

PLATO'S REPUBLIC

THE GREEK TEXT

EDITED, WITH NOTES AND ESSAYS

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NOTES ON THE REPUBLIC OF PLATO



BOOK I.

ΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΑ] The second title, περὶ δικαίου, found in Par. A and other MSS., is probably a later addition. The plural form, πολιτειῶν γ', δ', ε', &c., also occurs. *Republic*
I.

The scene is laid in the house of Cephalus at the Peiraeus, and the whole discourse is supposed to be repeated by Socrates the day after it actually took place. To the Republic as to the Charmides, Lysis, Parmenides, and in a less degree to the Protagoras, Euthydemus, Symposium and Phaedo, Plato has given the form of a narrated dialogue. By this device he is enabled to combine description with dramatic effect.

The unfinished trilogy of the Timaeus, Critias, and Hermocrates professes to be a continuation of the Republic (cp. Tim. *ad init.*), but may have been added long afterwards (cp. the parallel relation of the Sophist and Statesman to the Theaetetus, which last would seem, from a comparison of the style, to have been written at an earlier time). The Republic contains no hint of the more comprehensive scheme. In the Timaeus Socrates is represented as having on the previous day set forth the principles of his ideal commonwealth to a select company, consisting of Timaeus, Critias, Hermocrates, and a fourth person, whose name is not mentioned.

ΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΑΛΟΓΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΑ] Socrates is the principal speaker, the chief interlocutors being Glaucōn and Adeimantus, the sons of Ariston and Perictione, and brothers of Plato, who, like a painter, introduces the names and portraits of his family in several of his

Republic
I. dialogues (himself and Adeimantus in the *Apology*; Charmides and Critias in the *Charmides*; Critias in the *Timaeus* and Critias; Adeimantus, Glaucon, and Antiphon in the *Parmenides*). There are present also Thrasymachus, the sophist, who is 'charmed' into silence at the end of the First Book (cp. ii. 358 B), Cephalus and his eldest son Polemarchus, who soon vanish from the scene, Lysias (the orator) and Euthydemus, also sons of Cephalus, Niceratus the son of Nicias (cp. the *Laches*), Charmantides and Cleitophon. The last five, if we except a few words from Cleitophon (i. 340 A, B), are mute auditors. The circumstances of the opening scene are quickly lost sight of. Polemarchus once again appears, v. 449 B. Thrasymachus interposes once in v. 450, and is made the subject of a good-humoured remark in vi. 498 c.

Critics have discussed at length not only the date at which the *Republic* was written, which can only be approximately guessed at, but the date which the author intended to be represented in it. The year assumed by Boeckh¹ for the imaginary scene is 411 or 410 B.C. Most of the characters in the *Republic* and also in the *Timaeus* and Critias agree with this date. Socrates himself was then about fifty-seven or fifty-eight years old, Lysias had just returned from Thurii to Athens in 411; the calamities of the year of the thirty had not yet fallen upon his house; Prodicus and possibly also Protagoras, both of whom are referred to as living persons in x. 600 c, may have been still alive (the date of Protagoras' death is quite uncertain: Prodicus is spoken of as a living person in the *Apology*). Hermocrates, if, as is probable, the Syracusan general of that name is intended in the *Timaeus*, may well have been at Athens at the time, after his banishment, and on his way to Pharnabazus. The minor discrepancy respecting the death of Cephalus, which is said by the pseudo-Plutarch (*Vit. Or.* iii. 3) to have occurred before the settlement of Lysias at Thurii (B.C. 443), is not worth noticing. Even if we accept this last statement on such authority,—and it is more or less contradicted by Lysias,—there is no reason to suppose that Plato would have cared about accuracy in such a minute detail. He is careless of such dramatic proprieties. His dialogues, like the plays of Shakespeare, are works of fiction, which have only a certain degree of historical truth. Many anachronisms occur in them, e.g. Ismenias the Theban, who did not become famous until some time after

¹ De tempore quo Plato Rempublicam peroratam finxerit, dissertationes III: *Kleine Schriften*, iv. 437 sqq.

Socrates' death, is mentioned by him in the Republic (i. 336 A) among great potentates; in the Menexenus, Aspasia, the mistress of Pericles, continues her survey of Greek history down to the peace of Antalcidas, B.C. 387; in the Symposium (193 A), Aristophanes, at the banquet of Agathon, which is supposed to have taken place in 416 B.C., uses an illustration taken from the dismemberment of Arcadia, or rather of Mantinea, by the Lacedaemonians (B.C. 385). It is doubtful whether Parmenides and Socrates can ever have met, as they are said to have done in the Theaetetus (183 E), Sophist (217 C), and Parmenides (127 B); and certainly the meeting is not to be taken as historical on the authority of Plato. These examples are enough to show that Plato is not to be appealed to as an authority for the dates of his *dramatis personae*, any more than Shakespeare or Sir Walter Scott. It is not known at what date the worship of Bendis was introduced in Attica, though it appears to be referred to in an inscription found at Salamis (Foucart, *Associations religieuses*, p. 209), but for the reason just stated this point is likewise unimportant.

