

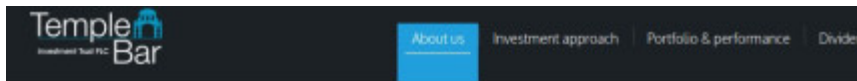
# Versions of the Text of Lucretius - 1743 Daniel Browne Edition - Unknown Translator

Post by "Cassius" of May 21, 2018 at 2:34 PM

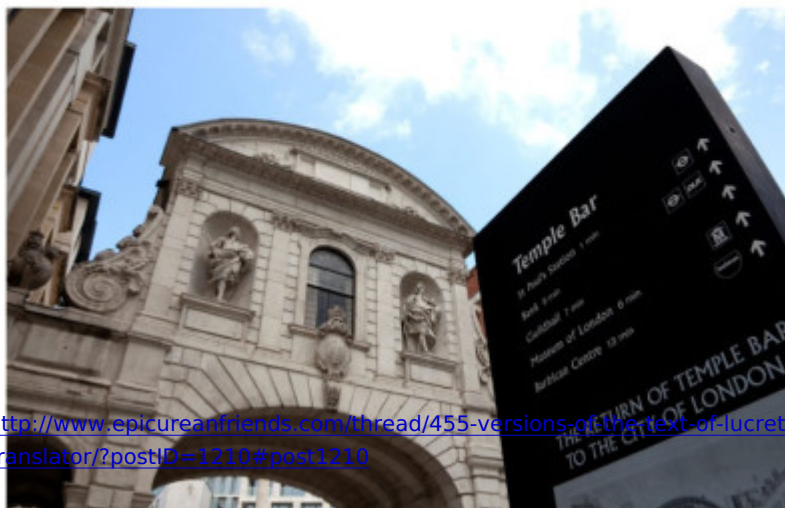
**Poster:** we are looking at "rationis egestas." Egestas is "poverty, lack, need." Ratio is what the brain does... so "poverty of thinking... lack of thought.. in need of reason." I agree "Reason alone" is bad philosophically, and happily that is not what the Latin says. So Bailey added "alone" from his head, and the "sense" in the second translation is "mental sense/thinking" not the sensations/senses.

Cassius: I think someone in tune with Epicurean philosophy would likely have the same reservation about "all such power belongs to reason alone" (Bailey) or "Why do you hesitate, why doubt that reason Alone has absolute power? " (Humphries) so that implies that our anonymous author (1) understands Epicurus very well, (2) is very good with Latin and his doing his best to be literal, or (3) both of the above. I am hoping this translation is going to be very valuable for another good perspective in English.

I've continued to Google and found nothing as to the translator - even in WORLDCAT there is no reference to the author, as it seems highly unlikely that Daniel Browne is the author. I have a friend near London who may be able to find something - this is something that needs to be corrected. Scanning through it so far, it seems to me the work is very high quality and the author deserves recognition. Probably there is mention of this by Bailey or Munro in their something around to figure it out.



- Temple Bar was once one of the long line of structures marking the boundary between Westminster and the City of London
- It originally stood at the junction of Fleet Street and The Strand
- Temple Bar was associated with a celebration of the Spanish Armada in 1588 and the funeral of Lord Nelson in 1806
- The heads of executed traitors used to be displayed above the central arch
- Temple Bar was moved to Theobald's Park near Waltham Cross in 1878, but returned in 2004 to London's Paternoster Square.



<http://www.epicureanfriends.com/thread/455-versions-of-the-text-of-lucretius-1743-daniel-browne-edition-unknown-translator/?postID=1210#post1210>

of which he was master. The applause to which he was entitled, he abundantly received; and had he translated the entire poem with the same felicity and spirit which he has infused into these detached morsels, the version of Creech would have been long since forgotten, and that of the ensuing pages, perhaps, never made its appearance. Yet Dryden has, in general, rather paraphrased than translated: his lines are often double the number of the original; and he has, at times, unfortunately attempted to improve his author by ideas of his own creation.

To Dryden's specimens succeeded a prose version of the entire poem by Guernier and his colleagues. It was published in 1743, in two volumes octavo, and, like the French version of de Guillet, is accompanied by Creech's edition of the original in opposite pages. The translator's motive for preferring prose to verse, he thus explains in a brief introduction: "Our language, though copious in compliment and love-expressions, is but very narrow and barren in terms of art, and phrases suited to philosophy; and the technical words we have invented move coarsely and cloudily in verse. For these reasons, the poetical translation of Creech is often more perplexed and harsh than the original; it is, in many places, a wide and rambling paraphrase: in others, the translator contracts and curtails his author, and is frequently guilty of omissions for many lines together. This is no wonder; for the poet he undertook is not to be confined and shackled by the rules of rhyme; his verse is nearest, and runs more naturally into prose than any other, Juvenal and Horace only excepted, among all the classics. I have endeavoured, because disencumbered from the fetters of poetry, faithfully to disclose his meaning in his own terms, and to shew him whole and entire \*."

