

P.Herc. 1005 from Les Epicuriens (A First Draft Translation)

Post by “Don” of March 12, 2022 at 12:09 AM

Les Epicuriens has been a wonderful resource!! If anyone can get a copy through interlibrary loan (ILL), I highly recommend it. I have my copy through May 16, 2022, via ILL. There are some sections that are readily available such as Cicero, Plutarch, Seneca, et al. But I'm going to do my best to get the hard-to-find sections (e.g., Epicurus's *On Nature*, much of Philodemus, excerpts from Metrodorus et al.) at least copied and "Google translated" before it has to be returned.

The current selection is a rough draft of a translation of P.Herc. 1005... which contains THE Tetrpharmakos.

I've included a link to the papyrus database, allowing everyone to view the sketched and engraved and transcribed papyrus. You can judge for yourselves how many liberties the editors/translators of *Les Epicuriens* are taking with the extant text. I'm convinced they're being fairly conservative.

As I mentioned, this is a ****rough**** first draft. I've been working on this for a while and just wanted to get it out into the wild. I need to compare it to some other translations I've seen online, get it a little more flowing, compare it more minutely to the papyrus, etc, etc., etc.

One of the things I've found most interesting are all the titles of works of Epicurus and other early Epicureans which are lost, most likely irrevocably 😭 . I've included some French and some original Greek for illustrative purposes.

This is NOT the final translation, but it is hopefully enough to entice some to want to dig into the papyrus transcriptions or *Les Epicuriens* itself.

Against [?]; Addressed to [?]* ...

<https://papyri.info/dclp/62437> (P.Herc. 1005)

The title (see the end of the translation where titles were affixed on the papyri) is mostly missing. The only surviving text is:

Φιλοδήμου

Πρὸς τοὺς

Which is merely:

Philodemou (the author's name, Philodemus in the genitive case, so "(a work) Of Philodemus")

And ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΥΣ which is the preposition προς and the accusative definite article. The preposition followed by the accusative case article (which, in turn, would be followed by an accusative case noun) implies "Against" or "Towards"

See <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?do...057:entry=pro/s>

Various scholars have suggested reconstructions of what word comes after the article, but they are all just that: reconstructions and conjectures. There is NO way of knowing what word is missing. It is, at best, reasonable to argue that Philodemus is arguing against someone or some group, presumably those who are not attending to the study of the Epicurean texts.

In any case, the text is instructive, at the very least, for encouraging those who call themselves "Epicurean" to attend to the extant texts.

[Fragments 1 to 80 inconsistent]

[Frg. 81]... Under the archonship of A- - - : "However, concerning [books], these books, it is for your health that I have sent them for you through their intermediary." How can one [not] see precisely that it is necessary, when discussing, to express absolutely everything, [while in] books sometimes...?

[Frg. 82 to 85 inconsistent]

[Frg.86]...[standing] away from obscurity and counterfeiting, so as to expose all things with measure, without neglecting anything that rises to the level of the whole nor, despite everything, having [never] abandoned the detail [precisely]. On the other hand, with regard to utility, a very similar [reputation] also attaches, in a different way to wealth, to works which offer utility by the [pattern (French: schema)] of what is therein. [exposed]. [And] it is by this means indeed that ...

[Frg. 87 to 89 inconsistent]

[Frg. 90] ... Compare to this what [we learn from] Epicurus' listeners, and [which is characterized] by power and, if not at least, by will and ardor (French: une volonté et une ardeur; καὶ βουλήσει [will, volition] καὶ προθυμία [properly, "before-passion" referring to someone who is already being willing, i.e. an eager disposition which is pre-inclined (already "ready and willing").]) (these are one and the same thing for Epicurus) that manifest themselves both in word and in deed, and deploy your efforts in this direction. For besides, if you don't aim for that and don't harm it,...

[Frg. 91 to 106 inconsistent].

[Frg. 107] ... [if] we compare the styles of those who edited treatises after the death of Hermarchus and even, if you will, after the disappearance of all direct disciples of Epicurus, in order to ... [Frg. 108] ... from Pythocles [missing 3 lines] of Zeno...

