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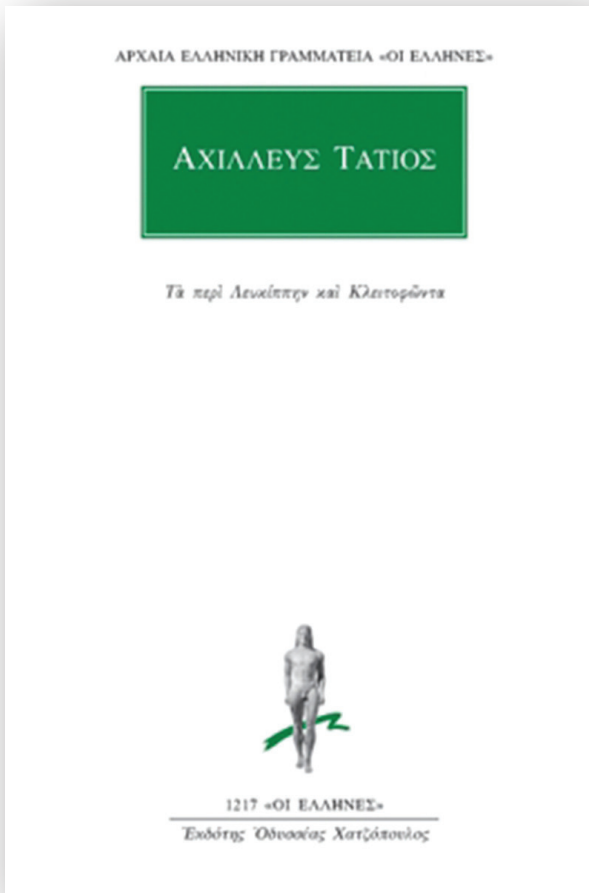


KAKTOS PUBLICATIONS

ANCIENT GREEK LITERATURE
"THE GREEKS" COLLECTION

CATALOGUE
ANCIENT GREEK LITTERATURE
PUBLISHED BY KAKTOS PUBLICATIONS

Index of authors, volumes, and description of each volume



ACHILLES TATIUS

Novelist, 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume

Leucippe and Clitophon [serial number 1217]

This romance, consisting of 8 parts, belongs to the tradition of Late Antiquity and is characterized by the skilful usage of the first-person narration. The story unfolds in the Eastern Mediterranean region.



AELIANUS

Sophist, 2nd-3rd c. A.C.

Complete Works, 6 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 387]

On the Characteristics of Animals 1, Preface and Books I-IV: A work containing elements of natural history and including a great collection of peculiar stories about animals, insisting on some of their “psychic” qualities.

Volume 2 [serial number 388]

On the Characteristics of Animals 2, Books V-VIII: Some indicative topics: Love of dolphins for men, the sophisms of scorpions, the lecherous octopus, cows knowing arithmetic, goats that cure themselves, jealous storks etc.

Volume 3 [serial number 389]

On the Characteristics of Animals 3, Books IX-XIII: Some indicative topics: The affection of elephants, the marine fox, the copulation between sea and land animals, the coward crocodile, the memory of the elephants, the male hare that gives birth etc.

Volume 4 [serial number 390]

On the Characteristics of Animals 4, Books XIV-XVI: Some indicative topics: The ostrich-hunt, the strange dessert of the Indian king, lakes with boiling water, plants that shine in the dark, rain of liquid honey, athletic games of animals etc.

Volume 5 [serial number 391]

Miscellaneous History 1 (I-VIII): A collection of various stories. Topics concerning nature, nations, politicians, artists.

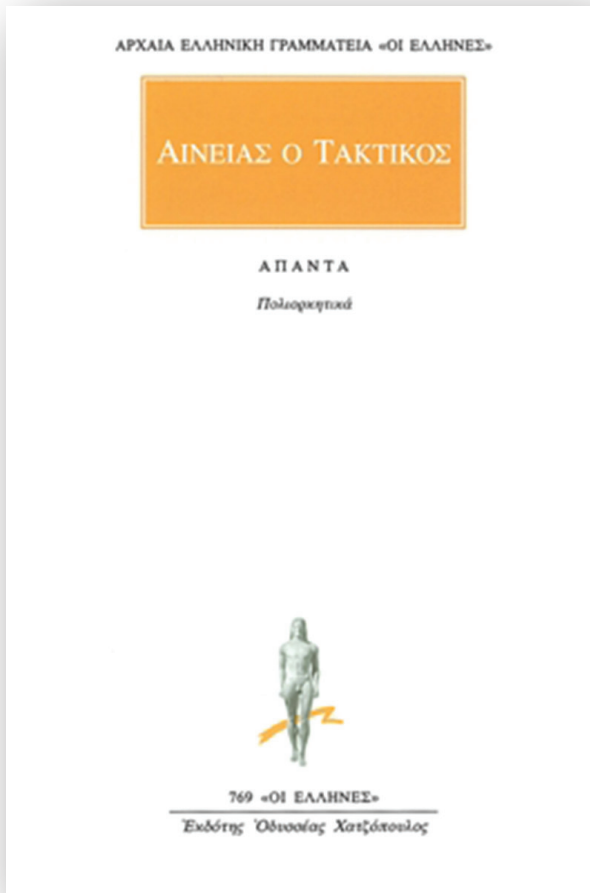
Some indicative subjects: Wild boars that know medicine, the presents of the Persian King, Socrates and Alcibiades, the magi of Persia, great pauper Greeks etc.

Volume 6 [serial number 392]

Miscellaneous History 2 (IX-XIV): Some indicative subjects: The robustness of Socrates, maxims of great men, how Anno confronted the miserliness of his fellow-citizens, how Socrates wanted to be buried etc.

Rustic Letters: Short amatory letters, supposed to be written by farmers. Texts that bear a resemblance to the idyllic poetry and the Middle and New Comedy.

Fragments: Fragments of lost works of Aelianus, especially from his work *On the Providence*, referring to how the divinity confronts insult.



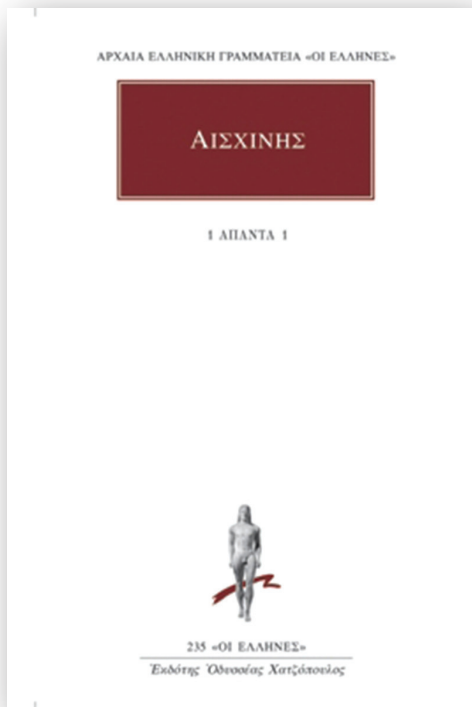
AENEAS TACTICUS

Military writer, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume

Volume 1 [serial number 769]

Poliorketika (How to Survive a Siege): A treatise on how a besieged town must defend itself. Written by a military man experienced in battles, it contains important historical examples and technical information.



AESCHINES

Orator, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 2 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 235]

Against Timarchus: Accusing Timarchus of prostitution, Aeschines in fact attacks Demosthenes on a political level. The oration signalled the beginning of a hard dispute between the two men.

On the False Embassy: The orator defends himself against the accusations of Demosthenes about the events of the second embassy to Philip in 346 B.C.

Volume 2 [serial number 236]

Against Ctesiphon: Aeschines reacts to Ctesiphon's proposal of honouring Demosthenes. He loses and consequently leaves Athens.

Letters: Texts of disputed authenticity, coming probably from the Rhodian School.



AESCHYLUS

Tragic poet, 6th-5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 8 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 7]

Prometheus Bound: Zeus punishes Prometheus severely for saving men from disaster. However, the Titan keeps the secret that makes him stronger than the father of gods. Symbolising the indomitable free spirit that confronts the unjust violence, Prometheus Bound includes elements of tradition and orphism.

Volume 2 [serial number 9]

Persians: The news of the defeat of Xerxes in Greece arrive at Sousa, the Persian capital city. The king's hubris has been punished at Salamis and will also be punished at Plataea, as predicts the phantom of Darius. A praise of the Greek bravery and virtue.

Volume 3 [serial number 11]

The Suppliants: Danaids, descending from Io, take refuge in Argos with their father, in order to avoid coercive marriage with their cousins, the sons of Aegyptus, who are chasing them. The human anguish and deadlock, the moral dilemma, the supremacy of the gods' will.

Volume 4 [serial number 13]

Agamemnon: The first part of the trilogy *Oresteia*. Agamemnon returns a winner from Troy, bringing with him Cassandra as his concubine. Flashback to the beginning of the Trojan Expedition and to the sacrifice of Iphigenia. Cassandra narrates the miseries of Atreidae and predicts the coming calamities. The adulteress queen Clytemnestra murders her husband, initiating a cycle of crime, revenge, and punishment.

Volume 5 [serial number 14]

The Libation-Bearers: Orestes returns from Phocaea and is recognized by his sister Electra on his father's tomb. Killing the two lovers, his mother Clytemnestra and Aegisthus, he takes revenge for the murder of Agamemnon. Furies chase Orestes for the matricide, and he departs for Delphi.

Volume 6 [serial number 15]

The Eumenides: Orestes begs Apollo to purge his house. At the behest of the god he goes to Athens, where, always chased by the Furies, he prostrates himself to the statue of Athena. He is judged and dismissed by the vote of the goddess. The avenging Furies are transformed into spirits of forgiveness, Eumenides, and are placed in their shrine at Areopagus. The inevitability of the punishment,

the oscillation of man between his and divine will, the blindness due to passion, revenge, and atonement make the context of the ideas in *Oresteia*, which is completed with this play.

Volume 7 [serial number 24]

Seven against Thebes: The conflict between Oedipus' sons for the throne of Thebes is the subject of this eminent war play of Aeschylus. Eteocles refuses to transfer authority to Polynices, and the latter leads a foreign army against his fatherland. At the seventh gate of Thebes, the two brothers fight and kill each other. Thus, their father's curse to "share the kingship with iron" is fulfilled.

Volume 8 [serial number 65]

Fragments: Fragments from lost works of Aeschylus, characteristic of the Dionysiac elements of the great tragedian's poetry and of his close relation with the Homeric tradition.



AESOP

Fable writer, 6th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Fables Volume 1 [serial number 477]

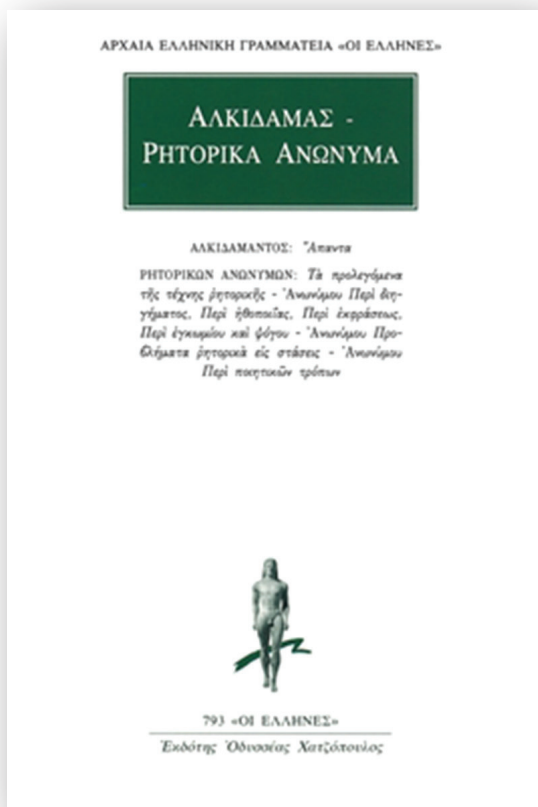
The first part (1-121) of the complete edition of the famous and popular Aesopian fables, short stories of exemplary character, drawn from simple beliefs and popular wisdom, with elements of philosophical thinking.

Fables Volume 2 [serial number 478]

The second part of the Aesopian fables (122-329) and their versions.

Fables Volume 3 [serial number 479]

The third and last part (330-448) of the Aesopian fables and their versions. Proverbs and their explanation.



ALCIDAMAS – RHETORICA ANONYMA

Sophist and teacher of the rhetoric art, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume

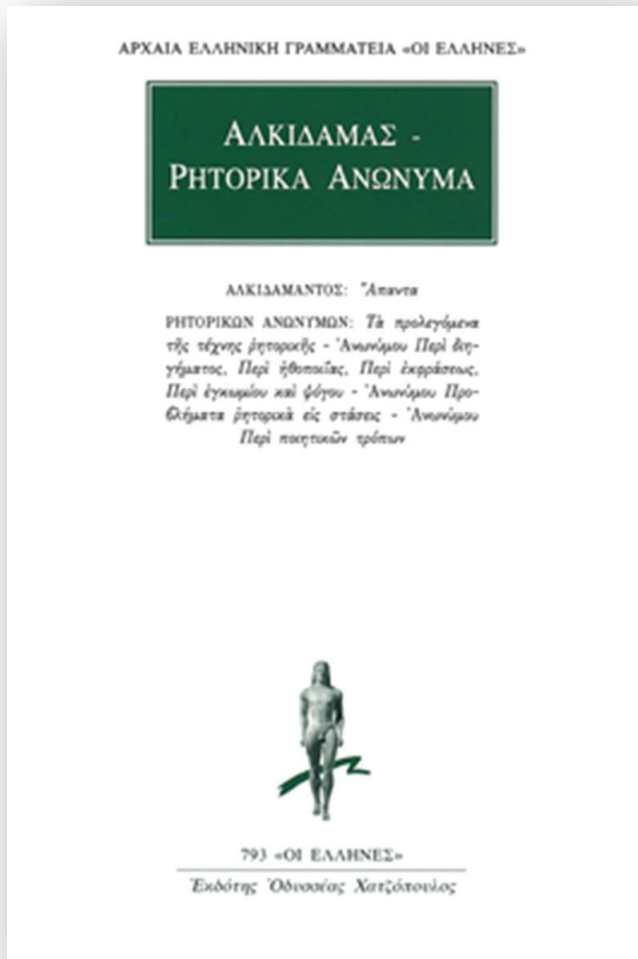
Volume 1 [serial number 793]

ALCIDAMAS' WORKS

On Sophists or On Those Who Write Speeches: A controversial speech, an attack on rhetoricians who prepare their speeches in written.

Odysseus against Palamedes' treason: Odysseus accuses Palamedes of communicating with Priam and of betraying Greeks. Rhetoric exercise of disputed authenticity.

Fragments: Segments of Alcidasmas' speeches salvaged by Aristotle in his Art of Rhetoric.



RHETORICA ANONYMA

Texts of the Late Antiquity, summaries of student's manuals or exercises on speech and style, in line with the Greek rhetoric tradition.

Contains: Original text in Ancient Greek, translation in Modern Greek, introduction, annotation.



ANDOCIDES

Orator, 5th-4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume

Complete Works [serial number 239]

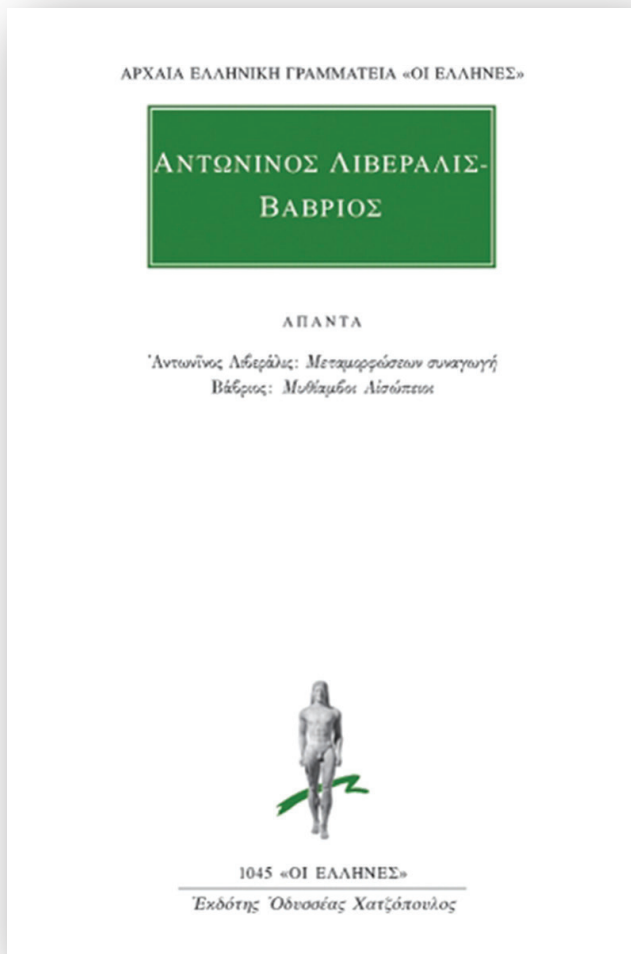
On the Mysteries: Andocides defends himself successfully against the accusation of taking part in the scandal of the mutilation of Hermai and of the mockery of the Eleusinian Mysteries.

On his Return: A speech before the Assembly of the People about the political restoration of the orator, after his return from exile. Answer to the indictment brought in by Lysias.

On the Peace with Sparta: Andocides defends himself and the other members of the Athenian embassy to Sparta, who negotiated the peace treaty in 391 B.C.

Against Alcibiades: A speech of disputed authenticity, referring to a case of ostracism, with a personal attack on Alcibiades.

Fragments: Segments from lost speeches attributed to Andocides.

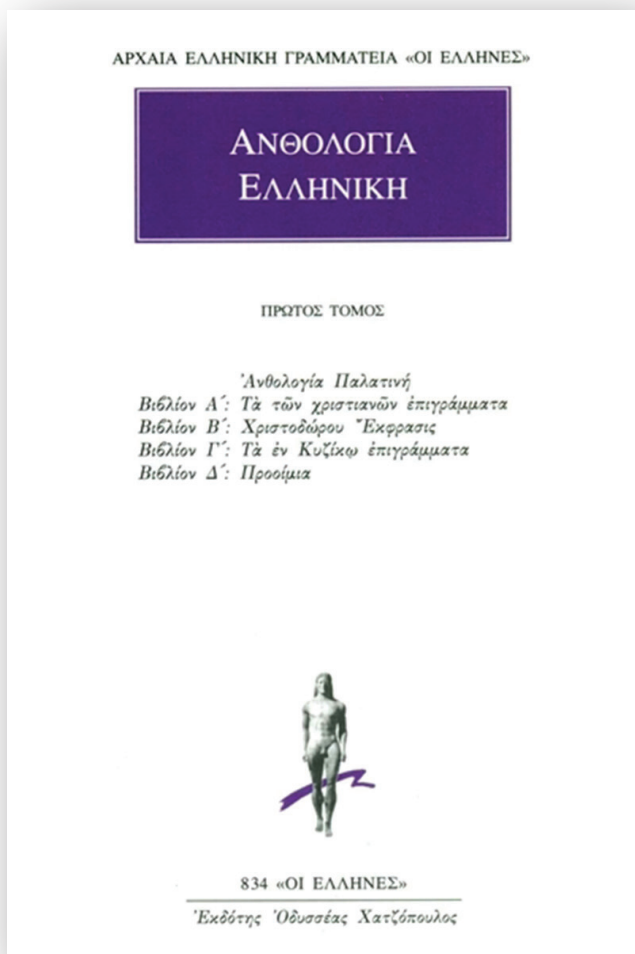


ANONYMUS LONDINENSIS

Physician, 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 770]

This anonymous work, which is preserved in fragments in a papyrus of the British Museum and is known as Anonymous Londinensis, dates from the 2nd c. A.D. and is a short overview of ancient Greek medicine, prepared by a medical student for his personal study and not publication. The author relied on various ancient sources. The text is of great value, as it preserved, in a brief way, the theories of various physicians of antiquity for whom we have no further information from other sources.



ANTHOLOGY GREEK

Palatine Anthology – Planudes Anthology

12 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 834]

The great collection of about 4000 epigrams that are saved mostly in the Palatine manuscript. Christian epigrams.

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Erotic epigrams of selected authors.

Volume 3 [serial number 836]

Votive epigrams of selected authors.

Volume 4 [serial number 837]

Sepulchral epigrams (1).

Volume 5 [serial number 838]

Sepulchral epigrams (2).

Volume 6 [serial number 839]

Sepulchral epigrams (3).

Volume 7 [serial number 840]

Poems by St. Gregory the Theologist.

Volume 8 [serial number 841]

Displaying epigrams.

Volume 9 [serial number 842]

Displaying epigrams.

Volume 10 [serial number 843]

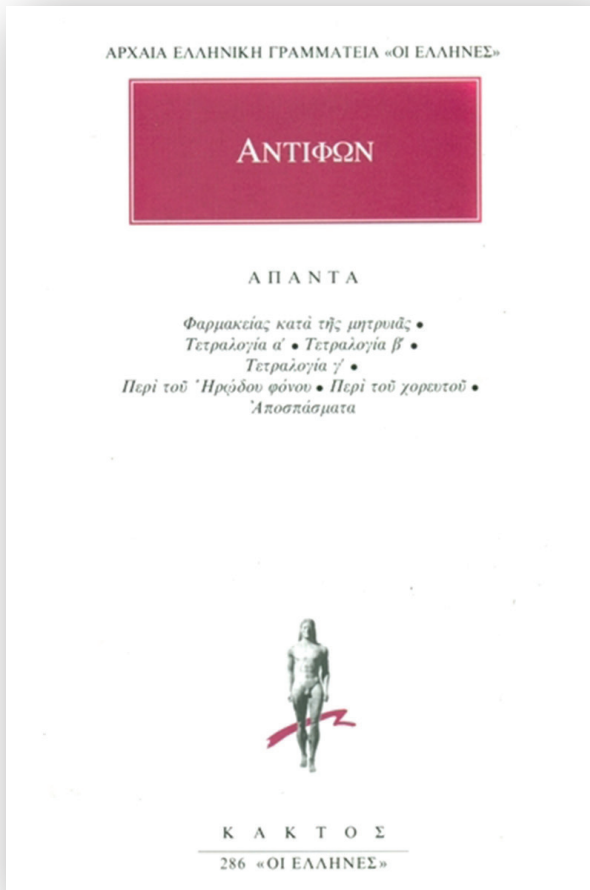
Hortatory epigrams. Convivial and satiric epigrams.

Volume 11 [serial number 844]

Pederastic epigrams. Epigrams of various meters. Riddles.

Volume 12 [serial number 845]

Miscellaneous epigrams. The anthology of Maximus Planudes.



ANTIPHON

Orator, 5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 286]

Prosecution of the Stepmother for Poisoning: A young man prosecutes his stepmother, accusing her that, using the concubine of a friend of her husband, she poisoned her husband (father of the prosecutor) and his friend.

Tetralogy I: Exercises for imaginary trials. Every tetralogy contains four speeches, two for the prosecutor and two for the defendant. Tetralogy I refers to the murder of two persons, a master and a slave.

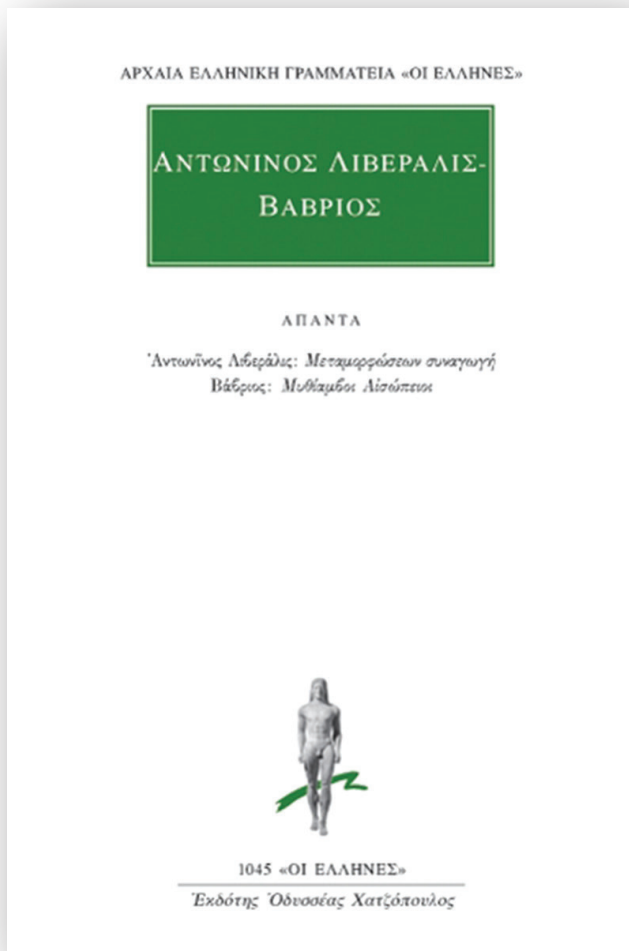
Tetralogy II: An athlete kills involuntarily a child by throwing the javelin during some athletic games.

Tetralogy III: The murder of an old man by a youth after a quarrel during a banquet.

On the murder of Herodes: A case of homicide under unclear circumstances. A speech full of information about the legal procedure of that time.

On the Choreutes: A case of homicide for political reasons during the preparation of public feasts.

Fragments: A small number of fragments from lost speeches that are attributed to Antiphon, and from a work on the rhetoric art.



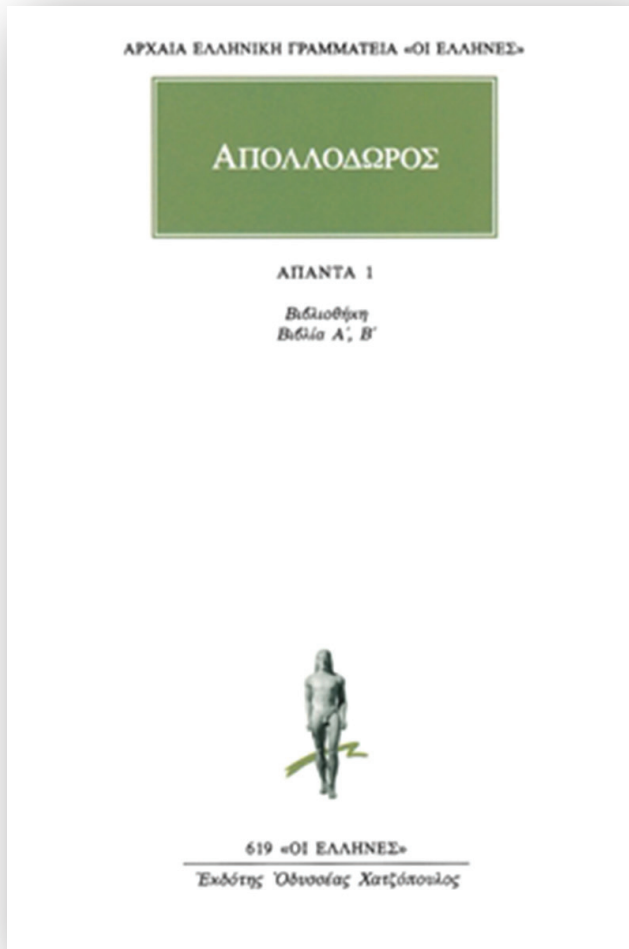
ANTONINUS LIBERALIS – BABRIUS

Fable writers 2nd (?) c. A.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1045]

Antoninus Liberalis: A Collection of Transformations. Transformations of men and animals in mythology. Rare versions.

Babrius: Aesopian Iambic Fables. Poetic version of Aesopian fables, in choliambic meter.



APOLLODORUS

Grammarians, 1st/2nd c. B.C.

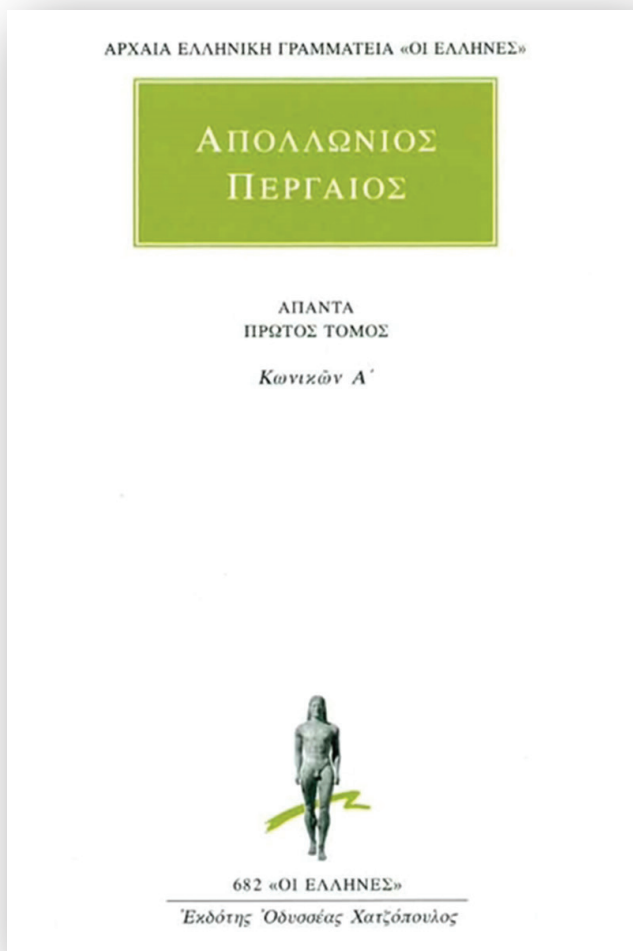
Complete Works, 2 Volumes

The Library 1 [serial number 619]

This work is an epitome of the Greek mythology. Theogony, Prometheus, Jason, Argonauts, Bellerophontes, Perseus, Hercules etc.

The Library 2 [serial number 620]

Europa, Cadmos, Minos, Oedipus, Pelasgus, Asclepius, Helena, Trojan War, Theseus, Atreidae, Odysseus etc. The Epitome of the Library.



APOLLONIUS OF PERGA

Geometer, 3rd-2nd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 8 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 682]

Conics, Book I: The elementary theorems regarding the creation and the basic properties of the three conic sections: the parabola, the hyperbola, and the ellipse. The text also refers to the interpretation of the names of the three conical sections based on their geometric characteristics.

Volume 2 [serial number 683]

Conics, Books II-III: Properties of the asymptotic lines of the hyperbola, properties of the tangent and conjugate diameters of the conical sections.

The third book examines: a) the relations of the triangles and the quadrilaterals formed by the intersection of the tangents of the conical sections with the diameters at the points of contact; b) the rectangles formed by the parts of the strings that intersect with each other within conical sections.

Volume 3 [serial number 684]

Conics, Books IV-V: On the inverse propositions of some of the 3rd book propositions. Proof using the *reductio ad absurdum* methodology. Also discussed are the points where conical sections intersect with each other or with a circle circumference.

The fifth book, which is preserved in Arabic, deals with the subject of “minimums” and “maximums”, ie the maximum and minimum lines that can be created to the perimeter of the conical sections from various points either on the axis or between the axis and the section or outside the section.

Volume 4 [serial number 685]

Conics, Books VI-VII: The 6th book of “Conics” discusses the similarity and equality of conical sections and their parts. In the 7th book, the author admirably develops the theory of conjugate diameters of conical sections.

These two books are preserved in Arabic. The current edition of “Conics” is the first complete edition of Apollonius of Perga’s work, which includes all the books with the original ancient Greek and Arabic text and the modern Greek translation.

Volume 5 [serial number 686]

De Rationis Sectione Book I: The first book of the work *De Rationis Sectione* (“Cutting of a Ratio”) is preserved in Arabic. The text deals with the solution of a single problem: Given two straight lines and a point in each, draw through a third given point a straight line cutting the two fixed lines such

that the parts intercepted between the given points in them and the points of intersection with this third line may have a given ratio. The problem is open to a large number of solutions. The first 24 cases of the problem are solved in the first book.

Volume 6 [serial number 1161]

De Rationis Sectione Book 2: The second volume of *De Rationis Sectione* continues with the remaining 63 solutions to the problem examined in the first volume of the work. The work is one of the few preserved examples of the method of mathematical analysis used in that era. It is also a model of complete and strictly geometric handling of the problem it tries to solve. With the present edition, the work is presented for the first time to the Greek-speaking audience, in both Arabic original and modern Greek translation.

Volume 7 [serial number 1162]

De Spatii Sectione ("Cutting an Area"), *De Sectione Determinata* ("On Determinate Section"), *De Tactionibus* ("Tangencies"), *De Inclinationibus* ("On Verging Constructions"), *De Locis Planis* ("Plane Loci"), *On the Cylindrical Helix*, *A comparison of the dodecahedron and the icosahedron*, *On Irrational numbers*, *Quick Delivery*, *On All Mathematics*, *Astronomy*, *Optics*.

Volume 8 [serial number 1163]

Eutocius comment on Conics: An interpretation of Apollonius's *Conics* written by the mathematician of the 5th-6th c. A.D., in an effort to clarify difficult parts of the work.



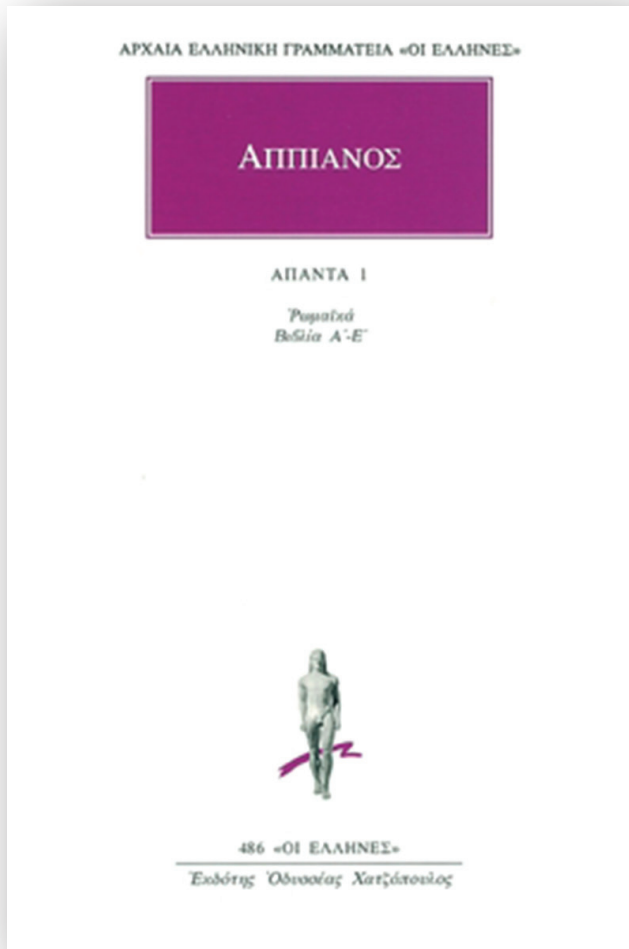
APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

Epic poet, 3rd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume

Argonautica [serial number 618]

The adventures of the Argonauts' journey to Colchis; Jason, Medea, the Golden Fleece, and the return to Greece. The greatest epic of the Alexandrian period, a narration of the Argonautic Expedition, perpetuates the pre-Homeric mythological cycle of the conquest of the Black Sea by the Greeks.



APPIAN

Historian, 1st-2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 15 Volumes

Roman History 1 [serial number 486]

The history of Rome from its foundation to the 2nd century A.D. Preface, Royal History, Samnitic History, Celtic History, Italian History, Sicilian History, Insular History.

Roman History 2 [serial number 487]

The wars in the land of the Iberians. The wars against Hannibal.

Roman History 3 [serial number 488]

The wars in Africa.

Roman History 4 [serial number 489]

The wars in Numidia, Macedonia, Illyria, and Syria.

Roman History 5 [serial number 490]

The Mithridatic Wars.

Roman History 6 [serial number 491]

The Roman Civil Wars. Their beginning.

Roman History 7 [serial number 492]

The activity of Sulla: dictatorship and prosecutions. The death of Sulla. The rebellion of Spartacus.

Roman History 8 [serial number 493]

Continuation of the Roman Civil Wars. Cicero and Catiline and the latter's conspiracy. Caesar and Pompey.

Roman History 9 [serial number 494]

Continuation of the Roman Civil Wars. Conflicts between Caesar and Pompey. Death of Pompey in Egypt. Murder of Caesar at the Roman Senate.

Roman History 10 [serial number 495]

The burial of Caesar. The political developments after Caesar's death. Antony and Lepidus.

Roman History 11 [serial number 496]

Octavian and Antony. Military conflicts and political activity. The events in Macedonia and Syria.

Roman History 12 [serial number 497]

Octavian and Antony. The effects of Caesar's murder continue. The second Triumvirate. The dramatic events at Rome: political prosecutions. Murder of Cicero.

Roman History 13 [serial number 498]

Continuation of the Roman Civil Wars. Military conflicts outside Rome. Brutus and Cassius. The events at Tarsus, Rhodes and Laodicea.

Roman History 14 [serial number 499]

Death of Brutus. The alliance and the love between Antony and Cleopatra.

Roman History 15 [serial number 500]

The events that prepared the final fight between Octavian and Antony. The fights between Octavian and Sextus Pompeius, son of Pompey. The death of Sextus Pompeius.

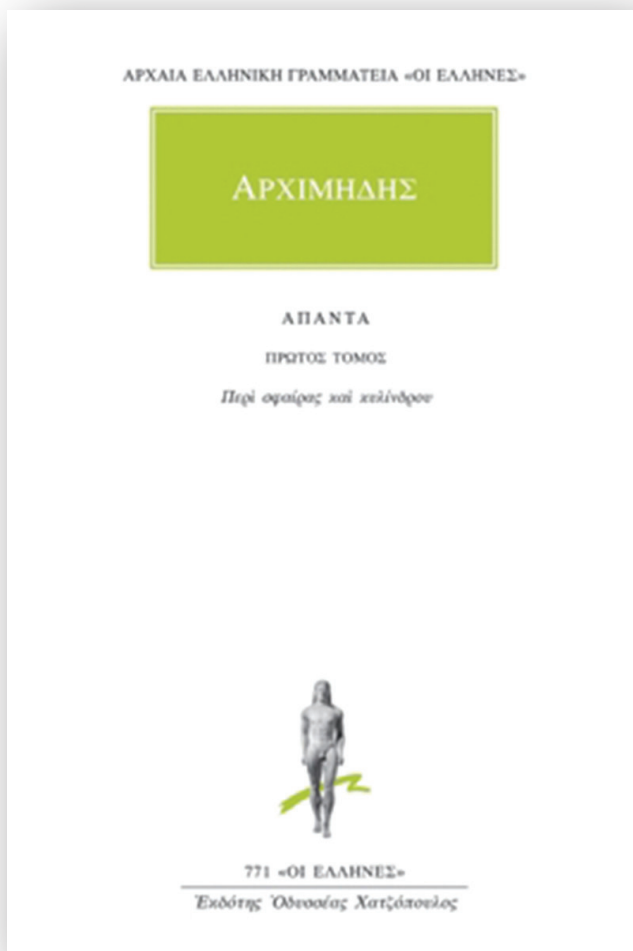


APSINES

Orator, 1st-2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1221]

Art of Rhetoric - On Propositions maintained figuratively: the two preserved works of the orator of the 3rd c. AD., two treatises that are rhetoric art textbooks. Containing examples from his great colleagues of the past and rules for the construction of rhetorical speech, Apsines' works are rightly included in the best pages of the great Greek rhetorical tradition.



ARCHIMEDES

Geometer, 3rd c. B.V.

Complete Works, 6 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 771]

On the Sphere and Cylinder: Theorems on the dimensions of the spheres, cones and cylinders.

Volume 2 [serial number 772]

Measurement of a cycle: Theorems on the geometrical dimensions of the cycle.

On Conoids and Spheroids: 32 propositions trying to measure the surfaces and

the volume of solids that are produced by the rotation of conic intersections.

On spirals: Propositions on the geometrical qualities of the so-called “spiral of Archimedes”, which is created when something movable moves with equal speed on a line that rotates with equal speed round the starting-point of the movable.

Volume 3 [serial number 773]

On Plane Equilibriums: Propositions and postulates on the centres of gravity and their determination.

Psammites (The Sand-reckoner): How many grains of sand are required for completing a spherical volume equal to the universe? The counting system for large numbers.

The Quadrature of the Parabola: Demonstration of the fact that the area of a parabolic plane is equal to the $\frac{4}{3}$ of the inscribed triangle that has the same base and equal height.

On Floating Bodies: Basic principles of hydrostatics. The equilibrium and stability of a paraboloid that floats in a fluid.

Volume 4 [serial number 774]

Stomachion: The division of a parallelogram in 14 parts proportional to the initial figure.

Method to Eratosthenes on the Mechanical Theorems: Archimedes explains how he has arrived at many of his significant conclusions through mechanical methods.

Book of Assumptions: Various propositions, the authorship of which has been disputed.

The Cattle Problem: Reckoning of the Sun’s oxen that pasture on the island of Thrinacia. A work in verse.

Volume 5 [serial number 1204]

Commentaries by Eutocius: Commentaries on the works of Aristotle, written by a 5th c. A.D. scholar.

Volume 6 [serial number 1205]

Testimonia: The influence of the Archimedean works on the posterity, through later testimonies.



ARETAEUS

Physician, 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 2 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 393]

On Causes and Symptoms of Acute Affections I-II: The diagnosis of acute diseases. Epilepsy, tetanus, pneumonia, cholera, satyriasis etc.

On Causes and Symptoms of Chronic Affections I-II: The diagnosis of chronic diseases. Vertigo, melancholy, frenzy, asthma, jaundice, atrophy etc.

Volume 2 [serial number 394]

Therapy of Acute diseases I-II. Therapy of Chronic diseases I-II: In these two works, the author discusses the therapy of acute and chronic diseases, following the same order and method with the two previous works.



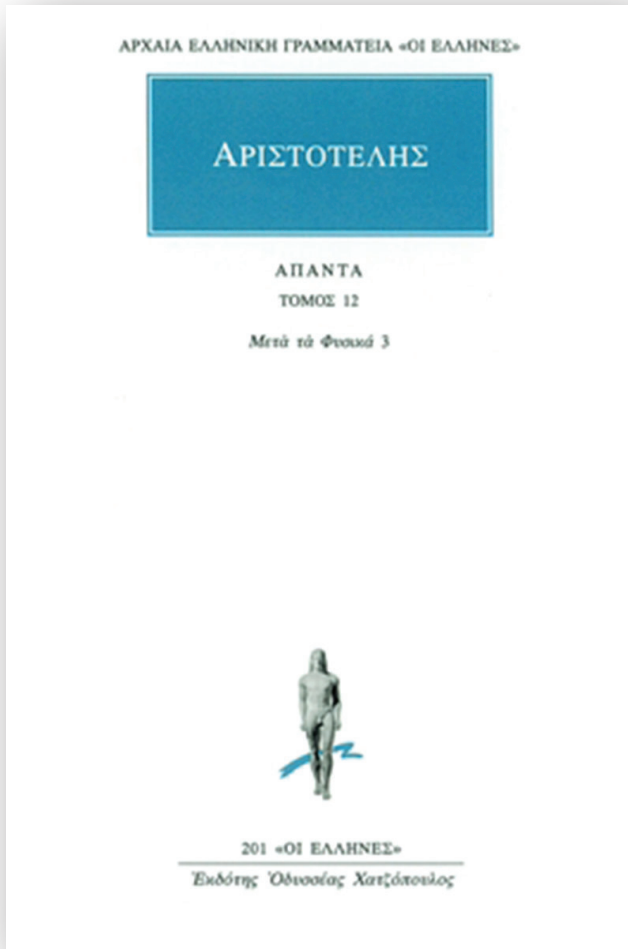
ARISTARCHUS – CLEOMEDES

Astronomers, 4th-3rd c. B.C. and 1st (?)/3rd (?) c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1013]

Aristarchus - On Sizes and Distances of the Sun and the Moon: A book that tries to measure geometrically the sizes and distances of the Sun and the Moon, written by the great geometrician who introduced the heliocentric theory.

Cleomedes - Introductory Treatise on Celestial Phenomena: An essay that expounds the principal astronomical theories of the antiquity and became the basic manual of popular astronomy for centuries.



ARISTOTLE

Philosopher, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 45 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 190]

Politics 1 (Books I-II): The views of Aristotle on political life and its character and organization, articulated theoretically and based on historical experience.

Books I-II: Definition and structure of the state; its establishment from a historical view. The human being as “political animal”. Relation between family and political community. The position of women, children and slaves. The ideal

state. Views of Plato, Phaleus, Hippodamus. Constitutions of Sparta, Crete, Carthage. Legislators of the past.

Volume 2 [serial number 191]

Politics 2 (Books III-V): The notion of city and of citizen. Forms of constitution. Democracy, oligarchy, kingship. Forms of monarchy. Prevalent constitutions and their divergent forms. On the best constitution. Pathology of constitutions. Reasons and types of revolts in different institutions.

Volume 3 [serial number 192]

Politics 3 (Books VI-VIII): The best possible organization of democracy and oligarchy with regard to their protection. Description of the best constitution. Basic principles and aims of education in the best state. The discipline of youths. Gymnastics and music.

Volume 4 [serial number 193]

Magna Moralia: A work that summarizes the Aristotelic ethics and is parallel to the Nicomachean and Eudemian Ethics. Probably, it is a later work of the Alexandrian period. Foundation of ethics, the notion of Good. Criticism of Pythagoras and Plato. Consideration of virtues. Pleasure, happiness, goodness. The concept of the action that agrees with rationality. Nature and preconditions of friendship.

Oeconomica: A concise work on economy (administration and management of the household). Main topics: The relation between economy and politics; management of possessions; administration of the household; the master of the house; the position of woman and slaves. Also, economy as administration of the city, and historical examples of the governors' economic policy.

On Virtues and Vices: A short work, probably of the period of eclecticism. Classification of good and bad attitude by the virtues and the vices of which they are manifestation.

Volume 5 [serial number 194]

Athenian Constitution – Fragments: Historical and political organisation

of Athens from the old monarchy to the democracy of the early 4th century B.C. The mythical age, the Cylonian guilt, Draco, Solon, Pisistratus, and the tyrannicides. Persian Wars. The constitution of the writer's time. Social and political organisation. Institutions and authorities.

Volume 6 [serial number 195]

Eudemian Ethics: One of the three works of Aristotle on ethics. Main topics: The notion of happiness. The internal and external goods, the moral virtue as an act of the soul. Virtue as a mean. A list of virtues. Mental and moral virtues. The resolution. Concept and forms of justice. Friendship and its moral, social, and political significance.

Volume 7 [serial number 196]

Nicomachean Ethics 1 (Books I-IV). Aristotle's greatest work on ethics. *Books I-IV*: On felicity as aim of life and as an act of the soul. Mental and moral virtues. Virtue as a habit that can choose and act. Virtue as a mean. Voluntary and involuntary moral action. Freedom of will and resolution. Discussion on particular moral virtues.

Volume 8 [serial number 197]

Nicomachean Ethics 2 (Books V-VII): The notion of justice. On mental virtues. On prudence. Criticism of the Platonic view on prudence. Connections between will and moral virtues. Pathology of will.

Volume 9 [serial number 198]

Nicomachean Ethics 3 (Books VIII-X). On friendship. The "state" as a community of friendship. Cognate and comradely friendship. Criticism of the theories on pleasure, and the Aristotelian view. On felicity. On utmost felicity as an effect of the mind's act. A transition from ethics to politics.

Volume 10 [serial number 199]

Metaphysics 1 (Books I-IV). The Aristotelian research on the first principles or causes of beings.

Books I-V: Preconditions and stages of the cognitive procedure. The knowledge of the first principles. The views of the Presocratic philosophers, of the Pythagoreans and of Plato. The subject of the first philosophy. On science. The absurdities that arise from other philosophers' way of thinking. Explanation of main terms of the Aristotelian philosophy.

Volume 11 [serial number 200]

Metaphysics 2 (Books VI-IX). Productive, practical, or theoretical science. Examination of substance: "What is Being?" On substance and essence. On the evolution of beings. Potentiality and actuality. The One. Criticism of the Pythagorean and Platonic views.

Volume 12 [serial number 201]

Metaphysics 3 (Books X-XIII). Change and movement. Sensible, destructible, eternal and unmoved essences, and the corresponding forms, "matter", "form" and "privation". The "unmoved mover", the first cause that sets the universe into eternal motion. Research on the essence of mathematic sizes, numbers, geometrical patterns, and ideas.

Volume 13 [serial number 202]

Meteorologica 1 (Books I-II). A work on the phenomena that take place from the centre of the earth to the sphere of the moon. Questions on astronomy, geography, physics, geometry, optics, geology, seismology, volcanology and meteorology. Books I-II: On air, fire, comets, the Milky Way, the moisture of earth, sea, earthquakes.

Volume 14 [serial number 203]

Meteorologica 2 (Books III-IV). Phenomena of reflection (halo, rainbow, parhelia). Effects of exhalations in the subsoil. Active (hot, cold) and passive (dry, wet) qualities and their interactions.

Volume 15 [serial number 204]

History of Animals (Books I-III). Detailed description and elaboration, based on information and observation in the field of comparative anatomy, physiology and general biology. General remarks about animals, mention of the great genera, comparison with human anatomy and functions. Red-blooded animals.

Volume 16 [serial number 205]

History of Animals (Books IV-VI). The bloodless animals. Molluscs, crustacea, testacea, insects. Remarks on the habits of animals. Copulation and propagation. On the propagation of birds. Viviparous fishes.

Volume 17 [serial number 206]

History of Animals (Books VII-IX). How different kinds of animals are nourished, how they migrate and where they nest. Diseases. Differences of animals according to location. The character of the animals. Animals that are enemies. Remarks on the growth of man.

Volume 18 [serial number 207]

History of Animals (Book X). More remarks on the functions of animals. Conception and reproduction issues.

Volume 19 [serial number 208]

Parts of Animals (Books I-III). A zoological work on the reasons that have determined the composition of every animal. Research into physiology, teleology, and function of animals' parts.

Books I-III: Methodology and classifications. Sense, movement, nourishment. Remarks on the parts of animals.

Volume 20 [serial number 209]

Parts of Animals (Book IV). More remarks on the parts of the animals, their arrangement and their functions. Embryology.

Movement of Animals: This is a short biological work on the movement of

animals as related to the movement of the universe. It also examines generally the common cause that puts each species in motion. Voluntary and involuntary movements of animals. The research goes from the movement of animals to the question of the first “unmoved mover”.

Progression of Animals: Theoretical biological work on the parts used by the animals for their movement, on the nature of every such part and on their purpose. The “matter” of animals and the way this matter is arranged for their different purposes are examined.

Volume 21 [serial number 210]

Generation of Animals (Books I-II). It is a zoological work on the parts that participate in the bodily and psychic functions of propagation.

The knowledge of the causes is fundamental for the theories of propagation and growth of animals. Instruments of propagation. Sperm, menstruation, pregnancy.

Volume 22 [serial number 211]

Generation of Animals (Books III-V). More remarks on propagation. Birth of male and birth of female. The descendants in relation to the sires. Heredity, teratogenesis, qualities by which the parts of the animals are differentiated. Differences in the sensory organs.

Volume 23 [serial number 212]

ORGANON I

Categories: A kind of introduction to the Aristotelic logic. A record of the forms of Being that are contained in reality. The groups of Being, the groups of qualities that are attributed to a subject. Essence, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, posture, state, action, passion.

On Interpretation: The second work of the Organon. Philosophy of the logic, philosophy of the language, ontology, gnoseology. The parts and the forms of logical sentences and the ways of expression that are connected with these sentences are also examined.

Volume 24 [serial number 213]

ORGANON 2

Topica (Books I-V): The first methodical study of dialectics. It examines how someone can dialectically arrive to probable points on every subject, without contradictions during the reasoning. The art of reasonable argument.

Volume 25 [serial number 214]

ORGANON 3

Topica (Books VI-VIII): Continuation of the dialectical reasoning and the way through which it is achieved. Exclusion of the reasoning that cannot be supported morally.

On Sophistical Refutations: How someone can refute the sophistic arguments.

Volume 26 [serial number 215]

ORGANON 4

Prior Analytics: General instruction in the deductive reasoning and its principles and genres.

Volume 27 [serial number 216]

ORGANON 5

Posterior Analytics: The scientific methodology of Aristotle. The acquisition of knowledge through definition and demonstration. On demonstrative reasoning.

Volume 28 [serial number 217]

The Art of Rhetoric (Book I): Technical and philosophical work in which scientifically the principles of rhetoric and the phenomena based on them are expounded.

Affinity between rhetoric and dialectics. Rhetoric as a capacity of finding convincing arguments for certain topics. Admonitory, declamatory and forensic speeches. Connections between the orator and his audience.

Volume 29 [serial number 218]

The Art of Rhetoric (Book II): The emotions (pathe) and their effects. The declinations of character (ethe). Connections between the orator's character and the means of demonstration. Kinds of rhetorical dispute.

Volume 30 [serial number 219]

The Art of Rhetoric (Book III): External elements and technique of rhetorical speech. The verbal expression, the rhythm, the style. Right construction of speech. Principal remarks about the history and the characteristics of Greek speech.

Volume 31 [serial number 220]

On the Heavens: This work offers an exposition of the astronomical and cosmological views (based on the system of concentric spheres) of Aristotle on the shape of the universe, on the movements of the fixed stars and planets, and on their principal ingredient. The four principal bodies (air, earth, water, fire) that forms two opposite pairs (heavy and light) and perform opposite movements (upward and downward).

Volume 32 [serial number 221]

On Coming-to-Be and Passing away: The passions to which the sublunary bodies are subject, their coming-to-be and passing away, are explained and separated from other parallel phenomena. The material ingredients of all created things are the four basic elements; how these elements are mixed or transformed each into the other. The causes of coming-to-be and passing away.

On the Cosmos: Theological cosmology, based on peripatetic views, with evident influences from other schools (Neopythagoreans, Stoics). Spurious work of the eclectic period.

Volume 33 [serial number 222]

Parva Naturalia. Short Aristotelic essays, which were gathered in a collection entitled *Parva Naturalia* during the Middle Ages. Their subject is the phenomena

and vital functions of body and soul: senses, memory and reminiscence, sleep and wakefulness, dreams, connection between dreams and divination, longevity and shortlivedness, youth and old age, life and death, function of respiration.

Volume 34 [serial number 223]

Poetics: A theoretical and critic of work on Art (especially the literature), one of the most influential and widely discussed works ever. It contains the author's views on poetry and the famous definition of tragedy.

Volume 35 [serial number 224]

Minor Works I: Short essays of disputed authenticity.

On Colours: The causes of the appearance of colours. *On Things Heard*: The causes of the sounds. *Physiognomonics*: How the bodily characteristics, the movements and the countenance of the face are connected with the character and mood. *On Plants*. *On Marvellous Things Heard*: Strange things heard by the author.

