

235 VOLUMES

THE GREEK PHILOSOPHERS COLLECTION

 MIND
THE
GREEKS

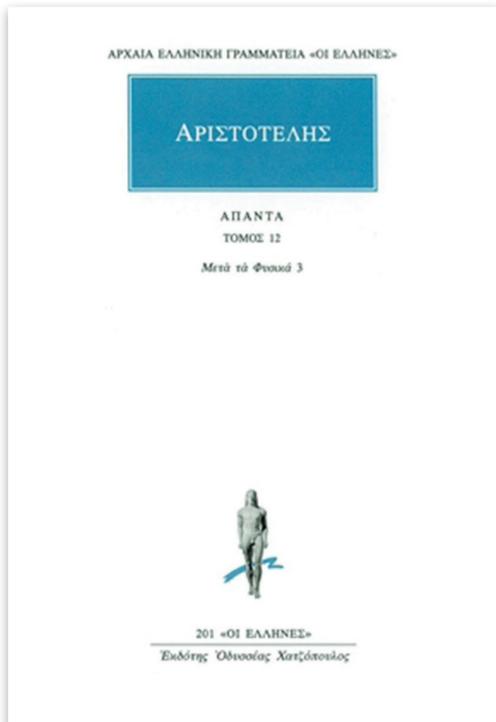


*Index of authors, volumes,
and description of works per volume*

ALL BOOKS

IN ANCIENT GREEK /

MODERN GREEK TRANSLATION



ARISTOTLE

Philosopher, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 45 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 190]

Politics 1: The views of Aristotle on political life, its character and organization, articulated theoretically and based on historical experience.

Books I-II: Definition and structure of the state; its establishment from a historical view. The human being as “political animal”. Relation between family and political community. The position of women, children and slaves. The ideal state. Views of Plato, Phaleus, Hippodamus. Constitutions of Sparta, Crete, Carthage. Legislators of the past.

Volume 2 [serial number 191]

Politics 2 (Books III-V): The notion of city and of citizen. Forms of constitution. Democracy, oligarchy, kingship. Forms of monarchy. Prevalent constitutions and their divergent forms. On the best constitution. Pathology of constitutions. Reasons and types of revolts in different institutions.

Volume 3 [serial number 192]

Politics 3 (Books VI-VIII): The best possible organization of democracy and oligarchy with regard to their protection. Description of the best constitution. Basic principles and aims of education in the best state. The discipline of youths. Gymnastics and music.

Volume 4 [serial number 193]

Magna Moralia: A summary of Aristotelian ethics, parallel to the Nicomachean and Eudemian Ethics. Probably a later work of the Alexandrian period. Foundation of ethics, the notion of Good. Criticism of Pythagoras and Plato. Consideration of virtues. Pleasure, happiness, goodness. The concept of the action that agrees with rationality. Nature and preconditions of friendship.

Oeconomica: A concise work on economy (administration and management of the household). The relation between economy and politics; management of possessions; administration of the household; the master of the house; the position of woman and slaves. Also, economy as administration of the city, and historical examples of the governors' economic policy.

On Virtues and Vices: A short work, probably of the period of eclecticism. Classification of good and bad attitude by the virtues and the vices of which they are manifestation.

Volume 5 [serial number 194]

Athenian Constitution – Fragments: Historical and political organization of Athens from old monarchy to democracy in the early 4th century B.C. The mythical age, the Cylonian guilt, Draco, Solon, Pisistratus, and the tyrannicides. Persian Wars. The constitution of the writer's time. Social and political organisation. Institutions and authorities.

Volume 6 [serial number 195]

Eudemian Ethics: One of the three works of Aristotle on ethics. On happiness. On internal and external goods. Moral virtue as an act of the soul. Virtue as a mean. A list of virtues. Mental and moral virtues. On justice. On friendship and its moral, social, and political significance.

Volume 7 [serial number 196]

Nicomachean Ethics 1 (Books I-IV). Aristotle's greatest work on ethics.

Books I-IV: On felicity as aim of life and as an act of the soul. Mental and moral virtues. Virtue as a habit that can choose and act. Virtue as a mean. Voluntary and involuntary moral action. Freedom of will and resolution. Discussion on particular moral virtues.

Volume 8 [serial number 197]

Nicomachean Ethics 2 (Books V-VII): On justice. On mental virtues. On prudence. Criticism of the Platonic view on prudence. Connections between will and moral virtues. Pathology of will.

Volume 9 [serial number 198]

Nicomachean Ethics 3 (Books VIII-X). On friendship. The "state" as a community of friendship. Cognate and comradely friendship. Criticism of the theories on pleasure, and the Aristotelian view. On felicity. On utmost felicity as an effect of the mind's act. A transition from ethics to politics.

Volume 10 [serial number 199]

Metaphysics 1 (Books I-IV). The Aristotelian research on the first principles or causes of beings.

Books I-V: Preconditions and stages of the cognitive procedure. The knowledge of the first principles. The views of the Presocratic philosophers, of the Pythagoreans and of Plato. The subject of the first philosophy. On science. The absurdities that arise from other philosophers' way of thinking. Explanation of main terms of the Aristotelian philosophy.

Volume 11 [serial number 200]

Metaphysics 2 (Books VI-IX). Productive, practical, or theoretical science. Examination of substance: "What is Being?" On substance and essence. On the evolution of beings. Potentiality and actuality. The One. Criticism of the Pythagorean and Platonic views.

Volume 12 [serial number 201]

Metaphysics 3 (Books X-XIII). On change and movement. Sensible, destructible, eternal and unmoved essences. On "matter", "form" and "privation". The "unmoved mover", the first cause that sets the universe into eternal motion. Research on the essence of mathematic sizes, numbers, geometrical patterns, and ideas.

Volume 13 [serial number 202]

Meteorologica 1 (Books I-II). On the phenomena that take place from the centre of the earth to the sphere of the moon. Questions on astronomy, geography, physics, geometry, optics, geology, seismology, volcanology and meteorology.

Books I-II: On air, fire, comets, the Milky Way, moisture of earth, sea, earthquakes.

Volume 14 [serial number 203]

Meteorologica 2 (Books III-IV). On the phenomena of reflection (halo, rainbow, parheliion). Effects of exhalations in the subsoil. Active (hot, cold) and passive (dry, wet) qualities and their interactions.

Volume 15 [serial number 204]

History of Animals (Books I-III). Detailed description and elaboration, based on information and observation in the field of comparative anatomy, physiology and general biology. General remarks on animals, comparison with human anatomy and functions. Red-blooded animals.

Volume 16 [serial number 205]

History of Animals (Books IV-VI). On bloodless animals. Mollusks, crustacea, testacea, insects. On the habits of animals. Copulation and propagation. On the propagation of birds. On viviparous fishes.

Volume 17 [serial number 206]

History of Animals (Books VII-IX). How different kinds of animals are nourished, how they migrate and where they nest. On diseases. Differences of animals according to location. On the character of animals. Animals that are enemies. On the growth of man.

Volume 18 [serial number 207]

History of Animals (Book X). More remarks on the functions of animals. Conception and reproduction issues.

Volume 19 [serial number 208]

Parts of Animals (Books I-III). A zoological work on the reasons that have determined the composition of animals. On physiology, teleology, and function of animals' parts.

Books I-III: Methodology and classifications. On senses, movement, nourishment.

Volume 20 [serial number 209]

Parts of Animals (Book IV). More remarks on the parts of the animals, their arrangement and their functions. Embryology.

Movement of Animals: A short biological work on the movement of animals as related to the movement of the universe. On the common causes of motion. On voluntary and involuntary movements of animals. On the first “unmoved mover”.

Progression of Animals: Theoretical biological work on the animal parts used for movement. On the “matter” of animals.

Volume 21 [serial number 210]

Generation of Animals (Books I-II). A zoological work on the parts that participate in the bodily and psychic functions of propagation. The knowledge of the causes is fundamental for the theories of propagation and growth of animals. Instruments of propagation. On sperm, menstruation, pregnancy.

Volume 22 [serial number 211]

Generation of Animals (Books III-V). More remarks on propagation. Birth of male and birth of female. On descendants and ascendants. Heredity, teratogenesis, qualities by which the parts of the animals are differentiated. Differences in the sensory organs.

Volume 23 [serial number 212]

ORGANON 1

Categories: Introduction to the Aristotelian logic. On the forms of Being that are contained in reality. Categories of Being, categories of qualities attributed to a subject. On essence, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, posture, state, action, passion.

On Interpretation: The second work of the Organon. Philosophy of logic, language, ontology, gnoseology. The parts and forms of logical sentences and the ways of expression that are connected with these sentences.

Volume 24 [serial number 213]

ORGANON 2

Topica (Books I-V): The first methodical study of dialectics. It examines how someone can dialectically arrive to probable points on every subject, without contradictions during the reasoning. The art of reasonable argument.

Volume 25 [serial number 214]

ORGANON 3

Topica (Books VI-VIII): Continuation of the dialectical reasoning and the way through which it is achieved. Exclusion of the reasoning that cannot be supported morally.

On Sophistical Refutations: How someone can refute the sophistic arguments.

Volume 26 [serial number 215]

ORGANON 4

Prior Analytics: General instruction in the deductive reasoning and its principles and genres.

Volume 27 [serial number 216]

ORGANON 5

Posterior Analytics: The scientific methodology of Aristotle. On acquisition of knowledge through definition and demonstration. On demonstrative reasoning.

Volume 28 [serial number 217]

The Art of Rhetoric (Book I): Technical and philosophical work in which scientifically the principles of rhetoric and the phenomena based on them are expounded.

Affinity between rhetoric and dialectics. Rhetoric as a capacity of finding convincing arguments for certain topics. Admonitory, declamatory and forensic speeches. Connections between the orator and his audience.

Volume 29 [serial number 218]

The Art of Rhetoric (Book II): On emotions (pathos) and their effects. On declinations of character (ethos). Connections between the orator's character and the means of demonstration. Categories of rhetorical dispute.

Volume 30 [serial number 219]

The Art of Rhetoric (Book III): External elements and technique of rhetorical speech. On verbal expression, rhythm, style. On the construction of speech. Principal remarks on history and characteristics of Greek speech.

Volume 31 [serial number 220]

On the Heavens: On the astronomical and cosmological views, on the shape of the universe, on the movements of the fixed stars and planets, and on their principal ingredient. The four principal bodies (air, earth, water, fire) that forms two opposite pairs (heavy and light) and perform opposite movements (upward and downward).

Volume 32 [serial number 221]

On Coming-to-Be and Passing away: On the passions to which the sublunary bodies are subject, their coming-to-be and passing away. On the four elements of all things. On how these elements are mixed or transformed each into the other. On the causes of coming-to-be and passing away.

On the Cosmos: Theological cosmology, based on peripatetic views, with evident influences from other schools (Neopythagoreans, Stoics). Spurious work of the eclectic period.

Volume 33 [serial number 222]

Parva Naturalia. Short Aristotelian essays, which were gathered in a collection entitled *Parva Naturalia* during the Middle Ages. Their subject is the phenomena and vital functions of body and soul: senses, memory and reminiscence, sleep and wakefulness, dreams, connection between dreams and divination, youth and old age, life and death, function of respiration.

Volume 34 [serial number 223]

Poetics: A theoretical and critic of work on Art, one of the most influential and widely discussed works ever. It contains the author's views on poetry and the famous definition of tragedy.

Volume 35 [serial number 224]

Minor Works I: Short essays of disputed authenticity.

On Colours: The causes of the appearance of colours.

On Things Heard: The causes of the sounds.

Physiognomics: How the bodily characteristics, the movements and the countenance of the face are connected with the character and mood.

On Plants. On Marvellous Things Heard: Strange things heard by the author.

