

# Thoughts On The Alleged "Fourth Leg of the Canon"

Post by "Cassius" of May 3, 2021 at 8:49 AM

I don't have time for a long post but I wanted to start this topic with a couple of general thoughts which are prompted by our recent discussions of images in book four of Lucretius, plus the articles from [the Encyclopedia Britannica](#) (thanks Nate) as to the development of skepticism within the Academy, as well as the Stoic/Academic interplay involving how the Stoics attempted to remain dogmatic. Let me particularly highlight this paragraph:

Quote

*(3) The next stage in the Academic succession was the moderate scepticism of Carneades, which owed its existence to his opposition to Chrysippus, the Stoic. To the Stoical theory of perception, the φαντασία καταληπτική, by which they expressed a conviction of certainty arising from impressions so strong as to amount to science, he opposed the doctrine of acatalepsia, which denied any necessary correspondence between perceptions and the objects perceived. He saved himself, however, from absolute scepticism by the doctrine of probability or verisimilitude, which may serve as a practical guide in life. Thus his criterion of imagination (φαντασία) is that it must be credible, irrefutable and attested by comparison with other impressions; it may be wrong, but for the person concerned it is valid. In ethics he was an avowed sceptic. During his official visit to Rome, he gave public lectures, in which he successively proved and disproved with equal ease the existence of justice.*

Now as to the Epicureans, here is the primary source for the idea that the canon has a "fourth leg":

Quote

Diogenes Laertius:

Thus in The Canon Epicurus says that the tests of truth are the sensations and concepts [preconceptions / anticipations] and the feelings; **the Epicureans add to these the intuitive apprehensions of the mind**. And this he says himself too in the summary addressed to Herodotus and in the [Principal Doctrines](#). For, he says, all sensation is irrational and does not admit of memory; for it is not set in motion by itself, nor when it is set in motion by something else, can it add to it or take from it. Nor is there anything which can refute the sensations.

Note that this listing distinctly separates the preconceptions as one of the first three legs by saying that "the Epicureans add to these the intuitive apprehensions of the mind." Have I not seen this regularly translated as "present impressions of the mind"? (Need to check; perhaps that is the letter to Herodotus)

Regardless, both "intuitive apprehensions of the mind" and/or "present impressions of the mind" seem to me to be very good descriptions of the process described in book four of Lucretius where the mind receives images directly from outside itself, much as Cicero discusses also with Cassius in his "spectres" back-and-forth.

In addition to the separation of preconceptions from "intuitive apprehensions of the mind" in Laertius, we have the Velleius description of anticipations:

#### Quote

"Anyone pondering on the baseless and irrational character of these doctrines ought to regard Epicurus with reverence, and to rank him as one of the very gods about whom we are inquiring. For he alone perceived, first, that the gods exist, because nature herself has imprinted a conception of them on the minds of all mankind. For what nation or what tribe of men is there but possesses untaught some 'preconception' of the gods? Such notions Epicurus designates by the word *prolepsis*, that is, a sort of preconceived mental picture of a thing, without which nothing can be understood or investigated or discussed. The force and value of this argument we learn in that work of genius, Epicurus's *Rule or Standard of Judgment*."

The purpose of adding this post today is that it seems to me that a very significant case can be made for the argument that the intuitive apprehensions of the mind, which Epicurus denied the status of being a leg of the canon, is meant to refer to the mind as a suprasensory organism (as DeWitt refers to it) that is active all the time receiving images from outside. An obvious reason why Epicurus would deny to this function the status of canonical is that the mind is active in selecting the images that it pays attention to; it therefore does not function without opinion and without bias as do the canonical faculties, which do not inject opinion. Yet it is easy to see too why later Epicureans might start to make the mistake of considering it canonical, because it is a faculty in which the mind is making contact with some kind of reality outside itself.

DeWitt goes into this much further and I'll probably paste some of his commentary here, but I think the discussion of the "fourth leg" and why Epicurus only had three is a very important path to pursue to bring out the nuance of what makes a canonical faculty and what doesn't. I agree with DeWitt that it is a dramatic and even to the point of fatal error for the "later" or "other" Epicureans (whoever they were) to depart from Epicurus on this point.

INSERT: Here is the key DeWitt section in which he observes why Epicurus would not have ranked present impressions of the mind as a criterion of truth (and therefore why that is

this analysis is also relevant  
on anticipations:

### EPICURUS AND HIS PHILOSOPHY

example, when Aristotle says, "The sense of sight is not deceived as to color," this is true only of the close view, because colors fade in more distant views.

