time reminded him of that which was experienced by an eminent scholar, at his discovery of the darker and more sublime hymns which antiquity has ascribed to Orpheus. His words on that occasion are as pleasing and as interesting as the enthusiasm was noble which inspired them: "In abyssum quendam mysteriorum descendere videbar, quum silente mundo, solis vigilantibus astris et lunâ, μελανήφατους istos hymnos in manus sumpsi." ¹ Many a learned man will acknowledge, as his own, the feelings of this animated scholar.

It might, indeed, be conceived that, from the intense contemplation on the subjects offered to him by Plato, so full of dignity and so pregnant with the materials of thought, Mr. Gray might have indulged himself in a continuation of the discussions, by expanding still wider the exalted and diversified ideas of his sublime original. He had a spirit equal and adapted to such an exertion, and congenial with that of the philosopher; but it seems as if he had, on purpose, restrained his own powers and tempered their ardour. What he chiefly sought and aimed at, and what he indeed effected, was to exhibit the sobriety of truth, the importance of the doctrines, and the great practical effects of true philosophy on life, on manners, and on policy;

Ψυχῆς ὄμμα φαεινόν ὑπὲρ βιότοιο τιταίνων.

He never for a moment deviated from his original; as he was desirous only to lay before himself and his reader the sum and substance of the

¹ See the Preface of Eschenbach to the Argonautics, the Hymns, &c. of Orpheus, edit. 1689.

dialogues as they are, when divested of the peculiar attractions which so powerfully recommend these conversations on the banks of the Ilyssus. As a scholar, and as a reflecting man, he sat down to give an account to himself of what he had read and studied; and he gave it in words of his own, without addition, without amplification, and without the admixture of any ideas with those of Plato. He made large and valuable remarks and annotations, drawn from the stores of his own unbounded erudition, with a felicity and an elegance which never lost sight of utility and of solid information, without the display of reading, or the encumbrance of pedantic research. He never pretended to have consulted manuscripts, but, whenever he thought that an alteration of the text was necessary, or when a passage appeared to him to be obscure or corrupted, he proposed his own conjectural emendation. Yet it is pleasing to know, that Mr. Gray neither despised nor depreciated the advantages which may be derived from minuter and more subtle verbal criticism, and from the rectifying, or from the restoration, of the text of any author by that steady light which shone full on Bentley, and which, in after times, descended upon Porson. What he proposed to himself, that he effected; and through the whole of these writings there is such a perspicuity of expression, an eloquence so temperate, a philosophic energy so calm and unaffected, and the train of the specific arguments in each composition is presented so entire and unbroken, that his spirit may be said to shine through them; and, in this point of view, the words of Alcinous to Ulysses have a peculiar force, when applied to Mr. Gray;

Σοὶ ἔνι μὲν μορφῇ ἐπέων, ἔνι δὲ φρένες ἔσθλαί,
Μῦθον δ', ὡς ὁ γ' ἀοιδὸς, ἐπισταμένως κατέλεξας.¹

His illustrations from antiquity, and from history, are as accurate as they are various and extensive. When, for instance, we peruse many of his notes drawn from those sources, we have often, as it were, the memoirs of the time and the politics of Syracuse; and scarcely could a modern writer feel himself more at home in the reign of Charles the Second, than Mr. Gray in the court of Dionysius. Or, if we turn to subjects of a different nature, where shall we find a nobler specimen of judicious analysis, and of manly, eloquent, interesting, and animated composition, than in his account of the *Protagoras*? But it would be useless, or invidious, to specify particulars where all is excellent. It is a proud consideration for Englishmen, that Mr. Gray composed all his remarks in his own native tongue, and with words of power *unsphered the spirit of Plato*.

In an age like this, it would be superfluous to speak of the merits and the character of the great philosopher, who has found *such* a commentator. We all know, that when Cicero looked for the master and for the example of eloquence and of finished composition, he found that master and that example in Plato; and all succeeding times have confirmed his judgment.

Plato has certainly ever been, and ever will be, the favourite philosopher of great orators and of great poets. He was himself familiar with the father of all poetry. The language of Plato, his spirit, his animated

¹ Odyss. xi. 366.

reasoning, his copiousness, his invention, the rhythm and the cadence of his style, the hallowed dignity and the amplitude of his conceptions, and that splendour of imagination with which he illuminated every subject, and threw into the gloom of futurity the rays of hope and the expectations of a better life, have always endeared and recommended him to the good and to the wise of every age and of every nation. From the legitimate study of *his* works, from that liberal delight which they afford, and from the expanded views which they present, surely it cannot be apprehended that any reader should be "spoiled through philosophy and vain deceit."



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philosophical question only is considered and examined, and the reader is left to himself to draw such conclusions, and to discover such truths, as the philosopher means to insinuate. This is done either in the way of inquiry, or in that of controversy and of dispute. In the way of controversy are carried on all such dialogues, as tend to eradicate false opinions; and that is done, either indirectly, by involving them in difficulties and embarrassing the maintainers of them; or directly, by confuting them. In the way of inquiry proceed those dialogues, whose tendency is to raise in the mind right opinions; which is effected, either by exciting to the pursuit of some part of wisdom and by showing in what manner to investigate it, or by leading the way and helping the mind forward in the search.

The dialogues of the other kind, namely, the dogmatical or didactic, teach explicitly some point of doctrine: and this they do, either by laying it down in the authoritative way, or by proving it in the way of reason and of argument. In the authoritative way the doctrine is delivered sometimes by the speaker himself magisterially, and at other times as derived to him by tradition from wise men. The argumentative or demonstrative method of teaching, used by Plato, proceeds either through analytical reasoning, resolving things into their principles, and from known or allowed truths tracing out the unknown; or through induction, from a multitude of particulars inferring some general thing in which they all agree.

According to this division is framed the following scheme, or table:

DIALOGUES	{	SCPTICAL	{	DISPUTATIVE	{	EMBARRASSING
				INQUISITIVE	{	CONFUTING
	{	DOG MATICAL	{	DEMONSTRATIVE	{	EXCITING
				AUTHORITATIVE	{	ASSISTING
					{	ANALYTICAL
					{	INDUCTIONAL
					{	MAGISTERIAL
					{	TRADITIONAL

The philosopher, in thus varying his manner and diversifying his writings into these several kinds, means not merely to entertain the reader with their variety, nor to teach him, on different occasions, with more or less plainness and perspicuity, nor yet to insinuate different degrees of certainty in the doctrines themselves: but he takes this method as a consummate master of the art of composition in the dialogue-way of writing; and from the different characters of the speakers, as from different elements in the frame of these dramatic dialogues, or from different ingredients in their mixture, he produces some peculiar genius and turn of temper, as it were, in each.

Socrates, indeed, is in almost all of them the principal speaker, but when he falls into the company of some arrogant sophist, when the modest wisdom and clear science of the one are contrasted with the confident ignorance and the blind opinionativeness of the other, dispute and controversy must of course arise; where the false pretender cannot fail of being either puzzled or confuted. To puzzle him only is sufficient, if there be no other persons present, because such a man can never be confuted in his own opinion; but when there is an audience round them, in danger of being misled by sophistry into error, then is the true philosopher to exert his utmost, and the vain sophist must be convicted and exposed.

In some dialogues, Plato represents his great master mixing in conversation with young men of the best families in the commonwealth. When these persons happen to have docile dispositions and fair minds, then is occasion given to the philosopher to call forth the latent seeds of wisdom, and to cultivate the noble plants with true doctrine, in the affable and familiar way of joint inquiry. To this is owing the inquisitive genius of such dialogues; in which, by a seeming equality in the conversation, the curiosity or zeal of the mere stranger is excited, and that of the disciple is encouraged, and, by proper questions, the mind also is aided and forwarded in the search of truth.

At other times, the philosophic hero of these dialogues is introduced in a higher character, engaged in discourse with men of more improved understandings and of more enlightened minds. At such seasons he has an opportunity of teaching in a more explicit manner, and of discovering the reasons of things: for to such an audience truth, with all the demonstration possible in the teaching it, is due. Hence, in the dialogues composed of these persons, naturally arises the justly argumentative or demonstrative genius: it is of the analytical kind, when the principles of mind or of science, the leading truths, are to be unfolded; and of the inductive kind, when any subsequent truth of the same rank with others, or any part of science, is meant to be displayed.

But when the doctrine to be taught admits not of demonstration; of which kind is the doctrine of outward nature, being only hypothetical and a matter of opinion; the doctrine of antiquities, being only traditional and a matter of belief; and the doctrine of laws, being injunctive and the matter of obedience; the air of authority is then assumed: in the former cases, the doctrine is traditionally handed down to others from the authority of ancient sages; but in the latter, it is magisterially pronounced with the authority of a legislator. That this turn may be given to such dialogues with propriety, and with justice to the character of the speakers, the reasoning Socrates is laid aside, or he only sustains some lower and obscure part; while that which is the principal, or the shining, part is allotted to some other philosopher, to whom

may properly be attributed a more authoritative manner; or to such an antiquary, as may be credited or may be deemed to have received the best information; or finally, to such a statesman or politician, as may fairly be presumed best qualified for making laws.

Thus much for the manner in which the dialogues of Plato are severally composed, and for the turn of genius which is given to them in their composition. The form under which they appear, or the external character that marks them, is of three sorts: 1. Either purely dramatic, like the dialogue of tragedy or comedy; or, 2. Purely narrative, where a former conversation is supposed to be committed to writing and communicated to some absent friend; or, 3. It is of the mixed kind, like a narration in dramatic poems, where the story of things past is recited to some person present.

Having thus divided the dialogues of Plato, with respect to that inward form or composition, which creates their genius; and again with reference to that outward form, which marks them, like flowers and other vegetables, with a certain character; we are to make a further division of them, with regard to their subject and to their design, beginning with their design or end, because for the sake of this are all the subjects chosen. The end of all the writings of Plato is that, which is the end of all true philosophy or wisdom, I mean, the perfection and the happiness of man. Man therefore is the general subject; and the first business of philosophy must be to inquire, what is that being, called man, who is to be made happy; and what is his nature, in the perfection of which is placed his happiness.

The philosopher considers man as a compound being, consisting of body and of soul, the superior part of which soul is mind, by which he is intimately connected with the divine nature, and of near kindred to it; while the inferior part is made up of passions and of affections, reducible all to two kinds, having all of them either pain or pleasure for their object: by means of which, and also of his body, he is outwardly related to the fellows of his own species, and is connected with them and with all outward nature. He is moved by some commanding power within him, the principle of action, commonly called Will; and when the motion, given by it, is right, and in a right direction, it moves him for his real good. The motion and the direction are both right, when the one is measured and the other dictated by right reason. The motion is thus measured, and the direction is thus dictated; or, in other words, the measure and the rule of a man's actions are agreeable to right reason, when the governing power within him (i. e. the reason of his own mind) harmonizes with reason universal: and this it does, when his mind sees things as they are, and partakes of truth; because truth is the standard of right reason, is the same in



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different ways: either, 1. By wrong names attributed to things, disguising thus their real nature; or, 2. By sophistical arts of reasoning, thus exhibiting falsehood in a dress like that of truth; or, 3. By the adulterated colours of rhetoric, deluding us; or, 4. By the fantastic figuring of poetry, enchanting us. In this manner does Plato warn his readers against the ways which lead aside into error; while he conducts his followers along the road of truth.

As to the other object of Platonic wisdom, namely, virtue, or the settled power in the soul of governing man rightly; when it is considered as adhering to its divine principle, truth, it takes the form of sanctity; when considered as presiding over every word and action, it has the nature of prudence; when it is employed in controlling and ordering the concupiscible part of the soul, or the affections and passions which regard pleasure, it is called temperance; and when it is engaged in composing and directing the irascible part of the soul, or the affections and passions relative to pain, it assumes the name of fortitude. And thus far it respects private good immediately, yet it also extends its influence to the good of others through the connexions of kindred nature and of social life.

But since every man is a member of some civil community, since he is linked with the fellows of his own species, and is related to every nature superior and divine, and is also a part of universal nature; he must always of necessity partake of the good and evil of every whole, greater as well as less, to which he belongs; and he has an interest in the well-being of every species with which he is connected. Virtue therefore, with immediate reference to the good of others, to the public good, to the general good of mankind, and to universal good, (yet remotely, and by way of consequence, affecting private good,) virtue, we say, as she regulates the conduct of man, in order to these ends, has the title given her of justice, (universal, or particular in all its various branches,) friendship, patriotism, humanity, equity, and piety, with every subordinate duty springing out of these.

But since, in order to effect thoroughly, and fully to accomplish, the good of any vital whole, there must be a conspiracy and a co-operation of all the parts; there ought in every public body to be one mind or law presiding over, disposing, and directing all; that through all may run one spirit, and that in all one virtue may operate. To illustrate this, the idea is presented of a perfect commonwealth, and a just model is framed of public laws: and in this the nature of virtue is seen most godlike, that is, of herself most diffusive and productive of the most good in her making all happy, as she is political and legislative.

Thus all virtue is order and proportion, whether in the soul of man, or in a civil state; and by putting measure into all the manners, and into every action, whether of private or of public life, it

produces in them symmetry and beauty; for of these proportioned measure is the principle. Virtue can do this, because the rule, according to which the virtuous mind or the will governs, is beauty itself; and the science, through which she governs, is the science of that beauty: for truth and beauty concur in one; and wherever they are, there also is good found. The love of beauty then is nothing different from that first and leading motive in all minds to the pursuit of every thing, namely, that motive whence the philosopher sets out in his inquiry after wisdom, the desire of good. Thus the perfection of man consists in his similitude to this supreme beauty; and in his union with it is found his supreme good.

The dialogues of Plato, with respect to their subjects, may be divided, conformably to this sketch of their design, into the speculative and the practical, and into such as are of a mixed nature. The subjects of these last are either general, which comprehend both the others; or differential, which distinguish them. The general subjects are either fundamental, or final: those of the fundamental kind are philosophy, and human nature, and the soul of man: those of the final kind are love, and beauty, and good. The differential subjects regard knowledge, as it stands related to practice, in which are considered two questions; one of which is, whether virtue is to be taught; the other is, whether error in the will depend on error in the judgment. The subjects of the speculative dialogues relate either to words or to things: of the former sort are etymology, sophistry, rhetoric, and poetry: of the latter sort are science, true being, the principles of mind, and outward nature. The practical subjects relate either to private conduct and to the government of the mind over the whole man, or to his duty towards others in his several relations, or to the government of a civil state and to the public conduct of a whole people. Under these three heads the particular subjects practical rank in order; namely, virtue in general, sanctity, temperance, and fortitude; justice, friendship, patriotism, and piety; the ruling mind in a civil government, the frame and order of a state, and law in general; and lastly, those rules of government and of public conduct which constitute the civil laws.

Thus, for the sake of giving the reader a scientific, that is, a comprehensive, and at the same time a distinct, view of Plato's writings, it has been attempted to exhibit to him their just and natural distinctions; whether he choose to consider them with regard to their inward form or essence, or to their outward form or appearance, or to their matter or their end, that is, with regard to their genius, to their character, to their subject, and to their design.

ON THE WRITINGS OF PLATO.

BRIEF NOTICES

OF SOCRATES AND OF HIS FRIENDS.

SOCRATES.

ALL which Socrates possessed was not worth three minæ, in which he reckons a house he had in the city.¹ Critobulus often prevailed upon him to accompany him to the comedy.² Xantippe, his wife, the most ill-tempered of women: he made use of her to exercise his philosophy.³ He amused himself by dancing when he was fifty years old: his face remarkably ugly, and resembling that of the Sileni or satyrs, with large prominent eyes, a short fiat nose turned up, wide nostrils, great mouth, &c., nick-named *ὁ Φροντιστής*.⁴ He rarely went out of the walls of Athens;⁵ was never out of Attica, but when he served in time of war, and once to the Isthmian games.⁶ He was seventy years old when he died.⁷ He left three sons, the eldest a youth, the two youngest children. His intrepid and cheerful behaviour at his trial and death.⁸ Compared to a torpedo.⁹ Called Prodicus, the sophist, his master.¹⁰ Learns, at near fifty years of age, to play on the lyre of Connus, son of Metrobius.¹¹ His mother, Phænarete, married Chæredemus, and had by him a son named Patrocles.¹² Seldom used to bathe, and commonly went barefooted.¹³ He could bear great quantities of wine without being overpowered by it, but did not choose to drink voluntarily.¹⁴

¹ Xenophon, *Œconomic*. ² Id. *Eod.* ³ Id. *Sympos.* ⁴ *Eod.*
⁵ Plato, *Phædrus*, p. 230. ⁶ Id. *Crito.* ⁷ *Ibid.* ⁸ Plato, *Apolog.*
and *Phædo*; Xenophon, *Memorabil.* ⁹ Plato, *Menon*. p. 80. ¹⁰ Plato,
Menon. p. 96. ¹¹ Id. *Euthydem.* p. 272. ¹² Id. *Euthydem.* p. 297.
¹³ Plat., *Sympos.* ¹⁴ *Ibid.* p. 214, 220.



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Callias was in love with Autolycus, the son of Lyco, who gained the victory (while yet a boy) in the Pancratiun during the greater Panathenæa, Ol. 89, 4, upon which occasion Callias gave an entertainment to his friends²⁴ at his house in the Piræus. He had been scholar to the sophists Protagoras, Gorgias, and Prodicus; was very wealthy; and had learned the art of memory from Hippias of Elis, at the recommendation of Antisthenes. He was Προξενος of the Lacedæmonians who came to Athens; was hereditary priest of the Eleusinian deities, ὁ Δαδούχος; was remarkable for his nobility and the gracefulness of his person;²⁵ he had two sons, who were instructed by Evenus, the Parian sophist;²⁶ he entertained Protagoras, Prodicus, and Hippias, and other sophists, their companions, in his house, Ol. 90, 1.²⁷

NICERATUS.

He was son to the famous Nicias; was present at the symposium of Callias, Ol. 89, 4, and then newly married. He could repeat by heart the whole Iliad and Odyssey, and had been scholar to Stesimbrotus and Anaximander. He was very wealthy and somewhat covetous; was fond of his wife, and beloved by her;²⁸ was scholar to Damon, the famous musician, who had been recommended to his father by Socrates;²⁹ and finally, he was put to death by order of the Thirty, with his uncle Eucrates.³⁰

ANTISTHENES.

He was extremely poor, but with a contempt of wealth; was present in the symposium of Callias, where he proved that riches and poverty are in the mind alone, and not in externals. His way of life was easy and contented: he passed whole days in the company of Socrates, who taught him (he says) to be mentally rich. He was much beloved in the city, and his scholars were esteemed by the public. He recommended Prodicus and Hippias the Elean to Callias;³¹ bore great affection to Socrates, and was present at his death.³²

CHÆREPHON.

A man of warmth and eagerness of temper;³³ he was a friend to the liberties of the people; he fled to and returned with Thrasybulus; he died before Socrates's trial, for he is mentioned in Socrates's Apology, as then dead, and in the Gorgias, as then living:

²⁴ Xenophon, Symposium; Athenæus, v. p. 216. ²⁵ Ibid.
²⁶ Plato, Apolog. ²⁷ Plato, Protagoras. ²⁸ Xenophon, Sympos.
²⁹ Plato in Lachete. ³⁰ Xenophon, Gr. Hist. ii. Andocides de Mysteriis.
³¹ Xenophon, Sympos. ³² Plato, Phæd. ³³ Vid. Charmidem, p. 153.

his death must therefore have happened between Ol. 93, 4, and Ol. 95, 1. He consulted the Delphian oracle to know if any man were wiser than Socrates. His brother, Chærecrates, survived him.³⁴

EPIGENES.