Volume 36 [serial number 225]

Minor Works II

Mechanical Problems: A simple essay on everyday phenomena and on the construction of handy instruments.

On Indivisible Lines: Refutation of Xenocrates' view that indivisible lines, the minimum and indivisible part of the line, create all forms and sizes.

The Situation and Names of Winds: The Winds and where they blow from.

On Xenophanes, on Zeno, on Gorgias.

Volume 37 [serial number 226]

Problems 1: 38 problems in which are expounded interesting inquiries into health, qualities and organs of the body, the senses etc. There are also problems about mathematics and music, even about agriculture. Indicatively: Problems about the health, the wine-drinking and drunkenness, venereal diseases, the wounds and bruises etc.

Volume 38 [serial number 227]

Problems 2: On voice, on mathematical research, on philology, on harmony etc.

Volume 39 [serial number 228]

Problems 3: On fruits, on saltwater and sea, on air. On temperance and intemperance, on self-control and dissoluteness, on justice and injustice etc.

Volume 40 [serial number 229]

On the Soul: Consideration of soul and body as two aspects of one and the same essence. In their reciprocal connection, these two are regarded as matter and form. On the soul as *entelechy* (complete reality) of the body.

Volume 41 [serial number 230]

Physics I (Books I, II): The natural philosophy of Aristotle.

Books I-II: On the first principles of nature. Criticism of Parmenides' and Melissus' views. Some remarks about the first principles. On change and its causes. On fortune and its characteristics. On accident. Distinction between fortune and accident.

Volume 42 [serial number 231]

Physics 2 (Books III, IV): On movement. The one that puts in motion and the one that is moved. On infinite and its kinds. Which cause is attributed to the infinite. On place and its character. Can the place be in a place? On vacuum and bodies. On time.

Volume 43 [serial number 232]

Physics 3 (Books V-VII): On movement and change. On sameness and otherness of movements. Movement and rest. Every moment of time is indivisible. Every movable is divisible. On finite and infinite movements, on the movable. On change and infinite. On the first that puts in. Parallelisms of movements.

Volume 44 [serial number 233]

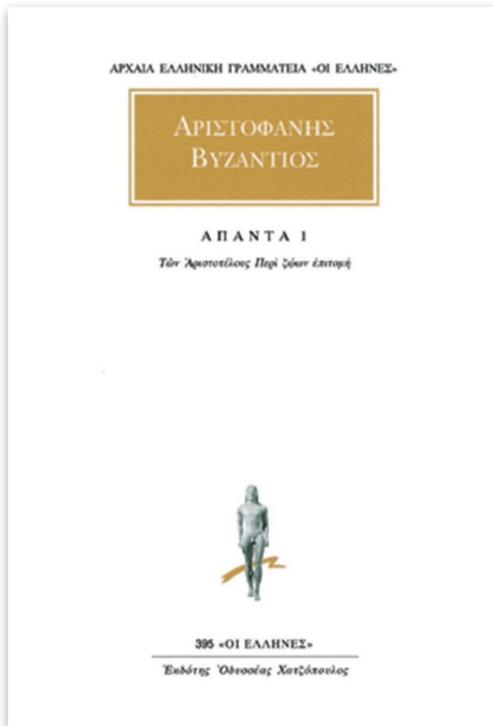
Physics 4 (Book VIII): On the eternal character of movement. Refutation of opposite arguments. On the first unmoved mover, its unique and eternal character. On the first kind of movement. On circular motion as the only continuous and infinite movement.

Volume 45 [serial number 234]

On Breath: A biological work, probably by the physician Erasistratus. On the innate “breath” of living creatures. How it is grown and nourished. Its functions. On respiration. On veins, arteries and pulsation. On bones.

Rhetoric to Alexander: This text is addressed to Alexander the Great, pupil of Aristotle, when the former was in Asia. It emphasizes the study of rhetoric with the purpose of composing political speeches successfully. The authorship of the work is disputed.

Protrepticus: A work with evident platonic influences, where the philosophical knowledge is presented as a higher level of human life.



ARISTOPHANES OF BYZANTIUM

Grammarian, 3rd-2nd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 2 Volumes

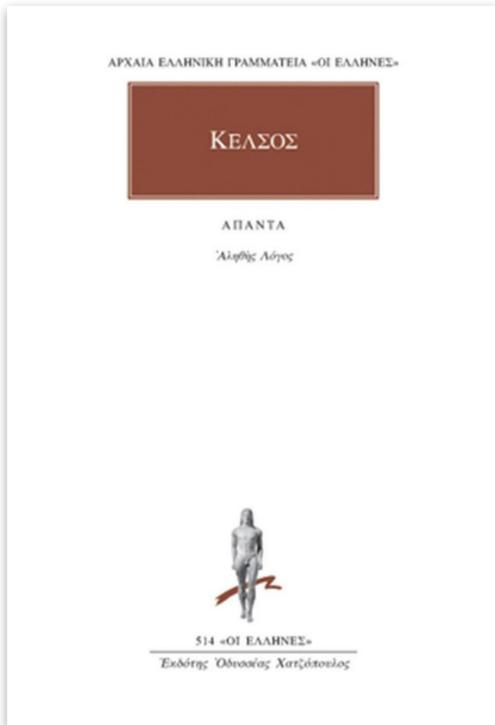
Volume 1 [serial number 395]

Epitome of Aristotle's History of Animals 1: An epitome of the Aristotle's zoological work by one of the most important scholars of the Alexandrian period.

Volume 2 [serial number 396]

Epitome of Aristotle's History of Animals 2: Continuation and conclusion of the previous work.

Fragments: Fragments from lost works of Aristophanes of Byzantium.



CELSUS

Philosopher, 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 514]

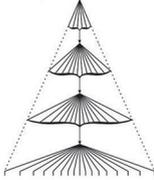
True Discourse: This work of philosophical polemic against Christianity reached our times by means of an answer to Celsus by Origen's work *Against Celsus*. Because of its content, this work was under unrelenting pursuit during the Middle Ages.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΔΑΜΑΣΚΙΟΣ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ 1

Ἀπορίαι καὶ λύσεις
περὶ τῶν πρώτων ἀρχῶν 1



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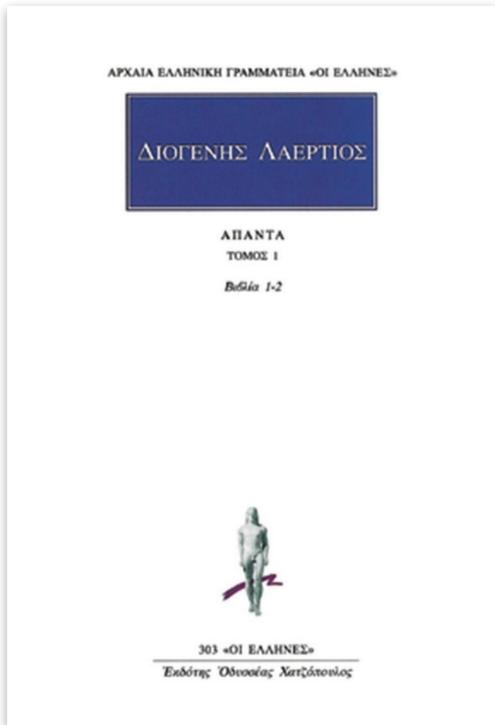
Ἐκδότης Ὀδυσσεὺς Κατζόπουλος

DAMASCIUS

Philosopher, 5th-6th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 volume [serial number 1073]

Difficulties and Solutions of First Principles: What is the first principle of everything? Can one capture it and, if so, how? How does everything come from the beginning and how does it relate to everything as their cause? These are some of the fundamental questions that Damascius discusses in the first volume of his work.



ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗΣ ΛΑΕΡΤΙΟΣ

Biographer, 3rd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 4 Volumes

Lives of Philosophers 1 [serial number 303]

A history of philosophy, rich in historical and anecdotal information. Presentation of the principles of philosophy, and biographies of the Greek philosophers to Epicurus.

Books I, II: Thales, Solon, the Seven Sages, Anaximander, Anaxagoras, Socrates, Xenophon, Aristippus, Euclides, Simmias, Cebes etc.

Lives of Philosophers 2 [serial number 304]

Books III-V: Plato, Speusippus, Xenocrates, Arcesilaus, Carneades, Aristotle, Theophrastus, Heraclides etc.

Lives of Philosophers 3 [serial number 305]

Books VI, VII: Antisthenes, Diogenes, Menedemus, Zeno of Citium, Ariston,

Cleanthes, Chrysippus etc.

Lives of Philosophers 4 [serial number 306]

Books VIII, IX: Pythagoras, Empedocles, Epicharmus, Archytas, Philolaus, Heraclitus, Xenophanes, Parmenides, Melissus, Zeno of Elea, Leucippus, Democritus, Protagoras, Pyrrhon etc. (For the 10th Book, v. Epicurus).



EPICETETUS

Philosopher, 1st-2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 5 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 314]

Discourses, Book I: The moral doctrine of the chief representative of the Late Stoa, written by his pupil Arrian. What is and what is not in our power, conservation of individuality, divine providence, affinity between the man and the God, affectionateness, supervision of God over the world, the attitude towards the tyrants etc.

Volume 2 [serial number 315]

Discourses, Book II: Courage is not an enemy of prudence, on tranquillity, how magnanimity and diligence can coexist, indifference, the essence of the good, the principle of philosophy, dialectic, anguish, the external incitation, friendship etc.

Volume 3 [serial number 316]

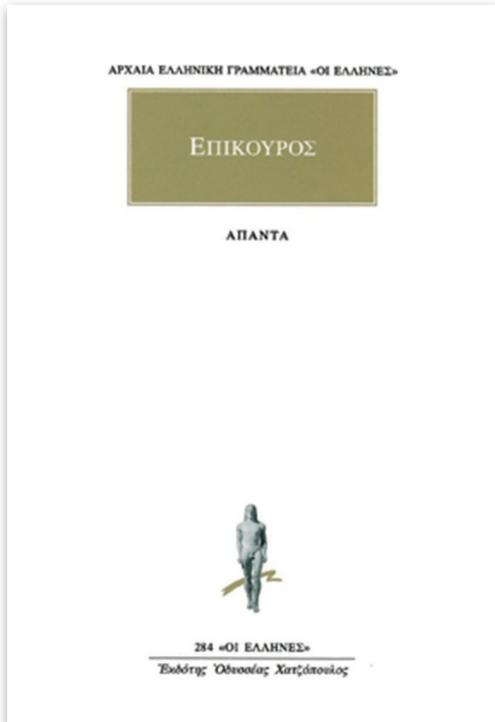
Discourses, Book III: Smartening up; what we must exercise ourselves in; how can we endure the diseases; mental and moral exercise; the attitude of common men and the attitude of the philosopher; the philosophy of the Cynics; the fear of poverty etc.

Volume 4 [serial number 317]

Discourses, Book IV: On freedom; the choice of attitude; the tranquil life; irascible men; the fearless and the shameless man; what we must and what we must not be interested in.

Volume 5 [serial number 318]

The Enchiridion: A collection of moral precepts, summing up Epictetus's doctrine on the advisable way of life, seen in the context of Stoic philosophy. A very popular work among Christian thinkers.

