

819 VOLUMES

THE GREEKS

THE ULTIMATE COLLECTION

 MIND
THE
GREEKS



THE GREEKS

The Ultimate Collection of
Ancient Greek Literature

A note from the Editor

When the first volumes of “*The Greeks*” collection were published in the 1990s, it was already established that this would be a long-term undertaking. From the beginning, the ambition was clear: to gather, translate, and present the complete body of Ancient Greek literature in both original text and modern Greek translation. It was a project that demanded immense resources, the participation of passionate classicists, and the determination to sustain it through self-funding over time.

“*The Greeks*” is more than a collection of books. It constitutes a living heritage of language, thought, and imagination, extending across more than a millennium of human history. Within its volumes lie the origins of philosophy, science, medicine, politics, poetry, drama, and ethics. These texts continue to address the reader directly and to shape the way fundamental questions are framed and understood. To engage with the collection is to encounter a vast inheritance, one that no generation is entitled to treat lightly.

What has already been achieved is remarkable. With 819 volumes published to date, “*The Greeks*” has brought into modern Greek a body of ancient literature which, in its full breadth, had never before been assembled in any language. At the same time, it preserves the original texts, many of which no other publisher is willing or able to publish. The collection stands as the most extensive and demanding publishing project ever undertaken in Greece or internationally. Works that had long remained inaccessible beyond narrow academic circles were finally given a wider presence. Rare or demanding texts, ranging from Proclus to the Minor Geographers, as well as fragments and recent discoveries such as the medical

papyrus known as *Anonymus Londinensis*, were drawn out of obscurity and placed alongside the central works of the tradition.

At the same time, the collection returned foundational texts to everyday intellectual life. Plato's *Republic*, to offer one example, has entered tens of thousands of Greek homes through "*The Greeks*". It is read, consulted, and revisited as part of an active cultural presence rather than confined to specialist study. Over the past decade, the complete collection has been acquired by 172 private and public libraries worldwide. This number may appear limited, but it is not insignificant: Acquiring the full series is a serious decision and an acceptance of responsibility. Readers and institutions have understood that they were not simply acquiring books, but assuming custodianship of a cultural inheritance that, in today's world, could easily become endangered.

"*The Greeks*" received awards (University of Aix en Provence, Pieridis Foundation) and endorsements by voices of exceptional authority, that strengthened our commitment. Among them was Jacqueline de Romilly, whose letter to the Editor in 1996 expressed her conviction that the preservation and transmission of Ancient Greek literature constitutes an urgent cultural duty. Her words remain for us both an encouragement and a standard, one that we continue to honor through the work itself.

This is the legacy we received and which we have committed to carrying into the future.

We do not regard ourselves as owners of this legacy. Rather, we see ourselves as its champions. That responsibility today takes a clear and deliberate form, and extends beyond preservation and beyond faithful reproduction alone.

Carrying the work forward means first expanding its reach beyond Greece and beyond the limits of its original printed form. Greek thought shaped the intellectual framework of the modern world, and its continued vitality depends on being read across borders, languages, and disciplines. For this reason, our work has an international scope. We seek to bring "*The Greeks*" to readers wherever they are found, while preparing the ground for new translations, new formats, and new ways of encounter. When used with care, technology strengthens classical culture rather than threatening it, allowing a library once confined to shelves to become a shared and accessible space of learning.

At the same time, the collection itself remains unfinished. From its beginning, "*The Greeks*" was conceived as a corpus of approximately 1,300 volumes. The pre-Christian world has now been fully covered, and substantial portions of the Roman period have also been secured. What remains lies largely in the early Byzantine

centuries, a vast and demanding intellectual landscape that still awaits systematic inclusion. In 2025, with the publication of two additional volumes from Dio's *Roman History*, this long trajectory resumed. It was a modest step in scale, yet decisive in intent, and a clear indication that the arc entrusted to us continues.

Finally, no cultural legacy endures unless it reaches the young. For this reason, a central focus of our work today is the *Ancient Greeks for Kids* collection. These volumes are adaptations based on the original texts. They openly acknowledge their ancient authors and draw directly from the works preserved in "*The Greeks*". Our aim is demanding and precise: to create children's books drawn from every major work in the collection, so that a first encounter with Plato, Homer, Herodotus, Aristotle and more can begin early and become part of a natural intellectual development. We believe that voices encountered at a young age remain present throughout life.

This is the horizon toward which we are working: a classical library capable of spanning generations, languages, and technologies, while remaining anchored in the integrity of the original texts. The path is long and exacting. It is, however, worthy of the inheritance we have been given.

We know that others recognize the same responsibility. To them, we extend an invitation to explore synergies together. The future of classical thought will be shaped by all of us who are willing to serve it.

January 2026
Yannis Leventis

Yannis Leventis is CEO and Editor of KAKTOS Publications. With experience in multinational, technology-driven companies and a deep personal connection to the house, he

brings strategic purpose and outward-looking momentum to the task of shaping the future of *The Greeks* collection, while remaining committed to its founding vision.

Founder's Note

In the summer of 1991, when KAKTOS Publications launched the collection of Ancient Greek Literature entitled *The Greeks*, our ambition was to offer a body of work that could be read by a broad public and that would finally break through the barrier of distance separating modern Greeks from their classical heritage.

At the time, we argued that this distance was mainly the result of the manner in which Ancient Greek was taught in secondary and higher education, of a barren effort to seek self-validation by proving our worth independently of antiquity, and of the translations then in circulation, most of which presented ancient discourse either as something obsolete and dry or, at best, as a subject reserved for a small circle of specialists.

These and other factors, we maintained, had kept the classical Greek authors remote from modern readers, preventing them from becoming beloved reading for all Greeks, to the same extent that this had occurred with many foreign authors. In truth, the Greek classics should have mattered far more, as one of the principal axes meant to guide our intellectual life, to nourish the way we think, and to draw Greek youth into the ideals of a tradition embraced by the whole world and upon which what we call democracy and civilization itself were founded.

Thus, in the summer of 1991, the KAKTOS initiative began, with the plan to publish the entire body of Ancient Greek literature: not only the well-known works—insofar as they were known—from schools and earlier translations, but also, and above all, the texts that had never reached the general reader, the authors whose very

names we had almost forgotten. The aim was to avoid the sense of incompleteness that arises from the endless repetition of what has already been done.

But what had been done before? In fact, efforts to present the works of the ancients to the Modern Greek public date back to the first decades of the century now past.

If one were to look further back, to the dawn of the modern age that began with the invention of printing, one would see that the publication of Ancient Greek authors ranked among the highest priorities of the enlightened minds of that era.

The foremost Italian printer and publisher of the Renaissance, Aldus Manutius (1450–1515), was the first to conceive the idea of making the Greek and Latin classics accessible to a broad readership. One could even say that this purpose led him into the art of printing itself. From Venice—a hub from which his books could easily circulate throughout Europe—and with the collaboration of Greek and Italian scholars who undertook the copying, editing, and annotation of Greek manuscripts, as well as with the financial support of rulers and patrons who grasped the importance of his undertaking, he produced, between 1495 and 1515, forty first editions of the most important philosophers, poets, and orators of Greek antiquity.

Among these stand out his editions of Aristotle, Aristophanes, Thucydides, Demosthenes, Homer, and Plato. Among Manutius's collaborators, alongside circles of distinguished Hellenists, were figures such as Marcus Musurus and Erasmus. From Venice, which for many years became a centre of classical studies, Greek thought spread across Europe—though still accessible only to those who possessed the requisite education.

Manutius's editions, outstanding both scientifically and technically, met with enormous success and prompted printers in other countries to copy them and even to issue pirated imitations. After his death, his work was continued by his son and grandson, as well as by numerous Greek and Italian printers who appeared in Venice, though none achieved the stature of the great printer of the Renaissance.

Three centuries later, Adamantios Korais (1748–1833), linking the rebirth of the subjugated Greek people directly to their immersion in classical learning, devoted himself, during his long residence in Paris from 1788 to 1833, to the systematic study of the Greek language and philology. Among the fruits of his work were the seventeen-volume *Greek Library* and the nine volumes of the *Parerga* to the *Greek Library*, containing prefaces and reflections on Greek education and language. Korais proclaimed his faith in the principle that the teaching of Ancient Greek to the young must be carried out through books written in a clear and simple manner, containing the necessary tools for the interpretation of the authors and

maintaining a constant connection and parallelism between the ancient and the modern language.

Free Hellenism came to be linked with its ancient past through a complex relationship. The tracing of the ethnic roots of modern Greeks back to the most glorious period of Ancient Greece sometimes expressed genuine national self-awareness and at other times took the form of awkward anachronisms. This ambiguity was reinforced by the fact that the direct sources of classical Greek culture and spirit—the ancient texts themselves—never reached the Greek people in a proper manner or in their full scope.

Greek translations of ancient works during the nineteenth century were fairly numerous, especially from the years of the War of Independence onward, and were mainly of Ionian origin. This trend was interrupted around 1850, when, under the prevailing climate of archaism among the educated classes, translation became regarded, if not as a desecration, then at least as an unnecessary accompaniment to the ancient text. Attitudes shifted again gradually, and the translation of classical texts came to be recognized as an indispensable task for general education—a task undertaken and honored by authors and poets who devoted themselves to such work.

When we turn to more systematic and collective publishing efforts, we must first mention the Fexis publishing house, which, around 1920, began issuing translations of classical works, though without the ancient text alongside them. These works, seventy in number, were not judged to be of the highest quality nor, in any case, durable over time, despite the contribution they undoubtedly made to familiarizing the modern reading public with the spirit of Ancient Greece.

In 1936, Papyrus Editions undertook the effort to publish ancient authors and, over nearly forty years, until 1974, released 215 volumes. Zaharopoulos Editions likewise issued around 130 volumes between 1938 and 1980. There were also other smaller and shorter-lived attempts.

One may reasonably ask whether the seriousness and manifold difficulties of such a project make it impossible for a private individual, however determined, to undertake and complete it in a truly adequate manner—and whether, instead, such an endeavor ought to fall under the auspices of the state or of major intellectual institutions, such as the universities or the Academy. Should not the publication of the Ancient Greek authors in their own homeland have been a matter of public policy in the broadest sense, determining both the commitment to the project and the manner of its execution?

Proposals to entrust such a project to official institutions, formulated and

discussed in the early post-war period, ultimately came to no fruition. Despite recognition of the cultural importance of the undertaking, no public body assumed responsibility for its realization. Consequently, the comprehensive publication of Ancient Greek literature remained without institutional sponsorship.

Let us now turn to the philosophy and guiding principles of “*The Greeks*” collection published by KAKTOS Publications. The work has been offered to the Greek reading public for several years now and has been received and evaluated by it. Nevertheless, it is necessary to outline briefly the identity and aims of a publishing project that seeks to include the complete body of Ancient Greek literature and to address all Greek readers.

“*The Greeks*” collection aims to include the complete works of the ancient authors—an undertaking attempted for the first time not only in Greece but internationally—and to present them as living and authentic, as they were and remain, without the restrictive and pedantic treatment to which readers have long been accustomed.

The ancient text is always drawn from the most authoritative standard editions produced by established international publishing houses. The translation, printed on the facing pages and in direct correspondence with the original, conveys the content of the ancient text into the modern Greek language faithfully and without distortion, while avoiding the explanatory clutter that often hinders understanding. This parallel presentation allows the reader to move immediately from one language to the other and to verify directly the completeness and accuracy of the translation.

The introductions to each author and work provide the reader with what must be known before approaching the text, while the notes that follow offer clarification of historical, factual, ideological, and aesthetic issues and address the most important technical philological questions. Each volume is supplemented by selected bibliographies and indexes of names and terms, and, where necessary for fuller comprehension, by vocabularies, diagrams, or maps. The format and external appearance of the books follow contemporary European publishing standards, so that usability and aesthetic quality coexist.

At this point it is important to emphasize the value, even for the non-specialist reader, of a correct and authoritative ancient text—the form of the work as it was given by the ancient author—to which “*The Greeks*” collection accords particular importance. The juxtaposition of original text and translation reinforces the perception of the work both as an authentic ancient text and as a translated work, while at the same time constituting a coherent and unified whole.

From the very beginning, the question inevitably arose as to whether it made sense to publish ancient authors in the contemporary world.

Many voices, almost as a daily ritual, readily lament the “bleak state” of society, the Greek and international “crisis,” the decline of youth, and similar phenomena. However, the darker this picture is drawn, the less frequently concrete proposals are advanced as to how it might be changed. Without engaging in the first part of that familiar discourse, KAKTOS Publications maintains that certain phenomena and habits prevailing today neither can nor should define our era.

As an institution that by its very nature manages a share of the intellectual goods circulating in Greece, KAKTOS Publications offers, through “*The Greeks*” collection, a proposal—indeed, an intervention—addressed to society as a whole.

This cultural and educational proposal aims, as far as possible, to restore to the word and the idea of “education” the radiance of a supreme ideal and to establish it as a shared conviction that education constitutes an indispensable condition of collective survival. If ancient Hellenism is a cultural heritage belonging to all humanity, for today’s Greeks it is also a historical inheritance—namely, a legacy of self-knowledge and the foremost foundation of education, a living and active classical culture which, as the central trunk of the national tradition, has defined and sustained autonomous identity through difficult historical periods.

The series of Ancient Greek literature “*The Greeks*” draws its moral strength from a sense of responsibility toward Greek society and its material strength from the support of its readers, alone. As a work of the present, it inevitably reflects its own era and bears its dynamism as well as its contradictions. At the same time, as an autonomous and long-term undertaking, continually nourished by the experience it itself generates, it is shaped, developed, and improved both in form and in content.

The continuous upgrading of the series remains a constant concern of the publishing house that coordinates the project, of its scholarly editor, Professor V. Mandilaras, of the KAKTOS philological team, and of all those who, in one way or another, collaborate in the completion of the work.

The ancient institution of patronage, which in our time has been energetically revived, appears more readily inclined toward ventures promising immediate and tangible—even commercial—returns than toward undertakings in the field of education, which, as Isocrates observed, have “bitter roots.” As a result, the publication of the complete body of Ancient Greek literature, a project that is among other things extremely costly, has thus far been compelled to rely exclusively on the response of the reading public.

A work that aspires to a cultural—and ultimately national—mission is defined by its moral and spiritual coordinates. It must confront the pressures of its time and move through them with clarity and resolve. When language is weakened or stripped of meaning, the effects are profound: critical thought dulls, historical continuity weakens, and societies become more susceptible to manipulation. Preserving language and cultivating education are therefore not neutral acts, but conscious choices that require responsibility.

In this light, all who take part—specialists and non-specialists alike—share a duty to uphold linguistic precision and intellectual depth. THE GREEKS collection is rooted in this effort, not as an act of nostalgia, but as a living affirmation of cultural continuity. We believe that the work undertaken by KAKTOS Publications answers this responsibility in a concrete and enduring way.

Athens, 1996
Odysseas Chatzopoulos

by the conviction that Ancient Greek literature must remain accessible in both its original language and in modern translation, he conceived one of the most ambitious publishing undertakings in Greece, grounded in philological rigor and cultural responsibility.

A Letter to the Editor of “The Greeks” Collection

from Jacqueline de Romilly

August 6th, 1996

Dear Sir,

For all countries in the world, I would welcome with great pleasure the creation and continuation of a series of authors from Greek antiquity accompanied by modern translations. I am convinced that today, at a time when knowledge of Ancient Greek is in decline, this has become an urgent duty.

There is, and rightly so, great concern for the preservation of the works of art from this period—its temples, its statues, its paintings. Yet the ancient writers offer no less joy, nor do they enrich us any less. On the contrary, they play an additional role, one that is always living and decisive, we might say, for our own thinking today. In every field, the Greeks of antiquity were radical innovators: they shaped and defined concepts, established principles, identified problems, debated opposing

positions, and thus provided Western civilization with its very foundations. And they did so through texts that are simple and that speak directly to us—tragedy, history, dialogue. These texts nourished the Romans, the thinkers of the Renaissance, and they have never ceased to sustain our thought.

How can one today discuss political ideas without beginning with the analyses of different forms of government, with the lucid reflections of the ancients on democracy and law, on the distinction between freedom and license? Those who attempt to do so without these foundations believe they are innovating, yet they are condemned to fall into confusion. The same is true in philosophy. Can philosophical thought progress in the modern world if it is not grounded in Plato and Aristotle, in Socrates and the Stoics, or in Greek Christian thought, from the Gnostics to the Fathers of the Church?

And what of the values that emerge from these texts—the values of Homer and Plutarch—how could one believe that they are no longer alive? All of this, which seems so evident to me, presupposes a complete series that reflects the marvelous continuity of this mode of thought, which never ceases to invent and to define with precision, continually renewing itself, driven by one and the same impulse. It is, I would say, a dialogue—wonderful in its coherence—that reaches all the way to us.

If this is true for all peoples, what should we say of Greece? A modern Greece that were to lose contact with its ancient writers would also lose contact with its modern poets, who themselves were nurtured by the same values—Cavafy, Seferis. It would lose sight of what continues to be its glory abroad and must remain its pride: that it opened the road to Western civilization. How can one imagine that its citizens today might be ignorant of the heritage it has bestowed upon them, a heritage now studied in Finland, in Japan, in Brazil? A young Chinese acquaintance of mine is translating Thucydides into his own language. How can I accept that a Greek might not have the opportunity to read him with ease?

I thank you for this new series, which opens up such new possibilities. It can only move my Greek heart deeply.

Jacqueline de Romilly
of the French Academy

Jacqueline de Romilly (1913–2010) was one of the most distinguished classical scholars of the twentieth century and a member of the Académie Française. A lifelong advocate for the

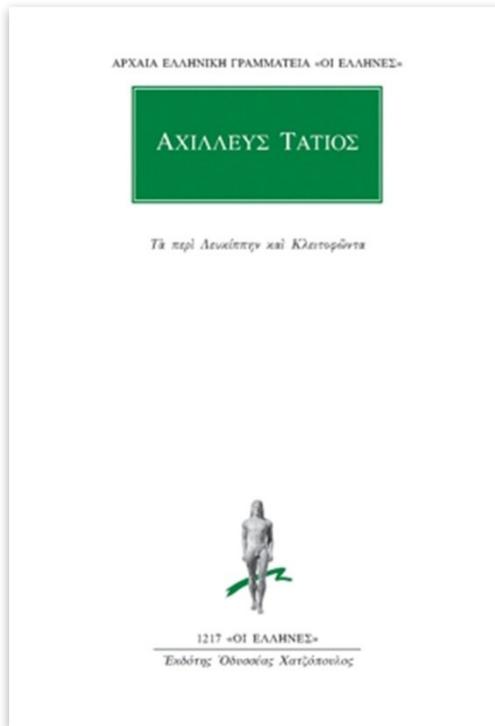
study of ancient Greek literature, she devoted her work to the moral, political, and intellectual significance of Greek thought. Her voice carried exceptional authority in matters of classical education, cultural transmission, and the enduring relevance of Greek antiquity in the modern world.

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

ALL BOOKS

IN ANCIENT GREEK /

MODERN GREEK TRANSLATION



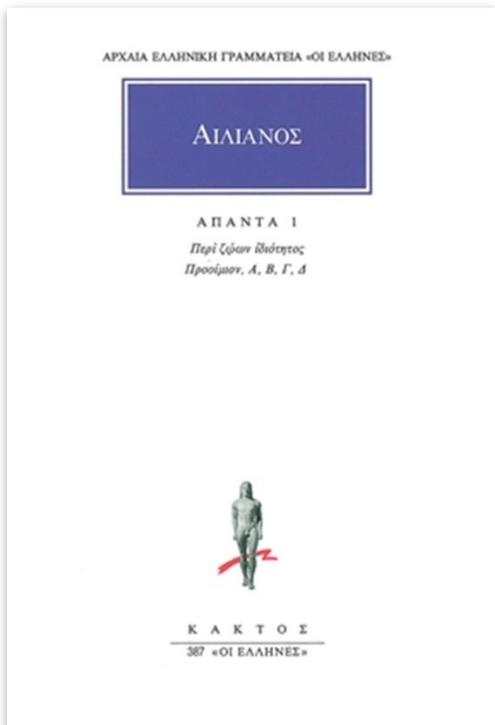
ACHILLES TATIUS

Novelist, 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume

Leucippe and Clitophon [serial number 1217]

This romance, consisting of 8 parts, belongs to the tradition of Late Antiquity and is characterized by the skillful usage of the first-person narration. The story unfolds in the Eastern Mediterranean region.



AELIANUS

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

Complete Works, 6 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 387]

On the Characteristics of Animals 1, Preface and Books I-IV: A work containing elements of natural history and including a great collection of peculiar stories about animals, insisting on some of their “psychic” qualities.

Volume 2 [serial number 388]

On the Characteristics of Animals 2, Books V-VIII: Some indicative topics: Love of dolphins for men, the sophisms of scorpions, the lecherous octopus, cows knowing arithmetic, self-curing goats, jealous storks, etc.

Volume 3 [serial number 389]

On the Characteristics of Animals 3, Books IX-XIII: Some indicative topics: The

affection of elephants, the marine fox, the copulation between sea and land animals, the coward crocodile, the memory of the elephants, the male hare that gives birth, etc.

Volume 4 [serial number 390]

On the Characteristics of Animals 4, Books XIV-XVI: Some indicative topics: The ostrich-hunt, the strange dessert of the Indian king, lakes with boiling water, plants that shine in the dark, rain of liquid honey, animal athletic games, etc.

Volume 5 [serial number 391]

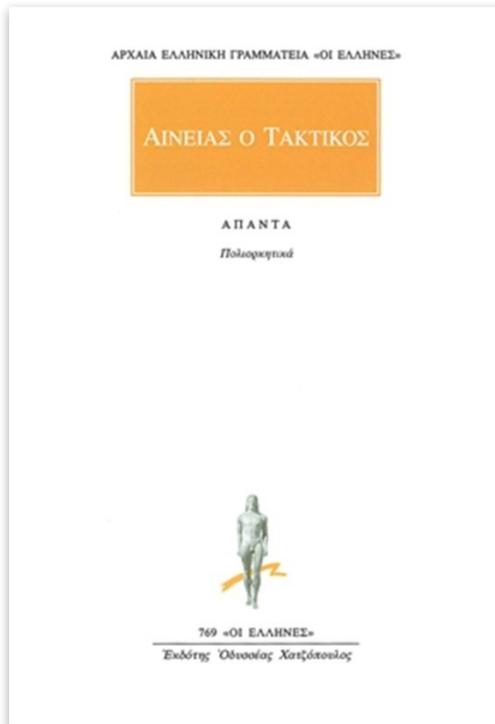
Miscellaneous History 1, Books I-VII: A collection of various stories. Topics concerning nature, nations, politicians, artists. Some indicative subjects: Wild boars that know medicine, the presents of the Persian King, Socrates and Alcibiades, the magi of Persia, great pauper Greeks etc.

Volume 6 [serial number 392]

Miscellaneous History 2, Books IX-XIV: Some indicative subjects: The robustness of Socrates, maxims of great men, how Anno confronted the miserliness of his fellow-citizens, how Socrates wanted to be buried etc.

Rustic Letters: Short amatory letters, supposed to be written by farmers. Texts that bear a resemblance to the idyllic poetry and the Middle and New Comedy.

Fragments: Fragments of lost works of Aelianus, especially from his work *On Providence*, referring to how the divinity confronts insult.



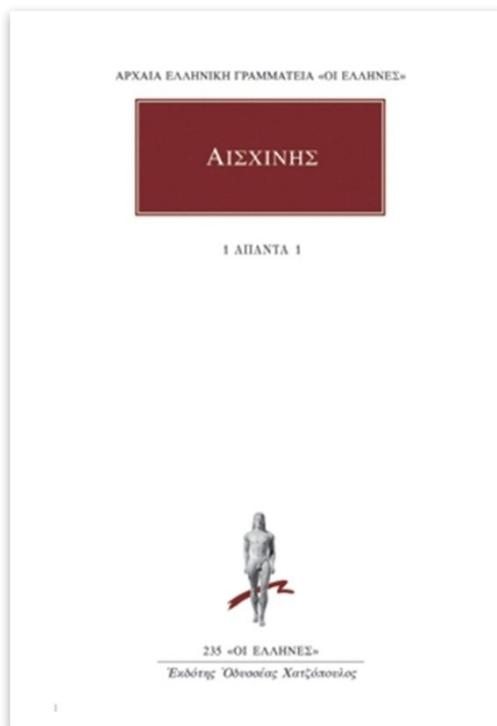
AENEAS TACTICUS

Military writer, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume

Volume 1 [serial number 769]

Poliorketika (How to Survive a Siege): A treatise on how a besieged town must defend itself. Written by a military man experienced in battles, it contains important historical examples and technical information.



AESCHINES

Orator, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 2 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 235]

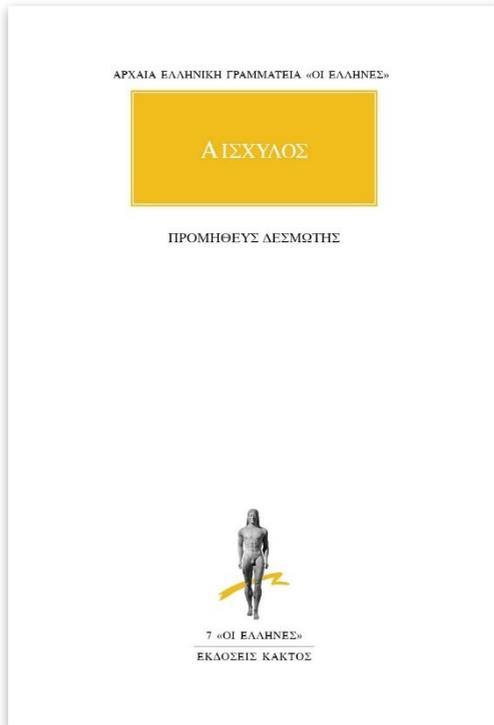
Against Timarchus: Accusing Timarchus of prostitution, Aeschines in fact attacks Demosthenes on a political level. The oration signaled the beginning of a hard dispute between the two men.

On the False Embassy: The orator defends himself against the accusations of Demosthenes about the events of the second embassy to Philip in 346 B.C.

Volume 2 [serial number 236]

Against Ctesiphon: Aeschines reacts to Ctesiphon's proposal of honoring Demosthenes. He loses and consequently leaves Athens.

Letters: Texts of disputed authenticity, coming probably from the Rhodian School.



AESCHYLUS

Tragic poet, 6th-5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 8 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 7]

Prometheus Bound: Zeus punishes Prometheus severely for saving men from disaster. However, the Titan keeps the secret that makes him stronger than the father of gods. Symbolizing the indomitable free spirit that confronts unjust violence, Prometheus Bound includes elements of tradition and orphism.

Volume 2 [serial number 9]

Persians: The news of the defeat of Xerxes in Greece arrive at Sousa, the Persian capital city. The king's hubris has been punished at Salamis and will also be punished at Plataea, as predicted by the phantom of Darius. A praise of the Greek bravery and virtue.

Volume 3 [serial number 11]

The Suppliants: The Danaids, descending from Io, take refuge in Argos with their father, in order to avoid coercive marriage with their cousins, the sons of Aegyptus, who are chasing them. The human anguish and deadlock, the moral dilemma, the supremacy of the gods' will.

Volume 4 [serial number 13]

Agamemnon: The first part of the *Oresteia* trilogy. Agamemnon returns a winner from Troy, bringing with him Cassandra as his concubine. Cassandra narrates the miseries of Atreidae and predicts the coming calamities. The adulteress queen Clytemnestra murders her husband, initiating a cycle of crime, revenge, and punishment.

Volume 5 [serial number 14]

The Libation-Bearers: Orestes returns from Phocaea and is recognized by his sister Electra on his father's tomb. Killing his mother Clytemnestra and her lover Aegisthus, he takes revenge for the murder of Agamemnon. Furies chase Orestes for the matricide, and he departs for Delphi.

Volume 6 [serial number 15]

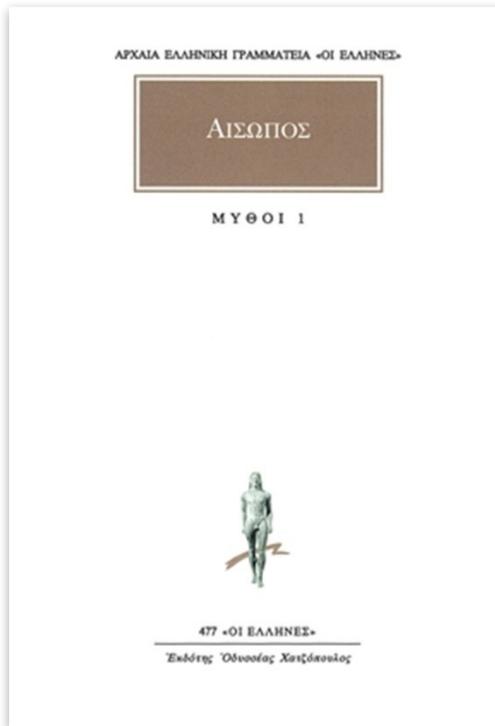
The Eumenides: Orestes begs Apollo to purge his house. At the behest of the god, he goes to Athens, where, chased by the Furies, he prostrates himself to the statue of Athena. He is judged and dismissed by vote. The avenging Furies are transformed into spirits of forgiveness, Eumenides, and are placed in their shrine at Areopagus. A work on the inevitability of punishment, the oscillation of man between his and divine will, the blindness due to passion, revenge, and atonement.

Volume 7 [serial number 24]

Seven against Thebes: The conflict between Oedipus' sons for the throne of Thebes is the subject of this eminent war play by Aeschylus. Eteocles refuses to transfer authority to Polynices, and the latter leads a foreign army against his fatherland. At the seventh gate of Thebes, the two brothers fight and kill each other.

Volume 8 [serial number 65]

Fragments: Fragments from lost works of Aeschylus, characteristic of the Dionysiac elements of the great tragedian's poetry and of his close relation with the Homeric tradition.



AESOP

Fable writer, 6th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Fables Volume 1 [serial number 477]

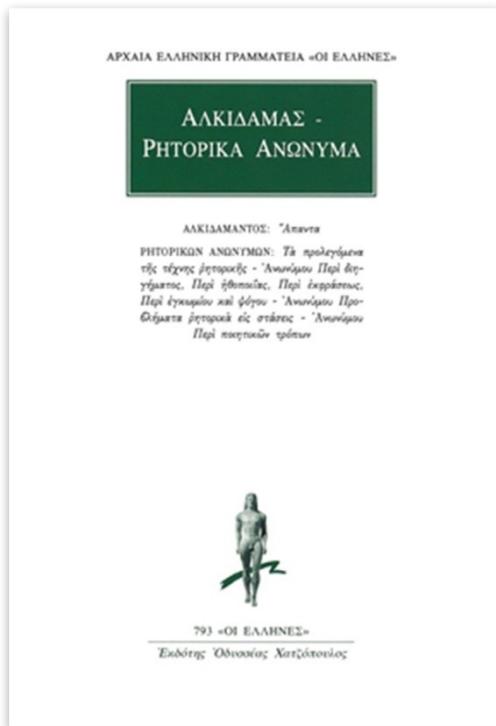
The first part (1-121) of the complete edition of the famous Aesopian fables, short stories of exemplary character, drawn from simple beliefs and popular wisdom, with elements of philosophical thinking.

Fables Volume 2 [serial number 478]

The second part of the Aesopian fables (122-329) and their versions.

Fables Volume 3 [serial number 479]

The third and last part (330-448) of the Aesopian fables and their versions. Proverbs and their explanation.



ALCIDAMAS – RHETORICA ANONYMA

Sophist and teacher of the rhetoric art, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 793]

ALCIDAMAS' WORKS

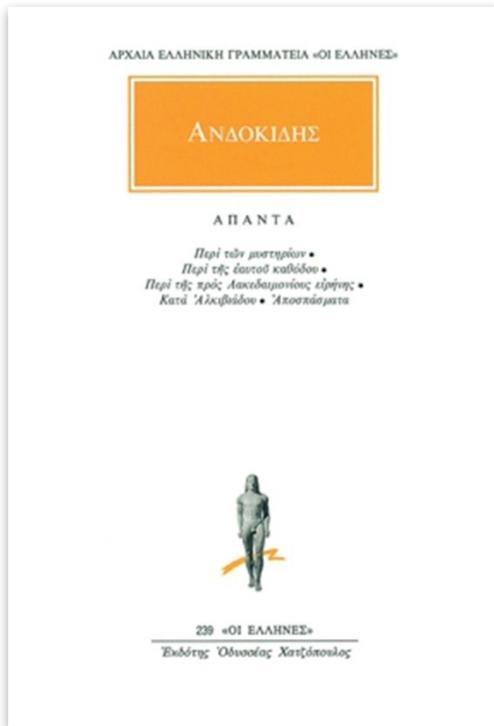
On Sophists or On Those Who Write Speeches: A controversial speech, an attack on rhetoricians who prepare their speeches in written.

Odysseus against Palamedes' treason: Odysseus accuses Palamedes of communicating with Priam and of betraying Greeks. Rhetoric exercise of disputed authenticity.

Fragments: Segments of Alcidamas' speeches salvaged by Aristotle in his *Art of Rhetoric*.

RHETORICA ANONYMA

Texts of the Late Antiquity, summaries of student's manuals or exercises on speech and style, in line with the Greek rhetoric tradition.



ANDOCIDES

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

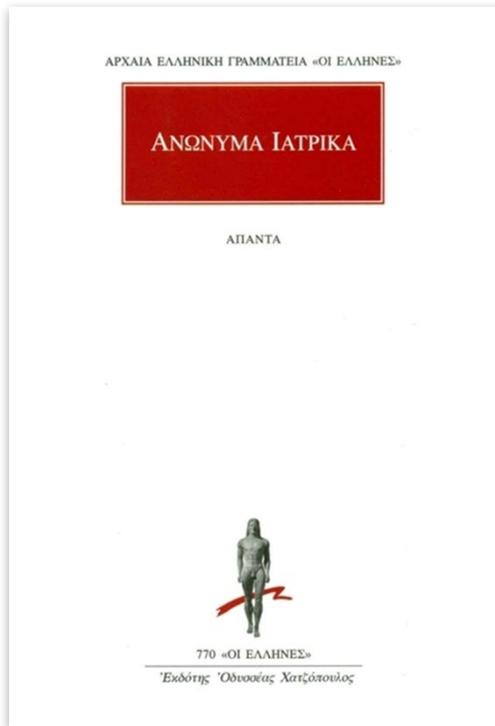
Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 239]

On the Mysteries: Andocides defends himself against allegations linking him to the mutilation of the Herms and the profanation of the Eleusinian Mysteries—one of the most explosive religious scandals in classical Athens.

On his Return: A speech before the Assembly on the political restoration of the orator, after his return from exile. Answer to the indictment brought in by Lysias.

On the Peace with Sparta: Andocides defends himself and the other members of the Athenian embassy to Sparta, who negotiated the peace treaty in 391 B.C. *Against Alcibiades:* A speech of disputed authenticity, referring to a case of ostracism, with a personal attack on Alcibiades.

Fragments: Segments from lost speeches attributed to Andocides.

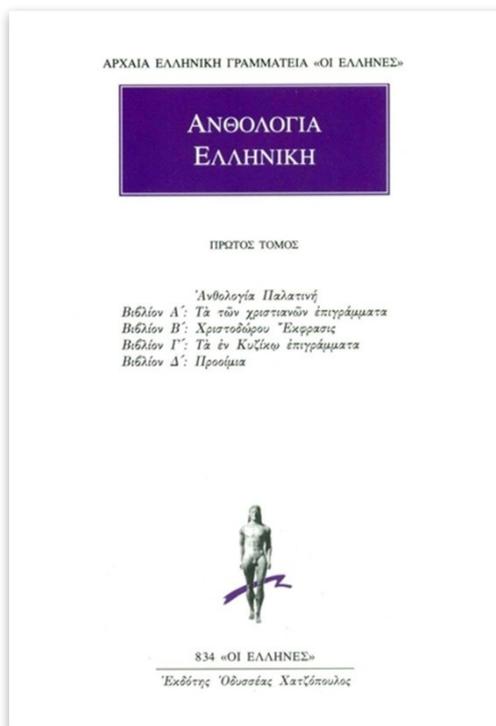


ANONYMUS LONDINENSIS

Physician, 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 770]

This anonymous work, which was preserved in fragments in a papyrus of the British Museum known as Anonymous Londinensis, dates from the 2nd c. A.D. and is a short overview of ancient Greek medicine, prepared by a medical student for his personal study. The author relied on various ancient sources. The text is of great value, as it preserved, in a brief way, the theories of various physicians of antiquity for whom we have no further information from other sources.