He was the son of Antipho of Cephisia:³⁵ and was present at the death of Socrates.³⁶

APOLLODORUS.

He was brother to Aiantodorus:³⁷ was a man of small abilities, but of an excellent heart, and remarkable for the affection he bore to Socrates;³⁸ he was present in the prison at the time of his death.³⁹ He lived at Phalerus, of which Δῆμος he was;⁴⁰ was but a boy when Socrates was fifty-three years old, and must therefore have been under thirty-seven at the time of Socrates's death. He was called Μανικός from the warmth of his temper.

PHÆDO.

He was an Elean. See his account of Socrates's last moments.⁴¹

SIMMIAS.

He was a Theban, and a young man at the time of Socrates's death (as was Cebes), at which they were both present. He had received some tincture of the Pythagorean doctrines from Philolaus of Crotona; and was inquisitive and curious in the search of truth, far above all prejudice and credulity.⁴²

CEBES.

He was a Theban. (Vid. Simmiam.)

HERMOGENES.

He was a man of piety, and believed in divination. He was present in Callias's symposium; was a person of great honesty, mild, affable, and soberly cheerful:⁴³ not rich, and a man of few words;⁴⁴ was son to Hipponicus and brother to Callias.⁴⁵ He was present at the death of Socrates.⁴⁶

³⁴ Apol. Socrat. ³⁵ Plato, Apol. ³⁶ Phædo. ³⁷ Apol. Socrat.
³⁸ Phædo. ³⁹ Id. ⁴⁰ Plato, Sympos. ⁴¹ Plato, Phædo. ⁴² Plato,
Phædo. ⁴³ Xenoph. Sympos. ⁴⁴ Ibid. p. 391 and 408. ⁴⁵ Plato,
Cratylus. ⁴⁶ Plato, Phædo.

CHARMIDES.

He had a considerable estate in lands before the Peloponnesian war, which he thence entirely lost, and was reduced to great poverty. He was present at the symposium of Callias, where he discoursed on the advantages and pleasures of being poor. He ran at the stadium, at Nemea, contrary to Socrates's advice.⁴⁷ He was of extreme beauty when a youth.⁴⁸

ÆSCHYLUS.

He was of Phlius, and was introduced by Antisthenes to Socrates.

CRITO.

He was father to Critobulus; was of Alopecæ, and about the same age with Socrates.⁴⁹ He made the proposal to contrive the escape of Socrates out of prison, and to send him into Thessaly;⁵⁰ he attended him daily in his confinement, and at the time of his death; he received his last orders; he closed his eyes, and took care of his funeral.⁵¹

⁴⁷ Plato, Theages.

⁴⁸ Plato, Charmid.

⁴⁹ Plato, Apolog.

⁵⁰ Id. Crito.

⁵¹ Id. Phædo.



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pursue their conversation during the hours of noon, till the sun grows lower and the heat becomes more mild.

We may nearly fix the year when this conversation is supposed to have happened. Lysias was now at Athens; he arrived there from Thurii in Italy in the forty-seventh year of his age, Ol. 92, 1. Euripides is also mentioned as still in the city; he left it to go into Macedonia, Ol. 92, 4, and, consequently, it must have happened in some year of that Olympiad, probably the 2nd or 3rd, and Plato must have written it in less than ten years afterwards, for his *Lysis* was written before the death of Socrates, which was Ol. 95, 1, but the *Phædrus* was still earlier, being his first composition; so he was between twenty and twenty-nine years of age.

NOTES ON THE GREEK TEXT.

P. 231, § 12. In my request.] What he desired, will appear but too plainly in the course of these little orations, and must appear a most strange subject of conversation for Socrates, to all who are unacquainted with the manners of Greece. The President de Montesquieu has observed, but too justly, on the nature of their love and gallantry. *Esprit des Loix*, v. 1. See also Xenoph. *Œconomic and Symposium*; and the *Symposium of Plato*; see also *de Legib.* i. 636.

P. 231, § 13. The law.] There were, indeed, laws of great severity in Athens against this vice; but who should put them in force in such general and shocking depravity?

P. 235. Nothing from myself. *Παρά γε ἑμαυτοῦ οὐδέν.*] It is observable, that Socrates, whenever he would discourse affirmatively on any subject, or when he thought proper to raise and adorn his style, does it not in his own person, but assumes the character of another. Thus, for instance, he relates the beautiful fable between Virtue and Pleasure after Prodicus; he treats of the miseries of human life in the words of the same sophist; he describes the state of souls after death from the information of Gobryas, one of the Magi; he makes a panegyric on wine in the style of Gorgias; and here he does not venture to display his eloquence, till the Nymphs and the Muses have inspired him. This is consistent with that character of simplicity and of humility which he assumed.

P. 241. *Ὀστράκου μεταπεσόντος.*] A proverb, taken from a game in use among children, called *Ὀστρακίινδα*, described by Jul. Pollux, ix. 154, and by Eustathius. They were divided into two parties, which fled or pursued each other alternately, as the chance of a piece of broken potsherd, thrown up into the air, determined it: the boy who threw it cried out *Νὺξ ἢ Ἡμέρα*; if the black (or pitched) side came uppermost, his party ran away, and the other gave them chase; if the white one, the others ran, and they pursued them. Hence *Ὀστράκου Περιστροφὴ* was used to describe a total reverse of fortune. Erasmus, in his *Adagia*, has not explained it well.

P. 257. A pleasant bend.] Erasmus explains it in his *Adagia*,

Εὐφημα φώνει, as though in a part of a river, where there was a long and dangerous winding, the sailors used this piece of flattery by way of propitiating the Nile; but this does not fully clear up the passage here. That this proverb was so used may appear from the words of Athenæus, xii. 516, Τὸν τόπον καλοῦσι Γυναικῶν ἀγῶνα, γλυκὺν ἀγκῶνα: "they call the place of the women's contest 'pleasant bend;'" which last may mean, a specious term to cover their ignominy. Casaubon does not explain it: here it seems applied to such as speak one thing and mean another.

P. 259, § 90. Falling asleep.] The Greeks usually slept at noon in summer, as it is still the custom in Italy and Spain, and in other hot countries.

P. 259, § 91. τεττίγων.] The tettix, in Latin "cicada," is an animal with wings, the size of a man's thumb, of a dark brown colour, which sits on the trees and sings, that is, makes a noise like a cricket; but much more shrill, and without any intervals, which grows louder as the sun grows hotter. Some supposed it to live on the air, others, on dew only. It does in reality live on the exudations of plants, having a proboscis, like flies, to feed with; but is capable of living a long time, like many of the insect race, without any nourishment at all. The tettigometra, which is this creature in its intermediate state between a worm and a fly, was esteemed a delicacy to eat by the Greeks.

P. 261. The Eleatic Palamedes.] Quintilian, iii. 1—10, informs us, that the person here meant is Alcidamas of Elea. Diogen. Laert. ix. 25, takes it to be meant of Zeno Eleates, who is looked upon as the inventor of disputation and of logic, and who was at Athens when Socrates was not above eight years old, that is, above fifty years earlier than the time of this dialogue; but his contemporary Empedocles was the first who cultivated rhetoric as an art, and taught it to Gorgias, who published a book on that subject.

P. 270. Νοῦ τε καὶ ἀνοίας.] He (i. e. Anaxagoras) attributed the disposition of the universe to an intelligent cause, or mind, whence he himself was called Νοῦς. He was nearly of the same age with Pericles, and came to Athens Ol. 75, 1, where he passed about thirty years.

P. 275. This discourse of Thamus (or Jupiter Ammon) on the uses and inconveniences of letters is excellent; and he gives a lively image of a great scholar, that is, of one who searches for wisdom in books alone.

LYSIS.

THERE is no circumstance in this dialogue to inform us when it happened; but it is certain that Plato wrote it when he was yet a young man, before Ol. 95, 1, for Socrates heard it read. The scene of it is in a Palæstra, then newly built, a little without the walls of Athens, near the fountain of Panops, between the Academia and the Lycæum. The interlocutors are, Socrates; Hippothales and Ctesippus, two young men of Athens; Lysis, a boy of noble birth and fortune, beloved by Hippothales; and Menexenus, also a boy, and cousin to Ctesippus, and friend to Lysis. The characters are, as usual, elegantly drawn; but what is the end or meaning of the whole dialogue, I do not pretend to say. It turns upon the nature and definition of friendship. Socrates starts a hundred notions about it, and confutes them all himself; nothing is determined, the dialogue is interrupted and there is an end. Perhaps a second dialogue was designed on the same subject and never executed. As to all the mysteries which Serranus has discovered in it, they are mere dreams of his own.

The first part of this dialogue is of that kind called *Μαιευτικός*, "Obstetrical," and the second part, *Πειραστικός*, "Tentative."

N. B. The discourse with Menexenus is intended to correct a boy of a bolder and more forward nature than Lysis, by showing him that he knows nothing; and leaves him in the opinion of his own ignorance. The second title of the dialogue is a false or an incorrect one, for friendship is only by accident a part of it. The intent of the whole seems to be, to show in what manner we should converse with young people according to their different dispositions.

NOTES ON THE GREEK TEXT.

P. 204—211. Thus far the dialogue is very easy and elegant, particularly the short conversation with Lysis, which is an example how children of fortune and family ought to be treated, in order to correct that arrogance which those advantages are apt to inspire, and to win them gradually to reflection and good sense.

P. 206. The Hermæa.] A festival celebrated in all the places of education for boys. We see here how little the severe laws of Solon on this head were observed, which particularly forbade grown persons to be admitted on that occasion, as we learn from *Æschin.* in *Timarch.*



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P. 106. *Γράμματα και καθαρίζειν.*] The usual education of the Athenian children from seven years old to fifteen. See *Æschines de Axioco*, p. 94, ed. Le Clerc, and *Aristoph. in Nubibus*, vs. 961.

P. 122, § 37. There is a care to not one of the Athenians.] Of old the court of Areopagus were inspectors of the education of youth. The members of it divided that care among them, and each of them in his province took note of such fathers as gave not their children an education suitable to their fortune and way of life, as *Isocrates* shows at large in his beautiful *Areopagitic* oration. At what time their vigilance on this head began to decline, I cannot fix; but it was probably towards the beginning of the administration of *Pericles*, when the authority of that venerable body was lessened and restrained by *Ephialtes*, that is, before Ol. 80, 1; yet I find the form of the thing still continued, though not the force of it: for *Æschines*, in *Axioch.* p. 367, § 8, speaking of the discipline young men were subject to, from about the age of eighteen to twenty, says that "The whole period of youth is under Moderators, and the selection of those who are placed over youths by the council of the Areopagus. The "Sophronistæ" here mentioned, are distinct from the Areopagites; being the name of a magistracy described in *Etymolog. Magu.* in *Σωφρονισταί*, as certain officers, chosen by votes, ten in number, one for each ward, who have the care over the temperate conduct of youths.

P. 122, § 39. Already for many generations.] We are not told, I believe, by any other writer, that the use of money was so early introduced into *Lacedæmon*; but there is a passage of *Posidonius* in *Athenæus*, vi. 233, that throws light on the subject. *Plutarch* says, that money was not even allowed for the uses of the state, till after the siege of Athens and its surrender to *Lysander*, when that point was carried after a great struggle; although, at the same time, it was made capital to apply it to private occasions. This happened twenty-seven years after the date of this dialogue.

ALCIBIADES II.

THIS is a continuation of the same subject; for what is said on prayer is rather accidental, and only introductory to the main purpose of the dialogue. It is nothing inferior in elegance to the former. Some have attributed it to Xenophon, but it is undoubtedly Plato's, and designed as a second part to the former.

I could be glad if it were as easy to fix the time of it, as Dacier would persuade us, who boldly fixes it Ol. 93, 1, but there are facts alluded to in it, that will neither be reconciled to that date, nor indeed to one another; and besides, it is better to allow Plato to be guilty of these inaccuracies in chronology, than of those improprieties of character which must be the consequences of Dacier's supposition. It is plain that Socrates continues, as in the preceding discourse, to treat Alcibiades with a certain gentle superiority of understanding, and that he prescribes to, and instructs him in, a manner extremely proper to form the mind of a youth just entering into the world, but ill-bred and impertinent to a man of forty years of age, who had passed through the highest dignities of the state and through the most extraordinary reverses of fortune. Plato himself may convince us of this, by what he makes Socrates say in the first Alcibiades, p. 127, § 48: "But now you ought to take courage. For if you had perceived that you were suffering so at the age of fifty, it would have been difficult to take care of yourself. But now you are at the very time of life, when it is meet for you to perceive it."

The principal difficulties are that he speaks of Pericles as yet living, who died Ol. 87, 4, and of the murder of Archelaus king of Macedon as a fact then recent, which did not happen till Ol. 95, 1, the same year with Socrates's death, and near five years after that of Alcibiades.

NOTES ON THE GREEK TEXT.

P. 141. Τα παιδικα.] Craterus conspired with Hellenocrates and Decamnichus to murder that prince, (Archelaus of Macedonia,) as he was hunting. Aristotle calls him Cratæus, and gives a fuller account of this conspiracy than any other author. Aristot. Politic. v. 10. Archelaus had promised him one of his daughters in marriage, for he had two, but gave one to the king of Elimea and the other to his own son Amyntas.

Hellenocrates was a Larissæan who had likewise been subservient to the king's pleasures.

P. 148. Sacrifices the most numerous.] The Athenians were remarkably sumptuous in their temples and public worship, beyond any other people. Two months in the year were taken up entirely in these solemnities. See Schol. on Aristoph. in Vesp. vs. 655, and Xenoph. Rep. Athen. p. 699.

P. 150. It is he of whose care you are the object.] Socrates may either mean the Divinity here, as in the former dialogue, Alcibiad. I. p. 122, § 37; for it was the character of Socrates to assume nothing to himself, but all to the demon, who directed him, whom he calls his, *Ἐπίτροπος*, "Guardian:" or Socrates may here mean himself, as I rather think. Some Christian writers indeed would give a very extraordinary turn to this part of the dialogue, as though Plato meant to prove the necessity of a Revelation. But I can see no such mysteries in it. Socrates has proved that we are neither fit to deal with mankind, till we know them by knowing ourselves; nor to address ourselves to the Divine power, till we know enough of his nature to know what we owe him: what that nature is, he defers examining till another opportunity, which is done to raise the curiosity and impatience of the young Alcibiades, and to avoid that prolixity, into which a disquisition so important would have naturally led him.

THEAGES.

DEMODOCUS of Anagyrus, an old Athenian who had passed with reputation through the highest offices of the state, and now, after the manner of his ancestors, lived chiefly on his lands in the country, employed in agriculture and rustic amusements, brings with him to Athens his son Theages, a youth impatient to improve himself in the arts then in vogue, and to shine among his companions who studied eloquence,¹ and practised politics, as soon as ever their age would permit them to appear in the popular assemblies.

Socrates, at the father's desire, enters into conversation with the young man, and decoys him by little and little into a confession that he wanted to be a great man, and to govern his fellow citizens.

¹ Aristophanes ridicules in many places this turn of the age in which he lived. Reading, and the knowledge of the Belles Lettres, having more generally diffused itself through the body of the people, than it had done hitherto, had an ill effect on the manners of a nation naturally vain and lively. Every one had a smattering of eloquence and of reasoning, and every one would make a figure and govern; but no one would be governed: the authority of age and of virtue was lost and overborne, and wit and a fluency of words supplied the place of experience and of common sense.



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called "king," meets while he is walking in the portico, where that magistrate used to sit in judgment, with Euthyphro, a person deeply versed in the knowledge of religious affairs, as sacrifices, oracles, divinations, and such matters, and full of that grave kind of arrogance which these mysterious sciences use to inspire. His father, having an estate in the isle of Naxos, had employed among his own slaves a poor Athenian who worked for hire. This man, having drunk too much, had quarrelled with and actually murdered one of the slaves. Upon which, the father of Euthyphro apprehended and threw him into a jail, till the *Εξηγηται*,¹ Interpreters, had been consulted, in order to know what should be done. The man, not having been taken much care of, died in his confinement: upon which Euthyphro determines to lodge an indictment against his own father for murder. Socrates, surprised at the novelty of such an accusation, inquires into the sentiments of Euthyphro with regard to piety and the service of the gods, by way of informing himself on that subject against the time of his trial, and by frequent questions, entangling him in his own concessions, and forcing him to shift from one principle and definition to another, soon lays open his ignorance, and shows that all his ideas of religion were founded on childish fables and on arbitrary forms and institutions.

The intention of the dialogue seems to be, to expose the vulgar notions of piety, founded on traditions unworthy of the Divinity, and employed in propitiating him by puerile inventions and by the vain ceremonies of external worship, without regard to justice and to those duties of society, which alone can render us truly worthy of plain Deity.

THE APOLOGY OF SOCRATES.

PLATO was himself present at the trial of Socrates, being then about twenty-nine years of age; and he was one of those who offered to speak in his defence, though the court would not suffer him to proceed, and to be bound as a surety for the payment of his fine: yet we are not to imagine, that this oration was the real de-

Antipho Orat. de cæde Herodis, and de cæde Choreutæ. Informations might also (as it seems) be laid in the court of Heliaea before the Thesmothetæ.

¹ The *Εξηγηται* at Athens, like the Pontifices at Rome, were applied to, when any prodigy had happened, or any violent death, to settle the rites of expiation, or to propitiate the manes of the dead.

fence which Socrates made. Dionysius Halicarnassus says, that it “never saw even the door of the Judgment-Hall, nor of the Agora, but was written with some other design;” and what that design was, he explains himself by saying, that, under the cover of an apology, it is a delicate satire on the Athenians, a panegyric on Socrates, and a pattern and character of the true philosopher. Nevertheless, it is founded on truth; it represents the true spirit and disposition of Socrates, and many of the topics used in it are agreeable to those which we find in Xenophon, and which were doubtless used by Socrates himself; as where he mentions his demon, and the reasons he had for preferring death to life, his account of the oracle given to Chærepho, and the remarkable allusion to Palamedes, &c., the ground-work is manifestly the same though the expressions are different. In one thing only they seem directly to contradict each other: Xenophon says, he neither offered himself any thing in mitigation of his punishment, nor would suffer his friends to do so, looking upon this as an acknowledgment of some guilt. If the word in the text, ὑποτιμᾶσθαι, means that he would not submit to ask for a change of his sentence into banishment, or perpetual imprisonment, so far it is agreeable to Plato, p. 37; but if it means, that he would not suffer any mulct himself, nor permit his friends to mention it, we see the contrary, p. 38, where he fines himself one mina, all he was worth, and where his friends Crito, Critobulus, Plato, and Apollodorus, offer thirty minæ, (£96 17s. 6d.) which was, I suppose, all they could raise, to save him. Now this being a fact, at that time easily proved or disproved, I am of opinion that Plato never would have inserted into his discourse a manifest falsity, and, therefore, we are to take Xenophon’s words in that restrained sense which I have mentioned.