To defend uncertain, or try to reconcile inconsistent, statements in a work of imagination is out of place and alien to the true spirit of criticism.

Socrates and Glaucon are about to return from the Peiraeus after a festival, when they are detained by Polemarchus. He takes them home with him, and Socrates enters into conversation with Cephalus, the aged father of the household. pp. 327 A - 331 D.

C. Age is in itself a time of peace. The sorrows of old men are to be attributed to their own faults and tempers.

S. The world will say that you are happy in old age because you are rich.

C. Neither a bad rich man can be happy in age, nor a good poor man.

S. What is the chief advantage of riches?

C. Not to have deceived any one in word or deed, and to have paid one's debts to gods and men.

S. But is justice simply to speak the truth and pay your debts, or are there exceptions to this rule?

C. Yes, there are.

'And yet,' interrupts Polemarchus, 'the definition which has been given has the authority of Simonides.'

Cephalus retires to look after the sacrifices.

Republic

I.

327

A

ΚΑΤΕ'ΒΗΝ ΧΘΕΣ] The old anecdote that the words with which the Republic opens were found after Plato's death with various transpositions in his tablets—which is narrated by Diogenes Laertius (fl. 200? A. D.) on the authority of Euphorion (fl. circa 241 B. C.) and Panaetius (185?-110? B. C.)—Diog. Laert. iii. 25. 37 *Εὐφορίων δὲ καὶ Παναίτιος εἰρήκασι πολλάκις ἐστραμμένην εὐρῆσθαι τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς πολιτείας*—and by Dionysius of Halicarnassus (fl. circa 30 B. C.) de comp. verb. v. p. 209 (Reiske) *τὴν δέλτον ἣν τελευτήσαντος αὐτοῦ (sc. τοῦ Πλάτωνος) λέγουσιν εὐρεθῆναι, ποικίλως μετακειμένην τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς Πολιτείας ἔχουσιν τῇδε, κατέβην χθές εἰς Πειραιᾶ μετὰ Γλαύκωνος τοῦ Ἀρίστωνος,*—may be true, but is more likely to have been invented.

τῇ θεῷ] Bendis, as is proved by the words of Thrasymachus, i. 354 A *ταῦτα δὲ σοι, ὦ Σώκρατες, εἰστιάσθω ἐν τοῖς Βενδιδαίοις.* The prominent part which the Thracians take in the procession seems to show that she is a Thracian goddess: Proclus (Theolog. 353) and others identify her with Artemis. Cp. Schol. in Rep. *ἐπεὶ καὶ Βένδης παρ' αὐτοῖς (sc. τοῖς Θραξίν) ἡ Ἄρτεμις καλεῖται.* It is not a little curious that the Platonic Socrates should care to be present, at the inauguration of one of those 'strange divinities' who seem to have clustered about the Peiraeus in the fourth century, B. C. and even earlier (Foucart, op. cit. p. 57). See especially Laws x. 910 c.

καὶ ἡ τῶν ἐπιχωρίων] καὶ anticipates the mention of the Thracians, who are equal if not superior to the natives of Peiraeus. The second καὶ and a δέ corresponding to μέν, which might have been expected, pass into οὐ μέντοι ἦττον . . . ἦν = οὐχ ἦττον δέ . . . καὶ ἦν.

B

θεωρήσαντες] 'Having seen the spectacle,' corresponding to *αἶμα τὴν ἐορτὴν βουλόμενος θεύσασθαι.*

κατιδὼν οὖν πόρρωθεν ἡμᾶς οἴκαδε ὠρμημένους Πολέμαρχος ὁ Κεφάλου ἐκέλευσε δραμόντα τὸν παῖδα περιμεῖναι ἐκεῖναι] 'Thereupon Polemarchus, the son of Cephalus, catching sight of us from afar, after we had set out on our way home, bade (ἐκέλευσε) his servant run and bid us (κελεύσαι) wait for him.'

οὗτος, ἔφη, ὅπισθεν προσέρχεται]. 'There he is coming up behind.' Οὗτος is 'deictic.'