ANTHOLOGY GREEK

Palatine Anthology – Planudes Anthology

12 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 834]

Palatine Anthology, Books I–IV. Epigrams of the Christians. Christodorus' Ekphrasis. Epigrams from Cyzicus. Prefatory Poems.

Volume 2 [serial number 835]

Palatine Anthology, Book V. Erotic epigrams of selected authors.

Volume 3 [serial number 836]

Palatine Anthology, Book VI. Dedicatory epigrams of selected authors.

Volume 4 [serial number 837]

Palatine Anthology, Book VII. Epitaphic epigrams (1-150).

Volume 5 [serial number 838]

Palatine Anthology, Book VII. Epitaphic epigrams (151-450).

Volume 6 [serial number 839]

Palatine Anthology, Book VII. Epitaphic epigrams (451-748).

Volume 7 [serial number 840]

Palatine Anthology, Book VIII. Poems by St. Gregory the Theologian.

Volume 8 [serial number 841]

Palatine Anthology, Book IX. Epideictic epigrams (1-350).

Volume 9 [serial number 842]

Palatine Anthology, Book IX. Epideictic epigrams (351-827).

Volume 10 [serial number 843]

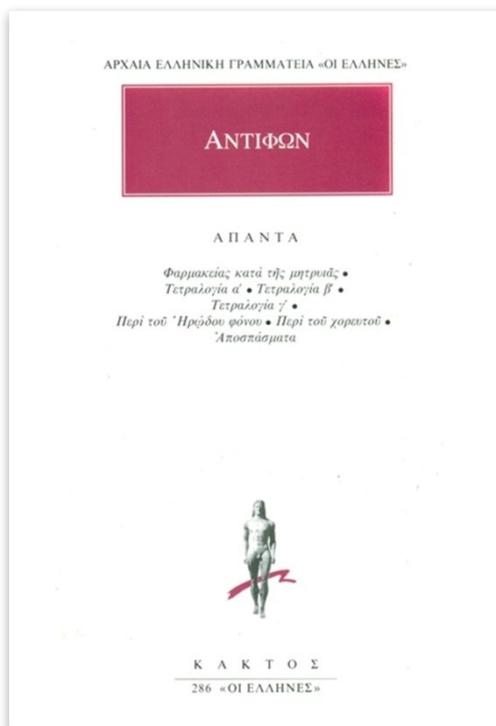
Palatine Anthology, Book X-XI. Hortatory and Admonitory Epigrams. Symptotic and Sceptic Epigrams

Volume 11 [serial number 844]

Palatine Anthology, Book XII-XIV. Homoerotic Epigrams. Epigrams in Various Metres. Arithmetical Problems, Oracles, and Riddles

Volume 12 [serial number 845]

Palatine Anthology, Book XV-XVI. Miscellaneous epigrams. The anthology of Maximus Planudes.



ANTIPHON

Orator, 5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 286]

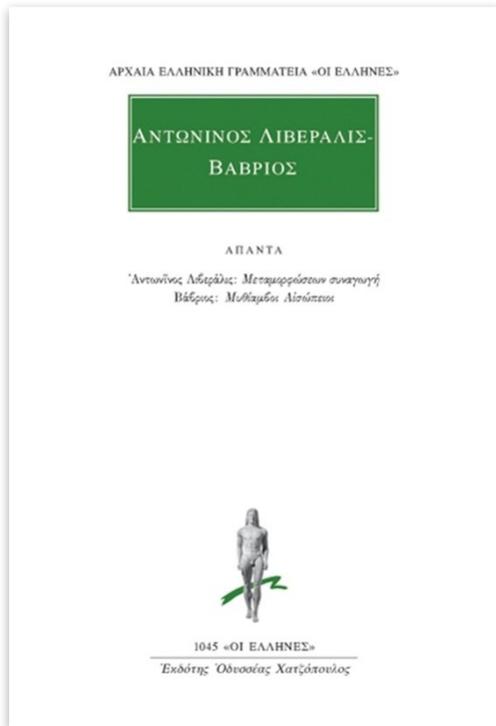
Prosecution of the Stepmother for Poisoning: A young man prosecutes his stepmother, accusing her that she poisoned her husband (father of the prosecutor) and his friend.

Tetralogy I, II, III: Exercises for imaginary trials. Every tetralogy contains four speeches, two for the prosecutor and two for the defendant.

On the murder of Herodes: A case of homicide under unclear circumstances. A speech full of information about the legal procedure of that time.

On the Choreutes: A case of homicide for political reasons during the preparation of public feasts.

Fragments: A small number of fragments from lost speeches that are attributed to Antiphon, and from a work on the rhetoric art.



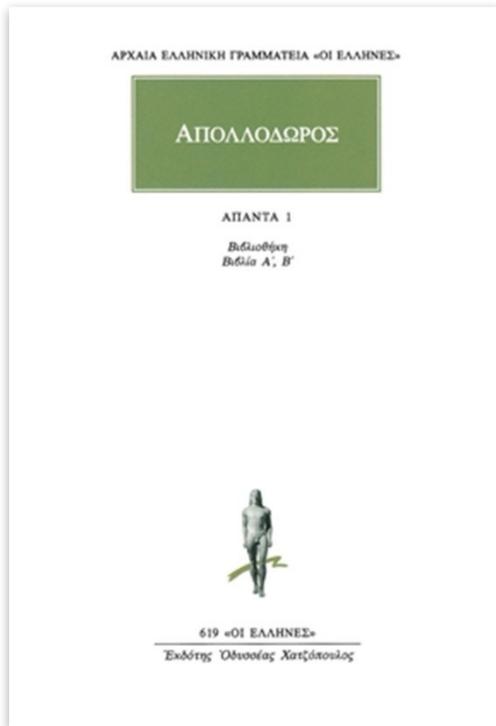
ANTONINUS LIBERALIS – BABRIUS

Fable authors 2nd (?) c. A.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1045]

Antoninus Liberalis — Metamorphoses. A mythographical collection of transformation tales, preserving rare and otherwise unattested variants of Greek myths. The work focuses on metamorphoses of humans and animals and is a key source for minor mythic traditions absent from the major poetic canon.

Babrius — Aesopic Fables. A poetic rendering of Aesopic fables composed in choliambic (scazon) meter. Babrius transforms prose fable tradition into refined verse, offering moral narratives in a literary form that bridges popular wisdom and learned poetry.



APOLLODORUS

Grammarian, 1st/2nd c. B.C.

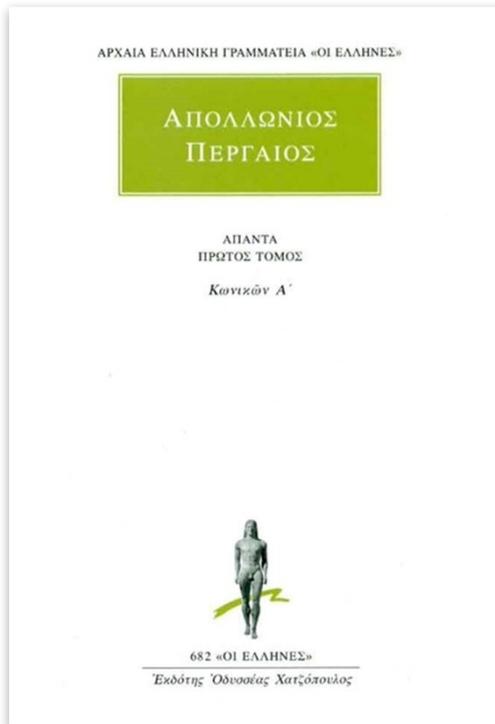
Complete Works, 2 Volumes

Library 1 [serial number 619]

This work is an epitome of Greek mythology. Theogony, Prometheus, Jason, Argonauts, Bellerophon, Perseus, Hercules etc.

Library 2 [serial number 620]

Europa, Cadmos, Minos, Oedipus, Pelasgus, Asclepius, Helena, Trojan War, Theseus, Atreidae, Odysseus etc. Epitome of the Library.



APOLLONIUS OF PERGA

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

Complete Works, 8 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 682]

Conics, Book I: The elementary theorems on the creation and basic properties of the three conic sections: the parabola, the hyperbola, and the ellipse. The text also refers to the interpretation of the names of the three conical sections based on their geometric characteristics.

Volume 2 [serial number 683]

Conics, Book II: Properties of the asymptotic lines of the hyperbola, and the tangent. Conjugate diameters of the conical sections.

Conics, Book III: Relations of triangles and quadrilaterals formed by the intersection of the tangents of the conical sections with the diameters at the points of contact. Rectangles formed by the parts of the strings that intersect with each other within conical sections.

Volume 3 [serial number 684]

Conics, Books IV-V: On the inverse propositions of some of the 3rd book propositions. Proof using the *reductio ad absurdum* methodology. Also discussed are the points where conical sections intersect with each other or with a circle circumference.

The fifth book, which is preserved in Arabic, deals with the subject of “minimums” and “maximums”, ie the maximum and minimum lines that can be created to the perimeter of the conical sections from various points either on the axis or between the axis and the section or outside the section.

Volume 4 [serial number 685]

Conics, Books VI-VII: The 6th book of “Conics” discusses the similarity and equality of conical sections and their parts. In the 7th book, the author admirably develops the theory of conjugate diameters of conical sections.

These two books are preserved in Arabic. The current edition of “Conics” is the first complete edition of Apollonius of Perga’s work, which includes all the books with the original ancient Greek and Arabic text and the modern Greek translation.

Volume 5 [serial number 686]

De Rationis Sectione Book 1: Work preserved in Arabic. The text deals with the solution of a single problem: Given two straight lines and a point in each, draw through a third given point a straight line cutting the two fixed lines such that the parts intercepted between the given points in them and the points of intersection with this third line may have a given ratio. The problem is open to a large number of solutions. The first 24 cases of the problem are described in the first book.

Volume 6 [serial number 1161]

De Rationis Sectione Book 2: The second volume of *De Rationis Sectione* continues with the remaining 63 solutions to the problem examined in the first volume. One of the few preserved examples of mathematical analysis used in that era, and a model of complete and strictly geometric handling of a problem. This edition is the first presentation of the complete work to the Greek-speaking audience, in both Arabic original and modern Greek translation.

Volume 7 [serial number 1162]

Cutting an Area, On Determinate Section, Tangencies, On Verging Constructions, Plane Loci, On the Cylindrical Helix, A comparison of the dodecahedron and the icosahedron, On Irrational numbers, Quick Delivery, On All Mathematics, Astronomy, Optics.

Volume 8 [serial number 1163]

Eutocius comment on Conics: An interpretation of Apollonius's Conics written by the mathematician of the 5th-6th c. A.D., in an effort to clarify difficult parts of the work.



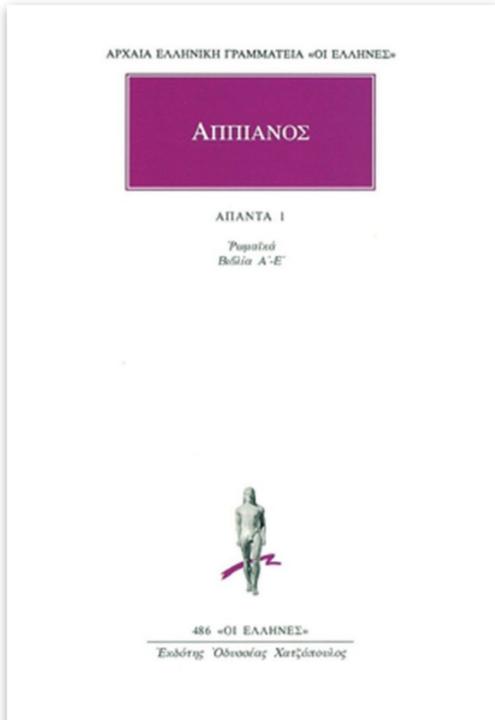
APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

Epic poet, 3rd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume

Argonautica [serial number 618]

The adventures of the Argonauts' journey to Colchis; Jason, Medea, the Golden Fleece, and the return to Greece. The greatest epic of the Alexandrian period, a narration of the Argonautic Expedition, perpetuates the pre-Homeric mythological cycle of the conquest of the Black Sea by the Greeks.



APPIAN

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

Complete Works, 15 Volumes

Roman History 1 [serial number 486]

The history of Rome from its foundation to the 2nd century A.D. Preface, Royal History, Samnitic History, Celtic History, Italian History, Sicilian History, Insular History.

Roman History 2 [serial number 487]

The wars in the land of the Iberians. The wars against Hannibal.

Roman History 3 [serial number 488]

The wars in Africa.

Roman History 4 [serial number 489]

The wars in Numidia, Macedonia, Illyria, and Syria.

Roman History 5 [serial number 490]

The Mithridatic Wars.

Roman History 6 [serial number 491]

The Roman Civil Wars. Their beginning.

Roman History 7 [serial number 492]

Sulla dictatorship and prosecutions. The death of Sulla. The rebellion of Spartacus.

Roman History 8 [serial number 493]

Cicero, Catiline and the latter's conspiracy. Caesar and Pompey.

Roman History 9 [serial number 494]

Conflicts between Caesar and Pompey. Death of Pompey. Murder of Caesar.

Roman History 10 [serial number 495]

The burial of Caesar. Political developments after Caesar's death. Antony, Lepidus.

Roman History 11 [serial number 496]

Octavian and Antony. Military conflicts and political activity. The events in Macedonia and Syria.

Roman History 12 [serial number 497]

Octavian and Antony. The effects of Caesar's murder continue. The second Triumvirate. Political prosecutions in Rome. Murder of Cicero.

Roman History 13 [serial number 498]

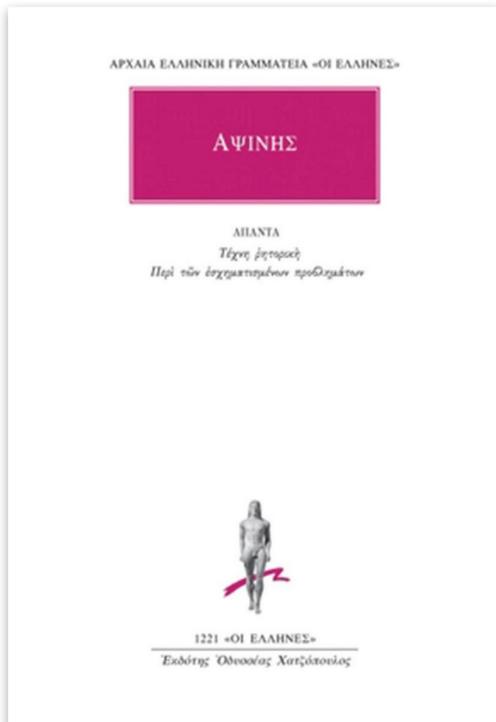
Military conflicts outside Rome. Brutus and Cassius. Events at Tarsus, Rhodes, Laodicea.

Roman History 14 [serial number 499]

Death of Brutus. Alliance and love between Antony and Cleopatra.

Roman History 15 [serial number 500]

The events before the final fight between Octavian and Antony. The fights between Octavian and Sextus Pompeius, son of Pompey. The death of Sextus Pompeius.

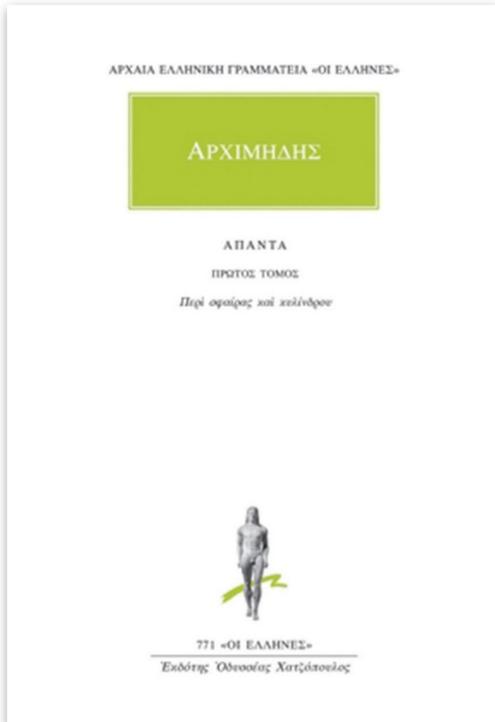


APSINES

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

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1221]

Art of Rhetoric - On Propositions maintained figuratively: the two preserved works of the orator of the 3rd c. AD., two treatises that are rhetoric art textbooks. Containing examples from his great colleagues of the past and rules for the construction of rhetorical speech, Apsines' works are rightly included in the best pages of the great Greek rhetorical tradition.



ARCHIMEDES

Geometer, 3rd c. B.V.

Complete Works, 6 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 771]

On the Sphere and Cylinder: Theorems on the dimensions of the spheres, cones and cylinders.

Volume 2 [serial number 772]

Measurement of a cycle: Theorems on the geometrical dimensions of the cycle.

On Conoids and Spheroids: 32 propositions trying to measure the surfaces and the volume of solids that are produced by the rotation of conic intersections.

On spirals: Propositions on the geometrical qualities of the so-called “spiral of Archimedes”, which is created when something movable moves with equal speed on a line that rotates with equal speed round the starting-point of the movable.

Volume 3 [serial number 773]

On Plane Equilibriums: Propositions and postulates on the centers of gravity

and their determination.

Psammites (The Sand-reckoner): How many grains of sand are required for completing a spherical volume equal to the universe? The counting system for large numbers.

The Quadrature of the Parabola: Demonstration of the fact that the area of a parabolic plane is equal to the $\frac{4}{3}$ of the inscribed triangle that has the same base and equal height.

On Floating Bodies: Basic principles of hydrostatics. The equilibrium and stability of a paraboloid that floats in a fluid.

Volume 4 [serial number 774]

Stomachion: The division of a parallelogram in 14 parts proportional to the initial figure.

Method to Eratosthenes on the Mechanical Theorems: Archimedes explains how he has arrived at many of his significant conclusions through mechanical methods.

Book of Assumptions: Various propositions, the authorship of which has been disputed.

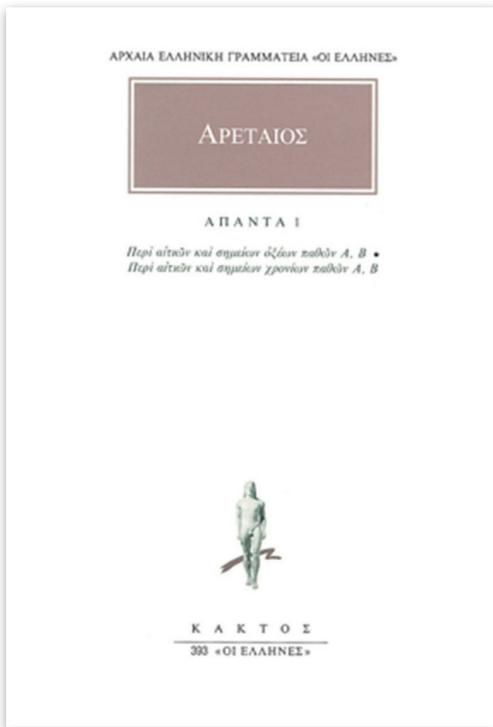
The Cattle Problem: Reckoning of the Sun's oxen that pasture on the island of Thrinacia. A work in verse.

Volume 5 [serial number 1204]

Commentaries by Eutocius: Commentaries on the works of Aristotle, written by a 5th c. A.D. scholar.

Volume 6 [serial number 1205]

Testimonia: The influence of the Archimedean works on the posterity, through later testimonies.



ARETAEUS

Physician, 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 2 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 393]

On Causes and Symptoms of Acute Affections I-II: The diagnosis of acute diseases. Epilepsy, tetanus, pneumonia, cholera, satyriasis etc.

On Causes and Symptoms of Chronic Affections I-II: The diagnosis of chronic diseases. Vertigo, melancholy, frenzy, asthma, jaundice, atrophy etc.

Volume 2 [serial number 394]

Therapy of Acute diseases I-II. Therapy of Chronic diseases I-II: In these two works, the author discusses the therapy of acute and chronic diseases, following the same order and method with the two previous works.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΑΡΙΣΤΑΡΧΟΣ Ο ΣΑΜΙΟΣ
ΚΛΕΟΜΗΔΗΣ

Ἀρίσταρχος ὁ Σάμιος: Περὶ μεγεθῶν
καὶ ἀποστάσεων ἡλίου καὶ σελήνης
Κλεομήδης: Κοσμικὴ θεωρία μετεώρων



1013 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

Ἐκδόσεις Ὀδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

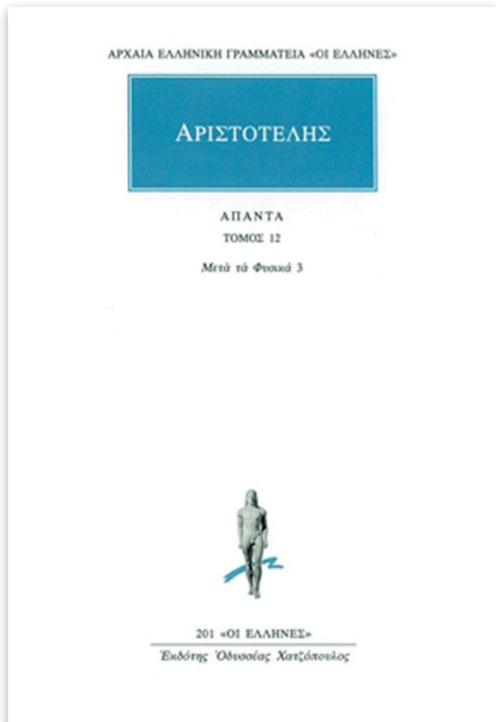
ARISTARCHUS – CLEOMEDES

Astronomers, 4th-3rd c. B.C. and 1st (?)/3rd (?) c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1013]

Aristarchus - On Sizes and Distances of the Sun and the Moon: A book that tries to measure geometrically the sizes and distances of the Sun and the Moon, written by the great geometrician who introduced the heliocentric theory.

Cleomedes - Introductory Treatise on Celestial Phenomena: An essay that expounds the principal astronomical theories of the antiquity and became the basic manual of popular astronomy for centuries.



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]

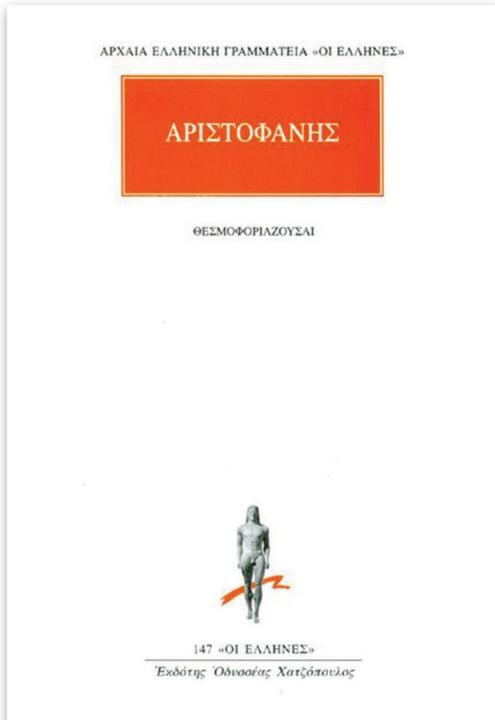
Physics 4 (Book VIII): On the eternal character of movement. Refutation of opposite arguments. On the first unmoved mover, its unique and eternal character. On the first kind of movement. On circular motion as the only continuous and infinite movement.

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

Comic poet, 5th-4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 11 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 10]

Acharnians: Peaceful countryman Dicaeopolis and warlike Lamachus represent two different characters. Lamachus returns from the war wounded. A political comedy, directed against the warlike party of Athens.

Volume 2 [serial number 25]

Clouds: Old man Strepsiades tries to learn from a sophist a way for not paying his debts. He ends up burning the school of Socrates. Criticism of the innovative methods of Sophists and Socrates. According to Plato, this criticism contributed to the perversion of the truth in regard to the personality of the great philosopher.

Volume 3 [serial number 59]

Plutus: Plutus (Wealth) is blind and that's why he dispenses his presents to the wicked. Poor countryman Chremylus guides him to Asclepius for cure, whereupon Plutus dispenses his presents to the virtuous.

Volume 4 [serial number 60]

Wasps: Through foolish judge Philocleon, the poet castigates the habits of the judges and mocks the Athenians' litigiousness.

Volume 5 [serial number 142]

Lysistrata: Lysistrata persuades the women of Athens to resort to abstinence from sexual intercourse with their husbands, with the purpose of stopping the war. One of the most popular Aristophanean plays.

Volume 6 [serial number 143]

Frogs: Dionysus descends into Hades to bring to Athens an important poet, lacking in Athens after the death of all tragic poets. The famous poetic contest between Aeschylus and Euripides is organized, during which Aristophanes chooses the former.

Volume 7 [serial number 144]

Peace: Trygaeus, a farmer, frees Peace, whom War had trapped in a cave. The conflict between the peaceful and the warlike. The chorus represents the people who want peace after Cleon's death.

Volume 8 [serial number 145]

Knights: An old man, Demos, falls into the hands of cunning demagogues. Criticism and satire on Cleon and his warlike tactics.

Volume 9 [serial number 146]

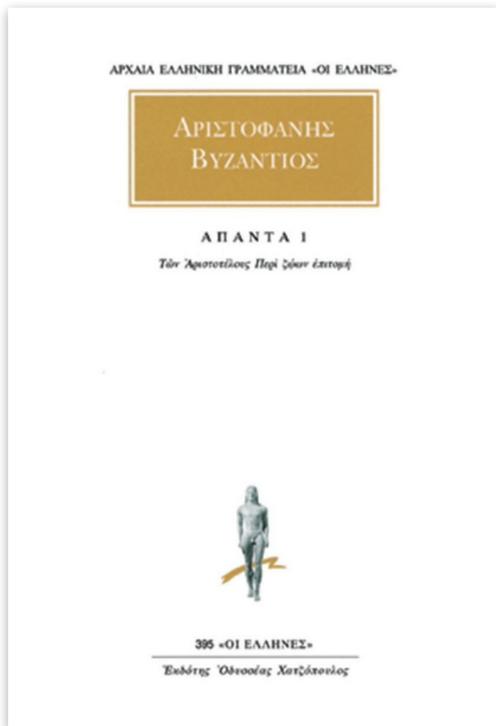
Assemblywomen: Women dress up as men and go to the Assembly of People in order to make resolutions on matters in which men had failed. Satire on the ideas of women's emancipation.

Volume 10 [serial number 147]

Women at the Thesmophoria: During the festival of Thesmophoria, where the presence of men is forbidden, women confer on how they would punish Euripides for slandering them in his plays. Euripides persuades his father-in-law to dress up as a woman to defend him, as he does, until the dressed up is revealed.

Volume 11 [serial number 148]

Birds: Two citizens of Athens, Peisthetaerus and Euelpides, with the help of the king of the birds, found the ideal city Cloud-cuckoo-town between heavens and earth. This prevents the smell of the burnt sacrifices from reaching the gods. Criticism on demagogues and innovators in politics, and one of the best comedies of Aristophanes.



ARISTOPHANES OF BYZANTIUM

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

Complete Works, 2 Volumes

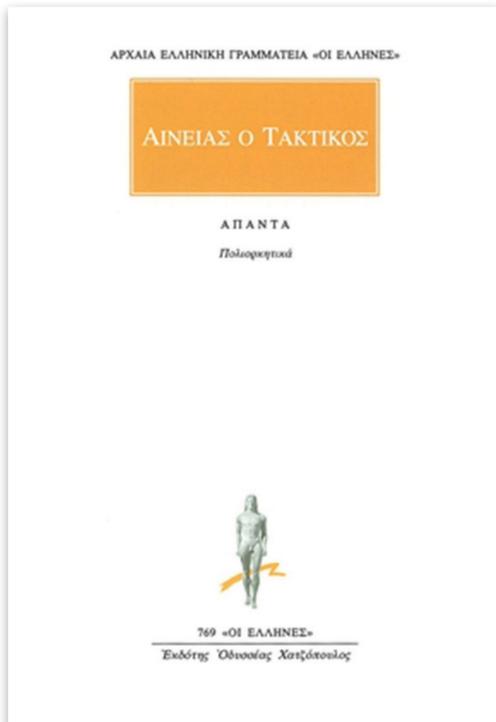
Volume 1 [serial number 395]

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.

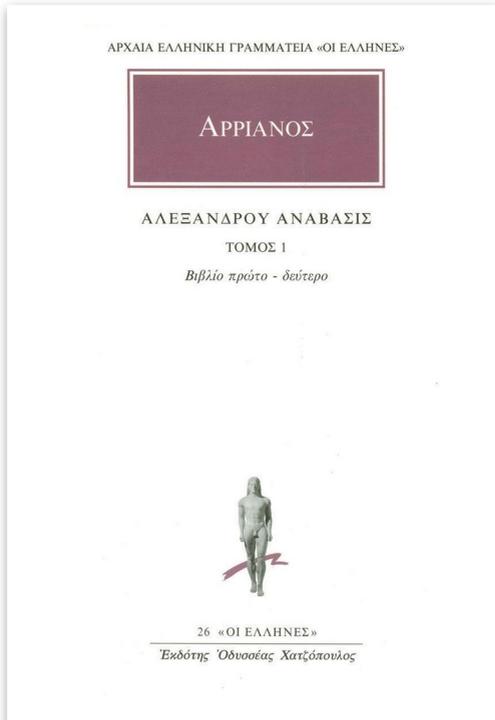


ARISTOXENUS

Musician 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 687]

Harmonic Elements, Rhythmic Elements, Fragments: The extant works of the philosopher and musical theorist, a pupil of Aristotle, who wrote more than 450 works. On the elements of harmony and rhythm. Short fragments from his other, lost works.



ARRIAN

Historian and philosopher, 1st-2nd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 6 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 26]

History of Alexander 1 (Books I-II): Beginning of Alexander's kingship. Confrontation of the northern barbarians. Destruction of Thebes. The road to Asia. The battle of Granicus. Deliverance of the Greek cities in Asia Minor. The conquest of Miletus. The siege of Halicarnassus. The conspiracy of another Alexander. The battle of Issus. The Gordian knot. Persian diversion at the Greek islands. Correspondence between Alexander and Darius. The siege and conquest of Gaza.

Volume 2 [serial number 27]

History of Alexander 2 (Books III-IV): Foundation of Alexandria. Alexander becomes ruler of the Greek islands and Eastern Aegean. Egypt and Ammon's oracle. Mesopotamia. The battle of Gaugamela. March through inner Persia. Dissolution of the Persian Empire. The conspiracy of Philotas. The revolt in Bactria

and Sogdiana. Conflict with the Scythians. Alexander seduced by the Persian way of life. Death of Cleitus. Alliance with the Scythians. Alexander conquers the Sogdian Petra and is conquered by Roxane. First conflicts with the Indians. The Rock Without Birds.

Volume 3 [serial number 28]

History of Alexander 3 (Books V-VI): Alexander at Nysa. The crossing of Indus. The crossing of Hydaspes. Conflict with Porus. Death of Bucephalus. Alexander in India. The siege and the conquest of Sangala. Reluctance of the army to advance. Preparations for departure. The fleet in danger at Hydaspes. Crossing of Gedrosia. Alexander punishes his officials for their misgovernment. To the Persian territory. Honours to the tomb of Cyrus.

Volume 4 [serial number 29]

History of Alexander 4 (Book VII): Alexander tries to unite two nations. To Mesopotamia. The army revolts at Opis. Disagreement with Antipatrus. The Amazons. Death of Hephaestion. New military operations. March to Babylon and to death. The end of Alexander.

Indica: A geographical work. Morphology and character of India. Tribes, habits, customs, social classes. The chase of elephants. Preparations of Nearchus for the sailing. In the country of Oreitae. In the country of Fish-eaters. Naval battle with whales. On the island of Sun. Carmania. Nearchus meets Alexander. Sailing to Susa.

Volume 5 [serial number 1218]

On Hunting: Treatise on the art of hunting, having as model the parallel work of Xenophon. Special mention of hounds and their training.

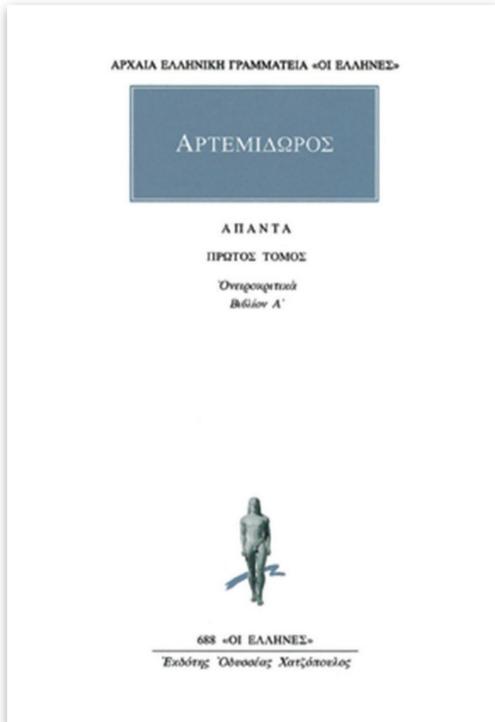
Circumnavigation of the Euxine Pontus: A work of travelling literature, memoirs of Arrian from his travel on Euxine Pontus by the command of the Emperor Hadrian.

Art of Tactics: In this work, the author combines his historical and antiquarian knowledge with his contemporary military practice.

Expedition against Alans: Description of the successful expedition of Arrian, as commander of Cappadocia, against the German tribe of Alans. An official report to Hadrian on the preparation and the issue of the operation.

Volume 6 [serial number 1219]

Fragments: Fragments from Arrian's lost historical works.



ARTEMIDORUS

Dream interpreter, 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Interpretation of Dreams 1 [serial number 688]

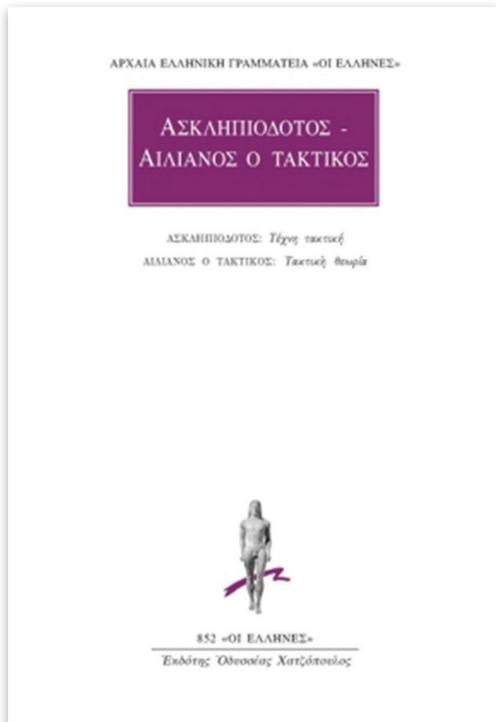
This work, the most complete key to dreams in the ancient times, combines metaphysics with rational explanation of dreams and their symbolism.

Interpretation of Dreams 2 [serial number 689]

Continuation of the work. Information on everyday life and popular beliefs of that time, with “symbolic” and “psychological” interpretations.

Interpretation of Dreams 3 [serial number 690]

The last part and conclusion of the work. Dream divination.



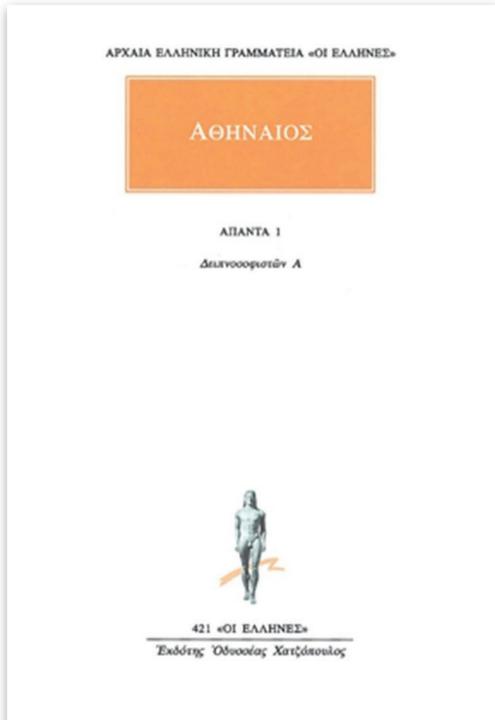
ASCLEPIODOTUS – AELIAN TACTICUS

Military writers, 1st c. B.C. - 1st-2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 852]

Asclepiodotus - Art of Tactics: The oldest testimony on the formation of the ancient Greek phalanx.