[Frg, 109 inconsistent]

[Frg. 110] a copy of the Physicist of Antisthenes ...

[Frg. 111]... the Socrates of Aristippus, the Praise [Elegy] of Plato of Speusippus, the Analytics and the Nature of Aristotle, all works that we [missing 1 word] And again, under the archonship of Euboule: "The letter ..."

[Frg, 112 and 113 inconsistent]

[Fr. 114]. And again: "Don't worry, [missing 1 proper name?], neither surveys nor other sophisticated [treatises], but come right away [join me], from which you will have [collected] all these books." Then, under the archonate of Isée (Ἰσαΐου; Don: possibly Isaeus, 285 BCE), [this is what he writes] to the sons of Menoikeus: "... "

[Frg. 115 inconsistent]

[Frg. 116] "overwhelmed by the [feasts] which at Teos last all day, before playing the sophist while the one who reads the books of Anaxagoras and Empedocles also indulges in endless subtleties on these texts." And again: "He who in Teos gathered the 'Hermocopids' (Ἑρμοκοπίδαις) [to] study Democritus and Leucippus..." [Don note: Strabo said Epicurus grew up in Samos and then Teos <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?do...us-eng1:14.1.18> ; Hermocopids were those who vandalized the Herms around the Athens. Unsure if there was a similar incident in Teos.]

[Frg. 117]. If they [did not question] each of our institutions orally and in writing, would we address [strong] reprimands to those who do not [hold] [on the grounds that] familiars of our Guides saw fit at the time, to praise people devoid of knowledge? Moreover, this is rather today, certainly the fact of people who have benefited from a teaching... [1 column illegible] [2] ... without addressing, once again, reproaches to those who advance some good argument and know a very large number of things in a way convincingly, [then in truth] we will gently back off.

I therefore recognize, as I rightly said at the beginning, that among those who pride themselves on the title of Epicureans, there are those who produce, both orally and in writing, many compilations, of statements of their own which do not agree with the body of our doctrine, and certain assertions which they have extracted from it in a superficial and in a rushed manner/hastily (French: à la va-vite), regardless of ... [3] the exactness which characterizes us, us and the people who [missing 2 lines]. But the thing will be possible, [on the condition that this] and the activities exercised by [all those who], after Hermarchus, joined our school, it is shown that the latter wanted them and carried them out in the same way - - which I don't think

will happen until all humans are black, short and deformed. (πάντας ἀνθρώπους μέλανα[ς] εἶναι καὶ μικροὺς καὶ δι[εσ]τραμμένους) [Book footnote suggests a reference to "Pygmies"]

Besides, if they had not named themselves by analogy with those who do not [reject] the books... [4] of those who call themselves [Epicureans]. In fact, one of his characters, whom we have known, on whom we have even made an in-depth investigation and who is precisely (this is what he affirms) "the authentic reader" because he [collects a multitude] of treatise titles, despite having [large] numbers of anthologies! He has not the slightest knowledge of the detailed contents of the thoughts, and, as for the prescriptions to follow, he [transforms] them into headings, like the one who is said to have learned to pilot a ship (κυβ[ερνήτ]η) from a book. And in all circumstances...

[5] ... remembering what [you have been taught] and the happiness (that you experienced), take this into account again: [have high hopes] concerning the future and [believe that] the fourfold remedy is powerful precisely in all circumstances: "Nothing to fear from the divinity, nothing to apprehend from death! And it is easy to procure what is good, easy to bear what is dreadful!" As for the reasonings by analogy that he draws, he says, from books, you will know that these formulas are correspondences of twelve or fifteen... [6] ... [on] the questions to be explored, he has provided the most luminous explanations possible, and thinks the same thing [in] all [cases; and] it is in this way, that we can draw [from books] a very great wisdom.