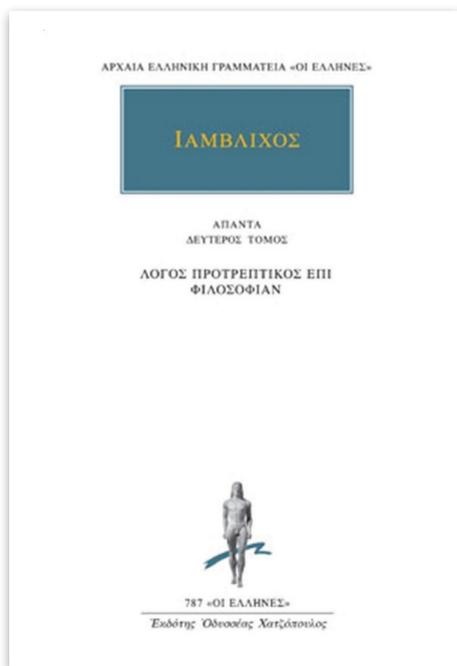


EPICURUS

Philosopher, 4th-3rd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 284]

Principal Doctrines, Letters, Fragments, Book X of Diogenes Laertius: The extant fragments from the works of Epicurus, one of the most copious writers in antiquity. His *Principal Doctrines* and *Letters* sum up his natural and moral doctrines.



IAMBlichus

Philosopher, 3rd-4th c. A.D.

Volume 1 [serial number 786 = see serial number 810, Presocratic Philosophers]

Volume 2 [serial number 787]

Protrepticus: Based on the lost *Protrepticus* by Aristotle, on platonic dialogues and on the also lost *Protrepticus* of an unknown Sophist of the 5th-4th c. B.C., Iamblichus develops his arguments to convince the reader on the usefulness of philosophy.

Volume 3 [serial number 788]

On general mathematical science: Iamblichus attempts to describe the principles, nature and usefulness of general mathematical science, including mathematical disciplines such as arithmetic, geometry, music-harmony, and astronomy. At the same time, the intermediate ontological character of this science is pointed out, which makes general mathematical science necessary for the understanding of both the upper world of Ideas and the lower physical world in which we live.

Theological principles of arithmetic: The only work of arithmetic theology that survives from the ancient era. Iamblichus describes the theological qualities attributed mainly by the Pythagoreans to the ten first numbers.

Volume 4 [serial number 789]

On Nicomachus' Introduction to Arithmetic: Iamblichus interprets the work "Introduction to Arithmetic" of the Pythagorean philosopher Nicomachus, and offers a multitude of unknown sources on the science of numbers. The appearance of zero, the method of solving a system of equations known as "bloom of Thymaridas", the way squares and heterogeneous numbers are produced by the reciprocating addition of consecutive numbers, belong to the conquests of ancient mathematical science known to us only through this work of Iamblichus.

Volume 5 [serial number 790]

On Mysteries: On Greek and eastern philosophy, on the soul, on the differences of the supernatural beings, on divination and divine inspiration, demons, sacrifices, symbolism of the Egyptian mysteries, Egyptian theology, felicity, destiny and Good in this theurgic work of Iamblichus that had much influence on the later philosophy.

Volume 6 [serial number 791]

Fragments (On the Soul, Commentaries on Plato, Letters): Excerpts from Iamblichus' works that are not fully preserved.

Volume 7 [serial number 1237]

On Pythagoras' Golden Verses: This work of Iamblichus, preserved only in its translation in Arabic, is translated and published in modern Greek for the first time. This work was discovered relatively recently and is not very known to international bibliographies.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΙΕΡΟΚΛΗΣ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ

*Υπόμνημα εἰς τὰ Πυθαγορικά Χρυσά ἔπη,
Περὶ προνοίας*



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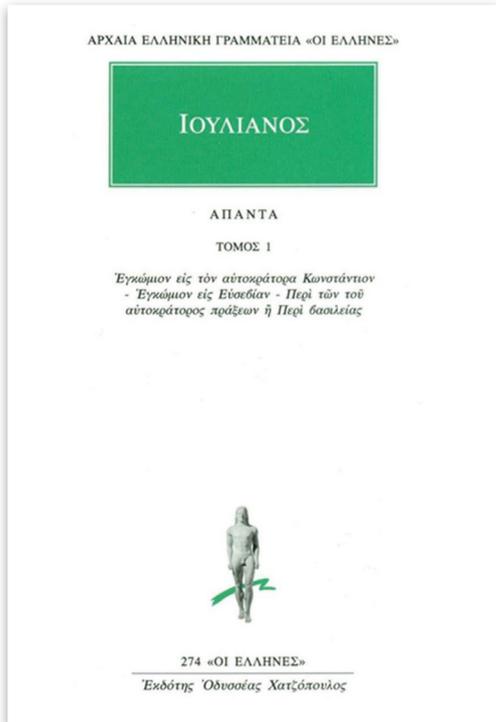
Ἐκδότης Ὀδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

HIEROCLES

Philosopher, 5th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1230]

A moral interpretation of the “Golden Verses” of Pythagoras, based on Platonic and Pythagorean ethics, enriched with Aristotelian and Stoic elements. Some of the key themes are the role of the creator in the universe, the triple division of rational beings, the importance of virtues, the spiritual vehicle of the soul and its purification through virtue and theology, the assimilation of man with the divine and his restoration to the original state of bliss. In contrast to the difficult thinking of other Neoplatonic philosophers, Hierocles is characterized by the clarity of his style and the simplicity of his philosophical system.



JULIAN

Philosopher, 4th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 5 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 274]

Panegyric in Honour of Emperor Constantius: A praise of Emperor Constantius and a presentation of the ideal life, in the form of a panegyric speech.

Panegyric in Honour of Empress Eusebia: A praise of Julian's patroness, the Empress Eusebia, wife of the Emperor Constantius.

On Kingship: Julian continues the praise of the Emperor and mentions the virtues of the ideal leader. Views on the art of governing.

Volume 2 [serial number 275]

Consolation to Himself on the departure of Sallust: A consolation to himself on the occasion of the removal of his friend Secundus Saturninus Sallustius from office.

To the Senate and People of Athens: Letter of Julian to the Athenians, before his conflict with Constantius.

To Themistius the Philosopher: Julian presents his views on governing, on the ideal king etc.

To the Cynic Heracleios on How a Cynic ought to Behave and whether It Is Proper for Him to Compose Myths: Addressing the Cynic Heracleios, Julian asks if the myths agree with the philosophy of the Cynics. A praise of the first Cynic philosophers and a criticism of the philosophers of his time.

To the Mother of the Gods: A praise of the Phrygian goddess Cybele and a mention of the import of her worship in Italy. An explanation of Cybele's myth.

Volume 3 [serial number 276]

To the Uneducated Cynics: A criticism of the philosophy of the Cynics and a colourful presentation of its supporters in the writer's times.

Symposium or Saturnalia: Romulus invites the gods and emperors in a symposium, to celebrate the Saturnalia. Silenus comments mockingly on the entrance of the emperors, from Julius Caesar to Constantine. A presentation of the political and religious views of Julian.

To King Helios: Julian, ardent believer in Sun God Mithra, praises the protector god of the Eternal City on the occasion of his feast on the 25th of December. A characteristic token of religious lyricism.

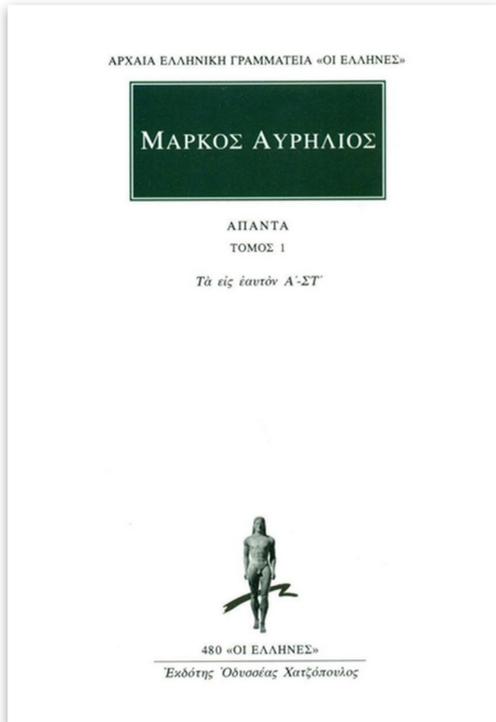
Volume 4 [serial number 276]

Misopogon: Julian fails to persuade the inhabitants of Antioch about his religious beliefs, and he judges himself. At the same time, he criticizes their habits, which are characteristic of the inhabitants of a great city without spiritual pursuits. *Against the Galileans*: An attack of Julian on the Christians. He emphasizes that Christianity is not foretold in the Old Testament, and therefore Christians must not consider their faith as a development of Judaism. Argumentation parallel to that of *Celsus and Porphyry*. A work criticized by Gregory of Nazianzus.

Fragments – Letters: The letters of Julian, addressed mostly to officials of his times or to priests of the old religion, with advice on exercising their duties, on their character and erudition etc.

Volume 5 [serial number 277]

Letters (cont.): The rest of Julian's letters. These texts provide a lot of information on his life and his political and religious views.



MARCUS AURELIUS

Philosopher, 2nd c. A.D.

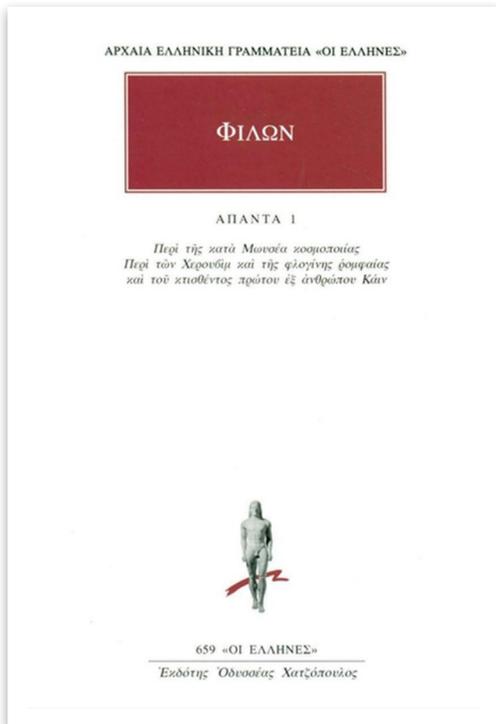
Complete Works, 2 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 480]

Meditations, Books I-VI: The famous work of one of the greater representatives of the Late Stoa.

Volume 2 [serial number 481]

Meditations, Books VII-XII: The continuation and the conclusion of the work. Comments on old philosophers' views, observations addressed to him by himself, and meditations of mostly reviewing character.



PHILO

Philosopher, 1st c. B.C. – 1st c. A.D.

Volume 1 [serial number 659]

On Creation: A reference to and an explanation of the cosmogony, which Moses prefixed to his laws. The creation of the man and universe by God.

On Cherubim: The expulsion of Cain from Paradise and the guard of the tree of life by the Cherubim and the fiery glaive. The union of Adam (symbol of the intellect) and Eve (symbol of the senses) and the birth of Cain.

Volume 2 [serial number 660]

Allegorical Interpretations: Explanation of biblical passages, where Philo adopts his usual method of allegorical interpretation of the Mosaic laws, with evident influences from the Pythagorean, Platonic and Stoic philosophy.

Volume 3 [serial number 661]

The Sacrifices of Abel and Cain: Explanation of the passage 4.2-4 from *Genesis*.

The Worse Attacks the Better: Explanation of the passage 4.8-15 from *Genesis*, concerning the murder of Abel by Cain.

Volume 4 [serial number 662]

On the Posterity and Exile of Cain: Explanation of the passage 4.16-26 from *Genesis*.

On the Giants: Explanation of the passage 6.1-4 from *Genesis*, concerning the multiplication of the human race, the union of angels with the daughters of men and the birth of the giants, who symbolize the men attached to the earthly goods.

On the Unchangeableness of God: Explanation of the passage 6.4-12 from *Genesis*: the submission of soul to the carnal passions, the corruption of men and God's thoughts to exterminate the human race. The pardon that God granted to Noah.