Aelian Tactics - Theory of Tactics: A treatise on the art of tactics, with style and content similar to Asclepiodotus' work. Aelian's *Theory of Tactics* was popular during the Middle Ages.



ATHENAEUS

Sophist, 2nd – 3rd c. A.C.

Complete Works, 15 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 421]

Deipnosophists I: Perhaps the most interesting work of the Late Antiquity, an encyclopaedia of miscellaneous knowledge, and also a manual of gastronomy and an extensive treasure of bibliography concerning lost works, in the context of a discussion between learned men who take part in a banquet.

Volume 2 [serial number 422]

Deipnosophists II: Discussion about foods and their ingredients, with references to works of contemporary and older literature.

Volume 3 [serial number 423]

Deipnosophists III: Continuation of the discussion. More specific discussion about

seafood and bakery.

Volume 4 [serial number 424]

Deipnosophists IV: Banquets, flavours, gluttony. Views of philosophers and poets. Cooks and “table-makers”.

Volume 5 [serial number 425]

Deipnosophists V: Philosophical, political, and historical questions. Allusions to the activity of kings and leaders.

Volume 6 [serial number 426]

Deipnosophists VI: On topics of conversation: human characters and attitudes. On slaves.

Volume 7 [serial number 427]

Deipnosophists VII: Further discussion on food. On fishes.

Volume 8 [serial number 428]

Deipnosophists VIII: Variety of topics and foods on the table of the learned men. From “fossil fishes” to feasts and sacrifices.

Volume 9 [serial number 429]

Deipnosophists IX: Meat, poultry, game and banquet formality.

Volume 10 [serial number 430]

Deipnosophists X: Customs of the table. From wines to wordplay.

Volume 11 [serial number 431]

Deipnosophists XI: On tableware. On cups, mixing-bowls, wine-coolers etc.

Volume 12 [serial number 432]

Deipnosophists XII: Pleasures and luxuries, customs, examples of historical figures.

Volume 13 [serial number 433]

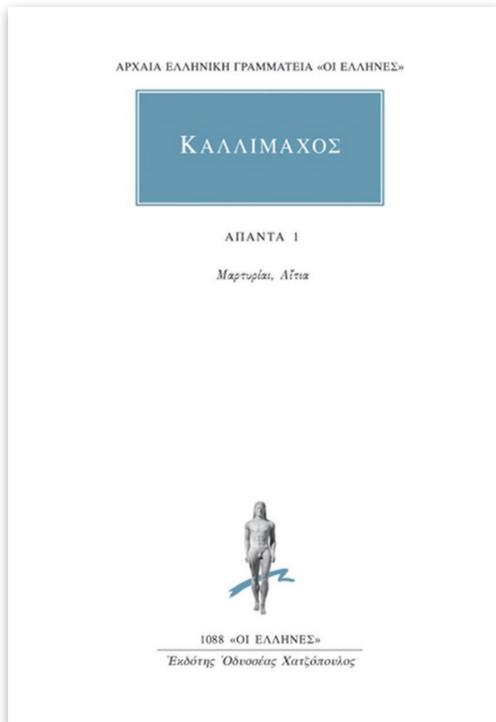
Deipnosophists XIII: On women, marriage, love, courtesans, concubines, and consideration of the feminine attitude and virtues.

Volume 14 [serial number 434]

Deipnosophists XIV: Gastronomic comments, wines, foods and sweets. Music and dance.

Volume 15 [serial number 435]

Deipnosophists XV: Conclusion of the symposium and of the conversation. Detailed index of authors, works, and proper names met in the *Deipnosophists*.



CALLIMACHUS

Poet and critic, 3rd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 1088]

Testimonies: A complete collection of the ancient testimonies concerning the life, works, and influence of Callimachus.

Causes: All extant fragments from the most important work of Callimachus. On the causes of strange things of the ancient world (customs, objects of worship, names of places, traditions, titles of gods etc.).

Volume 2 [serial number 1089]

Iambi: All extant fragments from the 13 satirical poems of Callimachus entitled *Iambi*, and an attempt at reconstructing their content, where this is possible.

Lyrics: The lyric poems of Callimachus, extant in fragments.

Hecale: All extant fragments from an epic poem entitled *Hecale*. Theseus visits the hut of old Hecale, when marching against the monstrous bull of Marathon.

Minor Epics and Elegiacs: Fragments from minor epic and elegiac poems.

Epigrams: All the epigrams of Callimachus apart from those extant in the Palatine Anthology.

Prose Fragments: All the extant fragments from the numerous lost prose works of Callimachus. They contain grammatical, geographical, antiquarian, wonder-narrating etc. works.

Volume 3 [serial number 1229]

Hymns: A collection of six literary hymns in honour of Zeus, Apollo, Artemis, Delos, Athena and Demeter. The hymns are characterized by a deep religious feeling and describe unknown religious traditions of the remote past.

Uncertain Fragments: All fragments from lost poems of Callimachus, which are extant in other writers' works and cannot be included with certainty in one of his known poems. Fragments of disputed authenticity.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

[ΚΑΛΛΙΣΘΕΝΗΣ]

Βίος Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδόνα



794 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

Ἐκδότρια: Ὀδυσσία Χαρζέκουλος

CALLISTHENES

Historian , 4th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 794]

Life of Alexander the Macedonian: The fabulous narration of the birth, deeds, and death of Alexander the Great. This work, known as *Alexander Romance*, became enormously popular during the Late Antiquity and Middle Ages. This edition tries to combine all the extant versions of the text.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΔΙΩΝ ΚΑΣΣΙΟΣ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ 1

Ρωμαϊκή ιστορία 1
(Βιβλία 1-11)



699 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

Έκδοτης: Όδυσσέας Χατζόπουλος

CASSIUS DIO

Historian, 2nd/3rd c. A.D.

5 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 699]

Roman History: Book 1 (2nd half of 8th century BC): Aeneas in Latium. Founding of Lavinium and Alba Longa. Brothers Romos and Romylos found Rome. Numa. *Book 2* (7th-6th century BC): Victory of Rome over Alba Longa. The rise and fall of the Tarquins. The oracles of Sibylla and other oracles. *Book 3* (509 BC): Brutus and his co-rulers Collatinus and Valerius. *Book 4* (504-494 BC): Attacks by neighboring tribes. Serious dissension between the patricians and the plebeians. Riots, victories over enemies, and reconciliation. *Book 5* (493-449 BC): The story of Coriolanus, the heroic self-sacrifice of the Fabians, Cincinnatus, and the creation of the Laws of the Twelve Tables. *Book 6* (445-391 BC): New disputes. The institutions of consular tribune and of censor. Famine, attempt to impose tyranny, rescue operation of Cincinnatus. Victory and death of Postumius. Camillus' successes and the hatred of people against him. *Book 7* (391-328 BC): Conquest of

Rome and siege of the Capitol by the Gauls. New successes of Camillus and the rise of Torquatus. The land gap and the prophecy of Roman sovereignty.

Volume 2 [serial number 700]

Roman History: Book 12: Naval victory and the end of the First Punic War with a Roman victory. Conquest of Sardinia without war. Wars with the Faliscans, Gauls, Ligurians, and Corsicans; conquest of Corsica. *Book 13:* Beginning of the Second Punic War. The Gauls alliance with the Carthaginians. *Book 14:* Second Punic War. Fabius Maximus opts for a passive policy. *Book 15:* The disaster at Cannae. The Romans successfully besiege Syracuse. Death of Archimedes. *Book 16:* Scipio's successful campaigns in Spain. Death of Scipio after defeat in Italy. *Book 17:* Alliance with Masinissa in North Africa. War moves to Africa. The Carthaginians defeated. *Book 18:* War with Macedonia. Philip defeated. Suppression of the Gaul's insurrection. *Books 19:* War against Sparta, war with Antiochus. Antiochus defeated in Asia, suicide of Hannibal. *Book 20:* War against Perseus. Dealings with Rhodes, Cappadocia, Egypt. Campaign against Dalmatia. *Book 21:* Third Punic War. Carthage destroyed. War against Corinth, victory for the Romans. Corinth destroyed. *Books 22-27:* Wars in Spain. The Gracchus brothers. The Bacchanalian scandal. Wars against the Cimbri and the Marsians.

Volume 3 [serial number 701]

Roman History, Books 28-39: Book 28: Assassination of Publius Furius. Condemnation and self-exile of Rutilius. Conflict between Drusus and Caepio. *Book 29:* Lupus, Marius, war with the Marsians. *Books 30-35:* Mithridatic War and massacre of Romans of Asia. Civil war, Marius savagery. War of allies. The campaign of Fimbria in Asia. Proscriptions and massacres in Rome by Sulla. *FRAGMENTS:* The name Aussonia. General conclusions on democracy and those in power. Lesser excerpts. *Book 36:* Lucullus victorious in Armenia and Pontus. Troops uprising against Lucullus. Conquest of Crete. Pompey suppresses piracy. Political fermentations. Pompey defeats Mithridates, prevails in Armenia and the Caucasus. *Book 37:* Conquests of Pompey in the Caucasus and Syria. Conquest of Jerusalem, information about the Jews. Catiline conspiracy and death. Emergence of Caesar and the First Triumvirate. *Book 38:* Quarrel among Caesar, Bibulus, and Cicero. Clio's ally of Caesar. Exile of Cicero in Macedonia. Philiscus consoles Cicero. Caesar wins against Gauls and Germans. *Book 39:* Caesar's victories against the Gauls, return of Cicero, unrest in Rome. Ptolemy in Rome, backstage action. Pompey-Crassus cooperation and their promotion to consuls. Caesar wins in Gaul, crosses over into Britain. Pompey and Gavinius restore Ptolemy to the throne.

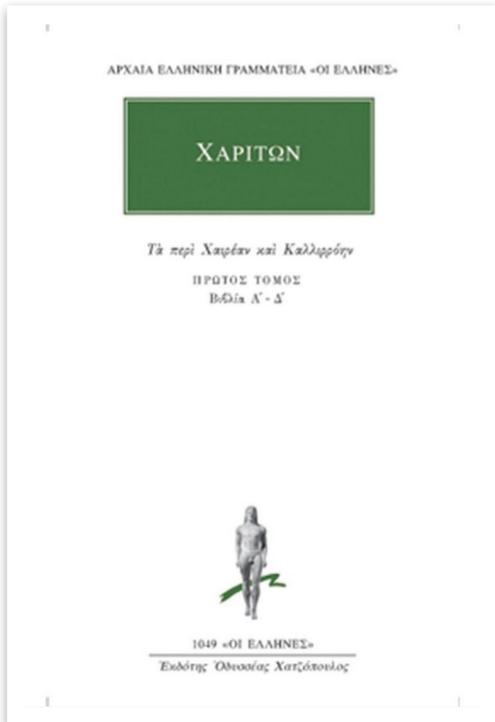


CELSUS

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.



CHARITON

Novelist, 2nd (?) c. A.D.

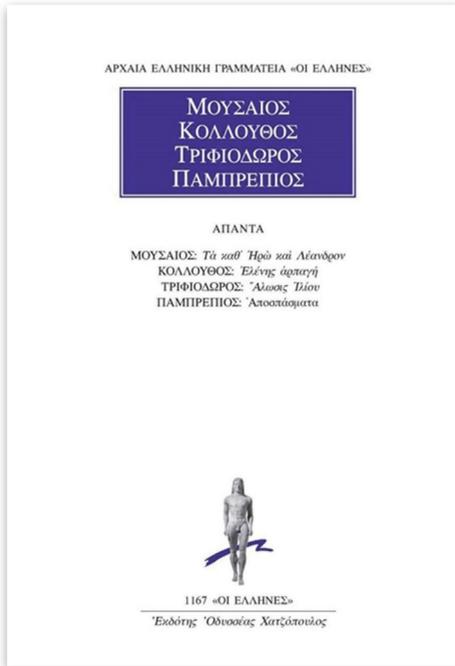
Complete Works, 2 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 1049]

Chaereas and Callirhoe 1: A psychological romance of adventurous plot, heroic deeds, exoticism and a happy end. It takes place in the 5th century B.C. The structure follows the tragedy structure.

Volume 2 [serial number 1050]

Chaereas and Callirhoe 2: The next part and end of the romance. Chariton condenses the narrative techniques of his times and becomes the first romancer whose work is completely extant.



COLLUTHUS, MUSAEUS, PAMPREPIUS, TRIPHODORUS

Epic poets, 3rd-5th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1167]

Hero and Leander, The Abduction of Helen, The Sack of Troy, Fragments: The “*nonnian*” poets constitute one of the last schools of ancient Greek poetry. Native of Egypt, they were named after Nonnus of Panopolis (5th century AD), as they follow his style and metre, while they might have been his students. Among them, three pagan poets stand out: Musaeus, Colluthus, and Pamprepus. While Triphiodorus is also traditionally considered as one of them, research has reached to the conclusion that he lived before Nonnus. These poets wrote, among others, short epic poems narrating mythical episodes: Musaeus sang the legendary love of Hero and Leander, Colluthus the capture of Helen by Paris, and Triphiodorus the fall of Troy. Pamprepus is attributed several fragments discovered in a papyrus dated of 500 AD. The most important of these excerpts are a bucolic epic poem that describes activities during an autumnal day, and a panegyric to patrician Theagenes.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΚΤΗΣΙΑΣ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ

Μαθητικά, Περσικά,
Ἰνδικά, Ἀποσπάσματα



1220 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

Ἐκδότρια: Ὀδυσσεύς Χατζέπουλος

CTESIAS

Historian, 5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1220]

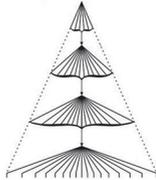
Testimonies, Persica (History of Persia), Indica (History of India), Fragments: A historical narration of the habits of the eastern nations by a physician and historian contemporary to Herodotus. Extant fragments from his work.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΔΑΜΑΣΚΙΟΣ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ 1

Ἀπορίαι καὶ λύσεις
περὶ τῶν πρώτων ἀρχῶν 1



1073 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

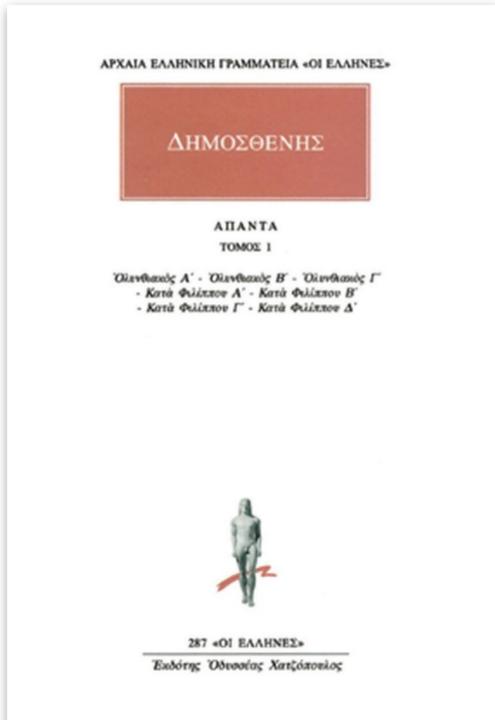
Ἐκδότης Ὀδυσσεύς Κατζόπουλος

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.



DEMOSTHENES

Orator, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 16 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 287]

Olynthiac I: Demosthenes supports the request of Olynthians for help against Philip. He appeals to the patriotism of his fellow citizens and urges them to act.

Olynthiac II: On helping Olynthus. Demosthenes stresses the necessity to carry the war into the land of Philip, who is facing domestic problems.

Olynthiac III: Demosthenes argues for converting the funds for festivals to funds for the army, to confront Philip. Advice on organizing political life in Athens.

Philippic I: Demosthenes exhorts the Assembly to stop the penetration of Philip in Thrace and Chalcidice. He also advises on the military organization of the city.

Philippic II: Ambassadors from Philip arrive in Athens and protest against the anti-Macedonian policy of Athens in the Peloponnese and the rest of Greece. Demosthenes proposes to Athenians the answer they should send him.

Philippic III: Despite the conditions of the Peace of Philocrates in 346 B.C.,

Philip achieves to strengthen his position through his political action. Demosthenes, justified in his predictions, calls his fellow citizens to confront the king of Macedonia, and notes that this struggle concerns their own freedom.

Philippic IV: Demosthenes calls the Athenians to be unanimous, in order to confront Philip successfully.

Volume 2 [serial number 288]

On Halonnesus: Athens must refuse Philip's proposals for arbitration on the matter of the cities of Thrace and the assignment of Halonnesus. The authenticity of the speech is disputed.

On the Chersonese: Demosthenes, defending general Diopithes, convinces the Athenians to keep confronting Philip and not to withdraw their forces from Chersonese

[Philip's] Epistle: Philip's epistle to Athens, from Thrace. Of disputed authenticity.

Answer to Philip's Epistle: Answer to the previous epistle. Of disputed authenticity.

On the Treaty with Alexander: Alexander succeeds Philip to the throne, imposes his authorship and establishes governments in several cities. The orator accuses him of violating the treaties, and calls the Athenians to confront him. Of disputed authenticity.

On Organization: During a discussion on the funds for festivals, Demosthenes proposes to his fellow citizens a system of financial and administrative organization (*syntaxis*) for strengthening the city. Of disputed authenticity.

Volume 3 [serial number 289]

On Navy-boards: Demosthenes refutes the politicians who, trying to drive Athens to war against the Persian King, represent him as weak, and emphasizes that such a war needs enormous funds and preparation. He proposes that the institution of Navy-boards must be reformed.

For the Liberty of Rhodians: Rhodes is annexed to the satrapy of Caria and the democratic Rhodians seek Athens' help. Demosthenes supports their request in this ardent manifest for democracy.

For the People of Megalopolis: Megalopolis, capital city of the Arcadian Confederacy, is menaced by Sparta and asks help from the Athenians who must take in consideration the proposal of the Spartans that Athens could retake Oropus. Demosthenes tries to balance the situation by diminishing the force of the Thebans and the Spartan expansion in the Peloponnese.

Against Leptines: Leptines tries to pass a resolution that revokes the tax exemptions granted to the benefactors of the city. The trial has to do with the lawfulness of the

resolution and not its essence, and Demosthenes argues for the honorary exemptions.

Volume 4 [serial number 290]

On the Crown: Ctesiphon introduces a resolution that Demosthenes ought to be honoured by a golden crown for his services to the city. Aeschines denounces this resolution as illegal. Demosthenes answer is an excellent token of his rhetorical ability and patriotism.

Volume 5 [serial number 291]

On False Embassy: Demosthenes and his adversary Aeschines were members of the same embassy to Philip, which led up to the Peace of Philocrates in 346 B.C. Demosthenes blames Aeschines for a harmful treaty.

Volume 6 [serial number 292]

Against Meidias: Meidias, an old adversary of Demosthenes, attacks and beats the orator publicly during a feast of Dionysus. Demosthenes formulates the first temporary indictment, the Assembly decides in his favour and he is preparing for the main trial. He writes an excellent speech, which was never delivered, because he gave up the litigation.

Against Androtion: Demosthenes accuses Androtion, a pupil of Isocrates, of having introduced an illegal resolution proposing the award of a crown to the Council.

Volume 7 [serial number 293]

Against Aristocrates: Aristocrates introduces a resolution that offers special protection to Charidemus, a mercenary who had offered his services to Athens. Euthycles denounces this resolution as illegal and harmful to the city, and Demosthenes writes this speech for Euthycles' use.

Against Onetor I: During the trial against his guardians, Demosthenes claims from Onetor assets that the latter had disputed.

Against Onetor II: The speech is delivered during the same trial. Demosthenes refutes the argumentation of his litigant.

Volume 8 [serial number 294]

Against Timocrates: Demosthenes attacks a law allowing people who owe money to the state to avoid arrest for their debts.

Against Aristogiton I: Demosthenes' speech against Aristogiton is a denunciation of slanderers, who were a plague in Athens of that time.

Against Aristogiton II: A speech delivered in the same context with the former. Of

disputed authenticity.

Volume 9 [serial number 295]

Against Aphobus I: Demosthenes accuses Aphobus, one of his three guardians, of having exercised badly his duties and of not returning to the orator the whole of his paternal legacy.

Against Aphobus II: A speech delivered in the same context with the former. Demosthenes answers to the speech of his litigant.

Against Aphobus III: Demosthenes accuses Aphobus of trying to reverse the previous juridical decision that the young orator had secured in his favour regarding the case of his guardians.

Against Zenothemis: A speech on an instance of *paragraphe* (exception taken by the defendant to the admissibility of a suit) in a commercial case.

Against Apaturius: A second speech on a case of *paragraphe*. It gives a lot of information about the law of that time.

Volume 10 [serial number 296]

Against Phormio: A commercial case trial, connected with the procedure of *paragraphe* (exception taken by the defendant to the admissibility of a suit). Two speakers deliver it.

Against Lacritus: Another commercial case concerning loans, securities, inquiry into the possession of the commercial status etc.

For Phormio: A commercial case concerning the leasing of a bank. Rich information on the law of that time.

Against Pantaenetus: A case of *paragraphe*, delivered during a trial on the management of mines.

Volume 11 [serial number 297]

Against Nausimachus and Xenopithes: A speech on a case of *paragraphe*). A case of guardianship is repelled because of a previous friendly arrangement.

Against Boeotus I: A hereditary case of affiliation.

Against Boeotus II: Litigation on the previous case.

Against Spudias: The husbands of Polyuectus' daughters on their dotal property.

Against Phaenippus: A case of *antidosis* (a form by which a citizen charged with a public service at his own expense might call upon any other citizen, whom he thought richer than himself, either to exchange changes, or to submit to the charge himself). Its authenticity has been disputed.

Against Leochares: The close kinsmen of a devisor claim on his legacy.

Volume 12 [serial number 298]

Against Macartatus: A speech delivered during an inheritance claim with high complexity of kindred ties. A great source for the study of the law of inheritance.

Against Stephanus I: A case of perjury, related to a speech entitled *For Formio*.

Against Stephanus II: Replication during the same trial.

Against Olympiodorus: A speech on a case of property damage.

Volume 13 [serial number 299]

Against Euergus: A case of perjury during a trial on a trierarchy.

Against Timotheus: General Timotheus is accused of financial misconduct.

Against Polycles: A request of reimbursement for the burden of a trierarchy continued beyond the legal term.

On the Trierarchic Crown: Claim of an honorary crown for the best trireme.

Against Callippus: Someone claims a sum of money from the heir of a debtor.

Volume 14 [serial number 300]

Against Nicostratus: A civilian owing money to the state risks confiscation. Another civilian claims property of two of his slaves.

Against Conon: This speech was delivered during a trial of a case of assault.

Against Callicles: A case of agrarian differences on a land deluged by rainwater.

Against Dionysodorus: A trial on a contracted loan.

Against Eubulides: An inquiry of citizenship and registration on the citizens list.

Against Theocrines: Refutation of a calumnious bill of indictment for proposing an illegal measure.

Volume 15 [serial number 301]

Against Neaera: Indictment against Neaera for arrogating to herself the rights of the citizens, although she was alien and a courtesan.

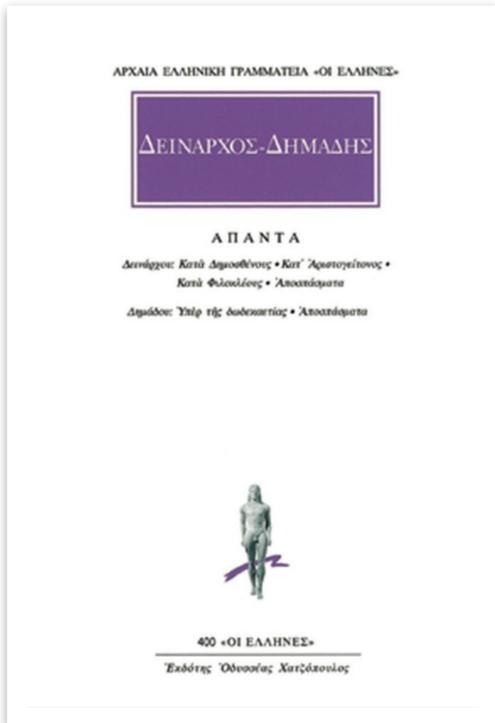
Funeral Speech: A funeral speech honoring those who fell in the Battle of Chaeronea (338 B.C.) in which Demosthenes had taken part.

Erotic Essay: A praise of a handsome young man, in the form of a letter.

Volume 16 [serial number 302]

Exordia: Prologues from Demosthenes' speeches, most of them genuine.

Epistles: Epistles of political content, written during the orator's exile. *Fragments*: Extant fragments of anecdotal content. Of disputed authenticity.



DINARCHUS - DEMADES

Orators, 4th-3rd c. B.C. and 4th c. B.C

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 400]

DINARCHUS

Against Demosthenes: During the inquiry into the case of Arpalus' money (425/424 B.C.), Dinarchus accuses Demosthenes of graft.

Against Aristogiton: Speech made during the inquiry into the case of Arpalus' money.

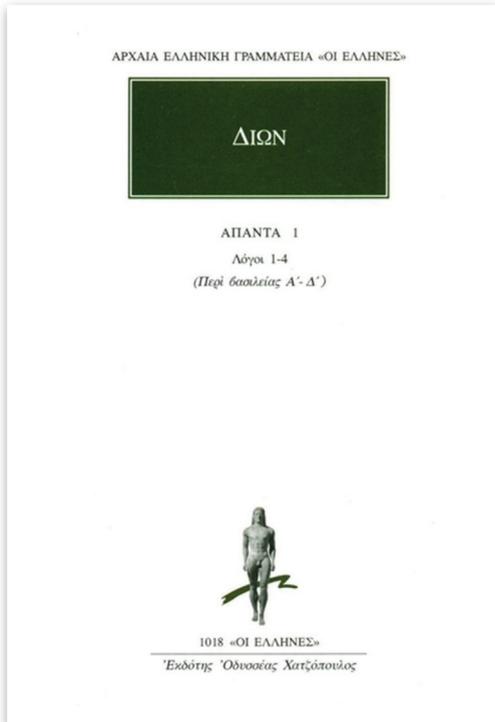
Against Philocles: Dinarchus accuses officer Philocles in the same case.

Fragments: Fragments from lost works of Dinarchus, extant in other authors' works.

DEMADES

On the Twelve Years: This speech of disputed authenticity is a kind of author's apology for his conduct. It also offers information on the political situation of the 4th century B.C.

Fragments: Fragments from lost works of Demades, extant in other authors' works.



DIO OF PRUSA (DIO COCCEIANUS CHRYSOSTOMUS)

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

Complete Works, 9 Volumes

Complete Works 1 [serial number 1018]

Discourses 1-4: On Kingship I-IV.

Complete Works 2 [serial number 1019]

Discourses 5-10: A Libyan myth, Diogenes or on Tyranny, The Euboean Discourse, On Virtue, The Isthmian Discourse, On Servants.

Complete Works 3 [serial number 1020]

Discourses 11-13: The Trojan Discourse, Olympic Discourse or On Man's First Conception of God, In Athens – on his banishment.

Complete Works 4 [serial number 1021]

Discourses 14-29: On slavery and freedom I & II, On pain and distress of spirit, On covetousness, On training for public speaking, On the author's fondness for

listening, On retirement, On beauty, On peace and war, On happiness of the wise man, On happiness, On the guiding spirit, On deliberation, On symposia, Melancomas I & II.

Complete Works 5 [serial number 1022]

Testimonies, Discourses 30-31: Charidemus, To the people of Rhodes.

Complete Works 6 [serial number 1023]

Discourses 32-35: To the people of Alexandria, Tarsic Discourses I & II, Discourse delivered in Celaenae in Phrygia.

Complete Works 7 [serial number 1024]

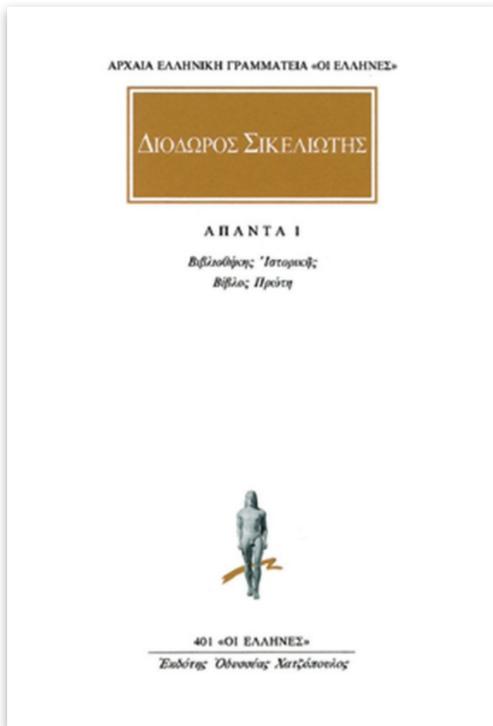
Discourses 36-45: Borysthenitic, Corinthian, On concord with the Nicaeans, On concord in Nicaea, On concord with Apameia, To the Apameians, Address in his native city, A political address, Of friendship for his native city, In defense of his relations with Prusa.

Complete Works 8 [serial number 1025]

Discourses 46-62: Against mistreatment by his fellow citizens, His efforts to beautify Prusa, A political address, Declining office as Archon, In defense of his record, To Diodorus, On Aeschylus and Sophocles and Euripides or the Bow of Philoctetes, On Homer, On Socrates, On Homer and Socrates, Agamemnon or on Kingship, Nestor, Achilles, Philoctetes, Nessos or Deianeira, Chryseis, On Kingship and Tyranny.

Complete Works 9 [serial number 1026]

Discourses 63-80: On Fortune I-III, On Reputation I-III, On Virtue, On Philosophy, On the Philosopher, On Personal Appearance, On Trust, On Distrust, On Law, On Custom, On Envy, On Wealth, On Freedom, Encomium on Hair, Letters, Fragments.



DIODORUS SICULUS

Historian, 1st c. B.C.

Complete Works, 20 Volumes

Library of History, Book 1 [serial number 401]

World history from the early ancient years to the Galatic War of Caesar (59 B.C.).

Book 1: Introduction. On Egypt.

Library of History, Book 2 [serial number 402]

Book 2: Nations and princes of the East. Their history and customs.

Library of History, Book 3 [serial number 403]

Book 3: Ethiopians, Arabs. Traditions of Africa. Gorgons, Atlas, Titans, Dionysus.

Library of History, Book 4 [serial number 404]

Book 4: The myths mentioned by the historians. Hercules, Argonauts, Theseus, Daedalus, Seven against Thebes, Pelops, Tantalus, Dardanus, Asclepius etc.

Library of History, Book 5 [serial number 405]

Books 5: Myths, history and customs of the Mediterranean islands. Galatia, Iberia, Tyrrhenia etc.

Library of History, Books 6-10 [serial number 406]

Books 6-10: Events of the Greek history.

Library of History, Book 11 [serial number 407]

Book 11: Persian Wars. Carthage, cities of Italy. Deliberation of the Greek cities in Asia. Conflicts between the Greeks.

Library of History, Book 12 [serial number 408]

Book 12: Military operations in the West. The Corinthian war. Continuation of the conflicts between the Greeks.

Library of History, Book 13 [serial number 409]

Book 13: On the Peloponnesian War. The Athenians in Sicily. The history of Syracuse. Dionysius the tyrant etc.

Library of History, Book 14 [serial number 410]

Book 14: The Thirty Tyrants. Leadership of the Spartans. War of Dionysius against the Carthaginians. The Greeks of Italy.

Library of History, Book 15 [serial number 411]

Book 15: The Persians in Cyprus and Egypt. Iphicrates. Jason of Pherae. The Thebans in Peloponnese.

Library of History, Book 16 [serial number 412]

Book 16: Philip and his military operations and political action. Social War. The Phocians and the Sacred War. Timoleon.

Library of History, Book 17 [serial number 413]

Book 17: Alexander. From his ascending the throne to his death.

Library of History, Book 18 [serial number 414]

Book 18: The events after Alexander. Conflicts in the period of the Diadochoi (Successors).

Library of History, Book 19 [serial number 415]

Book 19: Events of the Greek history. Thebes. The Romans and their military operations in Italy.

Library of History, Book 20 [serial number 416]

Book 20: Antigonos, Demetrius, Agathocles, Cassander, Ptolemaeus. War events.

Library of History, Books 21-28 [serial number 417]

Books 21-28: Romans and Carthaginians. Hamilcar, Hannibal.

Library of History, Books 29-33 [serial number 418]

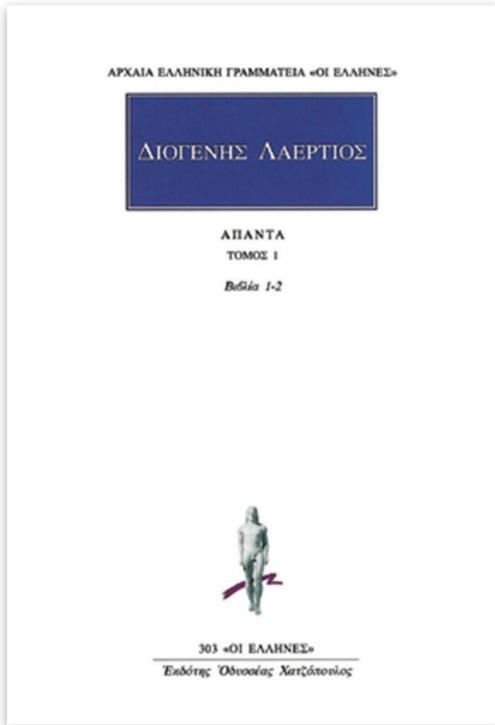
Books 29-33: The Punic Wars. Scipio. Antiochus, Philopoemen, Perseus, Eumenes.

Library of History, Books 34-40 [serial number 419]

Books 34-40: Conflicts between the Romans and the Judeans. Reformation of Gracchi. Social War, the war of the slaves etc.

Library of History, Indices [serial number 420]

Comprehensive summaries of the books of Diodorus' Library and general list of proper names.



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]

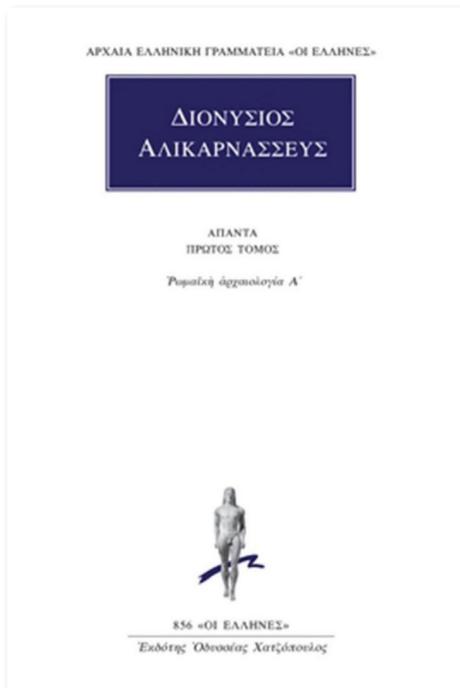
Books III-V: Plato, Speusippus, Xenocrates, Arcesilaus, Carneades, Aristotle, Theophrastus, Heraclides etc.

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).



DIONYSIUS OF HALICARNASSUS

Orator and historian, 1st c. B.C.

Complete Works, 19 Volumes

Roman Antiquities 1 [serial number 856]

The history of Rome from the oldest times to 264 B.C. It contains a lot of information taken from lost sources.

Book I: Italy's earliest peoples, Aeneas' arrival, and Rome's mythic Greek-linked origins.

Roman Antiquities 2 [serial number 857]

Book II: Romulus' foundation of Rome, its institutions, and the shaping of early civic order.

Roman Antiquities 3 [serial number 858]

Book III: The reign of Numa and the religious, legal, and moral structuring of the young state.

Roman Antiquities 4 [serial number 859]

Book IV: Tullus Hostilius and Ancus Marcius expand Rome through war and consolidation.

Roman Antiquities 5 [serial number 860]

Book V: The rise and rule of the Tarquins and the tensions of monarchy.

Roman Antiquities 6 [serial number 861]

Book VI: The tyranny of Tarquinius Superbus and the collapse of royal power.

Roman Antiquities 7 [serial number 862]

Book VII: The birth of the Republic and the struggle to stabilize post-monarchical Rome.

Roman Antiquities 8 [serial number 863]

Book VIII: Early republican wars and the forging of Roman military identity

Roman Antiquities 9 [serial number 864]

Book IX: Conflicts with Italian tribes and the testing of republican resilience.

Roman Antiquities 10 [serial number 865]

Book X: Continued wars, alliances, and Rome's growing regional authority.

Roman Antiquities 11 [serial number 866]

Book XI: Internal class struggles, especially patricians versus plebeians.