ἀλλὰ περιμένετε . . . ἀλλὰ περιμενοῦμεν] 'But, pray you, wait.' 'But we intend to wait': cp. infra 328 B *ἀλλὰ μένετε.* This expostulatory use of ἀλλά implies resistance and opposition, which is to be overcome in the mind of another. The second ἀλλά deprecates the assumption implied in the first, that they do not intend to wait.

ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς πομπῆς] ‘As if from the procession,’ i.e. it was natural to suppose they had been there. From the direction in which they were coming, Socrates infers that they had been at the spectacle, but does not know it.

Republic
I.
327
C

ὁρᾶς οὖν ἡμᾶς, ἔφη, ὅσοι ἐσμέν;] A similar playful threat occurs in the *Philebus*, 16 A ἄρ', ὦ Σώκρατες, οὐχ ὁρᾶς ἡμῶν τὸ πλῆθος, ὅτι νέοι πάντες ἐσμέν; καὶ οὐ φοβέῃ μή σοι μετὰ Φιλῆβου ξυνεπιθώμεθα; in the *Phaedrus*, 236 C ἐσμέν δὲ μόνω μὲν ἐν ἐρημίᾳ, ἰσχυρότερος δὲ ἐγὼ καὶ νεώτερος: in the *Charmides*, 176 C ὡς βιασομένου, ἔφη, ἐπειδὴ περ ὅδε γε ἐπιτάττει. Cp. also *Symposium* 213 C, where Socrates claims the protection of Agathon against the apprehended violence of Alcibiades. Plato frequently repeats not only the same thought, but even small dramatic traits and terms of expression.

οὐκοῦν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ἔτι ἐν λείπεται] ἑλλείπεται is the reading of A Π M and other MSS. ‘Is there not still left out the supposition of our persuading you?’ For the use of the passive cp. *Philebus* 18 D τὸ δ' αὐτό μοι τοῦ λόγου νῦν τε καὶ σμικρὸν ἔμπροσθεν ἑλλείπεται. See Goodwin, *M. and T.* 490, 2. The marginal reading of A ἐν λείπεται, ‘Is there not still one alternative which remains?’ is perhaps better and more emphatic and has been adopted in our text; but the other reading may still be defended. The emendation may be due to the fact that ἔτι is otiose; it does not introduce a second omission. There is a combination of two ideas: ‘Is there not still the supposition?’ and ‘Have you not omitted the supposition?’ Both = ‘Have you not omitted the supposition which still remains?’

ὡς τοίνυν μὴ ἀκουσομένων] The genitive absolute is placed in a dependent relation to the main verb *διανοεῖσθε* by the addition of ὡς: cp. vii. 523 C ὡς ἐγγύθεν . . . ὁρωμένους λέγοντός μου διανοοῦ: Xen. Cyr. viii. 4. 27. Goodwin, *M. and T.* 864, 918. The expression of the antecedent in οὕτω adds a peremptory emphasis like ‘even’ in Shakespeare. See Schmidt's *Shakespeare Lexicon*, s.v. ‘even,’ § 8. ‘You may even be assured we won't listen.’

ἀρά γε . . . οὐδ' ἴστε ὅτι λαμπὰς ἔσται] ‘Are you really not aware that—?’ Adeimantus is surprised at the ignorance of the torch-race which Socrates' early departure betrays.

328
A

τῇ θεῷ] For the torch-race see the article *λαμπαδηδρομία* in Smith's *Dictionary of Antiquities*. There is a difficulty in reconciling the form of the race described in Pausanias (*Attica* c. xxx. 2 ἐν Ἀκαδημίᾳ δέ ἐστι Προμηθέως βωμός· καὶ θέουσιν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἔχοντες καιομένας λαμπάδας· τὸ δὲ ἀγώνισμα ὁμοῦ τῷ δρόμῳ

Republic
I.
328
A

φυλάξαι τὴν δᾶδα ἔτι καιρομένην ἐστίν' ἀποσβεσθείσης δέ, οὐδὲν ἔτι τῆς νίκης τῷ πρώτῳ, δευτέρῳ δὲ ἀντ' αὐτοῦ μέτεστιν' εἰ δὲ μὴδὲ τοῦτ' αἰοίτο, ὁ τρίτος ἐστὶν ὁ κρατῶν' εἰ δὲ καὶ πᾶσιν ἀποσβεσθείη, οὐδεὶς ἐστίν, ὅτ' καταλείπεται ἡ νίκη), which is between single competitors who run the whole course and where there is no passing on of the torch, with the favourite use of the image in such passages as Laws vi. 776 B *ἡγενῶνάς τε καὶ ἐκφέροντας παῖδας, καθάπερ λαμπάδα τὸν βίον παραδιδόντας ἄλλοις ἐξ ἄλλων*: Lucretius ii. 79 'Et quasi cursores vitā lampada tradunt': Persius vi. 61 'Cur me in decursu lampada poscis?' Compare also Aesch. Agam. 312, 313 *λαμπαδηφόρων νόμοι, ἄλλος παρ' ἄλλου διαδοχαῖς πληροῦμενοι*, and the application of the image in Herod. viii. 98 to the Persian *ἄγγαροι* or royal post-runners. All these latter passages seem to imply a line of runners, each of whom carries the torch a certain distance and then hands it on to a successor. The form of the race which Plato has in mind in this passage was probably of this kind, the contest being between several competing lines running side by side.