\* Preface, p. 1.  
b 2

the TRANSLATOR (with colleagues) IS Guernier!  
but that would seem to be unlikely. SO WHO WAS

Next page with the insufferable Good claiming that it is impossible to do justice to Lucretius version is now consigned to the dustbin it deserves, e text itself. The prose edition by Guernier is worth

But it is impossible to shew Lucretius *whole and entire* in a prose translation of any kind; and to exhibit him merely as a philosopher, and not as a poet, is to rob him of by far the greater portion of his merit,—of that which is peculiarly his own. For, whatever may be the value we affix to his doctrines and scientific inductions, the splendour of his imagery, and the harmony of his numbers are still infinitely more valuable. The translator's animadversions upon Creech are, unquestionably, well founded; yet the unfavourable opinion he has expressed of the English language, proves him to be but little acquainted with its extent or flexibility. Of itself, and without a recurrence to abstruse or technical terms, it possesses a vocabulary sufficiently varied and rich for all the common purposes of science and literature; yet the present day affords ample proofs that under the plastic hands of a judicious poet, the most recondite terms of the learned languages may be introduced into it with elegance, perspicuity, and melody; nor is it possible, perhaps, to instance any modern tongue with which they will so harmoniously amalgamate as our own.

In 1799, another effort was made to introduce *THE NATURE OF THINGS* in an English dress, by an anonymous author, who presented the first book alone as a specimen of his abilities for this purpose. The sample thus offered was in Iambic rhyme, and the rest of the poem was to have followed, as soon as the public had testified its approbation of the attempt. Without obtrusively depreciating the talents of a contemporary writer, it is sufficient to observe, that nothing farther of

It is to be regretted, that the decision of the public was not conformable; and that the author appears, in consequence, to have submitted, with unbecoming timidity, to the tribunal to which he appealed.

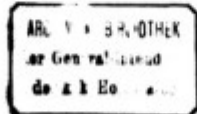
It results then, from this general survey, that no translation of *THE NATURE OF THINGS* has hitherto been presented to the public