Roman Antiquities 12 [serial number 867]

Books XII-XV: Internal class struggles, especially patricians versus plebeians. Military campaigns alongside intensifying domestic tensions. Rome's expansion and diplomatic maneuvering in Italy. The deepening complexity of Roman political institutions.

Roman Antiquities 13 [serial number 868]

Books XVI-XX: Wars and civic pressures shaping Rome's republican character. Military crises and leadership under strain. Social conflict and constitutional adaptation. Renewed warfare and Rome's assertion of dominance. Consolidation of power amid external and internal challenges.

Volume 14 [serial number 869]

On Literary Composition: The most important philological and critical work of Dionysius. A treatise on style, examining the *synthesis*, considered as the most important condition for writing.

Volume 15 [serial number 870]

On Ancient Orators. On Lysias. On Isocrates. On Isaeus: The opposition between the representatives of the Attic and the representatives of the Asian style in rhetoric. Biographical information on the orators and review of their style. Indicative quotations from the orators' speeches for demonstration's sake.

Volume 16 [serial number 871]

On Demosthenes: Dionysius judges and appraises his hero. One of the most important philological works of Dionysius.

Volume 17 [serial number 872]

On Thucydides: Review of the form and style of Thucydides' work. Dionysius' severity sometimes becomes unjust.

Volume 18 [serial number 873]

On Dinarchus: An excellent token of philological criticism, discussing mostly the authenticity of Dinarchus' speeches.

Letter to Pompeius Geminus: Dionysius defends his criticism against Plato. He also judges the historians Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Philistus, and Theopompus.

Letter to Amaeus: Dionysius tries to refute the claims that Demosthenes had learned the principles of rhetoric from Aristotle's *Art of Rhetoric*.

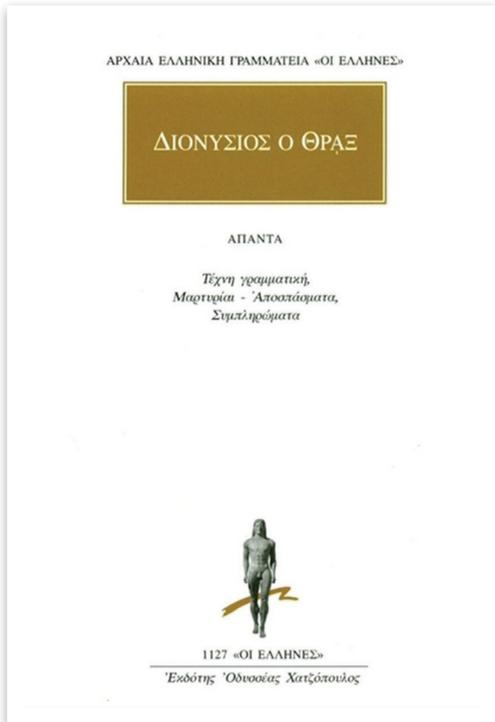
On Thucydides' Peculiarity of Style, to Amaeus: Dionysius clarifies the stylistic views contained in his work *On Thucydides*.

Epitome of the Work "On Literary Composition": Dionysius resumes parts of his work *On Literary Composition*.

On Representation: A short mention of poets and prose writers who can be considered as models of style. The work is extant fragmentarily.

Volume 19 [serial number 874]

Art of Rhetoric: A treatise on the composition of rhetoric speeches. Form, content and advice on how an orator can win his audience.



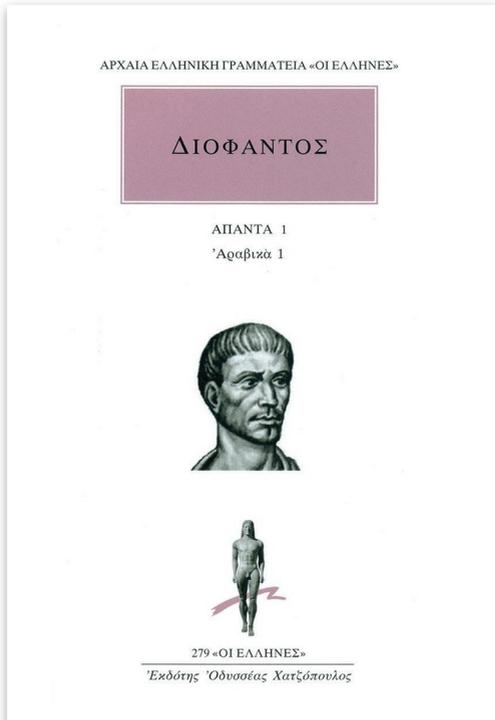
DIONYSIUS THRAX

Grammarian, 2nd c. B.C.

Complete works, 1 Volume [serial number 1127]

The Art of Grammar: the first systematic textbook of grammar. No other grammar book has had such influence in the teaching of grammar in late antiquity and throughout the Middle Ages as no other grammar textbook. It has also been commented and imitated largely and has influenced even modern grammatical terminology as no other ancient grammar book.

The volume also includes testimonies about the life and work of Dionysius, excerpts from other lost literary works of his own, as well as some texts that were written later as complements on Dionysus grammar. The book finally includes the detailed conjugation of a verb in all voices, tenses, moods, numbers and persons.



DIOPHANTUS

Mathematician, 3rd (?) c. B.C.

Complete Works, 5 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 279]

Arabic Works 1: original Arabic text and modern Greek translation.

Volume 2 [serial number 280]

Arabic Works 2: original Arabic text and modern Greek translation.

Volume 3 [serial number 281]

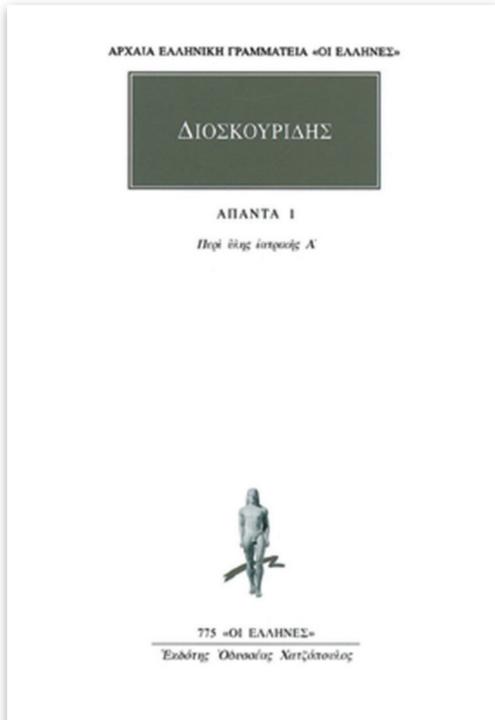
Greek Works 1, The Arithmetica I, II: 74 algebraic problems.

Volume 4 [serial number 282]

Greek Works 2, The Arithmetica III, IV: 61 algebraic problems.

Volume 5 [serial number 283]

Greek Works 3, The Arithmetica V, VI: 54 algebraic problems.



DIOSCORIDES PEDANIUS

Physician, 1st c. A.D.

Complete Works, 8 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 775]

On Materials of Medicine 1: A treatise on the materials used by the doctors of that time, produced from plants, animals and minerals. Dioscorides gives advice on recognising their genuineness, on the diseases for which they can be used, on the right dosage etc. It is considered to be one of the most important works of botanology in antiquity.

Book I: The aromatic plants and perfumes, gums, incenses. Fruits and nuts.

Volume 2 [serial number 776]

On Materials of Medicine, Book II: The animals, the vegetables and the cereals.

Volume 3 [serial number 777]

On Materials of Medicine, Book III: Herbs.

Volume 4 [serial number 778]

On Materials of Medicine 4, Book IV: Herbs.

Volume 5 [serial number 779]

On Materials of Medicine 5, Book V: Drinks and minerals.

Volume 6 [serial number 780]

On Simple drugs, Book I: A treatise on common drugs, classified by the diseases for which they are useful.

Book I: Drugs for “external” diseases: Head, eyes, ears, mouth, teeth, throat, hair, skin (cosmetics), breast, testicles, inflammations, swallows, tumours, nose, wounds, sores, gangrene, haemostatics, anus, limbs.

Volume 7 [serial number 781]

On Simple drugs, Book II: Drugs for “internal” diseases: stomach, fevers, fatigue, atrophy, consumption, thorax, intestines, liver, spleen, dropsy, parasites of the intestines (helminthiasis, ascariasis, tapeworm etc.), gynaecology, aphrodisiacs, urinary system, antidotes to poisons.

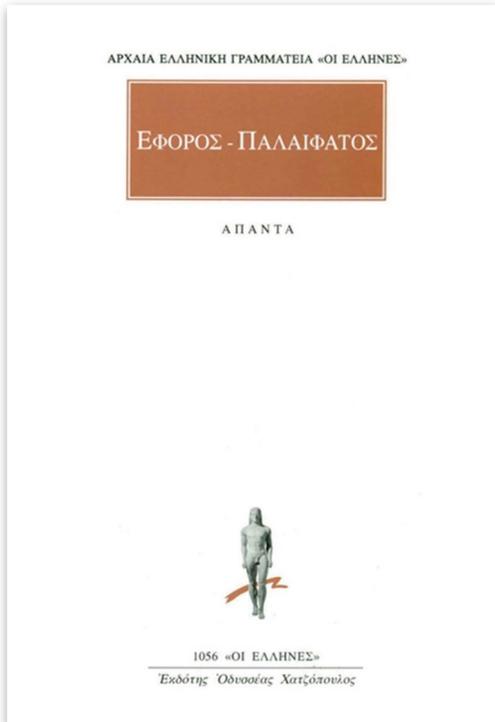
Volume 8 [serial number 782]

On poisons: All about poisons, their prevention and cure. Antidotes.

On Poisonous Animals: All about venomous animals. Also on rabies and rabid dogs.

On Stones: A glossary of the basic minerals and their medical use.

On Feminine Plants: Latin translation of some chapters from Dioscorides’ work *On Materials of Medicine*. It concerns herbs considered as “female” or useful for gynaecological purposes. It is full of medieval insertions and superstitions, indicating how the ancient works were dealt with in the Middle Ages.



EPHORUS-PALAEPHATUS

Historians, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1056]

All extant fragments from the works of two historians and scholars of the 4th century B.C. They both tried to combine historical events with a rational explanation.



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]

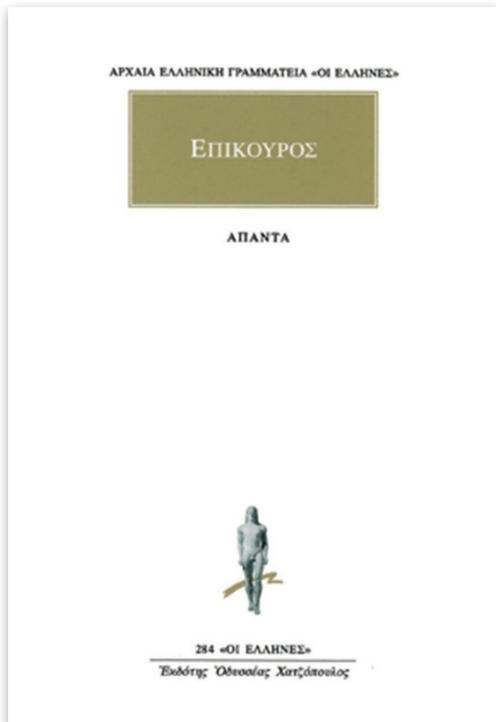
Discourses, Book III: Smartening up; what we must exercise ourselves in; how can we endure the diseases; mental and moral exercise; the attitude of common men and the attitude of the philosopher; the philosophy of the Cynics; the fear of poverty etc.

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.

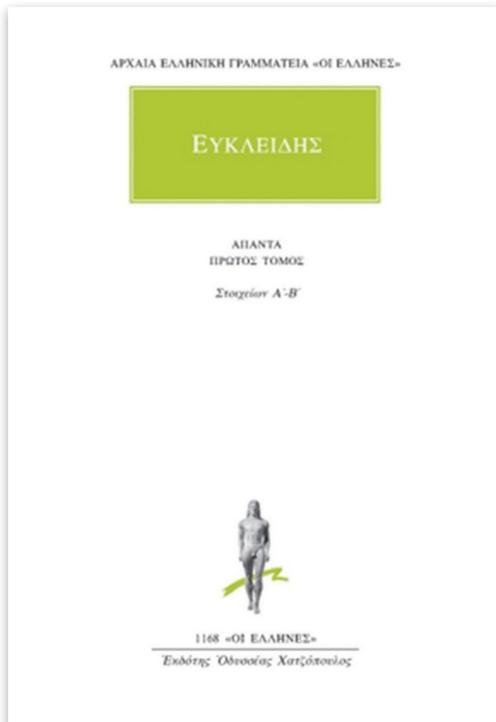


EPICURUS

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.



EUCLID

Geometer, 3rd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 14 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 1168]

Elements, Books I-II: Examination of triangles' equality without using parallel lines. Equality of areas. Areas of rectangles and squares.

Volume 2 [serial number 1169]

Elements, Books III-IV: The properties of the cycle. Angles that have their apex on the centre or on the circumference of a cycle. Construction of triangles inscribed or circumscribed on a cycle. Cycles inscribed or circumscribed on triangles and polygons.

Volume 3 [serial number 1170]

Elements, Books V-VII: The theory of ratios and analogies. Consideration of similar figures.

Volume 4 [serial number 1171]

Elements, Books VIII-IX: The arithmetic books.

Volume 5 [serial number 1172]

Elements, Book X: The doctrine of irregular sizes.

Volume 6 [serial number 1173]

Elements, Book X (cont.): The doctrine of irregular sizes.

Volume 7 [serial number 1174]

Elements, Book XI: Solid geometry: Definition of the perpendicularity and the inclination of lines and planes. Solid angles.

Volume 8 [serial number 1175]

Elements, Books XII-XIII: Solid geometry: Pyramid, prism, cylinder, cone, sphere. The five regular polyhedra. How the polyhedra are inscribed in a given sphere and how the length of their edges is determined.

Volume 9 [serial number 1176]

Data: When the geometric subjects are considered to be *data*, i.e. known. A work of plane geometry, connected with the first six books of the *Elements*.

Volume 10 [serial number 1177]

Optics: A treatise on perspective, probably a reference book for students of astronomy.

Volume 11 [serial number 1178]

Optics (adapted by Theon): Euclid's optical theory through his work "Optics", as adapted by Theon, the mathematician of the 4th c. A.D., father of Hypatia, in order to make it more comprehensible to his students. The volume includes the ancient commentaries and their translation, which clarify difficult points of the Euclidean text.

Volume 12 [serial number 1179]

Catoptrics: Euclid's "Catoptrics", which is the oldest surviving text on the reflection of light, including ancient commentaries, which clarify all the difficult points of the ancient text, and their translation.

Division of the Scale: This work is related to music theory and aims to divide the string of a single string instrument into such parts, so that their ratio gives the notes

of the full musical scale.

Volume 13 [serial number 1180]

Phenomena: Euclid's astronomical work, which proves geometrically the relationship between the motion times of some arcs of the zodiac in the visible aboveground and in the invisible underground hemisphere of the sky, allows a comparative calculation of the duration of day and night at different times of the year. The volume includes the two complementary adaptations of the work, along with the explanatory ancient commentaries and their translation.

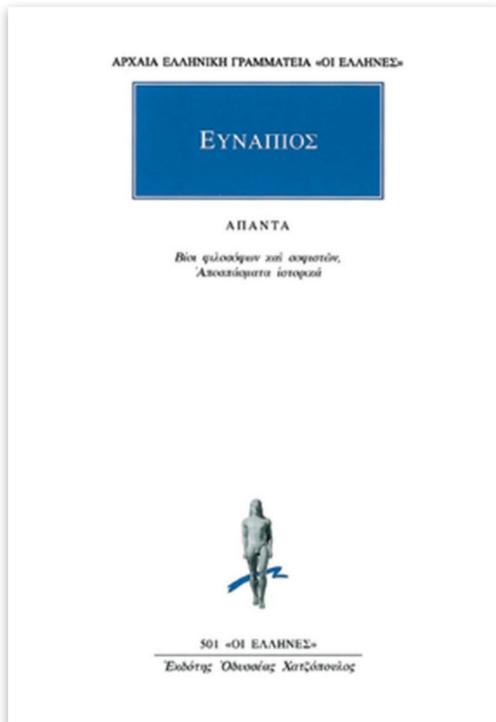
Volume 14 [serial number 1181]

This volume includes the surviving parts of the lost works of Euclid, as delivered from indirect (ancient Greek, Latin, and Arabic) sources.

Divisions: Examining the division of geometric shapes into different parts with different proportions.

Fragments: Fragments from lost works. Related theorems (entries) clarifying the lost works of Euclid, which are preserved in the works of mathematician Pappus.

On Mechanics (fragments): fragments from Euclid's lost mechanical works, which deal with the issues of weight and balance of bodies and the question of the principles governing the operation of the scales.



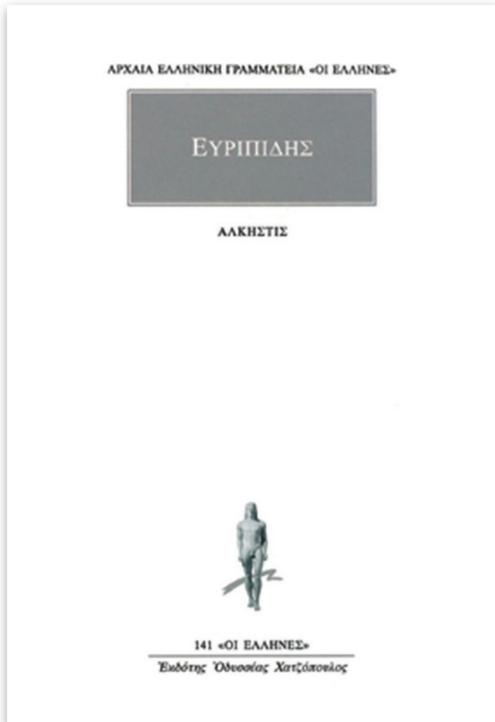
EUNAPIUS

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

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 501]

Lives of the Philosophers and Sophists: An interesting picture of the spiritual and social life of the 3rd and 4th centuries A.D., through the biographies of philosophers and sophists.

Fragments: Fragments from Eunapius lost work named *Chronical History*, dominated by the figure of Julian.



EURIPIDES

Tragic poet , 5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 21 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 3]

Rhesus: The story unfolds in Troy. Dolon spies on the camp of the Achaeans, but is arrested and executed. The same fate awaits Rhesus, king of Thrace who had allied with the Trojans. The play is a dramatization of the 10th rhapsody of *Ilias*.

Volume 2 [serial number 4]

Suppliants: The mothers of the seven Argives that had been killed at Thebes implore Theseus to intercede for the dead's burial which was forbidden by Creon. Theseus declares war against Creon and brings the bodies to Eleusis, where he burns them. A play with political allusions.

Volume 3 [serial number 5]

Hecuba: Hecuba, the elderly queen of Troy, is found captive in Thrace. She

witnesses the death of her children, Polyxene and Polydore. She plans her revenge with the help of the women of Troy.

Volume 4 [serial number 6]

Troyan Women: The events after Troy's siege. Death of the members of Priam's family. The captive women are led to the Achaean ships. The figure of Hecuba dominates.

Volume 5 [serial number 31]

Iphigenia in Aulis: The Achaean fleet, immobilized in Aulis, waits for fair wind in order to depart for Troy. Agamemnon calls his daughter Iphigenia from Mycenae in order to sacrifice her, pretending that he wants to marry her to Achilles. The maiden offers herself as sacrifice for her country. The heroism of the girl and the tragic internal conflicts of Agamemnon.

Volume 6 [serial number 38]

Medea: Medea tragic revenge on her husband, Jason. Pretending that she assents to his marriage with the Corinthian princess Glauce, she sends to her as present a robe that causes the horrible death of the bride. Then, Medea kills her own child and turns to Aegeus, king of Athens.

Volume 7 [serial number 39]

Iphigenia in Taurisa: Orestes and Pylades look for the wooden statue of goddess Artemis in Scythia. They are arrested and lead to the temple of the goddess in order to be sacrificed. Iphigenia, priestess in the temple, recognizes her brother Orestes. They steal the statue of the goddess and depart secretly for Athens. The king of Scythia chases them, but goddess Athena saves them.

Volume 8 [serial number 40]

Orestes: Orestes and his sister Electra are condemned to death by the Argives for matricide. Orestes desperately considers killing Menelaus' daughter Hermione as revenge. The apparition of Apollo solves the misunderstanding. Orestes weds Hermione and Pylades weds Electra.

Volume 9 [serial number 41]

Electra: Orestes, accompanied by his friend Pylades, heads for Mycenae in order to avenge the murder of his father, Agamemnon. He meets his sister Electra, living in

poverty with her husband Auturgus. Brother and sister recognize each other and plan the murder of their mother, Clytaemnestra, and Aegisthus. While Electra marries Pylades, Orestes goes to Athens to be judged.

Volume 10 [serial number 42]

Children of Hercules: The children of Hercules are chased by Eurystheus, king of Mycenae, and take refuge in Athens. Eurystheus declares war against the Athenians, demanding they hand him the children. Macaria, daughter of Hercules, accepts to be sacrificed for the fulfilment of the oracle saying that the Athenians will win only if a maiden accepts to die.

Volume 11 [serial number 43]

Phoenician Maidens: Women from Phoenicia, sent to Delphi as loot from the capture of Tyre, stop at Thebes. Tragic events of the blind Oedipus, led by his daughter Antigone.

Volume 12 [serial number 53]

Helen: Paris leads to Troy not the queen of Sparta but an image of her, while Hermes transfers the real Helen to Egypt. After the capture of Troy, the winds drive Menelaus to Egypt, and the two spouses recognize each other by chance. Helen represented as the ideal wife.

Volume 13 [serial number 58]

Ion: Ion, son of Apollo and the Athenian princess Creusa, is abandoned in a cave at Acropolis and is transferred by Hermes to Delphi. Later on, Creusa, married with Xuthus, cannot have children and visits Delphi in order to consult the oracle. The answer of the oracle is that she must adopt the warden of the temple. Creusa refuses and tries to kill him, until it is revealed that he is her son Ion.

Volume 14 [serial number 136]

Bacchants: Pentheus, king of Thebes, reacts to the institution of Dionysus' worship. Dionysus returns after a long absence. Pentheus turns against the Bacchants, priestesses of the god, but his own mother Agaue and the mad women kill him. It is a play of religious mood, with allusions to the worship of Dionysus.

Volume 15 [serial number 137]

Madness of Hercules: Hercules leaves his children at Thebes and descends into

Hades in order to bring Cerberus on earth. His long absence raises suspicions that he is dead. Lycus turns against Hercules' children but he reappears suddenly and saves them. Hera maddens the hero, who kills his wife and children in a fit. When he recovers, he wants to kill himself, but is saved by Theseus.

Volume 16 [serial number 138]

Andromache: The wife of Hector, Andromache, is transferred to Troy as prize of Achilles' son Neoptolemus. Together they have a son, Molossus. Hermione, wife of Neoptolemus, and her father Menelaus try to kill Andromache and her son. Old Peleus prevents the murder.

Volume 17 [serial number 139]

Hippolytus: Phaedra, second wife of Theseus, falls secretly in love with her stepson Hippolytus. When Hippolytus find out, he rejects his stepmother, who kills herself and leaves a letter claiming that Hippolytus tried to entice her. Theseus curses his son; Hippolytus dies. Artemis reveals the truth to Theseus, who mourns his son.

Volume 18 [serial number 140]

Cyclops: Euripides' only extant satiric drama. Satyrs, under the leadership of Silenus, serve Cyclops. Odysseus blinds Cyclops and saves his companions and the Satyrs.

Volume 19 [serial number 141]

Alcestis: Alcestis accepts to die in place of her husband Admetus, king of Pherae. Hercules, friend of Admetus, intervenes, bringing the woman back to life.

Volume 20 [serial number 397]

Hypsipyle: Hypsipyle of Lemnos, exiled in the court of the king of Nemea, causes involuntarily the death of the king's young son. Dionysus, a god descending from her race, saves her at the last moment from her oncoming punishment. An attempt of restoration of this fragmentarily extant play.

Volume 21 [serial number 1210]

Cretans: The myth of Pasiphaë's love for the king's bull and the birth of the Minotaur. The apology of Pasiphaë is a characteristic part of the work. An attempt of restoration of this fragmentarily extant play.

Volume 22 [serial number 1211]

Fragments 1: Extant fragments from the following lost works of Euripides: Aegeus, Aeolus, Alexander, Alcmeon in Psophis, Alcmeon in Corinth, Alcmene, Alope, Andromeda.

Volume 23 [serial number 1212]

Fragments 2: Extant fragments from the following lost works of Euripides: Antigone, Antiope, Archelaus, Auge, Autolycus Satiric, Bellerophon, Erechtheus, Busiris Satiric, Danaë, Dictys, Epeius, Erechtheus.

Volume 24 [serial number 1213]

Fragments 3: Extant fragments from the following lost works of Euripides: Eurystheus Satiric, Harvesters, Theseus, Thyestes, Ino, Ixion, Hippolytus Covered, Cadmus, Cretan Women, Cretans, Cresphontes, Lamia, Licymnus, Melanippe.

Volume 25 [serial number 1214]

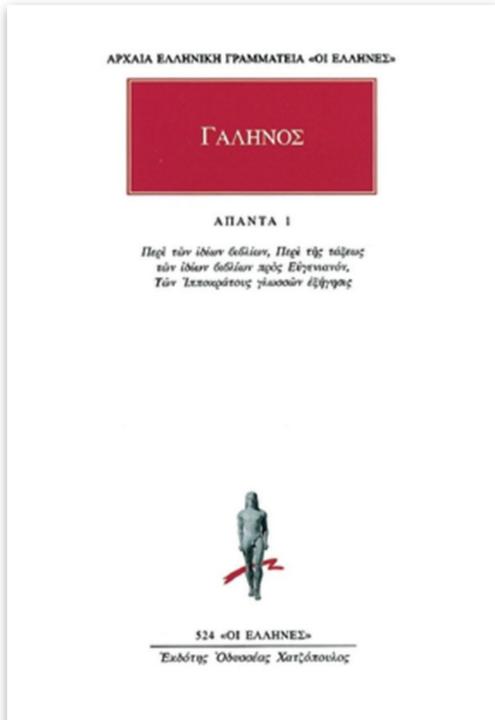
Fragments 4: Extant fragments from the following lost works of Euripides: Meleager, Mysians, Oedipus, Oeneus, Oenomaus, Palamedes, Daughters of Pelias, Peleus, Plisthenes, Polyidus, Protesilaus, Stheneboea, Sisyphus Satiric, Sciron Satiric.

Volume 26 [serial number 1215]

Fragments 5: Extant fragments from the following lost works of Euripides: Scyrians, Syleus Satiric, Telephus, Children of Temenus, Temenus, Hypsipyle, Phaethon.

Volume 27 [serial number 1216]

Fragments 6: Extant fragments from the following lost works of Euripides: Philoctetes, Phoenix, Phrixus, Chrysippus. Fragments of disputed authenticity.



GALEN

Physician, 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 31 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 524]

On my Own Books: Galen tries to enumerate and register his own works.

On the Order of my Own Books to Eugenianus: Galen orders his own works.

Explanation of Hippocrates' Difficult Words: A sort of dictionary, offering explanations of the difficult terms found in Hippocrates' works.

Volume 2 [serial number 525]

To Patrophilus on Constitution of Medicine: Starting with the basic purpose of medicine, Galen establishes the whole of the medical art and its branches, in this scientific epitome.

The Art of Medicine: Similar to the previous work. One of Galen's most popular works, with important posterior influence.

Volume 3 [serial number 526]

An Exhortation to Study Medicine: The knowledge of arts differentiates man from animals.

On the Best Sect: Galen refutes the doctrine of Phaborinus, an orator and philosopher of the Sceptic school.

The Best Physician Is Also a Philosopher: This work is addressed to all those who count themselves among the supporters of Hippocrates' doctrines, without practicing them.

On Sects for the Beginners: The basic schools of medicine (Empiric, Dogmatic, Methodic) and the doctrines of each one.

On Medical Experience: The argument of two doctors, one Empiricist and one Dogmatist, on the medical experience.

On the Elements According to Hippocrates I-II: The basic elements from which the essence of all the beings and man consists.

Volume 4 [serial number 527]

On Mixtures I, II, III: Temperaments and their characteristics. The mixture of the basic elements determines not only the general physical condition of the body but also character.

Volume 5 [serial number 528]

On the Natural Faculties I, II, III: Refutation of the doctrines of Erasistratus of Ceos, a doctor of the Alexandrian school, and of Asclepiades, the precursor of the Methodic School, as to the basic functions of body.

Volume 6 [serial number 529]

On Types of Fever: Galen unfolds his doctrine on the types of fever, trying to give shortly their definitions and basic characteristics.

On Plethora: The increase of the mass of blood in the human body. The views of Galen and the criticism of other doctors' views.

On Tremor and Twitching and Shivering and Convulsion: A study of the four unhealthy movements of the human body. Their character and causes.

Volume 7 [serial number 530]

On the Coma in Hippocrates: Explanation of the term "coma" in Hippocratic works.

On Marasmus: The languish of the body due to the predominance of dryness.

On Abnormal Swellings: On the various unhealthy swellings that appear in the body. A diagnostic work.

On Uneven Distemper: On distemper as result of the unbalanced mixture of the four humours in the body.

On the Formation of the Fetus: The formation and gradual growth of the fetus. One of the most important works of Galen.

Volume 8 [serial number 531]

Difficulties in Breathing: The difficulty in breathing as a disturbance of respiration. Causes and kinds of this affection. The difficulty in breathing as evidence of other diseases. Galen also presents and explains relevant Hippocratic doctrine.

Volume 9 [serial number 532]

On Semen: A treatise on the function and utility of semen. The views of Hippocrates and Aristotle. Galen's doctrine of male and female semen.

Volume 10 [serial number 533]

On the Utility of the Parts (Books I-III): A treatise on the usefulness and functions of the different parts of the human body. On upper and lower limbs.

Volume 11 [serial number 534]

On the Utility of the Parts (Books IV-V): On the digestive system and the nutrition of the body. On liver, pancreas and the urinary system.

Volume 12 [serial number 535]

On the Utility of the Parts (Books VI-VII): On the parts of the thorax. On the heart and the lungs. On the production of voice.

Volume 13 [serial number 536]

On the Utility of the Parts (Books VIII-X): On the neck, head as a whole, brain and senses. On the brain, cerebral nerves and skull. On eyes and their parts.

Volume 14 [serial number 537]

On the Utility of the Parts (Books XI-XIII): On parts of the head other than the brain. On face and its muscles. On the joint between the head and the spine. On spine and scapula.

Volume 15 [serial number 538]

On the Utility of the Parts (Books XIV-XVII): The genitals and the foetus. The hip joint. The veins and the arteries. Conclusion.

Volume 16 [serial number 539]

On the Differences of Fevers: The variations and the kinds of fevers. Their causes and characteristics. Fever as increase of the heart's heat that controls the heat of the whole body.

Volume 17 [serial number 540]

On Bones for Beginners: A comprehensive review of the bones in the human body.

On the Anatomy of Veins and Arteries: A comprehensive review of the veins and arteries in the human body.

On Barley Soup: A short treatise on the preparation and utility of barley soup.

On Diagnosis by Dreams: Dreams as evidence of diseases.

Differences of Diseases: Definition of disease. First diseases, combined diseases.

Causes of Disease: The causes of the diseases of the tissues, of the organs and of the whole body.

Differences of Symptoms: The three kinds of symptoms: i) dispositions of the body; ii) damages to functions; iii) the symptoms that follow the two other kinds.

Volume 18 [serial number 541]

Causes of Symptoms (Books I, II): In this work, which is mostly practical, Galen offers a list of causes of symptoms, avoiding the detailed description of the process of their origin and also the controversy with other physicians' doctrines.

Volume 19 [serial number 542]

On Anatomical Procedures (Books I-III): This is the most important anatomical work of Galen. It is a practical work, in fact a kind of notes or records that write down the conclusions drawn from the anatomical operations that the author made during his whole life. It expounds gradually the detailed anatomy of every part of the body, as it is observed during a real anatomical operation. This work follows the same order with the work *On the Utility of the Parts*. Book I examines the anatomy of the upper limbs, Book II the anatomy of the lower limbs, and Book III the anatomy of the veins, arteries and nerves in both upper and lower limbs.

Volume 20 [serial number 543]

On Anatomical Procedures (Books IV-VIII): Books IV and V concern the anatomy of muscles. Book IV examines the anatomy of the muscles of the head, face, neck and scapula. Book V examines the anatomy of the muscles of the thorax, abdomen, flanks and dorsum. Book VI examines the inner organs of the digestive system. Books VII and VIII concern the organs of respiration. Book VII concerns the heart and lungs, and Book VIII the thorax as an organ of respiration.

Volume 23 [serial number 546]

On the Preservation of Health (Books I-III): This is one of the most important Galenic works. It concerns hygiene and the healthy way of life. It also contains important evidence on everyday life during Galen's time.

Volume 24 [serial number 547]

On the Preservation of Health (Books IV-VI): Continuation and conclusion of the treatise on the healthy way of life.

Volume 25 [serial number 548]

On the Properties of Foodstuffs: This is the most important treatise of Galen on dietetics. It concerns the effective qualities of foods, and their influence on the human body. It is divided in chapters each one of which examines a particular food. Books I-II are on vegetable foods, and Book III on animal foods.

Volume 26 [serial number 549]

Hygiene I-III: Hygiene as a sector of medicine that aims at sustaining the health of the human body, as opposed to therapeutics, that aims at recovering health. What a hygienic lifestyle means for each age. On elimination of feces created in the body. On types of abrasions and their usefulness as a necessary part of the exercises. On types of exercise. Recovery after exercise. On types of ablutions. On types of fatigue and how to deal with them. Hygiene that must accompany sexual acts.

Volume 27 [serial number 550]

Hygiene IV-VI: On automatic fatigue, which occurs in the body without prior exercise. Bad juices in the body, drugs and drinks to treat them. Geriatrics and healthy lifestyle for the elderly. Healthy lifestyle for those who are not free and cannot devote enough time to care for their body.

Volume 28 [serial number 551]

Of the faculties or powers of aliments: A study of the pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic properties of foods, of the ways in which they change the body, and of how the body transforms them.

Volume 29 [serial number 552]

Of habit or custom: the important role played by the patient's habits for determining the appropriate treatment of diseases.

Of the good or bad juices of food: A dietary treatise that describes foods that include good or bad juices and therefore produce good or bad juices respectively in the human body.

On the thinning diet: On "thin diet", ie the foods that produce thin and not thick or sticky juices in the human body, and the foods that thin thick juices that have already been created in the human body, causing various diseases.

Of the atrabilis, or black bile: On black bile, one of the four basic juices of the human body according to ancient medicine and physiology.

On melancholy: A short work where excerpts from other works of Galen on "melancholy" are collected. Melancholy is the pathological condition in which the juice of black bile prevails in the human body, occupies the brain, and affects mental function.

On the exercise with the small ball: A short work describing the benefits of an exercise that was a kind of sport, played with a small ball.

Volume 30 [serial number 553]

Of the dissection of the nerves: Treatise dealing with the detailed presentation of the 7 "conjugations" of the cerebral nerves and with the brief presentation of the conjugations of the spinal nerves.

Of the organ of smell: On how the sense of smell is achieved.

Of the dissection of the uterus: On the uterus. Introduction to embryology, with emphasis on the anatomical formations that connect the fetus to the uterus.

That the qualities of the mind depend on the temperament of the body: In this work, Galen supports the materialist view, pioneering for his time, that the energies of the soul are influenced by the forces of the body.

Of the knowledge and cure of mental affections: The definition and distinction between passion and mistake. The relationship between passions and mistakes. List of the passions of the soul. The path proposed for the diagnosis and eradication of passions from the human soul. The errors of judgement and the method of avoiding

them, similar to the method of avoiding the passions of the soul. Passion as a cause of errors of judgement.

Volume 31 [serial number 554]

Of the dissection of muscles: In this work, Galen incorporates all previous knowledge in the field of muscle anatomy, corrects the mistakes of the ancients and lists his own discoveries in this field.