διαδώσουσιν ἀλλήλοις ἀμιλλώμενοι τοῖς ἵπποις;] The relation between ἀμιλλώμενοι and διαδώσουσιν is not to be pressed: all that is necessarily implied is that the competitors were on horseback, and that they passed the torch from one to the other: not that the transmission took place while the riders were at full speed.

ἐξαναστησόμεθα γάρ] Γάρ does not merely refer to *ἄξιον θεάσασθαι*, but introduces reasons for the mention of the *παννυχίς*. ['I mention the night-festival,] for we will rise after supper,' &c. The supper, torch-race and night-festival are entirely forgotten in the sequel.

B εἰς τοῦ Πολεμάρχου] Cephalus, the rich Syracusan, had settled in Attica at the invitation of Pericles (Lys., c. Eratosth. § 4, p. 120) about 440 B.C. He was joined there by his three sons, Polemarchus, Lysias and Euthydemus, who are mentioned here, and are spoken of by their aged father as young men (328 D). Polemarchus, however, is represented as head of the household, although Cephalus, whom Plato has probably kept alive for the purpose of the dialogue, still acts as the family priest. And Lysias, who was born in 458 B.C., would at the imaginary date of the dialogue (if that is B.C. 411) be forty-seven years old. In the Phaedrus (257 B) Socrates suggests that Lysias should cease to busy himself with the composition of paradoxical orations, and, like his brother Polemarchus, turn to philosophy. Polemarchus was put to death by the order of the Thirty Tyrants in 404 B.C. Of Euthydemus,

who must not be confounded with the Sophist of that name, *Republic*
I.
nothing more is known.

328
B

καὶ δὴ καί] calls particular attention to the stranger Thrasy-
machus, a sophist or rhetorician who came to Athens about the
year 430 B.C.: facetiously described by Plato in the *Phaedrus*
(267 c) as a sort of rhetorical Titan (τὸ τοῦ Χαλκηδονίου σθένος). 'He
was a great master of the pathetic—would put people into a rage
and out again.' 'No one better at inventing or answering
calumnies¹'. In the *Rhetoric* of Aristotle (ii. 23) the same
character appears: 'Herodicus was wont to say of Thrasy-
machus that he was ever Thrasy-machus (bold in battle), as Conon said of
Thrasylus that he was truly Thrasylus (bold in council)²'. He
is spoken of with more respect by other writers (Cic. de Orat.
iii. 32³).

Cleitophon may be inferred to be a disciple of Thrasy-machus
from the part which he takes in the skirmish with Polemarchus
(infra, 340 A). In the Cleitophon Cleitophon charges Socrates
with exhorting people to virtue, but with not telling them what it
is; and for this reason he resorts to Thrasy-machus and other
sophists. The dialogue recalls in many passages the First Book
of the *Republic*: it is probably spurious and may have been
suggested by the passage just cited.

διὰ χρόνου γὰρ καὶ ἑωράκη αὐτόν] 'For indeed it was a long
time since I had seen him.' Καί adds emphasis to the sentence
and refers to μάλα πρεσβύτης μοι ἔδοξεν κ.τ.λ. (not 'It was long
since I had actually seen him'). The connexion of the sen-
tences is: 'He appeared to me very aged. And no wonder,
for . . .'

C

οὐ δὲ θαμίξεις] Compare Il. xviii. 385:

τίπτε, θέτι τανύπεπλε, ἰκάνεις ἡμέτερον δῶ

αἰδοίη τε φίλη τε; πάρος γε μὲν οὐ τι θαμίξεις.

¹ *Phaedrus* 267 c, d τῶν γε μὴν οἰκτρογόνων ἐπὶ γῆρας καὶ πενίαν ἐλκομένων
λόγων κεκρατηκέναι τέχνη μοι φαίνεται τὸ τοῦ Χαλκηδονίου σθένος· ὀργίσαι τ' αὐ
πολλοὺς ἅμα δεινὸς ἀνὴρ γέγονε, καὶ πάλιν ὠργισμένοις ἐπ' ἄδων κηλεῖν ὥς ἔφη
διαβάλλειν τε καὶ ἀπολύσασθαι διαβολὰς ὕβενδῃ κράτιστος. ib. 269 d ὅσον
δ' αὐτοῦ (sc. ῥητορικῆς) τέχνη, οὐχ ἢ Λυσίας τε καὶ Θρασύμαχος πορεύεται,
δοκεῖ μοι φαίνεσθαι ἡ μέθοδος.