Volume 36 [serial number 225]

Minor Works II

Mechanical Problems: A simple essay on everyday phenomena and on the construction of handy instruments. *On Indivisible Lines*: Refutation of Xenocrates' view that indivisible lines, the minimum and indivisible part of the line, create all forms and sizes. *The Situation and Names of Winds*: The Winds and the quarters from which they blow. *On Xenophanes, on Zeno, on Gorgias*.

Volume 37 [serial number 226]

Problems I: 38 problems in which are expounded interesting inquiries into health, qualities and organs of the body, the senses etc. There are also problems about mathematics and music, even about agriculture. Indicatively: Problems about the health, the wine-drinking and drunkenness, venereal diseases, the wounds and bruises etc.

Volume 38 [serial number 227]

Problems 2: On the voice, on the mathematical research, on philology, on musical harmony etc.

Volume 39 [serial number 228]

Problems 3: On the fruits, on the saltwater and sea, on the air. Also, on temperance and intemperance, on self-control and dissoluteness, on justice and injustice etc.

Volume 40 [serial number 229]

On the Soul: Consideration of the soul and the body as two aspects of one and the same essence. In their reciprocal connection, these two are regarded as matter and form. The soul as *entelechy* (complete reality) of the body.

Volume 41 [serial number 230]

Physics 1 (Books I, II): The natural philosophy of Aristotle.

Books I-II: How many and of what kind are the first principles of nature. Criticism of Parmenides' and Melissus' views. Some remarks about the first principles. The Change and its causes. The concept of fortune and its characteristics. The *accident*. Distinction between fortune and accident.

Volume 42 [serial number 231]

Physics 2 (Books III, IV): The movement. The one that puts in motion and the one that is moved. The infinite and its kinds. Which cause is attributed to the infinite. The place and its character. Can the place be in a place? The vacuum. The vacuum and the bodies. Time.

Volume 43 [serial number 232]

Physics 3 (Books V-VII). Movement and change. Sameness and otherness of movements. Movement and rest. The continuous. Every moment of time is indivisible. Every movable is divisible. The finite and the infinite of the movement and of the movable. Change and infinite. Every moving thing is put in motion by something else. The first that puts in motion is not itself put in motion by something else. Parallelisms of movements.

Volume 44 [serial number 233]

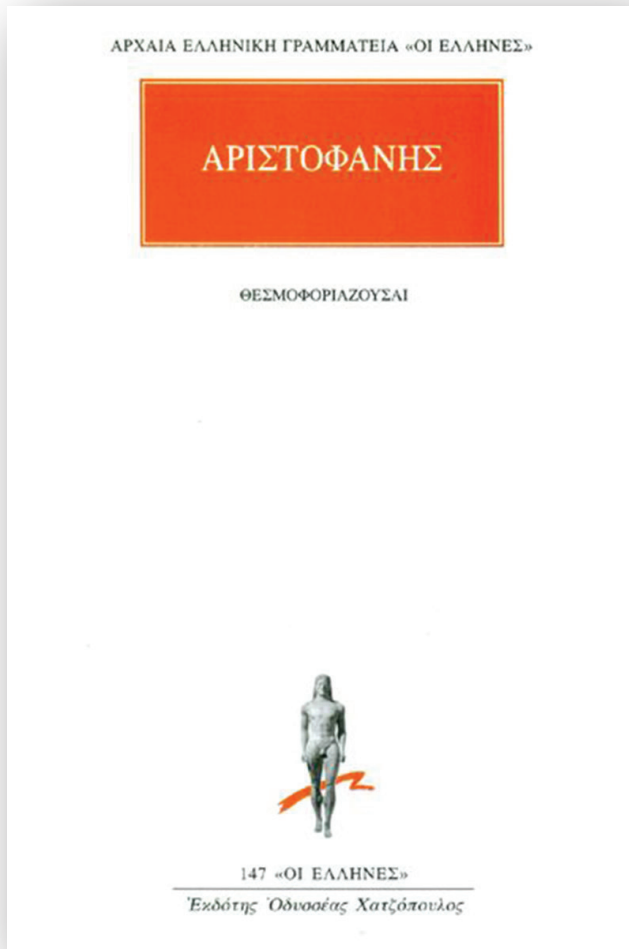
Physics 4 (Book VIII): The eternal character of movement. Refutation of opposite arguments. The first unmoved mover. Its unique and eternal character. Locomotion as the first kind of movement. The circular motion as the only continuous and infinite movement. The first unmoved mover does not have parts and size and stands at the circumference of the universe.

Volume 45 [serial number 234]

On Breath: A biological work, probably of the physician Erasistratus. The innate "breath" of living creatures. How it is grown and nourished. Its functions. The respiration. Veins, arteries and pulsation. The bones and their functions.

Rhetoric to Alexander: This text is addressed to Alexander the Great, pupil of Aristotle, when the former was in Asia. It emphasizes the study of rhetoric with the purpose of composing political speeches successfully. The authorship of the work is disputed.

Protrepticus: A work with evident platonic influences, where the philosophical knowledge is presented as a higher level of human life.



ARISTOPHANES

Comic poet, 5th-4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 11 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 10]

Acharnians: The peaceful countryman Dicaeopolis and the warlike Lamachus represent two different characters. Lamachus returns from the war wounded and in a bad condition. A comedy with political content, which is directed against the warlike party of Athens.

Volume 2 [serial number 25]

Clouds: The old man Strepsiades tries to learn from a sophist a way for not paying his debts. Finally, he comes to burn the school of Socrates. Criticism of the innovative methods of Sophists and of Socrates. According to Plato, this criticism contributed to the perversion of the truth in regard to the personality of the great philosopher.

Volume 3 [serial number 59]

Plutus: Plutus (Wealth) is blind and that's why he dispenses his presents to the wicked. The poor countryman Chremylus guides him to Asclepius for cure, whereupon Plutus dispenses his presents to the virtuous.

Volume 4 [serial number 60]

Wasps: Through the foolish judge Philocleon, the poet castigates the habits of the judges and he mocks at the litigiousness of the Athenians.

Volume 5 [serial number 142]

Lysistrata: The heroine of the play, Lysistrata, persuades the women of Athens to resort to abstinence from sexual intercourse with their husbands, with the purpose of stopping the war. At last, reconciliation comes. It is one of the most popular aristophanean plays.

Volume 6 [serial number 143]

Frogs: Dionysus descends into Hades in order to bring to Athens a considerable poet, whose there is lack in the town after the death of the tragic poets. The famous poetic contest between Aeschylus and Euripides is organized, during which Aristophanes chooses the former.

Volume 7 [serial number 144]

Peace: Trygaeus, a farmer, frees Peace, whom War had trapped in a cave. The conflict between the peaceful and the warlike. The chorus represents the people who want peace after Cleon's death.

Volume 8 [serial number 145]

Knights: An old man, Demos (that is the people of Athens), falls into the hands of cunning demagogues. Criticism and satire on Cleon and his warlike tactics.

Volume 9 [serial number 146]

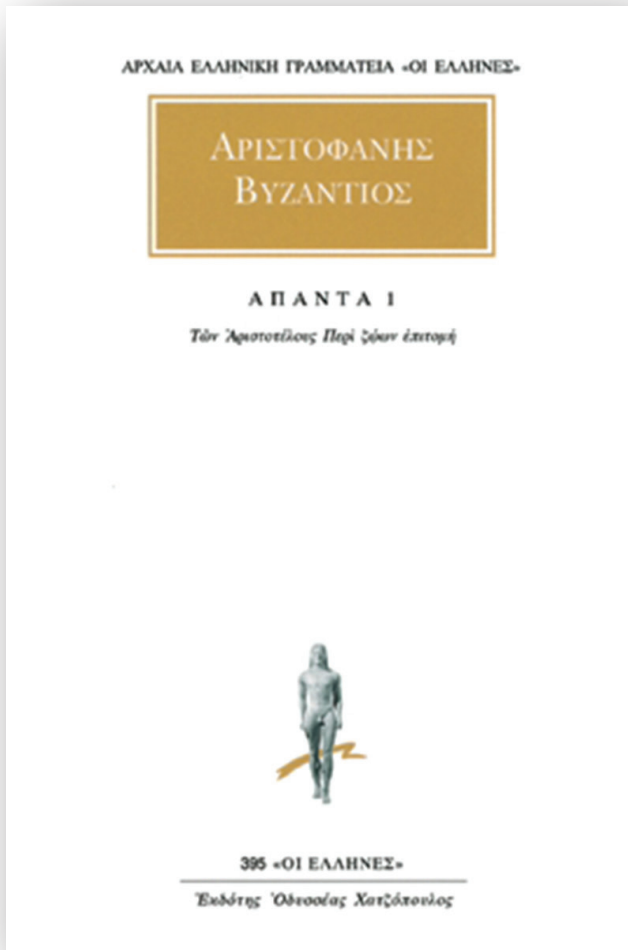
Assemblywomen: Women dress up as men and go to the Assembly of People in order to make resolutions on matters in which men had failed. Satire on the ideas of women's emancipation.

Volume 10 [serial number 147]

Women at the Thesmophoria: During the festival of Thesmophoria, where the presence of men is forbidden, women confer on how they would punish Euripides who had slandered them in his plays. The poet persuades his father-in-law to dress up as a woman and go to defend him, as he does, until the dressed up is revealed.

Volume 11 [serial number 148]

Birds: Two citizens of Athens, Peisthetaerus and Euelpides, with the help of the king of the birds, found the ideal city Cloud-cuckoo-town between the heavens and the earth. This prevents the smell of the burnt sacrifices from reaching the gods. Criticism on the demagogues and on the innovators of politics, in one of the best of Aristophanes' comedies.



ARISTOPHANES OF BYZANTIUM

Grammarian, 3rd-2nd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 2 Volumes

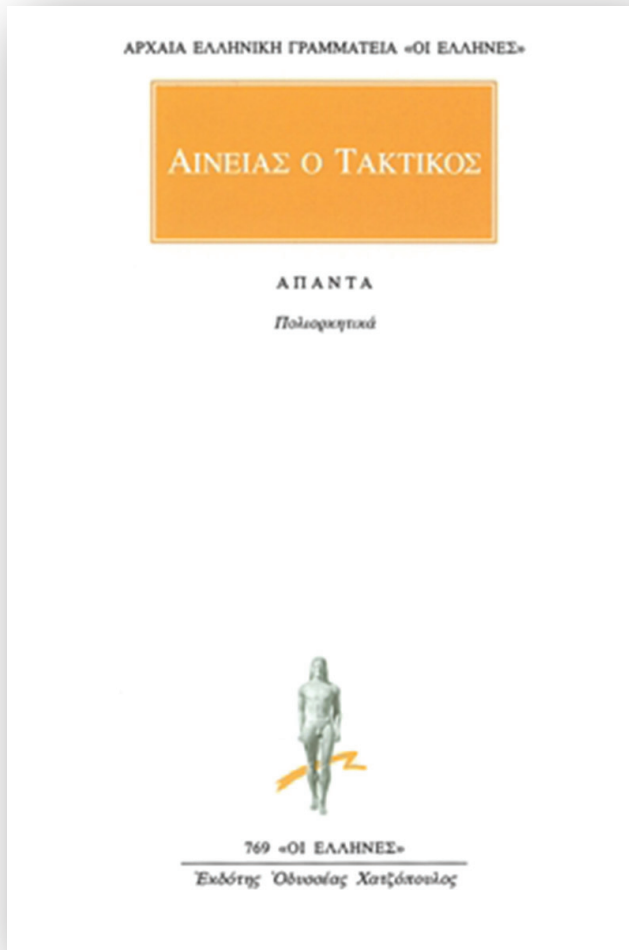
Volume 1 [serial number 395]

Epitome of Aristotle's History of Animals 1: An epitome of the Aristotle's zoological work by one of the most important scholars of the Alexandrian period.

Volume 2 [serial number 396]

Epitome of Aristotle's History of Animals 2: Continuation and conclusion of the previous work.

Fragments: Fragments from lost works of Aristophanes of Byzantium.

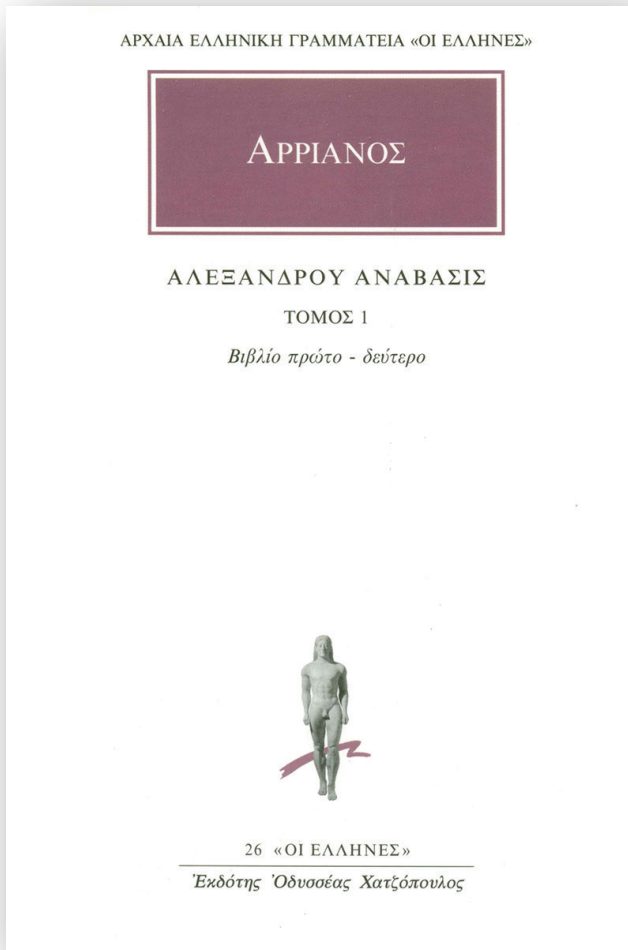


ARISTOXENUS

Musician 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 687]

Harmonic Elements, Rhythmic Elements, Fragments: The extant works of the philosopher and musical theorist, a pupil of Aristotle, who wrote more than 450 works. The elements of harmony and rhythmic. Also, short fragments from his other, lost works.



ARRIAN

Historian and philosopher, 1st-2nd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 4 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 26]

History of Alexander 1 (Books I-II): Beginning of Alexander's kingship. Confrontation of the northern barbarians. Destruction of Thebes. The transition to Asia. The battle of Granicus. Delivery of the Greek cities in Asia Minor. The conquest of Miletus. The siege of Halicarnassus. The conspiracy of another Alexander. The battle of Issus. The Gordian knot. Persian diversion at the Greek

islands. The correspondence between Alexander and Darius. The siege and the conquest of Gaza.

Volume 2 [serial number 27]

History of Alexander 2 (Books III-IV): The foundation of Alexandria. Alexander becomes ruler of the Greek islands and Eastern Aegean. Egypt and Ammon's oracle. Mesopotamia. The battle of Gaugamela. March through the inner Persia. Dissolution of the Persian Empire. The conspiracy of Philotas. The revolt in Bactria and Sogdiana. Conflict with the Scythians. Alexander seduced by the Persian way of life. Death of Cleitus. Alliance with the Scythians. Alexander conquers the Sogdian Petra and is conquered by Roxane. First conflicts with the Indians. The Rock Without Birds.

Volume 3 [serial number 28]

History of Alexander 3 (Books V-VI): Alexander at Nysa. The crossing of Indus. The crossing of Hydaspes. Conflict with Porus. Death of Bucephalus. Alexander in India. The siege and the conquest of Sangala. Reluctance of the army to advance. Preparations for departure. The fleet in danger at Hydaspes. Crossing of Gedrosia. Alexander punishes his officials for their misgovernment. To the Persian territory. Honours to the tomb of Cyrus.

Volume 4 [serial number 29]

History of Alexander 4 (Book VII): Alexander tries to unite two nations. To Mesopotamia. The army revolts at Opis. Disagreement with Antipatrus. The Amazons. Death of Hephaestion. New military operations. March to Babylon and to death. The end of Alexander.

Indica: A geographical work. Morphology and character of India. Tribes, habits, customs, social classes. The chase of elephants. Preparations of Nearchus for the sailing. In the country of Oreitae. In the country of Fish-eaters. Naval battle with whales. On the island of Sun. Carmania. Nearchus meets Alexander. Sailing to Susa.

Volume 5 [serial number 1218]

On Hunting: Treatise on the art of hunting, having as model the parallel work of Xenophon. Special mention of hounds and their training.

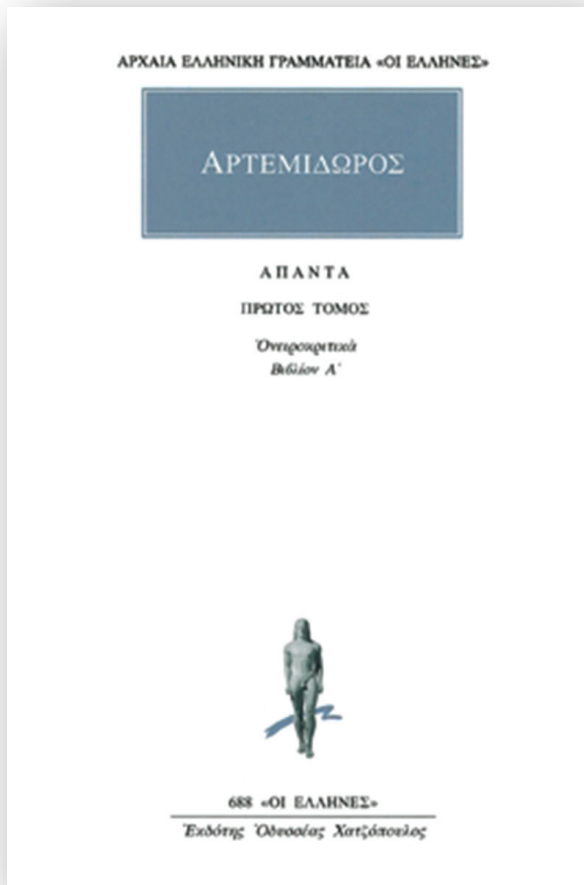
Circumnavigation of the Euxine Pontus: A work of travelling literature, memoirs of Arrian from his travel on Euxine Pontus by the command of the Emperor Hadrian.

Art of Tactics: In this work, the author combines his historical and antiquarian knowledge with his contemporary military practice.

Expedition against Alans: Description of the successful expedition of Arrian, as commander of Cappadocia, against the German tribe of Alans. An official report to Hadrian on the preparation and the issue of the operation.

Volume 6 [serial number 1219]

Fragments: Fragments from Arrian's lost historical works.



ARTEMIDORUS

Dream interpreter, 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Interpretation of Dreams 1 [serial number 688]

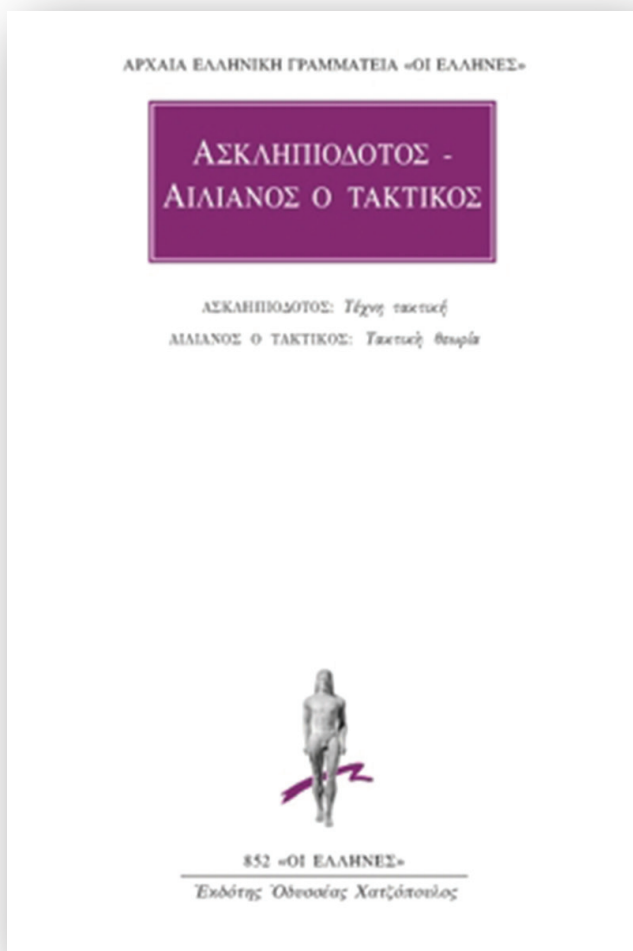
This work, the most complete key to dreams in the ancient times, combines metaphysics with rational explanation of dreams and their symbolism.

Interpretation of Dreams 2 [serial number 689]

Continuation of the work. Information about everyday life and popular beliefs of that time, with “symbolic” and “psychological” interpretations.

Interpretation of Dreams 3 [serial number 690]

The last part and conclusion of the work. Dream divination.



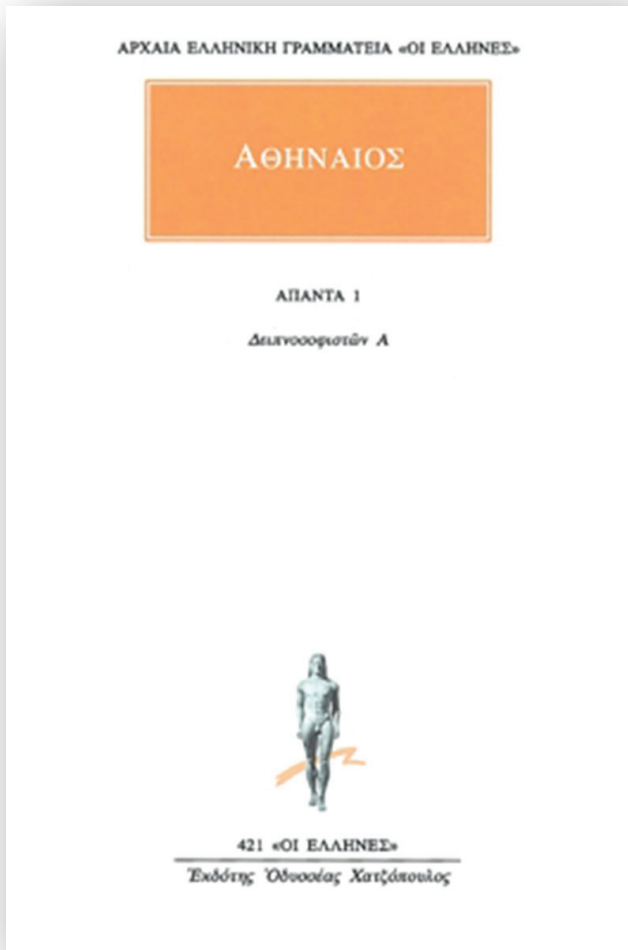
ASCLEPIODOTUS – AELIAN TACTICUS

Military writers, 1st c. B.C. - 1st-2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 852]

Asclepiodotus - Art of Tactics: The oldest testimony about the formation of the ancient Greek phalanx.

Aelian Tacticus - Theory of Tactics: A treatise on the art of tactics, with style and content similar to Asclepiodotus' work. Aelian's Theory of Tactics was very popular during the Middle Ages.



ATHENAEUS

Sophist, 2nd – 3rd c. A.C.

Complete Works, 15 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 421]

Deipnosophists I: Perhaps the most interesting work of the Late Antiquity, an encyclopaedia of miscellaneous knowledge, and also a manual of gastronomy and an extensive treasure of bibliography concerning lost works, in the context of a discussion between learned men who take part in a banquet.

Volume 2 [serial number 422]

Deipnosophists II: Discussion about foods and their ingredients, with references to works of contemporary and older literature.

Volume 3 [serial number 423]

Deipnosophists III: Continuation of the discussion. More specific discussion about seafood and bakery.

Volume 4 [serial number 424]

Deipnosophists IV: Banquets, flavours, gluttony. Views of philosophers and poets. Cooks and "table-makers".

Volume 5 [serial number 425]

Deipnosophists V: Philosophical, political, and historical questions. Allusions to the activity of kings and leaders.

Volume 6 [serial number 426]

Deipnosophists VI: Specific topics of conversation: human characters and attitudes. On slaves.

Volume 7 [serial number 427]

Deipnosophists VII: Further discussion on food. Discussion about fishes.

Volume 8 [serial number 428]

Deipnosophists VIII: Variety of topics and foods on the table of the learned men. From "fossil fishes" to feasts and sacrifices.

Volume 9 [serial number 429]

Deipnosophists IX: Meat, poultry, game and consideration of the banquet formality.

Volume 10 [serial number 430]

Deipnosophists X: Customs of the table. From wines to wordplay.

Volume 11 [serial number 431]

Deipnosophists XI: Tableware of the banquet. Special consideration of cups, mixing-bowls, wine-coolers and all about wine-drinking.

Volume 12 [serial number 432]

Deipnosophists XII: Pleasures and luxuries, peoples' customs, examples of historical figures.

Volume 13 [serial number 433]

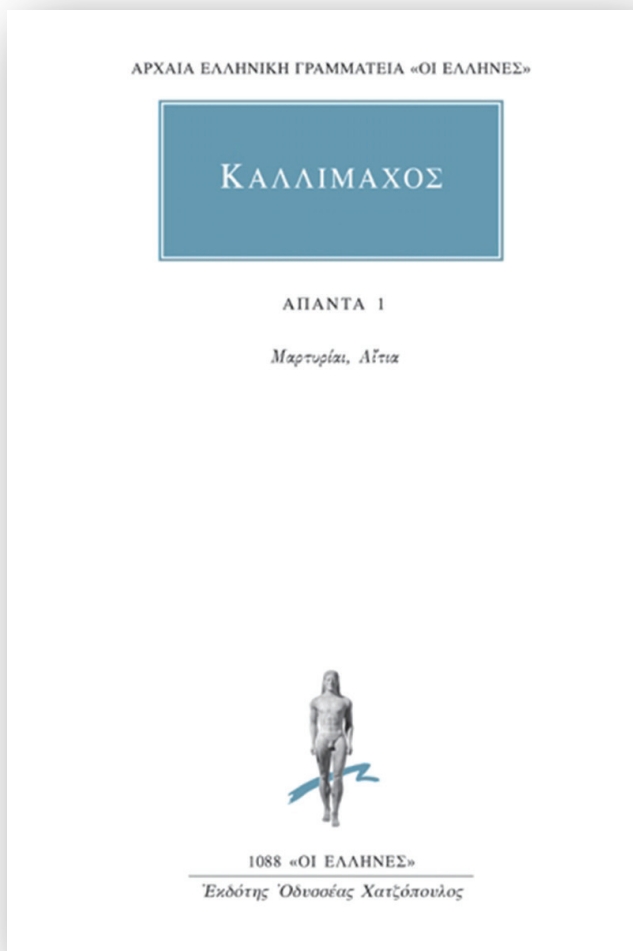
Deipnosophists XIII: The conversation peaks, on the topic of women. Marriage, love, courtesans, concubines, and consideration of the feminine attitude and virtues.

Volume 14 [serial number 434]

Deipnosophists XIV: Gastronomic comments, wines, foods and sweets. Music and dance.

Volume 15 [serial number 435]

Deipnosophists XV: Conclusion of the symposium and of the conversation. Detailed index of writers, works, and proper names met in the *Deipnosophists*.



CALLIMACHUS

Poet and critic, 3rd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 1088]

Testimonies: A complete collection of the ancient testimonies concerning the life, works, and influence of Callimachus.

Causes: All the extant fragments from the most important work of Callimachus, by which he tries to give the cause of various strange things of the ancient world (customs, objects of worship, names of places, traditions, titles of gods etc.), referring them to the remote mythical past.

Volume 2 [serial number 1089]

Iambi: All the extant fragments from the 13 poems of Callimachus which were entitled *Iambi*, and an attempt at reconstructing their content, where this is possible. These poems have satiric content, concerning subjects taken from everyday life or the literary disputes of that time.

Lyrics: The lyric poems of Callimachus, which are extant in fragments.

Hecale: All the extant fragments from the small epic poem entitled *Hecale*, where Callimachus dealt with the entertainment of Theseus in the hut of old Hecale (in the Attic place which now bears the name of the old woman), when the former was marching against the monstrous bull of Marathon.

Minor Epics and Elegiacs: Fragments from minor epic and elegiac poems of Callimachus, on various subjects.

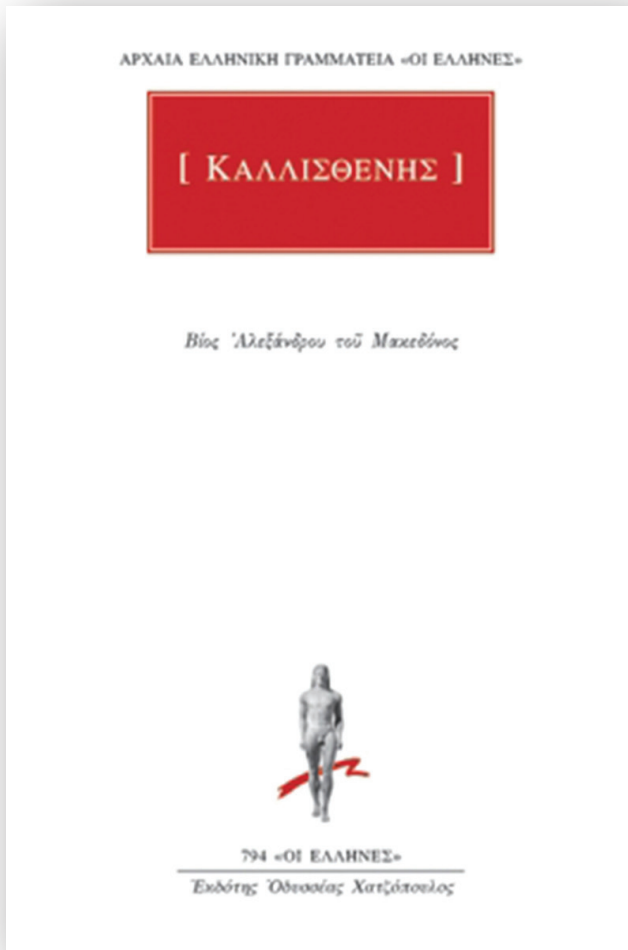
Epigrams: All the epigrams of Callimachus apart from those extant in the Palatine Anthology.

Prose Fragments: All the extant fragments from the numerous lost prose works of Callimachus. They contain grammatical, geographical, antiquarian, wonder-narrating etc. works.

Volume 3 [serial number 1229]

Hymns: A collection of six literary hymns in honour of Zeus, Apollo, Artemis, Delos, Athena and Demeter. Although the connection with the worship dominates in most of them, we do not know with certainty whether they were actually recited during some feasts. The hymns are characterized by a deep religious feeling and are full of unusual traditions of the remote past concerning the gods.

Uncertain Fragments: All the fragments from lost poems of Callimachus, which are extant in other writers' works and cannot be included with certainty in one of his known poems. Fragments of disputed authenticity.

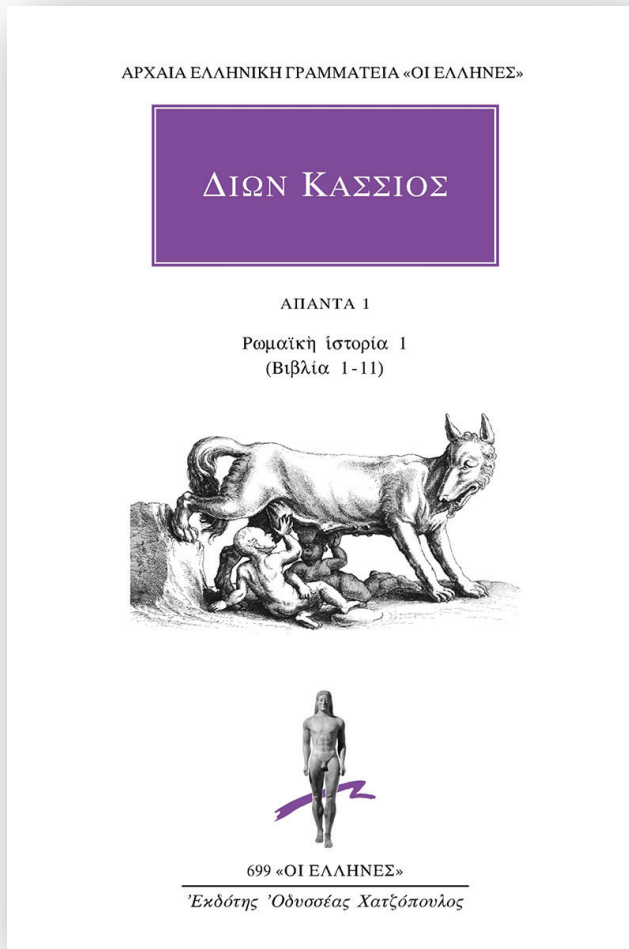


CALLISTHENES

Historian , 4th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 794]

Life of Alexander the Macedonian: The fabulous narration of the birth, deeds, and death of Alexander the Great. This work, known as *Alexander Romance*, became enormously popular during the Late Antiquity and Middle Ages. This edition tries to combine all the extant versions of the text.



CASSIUS DIO

Historian , 2nd/3rd c. A.D.

3 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 699]

Roman History Books 1-11: Book 1 (2nd half of 8th century BC): Aeneas in Latium. Founding of Lavinium and Alba Longa. Brothers Romos and Romylos found Rome. Numa. Book 2 (7th-6th century BC): Victory of Rome over Alba Longa. The rise and fall of the Tarquins. The oracles of Sibylla and other oracles. Book 3 (509 BC): Brutus and his co-rulers Collatinus and Valerius. Book 4

(504-494 BC): Attacks by neighboring tribes. Serious dissension between the patricians and the plebeians. Riots, victories over enemies, and reconciliation. Book 5 (493-449 BC): The story of Coriolanus, the heroic self-sacrifice of the Fabians, Cincinnatus, and the creation of the Laws of the Twelve Tables. Book 6 (445-391 BC): New disputes. The institutions of consular tribune and of censor. Famine, attempt to impose tyranny, rescue operation of Cincinnatus. Victory and death of Postumius. Camillus' successes and the hatred of people against him. Book 7 (391-328 BC): Conquest of Rome and siege of the Capitol by the Gauls. New successes of Camillus and the rise of Torquatus. The land gap and the prophecy of Roman sovereignty.

Volume 2 [serial number 700]

Roman History, Books 12-27: Book 12: Naval victory and the end of the First Punic War with a Roman victory. Conquest of Sardinia without war. Wars with the Faliscans, Gauls, Ligurians, and Corsicans; conquest of Corsica. Book 13: Beginning of the Second Punic War. The Gauls alliance with the Carthaginians. Book 14: Second Punic War. Fabius Maximus opts for a passive policy. Book 15: The disaster at Cannae. The Romans successfully besiege Syracuse. Death of Archimedes. Book 16: Scipio's successful campaigns in Spain. Death of Scipio after defeat in Italy. Book 17: Alliance with Masinissa in North Africa. War moves to Africa. The Carthaginians defeated. Book 18: War with Macedonia. Philip defeated. Suppression of the Gaul's insurrection. Books 19: War against Sparta, war with Antiochus. Antiochus defeated in Asia, suicide of Hannibal. Book 20: War against Perseus. Dealings with Rhodes, Cappadocia, Egypt. Campaign against Dalmatia. Book 21: Third Punic War. Carthage destroyed. War against Corinth, victory for the Romans. Corinth destroyed. Books 22-27: Wars in Spain. The Gracchus brothers. The Bacchanalian scandal. Wars against the Cimbri and the Marsians.

Volume 3 [serial number 701]

Roman History, Books 28-39: Book 28: Assassination of Publius Furius. Condemnation and self-exile of Rutilius. Conflict between Drusus and Caepio.

Book 29: Lupus, Marius, war with the Marsians. Books 30-35: Mithridatic War and massacre of Romans of Asia. Civil war, Marius savagery. War of allies. The campaign of Fimbria in Asia. Proscriptions and massacres in Rome by Sulla. FRAGMENTS: The name Aussonia. General conclusions on democracy and those in power. Lesser excerpts. Book 36: Lucullus victorious in Armenia and Pontus. Troops uprising against Lucullus. Conquest of Crete. Pompey suppresses piracy. Political fermentations. Pompey defeats Mithridates, prevails in Armenia and the Caucasus. Book 37: Conquests of Pompey in the Caucasus and Syria. Conquest of Jerusalem, information about the Jews. Catiline conspiracy and death. Emergence of Caesar and the First Triumvirate. Book 38: Quarrel among Caesar, Bibulus, and Cicero. Clio's ally of Caesar. Exile of Cicero in Macedonia. Philiscus consoles Cicero. Caesar wins against Gauls and Germans. Book 39: Caesar's victories against the Gauls, return of Cicero, unrest in Rome. Ptolemy in Rome, backstage action. Pompey-Crassus cooperation and their promotion to consuls. Caesar wins in Gaul, crosses over into Britain. Pompey and Gavinius restore Ptolemy to the throne.

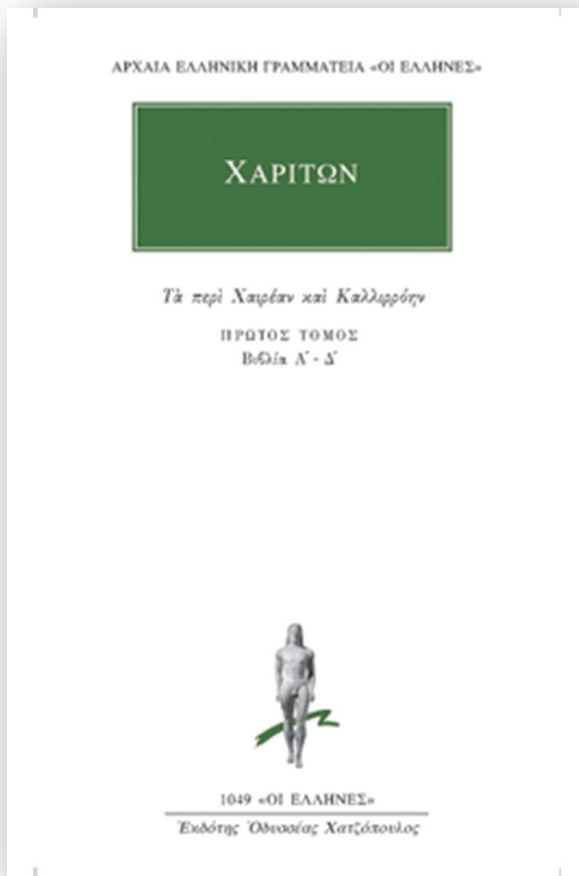


CELSUS

Philosopher, 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 514]

True Discourse: This work of philosophical polemic against Christianity reached our times by means of an answer to Celsus by Origen's work *Against Celsus*. Because of its content, this work was under unrelenting pursuit during the Middle Ages.



CHARITON

Novelist, 2nd (?) c. A.D.

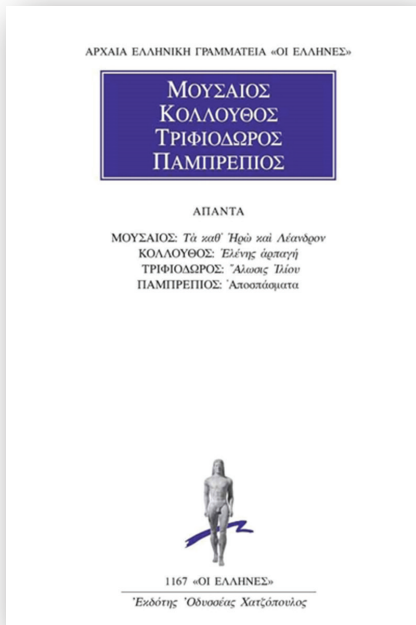
Complete Works, 2 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 1049]

Chaereas and Callirhoe 1: A romance with an adventurous plot, heroic deeds, exoticism and a happy end. It takes place in the 5th century B.C. A psychological romance, with the structure of a tragedy.

Volume 2 [serial number 1050]

Chaereas and Callirhoe 2: The next part and the end of the romance. Chariton condenses the narrative techniques of his times and becomes the first romancer whose romance is completely extant.

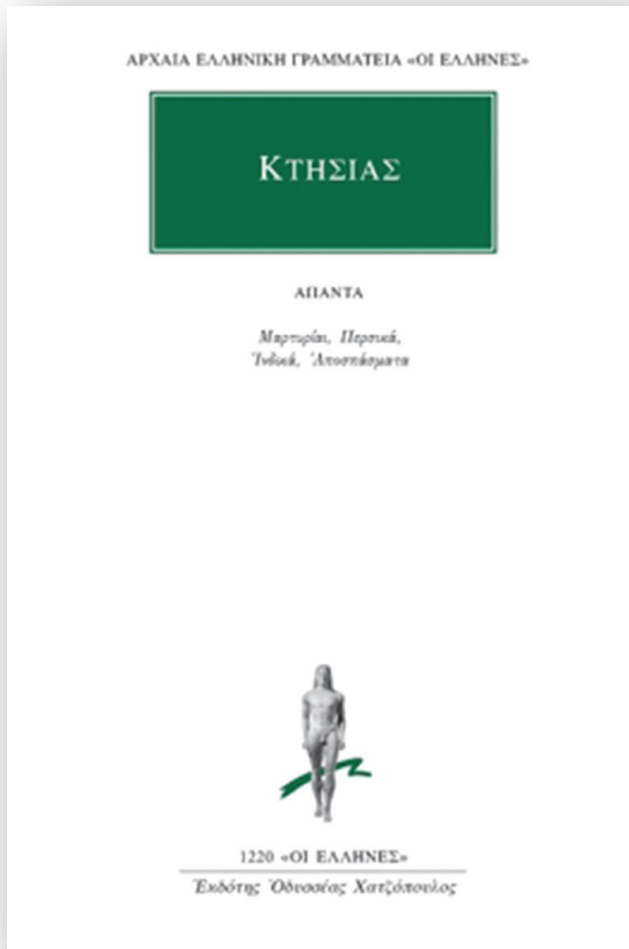


COLLUTHUS, MUSAEUS, PAMPREPIUS, TRIPHODORUS

Epic poets, 3rd-5th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1167]

Hero and Leander, The Abduction of Helen, The Sack of Troy, Fragments: The “nonnian” poets constitute one of the last schools of ancient Greek poetry. Native of Egypt, they received this name because they were influenced by Nonnus of Panopolis (5th century AD) as to their style and metre, while they might also have been his students. Among them, three pagan poets stand out: Musaeus, Colluthus, and Pamprepicus. While Triphiodorus is also traditionally considered as one of them, research has reached to the conclusion that he lived before Nonnus. These poets wrote, among others, short epic poems narrating mythical episodes: Musaeus sung the legendary love of Hero and Leander, Colluthus the capture of Helen by Paris, and Triphiodorus the fall of Troy. Pamprepicus (who took part in Illos’s revolt against the Byzantine emperor Zeno, a revolt potentially aimed at reviving paganism) is attributed several fragments discovered in a papyrus dated of 500 AD. The most important of these excerpts are a bucolic epic poem that describes human activities combined with the changes of the weather during an autumnal day, and a panegyric to patrician Theagenes.



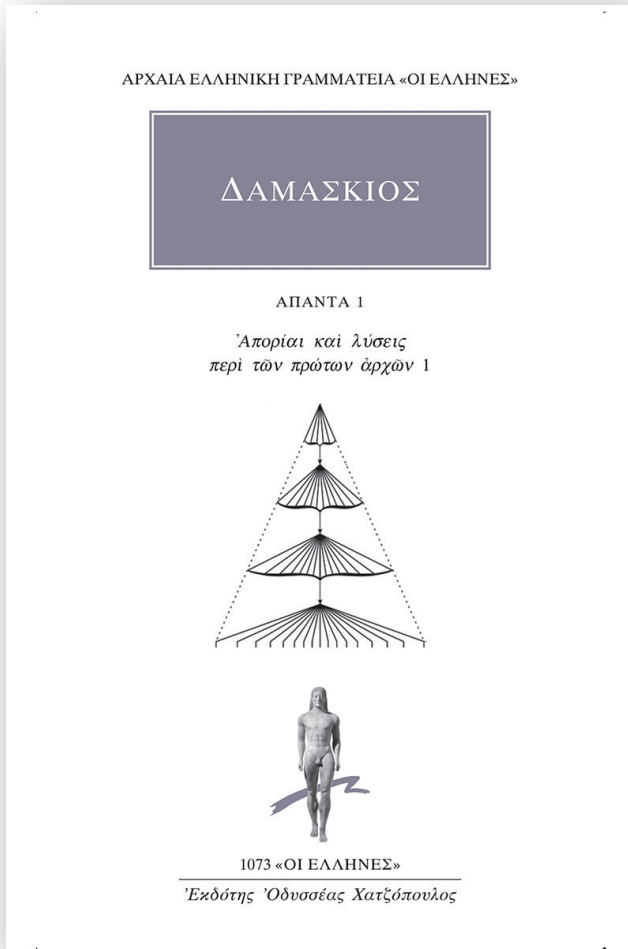
CTESIAS

Historian, 5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1220]

Testimonies, Persica (History of Persia), Indica (History of India), Fragments:

A historical narration of the habits of the eastern nations by a physician and historian contemporary with Herodotus. The extant fragments from his work.



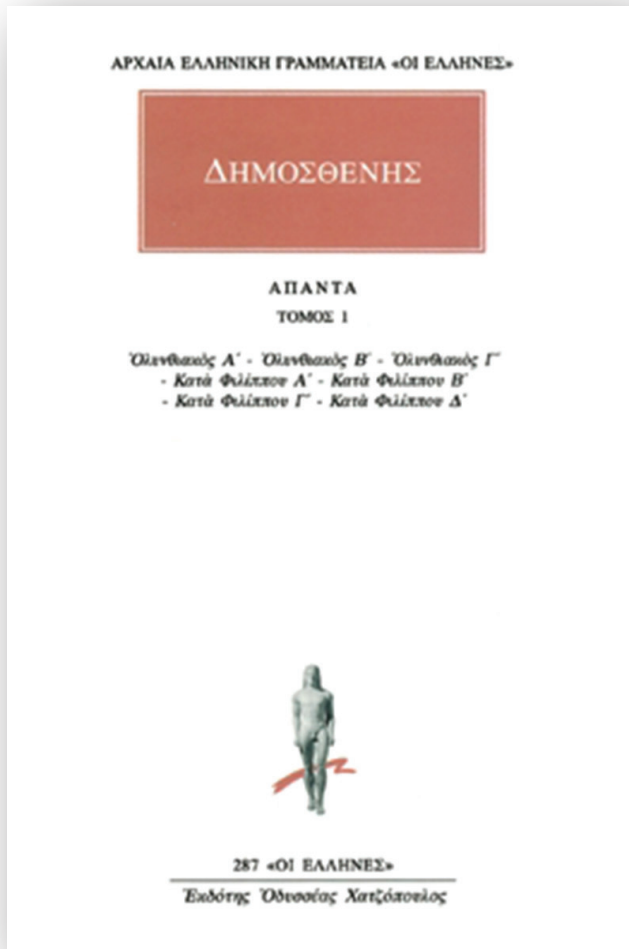
DAMASCIUS

Philosopher, 5th-6th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 volume

Volume 1 [serial number 1073]

Difficulties and Solutions of First Principles: What is the first principle of everything? Can one capture it and, if so, how? How does everything come from the beginning and how does it relate to everything as their cause? These are some of the fundamental questions that Damascius discusses in the first volume of his work.



DEMOSTHENES

Orator, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 16 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 287]

Olynthiac I: Demosthenes supports the request of Olynthians for help against Philip. He appeals to the patriotism of his fellow citizens and emphasizes the fact that the situation is proper for action.

Olynthiac II: The orator reverts to the subject of the help to Olynthus. He stresses the necessity to carry the war into the land of Philip who is facing domestic problems.

Olynthiac III: Demosthenes argues for the necessity of converting the funds for festivals to funds for the army, in order to confront Philip. He also gives advice about the organization of the political life in Athens.

Philippic I: Demosthenes exhorts the Assembly of the People to stop the penetration of Philip in Thrace and Chalcidice. He also gives advice about the military organization of the city.

Philippic II: Ambassadors from Philip arrive in Athens and protest against the anti-Macedonian policy of Athens in the Peloponnese and the rest of Greece. Demosthenes proposes to the Athenians the answer that according to him they must give.

Philippic III: Despite the conditions of the Peace of Philocrates in 346 B.C., Philip achieves to strengthen his position through his political action. Demosthenes, justified in his predictions, calls his fellow citizens to confront the king of Macedonia, and notes that this struggle concerns their own freedom.

Philippic IV: Demosthenes calls the Athenians to be unanimous, in order to confront Philip successfully.

Volume 2 [serial number 288]

of imposing his terms. Demosthenes, without abandoning his anti-Macedonian posture, shows realism and proposes the temporary acceptance of Philip's conditions, in order for Athens to have time to prepare against him.

On Halonnesus: The orator recommends that Athens must refuse Philip's proposals for arbitration on the matter of the cities of Thrace and the assignment of Halonnesus. The authenticity of the speech is disputed.

On the Chersonese: Demosthenes, defending general Diopithes, convinces the Athenians to keep confronting Philip and not to withdraw their forces from Chersonese (today called Peninsula of Callipolis).

[Philip's] Letter: A notification of Philip to Athens, when the king of Macedonia was in Thrace. Its authenticity is disputed.

Answer to Philip's Letter: An answer to the previous Letter. The authenticity of this text is disputed.

On the Treaty with Alexander: Alexander succeeds Philip to the throne, imposes his authorship and establishes governments to his liking in many cities. The

orator accuses him of violating the treaties, and calls the Athenians to confront him. Of disputed authenticity.

On Organization: During a discussion on the funds for festivals, in the Assembly of People Demosthenes proposes to his fellow citizens a system of financial and administrative organization (*syntaxis*) for strengthening the city. The authenticity of the speech is disputed.

Volume 3 [serial number 289]

On Navy-boards: Demosthenes refutes the politicians who, trying to drive Athens to war against the Persian King, represent him as weak, and emphasizes that such a war needs enormous funds and preparation. He proposes that the institution of Navy-boards (*symmoria*, a band of prosperous citizens who had the duty to arm the fleet) must be reformed. The first political speech of Demosthenes.

For the Liberty of Rhodians: Rhodes is annexed to the satrapy of Caria and the democratic Rhodians seek Athens' help. Demosthenes supports their request in this ardent manifest for democracy.

For the People of Megalopolis: Megalopolis, capital city of the Arcadian Confederacy, is menaced by Sparta and asks help from the Athenians who must take in consideration the proposal of the Spartans that Athens could retake Oropus. Demosthenes tries to balance the situation by diminishing the force of the Thebans and the Spartan expansion in the Peloponnese.

Against Leptines: A politician named Leptines tries to pass a resolution that revokes the tax exemptions granted to the benefactors of the city. The trial has to do with the lawfulness of the resolution and not its essence, and Demosthenes argues for the honorary exemptions.

Volume 4 [serial number 290]

On the Crown: Ctesiphon introduces a resolution that Demosthenes ought to be honoured by a golden crown for his services to the city. Aeschines denounces this resolution as illegal. Demosthenes answers is an excellent token of his rhetorical ability and patriotism.

Volume 5 [serial number 291]

On the False Legation: Demosthenes and his adversary Aeschines were members of the same embassy to Philip, which led up to the Peace of Philocrates in 346 B.C. Demosthenes blames Aeschines for a harmful treaty.

Volume 6 [serial number 292]

Against Meidias: Meidias, an old adversary of Demosthenes, attacks and beats the orator publicly during a feast of Dionysus. Demosthenes formulates the first temporary indictment, the Assembly decides in his favour and he is preparing for the main trial. He writes an excellent speech, which was never delivered, because he gave up the litigation.

Against Androtion: Demosthenes accuses Androtion, a pupil of Isocrates, of having introduced an illegal resolution proposing the award of a crown to the Council.

Volume 7 [serial number 293]

Against Aristocrates: Aristocrates introduces a resolution that offers special protection to Charidemus, a mercenary who had offered his services to Athens. Euthycles denounces this resolution as illegal and harmful to the city, and Demosthenes writes this speech for Euthycles' use.

Against Onetor I: During the trial against his guardians, Demosthenes claims from Onetor some assets that the latter had disputed.

Against Onetor II: The speech is delivered during the same trial. Demosthenes refutes the argumentation of his litigant.

Volume 8 [serial number 294]

Against Timocrates: Demosthenes attacks a law that allows people who owe money to the state to avoid arrest for their debts.

Against Aristogiton I: Aristogiton, a slanderer who had been condemned many times for his action, proceeds to activities forbidden by justification. Demosthenes' speech against him is in fact a denunciation of slanderers, who were a plague in Athens of that time.

Against Aristogiton II: A speech delivered in the same context with the former. Its authenticity has been disputed.

Volume 9 [serial number 295]

Against Aphobus I: Demosthenes accuses Aphobus, one of his three guardians, of having exercised badly his duties and of not returning to the orator the whole of his paternal legacy.

Against Aphobus II: A speech delivered in the same context with the former. Demosthenes answers to the speech of his litigant.

Against Aphobus III: Demosthenes accuses Aphobus of trying to reverse the previous juridical decision that the young orator had secured in his favour regarding the case of his guardians.

Against Zenothemis: A speech on an instance of *paragraphe* (exception taken by the defendant to the admissibility of a suit) in a commercial case.

Against Apaturius: A second speech on a case of *paragraphe*. It gives a lot of information about the law of that time.

Volume 10 [serial number 296]

Against Phormio: This speech deals with the trial of a commercial case and is connected again with the procedure of *paragraphe* (exception taken by the defendant to the admissibility of a suit). Two speakers deliver it.

Against Lacritus: Another commercial case concerning loans, securities, inquiry into the possession of the commercial status etc.

For Phormio: A commercial case concerning the leasing of a bank. Rich information on the law of that time.

Against Pantaenetus: A speech on a case of *paragraphe* (exception taken by the defendant to the admissibility of a suit), delivered during a “mineral” trial, that on the management of mines.

Volume 11 [serial number 297]

Against Nausimachus and Xenopithes: A speech on a case of *paragraphe* (exception taken by the defendant to the admissibility of a suit). A trial of a case

of guardianship is repelled, because of a previous friendly arrangement.

Against Boeotus I: A hereditary case of affiliation.

Against Boeotus II: A legacy dispute between the two persons who were litigants in the previous case.

Against Spudias: The husbands of Polyeuctus' daughters litigate on their dotal property.

Against Phaenippus: A speech on a case of *antidosis* (a form by which a citizen charged with a public service at his own expense might call upon any other citizen, whom he thought richer than himself, either to exchange changes, or to submit to the charge himself). Its authenticity has been disputed.

Against Leochares: The close kinsmen of a devisor claim on his legacy.

Volume 12 [serial number 298]

Against Macartatus: A speech delivered during an inheritance claim. It is characterized by the complexity of the ties of kindred. A great source for the study of the law of inheritance.

Against Stephanus I: A case of perjury. It is connected with the speech entitled *For Formio*.

Against Stephanus II: Replication during the same trial.

Against Olympiodorus: A speech on a case of property damage.

Volume 13 [serial number 299]

Against Euergus: A case of perjury during a trial concerning *trierarchy*, i.e. the fitting out of a trireme for public service.

Against Timotheus: General Timotheus is accused of financial misconduct and of not paying back his debts.