Of muscular motion: The basics of how muscles move. Resolution of several problems that arise related to muscle movement. Rebuttal of related erroneous theories.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΕΛΑΣΣΟΝΕΣ
ΓΕΩΓΡΑΦΟΙ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ 1

Ἄννων, Σκύλαξ, Ηρακλείδης ὁ κριτικός,
Διονύσιος τοῦ Καλλιφώντος,
Διονύσιος ὁ Βυζάντιος



853 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

Ἐκδότης Ὀδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

GEOGRAPHERS (MINOR)

6th c. B.C. – 6th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 3 out of 6 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 853]

Annon, Skylax, Heraclides Criticus, Dionysius of Calliphon, Dionysius the Byzantine. Volume 1 includes some of the most interesting geographical works, such as:

a) Annon of Carthage, who travelled further from the Pillars of Hercules, to the coasts of West Africa, b) Skylax, who travelled to the shores of the Mediterranean and of the Black Sea, c) Heraclides Criticus (initially his work was erroneously attributed to Dicaearchus) who explored the regions of Central Greece and Thessaly, d) Dionysius, son of Calliphon, who described in verse his tour of Greece and the islands, e) Dionysius of Byzantium, who offers a very extensive description of the shores of the Bosphorus, preserved partly in Greek and partly in Latin (the volume includes both Greek and Latin text).

The volume includes a number of explanatory maps and an index of main names.

Volume 2 [serial number 854]

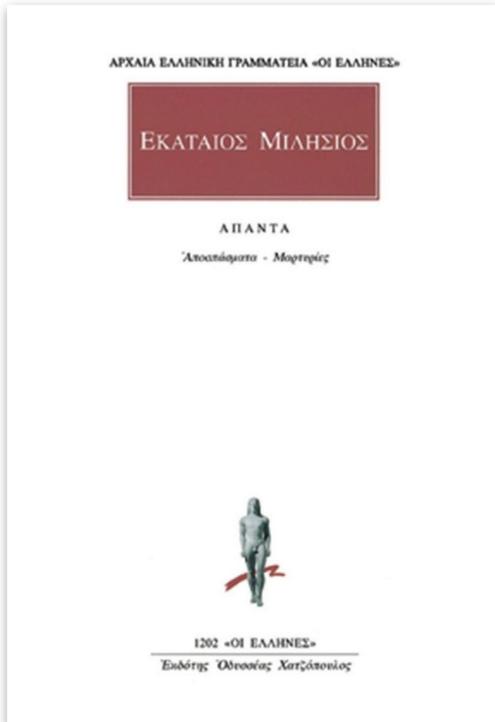
Pytheas of Massalia. This volume includes what is left of the works of the two important geographers of antiquity. Pytheas was the first traveller to reach the polar regions and the legendary Thule (traditionally identified with present-day Iceland).

Artemidorus Ephesius. This volume includes, for the first time, the ancient text and the modern Greek translation of the famous Artemidorus Papyrus, a fragment of which was discovered in 1998. It describes the coasts of the Iberian Peninsula, including its ocean shores off the Pillars of Hercules. The text has caused a great deal of controversy among philologists, as some accept its authenticity and others consider it to be a forgery of modern times.

The volume includes a number of explanatory maps and an index of main names.

Volume 3 [serial number 855]

Agatharchides of Cnidus. This volume offers, for the first time in a single edition, all the preserved excerpts of the geographer and historian of the 2nd c. e.g., mainly from his work *On the Erythraean Sea*, where the term “Erythrean Sea” indicates the current Indian Ocean, including both main gulfs, the Arabian (Red Sea) and the Persian. The work is a combination of geography and history, while its approach is usually philosophical, trying to interpret in a philosophical way the characteristics of the nations of the region.

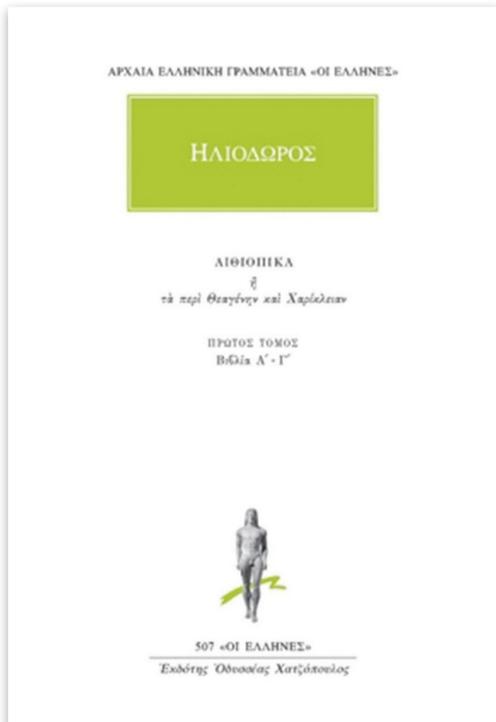


HECATAEUS OF MILETUS

Historian, 6th-5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1202]

Fragments, Testimonies: The extant fragments from the lost works of the great geographer and historian. An attempt at a rationalistic interpretation of myth and at a chronological arrangement of the events.



HELIODORUS

Novelist, 3rd (?) c. A.D.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Ethiopsics 1 [serial number 507]

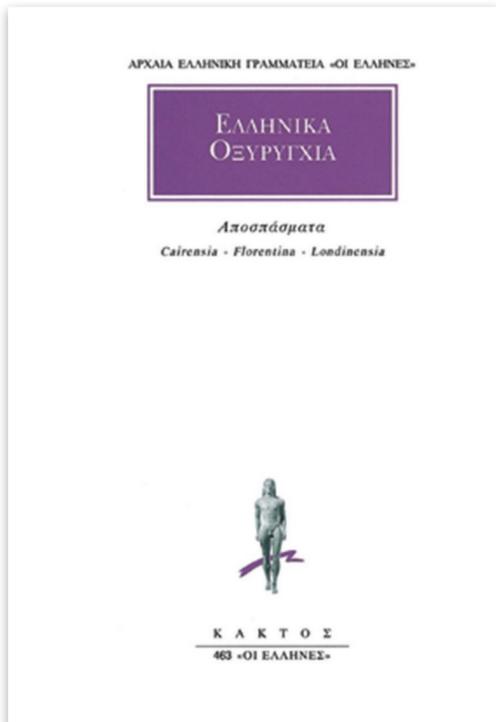
The last extended romance of the Greek antiquity, the famous adventure of Charicleia and Theagenes. Books I-III: The two runaways fall in the hands of bandits. Flashback to the past. The beginning of the adventures.

Ethiopsics 2 [serial number 508]

The adventure continues. Some skillful deviations and the use of narrative figures of that time bring the narration and the excitement to a climax.

Ethiopsics 3 [serial number 509]

Conclusion of the story and return of the two heroes (and of the soul) to the “desired motherland”. A popular work that exercised an important posterior influence and inspired the libretto of *Aida*.



HELLENICA OXYRHYNCHIA

1 Volume [serial number 463]

Hellenica Oxyrhynchia is the name of some 900 lines of a lost Greek historian discovered in 1906 at Oxyrhynchus in Egypt. The writer dealt in considerable detail with events in the Greek world (396-395 B.C.), and was an authority of the first importance.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΤΟΣ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ

Ὅμηρικά προβλήματα



386 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

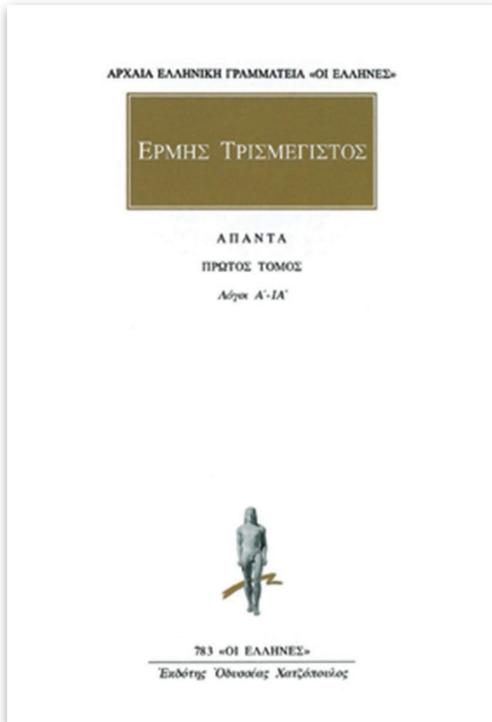
Εκδότης Ὀδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

HERACLITUS

Philosopher, 1st (?) c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 386]

Allegories (Homeric Questions): A collection of allegories in 79 chapters. Heraclitus, following the order of the Homeric rhapsodies, applies the natural, moral and historical explanation to an extensive range of topics (concerning history, astronomy, physics, ethics, cosmogony etc.), praising Homer and contradicting his critics, especially Plato and Epicurus.



HERMES TRISMEGISTUS

2nd/4th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 4 Volumes

Volume 1, [serial number 783]

Discourses I-XII: The Greek Hermetic texts, of double nature, both philosophical and practical-magical, came to light from the Greek interpretation of holly texts of the Egyptian god Thoth, with the addition of elements from Greek philosophy (mostly platonian, Pythagorean and stoic), as well as from Judaic tradition and other eastern philosophies.

Volume 2, [serial number 784]

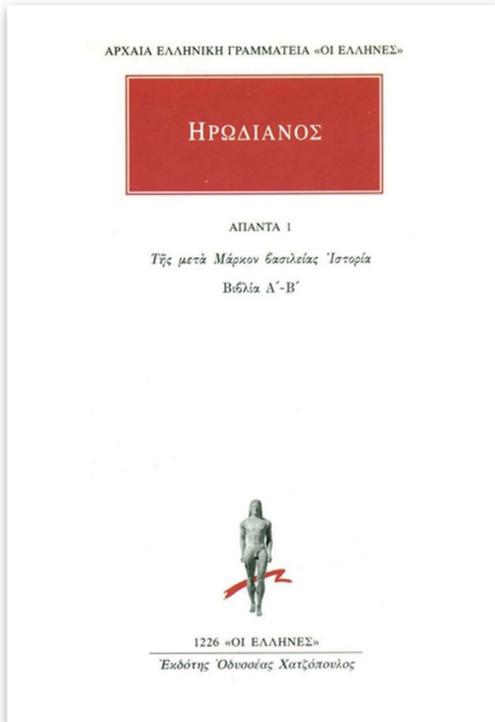
Discourses XII-XVIII: The next part of the philosophical Hermetic texts. *Asclepius*: This is a discourse addressed by Hermes to Asclepius. Latin translation and Greek fragments.

Volume 3, [serial number 785]

Fragments: Fragments from the philosophical Hermetic texts, extant mostly in the work of Stobaeus.

Volume 4, [serial number 1203]

Magic: Cyranides: A work of popular medicine and magic, one of the most important among the folk Hermetic texts. It combines two earlier works, one of Cyranus and one of Harpocraton, who, according to tradition, got their knowledge from the works of Hermes and the Syrian *Archaic Bible*.



HERODIAN

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

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 1226]

History of the Empire after the Death of Marcus (Books 1-2): The history of the years 180-193 A.D. Death of Marcus Aurelius and ascension to the throne of young Commodus. The events of Commodus' reign, along with psychographic observations, and the widespread conspiracies against him until his assassination. The reign of Pertinax, the reforms he attempted and his assassination. Didius Julianus ascends the throne. His conflict with Gaius Pescennius Niger. The appearance of the new powerful man, Septimius Severus.

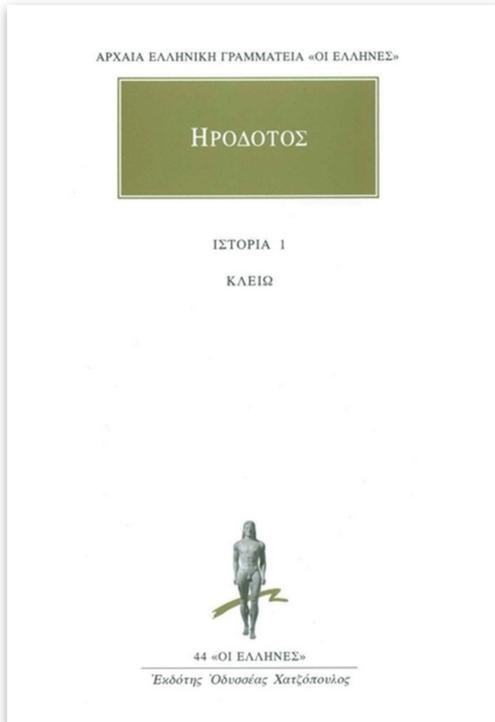
Volume 2 [serial number 1227]

History of the Empire after the Death of Marcus (Books 3-4): The events of the period 193-217 A.D. The reign of Septimius Severus. His conflict with Niger and Albinus. His campaign in the East against the Parthians. Campaign in Britain. Death

of Septimius Severus. The controversy of his sons. Caracalla. The portrait of a cruel emperor. His campaigns and his assassination. Peace with the Parthians. Observations on the culture and physiognomy of the peoples of the East.

Volume 3 [serial number 1228]

History of the Empire after the Death of Marcus (Books 5-8): The events of the period 217-238 AD. Euphoria in Rome for the death of Caracalla. Overthrow and death of his successor, Macrinus. Severus' family returns to the throne with the young Elagavalus. His eccentric personality, the events of his reign and his assassination. Thirteen-year-old Severus Alexander ascends the throne. Campaigns and wars. Maximinus on the throne, his arbitrary power. Uprising in Libya. The Gordians I and II. Political anomalies. Fire in Rome. Return of Maximinus and his assassination. Pupienus and Balbinus co-emperors. Their assassination by soldiers and the rise of thirteen-year-old Gordian III to the throne.



HERODOTUS

Historian, 5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 9 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 44]

Book I: The primeval hostility between Europe and Asia. Subjugation of the Greek cities to Croesus. The Persians conquer Lydia and Cyrus founds the Persian state.

Volume 2 [serial number 45]

Book II: The history of Egypt down to the expedition of the Persian king Cambyses.

Volume 3 [serial number 46]

Book III: The Persians conquer Egypt. Darius ascends to the throne. Organization of his state. Polycrates, the tyrant of Samos.

Volume 4 [serial number 47]

Book IV: Darius' expedition against the Scythians. First Persian expansion into Europe. Expedition of the Persians into Libya.

Volume 5 [serial number 48]

Book V: The Persians in Thrace. Aristagoras, the tyrant of Miletus. rises of the Ionian cities in revolt against the Persians. Athens and Eretria support the revolt. Mention of the history of Athens and Sparta.

Volume 6 [serial number 49]

Book VI: Suppression of the Ionian Revolt. Capture of Miletus. First expedition of the Persians against Greece. Defeat of Mardonius. Expedition of Datis and Artaphernes. The Battle of Marathon.

Volume 7 [serial number 50]

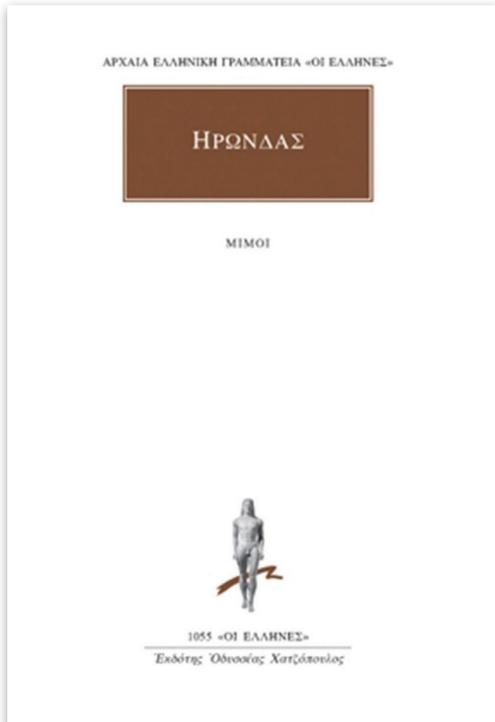
Book VII: Death of Darius. Xerxes marches against Greece. The Battle of Thermopylae.

Volume 8 [serial number 51]

Book VIII: Sea-battle of Artemisium. Sea-battle of Salamis. The Greek victories. Retreat of Xerxes.

Volume 9 [serial number 52]

Book IX: The Battle of Plataea. Sea-battle of Mycale. Capture of Sestos by the Athenians.

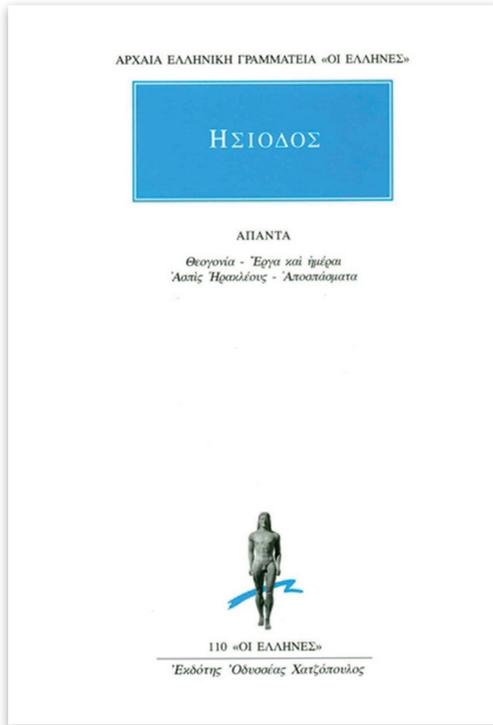


HERONDAS

Humorous poet , 3rd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1055]

Mimes: The mimes of Herondas, extant either partly or fully. Scenes from people's everyday life with realism, humor, and vividness.



HESIOD

Epic poet, 8th-7th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 110]

Theogony: The genesis of the gods, the creation of the universe, and the conflicts about the universal order after the dominance of Zeus. The first attempt at systematizing the Greek mythology.

Works and Days: On the occasion of his quarrel with his brother, the poet criticizes injustice, praises justice and idealizes work. With much advice on moral questions and with a plenty of folkloric and moral information, the work brings to the forefront the world of the poor farmers and mariners, their everyday life and graft.

Shield: Description of the Hercules's shield and his fight with Cycnus

Fragments: Extant fragments from the lost works of Hesiod.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΙΕΡΟΚΛΗΣ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ

*Υπόμνημα εἰς τὰ Πυθαγορικά Χρυσά ἔπη,
Περὶ προνοίας*



1230 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

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.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ 1

ΓΕΝΙΚΗ ΙΑΤΡΙΚΗ

Ὁρκος • Νόμος • Περὶ ἀρχαίων ἰητρικῆς
Περὶ ἰητροῦ • Περὶ τέχνης • Περὶ ἐπιδημιασίνης
Παραγγελία • Ἀφορισμοί



93 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

Ἐκδότης Ὀδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

HIPPOCRATES

Physician, 5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 17 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 93]

The Oath: Moral principles of the Hippocratic School.

Law: Preconditions and method of learning medicine.

Ancient Medicine: A praise of the ancient medicine compared to posterior systems. Criticism of the view that all diseases have one and the same cause.

Physician: Ethical remarks on the appearance and attitude of the physician, as well as on carrying out his mission.

The Art: The substance of medical art. Its content, subject and purpose.

On decorum: The Hippocratic doctor carries his mission with decency and honesty.

Precepts: The moral rules that should permeate the medical science and practice.

Aphorisms: An epitome of the symptomatology, dietetics, therapeutics and prognosis of the medical school of Cos.

Volume 2 [serial number 94]

Prognostic: General symptoms of acute diseases, proper characteristics of every case, with the purpose of exercising in the prognosis of diseases.

Prorrhetic I, II: General remarks on the cases of frenzy, delirium, bleeding, perspiration, vomiting etc. On pulse, blood vessels and the heart.

Coan prognoses: On lethargic situations, fevered diseases, headaches, coma, symptoms of diseases of the head, neck and breast, melancholy, paralysis, gynecological situations etc.

Volume 3 [serial number 95]

Airs, Waters, Places: The Hippocratic bioclimatology and climatopathology, meteorobiology and meteoropathology.

On Humours: On humours of the human body, their movements and their effects on the body.

On Breaths: Diseases based on the air that circulates in the human body.

On Crises: On the transmutation of a serious disease, leading either to the cure or to the death of the patient.

On Critical Days: On critical days of the diseases, when their transmutation either for the better or the worse is manifested.

On Vision: On vision and the eyes. General and special observations.

Volume 4 [serial number 96]

On Dissection: On the thoracic organs.

On the Heart: Theoretical and experimental references to the heart.

On Glands: On glands, brain, kidneys. Probably a later work.

On Fleshes: The composition of the universe and of live beings from the hot element. On the formation of the human organs. On voice, etc.

On the Nature of Bones: On the bones and veins of the human body.

On the Nature of Man: A criticism of the Eleatic view that the body consists of only one essence.

On the Seed: The sperm and the diseases caused by its loss.

On the Nature of Child: The creation and development of the foetus.

Volume 5 [serial number 97]

Regimen I, II: The right way of living and alimentation. The nature of places and foodstuffs. On balance between food and exercise. The prognostic and diagnostic significance of dreams.

Volume 6 [serial number 98]

Regimen in Acute Diseases: The advisable diet in the development of the serious diseases.

Regimen in Health: The diet, in a wider sense, as a factor in the preservation of health or in the treatment of diseases.

Nutriments: The food and its assimilation by the living beings. Adjustment of Heraclitus' views on the eternal movement and continuous change.

Use of Liquids: A consideration of the liquids (sweet and sea water, vinegar, wine) and their effects. The function of the hot and the cold element in the treatment of diseases.

Volume 7 [serial number 99]

Diseases of Women I: The Hippocratic gynecology and obstetrics. The diseases of women. The genitals, the menstruation, the conception, the pregnancy, the childbirth, the miscarriage.

Volume 8 [serial number 100]

Diseases of Women II: The diseases of women. The medicines for these diseases.

Volume 9 [serial number 101]

On the Nature of Women: A summary of the Hippocratic gynecology. Pathology and therapeutics in the diseases of women.

On Sterile Women: Diagnosis of sterility and fertility.

Diseases of Virgins: A short text exhorting the maidens to marriage and conception, in order to preserve their health.

Volume 10 [serial number 102]

Superfoetation: The (second) conception by a pregnant woman during the first weeks of her pregnancy.

Excision of the Fetus: Topics of obstetrics and embryology. On the fetus.

Seventh Month Child, Eighth Month Child: The point of the completion of the pregnancy and the conclusive formation of the foetus. Comparison between the conditions of the foetus and the newborn.

On Teething: The teething, the lactation and the ablactation of the infants. The ulcers of the tonsils, uvula and throat.

On the Number of Seven: The number of seven and its cosmogonic significance. Consideration of serious diseases.

Volume 11 [serial number 103]

On Wounds in the Head: On the cranium, cranial wounds, and their treatment.

In the Surgery: The ways through which the physician can diagnose the disease of the patient whom he examines.

Fractures: On fractures and dislocations. Description, symptoms, treatment.

Ulcers: Instructions on the treatment of wounds.

Haemorrhoids: On piles, their creation and their treatment by cauterization, excision, or drugs.

Fistulae: On fistulas of the anus and their treatment.

Volume 12 [serial number 104]

On Joints: Cases of dislocations and fractures. An informative work on ancient Greek surgery.

Mochlicon: On the reduction of displaced members using levers. A summary of Hippocratic knowledge on orthopedics.

Volume 13 [serial number 105]

On Epidemics I-IV: On epidemics. Meteorological and atmospheric changes and their connection with the epidemic diseases. Which temperaments are inclined to each disease? Observations on certain diseases – medical cases.

Volume 14 [serial number 106]

On Epidemics V-VII: Detailed mention of epidemic cases. Hygiene, exercise and pathology. Case history of diseases.

Volume 15 [serial number 107]

Diseases I-IV: General instructions to physicians for the treatment of diseases. Factors effecting the conclusion of diseases. Classification of diseases. Special instances: diseases of the brain, lethargies, headaches, affections of the respiratory system. General references to physiology and pathology. On bodily humours. On fever.

Volume 16 [serial number 108]

On Affections: Advice on affections and their treatment. Affections of the head, breast, belly, joints. Use and effects of drugs.

On Internal Affections: Description of pathological affections. Pulmonary

affections, nephritis, echinococcosis, hepatitis, icterus, affections of the nerves, spermatorrhea, scurvy, sciatica, tetanus. Causes of the affections, symptoms, treatment, prognosis.

On the Sacred Disease: On epilepsy. The first methodical attempt on describing its symptoms and on discovering its organic causes.

Parts of Man: The members of the human body. The organs and their function. Mention of pathologic situations. General observations on man and on medical science.

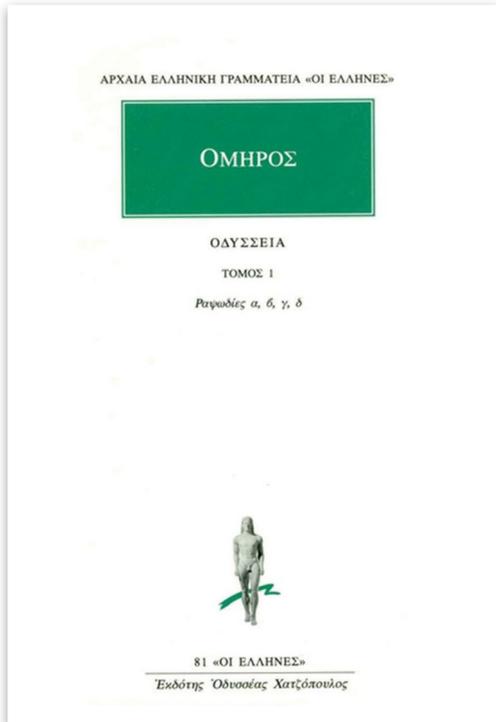
Volume 17 [serial number 109]

Letters: Letters of disputed authenticity, with lengthy information on Hippocrates' life.

Doctrine of the Athenians: A resolution of the Athenians by which they bestow honours on Hippocrates for his services all over Greece. A later work.

Speech from the Altar: A speech by which Hippocrates calls the Thessalians to help Cos against Athens. A spurious work.

Embassy: Thessalus, son of Hippocrates, asks the Athenians not to invade Cos. A spurious work.



HOMER

Epic poet, 8th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 12 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 81]

The Odyssey, Books I-IV: The assembly of the gods. Athena offers advice to Telemachus. The suitors make merry. The assembly of the Ithacans. Telemachus travels to Pylus, where Nestor hosts him, with Athena. Hospitality offered to Telemachus by Menelaus at Sparta. News of Odysseus.

Volume 2 [serial number 82]

The Odyssey, Books V-VIII: Calypso lets Odysseus go. Wrecking of Odysseus' raft. Salvation on the island of the Phaeacians. Athena appears in Nausicaa's dream. Odysseus in the palace of Alcinous. The assembly of the Phaeacians. The royal banquet and the contests. Songs of Demodocus.

Volume 3 [serial number 83]

The Odyssey, Books IX-XII: Odysseus narrates his adventures. Lotophagi (Lotus-eaters), Cicones, Cyclopes, Laestrygonians, Aeolus, Circe. The descend to the Underworld and the oracle of the dead. Sirens, Scylla, Charybdis and the cattle of the Sun.

Volume 4 [serial number 84]

The Odyssey, Books XIII-XVI: Departure from the island of the Phaeacians. Arrival at Ithaca. Odysseus speaks with Eumaeus. Telemachus returns to Ithaca and goes to meet Eumaeus. Recognition between Odysseus and Telemachus.

Volume 5 [serial number 85]

The Odyssey, Books XVII-XX: Odysseus in the feast of the suitors. He is recognised by his dog. Conflict between Odysseus and Irus. Penelope in front of the suitors. Recognition of Odysseus by Eurycleia. The preparations for killing the suitors.

Volume 6 [serial number 86]

The Odyssey, Books XX-XXIV: Penelope promises that she will marry whoever will strain the bow. Only Odysseus achieves to do it, and he kills the suitors. He is recognised by Penelope and his father. Hermes leads the souls of the suitors to the Netherworld.

Volume 7 [serial number 87]

The Iliad, Books I-IV: The pestilence in the Greek camp. Agamemnon takes Briseïs from Achilles. The wrath of Achilles. Zeus commands Agamemnon to begin the war. The list of the ships. Duel between Menelaus and Paris. The war flares up.

Volume 8 [serial number 88]

The Iliad, Books V-VIII: The brave deeds of Diomedes and the death of Tlepolemus. Hector speaks with his wife Andromache and leaves for the war. He duels with Ajax. The assembly of the gods. Zeus imposes neutrality upon the gods. Victories of the Trojans.

Volume 9 [serial number 89]

The Iliad, Books IX-XII: Agamemnon decides the departure of the Greeks. Nestor and Diomedes prevent him. Spies in the Trojan camp. The murder of Dolon. The soldiers of Hector attack the bravest Greeks. The brave deeds of Agamemnon. The

battle around the Greek walls.

Volume 10 [serial number 90]

The Iliad, Books XIII-XVI: Combat near the ships. Hera gets Zeus to sleep and Poseidon helps the Greeks secretly. Ajax wounds Hector. Zeus awakes to it and gets furious. Hard combat near the ships. Patroclus wears the armour of Achilles and leads the Myrmidones to war. Hector kills Patroclus.

Volume 11 [serial number 91]

The Iliad, Books XVII-XX: Hard battle over the body of dead Patroclus. Brave deeds of Menelaus. Hector takes the arms of Achilles, and Hephaestus makes new ones for the latter. The wrath of Achilles ends and the hero rushes to the combat. The gods are divided and some of them fight on the side of the Greeks, while others on the side of the Trojans.

Volume 12 [serial number 92]

The Iliad, Books XXI-XIV: Achilles avenges the murder of Patroclus. The battle over the river Scamander. Achilles kills Hector and drags his body round the walls of Troy. Then he proclaims athletic games in honour of Patroclus. Priam takes the body of Hector and gives a banquet in his honour.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΟΜΗΡΙΚΟΙ ΥΜΝΟΙ

Εἰς Ἡέκκην, Εἰς Διόνυσον,
Εἰς Ἀπόλλωνα, Εἰς Ἑρμῆν, Εἰς Ἀρστέριον,
Εἰς Ἀρστέριον ὄθ, Εἰς Διόνυσον, Εἰς Ἄρην,
Εἰς Ἄρην, Εἰς Ἀρστέριον ὄθ, Εἰς Ἄθρηϊν,
Εἰς Ἥραν, Εἰς Διόνυσον ὄθ, Εἰς Μελίτην Θεόν,
Εἰς Ἡρακλῆα λευκόθρονον, Εἰς Ἀσκληπιόν,
Εἰς Διοσκόρουσ, Εἰς Ἑρμῆν ὄθ, Εἰς Πήλον,
Εἰς Ἥρακτον, Εἰς Ἀπόλλωνα ὄθ, Εἰς Πανδρόνον,
Εἰς Δία, Εἰς Ἑστίαν, Εἰς Μοῖρᾶς καὶ Ἀπόλλωνα,
Εἰς Διόνυσον ὄθ, Εἰς Ἄρην ὄθ, Εἰς Ἄθρηϊν ὄθ,
Εἰς Ἑστίαν ὄθ, Εἰς Γῆν μεγάλην πόρωνα,
Εἰς Ἴδμεν, Εἰς Σελήνην,
Εἰς Διοσκόρουσ ὄθ, Εἰς Ζήνουσ



826 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

Εκδόσεις Οὐρανίας Χαρζόπουλος

HOMERIC HYMNS

8th-6th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 826]

34 extant Hymns under the name of Homer, but written probably in the 7th or 6th century B.C. (some of them even later), token of a rich literary tradition and a source of information on the customs (concerning the worship, the mysteries and the gatherings of celebrants) of a very remote era.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΟΜΗΡΙΚΑ -
ΕΠΙΚΟΣ ΚΥΚΛΟΣ

Βατραχομυομαχία - Τίτανμαχία - Οιδιπόδεια
- Θηβαίς - Ήπιγονοί - Κύπρια - Αιθιοπία -
Μικρά Ίλιάς - Ίλιου Πέρσις - Νόστοι -
Ἀμφιάρου Ἐξέλασις - Οὐχάλιας Ἰστοίαι -
Περὶ Ὀμήρου καὶ Ἡσίοδου καὶ τοῦ γένους
καὶ ἀγώνος αὐτῶν



792 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

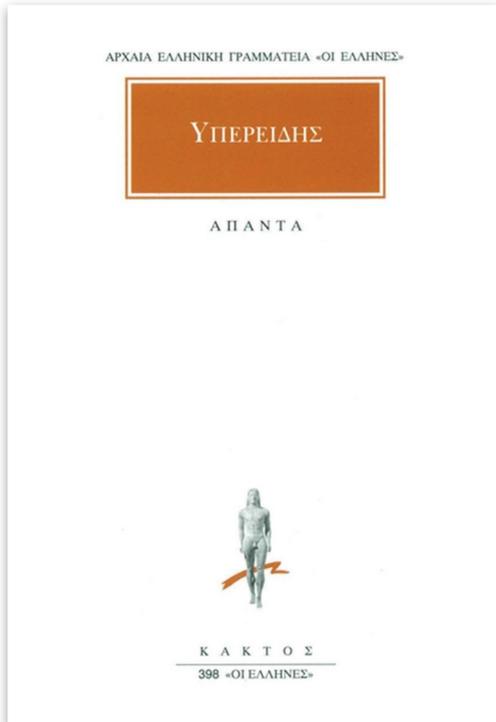
Ἐκδόσεις Ὀδυσσεύς Ἀρτέμιδος

HOMERICA – EPIC CYCLE

8th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 792]

Epics attributed to Homer (*Batrachomyomachia* or *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*) or other poets. The *Epic Cycle* consists from epics written between 800 and 500 B.C., which narrate the events before and after the Trojan War or the events from the beginning of the world to the death of Odysseus (*Titanomachia*, *Oedipodea*, *Thebais*, *Epigoni*, *Cypria*, *Aethiopsis*, *Little Iliad*, *Iliu Persis* or *The Capture of Troy*, *Nostoi* or *Returns*, *Amphiarau Exelasis* or *Expulsion of Amphiaraus*, *Oechalias Alosis* or *The Capture of Oechalia*) and the prose work entitled *On Homer and Hesiod and their race and contest*.



HYPERIDES

Orator, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 398]

In Defence of Lycophron: Fragments. Speech delivered during a case of adultery.

Against Plilippides: Speech written and delivered during an indictment for proposing an illegal measure.

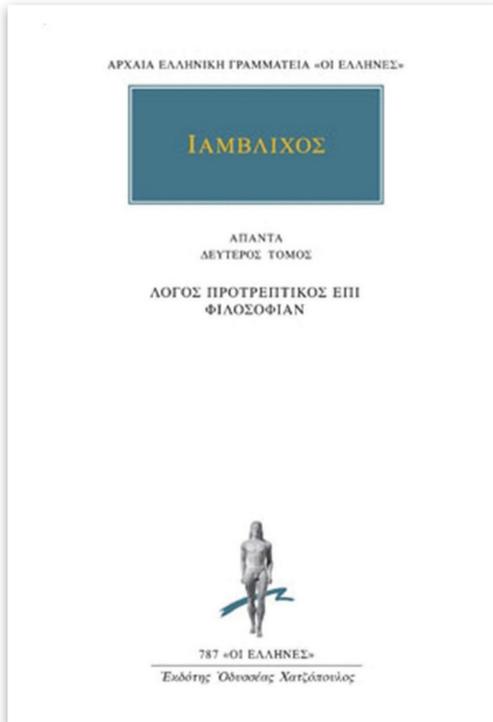
Against Athenogenes: Fragments. Speech delivered during a case of financial damage.

In Defence of Euxenippus: In defence of an Athenian accused of bribery and acting against the common profit. The only completely extant speech of Hyperides.

Against Demosthenes: The orator accused Demosthenes on the Arpalus' case.

Funeral Speech: Funeral speech delivered in 322 B.C. in honour of those fallen during the Lamian War. One of the five extant funeral speeches of the antiquity.

Fragments: Short fragments from lost speeches, attributed to Hyperides.



IAMBlichus

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

Complete Works, 6 Volumes

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.



IAMBUS AND ELEGY

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 962]

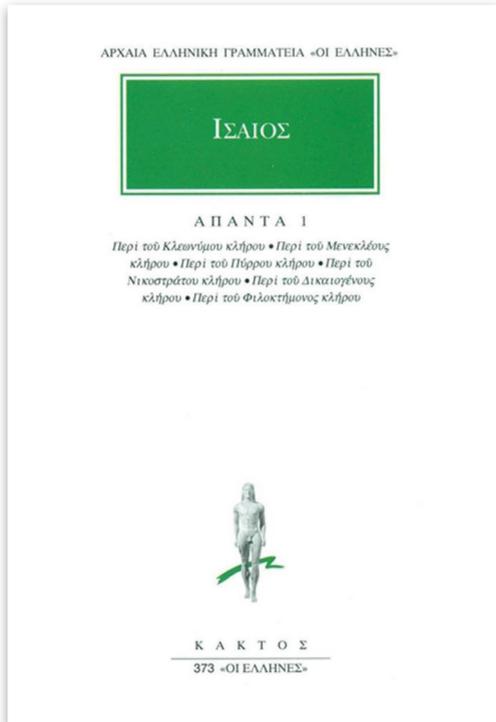
Archilochus, Theognis and Theognidea.