Sensations, however, usually present themselves in combinations of color, shape, size, smell, and so on. An immediate presentation of such a composite unit is a *phantasia*. All such presentations are true, but they do not rank as criteria in the meaning of the Canon, for the reason that the intelligence has come into play. An act of recognition (*epaisthesis*) has taken place in the mind of the observer, which is secondary to the primary reaction that registered color, shape, size, smell, and so forth.

That Epicurus did not regard these composite sensations as criteria is made clear by a statement of his own: "The fidelity of the recognitions guarantees the truth of the sensations."<sup>19</sup> For example, the animal standing yonder is recognized as a dun-colored ox. This is a secondary reaction. Only the primary perceptions of color, shape, size, and so on constitute a direct contact between man and the physical environment. The truth of these perceptions is confirmed by the fidelity of the recognition.

Again, let it be assumed that the quality of sweetness is registered by sensation. It is not, however, sensation that says, "This is honey"; a secondary reaction in the form of a recognition involving intelligence has taken place. This, in the terminology of Epicurus, is "a fantastic perception of the intelligence." These were not given the rank of criteria by Epicurus for the reason already cited. It is on record, however, that later Epicureans did so.<sup>20</sup>

Now linking back to my first statement as to the inspiration for this post, it sounds to me like the later/other Epicureans were adversely influenced by the Stoic and Academic debates as to how truth is determined through the mind, and that more modern proponents of the "fourth leg" probably have fallen for the same mistake by accepting those viewpoints as amounting to something canonical, which Epicurus rejected.

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**Post by "Kalosyni" of May 2, 2025 at 9:48 AM**

In preparation for the upcoming [First Monday](#), I was thinking about how we know that the earth revolves around the sun, and that reasoning is sometimes needed.

I did this search query on Google: "before the space age did determining that the earth revolves around the sun require logic or reasoning beyond observations":

and reasoning. While observations of celestial bodies played a crucial role, scientists like Copernicus, Galileo, and Kepler also used mathematical models and principles to support the heliocentric theory.

Here's a more detailed explanation:

### 1. Initial Observations and the Heliocentric Model:

- Early astronomers, like Aristarchus of Samos, proposed the heliocentric model based on careful observations of the cosmos.
- However, without direct visual confirmation of Earth's movement, the geocentric model (Earth at the center) remained dominant for centuries.

### 2. Galileo's Telescopic Observations:

- Galileo's use of the telescope provided crucial evidence. He observed that Venus went through phases like the moon, which could only be explained if Venus orbited the sun, not the earth.
- This contradicted the geocentric model, as it suggested that Venus was a celestial body that orbited the sun and not the Earth.

### 3. Stellar Parallax and the Need for Reasoning:

- Astronomers searched for stellar parallax, the apparent shift in a star's position due to the Earth's orbit around the sun.
- Detecting this small shift, while challenging, would offer direct proof of Earth's motion.
- However, the reasoning behind parallax was also crucial. It required understanding that the Earth's orbit was not just a simple straight line, but a curve, and that the stars were far away, making the parallax effect very subtle.

### 4. Kepler's Laws of Planetary Motion:

- Kepler's laws, derived from Tycho Brahe's meticulous observations, provided a mathematical framework for understanding planetary orbits.
- These laws, which described the elliptical paths of planets, supported the heliocentric model and further solidified the idea that the sun was the center of our solar system.

### 5. The Importance of Logic and Reasoning Beyond Direct Observation:

- Scientists like Copernicus, Galileo, and Kepler not only observed the celestial bodies but also developed logical arguments and mathematical models to explain their movements.
- These arguments, based on reason and deduction, were essential for interpreting the observational data and establishing the heliocentric theory.

In conclusion, while observations were vital, the acceptance of the heliocentric model also required a logical and rational framework to interpret these observations. This included the development of mathematical models, understanding concepts like parallax, and challenging the established geocentric paradigm through reason and deduction.

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## Post by “Cassius” of May 2, 2025 at 10:56 AM

I think you're going in the direction that this would be a good illustration for us to discuss on Monday night.

### Quote

I did this search query on Google: "before the space age did determining that the earth revolves around the sun require logic or reasoning beyond observations":

What is "the earth revolves around the sun"? What is an "observation?" Are you referring to an opinion that you hold to be true? Do all opinions involve reasoning? What part does "the canon" play in deciding that an opinion is true? And while we have a lot more evidence today than they did then, was not the evidence sufficient already for them to realize that the sun revolving around the earth and the earth revolving around the sun were both theories that would explain what we see, and therefore that both theories should be entertained as possibly true? Even today in the space age does not the issue still require evidence to decide just as it did then?