Against Polycles: A request of reimbursement for the burden of a *trierarchy* continued beyond the legal term.

On the Trierarchic Crown: Someone claims an honorary crown for the best fitting out of a trireme.

Against Callippus: Someone claims a sum of money from the heir of the debtor.

Volume 14 [serial number 300]

Against Nicostratus: A civilian owing money to the state runs the risk of seeing his property confiscated. Another civilian asks for the exemption of two slaves from the former's property, claiming that they belong to him.

Against Conon: This speech was delivered during a trial of a case of assault.

Against Callicles: A speech on a case of agrarian differences risen when the disputed land was deluged by rainwater.

Against Dionysodorus: Someone claims in a trial the return of a contracted loan.

Against Eubulides: A speech on the inquiry into the genuineness of someone's citizenship and the legality of his registration in the list of the citizens.

Against Theocrines: Refutation of a calumnious bill of indictment for proposing an illegal measure.

Volume 15 [serial number 301]

Against Neaera: Indictment against Neaera for arrogating to herself the rights of the citizens, although she was alien and a courtesan.

Funeral Speech: A funeral speech delivered in honour of those who fell in the Battle of Chaeronea (338 B.C.) in which Demosthenes had taken part.

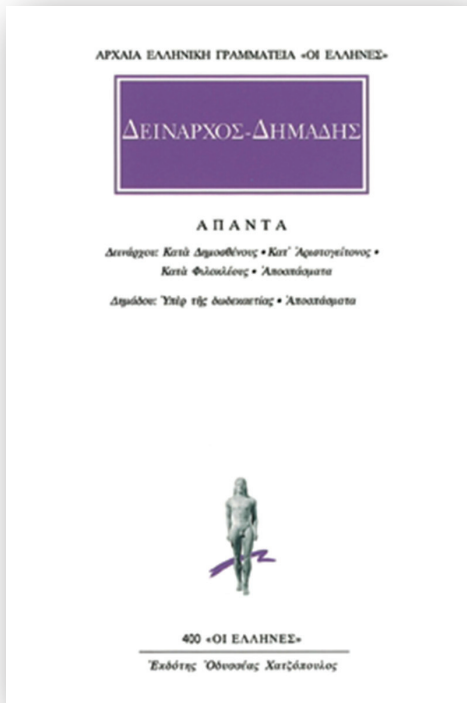
Erotic Essay: A praise of a handsome young man, in the form of a letter.

Volume 16 [serial number 302]

Exordia: Prologues from Demosthenes' speeches, most of them genuine.

Letters: Letters of political content, written during the orator's exile. All except one are addressed to the Council and the Assembly of the citizens.

Fragments: Extant fragments from lost works of Demosthenes, of anecdotal content. Their authenticity is disputed.



DINARCHUS - DEMADES

Orators, 4th-3rd c. B.C. and 4th c. B.C

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 400]

DINARCHUS

Against Demosthenes: During the inquiry into the case of Arpalus' money (425/424 B.C.), Dinarchus accuses Demosthenes of graft.

Against Aristogiton: This speech was also made during the inquiry into the case of Arpalus' money.

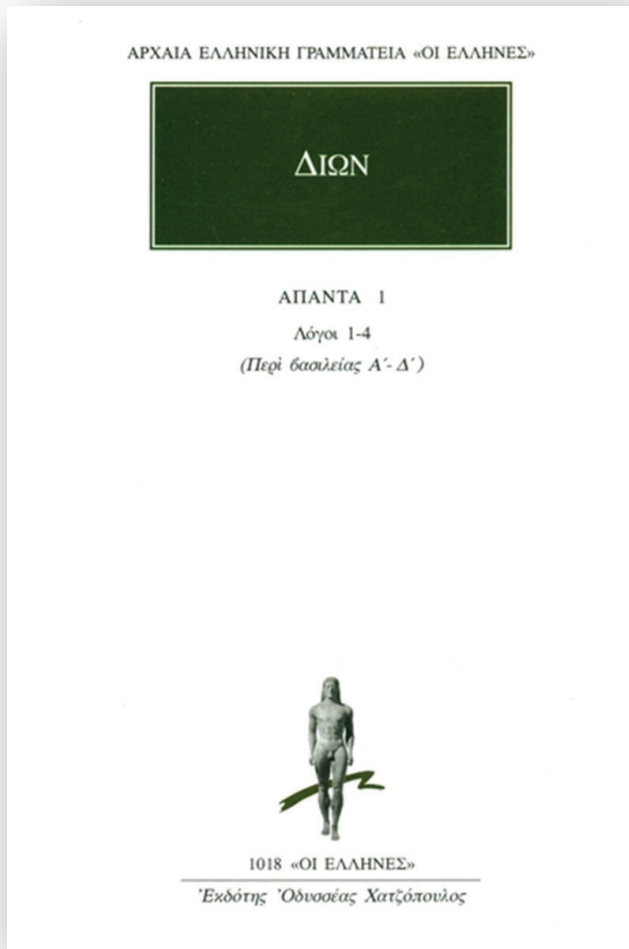
Against Philocles: By this speech, Dinarchus accuses the officer Philocles in the context of the same case.

Fragments: Fragments from lost works of Dinarchus, extant in other authors' works.

DEMADES

On the Twelve Years: This speech of disputed authenticity is a kind of author's apology for his conduct. It also gives us information on the political situation of the 4th century B.C.

Fragments: Fragments from lost works of Demades, extant in other authors' works.



DIO OF PRUSA (DIO COCCEIANUS CHRYSOSTOMUS)

Orator, Sophist, and philosopher, 1st-2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 9 Volumes

Complete Works 1 [serial number 1018]

Discourses 1-4: On Kingship I-IV.

Complete Works 2 [serial number 1019]

Discourses 5-10: A Libyan myth, Diogenes or on Tyranny, The Euboean Discourse, On Virtue, The Isthmian Discourse, On Servants.

Complete Works 3 [serial number 1020]

Discourses 11-13: The Trojan Discourse, Olympic Discourse or On Man's First Conception of God, In Athens – on his banishment.

Complete Works 4 [serial number 1021]

Discourses 14-29: On slavery and freedom I & II, On pain and distress of spirit, On covetousness, On training for public speaking, On the author's fondness for listening, On retirement, On beauty, On peace and war, On happiness of the wise man, On happiness, On the guiding spirit, On deliberation, On symposia, Melancomas I & II.

Complete Works 5 [serial number 1022]

Testimonies, Discourses 30-31: Charidemus, To the people of Rhodes.

Complete Works 6 [serial number 1023]

Discourses 32-35: To the people of Alexandria, Tarsic Discourses I & II, Discourse delivered in Celaenae in Phrygia.

Complete Works 7 [serial number 1024]

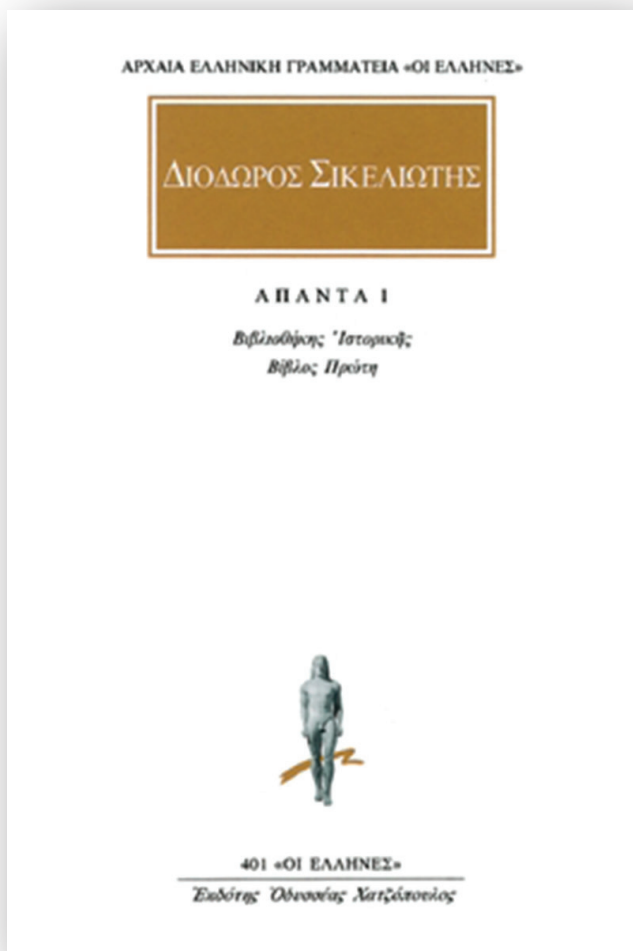
Discourses 36-45: Borysthenitic, Corinthian, On concord with the Nicaeans, On concord in Nicaea, On concord with Apameia, To the Apameians, Address in his native city, A political address, Of friendship for his native city, In defense of his relations with Prusa.

Complete Works 8 [serial number 1025]

Discourses 46-62: Against mistreatment by his fellow citizens, His efforts to beautify Prusa, A political address, Declining office as Archon, In defense of his record, To Diodorus, On Aeschylus and Sophocles and Euripides or the Bow of Philoctetes, On Homer, On Socrates, On Homer and Socrates, Agamemnon or on Kingship, Nestor, Achilles, Philoctetes, Nessos or Deianeira, Chryseis, On Kingship and Tyranny.

Complete Works 9 [serial number 1026]

Discourses 63-80: On Fortune I-III, On Reputation I-III, On Virtue, On Philosophy, On the Philosopher, On Personal Appearance, On Trust, On Distrust, On Law, On Custom, On Envy, On Wealth, On Freedom, Encomium on Hair, Letters, Fragments.



DIODORUS SICULUS

Historian, 1st c. B.C.

Complete Works, 20 Volumes

Library of History, Book 1 [serial number 401]

World history from the early ancient years to the Galatic War of Caesar (59 B.C.).

Book I: Introduction. On Egypt.

Library of History, Book 2 [serial number 402]

Book 2: Nations and princes of the East. Their history and customs.

Library of History, Book 3 [serial number 403]

Book 3: Ethiopians, Arabs. Traditions of Africa. Gorgons, Atlas, Titans, Dionysus.

Library of History, Book 4 [serial number 404]

Book 4: The myths mentioned by the historians. Hercules, Argonauts, Theseus, Daedalus, Seven against Thebes, Pelops, Tantalus, Dardanus, Asclepius etc.

Library of History, Book 5 [serial number 405]

Books 5: Myths, history and customs of the Mediterranean islands. Galatia, Iberia, Tyrrhenia etc.

Library of History, Books 6-10 [serial number 406]

Books 6-10: Events of the Greek history.

Library of History, Book 11 [serial number 407]

Book 11: Persian Wars. Carthage, cities of Italy. Deliberation of the Greek cities in Asia. Conflicts between the Greeks.

Library of History, Book 12 [serial number 408]

Book 12: Military operations in the West. The Corinthian war. Continuation of the conflicts between the Greeks.

Library of History, Book 13 [serial number 409]

Book 13: On the Peloponnesian War. The Athenians in Sicily. The history of Syracuse. Dionysius the tyrant etc.

Library of History, Book 14 [serial number 410]

Book 14: The Thirty Tyrants. Leadership of the Spartans. War of Dionysius against the Carthaginians. The Greeks of Italy.

Library of History, Book 15 [serial number 411]

Book 15: The Persians in Cyprus and Egypt. Iphicrates. Jason of Pherae. The Thebans in Peloponnese.

Library of History, Book 16 [serial number 412]

Book 16: Philip and his military operations and political action. Social War. The Phocians and the Sacred War. Timoleon.

Library of History, Book 17 [serial number 413]

Book 17: Alexander. From his ascending the throne to his death.

Library of History, Book 18 [serial number 414]

Book 18: The events after Alexander. Conflicts in the period of the Diadochoi (Successors).

Library of History, Book 19 [serial number 415]

Book 19: Events of the Greek history. Thebes. The Romans and their military operations in Italy.

Library of History, Book 20 [serial number 416]

Book 20: Antigonus, Demetrius, Agathocles, Cassander, Ptolemaeus. War events.

Library of History, Books 21-28 [serial number 417]

Books 21-28: Romans and Carthaginians. Hamilcar, Hannibal.

Library of History, Books 29-33 [serial number 418]

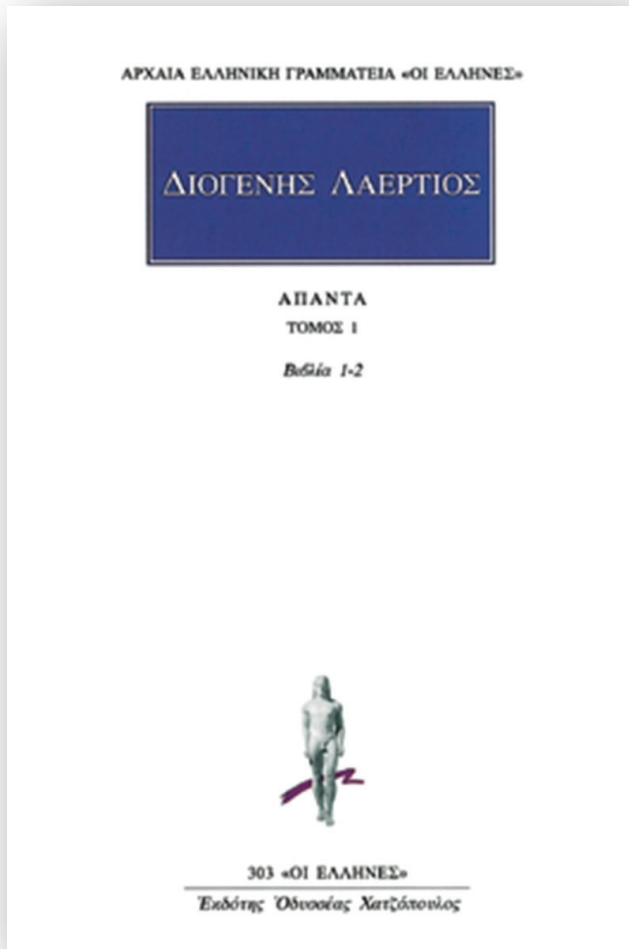
Books 29-33: The Punic Wars. Scipio. Antiochus, Philopoemen, Perseus, Eumenes.

Library of History, Books 34-40 [serial number 419]

Books 39-40: Conflicts between the Romans and the Judeans. Reformation of Gracchi. Social War, the war of the slaves etc.

Library of History, Indices [serial number 420]

Comprehensive summaries of the books of Diodorus' Library and general list of proper names.



DIOGENES LAERTIUS

Biographer, 3rd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 4 Volumes

Lives of Philosophers 1 [serial number 303]

A history of philosophy, with historical and anecdotal information. After an exposition of the principles of philosophy, biographies of the Greek philosophers down to Epicurus.

Books I, II: Thales, Solon, the Seven Sages, Anaximander, Anaxagoras, Socrates, Xenophon, Aristippus, Euclides, Simmias, Cebes etc.

Lives of Philosophers 2 [serial number 304]

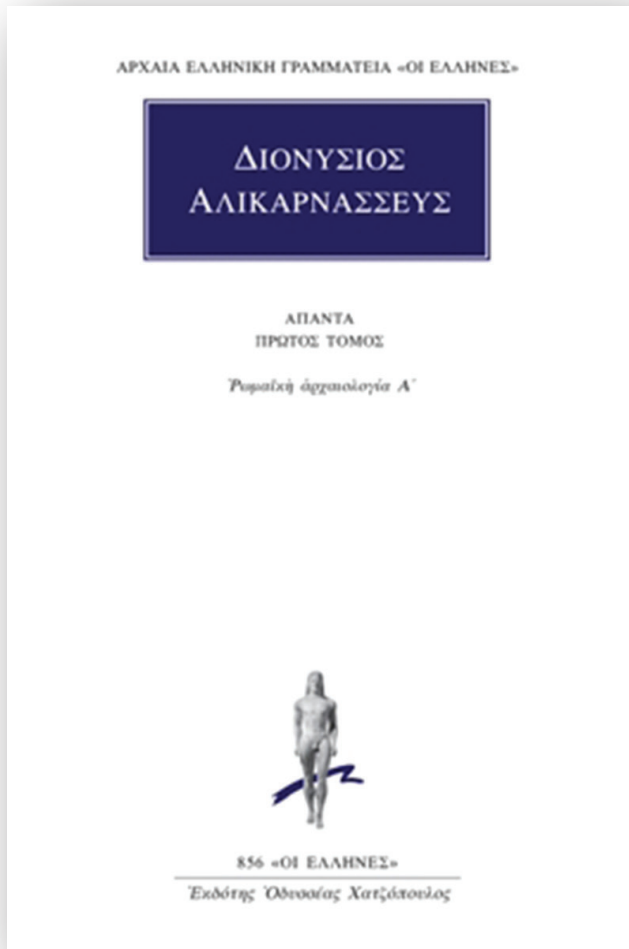
Books III-V: Plato, Speusippus, Xenocrates, Arcesilaus, Carneades, Aristotle, Theophrastus, Heraclides etc.

Lives of Philosophers 3 [serial number 305]

Books VI, VII: Antisthenes, Diogenes, Menedemus, Zeno of Citium, Ariston, Cleanthes, Chrysippus etc.

Lives of Philosophers 4 [serial number 306]

Books VIII, IX: Pythagoras, Empedocles, Epicharmus, Archytas, Philolaus, Heraclitus, Xenophanes, Parmenides, Melissus, Zeno of Elea, Leucippus, Democritus, Protagoras, Pyrrhon etc. (For the 10th Book, v. Epicurus).



DIONYSIUS OF HALICARNASSUS

Orator and historian, 1st c. B.C.

Complete Works, 19 Volumes

Roman Antiquities 1 [serial number 856]

Book I: The history of Rome from the oldest times to 264 B.C. It contains a lot of information taken from lost sources.

Roman Antiquities 2 [serial number 857]

Book II: The history of Rome from the oldest times to 264 B.C. It contains a lot of information taken from lost sources.

Roman Antiquities 3 [serial number 858]

Book III: The history of Rome from the oldest times to 264 B.C. It contains a lot of information taken from lost sources.

Roman Antiquities 4 [serial number 859]

Book IV: The history of Rome from the oldest times to 264 B.C. It contains a lot of information taken from lost sources.

Roman Antiquities 5 [serial number 860]

Book V: The history of Rome from the oldest times to 264 B.C. It contains a lot of information taken from lost sources.

Roman Antiquities 6 [serial number 861]

Book VI: The history of Rome from the oldest times to 264 B.C. It contains a lot of information taken from lost sources.

Roman Antiquities 7 [serial number 862]

Book VII: The history of Rome from the oldest times to 264 B.C. It contains a lot of information taken from lost sources.

Roman Antiquities 8 [serial number 863]

Book VIII: The history of Rome from the oldest times to 264 B.C. It contains a lot of information taken from lost sources.

Roman Antiquities 9 [serial number 864]

Book XI: The history of Rome from the oldest times to 264 B.C. It contains a lot of information taken from lost sources.

Roman Antiquities 10 [serial number 865]

Book X: The history of Rome from the oldest times to 264 B.C. It contains a lot of information taken from lost sources.

Roman Antiquities 11 [serial number 866]

Book XI: The history of Rome from the oldest times to 264 B.C. It contains a lot of information taken from lost sources.

Roman Antiquities 12 [serial number 867]

Books XII-XV: The history of Rome from the oldest times to 264 B.C. It contains a lot of information taken from lost sources.

Roman Antiquities 13 [serial number 868]

Books XVI-XX: The history of Rome from the oldest times to 264 B.C. It contains a lot of information taken from lost sources.

Volume 14 [serial number 869]

On Literary Composition: The most important philological and critical work of Dionysius. A treatise on style, examining the *synthesis*, considered as the most important condition for writing.

Volume 15 [serial number 870]

On Ancient Orators. On Lysias. On Isocrates. On Isaeus: The opposition between the representatives of the attic and the representatives of the Asian style in rhetoric. Biographical information about the orators and review of their style. Indicative quotations from the orators' speeches for demonstration's sake.

Volume 16 [serial number 871]

On Demosthenes: Dionysius judges and appraises his "hero". One of the most important philological works of Dionysius.

Volume 17 [serial number 872]

On Thucydides: Review of the form and style of Thucydides' work. Dionysius' severity sometimes becomes unjust.

Volume 18 [serial number 873]

On Dinarchus: An excellent token of philological criticism, discussing mostly the authenticity of Dinarchus' speeches.

Letter to Pompeius Geminus: Dionysius defends his criticism against Plato. He also judges the historians Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Philistus, and Theopompus.

Letter to Amaeus: Dionysius tries to refute the claims that Demosthenes had learned the principles of rhetoric from Aristotle's *Art of Rhetoric*.

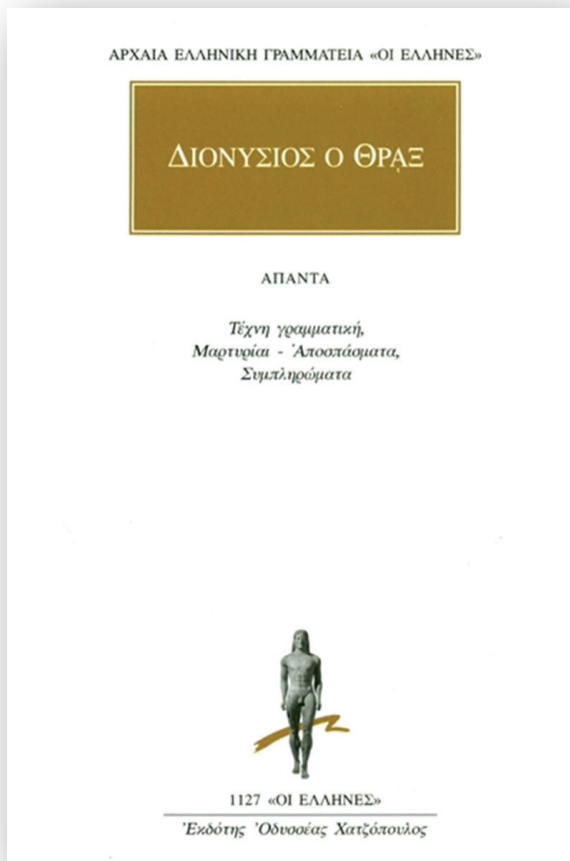
On Thucydides' Peculiarity of Style, to Amaeus: Dionysius clarifies the stylistic views contained in his work *On Thucydides*.

Epitome of the Work "On Literary Composition": Dionysius resumes parts of his work *On Literary Composition*.

On Representation: A short mention of poets and prose writers who can be considered as models of style. The work is extant fragmentarily.

Volume 19 [serial number 874]

Art of Rhetoric: A treatise on the right composition of rhetoric speeches. Form, content and advice on how an orator can win his audience.



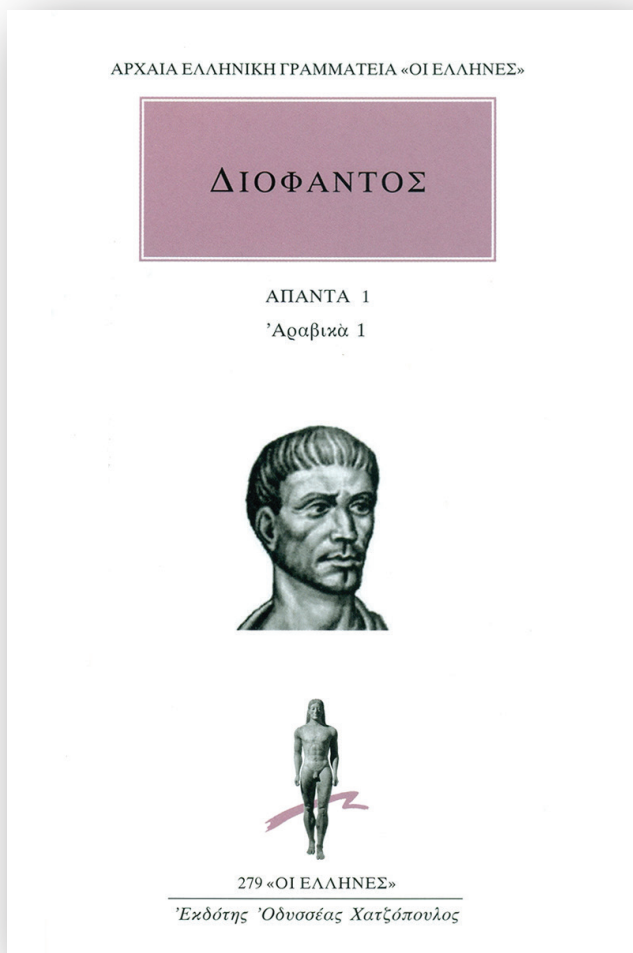
DIONYSIUS THRAX

Grammarian, 2nd c. B.C.

Complete works, 1 Volume [serial number 1127]

The Art of Grammar: the first systematic textbook of grammar. No other grammar book has had such influence in the teaching of grammar in late antiquity and throughout the Middle Ages as no other grammar textbook. It has also been commented and imitated largely and has influenced even modern grammatical terminology as no other ancient grammar book.

The volume also includes testimonies about the life and work of Dionysius, excerpts from other lost literary works of his own, as well as some texts that were written later as complements on Dionysus grammar. The book finally includes the detailed conjugation of a verb in all voices, tenses, moods, numbers and persons.



DIOPHANTUS

Mathematician, 3rd (?) c. B.C.

Complete Works, 5 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 279]

Arabic Works 1: original Arabic text and modern Greek translation.

Volume 2 [serial number 280]

Arabic Works 2: original Arabic text and modern Greek translation.

Volume 3 [serial number 281]

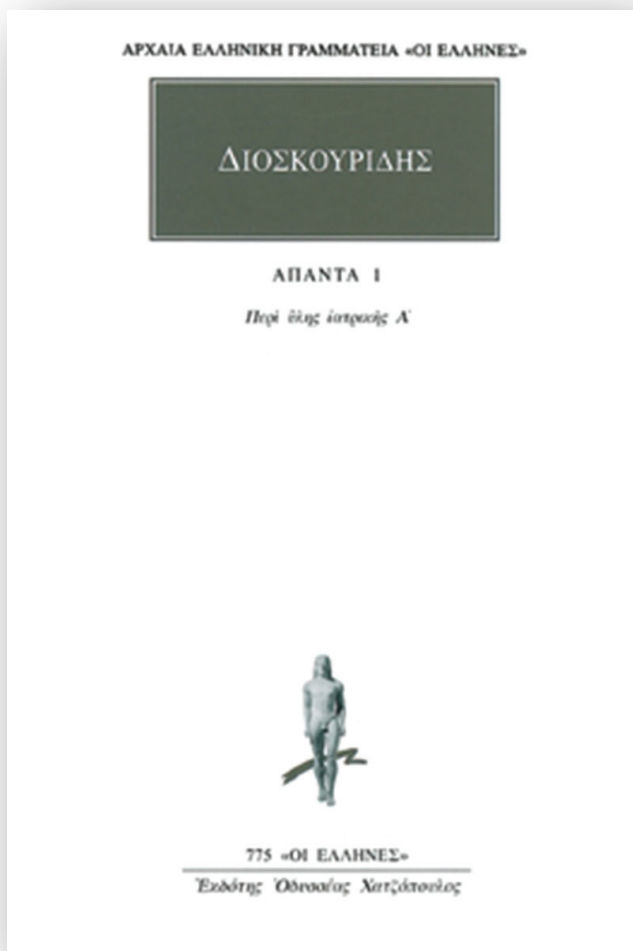
Greek Works 1, The Arithmetica I, II: 74 algebraic problems.

Volume 4 [serial number 282]

Greek Works 2, The Arithmetica III, IV: 61 algebraic problems.

Volume 5 [serial number 283]

Greek Works 3, The Arithmetica V, VI: 54 algebraic problems.



DIOSCORIDES PEDANIUS

Physician, 1st c. A.D.

Complete Works, 8 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 775]

On Materials of Medicine 1: A treatise on the materials used by the doctors of that time, produced from plants, animals and minerals. Dioscorides gives advice on recognising their genuineness, on the diseases for which they can be used, on the right dosage etc. It is considered to be one of the most important works of botanology in antiquity.

Book I: The aromatic plants and perfumes, gums, incenses. Fruits and nuts.

Volume 2 [serial number 776]

On Materials of Medicine, *Book II*: The animals, the vegetables and the cereals.

Volume 3 [serial number 777]

On Materials of Medicine, *Book III*: Herbs.

Volume 4 [serial number 778]

On Materials of Medicine 4, *Book IV*: Herbs.

Volume 5 [serial number 779]

On Materials of Medicine 5, *Book V*: Drinks and minerals.

Volume 6 [serial number 780]

On Simple drugs, Book I: A treatise on common drugs, classified by the diseases for which they are useful.

Book I: Drugs for “external” diseases: Head, eyes, ears, mouth, teeth, throat, hair, skin (cosmetics), breast, testicles, inflammations, swallows, tumours, nose, wounds, sores, gangrene, haemostatics, anus, limbs.

Volume 7 [serial number 781]

On Simple drugs, Book II: Drugs for “internal” diseases: stomach, fevers, fatigue, atrophy, consumption, thorax, intestines, liver, spleen, dropsy, parasites of the intestines (helminthiasis, ascaridiasis, tapeworm etc.), gynaecology, aphrodisiacs, urinary system, antidotes to poisons.

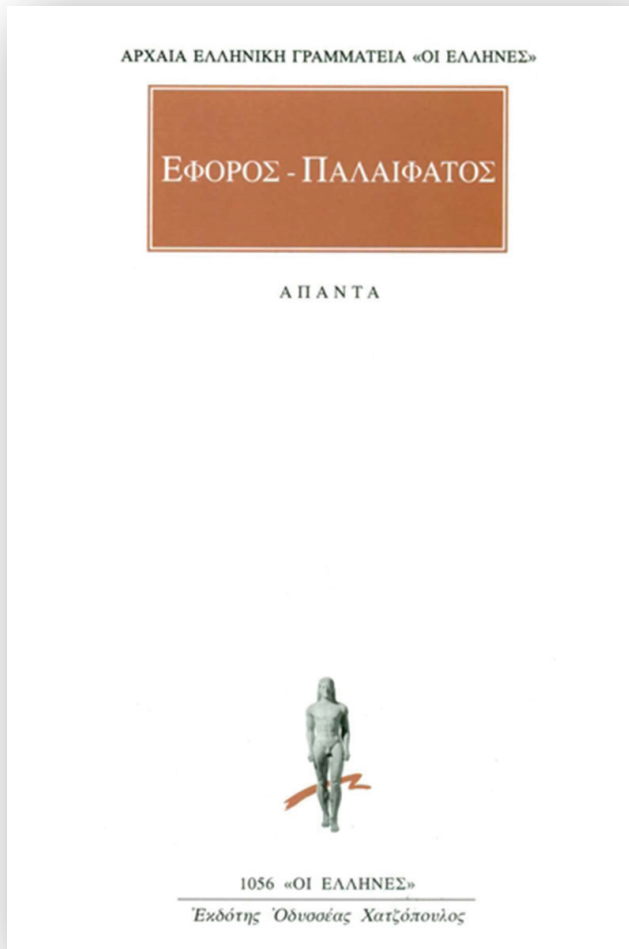
Volume 8 [serial number 782]

On poisons: All about poisons, their prevention and cure. Antidotes.

On Poisonous Animals: All about venomous animals. Also on rabies and rabid dogs.

On Stones: A glossary of the basic minerals and their medical use.

On Feminine Plants: Latin translation of some chapters from Dioscorides' work *On Materials of Medicine*. It concerns herbs considered as "female" or useful for gynaecological purposes. It is full of medieval insertions and superstitions, indicating how the ancient works were dealt with in the Middle Ages.

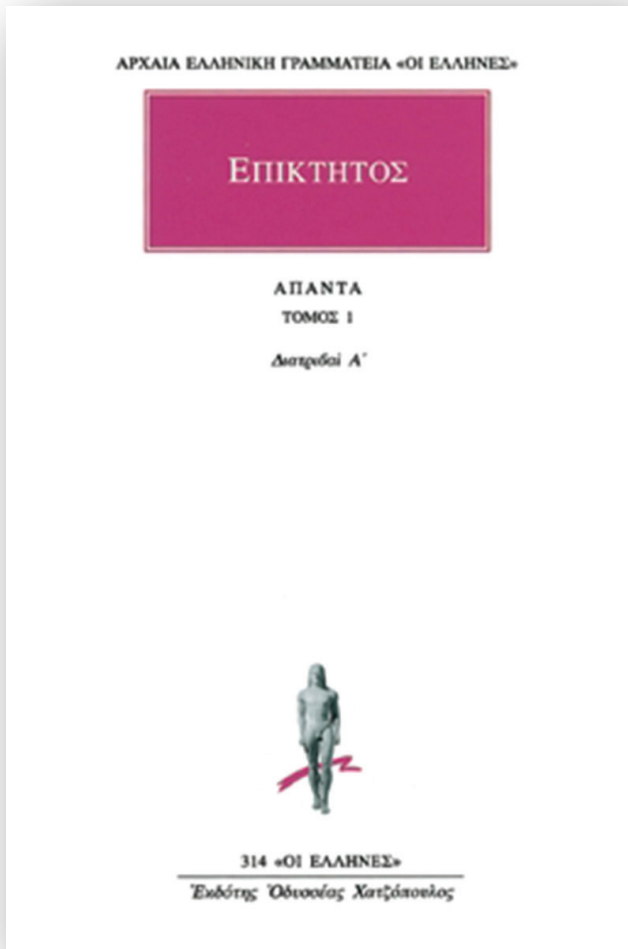


EPHORUS-PALAEPHATUS

Historians, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1056]

All the extant fragments from the works of two historians and scholars of the 4th century B.C. They both tried to combine historical events with a rational explanation.



EPICETETUS

Philosopher, 1st-2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 5 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 314]

Discourses, Book I: The moral doctrine of the chief representative of the Late Stoa, written by his pupil Arrian. What is and what is not in our power, conservation of individuality, divine providence, affinity between the man and the God, affectionateness, supervision of God over the world, the attitude towards the tyrants etc.

Volume 2 [serial number 315]

Discourses, Book II: Courage is not an enemy of prudence, on tranquillity, how magnanimity and diligence can coexist, indifference, the essence of the good, the principle of philosophy, dialectic, anguish, the external incitation, friendship etc.

Volume 3 [serial number 316]

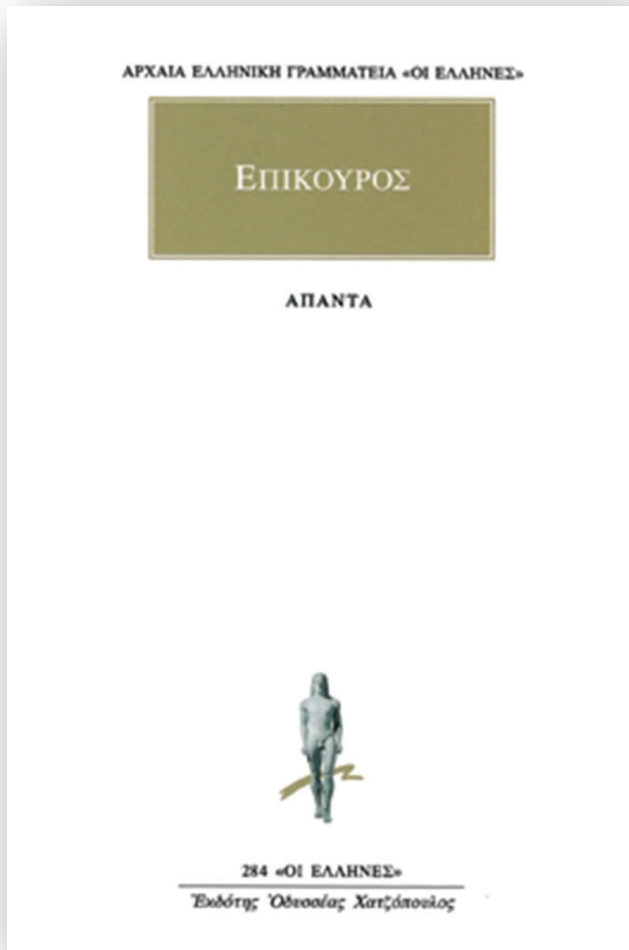
Discourses, Book III: Smartening up; what we must exercise ourselves in; how can we endure the diseases; mental and moral exercise; the attitude of common men and the attitude of the philosopher; the philosophy of the Cynics; the fear of poverty etc.

Volume 4 [serial number 317]

Discourses, Book IV: On freedom; the choice of attitude; the tranquil life; irascible men; the fearless and the shameless man; what we must and what we must not be interested in.

Volume 5 [serial number 318]

The Enchiridion: A collection of moral precepts, summing up Epictetus's doctrine on the advisable way of life, seen in the context of Stoic philosophy. A very popular work among Christian thinkers.

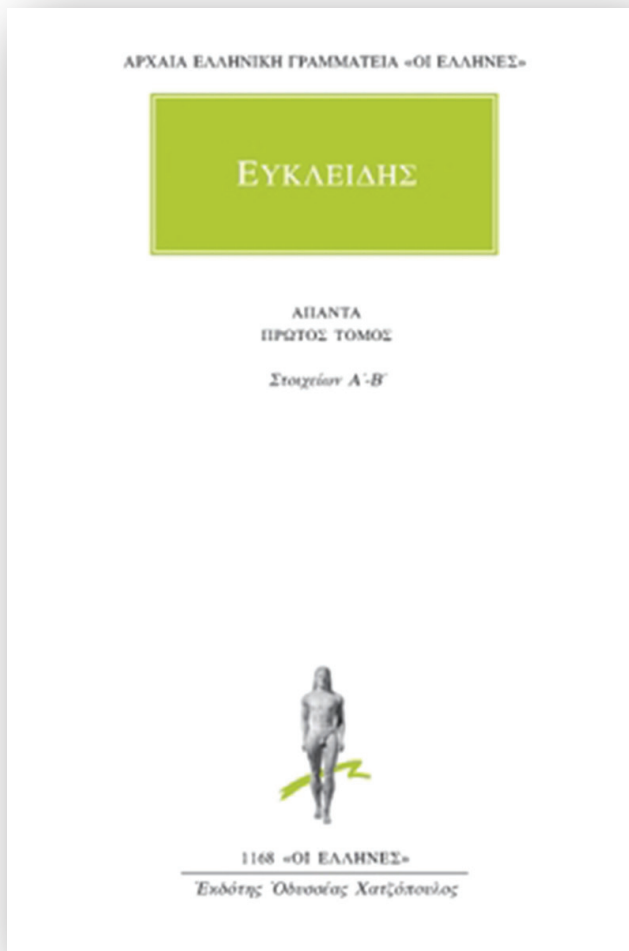


EPICURUS

Philosopher, 4th-3rd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 284]

Principal Doctrines, Letters, Fragments, Book X of Diogenes Laertius: The extant fragments from the works of Epicurus, one of the most copious writers in antiquity. His *Principal Doctrines* and *Letters* sum up his natural and moral doctrines.



EUCLID

Geometer, 3rd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 14 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 1168]

Elements, Books I-II: Examination of triangles' equality without using parallel lines. Equality of areas. Areas of rectangles and squares.

Volume 2 [serial number 1169]

Elements, Books III-IV: The properties of the cycle. Angles that have their

apex on the centre or on the circumference of a cycle. Construction of triangles inscribed or circumscribed on a cycle. Cycles inscribed or circumscribed on triangles and polygons.

Volume 3 [serial number 1170]

Elements, Books V-VII: The theory of ratios and analogies. Consideration of similar figures.

Volume 4 [serial number 1171]

Elements, Books VIII-IX: The arithmetic books.

Volume 5 [serial number 1172]

Elements, Book X: The doctrine of irregular sizes.

Volume 6 [serial number 1173]

Elements, Book X (cont.): The doctrine of irregular sizes.

Volume 7 [serial number 1174]

Elements, Book XI: Solid geometry: Definition of the perpendicularity and the inclination of lines and planes. Solid angles.

Volume 8 [serial number 1175]

Elements, Books XII-XIII: Solid geometry: Pyramid, prism, cylinder, cone, sphere. The five regular polyhedra. How the polyhedra are inscribed in a given sphere and how the length of their edges is determined.

Volume 9 [serial number 1176]

Data: When the geometric subjects are considered to be *data*, i.e. known. A work of plane geometry, connected with the first six books of the *Elements*.

Volume 10 [serial number 1177]

Optics: A treatise on perspective, probably a reference book for students of astronomy.

Volume 11 [serial number 1178]

Optics (adapted by Theon): Euclid's optical theory through his work "Optics", as adapted by Theon, the mathematician of the 4th c. A.D., father of Hypatia, in order to make it more comprehensible to his students. The volume includes the ancient commentaries and their translation, which clarify difficult points of the Euclidean text.

Volume 12 [serial number 1179]

Catoptrics: Euclid's "Catoptrics", which is the oldest surviving text on the reflection of light, including ancient commentaries, which clarify all the difficult points of the ancient text, and their translation.

Division of the Scale: This work is related to music theory and aims to divide the string of a single string instrument into such parts, so that their ratio gives the notes of the full musical scale.

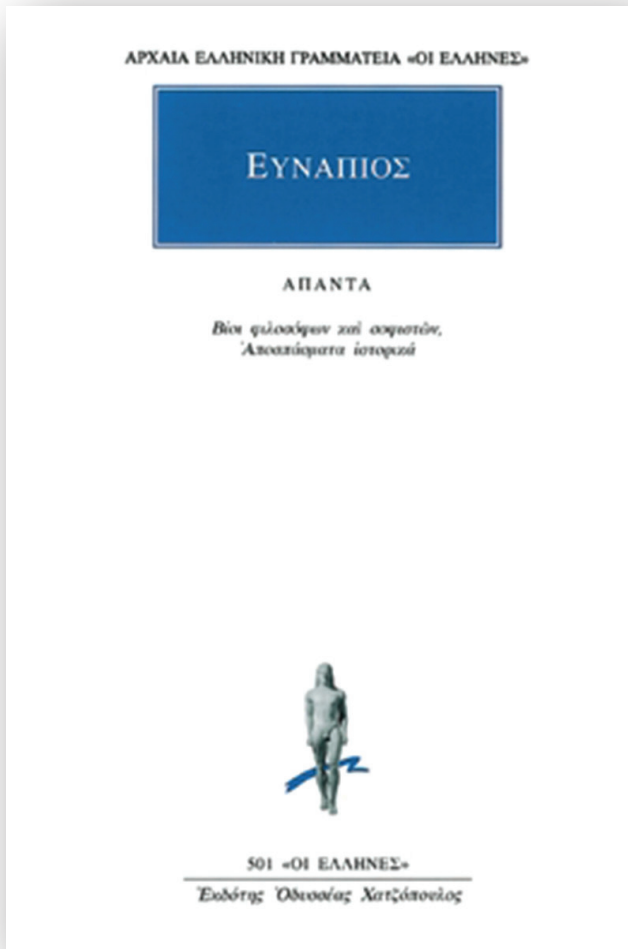
Volume 13 [serial number 1180]

Phenomena: Euclid's astronomical work, which proves geometrically the relationship between the motion times of some arcs of the zodiac in the visible aboveground and in the invisible underground hemisphere of the sky, allows a comparative calculation of the duration of day and night at different times of the year. The volume includes the two complementary adaptations of the work, along with the explanatory ancient commentaries and their translation.

Volume 14 [serial number 1181]

This volume includes the surviving parts of the lost works of Euclid, as delivered from indirect (ancient Greek, Latin, and Arabic) sources.

Divisions: Examining the division of geometric shapes into different parts with different proportions. *Fragments*: Fragments from lost works. Related theorems (entries) clarifying the lost works of Euclid, which are preserved in the works of mathematician Pappus. *On Mechanics (fragments)*: fragments from Euclid's lost mechanical works, which deal with the issues of weight and balance of bodies and the question of the principles governing the operation of the scales.



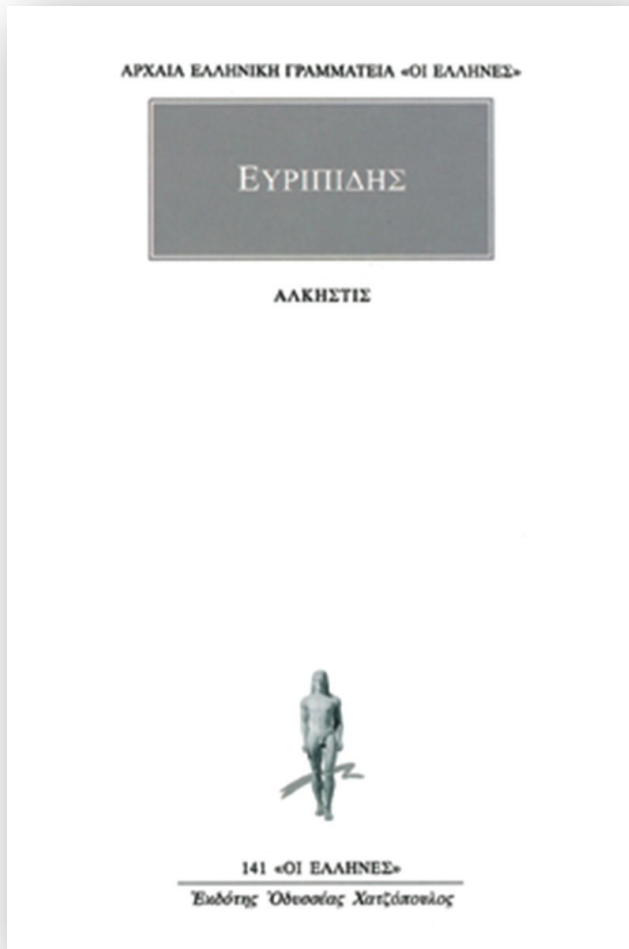
EUNAPIUS

Historian and sophist, 4th-5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 501]

Lives of the Philosophers and Sophists: An interesting picture of the spiritual and social life of the 3rd and 4th centuries A.D., through the biographies of philosophers and sophists.

Fragments: Fragments from Eunapius lost work named *Chronical History*, dominated by the figure of Julian.



EURIPIDES

Tragic poet, 5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 21 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 3]

Rhesus: The story unfolds in Troy. Dolon spies on the camp of the Achaeans, but is arrested and executed. The same fate awaits Rhesus, king of Thrace who had allied with the Trojans. The play is a dramatization of the 10th rhapsody of *Ilias*.

Volume 2 [serial number 4]

Suppliants: The mothers of the seven Argives that had been killed at Thebes implore Theseus to intercede for the dead's burial which was forbidden by Creon. Theseus declares war against Creon and brings the bodies to Eleusis, where he burns them. A play with political allusions.

Volume 3 [serial number 5]

Hecuba: Hecuba, the elderly queen of Troy, is found captive in Thrace. She witnesses the death of her children, Polyxene and Polydore. She plans her revenge with the help of the women of Troy.

Volume 4 [serial number 6]

Trojan Women: The events after Troy's siege. The death of the members of Priam's family. The captive women are lead to the Achaean ships. The figure of Hecuba dominates.

Volume 5 [serial number 31]

Iphigenia in Aulis: The Achaean fleet, immobilized in Aulis, waits for fair wind in order to depart for Troy. Agamemnon calls his daughter Iphigenia from Mycenae in order to sacrifice her, pretending that he wants to marry her to Achilles. The maiden offers herself as sacrifice for her country. The heroism of the girl and the tragic internal conflicts of Agamemnon.

Volume 6 [serial number 38]

Medea: Medea pays back her perfidious husband Jason. Pretending that she assents to his marriage with the Corinthian princess Glauce, she sends to her as present a robe that causes the horrible death of the bride. Then, Medea kills her own child and turns to Aegeus, the king of Athens. A masterpiece of the ancient literature.

Volume 7 [serial number 39]

Iphigenia in Taurisa: Orestes and Pylades look for the wooden statue of goddess

Artemis in Scythia. They are arrested and lead to the temple of the goddess in order to be sacrificed. Iphigenia is a priestess in the temple and recognizes her brother Orestes. They take the statue of the goddess and depart secretly for Athens. The king of Scythia chases them, but goddess Athena saves them.

Volume 8 [serial number 40]

Orestes: Orestes and his sister Electra are condemned to death by the Argives for matricide. Orestes asks for Menelaus help and desperately thinks of killing Menelaus' daughter Hermione for revenge. The apparition of Apollo solves the misunderstanding. Orestes gets married to Hermione and Pylades to Electra.

Volume 9 [serial number 41]

Electra: Orestes heads for Mycenae in order to revenge the murder of his father. He passes by a hut where his sister Electra lives with her husband Auturgus. Through the agency of the chorus consisting of Mycenaean women, brother and sister recognize each other and collaborate on the murder of Clytaemnestra and Aegisthus. With the intervention of Dioscuri, Electra marries Pylades, while Orestes goes to Athens in order to be judged.

Volume 10 [serial number 42]

Children of Hercules: The children of Hercules are chased by Eurystheus, king of Mycenae, and take refuge in Athens. Eurystheus declares war against the Athenians, because they don't hand the children over to him. Macaria, daughter of Hercules, accepts to be sacrificed for the fulfilment of the oracle saying that the Athenians will win only if a maiden accepts to die.

Volume 11 [serial number 43]

Phoenician Maidens: Some women from Phoenicia, sent to Delphi as loot from the capture of Tyre, pass by Thebes. The play mentions some tragic events of the blind Oedipus is led by his daughter Antigone.

Volume 12 [serial number 53]

Helen: The story of Helen according to Euripides. Paris leads to Troy not the

queen of Sparta but an image of her, while Hermes transfers Helen herself to Egypt. After the capture of Troy, the winds drive Menelaus to Egypt, and the two spouses recognize each other by chance. Helen is represented as the ideal wife.

Volume 13 [serial number 58]

Ion: Ion, son of Apollo and the Athenian princess Creusa, is abandoned in a cave at Acropolis and is transferred by Hermes to Delphi. Later on, Creusa, married with Xuthus, cannot have children and visits Delphi in order to consult the oracle. The answer of the oracle is that she must adopt the warden of the temple. Creusa refuses and tries to kill him, until it is revealed that he is her son Ion. Through the intervention of Athena, they install him on the throne of Athens.

Volume 14 [serial number 136]

Bacchants: Pentheus, king of Thebes, reacts to the institution of Dionysus' worship. Dionysus returns after a long absence. Pentheus turns against the Bacchants, priestesses of the god, but his own mother Agaue and the mad women kill him. It is a play of religious mood, with allusions to the worship of Dionysus.

Volume 15 [serial number 137]

Madness of Hercules: Hercules leaves his children at Thebes and descends into Hades in order to bring Cerberus on earth. His long absence raises suspicions that he is dead. Lycus turns against Hercules' children but he reappears suddenly and saves them. Then Hera injects madness into the hero who kills his wife and children. When he recovers, he wants to kill himself, but he is saved by Theseus who comes to purge him from the taint.

Volume 16 [serial number 138]

Andromache: The wife of Hector, Andromache, is transferred to Troy as prize of Achilles' son Neoptolemus. They beget a son, Molossus. Hermione, wife of Neoptolemus, and her father Menelaus try to kill Andromache and her son. Old Peleus prevents the murder. Orestes, old suitor of Hermione, kills Neoptolemus.

The apparition of Thetis closes the play: Andromache's son will be the founder of the nation of Molossi, while Peleus will live eternally beside Thetis and rejoin his son Achilles.

Volume 17 [serial number 139]

Hippolytus: Phaedra, second wife of Theseus, falls passionately in love with her stepson Hippolytus, but she tries not to show it. When Hippolytus learns of it, he rejects the feelings of his stepmother who kills herself and leaves a letter claiming that Hippolytus tried to entice her. Theseus curses his son; Hippolytus dies. Artemis reveals the truth to Theseus who mourns for his son.

Volume 18 [serial number 140]

Cyclops: Euripides' only extant satiric drama. Satyrs, under the leadership of Silenus, serve Cyclops. Odysseus blinds Cyclops and saves his companions and the Satyrs.

Volume 19 [serial number 141]

Alcestris: Alcestris accepts to die in place of her husband Admetus, king of Pherae. Hercules, friend of Admetus, intervenes, brings the woman back to life and gives her to her husband.

Volume 20 [serial number 397]

Hypsipyle: Hypsipyle of Lemnos, exiled in the court of the king of Nemea, causes involuntarily the death of the king's young son. Dionysus, a god descending from her race, saves her at the last moment from her oncoming punishment. An attempt of restoration of this fragmentarily extant play.

Volume 21 [serial number 1210]

Cretans: The myth of Pasiphaë, her copulation with the bull and the birth of the Minotaur. The apology of Pasiphaë is a characteristic part of the work. An attempt of restoration of this fragmentarily extant play.

Volume 22 [serial number 1211]

Fragments 1: All the extant fragments from the following lost works of Euripides: Aegeus, Aeolus, Alexander, Alcmeon in Psophis, Alcmeon in Corinth, Alcmene, Alope, Andromeda.

Volume 23 [serial number 1212]

Fragments 2: All the extant fragments from the following lost works of Euripides: Antigone, Antiope, Archelaus, Auge, Autolycus Satiric, Bellerophon, Erechtheus, Busiris Satiric, Danaë, Dictys, Epeius, Erechtheus.

Volume 24 [serial number 1213]

Fragments 3: All the extant fragments from the following lost works of Euripides: Eurystheus Satiric, Harvesters, Theseus, Thyestes, Ino, Ixion, Hippolytus Covered, Cadmus, Cretan Women, Cretans, Cresphontes, Lamia, Licymnius, Melanippe.

Volume 25 [serial number 1214]

Fragments 4: All the extant fragments from the following lost works of Euripides: Meleager, Mysians, Oedipus, Oeneus, Oenomaus, Palamedes, Daughters of Pelias, Peleus, Plisthenes, Polyidus, Protesilaus, Stheneboea, Sisyphus Satiric, Sciron Satiric.

Volume 26 [serial number 1215]

Fragments 5: All the extant fragments from the following lost works of Euripides: Scyrians, Syleus Satiric, Telephus, Children of Temenus, Temenus, Hypsipyle, Phaethon.

Volume 27 [serial number 1216]

Fragments 6: All the extant fragments from the following lost works of Euripides: Philoctetes, Phoenix, Phrixus, Chrysippus. Fragments of unknown place and of disputed authenticity.



GALEN

Physician, 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 31 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 524]

On my Own Books: Galen tries to enumerate and register his own works.

On the Order of my Own Books to Eugenianus: Galen tries to put in order his own works. The unity of his works and the development of his medical system.

Explanation of Hippocrates' Difficult Words: A kind of dictionary, giving the explanation of the difficult words found in Hippocrates' works.

Volume 2 [serial number 525]

To Patrophilus on Constitution of Medicine: Starting with the basic purpose of medicine, Galen tries to establish the whole of the medical art and its branches, in this scientific epitome.

The Art of Medicine: A work similar to the previous. It is one of Galen's most popular works, with great influence on the posterity.

Volume 3 [serial number 526]

An Exhortation to Study Medicine: The knowledge of arts differentiates man from other animals.

On the Best Sect: Galen refutes the doctrine of Phaborinus, an orator and philosopher of the Sceptic school.