Potter says, that from the nature of the crime ἄσέβεια, “Impiety,” it is evident that the trial was before the court of Areopagus. But I take the contrary to be evident from the style both here and in Xenophon. He always addresses his judges by the name of ἄνδρες, “Men,” or ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, “Men of Athens;” whereas the form of speaking either to the Areopagites or to the senate of Five Hundred was constantly ὦ Βουλῆ, “Oh! thou the Council:” and in the courts of justice, ἄνδρες Δικασταί, “Jurymen,” or sometimes ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, “Men of Athens,” or ἄνδρες, “Men,” alone: he therefore was judged in some of these courts.

NOTES ON THE GREEK TEXT.

P. 32. Ἐβουλευσα δέ.] Socrates was in the senate of Five Hundred, Ol. 93, 3, being then sixty-five years of age. The Prytanes presided in the assemblies of the people, were seated in the place of honour,

and attended by the *Toξόται*, who, by their orders, seized any persons who made a disturbance; they introduced ambassadors, gave liberty of speaking to the orators, and of voting to the people; and (as it appears) any one of them could put a negative on their proceedings, since Socrates alone, at the trial of the *Στρατηγοί*, insisted, that the question was contrary to law, and would not suffer it to be put to the assembly.

P. 34. One still a youth, and two young children.] Socrates had three sons, (says Diogen. Laert. ii. 26,) Lamprocles, Sophroniscus, and Menexenus, the first by Xanthippe, the two others (as it is said) by Myrto, grand-daughter to the famous Aristides. Some say he married the latter first; but that is impossible, because he had Lamprocles, his eldest son, by Xanthippe; and she certainly survived him; therefore, if Myrto were his wife, he must have had two wives together. This is indeed affirmed in a treatise on nobility ascribed to Aristotle, and by Aristoxenus and Callisthenes his scholars, as well as by Demetrius Phalereus, and others. It is a very extraordinary thing, that such men should be deceived in a fact which happened so near their own time; yet Panætius, in his Life of Socrates, expressly refuted this story: and it is sure, that neither Xenophon, nor Plato, nor any other of his contemporaries, mentions any wife but Xanthippe.

PHÆDO.

THIS famous dialogue was supposed by Panætius, in Antholog. Gr. i. 44, the Stoic, a great admirer of Plato, not to be genuine, or at least interpolated, rather, as it seems, from his own persuasion of the soul's mortality, than from any thing in the piece itself unlike the manner or the tenets of the philosopher, to whom it has always been ascribed. The whole course of antiquity has regarded it as one of his principal works; and what seems decisive, Aristotle himself cites it as a work of his master.

The historical part of it is admirable, and, though written and disposed with all the art and management of the best tragic writer, for the slightest circumstance in it wants not its force and meaning, it exhibits nothing to the eye but the noble simplicity of nature. Every intelligent reader will feel what those who were eye-witnesses are said to have felt, namely, "a certain unusual mixture compounded of pleasure and pain simultaneously." The innocence, the humanity, the cheerfulness, and the unaffected intrepidity of Socrates, will draw some tears from him, as it did many from them, as for the loss of a father; and will, at the same time, better than any arguments, show him a soul, which, if it were not so, at least deserved to be immortal.



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THE RIVALS.

THE scene lies in the school of Dionysius the grammarian, who was Plato's own master. The design is to show, that philosophy consists not in ostentation, nor in that insight (which the sophists affected) into a variety of the inferior parts of science, but in the knowledge of one's self, and in a sagacity in discovering the characters and dispositions of mankind, and of correcting and of modelling their minds to their own advantage.

The dialogue is excellent, but too short for such a subject. The interlocutors are not named, nor is there any mark of the time when it happened.

NOTE ON THE GREEK TEXT.

P. 135. The price of a slave skilled in carpenter's work, was five or six minæ, about £19 7s. 6d.; of an architect, 10,000 drachmæ, i. e. above £322 17s.

LACHES.

THE persons in this dialogue are men of distinguished rank and figure in the state of Athens.

1. Lysimachus, son to the famous Aristides, surnamed The Just.

2. Melesias, son to that Thucydides who was the great rival of Pericles in the administration.

3. Nicias, so often the general in the Peloponnesian war, celebrated for his goodness, for his conduct, and for his success, till the fatal expedition to Syracuse, in which he perished.

4. Laches, son of Melanopus of the district Æxone, and tribe Cecropis, commander of the fleet sent to the assistance of the Leontines in Sicily, Ol. 88, 2, in which expedition he defeated the Locrians, reduced Messene, Mylæ, and other places, and after his recall seems to have been prosecuted by Cleon for corruption in

this very year; whence it appears, that he was in the battle of Delium.

5. Thucydides, son to Melesias. }
 6. Aristides, son to Lysimachus. } Two youths under twenty years of age.
 7. Socrates, then in his forty-seventh year.

The two first of these persons, being then very ancient, and probably about seventy years of age, and sensible of that defect in their own education, which had caused them to lead their lives in an obscurity unworthy the sons of such renowned fathers, were the more solicitous on account of their own sons, who were now almost of an age to enter into the world. They therefore invite Nicias and Laches, men of distinguished abilities and bravery, but some years younger than themselves, to a conference on that subject; and after having been spectators together of the feats of arms exhibited by Stesilaus, a professed master in the exercise of all weapons, they enter into conversation. Socrates, who happened to be present, is introduced by Laches to Lysimachus, as a person worthy to bear a part in their consultation. The first question is occasioned by the spectacle which they had just beheld, namely, "whether the management of arms be an exercise fit to be learned by young men of quality?" Nicias is desired first to deliver his opinion, which is, that it may give grace and agility to their persons, and courage and confidence to their minds; that it may make them more terrible to their enemies in battle, and more useful to their friends; and at the same time may inspire them with a laudable ambition to attain the higher and more noble parts of military knowledge. Laches has a direct contrary opinion of it: he argues from his own experience, that he never knew a man, who valued himself upon this art, that had distinguished himself in the war; that the Lacedæmonians, who valued and cultivated military discipline beyond all others, gave no encouragement to these masters of defence; that, to excel in it, only served to make a coward more assuming and impudent, and to expose a brave man to envy and calumny, by making any little failing or oversight more conspicuous in him.

Socrates is then prevailed upon to decide the difference, who artfully turns the question of much greater importance for a young man of spirit to know, namely, "what is valour, and how it is distinguished from a brutal and unmeaning fierceness." By interrogating Laches and Nicias, he shows, that such as had the highest reputation for courage in practice, were often very deficient in the theory; and yet none can communicate a virtue he possesses, without he has himself a clear idea of it. He proves, that valour must have good sense for its basis; that it consists in the knowledge of what is and what is not to be feared; and that, consequently, we must first distinguish between real good and evil, and that it is closely connected with the other virtues, namely,

justice, temperance, and piety, nor can it ever subsist without them. The scope of this fine dialogue is to show, that philosophy is the school of true bravery.

The time of this dialogue is not long after the defeat of the Athenians at Delium, Ol. 89, 1, in which action Socrates had behaved with great spirit, and thence recommended himself to the friendship of Laches.

HIPPARCHUS.

THE intention of the dialogue is to show, that all mankind in their actions equally tend to some imagined good, but are commonly mistaken in the nature of it; and that nothing can properly be called gain which, when attained, is not a real good.

The time of the dialogue is no where marked.

PHILEBUS.

THIS dialogue is too remarkable to be passed over slightly: we shall therefore annex the principal heads of it. The question is, "What is the supreme good of mankind?" and, "whether pleasure or wisdom have the better pretension to it?"

The persons are, Protarchus, the son of Callias, who supports the cause of pleasure, and Socrates, who opposes it: Philebus, who had begun the dispute, but was grown weary of it, and many others of the Athenian youth, are present at the conversation. The time of it is no where marked. The end of the dialogue is supposed to be lost.

P. 12. The name of pleasure, variously applied, to the joys of intemperance and folly, and to the satisfaction arising from wisdom, and from the command of our passions.

Though of unlike, and even of opposite natures, they agree so far, as they are all pleasures alike; as black and white, though contrary the one to the other, are comprehended under the general head of colours.



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the mixed, which is composed of the two former, and the supreme cause of all.

Example of the first; all that admits of increase or decrease, greater or less, hotter or colder, &c., i. e. all undetermined quantity.

Of the second; all that determines quantity, as equality, duplicity, and whatever relation number bears to number, and measure to measure.

Of the third, or mixed; all created things, in which the infinity of matter is, by number and measure, reduced to proportion.

P. 27. Pleasure and pain, having no bounds ¹ in themselves, are of the nature of the infinite.

P. 28, § 49. The supreme power and wisdom of the Deity asserted.

P. 28, § 53. But a small portion of the several elements is visible in our frame. Our soul is a small portion of the spirit of the universe, or fourth kind mentioned above.

P. 31. Pain is a consequence of a ² dissolution of that symmetry and harmony in our fabric, which is the cause of health, strength, &c.; as pleasure results from the return and restoration of the parts to their just proportions.

Thus hunger and thirst are uneasinesses proceeding from emptiness; eating and drinking produce pleasure by restoring a proper degree of repletion. Excess of cold is attended with a sensation of pain, and warmth brings with it an equal pleasure.

Pleasures and pains of the soul alone arise from the ³ expectation of pleasure or pain of the body: these are hopes and fears, and depend upon the memory.

A state of indifference is without pleasure or pain, which is consistent with a life of thought and contemplation.

P. 33. Sensation is conveyed to the soul through the organs of the body; the body may receive many motions and alterations unperceived by the mind.

P. 34. Memory is the preserver of our sensations.

Recollection, an act of the mind alone, restores to us ideas imprinted in the memory, after an intermission.

¹ Happiness and misery, says Mr. Locke, are the names of two extremes, the utmost bounds whereof we know not: but of some degrees of them we have very lively ideas. (Chapt. of Power, i. 41.)

² This is an idea of Timæus, the Locrian, p. 100, C. § 7. And Mr. Locke makes much the same observation. Excess of cold, (says he,) as well as heat, pains us; because it is equally destructive of that temper, which is necessary to the preservation and the exercise of the several functions of the body, and which consists in a moderate degree of warmth, or, if you please, a motion of the insensible parts of our bodies confined within certain bounds. Essay on H. U. ch. vii. § 4.

³ "Hope is that pleasure in the mind, which every one finds upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing which is apt to delight him. Fear is an uneasiness upon the thought of future evil, likely to befall us." Locke, *ib.* ch. xx.

Desire, in the mind alone, by which it supplies the wants of the body: it depends on memory.

In the appetites, pleasure and pain go together, a proportionable satisfaction succeeding, as the uneasiness abates.

Memory¹ of a past pleasing sensation inspires hope of a future one, and thereby abates an uneasiness actually present; as the absence of hope doubles a present pain.

P. 36. Whether truth and falsehood belong to pleasures and pains?

They do: as these are founded on our opinions² of things pre-conceived, which may, undoubtedly, be either true or false.

P. 38. Our opinions are founded on our sensations, and the memory of them. Thus we see a figure at a distance beyond a certain rock, or under a certain tree, and we say to ourselves, it is a man; but on advancing up to it, we find a rude image of wood carved by a shepherd.

P. 39. The senses, the memory, and the passions, which attend on them, write on our souls, or rather delineate, a variety of conceptions and representations, of which, when justly drawn, we form true opinions and propositions; but when falsely, we form false ones.

On these our hopes and fears are built, and consequently are capable of truth and falsehood, as well as the opinions on which they are founded.

P. 40. The good abound in just and true hopes, fears, and desires; the bad, in false and delusive ones.

P. 41. As pleasures³ and pains are infinite, we can only measure them by comparison, one with the other.

P. 42, § 89. Our hopes and fears are no less liable to be deceived by the prospect of distant objects, than our eyes. As we are always comparing those which are far off, with others less remote or very near, it is no wonder that we are often mistaken; especially as a pleasure, when set next a pain, does naturally appear greater than its true magnitude, and a pain less.

P. 42, § 90. So much then of pains and pleasures as exceeds or falls short of its archetype, is false.

P. 42, § 92. A state of indolence, or of apathy, is supposed by the school of Heraclitus to be impossible, on account of the perpetual motion of all things.

¹ What Plato calls by the name of *Μνήμη*, "Memory," and *Ἀνάμνησις*, "Recollection," are by Locke distinguished under the names of Contemplation and Memory, (l. i. ch. 10,) being the different powers of retention.

² All this head is finely explained by Locke in ch. on Power, § 61 and foll., which is the best comment on this part of Plato.

³ "If we will rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we shall find it lies much in comparison." Locke, ch. on Power, § 42.

Motions and alterations¹ proved to happen continually in our body, of which the soul has no perception.

P. 43. Therefore, (though we should allow the perpetual motion of things,) there are times when the soul feels neither pleasure nor pain; so that this is a possible state.

Pleasure, and its contrary, are not the consequences of any changes in our constituent parts, but of such changes as are considerable and violent.

P. 44. The sect of philosophers, who affirm² that there is no pleasure but the absence of pain, is in the wrong, but from a noble principle.

P. 45. To know the nature of pleasure, we should consider such as are strongest: bodily pleasures are such.

Pleasure is in proportion to our desires. The desires and longings of sick persons are the most violent: the mad and thoughtless feel the strongest³ degree of pleasure and of pain; so that both the one and the other increase with the disorder and depravity of our body and mind.

P. 46. Pleasures of lust have a mixture of pain, as the pain of the itch⁴ has a mixture of pleasure, and both subsist at the same instant.

Anger, grief, love, envy, are pains of the soul, but with a mixture⁵ of pleasure. Exemplified in the exercise of our compassion and terror at a tragic spectacle, and of our envy at a comic one. The pleasure of ridicule arises from vanity and from the ignorance of ourselves. We laugh at the follies of the weak, and hate those of the powerful.

P. 47. Pure and unmixed pleasures⁶ proved to exist: those of the senses resulting from regularity of figure, beautiful colours, melodious sounds, odours of fragrance, &c., and all whose absence is not necessarily accompanied with any uneasiness. Again: satisfactions of the mind resulting from knowledge, the absence or loss of which is not naturally attended with any pain.

P. 53, § 121. A small portion of pure and uncorrupted pleasure is preferable to a larger one of that which is mixed and impure.

P. 53, § 122. The opinion of some philosophers, that pleasure is continually generating, but is never produced, i. e. it has no real existence, seems true with regard to mere bodily pleasures.

P. 55, § 130. Inquiry into knowledge. The nature of the arts:

¹ Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they reach not the mind, whatever impressions are made on the outward parts, if they are not taken notice of within, there is no perception. Locke, ch. ix.

² "Pleasure," says Mr. Selden, "is nothing but the intermission of pain, the enjoyment of something I am in great trouble for, till I have it."

³ Vid. Plat. in Republ. iii. p. 403.

⁴ Vid. Gorgiam, p. 494.

⁵ Vid. Aristot. Rhetor. ii. c. 2.

⁶ Vid. de Republ. ix. p. 584.



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drive him thence into Thessaly, and he returned not till after Socrates's death.

Socrates here distinguishes (p. 75) the true method of disputation from the false.

P. 77. Meno's first definition of virtue is, that it consists in desiring good, and in being able to attain it. Socrates proves that all men desire good, and consequently all men are so far equally virtuous, which is an absurdity; it must therefore consist in the ability to attain it: which is true in Socrates's sense of the word good, (which makes him say, "Ἴσως ἄν εὔ λέγοις"): but it is necessary to know if men's ideas of it are the same. Upon inquiry, Meno's meaning appears to be, health, honour, riches, power, &c.; but, being pressed by Socrates, he is forced to own, that the attainment of these is so far from virtue, that it is vice, unless accompanied with temperance, with justice, and with piety; as then the virtue of such an attainment consists in such adjuncts, and not in the thing attained; and as these are confessedly parts of virtue only, subordinate to some more general idea, they are no nearer discovering what virtue in the abstract is, than they were at first.

Though the doctrine of reminiscence, repeated by Plato in several places, be chimerical enough; yet this, which follows it, (p. 84,) is worth attending to, where Socrates shows how useful it is to be sensible of our own ignorance. While we know nothing, we doubt of nothing; this is a state of great confidence and security. From the first distrust we entertain of our own understanding springs an uneasiness and a curiosity, which will not be satisfied till it attains to knowledge.

Whoever reads the dialogue, "On Virtue, whether it is to be taught," attributed to Æschines the Socratic, will see so great a resemblance to this of Plato, and at the same time find so great a difference in several respects, that he will believe both one and the other to be sketches of a real conversation, which passed between Socrates and some other person, noted down both by Æschines and by Plato at the time: the former left his notes in that unfinished condition, but the latter supplied them as he thought fit, and worked them up at his leisure into this dialogue.

NOTES ON THE GREEK TEXT.

P. 70. Εφ' ἰππικῇ τε καὶ πλοῦτῳ.] The breed of Thessalian horses was the most celebrated in Greece; and when the cities of Thessaly were united among themselves, they could raise a body of six thousand, equal to any cavalry in the world. (Xenophon, Hellenic. vi. p. 339. Pausan. x. p. 799. Plato in Hipp. Maj. p. 284.) They were of great service to Alexander in his expeditions. The country was very rich in pasture and in corn, and, as their government was generally remiss and ill-regulated, their wealth naturally introduced a corruption (Athe-

næus, xiv. p. 663) of manners, which made them first slaves themselves, and then the instruments of slavery to other people. It was they who invited the Persian (Herod. vii. and ix.) into Greece; and afterwards gave rise to the power of the Macedonians. Isocrates (Orat. de Pace, p. 183) produces them as an example of a strong and wealthy people, reduced by their own bad management to a low and distressed condition.

P. 70. *Αριστιππου του Λαρισσαιου.*] Aristippus of Larissa, one of the potent house of the Aleuadæ, descendants of Hercules, from which the Thessalians had so often elected their *Ἴταγοί*, or captains-general. There had been a friendship kept up between them and the royal family of Persia, ever since the invasion of Greece by Xerxes, in which they were of great use to him. This Aristippus had particular connexions with the younger Cyrus, (Xenoph. Anab. i. 145, and ii. 173,) who lent him a body of four thousand mercenaries, which he made use of to subdue the faction which opposed him in Thessaly, and seems to have established a sort of tyranny there. Meno (also of Larissa) son of Alexidemus, led a body of fifteen hundred men to the assistance of Cyrus in his expedition against his brother, Artaxerxes, Ol. 94, 4, and (after the death of Cyrus) betrayed the Greek commanders into the hands of the Persian, who cut off their heads. He himself survived not above a year, but was destroyed by the Persians. His character is admirably drawn by Xenophon, (Anab. ii. p. 173,) and many have looked on this as a mark of the enmity between Plato and Xenophon. See Athenæus, xi. p. 505 and 506; Diog. Laert. ii. sect. 57, and iii. sect. 34; and Aul. Gellius, xiv. sect. 3.

P. 76. The definition of colour, in the manner of Gorgias, (perhaps we should read *σωμάτων*, in lieu of *σχημάτων*,) is that there is from that efflux, or those effluvia, of figured bodies, an efflux which is proportioned to our sense of seeing. This is true, if understood of the particles of light reflected from bodies; but not otherwise. Empedocles, however, and after him Epicurus, in Diogen. Laert. x. 49, thought, that the immediate objects of vision were certain particles detached from the surface of the bodies which we behold.

P. 80. The torpedo.] This fish, called by the French on the coast of the Mediterranean, “la torpille,” is of the skate or ray kind. As all of that species have a wide mouth and prominent eyes, the face of Socrates, who had these two remarkable features, reminds Meno of this fish. Its figure and extraordinary property of benumbing any creature which touches it are described by Mr. Reaumur, in the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences, pour l'Année 1714*, where there is a print of it.