He also shows the memory he retains [of the disturbing facts contained in] books, repeating over and over again that in our doctrine there is mention of Leontion and company, that Nidion was the beloved of Idomeneus, Mammarrion that of Leonteus, Deme[tri]a that of Hermarchus, and that the pedagogue of Pythocles, Polyaenus, was such [that] ... [7] ... [If] we, who give [to our Guides the names [of] [missing 1 word] and, in a word, of [wise men], are not under the authority, assuredly, of men who have deserved to be remembered and to benefit from the recognition not of one person, but of everyone, and if we do not flatter ourselves with this authority with one of our friends, let us turn away, as they say, misfortune on the wild goats! And if we designate by these names, or very similar names, the one who has learned to understand in a methodical way the content of the books of our Guides so as to say out loud, precisely, that... [columns 8 and 9 illegible]

[10] ... [In his book] On The Dissemblance of Atoms, [Zeno treated] of their declension as well as of the primary origin of the aggregate, and of [supreme] fulfillment and happiness in his books On the Ends. ([Πε]ρὶ τῆς τῶν ἀτ[ό]μων ἀνομοιότητος καὶ περὶ παρεγκλίσεως καὶ τῆς τοῦ ἀθροῦ προκαταρχῆς, καὶ περὶ τελειώσεως [ἄκρας] καὶ τῆς [εὐδαιμον]ίας ἐν τοῖς Περὶ τελῶν. Zeno's name doesn't appear in the manuscript, so I'd suggest looking at Epicurus's titles, too. Note that there are at least two titles mentioned here: the one on the atoms covered "their declension as well as of the primary origin of the aggregate" and On the Telos covered "supreme] fulfillment and happiness.")

And, in truth, to answer the accusations brought against the discourse and of Epicurus and his entourage, he made use of the very contents of their books, from which he quotes innumerable passages on each subject: such as On Grammar, On Systematic Inquiry (Περὶ ἱστορίας), On Proverbs and the like (Περὶ παροιμιῶν καὶ τῶν ὁμοίων), On Speaking Style/Diction (Περὶ λέξεως), On [Useful] Poems (Περὶ ποιημάτων χρήσεως), On Piety (Περὶ εὐσεβείας) [one line missing]...

[11] [However, Zeno had good reason to ?] consider, in connection with many [writings of our school], that a doubt hung over the opinions which were those of our great men at the origins [of the Garden]; thus [he designated for Epicurus] certain letters, the summary on celestial phenomena To Pythocles ([Πρὸς Πυθόκλεια περὶ μ[ε]τεώρων ἐπιτομῆς) and On The Virtues (Περὶ ἀρετῶν) (Footnote in book: These are the works of Epicurus, although his name is not mentioned and the last title is not otherwise attested.), as well as those writings attributed to Metrodorus which are The Rules of Conduct, the Testimonies and, more certainly, the second book of Against Plato's "Gorgias"; the books Against the Rhetoricians and The Moon attributed to Polyaeus, and those attributed to Hermarchus. Moreover, he made a selection precisely [missing 1 word] [from the] writings ... [12] ... of his own expressions both elsewhere and in the [sixth book] of The Aristaia, the man who was very proud of having compared what we read in Epicurus and among these people, from the [strong] observation that, immediately after him, the expressions of the recent [Epicureans] are precisely quite different, even believed that it was a very great injustice, or rather even a sacrilege, to report to him, to him, [such expressions], since, to put it in a nutshell, ... [13] ... Driven out of Athens at the time of the capture of the city [Book footnote: circa 87/86 BCE; Don: by Roman general Sulla], [Zéno] precisely addressed a letter in a copy to our sympathizers, in which he ordered them to save Demaratos [who had become] an Epicurean; and each of them did what necessity demanded.

He who, in truth, has presented these facts and many others as characteristic marks of a veneration close to that which fools devote to the gods, by posing as being the truth even something (je ne sais quoi) simplistic, ... [14] ... things deserving of recognition, but not ... Of this, indeed, other Epicureans [have been able to experience; it is besides it was in their company that I became one of the most faithful devotees of Apo[llodo]rus and Zeno, as long as the latter survived him, and, after the death of Zeno, a tireless laudator, so are all his virtues and, I will add, the divine delirium and transports inspired in him by Epicurus. [καύχαις τε καὶ θεοφ[ο]ρίαις, both boasts and inspirations]