The Best Doctor Is Also a Philosopher: This work is addressed to all those who count themselves among the supporters of Hippocrates' doctrines, without practising them.

On the Sects for the Beginners: The basic schools of medicine (Empiric, Dogmatic, Methodic) and the doctrines of each one.

On Medical Experience: The argument of two doctors, one Empiricist and one Dogmatist, on the medical experience.

On the Elements According to Hippocrates I-II: The basic elements from which the essence of all the beings and man consists.

Volume 4 [serial number 527]

On Mixtures I, II, III: Temperaments and their characteristics. The mixture of the basic elements determines not only the general physical condition of the body but also the character.

Volume 5 [serial number 528]

On the Natural Faculties I, II, III: Refutation of the doctrines of Erasistratus from Ceos, a doctor of the Alexandrian school, and of Asclepiades, the precursor of the Methodic School, in regard to the basic functions of body.

Volume 6 [serial number 529]

On Types of Fever: Galen unfolds his doctrine on the types of fever, trying to give shortly their definitions and basic characteristics.

On Plethora: The increase of the mass of the blood in the human body. The views of Galen and the criticism of other doctors' views.

On Tremor and Twitching and Shivering and Convulsion: A study of the four unhealthy movements of the human body. Their character and causes.

Volume 7 [serial number 530]

On the Coma in Hippocrates: Explanation of the term "coma" in the Hippocratic works.

On Marasmus: The languish of the body due to the predominance of dryness. A therapeutic work of Galen.

On Abnormal Swellings: The various unhealthy swellings that appear in the body. A diagnostic work.

On Uneven Distemper: The distemper as result of the unbalanced mixture of the four humours in the body.

On the Formation of the Foetus: The formation and gradual growth of the foetus. One of the most important works of Galen.

Volume 8 [serial number 531]

Difficulties in Breathing: The difficulty in breathing as a disturbance of respiration. The causes and kinds of this affection. The difficulty in breathing as evidence of other diseases. Galen also presents and explains the Hippocratic doctrine about the difficulty in breathing.

Volume 9 [serial number 532]

On Semen: A treatise on the function and utility of the semen. The views of Hippocrates and Aristotle. Galen's' doctrine of male and female semen.

Volume 10 [serial number 533]

On the Utility of the Parts (Books I-III): A treatise on the usefulness, function

and service of the different parts of the human body. The upper and the lower limbs.

Volume 11 [serial number 534]

On the Utility of the Parts (Books IV-V): The digestive system and the nutrition of the body. The liver, the pancreas and the urinary system.

Volume 12 [serial number 535]

On the Utility of the Parts (Books VI-VII): The parts of the thorax. The heart and the lungs. The production of voice.

Volume 13 [serial number 536]

On the Utility of the Parts (Books VIII-X): The neck, the head as a whole, the brain and the senses. The brain, the cerebral nerves and the skull. The eyes and their parts.

Volume 14 [serial number 537]

On the Utility of the Parts (Books XI-XIII): The parts of the head out of the brain. The face and its muscles. The joint between the head and the spine. The spine and the scapula.

Volume 15 [serial number 538]

On the Utility of the Parts (Books XIV-XVII): The genitals and the foetus. The hip joint. The veins and the arteries. Conclusion.

Volume 16 [serial number 539]

On the Differences of Fevers: The variations and the kinds of fevers. Their causes and characteristics. Fever as increase of the heart's heat that controls the heat of the whole body.

Volume 17 [serial number 540]

On Bones for Beginners: A comprehensive review of all the bones in the human

body. *On the Anatomy of Veins and Arteries*: A comprehensive review of the veins and arteries in the human body.

On Barley Soup: A short treatise on the preparation and utility of the barley soup.

On Diagnosis by Dreams: The kinds of dreams as evidence of diseases.

Differences of Diseases: What is called disease? What and how many are the simple and first diseases? What and how many are the combined diseases?

Causes of Disease: The causes of the diseases of the tissues, of the organs and of the whole body.

Differences of Symptoms: The three kinds of symptoms: i) dispositions of the body; ii) damages to functions; iii) the symptoms that follow the two other kinds.

Volume 18 [serial number 541]

Causes of Symptoms: In this work, which is mostly practical, Galen gives a list of the causes of symptoms, avoiding the detailed description of the process of their origin and also the controversy with other physicians' doctrines. Book I concerns the symptoms of the sensual functions, Book II concerns the symptoms of the abnormal movements, and Book III concerns the symptoms of the physical functions.

Volume 19 [serial number 542]

On Anatomical Procedures (Books I-III): This is the most important anatomical work of Galen. It is a practical work, in fact a kind of notes or records that write down the conclusions drawn from the anatomical operations that the author made during his whole life. It expounds gradually the detailed anatomy of every part of the body, as it is observed during a real anatomical operation. This work follows the same order with the work *On the Utility of the Parts*. So, Book I examines the anatomy of the upper limbs, Book II the anatomy of the lower limbs, and Book III the anatomy of the veins, arteries and nerves in both the upper and the lower limbs.

Volume 20 [serial number 543]

On Anatomical Procedures (Books IV-VIII): Books IV and V concern the so-called "superficial anatomy", that is the anatomy of the muscles. So, in Book IV Galen examines the anatomy of the muscles of the head, face, neck and scapula. In Book V he examines the anatomy of the muscles of the thorax, abdomen, flanks and dorsum. Book VI examines the inner organs of the digestive system. Books VII and VIII concern the organs of respiration. Book VII concerns the heart and lungs, and Book VIII the thorax as an organ of respiration.

Volume 23 [serial number 546]

On the Preservation of Health (Books I-III): This is one of the most important Galenic works. It concerns the matter of hygiene and the healthy way of life. It also contains important evidence about everyday life during Galen's time.

Volume 24 [serial number 547]

On the Preservation of Health (Books IV-VI): Continuation and conclusion of the treatise on the healthy way of life.

Volume 25 [serial number 548]

On the Properties of Foodstuffs: This is the most important treatise of Galen on dietetics. It concerns the effective qualities of the foodstuffs, and it examines how they act upon the human body. It is divided in chapters each one of which examines a particular foodstuff. Books I-II concern the vegetable foodstuffs, and Book III the animal foodstuffs.

Volume 26 [serial number 549]

Hygiene I-III: Hygiene as a sector of medicine that aims at sustaining the health of the human body, as opposed to therapeutics, that aims at recovering health. What a hygienic lifestyle means for each age. On elimination of feces created in the body. The types of abrasions and their usefulness as a necessary part of the exercises. Types of exercise. Recovery after exercise. Types of ablutions. Types of fatigue and how to deal with them. Hygiene that must accompany sexual acts.

Volume 27 [serial number 550]

Hygiene IV-VI: On automatic fatigue, which occurs in the body without prior exercise. Cases of bad juices in the body, drugs and drinks to treat them. Geriatrics and healthy lifestyle for the elderly. Healthy lifestyle for those who are not free and cannot devote enough time to care for their body.

Volume 28 [serial number 551]

Of the faculties or powers of aliments: A study of the pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic properties of foods, of the ways in which they change the body, and of how the body transforms them.

Volume 29 [serial number 552]

Of habit or custom: the important role played by the patient's habits for determining the appropriate treatment of diseases.

Of the good or bad juices of food: A dietary treatise that describes foods that include good or bad juices and therefore produce good or bad juices respectively in the human body.

On the thinning diet: A treatise that deals with the "thin diet", ie the foods that produce thin and not thick or sticky juices in the human body, as well as the foods that thin those thick juices that have already been created in the human body, causing various diseases.

Of the atrabilis, or black bile: This treatise deals with black bile, one of the four basic juices of the human body according to ancient medicine and physiology.

On melancholy: A short work where excerpts from other works of Galen on "melancholy" are collected. Melancholy is the pathological condition in which the juice of black bile prevails in the human body, occupies the brain, and affects mental function.

On the exercise with the small ball: A short work describing the benefits of an exercise that was a kind of sport, played with a small ball.

Volume 30 [serial number 553]

Of the dissection of the nerves: Treatise dealing with the detailed presentation

of the 7 "conjugations" of the cerebral nerves and with the brief presentation of the conjugations of the spinal nerves.

Of the organ of smell: Essay that aims to prove exactly what is the place and what is the mechanism by which the sense of smell is achieved.

Of the dissection of the uterus: Brief description of the uterus and introduction to embryology, with emphasis on the anatomical formations that connect the fetus to the uterus.

That the qualities of the mind depend on the temperament of the body: In this work, Galenos supports the materialist view, pioneering for his time, that the energies of the soul are influenced by the forces of the body.

Of the knowledge and cure of mental affections: The definition and distinction between passion and mistake. The relationship between passions and mistakes. List of the passions of the soul. The path proposed for the diagnosis and eradication of passions from the human soul. The errors of judgement and the method of avoiding them, similar to the method of avoiding the passions of the soul. Passion as a cause of errors of judgement.

Volume 31 [serial number 554]

Of the dissection of the muscles: In this work, Galen incorporates all previous knowledge in the field of muscle anatomy, corrects the mistakes of the ancients and lists his own discoveries in this field.

Of muscular motion: The basics of how muscles move. Resolution of several problems that arise related to muscle movement. Rebuttal of related erroneous theories.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΕΛΑΣΣΟΝΕΣ
ΓΕΩΓΡΑΦΟΙ

ΑΠΑΝΤΑ 1

Ἄννων, Σκύλαξ, Ἡρακλείδης ὁ κριτικός,
Διονύσιος τοῦ Καλλιφῶντος,
Διονύσιος ὁ Βυζάντιος

853 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

Ἐκδότης Ὀδυσσεύας Χατζόπουλος

GEOGRAPHERS (MINOR)*6th c. B.C. – 6th c. A.D.***Complete Works, 3 out of 6 Volumes**

The Minor Geographers are those ancient writers who composed shorter geographical and exploration works, that complement the two great geographical works of Claudius Ptolemy and Strabo and the travel work of Pausanias. The texts of the Minor Geographers offer more detailed information about specific areas of the then known world.

Volume 1 [serial number 853]

Annon, Skylax, Heraclides Criticus, Dionysius of Calliphon, Dionysius the Byzantine.

Volume 1 includes some of the most interesting geographical works, such as: a) Annon of Carthage, who travelled further from the Pillars of Hercules, to the coasts of West Africa, b) Skylax, who travelled to the shores of the Mediterranean and of the Black Sea, c) Heraclides Criticus (initially his work was erroneously attributed to Dicaearchus) who explored the regions of Central Greece and Thessaly, d) Dionysius, son of Calliphon, who described in verse his tour of Greece and the islands, e) Dionysius of Byzantium, who offers a very extensive description of the shores of the Bosphorus, which is preserved partly in Greek and partly in Latin (the volume includes both Greek and Latin text).

The volume includes a number of explanatory maps, where the described ancient locations are shown, so that the reader has an image of the exact location of the sites described in the text. An index of all the main names of the texts is also provided.

Volume 2 [serial number 854]

Pytheas of Massalia, Artemidorus Ephesius. This volume includes what is left of the works of the two important geographers of antiquity. Pytheas was the first traveller to reach the polar regions and the legendary Thule (traditionally identified with present-day Iceland).

This volume includes, for the first time, the ancient text and the modern Greek translation of the famous Artemidorus Papyrus, a fragment of which was discovered in 1998. It describes the coasts of the Iberian Peninsula, including its ocean shores off the Pillars of Hercules. The text has caused a great deal of controversy among philologists, as some accept its authenticity and others consider it to be a forgery of modern times.

The volume contains a number of explanatory maps, where the described ancient names are located, so that the reader has an image of the exact location of the sites described in the text. It also contains a very detailed index of the main names found in the texts.

Volume 3 [serial number 855]

Agatharchides of Cnidus. This volume offers, for the first time in a single edition, all the preserved excerpts of the geographer and historian of the 2nd c. e.g., mainly from his work *On the Erythraean Sea*, where the term “Erythrean Sea” indicates the current Indian Ocean, including both main gulfs, the Arabian (today called Red Sea) and the Persian. The work is a combination of geography and history, while its approach is usually philosophical, trying to interpret in a philosophical way the characteristics of the nations of the region.

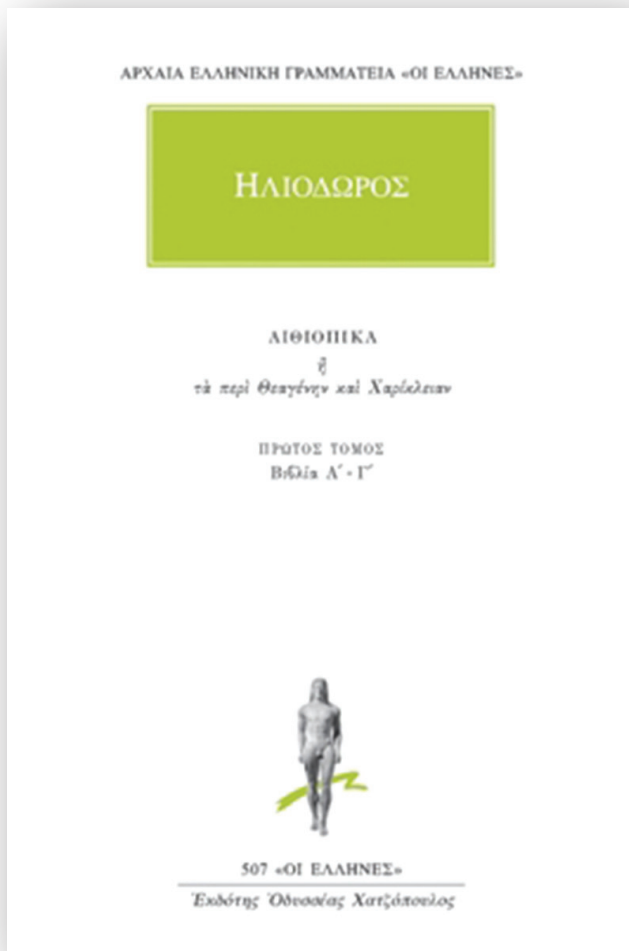


HECATAEUS OF MILETUS

Historian, 6th-5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1202]

Fragments, Testimonies: The extant fragments from the lost works of the great geographer, “prose-writer” and historian. An attempt at a rationalistic interpretation of myth and at a chronological arrangement of the events.



HELIODORUS

Novelist, 3rd (?) c. A.D.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Ethiopics 1 [serial number 507]

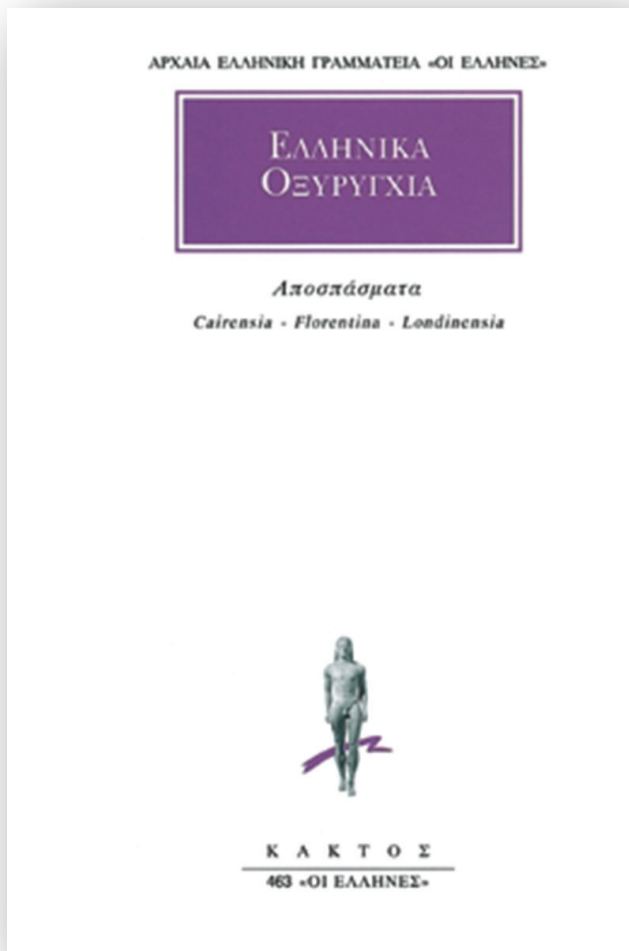
The last extended romance of the Greek antiquity, the famous story of Charicleia and Theagenes. Adventure, exotism, kidnappings, love, recognitions, magic, from a great artisan of prose. Books I-III: The two runaways fall in the hands of bandits. Flashback to the past. The beginning of the adventures.

Ethiopics 2 [serial number 508]

The adventures, symbolizing the soul's wanderings, go on. Some skilful deviation by the writer and the use of some narrative figures of that time bring the narration and the excitement to a climax.

Ethiopics 3 [serial number 509]

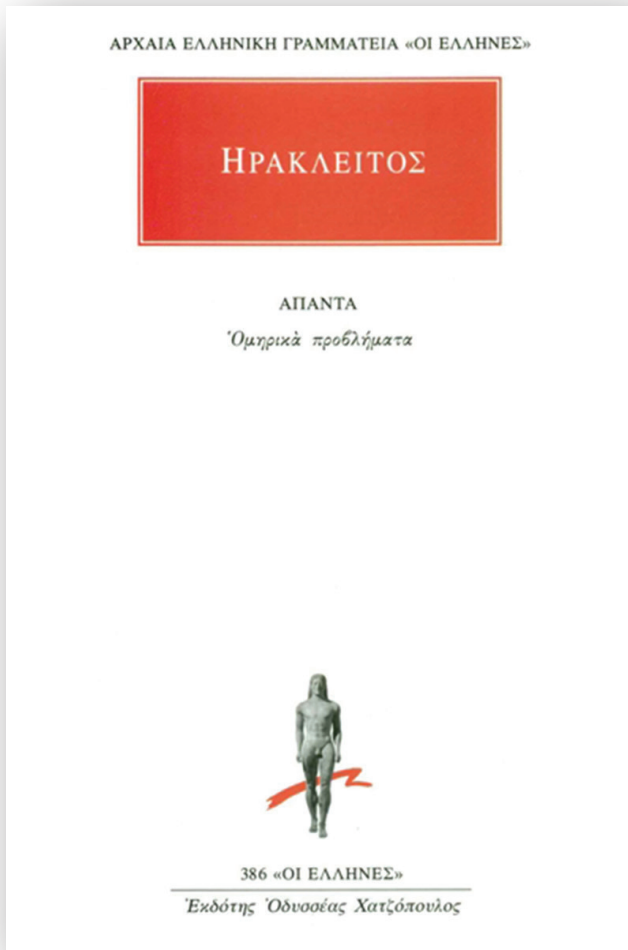
The conclusion of the story and the return of the two heroes (and of the soul) to the "desired motherland". A popular work that exercised a great influence on the posterity and inspired the libretto of *Aida*.



HELLENICA OXYRHYNCHIA

1 Volume [serial number 463]

Hellenica Oxyrhynchia is the name of some 900 lines of a lost Greek historian discovered in 1906 at Oxyrhynchus in Egypt. The writer dealt in considerable detail with events in the Greek world (396-395 B.C.), and was an authority of the first importance.

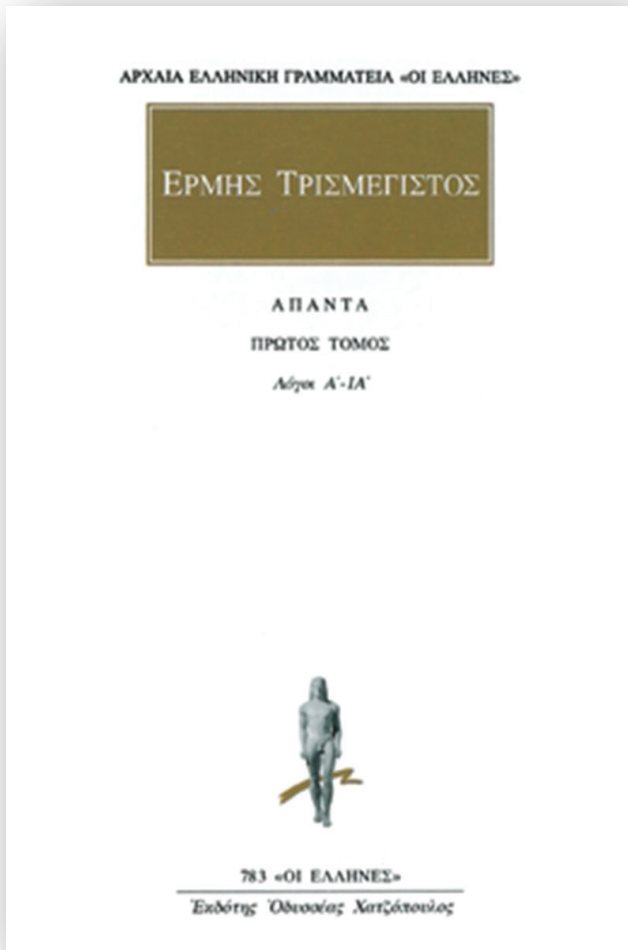


HERACLITUS

Philosopher, 1st (?) c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 386]

Allegories (Homeric Questions): A collection of allegories in 79 chapters. Heraclitus, following the order of the Homeric rhapsodies, applies the natural, moral and historical explanation to an extensive range of topics (concerning history, astronomy, physics, ethics, cosmogony etc.), praising Homer and contradicting his critics, especially Plato and Epicurus.



HERMES TRISMEGISTUS

2nd/4th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 4 Volumes

Volume 1, [serial number 783]

Discourses I-XII: The Greek Hermetic texts, of double nature, both philosophical and practical-magical, came to light from the Greek interpretation of holly texts of the Egyptian god Thoth, with the addition of elements from Greek philosophy (mostly platonic, Pythagorean and stoic), as well as from Judaic tradition and other eastern philosophies.

Volume 2, [serial number 784]

Discourses XII-XVIII: The next part of the philosophical Hermetic texts.

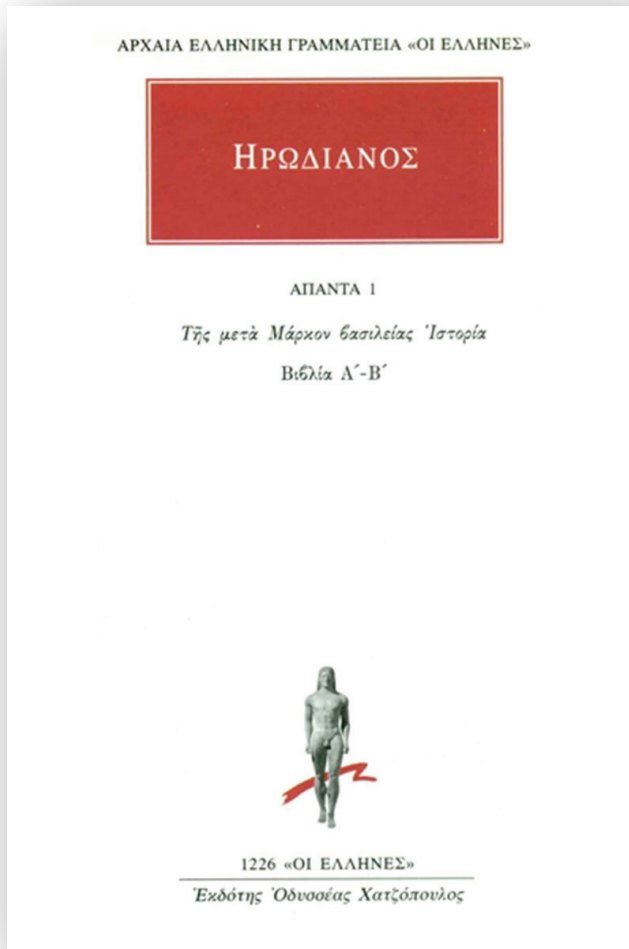
Asclepius: This is a discourse addressed by Hermes to Asclepius. Latin translation and Greek fragments.

Volume 3, [serial number 785]

Fragments: Fragments from the philosophical Hermetic texts, extant mostly in the work of Stobaeus.

Volume 4, [serial number 1203]

Magic: Cyranides: A work of popular medicine and magic, one of the most important among the folk Hermetic texts. It combines two earlier works, one of Cyranus and one of Harpocration, who, according to tradition, got their knowledge from the works of Hermes and the Syrian *Archaic Bible*.



HERODIAN

Historian, 2nd-3rd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 1226]

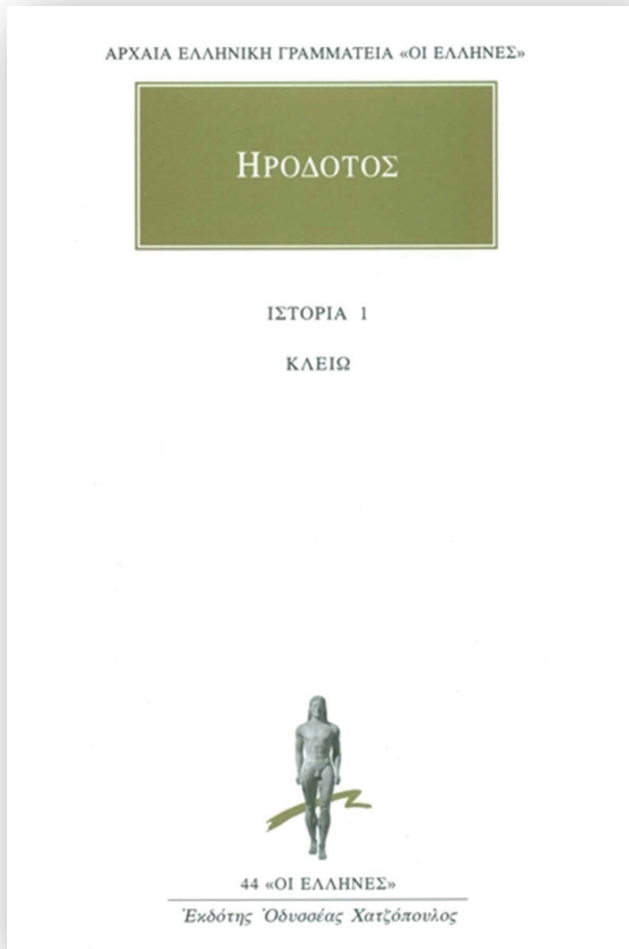
History of the Empire from the Death of Marcus (Books 1-2): The history of the years 180-193 A.D. Death of Marcus Aurelius and ascension to the throne of young Commodus. The events of Commodus' reign, along with psychographic observations, and the widespread conspiracies against him until his assassination. The reign of Pertinax, the reforms he attempted and his assassination. Didius Julianus ascends the throne. His conflict with Gaius Pescennius Niger. The appearance of the new powerful man, Septimius Severus.

Volume 2 [serial number 1227]

History of the Empire from the Death of Marcus (Books 3-4): The events of the period 193-217 A.D. The reign of Septimius Severus. His conflict with Niger and Albinus. His campaign in the East against the Parthians. Campaign in Britain. Death of Septimius Severus. The controversy of his sons. Caracalla. The portrait of a cruel emperor. His campaigns and his assassination. Peace with the Parthians. Observations on the culture and physiognomy of the peoples of the East.

Volume 3 [serial number 1228]

History of the Empire from the Death of Marcus (Books 5-8): The events of the period 217-238 AD. Euphoria in Rome for the death of Caracalla. Overthrow and death of his successor, Macrinus. Severus' family returns to the throne with the young Elagavalus. His eccentric personality, the events of his reign and his assassination. Thirteen-year-old Severus Alexander ascends the throne. Campaigns and wars. Maximinus on the throne, his arbitrary power. Uprising in Libya. The Gordians I and II. Political anomalies. Fire in Rome. Return of Maximinus and his assassination. Pupienus and Balbinus co-emperors. Their assassination by soldiers and the rise of thirteen-year-old Gordian III to the throne.



HERODOTUS

Historian, 5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 9 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 44]

Book I: The primeval hostility between Europe and Asia. Subjugation of the Greek cities to Croesus. The Persians conquer Lydia and Cyrus founds the Persian state.

Volume 2 [serial number 45]

Book II: The history of Egypt down to the expedition of the Persian king Cambyses.

Volume 3 [serial number 46]

Book III: The Persians conquer Egypt. Darius ascends to the throne. Organization of his state. Polycrates, the tyrant of Samos.

Volume 4 [serial number 47]

Book IV: Darius' expedition against the Scythians. First Persian expansion into Europe. Expedition of the Persians into Libya.

Volume 5 [serial number 48]

Book V: The Persians in Thrace. Aristagoras, the tyrant of Miletus. rises of the Ionian cities in revolt against the Persians. Athens and Eretria support the revolt. Mention of the history of Athens and Sparta.

Volume 6 [serial number 49]

Book VI: Suppression of the Ionian Revolt. Capture of Miletus. First expedition of the Persians against Greece. Defeat of Mardonius. Expedition of Datis and Artaphernes. The Battle of Marathon.

Volume 7 [serial number 50]

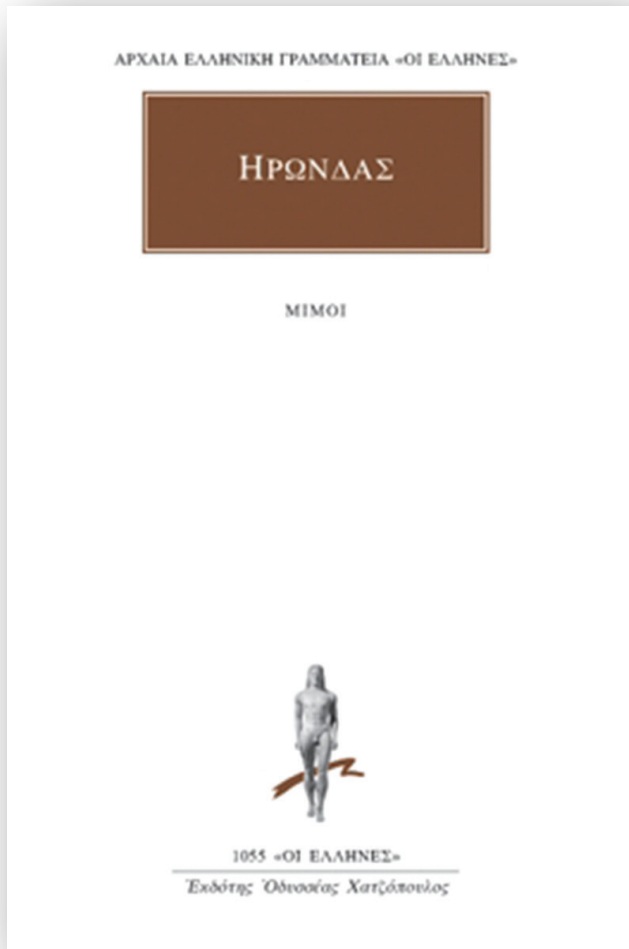
Book VII: Death of Darius. Xerxes marches against Greece. The Battle of Thermopylae.

Volume 8 [serial number 51]

Book VIII: Sea-battle of Artemisium. Sea-battle of Salamis. The Greek victories. Retreat of Xerxes.

Volume 9 [serial number 52]

Book IX: The Battle of Plataea. Sea-battle of Mycale. Capture of Sestos by the Athenians.

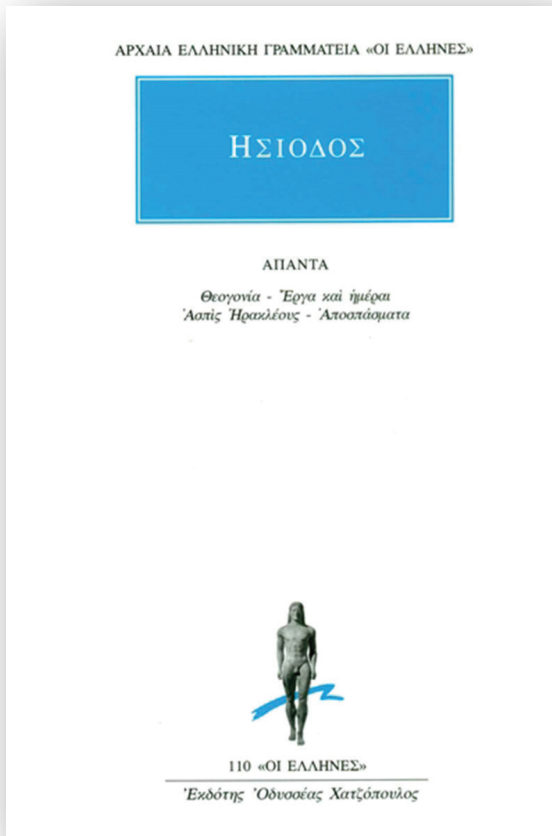


HERONDAS

Humorous poet , 3rd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1055]

Mimes: The mimes of Herondas, extant either partly or fully. Scenes from people's everyday life with realism, humour and vividness.



HESIOD

Epic poet, 8th-7th c. B.C.

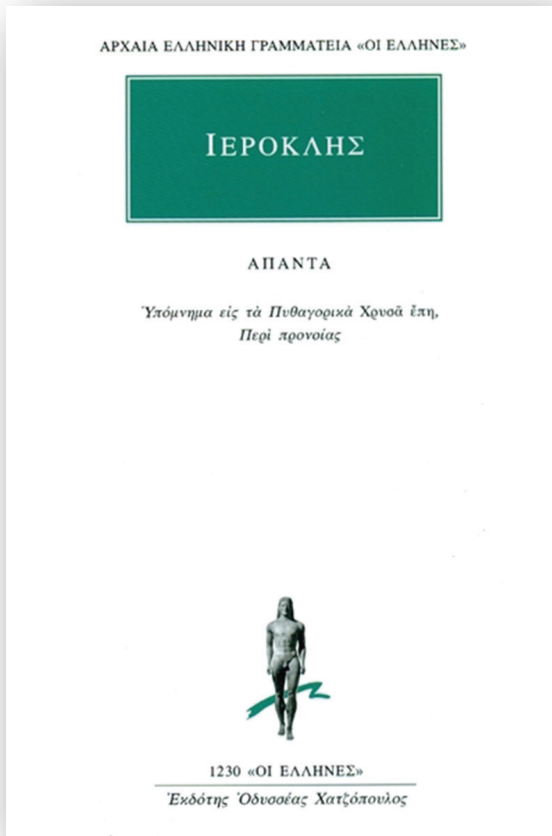
Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 110]

Theogony: The genesis of the gods, the creation of the universe, and the conflicts about the universal order after the dominance of Zeus. The first attempt at systematizing the Greek mythology.

Works and Days: On the occasion of his quarrel with his brother, the poet criticizes injustice, praises justice and idealizes work. With much advice on moral questions and with a plenty of folkloric and moral information, the work brings to the forefront the world of the poor farmers and mariners, their everyday life and graft.

Shield: Description of the Hercules's shield and his fight with Cynus

Fragments: Extant fragments from the lost works of Hesiod.

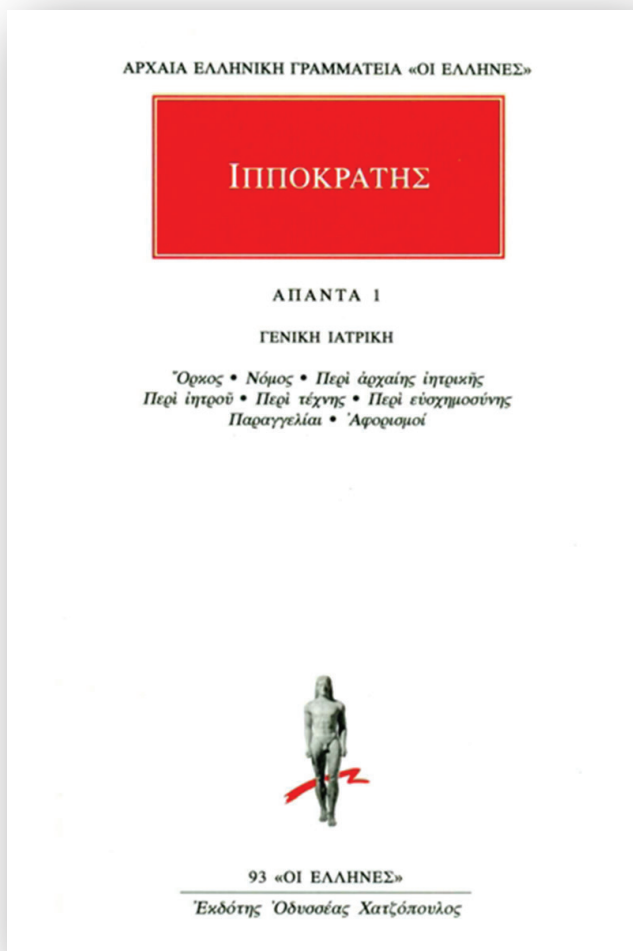


HIEROCLES

Philosopher, 5th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1230]

A moral interpretation of the “Golden Verses” of Pythagoras, based on Platonic and Pythagorean ethics, enriched with Aristotelian and Stoic elements. Some of the key themes are the role of the creator in the universe, the triple division of rational beings, the importance of virtues, the spiritual vehicle of the soul and its purification through virtue and theology, the assimilation of man with the divine and his restoration to the original state of bliss. In contrast to the difficult thinking of other Neoplatonic philosophers, Hierocles is characterized by the clarity of his style and the simplicity of his philosophical system.



HIPPOCRATES

Physician, 5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 17 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 93]

The Oath: Moral principles of the medical job. The moral views of the Hippocratic School.

Law: Preconditions and method of learning medicine.

Ancient Medicine: A praise of the ancient medicine compared with the posterior systems. Criticism of the view that all diseases have one and the same cause.

Physician: Ethical remarks on the appearance and attitude of the physician, as well as on carrying out his mission.

The Art: The substance of the medical art. Its content, subject and purpose.

On decorum: The doctor who carries out his mission with decency and honesty, the real Hippocratic doctor.

Precepts: The moral rules that should permeate the medical science and practice.

Aphorisms: An epitome of the symptomatology, dietetics, therapeutics and prognosis of the medical school of Cos.

Volume 2 [serial number 94]

Prognostic: An exposition of the general symptoms of the acute diseases, and of the proper characteristics of every case, with the purpose of exercising the doctor in the prognosis of the diseases.

Prorrhetic I, II: General remarks of the author on the cases of frenzy, delirium, bleeding, perspiration, vomiting etc. Mention of the pulsation, the blood vessels and the heart.

Coan prognoses: General mention of the lethargic situations, the fevered diseases, the headaches, the coma, the symptoms of the diseases of the head, neck and breast, the melancholy, the paralysis, the gynecological situations etc.

Volume 3 [serial number 95]

Airs, Waters, Places: The Hippocratic bioclimatology and climatopathology, meteorobiology and meteoropathology.

On Humours: The humours of the human body, their movements and their effects on the body.

On Breaths: Explanation of the diseases based on the air that circulates in the human body.

On Crises: The transmutation of a serious disease, leading either to the cure or to the death of the patient.

On Critical Days: The critical days of the diseases, when their transmutation either for the better or the worse is manifested.

On Vision: The vision and the eyes. General and special observations.

Volume 4 [serial number 96]

On Dissection: References to the thoracic organs.

On the Heart: Theoretical and experimental references to the heart.

On Glands: The glands, the brain, the kidneys. Probably a later work.

On Fleshes: The composition of the universe and of the live beings from the hot element. The formation of the human organs. The voice, etc.

On the Nature of Bones: On the bones and veins of the human body.

On the Nature of Man: A criticism of the Eleatic view that the body consists of only one essence.

On the Seed: The sperm and the diseases caused by its loss.

On the Nature of Child: The creation and development of the foetus.

Volume 5 [serial number 97]

Regimen I, II: The right way of living and alimentation. The nature of places and foodstuffs. The balance between food and exercise. The prognostic and diagnostic significance of the dreams.

Volume 6 [serial number 98]

Regimen in Acute Diseases: The advisable diet in the development of the serious diseases.

Regimen in Health: The diet, in a wider sense, as a factor in the preservation of health or in the treatment of diseases.

Nutriments: The food and its assimilation by the living beings. Adjustment of Heraclitus' views on the eternal movement and continuous change.

Use of Liquids: A consideration of the liquids (sweet and sea water, vinegar, wine) and their effects. The function of the hot and the cold element in the treatment of diseases.

Volume 7 [serial number 99]

Diseases of Women I: The Hippocratic gynaecology and obstetrics. The diseases of women. The genitals, the menstruation, the conception, the pregnancy, the childbirth, the miscarriage.

Volume 8 [serial number 100]

Diseases of Women II: The diseases of women. The medicines for these diseases.

Volume 9 [serial number 101]

On the Nature of Women: A summary of the Hippocratic gynaecology. Pathology and therapeutics in the diseases of women.

On Sterile Women: Diagnosis of sterility and fertility.

Diseases of Virgins: A short text exhorting the maidens to marriage and conception, in order to preserve their health.

Volume 10 [serial number 102]

Superfoetation: The (second) conception by a pregnant woman during the first weeks of her pregnancy.

Excision of the Foetus: Topics of obstetrics and embryology. The extraction of the foetus.

Seventh Month Child, Eighth Month Child: The point of the completion of the pregnancy and the conclusive formation of the foetus. Comparison between the conditions of the foetus and the newborn.

On Teething: The teething, the lactation and the ablactation of the infants. The ulcers of the tonsils, uvula and throat.

On the Number of Seven: The number of seven and its cosmogonic significance. Consideration of serious diseases.

Volume 11 [serial number 103]

On Wounds in the Head: The cranium and the cranial wounds. Their treatment.

In the Surgery: The ways through which the doctor can diagnose the disease of the patient whom he examines.

Fractures: On the fractures and dislocations. Description, symptoms, treatment.

Ulcers: Instructions on the treatment of wounds.

Haemorrhoids: The piles, their creation and their treatment by cauterisation, excision or drugs.

Fistulae: The fistulas of the anus and their treatment.

Volume 12 [serial number 104]

On Joints: Cases of dislocations and fractures. A work full of information about ancient Greek surgery.

Mochlicon: The reduction of displaced members with the help of levers. A summary of the Hippocratic knowledge on orthopaedics.

Volume 13 [serial number 105]

On Epidemics I-IV: On the epidemics. Meteorological and atmospheric changes and their connection with the epidemic diseases. Which temperaments are inclined to each disease? Unfolding of cases. Observations on certain diseases – medical cases.

Volume 14 [serial number 106]

On Epidemics V-VII: Detailed mention of certain cases. A lot of observations on hygiene, exercise and pathology. Case history of diseases.

Volume 15 [serial number 107]

Diseases I-IV: General instructions to doctors for the treatment of the diseases. Factors effecting the conclusion of diseases. Mention of cases. Classification of diseases. Special instances: diseases of the brain, lethargies, headaches, affections of the respiratory system. General references to physiology and pathology. On humours of the body. On fever.

Volume 16 [serial number 108]

On Affections: A record of general knowledge, giving advice on the affections and their treatment. Affections of the head, breast, belly, joints. Use and effects of drugs.

On Internal Affections: Description of pathological situations. Pulmonary affections, nephritis, echinococcosis, hepatitis, icterus, affections of the nerves, spermatorrhea, scurvy, sciatica, tetanus. Causes of the affections, symptoms, treatment, prognosis.

On Sacred Disease: The epilepsy. The first methodical attempt on describing its

symptoms and on finding out its organic causes.

Places of Man: The members of the human body. The organs and their function. Mention of pathologic situations. General observations on man and on the medical science.

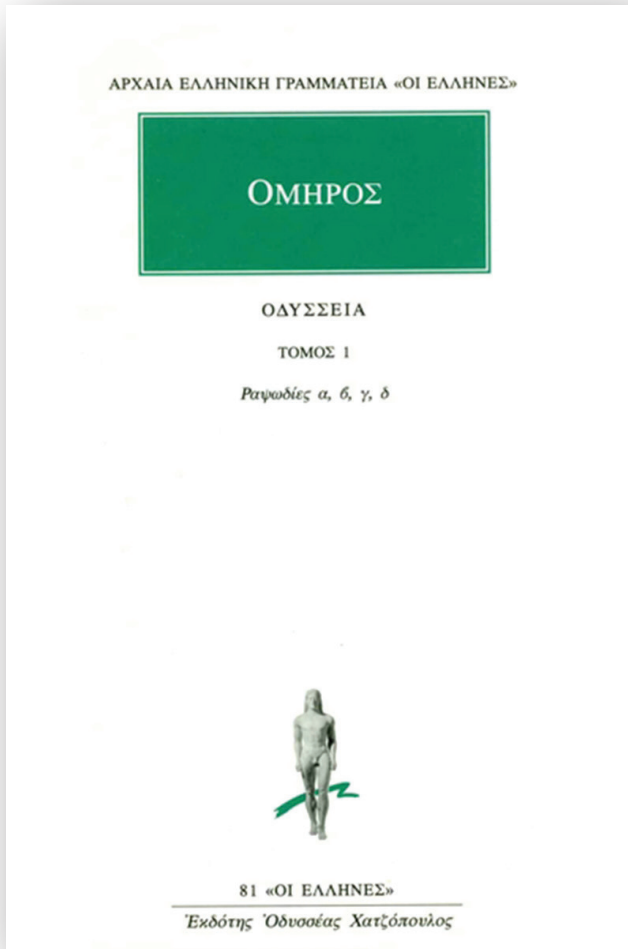
Volume 17 [serial number 109]

Letters: Letters of disputed authenticity, with a lot of information about Hippocrates' life.

Doctrine of the Athenians: A resolution of the Athenians by which they bestow honours on Hippocrates for his services all over Greece. A later work.

Speech from the Altar: A speech by which Hippocrates calls the Thessalians to help Cos against Athens. A spurious work.

Embassy: Thessalus, son of Hippocrates, asks the Athenians not to invade Cos. A spurious work.



HOMER

Epic poet, 8th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 12 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 81]

The Odyssey, Books I-IV: The assembly of the gods. Athena gives advice to Telemachus. The suitors make merry. The assembly of the Ithacans. Telemachus travels to Pylus, where Nestor hosts him, with Athena. Hospitality offered to Telemachus by Menelaus at Sparta. News about Odysseus.

Volume 2 [serial number 82]

The Odyssey, Books V-VIII: Calypso lets Odysseus go. Wrecking of Odysseus' raft. Salvation on the island of the Phaeacians. Athena appears in Nausicaa's dream. Odysseus in the palace of Alcinous. The assembly of the Phaeacians. The royal banquet and the contests. Songs of Demodocus.

Volume 3 [serial number 83]

The Odyssey, Books IX-XII: Odysseus narrates his adventures. Lotophagi (Lotus-eaters), Cicones, Cyclopes, Laestrygonians, Aeolus, Circe. The descend to the Underworld and the oracle of the dead. Sirens, Scylla, Charybdis and the cattle of the Sun.

Volume 4 [serial number 84]

The Odyssey, Books XIII-XVI: Departure from the island of the Phaeacians. Arrival at Ithaca. Odysseus speaks with Eumaeus. Telemachus returns to Ithaca and goes to meet Eumaeus. Recognition between Odysseus and Telemachus.

Volume 5 [serial number 85]

The Odyssey, Books XVII-XX: Odysseus in the feast of the suitors. He is recognised by his dog. Conflict between Odysseus and Irus. Penelope in front of the suitors. Recognition of Odysseus by Eurycleia. The preparations for killing the suitors.

Volume 6 [serial number 86]

The Odyssey, Books XX-XXIV: Penelope promises that she will marry whoever will strain the bow. Only Odysseus achieves to do it, and he kills the suitors. He is recognised by Penelope and his father. Hermes leads the souls of the suitors to the Netherworld.

Volume 7 [serial number 87]

The Iliad, Books I-IV: The pestilence in the Greek camp. Agamemnon takes Briseïs from Achilles. The wrath of Achilles. Zeus commands Agamemnon to

begin the war. The list of the ships. Duel between Menelaus and Paris. The war flares up.

Volume 8 [serial number 88]

The Iliad, Books V-VIII: The brave deeds of Diomedes and the death of Tlepolemus. Hector speaks with his wife Andromache and leaves for the war. He duels with Ajax. The assembly of the gods. Zeus imposes neutrality upon the gods. Victories of the Trojans.

Volume 9 [serial number 89]

The Iliad, Books IX-XII: Agamemnon decides the departure of the Greeks. Nestor and Diomedes prevent him. Spies in the Trojan camp. The murder of Dolon. The soldiers of Hector attack the bravest Greeks. The brave deeds of Agamemnon. The battle around the Greek walls.

Volume 10 [serial number 90]

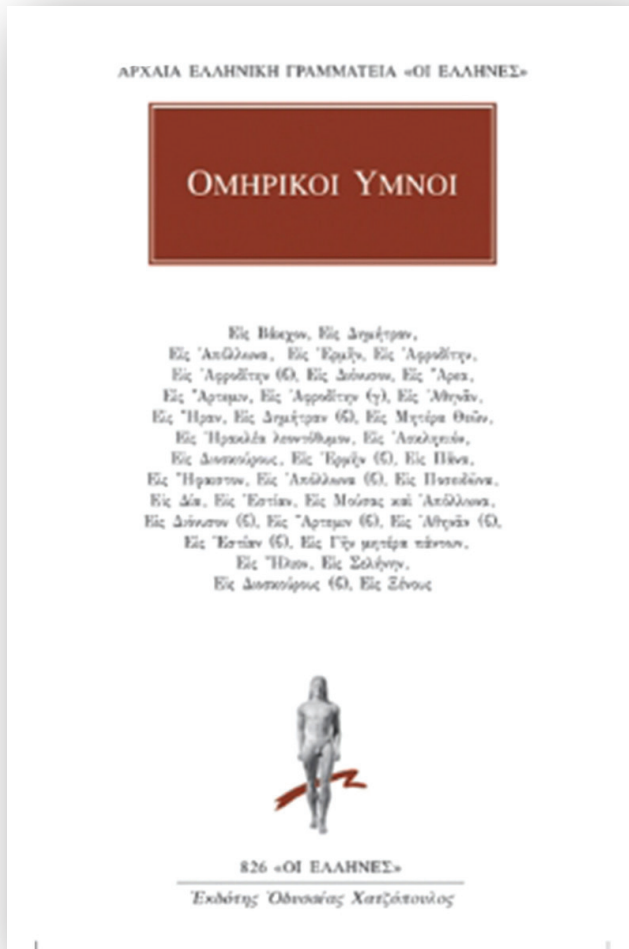
The Iliad, Books XIII-XVI: Combat near the ships. Hera gets Zeus to sleep and Poseidon helps the Greeks secretly. Ajax wounds Hector. Zeus awakes to it and gets furious. Hard combat near the ships. Patroclus wears the armour of Achilles and leads the Myrmidones to war. Hector kills Patroclus.

Volume 11 [serial number 91]

The Iliad, Books XVII-XX: Hard battle over the body of dead Patroclus. Brave deeds of Menelaus. Hector takes the arms of Achilles, and Hephaestus makes new ones for the latter. The wrath of Achilles ends and the hero rushes to the combat. The gods are divided and some of them fight on the side of the Greeks, while others on the side of the Trojans.

Volume 12 [serial number 92]

The Iliad, Books XXI-XIV: Achilles avenges the murder of Patroclus. The battle over the river Scamander. Achilles kills Hector and drags his body round the walls of Troy. Then he proclaims athletic games in honour of Patroclus. Priam takes the body of Hector and gives a banquet in his honour.

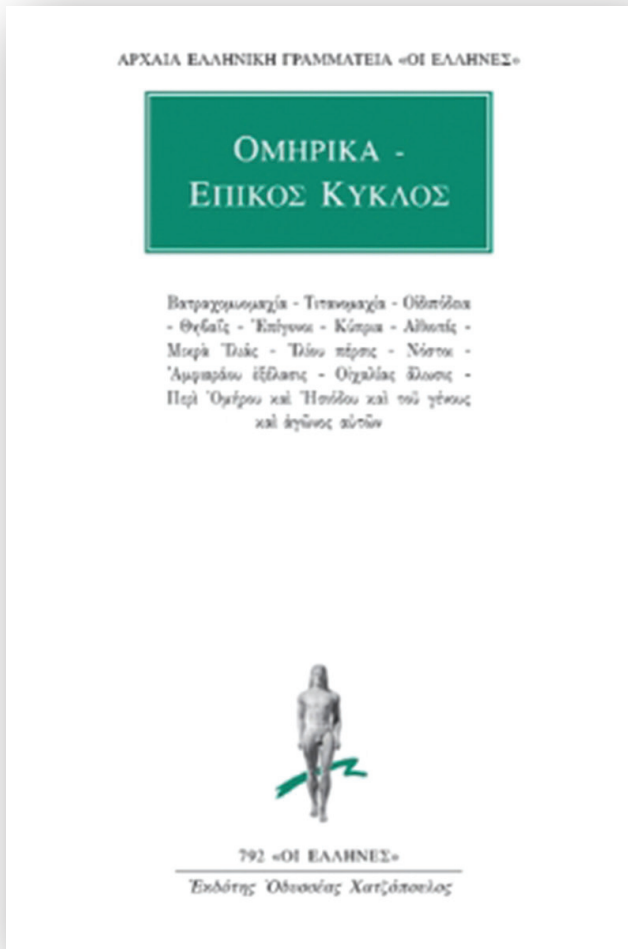


HOMERIC HYMNS

8th-6th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 826]

34 extant Hymns under the name of Homer, but written probably in the 7th or 6th century B.C. (some of them even later), token of a rich literary tradition and a source of information on the customs (concerning the worship, the mysteries and the gatherings of celebrants) of a very remote era.

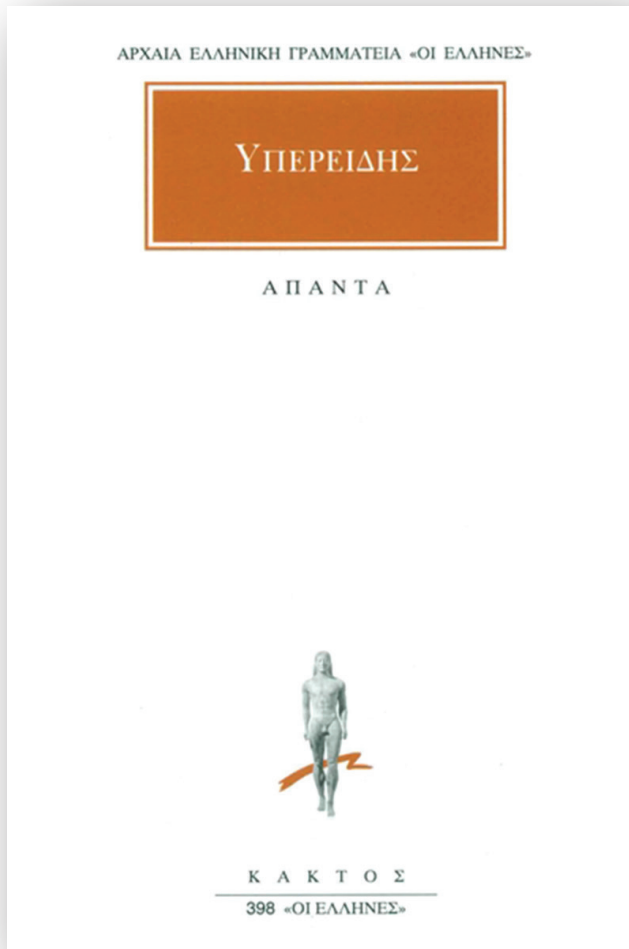


HOMERICA – EPIC CYCLE

8th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 792]

Epics attributed to Homer (*Batrachomyomachia* or *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*) or other poets. The *Epic Cycle* consists from epics written between 800 and 500 B.C., which narrate the events before and after the Trojan War or the events from the beginning of the world to the death of Odysseus (*Titanomachia*, *Oedipodea*, *Thebais*, *Epigoni*, *Cypria*, *Aethiopis*, *Little Iliad*, *Iliu Persis* or *The Capture of Troy*, *Nostoi* or *Returns*, *Amphiaraus Exelasis* or *Expulsion of Amphiaraus*, *Oechalias Alosis* or *The Capture of Oechalia*) and the prose work entitled *On Homer and Hesiod and their race and contest*.