Volume 2 [serial number 963]

Anonymous Elegiac Fragments, Anonymous Iambic Fragments, Aeschines, Aeschrion, Aeschylus, Alcibiades, Ananius, Antimachus, Apollodorus, Aristoxenus, Aristotle, Archelaus, Asius, Astydamos, Asopodorus, Aphareus, emodocus, Dionysius Chalcus, Dionysius the Tyrant, Diphilus, Euenus, Eucleides, Hermippus, Zeuxis, Theocritus of Chios, Thucydides, Hipparchus, Hippon, Hipponax, Ion of Chios, Ion of Samos, Callinus, Cleobulina, Cleon, Clonas, Crates, Critias, Mamercus, Melanthius, Menander, Mimnermus, Olympus, Homer.

Volume 3 [serial number 964]

Panarces, Parrhasius, Periander, Pigres, Plato, Polymnestus, Praxiteles, Semonides, Simmias, Scythinus, Solon, Sophocles the Sophilus's son, Sophocles the Ariston's son, Speusippus, Socrates, Susarion, Tyrtaeus, Philiscus, Philiades, Phocylides and Phocylidea, Alexandrian Iambic and Elegiac Poets.



ISAEUS

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

Complete Works, 2 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 373]

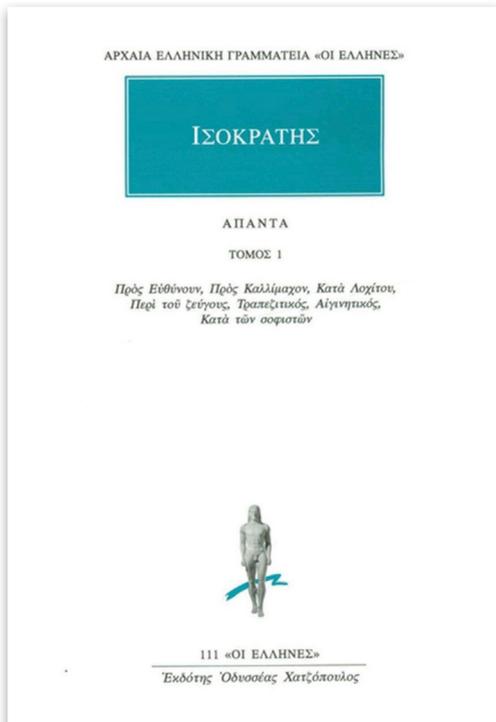
On the Estate of Cleonymus, On the Estate of Meneclides, On the Estate of Pyrrhus, On the Estate of Nicostratus, On the Estate of Dicaeogenes, On the Estate of Philoctemon: Speeches on inheritance litigations.

Volume 2 [serial number 374]

On the Estate of Apollodorus, On the Estate of Ciron, On the Estate of Astyphilus, On the Estate of Aristarchus, On the Estate of Hagnias: Speeches concerning inheritance litigations. Source of information about the law of inheritance in that time.

On Behalf of Euphiletus: Speech on a case of deprivation of civil rights.

Fragments: Fragments from lost works attributed to Isaeus.



ISOCRATES

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

Complete Works, 6 volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 111]

Against Euthynus: A speech on a case of a deposit entrusted to one's care.

Against Callimachus: A speech on a case of *paragraphe* (an objection to the admissibility of a suit), concerning the events of the overthrow of the Thirty Tyrants' regime and the restoration of democracy.

Against Lochites: A speech delivered on a case of assault of a member of the lower class by a member of the nobility.

Concerning the Team of Horses: Alcibiades, son of the Athenian politician with the same name, defends his dead father against accusations on the horses used during the Olympic games of 416 B.C.

Trapeziticus: Banker Passion defends himself against accusations of fraud.

Aegineticus: Speech delivered in a court of Aegina during an inheritance trial.

Against the Sophists: Isocrates compares his method and purposes to those of other

teachers (*sophists* in a wider sense), whom he accuses of contradiction between their words and acts.

Volume 2 [serial number 112]

Helen: Reference to Helen and to the love of gods for her, and a rehabilitation of Paris. A praise of beauty to which even the gods give way; criticism of the Eristics and mention of Panhellenic ideas.

Busiris: Criticism of the Athenian sophist Polycrates, on his apology for the Egyptian Busiris and an accusation against Socrates.

To Demonicus: A hortative and instructive oration on moral subjects of everyday life.

To Nicocles: A hortative oration to Nicocles, king of Salamis of Cyprus. The ideal of the good monarch and the right way of governing.

Nicocles or The Cyprians: A speech of Nicocles to his subjects, characteristic of the monarchic views of those times.

Euagoras: A praise of a dead king, in a way outlining the general image of a monarch.

Volume 3 [serial number 113]

Panegyric: A combination of a declamatory and admonitory oration. The greatness of Athens, the brave deeds of the city at a time of peace and of war. The necessity of the Panhellenic union, in view of a struggle against the barbarians, under a leadership divided between Athens and Sparta.

Plataicus: A Plataean accuses the Thebans of the barbarous destruction of his town.

Archidamus: Archidamus, the future king of Sparta, is represented to speak against the peace, which the allies of defeated Sparta were about to conclude with Thebes.

Volume 4 [serial number 114]

On Peace: Isocrates argues in favour of peace. Against his general ideas, he expresses peaceful positions and recommends the relinquishment of the naval supremacy, because he understands the unfavourable march of the Social War for Athens.

Aeropagiticus: Isocrates seeks in the glorious past the ideals of governing that would help Athens out of the crisis. He recommends a kind of moderate oligarchy, which will be combined with the spiritual guidance of the people.

Philip: After the conditions formed by the Peace of Philocrates, Isocrates calls the king Philip of Macedonia to unite all the Greeks for a struggle against the Persians under his leadership.

Volume 5 [serial number 115]

On antidosis: On the occasion of a trial of *antidosis* (a form by which a citizen charged with a public service at his own expense might call upon any other citizen, whom he thought richer than himself, either to exchange properties, or to submit to the charge himself) against him, Isocrates, in advanced age, gives his autobiography defending his career by this longest speech.

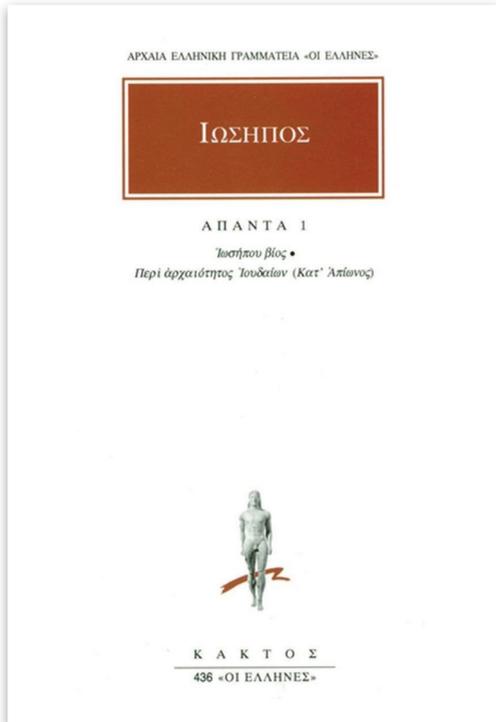
Panathenaicus: A praise of democratic Athens in comparison to Sparta, a presentation of the orator's personal work, and some digressions implying that Philip is the new leader of the Greeks.

Volume 6 [serial number 116]

Letters: Nine letters attributed to Isocrates, some of disputed authenticity. They are addressed mostly to leaders of that time. The attempt of the orator to establish friendly relations between his city and Philip is significant.

Fragments: Extant fragments from lost works attributed to Isocrates.

Scholia: Ancient commentators discuss some points from Isocrates' speeches.



JOSEPHUS

Historian, 1st c. A.D.

Complete Works, 16 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 436]

The Life: A biography of Josephus, as appendix to his historical work entitled *Jewish Antiquities*.

Against Apion: An answer to the criticism raised by the publication of the *Jewish Antiquities*, concerning mostly the antiquity of the Judeans' origin.

Volume 2 [serial number 437]

The Jewish War, Book I: Introduction. The events from the capture of the temple by Antiochus Epiphanes (c. 170 B.C.) to the death of Herodes (4 B.C.).

Volume 3 [serial number 438]

The Jewish War, Books II, III: The first year of the Jewish War. Siege of Jerusalem.

Volume 4 [serial number 439]

The Jewish War, Books IV, V: The siege of Jerusalem continues.

Volume 5 [serial number 440]

The Jewish War, Books VI, VII: The capture of Jerusalem. The following events.

Volume 6 [serial number 441]

Jewish Antiquities, Books I, II: Introduction. From the creation of the world and Adam to the patriarchs and the death of Isaac. Moses. The exodus from Egypt and the crossing of the Red Sea.

Volume 7 [serial number 442]

Jewish Antiquities, Books III, IV: To the land of Canaan. The constitution of Moses. How the law-giver disappeared from men.

Volume 8 [serial number 443]

Jewish Antiquities, Books V, VI: Joshua the son of Nun. Conflicts with the Amalekites. Judges. How the Ark passed into the hands of the Palestinians. Saul and David.

Volume 9 [serial number 444]

Jewish Antiquities, Books VII, VIII: The reign of David. Absalom. Solomon. Ahab. The war events.

Volume 10 [serial number 445]

Jewish Antiquities, Books IX, X: Ahaziah, Uzziah, Jeroboam. The war with the Assyrians. The war with the Babylonians.

Volume 11 [serial number 446]

Jewish Antiquities, Books XI, XII: Cyrus. Exodus from Babylon. Alexander the Great subjects Judaea. The situation in the period of the Diadochoi (Successors).

Volume 12 [serial number 447]

Jewish Antiquities, Books XIII, XIV: The period of the Diadochoi (Successors) continues. Ptolemy, Demetrius, Antiochus. Relations and conflicts with the Romans.

Volume 13 [serial number 448]

Jewish Antiquities, Books XV, XVI: The Roman era. Herodes. Destruction of the temple and erection of a new one. War events.

Volume 14 [serial number 449]

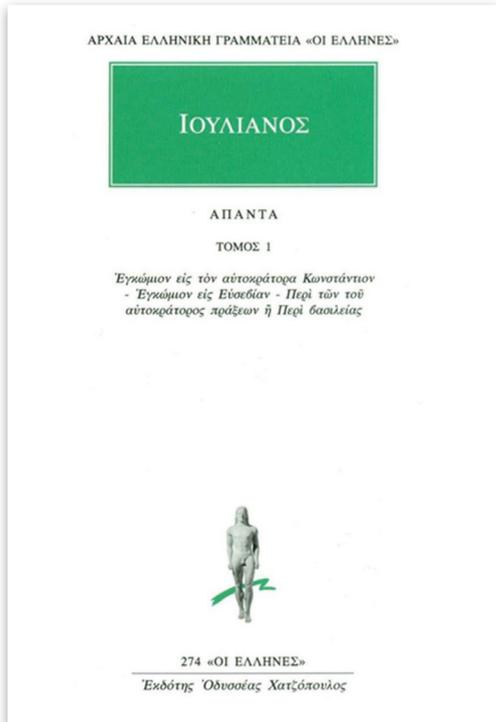
Jewish Antiquities, Books XVII, XVIII: Death of Herodes. His testament. Political circumstances. Pontius Pilatus becomes governor of Judaea. Jesus Christ.

Volume 15 [serial number 450]

Jewish Antiquities, Books XIX, XX: Agrippa. Claudius. Revolt of the Judaeans against the Samaritans.

Volume 16 [serial number 451]

Indexes: Introduction and detailed indexes of proper names.



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.

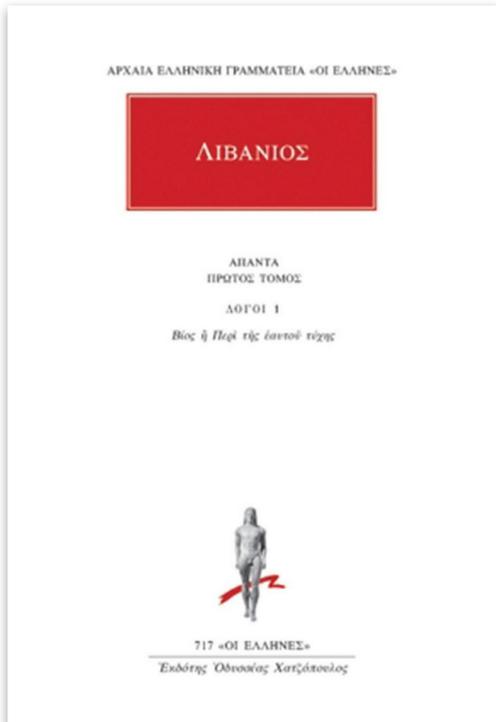
Volume 4 [serial number 276]

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.



LIBANIUS

Orator and sophist, 4th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Orations 1 [serial number 717]

Autobiography of the so-called “little Demosthenes”, which also provides a picture of a whole era. His reaction to the Christian-Byzantine ideology is one of the last manifestations of the opposition to the new state of order.

Orations 2 [serial number 718]

The orations 2-10. Instructive purposes, sociopolitical observations, moral questions.

Orations 3 [serial number 719]

The 11th oration of Libanius (*Antiochicus*). A praise of his motherland Antioch.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΛΟΓΓΙΝΟΣ

ΠΕΡΙ ΥΨΟΥΣ



883 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

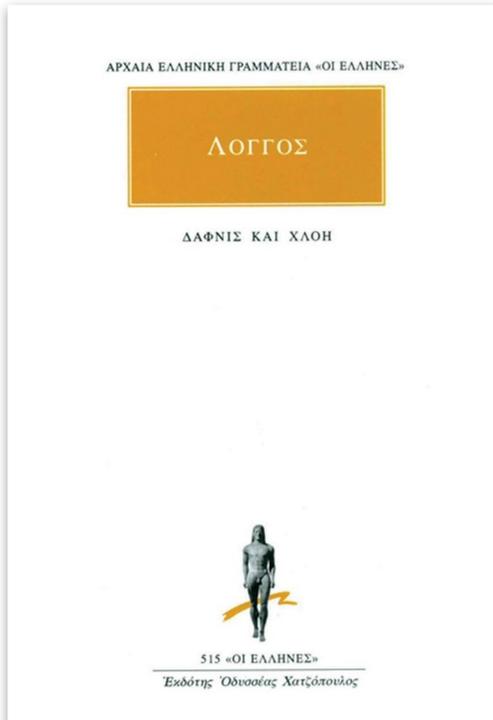
Ἐκδότης Ὀδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

LONGINUS

Orator, 1st (?) c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 883]

On the Sublime: One of the most important aesthetic and critic works of antiquity, discussing the elevated and magnificent style in prose and poetry. His views are considered to be forerunners of the critic principles and aesthetic examination of later years.



LONGUS

Romancer, 2nd (?) c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume

Daphnis and Chloe: Two abandoned children are saved and raised by shepherds and ultimately fall in love with each other. The transition from the innocent childish love to the erotic awakening and conclusion, with an idyllic natural setting and an idealised pastoral life as background. One of the most beautiful ancient readings, that remained popular till the modern times.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΛΟΥΚΙΑΝΟΣ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ

ΤΟΜΟΣ 1

Φάλαρις Α', Β', Ἰππίας ἢ Βαλανεῖον, Διόνυσος,
Ἡρακλῆς, Περὶ τοῦ ἠλέκτρον ἢ τῶν κίκων, Μυίας
ἐργάσιον, Περὶ τοῦ οἴκου, Πατρίδος ἐργάσιον,
Περὶ τοῦ ἐπιπνίου ἦτοι διὰς Λουσιανοῦ,
Τυραννοκτόνος, Ἀποκηρυττόμενος



257 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

Ἐκδότης Ὀδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

LUCIAN

Sophist, 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 17 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 257]

Phalaris I, II: Phalaris, the tyrant of Acragas, sends an offering to the god Apollo in Delphi and tries to refute his ill reputation. A citizen of Delphi proposes the acceptance of the offering.

Hippias or The Bath: A description of a bath and a reference to its architect Hippias.

Dionysus: A short picturesque narration of Dionysus' expedition to India.

Hercules: How and for what reasons the Celts represent Hercules.

Amber or The Swans: Two myths about the river Eridanus. How can mythical narrations be misleading.

The Fly: A satiric literary work, where the bravery, brilliance and other virtues of flies are praised.

The Hall: A praise of a hall decorated with paintings.

My Native Land: A praise of the motherland, which is represented as a top value and ideal for man.

The Dream or The Lucian's Career: A scene from Lucian's young age, and a reference to how he chose his job.

The Tyrannicide: A man kills the son of the tyrant, causing the suicide of the tyrant himself. Then, he delivers a speech claiming a reward for his deed. *Disowned*: Someone disowned his son who leaves the house and studies medicine. Later on, he returns and cures his father of mental disease. The father cancels the renouncement, but disowns him again, because the son does not cure of the same disease his father's wife.

Volume 2 [serial number 258]

Herodotus or Aëtion: A description of an Aëtion's painting, representing the marriage of Alexander the Great with Roxane.

Zeuxis or Antiochus: The author complains about men appreciating only the originality of his works and not their elegance and technique.

Harmonides: The piper Harmonides consults his teacher Timotheus on how he could be famous all over Greece.

Scythian or The Consul: Lucian, being in Macedonia, addresses a father and a son, asking them to support him.

The Consonants at Law: The replacement of double s by double t in many words leads these two letters to a trial. The s is the accuser and the t is the defendant. *A Slip of the Tongue in Greeting*: The ways of greeting and the errors concerning them.

The dipsads: The *dipsad* is a serpent of the desert, whose bite causes such a thirst that cannot be quenched even by all the water. Lucian describes the strange animals of the African desert.

Slander: Condemnation of the slander. A vivid description of a painting by Apelles.

Astrology: A satiric treatise on astrology, written as a literary exercise.

On Sacrifices: A parody of the sacrificial habits. A denouncement of the human ignorance.

On Funerals: A mockery and condemnation of the human habits concerning funerals.

The Goddess of Syria: Description of the worship of Hera (Atargatis) at Hierapolis.

To One Who Said "You Are a Prometheus in Words": A short work on the new literary species formed by Lucian, which combines elements from dialogue and comedy.

Volume 3 [serial number 259]

Demonax: A biography of the Cynic philosopher Demonax.

Nigrinus: A dialogue between the author and a friend of his, on the occasion of the latter's contact with the philosopher Nigrinus. The work is a source of information about the habits and the social situation in the 2nd century A.D.

Symposium or The Lapiths: A parody of the same titled Platonic work. A parade of Stoic, Cynic and Peripatetic philosophers, who cause laughter by their strange behaviour.

Philosophies for Sale: The philosophers' ways of life are sold by auction. A satire upon philosophy.

Volume 4 [serial number 260]

The Dead Come to Life or The Fisherman: Literal answer by Lucian to those who were accusing him that he had slandered philosophy by his work *Philosophies for Sale*.

The Parasite: The parasite Simon argues that the parasitic is an art, indeed higher than rhetoric and philosophy.

Soloecista: A satire upon solecism, that is to say the lingual errors breaking syntactic rules.

Volume 5 [serial number 261]

Anacharsis or The Athletics: A dialogue between the Athenian Solon and the Scythian Anacharsis, who is supposed to be at Athens in order to learn the laws and habits of the city. The basic topic of the discussion is the discipline of the young and especially athletics.

Toxaris or Friendship: A dialogue on friendship and the importance attached to it by the Greek and the Scythian society.

Images: A praise of Panthea, favourite of the Roman Emperor Verus. A characteristic work of Lucian's skill in art criticism.

On Behalf of Images: A work written on the occasion of Panthea's remarks on her praise made by the former work of Lucian.

Volume 6 [serial number 262]

Hermotimus or Concerning the Sects: An attack on the plenty of philosophical sects, each of which claims that it possesses the secret of happiness.

Lexiphanes: The sophist protagonist suffers from a strange lingual disease, a

passion for archaic, complex and meaningless words and phrases, that he uses in order to refer to trivial matters.

The Eunuch: Comical situation that happens during the meeting of some candidates for a philosophical chair at Athens.

Volume 7 [serial number 263]

The Downward Journey or The Tyrant: A funeral dialogue where the vanity of worldly matters is mocked.

Zeus Catechised: Caustic criticism of the established views on gods.

Zeus Rants: A dialogue examining if the Moirai, the goddesses of fate, control the human life and if the gods have the power that the men attribute to them.

The Judgement of the Goddesses: The comic version of the myth about the judgement of the three goddesses, Hera, Athena and Aphrodite, by Paris.

The Parliament of Gods: The Olympian gods hold a meeting in order to confront the problem of the entrance of foreign gods into the Greek pantheon. The decline of the religion in classic times.

Volume 8 [serial number 264]

Saturnalia: God Saturn discusses with the priest who designed the legislation that rules the feast of Saturnalia. Letter-writing between the god and the author. *The Dream or The Cock*: A dialogue in which the wealth is criticized and poverty is praised. Description of rich men.

Prometheus: Condemned Prometheus apologizes and almost convinces the gods Hermes and Hephaestus who are about to crucify him.

A conversation with Hesiod: An attack on Hesiod and through him against all poets who claim that they can foretell the future.

Podagra: A satiric poem on gout, from which Lucian himself probably suffered.

Volume 9 [serial number 265]

Menippus or The Descent into Hades: The philosopher Menippus descends into Hades, the nether world, in order to learn the right way of life which men must lead.

Timon or The Misanthrope: An attempt on restoring the reputation of Timon the misanthrope, based on the writer's reference to wealth and its wrong handling.

Charon or The Inspectors: Charon wants to know what the upper world looks like, and Hermes describes it. The story is transferred into the 6th century B.C.

The Runaways: A satiric conversation during which the sham of a lot of philosophers of the Late Antiquity is stigmatized. The opportunity is given by the suicide of the false philosopher Peregrinus.

Volume 10 [serial number 266]

Double Indictment: At the court of gods, several untried complaints, lodged by sciences and arts against men who accuse them, are still pending. The gods decide to try the cases.

Lover of Lies: A criticism and mockery of the superstition and credulity during Lucian's times.

On Dance: A treatise in the form of a dialogue, where dance is praised.

Volume 11 [serial number 267]

Dialogues of the Gods: Dialogues between the gods. The writer represents with satiric colour the atmosphere he supposes that prevailed in the palace of the gods, according to the descriptions of Homer and Hesiod.

Dialogues of the Sea-gods: Dialogues between the gods of the sea. Lucian's disposition towards the sea-gods is evidently more favourable.

Volume 12 [serial number 268]

Dialogues of the Dead: The vanity of worldly things – a favourite topic of Lucian. Realism and originality.

Dialogues of the Courtesans: The love, the jealousy, the affection, the disappointment in love and the psychology of the lovers in this one of Lucian's top works.

Volume 13 [serial number 269]

Icaromenippus or The Sky-man: The philosopher Menippus, disappointed by the conflicting doctrines of other philosophers on the universe, ascends into heaven in order to form his own opinion.

True Stories I, II: A parody of information and stories, mostly fictitious, of other writers. Humorous writing, imbued with the atmosphere of the literary conflicts of those times.

The Ship or The Wishes: The vainness and vanity of the human wishes, through the air of a tactful cynic sarcasm.

Volume 14 [serial number 270]

The Ignorant Book-collector: A caustic text on those who buy books but do not read them. Comic irony and literary skill.

On Salaried Posts in Great Houses: The adherence of the educated men of Lucian's time to rich Roman houses, and the sequences of this way of life. Sarcasm and knowledge of the human psychology.

Apology: Lucian takes a public office and apologizes for the ideas that he expressed in previous works.

Octogenarians: A short work on great personalities that had lived for many years.

Alexander or The False Prophet: A mockery of someone who had proclaimed himself prophet of the god Glaucon and had achieved to attain great power all over the Roman Empire.

Volume 15 [serial number 271]

On the Passing of Peregrinus: The life and death of the Cynic philosopher Peregrinus. Lucian accuses him of being a false philosopher.

How to Write History: A criticism of historiography, on the occasion of the composition of the chronicle of the Parthian War (162-165 A.D.).

A Professor of Public Speaking: A mockery of the rhetoric of Lucian's time. The decline of the rhetoric art.

The Mistaken Critic: An astringent attack on a person who is accused of his lack of education and for his immoral life.

Volume 16 [serial number 272]

Lucius or The Ass: Lucius from Patras visits a Thessalian house and there, by mistake, he is transformed into an ass. A lot of adventures follow.

Cynicus: A dialogue between Lycinus and a Cynic philosopher, seeking for the right way of life.

Philopatris: A dialogue on various subjects, where the Emperor Nicephorus is praised. Probably a spurious work.

Epigrams: Epigrams attributed to Lucian. The authenticity of some of them has been disputed.

Volume 17 [serial number 273]

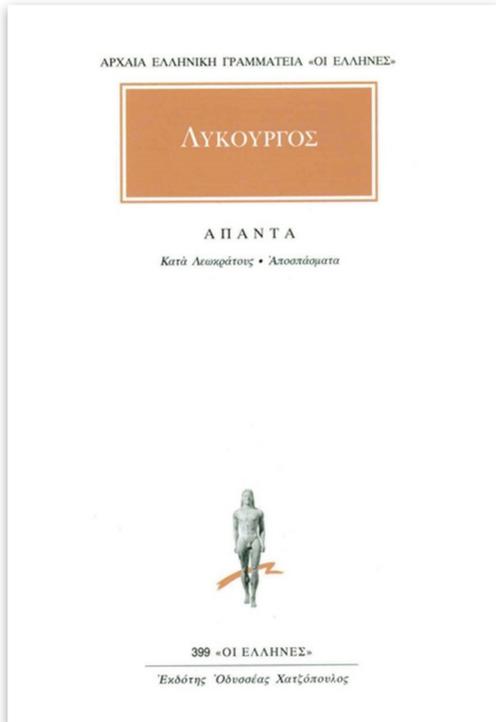
Amores: A dialogue between two men who have different erotic preferences.

Halcyon: On the myth of Halcyon, Socrates and Chaerephon discuss the subject of transformations. What seems impossible for men can be realized with the help of gods.

Demosthenes: A praise of the orator Demosthenes, in the form of a dialogue. Probably a spurious work.

Ocypus: A satiric poem on a person suffering from gout not admitting it.

Charidemus or On Beauty: A narration on speeches delivered in a banquet, relating to beauty, the final aim of every creature. A work of disputed authenticity.



LYCURGUS

Orator, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 399]

Against Leocrates: On the occasion of accusing a rich Athenian who left the city in a period of extraordinary measures, Lycurgus, a man who had practised successfully a lot of public offices, defends his city and the laws in a critical historical moment.

Fragments: Short fragments from lost works attributed to Lycurgus.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΛΥΡΙΚΟΙ ΠΟΙΗΤΕΣ

ΠΡΩΤΟΣ ΤΟΜΟΣ

ΑΛΚΑΙΟΣ - ΣΑΠΦΩ



372 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

Εκδότης: Ὀδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

LYRIC POETS

Complete Works, 9 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 372]

Alcaeus, Sappho

Volume 2 [serial number 516]

Pindar 1: Olympian and Pythian Odes

Volume 3 [serial number 517]

Pindar 2: Nemean and Isthmian Odes

Volume 4 [serial number 518]

Pindar 3: Fragments

Volume 5 [serial number 519]

Terpander, Alcman, Arion, Pittacus, Bias, Chilon, Thales, Thaletas, Cleobulus, Echembrotus, Sacadas, Xanthus, Stesichorus.

Volume 6 [serial number 520]

Ibycus, Anacreon, Anacreontea, Lasus, Apollodorus, Tynnichus, Lamprus, Telesilla.

Volume 7 [serial number 521]

Simonides, Timocreon, Myrtis, Corinna, Lamrpoles, Pratinas, Phrynichus, Diagoras, Cleomachus, Cleomenes, Cydias, Praxilla.

Volume 8 [serial number 522]

Bacchylides, Melanippides, Cinesias, Ariphton, Licymnius, Philoxenus, Timotheus, Telestes, Polyidus, Lycophronides, Castorion, Hermolochus, Phrynis, Charixene, Lamynthius, Pronomus, Oeniades, Stesichorus II

Volume 9 [serial number 1206]

Eumelus, Erinna, Folk Songs, Sympotic Songs, Anonymous Lyric Fragments, Alexandrian Lyric Poets.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΛΥΣΙΑΣ

Α Π Α Ν Τ Α

Τ Ο Μ Ο Σ 1

Περὶ τοῦ μὴ καταλείπειν τὴν πατρὶον πολιτείαν
Ἀθῆναι, Κατὰ Ἐπικράτους, Κατὰ Ἐργοκλείου,
Κατὰ Φιλοκράτους, Κατὰ Νικομάχου,
Κατὰ τῶν αἰτωλῶν, Περὶ τῆς Εἰάνδρου δομασίας,
Κατὰ Φίλωνος, Κατὰ Ἀλιθαίου Ἰπποταξίου,
Κατὰ Ἀλιθαίου ἀστρατείας, Ἀπολογία δωροδοκίας,
Ἐπὶ Πολυστράτου, Δήμου καταλόγου ἀπολογία,
Ἐπὶ Μαντιθέου



131 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

Ἐκδότης Ὀδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

LYSIAS

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

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 131]

Against the Subversion of the Ancestral Constitution of Athens: Rejection of the proposal that the return of those who had been exiled by the Thirty Tyrants should be allowed, but the governing of the city should be assigned only to those who had landed property.

Against Epicrates: The politician Epicrates is accused of accepting bribes during an embassy to the Persians in 389 B.C.

Against Ergocles: Ergocles, a collaborator of Thrasybulus, is accused of misgovernment and instigating cities under the domination of Athens to revolt.

Against Philocrates: Philocrates is accused of collaborating with Ergocles in the illegal acts mentioned in the former oration.

Against Nicomachus: Public official Nicomachus is accused of adulterating the legislation, with the purpose of serving personal aims.

Against the Corn-dealers: Speech delivered before the court of Heliaia during the trial of a case of corn-dealers' profiteering.

On the Scrutiny of Euandrus: Objections to the fitness of Euandrus, a candidate archon, for public offices.

Against Philo: Objections to the fitness of Philo, a candidate archon, for public offices.

Against Alcibiades for Deserting the Ranks: Young Alcibiades, son of the famous Athenian politician, is brought to trial for deserting his position during a battle against the Spartans.

Against Alcibiades for Refusal of Military Service: Young Alcibiades, son of the famous Athenian politician is brought to trial for his illegal transfer from infantry to cavalry.

Defense against a Charge of Taking Bribes: An Athenian accused of misappropriating a sum of money defends his innocence.

For Polystratus: Athenian Polystratus is accused for attempting to subvert the constitution, and his son delivers the defense speech.

Defense against a Charge of Subverting the Democracy: The unknown speaker defends himself against the charge of collaborating with the regime of the Thirty Tyrants, during the examination of his candidacy for a public office.

In Defense of Mantitheus at his Scrutiny: Mantitheus, a candidate for the office of councilor, defends himself against charges of collaborating with the Thirty Tyrants.

Volume 2 [serial number 132]

Peroration on the Confiscation of the Property of the Brother of Nicias: Eucrates, nephew of the general Nicias, accuses Poliochus, who proposed the confiscation of the property of the brothers of Nicias, of taking part in the case of the mutilation of the Hermai (statues of Hermes).

On the Property of Aristophanes: A speech delivered before the court of Heliaia, concerning a case of confiscation.

Against Eratosthenes: This is the only speech delivered by Lysias himself. The defendant Eratosthenes, one of the Thirty Tyrants, had made out a list of *metics* (immigrants) –in which Lysias and his brother were included– who were about to be condemned to death.

Against Agoratus: An Athenian named Agoratus is accused of the death of a brigadier named Dionysodorus, who was condemned with other officials during the anomalous situation after the defeat of Athens in the Peloponnesian War. A speech of political and social passion, source of information on the political events of that time.

Against Andocides for Impiety: A charge against the orator Andocides of taking part in the scandal of the mutilation of the Hermai and the derision of the Eleusinian mysteries.

On the Murder of Eratosthenes: This speech was delivered during the trial of a case of murder of an adulterer by the offended husband.

Against Simon: An Athenian named Simon accuses a citizen, with whom he had old differences, of wounding him, and the defendant delivers this speech of Lysias, defending himself.

On a Wound by Premeditation: An Athenian accuses his rival in love of attacking him and wounding him premeditatedly.

Volume 3 [serial number 133]

For Callias: Defense on a Charge of Sacrilege: This speech was delivered before the court of Heliaia in defense of an accused charged with sacrilege.

Defense in the Matter of Olive-stump: Speech delivered before Areopagus, concerning a charge of destroying the fencing of a sacred olive-tree.

For the Soldier: This speech defends a soldier named Polyaeus, who was accused of insulting officials.

Against Theomnestus I, II: Theomnestus is accused of slandering someone. *Against Diogeiton:* This speech concerns a case of misconducting the tutelage over under-age orphans.

Against the Treasury: The prosecutor raises claims against the state on the confiscated property of the defendant.

Against Panleon: The speech concerns the resolution of a procedural problem about who was fit for examining the essential part of the case.

On the Refusal of a Pension to the Invalid: Shortly after the subversion of the Thirty Tyrants' regime, someone accuses an invalid citizen of illegally receiving the allowance granted to him by the city. Lysias writes the defensive speech, one of his most inspired works, defending a class of citizens broken by the Peloponnesian War.

Accusation of Calumny against Fellow-members of a Society: A speech delivered before the members of a political society, which the speaker wants to quit.

Olympic Oration: Speech delivered during the Olympic Games of 388 B.C. Lysias exhorts the Greeks to free the cities of Sicily from tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse.

Funeral speech: A speech delivered in honour of those who had fallen in the battle of 392 B.C., during the Corinthian War. One of the five extant funeral speeches of antiquity.

Fragments: Fragments from lost speeches and epistles attributed to Lysias.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΜΑΝΕΘΩΝ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ

- Αίγυπτιακά • Η Τερά Βίβλος
- Έπιτομή τῶν Φινικῶν • Περί ἐορτῶν
- Περί ἀρχαιοῦ καὶ ἐκείσεως • Περί κατασκευῆς
- κτιρίων • [Τὰ πρὸς Ἡρόδοτον] • Ψευδο-Μανέθωνος
- Τὸ Παλαιὸν Χρονικὸν • Ἡ Βίβλος τῆς Σώσεως



523 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

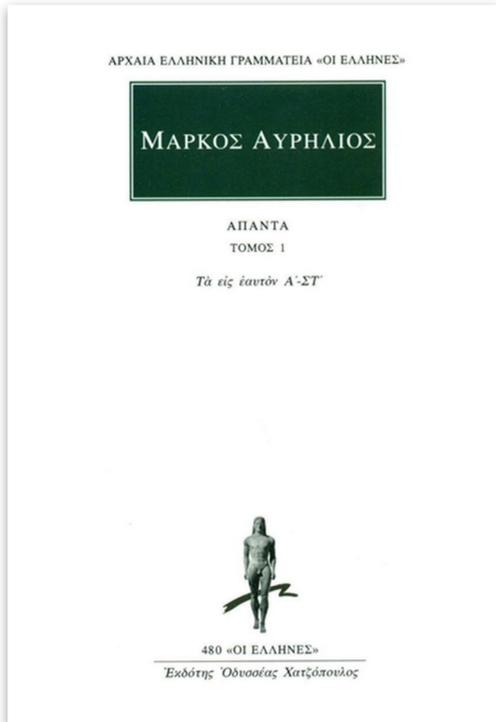
Ἐκδότης Ὀδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

MANETHO

Historian, 3rd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 523]

History of Egypt: The history of Egypt, written by an Egyptian priest and addressed to the Greek-speaking public. The first attempt of arranging the Egyptian history in dynasties. Since then, this arrangement was established. Includes extant fragments from the author's historical and theological works.



MARCUS AURELIUS

Philosopher, 2nd c. A.D.

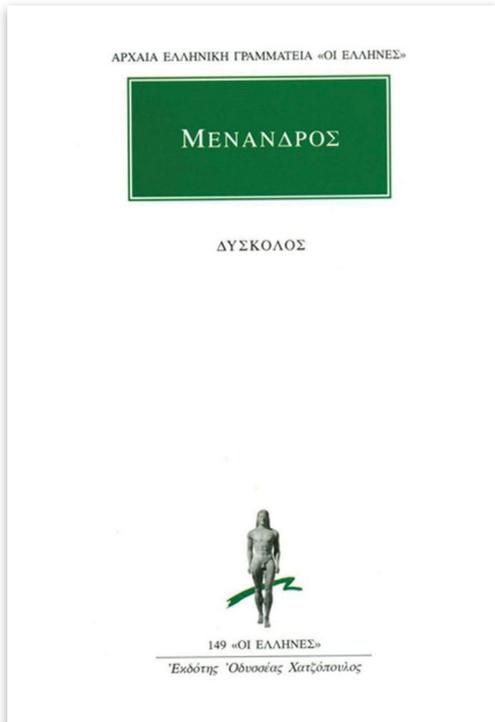
Complete Works, 2 Volumes

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.