Volume 5 [serial number 663]

On Husbandry: Explanation of the passage 9.20-21 from *Genesis*: the art of husbandry and the dealing of Noah with it.

Concerning Noah's Work as a Planter: Continuation of the explanation of the same passage. The symbolism of the viniculture. The horticulture of men as an imitation of the horticulture of God.

On Drunkenness: Continuation of the explanation of the same passage. Reference to the drunkenness and denudation of Noah. Drunkenness in the Mosaic Law.

Volume 6 [serial number 664]

On Sobriety: Explanation of the passage 9.24-27 from *Genesis*, where Noah recovers his sobriety after his drunkenness and delivers curses and wishes.

On the Confusion of Tongues: Explanation of the passage 11.1-9 from *Genesis*, concerning the Tower of Babel. The confusion of the tongues, the punishment and the dispersion of the evil men.

On the Migration of Abraham: Explanation of the passage 12.1-4 from *Genesis*, concerning the migration of Abraham.

Volume 7 [serial number 665]

Who Is the Heir of Divine Things?: Explanation of the passage 15.2-18 from *Genesis*: the piety and outspokenness of Abraham who addresses himself to God. Significances and symbolisms of the allegories.

On Mating with the Preliminary Studies: Explanation of the union of Abraham with

Agar, as it is narrated in the passage 16.1-6 of *Genesis*. The symbolism of the general preparatory education.

Volume 8 [serial number 666]

On Flight and Finding: Explanation of the passage 16.6-14 from *Genesis*, where Agar flees and is found by an angel of the Lord.

On the Change of Names: Explanation of the passages 17.1-5 and 17.15-22 from *Genesis*, concerning the change of the names of Abraham and Sarah. The change of names as indicative of the change of character.

Volume 9 [serial number 667]

On Dreams I, II: Two treatises on the different kinds of dreams sent by God. The dreams that God sends to men on his own initiative (I) and the dreams towards which the human mind moves, following the universal Mind and foretasting the future.

Volume 10 [serial number 668]

On Abraham: A biographical treatise in the context of the exposition and explanation of the Pentateuch. The unwritten laws of nature as models. Abraham as a man who attained wisdom through education.

On Joseph: Joseph as the symbol of the statesman. Rhetorical speeches of biblical heroes.

Volume 11 [serial number 669]

On Moses: The life of Moses. His education, and the way in which he practiced leadership. Moses as legislator, priest and prophet. Elements from the Bible and oral tradition.

On the Decalogue: Explanation of the Ten Commandments that were given to the Israelites in the mountain of Sinai.

Volume 12 [serial number 670]

On the Special Laws, Books I, II: Consideration of the special ordinances of the Mosaic Law, which are based on the Ten Commandments. The special ordinances that are based on the first five Commandments.

Volume 13 [serial number 671]

On the Special Laws, Books III, IV: The special ordinances that are based on the last five Commandments of the Decalogue.

Volume 14 [serial number 672]

On the Virtues: A consideration of the virtues of bravery, humanity, repentance and nobility.

On Rewards and Punishments: The rewards of the virtuous men who obey Moses' recommendations, and the punishments of those who disobey them. Rewards of individuals, families, cities, countries, nations and continents.

Volume 15 [serial number 673]

Every Good Man is Free: The real freedom is that of the soul, attained by the virtuous man through the education and philosophy.

On the Contemplative Life: A praise of the contemplative life of the Therapeutae (Worshippers or Healers), a mystic and ascetic community of Judaeans settled near Alexandria.

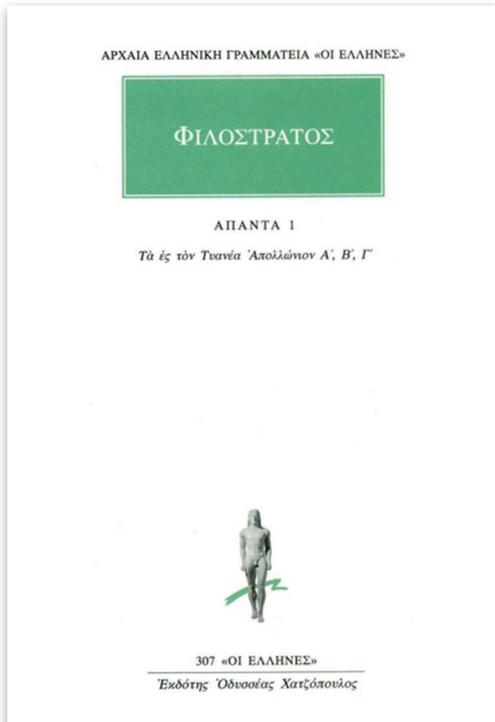
On the Eternity of the World: A treatise on the question of the eternity of the world, a question that had dominated the ancient Greek thought. Philo exposes the views of the older philosophers on the question, such as Democritus, Epicurus, the Stoics, Aristotle, Plato, Theophrastus etc.

Volume 16 [serial number 638]

Flaccus: The story of Flaccus, who was appointed prefect of Alexandria about 32 A.D., encouraged the pogrom launched against the Jews by the Alexandrian populace, and at last was punished by fortune and God.

On Providence I, II: The Latin translation and the Greek fragments from the treatise of Philo on the existence of the divine providence. In Book I, Philo exposes his arguments for the existence of the providence in the universe. At the same time, he treats some particular questions concerning the providence, such as the refutation of the view that the world is eternal, the existence of the evil in the world, and the rejection of the astral fate. Book II consists of a dialogue between Philo and his nephew Alexander, in which Philo tries to refute the arguments of Alexander who claims that there is not providence.

Hypothetica or Apology for the Jews: Fragments from a lost work of Philo, which consists of a praise of the attitude and morality of the Jews.



PHILOSTRATUS

Sophist, 2nd-3rd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 7 Volumes

Volume 6 [serial number 312]

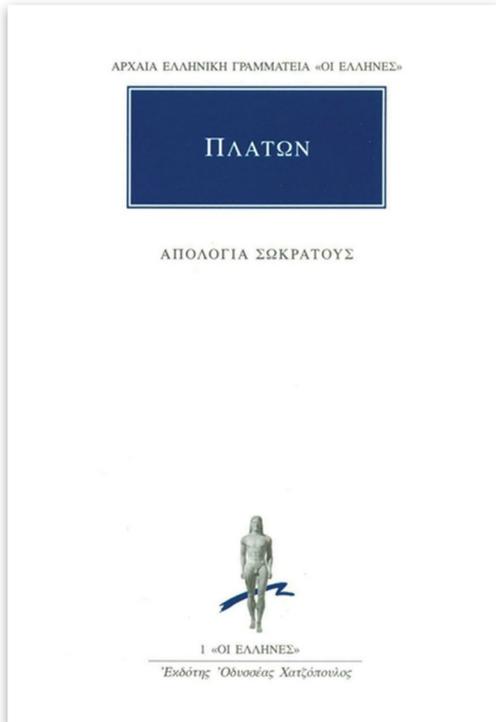
Philostratus' Images: Lectures or rhetorical exercises on some paintings whose composition is based mostly on literary sources. Realism in painting.

Images of Philostratus the Younger: Philostratus the Younger, grandson of the previous one, imitates creatively his grandfather in the description of paintings. The duty of painting to illumine the mentality of the persons represented is emphasized.

Volume 7 [serial number 313]

On Gymnastics: A treatise on the art of gymnastics. Connection of athletes with the most popular moments of the Greek past. Anecdotal material on the deeds of athletes. A praise of the ideal athlete of the classic era.

Letters: Philostratus' correspondence, mainly amatory. The sophist is transformed into a lover and adopts sophistic exaggerations in his love speech.



PLATO

Philosopher, 5th-4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 33 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 1]

Apology: The trial of the great philosopher Socrates, and his apology before the court, by which he achieves a complete concordance between his thought and acts. The charge against him and its refutation.

Volume 2 [serial number 2]

Symposium: One of the masterpieces of ancient literature. The feast at the house of Agathon and the discussion on love. The figure of Socrates dominates. By the words of Diotima, he expresses his views on love, which echo the platonic doctrine. The supreme bliss of seeing the ideal beauty.

Volume 3 [serial number 32]

Laws, Books I, II: The longest dialogue of Plato, a work of the late period of his

writing. A review of the Spartan and Cretan legislation; views on education and arts.

Volume 4 [serial number 33]

Laws, Books III, IV: The historical lessons on legislation and governing cities. The ideal city – selection of its location and inhabitants and the way of creating the city’s legislation.

Volume 5 [serial number 34]

Laws, Books V, VI: Views on ethics. The establishment of a new constitution. The distribution of land. Administration. Selection of leaders. The institution of marriage.

Volume 6 [serial number 35]

Laws, Books VII, VIII: On education. On athletics and military training. Relations between the two sexes. Trade and economy.

Volume 7 [serial number 36]

Laws, Books IX, X: Criminal law and responsibility against the law. Crimes against men. Crimes against religion and the gods.

Volume 8 [serial number 37]

Laws, Books XI, XII: More on criminal law. Crimes against the property, crimes concerning the economy. Crimes against the state. The responsibilities of the leaders.

Volume 9 [serial number 66]

The Republic, Books I, II: The famous dialogue on justice. On organizing the ideal community of justice and education, an expression of Plato’s political and moral principles. *Books I, II:* Introduction to the dialogue, examination of the concept of justice according to current views of that time. The origin of the republic.

Volume 10 [serial number 67]

The Republic, Books III, IV: The character of the republic as a community of justice and education. Principles of its organization and character. Parallelism between the city and the soul.

Volume 11 [serial number 68]

The Republic, Books V, VI: The internal character of the republic. On equality of o

sexes. Intercommunity of wives and children. On the necessity of coexistence of the political power and philosophical intelligence in the same person. On the nature of the philosopher. On the Form of Good.

Volume 12 [serial number 69]

The Republic, Books VII, VIII: The allegory of the cave. Special references to education. On constitutions and their deviations. On the decline of the republic. On tyranny as the worst disease of the city.

Volume 13 [serial number 70]

The Republic, Books IX, X: Just and unjust life. Happiness and unhappiness. On moral superiority of justice over injustice. The heavenly model. Criticism of imitation and imitative arts. On the “exile of poets”. On the rewards of the just man. The eschatological myth.

Volume 14 [serial number 170]

Phaedrus: A dialogue between Socrates and Phaedrus on the essence of love, on the rhetoric art as capable of satisfying the scientific requirements, and on the immortality of the soul. The myth of the origin of writing.

Volume 15 [serial number 171]

Timaeus: Platonic physics. On the universe, the soul of man, the soul of the world. An exposition of the cosmological, physical, medical and anthropological views of the philosopher, sometimes close to mythical narration, sometimes strictly scientific.

Critias: An incomplete dialogue, where Critias narrates how the city of Athens was organized 9000 years ago and how it repelled the attack of the inhabitants of Atlantis.

Volume 16 [serial number 172]

Theaetetus: On knowledge. Definitions of knowledge and their refutation. On the Socratic maieutic method. On philosophical life. On the personality of Socrates as a great dialectician.

Volume 17 [serial number 173]

Protagoras: Dialogue on the essential topic of Platonic ethics, virtue. Criticism of the sophists by Socrates. Can virtue be taught? Criticism of the sophists’ methods of education.

Volume 18 [serial number 174]

Gorgias: One of the major works of ancient Greek literature. On the significance and value of the rhetoric art. On the concepts of power, virtue and happiness. On the right way of living and the destination of man. On the consequences of corruption. Eschatological myth with Orphic elements.

Volume 19 [serial number 175]

Sophist: The dialectic relation between the Non-Being, represented by the sophist, and the Being. The concept of Being is understood through its relation to its opposite. The contrast between the philosopher and the sophist.