² *Aristot. Rhet.* ii. 23, 29 καὶ ὡς Κόνων Θρασύβουλον θρασύβουλον ἐκάλει, καὶ
'Ἡρόδικος Θρασύμαχον "αἰεὶ θρασύμαχος εἶ."

³ 'Quid de Prodicō Chio, quid de Thrasymachō Chalcedonio, de Protagora
Abderita loquar? quorum unusquisque plurimum temporibus illis, etiam de
natura rerum, et disseruit et scripsit.'

Republic
I.
328
C

The latter words have suggested the emendation οὔτι in this passage. But this is unnecessary, and less expressive. The δέ in οὐ δέ may be explained as adversative to the idea contained in ἡσπάετο: i.e. 'You are welcome, Socrates, but you do not come often enough.'

χρῆν μέντοι] The imperfect here, as in ἦν, ἔδει, ἦμεν immediately following, is quite general, but there is a shade of difference between it and χρή infra. χρῆν, 'you ought to do what you have not been doing': χρή simply, 'you ought to do what you can do.'

οὐδὲν ἂν σε ἔδει] Goodwin, *M. and T.* 423, points out that in such cases 'the leading verb takes ἂν when the chief force falls on the necessity, propriety, or possibility of the act rather than on the act itself.'—'There would be no need (as there now is) of your coming hither.'

D ἡμεῖς] The familiar use of the plural for the singular.

νῦν δέ σε χρή πυκνότερον δεῦρο ἵεναι] 'But as things are (i.e. seeing that I am an old man) you should come here oftener.' In the Laches (181 c) the old man Lysimachus addresses Socrates in a similar strain: χρῆν μὲν οὖν καὶ πρότερόν γε φοιτᾶν αὐτὸν παρ' ἡμᾶς καὶ οἰκείους ἡγείσθαι, ὥσπερ τὸ δίκαιον. νῦν δ' οὖν ἀπὸ τῆςδε τῆς ἡμέρας, ἐπεὶδὴ ἀνεγνωρίσαμεν ἀλλήλους, μὴ ἄλλως ποίει, ἀλλὰ σὺνισθί τε καὶ γνώριζε καὶ ἡμᾶς καὶ τοῦσδε τοὺς νεωτέρους, ὅπως ἂν διασώζητε καὶ ὑμεῖς τὴν ἡμετέραν φιλίαν, κ.τ.λ., in which as in the speech of Cephalus there is an imitation of the garrulity of old age.

τοῖσδε τε τοῖς νεανίαις] Cephalus thus speaks of his sons, although they are men of middle age. Some early interpreters and Boeckh make τοῖσδε τε τοῖς νεανίαις refer only to Glaucon and Adeimantus, the Athenian youths, and Serranus renders 'et hos adolescentes tecum adducas velim.' This notion, which was probably strengthened by the v. r. νεανίσκοις, is really inadmissible.

καὶ μὴν . . . χαίρω γε] 'Believe me, Cephalus, that I have a real pleasure in talking to very old men: ' γε is omitted in A and other MSS.

E καὶ δὴ καὶ σοῦ ἡδέως ἂν πυθοίμην] καὶ δὴ καί, as often, introduces a special instance: 'I take a pleasure in conversing with all old men . . . and of you in particular I should like to ask.'

τοῦτο . . . ἐξαγγέλλεις] The vague phrase ὃ τί σοι φαίνεται τοῦτο is made clearer by the explanatory clause πότερον . . . ἐξαγ-

γέλλεις. τοῦτο refers to ὁδὸν . . . ποία τίς ἐστι, κ.τ.λ., 'the nature of the path of life in old age;' but the meaning is defined by the addition of ἐπειδὴ . . . ποιηταί, which gives the reason for asking Cephalus to give his own experience in the matter. τοῦ βίου is a partitive genitive depending on χαλεπόν, 'a harsh part of life.' χαλεπόν sc. ἐστι: this is preferable to making it an accusative governed by ἐξαγγέλλεις, which might seem natural but for φαίνεται preceding. As in Iliad xxiv. 486 :

Republic
I.
328
E

μνήσαι πατρὸς σείο, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ,
τηλίκου ὥσπερ ἐγὼν ὀλοῶ ἐπὶ γήραος οὐδῶ,

and Odyssey xv. 246 :

οὐδ' ἴκετο γήραος οὐδὸν,

life is compared to a house, of which Cephalus is standing on the threshold—i.e. old age—preparatory to leaving it: (or old age or even death may be a house which he is entering). The meaning of the metaphor has been generalized by familiar use. It occurs also in Herodotus iii. 14, 12 ἐς πτωχότην ἀπύκται ἐπὶ γήραος οὐδῶ.