MENANDER

Comic poet, 4th-3rd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 63]

Samia: Moschion, in love with Plangona, gets her with child, and then hesitates to speak clearly. The misunderstandings caused by the protagonists not revealing the truth, create the story and the comic situations of the play.

Volume 2 [serial number 64]

The Arbitrants: Two persons refer to an arbitrator their dispute on an abandoned child. Skilful plot on the birth and abandonment of the child, the searching for his parents and the related comic situations.

Volume 3 [serial number 65]

The Curmudgeon: God Pan infuses into a noble man an ardent love for the daughter of a fretful farmer. The humorous end comes after an eventful plot.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΝΙΚΟΜΑΧΟΣ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ

Ἀριθμητικὴ εἰσαγωγή,
Ἄρμονιόν ἐγχειρίδιον, Ἀποσπάσματα,
Θεολογούμενα τῆς ἀριθμητικῆς,
Προβλήματα ἀριθμητικά



767 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

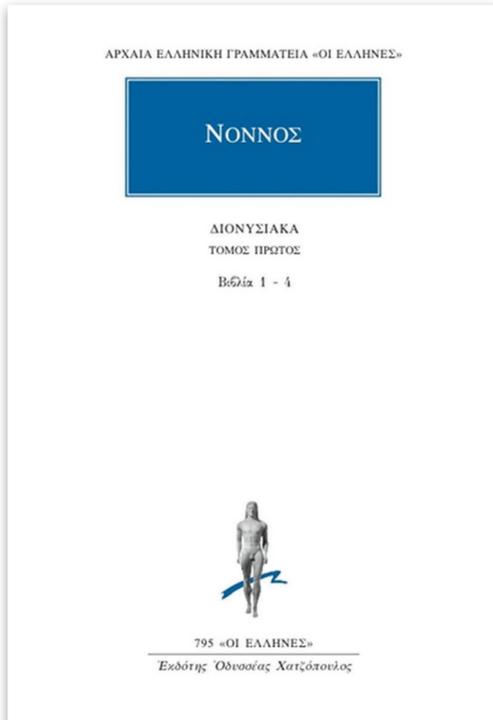
Εκδότης Ὀδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

NICOMACHUS

Mathematician, 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 767]

The works of one of the most famous mathematicians of antiquity. Nicomachus' *Introduction to Arithmetic* summarizes the knowledge that Pythagoreanism had acquired in the field of arithmetic. The *Manual of Harmonics* is an introduction to the theory of music. The *Theology of Arithmetic* discusses the mystical properties of numbers.



NONNUS

Epic poet, 5th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 8 out of 9 volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 795]

Dionysiaca: A great epic poem consisting from 48 books, narrating the expedition of Dionysus to India and reflecting the conquests of Alexander the Great.

Books 1-4: What preceded the birth of Dionysus. The rape of Europa by Zeus transformed into bull. Zeus and Typhon. Cadmos and Harmonia.

Volume 2 [serial number 796]

Books 5-10: The story of Actaeon. Zagreus. Zeus destructs the earth by deluge. Zeus and Semele. The jealousy of Hera. Death of Semele and birth of Dionysus. Athamas, Ino, Melicertes. The childhood of Dionysus.

Volume 3 [serial number 797]

Books 11-15: The story of Ampelos, beloved friend of young Dionysus, and his transformation into a vine. Dionysus collects his troops for the Indian Expedition against Deriades. The story of the Nymph Nicaea who lives in the region.

Volume 4 [serial number 798]

Books 16-21: Dionysus' love for Nicaea and their love affair. The founding of the city of Nicaea. Dionysus stay with Brongus in the Alyvi region. The battle of Dionysus with the troops of Orontes on Mount Taurus. Defeat and death of Orontes. Entertainment of Dionysus by Staphylus, king of Assyria. Death of Staphylus and funeral games in his honor. The ambush of Lycurgus, king of the Arabs. Salvation of Dionysus and punishment of Lycurgus by the gods. Peace offer to Deriades.

Volume 5 [serial number 799]

Books 22-29: Battle of the troops of Dionysus and Deriades on the banks of the Hydaspes river. Victory of the troops of Dionysus. Crossing of Hydaspes. Parallelism of Dionysus with Perseus, Minos, and Hercules. Gift of a divine shield to Dionysus by Attis. List of Indian troops. Preparations for the battle on the Indian plain. Division of the gods into camps. Military achievements of the Cyclopes and the Korybantēs.

Volume 6 [serial number 800]

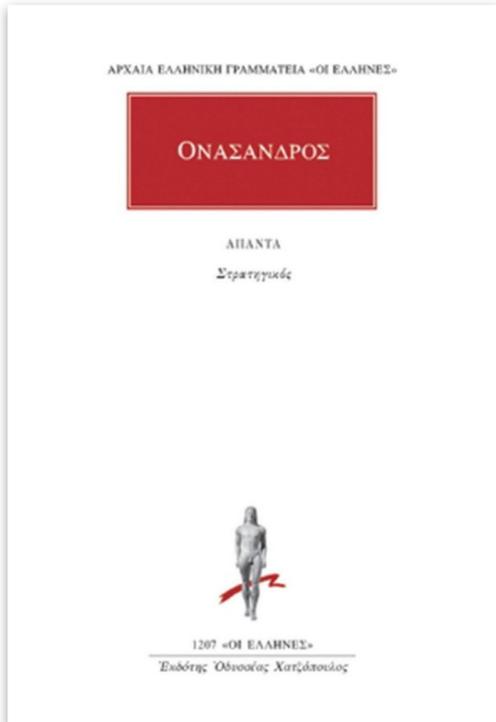
Books 30-35: War achievements of Morreas, son-in-law of Deriades, on the battlefield. Victory of Dionysus. Hera tries to convince Persephone and Aphrodite to join her side and lures Zeus into love making. While he sleeps, Dionysus' enemies retaliate. Megaira drives Dionysus mad. Retreat of the Bacchic army. Zeus wakes up and frees Dionysus from madness.

Volume 7 [serial number 801]

Books 36-42: Theomachia. New battle between the two armies. One-on-one battle between Dionysus and Deriades. Temporary truce. The Bacchic army buries Opheltēs and organizes funeral games in his honor. Hermes encourages Dionysus Naval battle and victory of Dionysus. Death of Deriades. Dionysus goes to Tyre, Lebanon and the city of Beroe, where he falls in love with the nymph Beroe and fights with Poseidon for her.

Volume 8 [serial number 802]

Books 43-48: With the intervention of Zeus, Beroe is given to Poseidon. Dionysus travels to Boeotia, and battles with king Pentheus. Pentheus is defeated and killed. Arrival of Dionysus in Athens. Arrival of Dionysus in Naxos and wedding with Ariadne. Arrival in Argos, confrontation with Perseus. Arrival in Thrace and victory over the Giants. Dionysus travels to Phrygia. The epic ends with the apotheosis of Dionysus, who is enthroned on Olympus with the other gods.



ONASANDER

Military writer, 1st c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1207]

On Strategy: A collection of technical, moral and other principles of the military administration. Indicative subjects: Who must be elected as general. The characteristics of the military leader. The psychology of the army. The proper order for battle. The rewarding of the brave deeds. The captives. The dead of the battle. Attitude to the defeated, and more.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΟΡΕΙΒΑΣΙΟΣ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ 1

Ιατρικῶν συναγωγῶν Α'-Δ'



1234 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

Ἐκδότης Ὀδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

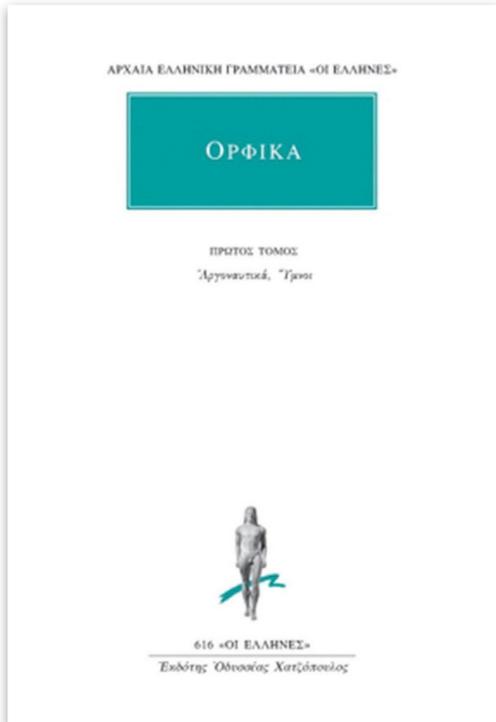
OREIBASIOS

Physician, 4th c. A.D.

1 Volume out of 18 planned

Volume 1 [serial number 1237]

Medical Collections (Iatrikai Synagogai): Oreibasius' most important and extended work. It was written upon emperor's Julian request, in an effort to encourage the study of ancient Greece. In this work, the author systematically gathers all the medical knowledge of the era, sourcing previous physicians. The first four books treat of food, their effects, and their preparation.



ORPHICA

Various, 4 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 616]

Hymns: 87 ceremonial hymns of the initiated into Orphism, a great religious-mystic movement whose origins date from the 6th century B.C.

Argonautics: The story of the Argonautic Expedition.

Volume 2 [serial number 617]

Lithics: A work of the folk Orphic tradition, concerning the mystic and healing powers of mines. It contains the knowledge that god Hermes is supposed to have revealed to the men.

Testimonies: Testimonies on Orpheus and other Orphics.

Volume 3 [serial number 618]

Fragments 1: Fragments from old Orphic works: *The Rape of Persephone*, *The Theogony* of Hieronimus and Hellanicus, *Sacred Discourses*.

Volume 4 [serial number 619]

Fragments 2: More fragments from Orphic works, mostly of folk character: Bacchics, Testaments or Recantation, Astrological works, Purifications, Oaths, etc.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΠΑΡΑΔΟΞΟΓΡΑΦΟΙ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ 1

ΠΡΩΙΜΗ ΠΑΡΑΔΟΞΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ

Ἐφορος, Θεόπομπος, Στράτων, Φιλοστέφανος,
Ἀρχέλαος, Γ' Ὀρφεΐς, Ἀντίγονος, Μυρσίλος,
Μόνιμος, Φίλων ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης, Νυμφόδορος,
Πολέμων, Λυσίμαχος, Ἀπολλώνιος



804 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

Ἐκδότης Ὀδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

PARADOXOGRAPHERS

Complete Works – 4 Volumes

Paradoxography deals with the recording of all kinds of admirable and impressive things (paradoxical, wonderful) from the field of nature, human achievements, history, and mythology and goes beyond the context of established common sense and common experience, causing surprise and admiration. The interests of the paradoxists cover a wide range, from natural phenomena, zoology, botany, geology and hydrography to the strange customs of various peoples, myths, historical events, the supernatural and magic.

Volume 1 [serial number 804]

Ephorus, Theopompus of Chios, Strato, Philostephanus, Archelaos, Antigonus, Myrsilus, Monimus, Nymphodorus, Polemon, Lysimachus, Apollonius. The 1st volume includes excerpts from the works of the early paradoxists (4th-2nd century BC), as well as the complete preserved works of two important paradoxographers of nature, Antigonus of Carystus and Apollonius.

Volume 2 [serial number 805]

Agatharchides, Isigonus, Nikolaos, Alexander, Phlegon, Protagoras, Agatosthenes, Hieron, Aristocles, Trophilus, Philo of Byzantium. Excerpts and works of authors of late antiquity (2nd century BC - 5th century AD). Leading among them is the paradoxical work of the historian Phlegon, dealing with various paradoxes from the realm of the supernatural (appearances of ghosts of the dead, births of hermaphrodites, giant skeletons or centaurs, teratogenic births etc). Also included is Phlegon's list of the people who lived more than 100 years, as well as a fragment of his work "Peri Olympiadon", relating the history of the establishment of the Olympic Games. Also included are excerpts from lost historical works of Phlegon, and his famous reference to the solar eclipse that occurred during the crucifixion of Christ. Finally, the work of Philo of Byzantium is included, in which the 7 wonders of the ancient world are described.

Volume 3 [serial number 1208]

Agricultural paradoxography: Volus, Aristander, Diophanes, Sotion, Africanus. Agricultural paradoxography dealt mainly with the paradoxes from the field of botany and agriculture, and consequently with the paradoxes of the daily life of the rural people, which also involved issues of zoology, meteorology, geology etc. From an early age, however, agricultural paradox was closely combined with the Element of teratology, magic, and popular superstition, resulting in, at least in terms of content, two different traditions of the ancient agricultural literature: a more "rational" one, which in natural ways sought to provide solutions to various problems of plant cultivation and agricultural life; and a "magical" one, which tried to solve problems with based on popular practices and superstitions.

Volume 4 [serial number 1209]

Pseudo-paradoxography: Paradoxographer of Florence, Paradoxographer of the Vatican, Palatine Paradoxographer, "On unbelievable tales", "Women intelligent and courageous in warfare", Ptolemaeus Chennus, Damascius, Anthemius, Michael Psellos, miscellaneous.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΠΑΡΘΕΝΙΟΣ -
ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΑ ΕΡΩΤΙΚΑ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ

ΠΑΡΘΕΝΙΟΣ: *Ερωτικά παθήματα*
ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΑ ΕΡΩΤΙΚΑ: *Ἀποσπάσματα*



1028 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

Ἐκδότης: Ὀδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

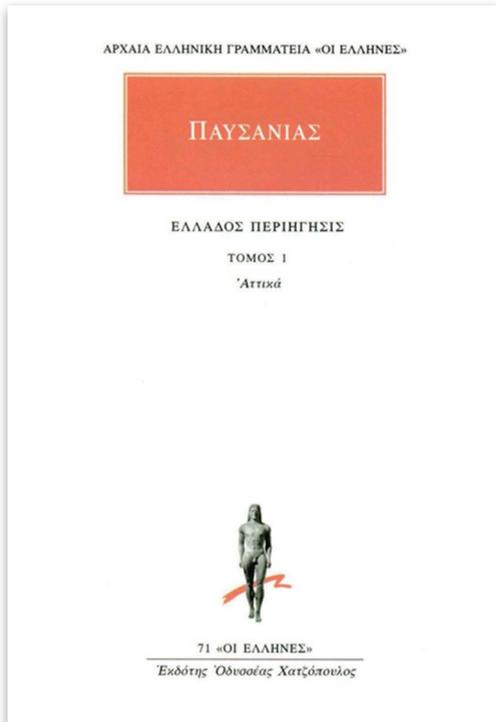
PARTHENIUS – EROTICA ADESPOTA

Fable writer, 1st c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1028]

Parthenius Love Romances: Short love stories of real or fictitious heroes.

Erotica Adespota: Fragments of lost love romances of unknown writers.



PAUSANIAS

Geographer, 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 10 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 71]

Description of Greece I – Attica: The work of the great geographer, valuable for the mythology, history, archaeology and geography of Greece. Sunium, Piraeus, Ceramicus, Agora, Acropolis, Areopagus, Academy, the *demes* of Attica.

Volume 2 [serial number 72]

Description of Greece II – Corinth: Isthmus, Corinth, Acrocorinthus, Sicyon, Phlius, Nemea, Mycenae, Heraeum of Argos, from Mycenae to Argos, Tiryns, Epidaurus, Aegina, Troezen, Calauria, Methana, Hermione.

Volume 3 [serial number 73]

Description of Greece III – Laconia: Sparta – agora and acropolis. Amyclae, Therapne, Helos, Croceae, Gytheum, peninsula of Parnon, peninsula of Taygetus.

Volume 4 [serial number 74]

Description of Greece IV – Messenia: Pharae, Thurea, Anthea, Limnae, Messene, Asine, Methone, Pylus.

Volume 5 [serial number 75]

Description of Greece V, VI – Elis: Lepreum, Altis, remains of Harpina, ancient Pisa, remains of Pylus of Elis, Elis, Cyllene.

Volume 6 [serial number 76]

Description of Greece VII – Achaea: Dyme, Aroe, Anthea, Mesatis, Patras, Pharae, Tritaea, Aegium, Helice, Ceraunea, Bura, Aegira, Phelloe, Pellene.

Volume 7 [serial number 77]

Description of Greece VIII – Arcadia: Roads from Argolis to Arcadia, Mantinea, Orchomenus, Pheneus, Stymphalus, Heraea, Megalopolis, region of Lycosura, Phigalia, Pallantium, Tegea.

Volume 8 [serial number 78]

Description of Greece IX – Boeotia: Eleutherae, Plataea, Thebes, road to Chalcis, Aulis, Delium, Tanagra, Thespia, Haliartus, Coronea, Orchomenus, Lebadea, Chaeronea.

Volume 9 [serial number 79]

Description of Greece X – Phocis: Panopeus, Daulis, Delphi, Corycian cave, Tithorea, Lilaea, Amphiclea, Elatea, Hyampolis, Stiris, Anticyra, Amphissa, Oenanthea, Naupactus.

Volume 10 [serial number 80]

Indexes – Maps: Index of historical and mythical names, index of authors, index of musicians, index of artists, index of geographical and national names, index of notable things, maps, photos.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΦΙΛΩΝ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ 1

Περὶ τῆς κατὰ Μωυσῆα κοσμογονίας
Περὶ τῶν Χερουβὶμ καὶ τῆς φλογίνης ἀσπίδος
καὶ τοῦ κτισθέντος πρώτου ἔξ ἀνθρώπου Κάιν



659 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

Ἐκδότης Ὀδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

PHILO

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

Complete Works, 16 out of 20 Volumes

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.

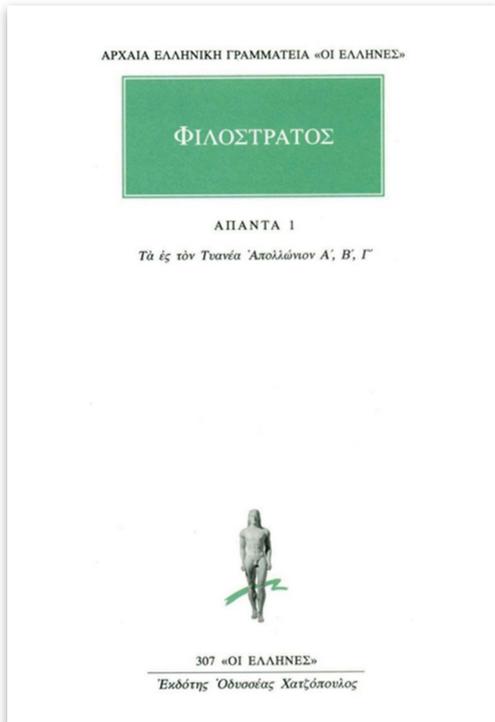
On the Eternity of the World: A treatise on the question of the eternity of the world, a question that had dominated the ancient Greek thought. Philo exposes the views of the older philosophers on the question, such as Democritus, Epicurus, the Stoics, Aristotle, Plato, Theophrastus etc.

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 1 [serial number 307]

Life of Apollonius of Tyana, Books I-III: The life of Apollonius of Tyana, a famous philosopher, ascetic, mystic and magician, to whom many people assigned a divine nature and whom many pagans of his time regarded as an equal rival even of Jesus Christ. The work is a peculiar combination of historiography, literature and religious writing.

Volume 2 [serial number 308]

Life of Apollonius of Tyana, Books IV-VII: The continuation of Apollonius' life. His teachings and conversations. Events from his life.

Volume 3 [serial number 309]

Life of Apollonius of Tyana, Books VIII, IX: The last part of Apollonius' life. His

trial. His posthumous manifestations.

Epistles of Apollonius of Tyana: Letters that partly agree and partly disagree with the biography written by Philostratus.

Volume 4 [serial number 310]

Lives of the Sophists: Historical and anecdotal material about the sophists who flourished in the writer's times. The Ancient and the Second Sophistic.

Volume 5 [serial number 311]

Heroicus: A Phoenician, storm-bound, and a Thracian vine-grower have a conversation. The latter claims that he meets the phantom of Protesilaus, the first Greek who was killed at Troy. A strange and amusing narration, mixing ancient and contemporary elements.

Nero: The philosopher Musonius discusses with the Lemnian Menecrates Nero's attempt to cut a canal through the Corinthian Isthmus.

Volume 6 [serial number 312]

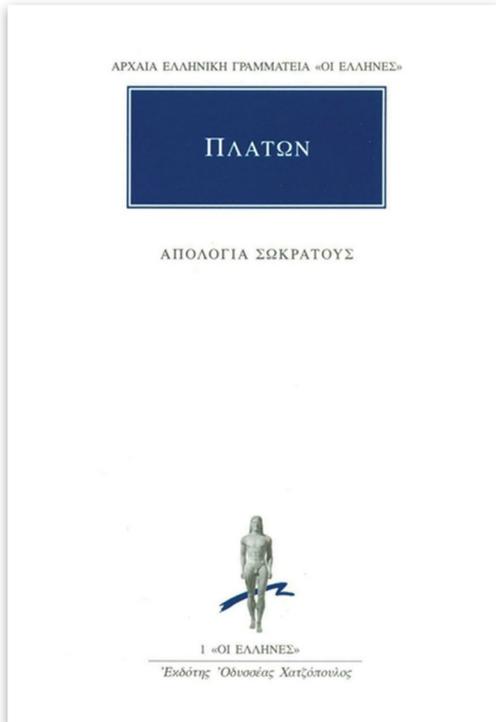
Philostratus' Images: Lectures or rhetorical exercises on some paintings whose composition is based mostly on literary sources. Realism in painting.

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]

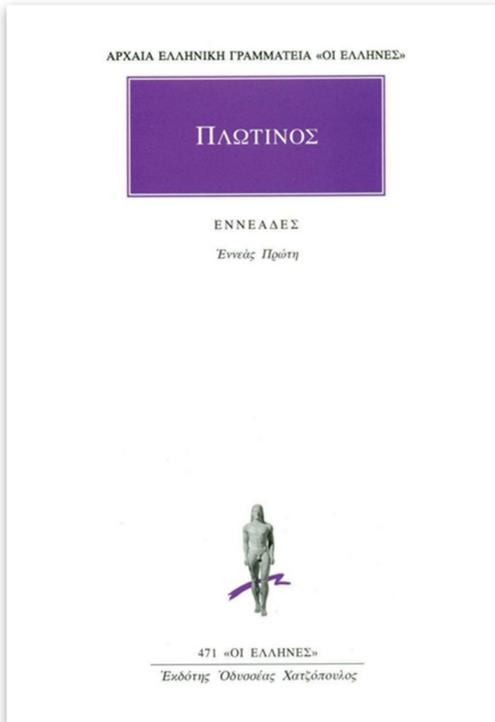
Epinomis: The continuation of the *Laws*. Some people consider this work as the 13th book of the *Laws*. It concerns real wisdom and the way of attaining it. Theogonic and cosmogonic inferences. The spirits of ether. The significance of the number's science.

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]

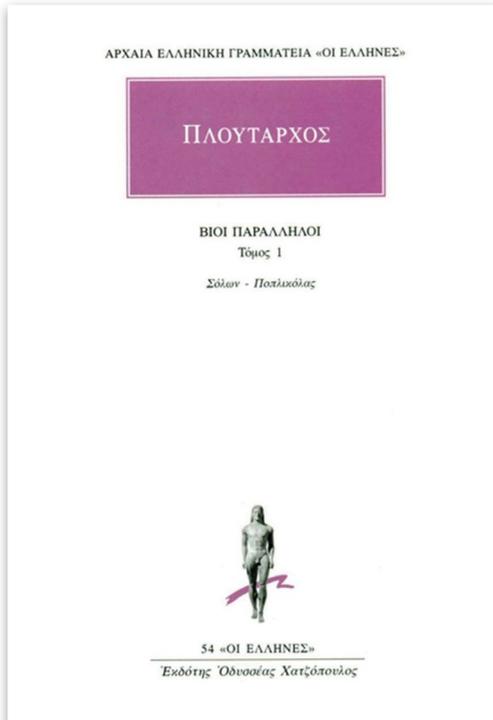
On the Essence of the Soul; On Sense and Memory; On the Immortality of the Soul;
On the Descent of the Soul into Bodies; Whether All Souls are One, etc.

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.

Complete Works, 53 Volumes

PARALLEL LIVES – 24 VOLUMES

Volume 1 [serial number 54]

Solon and Publicola: The wise Athenian legislator and poet who reformed his city by his work; the Roman politician who served his people with honesty in time of peace and war.

Volume 2 [serial number 55]

Themistocles and Camillus: The great politician of Athens, the architect of the victory at Salamis, his glorious life and inglorious death; the general and dictator of Rome who still governed until his ripe old age, reputed by the Roman people.

Volume 3 [serial number 56]

Theseus and Romulus: The great hero of the Athenian pantheon, who united his city and laid the foundation of democracy; the divine founder of Rome, legislator and reformer of the Roman state.

Volume 4 [serial number 57]

Lycurgus and Numa: The Spartan legislator, the founder of the Spartan state, with his monumental political and legislative work; the wise king and legislator of Rome, who reigned aiming for the social peace and good order.

Volume 5 [serial number 150]

Pericles and Fabius Maximus: The prominent figure in the Athenian democracy; the Roman leader who embodied the virtues of the honest citizen.

Volume 6 [serial number 151]

Coriolanus and Alcibiades: The Roman official, a strict expresser of the leading class; the gifted but self-destructive Athenian politician, dear companion of Socrates.

Volume 7 [serial number 152]

Aristides and Cato Major: The Athenian politician who was surnamed “Just”, and the Roman consul and censor who dealt with corruption and contributed to the preservation of the Roman customs.

Volume 8 [serial number 153]

Pelopidas and Marcellus: The Theban general who created the greatness of his town, and the Roman consul who was the first to deal with the Punic danger successfully.

Volume 9 [serial number 154]

Agis, Cleomenes and Tiberius, Gaius Gracchus: The two kings of Sparta who followed a reformative policy; the two Roman brothers who tried to improve the social situation in Rome after the conquests.

Volume 10 [serial number 155]

Aemilius Paulus and Timoleon: The eminent Roman general, son of Scipio Africanus, and the Corinthian general, an opponent of the tyrannical regimes and

organizer of the Greek cities of Sicily.

Volume 11 [serial number 156]

Dion and Brutus: The Greek politician of Syracuse and disciple of Plato, who overthrew the tyranny, and the Roman officer, follower of the Platonic philosophy, who killed Caesar.

Volume 12 [serial number 157]

Cimon and Lucullus: The brave and high-minded general of Athens, who was the first to invade the East; the Roman conqueror of Asian barbarians, who connected his name with luxurious pleasures towards the end of his life.

Volume 13 [serial number 158]

Pyrrhus and Marius: The king of Epirus, the most capable fighter with uncontrolled ambition; the politician and general of Rome, consul for seven times and protagonist of the civil wars.

Volume 14 [serial number 159]

Philopoemen and Flaminius: The leader of the Achaean Confederacy, one of the last great personalities of the Greek antiquity, and the Roman politician, friend and benefactor of the Greeks.

Volume 15 [serial number 160]

Nicias and Crassus: The Athenian general, expresser of the peaceful policy, who led the expedition to Sicily, in which he did not believe; the Roman politician and general, the conqueror of the Parthians, who caused great evils to his town by his ambition.

Volume 16 [serial number 161]

Phocion and Cato the Younger: The Athenian general, one of the most honest and prudent men in his city's history, and the Roman politician and officer, great-grandson of the censor Cato, a man of strict ethics and justice.

Volume 17 [serial number 162]

Alexander and Caesar: The great Macedonian commander, conqueror of the whole of the East, and the great political, military and spiritual personality of Rome, who influenced his time as much as no one else.

Volume 18 [serial number 163]

Demosthenes and Cicero: The topmost orator of Athens, an ardent patriot whom history finally included among the losing fighters; the great Roman politician, philosopher, legal expert and general, who was surnamed “father of the fatherland”.

Volume 19 [serial number 164]

Lysander and Sulla: The Spartan general, victor of the Peloponnesian war, and the Roman consul, infamous for the tyrannical regime that he imposed and for the proscriptions of his opponents.

Volume 20 [serial number 165]

Agesilaus and Pompey: The Spartan king, who remained a great commander till his ripe old age, and the gifted Roman politician and officer who won glory for his country during the war, but met an inglorious death.

Volume 21 [serial number 166]

Sertorius and Eumenes: The Roman politician and general, capable commander of barbarous countries, and the general of the court of Alexander the Great, who met a lot of military success but an inglorious death.

Volume 22 [serial number 167]

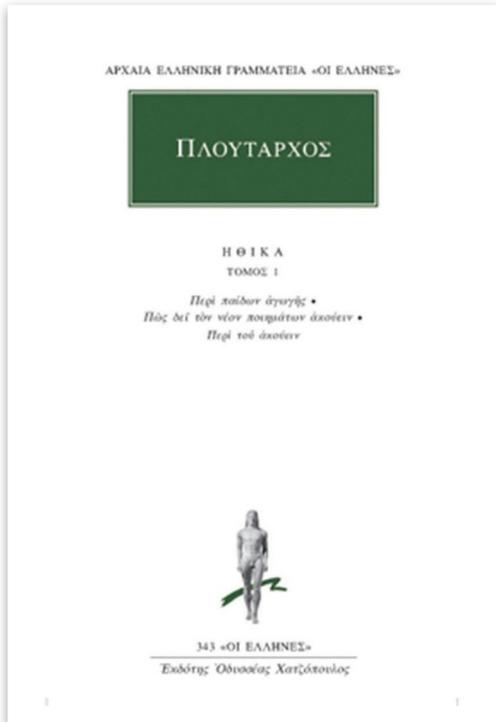
Demetrius and Antony: The great successor of Alexander the Great, glorified as a liberator of the Greeks, and the Roman general who excelled in battles and wanted to create a new Greek-Egyptian state together with Cleopatra.

Volume 23 [serial number 168]

Aratus and Artaxerxes: The Sicyonian general who made the Achaean Confederacy one of the greatest powers of the Hellenistic era, and the Persian king, a leader with special gifts, who was connected with the Greek matters especially through the Peace of Antalcidas.

Volume 24 [serial number 169]

Galba and Otho: The Roman general and emperor, distinguished for his prudence and justice, and his successor, who ascended to the throne through violent means. Plutarch gives their biographies individually, without comparing them.



MORALIA 29 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»

ΠΟΛΥΑΙΝΟΣ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ

ΤΟΜΟΣ 1

Στρατηγημάτων Α', Β', Γ'



319 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

Εκδότης Ὀδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

POLYAENUS

Orator, 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 319]

Stratagems, Books I-III: A collection of stratagems, that is to say tricks or plans practiced by generals in order to win a battle. *Books I-III:* Stratagems of Dionysus, Pan, Hercules, Theseus, Cypselus, Menelaus, Lycurgus, Solon, Pisistratus, Themistocles, Aristides, Leonidas, Pericles, Alcibiades, Epaminondas, Pelopidas, Antalcidas, Onomarchus, Demosthenes, Iphicrates, Timotheus, Chabrias, Demetrius of Phalerum etc.

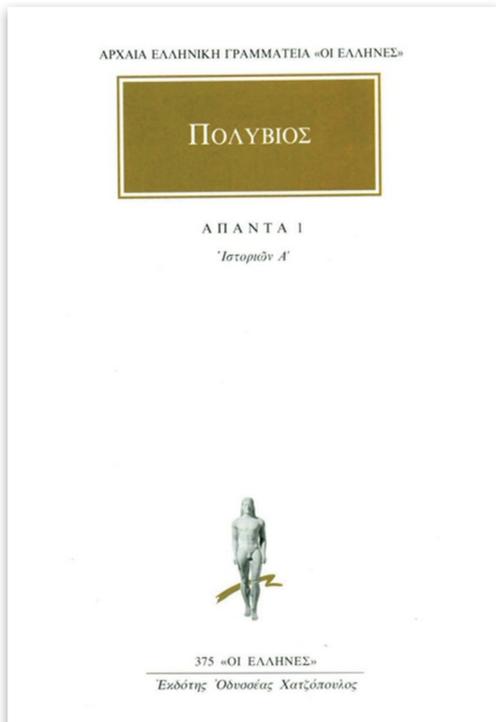
Volume 2 [serial number 320]

Stratagems, Books IV-VI: Stratagems of Philip, Alexander, Parmenion, Demetrius, Eumenes, Seleucus, Cassandrus, Ptolemaeus, Perseus, Annon, Memnon, Alexander of Pherae, Philopoemen, Aratus, Pyrrhus. Also, stratagems of the Carthaginians, Plataeans, Corcyraeans, Corinthians, Aetolians, Spartans, Argives, Eleans etc.

Volume 3 [serial number 321]

Stratagems, Books VII-VIII: Stratagems of Alyattes, Psammetichus, Midas, Cyrus, Croesus, Darius, Xerxes, Artaxerxes, Mausolus, Mithridates, Romulus, Numa, Sulla, Marius, Scipio, Caesar, Augustus, Semiramis, Porcia, Telesilla, Leaena, Theano etc.

Excerpts: A later text from a treatise on the *Stratagems*, attempting to abbreviate and classify them by subject.



POLYBIUS

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

Complete Works, 11 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 375]

The Histories, Book I: A narration –having Rome as focal point– of the historical events that took place in Greece, Italy, Asia and Africa. A penetration into the causes and a detection of the interconnection of the events. The dominance of Rome over Italy. The First Punic War. The Libyan War.

Volume 2 [serial number 376]

The Histories, Book II: The First Illyric War. The Achaean Confederacy. Conflict between Cleomenes (Sparta) and Antigonus (Macedonia).

Volume 3 [serial number 377]

The Histories, Book III: The Second Punic War. Victories of Hannibal in Italy.

Volume 4 [serial number 378]

The Histories, Book IV: The Social War. Raids of the Aetolians into Peloponnese and Macedonia. War between the Rhodians and the Byzantians.

Volume 5 [serial number 379]

The Histories, Book V: The continuation of the Social War. Philip V outside of Sparta. War between Ptolemaeus IV (Egypt) and Antiochus III (Syria) for the occupation of Coele Syria.

Volume 6 [serial number 380]

The Histories, Books VI-VIII: Constitutional doctrines, political and military organisation of Rome. The continuation of the Second Punic War.

Volume 7 [serial number 381]

The Histories, Books IX-XI: Hannibal before the gates of Rome. Philip V against the Aetolians and Romans. The action of Scipio in Iberia. Philopoemen. March of Antiochus III in Asia. Victories of Scipio over the Carthaginians.

Volume 8 [serial number 382]

The Histories, Books XII-XVI: A criticism against the history of Timaeus of Tauromenium and Callisthenes. On the Aetolian Confederacy. Scipio in North Africa, the battle of Ityce. Recall of Hannibal from Italy. The end of the Second Punic War. Roman interference with the Greek matters.

Volume 9 [serial number 383]

The Histories, Books XVIII-XXIII: Protestation of the Greek cities' freedom by the Romans. The moves of Antiochus towards an anti-Roman coalition in Greece fail. Embassies from Greece to Rome. Peace between the Romans and Antiochus. Unrest in Boeotia. Conflict between Rhodes and Lycia. Perseus becomes the new king of Macedonia.

Volume 10 [serial number 384]

The Histories, Books XXIV-XXXI: Relations between the Achaean Confederacy and the Spartans. The situation in Asia. Perseus' moves towards an anti-Roman coalition. Activity of Romans in Greece. The Roman Senate plans the policy of the eastern countries. Demetrius at Antioch. Praise of Scipio.

Volume 11 [serial number 385]

The Histories, Books XXXII-XXXIX: Stop of the commotions in Aetolia and Epirus. Praise of Eumenes. The Dalmatic War. Embassies from Crete and Rhodes to the Achaean Confederacy. Celtiberian War. The liberation of the Greek hostages in Italy. The Third Punic War. Destruction of Carthage. Pseudo-Philip. Conflict of the Achaean Confederacy with Sparta and Rome. The abolition of the freedom of the Greek cities. The beginning of the Roman dominance over Greece.

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.