HYPERIDES

Orator, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 398]

In Defence of Lycophron: Fragments from a speech delivered during the trial of a case of adultery.

Against Philippides: A speech written and delivered for a case of indictment for proposing an illegal measure.

Against Athenogenes: Fragments from a speech delivered during the trial of a case of financial damage.

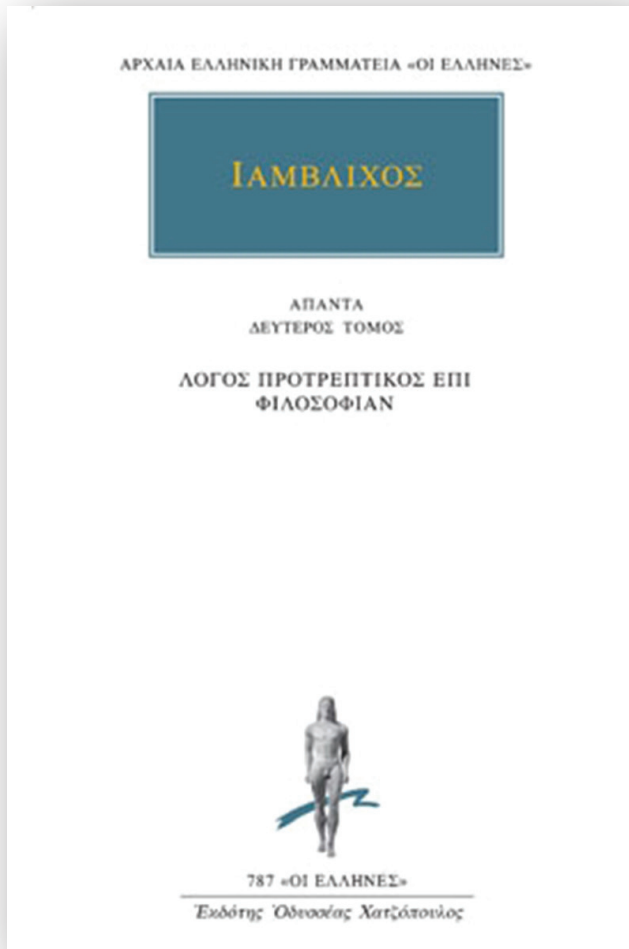
In Defence of Euxenippus: A defence of an Athenian who was accused of bribery

and of proposing what was against the common profit. The only completely extant speech of Hyperides.

Against Demosthenes: A speech delivered during the trial of a case of bribery of some Athenian politicians from Arpalus' money. The orator accused Demosthenes, who had been his own collaborator for many years.

Funeral Speech: A funeral speech delivered in 322 B.C. in honour of those who had fallen during the Lamian War. One of the five extant funeral speeches of the antiquity.

Fragments: Short fragments from lost speeches, attributed to Hyperides.



IAMBLICHUS

Philosopher, 3rd-4th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 6 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 786 = see serial number 810, Presocratic Philosophers]

Volume 2 [serial number 787]

Protrepticus: Based on the lost *Protrepticus* by Aristotle, on platonic dialogues and on the also lost *Protrepticus* of an unknown Sophist of the 5th-4th c. B.C., Iamblichus develops his arguments to convince the reader on the usefulness of philosophy.

Volume 3 [serial number 788]

On general mathematical science: With this work, Iamblichus attempts to describe the principles, nature and usefulness of general mathematical science, including mathematical disciplines such as arithmetic, geometry, music-harmony, and astronomy. At the same time, the intermediate ontological character of this science is pointed out, which makes general mathematical science necessary for the understanding of both the upper world of Ideas and the lower physical world in which we live.

Theological principles of arithmetic: The only work of arithmetic theology that survives from the ancient era. Iamblichus describes the theological qualities attributed mainly by the Pythagoreans to the ten first numbers.

Volume 4 [serial number 789]

On Nicomachus' Introduction to Arithmetic: Iamblichus interprets the work "Introduction to Arithmetic" of the Pythagorean philosopher Nicomachus, and gives a multitude of unknown sources on the science of numbers, making this memoir a new, original introduction to the science of arithmetic. The appearance of zero between numbers, the method of solving a system of equations known as "bloom of Thymaridas", the way squares and heterogeneous numbers are produced by the reciprocating addition of consecutive numbers, belong to the conquests of ancient mathematical science known to us only through of this work of Iamblichus.

Volume 5 [serial number 790]

On Mysteries: The Greek and the eastern philosophy, the soul, the differences of the supernatural beings, the divination and the divine inspiration, the demons, the sacrifices, the symbolism of the Egyptian mysteries, the Egyptian theology, the felicity, the destiny and the Good in this theurgic work of Iamblichus that had much influence on the later philosophy.

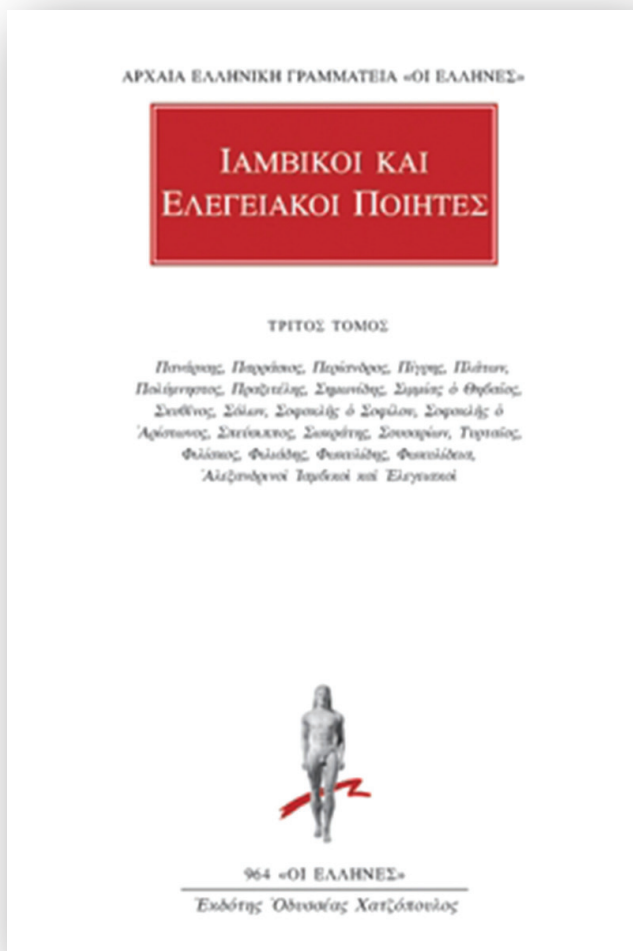
Volume 6 [serial number 791]

Fragments (On the Soul, Commentaries on Plato, Letters): Excerpts from

Iamblichus' works that are not fully preserved: On the soul (nature and energies of the soul, judgment, punishment and purification after its separation from the body), Memoirs to Plato (commentary on Platonic dialogues and especially on Timaeus), Letters (letters of Iamblichus to his friends and students, where issues such as fate, dialectics, virtues, child rearing, marriage, etc. are discussed).

Volume 7 [serial number xxx]

On Pythagoras' Golden Verses: This work of Iamblichus, preserved only in its translation in Arabic, is translated and published in modern Greek for the first time. This work was discovered relatively recently and is not very known to international bibliographies. Iamblichus presents his interpretation to Pythagoras' Golden Verses, and is of particular interest because it offers new and important elements that helps understand better the philosophical concepts of this great neo-platonic thinker.



IAMBUS AND ELEGY

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 962]

Archilochus, Theognis and Theognidea.

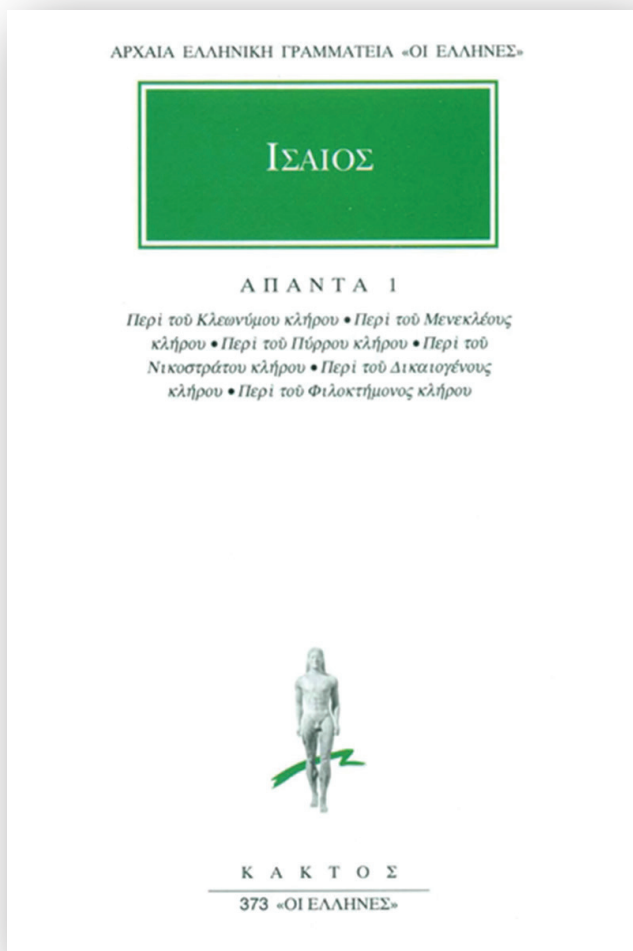
Volume 2 [serial number 963]

Anonymous Elegiac Fragments, Anonymous Iambic Fragments, Aeschines, Aeschryon, Aeschylus, Alcibiades, Ananius, Antimachus, Apollodorus, Aristoxenus, Aristotle, Archelaus, Asius, Astydamas, Asopodorus, Aphareus,

Demodocus, Dionysius Chalcus, Dionysius the Tyrant, Diphilus, Euenus, Eucleides, Hermippus, Zeuxis, Theocritus of Chios, Thucydides, Hipparchus, Hippon, Hipponax, Ion of Chios, Ion of Samos, Callinus, Cleobulina, Cleon, Clonas, Crates, Critias, Mamercus, Melanthius, Menander, Mimnermus, Olympus, Homer.

Volume 3 [serial number 964]

Panarces, Parrhasius, Periander, Pigres, Plato, Polymnestus, Praxiteles, Semonides, Simmias, Scythinus, Solon, Sophocles the Sophilus's son, Sophocles the Ariston's son, Speusippus, Socrates, Susarion, Tyrtaeus, Philiscus, Philiades, Phocylides and Phocylidea, Alexandrian Iambic and Elegiac Poets.



ISAEUS

Orator, 5th-4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 2 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 373]

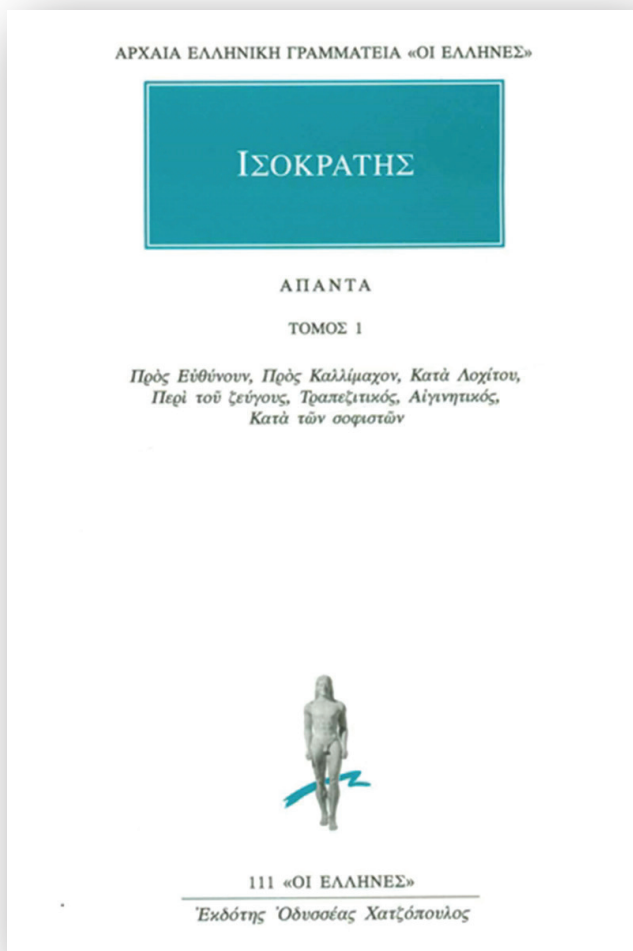
On the Estate of Cleonymus, On the Estate of Menecles, On the Estate of Pyrrhus, On the Estate of Nicostratus, On the Estate of Dicaeogenes, On the Estate of Philoctemon: Speeches concerning inheritance litigations. Source of information about the law of inheritance in that time.

Volume 2 [serial number 374]

On the Estate of Apollodorus, On the Estate of Ciron, On the Estate of Astyphilus, On the Estate of Aristarchus, On the Estate of Hagnias: Speeches concerning inheritance litigations. Source of information about the law of inheritance in that time.

On Behalf of Euphiletus: A speech concerning a case of deprivation of civil rights.

Fragments: Fragments from lost works attributed to Isaeus.



ISOCRATES

Orator, 5th-4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 6 volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 111]

Against Euthynus: A speech on a case of a deposit entrusted to one's care.

Against Callimachus: A speech on a case of *paragraphe* (an objection to the admissibility of a suit), concerning the events of the overthrow of the Thirty Tyrants' regime and the restoration of democracy.

Against Lochites: A speech delivered on a case of assault of a member of the

lower class by a member of the nobility.

Concerning the Team of Horses: Alcibiades, son of the Athenian politician with the same name, defends his dead father against the accusation for the team of horses that he had used during the Olympic games of 416 B.C.

Trapeziticus: The banker Passion defends himself against the accusation of a client of his that he had defrauded a sum of money entrusted to him.

Aegineticus: A speech delivered in a court of Aegina during an inheritance trial.

Against the Sophists: Isocrates compares his method and purposes to those of other teachers (*sophists* in a wider sense), whom he accuses of contradiction between their words and acts.

Volume 2 [serial number 112]

Helen: Reference to Helen and to the love of gods for her, and a rehabilitation of Paris. A praise of beauty to which even the gods give way; criticism of the Eristics and mention of Panhellenic ideas.

Busiris: Criticism of the Athenian sophist Polycrates, because he wrote an apology for the Egyptian Busiris and an accusation against Socrates.

To Demonicus: A hortative and instructive oration on moral subjects of everyday life.

To Nicocles: A hortative oration to Nicocles, king of Salamis of Cyprus. The ideal of the best monarch and the right way of governing.

Nicocles or The Cyprians: A speech of Nicocles to his subjects, characteristic of the monarchic views of those times.

Euagoras: A praise of a dead king, in a way outlining the general image of a monarch.

Volume 3 [serial number 113]

Panegyric: A combination of a declamatory and admonitory oration. The greatness of Athens, the brave deeds of the city at a time of peace and of war. The necessity of the Panhellenic union, in view of a struggle against the barbarians, under a leadership divided between Athens and Sparta.

Plataicus: A Plataean accuses the Thebans of the barbarous destruction of his town.

Archidamus: Archidamus, the future king of Sparta, is represented to speak against the peace, which the allies of defeated Sparta were about to conclude with Thebes.

Volume 4 [serial number 114]

On the Peace: Isocrates argues in favour of peace. Against his general ideas, he expresses peaceful positions and recommends the relinquishment of the naval supremacy, because he understands the unfavourable march of the Social War for Athens.

Aeropagiticus: Isocrates seeks in the glorious past the ideals of governing that would help Athens out of the crisis. He recommends a kind of moderate oligarchy, which will be combined with the spiritual guidance of the people.

Philip: After the conditions formed by the Peace of Philocrates, Isocrates calls the king Philip of Macedonia to unite all the Greeks for a struggle against the Persians under his leadership.

Volume 5 [serial number 115]

On antidosis: On the occasion of a trial of *antidosis* (a form by which a citizen charged with a public service at his own expense might call upon any other citizen, whom he thought richer than himself, either to exchange properties, or to submit to the charge himself) against him, Isocrates, in advanced age, gives his autobiography defending his career by this longest speech.

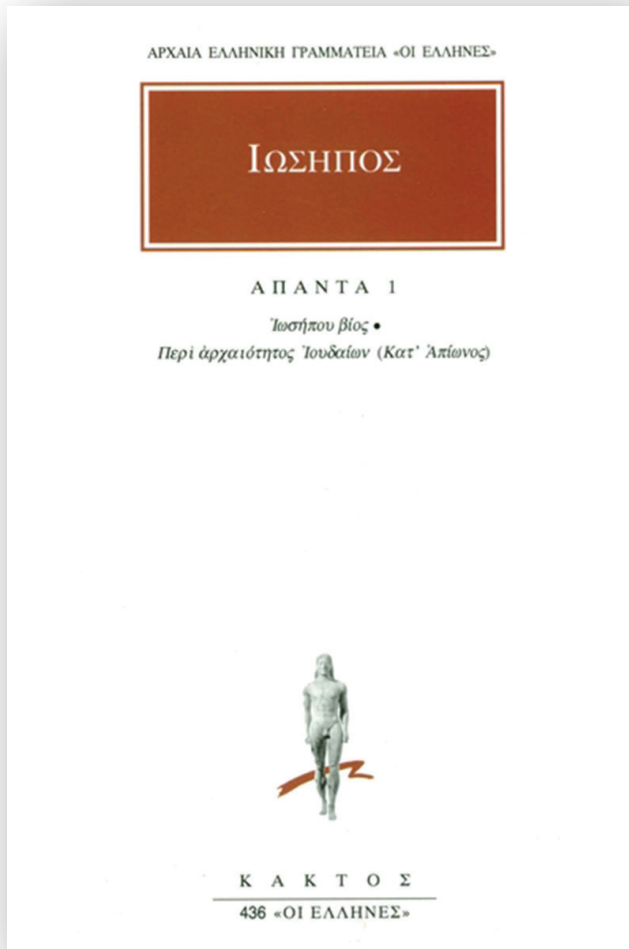
Panathenaicus: A praise of democratic Athens (especially in comparison with Sparta), a presentation of the orator's personal work, and some digressions implying that Philip is the new leader of the Greeks.

Volume 6 [serial number 116]

Letters: 9 letters attributed to Isocrates. The authenticity of some of them is disputed. They are addressed mostly to leaders of that time. The attempt of the orator to establish friendly relations between his city and Philip is significant.

Fragments: Extant fragments from lost works attributed to Isocrates.

Scholia: Ancient commentators discuss some points from Isocrates' speeches.



JOSEPHUS

Historian, 1st c. A.D.

Complete Works, 16 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 436]

The Life: A biography of Josephus, as appendix to his historical work entitled *Jewish Antiquities*.

Against Apion: An answer to the criticism raised by the publication of the *Jewish Antiquities*, concerning mostly the antiquity of the Judeans' origin.

Volume 2 [serial number 437]

The Jewish War, Book I: Introduction. The events from the capture of the temple by Antiochus Epiphanes (c. 170 B.C.) to the death of Herodes (4 B.C.).

Volume 3 [serial number 438]

The Jewish War, Books II, III: The first year of the Jewish War. The siege of Jerusalem.

Volume 4 [serial number 439]

The Jewish War, Books IV, V: The siege of Jerusalem continues.

Volume 5 [serial number 440]

The Jewish War, Books VI, VII: The capture of Jerusalem. The following events.

Volume 6 [serial number 441]

Jewish Antiquities, Books I, II: Introduction. From the creation of the world and Adam to the patriarchs and the death of Isaac. Moses. The exodus from Egypt and the crossing of the Red Sea.

Volume 7 [serial number 442]

Jewish Antiquities, Books III, IV: To the land of Canaan. The constitution of Moses. How the law-giver disappeared from men.

Volume 8 [serial number 443]

Jewish Antiquities, Books V, VI: Joshua the son of Nun. Conflicts with the Amalekites. Judges. How the Ark passed into the hands of the Palestinians. Saul and David.

Volume 9 [serial number 444]

Jewish Antiquities, Books VII, VIII: The reign of David. Absalom. Solomon. Ahab. The war events.

Volume 10 [serial number 445]

Jewish Antiquities, Books IX, X: Ahaziah, Uzziah, Jeroboam. The war with the Assyrians. The war with the Babylonians.

Volume 11 [serial number 446]

Jewish Antiquities, Books XI, XII: Cyrus. Exodus from Babylon. Alexander the Great subjects Judaea. The situation in the period of the Diadochoi (Successors).

Volume 12 [serial number 447]

Jewish Antiquities, Books XIII, XIV: The period of the Diadochoi (Successors) continues. Ptolemy, Demetrius, Antiochus. Relations and conflicts with the Romans.

Volume 13 [serial number 448]

Jewish Antiquities, Books XV, XVI: The Roman era. Herodes. Destruction of the temple and erection of a new one. War events.

Volume 14 [serial number 449]

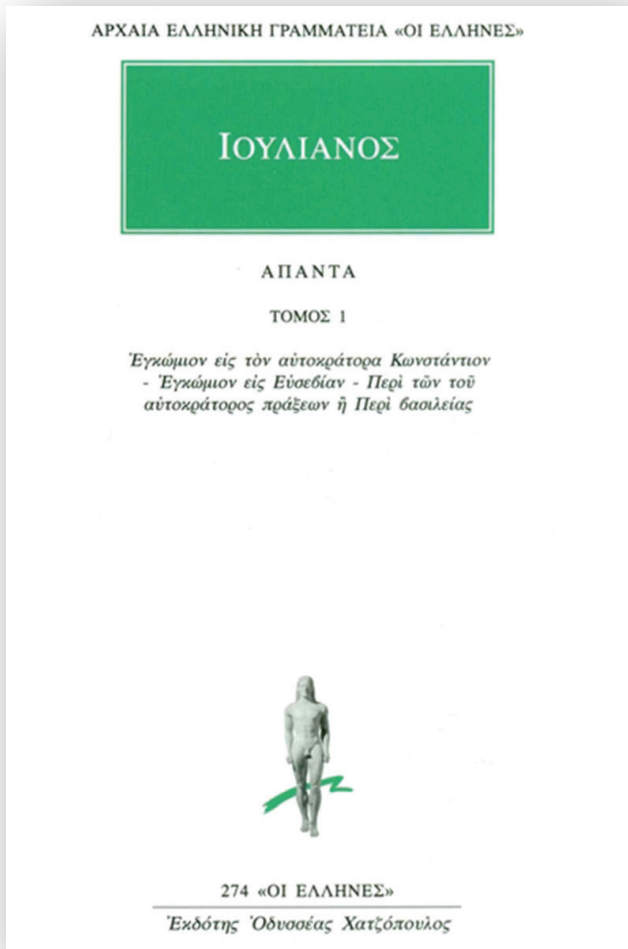
Jewish Antiquities, Books XVII, XVIII: The death of Herodes. His testament. The political circumstances. Pontius Pilatus becomes governor of Judaea. Jesus Christ.

Volume 15 [serial number 450]

Jewish Antiquities, Books XIX, XX: Agrippa. Claudius. Revolt of the Judaeans against the Samaritans.

Volume 16 [serial number 451]

Indexes: Introduction and detailed indexes of proper names.



JULIAN

Philosopher, 4th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 5 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 274]

Panegyric in Honour of Emperor Constantius: A praise of Emperor Constantius and a presentation of the ideal life, in the form of a panegyric speech.

Panegyric in Honour of Empress Eusebia: A praise of Julian's patroness, the Empress Eusebia, wife of the Emperor Constantius. With a sincere and spontaneous style, Julian expresses his thankfulness without arousing the suspicions of the Emperor.

On Kingship: Julian continues the praise of the Emperor and mentions the virtues of the ideal leader. Views on the art of governing.

Volume 2 [serial number 275]

Consolation to Himself on the departure of Sallust: In order to console himself, Julian writes down his thoughts on the occasion of the removal of his friend Secundus Saturninus Sallustius from his office.

To the Senate and People of Athens: A letter of Julian to the Athenians, before his conflict with Constantius.

To Themistius the Philosopher: A letter of Julian to the philosopher Themistius, where he presents his views on governing, on the ideal king etc.

To the Cynic Heracleios on How a Cynic ought to Behave and whether It Is Proper for Him to Compose Myths: Addressing the Cynic Heracleios, Julian asks if the myths agree with the philosophy of the Cynics. A praise of the first Cynic philosophers and a criticism of the philosophers of his time.

To the Mother of the Gods: A praise of the Phrygian goddess Cybele and a mention of the import of her worship in Italy. An explanation of Cybele's myth.

Volume 3 [serial number 276]

To the Uneducated Cynics: A criticism of the philosophy of the Cynics and a colourful presentation of its supporters in the writer's times.

Symposium or Saturnalia: Romulus invites the gods and the emperors in a symposium, in order to celebrate the Saturnalia together. Silenus comments mockingly on the entrance of the emperors, from Julius Caesar to Constantine. A presentation of the political and religious views of Julian.

To King Helios: Julian, ardent believer in Sun God Mithra, praises the protector god of the Eternal City on the occasion of his feast on the 25th of December. A characteristic token of religious lyricism.

Volume 4 [serial number 276]

Misopogon: Julian fails to persuade the inhabitants of Antioch about his religious beliefs, and he judges himself. At the same time, he criticizes their habits, which

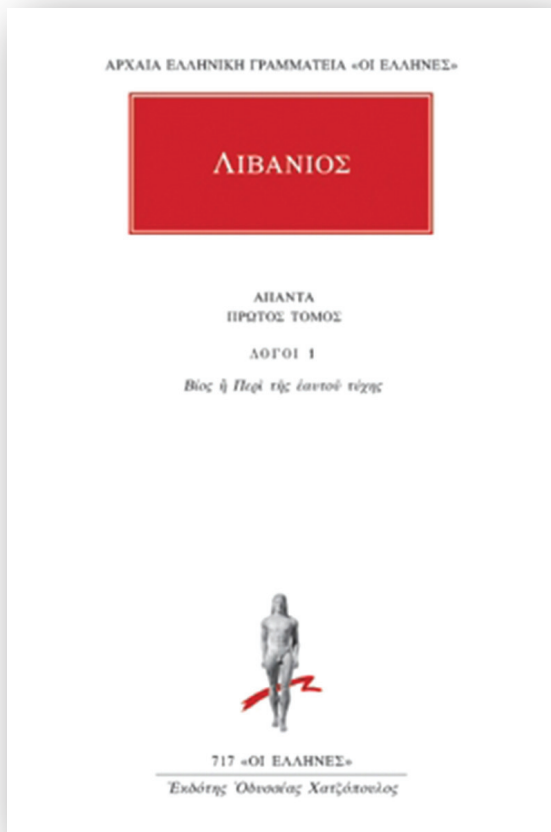
are characteristic of the inhabitants of a great city without spiritual pursuits.

Against the Galileans: An attack of Julian on the Christians. He emphasizes that Christianity is not foretold in the Old Testament, and therefore Christians must not consider their faith as a development of Judaism. Argumentation parallel to that of *Celsus and Porphyry*. A work criticized by Gregory of Nazianzus.

Fragments – Letters: The letters of Julian, addressed mostly to officials of his times or to priests of the old religion, with advice on exercising their duties, on their character and erudition etc.

Volume 5 [serial number 277]

Letters (cont.): The rest of Julian's letters. These texts provide a lot of information on his life and his political and religious views.



LIBANIUS

Orator and sophist, 4th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Orations 1 [serial number 717]

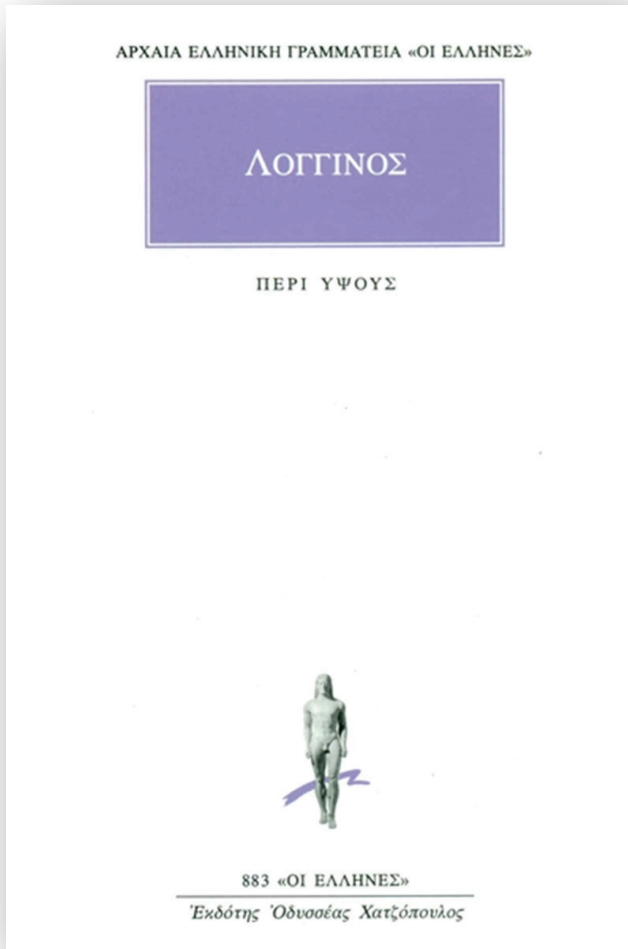
Autobiography of the so-called “little Demosthenes”, which also provides a picture of a whole era. His reaction to the Christian-Byzantine ideology is one of the last manifestations of the opposition to the new state of order.

Orations 2 [serial number 718]

The orations 2-10. Instructive purposes, sociopolitical observations, moral questions.

Orations 3 [serial number 719]

The 11th oration of Libanius (*Antiochicus*). A praise of his motherland Antioch.

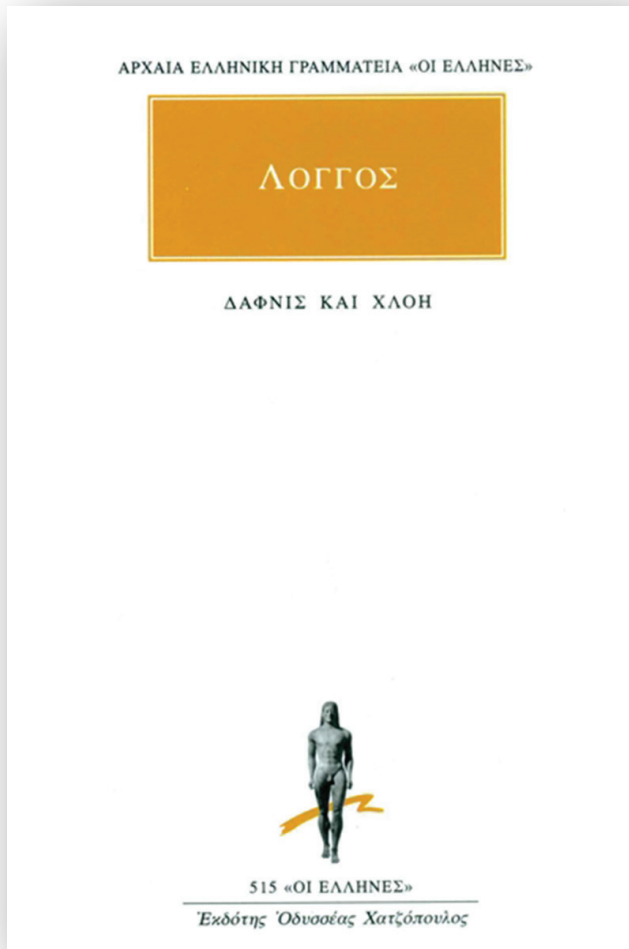


LONGINUS

Orator, 1st (?) c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 883]

On the Sublime: One of the top aesthetic and critic works of antiquity, discussing the elevated and magnificent style in prose and poetry. A lot of his views are considered to be forerunners of the critic principles and aesthetic examination of the later years.

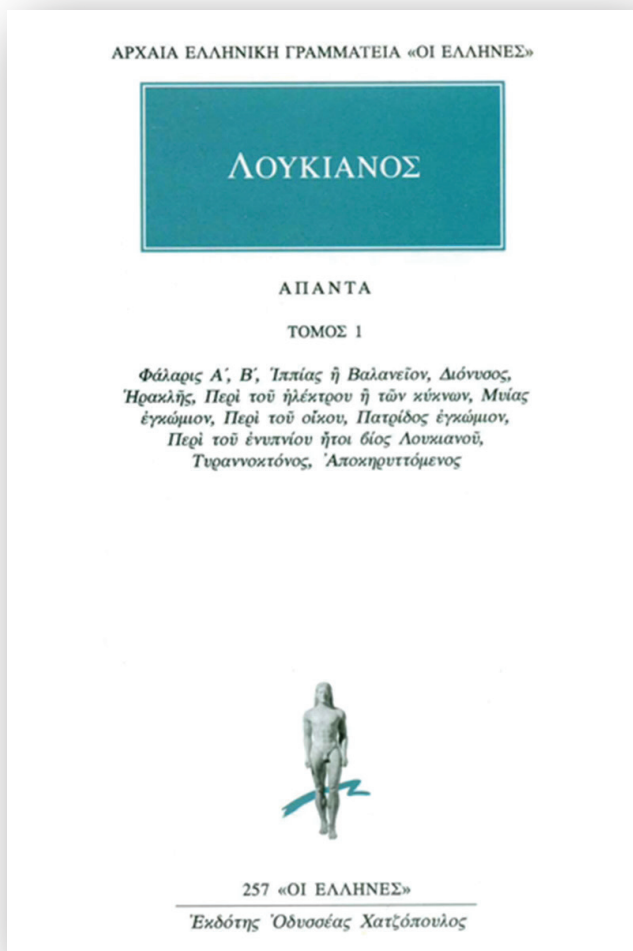


LONGUS

Romancer, 2nd (?) c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume

Daphnis and Chloe: Two abandoned children are saved and raised by shepherds and ultimately fall in love with each other. The transition from the innocent childish love to the erotic awakening and conclusion, with an idyllic natural setting and an idealised pastoral life as background. One of the most beautiful ancient readings, that remained popular till the modern times.



LUCIAN

Sophist, 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 17 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 257]

Phalaris I, II: Phalaris, the tyrant of Acragas, sends an offering to the god Apollo in Delphi and tries to refute his ill reputation. A citizen of Delphi proposes the acceptance of the offering.

Hippias or The Bath: A description of a bath and a reference to its architect Hippias.

Dionysus: A short picturesque narration of Dionysus' expedition to India.

Hercules: How and for what reasons the Celts represent Hercules.

Amber or The Swans: Two myths about the river Eridanus. How can mythical narrations be misleading.

The Fly: A satiric literary work, where the bravery, brilliance and other virtues of flies are praised.

The Hall: A praise of a hall decorated with paintings.

My Native Land: A praise of the motherland, which is represented as a top value and ideal for man.

The Dream or The Lucian's Career: A scene from Lucian's young age, and a reference to how he chose his job.

The Tyrannicide: A man kills the son of the tyrant, causing the suicide of the tyrant himself. Then, he delivers a speech claiming a reward for his deed.

Disowned: Someone disowned his son who leaves the house and studies medicine. Later on, he returns and cures his father of mental disease. The father cancels the renouncement, but disowns him again, because the son does not cure of the same disease his father's wife.

Volume 2 [serial number 258]

Herodotus or Aëtion: A description of an Aëtion's painting, representing the marriage of Alexander the Great with Roxane.

Zeuxis or Antiochus: The author complains about men appreciating only the originality of his works and not their elegance and technique.

Harmonides: The piper Harmonides consults his teacher Timotheus on how he could be famous all over Greece.

Scythian or The Consul: Lucian, being in Macedonia, addresses a father and a son, asking them to support him.

The Consonants at Law: The replacement of double s by double t in many words leads these two letters to a trial. The s is the accuser and the t is the defendant.

A Slip of the Tongue in Greeting: The ways of greeting and the errors concerning them.

The dipsads: The *dipsad* is a serpent of the desert, whose bite causes such a

thirst that cannot be quenched even by all the water. Lucian describes the strange animals of the African desert.

Slander: Condemnation of the slander. A vivid description of a painting by Apelles.

Astrology: A satiric treatise on astrology, written as a literary exercise.

On Sacrifices: A parody of the sacrificial habits. A denouncement of the human ignorance.

On Funerals: A mockery and condemnation of the human habits concerning the funerals.

The Goddess of Syria: Description of the worship of Hera (Atargatis) at Hierapolis.

To One Who Said "You Are a Prometheus in Words": A short work on the new literary species formed by Lucian, which combines elements from dialogue and comedy.

Volume 3 [serial number 259]

Demonax: A biography of the Cynic philosopher Demonax.

Nigrinus: A dialogue between the author and a friend of his, on the occasion of the latter's contact with the philosopher Nigrinus. The work is a source of information about the habits and the social situation in the 2nd century A.D.

Symposium or The Lapiths: A parody of the same titled Platonic work. A parade of Stoic, Cynic and Peripatetic philosophers, who cause laughter by their strange behaviour.

Philosophies for Sale: The philosophers' ways of life are sold by auction. A satire upon philosophy.

Volume 4 [serial number 260]

The Dead Come to Life or The Fisherman: Literal answer by Lucian to those who were accusing him that he had slandered philosophy by his work *Philosophies for Sale*.

The Parasite: The parasite Simon argues that the parasitic is an art, indeed higher than rhetoric and philosophy.

Soloecista: A satire upon solecism, that is to say the lingual errors breaking syntactic rules.

Volume 5 [serial number 261]

Anacharsis or The Athletics: A dialogue between the Athenian Solon and the Scythian Anacharsis, who is supposed to be at Athens in order to learn the laws and habits of the city. The basic topic of the discussion is the discipline of the young and especially athletics.

Toxaris or Friendship: A dialogue on friendship and the importance attached to it by the Greek and the Scythian society.

Images: A praise of Panthea, favourite of the Roman Emperor Verus. A characteristic work of Lucian's skill in art criticism.

On Behalf of Images: A work written on the occasion of Panthea's remarks on her praise made by the former work of Lucian.

Volume 6 [serial number 262]

Hermotimus or Concerning the Sects: An attack on the plenty of philosophical sects, each of which claims that it possesses the secret of happiness.

Lexiphanes: The sophist protagonist suffers from a strange lingual disease, a passion for archaic, complex and meaningless words and phrases, that he uses in order to refer to trivial matters.

The Eunuch: Comical situation that happens during the meeting of some candidates for a philosophical chair at Athens.

Volume 7 [serial number 263]

The Downward Journey or The Tyrant: A funeral dialogue where the vanity of worldly matters is mocked.

Zeus Catechised: Caustic criticism of the established views on gods.

Zeus Rants: A dialogue examining if the Moirai, the goddesses of fate, control the human life and if the gods have the power that the men attribute to them.

The Judgement of the Goddesses: The comic version of the myth about the judgement of the three goddesses, Hera, Athena and Aphrodite, by Paris.

The Parliament of Gods: The Olympian gods hold a meeting in order to confront the problem of the entrance of foreign gods into the Greek pantheon. The decline of the religion in classic times.

Volume 8 [serial number 264]

Saturnalia: God Saturn discusses with the priest who designed the legislation that rules the feast of Saturnalia. Letter-writing between the god and the author.

The Dream or The Cock: A dialogue in which the wealth is criticized and poverty is praised. Description of rich men.

Prometheus: Condemned Prometheus apologizes and almost convinces the gods Hermes and Hephaestus who are about to crucify him.

A conversation with Hesiod: An attack on Hesiod and through him against all poets who claim that they can foretell the future.

Podagra: A satiric poem on gout, from which Lucian himself probably suffered.

Volume 9 [serial number 265]

Menippus or The Descent into Hades: The philosopher Menippus descends into Hades, the nether world, in order to learn the right way of life which men must lead.

Timon or The Misanthrope: An attempt on restoring the reputation of Timon the misanthrope, based on the writer's reference to wealth and its wrong handling.

Charon or The Inspectors: Charon wants to know how the upper world is like, and Hermes makes the related description. The story is transferred into the 6th century B.C.

The Runaways: A satiric conversation during which the sham of a lot of philosophers of the Late Antiquity is stigmatised. The opportunity is given by the suicide of the false philosopher Peregrinus.

Volume 10 [serial number 266]

Double Indictment: At the court of the gods, a lot of untried complaints, lodged by the sciences and arts against men who accuse them, are still pending. The gods decide to try the cases.

Lover of Lies: A criticism and mockery of the superstition and credulity during Lucian's times.

On the Dance: A treatise in the form of a dialogue, where dance is praised.

Volume 11 [serial number 267]

Dialogues of the Gods: Dialogues between the gods. The writer represents with satiric colour the atmosphere he supposes that prevailed in the palace of the gods, according to the descriptions of Homer and Hesiod.

Dialogues of the Sea-gods: Dialogues between the gods of the sea. Lucian's disposition towards the sea-gods is evidently more favourable.

Volume 12 [serial number 268]

Dialogues of the Dead: The vanity of worldly things – a favourite topic of Lucian. Realism and originality.

Dialogues of the Courtesans: The love, the jealousy, the affection, the disappointment in love and the psychology of the lovers in this one of Lucian's top works.

Volume 13 [serial number 269]

Icaromenippus or The Sky-man: The philosopher Menippus, disappointed by the conflicting doctrines of other philosophers on the universe, ascends into heaven in order to form his own opinion.

True Stories I, II: A parody of information and stories, mostly fictitious, of other writers. Humorous writing, imbued with the atmosphere of the literary conflicts of those times.

The Ship or The Wishes: The vainness and vanity of the human wishes, through the air of a tactful cynic sarcasm.

Volume 14 [serial number 270]

The Ignorant Book-collector: A caustic text on those who buy books but do not read them. Comic irony and literary skill.

On Salaried Posts in Great Houses: The adherence of the educated men of

Lucian's time to rich Roman houses, and the sequences of this way of life. Sarcasm and knowledge of the human psychology.

Apology: Lucian takes a public office and apologizes for the ideas that he expressed in the previous work.

Octogenarians: A short work on those great personalities that had lived for many years.

Alexander or The False Prophet: A mockery of someone who had proclaimed himself prophet of the god Glaucon and had achieved to attain great power all over the Roman Empire.

Volume 15 [serial number 271]

On the Passing of Peregrinus: The life and death of the Cynic philosopher Peregrinus. Lucian accuses him of being a false philosopher.

How to Write History: A criticism of historiography, on the occasion of the composition of the chronicle of the Parthian War (162-165 A.D.).

A Professor of Public Speaking: A mockery of the rhetoric of Lucian's time. The decline of the rhetoric art.

The Mistaken Critic: An astringent attack on a person who is accused of his lack of education and for his immoral life.

Volume 16 [serial number 272]

Lucius or The Ass: Lucius from Patras visits a Thessalian house and there, by mistake, he is transformed into an ass. A lot of adventures follow.

Cynicus: A dialogue between Lycinus and a Cynic philosopher, seeking for the right way of life.

Philopatris: A dialogue on various subjects, where the Emperor Nicephorus is praised. Probably a spurious work.

Epigrams: Epigrams attributed to Lucian. The authenticity of some of them has been disputed.

Volume 17 [serial number 273]

Amores: A dialogue between two men who have different erotic liking (one of

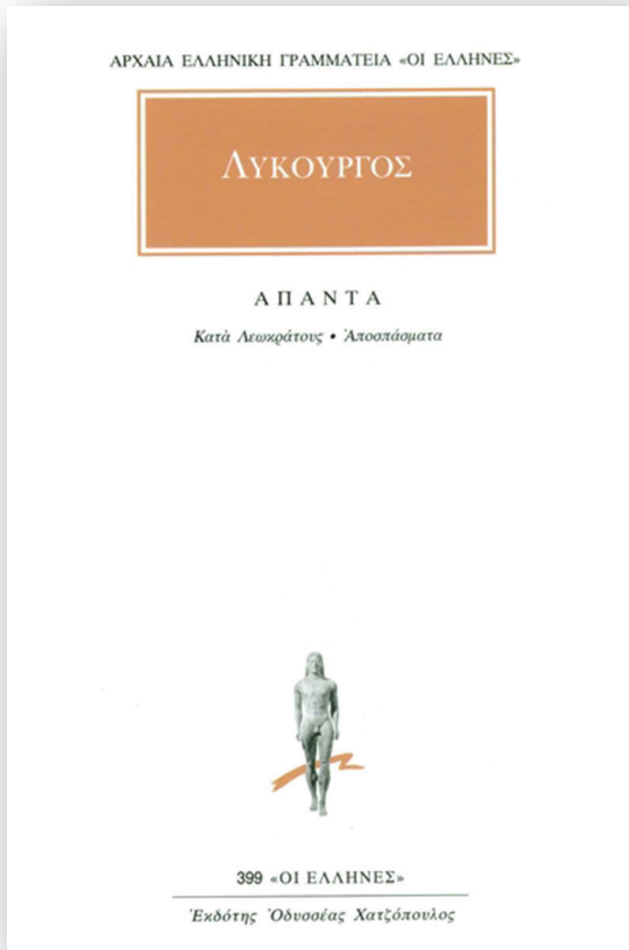
them prefers women while the other prefers boys).

Halcyon: On the occasion of the myth of Halcyon, Socrates and Chaerephon discuss the subject of transformations. What seems impossible for men can be realized with the help of gods.

Demosthenes: A praise of the orator Demosthenes, in the form of a dialogue. Probably a spurious work.

Ocypus: A satiric poem concerning someone who suffers from gout but does not admit it before others.

Charidemus or On Beauty: A narration about some speeches delivered in a banquet, relating to beauty, which is considered as the final aim of every creature. A work of disputed authenticity.



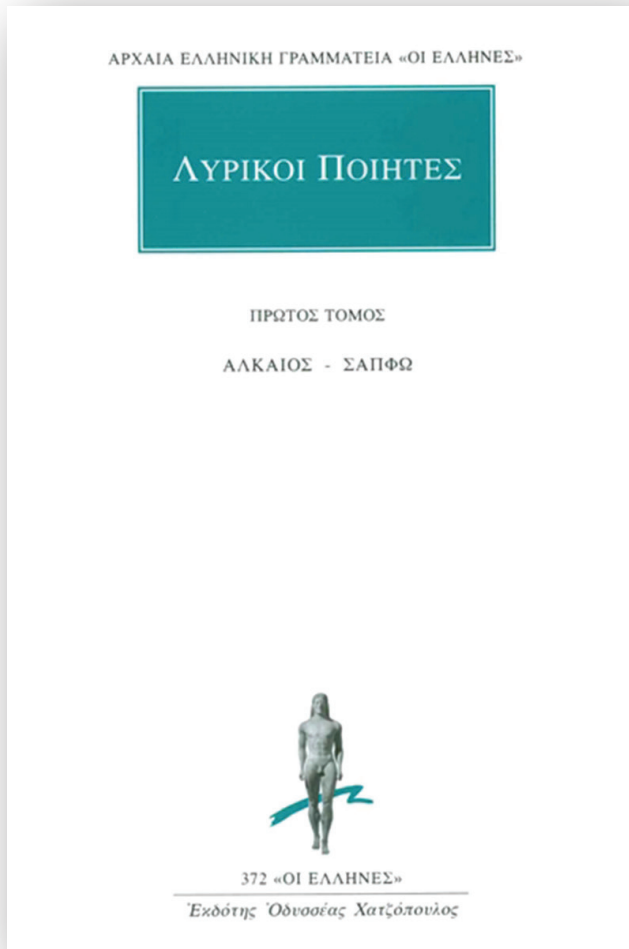
LYCURGUS

Orator, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 399]

Against Leocrates: On the occasion of accusing a rich Athenian who left the city in a period of extraordinary measures, Lycurgus, a man who had practised successfully a lot of public offices, defends his city and the laws in a critical historical moment.

Fragments: Short fragments from lost works attributed to Lycurgus.



LYRIC POETS

Complete Works, 9 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 372]

Alcaeus, Sappho

Volume 2 [serial number 516]

Pindar 1: Olympian and Pythian Odes

Volume 3 [serial number 517]

Pindar 2: Nemean and Isthmian Odes

Volume 4 [serial number 518]

Pindar 3: Fragments

Volume 5 [serial number 519]

Terpander, Alcman, Arion, Pittacus, Bias, Chilon, Thales, Thaletas, Cleobulus, Echembrotus, Sacadas, Xanthus, Stesichorus.

Volume 6 [serial number 520]

Ibycus, Anacreon, Anacreontea, Lasus, Apollodorus, Tynnichus, Lamprus, Telesilla.

Volume 7 [serial number 521]

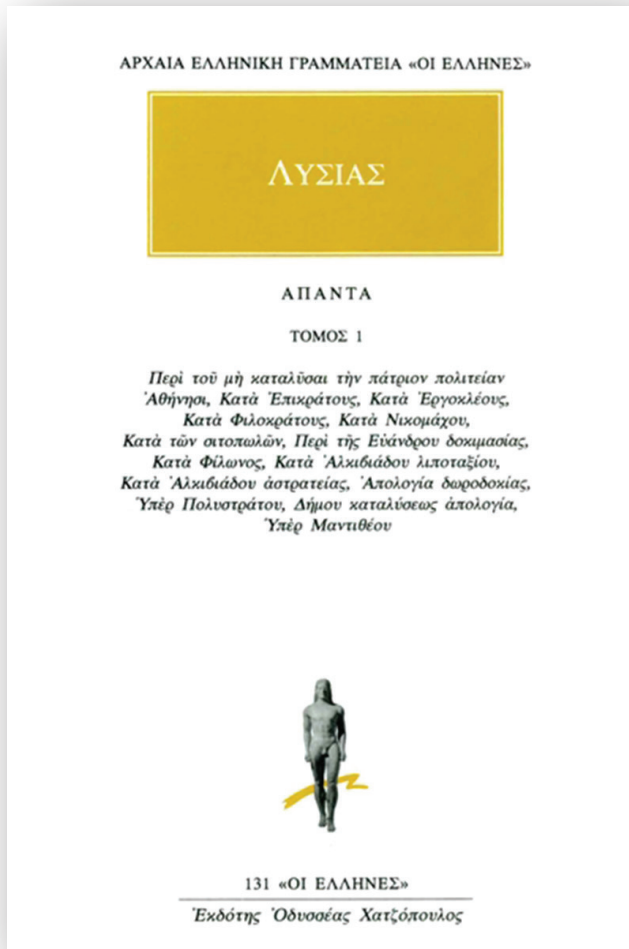
Simonides, Timocreon, Myrtis, Corinna, Lamrpocles, Pratinas, Phrynichus, Diagoras, Cleomachus, Cleomenes, Cydias, Praxilla.

Volume 8 [serial number 522]

Bacchylides, Melanippides, Cinesias, Aripbron, Licymnius, Philoxenus, Timotheus, Telestes, Polyidus, Lycophronides, Castorion, Hermolochus, Phrynis, Charixene, Lamynthius, Pronomus, Oeniades, Stesichorus II

Volume 9 [serial number 1206]

Eumelus, Erinna, Folk Songs, Sympotic Songs, Anonymous Lyric Fragments, Alexandrian Lyric Poets.



LYSIAS

Orator, 5th-4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 131]

Against the Subversion of the Ancestral Constitution of Athens: Rejection of the proposal that the return of those who had been exiled by the Thirty Tyrants should be allowed, but the governing of the city should be assigned only to those who had landed property.

Against Epicrates: The politician Epicrates is accused of taking bribes when he

had took part in an embassy sent to the Persians in 389 B.C.

Against Ergocles: Ergocles, a collaborator of Thrasybulus, is accused of misgovernment and instigating the cities that were under the domination of Athens to revolt.

Against Philocrates: Philocrates is accused of collaborating with Ergocles in the illegal acts mentioned in the former oration.

Against Nicomachus: The public official Nicomachus is accused for adulterating the legislation, with the purpose of serving personal aims.

Against the Corn-dealers: A speech delivered before the court of Heliaia during the trial of a case of corn-dealers' profiteering.

On the Scrutiny of Euandrus: Objections to the fitness of Euandrus, a candidate archon, for taking public offices.

Against Philo: Objections to the fitness of Philo, a candidate archon, for taking public offices.

Against Alcibiades for Deserting the Ranks: Young Alcibiades, son of the famous Athenian politician, is brought to trial for deserting his position during a battle against the Spartans.

Against Alcibiades for Refusal of Military Service: Young Alcibiades, son of the famous Athenian politician is brought to trial for his illegal transfer from infantry to cavalry.

Defence against a Charge of Taking Bribes: An Athenian accused of misappropriating a sum of money tries to prove his innocence.

For Polystratus: The Athenian Polystratus is accused for attempting to subvert the constitution, and his son delivers the defensive speech.

Defence against a Charge of Subverting the Democracy: The unknown speaker defends himself against the charge of collaborating with the regime of the Thirty Tyrants, during the examination of his candidacy for a public office.

In Defence of Mantisheus at his Scrutiny: Mantisheus, a candidate for the office of councillor, defends himself against the charges of collaborating with the Thirty Tyrants.

Volume 2 [serial number 132]

Peroration on the Confiscation of the Property of the Brother of Nicias: Eucrates, nephew of the general Nicias, accuses Poliochus, who proposed the confiscation of the property of the brothers of Nicias, of taking part in the case of the mutilation of the Hermai (statues of Hermes).

On the Property of Aristophanes: A speech delivered before the court of Heliaia, concerning a case of confiscation.

Against Eratosthenes: This is the only speech delivered by Lysias himself. The defendant Eratosthenes, one of the Thirty Tyrants, had made out a list of *metics* (immigrants) –in which Lysias and his brother were included– who were about to be condemned to death.

Against Agoratus: An Athenian named Agoratus is accused of the death of a brigadier named Dionysodorus, who was condemned with other officials during the anomalous situation after the defeat of Athens in the Peloponnesian War. A speech of political and social passion, source of information on the political events of that time.

Against Andocides for Impiety: A charge against the orator Andocides of taking part in the scandal of the mutilation of the Hermai (statues of Hermes) and the derision of the Eleusinian mysteries.

On the Murder of Eratosthenes: This speech was delivered during the trial of a case of murder of an adulterer by the offended husband.

Against Simon: An Athenian named Simon accuses a citizen, with whom he had old differences, of wounding him, and the defendant delivers this speech of Lysias, defending himself.

On a Wound by Premeditation: An Athenian accuses his rival in love of attacking him and wounding him premeditatedly.