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GUE 464 GUI

- Gueral**, or **Guerrieri**, Giovanni Francesco, Italian painter of the Roman school; 17th cent. D.F.
- Guérinot**, Jacques Casimir, French theologian and writer; 1640-1703 D.
- Guerniero della Berna**, Italian chronicler; 1472 D.
- Guernes**, or **Garnier de Font-saint Maxence**, Anglo-Norman poet; 1179 D.C.
- Guerrinot**, Louis, French engraver; 1680 D.C.
- Guerrier**. See **Duguennier**.
- Guerrieri**, Duke of, Italian commander of the condottieri; 1345 D.C.
- Guerson de Raville**, Charles, comte de Raville, French politician; 1655 F.
- Guerson-Raville**, Martial Anfibal, Comte de, one of the last ministers of Ch.X.; b. 1787, d. s. l. 1845 D.F.
- Guerrand**, Guillaume, French physician; 1691 D.
- Guerrandière**. See **Lagarroulière**.
- Guerrault**, Adolphe, Fr. political writer; & 1810 D.F.
- Guerrault**, Constant, French novelist and dramatist; & 1814 F.
- Guerrault**, Guillaume, French litterateur; 1569 D.C.
- Guerrault**, Pierre Claude Bernard, French grammarian; 1741-1821 D.C.
- Guerrault**, Pierre René Antoine Guillaume, French litterateur; 1749-1816 D.C.
- Guerrault d'Uzerville**, Nicolas François, French royalist; & 1768 F.
- Guerra**, Giovanni, Italian architect, painter, and engraver; 1544-1618 D.F.
- Guerra**, Giovanni Andrea, Ital. sculpt.; 1568-1640 D.
- Guerrapain**, Claude Thos, Fr. astron.; 1734-1821 D.C.
- Guerrazzi**, Francesco Domenico, Italian litterateur and statesman; & 1865 D.F.
- Guerra**. See **Laguerra**.
- Guerre-Demolard**, Jean, French jurist, law and miscellaneous writer; 1761-1845 D.C.
- Guerrero**, Alfonso Alvarez, Portuguese jurist and theologian; & 1867 D.C.
- Guerrero**, Bartholomaeus, Portuguese Jesuit, author; 1564-1612 D.C.
- Guerrero**, Fernão, Portuguese hist.; 1500-1617 D.V.
- Guerrero**, Francisco, Portuguese traveller and writer; 1730 D.C.
- Guerrero**, Vicente, American general, president of the Mexican republic; d. 1831 U.
- Guerrero Camacho de Abreu**, Diogo, Portuguese jurist and writer; d. 1760 D.V.
- Guerril**, Domenico, Italian painter of the Venetian school; 1630-1640 D.F.
- Guerric**, Belgian preacher, abbot of Igny, and commentator; 1138-1157 D.C.
- Guerrin de Dumast**, Aug. Prosper François, Baron, French miscellaneous writer; & 1793 D.
- Guerrin**, de la Haute Saône, French representative of the people; & 1808 F.
- Guerrini**, Giacomo, Italian painter of the Cremonese school; 1718-1793 D.
- Guerrino**, Tommaso, Italian mathematician; 17th cent. D.F.
- Guerron**, Marie Nicolas des, French theologian and writer; 1680-1676 D.F.
- Guerry** (*Copistius Guerry*), French Catholic officer during the religious wars; 1567 D.
- Guessfeld**, Franz Ludwig, German engineer and geographer; 18th cent. G.
- Guéret**, Arthur, English politician; & 1841 G.
- Guét**, Charlevoigne Oscar, Fr. painter; & 1802 D.F.
- Guét**. See **Du Guet**.
- Guettard**, Jean Etienne, French physician, mineralogist, naturalist, and orient. writ.; 1715-1786 D.C.W.
- Guette**. See **Laguet**.
- Guettee**, Abbe, French historian; 1815 F.
- Guédeville**, Nicolas, French litterateur and journalist; 1659-1720 D.C.
- Guélette** (*Zanussi*), Simon, Fr. hist.; d. 1620 D.C.
- Guélette**, Thomas Simon, French novelist and dramatist; 1683-1756 D.C.
- Guévara**, Antonio de, Spanish preacher and historiographer, bishop of Coahu; 1459-1544 C.D.E.W.
- Guévara**, Antonio de, Span. blood and writ.; 1575 D.C.
- Guévara**, Diego, Spanish mathematician; d. 1594 F.
- Guévara**, Don Felipe Luisovy, Spanish painter and writer; 1510-1563 D.C.
- Guévara**, Fra Juan, Span. theolog.; 1564-1660 D.C.
- Guévara**, Juan Beltrán, Spanish peiliste; 1541-1622 D.C.
- Guévara**, Juan Mingo de, Span. painter; 1631-1678 F.
- Guévara**, Luis Velaz de las Ducas y, Spanish dramatic author and novelist; 1579-1614 D.C.
- Guévara**, Sebastian Velaz de, Spanish poet; 1578-1610 D.C.
- Guéymard**, Louis, French singer; & 1825 F.
- Guero**, king of Dalmezy; 16th cent. F.
- Guffens**, Belgian painter; & 1864 F.
- Guffroy**, Armand Benoît Joseph, French author and politician; 1740-1809 D.C.
- Gugliemelli**, Arraogio, Neapolitan painter; 18th cent. F.
- Guglielmi**, Gregorio, Italian painter; 1734-1773 F.
- Guglielmi**, Pietro, Italian music and opera composer; 1727-1804 D.C.
- Guglielmini**, Domenico, Italian engineer, mathematician, phys., and astronomer; 1655-1720 C.D.E.W.
- Guglielmo**, Italian painter; 14th cent. T.
- Guglielmo**, Giacomo di (di *Sar Gherardo*), Italian painter; 16th cent. T.
- Guglielmi**, Giovanni Paolo, Italian astronomer and philosopher; d. 1750 D.C.
- Guhrauer**, Gotschalk Edvard, Germ. writ.; & 1800 D.
- Gul**, bishop of Auxerre; 933; d. 961 D.C.
- Gul**, bishop of Peru; 973; d. 993 D.C.
- Gul**, or **Guimar d'Estampes**, bishop of Mans, savant; d. 1135 D.C.
- Gul** (*Gulfus*, or *Royvassus*), French prelate and cardinal; 1200-1274 D.C.
- Gul I.**, Fr. hagiographer, abbot of St Denis; d. 1225 D.C.
- Gul II.**, abbot of St Denis, savant; d. 1208 D.C.
- Gul**, emp. of the West, and king of Italy; d. 894 D.C.
- Gul I.**, duke of Spoleto; d. 892 D.C.
- Gul**, marquis of Tuscany; 917; d. 929 D.C.
- Gul I.**, count of Auvergne; d. 963 D.C.
- Gul II.**; d. 1224 D.C.
- Gul I.**, de Châtillon, count of Blois; d. 1362 D.C.
- Gul II.**, de Châtillon, count of Blois and Soissons, and lord of Châlons; d. 1395 D.C.

of Biographical Reference there is only one