Well, the most lamentable thing about the majority of Epicureans [and] their inexcusable refusal to work on the books is this: ... [15] ... [they listen to the calumnies peddled ?] commonly on the account of our great men too --- even to the point of making all kinds of remarks, and the worst, on their way of life as well as on the bonds of friendship, hugs/embraces, and conversations they had with each one — as if they had not read the body of the doctrine. Our great men must, at the same time, be taken for public enemies and see themselves reproached for their morals, since they had precisely all the vices! And since,

among people who are absolutely not philosophers, there are hardly any who are conciliatory and good, although there are some among those who devote themselves to philosophy according to other schools, or else ...

[16] ... The people able to pay attention to books are those who, because they have been lucky enough to attend a school that befits Greeks, not [missing 1 word], and are trained in academic disciplines, precisely explain the words of men who have taken care to elucidate what is obscure. Having studied like philosophers - at least from childhood to old age - similar considerations at least, for lack of anything else, they composed very numerous writings which are very interesting for their precision. On the other hand, those who are slaves and do hard work, or who are deprived of education, and who have not learned to read and write, ... [17] ... [when] they invoke, as [applying to people from among us] (I do not speak of those who have withdrawn from the world, but of those who are immersed in it), a letter addressed by our Guides to unwary sympathizers. (Besides, if the accusations we make against them are false, who'll they deny us by doing even one of the things we just talked about! But [they will say:] "We can, but we don't want it," as someone said of me, perhaps in mockery.)

And, in a way, what Epicurus says is, from our point of view a reality, it is inconceivable that the goods according to nature are [difficult] to procure. [18] [5 lines illegible] ... And, indeed, in order to prevent our first writing from exceeding the right measure, it is in three main headings that we will conclude the first act of resistance to which you have led us.

In fact, since -- as you know -- they don't allow everything to be repelled altogether (they are indeed, for the most part, invulnerable to the arrows fired at them), but only those who have no little intelligence and reactivity... [19]

...; and if, of course, we defend ourselves by [applying ourselves to compose] writings addressed to them, in the case of [our] comments we [discover] that it is not [isolated individuals] who are the subject of the writings that we compose.

Because, surely, the first move of the first was not such and when they converse with people who are misleading themselves or who are misleading collectively, they do not pursue the discussion with that people, nor either, for sure, when it is with those people from outside who are incapable of [reaching an agreement]... [20] ... [when one has a solid formation?] precisely in reading and [writing, one] is able to take an interest in [a large number] of books about which, together, we [proceed has a] thorough review. Therefore, whoever oversteps the proper measure or falls short of it will, because he engages in inappropriate behavior, be cataloged (in accordance with the whole school) as not being [admitted], justly, among the competent interlocutors.

Those to whom, for my part, I address themselves, they are people like those whom I have caught red-handed and whom I am at the moment trying to unmask, because they are of this sort [missing some lines].

Φιλοδήμου [Of Philodemus]

Πρὸς τοὺς [Directed against ...?]

Post by “Cassius” of March 12, 2022 at 10:59 AM

I haven't had time to read this yet but thank you for all this work Don!

Post by “Bryan” of May 1, 2025 at 12:40 AM

[Quote from Don](#)

Zeno's name doesn't appear in the manuscript, so I'd suggest looking at Epicurus's titles, too.

I agree.

Zeno's name is not preserved in that column of P.Herc. 1005. (7/10), so while many scholars **infer Zeno of Sidon** as the author of these books, I am unsure.

1. Περὶ τῆς τῶν Ἄτόμων Ἄνομοιότητος (On the Dissimilarity of Atoms)
2. Περὶ Παρεγκλίσεως καὶ τῆς τοῦ Ἀθροῦ Προκαταρχῆς (On the Swerve and the Initial Beginning of the Aggregate)
- 3.0 Περὶ Τελῶν (On Fulfillments, "On Ends"), which contains
 - 3.1 Περὶ Τελειώσεως Ἄκρας καὶ τῆς Εὐδαιμονίας (On the Highest Perfection and Wellbeing)
4. Περὶ Γραμματικῆς (On Grammar)
5. Περὶ Ἱστορίας (On History)
6. Περὶ Παροιμιῶν καὶ τῶν Ὁμοίων (On Proverbs and Similar Things)
7. Περὶ Λέξεως (On Terminology)
8. Περὶ Ποιημάτων Χρήσεως (On the Usage of Poems)
9. Περὶ Εὐσεβείας (On Piety)

Zeno is mentioned once in the succeeding surviving columns, where Philódēmos is talking about his time with Zeno, and their frustration that "most of the Epicureans" have "inaction in

the books."