P. 89. In the citadel.] Where the sacred treasure was kept. It consisted of one thousand talents, never to be touched, unless the city were to be attacked by a naval force; in any other case it was made capital to propose it.

G O R G I A S.

P. 451. Σκολιον.] These Scolia were a kind of lyric compositions, sung either in concert, or successively, by all the guests after a banquet: the subjects of them were either the praises of some divinity, or moral precepts, or reflections on life, or gay exhortations to mirth, to wine, or to love. There were some Scolia of great antiquity; the most esteemed were those of Alcæus, of Praxilla, and of Anacreon.

P. 455. The election of physicians.] There were public physicians elected in most of the Greek cities, who received a salary from the commonwealth, and seem to have taken no fees of particular people. Those physicians who exercised this office, were said δημοσιεύειν. See Aristoph. Birds, vs. 585, and Acharn. 1029; Plut. 508; but the custom seems to have been laid aside before Ol. 97, 4, in Athens. See Aristoph. Plut. 407; Gorg. p. 514; and the Statesman, p. 259.

P. 563. There is much good sense in this part of the dialogue: he distinguishes the arts, which form and improve the body, into the gymnastic, which regulates its motions and maintains its proper habit, and the medical, which corrects its ill habits and cures its distempers: those of the soul, which answer to the former, are the legislative, which prescribes rules for its conduct and preserves its uprightness, and the judicative, which amends and redresses its deviation from those rules. Flattery, ever applying herself to the passions of men, without regarding any principle or proposing any rational end, has watched her opportunity, and assuming the form of these several arts, has introduced four counterfeits in their room, viz. 1. Cookery, which, while it tickles the palate, pretends to maintain the body in health and vigour; 2. Cosmetics, which conceal our defects and diseases under a borrowed beauty; 3. Sophistry, which, by the false lights it throws upon every thing, misleads our reason and palliates our vices; and, 4. Rhetoric, which saves us from the chastisement we deserve and eludes the salutary rigour of justice.

P. 467. If a person is doing something, &c.] He is here proving that fundamental principle of his doctrine, namely, that the wicked man is doing he knows not what, and sins only through ignorance: and that the end of his actions, like that of all other men, is good, but he mistakes the nature of it, and uses wrong means to attain it.

P. 470. Yesterday and the day before.] As the time of this



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in some sort of vogue among the people at this time. He was still a worse man than a writer, and the depravity of his character made even his misfortunes ridiculous; so that his poverty, his deformities, and his distempers, were not only produced on the stage, but frequently alluded to by the orators, and exposed to the scorn of the multitude. The comic poet, Strattis, who lived at this time, made Cinesias the subject of an entire drama.

P. 503. The bold attack made in this place on some of the greatest characters of antiquity, has drawn much censure on Plato; but we are to consider that he is here proving his favourite point, which seems to me the grand aim and intention of this dialogue, that philosophy alone is the parent of virtue, the discoverer of those fixed and unerring principles, on which the truly great and good man builds his whole scheme of life, and by which he directs all his actions; and that he, who practises this noblest art, and makes it his whole endeavour to inspire his fellow-citizens with a love for true knowledge, and this was the constant view and the employment of Socrates, has infinitely the superiority not only over the masters of those arts which the public most admires, as music, poetry, and eloquence, but over the most celebrated names in history, as heroes and statesmen; as the first have generally applied their talents to flatter the ear, to humour the prejudices, and to inflame the passions of mankind; and the latter, to soothe their vanity, to irritate their ambition, and to cheat them with an apparent, not a real, greatness.

P. 511. The price of a pilot from Ægina to Attica was two oboli (about two-pence halfpenny); from Attica to Pontus, or to Egypt, two drachmæ (fifteen-pence halfpenny).

P. 514. To learn the potter's art in a pitcher.] Proverb. To begin with a jar before we have made a gallipot.

Amphora cœpit
Institui, currente rotâ cur urceus exit?

P. 515. To giving pay.] The administration of Pericles was the ruin of the Athenian constitution. By abridging the power of the Areopagus, and by impairing their authority, who were the superintendents of education and the censors of public manners, he sapped the foundations of virtue among them; by distributing the public revenue among the courts of justice, he made them mercenary and avaricious, negligent of their private affairs, and ever meddling in those of their neighbours; by the frequency and magnificence of the public spectacles, he inured them to luxury and to idleness; and by engaging them in the Peloponnesian war, he exposed them to be deserted by all their allies, and left to the mercy of the braver and more virtuous Lacedæmonians. Isocrates, although he had no prejudice against Pericles, and does justice to his disinterestedness and honesty in the

management of the public money, still he looked upon the first of these alterations as the ruin of his country, in Orat. Areopag. p. 147, &c.

The *Μισθὸς Δικαστικὸς*, “the pay of the jurymen,” here spoken of by Socrates, was three oboli a day, paid to 6000 citizens, for so many sat in the courts of justice, which was to the state a yearly expense of one hundred and fifty talents; i. e. reckoning ten months to the year, for two months were spent in holidays, when the courts did not meet. A payment, appointed by Agyrrius about Ol. 96, 4, was made by every Athenian citizen who came to the assembly of the people. The ill effect which this had upon their manners is painted by Aristophanes with much humour in several of his dramas, and particularly in the *Vespæ*.

P. 517. Neither the true nor the flattering.] This shows that Plato meant only to distinguish between the use of eloquence and its abuse; nor is he in earnest when he says just above, that we have not known a single good man, who has been good for state affairs—for he afterwards himself names Aristides, as a man of uncommon probity, but only to show that he had puzzled Calicles, who could not produce one example of a statesman, who had abilities, or art, sufficient to preserve him from the fury of the people.

Ib. Nor do I blame.] Hence it appears that he only means to show how much superior the character of a real philosopher is to that of a statesman.

MINOS.

THIS dialogue takes its name, as also does the *Hipparchus*, not from either of the persons introduced in it, but from the Cretan Minos, whose character and laws are mentioned pretty much at large. Socrates, and another Athenian nearly of the same age, who is not named, are considering the nature of laws in it; and the intention of Plato is to show, that there is a law of nature and of truth, common to all men, to which all truly legal institutions must be conformable, and which is the real foundation of them all.

Unfortunately the dialogue remains imperfect: it is indeed probable that it was never finished.

NOTES ON THE GREEK TEXT.

P. 315. Human sacrifice, and particularly of their children, to Saturn was in use among the Carthaginians: the sacrifices of the Lycians and of the descendants of Athamas, though people of Greek origin, were barbarous; the ancient Attic custom is mentioned of sacrificing victims near the bodies of dead persons, before they were carried out to burial, and hiring *Ἐγγυρτιστρίαι*, and the still more ancient one of interring them in the houses where they died: both long since disused.

P. 318. Lycurgus.] The time of this dialogue is no where marked; but we see from p. 321, that Socrates was now advanced in years; supposing him then to be only sixty, it is 367 years from the first Olympiad of Coræbus; but most critics agree that Lycurgus lived one hundred and eight years before that time, and Eratosthenes, with the most accurate chronologers, affirms, that he was still more ancient. Plato therefore places him half a century later than any one else has done. The computation of Thucydides, who reckons it something more than 400 years to the end of the Peloponnesian war, from the time of the institution of Lycurgus's laws, comes nearest to that of Plato. For as the war ended Ol. 94, 1, Lycurgus settled the constitution about 27 years before the first Olympiad of Coræbus.

 CHARMIDES.

OL. 87, 2 OR 3.

THE subject of this dialogue is *Ἡ Σωφροσύνη*, "Temperance;" and what was Plato's real opinion of that virtue, may be seen in Rep. iv. p. 430, and Laws, iii. p. 696.

The dramatic part of it is very elegant.

P. 153. That a battle had taken place.] I take the particular action here mentioned to be the attack made on the city, soon after the arrival of Hagno and Cleopompus with fresh troops. See Thucyd. ii. 58. If we consider the purport of the narration there we shall find that Thucydides meant to say that Phormio and his 1600 soldiers, among whom were Socrates and Alcibiades, had returned from their expedition into Chalcidice, mentioned in i. 65, and had joined the army newly arrived from Potidea.

Ib. Critias.] It is extraordinary that Plato, from a partiality to his own family, should so often introduce into his writings the character of Critias, his cousin, whose very name, one should imagine, must be held in detestation at Athens even to remotest



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P. 425. The Barbarians acknowledged to be more ancient than the Grecks.

P. 427. The powers of the several Greek letters, and the manner of their formation: viz. the P expressive of motion, being formed by a tremulous motion of the tongue; the I of smallness and tenuity; the Φ, Ψ, Σ, Ζ, of all noises made by the air; the Δ and Τ of a cessation of motion; the Λ of slipperiness and gliding; the same with a P prefixed, of the adherence and tenacity of fluids; the Ν of any thing internal; the Α of largeness; the Ο of roundness; and the Η expressive of length.

SYMPOSIUM.

As to the time of this dialogue, Athenæus, in v. p. 217, tells us, that Agatho first gained the prize when Euphemus was Archon, which was Ol. 90, 4. What he adds, namely, that Plato was then only fourteen years old, and consequently could not be at this entertainment, is very true, but nothing to the purpose; for it is not Plato who uses those words which he cites, but Apollodorus, who recounts the particulars of this banquet, as he had them from Aristodemus, who was present at it ten or twelve years before.

Among the ancients, Cicero, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Hermogenes, Athenæus, Gellius, and Ausonius, and among the moderns, Jos. Scaliger, Petavius, Ger. Vossius, Fraguier, Freret, and La Mothe le Vayer, believed the Cyropædia of Xenophon to be a romance: on the other side, are Usher, Marsham, Le Clerc, Prideaux, Bossuet, Tournemine, Banier, Lenglet, Rollin, Guyon.

P. 177. *Ἄλλοις μὲν ῥίσι τῶν θεῶν.*] No hymns, nor temples, nor religious rites were offered to Love in Greece. See Sympos. p. 189.

P. 215. The figures of the Sileni in the shops of the sculptors were made hollow, which opened and discovered within the statues of the gods.

P. 219. An army.] They went thither with the supplies under the command of Pbormio, Ol. 87, 1. (See Thucyd. i. 64.) Alcibiades being then twenty years of age, and Socrates thirty-nine. The folly of Athenæus, in v. c. 15, who would prove, against the authority of Plato and of Antisthenes, that Socrates was not in any of these actions, is justly exposed by Casaubon. We may add, that if the silence of Thucydides could prove any thing with regard to Socrates, it would prove, at least as strongly, that Alcibiades was not at Potidæa neither; but the contrary is certain from that very oration of Isocrates, to which Athenæus refers,

Περὶ Ζεύγους, p. 352, where he is said to have gained the Ἄριστήϊα, namely, a crown and a complete suit of armour, before that city; and if the orator had not totally suppressed the name of Socrates, it would have been highly injudicious in a discourse pronounced by the son of Alcibiades, where he was to exalt the character of his father, and by no means to lessen the merit of any of his actions. He left that to his enemies, who, it is likely, did not forget the generosity of Socrates on this occasion. It is clear from the many oversights of Athenæus here, that he either trusted to his memory, or only quoted from his own extracts, and not from the originals. Plato mentions no second Ἄριστήϊα gained at Delium, and only speaks of the coolness and presence of mind shown by Socrates in his retreat; as he has done also in the Laches. Athenæus affirms, that Alcibiades was not in the battle of Delium, but he assigns no reasons. If he concludes it from the silence of Thucydides, as before, this is nothing; since that historian mentions none but the commanders-in-chief on any of these occasions, and often only one or two of the principal of these: but probably Alcibiades and Laches might then only serve as private men.

This dialogue, particularly the end of it, the Protagoras, the Gorgias, the Euthydemus, &c., are strong instances of Plato's genius for dramatic poetry in the comic kind, noticed by Athenæus, in v. p. 187. See also Olympiodor. in the Life of Plato. The Phædo is an instance of Plato's power in the tragic kind.

EUTHYDEMUS.

THERE is a good deal of humour, and even of the "vis comica," in this dialogue. Its end is to expose the vanity and weakness of two famous sophists, and to show, by way of contrast, the art of Socrates in leading youth into the paths of virtue and of right reason.

P. 287. Are you so Saturn-like,] i. e. "simple and old-fashioned." It is scarcely possible to see with patience Plato seriously confuting these childish subtleties, as low as any logical quibbles, used by our scholastic divines in the days of monkery and of deep ignorance. But he best knew the manners of his own age, and doubtless saw these things in a graver light than they of themselves deserve, by reflecting on the bad effects which they had on the understandings and on the morals of his countrymen, who not only spent their wit and their time in playing with words,

when they might have employed them in inquiring into things; but, by rendering every principle doubtful and dark alike, must necessarily induce men to leave themselves to the guidance of chance and of the passions, unassisted by reason. Whereas if, in reality, there be no certain truth attainable by human knowledge, both the means and the end of disputation are absolutely taken away, and it becomes the most absurd and the most childish of all occupations.

HIPPIAS MAJOR.

WE learn from this dialogue in how poor a condition the art of reasoning on moral and abstracted subjects was, before the time of Socrates; for it is impossible that Plato should introduce a sophist of the first reputation for eloquence and knowledge in several kinds, talking in a manner below the absurdity and weakness of a child, unless he had really drawn after the life. No less than twenty-four pages are here spent in vain, only to force it into the head of Hippias, that there is such a thing as a general idea; and that, before we can dispute on any subject, we should give a definition of it.

The time of the conversation seems to be after Ol. 89, 2, for the war had permitted no intercourse between Athens and Elis before that year, and we see in the Protagoras that Hippias was actually at Athens Ol. 90, 1, so that it seems to fall naturally between these two years.

NOTE ON THE GREEK TEXT.

P. 289. Passages of Heraclitus: *Πιθήκων ὁ κάλλιστος αἰσχρὸς ἄλλω γένοι συμβαλεῖν.*—*Ἀνθρώπων ὁ σοφώτατος πρὸς Θεὸν πιθήκος φάνεταί.* This latter passage is undoubtedly the original of that famous thought in Pope's Essay on Man, b. ii.;

“And showed a Newton, as we show an ape;”

which some persons have imagined that he borrowed from one Palingenius,* an obscure author, who wrote a poem called “Zodiacus Vitæ.”

[* Pope, who was versed in the modern Latin poets, might have taken it from Palingenius, and Palingenius from Plato. EDITOR.]



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There is yet a third circumstance which may ascertain the date of the dialogue. Athenæus produces it as an instance of Plato's negligence; but he has only discovered his own by it. Hippias the Elean, he says, and others of his countrymen are introduced, in p. 315, as then present at Athens, whereas it is impossible they could be there during the Peloponnesian war, while the Eleans were confederates with Sparta against the Athenians; for though a truce was agreed upon for one year, under Isarchus, Ol. 89, 1, yet it was broken through presently, and no cessation of arms ensued. But in reality Hippias might be at Athens any year after Isarchus's magistracy; since though the war broke out afresh afterwards with Sparta, yet the allies of Sparta entered not into it, as at first, but either continued neuter, or joined the Athenians, and Elis particularly entered into a defensive league with them this very year, as shown by Thucyd. v. 47; so that when Athenæus speaks of the truce as not remaining, it is plain that he did not know but that Sparta entered the war again with all the confederates which she had at first, and consequently he had read Thucydides very negligently. This very thing then may fix it to Ol. 90, 1, at least it will prove that it could not be earlier than Ol. 89, 1.

Athenæus further remarks, that Eupolis in his *Κόλακες*, "The Flatterers," which was played Ol. 89, 3, speaks of Protagoras as then present at Athens, and that Ameipsias in his *Κόννος*, "Connus," acted two years before, has not introduced him into his chorus of *Φροντισταί*, "The Men of Thought;" so that it is probable that he arrived at Athens in the interval between the representation of these two dramas, which is three or four years earlier than the dialogue, in which Plato nevertheless says that he had not been three days come; and that after many years' absence. Dacier attempts to answer this, but makes little of it; and indeed it was impossible to do better, since both the comedies are lost, and we do not know to what parts of them Athenæus alludes, as he cites nothing.

But in truth there are other circumstances inconsistent with the date of the dialogue, of which neither Athenæus nor Dacier have taken any notice. 1st, Alcibiades is represented as just on the confines of youth and manhood, whereas in Ol. 90, 1, he was turned of thirty. 2ndly, Criso of Himera, celebrated for gaining three victories successively in the course at Olympia, the first of which was Ol. 83, is spoken of in p. 335, as in the height of his vigour. Now it is scarcely possible, that one, who was a man grown at the time I have mentioned, should continue in full strength and agility twenty-nine years afterwards: but this I do not much insist upon. 3rdly, Pericles is spoken of in p. 320, as yet living, although he died nine years before; and what is worse, his two sons, Xanthippus and Paralus, are both represented

as present at this conversation, though they certainly died during the plague some time before their father.

ANALYSIS OF THE DIALOGUE.

Socrates is wakened before day-dreak with a hasty knocking at his door: it is Hippocrates, a young man, who comes eagerly to acquaint him with the arrival of Protagoras, the celebrated sophist, at Athens, and to entreat him to go immediately and present him to that great man; for he is determined to spare no pains nor expense, so he may be but admitted to his conversation. Socrates moderates his impatience a little, and while they take a turn about the hall together, waiting for sun-rise, inquires into his notions of a sophist, and what he expected from him; and finding his ideas not very clear upon that head, shows him the folly of putting his soul into the hands of he knew not whom, to do with it he knew not what. If his body had been indisposed, and he had needed a physician, he would certainly have taken the advice and recommendation of his family and friends; but here, where his mind, a thing of much greater importance, was concerned, he was on the point of trusting it, unadvisedly and at random, to the care of a person, whom he had never seen nor spoken to. That a sophist was a kind of merchant, or rather a retailer of food for the soul, and, like other shop-keepers, would exert his eloquence to recommend his own goods. The misfortune was, we could not carry them off, like corporeal viands, set them by a while, and consider them at leisure, whether they were wholesome or not, before we tasted them; that in this case we have no vessel, but the soul, to receive them in, which will necessarily retain a tincture, and perhaps much to its prejudice, of all which is instilled into it. However, by way of trial only, they agree to wait upon Protagoras, and accordingly they go to the house of Callias, where both he and two other principal sophists, Prodicus and Hippias, with all their train of followers, were lodged and entertained.

