

Sunday March 1, 2026 - Zoom Meeting - Lucretius Book Review - Starting Book One Line 184

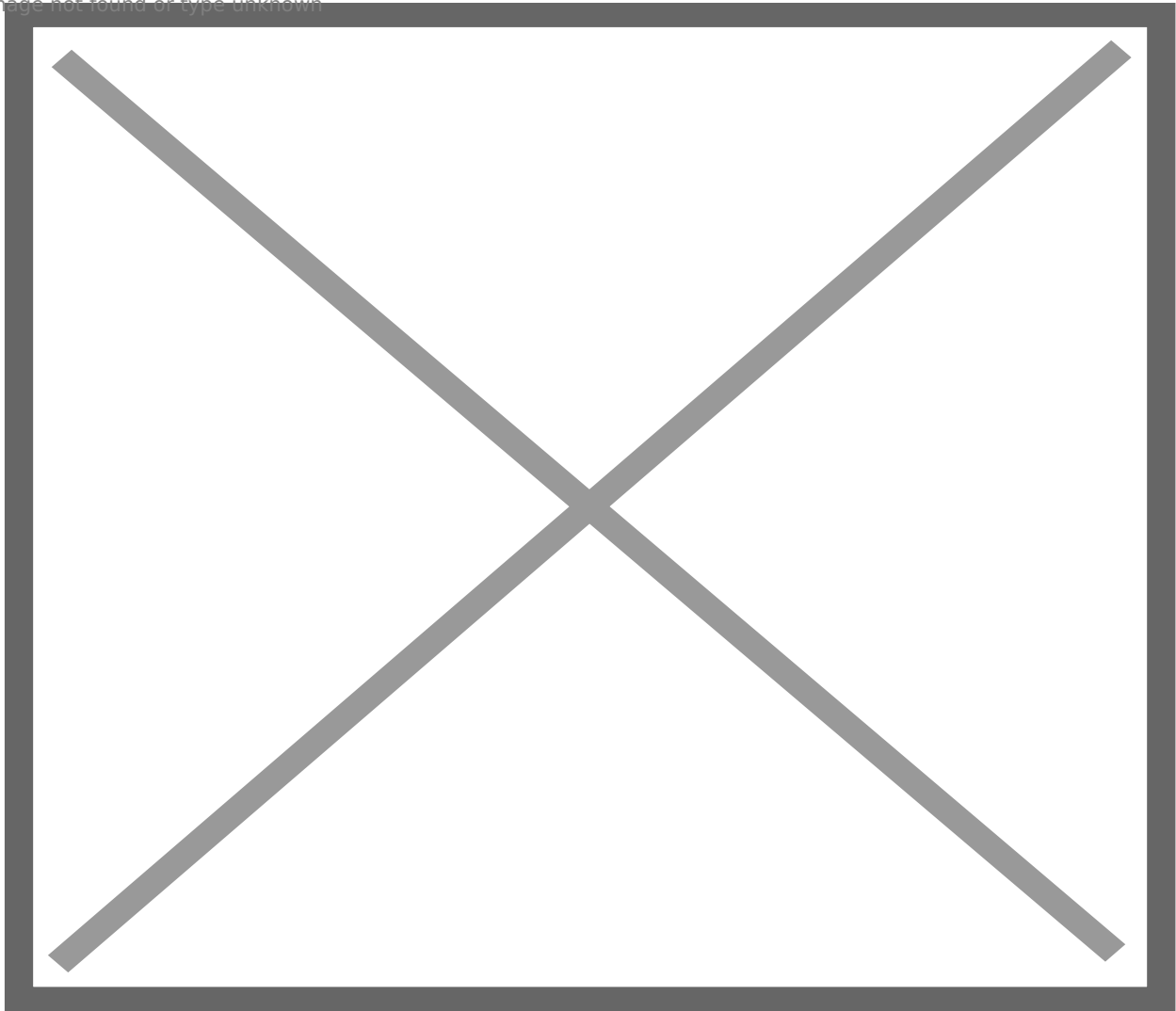
Post by "Cassius" of February 28, 2026 at 1:08 PM

We'll start this week at line 184 and continue from there

1-184

Nay more, there would be no need for lapse of time for the increase of things upon the meeting of the seed, if they could grow from nothing. For little children would grow suddenly to youths, and at once trees would come forth, leaping from the earth. But of this it is well seen that nothing comes to pass, since all things grow slowly, as is natural, from a fixed seed, and as they grow preserve their kind: so that you can know that each thing grows great, and is fostered out of its own substance.

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[EpicureanFriends Side-By-Side Lucretius](#)

Multi-column side-by-side Lucretius text comparison tool featuring Munro, Bailey, Dunster, and Condensed editions.

handbook.epicureanfriends.com

Post by “Kalosyni” of February 28, 2026 at 3:53 PM

[Cassius](#) From the side-by-side, third column...It looks like these perhaps could be covered as one group?

Part 8 - The proof that nothing comes from nothing is to look around and see that all things are not born of all things, but from fixed seeds. (1-174)

<http://www.epicureanfriends.com/thread/4962-sunday-march-1-2026-zoom-meeting-lucretius-book-review-starting-book-one-line-18/>

Part 9 - And things are not only born from fixed seeds, but after they are born they grow at a fixed rate. (1-199)

Part 10 - And not only do they grow at a fix rate but they stop growing according to fixed limits. (1-208)

Part 11 - We also see that it takes working the land to produce specific results; unless we work the land specific crops do not grow. (1-215)

Part 12 - Our second primary observation is that all things pass away and change back into the essential material from which they are made, but nothing is ever absolutely destroyed to nothing. (1-225)

Part 13 - Another reason we know that nothing passes away to nothing is that otherwise in the eternity of time past all things would have passed away and nothing would be left in the universe. (1-238)

Part 14 - Further, if things could be destroyed to nothing, it would be easy to destroy anything by force, but rather we see that many things are hard to break up. (1-250)

Part 15 - We also see that nature nourishes one thing out of the other, and that the living are born from the dead. (1-265)