Volume 20 [serial number 176]

Politicus: Dialogue on political notions. Definition of the essence of the statesman. Relation between the statesman and the philosopher. The example of the art of weaving. The myth of the cosmic periods.

Volume 21 [serial number 177]

Philebus: Dialogue on the topic of pleasure. Which is the supreme good, pleasure or prudence? Definition of the dialectic method. Psychological analysis of the kinds of pleasure. Real and unreal pleasure. The pleasure as purpose.

Volume 22 [serial number 178]

Parmenides: A dialogue between Socrates and Eleatic philosophers on the Forms. Criticism of the doctrine of the Forms. The One as existent and non-existent. Consequences of each statement.

Volume 23 [serial number 179]

Cratylus: Dialogue on the origin, function and capabilities of language. Language as a natural creation or as a product of the human mind. The philosophical side of the study of names; connection between old and new lingual forms; connection between the knowledge of “names” and the knowledge of reality.

Volume 24 [serial number 180]

Phaedo: Plato’s dialogue “on the soul”. The last moments of Socrates and his serene attitude a little before his death. The discussion and argumentation on the immortality of the soul.

Volume 25 [serial number 181]

Euthydemus: A dialogue criticizing and satirizing the sophistic method and

especially the eristic skill of sophists. A model on how the sophistic arguments can be refuted. Socrates' exhortations to men to practice virtue.

Menexenus: Socrates offers as a model of the rhetoric art the funeral speech that Aspasia, Pericles' wife, had composed and delivered. The significance of Platonic exaggeration in speech, and the notion of the parody of rhetoric forms.

Volume 26 [serial number 182]

Laches: The examination of bravery and courage through the Socratic doctrine, which identifies virtue and knowledge. The unity of virtue. Connection between particular virtues.

Lysis: Friendship and its significance. Who and why become friends. Is friendship a purpose or a mean leading to another higher purpose? We feel real love only for that on which all particular loves converge, for that which appears as the end of our feelings.

Volume 27 [serial number 183]

Alcibiades I: A scene from the famous pedagogic relationship between Socrates and Alcibiades. A discussion on justice and injustice. The knowledge that the leader must have of these notions. On self-knowledge and on attaining virtue. On caring for ourselves and on the necessity for self-control.

Alcibiades II: Alcibiades goes to a temple to dedicate a crown and pray. He meets Socrates and has a short conversation on prayer with him. What should we ask from god? The model of the brief prayer.

Lovers: The conversation between two youths in a teaching-place of Athens causes Socrates' intervention in a general dialogue on philosophy. Spiritual and physical training. Does the soul profit by the excess or moderation of knowledge? On philosophy as general spiritual inclination and as particular knowledge of good.

Volume 28 [serial number 184]

Euthyphro: Socrates discusses with the diviner Euthyphro on the definition of *hosion*, i.e. sacred, and in general on the notion of duty towards the god. A criticism of religious views.

Crito: Socrates, imprisoned after his condemnation, is informed that his death is imminent. The damage caused by his attitude to the wrongdoer. His submission to the law of the city. An exposition of the basic principles of the Socratic ethics.

Ion: A short dialogue on the artistic and poetic inspiration and creation. Criticism of the current views on poetry and poets. The poetic talent as a divine gift. The poet as an instrument of the divine inspiration that possesses him.

Volume 29 [serial number 185]

Greater Hippias: A dialogue between Socrates and the sophist Hippias on the definition of beauty. On beautiful and on useful. The purpose of man's existence is the pursuit of the truth and knowledge.

Lesser Hippias: On the occasion of a declaration that appraises comparatively the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, Socrates, Hippias and Eudicus discourse on falsehood. The knowledge of truth as a precondition of the voluntary lie. The absurd conclusions of the dialogue are rejected by the collocutors.

Volume 30 [serial number 186]

Hipparchus: Socrates discourses with a friend of his on the concept of greed and on the question who is greedy. Probably a spurious work.

Theages: The discussion about the education that a youth can receive from the sophists is converted into a reference to the "genius" of Socrates. The authenticity of the work has been disputed.

Charmides: Socrates narrates to his friends the discussion he had with Charmides on prudence, one of the essential virtues. On the unity of virtues. Philosophy and the youth. Knowledge of good and evil as a precondition for real happiness and success.

Volume 31 [serial number 187]

Meno: A dialogue on the question of virtue. How can virtue be attained? The definition of the Platonic virtue. The Platonic doctrine of reminiscence. The psychological experiment of Meno's slave. Can virtue be taught? The teachers of the virtue. The query as a methodological principle of research.

Cleitophon: A short fragment on the definition of justice. A text of disputed authenticity.

Minos: A dialogue on the nature of the law. The dialogue's aim is to show that the command is not an element of the essence of the law. The law as discovery of the truth. The authenticity of the work is disputed.

Volume 32 [serial number 188]

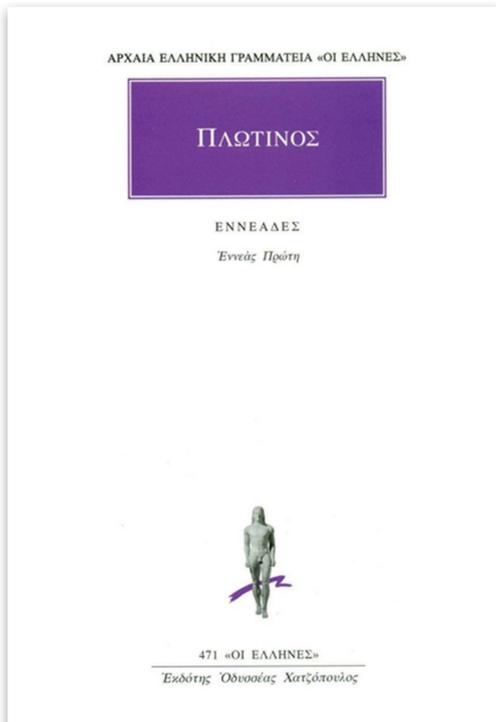
Epinomis: The continuation of the *Laws*. Some people consider this work as the 13th book of the *Laws*. It concerns real wisdom and the way of attaining it. Theogonic and cosmogonic inferences. The spirits of ether. The significance of the number's science.

Definitions: A collection of 184 scientific definitions, a kind of dictionary of terms of the platonic philosophy, written by a posterior author. Notions from the area of theology, ethics, physics, politics and grammar.

Spurious: Works posterior to Plato, concerning common subjects to the platonic and ancient Greek philosophy in general. *On Justice, On Virtue, Demodocus, Eryxias, Axiochus*.

Volume 33 [serial number 189]

Epistles: 13 epistles of Plato, most of them genuine, addressed mostly to leaders who were acquaintances or friends of the author. A great source of information on Plato's life and especially on his travels and political activity in Italy and Sicily. Among them is the famous VI Epistle, a political account and deposit of Plato and a review of the basic principles of his philosophy.



PLOTINUS

Philosopher, 3rd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 6 Volumes

Ennead I [serial number 471]

The work of one of the last great philosophers, as it was divided in 6 books (named *Enneads*) and 9 treatises by his pupil Porphyry. The 1st volume contains also the work of Porphyry on the life and the order of the works of Plotinus.

Ennead I: Indicative treatises: What Is the Live Being and What Is Man; On Virtues; On Dialectic; On Beauty; On Suicide, etc.

Ennead II [serial number 472]

On Heaven; On Matter; Against the Gnostics, etc

Ennead III [serial number 473]

On Fate; On Providence; On Love; On the Impassibility of the Bodiless; The Eternity and the Time, etc.

Ennead IV [serial number 474]

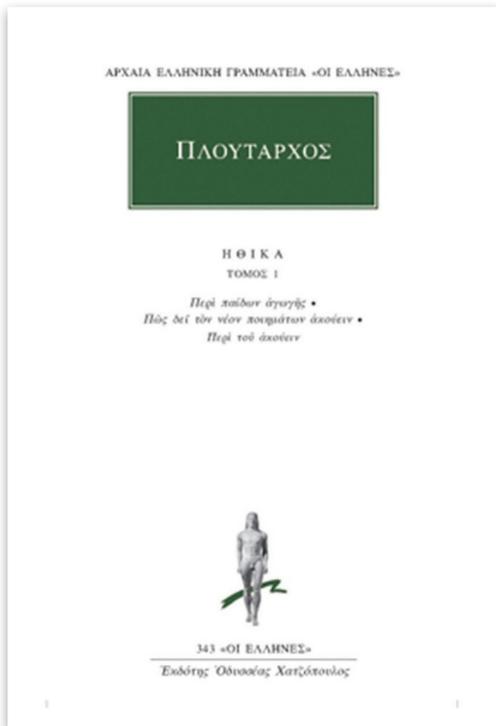
On the Essence of the Soul; On Sense and Memory; On the Immortality of the Soul;
On the Descent of the Soul into Bodies; Whether All Souls are One, etc.

Ennead V [serial number 475]

On the Three Principal Substances; Genesis and Order of Beings after the First, The
Knowing Substances and the Transcendent Being, The Intelligible Beauty, etc

Ennead VI [serial number 476]

The Genera of the Being; On Numbers; On the Good or One, etc



PLUTARCH

Biographer and philosopher, 1st-2nd c. A.D.

Moralia, 32 Volumes

Moralia 1 [serial number 343]

On the Education of Children: Pedagogic remarks of Plutarch. His views on questions concerning the education and discipline.

How the Young Man Should Study Poetry: An approach to poetry through the pedagogic significance of the youth's contact with the poetic works.

On Listening to Lectures: The right way of listening to philosophical lectures. Instructive and pedagogic examples.

Moralia 2 [serial number 344]

How to Tell a Flatterer from a Friend: The flattery. How can someone distinguish the flatterer who is hidden under the cloak of the friend?

How a Man May Become Aware of His Progress in Virtue: The notion of the improvement. The improvement of the wise and every man who tries to get rid of his vices.

How to Profit by One's Enemies: The ways of profiting from enemies. The work is addressed to a Roman official.

Moralia 3 [serial number 345]

On Having Many Friends: The creation of many friendly bonds as an impediment to the creation of real friendship, and as an exhaustion of the powers that are necessary for the genuine and close friendly bond.

On Fortune: Rejection of the doctrine that fortune is responsible for the happiness or unhappiness of human beings. The free attitude and its consequences.

On Virtue and Vice: A short reference to the qualitative superiority of the kind of life which is attached to moral precepts.

Letter of Condolence to Apollonius: Consoling words to a father who has lost his child. The authenticity of the work is disputed.

Moralia 4 [serial number 346]

Advice on Keeping Well: Advice on health, in conversational form.

Advice to Bride and Groom: The doctrines of Plutarch on marriage and conjugal love. Advice to newly-weds.

The Dinner of the Seven Wise Men: A meeting of the Seven Wise Men and their conversation on subjects such as the communication of men, the social institutions, the human exhibitions etc.

Moralia 5 [serial number 347]

On Superstition: Superstition and the superstitious man. The superstitious man is more misguided and dangerous than the atheist.

Sayings of Kings and Commanders: A collection of sayings and short stories from the life and activity of prominent men (Greek, Roman and Persian), older or contemporary with Plutarch.

Moralia 6 [serial number 348]

Sayings of Spartans: The spirit and tradition of Sparta through the sayings and views of the kings, generals and ephors (overseer, guardians) of the city, and also of Lycurgus, the legislator of the Spartan constitution.

The Ancient Customs of the Spartans: The customs of the Spartans, traced through brief stories and characteristic events.

Sayings of Spartan Women: A collection of sayings of Spartan women.