Volume 3 [serial number 133]

For Callias: Defence on a Charge of Sacrilege: This speech was delivered before the court of Heliaia as a defence for someone who was charged with sacrilege.

Defence in the Matter of Olive-stump: A speech delivered before Areopagus, concerning a charge of destroying the fencing of a sacred olive-tree, protected

by the law.

For the Soldier: This speech defends a soldier named Polyaeus, who was accused of insulting the officials.

Against Theomnestus I, II: Theomnestus is accused of slandering someone.

Against Diogeiton: This speech concerns a case of misconducting the tutelage over under-age orphans.

Against the Treasury: The prosecutor raises claims against the state on the confiscated property of the defendant.

Against Panceleon: The speech concerns the resolution of a procedural problem about who was fit for examining the essential part of the case.

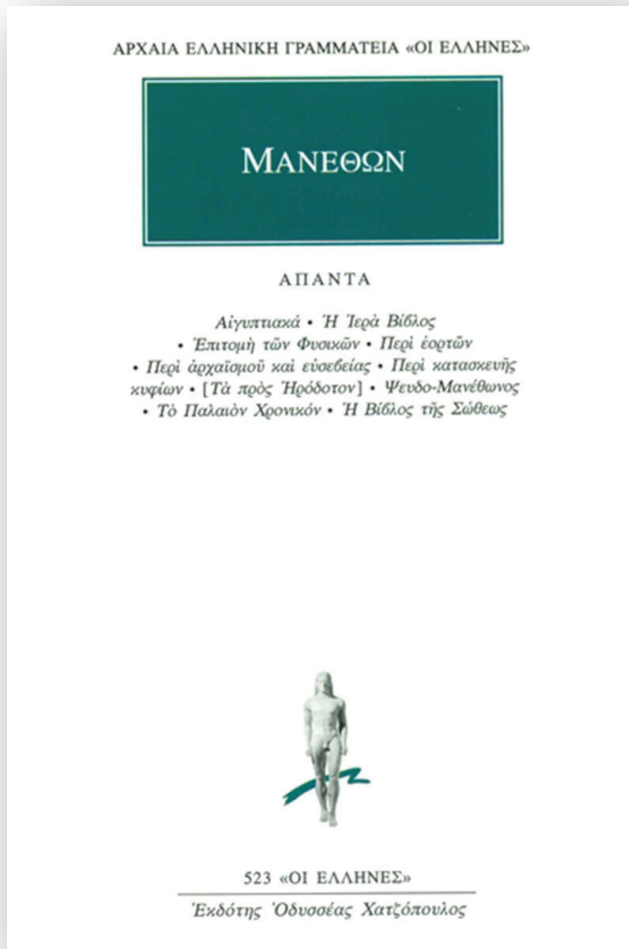
On the Refusal of a Pension to the Invalid: A little after the subversion of the Thirty Tyrants' regime, someone accuses an "invalid", that is to say a cripple and indigent citizen, that he receives illegally the allowance granted to him by the city. Lysias writes the defensive speech for the invalid, one of his most inspired works, personifying in him a whole class of citizens, a class formed as a sequence of the Peloponnesian War.

Accusation of Calumny against Fellow-members of a Society: A speech delivered before the members of a political society, which the speaker wants to quit.

Olympic Oration: A declamatory speech of Lysias, delivered during the Olympic Games of 388 B.C. The orator exhorts the Greeks to free the cities of Sicily from the tyranny of Dionysius of Syracuse.

Funeral speech: A speech delivered in honour of those who had fallen in the battle of 392 B.C., during the Corinthian War. One of the five extant funeral speeches of antiquity.

Fragments: Fragments from lost speeches and epistles attributed to Lysias.

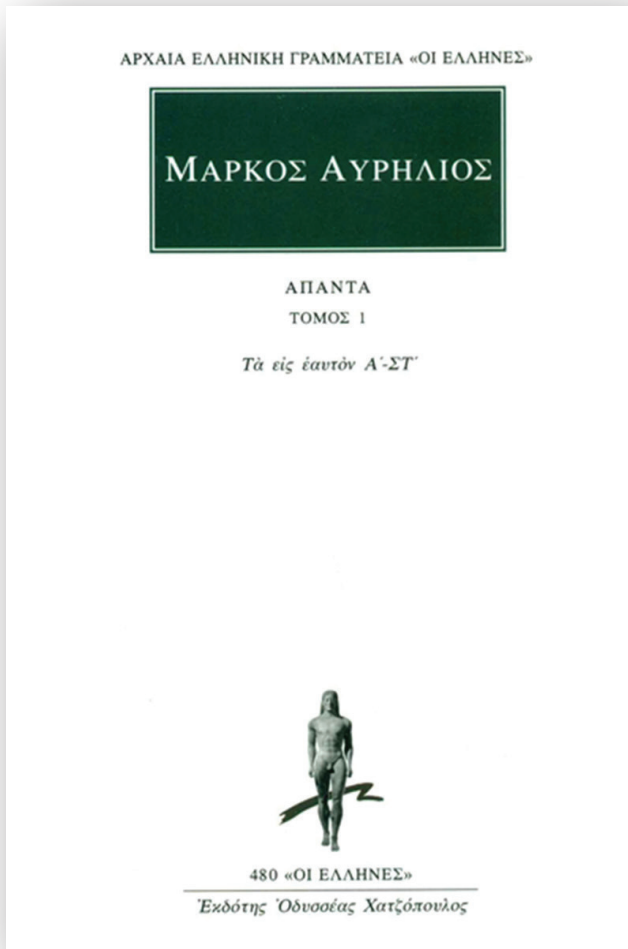


MANETHO

Historian, 3rd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 523]

History of Egypt: The history of Egypt, written by an Egyptian priest and addressed to the Greek-speaking public. The first attempt of arranging the Egyptian history in dynasties. Since then, this arrangement was established. Includes extant fragments from the author's historical and theological works.



MARCUS AURELIUS

Philosopher, 2nd c. A.D.

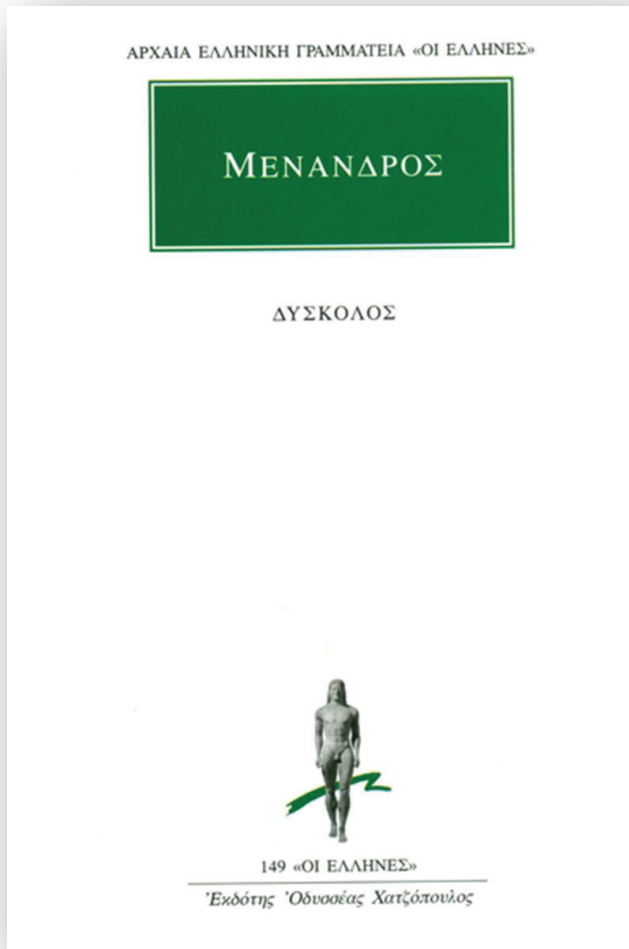
Complete Works, 2 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 480]

Meditations, Books I-VI: The famous work of one of the greater representatives of the Late Stoa.

Volume 2 [serial number 481]

Meditations, Books VII-XII: The continuation and the conclusion of the work. Comments on old philosophers' views, observations addressed to him by himself, and meditations of mostly reviewing character.



MENANDER

Comic poet, 4th-3rd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 63]

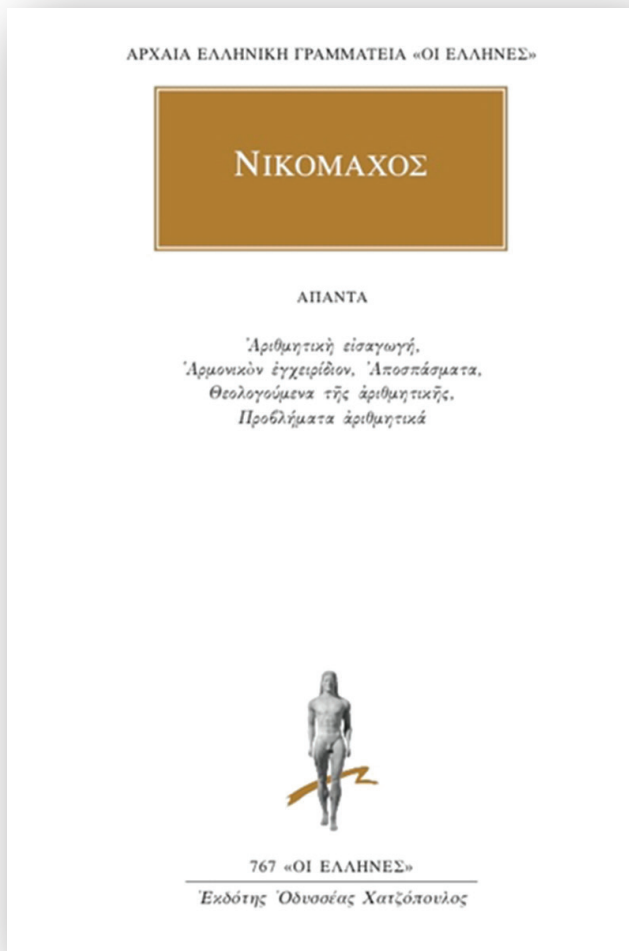
Samia: Moschion, fallen in love with Plangona, gets her into trouble (with child), and then he hesitates to speak clearly. The misunderstandings caused by the fact that the heroes of the play do not reveal the truth, create the story and the comic situations of the play.

Volume 2 [serial number 64]

The Arbitrants: Two persons refer to an arbitrator their dispute on an abandoned child. Skilful plot about the birth and the abandonment of the child, the searching for his parents and the relative humorous situations.

Volume 3 [serial number 65]

The Curmudgeon: God Pan infuses into a noble man an ardent love for the daughter of a fretful farmer. The humorous end comes after an eventful plot.

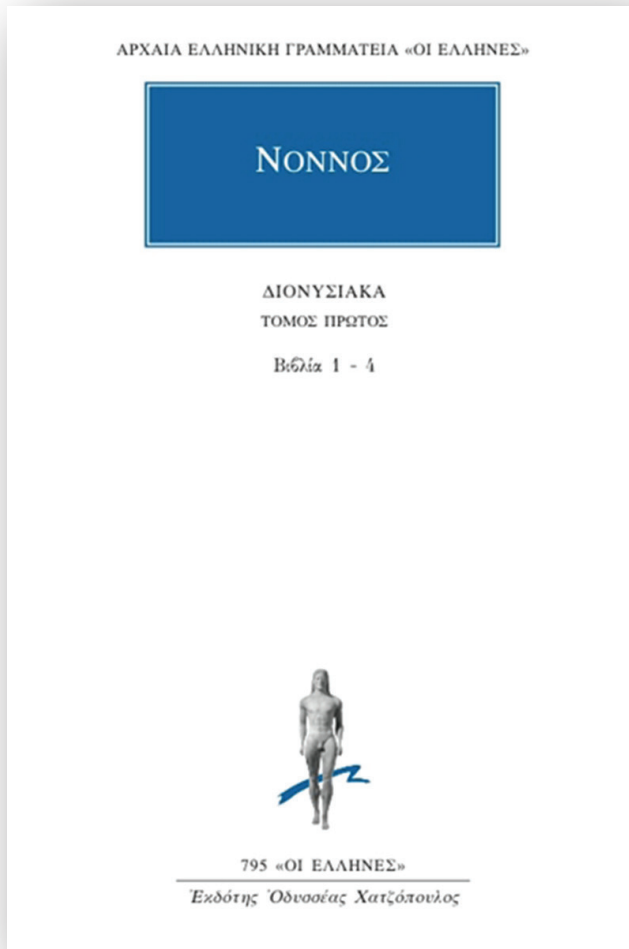


NICOMACHUS

Mathematician, 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 767]

The works of one of the most famous mathematicians of antiquity. Nicomachus' *Introduction to Arithmetic* summarizes the knowledge that Pythagoreanism had acquired in the field of arithmetic. The *Manual of Harmonics* is an introduction to the theory of music. The *Theology of Arithmetic* discusses the mystical properties of numbers.



NONNUS

Epic poet, 5th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 8 out of 9 volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 795]

Dionysiaca: A great epic poem, consisting from 48 books, which narrates the expedition of Dionysus to India and reflects, in a literary and mythological level, the conquests of Alexander the Great.

Books 1-4: What preceded the birth of Dionysus. The rape of Europa by Zeus

transformed into bull. The conflict between Zeus and Typhon. Cadmos and Harmonia.

Volume 2 [serial number 796]

Books 5-10: The story of Actaeon. Zagreus. Zeus destructs the earth by deluge. Zeus and Semele. The jealousy of Hera, the death of Semele and the birth of Dionysus. Athamas, Ino, Melicertes. The childhood of Dionysus.

Volume 3 [serial number 797]

Books 11-15: The story of Ampelos, beloved friend of young Dionysus, and his transformation into a vine. Dionysus collects his troops for the Indian Expedition against Deriades. The story of the Nymph Nicaea who lives in the region.

Volume 4 [serial number 798]

Books 16-21: Dionysus' love for Nicaea and their love affair. The founding of the city of the same name. Dionysus stay with Brongus in the Alyvi region. The battle of Dionysus with the troops of Orontes, father-in-law of Deriades, on Mount Taurus. Defeat and death of Orontes in the river that takes his name. Entertainment of Dionysus by Staphylus, king of Assyria, his wife, Methe, and his son, Botrys. Death of Staphylus and funeral games in his honor. The ambush of Lycurgus, king of the Arabs, on Dionysus with the help of Hera. Salvation of Dionysus and punishment of Lycurgus by the gods. Peace offer to Deriades.

Volume 5 [serial number 799]

Books 22-29: Battle of the troops of Dionysus and Deriades on the banks of the Hydaspes river. Victory of the troops of Dionysus. Crossing of Hydaspes by Dionysus and resistance of the river by order of Hera. Parallelism of Dionysus with Perseus, Minos, and Hercules. Gift of a divine shield to Dionysus by Attis. Description of the shield. List of Indian troops. Preparations for the battle on the Indian plain. Division of the gods into camps. Beginning of the battle. Military achievements of the Cyclopes and the Korybantes.

Volume 6 [serial number 800]

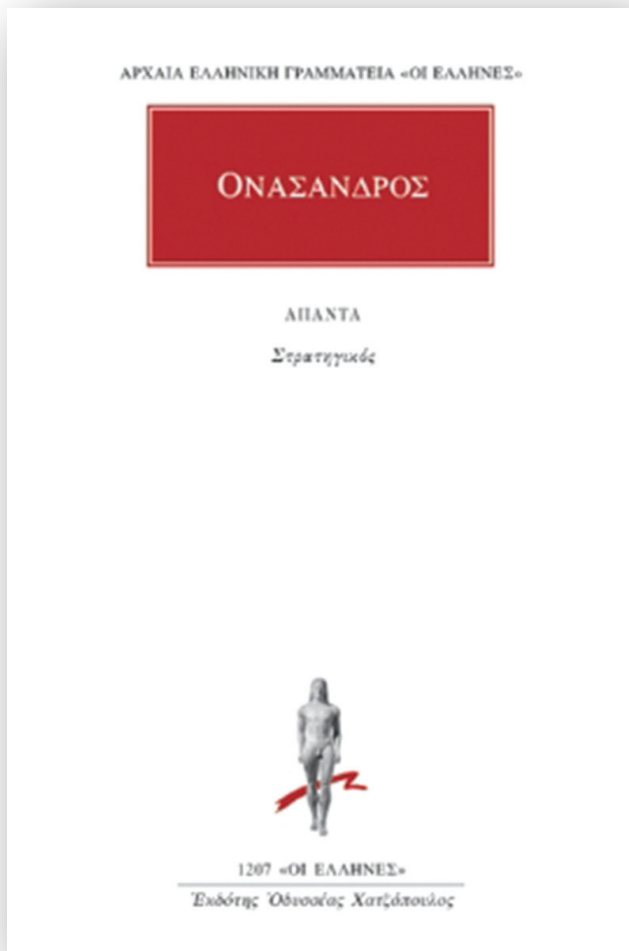
Books 30-35: War achievements of Morreas, son-in-law of Deriades, on the battlefield. Victory of the troops of Dionysus. Hera's machinations, who tries to convince Persephone and Aphrodite to join her side and send Megaira to help the Indians. Hera lures Zeus into love making and during his sleep, Dionysus' enemies find the opportunity to retaliate. Megaira drives Dionysus mad. Retreat of the Bacchic army. Morrheus is consumed by love for the Bacchante Chalcomede. Zeus wakes up and frees Dionysus from madness.

Volume 7 [serial number 801]

Books 36-42: Theomachia. New battle between the two armies. One-on-one battle between Dionysus and Deriades. Temporary truce. Preparations for naval battle between the two enemy fleets. The Bacchic army buries Opheltes and organizes funeral games in his honor. Hermes encourages Dionysus and assures him of his final victory. Naval battle and victory of Dionysus' fleet. Death of Deriades. Dionysus goes to Tyre, Lebanon and the city of Beroe, where he falls in love with the nymph of the same name and fights with Poseidon, who is also in love with her.

Volume 8 [serial number 802]

Books 43-48: With the intervention of Zeus, Beroe is given to Poseidon. Dionysus crosses Illyria and Aimonía and ends in Boeotia, where he meets the resistance of the king of Thebes, Pentheus. In the battle that follows, Pentheus is defeated and killed. Arrival of Dionysus in Athens, where he is entertained by Icarius. Killing of Icarius by the drunken crowd of villagers. Arrival of Dionysus in Naxos and wedding with Ariadne, who had been abandoned by Theseus. Arrival of Dionysus in Argos, confrontation and peace with Perseus. Arrival of Dionysus in Thrace and victory over the Giants. Dionysus travels to Phrygia, where he falls in love with the nymph Aura. From their union two children were born. One is killed by Aura, while the other, Iachos, is raised by the Bacchae of Eleusis. The epic ends with the apotheosis of Dionysus, who is enthroned on Olympus with the other gods.

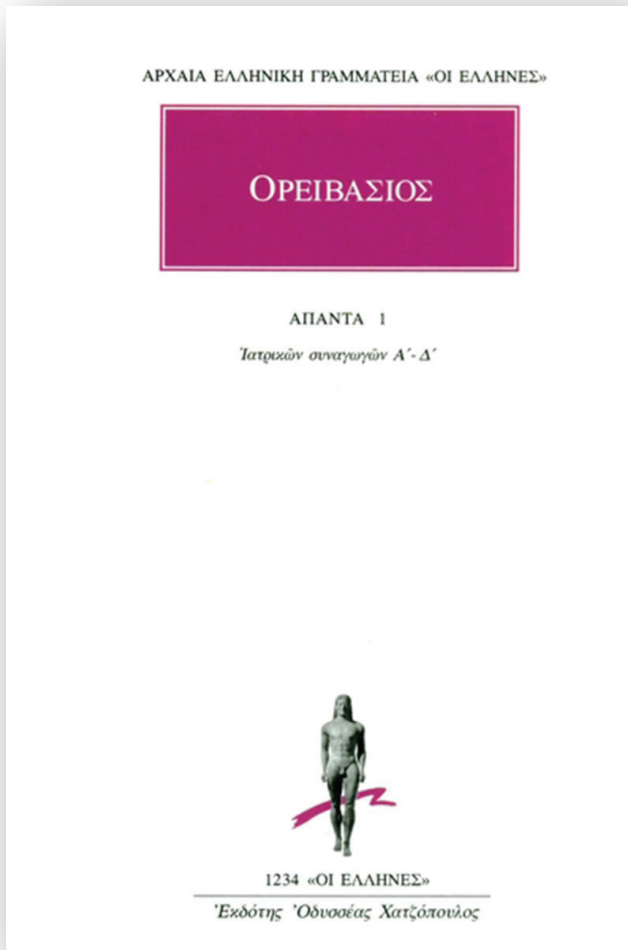


ONASANDER

Military writer, 1st c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1207]

On Strategy: A collection of technical, moral and other principles of the military administration. Indicative subjects: Who must be elected as general. The characteristics of the military leader. The psychology of the army. The proper order for battle. The rewarding of the brave deeds. The captives. The dead of the battle. Attitude to the defeated, and more.



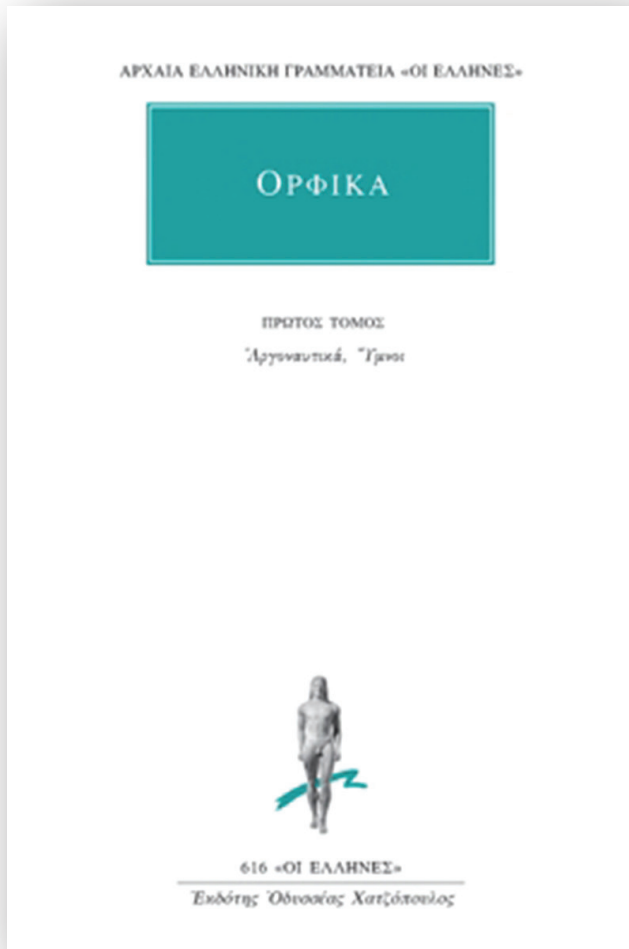
OREIBASIUS

Physician, 4th c. A.D.

1 Volume out of 18 planned

Volume 1 [serial number 1237]

Medical Collections (Iatrikai Synagogai): is Oreibasios' most important and extended work. It was written upon emperor's Julian request, in an effort to encourage the study of ancient Greece. In this work, the author systematically gathers all the medical knowledge of the era, sourcing previous physicians. The first four books treat of food, their effects, and their preparation.



ORPHICA

Various, 4 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 616]

Hymns: 87 ceremonial hymns of the initiated into Orphism, a great religious-mystic movement whose origins date from the 6th century B.C.

Argonautics: The story of the Argonautic Expedition.

Volume 2 [serial number 617]

Lithics: A work of the folk Orphic tradition, concerning the mystic and healing

powers of mines. It contains the knowledge that god Hermes is supposed to have revealed to the men.

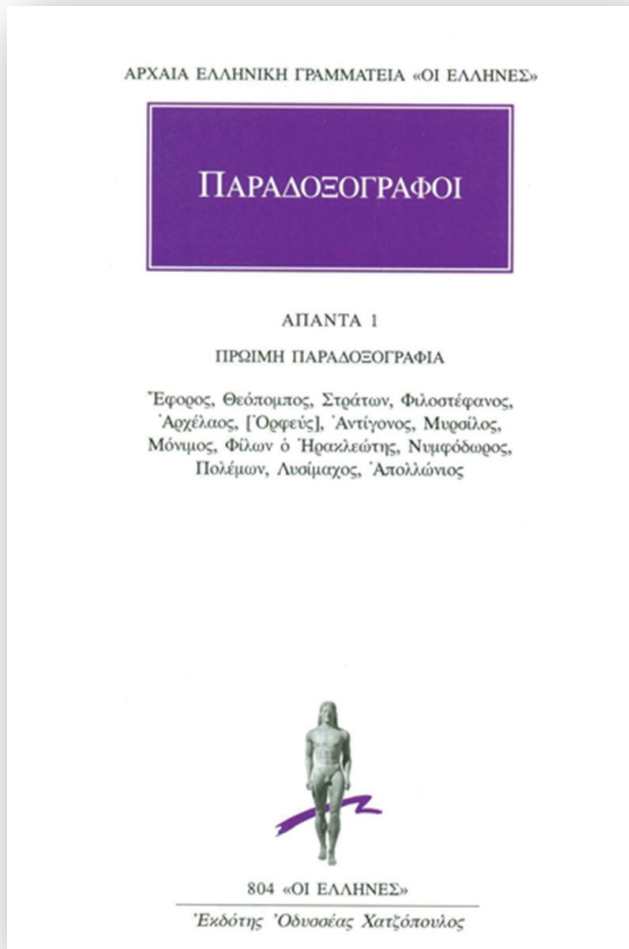
Testimonies: Testimonies on Orpheus and other Orphics.

Volume 3 [serial number 618]

Fragments 1: Fragments from old Orphic works: *The Rape of Persephone*, *The Theogony* of Hieronimus and Hellanicus, *Sacred Discourses*.

Volume 4 [serial number 619]

Fragments 2: More fragments from Orphic works, mostly of folk character: Bacchics, Testaments or Recantation, Astrological works, Purifications, Oaths, etc.



PARADOXOGRAPHERS

Complete Works – 4 Volumes

Paradoxography is a genre of ancient Greek literature which dealt with the recording of all kinds of admirable and impressive things (paradoxical, wonderful), which came from the field of nature, human achievements, history, and mythology and went beyond the context of established common sense and common experience, causing surprise and admiration. The interests of the paradoxists covered a wide range, from natural phenomena, zoology, botany, geology and hydrography to the strange customs of various peoples, myths, historical events, the supernatural and magic.

Volume 1 [serial number 804]

Ephorus, Theopompus of Chios, Strato, Philostephanus, Archelaos, Antigonus, Myrsilus, Monimus, Nymphodorus, Polemon, Lysimachus, Apollonius. The 1st volume includes excerpts from the works of the early paradoxists (4th-2nd century BC), as well as the complete works, in their preserved form, of two important paradoxes of antiquity, Antigonus of Carystus and Apollonius, who dealt mainly with the paradoxes of nature.

Volume 2 [serial number 805]

Agatharchides, Isigonus, Nikolaos, Alexander, Phlegon, Protagoras, Agatosthenes, Hieron, Aristocles, Trophilus, Philo of Byzantium. The 2nd volume of the Paradoxographers includes the excerpts and works of authors of late antiquity (2nd century BC - 5th century AD). Leading among them is the paradoxical work of the historian Phlegon, dealing with various paradoxes from the realm of the supernatural, such as appearances of ghosts of the dead, births of hermaphrodites, finds of giant skeletons or centaurs, and teratogenic births. Also included is Phlegon's list of the people who lived more than 100 years, as well as a fragment of his work "Peri Olympiaddon", which tells the history of the establishment of the Olympic Games. Also included are excerpts from the other lost historical works of Phlegon, as well as his famous reference to the solar eclipse that occurred during the crucifixion of Christ. Finally, the work of Philo of Byzantium is included, in which the 7 wonders of the ancient world are described.

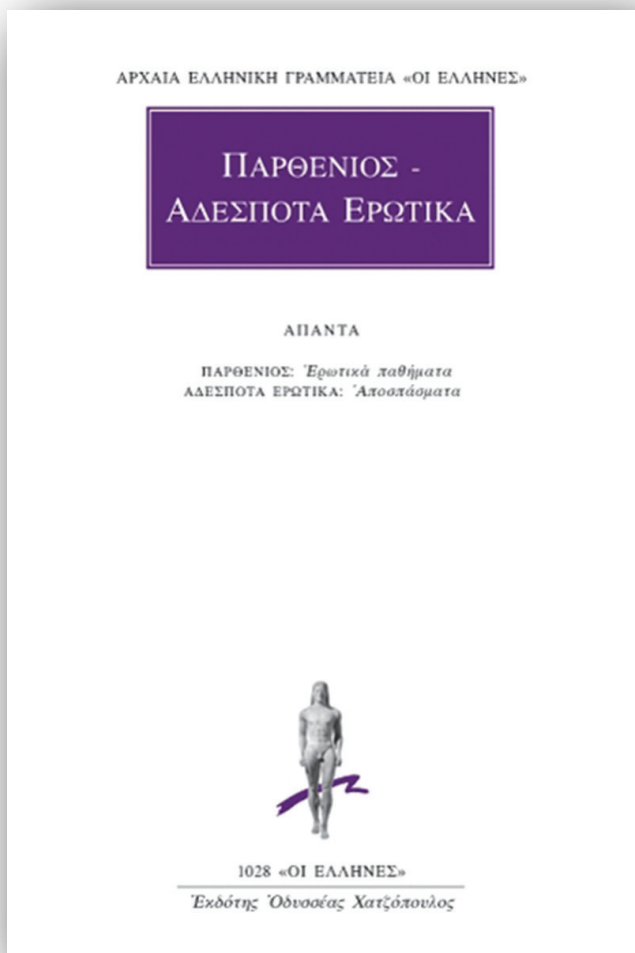
Volume 3 [serial number 1208]

Agricultural paradoxography: Volus, Aristander, Diophanes, Sotion, Africanus. Agricultural paradoxography dealt mainly with the paradoxes from the field of botany and agriculture, and consequently with the paradoxes of the daily life of the rural people, which also involved issues of zoology, meteorology, geology etc. From an early age, however, agricultural paradox was closely combined with the Element of teratology, magic, and popular superstition, resulting in, at least in terms of content, two different traditions of the ancient agricultural literature:

- a) a more “rational” one, which in natural ways sought to provide solutions to various problems of plant cultivation and agricultural life; and
- b) a “magical” one, which tried to solve problems with based on popular practices and superstitions.

Volume 4 [serial number 1209]

Pseudo-paradoxography: Paradoxographer of Florence, Paradoxographer of the Vatican, Palatine Paradoxographer, “On unbelievable tales”, “Women intelligent and courageous in warfare”, Ptolemaeus Chennus, Damascius, Anthemius, Michael Psellos, miscellaneous.



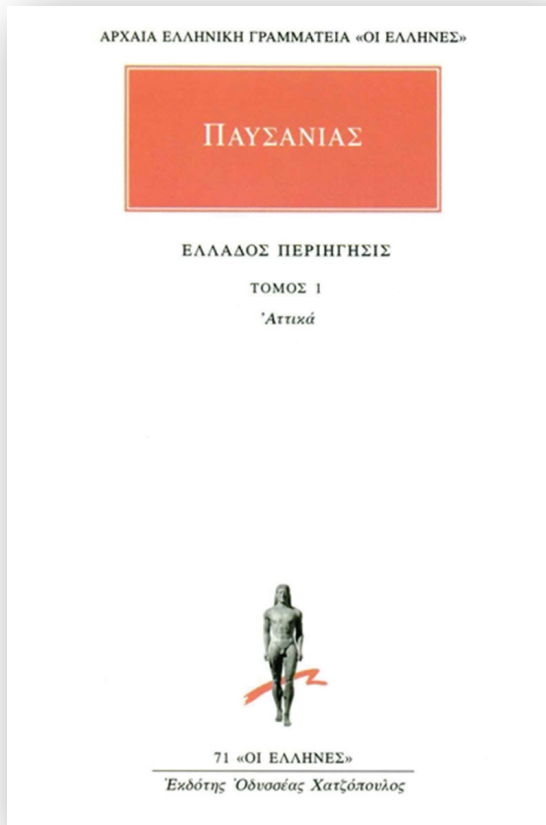
PARTHENIUS – EROTICA ADESPOTA

Fable writer, 1st c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1028]

Parthenius Love Romances: Short love stories of real or fictitious heroes.

Erotica Adespota: Fragments of lost love romances of unknown writers.



PAUSANIAS

Travel writer, 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 10 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 71]

Description of Greece I – Attica: The work of the great sightseer, valuable for the mythology, history, archaeology and geography of Greece. Sunium, Piraeus, Ceramicus, Agora (Market-place), Acropolis, Areopagus, Academy, the *demes* (villages) of Attica.

Volume 2 [serial number 72]

Description of Greece II – Corinth: Isthmus, Corinth, Acrocorinthus, Sicyon, Phlius, Nemea, Mycenae, Heraeum of Argos, from Mycenae to Argos, Tiryns,

Epidaurus, Aegina, Troezen, Calaura, Methana, Hermione.

Volume 3 [serial number 73]

Description of Greece III – Laconia: Sparta – its agora (market) and acropolis. Amyclae, Therapne, Helos (Marsh), Croceae, Gytheum, peninsula of Parnon, peninsula of Taygetus.

Volume 4 [serial number 74]

Description of Greece IV – Messenia: Pharae, Thurea, Anthea, Limnae (Lakes), Messene, Asine, Methone, Pylus.

Volume 5 [serial number 75]

Description of Greece V, VI – Elis: Lepreum, Altis, remains of Harpina, ancient Pisa, remains of Pylus of Elis, Elis, Cyllene.

Volume 6 [serial number 76]

Description of Greece VII – Achaia: Dyme, Aroe, Anthea, Mesatis, Patras, Pharae, Tritaea, Aegium, Helice, Ceraunea, Bura, Aegira, Phelloe, Pellene.

Volume 7 [serial number 77]

Description of Greece VIII – Arcadia: Roads from Argolis to Arcadia, Mantinea, Orchomenus, Pheneus, Stymphalus, Heraea, Megalopolis, region of Lycosura, Phigalia, Pallantium, Tegea.

Volume 8 [serial number 78]

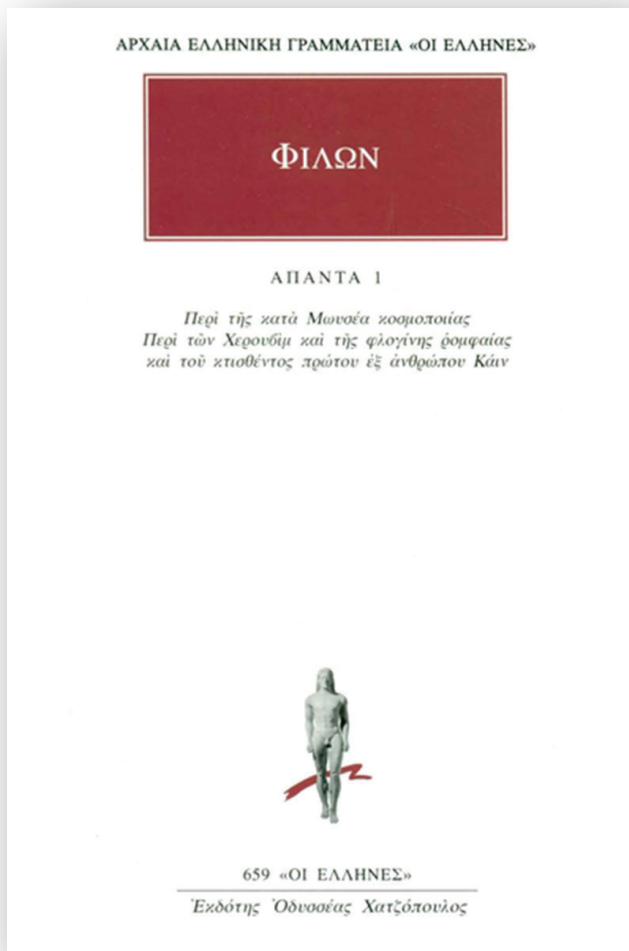
Description of Greece IX – Boeotia: Eleutherae, Plataea, Thebes, road to Chalcis, Aulis, Delium, Tanagra, Thespia, Haliartus, Coronea, Orchomenus, Lebadea, Chaeronea.

Volume 9 [serial number 79]

Description of Greece X – Phocis: Panopeus, Daulis, Delphi, Corycian cave, Tithorea, Lilaia, Amphiclea, Elatea, Hyampolis, Stiris, Anticyra, Amphissa, Oenanthea, Naupactus.

Volume 10 [serial number 80]

Indexes – Maps: Index of historical and mythical names, index of authors, index of musicians, index of artists, index of geographical and national names, index of notable things, maps, photos.



PHILO

Philosopher, 1st c. B.C. – 1st c. A.D.

Complete Works, 16 out of 20 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 659]

On Creation: A reference to and an explanation of the cosmogony, which Moses prefixed to his laws. The creation of the man and universe by God.

On Cherubim: The expulsion of Cain from Paradise and the guard of the tree of life by the Cherubim and the fiery glaive. The union of Adam (symbol of the intellect) and Eve (symbol of the senses) and the birth of Cain.

Volume 2 [serial number 660]

Allegorical Interpretations: Explanation of biblical passages, where Philo adopts his usual method of allegorical interpretation of the Mosaic laws, with evident influences from the Pythagorean, Platonic and Stoic philosophy.

Volume 3 [serial number 661]

The Sacrifices of Abel and Cain: Explanation of the passage 4.2-4 from *Genesis*.

The Worse Attacks the Better: Explanation of the passage 4.8-15 from *Genesis*, concerning the murder of Abel by Cain.

Volume 4 [serial number 662]

On the Posterity and Exile of Cain: Explanation of the passage 4.16-26 from *Genesis*.

On the Giants: Explanation of the passage 6.1-4 from *Genesis*, concerning the multiplication of the human race, the union of angels with the daughters of men and the birth of the giants, who symbolize the men attached to the earthly goods.

On the Unchangeableness of God: Explanation of the passage 6.4-12 from *Genesis*: the submission of soul to the carnal passions, the corruption of men and God's thoughts to exterminate the human race. The pardon that God granted to Noah.

Volume 5 [serial number 663]

On Husbandry: Explanation of the passage 9.20-21 from *Genesis*: the art of husbandry and the dealing of Noah with it.

Concerning Noah's Work as a Planter: Continuation of the explanation of the same passage. The symbolism of the viniculture. The horticulture of men as an imitation of the horticulture of God.

On Drunkenness: Continuation of the explanation of the same passage. Reference to the drunkenness and denudation of Noah. The significance of the drunkenness in the Mosaic Law.

Volume 6 [serial number 664]

On Sobriety: Explanation of the passage 9.24-27 from *Genesis*, where Noah recovers his sobriety after his drunkenness and delivers curses and wishes.

On the Confusion of Tongues: Explanation of the passage 11.1-9 from *Genesis*, concerning the Tower of Babel. The confusion of the tongues, the punishment and the dispersion of the evil men.

On the Migration of Abraham: Explanation of the passage 12.1-4 from *Genesis*, concerning the migration of Abraham.

Volume 7 [serial number 665]

Who Is the Heir of Divine Things?: Explanation of the passage 15.2-18 from *Genesis*: the piety and outspokenness of Abraham who addresses himself to God. Significances and symbolisms of the allegories.

On Mating with the Preliminary Studies: Explanation of the union of Abraham with Agar, as it is narrated in the passage 16.1-6 of *Genesis*. The symbolism of the general preparatory education.

Volume 8 [serial number 666]

On Flight and Finding: Explanation of the passage 16.6-14 from *Genesis*, where Agar flees and is found by an angel of the Lord.

On the Change of Names: Explanation of the passages 17.1-5 and 17.15-22 from *Genesis*, concerning the change of the names of Abraham and Sarah. The change of names as indicative of the change of character.

Volume 9 [serial number 667]

On Dreams I, II: Two treatises on the different kinds of dreams sent by God. The dreams that God sends to men on his own initiative (I) and the dreams towards which the human mind moves, following the universal Mind and foretasting the future.

Volume 10 [serial number 668]

On Abraham: A biographical treatise in the context of the exposition and

explanation of the Pentateuch. The unwritten laws of nature as models. Abraham as a man who attained wisdom through education.

On Joseph: Joseph as the symbol of the statesman. Rhetorical speeches of biblical heroes.

Volume 11 [serial number 669]

On Moses: The life of Moses. His education, and the way in which he practised leadership. Moses as legislator, priest and prophet. Elements from the Bible and oral tradition.

On the Decalogue: Explanation of the Ten Commandments that were given to the Israelites in the mountain of Sinai.

Volume 12 [serial number 670]

On the Special Laws, Books I, II: Consideration of the special ordinances of the Mosaic Law, which are based on the Ten Commandments. The special ordinances that are based on the first five Commandments (relations between man and God).

Volume 13 [serial number 671]

On the Special Laws, Books III, IV: The special ordinances that are based on the last five Commandments of the Decalogue (relations between men).

Volume 14 [serial number 672]

On the Virtues: A consideration of the virtues of bravery, humanity, repentance and nobility.

On Rewards and Punishments: The rewards of the virtuous men who obey Moses' recommendations, and the punishments of those who disobey them. Rewards of individuals, families, cities, countries, nations and continents.

Volume 15 [serial number 673]

Every Good Man is Free: The real freedom is that of the soul, attained by the virtuous man through the education and philosophy.

On the Contemplative Life: A praise of the contemplative life of the Therapeutae (Worshippers or Healers), a mystic and ascetic community of Judaeans settled near Alexandria.

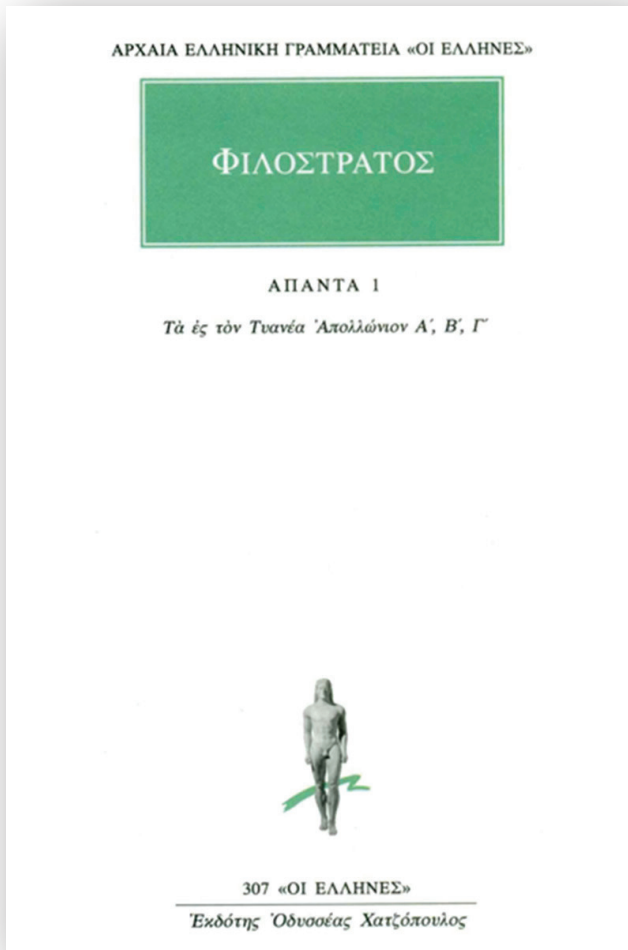
On the Eternity of the World: A treatise on the question of the eternity of the world, a question that had dominated the ancient Greek thought. Philo exposes the views of the older philosophers on the question, such as Democritus, Epicurus, the Stoics, Aristotle, Plato, Theophrastus etc.

Volume 16 [serial number 638]

Flaccus: The story of Flaccus, who was appointed prefect of Alexandria about 32 A.D., encouraged the pogrom launched against the Jews by the Alexandrian populace, and at last was punished by fortune and God.

On Providence I, II: The Latin translation and the Greek fragments from the treatise of Philo on the existence of the divine providence. In Book I, Philo exposes his arguments for the existence of the providence in the universe. At the same time, he treats some particular questions concerning the providence, such as the refutation of the view that the world is eternal, the existence of the evil in the world, and the rejection of the astral fate. Book II consists of a dialogue between Philo and his nephew Alexander, in which Philo tries to refute the arguments of Alexander who claims that there is not providence.

Hypothetica or Apology for the Jews: Fragments from a lost work of Philo, which consists of a praise of the attitude and morality of the Jews.



PHILOSTRATUS

Sophist, 2nd-3rd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 7 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 307]

Life of Apollonius of Tyana, Books I-III: The life of Apollonius of Tyana, a famous philosopher, ascetic, mystic and magician, to whom many people assigned a divine nature and whom many pagans of his time regarded as an equal rival even of Jesus Christ. The work is a peculiar combination of historiography, literature and religious writing.

Volume 2 [serial number 308]

Life of Apollonius of Tyana, Books IV-VII: The continuation of Apollonius' life. His teachings and conversations. Events from his life.

Volume 3 [serial number 309]

Life of Apollonius of Tyana, Books VIII, IX: The last part of Apollonius' life. His trial. His posthumous manifestations.

Epistles of Apollonius of Tyana: Letters that partly agree and partly disagree with the biography written by Philostratus.

Volume 4 [serial number 310]

Lives of the Sophists: Historical and anecdotal material about the sophists who flourished in the writer's times. The Ancient and the Second Sophistic.

Volume 5 [serial number 311]

Heroicus: A Phoenician, storm-bound, and a Thracian vine-grower have a conversation. The latter claims that he meets the phantom of Protesilaus, the first Greek who was killed at Troy. A strange and amusing narration, mixing ancient and contemporary elements.

Nero: The philosopher Musonius discusses with the Lemnian Menecrates Nero's attempt to cut a canal through the Corinthian Isthmus.

Volume 6 [serial number 312]

Philostratus' Images: Lectures or rhetorical exercises on some paintings whose composition is based mostly on literary sources. Realism in painting.

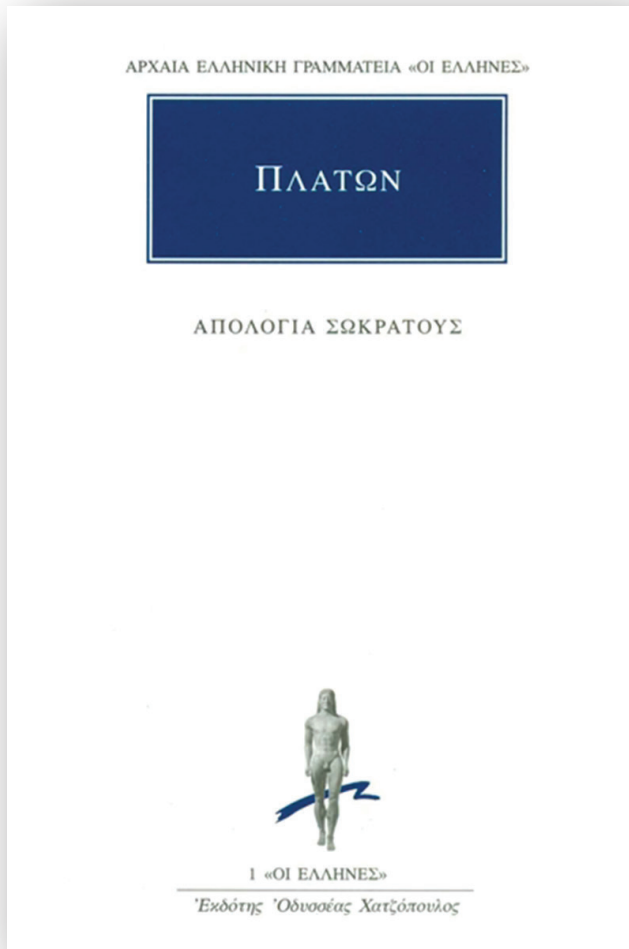
Images of Philostratus the Younger: Philostratus the Younger, grandson of the previous one, imitates creatively his grandfather in the description of paintings. The duty of painting to illumine the mentality of the persons represented is emphasized.

Volume 7 [serial number 313]

On Gymnastics: A treatise on the art of gymnastics. Connection of athletes with

the most popular moments of the Greek past. Anecdotal material on the deeds of athletes. A praise of the ideal athlete of the classic era.

Letters: Philostratus' correspondence, mainly amatory. The sophist is transformed into a lover and adopts sophistic exaggerations in his love speech.



PLATO

Philosopher, 5th-4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 33 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 1]

Apology: The trial of the great philosopher Socrates, and his apology before the court, by which he achieves a complete concordance between his works and acts. The charge against him and its refutation.

Volume 2 [serial number 2]

Symposium: One of the masterpieces of ancient literature. The feast at the house of Agathon and the discussion on love. The figure of Socrates dominates. By the words of Diotima, he expresses his views on love, which echo the platonic doctrine. The supreme bliss of seeing the ideal beauty.

Volume 3 [serial number 32]

Laws, Books I, II: The longest dialogue of Plato, a work of the late period of his writing. A review of the Spartan and Cretan legislation; views on the education and arts.

Volume 4 [serial number 33]

Laws, Books III, IV: The historical lessons on legislation and governing cities. The ideal city – selection of its location and inhabitants and the way of making its legislation.

Volume 5 [serial number 34]

Laws, Books V, VI: Views on ethics. The establishment of a new constitution. The distribution of land. Administration. Selection of leaders. The institution of marriage.

Volume 6 [serial number 35]

Laws, Books VII, VIII: On education. On athletics and military training. Relations between the two sexes. Trade and economy.

Volume 7 [serial number 36]

Laws, Books IX, X: Criminal law and the responsibility against the law. Crimes against men. Crimes against religion and the gods.

Volume 8 [serial number 37]

Laws, Books XI, XII: More on criminal law. Crimes against the property, crimes concerning the economy. Crimes against the state. The responsibilities of the leaders.

Volume 9 [serial number 66]

The Republic, Books I, II: The famous dialogue on justice, the plan of organizing the ideal community of justice and education, an expression of Plato's political and moral principles. *Books I, II:* Introduction to the dialogue, examination of the concept of justice according to current views of that time. The origin of the republic.

Volume 10 [serial number 67]

The Republic, Books III, IV: The character of the republic as a community of justice and education. Principles of its organization and character. Parallelism between the city and the soul.

Volume 11 [serial number 68]

The Republic, Books V, VI: The internal character of the republic. The equality of the two sexes. Intercommunity of wives and children. The necessity of coexistence of the political power and philosophical intelligence in the same person. The nature of the philosopher. The Form of the Good.

Volume 12 [serial number 69]

The Republic, Books VII, VIII: The fable of the cave. Special references to education. The constitutions and their deviations. The decline of the republic. The tyranny as the worst disease of the city.

Volume 13 [serial number 70]

The Republic, Books IX, X: Just and unjust life. Happiness and unhappiness. The moral superiority of justice over injustice. The heavenly model. Criticism of imitation and imitative arts. The "exile of poets". The rewards of the just man. The eschatological myth.

Volume 14 [serial number 170]

Phaedrus: A dialogue between Socrates and Phaedrus on the essence of love, on the rhetoric art as capable of satisfying the scientific requirements, and on the immortality of the soul. The myth of the origin of writing.

Volume 15 [serial number 171]

Timaeus: The Platonic physics. The universe, the soul of man, the soul of the world. An exposition of the cosmological, physical, medical and anthropological views of the philosopher, sometimes close to mythical narration, sometimes strictly scientific.

Critias: An incomplete dialogue, where Critias narrates how the city of Athens was organised 9000 years ago and how it repelled the attack of the inhabitants of Atlantis.

Volume 16 [serial number 172]

Theaetetus: A dialogue that examines the question of knowledge. Definitions of knowledge and their refutation. The Socratic maieutic method. The philosophical life. The personality of Socrates as a great dialectician.

Volume 17 [serial number 173]

Protagoras: Dialogue on the basic topic of the Platonic ethics, the virtue. Criticism of the sophists by Socrates. Can virtue be taught? Criticism of the sophists' methods of education.

Volume 18 [serial number 174]

Gorgias: One of the major works of the ancient Greek literature. The significance and value of the rhetoric art. The concepts of power, virtue and happiness. The right way of life and the destination of man. The consequences of corruption. Eschatological myth with Orphic elements.

Volume 19 [serial number 175]

Sophist: Dialogue on the "Being". The dialectic relation between the Non-Being, represented by the sophist, and the Being. The concept of Being is understood through its relation to its opposite. The contrast between the philosopher and the sophist.

Volume 20 [serial number 176]

Statesman: Dialogue on political notions. Definition of the essence of the statesman. Relation between the statesman and the philosopher. The example of the art of weaving. The myth of the cosmic periods.

Volume 21 [serial number 177]

Philebus: Dialogue on the topic of pleasure. Which is the supreme good, pleasure or prudence? Definition of the dialectic method. Psychological analysis of the kinds of pleasure. Real and unreal pleasure. The pleasure as purpose.

Volume 22 [serial number 178]

Parmenides: Renarration of a dialogue between Socrates and Eleatic philosophers on the Forms. The criticism of the doctrine of the Forms. The One as existent and non-existent. Consequences of each statement.

Volume 23 [serial number 179]

Cratylus: Dialogue on the origin, function and capabilities of language. The language as a natural creation or as a product of the human mind. The philosophical side of the study of names; connection between old and new lingual forms; connection between the knowledge of “names” and the knowledge of reality.

Volume 24 [serial number 180]

Phaedo: Plato’s dialogue “on the soul”. The last moments of Socrates and his serene attitude a little before his death. The discussion and argumentation on the immortality of the soul.

Volume 25 [serial number 181]

Euthydemus: A dialogue criticising and satirising the sophistic method and especially the eristic skill of the sophists. A model on how the sophistic arguments can be refuted. Socrates’ exhortations to men to practise virtue.

Menexenus: Socrates offers as a model of the rhetoric art the funeral speech that Aspasia, Pericles’ wife, had composed and delivered. The significance of the

Platonic exaggeration in speech, and the notion of the parody of rhetoric forms.

Volume 26 [serial number 182]

Laches: The examination of bravery and courage through the Socratic doctrine, which identifies virtue and knowledge. The unity of virtue. Connection between particular virtues.

Lysis: Friendship and its significance. Who and why become friends. Is friendship a purpose or a mean leading to another higher purpose? We feel real love only for that on which all particular loves converge, for that which appears as the end of our feelings.

Volume 27 [serial number 183]

Alcibiades I: A scene from the famous pedagogic relationship between Socrates and Alcibiades. A discussion on justice and injustice. The knowledge that the leader must have of these notions. The self-knowledge and the way of attaining virtue. The care of ourselves and the necessity for continuous self-control.

Alcibiades II: Alcibiades goes to a temple to dedicate a crown and to pray. He meets Socrates and has a short conversation on prayer with him. What should we ask from god? The model of the brief prayer.

Lovers: The conversation between two youths in a teaching-place of Athens causes Socrates' intervention in a general dialogue on philosophy. Spiritual and physical training. Does the soul profit by the excess or moderation of knowledge? The philosophy as general spiritual inclination and as particular knowledge of the good.

Volume 28 [serial number 184]

Euthyphro: Socrates discusses with the diviner Euthyphro on the definition of the notion of *hosion*, i.e. piety, and in general on the notion of duty towards the god. A criticism of the current religious views.