We know Epikouros wrote an "On Piety" (as Cicero and Philodemus say) but for the rest of these, I think this is the only source (these are not in D.L.'s list).

A translation of the second half of the column, with speculative insertions is:

"...but also, in response to the accusations against the reasoning and the way of life of those around Epíkouros – through these writings, he [*i.e.*, *Zeno of Sidon*][?] made his defense – supplying incredible [*amounts of material*] of the things in [*Epíkouros*'][?] books concerning each: such as *On Grammar*, *On History*, *On Proverbs and Similar Things*, and *On Terminology*, and *On the Usage of Poems*, and *On Piety*..."

Another possibility is that both are true. Just as there was "On Piety by Epikouros" and also an "On Piety by Philodemus" -- these titles could be shared by Zeno and Epikouros.

Less important, but just for fun:

[Quote from Don](#)

black, short and deformed. (πάντας ἀνθρώπους μέλανα[ς] εἶναι καὶ μικροὺς καὶ δι[εσ]τραμμένους) [Book footnote suggests a reference to "Pygmies"]

Although he does talk about Anthony having Pygmies in another work, here I do not think Pygmies are in-mind:

"..but it will be possible if someone were to present this in a similar way and also those things that all the [*Epicureans*] accomplished who entered into our school along with Hérmarchos: [*presenting them*] as those who had intended [*to do something*] and also as those who had accomplished [*that thing*], which I do not think [*was the case*] in times before [*them*] – with all humanity [*before then*] being obscure [*in their expressions*], small [*minded*], and corrupted [*in their actions*]..."

Post by “Joshua” of May 1, 2025 at 2:01 AM

Quote

[11] [However, Zeno had good reason to ?] consider, in connection with many [writings of our school], that a doubt hung over the opinions which were those of our great men at the origins [of the Garden]; thus [he designated for Epicurus] certain letters, the summary on celestial phenomena To Pythocles ([Πρὸς Πυ]θοκλέα περὶ μ[ε]τεώρων ἐπιτομῆς and)

...I had no idea that there was even a suggestion that the authorship of the Letter to Pythocles was in dispute in the late second and early first centuries BC; that actually blows my mind. The Greek text at the Perseus Project has this at the beginning of the letter;

Ἐπίκουρος Πυθοκλεῖ χαίρειν.

"Epicurus to Pythocles, greeting."

There's a lot to unpack here.

Post by “Cassius” of May 1, 2025 at 6:52 AM

[Quote from Joshua](#)

...I had no idea that there was even a suggestion that the authorship of the Letter to Pythocles was in dispute in the late second and early first centuries BC; that actually blows my mind.

I can't cite a source but I know I've read in background reading (maybe one of Bailey's books or something like that) but I know I've seen it elsewhere asserted that the authorship of Pythocles was disputed. I've never put much stock in that, but I suppose it's possible. However the content as far as I am concerned gives no reason to doubt its reliability. I've never seen anyone question any of it's content - that would be interesting to discuss if anyone has seen that.

Post by “Don” of May 1, 2025 at 7:06 AM

Before we go too far down the rabbit hole of questioning the authorship of the letter to Pythocles, that translation of mine is a translation from the French of Les Epicuriens which "fills in" a lot of conjecture.

Here's the relevant section of PHerc 1005.