διασώζοντες τὴν παλαιὰν παροιμίαν] 'Keeping up the old adage,'—ἡλιξ ἡλικα τέρπει.

329
A

ξυνιόντες] is the resumption of συνερχόμεθα. The present in both cases has a generalized meaning, not 'are coming' but 'come together.' Cp. vi. 493 c ἡ οὖν τι τούτου δοκεῖ διαφέρειν ὁ τὴν τῶν πολλῶν καὶ παντοδαπῶν ξυνιόντων ὀργὴν καὶ ἡδονὰς κατανεοκένει σοφίαν ἡγούμενος; ξυνόντες, the correction of Ast and Buttmann, is unnecessary.

ἀναμνησκόμενοι] 'calling to mind,' 'reminding one another.' The word more commonly governs the genitive: περί here gives indefiniteness.

καὶ ἄλλ' ἅττα ἃ τῶν τοιούτων ἔχεται] 'and other things connected therewith.' For this idiomatic use of ἔχεται cp. Theaet. 145 A ὅσα πινδείας ἔχεται.

τότε μὲν εὖ ζῶντες] The participle is in the imperfect tense.

ἐπὶ τούτῳ δὴ τὸ γήρας ὁμοῦσιν ὅσων κακῶν σφίσιν αἴτιον] 'and from this they take occasion' (τούτῳ referring to προφηλακίσεις τοῦ γήρως) 'to bewail old age as bringing upon them innumerable evils.' ὁμνεῖν is used in a depreciatory sense, as viii. 549 D οἶα φιλοῦσιν αἱ γυναῖκες περὶ τῶν τοιούτων ὁμνεῖν.

B

- Republic* ἔνεκά γε γήρως] is resumptive of τοῦτο: 'if old age were the cause, as an old man I am sure that I should have felt the same.'
 I.
 329 B Cp. 337 D ἀλλ' ἔνεκα ἀργυρίου λέγε ('if money is the question').

καὶ ἄλλοις, καὶ δὴ καὶ Σοφοκλεῖ] The first καὶ prepares the way for the particular example of Sophocles.

- C ἔτι οἶός τε εἶ . . . συγγίγνεσθαι] Hirschig, approved by Cobet, would delete these words. But they are required by the cry of shame, εὐφήμει, which follows.

ἀποφυγών] This passage is imitated by Cicero, De Senectute c. 14 'Quum ex eo quidam iam affecto aetate quaereret, uteretur rebus Venereis, "Dii meliora, (inquit,) libenter vero (μέντοι) istinc tanquam a domino agresti ac furioso profugi."' Cp. the description of Sophocles in Aristophanes, Ran. 82 ὁ δ' εὐκολος μὲν ἐνθάδ', εὐκολος δ' ἐκεῖ, which expresses the same character.

παντάπασι γὰρ . . . ἐπειδὴν αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι παύσωνται κατατείνουσαι καὶ χαλάσωσι . . . ἀπηλλάχθαι] It is best to omit γάρ after ἐπειδὴν with Par. A: the clause ἐπειδὴν αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι . . . χαλάσωσι being taken as an explanation of ἐν τῷ γήρῳ. This involves an asyndeton of παντάπασι, which introduces an emphatic resumption of the first clause of the sentence παντάπασι . . . ἐλευθερία. The asyndeton at δεσποτῶν κ.τ.λ. is the common asyndeton which is allowed in an explanatory statement. We note the absolute use of κατατείνουσαι and χαλάσωσι: the word κατατείνουσαι has the same general sense with συντείνω, συντόνω, and other compounds of τείνω.

- D ἔστι] 'it is the case.' Arist. Ath. Pol. ch. 55 (Kenyon: Col. 28) ἔστι δὲ ψηφίζεσθαι, 'and the case is one of voting.'

τῷ τοιούτῳ] sc. τῷ μὴ κοσμίῳ καὶ εὐκόλῳ, κ.τ.λ.

ξυμβαίνει] These words are also imitated by Cicero, De Senect. cc. 2, 3, and the story of Themistocles and the Seriphian is repeated. Cicero, like Virgil (who πάντας ἀνθρώπους ἐκέαστο κλεπτοσύνη), freely appropriates the turns of expression, as well as the subject matter, of his Greek master. But while the Latin poem is moulded by Virgil into a true work of Roman genius, the Latin dialogue is an inartistic imitation of the Greek model, being neither Greek in character nor Roman: a monologue rather than a dialogue, in which the grace of conversation, as well as much of the subtlety of philosophical thought, is lost.