Crito: Socrates, imprisoned after his condemnation, is informed that his death is imminent. The damage caused by his attitude to the wrongdoer. His submission to the law of the city. An exposition of the basic principles of the Socratic ethics.

Ion: A short dialogue on the artistic and poetic inspiration and creation. Criticism of the current views on poetry and poets. The poetic talent as a divine gift. The poet as an instrument of the divine inspiration that possesses him.

Volume 29 [serial number 185]

Greater Hippias: A dialogue between Socrates and the sophist Hippias on the definition of beauty. The beautiful and the useful. The purpose of man's existence is the pursuit of the truth and knowledge.

Lesser Hippias: On the occasion of a declaration that appraises comparatively the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, Socrates, Hippias and Eudicus discourse on falsehood. The knowledge of truth as a precondition of the voluntary lie. The absurd conclusions of the dialogue are rejected by the collocutors.

Volume 30 [serial number 186]

Hipparchus: Socrates discourses with a friend of his on the concept of greed and on the question who is greedy. Probably a spurious work.

Theages: The discussion about the education that a youth can receive from the sophists is converted into a reference to the "genius" of Socrates. The authenticity of the work has been disputed.

Charmides: Socrates renarrates to his friends the discussion he had with Charmides on prudence, one of the basic virtues. The unity of virtues. Philosophy and the youth. The knowledge of the good and evil as a precondition for real happiness and success.

Volume 31 [serial number 187]

Meno: A dialogue on the question of virtue. How can virtue be attained? The definition of the Platonic virtue. The Platonic doctrine of reminiscence. The psychological experiment of Meno's slave. Can virtue be taught? The teachers of the virtue. The query as a methodological principle of research.

Cleitophon: A short fragment on the definition of justice. A text of disputed authenticity.

Minos: A dialogue on the nature of the law. The dialogue's aim is to show that

the command is not an element of the essence of the law. The law as discovery of the truth. The authenticity of the work is disputed.

Volume 32 [serial number 188]

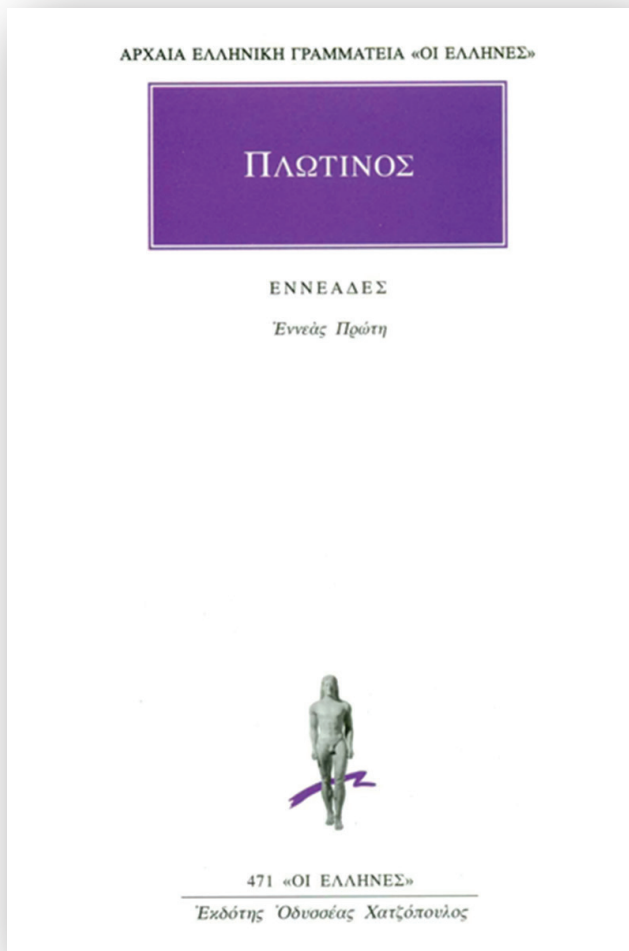
Epinomis: The continuation of the *Laws*. Some people consider this work as the 13th book of the *Laws*. It concerns real wisdom and the way of attaining it. Theogonic and cosmogonic inferences. The spirits of ether. The significance of the number's science.

Definitions: A collection of 184 scientific definitions, a kind of dictionary of terms of the platonic philosophy, written by a posterior author. Notions from the area of theology, ethics, physics, politics and grammar.

Spurious: Works posterior to Plato, concerning common subjects to the platonic and ancient Greek philosophy in general. *On Justice*, *On Virtue*, *Demodocus* (Socrates consults his audience on the decision that they must make), *Eryxias* (the wealth and the wisdom – influences from posterior philosophical currents), *Axiochus* (the question of death).

Volume 33 [serial number 189]

Epistles: 13 epistles of Plato, most of them genuine, addressed mostly to leaders who were acquaintances or friends of the author. A great source of information on Plato's life and especially on his travels and political activity in Italy and Sicily. Among them there is the famous VI Epistle, a political account and deposit of Plato and a review of the basic principles of his philosophy.



PLOTINUS

Philosopher, 3rd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 6 Volumes

Ennead I [serial number 471]

The work of one of the last great philosophers, as it was divided in 6 books (named *Enneads*) of 9 treatises by his pupil Porphyry. The 1st volume contains also the work of Porphyry about the life and the order of the works of Plotinus. Ennead I: Indicative treatises: What Is the Live Being and What Is Man; On Virtues; On Dialectic; On Beauty; On Suicide, etc.

Ennead II [serial number 472]

On Heaven; On Matter; Against the Gnostics, etc

Ennead III [serial number 473]

On Fate; On Providence; On Love; On the Impassibility of the Bodiless; The Eternity and the Time, etc.

Ennead IV [serial number 474]

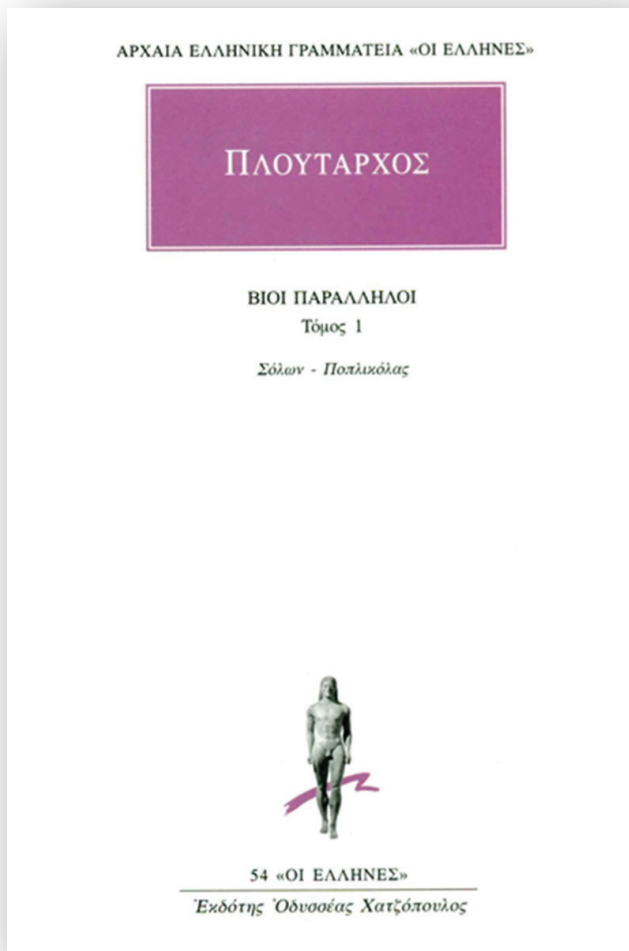
On the Essence of the Soul; On Sense and Memory; On the Immortality of the Soul; On the Descent of the Soul into Bodies; Whether All Souls are One, etc.

Ennead V [serial number 475]

On the Three Principal Substances; Genesis and Order of Beings after the First, The Knowing Substances and the Transcendent Being, The Intelligible Beauty, etc

Ennead VI [serial number 476]

The Genera of the Being; On Numbers; On the Good or One, etc



PLUTARCH

Biographer and philosopher, 1st-2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 53 Volumes

PARALLEL LIVES – 24 VOLUMES

Volume 1 [serial number 54]

Solon and Publicola: The top Athenian legislator and poet who reformed his city by his work; the Roman politician who served his people with honesty in time of peace and war.

Volume 2 [serial number 55]

Themistocles and Camillus: The great politician of Athens, the architect of the victory at Salamis, with his glorious life and inglorious death; the general and dictator of Rome who still governed until his ripe old age, reputed by the Roman people.

Volume 3 [serial number 56]

Theseus and Romulus: The great hero of the Athenian pantheon, who united his city and laid the foundation of democracy; the divine founder of Rome, legislator and reformer of the Roman state.

Volume 4 [serial number 57]

Lycurgus and Numa: The Spartan legislator, the founder of the Spartan state, with his monumental political and legislative work; the wise king and legislator of Rome, who reigned aiming for the social peace and good order.

Volume 5 [serial number 150]

Pericles and Fabius Maximus: The prominent figure in the Athenian democracy; the Roman leader who embodied the virtues of the honest citizen.

Volume 6 [serial number 151]

Coriolanus and Alcibiades: The Roman official, a strict expresser of the leading class; the gifted but self-destructive Athenian politician, dear companion of Socrates.

Volume 7 [serial number 152]

Aristides and Cato Major: The Athenian politician who was surnamed "just", and the Roman consul and censor who dealt with corruption and contributed to the preservation of the Roman customs.

Volume 8 [serial number 153]

Pelopidas and Marcellus: The Theban general who created the greatness of his

town, and the Roman consul who was the first to deal with the Punic danger successfully.

Volume 9 [serial number 154]

Agis, Cleomenes and Tiberius, Gaius Gracchus: The two kings of Sparta who followed a reformatory policy; the two Roman brothers who tried to improve the social situation in Rome after the conquests.

Volume 10 [serial number 155]

Aemilius Paulus and Timoleon: The eminent Roman general, son of Scipio Africanus, and the Corinthian general, an opponent of the tyrannical regimes and organizer of the Greek cities of Sicily.

Volume 11 [serial number 156]

Dion and Brutus: The Greek politician of Syracuse and disciple of Plato, who overthrew the tyranny, and the Roman officer, follower of the Platonic philosophy, who killed Caesar.

Volume 12 [serial number 157]

Cimon and Lucullus: The brave and high-minded general of Athens, who was the first to invade the East; the Roman conqueror of Asian barbarians, who connected his name with luxurious pleasures towards the end of his life.

Volume 13 [serial number 158]

Pyrrhus and Marius: The king of Epirus, the most capable fighter with uncontrolled ambition; the politician and general of Rome, consul for seven times and protagonist of the civil wars.

Volume 14 [serial number 159]

Philopoemen and Flamininus: The leader of the Achaean Confederacy, one of the last great personalities of the Greek antiquity, and the Roman politician, friend and benefactor of the Greeks.

Volume 15 [serial number 160]

Nicias and Crassus: The Athenian general, expresser of the peaceful policy, who led the expedition to Sicily, in which he did not believe; the Roman politician and general, the conqueror of the Parthians, who caused great evils to his town by his ambition.

Volume 16 [serial number 161]

Phocion and Cato the Younger: The Athenian general, one of the most honest and prudent men in his city's history, and the Roman politician and officer, great-grandson of the censor Cato, a man of strict ethics and justice.

Volume 17 [serial number 162]

Alexander and Caesar: The great Macedonian commander, conqueror of the whole of the East, and the great political, military and spiritual personality of Rome, who influenced his time as much as no one else.

Volume 18 [serial number 163]

Demosthenes and Cicero: The topmost orator of Athens, an ardent patriot whom history finally included among the losing fighters; the great Roman politician, philosopher, legal expert and general, who was surnamed "father of the fatherland".

Volume 19 [serial number 164]

Lysander and Sulla: The Spartan general, victor of the Peloponnesian war, and the Roman consul, infamous for the tyrannical regime that he imposed and for the proscriptions of his opponents.

Volume 20 [serial number 165]

Agesilaus and Pompey: The Spartan king, who remained a great commander till his ripe old age, and the gifted Roman politician and officer who won glory for his country during the war, but met an inglorious death.

Volume 21 [serial number 166]

Sertorius and Eumenes: The Roman politician and general, capable commander of barbarous countries, and the general of the court of Alexander the Great, who met a lot of military success but an inglorious death.

Volume 22 [serial number 167]

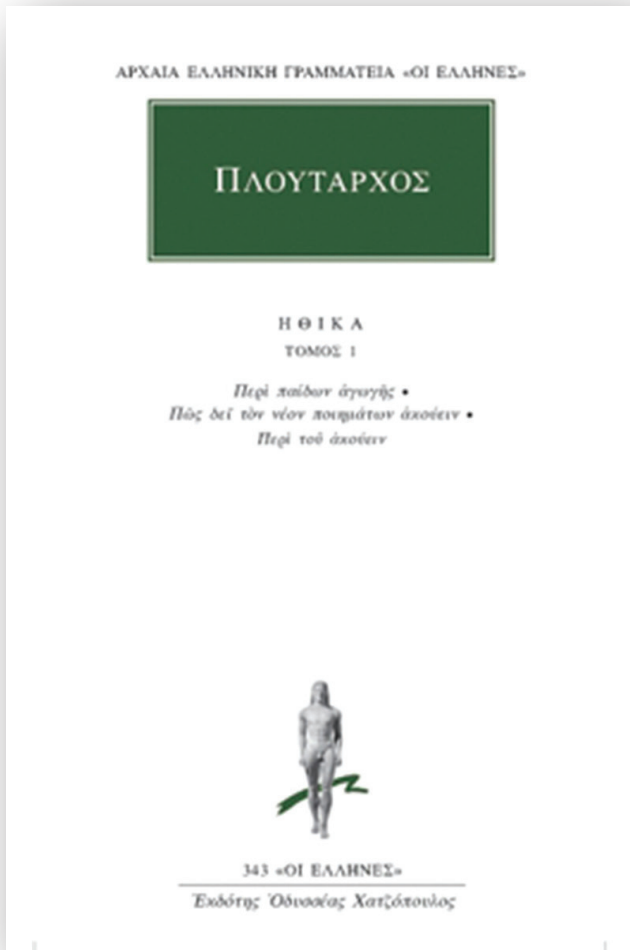
Demetrius and Antony: The great successor of Alexander the Great, glorified as a liberator of the Greeks, and the Roman general who excelled in battles and wanted to create a new Greek-Egyptian state together with Cleopatra.

Volume 23 [serial number 168]

Aratus and Artaxerxes: The Sicyonian general who made the Achaean Confederacy one of the greatest powers of the Hellenistic era, and the Persian king, a leader with special gifts, who was connected with the Greek matters especially through the Peace of Antalcidas.

Volume 24 [serial number 169]

Galba and Otho: The Roman general and emperor, distinguished for his prudence and justice, and his successor, who ascended to the throne through violent means. Plutarch gives their biographies individually, without comparing them.



MORALIA 29 VOLUMES

Moralia 1 [serial number 343]

On the Education of Children: Pedagogic remarks of Plutarch. His views on questions concerning the education and discipline.

How the Young Man Should Study Poetry: An approach to poetry through the pedagogic significance of the youth's contact with the poetic works.

On Listening to Lectures: The right way of listening to philosophical lectures. Instructive and pedagogic examples.

Moralia 2 [serial number 344]

How to Tell a Flatterer from a Friend: The flattery. How can someone distinguish the flatterer who is hidden under the cloak of the friend?

How a Man May Become Aware of His Progress in Virtue: The notion of the improvement. The improvement of the wise and every man who tries to get rid of his vices.

How to Profit by One's Enemies: The ways of profiting from enemies. The work is addressed to a Roman official.

Moralia 3 [serial number 345]

On Having Many Friends: The creation of many friendly bonds as an impediment to the creation of real friendship, and as an exhaustion of the powers that are necessary for the genuine and close friendly bond.

On Fortune: Rejection of the doctrine that fortune is responsible for the happiness or unhappiness of human beings. The free attitude and its consequences.

On Virtue and Vice: A short reference to the qualitative superiority of the kind of life which is attached to moral precepts.

Letter of Condolence to Apollonius: Consoling words to a father who has lost his child. The authenticity of the work is disputed.

Moralia 4 [serial number 346]

Advice on Keeping Well: Advice on health, in conversational form.

Advice to Bride and Groom: The doctrines of Plutarch on marriage and conjugal love. Advice to newly-weds.

The Dinner of the Seven Wise Men: A meeting of the Seven Wise Men and their conversation on subjects such as the communication of men, the social institutions, the human exhibitions etc.

Moralia 5 [serial number 347]

On Superstition: Superstition and the superstitious man. The superstitious man is more misguided and dangerous than the atheist.

Sayings of Kings and Commanders: A collection of sayings and short stories

from the life and activity of prominent men (Greek, Roman and Persian), older or contemporary with Plutarch.

Moralia 6 [serial number 348]

Sayings of Spartans: The spirit and tradition of Sparta through the sayings and views of the kings, generals and ephors (overseer, guardians) of the city, and also of Lycurgus, the legislator of the Spartan constitution.

The Ancient Customs of the Spartans: The customs of the Spartans, traced through brief stories and characteristic events.

Sayings of Spartan Women: A collection of sayings of Spartan women.

Moralia 7 [serial number 349]

Bravery of Women: The views of Plutarch on women, their value and virtues, and the circumstances under which they may show higher morals and character.

Greek and Roman Parallel Stories: Scenes from the Greek and Roman history and tradition, military deeds that have assumed almost legendary dimensions, because of the "supernatural" element contained in them.

On the Fortune of the Romans: Plutarch examines the question whether the greatness of the Roman Empire is due to the value of its leaders or to fortune.

Moralia 8 [serial number 350]

Roman Questions: Customs of the Roman tradition and an attempt of explaining their origin.

Greek Questions: Customs of the Greek tradition and an attempt of explaining their origin.

Moralia 9 [serial number 351]

On the Fortune or the Virtue of Alexander: The relationship between Alexander the Great and fortune. Which were the adversities that the fortune reserved for him, and how he overcame them. Alexander's bravery.

Were the Athenians More Famous in War or in Wisdom?: According to Plutarch, the greatness of Athens is due to men of action —mostly those who excelled at war— and less to intellectual men.

Moralia 10 [serial number 352]

Isis and Osiris: A hierological and religious treatise with philosophical extensions. Myths and mysteries of Isis. Elements of the Egyptian religion.

On the E at Delphi: One of the three Pythic dialogues of Plutarch. It concerns the symbol that was dominating beside the god and the famous precepts “know yourself” and “nothing too much”: the E, which is presented on Delphian coins of the Roman era.

Moralia 11 [serial number 353]

The Oracles at Delphi No Longer Given in Verse: The form of expression by which the Pythia delivered her oracles. The treatise is a rich source of information about the rites concerning the oracles in those times.

The Obsolescence of Oracles: The decay of the oracles in Greece during the 2nd century A.D., and its causes.

Moralia 12 [serial number 354]

Can Virtue be Taught?: The virtue as the art of the right and happy life.

On Moral Virtue: The moral virtue and the search for its essence. A criticism of the Stoic psychology.

On the Control of Anger: Anger management. Theoretical view and examples of prominent men.

On Tranquillity of Mind: The tranquillity of the soul as an internal condition of the man, and its manifestation in the field of practical life. The effect of external circumstances.

Moralia 13 [serial number 355]

On Brotherly Love: The love between brothers. Thoughts and examples.

On Affection for Offspring: The affection of the parents for their children and the duty of affection and right education.

Whether vice Be Sufficient to Cause Unhappiness: Is vice a capable factor of causing unhappiness? The damage suffered by the unjust man because of his behaviour.

Whether the Affections of the Soul are Worse than Those of the Body: The affections of body and soul. Weighing up and valuation of their consequences.

Concerning Talkativeness: The garrulity and the garrulous man. Social and moral significance.

On Being a Busybody: The fault of being busybody, which has been criticised many times and in several ways in the ancient moral literature. Its causes and significance.

Moralia 14 [serial number 356]

On Love of Wealth: The adherence to material goods. The ant's "heaping" love of health and the beast's "aggressive" love of wealth.

On Compliancy: The psychological elements, the social part, the moral component and the ways of avoidance of shyness and compliancy with the annoyances of others.

On Envy and Hate: Similarities and differences between envy and hate. The envy as an exclusive human passion, always unjust. Cases of just hate.

On Praising Oneself Inoffensively: How can someone praise himself without vanity and without offending the others?

On the Delays of the Divine Vengeance: The significant treatise of Plutarch on the belated advent of the divine vengeance. Why does God often punish the injustice with delay, either in the person of the wrongdoer or in his successors? What is the purpose of the divine activity?

Moralia 15 [serial number 357]

On Fate: The doctrine of the fate, connected with both the divine providence and the freedom of will.

On the Sign of Socrates: A narration of the liberation of Thebes (379 B.C.) from the Spartan rule with the help of a band of conspirators. Reference to the philosophical discussions that took place during the meetings of the band, especially on the occasion of the arrival of a young Pythagorean at Thebes.

On Exile: A treatise of practical philosophy, addressed as an epistle to an exile from Sardes.

Consolation to His Wife: A consolatory text of Plutarch, addressed to his wife Timoxena, for the death of their baby daughter. A text characterized by directness and true emotion.

Moralia 16 [serial number 358]

Table-talk, Books I-III: A record of the conversations that took place during a feast. Must the fellow-dinners talk about philosophical subjects? What does the phrase “Eros makes the poet” means? Why are the clothes washed better by sweet water than by salt-water? What was created first, the chicken or the egg? Why do women get drunk with great difficulty and the old men very easily? The right moment for sexual intercourse, etc.

Moralia 17 [serial number 359]

Table-talk, Books IV-VI: Why do people invite so many persons to the wedding feasts? Who is the God of the Judaeans? Why do women not eat the heart of the lettuce? Why are fasting people thirsty rather than hungry? The cause of ravenous hunger.

Moralia 18 [serial number 360]

Table-talk, Books VII-IX: Which things we can listen to are appropriated during dinnertime? In what sense did Plato say that god always geometrises? Why do the mariners draw water from Nile before the sunrise? Why do the Pythagoreans avoid eating especially fishes among the other animals? Why does the alphabet begin with the letter A? Strange narrations on the number of the Muses.

Moralia 19 [serial number 361]

Dialogue on Love: The divine nature of love. The virtues of women. The victory of love in philosophy and in life.

Love Stories: 5 brief stories of love.

Moralia 20 [serial number 362]

That a Philosopher Ought to Converse Especially With Men in Power: The

usefulness and the practical significance of the philosopher's association with politicians and rulers.

To an Uneducated Ruler: The good ruler and his administration as a miniature of the administration of the world by god.

Whether an Old Man Should Engage in Public Affairs: A treatise on the question whether the elderly men may take part in political life. Historical examples.

That We Ought Not to Borrow: A criticism of the practice of some people to borrow inconsiderately.

Moralia 21 [serial number 363]

Precepts of Statecraft: Practical precepts on politics, on a moral base. Theoretical thought and historical examples.

On Monarchy, Democracy, Oligarchy: A short treatise on the distinction of the constitutions in their three basic kinds: the monarchy, the democracy and the oligarchy.

Moralia 22 [serial number 364]

Lives of the Ten Orators: The biographies of the ten orators who were contained in the "Canon" of Attic rhetoric: Antiphon, Andocides, Lysias, Isocrates, Isaeus, Aeschines, Lycurgus, Demosthenes, Hyperides, Dinarchus.

Summary of a Comparison between Aristophanes and Menander: A comparison between the two greatest comic poets of antiquity. Plutarch's opinion about Menander.

On the Malice of Herodotus: A criticism of Herodotus' history writing and historical figures representation. The pedagogic and moral criterion dominates.

Moralia 23 [serial number 365]

Physical Doctrines: A report of older philosopher's doctrines on the field of natural philosophy. Indicative topics: What is nature, what is god, the matter, the ideas, the bodies, the figures, the vacuum, the space, the time, the fortune, the necessity etc.

Moralia 24 [serial number 366]

Causes of Natural Phenomena: A report and explanation of phenomena and problems from the field of physics.

Concerning the Face Which Appears in the Orb of the Moon: A dialogue on matters of astronomy, cosmology, geography and optics. The myth about the role of the moon in the souls' cycle of life.

On the Principle of Cold: A criticism of the Peripatetic doctrine that cold is not a self-existent essence but only a deprivation of hot; acceptance of the Platonic doctrine that there is an essence which is principally and by itself cold.

Moralia 25 [serial number 367]

Which Is More Useful, Fire or Water? The usefulness of fire and water. Scientific opinions and cosmological views of older philosophers.

Whether Land or Sea Animals Are Cleverer: A treatise on the intelligence of animals. Comparison between land and sea animals. Criticism of the Stoic views.

Beasts Are Rational: Inspired by the 10th book of *Odyssey*, Plutarch judges the views of the Stoics who denied that animals participate in reason.

On the Eating of Flesh I, II: The eating of flesh in the context of austere life or in relation to the healthy diet or in connection with philosophical and religious views.

Moralia 26 [serial number 368]

Platonic Questions: A research and an attempt to explain certain topics from the Platonic dialogues (*Timaeus*, *Republic*, *Theaetetus*, *Phaedrus*, *Sophist*).

On the Creation of the Soul in Timaeus: Commentary and explanation of the passage 35a1 – 36b5 from *Timaeus*. The metaphysical thought of Plutarch through his views on life, ethics and religion.

Summary of the Book On the Creation of the Soul in Timaeus: A summary of the previous work.

Moralia 27 [serial number 369]

On the Discrepancies of the Stoics: Critical review of the Stoic philosophy. Demonstration of its errors and discrepancies; research on notions from the field of theology, ethics and natural philosophy.

That the Stoics Say More Absurd Things than the Poets: A short fragment of polemics against the Stoic philosophy.

Moralia 28 [serial number 370]

On the Common Notions against the Stoics: A work in dialectical form, where the Stoic rejection of the "common notions", that is to say the basic and widely spread notions from the field of ethics, logic and natural philosophy, is criticised.

That Epicurus Actually Makes a Pleasant Life Impossible: Polemics against the Epicurean philosophy and its hedonistic character, concerning its inability to provide the pleasant life for those who follow its doctrines.

Moralia 29 [serial number 371]

Reply to Colotes: An attack on the Epicurean philosopher Colotes, concerning his critical and scornful position against all the older philosophers and their systems.

Is "Live Unknown" a Wise Respect?: Plutarch criticizes the Epicurean precept "live unknown", and at the same time he tries to show that Epicurus himself did not practise it during his life.

On Music: This work attributed to Plutarch is one of the few ancient testimonies, which can illuminate the subject of music (melody, rhythm, metre) and give sound to the silent antiquity.

Moralia 30 [serial number 1231]

Are desire and grief due to the soul or the body: A treatise that has not been saved in its complete form, examining whether the passions are due to the body or the soul. In this surviving part, the issue is examined superficially, while the sophistic arguments are not missing, a fact that shows that the work was probably not addressed to a philosophical audience.

Is passion part of the soul or of the soul's force: Technical and philosophical treatise where the question arises whether the side of the soul that feels passions (desire, pleasure, sorrow, fear, anger) should be considered as part or force of the soul. The irrational conclusions of each of the two answers are examined.

Fragments: Extants from lost works of Plutarch, mainly from his memoir on Hesiod's *Works and Days*. Of particular interest are the excerpts dealing with the festival of Daedalus in Plataea.

Moralia 31 [serial number 1232]

On Homer: A treatise dealing with the life and poetry of Homer, trying to demonstrate its educational value and the fact that it was the source of all later Greek thought, philosophical schools, thinkers, and every form of Greek speech and Greek art. Particular reference is made to the language and dialects used by Homer, to the forms of speech, to the content and to the meaning of Homeric poems.

Moralia 32 [serial number 1233]

A collection of rare and hard-to-find texts attributed to Plutarch and known as "Pseudo-Plutarchy".

On rivers: Geographical work that deals with the most important rivers in the then known world, the origin of their name, the mountains near them, and the herbs with healing and magical properties that grow there.

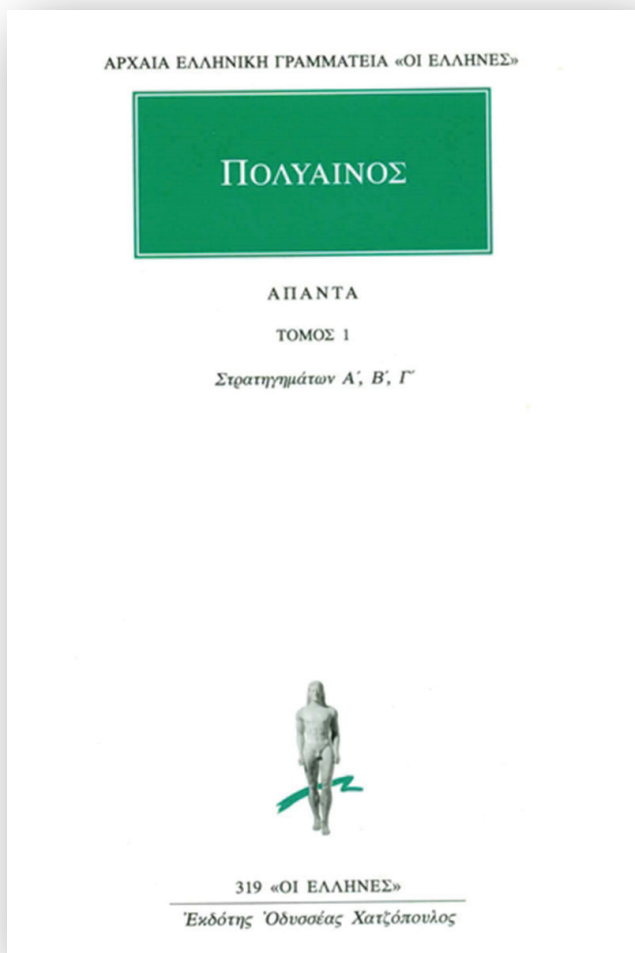
De proverbiis Alexandrinorum: The meaning and origin of the proverbs used by the inhabitants of Ancient Alexandria.

Selection on the impossible: Proverbs to state that something is impossible.

On noble lineage: Through excerpts from works by older authors, the superiority of noble origin is supported.

Letter to Trajan: Advice to Emperor Trajan on the proper administration of the state.

On meter: A short literary treatise on the measure of ancient Greek poems.



POLYAENUS

Orator, 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 319]

Stratagems, Books I-III: A collection of stratagems, that is to say tricks or plans practiced by generals in order to win a battle. *Books I-III:* Stratagems of Dionysus, Pan, Hercules, Theseus, Cypselus, Menelaus, Lycurgus, Solon, Pisistratus, Themistocles, Aristides, Leonidas, Pericles, Alcibiades, Epaminondas, Pelopidas, Antalcidas, Onomarchus, Demosthenes, Iphicrates, Timotheus, Chabrias, Demetrius of Phalerum etc.

Volume 2 [serial number 320]

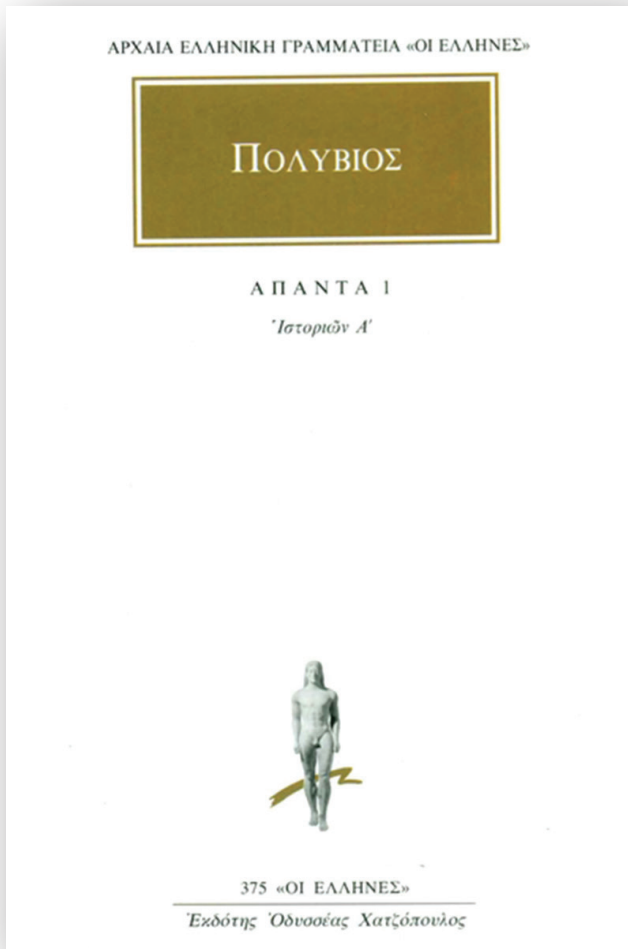
Stratagems, Books IV-VI: Stratagems of Philip, Alexander, Parmenion, Demetrius, Eumenes, Seleucus, Cassandrus, Ptolemaeus, Perseus, Annon, Memnon, Alexander of Pherae, Philopoemen, Aratus, Pyrrhus. Also, stratagems of the Carthaginians, Plataeans, Corcyraeans, Corinthians, Aetolians, Spartans, Argives, Eleans etc.

Volume 3 [serial number 321]

Stratagems, Books VII-VIII: Stratagems of Alyattes, Psammetichus, Midas, Cyrus, Croesus, Darius, Xerxes, Artaxerxes, Mausolus, Mithridates, Romulus, Numa, Sulla, Marius, Scipio, Caesar, Augustus, Semiramis, Porcia, Telesilla, Leana, Theano etc.

Excerpts from Polyaeus

A later text from a treatise on the *Stratagems*, attempting to abbreviate and classify them by subject.



POLYBIUS

Historian, 3rd-2nd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 11 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 375]

The Histories, Book I: A narration –having Rome as focal point– of the historical events that took place in Greece, Italy, Asia and Africa. A penetration into the causes and a detection of the interconnection of the events. The dominance of Rome over Italy. The First Punic War. The Libyan War.

Volume 2 [serial number 376]

The Histories, Book II: The First Illyric War. The Achaean Confederacy. Conflict between Cleomenes (Sparta) and Antigonus (Macedonia).

Volume 3 [serial number 377]

The Histories, Book III: The Second Punic War. Victories of Hannibal in Italy.

Volume 4 [serial number 378]

The Histories, Book IV: The Social War. Raids of the Aetolians into Peloponnese and Macedonia. War between the Rhodians and the Byzantians.

Volume 5 [serial number 379]

The Histories, Book V: The continuation of the Social War. Philip V outside of Sparta. War between Ptolemaeus IV (Egypt) and Antiochus III (Syria) for the occupation of Coele Syria.

Volume 6 [serial number 380]

The Histories, Books VI-VIII: Constitutional doctrines, political and military organisation of Rome. The continuation of the Second Punic War.

Volume 7 [serial number 381]

The Histories, Books IX-XI: Hannibal before the gates of Rome. Philip V against the Aetolians and Romans. The action of Scipio in Iberia. Philopoemen. March of Antiochus III in Asia. Victories of Scipio over the Carthaginians.

Volume 8 [serial number 382]

The Histories, Books XII-XVI: A criticism against the history of Timaeus of Tauromenium and Callisthenes. On the Aetolian Confederacy. Scipio in North Africa, the battle of Ityce. Recall of Hannibal from Italy. The end of the Second Punic War. Roman interference with the Greek matters.

Volume 9 [serial number 383]

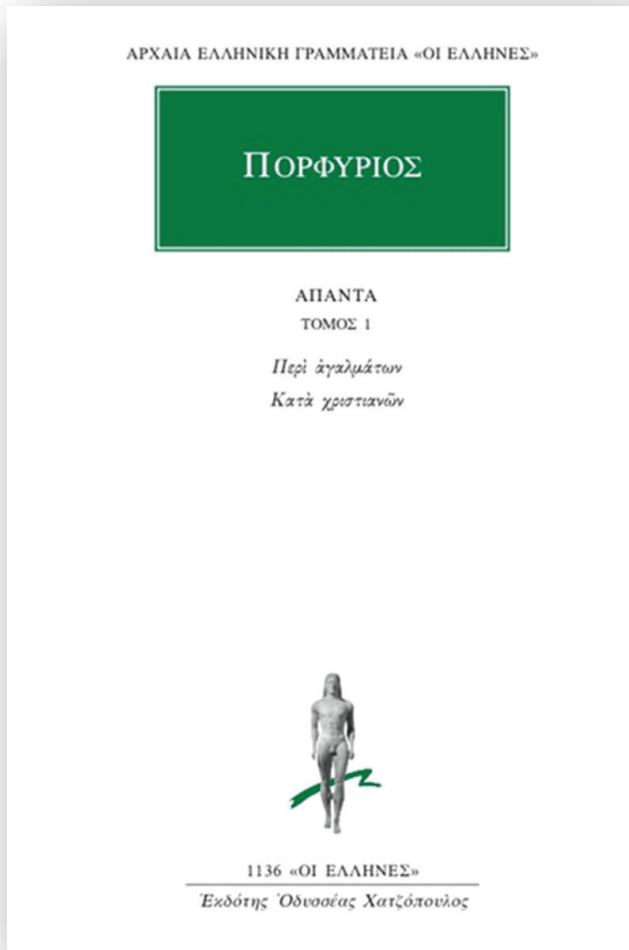
The Histories, Books XVIII-XXIII: Protestation of the Greek cities' freedom by the Romans. The moves of Antiochus towards an anti-Roman coalition in Greece fail. Embassies from Greece to Rome. Peace between the Romans and Antiochus. Unrest in Boeotia. Conflict between Rhodes and Lycia. Perseus becomes the new king of Macedonia.

Volume 10 [serial number 384]

The Histories, Books XXIV-XXXI: Relations between the Achaean Confederacy and the Spartans. The situation in Asia. Perseus' moves towards an anti-Roman coalition. Activity of Romans in Greece. The Roman Senate plans the policy of the eastern countries. Demetrius at Antioch. Praise of Scipio.

Volume 11 [serial number 385]

The Histories, Books XXXII-XXXIX: Stop of the commotions in Aetolia and Epirus. Praise of Eumenes. The Dalmatic War. Embassies from Crete and Rhodes to the Achaean Confederacy. Celtiberian War. The liberation of the Greek hostages in Italy. The Third Punic War. Destruction of Carthage. Pseudo-Philip. Conflict of the Achaean Confederacy with Sparta and Rome. The abolition of the freedom of the Greek cities. The beginning of the Roman dominance over Greece.



PORPHYRY

Philosopher, 3rd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 2 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 1136]

On Statues: A philosophical and religious treatise on the representations of the gods and the symbols through which the artists indicated the powers, qualities and characteristics of the gods.

Against the Christians: A fierce polemic against Christianity, criticism of the Evangelists and the Apostles, with references to the person of Jesus Christ

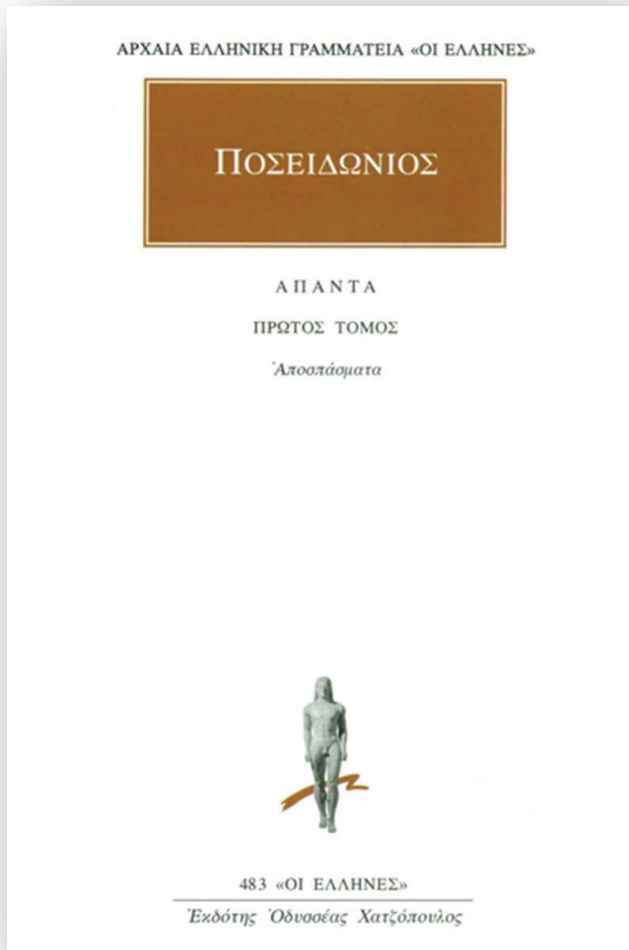
himself. A detection of the faults and contradictions of the Christian doctrine, according to the author. During the Byzantine era, this work was condemned to be burnt as impious, and was forbidden and illegal for many centuries.

Volume 2 [serial number 1137]

On the Cave of the Nymphs in Odyssey: One of the most famous ancient essays of allegorical interpretation. The cave of the Nymphs, described by Homer in *Odyssey*, is interpreted allegorically and is connected with the old philosophical problem of the soul's life and death.

To Marcella: The basic principles of the moral doctrine of Porphyry, through a text addressed to Marcella, Porphyry's wife during his old age.

Principles Leading to Intelligible Beings: A theoretical and philosophical work, which recapitulates the basic doctrines of the Neoplatonic metaphysics and puts forward, concisely and compactly, the basic metaphysical questions.



POSIDONIUS

Philosopher, 2nd-1st c. B.C.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

The extant fragments from the works of a great thinker of the antiquity, who is considered to be the widest spirit after Aristotle. Being a Stoic with many personal opinions, he dealt with most of the branches of knowledge.

Volume 1 [serial number 483]

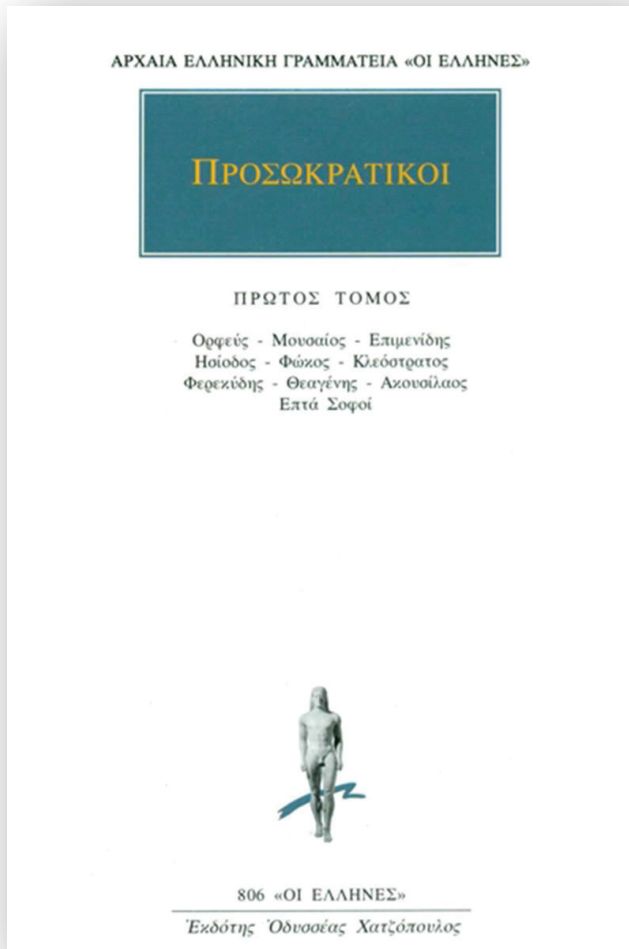
Fragments 1: Fragments from the works of Posidonius, extant in the works of Strabo, Sextus Empiricus, Proclus etc.

Volume 2 [serial number 484]

Fragments 2: Fragments from the works of Posidonius, extant in the works of Diodorus Siculus, Athenaeus, Philo, Diogenes Laertius, Didymus etc.

Volume 3 [serial number 485]

Fragments 3: Fragments from the works of Posidonius, extant in the works of Galen, Aëtius, Plutarch, Marcus Aurelius etc.



PRESOCRATIC PHILOSOPHERS

Philosophers, 6th c. B.C. and later

Complete Works, 20 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 806]

Orpheus, Musaeus, Epimenides, Hesiod, Phocus, Cleostratus, Pherecydes, Theagenes, Acusilaus, Seven Sages.

Volume 2 [serial number 807]

The three Milesian natural philosophers: Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes.

Volume 3 [serial number 808]

Cercops, Petron, Bro(n)tinus, Hippasus, Calliphon and Democedes, Parm(en)iscus, Epicharmus, Paron, Alcmaeon, Ameinias, Iccus.

Volume 4 [serial number 809]

Pythagoras 1: The Golden Verses of Pythagoras.

Volume 5 [serial number 810]

Pythagoras 2: The biographies of Pythagoras, written by Porphyry and Iamblichus.

Volume 6 [serial number 811]

Pythagoras 3: The doctrine of Pythagoras and its effects. The Pythagoreans. From the early Pythagoreanism to the Noeopythagoreanism.

Volume 7 [serial number 482]

Xenophanes. The extant fragments from the lost work of the Colophonian philosopher. Philosophy in poetical form and criticism against the current religious views.

Volume 8 [serial number 285]

Heraclitus. The ancient testimonies about his life and doctrine, and the extant fragments from his works. Treatises on his teaching and influence on the world thought.

Volume 9 [serial number 812]

Parmenides. The work of the founder and leader of the Eleatic school, who supported the ontological monism in his famous poem *On Nature*.

Volume 10 [serial number 813]

Zenon, Melissus.

Volume 11 [serial number 814]

Empedocles. The extant fragments from the work of the Acragantine philosopher. The philosopher of the “love” (*philotes*) and “strife” (*neikos*). His influence extends to the alchemists of the Middle Ages.

Volume 12 [serial number 815]

Menestor, Xuthus, Boïdas, Thrasyalces, Ion of Chios, Damon, Hippon, Phaleas-Hippodamus, Polyclitus, Oenopides, Hippocrates of Chios – Aeschylus, Theodorus, Philolaus, Eurytus, Archippus, Lysis, Opsimus.

Volume 13 [serial number 815]

Archytas, Oc(c)el(l)us, Timaeus, Hicetas, Ecphantus, Xenophilus, Diocles, Echecrates, Polymnastus, Phanton, Arion, Prorus, Amyclas, Cleinias, Damon and Phidias, Simus, Myonides, Euphranor, Lycon, Iamblichus' Catalogue, Anonymous Pythagoreans, Oral Instruction – Symbols, From Aristoxenus' Pythagoric Assertions and Pythagoric Life.

Volume 14 [serial number 816]

Anaxagoras. The fragments from the work of the Clazomenian philosopher, who, dealing with a widest spectrum of knowledge's and utilizing the older tradition, aspired to form a new cosmological system.

Volume 15 [serial number 817]

Archelaus, Metrodorus of Lampsacus, Cleidemus, Idaeus, Diogenes of Apollonia, Cratylus, Antisthenes the Heracleatean.

Volume 16 [serial number 818]

Leucippus, Nessas, Metrodorus of Chios, Diogenes of Smyrna, Anaxarchus, Hecataeus of Abdera, Apollodorus, Nausiphanes, Diosemus, Bion of Abdera, Bolus.

Volume 17 [serial number 323]

Democritus 1: The ancient testimonies about the life and doctrine of Democritus. The extant fragments from the works (moral, physical, mathematical, musical, technical) of the founder of the ancient atomism.

Volume 18 [serial number 324]

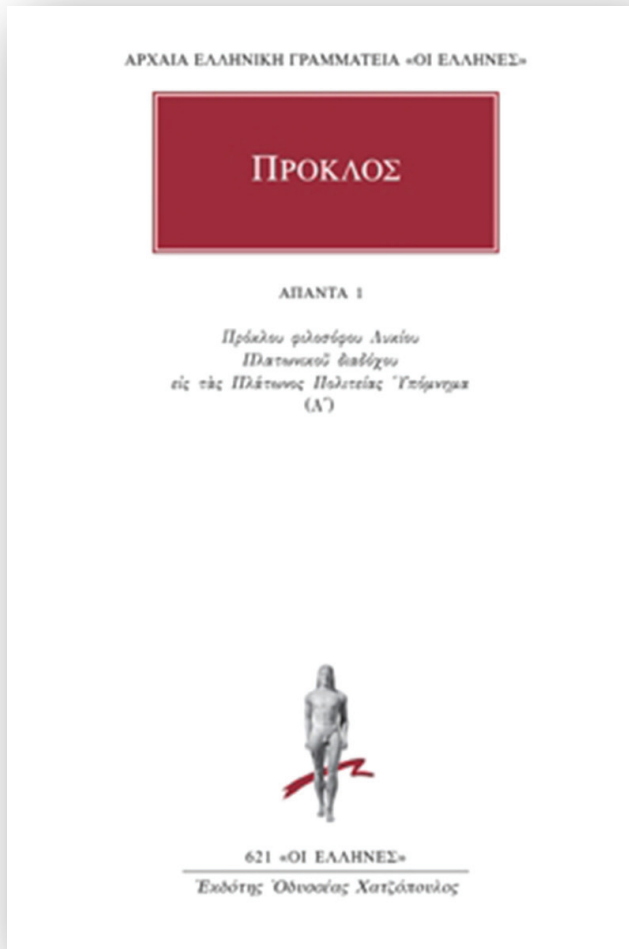
Democritus 2: The rest fragments (*Democrates' Opinions, Commentaries, Jocular Recipes*). A detailed introduction to the philosopher's work and doctrine.

Volume 19 [serial number 820]

Sophists I: Protagoras, Xenocrates, Gorgias, Lycophron, Prodicus, Thrasymachus, Hippias.

Volume 20 [serial number 821]

Sophists II: Antiphon, Critias, Anonymous of Iamblichus, Dissoi Logoi (Double Discourses).



PROCLUS

Philosopher, 5th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 41 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 621]

Commentary on the Republic of Plato 1: An explanation of the great Platonic dialogue, combined with an exposition of the philosophical doctrines of Proclus, the late successor of Plato in the administration of the Academy. This work is a major source for the study of Plato and Neoplatonism.

Volume 2 [serial number 622]

Commentary on the Republic of Plato 2: A study and explanation of the criticism exercised by Plato against the poetry and especially against Homer. Proclus tries to prove that the Platonic doctrines are not actually opposed to the Homeric poetical myth-making.

Volume 3 [serial number 623]

Commentary on the Republic of Plato 3: The continuation of the study of Homer. Comparison with other poets. The philosophical and educational dimension of the Homeric poetry. The parts of the soul and the virtues and characters of each one.

Volume 4 [serial number 624]

Commentary on the Republic of Plato 4: The Platonic myth of the cave. The "speech of Muses". The abolition of the best constitution. The births and the necessary knowledge for better progeny. The "genera". The example of the three beds and the kinds of art.

Volume 5 [serial number 625]

Commentary on the Republic of Plato 5: The eschatological myth of the *Republic*. The messenger of Hades. The notion of revival. The courses of the souls. The kinds of lives. The Platonic symbolisms.

Volume 6 [serial number 626]

Commentary on the Republic of Plato 6: The conclusion of the commentary on the Platonic *Republic*. Proclus continues the explanation of the eschatological myth. Discussion of some "objections" of Aristotle.

Volume 7 [serial number 627]

Elements of Physics: An introduction to physics. The doctrine of the locomotion. The relationship between movement and time. The "now", the present moment of time. The cyclic movement and other characteristics of the heavenly bodies.

Volume 8 [serial number 628]

Outline of the Astronomical Theories: A summary of the basic astronomical axioms and doctrines expounded in antiquity, with emphasis on the doctrines of Ptolemaeus.

Volume 9 [serial number 629]

On Platonic Theology, Book I: The crown of the theological outlook of Proclus, one of the top representatives of Neoplatonism. Book 1: An introduction, where Plato's views on the gods and on their deeper meaning are examined.

Volume 10 [serial number 630]

On Platonic Theology, Book II, III: The supreme One. The divine units (*henads*). The transcendent gods. The realm of intellect. The realm of One Being and Essence.

Volume 11 [serial number 631]

On Platonic Theology, Book IV: The intelligible-intellective gods (Being or Essence – Life – Intellect).

Volume 12 [serial number 632]

On Platonic Theology, Book V: The intellective gods (the paternal triad, the immaculate triad, the distinctive seventh goddess).

Volume 13 [serial number 633]

On Platonic Theology, Book VI: The gods of the world (the supramundane gods, the twelve supramundane-mundane gods, the mundane gods, the universal souls, the divine genera higher than us [angels, demons, heroes]).

Volume 14 [serial number 634]

Elements of Theology: An introduction to theology. The most methodical exposition of the Neoplatonic metaphysics, in form of questions and answers.

Volume 15 [serial number 635]

Commentary on the First Alcibiades of Plato 1: An explanation of the Platonic dialogue by Proclus. The "genius", the self-knowledge, the matter and the deliverance from the matter's bonds.

Volume 16 [serial number 636]

Commentary on the First Alcibiades of Plato 2: The second part of Proclus' commentary on the Platonic dialogue. The care of ourselves and the necessity of continuous self-control.

Volume 17 [serial number 637]

Commentary on the Parmenides of Plato, Books I-II: The Neoplatonic explanation of the Platonic dialogue on Ideas or Forms. Introduction: The purpose of the dialogue, the collocutors and their symbolism, the relationship between the Parmenidean and Socratic dialectics. General review of the Forms. Especially on likeness and unlikeness, on the one and the multitude.

Volume 18 [serial number 638]

Commentary on the Parmenides of Plato, Books III-IV: The improvement of the Socratic doctrine of the Forms by Parmenides. Are there Forms? What things have and what things do not have Forms? The way of participation in Forms. Where are the Forms established?

Volume 19 [serial number 639]

Commentary on the Parmenides of Plato, Books V-VI: The One and the assumptions about it. Exposition of the dialectic method and examples. The first Principle and the rest principles: the doctrine of the units (*henads*).

Volume 20 [serial number 640]

Commentary on the Parmenides of Plato, Book VII: The end of the extant part of the Proclus' commentary. The qualities that the Platonic dialogue abstract from the One.

Volume 21 [serial number 641]

Commentary on the Cratylus of Plato: An explanation of the Platonic dialogue entitled *Cratylus* or *On the Rightness of Names*. The connection of language with reality. The language's natural or conventional character. Principles of Neoplatonic philosophy.

Volume 22 [serial number 642]

Commentary on the Timaeus of Plato 1: The longest and most important work of Proclus. An exposition of the creation of the visible world by the creator intellect.

Book 1: The presentation of the dialogue's theme by Socrates. The recapitulation of the *Republic*.

Volume 23 [serial number 643]

Commentary on the Timaeus of Plato 2: The explanation of the myth of Atlantis. Transition to the creation of the world.

Volume 24 [serial number 644]

Commentary on the Timaeus of Plato 3: The introduction to the creation of the world: The prayer and the five basic assumptions; the causes of the world (creative, material, forming, exemplary cause); the name of the universe. The world as something generated. The creator and the model of the world.