[-ca.?-] ἐρχόμενον ἀκριβεί-
αι πρὸς τὰ τῶν ἀνδρῶν],
[πε]ρὶ πολλῶν ἡγ[εῖσ]θαι [τά-]
κε[ί]νοις ἀρέ[σ]κοντ' , [ἐκ] τῆς ἀ[ρ-]
5χῆς ὑποψί[α]ν τινὰ [λ]αμβά-
ν[ει]ν ὡς περὶ τινων ἐπι-
στολῶν καὶ τῆς [Πρὸς Πυ-]
θοκλέα περὶ μ[ε]τεώρων
ἐπιτομῆς καὶ τοῦ Περί ἀ-
10ρ[ετ]ῶ[ν], καὶ τῶν εἰς Μητρό-
δωρον ἀναφερομένων
Ἵποθηκῶν καὶ τῶν Μαρ-
τυριῶν καὶ μᾶλλον [δ]ῆ
τοῦ Πρὸς τὸν Πλάτωνος
15Γοργίαν δευτέρου, καὶ τῶν
εἰς Πολύαινον τοῦ Πρὸς
τοὺς ῥήτορας καὶ τοῦ Περί
σελήνης καὶ τῶν εἰς Ἔρ-
μαρχον· ἐξέλεξεν δὲ καὶ
20[.....] γεγραμμένω[ν]

...ΡΙΠΟΛΛΩΝΗ
...ΝΟΙΣΑΡ...ΚΟΝΤΑ ΙΗ..
ΚΗΣΥΠΙΟΥ...ΗΤΙΝ...ΜΒΑ
Ν...ΝΩΣΤΕΡΙΤΙΝΩΝΤΙ..
ΣΤΟΝ...ΚΑΙΤΗΣ
...ΟΚΛΕΠΕΡΤ...ΤΕΩΡΩ
ΕΠΙΤΟΔΙΗΣΚΑΙΤΟΥΠΕΡΙΑ
Ρ...ΚΑΙΤΩΝΕΙΣΜΗΤΡΟ
ΔΩΡΟΝΑΝΑΦΕΡΟΜΕΝΩ
ΥΠΟΘΗΚΩΝΚΑΙΤΩΝΜΑΡ
ΤΥΡΙΩΝΚΑΙΜΑΛΛΟΝ
ΤΟΥΠΡΟΣΤΟΝΤΙΛΑΤΩΝ
ΓΟΡΓΙΑΔΡΑΥΤΕΡΟΥΚΑΙ
ΕΙΣΠΟΙΚΑΙΝΟΝΤΩ...ΠΡΟ
ΤΟΥΣΡΗΤΟΡΑΣΚΑΙΤΟΥΠΙ
ΣΕΛΗΝΗΣΚΑΙΤΩΝΕΙΣΕ
ΜΑΡΧΟΝ ΕΞΕΛΕΞΕΝΔΕ
ΓΡΑΜΜ. ΝΩ

Casanova

ΣΙΤΤΟΛΛΩΝΗ
ΝΟΥΣΑΡ ΚΟΝΤ Η
ΚΗΛΥΠΟΥ ΝΤΙΝ ΜΒΑ
Ν ΝΩΣ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΙΝΩΝ ΕΠΙ
ΣΤΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ
ΟΚΛΕΑΤ Ρ Γ ΤΕΩΡΩΙ
ΕΠΙ ΤΟΜΗ ΣΚΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΠΕΡΙΑ
ΚΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΙΣ ΜΗΤΡΟ
ΔΩΡΟΝ ΑΝΑΦΕΡΟΜΕΝΩΝ
ΥΠΟΘΗΚΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΜΑΡ
ΤΥΡΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΜΑΛΛΟΝ
ΤΟΥΤ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΠΛΑΤΩΝΑ
ΓΟΡΓΙΑΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΥ ΚΑΙ
ΕΙ ΠΟΛΥ ΑΙ ΟΝΤΟ ΠΡΟΣ
ΤΟΥΣ ΡΗΤΟΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΠΕΡΙ
ΣΕΛΗΝΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΕΙΣ
ΜΑΙΧΟΝ ΕΞΕΛΕΞΕΝ ΔΕ
ΓΡΑΜΜΗΝ

The idea that Zeno questioned the authorship of the letter to Pythocles is speculative at best, unnecessarily provocative to be provocative to be less charitable. I will say that, of I remember, On Piety (the famous Obbink translation one) is only ascribed to Philodemus on the basis of one initial Φ... in that papyrus and is conjectured to be written possibly by Phaedrus, the scholarch of the Garden.