Moralia 7 [serial number 349]

Bravery of Women: The views of Plutarch on women, their value and virtues, and the circumstances under which they may show higher morals and character.

Greek and Roman Parallel Stories: Scenes from the Greek and Roman history and tradition, military deeds that have assumed almost legendary dimensions, because of the “supernatural” element contained in them.

On the Fortune of the Romans: Plutarch examines the question whether the greatness of the Roman Empire is due to the value of its leaders or to fortune.

Moralia 8 [serial number 350]

Roman Questions: Customs of the Roman tradition and an attempt of explaining their origin.

Greek Questions: Customs of the Greek tradition and an attempt of explaining their origin.

Moralia 9 [serial number 351]

On the Fortune or the Virtue of Alexander: The relationship between Alexander the Great and fortune. Which were the adversities that the fortune reserved for him, and how he overcame them. Alexander’s bravery.

Were the Athenians More Famous in War or in Wisdom?: According to Plutarch, the greatness of Athens is due to men of action —mostly those who excelled at war— and less to intellectual men.

Moralia 10 [serial number 352]

Isis and Osiris: A hierological and religious treatise with philosophical extensions. Myths and mysteries of Isis. Elements of the Egyptian religion.

On the E at Delphi: One of the three Pythic dialogues of Plutarch. It concerns the symbol that was dominating beside the god and the famous precepts “know yourself” and “nothing too much”: the E, which is presented on Delphian coins of the Roman era.

Moralia 11 [serial number 353]

The Oracles at Delphi No Longer Given in Verse: The form of expression by which the Pythia delivered her oracles. The treatise is a rich source of information about the rites concerning the oracles in those times.

The Obsolescence of Oracles: The decay of the oracles in Greece during the 2nd century A.D., and its causes.

Moralia 12 [serial number 354]

Can Virtue be Taught?: The virtue as the art of the right and happy life.

On Moral Virtue: The moral virtue and the search for its essence. A criticism of the Stoic psychology.

On the Control of Anger: Anger management. Theoretical view and examples of prominent men.

On Tranquillity of Mind: The tranquillity of the soul as an internal condition of the man, and its manifestation in the field of practical life. The effect of external circumstances.

Moralia 13 [serial number 355]

On Brotherly Love: The love between brothers. Thoughts and examples.

On Affection for Offspring: The affection of the parents for their children and the duty of affection and right education.

Whether vice Be Sufficient to Cause Unhappiness: Is vice a capable factor of causing unhappiness? The damage suffered by the unjust man because of his behaviour.

Whether the Affections of the Soul are Worse than Those of the Body: The affections of body and soul. Weighing up and valuation of their consequences.

Concerning Talkativeness: The garrulity and the garrulous man. Social and moral significance.

On Being a Busybody: The fault of being busybody, which has been criticised many times and in several ways in the ancient moral literature. Its causes and significance.

Moralia 14 [serial number 356]

On Love of Wealth: The adherence to material goods. The ant's "heaping" love of health and the beast's "aggressive" love of wealth.

On Compliancy: The psychological elements, the social part, the moral component and the ways of avoidance of shyness and compliancy with the annoyances of others.

On Envy and Hate: Similarities and differences between envy and hate. The envy as

an exclusive human passion, always unjust. Cases of just hate.

On Praising Oneself Inoffensively: How can someone praise himself without vanity and without offending the others?

On the Delays of the Divine Vengeance: The significant treatise of Plutarch on the belated advent of the divine vengeance. Why does God often punish the injustice with delay, either in the person of the wrongdoer or in his successors? What is the purpose of the divine activity?

Moralia 15 [serial number 357]

On Fate: The doctrine of the fate, connected with both the divine providence and the freedom of will.

On the Sign of Socrates: A narration of the liberation of Thebes (379 B.C.) from the Spartan rule with the help of a band of conspirators. Reference to the philosophical discussions that took place during the meetings of the band, especially on the occasion of the arrival of a young Pythagorean at Thebes.

On Exile: A treatise of practical philosophy, addressed as an epistle to an exile from Sardes.

Consolation to His Wife: A consolatory text of Plutarch, addressed to his wife Timoxena, for the death of their baby daughter. A text characterized by directness and true emotion.

Moralia 16 [serial number 358]

Table-talk, Books I-III: A record of the conversations that took place during a feast. Must the fellow-dinners talk about philosophical subjects? What does the phrase “Eros makes the poet” mean? Why are the clothes washed better by sweet water than by salt-water? What was created first, the chicken or the egg? Why do women get drunk with great difficulty and the old men very easily? The right moment for sexual intercourse, etc.

Moralia 17 [serial number 359]

Table-talk, Books IV-VI: Why do people invite so many persons to the wedding feasts? Who is the God of the Judaeans? Why do women not eat the heart of the lettuce? Why are fasting people thirsty rather than hungry? The cause of ravenous hunger.

Moralia 18 [serial number 360]

Table-talk, Books VII-IX: Which things we can listen to are appropriated during dinnertime? In what sense did Plato say that god always geometrises? Why do the

mariners draw water from Nile before the sunrise? Why do the Pythagoreans avoid eating especially fishes among the other animals? Why does the alphabet begin with the letter A? Strange narrations on the number of the Muses.

Moralia 19 [serial number 361]

Dialogue on Love: The divine nature of love. The virtues of women. The victory of love in philosophy and in life.

Love Stories: 5 brief stories of love.

Moralia 20 [serial number 362]

That a Philosopher Ought to Converse Especially With Men in Power: The usefulness and the practical significance of the philosopher's association with politicians and rulers.

To an Uneducated Ruler: The good ruler and his administration as a miniature of the administration of the world by god.

Whether an Old Man Should Engage in Public Affairs: A treatise on the question whether the elderly men may take part in political life. Historical examples.

That We Ought Not to Borrow: A criticism of the practice of some people to borrow inconsiderately.

Moralia 21 [serial number 363]

Precepts of Statecraft: Practical precepts on politics, on a moral base. Theoretical thought and historical examples.

On Monarchy, Democracy, Oligarchy: A short treatise on the distinction of the constitutions in their three basic kinds: the monarchy, the democracy and the oligarchy.

Moralia 22 [serial number 364]

Lives of the Ten Orators: The biographies of the ten orators who were contained in the "Canon" of Attic rhetoric: Antiphon, Andocides, Lysias, Isocrates, Isaeus, Aeschines, Lycurgus, Demosthenes, Hyperides, Dinarchus.

Summary of a Comparison between Aristophanes and Menander: A comparison between the two greatest comic poets of antiquity. Plutarch's opinion about Menander.

On the Malice of Herodotus: A criticism of Herodotus' history writing and historical figures representation. The pedagogic and moral criterion dominates.

Moralia 23 [serial number 365]

Physical Doctrines: A report of older philosopher's doctrines on the field of natural philosophy. Indicative topics: What is nature, what is god, the matter, the ideas, the bodies, the figures, the vacuum, the space, the time, the fortune, the necessity etc.

Moralia 24 [serial number 366]

Causes of Natural Phenomena: A report and explanation of phenomena and problems from the field of physics.

Concerning the Face Which Appears in the Orb of the Moon: A dialogue on matters of astronomy, cosmology, geography and optics. The myth about the role of the moon in the souls' cycle of life.

On the Principle of Cold: A criticism of the Peripatetic doctrine that cold is not a self-existent essence but only a deprivation of hot; acceptance of the Platonic doctrine that there is an essence which is principally and by itself cold.

Moralia 25 [serial number 367]

Which Is More Useful, Fire or Water? The usefulness of fire and water. Scientific opinions and cosmological views of older philosophers.

Whether Land or Sea Animals Are Cleverer: A treatise on the intelligence of animals. Comparison between land and sea animals. Criticism of the Stoic views.

Beasts Are Rational: Inspired by the 10th book of *Odyssey*, Plutarch judges the views of the Stoics who denied that animals participate in reason.

On the Eating of Flesh I, II: The eating of flesh in the context of austere life or in relation to the healthy diet or in connection with philosophical and religious views.

Moralia 26 [serial number 368]

Platonic Questions: A research and an attempt to explain certain topics from the Platonic dialogues (*Timaeus*, *Republic*, *Theaetetus*, *Phaedrus*, *Sophist*).

On the Creation of the Soul in Timaeus: Commentary and explanation of the passage 35a1 – 36b5 from *Timaeus*. The metaphysical thought of Plutarch through his views on life, ethics and religion.

Summary of the Book On the Creation of the Soul in Timaeus: A summary of the previous work.

Moralia 27 [serial number 369]

On the Discrepancies of the Stoics: Critical review of the Stoic philosophy. Demonstration of its errors and discrepancies; research on notions from the field of

theology, ethics and natural philosophy.

That the Stoics Say More Absurd Things than the Poets: A short fragment of polemics against the Stoic philosophy.

Moralia 28 [serial number 370]

On the Common Notions against the Stoics: A work in dialectical form, where the Stoic rejection of the “common notions”, that is to say the basic and widely spread notions from the field of ethics, logic and natural philosophy, is criticised.

That Epicurus Actually Makes a Pleasant Life Impossible: Polemics against the Epicurean philosophy and its hedonistic character, concerning its inability to provide the pleasant life for those who follow its doctrines.

Moralia 29 [serial number 371]

Reply to Colotes: An attack on the Epicurean philosopher Colotes, concerning his critical and scornful position against all the older philosophers and their systems.

Is “Live Unknown” a Wise Respect?: Plutarch criticizes the Epicurean precept “live unknown”, and at the same time he tries to show that Epicurus himself did not practise it during his life.

On Music: This work attributed to Plutarch is one of the few ancient testimonies, which can illuminate the subject of music (melody, rhythm, metre) and give sound to the silent antiquity.

Moralia 30 [serial number 1231]

Are desire and grief due to the soul or the body: A treatise that has not been saved in its complete form, examining whether the passions are due to the body or the soul. In this surviving part, the issue is examined superficially, while the sophistic arguments are not missing, a fact that shows that the work was probably not addressed to a philosophical audience.

Is passion part of the soul or of the soul’s force: Technical and philosophical treatise where the question arises whether the side of the soul that feels passions (desire, pleasure, sorrow, fear, anger) should be considered as part or force of the soul. The irrational conclusions of each of the two answers are examined.

Fragments: Extants from lost works of Plutarch, mainly from his memoir on Hesiod’s *Works and Days*. Of particular interest are the excerpts dealing with the festival of Daedalus in Plataea.

Moralia 31 [serial number 1232]

On Homer: A treatise dealing with the life and poetry of Homer, trying to demonstrate its educational value and the fact that it was the source of all later Greek thought, philosophical schools, thinkers, and every form of Greek speech and Greek art. Particular reference is made to the language and dialects used by Homer, to the forms of speech, to the content and to the meaning of Homeric poems.

Moralia 32 [serial number 1233]

A collection of rare and hard-to-find texts attributed to Plutarch and known as “Pseudo-Plutarchy”.

On rivers: Geographical work that deals with the most important rivers in the then known world, the origin of their name, the mountains near them, and the herbs with healing and magical properties that grow there.

De proverbiis Alexandrinorum: The meaning and origin of the proverbs used by the inhabitants of Ancient Alexandria.

Selection on the impossible: Proverbs to state that something is impossible.

On noble lineage: Through excerpts from works by older authors, the superiority of noble origin is supported.

Letter to Trajan: Advice to Emperor Trajan on the proper administration of the state.

On meter: A short literary treatise on the measure of ancient Greek poems.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΠΟΡΦΥΡΙΟΣ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ
ΤΟΜΟΣ 1

*Περί ἀγάλματων
Κατὰ χριστιανῶν*



1136 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»
Εκδότης: Οδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

PORPHYRY

Philosopher, 3rd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 2 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 1136]

On Statues: A philosophical and religious treatise on the representations of the gods and the symbols through which the artists indicated the powers, qualities and characteristics of the gods.