The porter, an eunuch, wearied and pestered with the crowd of sophists who resorted to the house, mistaking them for such, gives them a short answer, and shuts the door in their face. At last they are admitted, and find Protagoras with Callias, and more company, walking in the porticos. The motions of Protagoras's followers are described with much humour; how at every turn they divided and cast off, as in a dance, still falling in, and moving in due subordination behind the principal performer. Hippias is sitting in a great chair, on the opposite side of the court, discoursing on points of natural philosophy to a circle, who are seated on forms round him; while Prodicus, in a large inner

apartment, in bed and wrapped up in abundance of warm clothes, lies discoursing with another company of admirers. Socrates approaches Protagoras, and presents the young Hippocrates to him. The sophist, having premised something to give an idea of his own profession, its use and dignity, the rest of the company, being summoned together from all quarters, seat themselves about him; and Socrates begins by entreating Protagoras to inform him, what was the tendency and usual effect of his lessons, that Hippocrates might know what he was to expect from him. His answers show, that he professed to accomplish men for public and private life, to make them good and useful members of the state, and of a family. Socrates admires the beauty of his art, if indeed there be such an art, which, he confesses, he has often doubted; for if virtue is a thing which may be taught, what can his countrymen the Athenians mean, who in their public assemblies, if the question turn on repairing the public edifices, consult the architect, and if on their fleet, the ship-builder, and laughed at such as, on pretence of their wit, of their wealth, or of their nobility, should interfere in debates which concern a kind of knowledge, in which they have neither skill nor experience; but if the point to be considered relate to the laws, to the magistracy, to the administration of peace and war, and to such subjects, every merchant, every little tradesman and mechanic, the poor as well as the rich, the mean as well as the noble, deliver their opinion with confidence, and are heard with attention. Besides, those greatest statesmen, who have been esteemed the brightest examples of political virtue, though they have given their children every accomplishment of the body which education could bestow, do not at all appear to have improved their minds with those qualities for which they themselves were so eminent, and in which consequently they were best able to instruct them, if instruction could convey these virtues to the soul at all.

Protagoras answers by reciting a fable delivered in very beautiful language. The substance of it is this. Prometheus and Epimetheus, when the gods had formed all kinds of animals within the bowels of the earth, and the destined day approached for producing them into light, were commissioned to distribute among them the powers and qualifications which were allotted to them. The younger brother prevailed upon the elder to let him perform this work; and Prometheus consented to review afterwards and correct his disposition of things. Epimetheus then began, and directed his care to the preservation of the several species, that none might ever be totally lost. To some he gave extreme swiftness, but they were deficient in strength; and the strong he made not equally swift: the little found their security in the lightness of their bodies, in their airy wings, and in their subterraneous retreats; while those of vast magnitude had the superiority of their



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lain and ignorant of common justice, what in the other case would have been counted modesty, the simple confession of truth and of his own ignorance, would here be called impudence and madness. He that will not dissemble here, will be by all regarded as an idiot; for to own that one knows not what justice is, is to own that one ought not to live among mankind.

He proceeds to show, that no one thought our idea of justice to be the gift of nature; but that it is acquired by instruction and by experience: for with the weak, the deformed, or the blind man, no one is angry; no reprimands, no punishments attend the unfortunate, nor are employed to correct our natural defects; but they are the proper consequences of our voluntary neglects or offences. Nor is the punishment, which follows even these, intended to redress an evil already past, for that is impossible, but to prevent a future, or at least to deter others from like offences; which proves, that wickedness is by all regarded as a voluntary ignorance.

Next he shows, how this knowledge is acquired. It is by education. Every one is interested in teaching another the proper virtue of a man, on which alone all his other acquisitions must be founded, and without which he cannot exist among his fellow-creatures. His parents, as soon as understanding begins to dawn in him, are employed in prescribing what he ought to do and what he ought not to do; his masters, in filling his mind with the precepts, and forming it to the example, of the greatest men, or in fashioning his body to perform with ease and patience whatever his reason commands; and lastly, the laws of the state lay down a rule, by which he is necessitated to direct his actions. If then the sons of the greatest men do not appear to be greater proficient in virtue than the ordinary sort, it must not be ascribed to the parent's neglect; much less must it be concluded, that virtue is not to be acquired by instruction: it is the fault perhaps of genius and of nature. Let us suppose, that to perform on a certain instrument were a qualification required in every man, and necessary to the existence of a city, ought we to wonder, that the son of an admirable performer fell infinitely short of his father in skill? Should we attribute this to want of care, or say, that music were not attainable by any art? or should we not rather ascribe it to defect of genius and to natural inability? Yet every member of such a state would doubtless far surpass all persons rude and unpractised in music. In like manner, the most worthless member of a society, civilized by some sort of education and brought up under the influence of laws and of policy, will be an amiable man, if compared with a wild and uncultivated savage.

It is hard indeed to say, who is our particular instructor in the social virtues; as, for the same reason, it is hard to say, who taught us our native tongue; yet no one will therefore deny that

we learned it. The public is in these cases our master; and all the world has a share in our instruction. Suffice it, continues the sophist, to know, that some there are among us, elevated a little above the ordinary sort, in the art of leading mankind to honour and to virtue; and among these I have the advantage to be distinguished.

Socrates continues astonished for a time and speechless, as though dazzled with the beauty of Protagoras's discourse. At last, recovering himself, he ventures to propound a little doubt which has arisen in his mind, though perfectly satisfied, he says, with the main question, whether temperance, fortitude, justice, and the rest, which Protagoras has so often mentioned, and seemed to comprehend under the general name of virtue, are different things, and can subsist separately in the same person; or whether they are all the same quality of mind, only exerted on different occasions. Protagoras readily agrees to the first of these; but is insensibly betrayed by Socrates into the toils of his logic, and makes such concessions, that he finds himself forced to conclude the direct contrary of what he had first advanced. He is sensible of his disgrace, and tries to evade this closer kind of reasoning by taking refuge in that more diffuse eloquence, which used to gain him such applause. But when he finds himself cut short by Socrates, who pleads the weakness of his own memory, unable to attend to long-continued discourses, and who entreats him to bring down the greatness of his talents to the level of a mind so much inferior, he is forced to pick a frivolous quarrel with Socrates, and break off the conversation in the middle. Here Callias interposes, and Alcibiades, in his insolent way, by supporting the request of Socrates and by piquing the vanity of Protagoras, obliges him to accommodate himself to the interrogatory method of disputation, and renews the dialogue.¹

To save the dignity of Protagoras, and to put him in humour again, Socrates proposes that he shall conduct the debate, and state the questions, while he himself will only answer them; provided Protagoras will in his turn afterwards condescend to do the same for him. The sophist begins by proposing a famous ode of Simonides, which seems to carry in it an absolute contradiction, which he desires Socrates to reconcile. Socrates appears at first puzzled, and after he has played awhile with Protagoras and with the other sophists, that he may have time to recollect himself, he gives an explanation of that poem, and of its pretended inconsistency, in a manner so new and so just as to gain the applause of

¹ The episodical characters of Prodicus and Hippias, introduced as mediating a reconciliation, are great ornaments to the dialogue; the affectation of eloquence and of an accurate choice of words in the former, and the stately figurative diction of the latter, being undoubtedly drawn from the life.

the whole company. He then brings back Protagoras, in spite of his reluctance, to his former subject, but without taking advantage of his former concessions, and desires again his opinion on the unity, or on the similitude, of the virtues. Protagoras now owns, that there is a near¹ affinity between them all, except valour, which he affirms that a man may possess, who is entirely destitute of all the rest. Socrates proves to him, that this virtue also, like the others, is founded on knowledge and is reducible to it; that it is but to know what is really to be feared, and what is not; that good and evil, or in other words, pleasure and pain,² being the great and the only movers of the human mind, no one can reject pleasure, but where it seems productive of a superior degree of pain, or prefer pain, unless the consequence of it be a superior pleasure. That to balance these one against the other with accuracy, to judge rightly of them at a distance, to calculate the overplus of each, is that science on which our happiness depends, and which is the basis of every virtue. That, if our whole life's welfare and the interests of it were as closely connected with the judgment, which we should make on the real magnitude of objects and on their true figure, or with our not being deceived by the appearance which they exhibit at a distance, who doubts but that geometry and optics would then be the means of happiness to us, and would become the rule of virtue? That there is a kind of knowledge no less necessary to us in our present state, and no less a science; and that, when we pretend to be misled by our passions, we ought to blame our ignorance, which is the true source of all our follies and vices. And now, continues Socrates, who would not laugh at our inconsistency? You set out with affirming that virtue might be taught, yet in the course of our debate you have treated it as a thing entirely distinct³ from knowledge, and not reducible to it: I, who advanced the contrary position, have shown that it is a science, and consequently that it may be learned.

Protagoras, who has had no other share in the dispute than to make, without perceiving the consequence, such concessions as absolutely destroy what he set out with affirming, tries to support the dignity of his own age and reputation, by making an arrogant compliment to Socrates, commending his parts, very considerable, he says, and very promising for so young a man, and doing him

¹ See Gorgias, p. 507.

² Plato reasons on the principles of the most rational Epicurean in this place, and indeed on the only principles which can be defended. As our sense of pleasure and of pain is our earliest sentiment, and is the great instrument of self-preservation, some philosophers have called these affections, The first according to nature. See Aul. Gell xii. 5.

³ It was the opinion of Socrates, that all the virtues were only prudence, or wisdom, exerted on different occasions. An opinion in which, says Aristotle, in Ethic. Nicom. vi. 13, he was partly right and partly wrong.



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As Serranus, and, I think, every commentator after him, has read this dialogue with a grave countenance, and understood it in a literal sense, though it is throughout a very apparent and continued irony; it is no wonder if such persons, as trust to their accounts of it, find it a very silly and frivolous thing. Yet under that irony, doubtless, there is concealed a serious meaning, which makes a part of Plato's great design, a design which runs through all his writings. He was persuaded that virtue must be built on knowledge, not on that counterfeit knowledge, which dwells only on the surface of things, and is guided by the imagination rather than by the judgment, (for this was the peculiar foible of his countrymen, a light and desultory people, easily seduced by their fancy wherever it led them,) but on the knowledge which is fixed and settled on certain great and general truths, and on principles as ancient and as unshaken as nature itself, or rather as the author of nature. To this knowledge, and consequently to virtue, he thought that philosophy was our only guide: and as to all those arts, which are usually made merely subservient to the passions of mankind, as politics, eloquence, and poetry, he thought that they were no otherwise to be esteemed than as they are grounded on philosophy, and are directed to the ends of virtue. They, who had best succeeded in them before his time, owed, as he thought, their success rather to a lucky hit, to some gleam of truth, as it were providentially breaking in upon their minds, than to those fixed and unerring principles which are not to be erased from a soul, which has once been thoroughly convinced of them. Their conduct therefore in their actions, and in their productions, has been wavering between good and evil, and unable to reach perfection. The inferior tribe have caught something of their fire, merely by imitation, and form their judgments, not from any real skill they have in these arts, but merely from (what La Bruyere calls) a *gout de comparaison*. The general applause of men has pointed out to them what is finest; and to that, as to a principle, they refer their taste, without knowing or inquiring in what its excellence consists. Each Muse (says Plato in this dialogue) inspires and holds suspended her favourite poet in immediate contact, as the magnet does a link of iron, and from him, through whom the attractive virtue passes and is continued to the rest, hangs a long chain of actors, and singers, and critics, and interpreters of interpreters.

NOTES ON THE GREEK TEXT.

P. 533. Dædalus was the son of Palamaon, of that branch of the royal family called Metionidæ, being sprung from Metion, the son of Erectheus. (See Pausan. vii. p. 531, and i. p. 13:.) There were statues of his workmanship still preserved in several cities of Greece, at Thebes, Lebadea, Delos, Olus, and Gnosus, even in the time of Pausanias, above six hundred years after this. See Pausan. ix. p. 793, and Plato, Hippias Maj. p. 282. Epeus, the son of Panopeus, was the inventor of the Trojan horse; in the temple of the Lycian Apollo at Argos, was preserved a wooden figure of Mercury made by him. Theodorus, the Samian, son of Telecles, first discovered the method of casting iron, and of forming it into figures: he also (with his countryman Rhæcus the son of Philæus) was the first who cast statues in bronze; he worked likewise in gold, and graved precious stones.

P. 533. Ὀλυμπού.] Olympus, the Phrygian, lived in the time of Midas, before the Trojan war, yet his compositions, as well the music as the verses, were extant even in Plutarch's days. Aristotel. Politic. viii. c. 5, and Plato, Sympos. p. 215. Hence also it seems that they had the music of Orpheus, of Thamyris, and of Phemius, then in being. (See Hom. Odyss. A. 325, and X. 330.)

P. 533. The Magnesian.] Euripides gave it this name, probably from the city of Magnesia near the hill of Sipylus, where it was found. Mr. Chishull tells us, that as they were ascending the castle-hill of this city, a compass, which they carried with them, pointed to different quarters, as it happened to be placed on different stones, and that at last it entirely lost its virtue; which shows that hill to be a mine of loadstone. Its power of attracting iron and of communicating its virtue to that iron, we see, was a thing well known at that time, yet they suspected nothing of its polar qualities.

P. 534. Ὑπορχήματα.] Pindar was famous for this kind of compositions, though we have lost them, as well as his dithyrambics. Xenodemus also, Bacchylides, and Pratinas the Phliasian, excelled in them. Athenæus has preserved a fine fragment of this last poet, xiv. p. 617. These compositions were full of description, and were sung by a chorus who danced at the same time, and represented the words by their movements and gestures. Tynnichus of Chalcis, whose pæan was famous, and indeed the only good thing he ever wrote.

P. 535. Ἀπὸ τοῦ βήματος.] The Rhapsodi, we find, were mounted on a sort of suggestum, with a crown of gold (see p. 530 and 541 of this dialogue) on their heads, and dressed in robes of various colours, and after their performance was finished, a collection seems to have been made for them among the audience.

P. 536. The Corybantes.] This alludes to a peculiar phrensy, supposed to be inspired by some divinity, especially Cybele, and attended with violent motions and efforts of the body. Persons so affected believed they heard the sound of loud music continually in their ears, and were peculiarly sensible to certain airs, when really played, as it is reported of those who are bitten by the tarantula.

THE ÆTETUS.

TERPSION meeting Euclides at Megara, and inquiring where he has been, is informed that he has been accompanying Theætetus, who is lately come on shore from Corinth, in a weak and almost dying condition, upon his return to Athens. This reminds them of the high opinion which Socrates had entertained of that young man, who was presented to him (not long before his death) by Theodorus of Cyrene, the geometrician. The conversation, which then passed between them, was taken down in writing by Euclides, who, at the request of Terpsion, orders his servant to read it to them.

The Abbé Sallier, in *Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions*, vol. xiii. p. 317, has given an elegant translation of the most shining part of this dialogue; and also in vol. xvi. p. 70, has translated all that part of the dialogue, in which Plato has explained the system of Protagoras. The description of a true philosopher in p. 172, though a little exaggerated, and more in the character of Plato than of Socrates, has yet an elevation in it which is admirable. The Abbé Sallier has also given a sketch of the dialogue, which is a very long one, and, as he rightly judges, would not be much approved in a translation. It is of that kind called Πειραστικός, "Tentative," in order to make trial of the capacity of Theætetus, while Socrates, as he says, only plays the midwife, and brings the conceptions of his mind to light. The question is, What is knowledge? and the purpose of the dialogue is rather to refute the false definitions of it, as established by¹ Protagoras in his writings, and resulting from the tenets of Heraclitus,² of Empedocles, and of other philosophers, than to produce a better definition of his own. Yet there are many fine and remarkable passages in it, such as the observations of Theodorus on the faults of temper, which usually attend on brighter parts, and on the defects of genius often found in minds of a more sedate and solid turn; Socrates's illustration of his own art by the whimsical comparison between that and midwifery; his opinion, adopted by Aristotle in *Metaphys.* i. p. 335, ed. Sylb., that admiration is the parent of

¹ His fundamental tenet was, that every man's own perceptions of things were (to him) the measure and the test of truth and of falsehood.

² Viz. that motion was the principle of being, and the only cause of all its qualities.



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description of that disorder and want of symmetry in the soul, produced by ignorance, which puts it off its bias on its way to happiness, the great end of human actions: the distinction he makes between *ἄγνοια*, "the want of knowledge," and *ἄμαθία*, "the want of learning;" of which the former is simply our ignorance of a thing, the latter, an ignorance which mistakes itself for knowledge, and which, as long as this sentiment attends it, is without hope of remedy: the explanation of the Socratic mode of instruction, adapted to this peculiar kind of ignorance, by drawing a person's errors gradually from his own mouth, ranging them together, and exposing to his own eyes their inconsistency and weakness: the comparison of that representation of things, given us by the sophists, and pieces of painting, which, placed at a certain distance, deceive the young and inexperienced into an opinion of their reality: and the total change of ideas in young men when they come into the world, and begin to be acquainted with it by their own sensations, and not by description. All these passages are extremely good.

NOTES ON THE GREEK TEXT.

P. 252. Eurycles.] He was a ventriloquist, and set up for a prophet. Such as are possessed of this faculty, can manage their voice in so wonderful a manner, that it shall seem to come from what part they please, not of themselves only, but of any other person in the company, or even from the bottom of a well, down a chimney, from below stairs, &c., of which I myself have been witness.

P. 265. We see here that it was the common opinion, that the creation of things was the work of blind, unintelligent nature; whereas the contrary was the result of philosophical reflection and disquisition, believed by a few people only.

THE STATESMAN.

THIS dialogue is a continuation of the Sophist, as the Sophist is a continuation of the Theætetus; and they were accordingly ranged together by Thrasyllus in that order, as stated by Diog. Laert. iii. 58, though Serranus in his edition has separated them. The persons are the same, only that here the younger Socrates is introduced, instead of Theætetus, carrying on the conversation with the stranger from Elea. The principal heads of it are the following:

P. 258. The division of the sciences into speculative and practical.

P. 259. The master, the economist, the politician, the king; which are taken as different names for men of the same profession.

The private man, who can give lessons of government to such as publicly exercise this art, deserves the name of royal no less than they.

No difference between a great family and a small commonwealth.

The politician must command on his own judgment, and not by the suggestion of others.

P. 262. The absurdity of the Greeks, who divided all mankind into Greeks and barbarians. The folly of all distinction and division without a difference.

P. 269. The fable of the contrary revolutions in the universe at periodical times, with the alternate destruction and reproduction of all creatures.

P. 273. The disorder and the evil in the natural world, accounted for from the nature of¹ matter, while it was yet a chaos.

The former revolution, in which the Divinity himself immediately conducted every thing, is called the Saturnian age; the present revolution, when the world goes the contrary way, being left to its own² conduct. Mankind are now guided by their own free-will, and are preserved by their own inventions.

P. 275. The nature of the monarch in this age is no other

¹ Plato, with the Pythagoreans, looked upon matter as co-eternal with the Deity, but receiving its order and design entirely from him.

² Here too, as in the Timæus, p. 63, A., he considers the universe as one vast, animated, and intelligent body.

than that of the people which he commands. His government must be with the consent of the people.

P. 276. Clear and certain knowledge is rare and in few instances; we are forced to supply this defect by comparison and by analogy. Necessity of tracing things up to their first principles. Examples of logical division.

Greater, or less, with respect to our actions, are not to be considered as mere relations only depending on one another, but are to be referred to a certain middle term, which forms the standard of morality.

P. 284. All the arts consist in measurement, and are divided into two classes: 1st, Those arts which compare dimensions, numbers, or motions, each with its contrary, as greater with smaller, more with less, swifter with slower; and 2dly, Those, which compare them by their distances from some middle point, seated between two extremes, in which consists what is right, fit, and becoming.

The design of these distinctions, and of the manner used before in tracing out the idea of a sophist and a politician, is to form the mind to a habit of logical division.

The necessity of illustrating our contemplations, on abstract and spiritual subjects, by sensible and material images, is stated.

P. 286. An apology for his prolixity.

Principal, and concurrent, or instrumental causes, are named; the division of the latter, with their several productions, is into seven classes of arts which are necessary to society: viz.

1. *Τὸ πρωτογενές εἶδος*. That class which furnishes materials for all the rest; it includes the arts of mining, hewing, felling, &c.

2. *Ὀργανον*. The instruments employed in all manufactures, with the arts which make them.