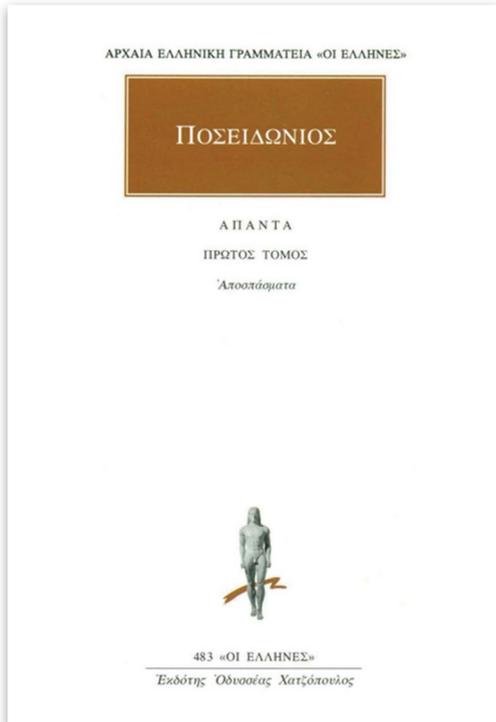
Against the Christians: A fierce polemic against Christianity, criticism of the Evangelists and the Apostles, with references to the person of Jesus Christ himself. A detection of the faults and contradictions of the Christian doctrine, according to the author. During the Byzantine era, this work was 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]

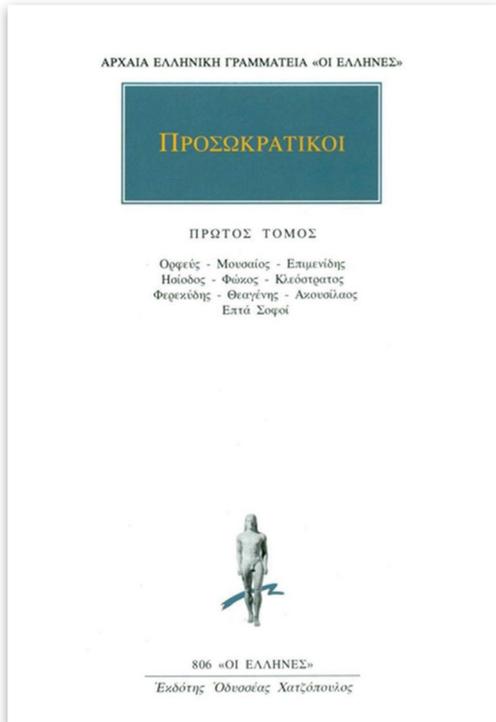
Fragments 1: Fragments from the works of Posidonius, extant in the works of Strabo, Sextus Empiricus, Proclus etc.

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.



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]

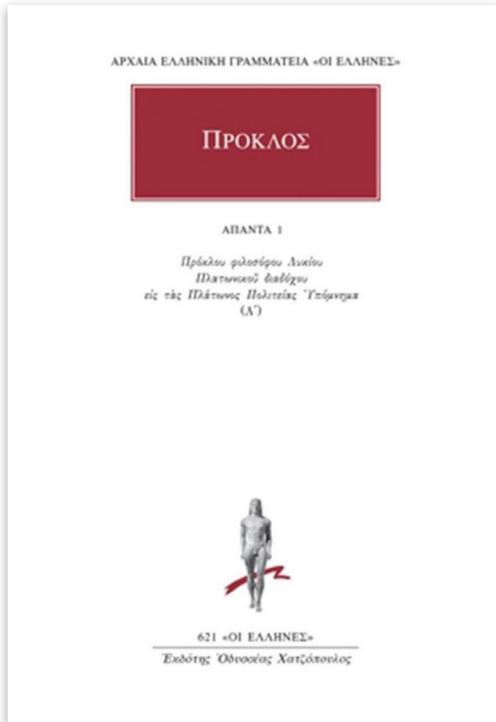
Democritus 2: The rest fragments (*Democritus' Opinions, Commentaries, Jocular Recipes*). A detailed introduction to the philosopher's work and doctrine.

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.

Complete Works, 41 Volumes

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 intellectual 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 38 [serial number 658]

Paraphrase of Ptolemy's Tetrabiblos: A restatement of Ptolemy's *Tetrabiblos* (the major astrological work of antiquity) in Proclus' own simpler words.

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.

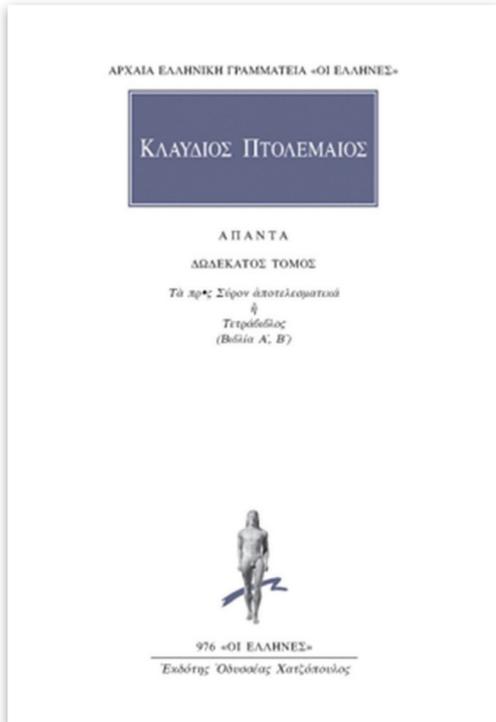
Volume 41 [serial number 661]

Commentary on Ptolemy's Tetrabiblos, Books I, II: An actually anonymous commentary traditionally ascribed to Proclus, explaining terms and phrases of the first two books of the *Tetrabiblos*, the major astrological work of the antiquity.

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.



PTOLEMY

Mathematician, 2nd c. A.D.

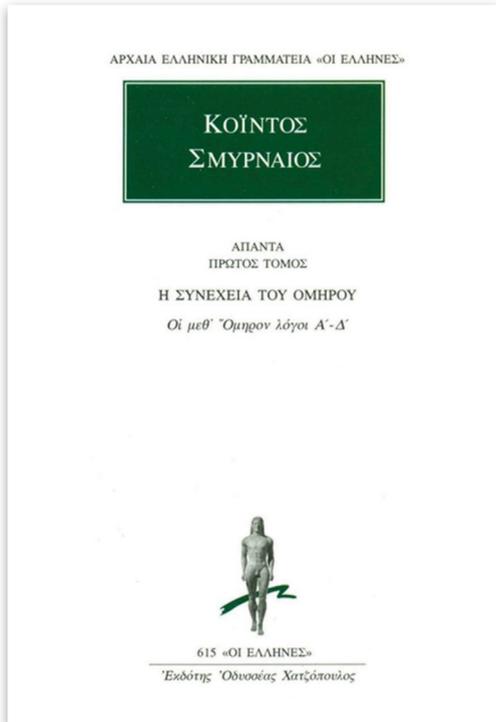
2 Volumes out of 22 planned

Volume 12 [serial number 976]

Tetrabiblos, Books I, II: The most important ancient treatise on astrology. *Book I*: General introduction to astrology. Astrological terminology. On the qualities and influence of each planet and constellation. *Book II*: Universal astrology. Influence of eclipses. Stars and weather.

Volume 13 [serial number 977]

Tetrabiblos, Books III, IV: Book III: Individual astrology. The casting of nativities. Influence of planets on birth, length of the life and character of the soul. *Book IV*: Individual astrology. The forecasting of human life. Influence of the planets on external events, such as fortune, offices, business, marriage, children, friendships and enmities, travels, quality of death. The distribution of the human ages to planets



QUINTUS SMYRNAEUS

Epic poet, 3rd-4th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 615]

Posthomerica 1 (I-IV): With this epic poem, Quintus of Smyrna narrates the events between the “Iliad” and the “Odyssey”, from the burial of Hector to the return of the Achaeans to Greece. On Amazon Penthesilea, Memnon, king of the Ethiopians, death of Achilles and burial races in his honor.

Volume 2 [serial number 1091]

Posthomerica 2 (V-X): On the rivalry between Odysseus and Ajax for Achilles’ weapons. Death of Ajax. The arrival of Euripides and Neoptolemus. Death of Euripides. The arrival of Philoctetes and the death of Paris.

Volume 3 [serial number 1092]

Posthomerica 3 (XI-XIV): The deeds of Aeneas, on the Trojan horse, the fall of Troy, and the return of the Achaeans.



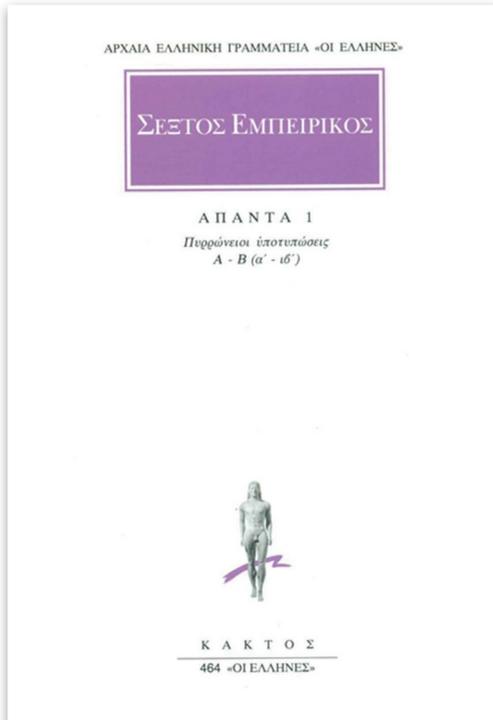
SALLUSTIUS – ATTICUS

Philosophers, 4th c. A.D. and 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1086]

Sallustius: On Gods and Universe: A philosophical treatise, written by a trusty official of the Emperor Julian as fruit of the conversations between the two men. The symbolism of the myths and the rites that enable the soul to join the god. Philosophical syncretism.

Atticus: Fragments: The philosophical principles of Atticus, through the fragments that are extant in the works of other writers, especially of Eusebius. An opposition to the effort to adapt the Platonic doctrines to those of Aristotle.



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]

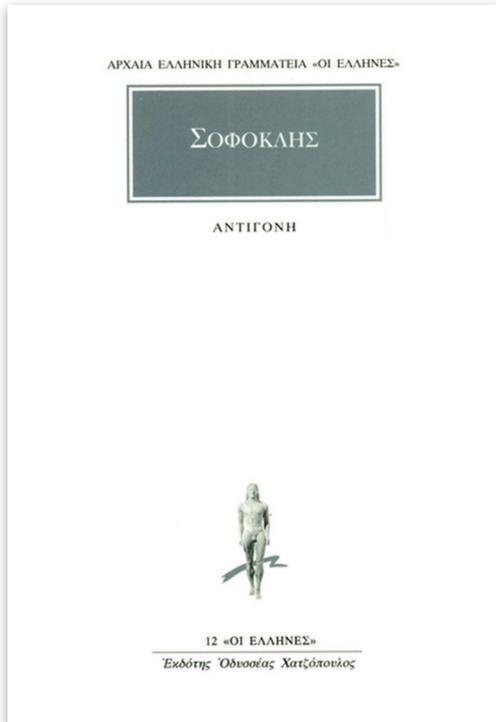
Against Rhetoricians: A discourse against rhetoric, a discipline that in the course of time attained the character of a science.

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.



SOPHOCLES

Tragic Poet, 5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 7 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 8]

Philoctetes: The Achaeans, sailing for Troy, abandon Philoctetes on Lemnos. On the 10th year of the war, Odysseus and Neoptolemus visit him, to retrieve the arms of Hercules, at the command of the oracle. Philoctetes refuses. The two ambassadors quarrel. Hercules informs Philoctetes that Zeus wants him to Try, where he will be cured and kill Paris. Philoctetes obeys.

Volume 2 [serial number 12]

Antigone: Creon, king of Thebes, forbids the burial of Polynices, who had led a hostile army against his fatherland. Antigone, sister of the dead and daughter-in-law of Creon, disobeys the command and is condemned to death. The son and wife of Creon commit suicide, and Creon himself wishes to die. The conflict between moral and state law, in the most famous tragedy of Sophocles.

Volume 3 [serial number 30]

Electra: Orestes returns secretly to Mycenae with the help of his sister Electra. Avenging the murder of his father Agamemnon, he kills his mother Clytaemnestra and Aegisthus. Electra is praised by the chorus consisting of Mycenaean women.

Volume 4 [serial number 61]

The Women of Trachis: The women of Trachis comfort Deianira, wife of Hercules, when he fell in love with Iole. Deianira sends to Hercules a garment soaked in the blood of Centaur Nessus, which causes terrible pains to Hercules. Deianira kills herself, and Hercules asks his son Hyllus to kill him.

Volume 5 [serial number 62]

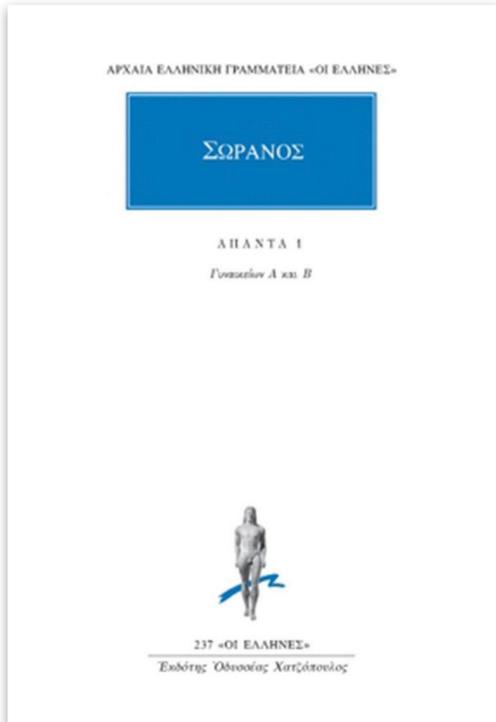
Ajax: Ajax loses the opportunity to take the arms of Achilles, and he is possessed by madness. After he recovers, he feels ashamed of his behaviour during his passion, and kills himself. Agamemnon tries to prevent his burial, but Athena intervenes. Justice, humanity and their preponderance are the conclusion of the play.

Volume 6 [serial number 134]

Oedipus Tyrannus: Trying to save Thebes from the pestilence, Oedipus finds out that he has committed patricide and incest. This revelation leads his mother to suicide, and Oedipus to blind himself. One of the major plays of the ancient literature.

Volume 7 [serial number 135]

Oedipus at Colonus: Antigone leads her old and blind father Oedipus to Colonus, whose inhabitants want to expel him. His other daughter, Electra, brings the message that the Thebans want him in their town. Creon tries to abduct him. Oedipus, through lightning and thunders, descends to Hades, blessing Athens and praying for its glory. The justification of Oedipus and the proclamation of the principle that man is responsible only for his voluntary actions.



SORANUS

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

Complete Works, 2 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 237]

Diseases of Women 1 (Books I, II): Gynaecology and obstetrics in the Roman era. On the proper midwife. On the nature of the uterus and pudenda, menstruation, virginity and its limits, the conception, the signs of the male and female foetus, taking care of the pregnant woman, abortive and contraceptive remedies, the parturition (childbirth), taking care of the woman in childbed and of the newborn.

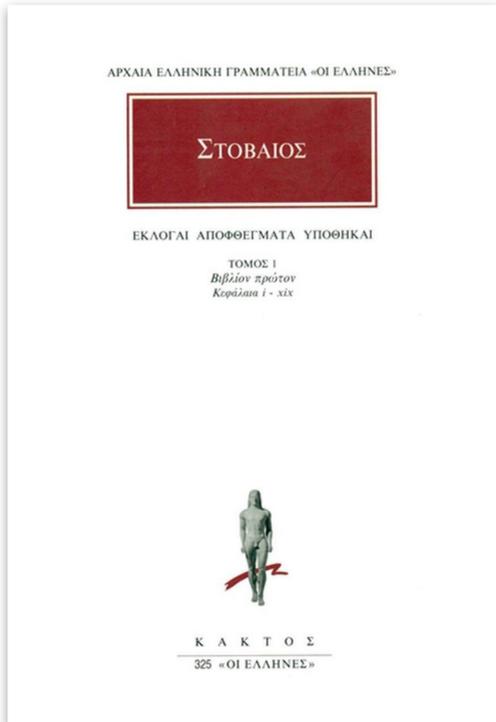
Volume 2 [serial number 238]

Diseases of Women 2 (Books III, IV): Inflammation of the uterus. On satyriasis, dystocia (difficult delivery), its causes and cure.

On Symptoms of Fractures: Fragments from an extent work of Soranus on surgery.

On Bandages: Notes on the types of bandages and bandaging.

Hippocrates' Descent and Life: A brief text on the great physician of antiquity.



STOBAEUS

Anthologist, 5th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 18 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 325]

Book I (i-xix): The work of the great anthologist of the ancient Greek literature. Indicative topics of the 1st volume: On arithmetic; that god created and rules the universe, on fate and fortune, matter, the Forms, the figures and the colours.

Volume 2 [serial number 326]

Book I (xx-xxlviii): Coming-to-be and passing away. Topics of astronomy and cosmology. The winds and the meteorological phenomena. Does the earth move or not? Topics of zoology and botanology.

Volume 3 [serial number 327]

Book I (xlix): On the soul.

Volume 4 [serial number 328]

Books I (l-lx) and II (i-vii): The senses and their role in knowledge. The particular senses. On rhetoric, poetry and moral philosophy.

Volume 5 [serial number 329]

Book II (viii-xlvi): The character of the philosopher. Piety, divination, fame, moderation. Moral questions. Education and discipline. The friendship, the enmity, the benefaction.

Volume 6 [serial number 330]

Book III (i): On virtue.

Volume 7 [serial number 331]

Book III (ii-vii): Malice, prudence, imprudence, intemperance, bravery.

Volume 8 [serial number 332]

Book III (viii-xvi): Cowardice, justice, injustice, truth, lie, flattery, debauchery.

Volume 9 [serial number 333]

Book III (xvii-xxviii): Continence, forbearance, wrath, self-knowledge, arrogance, selfishness, memory, oblivion, oath, perjury.

Volume 10 [serial number 334]

Book III (xxix-xlii): Industriousness, idleness, shame, shamelessness, garrulity, goodness, envy, calumny.

Volume 11 [serial number 335]

Book IV (i-ii): The state. The laws and the customs.

Volume 12 [serial number 336]

Book IV (iii-viii): The people and the magnates. The leader and the authority. Monarchy. Criticism of the tyranny.

Volume 13 [serial number 337]

Book IV (ix-xx): War and peace. The tranquil life. Agriculture and seafaring. Masters and slaves. On love.

Volume 14 [serial number 338]

Book IV (xxi-xxiv): Beauty. Marriage. Reproach of women. Advice on marriage. Procreation.

Volume 15 [serial number 339]

Book IV (xxv-xxxi): The relationship between the parents and the children. Sibling love. The attitude towards the relatives. The nobility and ignobility of birth.

Volume 16 [serial number 340]

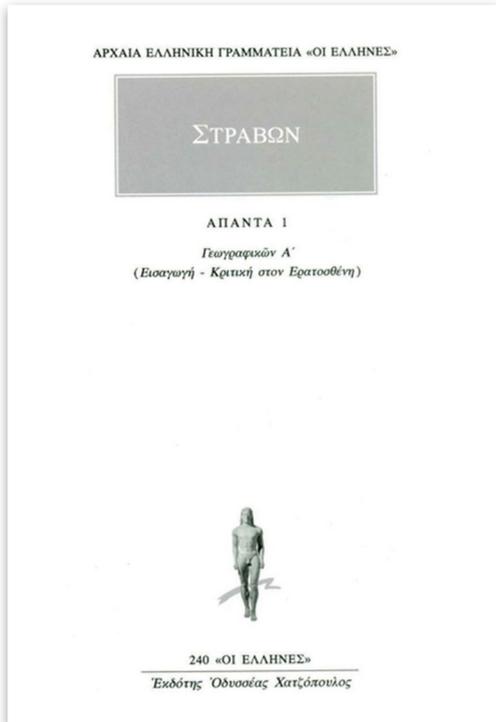
Book IV (xxxii-xl): Wealth and poverty. Solitudes of life. The illness, the health, the doctors. Happiness and unhappiness.

Volume 17 [serial number 341]

Book IV (xli-l): The instability of the fortune and the uncertainty of the happiness. Those who are happy or unhappy without deserving it. The hope. The old age.

Volume 18 [serial number 342]

Book IV (li-lvii): Death. Comparison between life and death. The bereavement and the burial. The oblivion after death.



STRABO

Geographer, 1st c. B.C.-1st c. A.D.

Complete Works, 17 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 240]

Geography I: Introduction. The philosophical character of geography. Criticism of Eratosthenes.

Volume 2 [serial number 241]

Geography II: The next part of the criticism of Eratosthenes. Mathematical geography. References to Hipparchus.

Volume 3 [serial number 242]

Geography III: Spain.

Volume 4 [serial number 243]

Geography IV: France, Alps. Britain and nations beyond Ister (Danube).

Volume 5 [serial number 244]

Geography V: Italy, from the Alps to the Sicilian Channel.

Volume 6 [serial number 245]

Geography VI: Magna Graecia. Ionian Sea.

Volume 7 [serial number 246]

Geography VII: Eastern Europe. Northern Greece.

Volume 8 [serial number 247]

Geography VIII: Peloponnese.

Volume 9 [serial number 248]

Geography IX: Athens, Boeotia, Thessaly.

Volume 10 [serial number 249]

Geography X: Western Greece, Aegean islands, Crete.

Volume 11 [serial number 250]

Geography XI: Asia. Barbarian tribes. Caucasus, Caspian Sea.

Volume 12 [serial number 251]

Geography XII: Cappadocia, Euxine Sea, Bithynia, Mysia, Phrygia.

Volume 13 [serial number 252]

Geography XIII: Troad and the coast of Asia Minor.

Volume 14 [serial number 253]

Geography XIV: Pamphylia, Isauria, Lycia, Pisidia, Cilicia, Ionia.

Volume 15 [serial number 254]

Geography XV: India, Persia.

Volume 16 [serial number 255]

Geography XVI: Regions of Persia. Babylon, Mesopotamia, Syria, Phoenice, Palestine.

Volume 17 [serial number 256]

Geography XVII: Egypt.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΘΕΟΚΡΙΤΟΣ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ

Ειδύλλια - Άποσπάσματα - Επιγράμματα - Σύγρηξ



322 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

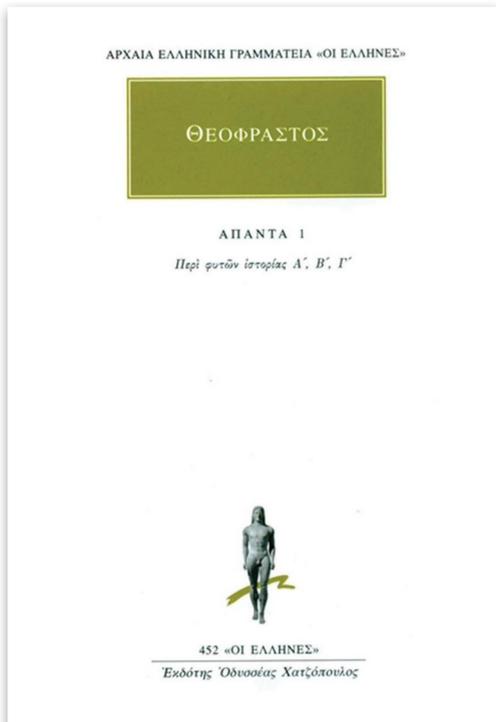
Έκδοτης Όδυσσέας Χατζόπουλος

THEOCRITUS

Bucolic poet, 4th-3rd c.B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 322]

Idylls, Fragments, Epigrams: The work of the founder of bucolic poetry. His material includes the pastoral life, either real or ideal, the love passion and scenes from everyday life.



THEOPHRASTUS

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

Complete Works, 11 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 452]

Enquiry into Plants, Books I-III: A work with evident empirical characteristics, the first manual of scientific botanology, in use during the Middle Ages. Basic scientific notions. On cultivated and wild trees.

Volume 2 [serial number 453]

Enquiry into Plants, Books IV-VI: The geography of plants. Woods, bushes, herbs, cereals.

Volume 3 [serial number 454]

Enquiry into Plants, Books VII-IX: On juices and gums.

Volume 4 [serial number 455]

On the Causes of Plants, Books I, II: A work more philosophical than descriptive, based on the four Aristotelic “causes”: material, form, setting in move, and the final cause.

Volume 5 [serial number 456]

On the Causes of Plants, Books III, IV: Connections of plants with the dry and the wet quality, the origin of the dry and the wet. The purposes of nature etc.

Volume 6 [serial number 457]

On the Causes of Plants, Books V, VI: Combination with principles of physics.

Volume 7 [serial number 458]

On the Causes of Plants, Book VI (cont.): End of the treatise. Casuistic mentions and conclusions.

Concerning Winds: A treatise on winds. Natural observations, character, examples.

Concerning Weather Signs: Meteorological observations in a work of scientific character and colourful style.

Volume 8 [serial number 459]

Characters: 30 short delineations of human vices and wrong attitudes, as these are manifested in everyday life or in special circumstances. For example: the flatterer, the garrulous, the braggart, the niggard, the intriguer etc.

On Piety: A fragmentarily extant treatise. Examples.

On stones: A work of natural history, one of those that examine the environment. Varieties, kinds and characteristics of minerals.

On Fire: Fire and the consideration of its character, both independently and in connection with other essential elements. A work with influences from Aristotle.

Volume 9 [serial number 460]

On Odours: A consideration of the odours in nature. Kinds and differences.

On Fishes: A fragmentarily extant treatise of natural history. Special mention of the movement from the wet to the dry element.

Metaphysics: A short introductory work that puts some questions about the first principles, the being, the movement etc. Aristotelic influences.

Physical Doctrines: Questions on physics, combination with older doctrines, in a fragmentary work.

On Senses: The senses and their functions. A treatise of natural history.

Volume 10 [serial number 461]

On Fainting: A short work, one of those on the human physiology.

On Tiredness: Tiredness and its causes. Instances and examples.

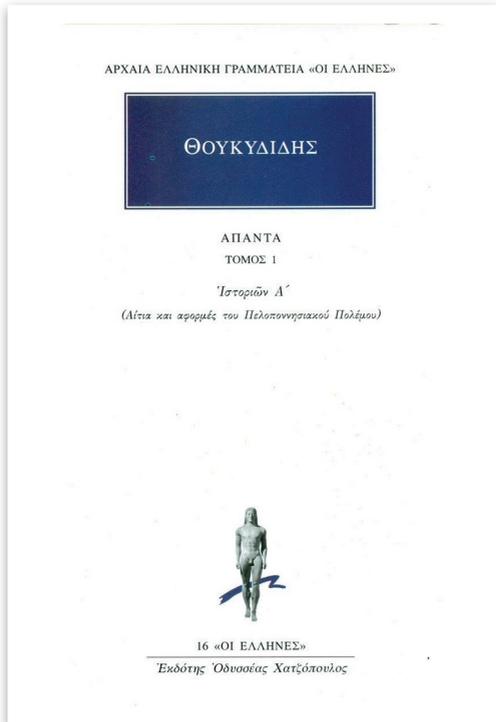
On Giddiness: What causes giddiness and under which circumstances. A short treatise on human physiology.

On Perspiration: The causes of perspiration. Connection with physical and psychological factors. Examples.

On Paralysis: A short fragment on paralysis.

Volume 11 [serial number 462]

Dictionary of Plants: A detailed dictionary of plants: description, enumeration of their pharmaceutical qualities, and an appendix of probable names of those plants that Theophrastus described without mentioning their name.



THUCYDIDES

Historian, 5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 8 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 16]

History of the Peloponnesian War, Book I: A review of the history of Greece before the Peloponnesian War. The political situation. Causes and pretexts of the war. The events at Epidamnus and Potidaea. Spartan conferences.

Volume 2 [serial number 17]

History of the Peloponnesian War, Book II: The first 3 years of the war. The funeral speech of Pericles. The pestilence at Athens. The siege of Plataea.

Volume 3 [serial number 18]

History of the Peloponnesian War, Book III: The events down to 425 B.C. The revolt of Lesbos. The capture of Plataea. The expedition of Demosthenes.

Volume 4 [serial number 19]

History of the Peloponnesian War, Book IV: The events of the 7th, 8th and 9th year of the war. The capture of Sphacteria. The capture of Amphipolis. Brasidas.

Volume 5 [serial number 20]

History of the Peloponnesian War, Book V: Death of Cleon. The Peace of Nicias. The events down to 415 P.C. The expedition of the Athenians against Melos.

Volume 6 [serial number 21]

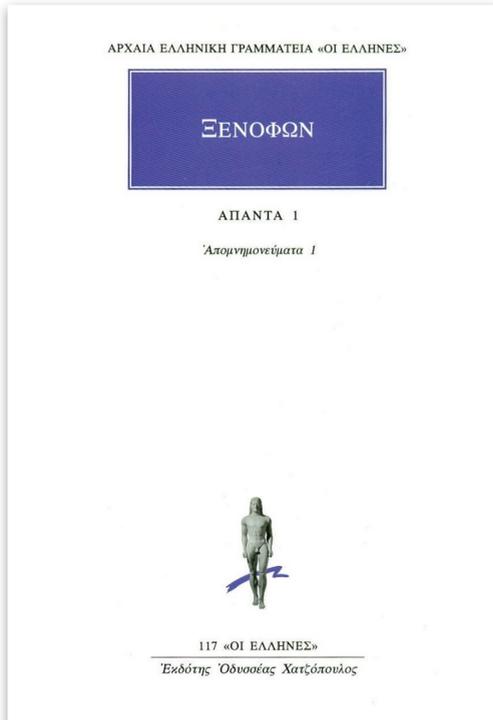
History of the Peloponnesian War, Book VI: The Sicilian Expedition.

Volume 7 [serial number 22]

History of the Peloponnesian War, Book VII: Conclusion of the Sicilian Expedition. The destruction of the Athenian army and fleet.

Volume 8 [serial number 23]

History of the Peloponnesian War, Book VIII: The effects of the Sicilian Expedition on Athens. The establishment of the oligarchic constitution at Athens in 411 B.C. The events down to this year. The recall of Alcibiades.



XENOPHON

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

Complete Works, 14 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 117]

Memoirs, Books I, II: The most prominent work of Xenophon. It was written six years after the death of Socrates, on the occasion of the accusation against the great philosopher. *Books I, II:* Refutation of the charges against Socrates. Memories of the conversations and the teaching of the philosopher.

Volume 2 [serial number 118]

Memoirs, Books III, IV : Dialogues. Short references to the views of Socrates on various subjects. The character and the virtues of Socrates.

Volume 3 [serial number 119]

Hellenica, Books I, II: The continuation of Thucydides' history, from 411 to 403 B.C. Destruction at Aegospotami. The Thirty Tyrants. Restoration of democracy. Thrasybulus.

Volume 4 [serial number 120]

Hellenica, Books III-V: Events from 402 to 375 B.C. Agesilaus defeats the Persians (396 B.C.), and also the Athenians and Thebans at Coronea (394 B.C.). Athens becomes a great power again. Conon. The Thebans expel the Spartan guard from their town.

Volume 5 [serial number 121]

Hellenica, Books VI-VIII: The events from 374 to 362 B.C. The leadership of the Thebans. The Spartans are defeated at Leuctra (371) and Mantinea (362).

Volume 6 [serial number 122]

Anabasis: Memories of the military adventure of Xenophon in Asia. *Books I-III*: Expedition of Cyrus against Artaxerxes. The battle of Cunaxa. The Greek army is abandoned by its allies in the unknown country after the death of Cyrus. The descent of the Ten Thousand. The march of the Greek mercenaries from the Asian up-country to Euxine Sea. In the country of Carduchians and Armenians.

Volume 7 [serial number 123]

Anabasis, Books IV-VII: On the coast of the Euxine. Continuation of the Greeks' march. Conflicts with the barbarian tribes. The events during the march from Trapezus (Trebizond) to Byzantium, through Paphlagonia and Bithynia. Dangers in the Thracian peninsula.

Volume 8 [serial number 124]

Cyropaedia: A treatise –early historical novel– on the ideal leader and the best governing. *Books I, II*: Birth and youth of Cyrus. His discipline. His visit to Astyages. Cyrus in the expeditions. His behaviour and speeches.

Volume 9 [serial number 125]

Cyropaedia, Books III-V: Tigranes. Conflicts with the Armenians and the Chaldeans. Events from the military life of Cyrus. Cyaxares. Chrysas. The wife of Abradatas. Gobryas.

Volume 10 [serial number 126]

Cyropaedia, Books VI-VIII: Cyrus in the preparations for the battle. Speeches of Cyrus. Sacrifices before the conflict. Cyrus in Babylon. Parallelism of the leader with the father. Virtues and habits of Cyrus. Reference to the later Persians.

Volume 11 [serial number 127]

Oeconomicus: Conversation between Socrates and Critobulus on the administration of the house. A complement to the ideas expressed in *Memoirs*.
Ways and Means: A treatise advising the Athenians on how they could upgrade their standard of living and how they could lead their country to prosperity.

Volume 12 [serial number 128]

Hipparchicus: On the *hipparchus* (commander of cavalry). Duties in times of peace and war.

On Horsemanship: Advice to horsemen. Selection, training and care of horses.

Cynegeticus (On Hunting): A praise of the hunting art. Advice to hunters.

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.

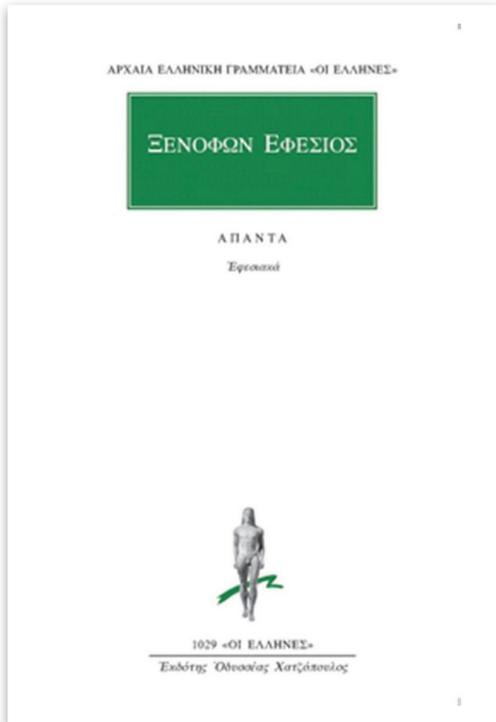
Letters: Short texts of disputed authenticity, on Socrates and the Socratic cycle.

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.

Agésilas: Historical study praising the king of Sparta Agisilaos.



XENOPHON EPHESIUS

Erotic writer, 2nd/3rd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1029]

Ephesiaca: The romance of Anthia and Abrocomes. This work is a landmark in the development of the Greek romance.

ANCIENT LEXICONS

HARPOCRATION

Grammarian, 2nd c. A.D.

Lexicon of the Ten Orators, 1 volume

The Lexicon of the ten Attic orators was written by Harpocration, grammarian of the 2nd c. A.D. It includes interpretations of terms, information about the courts of antiquity, as well as a wealth of information on language and culture.

HESYCHIUS OF ALEXANDRIA

Grammarian and Lexicographer, 5th c. A.D.

Alphabetical Collection of All Words, 5 Volumes

One of the most extended and important dictionaries of the ancient era. It includes words and expressions in need of specific interpretation. Importance given to word types found in dialects.

ETYMOLOGICUM MAGNUM

10th-11th c. A.D.

Lexicon, 4 Volumes

A lexical encyclopaedia compiled during the 10th-11th century, by an unknown lexicographer. In addition to the variety of etymologies it contains, it incorporates lexical material and excerpts from works (many of which are lost), which makes it a work of particular importance and usefulness.

JULIUS POLLUX

Lexicographer, 2nd c. A.D.

Onomasticon, 2 Volumes

The Onomasticon is a dictionary structured in ten books, which classifies thematically (science, law, family life, culture, war, etc.) the Attic words. It was created by Julius Pollux, lexicographer of the 2nd c. AD.

SUDA

10th c. A.D.

Lexicon, 8 Volumes

This important linguistic and encyclopedic dictionary of the 10th century AD, includes entries from older lexicographers, observations of ancient commentators, and quotations from authors of classical and late antiquity or Byzantine times.

STEPHANUS OF BYZANTIUM

Geographer and Grammarian, 6th c. A.D.

Ethnica, 2 Volumes

Stephanus of Byzantium was a geographer and grammarian of the 6th c. AD. Century. His *Ethnica* are the surviving form of a geographical, historical, and linguistic dictionary, which covered all the locations for which there was a written report.

PHOTIUS

9th c. A.D.

Lexicon, 3 Volumes

The dictionary of Photius, an influential intellectual figure of the 9th century who emerged as an eminent scholar of classical Greek and religious literature. He was one of the instigators of the “second Hellenism” movement, thanks to which the ancient Greek literature avoided complete disappearance.