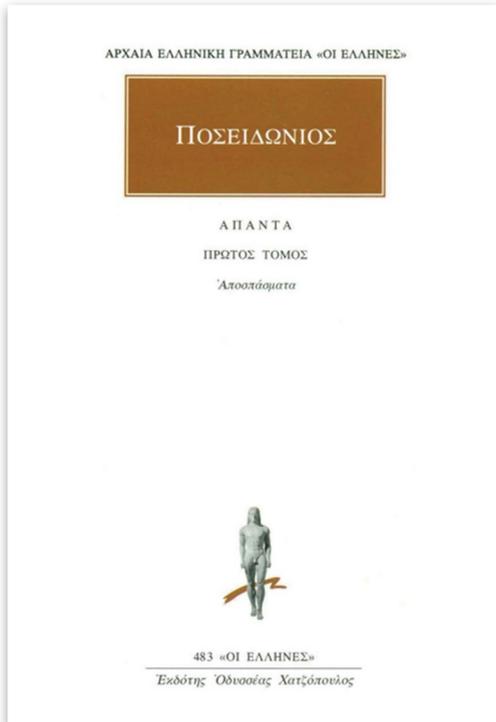
Against the Christians: A fierce polemic against Christianity, criticism of the Evangelists and the Apostles, with references to the person of Jesus Christ himself. A detection of the faults and contradictions of the Christian doctrine, according to the author. During the Byzantine era, this work was condemned to be burnt as impious, and was forbidden and illegal for many centuries.

Volume 2 [serial number 1137]

On the Cave of the Nymphs in Odyssey: One of the most famous ancient essays of allegorical interpretation. The cave of the Nymphs, described by Homer in *Odyssey*, is interpreted allegorically and is connected with the old philosophical problem of the soul's life and death.

To Marcella: The basic principles of the moral doctrine of Porphyry, through a text addressed to Marcella, Porphyry's wife during his old age.

Principles Leading to Intelligible Beings: A theoretical and philosophical work, which recapitulates the basic doctrines of the Neoplatonic metaphysics and puts forward, concisely and compactly, the basic metaphysical questions.



POSIDONIUS

Philosopher, 2nd-1st c. B.C.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 483]

Fragments 1: Fragments from the works of Posidonius, extant in the works of Strabo, Sextus Empiricus, Proclus etc.

Volume 2 [serial number 484]

Fragments 2: Fragments from the works of Posidonius, extant in the works of Diodorus Siculus, Athenaeus, Philo, Diogenes Laertius, Didymus etc.

Volume 3 [serial number 485]

Fragments 3: Fragments from the works of Posidonius, extant in the works of Galen, Aëtius, Plutarch, Marcus Aurelius etc.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΠΡΟΣΩΚΡΑΤΙΚΟΙ

ΠΡΩΤΟΣ ΤΟΜΟΣ

Ορφέας - Μουσαίος - Επιμενίδης
Ησίοδος - Φύκος - Κλεόστρατος
Φερεκύδης - Θεαγένης - Ακουσίλαος
Επτά Σοφοί



806 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

Εκδότης: Οδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

PRESOCRATIC PHILOSOPHERS

Philosophers, 6th c. B.C. and later

Complete Works, 20 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 806]

Orpheus, Musaeus, Epimenides, Hesiod, Phocus, Cleostratus, Pherecydes, Theagenes, Acusilaus, Seven Sages.

Volume 2 [serial number 807]

The three Milesian natural philosophers: Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes.

Volume 3 [serial number 808]

Cercops, Petron, Bro(n)tinus, Hippasus, Calliphon and Democedes, Parm(en)iscus, Epicharmus, Paron, Alcmaeon, Ameinias, Iccus.

Volume 4 [serial number 809]

Pythagoras 1: The Golden Verses of Pythagoras.

Volume 5 [serial number 810]

Pythagoras 2: The biographies of Pythagoras, written by Porphyry and Iamblichus.

Volume 6 [serial number 811]

Pythagoras 3: The doctrine of Pythagoras and its effects. The Pythagoreans. From early Pythagoreanism to Neopythagoreanism.

Volume 7 [serial number 482]

Xenophanes. Extant fragments from the lost work of the Colophonian philosopher. Philosophy in poetical form and criticism against the current religious views.

Volume 8 [serial number 285]

Heraclitus. The ancient testimonies about his life and doctrine, and the extant fragments from his works. Treatises on his teaching and influence on the world thought.

Volume 9 [serial number 812]

Parmenides. The work of the founder and leader of the Eleatic school, who supported the ontological monism in his famous poem *On Nature*.

Volume 10 [serial number 813]

Zenon, Melissus.

Volume 11 [serial number 814]

Empedocles. The extant fragments from the work of the Acragantine philosopher. The philosopher of “love” (*philotes*) and “strife” (*neikos*). His influence extends to the alchemists of the Middle Ages.

Volume 12 [serial number 815]

Menestor, Xuthus, Boïdas, Thrasyalces, Ion of Chios, Damon, Hippon, Phaleas-Hippodamus, Polyclitus, Oenopides, Hippocrates of Chios – Aeschylus, Theodorus, Philolaus, Eurytus, Archippus, Lysis, Opsimus.

Volume 13 [serial number 815]

Archytas, Oc(c)el(l)us, Timaeus, Hicetas, Ecphantus, Xenophilus, Diocles, Echecrates, Polymnastus, Phanton, Arion, Prorus, Amyclas, Cleinias, Damon and Phidias, Simus, Myonides, Euphranor, Lycon, Iamblichus’ Catalogue, Anonymous Pythagoreans, Oral Instruction – Symbols, From Aristoxenus’ Pythagoric Assertions

and Pythagoric Life.

Volume 14 [serial number 816]

Anaxagoras. The fragments from the work of the Clazomenian philosopher, who, dealing with a widest spectrum of knowledge's and utilizing the older tradition, aspired to form a new cosmological system.

Volume 15 [serial number 817]

Archelaus, Metrodorus of Lampsacus, Cleidemus, Ideus, Diogenes of Apollonia, Cratylus, Antisthenes the Heracleatean.

Volume 16 [serial number 818]

Leucippus, Nessas, Metrodorus of Chios, Diogenes of Smyrna, Anaxarchus, Hecataeus of Abdera, Apollodorus, Nausiphanes, Diosemus, Bion of Abdera, Bolus.

Volume 17 [serial number 323]

Democritus I: The ancient testimonies about the life and doctrine of Democritus. The extant fragments from the works (moral, physical, mathematical, musical, technical) of the founder of the ancient atomism.

Volume 18 [serial number 324]

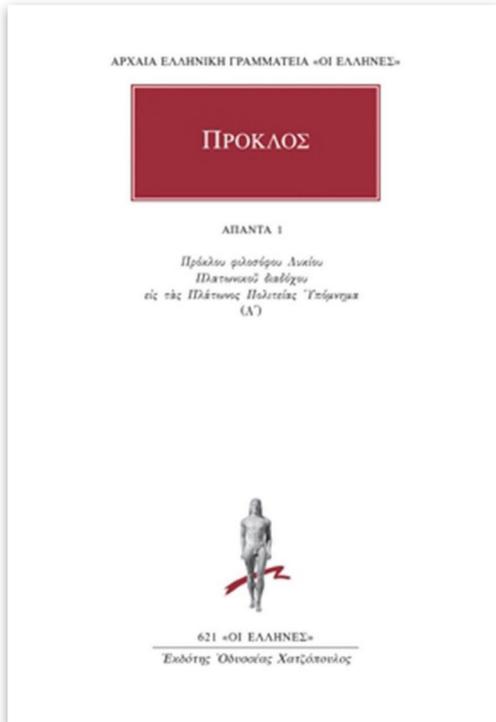
Democritus 2: The rest fragments (*Democrates' Opinions, Commentaries, Jocular Recipes*). A detailed introduction to the philosopher's work and doctrine.

Volume 19 [serial number 820]

Sophists I: Protagoras, Xenias, Gorgias, Lycophron, Prodicus, Thrasymachus, Hippias.

Volume 20 [serial number 821]

Sophists II: Antiphon, Critias, Anonymous of Iamblichus, *Dissoi Logoi* (Double Discourses).



PROCLUS

Philosopher, 5th c. A.D.

Volume 1 [serial number 621]

Commentary on the Republic of Plato 1: An explanation of the great Platonic dialogue, combined with an exposition of the philosophical doctrines of Proclus, the late successor of Plato in the administration of the Academy. This work is a major source for the study of Plato and Neoplatonism.

Volume 2 [serial number 622]

Commentary on the Republic of Plato 2: A study and explanation of the criticism exercised by Plato against the poetry and especially against Homer. Proclus tries to prove that the Platonic doctrines are not actually opposed to the Homeric poetical myth-making.

Volume 3 [serial number 623]

Commentary on the Republic of Plato 3: The continuation of the study of Homer. Comparison with other poets. On the philosophical and educational dimensions of the Homeric poetry.

Volume 4 [serial number 624]

Commentary on the Republic of Plato 4: The Platonic allegory of the cave. The “speech of Muses”. The abolition of the best constitution. The births and the necessary knowledge for better progeny. On “genera”. The example of the three beds and the classification of art.

Volume 5 [serial number 625]

Commentary on the Republic of Plato 5: The eschatological myth of the *Republic*. The messenger of Hades. On the notion of revival. On the courses of souls. On kinds of lives. Platonic symbolisms.

Volume 6 [serial number 626]

Commentary on the Republic of Plato 6: The conclusion of the commentary on the Platonic *Republic*. Proclus continues the explanation of the eschatological myth. Discussion of Aristotle’s “objections”.

Volume 7 [serial number 627]

Elements of Physics: An introduction to physics. The doctrine of locomotion. The relationship between movement and time. On “now”, the present moment of time. On the cyclic movement and other characteristics of heavenly bodies.

Volume 8 [serial number 628]

Outline of the Astronomical Theories: A summary of the basic astronomical axioms and doctrines expounded in antiquity, with emphasis on the doctrines of Ptolemaeus.

Volume 9 [serial number 629]

On Platonic Theology, Book I: The crown of the theological outlook of Proclus, one of the major representatives of Neoplatonism. *Book I:* An introduction, where Plato’s views on the gods and on their deeper meaning are examined.

Volume 10 [serial number 630]

On Platonic Theology, Book II, III: The supreme One. The divine units (*henads*). The

transcendent gods. The realm of intellect. The realm of One Being and Essence.

Volume 11 [serial number 631]

On Platonic Theology, Book IV: The intelligible-intellective gods (Being or Essence – Life – Intellect).

Volume 12 [serial number 632]

On Platonic Theology, Book V: The intellective gods (the paternal triad, the immaculate triad, the distinctive seventh goddess).

Volume 13 [serial number 633]

On Platonic Theology, Book VI: The gods of the world (the supramundane gods, the twelve supramundane-mundane gods, the mundane gods, the universal souls, the divine genera higher than us [angels, demons, heroes]).

Volume 14 [serial number 634]

Elements of Theology: An introduction to theology. A methodical presentation of Neoplatonic metaphysics, in form of questions and answers.

Volume 15 [serial number 635]

Commentary on the First Alcibiades of Plato 1: An explanation of the Platonic dialogue. On “genius”, self-knowledge, matter and the deliverance from matter’s bonds.

Volume 16 [serial number 636]

Commentary on the First Alcibiades of Plato 2: The second part of Proclus’ commentary on the Platonic dialogue. On caring for ourselves and the necessity of continuous self-control.