3. *Ἀγγεῖον*. The vessels to contain and preserve our nutriment, and other movables, furnished by the potter, joiner, brazier, &c.

4. *Ὀχημα*. Carriages, seats, vehicles for the land and water, &c., by the coach-maker, ship and boat-builder, &c.

5. *Πρόβλημα*. Shelter, covering, and defence, as houses, clothing, tents, arms; &c., by the architect, weaver, armourer, &c.

6. *Παίγνιον*. Pleasure and amusement, as painting, music, sculpture, &c.

7. *Θρέμμα*. Nourishment, supplied by agriculture, hunting, cookery, &c., and regulated by the gymnastic and medical arts.

P. 289. None of these arts have any pretence to, or competition with, the art of governing; no more than the class which voluntarily exercise the employment of slaves, such as merchants, bankers, and tradesmen: the priesthood too are included under this head, as interpreters between the gods and men, not from their own judgment, but either by inspiration, or by a certain prescribed ceremonial.



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machus the sophist of Chalcedon; Clitophon, son of Aristonymus, and Charmantides of Pæania, and Socrates.

As to the time of these dialogues, it is certain that Cephalus died about Ol. 84, 1, and that his son Lysias was born fifteen years before Ol. 80, 2, consequently they must fall between these two years, and probably not long before Cephalus's death, when he was seventy years old or more; and Lysias was a boy of ten or twelve and upwards. Therefore I should place it in the 83rd Ol. See *Fastos Atticos*, Corsini, vol. ii. Dissert. 13, p. 312. But I must observe that this is not easily reconcilable with the age of Adimantus and Glauco, who are here introduced as men grown up, and consequently must be at least thirty-six years older than their brother Plato. If this can be allowed, the action at Megara there mentioned must be that which happened Ol. 83, 2, under Pericles; and the institution of the Bendidea must have been Ol. 83, 3 or 4. It is observable also that Theages is mentioned in vi. p. 496 of this dialogue, as advanced in the study of philosophy. He was very young, when his father Demodocus put him under the care of Socrates, which was in Ol. 92, 3, and consequently thirty-five years after the time which Corsini would assign to this conversation.

BOOK I.

HEADS OF THE FIRST DIALOGUE.

The pleasures of old age and the advantages of wealth.

P. 335. The just man hurts no one, not even his enemies.

P. 338. The sophist's definition of justice, namely, that it is the advantage of our superiors, to which the laws of every government oblige the subject to conform, is refuted.

P. 341. The proof, that the proper office of every art is to act for the good of its inferiors.

P. 343. The sophist's attempt to show, that justice is not the good of those who possess it, but of those who do not; and that injustice is only blamed in such as have not the art to carry it to its perfection, refuted.

P. 347. In a state composed all of good men, no one would be ambitious of governing.

P. 349. The perfection of the arts consists in attaining a certain rule of proportion. The musician does not attempt to excel his fellows by straining or stopping his chords higher or lower than they; for that would produce dissonance and not harmony; the physician does not try to exceed his fellows by prescribing a larger or less quantity of nourishment, or of medicines, than conduces to health; and so of the rest. The unjust man therefore, who would surpass all the rest of his fellow-creatures in the

quantity of his pleasures and powers, acts like one ignorant in the art of life, in which only the just are skilled.

P. 351. The greatest and most signal injustices, which one state and society can commit against another, cannot be perpetrated without a strict adherence to justice among the particular members of such a state and society: so that there is no force nor strength without a degree of justice.

P. 352. Injustice even in one single mind must set it at perpetual variance with itself, as well as with all others.

P. 353. Virtue is the proper office, the wisdom, the strength, and the happiness of the human soul.

BOOK II.

HEADS OF THE SECOND DIALOGUE.

P. 357. Good is of three kinds: the First we embrace for itself, without regard to its consequences; such are all innocent delights and amusements. The Second, both for itself and for its consequences, as health, strength, sense, &c. The Third, for its consequences only, as labour, medicine, &c. The second of these is the most perfect: the justice of this class. Objection—To consider it rightly we must separate it from honour and from reward, and view it simply as it is in itself.

P. 358. Injustice is a real good to its possessor, and justice is an evil: but as men feel more pain in suffering than inflicting injury, and as the greater part are more exposed to suffer it than capable of inflicting it, they have by compact agreed neither to do nor to suffer injustice; which is a medium calculated for the general benefit, between that which is best of all, namely, to do injustice without fear of punishment, and that which is worst, to suffer it without a possibility of revenge. This is the origin of what we call justice.

Such as practise the rules of justice do it from their inability to do otherwise, and consequently against their will. Story of Gyges's¹ ring, by which he could make himself invisible at pleasure. No person, who possessed such a ring, but would do wrong.

P. 360. Life of the perfectly unjust man, who conceals his true character from the world, and that of the perfectly just man, who seems the contrary in the eye of the world, are compared: the happiness of the former is contrasted with the misery of the latter.

P. 362. The advantages of probity are not therefore, according to this representation, in itself, but in things exterior to it, in

¹ See Cic. de Offic. iii. c. 9, where he attributes to Gyges himself what Plato relates of one of his ancestors.

honours and rewards, and they attend not on being, but on seeming honest.

P. 363. Accordingly the praises bestowed on justice, and the reproaches on injustice, by our parents and governors, are employed not on the thing itself, but on its consequences. The Elysian fields and the punishments of Tartarus are painted in the strongest colours by the poets; while they represent the practice of virtue as difficult and laborious, and that of vice, as easy and delightful. They add, that the gods often bestow misery on the former, and prosperity and success on the latter; and, at the same time, they teach us how to expiate our crimes, and even how to hurt our enemies, by prayers, by sacrifices, and by incantations.

P. 366. The consequence is, by this mode of argument, that to dissemble well with the world is the way to happiness in *this* life; and for what is to come, we may buy the favour of the gods at a trifling expense.

P. 369. The nature of political justice. The image of a society in its first formation: it is founded on our natural imbecility, and on the mutual occasion we have for each other's assistance. Our first and most pressing necessity, is that of food; the second, of habitation; the third, of clothing. The first and most necessary society must therefore consist of a ploughman, a builder, a shoemaker, and a weaver: but, as they will want instruments, a carpenter and a smith will be requisite; and as cattle will be wanted, as well for their skins and wool, as for tillage and carriage, they must take in shepherds and the herdsmen. As one country produces not every thing, they will have occasion for some imported commodities, which cannot be procured without exportations in return, so that a commerce must be carried on by merchants; and if it be performed by sea, there will be an occasion for mariners and pilots. Further; as the employment of the shepherds, agricultors, mechanics, merchants, and such persons will not permit them to attend the markets, there must be retailers, and tradesmen, and money to purchase with; and there must be servants to assist all these, that is, persons who let out their strength for hire. Such an establishment will not be long without a degree of luxury, which will increase the city with a vast variety of artificers, and require a greater extent of territory to support them: they will then encroach on their neighbours. Hence the origin of war. A militia will be required; but as this is an art, which will engross the whole man, and take up all his time, to acquire and exercise it, a distinct body will be formed of chosen men for the defence of the state.

P. 374. The nature of a soldier: he must have quickness of sense, agility, and strength, invincible spirit tempered with gentleness and goodness of heart, and an understanding apprehensive and desirous of knowledge.



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harmonies are permitted, as manly, decent, and persuasive. All instruments of great compass and of luxuriant harmony, the lyra, the cythara, and the fistula, are allowed; and the various rhythms or movements are in like manner restrained.

P. 401. The same principle is extended to painting, sculpture, architecture, and to the other arts.

P. 403. Love is permitted, but abstracted from bodily enjoyment. Diet and exercises, plain and simple meats, are prescribed.

P. 405. Many judges and physicians are a sure sign of a society ill-regulated both in mind and in body. Ancient physicians knew no medicines but for wounds, fractures, epidemical distempers, and other acute complaints. The diætic and gymnastic method of cure, or rather of protracting diseases, was not known before Herodians introduced it.

P. 409. The temper and disposition of an old man of probity, fit to judge of the crimes of others, is described.

P. 410. The temper of men, practised in the exercises of the body, but unacquainted with music and with letters, is apt to run into an obstinate and brutal fierceness; and that of the contrary sort, into indolence and effeminacy. The gradual neglect of this, in both cases, is here finely painted.

P. 412. Choice of such of the soldiery, as are to rise to the magistracy; namely, of those who, through their life, have been proof to pleasure and to pain.

P. 414. An example of a beneficial fiction. It is difficult to fix in the minds of men a belief in fables, originally; but it is very easy to deliver it down to posterity, when once established.

P. 416. The habitation of the soldiery: all luxury in building to be absolutely forbidden them: they are to have no patrimony, nor possessions, but to be supported and furnished with necessaries from year to year by the citizens; they are to live and eat in common, and to use no plate, nor jewels, nor money.

BOOK IV.

HEADS OF THE FOURTH DIALOGUE.

P. 419. Objection—That the *Φύλακες*, or “soldiers,” in whose hands the government is placed, will have less happiness and enjoyment of life than any of the meanest citizens.

Answer—That it is not the intention of the legislature to bestow superior happiness on any one class of men in the state; but that each shall enjoy such a measure of it, as is consistent with the preservation of the whole.

P. 421. Opulence and poverty are equally destructive of a state; the one producing luxury, indolence, and a spirit of inno-

vation; the other producing meanness, cunning, and a like spirit of innovation.

The task of the magistracy is to keep both the one and the other out of the republic.

P. 422. Can such a state, without a superfluity of treasure, defend itself, when attacked by a rich and powerful neighbour?

As easily as a champion, exercised for the Olympic games, could defeat one or more rich fat men unused to fatigue, who should fall upon him in a hot day.

The advantage of such a state, which neither needs riches nor desires them, in forming alliances.

Every republic formed on another plan, though it bear the name of a state, is in reality several states included under one name; the rich making one state, the poor another, and so on; always at war among themselves.

P. 423. A body of a thousand men bred to war, and united by such an education and government as this, is superior even in number to any thing that almost any state in Greece could produce.

P. 424. No innovation is to be ever admitted in the original plan of education. A change of music in a country betokens a change in their morals.

P. 425. Fine satire on the Athenians, and on their demagogues.

P. 428. The political wisdom of the new-formed state is seated in the magistracy.

P. 429. Its bravery is seated in the soldiery: in what it consists.

P. 430. The nature of temperance: the expression of *subduing one's self*, is explained; when reason, the superior part of the mind, preserves its empire over the inferior, that is, over our passions and desires. The temperance of the new republic, whose wisdom and valour, in the hands of the soldiery, exercise a just power over the inferior people by their own consent, is described.

P. 433. Political justice distributes to every one his proper province of action, and prevents each from encroaching on the other.

P. 435. Justice in a private man: its similitude to the former is stated. The three distinct faculties of the soul, namely, appetite, or desire, reason, and indignation, or the concupiscible, the rational, and the irascible, are described.

P. 441. The first made to obey the second, and the third to assist and to strengthen it. Fortitude is the proper virtue of the irascible, wisdom of the rational, and temperance of the concupiscible, preserving a sort of harmony and consent between the three.

P. 443. Justice is the result of this union, maintaining each faculty in its proper office.

P. 444. The description of injustice.

P. 445. The uniformity of virtue, and the infinite variety of vice. Four more distinguished kinds of it are enumerated, whence arise four different kinds of bad government.

NOTES ON THE GREEK TEXT.

P. 420. *'Ανδρίας.*] This word seems to be used here for a painting, not a statue, as elsewhere.

Ib. Fine garments.] The *ἔυστις* was a long variegated mantle, which swept the ground, worn by the principal characters in tragedy, and on great solemnities by the Greek women. See Theocrit. Id. ii. 73.

P. 435. The Scythians, the Thracians, and other northern nations were distinguished by their ferocity, the Greeks by their curiosity and love of knowledge, and the Phœnicians and Egyptians by their desire of gain. Plato marks the threefold distinction.

BOOK V.¹

HEADS OF THE FIFTH DIALOGUE.

P. 451. On the education of the women. There is no natural difference between the sexes, but in point of strength; their exercises, therefore, both of body and mind, are to be alike, as are their employments in the state.

P. 452. Custom is forced in time to submit to reason. The sight of men exercising² naked was once held indecent in Greece, till the Cretans first, and then the Lacedæmonians, introduced it: it is still held scandalous by the Persians, and by other barbarians.

P. 454. When the entire sexes are compared with each other, the female is doubtless the inferior; but, in individuals, the woman has often the advantage of the man.

P. 456. Choice of the female soldiery.

P. 457. Wives in common to all men of the same class. Their times of meeting to be regulated on solemn days, accompanied with solemn ceremonies and sacrifices, by the magistracy, who are to contrive by lots, the secret management of which is known to them alone, that the best and bravest of the men may be paired with women of like qualities, and that those, who are less fit to breed, may come together very seldom.

¹ It is probable that this 5th book, and perhaps the 3rd, were written when Plato was about thirty-five years old, for he says in his 7th Epistle, p. 326, when speaking of himself before his first voyage to Sicily—And I was compelled to say while praising true philosophy, &c.; and Aulus Gellius asserts in xiv. 3, that Xenophon, after reading the two books of Plato's Republic which were first published, wrote in opposition to them his Cyropedia. I know not how ancient the division of this work into ten books may be; but there is no reason at all for it, the whole being one continued conversation.

² The Lacedæmonians, says Thucydides in i. 6, were the first to undress themselves and to appear naked in public; whereas formerly the Athletes in the Olympic contests wore a girdle round their middle; and not many years have passed since the custom was left off. This change is said to have been made about the 32nd Olymp.;



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BOOK VI.

HEADS OF THE SIXTH DIALOGUE.

Plato is no where more admirable than in this book: the thoughts are as just as they are new, and the elocution is as beautiful as it is expressive; it can never be read too often: but towards the end it is excessively obscure.

P. 485. The love of truth is the natural consequence of a genius truly inclined to philosophy. Such a mind will be little inclined to sensual pleasures, and consequently will be temperate, and a stranger to avarice and to illiberality.

P. 486. Such a mind, being accustomed to the most extensive views of things and to the sublimest contemplations, will contract an habitual greatness, and look down, as it were, with disregard on human life and on death, the end of it; and consequently will possess the truest fortitude. Justice is the result of these virtues.

Apprehension and memory are two fundamental qualities of a philosophic mind.

P. 487. Such a genius is made by nature to govern mankind.

Objection from experience—That such as have devoted themselves to the study of philosophy, and have made it the employment of their maturer age, have turned out either very bad men, or entirely useless to society.

P. 488. Their inutility, with regard to government, is allowed and accounted for. The comparison of a bad government to a ship, where the mariners have agreed to let their pilot have no hand in the steerage, but to take that task upon themselves.

P. 491. Those very endowments, before described as necessary to the philosophic mind, are often the ruin of it, especially when joined to the external advantages of strength, beauty, nobility, and wealth, when they light in a bad soil, and do not meet with their proper nurture, which an excellent education only can bestow.

Extraordinary virtues and extraordinary vices are equally the produce of a vigorous mind: little souls are alike incapable of one or of the other.

The corruption of young minds is falsely attributed to the sophists, who style themselves philosophers: it is the public example which depraves them; the assemblies of the people, the courts of justice, the camp, and the theatres inspire them with false opinions, elevate them with false applause, and fright them with false infamy. The sophists do no more than confirm the opinions of the public, and teach how to humour its passions and to flatter its vanities.

P. 495. As few great geniuses have strength to resist the general contagion, but leave philosophy abandoned and forlorn, though it

is their own peculiar province, the sophists step into their vacant place, assume their name and air, and cheat the people into an opinion of them. They are compared to a little old slave, worth money, dressed out like a bridegroom to marry the beautiful, but poor, orphan daughter of his deceased lord.

P. 495, § 10. A description of the few of true genius who escape depravation, and devote themselves really to philosophy; which happens commonly either from some ill fortune, or from weakness of constitution. The reason why they must necessarily be excluded from public affairs, unless in this imaginary republic.

P. 500. The application of these arguments to the proof of his former proposition, namely, that until princes shall be philosophers or philosophers shall be princes, no state can be completely happy.

P. 503. The Φύλακες, "Guardians," therefore, are to be real philosophers. The great difficulty is to find the requisite qualifications of mind united in one person. Quickness of apprehension and a retentive memory, vivacity and application, gentleness and magnanimity, rarely go together.

P. 508. The idea of the supreme good is the foundation of philosophy, without which all acquisitions are useless. The cause of knowledge and of truth is compared to light; truth, to the power which bodies have of reflecting light, or of becoming visible; and the sovereign good itself is compared to the sun, the lord and father of light.

P. 509. The author of being is superior to all being.

P. 510. There are different degrees of certainty in the objects of our understanding.

NOTES ON THE GREEK TEXT.

P. 485. The existence that is for ever.] Our general abstracted ideas, as they exist in the mind independent of matter, which is subject to continual changes, were regarded by Plato as the sole foundations of knowledge, and emanations, as it were, from the divinity himself.

P. 497. Those who engage in it, &c.] This is a remarkable passage, as it shows the manner in which the Athenians usually studied philosophy, and Plato's judgment about it, which was directly opposite to the common practice.

BOOK VII.

HEADS OF THE SEVENTH DIALOGUE.

P. 514. The state of mankind is compared to that of persons confined in a vast cavern from their birth, with their legs fettered, and with their heads so placed in a machine that they cannot

turn them to the light, which shines full in at the entrance of the cave; nor can they see such bodies as are continually in motion, passing and repassing behind them, but only the shadows of them, as they fall on the sides of the grotto directly before their eyes.

If any one should set them free from this confinement, oblige them to walk, and drag them from their cavern into open day, they would hang back or move with unwillingness or pain; their eyes would be dazzled with the brightness of each new object, and comprehend nothing distinctly; they would long for their shadows and darkness again, till, being more habituated to light, they would first be brought to gaze on the images of things reflected in the water, or elsewhere; then on the bodies themselves; then on the skies, on the stars, and the moon, and gradually on the sun himself, whom they would learn to be the source and the author of all these beautiful appearances.

If any thing should induce one of these persons to descend again into his native cavern, his eyes would not for a long time be reconciled to darkness, his old fellow-prisoners would treat him as stupid and blind, would say that he had spoiled his eyes in those upper regions, and grow angry with him, if he proposed to set them at liberty.

P. 518. An early good education is the only thing which can turn the eyes of our mind from the darkness and uncertainty of popular opinion to the clear light of truth. It is the interest of the public neither to suffer unlettered and unphilosophic minds to meddle with government, nor to allow men of knowledge to give themselves up for their whole life to contemplation, as the first will have no principle to act upon, and the others no practice nor inclination to business.

P. 526. The use of the mathematics, in education, is principally to abstract the mind from sensible and material objects, and to turn it to contemplate certain general and immutable truths, whence it may aspire to the knowledge of the supreme good, who is immutable, and is the object only of the understanding.

The great improvement of a mind versed in these sciences, which quicken and enlarge the apprehension, and inure us to intense application, and what are their practical uses, particularly in military knowledge, is eloquently described.

P. 537. The Φύλακες, "Guards," to be initiated in mathematical knowledge and studies before seventeen, and for three years more are to be confined to their continual and necessary exercises of the body, that is, till about twenty years of age; they are not to enter upon logic till after thirty, in which they are to continue five years.

Knowledge is not to be implanted in a free-born mind by force and violence, but by gentleness accompanied with art, and by every kind of invitation.