ἐκίνουν] 'tried to draw him out.' Cp. Lysis 223 A ἐν νῶ

εἶχον ἄλλον ἤδη τινὰ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων κινεῖν: Xen. Mem. iv. 2. 2 *Republic I.*
ὁ Σωκράτης βουλόμενος κινεῖν τὸν Εὐθύδημον.

τὸ τοῦ Θεμιστοκλέους] For a different version of the story, in which Timodemus of Belbina in the Saronic gulf (now the Island of St. George) called also the Aphidnean, takes the place of the Seriphian, see Herod. viii. 125.

εὖ ἔχει] ‘is in point.’ The abruptness of the expression is softened by the repetition of it with ὁ αὐτὸς λόγος (330 A), in the corresponding clause, where also the words τοῖς πλουσίοις are parallel with τῷ Σεριφίῳ in the preceding part of the sentence.

ὣν κέκτησθαι] Socrates returns to the fact on which the conversation turns, *supra* 329 E διὰ τὸ πολλὴν οὐσίαν κεκτήσθαι.

ποῖ’ ἐπεκτησάμην] ‘Acquired, do you say?’ This use of ποῖος is not necessarily derisive or ironical, as in Gorg. 490 c ποίων ἱματίων; but only implies a humorous feeling of contrast between the suggestion and the fact. Cephalus may be supposed to speak with a gentle smile, remembering that his additions had been but small to the diminished fortune which he had received. Cp. *infra* ἐγὼ δὲ ἀγαπῶ, κ.τ.λ.

τουτοῖσι] ‘to my sons here’—an emendation of Bekker for τούτοιςιν, the reading of the MSS. The ‘Ionic’ dative plural form in σι(ν) is rare in the Republic and occurs mostly in passages which have a poetical tinge, i. 345 E, iii. 388 D, 389 B, viii. 560 E, 564 C.

διπλῇ ἢ οἱ ἄλλοι ἀσπάζονται αὐτά] The dative or adverbial termination in διπλῇ probably here expresses the manner and not the measure of excess: ‘in a two-fold way’ as compared with, rather than ‘double as much as.’ It is taken up in ταύτῃ and in κατὰ τὴν χρεῖαν, ἥπερ οἱ ἄλλοι. The MS. emendation καὶ οὐ κατὰ τὴν χρεῖαν is clearly erroneous and makes havoc of the sense. With διπλῇ ἢ cp. vii. 539 D ἔτη διπλάσια ἢ τότε.

χαλεποὶ . . . ξυγγενέσθαι] For the construction cp. Phaedr. 275 B χαλεποὶ ξυνεῖναι.

καταγελῶμενοι] The participle is imperfect = οἱ κατεγελῶντο.

καὶ αὐτὸς . . . ἡδίκηκεν] The sentence becomes anacoluthic at καθορᾶ, which would naturally have been καθορῶν: cp. vi. 495 D οὐδὲ δὴ ἐφίεμενοι πολλοί, κ.τ.λ. where a main verb similarly takes the place of a participle. The resumptive δ’ οὖν, ‘however this may be,’ make the irregularity less striking. Cp. Tim. 28 D ὁ δὲ πᾶς οὐρανὸς ἢ κόσμος ἢ καὶ ἄλλο ὅ τί ποτε ὀνομαζόμενος . . . σκεπτέον δ’ οὖν περὶ αὐτοῦ πρῶτον.

329
E330
A

B

C

D

E

Republic τῷ δὲ . . . γηροτρόφος] ‘but if a man is conscious of no injustice, hope is ever present to cheer him (ἡδεῖα), and to be his kindly nurse in age.’ The order of the words is not ἐλπίς ἡδεῖα καὶ ἀγαθή, but ἡδεῖα πάρεστι καὶ πάρεστιν ἀγαθὴ γηροτρόφος.

B ἀλλά γε ἔν ἂνθ’ ἐνὸς οὐκ ἐλάχιστον . . . εἶναι]. ἐν ἂνθ’ ἐνὸς, an adverbial idiom, like ἐν πρὸς ἐν *Laws* i. 647 B. The emphasis is on οὐκ ἐλάχιστον. ‘But, comparing one thing with another, I should not reckon wealth as least useful for this object.’ In οὐκ ἐλάχιστον . . . χρησιμώτατον there seems to be a confusion of two constructions: οὐχ ἥκιστα χρήσιμον and χρησιμώτατον. Stobaeus gives ἀλλ’ ἔν γε.