Volume 17 [serial number 637]

Commentary on Plato’s Parmenides, Books I-II: A Neoplatonic explanation of the Platonic dialogue on Ideas or Forms. The purpose of the dialogue, the collocutors and their symbolism, on the relationship between the Parmenidean and Socratic dialectics. General review of the Forms. On likeness and unlikeness, on the one and multitude.

Volume 18 [serial number 638]

Commentary on Plato's Parmenides, Books III-IV: On improving the Socratic doctrine of the Forms. Are there Forms? What things have and what things do not have Forms? Where are Forms established?

Volume 19 [serial number 639]

Commentary on Plato's Parmenides, Books V-VI: On the One and assumptions about it. Exposition of the dialectic method and examples. The first Principle and the other principles: on the doctrine of units (*henads*).

Volume 20 [serial number 640]

Commentary on Plato's Parmenides, Book VII: The end of the extant part of the Proclus' commentary. The qualities that the Platonic dialogue abstract from the One.

Volume 21 [serial number 641]

Commentary on Plato's Cratylus: An explanation of the Platonic dialogue entitled *Cratylus* or *On the Rightness of Names*. The connection of language with reality. The language's natural or conventional character. Principles of Neoplatonic philosophy.

Volume 22 [serial number 642]

Commentary on Plato's Timaeus, 1: The longest and most important work of Proclus. A presentation of the creation of the visible world by the creator's intellect.

Book 1: The presentation of the dialogue's theme by Socrates. The recapitulation of the *Republic*.

Volume 23 [serial number 643]

Commentary on Plato's Timaeus, 2: The myth of Atlantis. Transition to the creation of the world.

Volume 24 [serial number 644]

Commentary on Plato's Timaeus, 3: Introduction to the creation of the world: prayer and the five essential assumptions; the causes of the world (creative, material, forming, exemplary cause); the name of the universe. The world as generated. The creator and the model of the world.

Volume 25 [serial number 645]

Commentary on Plato's Timaeus, 4: The expressions and arguments that must be used in the study of the world. How must the listeners accept them? The final cause of the universe and the nature of the model used by the world's creator.

Volume 26 [serial number 646]

Commentary on Plato's Timaeus, 5: The body of the universe. The 10 gifts of the creator to the universe: i) the sensible nature of the world; ii) the bond and the analogy; iii) the world as "whole of wholes"; iv) the spherical figure; v) the universe is fed by itself; vi) the intellectual movement; vii) the soul of the universe. On the relationship between soul and body. On the composition of the soul. On the essence of the soul.

Volume 27 [serial number 647]

Commentary on Plato's Timaeus, 6: On the harmony of the soul. On the form of the soul. On the powers of the soul. On the actions of the soul.

Volume 28 [serial number 648]

Commentary on Plato's Timaeus, 7. On time and the stars. The gifts of the creator to the universe: viii) Time. The views on the question of time. The moving time as an image of the unmoved eternity. ix) The stars, which reveal time. x) The four Forms of living beings. The world as a whole of living beings. The fixed stars and the planets. The earth. The sublunary gods.

Volume 29 [serial number 649]

Commentary on Plato's Timaeus, 8. Book V: The genealogy of the mundane gods and their nature and hierarchy. The speech of the creator. The creation of the particular souls by the creator.

Volume 30 [serial number 650]

Commentary on the Timaeus of Plato 9. Book V (cont.): The imposition of the Fate's rules on the souls. The sowing of the souls. The assignment of work to the new gods. The creation of the body by the new gods. The entrance of the soul into the body. The role of the education. The creation of the human body.

Volume 31 [serial number 651]

Commentary on the First Book of Euclid's Elements (Introduction): A general

introduction to mathematics and geometry.

Volume 32 [serial number 652]

Commentary on the First Book of Euclid's Elements (Definitions-Postulates-Common Notions): An explanation of Euclid's definitions, postulates and common notions (axioms).

Volume 33 [serial number 653]

Commentary on the First Book of Euclid's Elements (Questions I): The explanation of the 26 first questions or theorems of the First Book of Euclid's *Elements*. These theorems concern triangles.

Volume 34 [serial number 654]

Commentary on the First Book of Euclid's Elements (Questions II): The last 22 theorems of the First Book of Euclid's *Elements*. These theorems concern quadrangles.

Volume 35 [serial number 655]

Ten Questions on Providence: An attempt of reconstruction of the lost Greek original treatise of Proclus, which is extant through the Latin translation of William of Moerbeke and the Byzantine paraphrase of Isaac Sebastocrator. Proclus puts forwards and answers ten questions on providence as the pre-knowledge of intellect and the main work of gods. The problem of delayed punishment and the existence of evil. One of the original treatises of Proclus, where the Neoplatonic philosopher does not comment on other writers' works but expresses his own views.

Volume 36 [serial number 656]

On Providence and Fate and Our Independence to Theodorus the engineer: An attempt of reconstruction of the lost original treatise of Proclus, which is extant through the Latin translation of William of Moerbeke and the Byzantine paraphrase of Isaac Sebastocrator. An epistle to engineer Theodorus, a friend of Proclus who supported the Stoic doctrines on a mechanistic explanation of the world. On the difference and relationship between providence and fate. On the difference between the rational soul, which is independent from the body, and the irrational soul, which is dependent on the body. On the types of knowledge, from sensual knowledge to the mystic contact with the One. On independence, consisting from: i) will, ii) deliberation, iii) choice and iv) action.

On the Substance of Evil: An attempt of reconstruction of the lost original treatise of Proclus, which is extant through the Latin translation of William of Moerbeke and the Byzantine version of Isaac Sebastocrator. Does evil exist? Where does evil exist? Causes of the evil. Nature and kinds of evil. Evil as parallel existence or by-product. Evil and providence.

Volume 37 [serial number 657]

Hymns: Seven philosophical Hymns of Proclus to i) Sun, ii) Aphrodite, iii) Muses, iv) All Gods, v) Lycian Aphrodite, vi) Hecate and Ianus, vii) Athena. Fragments of lost hymns. The hymn to God, also attributed to Gregory of Nazianzus.

Epigrams: The sepulchral epigram of Proclus and some other epigrams of mystic sense.

Sphere: An introduction to astronomy. On the making of images of the celestial globe. On cycles on the celestial globe, zones of the earth and major constellations.

Commentary on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras: A moral commentary on the Pythagorean work. This commentary is known only in an Arabic translation.

Eighteen Arguments on the Eternity of the World (against the Christians): A collection of 18 arguments of Proclus, trying to prove that the world is eternal. This doctrine is opposed to the Christian doctrine that the world has a beginning and an end. The 18 arguments of Proclus are known today through the work written by John Philoponus as an answer to Proclus.

Fragments: On the Hieratic Art of the Greeks (On Sacrifice and Magic): The principle of theurgy and magic.

Excerpts from the Chaldean Philosophy: Fragments from the lost commentary of Proclus on the *Chaldean Oracles*, a poem allegedly based on divine revelations, edited or composed by Julian the theurgist.

Commentary on Plotinus' Enneads: Fragments of the lost Proclus' commentary on the *Enneads*. The relations between the human and the animal part in us. On the soul and body, passions and sense.

Investigation of the Objections of Aristotle to Plato's Timaeus: Aristotle's objections to the Platonic doctrine of Ideas or Forms. Objection to the doctrine that the world is generated. On the essence of stars. Aristotle's objection to the Platonic doctrine that the four elements (fire, air, water, earth) consist of smaller elements, the atoms. The strange doctrine that the place is an immaterial and immobile body, a kind of fire.

Uranodromus (Running along the Sky): Two short fragments from an introductory work of Proclus in astronomy.

Chrestomathy: The famous treatise of Proclus, collecting the useful knowledge on literature: On relationship between poetry and prose. On narrative poetry (epic, elegiac, iambic, lyric poetry). On the poems of the Epic Cycle.

Volume 39 [serial number 659]

Commentary on Hesiod's Works and Days: After a brief introduction, which compares the ethical intent of *the Works and Days* with the mythological subject matter of Hesiod's *Theogony* and discusses the matter and the character of the former work, Proclus explains individual words and phrases of the poem.

Volume 40 [serial number 660]

Commentary on the Introduction to Arithmetic of Nicomachus: This work has also been ascribed to John Philoponus. Mathematics as intermediary between the material and immaterial worlds and as starting point of all higher knowledge. Arithmetic as the first step towards the immaterial world.

Volume 42 [serial number 662]

Commentary on Ptolemy's Tetrabiblos, Books III, IV: Explanation of the last 2 books of the *Tetrabiblos*.

On eclipses: Short work, extant through a later Latin translation, on the significance of solar and lunar eclipses in various Zodiac signs for human and earthly affairs.

SEXTUS EMPIRICUS

Philosopher, 2nd-3rd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 7 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 464]

Outlines of Pyrrhonism, Books I, II (1-12): A general introduction to the Sceptic spiritual “movement” and an attempt at understanding its position on the reality and life.

Volume 2 [serial number 465]

Outlines of Pyrrhonism, Books II (13-22), III: A criticism of the dogmatic views of the natural philosophers, and reference to the ethics of the dogmatists.

Volume 3 [serial number 466]

Against the Logicians I: A research firstly on the criterion (rule) of the truth and secondly on the truth itself. A research into the man, so far as he is an active factor of the judgement of the truth.

Volume 4 [serial number 467]

Against the Logicians II: A detection of the dogmatist’s contradictions concerning the truth. The insolvable problems that, according to the Sceptics, are raised when someone accepts that something is true.

Volume 5 [serial number 468]

Against the Physicists I, II: Criticism and refutation of the old philosophical views on nature and the universe. Research into the gods. The acting and material principles. Bodiless entities (place, movement, time, number etc.). On coming-to-be and on passing away.

Volume 6 [serial number 469]

Against Ethicists: A research into good, evil and neutral. On the art of life, with a criticism of the dogmatists’ views.

Against Mathematicians: With this work, the Sceptic philosopher addresses those

who showed little or no interest to the traditional philosophical problems on nature, logic and ethics.

Against Grammarians: Sextus, without supporting the one or the other lingual doctrine, attacks the basic grammatical notions and terms, proving that they are fictional, and he tries, through doubt, to shake the certainty of the “scientific” speech.

Volume 7 [serial number 470]

Against Rhetoricians: A discourse against rhetoric, a discipline that in the course of time attained the character of a science.

Against Geometers: Sextus criticises the fact that the geometers assume as true the principles of their science.

Against Arithmeticians: The same criticism against the arithmeticians, concerning the nature of numbers.

Against Astrologists: The contradictory discourse of Sextus to the false science of astrology.

Against Musicians: Sextus expresses his objections to the utility and disciplinary power of music, concluding by disputing its necessity.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ 1

Ἀπομνημονεύματα 1



117 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

Ἐκδότης Ὀδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

XENOPHON

Historian, 5th-4th c. B.C.

Volume 13 [serial number 129]

Symposium: In the house of a rich man from Piraeus named Callias, a feast takes place. Socrates discusses beauty, love, pleasure, wealth etc. This work is an imitation of the Platonic dialogue with the same name.

Apology of Socrates: This work explains the attitude of Socrates during his trial. A restoration of the great philosopher's reputation.

Hieron. A dialogue between the poet Simonides and the tyrant Hieron of Syracuse. The life of the tyrant compared with the life of the common citizens. Their differences concerning happiness and distress.

Letters: Short texts of disputed authenticity, on Socrates and the Socratic cycle.

Volume 14 [serial number 130]

Constitution of the Athenians: Description and critique of the regime of Athens. In what points, according to the author, does it lag behind that of Sparta.

Constitution of the Lacedaemonians: Hymn to the pedagogical system of Sparta, which is founded on the principles of the legislation of Lycurgus.

Agesilaus: Historical study praising the king of Sparta Agisilaos.