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who do not possess a certain proportion of property. The progress of avarice is the cause of this alteration. Such a state is always divided into two, always at enmity among themselves, the rich and the poor, which is the cause of its weakness. The alienation of property, which is freely permitted by the wealthy for their own interest, will still increase the disproportion of fortune among the citizens. The ill consequences of prodigality, and of its attendant extreme poverty, in a state. The poor are compared to drones in a bee-hive, some with stings and some without.

P. 552. The gradual transition of the mind from the love of honour to the love of money.

When a young man has seen the misfortunes which ambition has brought upon his own family, as fines, banishment, confiscation, and even death itself, adversity and fear will break his spirit and humble his parts, which he will now apply to raise a fortune by securer methods, by the slow and secret arts of gain: his rational faculties and nobler passions will be subjected to his desire of acquisition, and he will admire and emulate others only in proportion as they possess the great object of his wishes: his passion for wealth will keep down and suppress in him the love of pleasure and of extravagance, which yet, for want of philosophy and of a right education, will continue alive in his heart and exert itself, when he can find an opportunity to satisfy it by some secret injustice at the expense of others.

P. 555. The source of a democracy: namely, when the meaner sort, increasing with a number of men of spirit and abilities, reduced to poverty by extravagance and by the love of pleasure, begin to feel their own strength, and compare themselves to the few wealthy persons who compose the government, whose body and mind are weakened by their application to nothing but to the sordid arts of lucre. The change of the constitution. The way to the magistracy laid open to all, and decided by balloting. A lively picture of the Athenian commonwealth.

P. 558. The distinction between our necessary and unnecessary desires, is stated; when the latter prevail over the former by indulgence, and by keeping bad company, they form a democratic mind. The description of such a soul, when years have somewhat allayed the tumult and violence of its passions; it is the sport of humour and of caprice, inconstant in any pursuit, and incapable of any resolution.

P. 562. When liberty degenerates into extreme licence and anarchy, the democracy begins to tend towards tyranny. The picture of the Athenian government and manners is continued with great force and severity: where youth assumes the authority and decisiveness of age, and age mimics the gaiety and pleasures of youth; where women and slaves are upon the same footing with their husbands and masters; and where even the dogs and horses

march directly onwards, and refuse to give way to a citizen. The common mutation of things from one extreme to another.

P. 564. The division of those who bear sway in a democracy into three kinds: 1. The busy, bold, and active poor, who are ready to undertake and execute any thing; 2. The idle and insignificant poor, who follow the former, and serve to make a number and a noise in the popular assemblies; and 3. The middling sort, who earn their bread by their labour, and have naturally little inclination to public affairs, nor are easily brought together, but when allured by the hopes of some gain, yet, when collected, are the strongest party of all. The conversion of a demagogue into a tyrant, from necessity and from fear, the steps which he takes to attain the supreme power, the policy of tyrants, and the misery of their condition, are excellently described.

P. 568. The accusation of the tragic poets, as inspiring a love of tyranny, and patronized by tyrants; they are encouraged also in democracies, and are little esteemed in better governments.

NOTES ON THE GREEK TEXT.

P. 544. The Cretan.] Lycurgus borrowed his constitution from that of the Cretans, as Herodotus, Strabo, Plutarch, and other writers, allow; and it is plain, that Plato thought it the best form of government that any where existed, which seems indeed to have been the general opinion of the greatest men in Greece.

P. 547. Dwellers around and domestics.] The Lacedæmonians gave the name of *Περίοικοι*, "Dwellers around," to their subjects, the inhabitants of Laconia, who were not Spartans. As they were used, I imagine, hardly enough by their superiors, and had no share in the government, many authors do not distinguish them from the Heliotæ, who were absolutely slaves; yet, in reality, they seem to have been on a distinct footing, being reckoned free men, and employed by the Spartan government to command such troops as they often send abroad, consisting of Heliotæ, to whom they had given their liberty. The *Περίοικοι* likewise seem to have had the property of lands, for when Lycurgus divided the country into thirty thousand portions, and gave nine thousand of them to the Spartans, to whom did the other twenty-one thousand portions belong, unless to the *Περίοικοι*? who else should people the hundred cities, besides villages, which were once in Laconia? It is plain also, that the *Περίοικοι* served in war, as *ὀπλίται*, "heavy-armed foot," which the Heliotæ never did, as we learn from Thucydides, iv. p. 238, and as in the battle of Plataæ, according to Herodotus in ix. 29, there were ten thousand Lacedæmonians, of which five thousand were Spartans; it follows, that the other five thousand were *Περίοικοι*; for he mentions the Heliotæ by themselves, as light-armed troops in number thirty-five thousand, that is, seven to each Spartan; and Xenophon, in Lacedæmon. Republ. p. 289, and Græc. Hist. i. p. 256, plainly distinguishes the *ὑπομειόμενες*, who were Spartans, but excluded from the magistracy, the *Νεοδαμώδεις*, who were Heliotæ

made free, the *Heliotæ*, and the *Περίοικοι*. See also Isocrates in *Panegy.* p. 11, and in *Panathen.* p. 270. The Cretans called their slaves, who cultivated the lands, *Περίοικοι*. See *Aristot. Polit.* ii. c. 10

BOOK IX.

HEADS OF THE NINTH DIALOGUE.

P. 571. The worst and most lawless of our unnecessary desires are described, which are particularly active in sleep, when we go to our repose after drinking freely, or eating a full meal.

P. 572. The transition of the mind from a democratic to a tyrannical constitution. Debauchery, and what is called love, are the great instruments of this change. Lust and drunkenness, names for two different sorts of madness, between them produce a tyrant.

P. 573. Our desires from indulgence grow stronger and more numerous. Extravagance naturally leads to want, which will be supplied either by fraud or by violence.

P. 575. In states in which there are but a few persons of this turn; and the body of the people are uncorrupted, they usually leave their own country, and enter into the guards of some foreign prince, or serve him in his wars: or, if they have not this opportunity, they stay at home and turn informers, false evidences, highwaymen, and housebreakers, cut-purses, and such characters; but, if they are numerous and strong, they form a party against the laws and liberties of the people, set at their head commonly the worst among them, and erect a despotic government.

The behaviour of a tyrannical nature in private life; unacquainted with friendship, always domineering over, or servilely flattering, his companions.

P. 577. The comparison between a state enslaved, and the mind of a tyrant. The servitude, the poverty, the fears, and the anguish of such a mind are described; and it is proved to be the most miserable of human creatures.

P. 578. The condition of any private man of fortune, who has fifty or more slaves. Such a man with his effects, wife and family, supposed to be separated from the state and his fellow-citizens, in which his security consists, and placed in a desert country at some distance, surrounded with a people, who look upon it as a crime to enslave one's fellow-creatures, and are ready to favour any conspiracy of his servants against him: how anxious and how intolerable would be his condition! Such, and still worse, is that of a tyrant.

P. 581. The pleasures of knowledge and of philosophy are



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ed, even by Homer and the most considerable of the poets, as by the philosophers.

P. 602. Their art concurs with the senses to deceive us and to draw off the mind from right reason, it excites and increases the empire of the passions, enervates our resolution, and seduces us by the power of ill example.

P. 604. The passions and vices are easy to imitate by reason of their variety; but the cool, uniform, and simple character of virtue is very difficult to draw, so as to touch or delight a theatre, or any other mixed assembly of men.

P. 607. The power of numbers and of expression over the soul is great, which renders poetry more particularly dangerous.

P. 608. Having shown that virtue is most eligible on its own account, even when destitute of all external rewards, he now comes to explain the happiness which waits upon it in another life, as well as in the present. The immortality of the soul and a state of future rewards and of future punishments are asserted.

NOTES ON THE GREEK TEXT.

P. 595. Plato professes a great admiration, even from a child, for Homer, but yet is forced to exclude him from his commonwealth, for a man is not to be held in honour before truth. The Greeks had carried their admiration for Homer to a high pitch of enthusiasm in Plato's time: it was he, they said, who first had formed Greece to knowledge and humanity; and in him were contained all the arts, all morality, politics, and divinity.

P. 600. Εἰς ῥέχνας.] Thales is said to have discovered the annual course of the sun in the ecliptic, and to have made several improvements in astronomy and geometry. To Anacharsis is ascribed the invention of anchors, and of the potter's wheel. See Diog. Laertius.

P. 608. By Zeus, not I.] Is it possible that the immortality of the soul should be a doctrine so unusual, and so little known at Athens, as to cause this surprise in Glauco?—Yet in the Phædo likewise, p. 70, Cebes treats this point in the same manner.

P. 611. Like those who see Glaucus.] He speaks as if this divinity were sometimes actually visible to seafaring men, all covered with seaweed and shells.

P. 614. The story of Er, the Pamphylian, who, when he had lain twelve days dead in appearance on the field of battle, and was placed on the funeral pile, came to life again, and related all he had seen in the other world. The judgment of souls, their progress of a thousand years through the regions of bliss or of misery, the eternal punishment of tyrants, and of others guilty of enormous crimes, in Tartarus, the spindle of Necessity, which turns the eight spheres, and the employment of her three daughters, the Fates, are all described, with the allotment and choice of lives (either in human bodies, or in those of brute animals) permitted to those spirits who are again to appear on earth; as of Orpheus.

who chooses that of a swan, Ajax, of a lion, Thersites, of a monkey, Ulysses, that of an obscure private man, &c. : their passage over the river Lethe is also mentioned. The whole fable is finely written.

Milton alludes to the spindle of Necessity in his entertainment called the *Arcades*. Virgil has also imitated many parts of the fable in his sixth *Æneid*, and Tully in the *Somnium Scipionis*. See *Macrob. i. c. 1*.

THE LAWS.

THE persons of the dialogue are Clinias, a Cretan of Gnosus, and two strangers, who are his guests, the one a Lacedæmonian, called Megillus, the other an Athenian, who is not named, but who appears by the character and sentiments to be Plato himself. See *Diog. Laert. iii. 52*. They are, all three, men far advanced in years, and as they walk or repose themselves in the fields under the shade of ancient cypress trees, which grew to a great bulk and beauty, in the way that led from the city of Gnosus to the temple and grotto of Jupiter, (where Minos was believed to have received his laws from the god himself,) they enter into conversation on the policy and constitution of the Cretans.

There is no proœmium nor introduction to the dialogue, as there is to most of Plato's writings. I speak of that kind of proœmium usual with Plato, which informs us often of the occasion and of the time of the dialogue, and of the characters of the persons introduced in it. In reality the entire four first books of "the Laws" are but introductory to the main subject, as he tells us himself in the end of the fourth book, p. 722.

BOOK I.

HEADS OF THE FIRST DIALOGUE.

P. 625. The institutions of Minos were principally directed to form the citizens to war. The great advantages of a people superior in military skill over the rest of mankind are stated. Every people is naturally in a state of war with its neighbours; even particular cities, nay, private families, are in a like situation within themselves, where the better and more rational part are always contending for that superiority which is their due, over the lower

and the less reasonable. An internal war is maintained in the breast of each particular man, who labours to subdue himself by establishing the empire of reason over his passions and his desires.

P. 628. A legislator, who makes it the great end of his constitution to form the nation to war, is shown to be inferior to him who reconciles the members of it among themselves, and prevents intestine tumults and divisions.

P. 631. The view of the true lawgiver is to train the mind and manners of his people to the virtues in their order, that is, to wisdom, to temperance, and to justice, and, in the fourth place, to valour. The method he ought to lay down in the disposition of his laws is stated.

P. 634. The fault of the Cretan and of the Lacedæmonian laws is, that they do not fortify the soul as well against pleasure as against pain. Youth is not permitted to examine into the rectitude of those laws by which they are governed, nor to dispute about them; this is the privilege of age, and only to be practised in private.

P. 636, § 8. The division of the citizens into companies, called *ἑυσσῆρια*, which daily assembled to eat together in public, was apt to create seditions and conspiracies. The regular naked exercises of the youth were often the cause of an unnatural passion among them. Crete and Lacedæmon are blamed particularly on this account.

P. 636, § 9. Pleasure and pain are the two great sources of all human actions: the skill of a legislator consists in managing and opposing one of them to the other.

P. 639. The use of wine, when under a proper direction, in the education of youth.

P. 642. An apology for his own garrulity and diffuseness, which is the characteristic of an Athenian.

P. 643. The nature and intent of education.

P. 644. Mankind are compared to puppets: but whether they are formed by the gods for their diversion, or for some more serious purpose, (he says,) is uncertain. Their pleasures and pains, their hopes and fears, are the springs which move them, and often draw contrary ways at once. Reason is the master-spring which ought to determine their motions; but as this draws gently and never uses violence, some of the passions must be called to its aid; which may give it strength to resist the force of the others.

P. 645. The effects of wine upon the soul: it heightens all our passions and diminishes our understanding, that is, in reality, it reduces us again to childhood. As physicians, for the sake of our body, give us certain potions, which for a time create sickness and pain in us, and put our whole frame into disorder; so possibly might the legislator, by a singular experiment, make wine subservient to a good purpose in education, and, without either pain



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that ancient and natural law, by which the pleasures of love, not only among human creatures, but even in the brute creation (mutually belong to the two sexes)." This is a remarkable passage: and Tully judges in the same manner of these exercises. How far the Cretans indulged their passions in the way here mentioned, may be seen in Ephorus, quoted by Strabo x. The purity of manners at Sparta is strongly asserted by Xenophon, *De Lacedæmon. Republ.* p. 395, and by Plutarch in *Lycurgus*; but here is a testimony on the other side at least of equal authority.

P. 637. "Ὡσπερ ἐν ἀμαξαῖς.] A sort of drunken farces performed in the villages of Attica, during the Dionysia, which seem to be the origin of the ancient comedy and tragedy. Hence the proverb, Ἐξ ἀμαξῆς λέγειν: and hence, too, Aristophanes gives the name of *Τραγωδία* to comedy. *Acharnenses*, vs. 498, 499, and 627. They seem to have still continued in use in the country.

P. 642. The hearth of our city.] As each private family had its Vesta, to whom the hearth was particularly sacred, so that of the public was seated in the Prytaneum, as we learn from Pindar, *Nem. Od.* 11; where in most cities a perpetual lamp was kept burning in honour of this goddess: and as every private family of rank had their *Πρόξενοι*, "public hosts," in several cities of Greece, with whom they were connected by the ties of hospitality, and in whose houses they were lodged and entertained, so cities themselves had a like connexion with each other; and there were public *Πρόξενοι* nominated to receive and to defray the expenses of such as came on business from other cities in alliance with them.

P. 647. *Αἰδῶ.*] This is, what we call honour, that is, the fear of shame; and which is left to supply, as well as it can, the place of all the virtues among us. Plato calls this sentiment, in p. 674, *θεῖος φόβος*, "a divine fear." Montesquieu makes it the grand principle of monarchical governments, in *L'Esprit des Loix*, i. 6, and in France its effects are most conspicuous.

BOOK II.

HEADS OF THE SECOND DIALOGUE.

P. 653. The great purpose of a right education is, to fix in the mind an early habit of associating its ideas of pleasure and of desire with its ideas of virtue, and those of pain and aversion with that of vice: so that reason, when it comes to maturity, and happy are they with whom, even in their old age, it does come to maturity! may look back with satisfaction, and may approve the useful prejudices instilled into the soul in its infancy.

The early inclination of children to noise and motion is noticed, which, when reduced to order and symmetry, produce harmony and grace, which are two pleasures known only to humankind. The origin of music and of the dance.

P. 655. In what kind of imitation their true beauty consists. Every sound or movement, or attitude, which naturally accom-

panies and expresses any virtue, or any laudable endowment of mind and of body, is beautiful, as the contrary is deformed and unpleasing. The error of such as make pleasure the sole end of these arts.

Reasons for the diversity of men's taste and judgment in them are assigned. Some from having been early depraved, and little accustomed to what is lovely, come to approve and take delight in deformity: others applaud what is noble and graceful, but feel no pleasure from it, either because their mind has a natural depravity in it, though their education has been good, or because their principles are right, but their habits and practice have not been conformable to them. The danger of this last defect is stated, when men delight in what their judgment disapproves.

P. 657. The restraint, which ought to be laid on poets in all well-disciplined states, is named. Musicians in Egypt¹ were confined by law, even from the remotest antiquity, to certain simple species of melody, and the painters and sculptors to some peculiar standards for their measures and attitudes, from which they were not to deviate.

P. 658. A reflection on the usual wrong determinations of the persons appointed to judge of their musical and poetical entertainments at Athens, who, though they took an oath to decide impartially, were biassed, either through fear or from the affectation of popularity, by the opinion of the crowd; whereas they ought to have considered themselves as masters and directors of the public taste. From this weakness arose the corruption of their theatrical entertainments. In Italy and in Sicily the victory was adjudged by the whole audience to that poet who had the greatest number of hands held up for him.

P. 659. The manners, exhibited in a drama to the people, ought always to be better than their own.

P. 662. The morality inculcated by the poets, even in Sparta and in Crete, where all innovations were by law forbidden, was defective enough. What sentiments they ought to inspire. Plato's² great principles are explained, namely, that happiness is inseparable from virtue and misery from wickedness, and that the latter is rather an error of the judgment than of the will.

P. 663. If these opinions were actually as false, as they are immutably founded on truth, yet a wise lawgiver would think

¹ This will account for the little improvement the Egyptians ever made in the fine arts, though they were perhaps the inventors of them: for undoubtedly the advancement and perfection of these things, as well as their corruption, are entirely owing to liberty and innovation.

² Aristotle looked upon this as the distinguishing part of Plato's doctrine; as we see from a fragment of his elegy to Eudemus, preserved in Olympiodorus's commentary on the Gorgias.

himself obliged to inculcate them as true, by every method possible.

It is easy to persuade men, even of the most absurd fiction; how much more of an undoubted truth!

P. 664. The institution of the three choruses, which are to repeat in verse, accompanied with music and with dances, these great principles of society, and to fix them in the belief of the public: the first chorus is composed of boys under eighteen, and sacred to the Muses; the second, from that age to thirty, and sacred to Apollo; the third, to Bacchus, consisting of all from thirty to sixty years of age.

P. 666. The use of wine is forbidden to boys; it is allowed, but very moderately, to men under thirty; after that age, with less restraint: the good effects of it in old age are mentioned.

P. 667. The principles and qualifications which are required in such as are fit to judge of poetry, and of the other imitative arts.

P. 669. Instrumental music by itself, which serves not to accompany the voice, is condemned, as uncertain and indefinite in its expression. The three arts of poetry, of music, and of the dance, (or action,) were not made to be separated.

P. 671. The regulation of entertainments, with the manner of presiding at them, is enforced; without which the drinking of wine ought not to be permitted at all, or in a very small degree.

NOTES ON THE GREEK TEXT.

P. 658. It is here said, that puppet-shows and jugglers' tricks are best accommodated to the taste of young children; as comedy is to that of bigger boys, tragedy to that of young men, and of the women of the better sort, and of the bulk of the people in general, and the rhapsodi to that of the older and wiser sort.

P. 665. After practising their voices.] The singers in these choruses were subjected to a course of abstinence and of physic, for a considerable time before they put their voices to the trial. See Antipho. Orat. de Cæde Choreut.

BOOK III.

HEADS OF THE THIRD DIALOGUE.