Things get messy with old texts, but I see no good reason to question Epicurus as the author of the three letters in Diogenes Laertius at this time.

Post by “Bryan” of May 1, 2025 at 3:08 PM

[Quote from Don](#)

The idea that Zeno questioned the authorship of the letter to Pythocles is speculative at best

Yes I fully agree. Although Usener puts this in the "Spurious Letters" section, ὑποψία only means there was some uncertainty regarding them.

The Greek, indeed, is broken, but it could go something like:

"[Zeno, because he was] approaching the [writings] of the men [i.e., the founders of the school] with precision, regarded those [precise points] that were accepted by them from the foundation [of the school] as very important - therefore he acquired some uncertainty regarding..."

Which makes sense -- and happens to us all the time!

Post by “Don” of May 1, 2025 at 4:15 PM

[Quote from Bryan](#)

could go (emphasis added)

Post by “Bryan” of May 1, 2025 at 8:36 PM

Lists of the books from these two paragraphs:

List I (*P.Herc. 1005, col. 7/10*)

1	Περὶ τῆς τῶν Ἀτόμων Ἀνομοιότητος	On the Dissimilarity of Atoms
2	Περὶ Παρεγκλίσεως καὶ τῆς τοῦ Ἀθροῦ Προκαταρχῆς	On the Swerve and the Initial Beginning of the Aggregate
3	Περὶ Τελῶν	On Fulfillments (<i>"On Ends"</i>)
	<i>which contains</i>	
3.1	Περὶ Τελειώσεως Ἄκρας καὶ τῆς Εὐδαιμονίας	On the Highest Perfection and Wellbeing
4	Περὶ Γραμματικῆς	On Grammar
5	Περὶ Ἱστορίας	On History (<i>i.e., On Systematic Inquiry</i>)
6	Περὶ Παροιμιῶν καὶ τῶν Ὁμοίων	On Proverbs and Similar Things
7	Περὶ Λέξεως	On Terminology
8	Περὶ Ποιημάτων Χρήσεως	On the Usage of Poems
9	Περὶ Εὐσεβείας	On Piety

List II (*P.Herc. 1005, col. 8/11*)

1	[τινές ἐπιστολαί]	[some letters]
2	ἡ περὶ Μετεώρων Ἐπιτομή	the Summary on Celestial Phenomena (to Pythoklês)
3	Περὶ Ἀρετῶν	On Virtues
4	αἱ Ἀναφερόμεναι Ὑποθῆκαι	the Recommended Precepts (dedicated to Metrodorus)
5	αἱ Μαρτυρίαι	the Testimonies (i.e., "the Proofs")
6	Πρὸς τὸν Πλάτωνος Γοργίαν	Against Plato's Gorgias (in at least two books)
7	Πρὸς τοὺς Ῥήτορας	Against the Rhetors (dedicated to Polýginos)
8	Περὶ Σελήνης	On the Moon (dedicated to Polýginos)
9	n/a	[other works] (dedicated to Hermárchos)

Post by "Eikadistes" of March 26, 2026 at 8:13 PM

I just re-visited this and found some [additions](#)!

Nothing major, but I notice there's a fun reference to the "half-gods" or "demi-gods" (*Fragment 96*) and a few allusions to Leonteús throughout. Several times, as well, I notice the thrice-repeated phrase "falls from infinity" or "falls into infinity" with regard to vain ideas found in the extant works.

I was also reflecting (super niche, here...) that the name Dēmētría means "of Demeter" and for a modern analogue, we'd need a feminine name that is phonologically similar to "Earth". I don't recall classical culture providing us with an example, but, here again, a game series I mention in a [previous post](#) comes to the rescue by providing us with a female demi-goddess of the Earth named "Aerith". So, for any fans out there, to you, I say, "Aerith is the correct, modern equivalent to Dēmētría".