Volume 25 [serial number 645]

Commentary on the Timaeus of Plato 4: The expressions and arguments that must be used in the study of the world. How must the listeners accept them? The final cause of the universe and the nature of the model used by the world's creator.

Volume 26 [serial number 646]

Commentary on the Timaeus of Plato 5: The body of the universe. The 10 gifts of the creator to the universe: i) the sensible nature of the world; ii) the bond

and the analogy; iii) the world as "whole of wholes"; iv) the spherical figure; v) the universe is fed by itself; vi) the intellectual movement; vii) the soul of the universe. The relationship between soul and body. The composition of the soul. The essence of the soul.

Volume 27 [serial number 647]

Commentary on the Timaeus of Plato 6: The harmony of the soul. The form of the soul. The powers of the soul. The actions of the soul.

Volume 28 [serial number 648]

Commentary on the Timaeus of Plato 7, Book IV: The time and the stars. The 8th gift of the creator to the universe: The time. The views on the question of time. The moving time as an image of the unmoved eternity. The 9th gift: The stars, which reveal the time. The 10th gift: The four Forms of living beings. The world as a whole of living beings. The fixed stars and the planets. The earth. The sublunary gods.

Volume 29 [serial number 649]

Commentary on the Timaeus of Plato 8, Book V: The genealogy of the mundane gods and their nature and hierarchy. The speech of the creator. The creation of the particular souls by the creator.

Volume 30 [serial number 650]

Commentary on the Timaeus of Plato 9, Book V (cont.): The imposition of the Fate's rules on the souls. The sowing of the souls. The assignment of work to the new gods. The creation of the body by the new gods. The entrance of the soul into the body. The role of the education. The creation of the human body.

Volume 31 [serial number 651]

Commentary on the First Book of Euclid's Elements (Introduction): A general introduction to mathematics and a special introduction to geometry.

Volume 32 [serial number 652]

Commentary on the First Book of Euclid's Elements (Definitions-Postulates-Common Notions): An explanation of the Euclid's definitions, postulates and common notions (axioms).

Volume 33 [serial number 653]

Commentary on the First Book of Euclid's Elements (Questions I): The explanation of the 26 first questions or theorems of the First Book of Euclid's *Elements*. These theorems concern the triangles.

Volume 34 [serial number 654]

Commentary on the First Book of Euclid's Elements (Questions II): The last 22 theorems of the First Book of Euclid's *Elements*. These theorems concern the quadrangles.

Volume 35 [serial number 655]

Ten Questions about Providence: An attempt of reconstruction of the lost Greek original treatise of Proclus, which is extant through the Latin translation of William of Moerbeke and the Byzantine paraphrase of Isaac Sebastocrator. Proclus puts forwards and answers ten questions about providence. Providence is the pre-knowledge of the intellect and the main work of gods. The problem of the delayed punishment and the existence of the evil. One of the original treatises of Proclus, where the Neoplatonic philosopher does not comment on other writers' works but expresses his own views.

Volume 36 [serial number 656]

On Providence and Fate and Our Independence to Theodorus the engineer: An attempt of reconstruction of the lost original treatise of Proclus, which is extant through the Latin translation of William of Moerbeke and the Byzantine paraphrase of Isaac Sebastocrator. This text is a kind of epistle to the engineer Theodorus, a friend of Proclus who supported the Stoic doctrines about a mechanistic explanation of the world. The difference and relationship

between providence and fate. The difference between the rational soul, which is independent from the body, and the irrational soul, which is dependent on the body. The kinds of knowledge, from the sensual knowledge to the mystic contact with the One. Our independence, consisting from: i) the will, ii) the deliberation, iii) the choice and iv) the action.

On the Substance of Evil: An attempt of reconstruction of the lost original treatise of Proclus, which is extant through the Latin translation of William of Moerbeke and the Byzantine version of Isaac Sebastocrator. Does the evil exist? Where does the evil exist? Does the matter consist the evil? The causes of the evil. The nature and the kinds of the evil. The evil as parallel existence or by-product. The evil and the providence.

Volume 37 [serial number 657]

Hymns: 7 philosophical Hymns of Proclus to i) Sun, ii) Aphrodite, iii) Muses, iv) All the Gods, v) Lycian Aphrodite, vi) Hecate and Ianus, vii) Athena. Fragments of lost hymns. The hymn to God, attributed also to Gregory of Nazianzus.

Epigrams: The sepulchral epigram of Proclus and some other epigrams of mystic sense.

Sphere: An introduction to astronomy. A description of the way in which the images of the celestial globe must be made. The basic cycles on the celestial globe, the zones of the earth and the major constellations.

Commentary on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras: A moral commentary on the Pythagorean work. This commentary is known only in an Arabic translation.

Eighteen Arguments on the Eternity of the World (against the Christians): A collection of 18 arguments of Proclus, trying to prove that the world is eternal. This doctrine is opposed to the Christian doctrine that the world has a beginning and an end. The 18 arguments of Proclus are known today through the work written by John Philoponus as an answer to Proclus.

Fragments: On the Hieratic Art of the Greeks (On Sacrifice and Magic): The principle of theurgy and magic: all things are present in all things, the heavenly things are present on earth in an earthly way, and the earthly things are present in heaven in a heavenly way. Symbols, such as animals, plants and stones, which

belong to the series of the sun. The way in which the theurgists use this material. *Excerpts from the Chaldean Philosophy*: Fragments from the lost commentary of Proclus on the *Chaldean Oracles*, a poem allegedly based on divine revelations, edited or composed by Julian the theurgist, who lived under Marcus Aurelius.

Commentary on the Enneads of Plotinus: Fragments of the lost Proclus' commentary on the *Enneads* of Plotinus. The relations between the human and the animal part in us. The relationship between soul and body, passions and sense. Our animal part as the seat of passions. The attention as the conscience of the soul.

Investigation of the Objections of Aristotle to Plato's Timaeus: The material and immaterial light. Aristotle's objections to the Platonic doctrine of Ideas or Forms. Objection to the doctrine that the world is generated. The element of the stars is a higher kind of fire and not a fifth element, as Aristotle believed. Aristotle's objection to the Platonic doctrine that the four elements (fire, air, water, earth) consist of other smaller elements, the atoms, which have a certain geometrical form and consist of planes. The strange doctrine that the place is an immaterial and immobile body, a kind of fire.

Uranodromus (Running along the Sky): Two short fragments from an introductory work of Proclus in astronomy.

Chrestomathy: The famous treatise of Proclus, collecting all the useful knowledge about literature: The relationship between poetry and prose. The narrative poetry (epic, elegiac, iambic, lyric poetry). The poems of the Epic Cycle.

Volume 38 [serial number 658]

Paraphrase of Ptolemy's Tetrabiblos: A restatement of Ptolemy's *Tetrabiblos* (the major astrological work of the antiquity) in Proclus' own simpler words.

Volume 39 [serial number 659]

Commentary on Hesiod's Works and Days: After a brief introduction, which compares the ethical intent of *the Works and Days* with the mythological subject matter of Hesiod's *Theogony* and discusses the matter and the character of the former work, Proclus explains individual words and phrases of the poem.

Volume 40 [serial number 660]

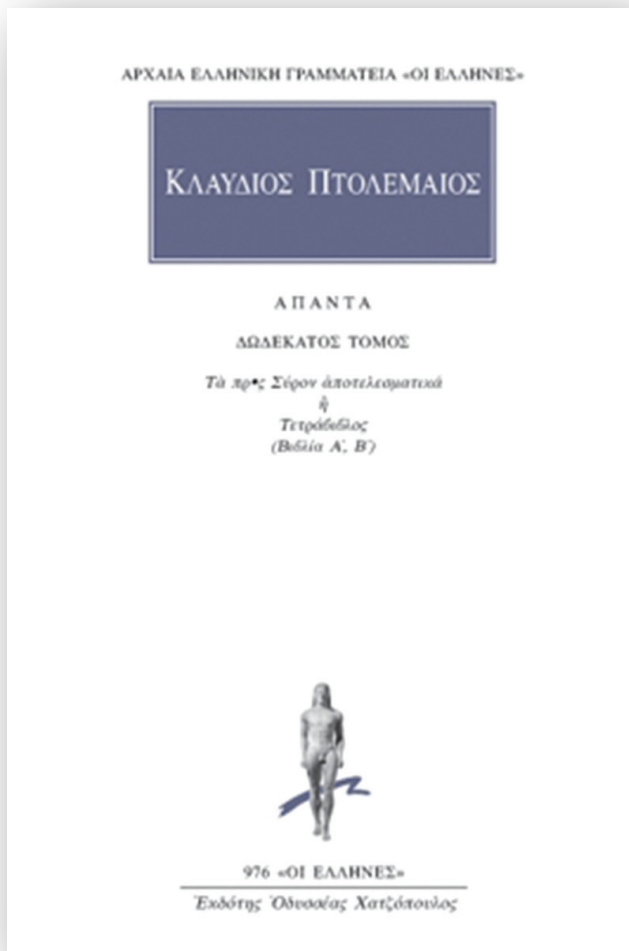
Commentary on the Introduction to Arithmetic of Nicomachus: This work has also been ascribed to John Philoponus. The mathematics as intermediary between the material and immaterial worlds and as starting point of all higher knowledge. Arithmetic is the simplest branch of mathematics. So, arithmetic is the first step towards the immaterial world.

Volume 41 [serial number 661]

Commentary on the Tetrabiblos of Ptolemy, Books I, II: An actually anonymous commentary traditionally ascribed to Proclus. It quotes and explains certain words and phrases of the *Tetrabiblos*, the major astrological work of the antiquity. Explanation of the first 2 books of the *Tetrabiblos*.

Volume 42 [serial number 662]

Commentary on the Tetrabiblos of Ptolemy, Books III, IV: Explanation of the last 2 books of the *Tetrabiblos*, the major astrological work of the antiquity.
On eclipses: This short work, extant through a later Latin translation, discusses the significance of solar and lunar eclipses for human and earthly affairs when they occur in various signs of the Zodiac.



PTOLEMY

Mathematician, 2nd c. A.D.

2 Volumes out of 22 planned

Volume 12 [serial number 976]

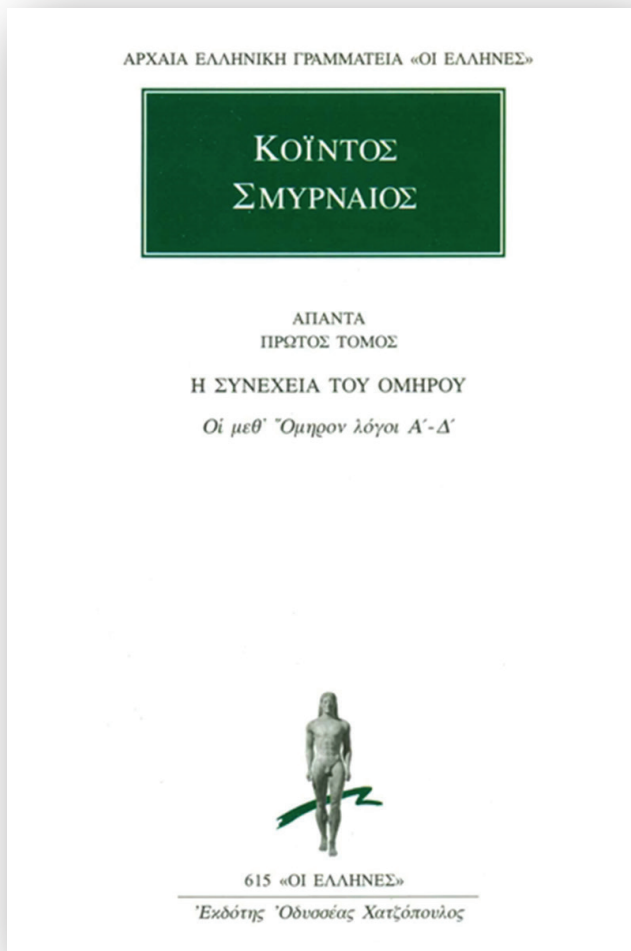
Tetrabiblos, Books I, II: The most important ancient treatise on astrology.

Book I: General introduction to astrology. The astrological terminology and its explanation. The special qualities and influence of each planet and constellation.

Book II: Universal astrology. The connection between the stars and the countries of the earth. The influence of the eclipses on the whole world. The influence of the stars on weather.

Volume 13 [serial number 977]

Tetrabiblos, Books III, IV: Book III: Individual astrology. The casting of nativities. The influence of the planets on the birth, the length of the life and the character of the soul. *Book IV:* Individual astrology. The forecasting of the human life. The influence of the planets on the external events, such as the fortune, offices, business, marriage, children, friendships and enmities, travels, quality of death. The distribution of the human ages to the planets.



QUINTUS SMYRNAEUS

Epic poet, 3rd-4th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 615]

Posthomeric I (I-IV): With this epic poem, Quintus of Smyrna tries to fill the gap between the “Iliad” and the “Odyssey”, narrating the events at the end of the Trojan War, from the burial of Hector to the return of the Achaeans to Greece. The first 4 books of the work describe the exploits and death of the Amazon Penthesilea, the exploits and death of Memnon, king of the Ethiopians, the death of Achilles and the burial races in his honor.

Volume 2 [serial number 1091]

Posthomerica 2 (V-X): Books 5-10 describe the rivalry between Odysseus and Ajax for the acquisition of Achilles' weapons and the death of Ajax, the arrival of Euripides and Neoptolemus, the death of Euripides, the arrival of Philoctetes and the death of Paris.

Volume 3 [serial number 1092]

Posthomerica 3 (XI-XIV): Books 11-14 narrate the deeds of Aeneas, the Trojan horse, the fall of Troy, and the return of the Achaeans.



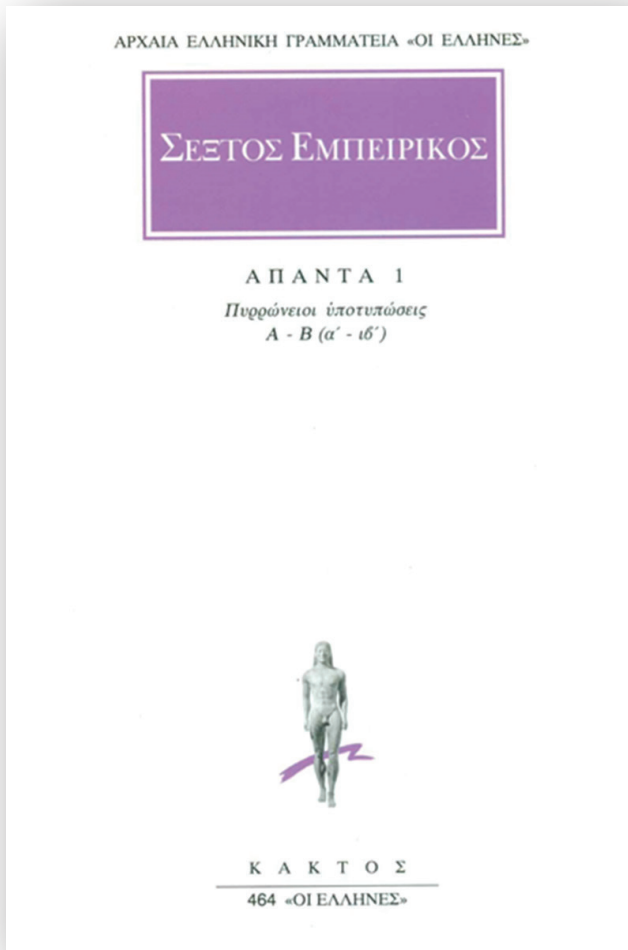
SALLUSTIUS – ATTICUS

Philosophers, 4th c. A.D. and 2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1086]

Sallustius: On Gods and Universe: A philosophical treatise, written by a trusty official of the Emperor Julian as fruit of the conversations between the two men. The symbolism of the myths and the rites that enable the soul to join the god. Philosophical syncretism.

Atticus: Fragments: The philosophical principles of Atticus, through the fragments that are extant in the works of other writers, especially of Eusebius. An opposition to the effort to adapt the Platonic doctrines to those of Aristotle.



SEXTUS EMPIRICUS

Philosopher, 2nd-3rd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 7 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 464]

Outlines of Pyrrhonism, Books I, II (1-12): A general introduction to the Sceptic spiritual “movement” and an attempt at understanding its position on the reality and life.

Volume 2 [serial number 465]

Outlines of Pyrrhonism, Books II (13-22), III: The “specific” part of Sextus’ criticism, constructed according to the parts of philosophy. A criticism of the dogmatic views of the natural philosophers, and reference to the ethics of the dogmatists.

Volume 3 [serial number 466]

Against the Logicians I: A research firstly on the criterion (rule) of the truth and secondly on the truth itself. A research into the man, so far as he is an active factor of the judgement of the truth.

Volume 4 [serial number 467]

Against the Logicians II: A detection of the dogmatist’s contradictions concerning the truth. The insolvable problems that, according to the Sceptics, are raised when someone accepts that something is true.

Volume 5 [serial number 468]

Against the Physicists I, II: Criticism and refutation of the old philosophical views on nature and the universe. Research into the gods. The acting and material principles. The bodiless entities (place, movement, time, number etc.). The coming-to-be and the passing away.

Volume 6 [serial number 469]

Against the Ethicists: A research into the good, the evil and the neutral. The art of life, with a criticism of the dogmatists’ views.

Against the Mathematicians: According to Sextus, *mathematics* contains the particular branches of the knowledge, the sciences. With this work, the Sceptic philosopher address himself to those who showed little or no interest to the traditional philosophical problems about nature, logic and ethics.

Against the Grammarians: Sextus, without supporting the one or the other lingual doctrine, attacks the basic grammatical notions and terms, proving that they are fictional, and he tries, through doubt, to shake the certainty of the “scientific” speech.

Volume 7 [serial number 470]

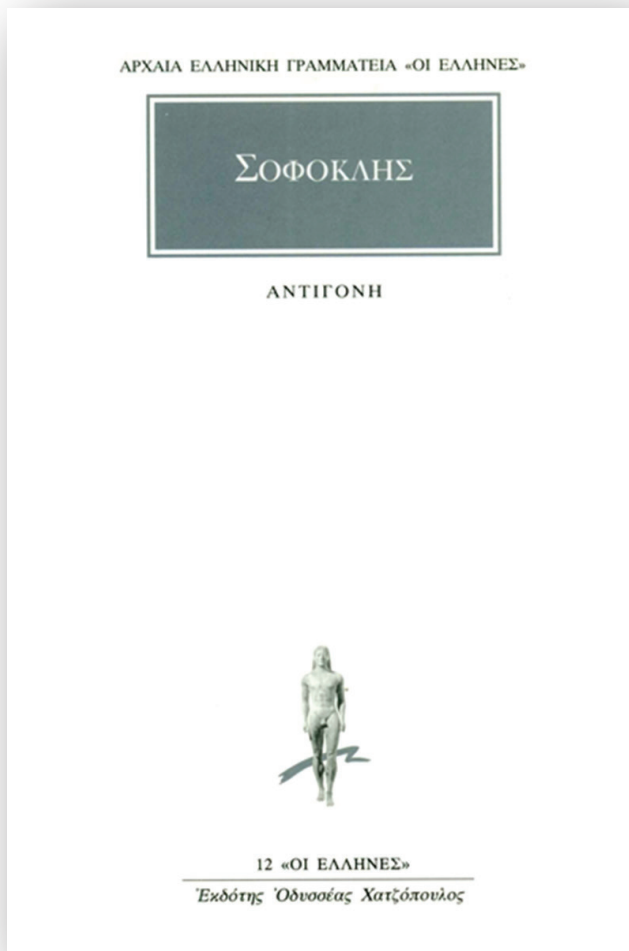
Against the Rhetoricians: A contradictory discourse to rhetoric, a discipline that in the course of time attained the character of a science.

Against the Geometers: Sextus criticises the fact that the geometers assume as true the principles of their science.

Against the Arithmeticians: The same criticism against the arithmeticians, concerning the nature of numbers.

Against the Astrologists: The contradictory discourse of Sextus to the false science of astrology.

Against the Musicians: After he has referred to the views on the value of the music, Sextus expresses his objections to the utility and disciplinary power of music, concluding by disputing its necessity.



SOPHOCLES

Tragic Poet, 5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 7 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 8]

Philoctetes: The Achaeans, sailing for Troy, abandon Philoctetes on Lemnos. During the 10th year of the war, Odysseus and Neoptolemus visit him, in order to take the arms of Hercules from him, at the command of the oracle. Philoctetes refuses. The two ambassadors quarrel. Hercules shows up, informing Philoctetes that Zeus wants him to go to Try, where he will be cured and kill Paris. Philoctetes obeys.

Volume 2 [serial number 12]

Antigone: Creon, king of Thebes, forbids the burial of Polynices, who had led a hostile army against his fatherland. Antigone, sister of the dead and daughter-in-law of Creon, disobeys the command and is condemned to death. The son and wife of Creon commit suicide, and Creon himself wants to die. The conflict between the moral and the state law, in the most famous tragedy of Sophocles.

Volume 3 [serial number 30]

Electra: Orestes returns secretly to Mycenae with the help of his sister Electra. Avenging the murder of his father Agamemnon, he kills his mother Clytaemnestra and Aegisthus. Electra is praised by the chorus consisting of Mycenaean women.

Volume 4 [serial number 61]

The Women of Trachis: The women of Trachis comfort Deianira, wife of Hercules, when he fell in love with Iole. Deianira sends to Hercules a garment soaked in the blood of Centaur Nessus, which causes terrible pains to Hercules. Deianira kills herself, and Hercules asks his son Hyllus to kill him.

Volume 5 [serial number 62]

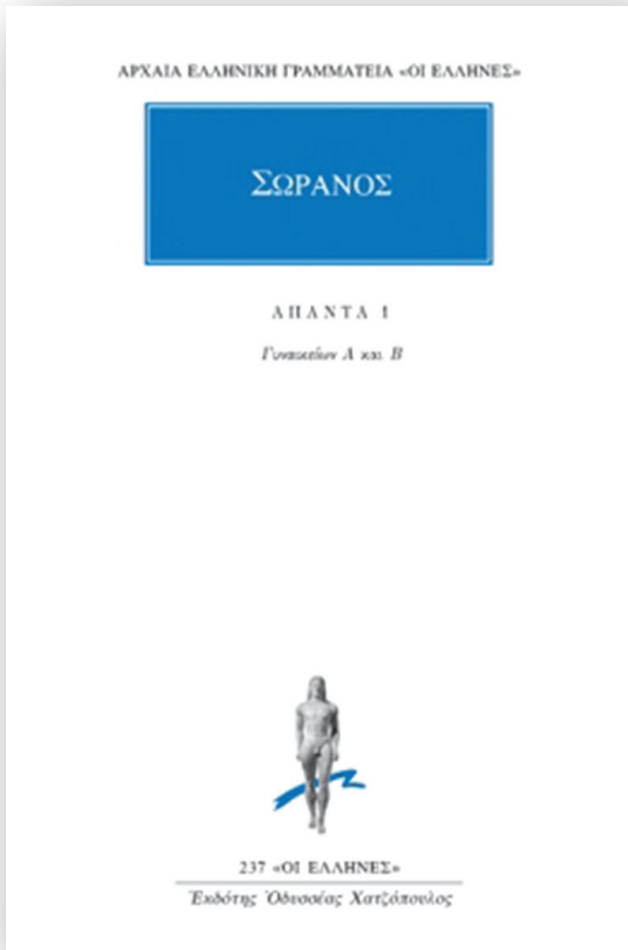
Ajax: Ajax loses the opportunity to take the arms of Achilles, and he is possessed by madness. After he recovers, he feels ashamed of his behaviour during his passion, and kills himself. Agamemnon tries to prevent his burial, but Athena intervenes. Justice, humanity and their preponderance are the conclusion of the play.

Volume 6 [serial number 134]

Oedipus Tyrannus: Trying to save Thebes from the pestilence, Oedipus finds out that he has committed patricide and incest. This revelation leads his mother to suicide, and Oedipus to blind himself. One of the major plays of the ancient literature.

Volume 7 [serial number 135]

Oedipus at Colonus: Antigone leads her old and blind father Oedipus to Colonus, whose inhabitants want to expel him. His other daughter, Electra, brings the message that the Thebans want him in their town. Creon tries to abduct him. Oedipus, through lightning and thunders, descends to Hades, blessing Athens and praying for its glory. The justification of Oedipus and the proclamation of the principle that man is responsible only for his voluntary actions.



SORANUS

Physician, 1st-2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 2 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 237]

Diseases of Women 1 (Books I, II): Gynaecology and obstetrics in the Roman era. The proper midwife. The nature of the uterus and pudenda, the menstruation, the continuous virginity, the limit of virginity, the conception, the signs of the male and female foetus, taking care of the pregnant woman, abortive and

contraceptive remedies, the parturition (childbirth), taking care of the woman in childbed and of the new-born infant, the selection of the right nurse etc.

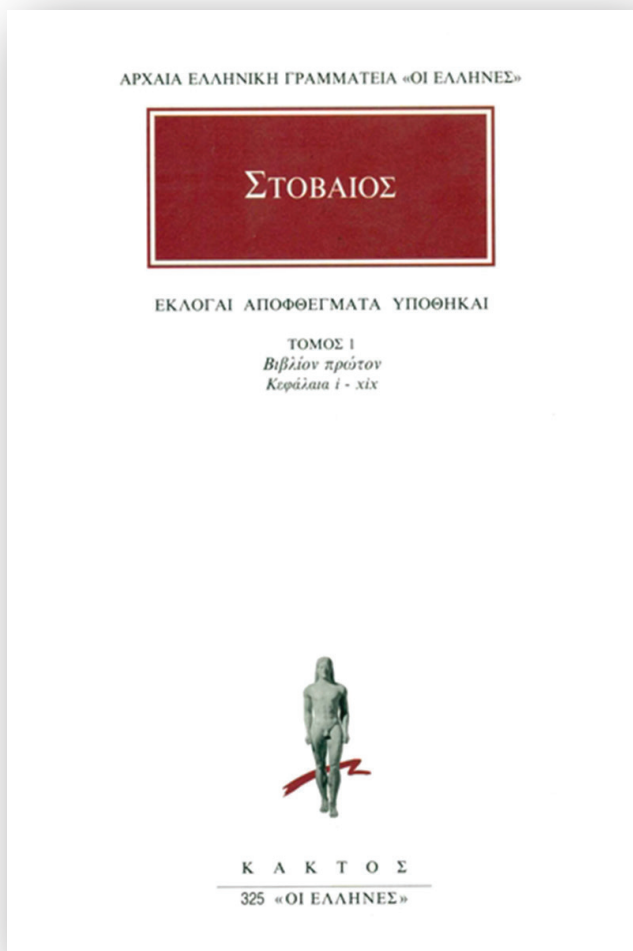
Volume 2 [serial number 238]

Diseases of Women 2 (Books III, IV): Are there exclusively feminine diseases? Inflammation of the uterus. The satyriasis, the dystocia (difficult delivery) and its causes and cure.

On Symptoms of Fractures: Fragments from a more extent work of Soranus on surgery.

On Bandages: Notes on the kinds of bandages and bandaging.

Hippocrates' Descent and Life: A brief text on the great physician of antiquity.



STOBAEUS

Anthologist, 5th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 18 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 325]

Book I (i-xix): The work of the great anthologist of the ancient Greek literature. Indicative topics of the 1st volume: On arithmetic; that god created and rules the universe, on fate and fortune, matter, the Forms, the figures and the colours.

Volume 2 [serial number 326]

Book I (xx-xlvi): Coming-to-be and passing away. Topics of astronomy and cosmology. The winds and the meteorological phenomena. Does the earth move or not? Topics of zoology and botanology.

Volume 3 [serial number 327]

Book I (xlix): On the soul.

Volume 4 [serial number 328]

Books I (l-lx) and II (i-vii): The senses and their role in knowledge. The particular senses. On rhetoric, poetry and moral philosophy.

Volume 5 [serial number 329]

Book II (viii-xlvi): The character of the philosopher. Piety, divination, fame, moderation. Moral questions. Education and discipline. The friendship, the enmity, the benefaction.

Volume 6 [serial number 330]

Book III (i): On virtue.

Volume 7 [serial number 331]

Book III (ii-vii): Malice, prudence, imprudence, intemperance, bravery.

Volume 8 [serial number 332]

Book III (viii-xvi): Cowardice, justice, injustice, truth, lie, flattery, debauchery.

Volume 9 [serial number 333]

Book III (xvii-xxviii): Continence, forbearance, wrath, self-knowledge, arrogance, selfishness, memory, oblivion, oath, perjury.

Volume 10 [serial number 334]

Book III (xxix-xlii): Industriousness, idleness, shame, shamelessness, garrulity, goodness, envy, calumny.

Volume 11 [serial number 335]

Book IV (i-ii): The state. The laws and the customs.

Volume 12 [serial number 336]

Book IV (iii-viii): The people and the magnates. The leader and the authority. Monarchy. Criticism of the tyranny.

Volume 13 [serial number 337]

Book IV (ix-xx): War and peace. The tranquil life. Agriculture and seafaring. Masters and slaves. On love.

Volume 14 [serial number 338]

Book IV (xxi-xxiv): Beauty. Marriage. Reproach of women. Advice on marriage. Procreation.

Volume 15 [serial number 339]

Book IV (xxv-xxxi): The relationship between the parents and the children. Sibling love. The attitude towards the relatives. The nobility and ignobility of birth.

Volume 16 [serial number 340]

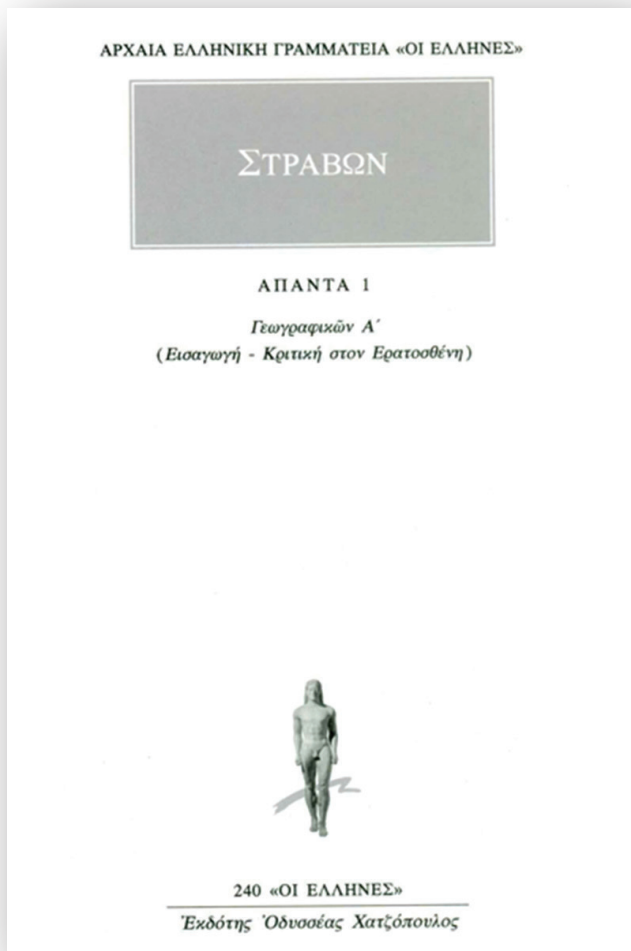
Book IV (xxxii-xl): Wealth and poverty. Solicitudes of life. The illness, the health, the doctors. Happiness and unhappiness.

Volume 17 [serial number 341]

Book IV (xli-l): The instability of the fortune and the uncertainty of the happiness. Those who are happy or unhappy without deserving it. The hope. The old age.

Volume 18 [serial number 342]

Book IV (li-lvii): Death. Comparison between life and death. The bereavement and the burial. The oblivion after death.



STRABO

Geographer, 1st c. B.C.-1st c. A.D.

Complete Works, 17 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 240]

Geography I: Introduction. The philosophical character of geography. Criticism of Eratosthenes.

Volume 2 [serial number 241]

Geography II: The next part of the criticism of Eratosthenes. Mathematical geography. References to Hipparchus.

Volume 3 [serial number 242]

Geography III: Spain.

Volume 4 [serial number 243]

Geography IV: France, Alps. Britain and nations beyond Ister (Danube).

Volume 5 [serial number 244]

Geography V: Italy, from the Alps to the Sicilian Channel.

Volume 6 [serial number 245]

Geography VI: Magna Graecia. Ionian Sea.

Volume 7 [serial number 246]

Geography VII: Eastern Europe. Northern Greece.

Volume 8 [serial number 247]

Geography VIII: Peloponnese.

Volume 9 [serial number 248]

Geography IX: Athens, Boeotia, Thessaly.

Volume 10 [serial number 249]

Geography X: Western Greece, Aegean islands, Crete.

Volume 11 [serial number 250]

Geography XI: Asia. Barbarian tribes. Caucasus, Caspian Sea.

Volume 12 [serial number 251]

Geography XII: Cappadocia, Euxine Sea, Bithynia, Mysia, Phrygia.

Volume 13 [serial number 252]

Geography XIII: Troad and the coast of Asia Minor.

Volume 14 [serial number 253]

Geography XIV: Pamphylia, Isauria, Lycia, Pisidia, Cilicia, Ionia.

Volume 15 [serial number 254]

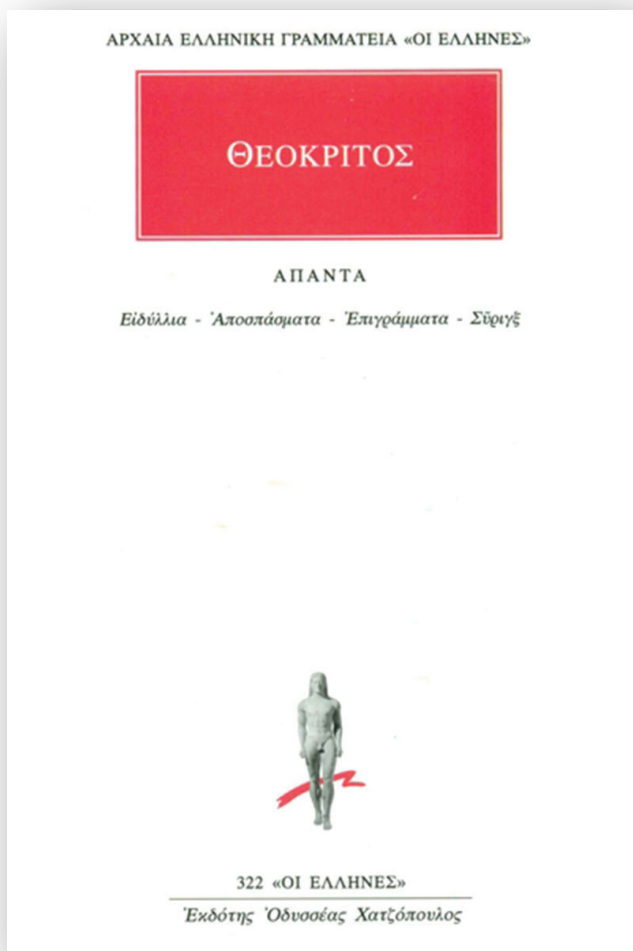
Geography XV: India, Persia.

Volume 16 [serial number 255]

Geography XVI: Regions of Persia. Babylon, Mesopotamia, Syria, Phoenice, Palestine.

Volume 17 [serial number 256]

Geography XVII: Egypt.

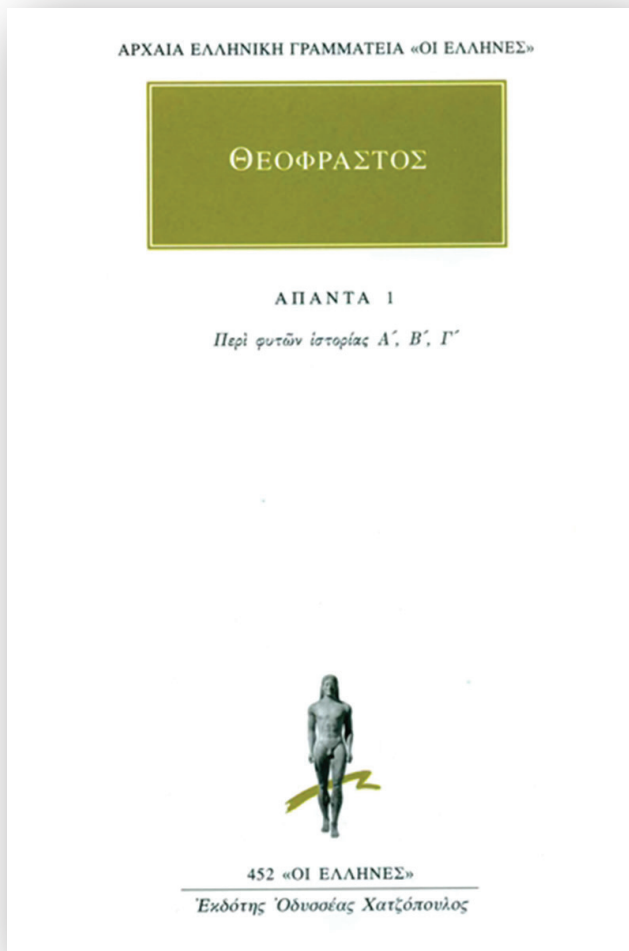


THEOCRITUS

Bucolic poet, 4th-3rd c.B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 322]

Idylls, Fragments, Epigrams: The work of the founder of bucolic poetry. His material includes the pastoral life, either real or ideal, the love passion and scenes from everyday life.



THEOPHRASTUS

Philosopher, 4th-3rd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 11 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 452]

Enquiry into Plants, Books I-III: A descriptive botanical treatise. Basic scientific notions. The cultivated and the wild trees.

Volume 2 [serial number 453]

Enquiry into Plants, Books IV-VI: The geography of plants. Woods, bushes, herbs, cereals.

Volume 3 [serial number 454]

Enquiry into Plants, Books VII-IX: The juices and the gums. A work with evident empirical characteristics, the first manual of scientific botanology, in use during the Middle Ages.

Volume 4 [serial number 455]

On the Causes of Plants, Books I, II: A work with a character more philosophical than descriptive. It is based on the four Aristotelic "causes": material, form, setting in move, and the final cause.

Volume 5 [serial number 456]

On the Causes of Plants, Books III, IV: Connections of plants with the dry and the wet quality, the origin of the dry and the wet. The purposes of nature etc.

Volume 6 [serial number 457]

On the Causes of Plants, Books V, VI: Combination with principles of physics.

Volume 7 [serial number 458]

On the Causes of Plants, Book VI (cont.): End of the treatise. Casuistic mentions and conclusions.

Concerning Winds: A treatise on the winds. Natural observations, character, examples.

Concerning Weather Signs: Meteorological observations in a work of scientific character and colourful style.

Volume 8 [serial number 459]

Characters: 30 short delineations of human vices and wrong attitudes, as these are manifested in everyday life or in special circumstances. For example: the flatterer, the garrulous, the braggart, the niggard, the intriguer etc.

On Piety: A fragmentarily extant treatise. Examples.

On stones: A work of natural history, one of those that examine the environment. Varieties, kinds and characteristics of minerals.

On Fire: Fire and the consideration of its character, both independently and in connection with the other basic elements. A work with influences from Aristotle.

Volume 9 [serial number 460]

On Odours: A consideration of the odours in nature. Kinds and differences.

On Fishes: A fragmentarily extant treatise of natural history. Special mention of the movement from the wet to the dry element.

Metaphysics: A short introductory work that puts some questions about the first principles, the being, the movement etc. Aristotelic influences.

Physical Doctrines: Questions on physics, combination with older doctrines, in a fragmentary work.

On Senses: The senses and their functions. A treatise of natural history.

Volume 10 [serial number 461]

On Fainting: A short work, one of those on the human physiology.

On Tiredness: Tiredness and its causes. Instances and examples.

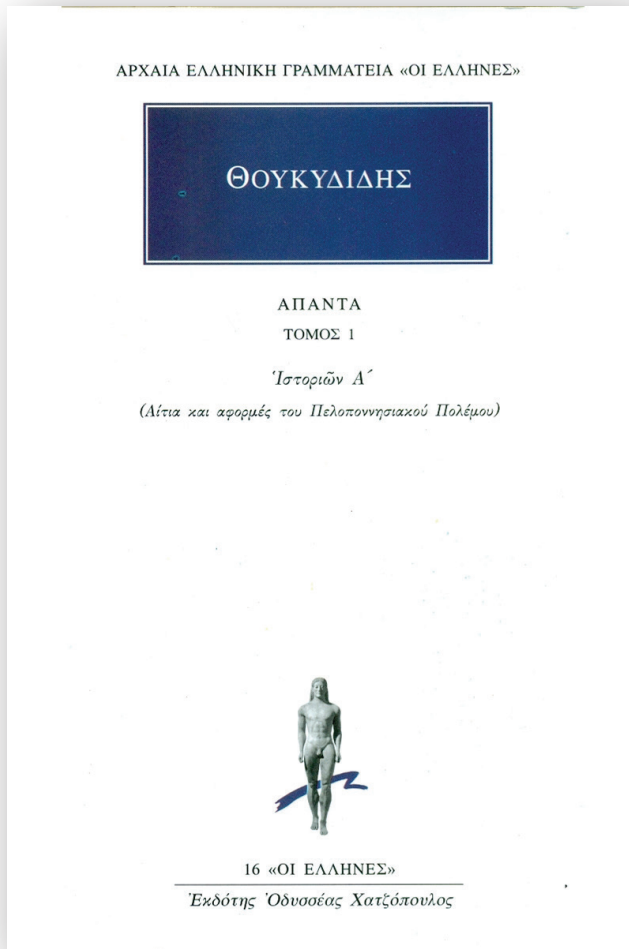
On Giddiness: What causes giddiness and under which circumstances. A short treatise on human physiology.

On Perspiration: The causes of perspiration. Connection with physical and psychological factors. Examples.

On Paralysis: A short fragment on paralysis.

Volume 11 [serial number 462]

Dictionary of Plants: A detailed dictionary of plants: description, enumeration of their pharmaceutical qualities, and an appendix of probable names of those plants that Theophrastus described without mentioning their name.



THUCYDIDES

Historian, 5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 8 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 16]

History of the Peloponnesian War, Book I: A review of the history of Greece before the Peloponnesian War. The political situation. Causes and pretexts of the war. The events at Epidamnus and Potidaea. Spartan conferences.

Volume 2 [serial number 17]

History of the Peloponnesian War, Book II: The first 3 years of the war. The funeral speech of Pericles. The pestilence at Athens. The siege of Plataea.

Volume 3 [serial number 18]

History of the Peloponnesian War, Book III: The events down to 425 B.C. The revolt of Lesbos. The capture of Plataea. The expedition of Demosthenes.

Volume 4 [serial number 19]

History of the Peloponnesian War, Book IV: The events of the 7th, 8th and 9th year of the war. The capture of Sphacteria. The capture of Amphipolis. Brasidas.

Volume 5 [serial number 20]

History of the Peloponnesian War, Book V: Death of Cleon. The Peace of Nicias. The events down to 415 P.C. The expedition of the Athenians against Melos.

Volume 6 [serial number 21]

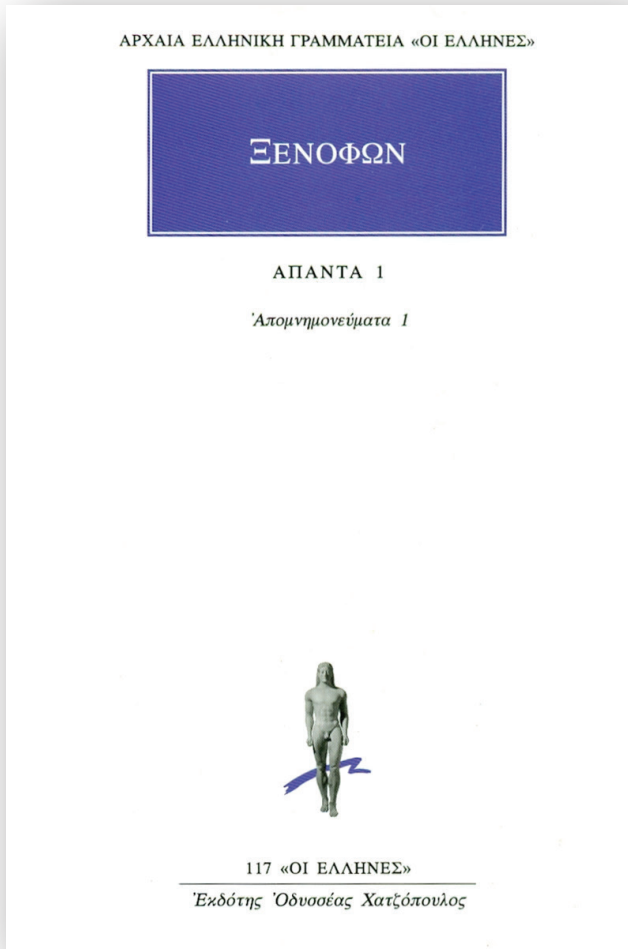
History of the Peloponnesian War, Book VI: The Sicilian Expedition.

Volume 7 [serial number 22]

History of the Peloponnesian War, Book VII: Conclusion of the Sicilian Expedition. The destruction of the Athenian army and fleet.

Volume 8 [serial number 23]

History of the Peloponnesian War, Book VIII: The effects of the Sicilian Expedition on Athens. The establishment of the oligarchic constitution at Athens in 411 B.C. The events down to this year. The recall of Alcibiades.



XENOPHON

Historian, 5th-4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 14 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 117]

Memoirs, Books I, II: The most prominent work of Xenophon. It was written six years after the death of Socrates, on the occasion of the accusation against the great philosopher. *Books I, II:* Refutation of the charges against Socrates. Memories of the conversations and the teaching of the philosopher.

Volume 2 [serial number 118]

Memoirs, Books III, IV: Dialogues. Short references to the views of Socrates on various subjects. The character and the virtues of Socrates.

Volume 3 [serial number 119]

Hellenica, Books I, II: The continuation of Thucydides' history, from 411 to 403 B.C. Destruction at Aegospotami. The Thirty Tyrants. Restoration of democracy. Thrasybulus.

Volume 4 [serial number 120]

Hellenica, Books III-V: The events from 402 to 375 B.C. Agesilaus defeats the Persians (396 B.C.), and also the Athenians and Thebans at Coronea (394 B.C.). Athens becomes again a great power. Conon. The Thebans expel the Spartan guard from their town.

Volume 5 [serial number 121]

Hellenica, Books VI-VIII: The events from 374 to 362 B.C. The leadership of the Thebans. The Spartans are defeated at Leuctra (371) and Mantinea (362).

Volume 6 [serial number 122]

Anabasis, Books I-III: Memories of the military adventure of Xenophon in Asia. Books I-III: Expedition of Cyrus against Artaxerxes. The battle of Cunaxa. The Greek army is abandoned by its allies in the unknown country after the death of Cyrus. The descent of the Ten Thousand. The march of the Greek mercenaries from the Asian up-country to Euxine Sea. In the country of Carduchians and Armenians.

Volume 7 [serial number 123]

Anabasis, Books IV-VII: On the coast of the Euxine. Continuation of the Greeks' march. Conflicts with the barbarian tribes. The events during the march from Trapezus (Trebizond) to Byzantium, through Paphlagonia and Bithynia. Dangers in the Thracian peninsula.

Volume 8 [serial number 124]

Cyropaedia, Books I, II: A treatise –early historical novel– on the ideal leader and the best governing.

Books I, II: Birth and youth of Cyrus. His discipline. His visit to Astyages. Cyrus in the expeditions. His behaviour and speeches.

Volume 9 [serial number 125]

Cyropaedia, Books III-V: Tigranes. Conflicts with the Armenians and the Chaldeans. Events from the military life of Cyrus. Cyaxares. Chrysas. The wife of Abradatas. Gobryas.

Volume 10 [serial number 126]

Cyropaedia, Books VI-VIII: Cyrus in the preparations for the battle. Speeches of Cyrus. Sacrifices before the conflict. Cyrus in Babylon. Parallelism of the leader with the father. Virtues and habits of Cyrus. Reference to the later Persians.

Volume 11 [serial number 127]

Oeconomicus: Conversation between Socrates and Critobulus on the administration of the house. A complement to the ideas expressed in *Memoirs*.

Ways and Means: A treatise advising the Athenians on how they could upgrade their standard of living and how they could lead their country to prosperity.

Volume 12 [serial number 128]

Hipparchicus: On the *hipparchus* (commander of cavalry). His duties in time of peace and war.

On Horsemanship: Advice to horsemen. Selection, training and care of the horse.

Cynegeticus (On Hunting): A praise of the hunting art. Advice and instructions to the hunters.

Volume 13 [serial number 129]

Symposium: In the house of a rich man from Piraeus named Callias, a feast takes

place. Socrates discusses about beauty, love, pleasure, wealth etc. This work is an imitation of the Platonic dialogue with the same name.

Apology of Socrates: This work explains the attitude of Socrates during his trial. A restoration of the great philosopher's reputation.

Hieron. A dialogue between the poet Simonides and the tyrant Hieron of Syracuse. The life of the tyrant compared with the life of the common citizens. Their differences concerning the gladness and distress.

Letters: Short texts, of disputed authenticity, referring to Socrates and the Socratic cycle.

Volume 14 [serial number 130]

Constitution of the Athenians: Description and critique of the regime of Athens. In what points, according to the author, does it lag behind that of Sparta.

Constitution of the Lacedaemonians: Hymn to the pedagogical system of Sparta, which is founded on the principles of the legislation of Lycurgus. Ideas related to those of "Kyros education".

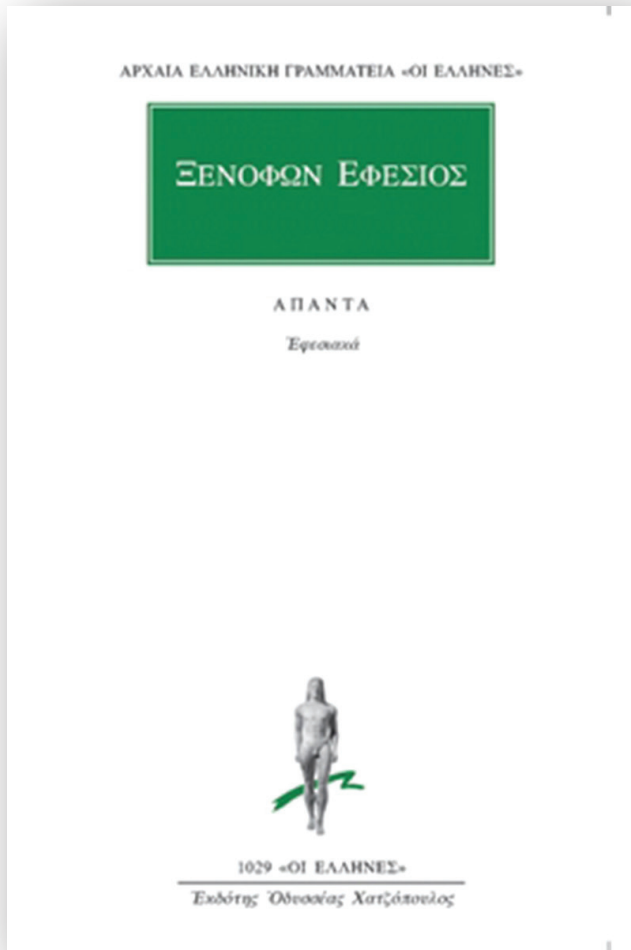
Agesilaus: Historical study praising the king of Sparta Agisilaos.

Volume 15 [serial number 130]

Constitution of the Athenians: A description and criticism of the constitution of Athens. Points at which the constitution of Athens is inferior to that of Sparta, according to the writer.

Constitution of the Lacedaemonians: A praise of the educational system of Sparta, which is based on the legislation of Lycurgus. Ideas akin to those expressed in *Cyropaedia*.

Agesilaus: A historical treatise praising the king Agesilaus of Sparta.



XENOPHON EPHESIUS

Erotic writer, 2nd/3rd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1029]

Ephesiaca: The romance of Anthia and Abrocomes. This work is a landmark in the development of the Greek romance.

ANCIENT LEXICONS

HARPOCRATION

Grammarian, 2nd c. A.D.

1. Lexicon of the Ten Orators

The Lexicon of the ten Attic orators was written by Harpocration, grammarian of the 2nd c. A.D. It includes interpretations of terms, information about the courts of antiquity, as well as a wealth of information on language and culture.

HESYCHIUS OF ALEXANDRIA

Grammarian and Lexicographer, 5th c. A.D.

- 1. Alphabetical Collection of All Words A-B*
- 2. Alphabetical Collection of All Words Γ-E*
- 3. Alphabetical Collection of All Words Z-A*
- 4. Alphabetical Collection of All Words M-Π*
- 5. Alphabetical Collection of All Words P-Ω*

One of the most extended and important dictionaries of the ancient era. It includes words and expressions in need of specific interpretation. Importance given to word types found in dialects.

ETYMOLOGICUM MAGNUM

Lexicon, 10th-11th c. A.D.

- 1. Volume 1 (A-B)*
- 2. Volume 2 (Γ-Z)*
- 3. Volume 3 (H-N)*
- 4. Volume 4 (Ξ-Ω)*

A lexical encyclopaedia compiled during the 10th-11th century, by an unknown lexicographer. In addition to the variety of etymologies it contains, it incorporates lexical material and excerpts from works (many of which are lost), which makes it a work of special importance and usefulness.

JULIUS POLLUX

Lexicographer, 2nd c. A.D.

1. *Onomasticon 1 (Books I – V)*
2. *Onomasticon 2 (Books VI-X)*

The *Onomasticon* is a dictionary structured in ten books, which classifies thematically (science, law, family life, culture, war, etc.) the Attic words. It was created by Julius Pollux, lexicographer of the 2nd c. AD.

SUDA

Lexicon, 10th c. A.D.

1. *Volume 1 (A)*
2. *Volume 2 (A [cont.]-Δ)*
3. *Volume 3 (E)*
4. *Volume 4 (Z-K)*
5. *Volume 1 (K [cont.]-M)*
6. *Volume 2 (N-Π)*
7. *Volume 3 (Π [cont.]-Σ)*
8. *Volume 4 (T-Ω)*

This important linguistic and encyclopedic dictionary of the 10th century AD, includes entries from older lexicographers, observations of ancient commentators, and quotations from authors of classical and late antiquity or Byzantine times.

STEPHANUS OF BYZANTIUM

Geographer and Grammarian, 6th c. A.D.

1. *Ethnica (A-I)*
2. *Ethnica (K-Ω)*

Stephanus of Byzantium was a geographer and grammarian of the 6th c. AD. Century. His *Ethnica* are the surviving form of a geographical, historical, and linguistic dictionary, which covered all the locations for which there was a written report.

PHOTIUS

9th c. A.D.

1. Lexicon 1 (Α-Δ)
2. Lexicon 2 (Λέξεων Συναγωγή) (Ε-Ο)
3. Lexicon 3 (Λέξεων Συναγωγή) (Π-Ω)

The dictionary of Photius, an influential intellectual figure of the 9th century who emerged as an eminent scholar of classical Greek and religious literature. He was one of the instigators of the “second Hellenism” movement, thanks to which the ancient Greek literature avoided complete disappearance.

KAKTOS |