P. 676. The immense antiquity of the earth, and the innumerable changes it has undergone in the course of ages. Mankind are generally believed to have been often destroyed, a very small remnant excepted, by inundation and by pestilence.

The supposition of a handful of men, probably shepherds, who



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Darius, who succeeded them, had been bred as a private soldier, and he restored the declining empire to its former greatness. Xerxes, his son, brought up as great princes usually are, by his folly weakened it again, and ever since it has been growing worse and worse.

P. 696. Honour is the proper reward of virtue only; in what manner it ought to be distributed in a well-regulated state.

P. 697. The impossibility is stated of any government's subsisting long, where the people are enemies to the administration, which, where despotism in its full extent prevails, must always be the case.

P. 698. A picture of the reverse of this, a complete democracy, as at Athens. The constitution of that state was different before the Persian invasion. The reasons for their distinguished bravery on that occasion. An account of the change introduced in their music, and the progress of liberty, or rather of licence, among them.

P. 701. The great aim of a legislator is to inspire liberty, wisdom, and concord. Clinias, being appointed with nine other citizens to superintend and to form a body of laws for a new colony they are going to settle, asks advice of the Athenian and Lacedæmonian strangers on that head.

NOTE ON THE GREEK TEXT.

P. 677. 'Ο' τι μὲν γὰρ μυριάκις.] I imagine he means to say, "For, without supposing some such destruction as this, how can we account for all the useful arts among mankind, invented, as it were but yesterday, or, at farthest, not above two thousand years old? It is impossible that men in those times should have been utterly ignorant of all which had passed so many thousand ages, unless all records, and monuments, and remains of their improvements and discoveries had perished." Compare Lucret. v. 329.

BOOK IV.

HEADS OF THE FOURTH DIALOGUE.

P. 704. The advantages and disadvantages arising from the situation of a city, and the great difficulty of preserving the constitution and the morals of a maritime and trading state, are described.

P. 706. The manner of carrying on a war by sea is unworthy of a brave and free people; it impairs their valour, depends too much on the lower and more mechanic arts, and is hardly ever decisive. The battles of Artemisium and of Salamis could not have pre-

served Greece, as it has been commonly thought, from the Persians, had they not been defeated in the action at Plataeæ.

P. 708. The difficulties which attend new colonies, if sent out by a single city, are stated: they will more hardly submit to a new discipline, and to laws different from those of their native country: but then they concur more readily in one design, and act with more strength and uniformity among themselves. If they are collected from various states, they are weak and disjointed, but more apt to receive such forms and impressions as a legislator would give them.

The constitution of states and of their laws is owing more to nature, or to chance, or to the concurrence of various accidents, than to human foresight: yet the wise lawgiver will not therefore despair, but will accommodate his art to the various circumstances and opportunities of things. The mariner cannot command the winds and the waves, yet he can watch his advantages, and make the best use possible of both, for the expedition and security of his voyage.

P. 709. The greatest advantage which a lawgiver can ever meet with is, when he is supported by an arbitrary prince, young, sober, and of good understanding, generous and brave; the second lucky opportunity is, when he can find a limited monarch of like disposition to concur in his designs; the third is, when he can unite himself to the leading men in some popular government; and the fourth and most difficult is, in an oligarchy.

P. 711. The character and manners of a whole people, in a despotic government, are easily changed by the encouragement and by the example of their prince.

P. 712. The best governments are of a mixed kind, and are not reducible to any of the common forms. Thus those of Crete and of Sparta were neither tyrannical, nor monarchical, nor aristocratical, nor democratical, but had something of all these.

P. 713. The fable of the Saturnian age is introduced, when the gods or dæmons in person reigned over mankind. No mortal nature is fit to be trusted with an absolute power of commanding its fellow-creatures: and therefore the law, that is, pure reason, divested of all human passions and appetites, the part of man which most resembles the divinity, ought alone to be implicitly obeyed in a well-governed state.

P. 715. The first address to the citizens of the new colony, is to inculcate the belief of providence and of divine justice, humility, moderation, obedience to the laws, and piety to the gods and to parents: this should be by way of procœmium to the laws; for freemen are not to be treated like slaves; they are to be taught and to be persuaded, before they are threatened and punished.

P. 721. The laws of marriage, and the reasons and inducements to observe them, are stated.

P. 722. The necessity and the nature of general and of particular introductions are stated.

NOTES ON THE GREEK TEXT.

P. 704. The great advantage of a maritime power with respect to its influence, its commerce and riches, its politeness of manners and language, and the enjoyment of every pleasure and convenience of life, are admirably explained by Xenophon in *Athen. Republ.* p. 204, who considers it in every light, in which Montesquieu and the best modern political writers would do. But Plato extended his views farther. He never regarded statesmanship as the art of preserving mankind in a certain form of society, or of securing their property or their pleasures, or of enlarging their power, unless so far as all these were consistent with the preservation of their virtue, and of that happiness which is the natural result of it. Isocrates, in *Panathen.* p. 256, is constrained to own, that when Athens became a great naval power, she was forced to sacrifice her good order and morals to her ambition; although he justifies her for doing so from necessity; but in the *Orat. on Peace*, p. 174, he speaks his mind more freely, and shows that the dominion of the sea was every way the ruin of the Athenians, and afterwards of the Lacedæmonians.

P. 714. Conducive to the continuance of its own power.] This was the doctrine of Thrasymachus, and it is in appearance that of Montesquieu in his *Esprit des Loix*; but this great man did not dare to speak his mind, in a country almost despotically governed, without disguise. Let any one see the amiable picture which Montesquieu draws of freer governments, and, in contrast to it, his idea of a court, and they will not be at a loss to know his real sentiments. That constitution and policy which is founded, as he says himself, on every virtue, must be the only one worthy of human nature.

BOOK V.

HEADS OF THE FIFTH DIALOGUE.

P. 726. After showing the reason of that duty, which men owe to the gods and to their parents, he comes to that, which we owe to ourselves; and first, of the reverence due to our own soul; that it consists not in flattering its vanity, nor indulging its pleasures, nor in soothing its indolence, nor in satisfying its avarice.

P. 728. The second honours are due to our body, whose perfection is not placed in excess of strength, of bulk, of swiftness, of beauty, nor even of health, but in a mediocrity of all these qualities; for a redundancy, or a deficiency, in any one of them is always prejudicial to the mind.

The same holds with regard to fortune. The folly of heaping



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is to preside over this equality, and to preserve it. If the number of children exceed the number of shares, he may send out a colony; if it fall short, he may, in cases of great necessity, introduce the sons of foreigners. No alienation of lands to be permitted.

P. 741. The increase of fortune by commerce is to be prohibited, and the use of gold or silver small money, of a species not valued, nor in request with other people, only permitted for the ordinary uses of life. The common coin of Greece is to be in the hands of the public, or employed only on occasion of an embassy, or of an expedition into foreign states. No private person may go abroad without leave of the government; and if he bring back with him any foreign money, he must deposit it in the hands of the magistrate, or he, and all who are privy to the concealment, shall forfeit twice the value and incur disgrace.

P. 742. No securities shall be given among citizens in any case; no fortune paid on a marriage; no money lent on interest.

The folly of a legislator who thinks of making a great, a flourishing, a rich, and a happy state, without regard to the virtue of the inhabitants.

P. 743. The inconsistency of great wealth and of great virtue. The good men will never acquire any thing by unjust means, nor ever refuse to be at any expense on decent and honest occasions. He, therefore, who scruples not to acquire by fair and by unfair means, and will be at no expense on any occasion, must naturally be thrice as rich as the former. A good man will not lavish all he has in idle pleasures and prodigality; he will not therefore be very poor. Business and acquisition ought to employ no more of our time than may be spared from the improvement of our mind and of our body.

P. 744. A colony cannot be formed of men perfectly equal in point of fortune: it will be therefore necessary to divide the citizens into classes according to their circumstances, that they may pay impositions to the public service in proportion to them. The wealthier members are also, *cæteris paribus*, to be preferred before others to offices and dignities of expense; which will bring every one's fortune gradually to a level.

Four such classes to be instituted: the first worth the value of his land; the fourth, four times as much. Above or below this proportion no one is to go, on pain of forfeiture and disgrace: therefore, the substance of every man is to be publicly enrolled, under the inspection of a magistracy.

P. 745. The division of the country. Every man's lot is to consist of two half-shares, the one near the city, the other near the frontier: every one also is to have two houses, likewise within the city, the one near the midst of it, the other near the walls. The country is to be divided into twelve tribes, and the city into as

many regions; and each of them to be dedicated to its several divinity.

P. 746. An apology for this scheme, which to some will seem impracticable.

P. 747. The great difference of climates and of situations, and the sensible effects which they produce, not on the bodies alone, but on the souls of men, are stated.

[It is matter of just but unavailing regret that Mr. Gray proceeded no further in his analysis and annotations on the books of Plato De Legibus. The editor had once intended to endeavour to analyse the remaining five books; but, on the maturest consideration, a respect for the reader and for the memory of Mr. Gray prevented his attempting to offer any writing of his own, as a continuation of the work of so great and so consummate a master.

Perhaps, indeed, the reader may be inclined to consider this fragment in that point of view in which the elder Pliny, in language of refined eloquence, speaks of some productions of ancient art, as peculiarly interesting from the very circumstance of their being left unfinished; “In lenocinio commendationis dolor est manûs, dum id ageret, extinctæ.”—EDITOR.]

THE EPISTLES.

DIOGENES Laertius, who lived probably about the time of Septimius Severus, in the catalogue he gives us of Plato's works, counts thirteen epistles, and enumerates their titles, by which they appear to be the same as those which we now have. Yet we are not thence to conclude them to be all genuine alike. Fictions of this kind are far more ancient than that author's time; and his judgment and accuracy were not sufficient to distinguish the true from the false, as plainly appears from those palpable forgeries, the letters of the seven sages, which yet easily passed upon him as genuine.

EPISTLE I. OL. 103, 2.

This letter is not from Plato, but from his favourite scholar, the famous Dion; nor is it possible that the philosopher himself could have any hand in it, he being with Dionysius at Syracuse, as he tells us himself, when Dion was forced away, and continuing there some time after. It is sent by Baccheus, who had conducted Dion on his way, together with a sum of money, which Dionysius had ordered to be given to him for his expenses, which he returns to the tyrant with much contempt. The spirit of it and the sentiments are not amiss; and yet it is not very consistent with the indignation which Dion must have felt, and with the suddenness of the occasion, to end his letter with three scraps of poetry, though never so well applied. To say the truth, I much doubt of this epistle, and the more so as it contradicts a fact in Plutarch, who assures us that at the very time when Dion was hurried away, his friends were permitted to load two ships with his wealth and furniture, and to transport them to him in Peloponnesus; besides which, his revenues were regularly remitted to him, till Plato went into Sicily for the last time, which was at least six years after.

EPISTLE II. OL. 105, 1.

This epistle appears to have been written soon after Plato's return from his third voyage to Syracuse, and the interview which he had with Dion at the Olympic games, which he himself mentions, Epist. vii. p. 350, and in this place also. Archedemus, who brought the letter from Dionysius, and returned with this answer, was a friend and follower of Archytas, the Pythagorean of Tarentum, as stated in Epist. vii. p. 339, p. 521, but was himself probably a Syracusan; at least he had a house in that city where Plato was lodged, after he had been turned out of the citadel, as shown in p. 349. He was sent on board a ship of war, with Dionysius's letters of invitation to Plato, wherein he pressed him to come the third time into Sicily, as a person well known and much esteemed by the philosopher, and he is mentioned as present in the gardens of the palace at an interview which Plato had with Dionysius, about three weeks before he returned home again. See Epist. iii. p. 319.



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rendered himself hateful to the principal Macedonians, was obliged, as it seems, to retire into his own country; where, soon after Philip was settled on the throne, Parmenio was ordered to murder him.

Ficinus and H. Stephanus, finding in the margin of some manuscripts this fifth epistle ascribed to Dion and not to Plato, seem inclined to admit that correction, but without reason. Plato has in his other undoubted epistles spoken of himself, as he has done in this, in the third person. He is here apologizing for his recommendation of a man who was to have a share in the administration of a kingdom. Some may object, says he, "How should Plato be a competent judge, he who has never meddled in the government of his own country, nor thought himself fit to advise his own citizens?" He answers this by showing his reasons for such a conduct; but the last sentence is not at all clear. The thought is the very same with that in the 7th Epistle, p. 330, but some principal word seems to be omitted; perhaps after *δρᾶσαι ἄν* should be inserted *ιατρικὸν ἄνδρα*, or *ιατρὸν ἀγαθόν*.

EPISTLE VI.

This letter, cited by Clemens Alexandrinus in Strom. v., and by Origen contra Celsum vi., Menage, in Diog. Laert. iii., tells us is no longer extant among the epistles of Plato, and is supposed to be a fiction of the Christians. Bentley, in Phileluther. Lips., had reason to wonder at the negligence of that critic, who did not know that the epistle was still preserved: and he adds, that there is no cause to believe the letter not to be genuine, as there are passages in the Dialogues themselves as favourable to the Christian opinions as any thing in this epistle. The passage which those Fathers cite is at the end of the letter, and has indeed much the air of a forgery. I do not know any passages in the Dialogues equally suspicious; nor do I see why it might not be tacked to the end of an undoubtedly original letter: there is nothing else here but what seems genuine.

Erastus and Coriscus¹ were followers of Plato, and born at Scepsis, a city of Troas, seated on Mount Ida, not far from the sources of the Scamander and of the Æsepus; they seem to have

¹ See Strabo, xiii. p. 602, and 607. The Coriscus here mentioned has a son called Neleus, a follower of Aristotle and a particular friend of Theophrastus, who left his library, in which was contained all that Aristotle had ever written, in the original manuscript, to him when he died. It continued in the possession of his family at Scepsis, about one hundred and fifty years, when Apellicon of Teos purchased and transferred it to Athens, whence, soon after, Sylla carried it to Rome.

attained a principal authority in their little state, and Plato recommends to them here to cultivate the friendship of Hermias their neighbour, and sovereign of Assns and Atarneus, two strong towns on the coast of the Sinus Adramyttenus near the foot of Ida. Coriscus had also been scholar to Plato, though an eunuch, and slave to Eubulus, a Bithynian and a banker. His master, having found means to erect a little principality in the places before mentioned, made Hermias his heir. He gave his niece Pythias in marriage to Aristotle, who lived with him near three years, till Ol. 107, 4, about which time Memnon, the Rhodian general to the Persian king, by a base treachery got him into his hands, and sending him to court he was there hanged. See Strabo xiii. p. 610, and Suidas. Aristotle wrote his epitaph, and a beautiful ode or hymn in honour to his memory, which are still extant.

EPISTLE VII. OL. 105, 4.

Callippus, after the treacherous murder of Dion, was attacked in Syracuse by the friends of that great man, but they were worsted by him and his party; and being driven out they fled to the Leontini, and he maintained his power in the city for thirteen months, as we learn from Diodor. Sic. xvi. 36; until Hipparinus, nephew to Dion, and half-brother to Dionysius, found means to assemble troops; and while Callippus was engaged in the siege of Catana, he, at the head of Dion's party, re-entered Syracuse, and kept possession of it for two years. At the end of which time, Hipparinus in a drunken debauch was assassinated, but by whom I do not find; and his younger brother, Nysæus, succeeded to his power, and made the most arbitrary use of it for near five years; when Dionysius, returning from Locri, as stated by Plutarch in the Life of Timoleon, became once more master of Syracuse, and, as it seems, put Nysæus to death.

Who were the friends of Dion to whom Plato writes, it is hard to enumerate. The principal were his son Hipparinus, and his sister's son, likewise called Hipparinus, and his brother, Megacles, if living, though I rather imagine he had been killed in the course of the war before the death of Dion; and Nicetas, who afterwards was tyrant of the Leontines.

Plato was about forty years of age when first he came to Syracuse. His fortieth year was Ol. 97, 4.

NOTES ON THE GREEK TEXT.

P. 324. Relations and acquaintances.] Critias, a man as remarkable for the brightness of his parts as for the depravity of his manners and for the hardness of his heart, was Plato's second cousin by the mother's side; and Charmides, the son of Glauco, was his uncle, brother to his mother Perictione. The first was one of the Thirty, the latter one of the Ten, and both were slain in the same action. Plato's family were deeply engaged in the oligarchy; for Callæschrus, as we learn from Lysias in Eratosthen. p. 215, his great-uncle, had been a principal man in the Council of Four Hundred. (Ol. 92, 1.) It is a strong proof of Plato's honesty and resolution, that his nearest relations could not seduce him to share in their power or in their crimes at that age. His uncle, though a great friend of Socrates and of a very amiable character, had not the same strength of mind.

Ib. Against one of the citizens.] The Thirty, during the short time of their magistracy, which was less than a year, put fifteen hundred persons to death, as we learn from Isocrates in Areopag. p. 153, most of whom were innocent, and they obliged about five thousand more to fly. The prisoner here meant was Leo, the Salaminian. See Apolog. p. 32.

P. 328. And not as some imagined.] Plato had been most severely reflected upon for passing his time at the court of Dionysius. Athenæus, whose book is highly valuable for the numberless fragments of excellent authors, now lost, of which it is composed, has preserved abundance of scandal on this head, in xi. p. 507. This and the third Epistle are Plato's justification of himself, and are written with a design to clear his character.

P. 342.] I know not what to say to this very uncommon opinion of Plato, that no philosopher should put either his system, or the method of attaining to a knowledge of it, into writing. The arguments he brings in support of it are obscure beyond my comprehension. All I conceive is, that he means to show how inadequate words are to express our ideas, and how poor a representation even our ideas are of the essence of things. What he says on the bad effects which a half-strained and superficial knowledge produces in ordinary minds, is certainly very just and very fine. See the Phædrus, p. 274—276, where he compares all written arts to the gardens of Adonis, which look gay and verdant, but, having no depth of earth, soon wither away. Lord Bacon, in Nov. Organ. i. 43 and 59, expresses himself strongly on this head. See Book i. App. 43 and 50, Bohn's Edition.

EPISTLE VIII. OL. 105, 4.

From this Epistle, p. 364, it appears that Plato and Herodotus make Lycurgus the author of the institution of the Ephori, and not Theopompus, as later writers do. See Aristot. Politic. v. c. 11.



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EPISTLE XIII. OL. 303, 3 or 4.

In order of time this is the second epistle in the collection. It is marked in the MSS. as spurious, and, I must own, it does little honour to Plato's memory; yet it is sure that Plutarch esteemed it genuine. He cites T. i. p. 966, E., a passage from it relating to Areté, the wife of Dion; and in T. ii. p. 474, D., he mentions the character of Helico the Cyzicenián, which is to be found here. I know not what to determine; unless we suppose some parts of it to be inserted afterwards by some idle sophist who was an enemy to Plato's character. It is observable, that Plutarch, in the place last mentioned, says it was written at the end of the epistle, whereas the words alluded to are here not far from the beginning. Possibly some fragments of the true epistle might remain, which were patched together and supplied by some trifier.

NOTE ON THE GREEK TEXT.

P. 362. The expensive linen of Amorgus.] The fine linen of Amorgos, of which they made tunics for women, was transparent. See Aristoph. Lysist. vss. 46, 150, and 736, where the Scholia call the plant of which the thread was made, ἡ λινοκαλάμη, and say, that it was in fineness ὑπὲρ τὴν βύσσον, ἢ τὴν κάρπασον : they were dyed of a bright red colour.

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