

# Les Epicuriens (2010)

Post by “Don” of February 4, 2022 at 12:20 PM

So, here's my preliminary Google translation unedited of Epicurus's On Nature, Book 2:

BOOK II

[PHerc. 1010 [P1] and 1149 [P2]/993 [P3]: (24) Arrighetti]

[P3,62,2,3,5 (24.19-22)] [that the] cohesion of the outermost layer is of this kind also, while the internal layers, trapped inside, ..... so that, without them colliding, or if they have not done so anymore, of only recently, their return to the places opposite to those towards which they had initially transported [could not result] ... [t] ... (such) was the cause / of their rapid journey over great distances that, I affirm, as far as the simulacra are concerned , it is necessary that they have such a [velocity]...

(P3, 3,1: (24-23)... as I have said it. For why could not a type of form having this character be invented+...?

(P2, c. 16, 4-3 = (24.36-37)) We are now going to talk about the speed of movement that belongs to them. First of all, their finesse, which far exceeds the finesse revealed by the meaning, is an index of the unsurpassable speed of movement that belongs to simulacra... [This finesse makes them] excessively light, and if they are excessively light, it is clear that they are also excessively fast in their movements. if the atoms are perfectly equal in speed, and if it is possible to say

[P2, 17, J]: (24-41)] position and arrangement, but only after approaching those whose anterior interval [lac. 1 word], and as if from the opposite [lac. 1 word the body [lac. 1 word] to split by nature, even when they have not yet struck the solid body [P3, 3,3]... in no way prevented, as by the gap which separates [from its surface [P2, c. 18, 13 (24.42)] against attestation from phenomena. have a speed of for unsurpassable displacements. And in a way of this type too, it will be possible to propose a kind of proof about the speed of simulacra. Because, since not only is fast what [has] the lightness (P3, 3, 4) quickly, to simulacra also belongs this power. In ... crossing effect, if the solid body alone had the power to move (Pr, c. 12, 1-2: (24-43 ))] by evictions, and if the simulacrum did not have it, according to the mode of expulsion the solid bodies would be the only ones able to have high speeds, then solid bodies that the simulacra would not have this power, at least according to the mode of expulsion, while having it with regard to what is immediately surrounded by an accessible void, thanks to their tendency to sink into a space of emptiness, finesse and smallness. Pr, 12, 2 But, since it is possible for many bodies to expel the simulacrum and the lines for any/ solid body to do this, how could one not have to consider, since they possess precisely the mode of rapidity, that this mode of expulsion also belongs to them?

P1, 12, 3 (24-44))... the [mode] of expulsion, being transported before all bodies (lac. 10 lines imperceptible displacements [P3, 3, 6]. making displacement easy to accomplish for them", but not easy to accomplish for solid bodies [Pr, c. 14, 1-2: (24.45)) ... and among the types of simulacra, there are some which are related portion with the solid bodies [lac. 4 lines] by virtue of [a] movement of expulsion, in which lac. 5 lines] embracing a great length (P3,.37] in their movements of expulsion, and unable, in either mode, to collide with the types [of compound bodies] which are solid.[PI, 14, 2-3: (24.46) Hence, in all the modes we are in the process of examining, we can easily see that the velocities which belong to all bodies are also velocities at which the simulations, too, can rapidly cover long distances [lac. 3 lines] by each pass, a issue through which the simulacra can escape, [lac. 1 word] not unreasonably ...

(P2, c. 19, 2: (24-47-48))... to solid bodies, and which has the same intervals in depth, except that it is not because it was made up of many bodies in depth, but because it has the same internal vacuum interval, dare they say somewhat irrationally, "that [lac. 6 lines] [P3, c. 4,1] pass through the walls and the other compounds (P2, c. 19, 3] solid. And this the senses themselves attest. by its nature to something which does not contain much emptiness", passing through the walls, to preserve in their succession the position [which they had] in comparison with the solid [from which they come]" lake. 2 lines] of those which do not have a certain unique morphological configuration by nature, but in comparison with the lakes, 2 lines] [P3, c.4, 2] I mean, as if it were precisely the wind and s [modes] like this. Because the latter, [P2, c. 20, 1: (24-49-10)), owing to the fineness of their parts, are in a different mode from that in which substances which have cohesion outwardly, but contain much emptiness inwardly, are capable of ensure their passage through solid substances. What I am saying is that surely those who consider this precise question in the case of simulations are trying to form an unfavorable opinion of our doctrine) because of the ambiguity [P1, 17, 2) of the word of "fineness", without also considering the difference which separates the two cases [lac. a few words] [P3, c. 4, 31 it turns out that it is more possible for these things <sup>18</sup> to [pass] through solid substances than for resistant compounds [P2, 20, 2] to pass through these (substances/-there, to unless someone shows us that the mode of penetration of which we have spoken may belong to them. We must therefore, as I said, also examine the model which we have constructed" for the purpose of this section 20. For c is a llac. 1 succinct met to recognize....

[P3, 4,4 (24.51)] Thus, we have proved<sup>21</sup> that there are simulacra; that it turns out that their generation happens at the speed of thought; and also that they possess movements of unsurpassable speed. In what comes next, we will set forth the subjects which it is appropriate to treat directly after these.

[Final title in P2]

Epicurus On nature book II23

BOOKS III-IX [Missing]