C τοῦτο δ’ αὐτό . . . λάβῃ] ‘but as to this very thing, justice I mean, shall we say thus simply (as you imply), that it is truthfulness, and the restoration of what a man receives from another?’ τοῦτο δ’ αὐτό refers to εἰς τοῦτο, which itself goes back to τὸ γὰρ μηδὲ ἄκοντα . . . ἀπιέναι δεδιότα. The train of thought is as follows: ‘You imply that a man may depart from life with a clear conscience if he has only told the truth and paid his debts, and that justice consists in this. But is it simply this—no more and no less? Are there not circumstances—e.g. if the man to whom we are speaking or to whom we are in debt is mad, in which to tell a lie or refuse to return a loan would be right; to speak the truth and return the loan wrong?’

For the indirect and natural way in which the subject of the dialogue is introduced, compare the *Charmides*; and for the familiar Socratic manner of commencing the argument with an external and superficial definition which is afterwards set aside or deepened by criticism and the consideration of instances, see the opening passages of the *Charmides*, *Laches*, *Meno*, *Theaetetus*.

Casuistry has a place in ancient as well as in modern thought, in Greek philosophy as well as in the theology of the Schoolmen and the Jesuits. It is not essentially the product of civilization or the consequence of deep pondering over moral problems. Amongst barbarous nations we already notice a tendency to casuistical distinctions: the letter, not the spirit of a contract, is observed by them; if the word of promise can be kept to the ear, the real or natural meaning of it is of no account (*Thucyd.* iii. 34). Early morality is legal and external, easily giving opportunity for such evasions; it is a morality of compulsion, not of willing obedience: the attitude of the savage towards a duty or obligation is to avoid fulfilling it so far as he can. In civilized

societies too a strong tendency to casuistry sets in when there is an abrupt transition from the old to the new, when the younger generation becomes dissatisfied with it and dares to criticize traditional morality and belief. It is this tendency which asserts itself in the transitional stage of Greek philosophy. Serious doubts arise when it is discovered that the old rule, which formerly claimed unquestioning obedience on all occasions, is found in the eye of reason and an enlightened conscience to admit of an exception. The course of such a revolution is well represented in the criticism and development of Cephalus' definition: but Plato artistically avoids the indignities which often arose out of such conflicts of the old and new by first requiring the retirement of Cephalus.

Republic
I.
331
C

That simple rules, 'Thou shalt not lie,' 'Thou shalt not steal,' are modified by circumstances, was apparent enough to the contemporaries of Socrates. Aristotle, in the *Nicomachean Ethics*, is fond of turning aside into these by-paths of morals, which seem however to have rather an intellectual than a practical interest for him. Casuistical inquiry was carried still further in later writers, for example, in Panaetius, from whom Cicero partly borrowed his treatise 'De Officiis'; and the tendency was strengthened in later times by the parallel growth of law cases. Ancient casuistry is fresher than modern, and nearer to the first thoughts of mankind about right and wrong, growing up not so much out of the conflict of established principles, as in the effort to establish, widen, or purify them,—becoming in the hands of Socrates and Plato a sort of dialectic which undermines the maxims and aphorisms of the older times and prepares the way for higher and more universal conceptions of morality.

ἀπλῶς οὕτως] (1) 'thus absolutely:' οὕτως, i.e. 'as your words imply'; ἀπλῶς, 'absolutely,' i.e. making no allowance for circumstances. Cp. *Laws* i. 633 D τὴν ἀνδρείαν δέ, φέρε, τί θῶμεν; πότερον ἀπλῶς οὕτως (as implied in what precedes) εἶναι πρὸς φόβους καὶ λίπας διαμάχην μόνον, ἢ καὶ πρὸς πόθους τε καὶ ἡδονὰς καὶ τινὰς δεινὰς θωπείας κολακικάς; infra iii. 386 B λοιδορεῖν ἀπλῶς οὕτως τὰ ἐν "Αἰδου, referring to the opinion of the terrors of the other world which has been just alluded to. Or, (2) 'just absolutely,' οὕτως being used idiomatically as in ῥαδίως οὕτω (ii. 377 B, 378 A) without any special reference.

ὁ ἀποδιδούς] 'The restorer in the case mentioned'; hence the article, which is omitted with ἐθέλων in what follows (οὐδ' αὖ . . .

Republic I. 331 C λέγειν), 'any more than if he were willing to tell the whole truth to a person in this condition.' The subject of ἀποδιδούς and ἐθέλων is one and the same person: 'neither the restorer . . . nor the same person if he wished.'

D ὁρος ἐστὶ δικαιοσύνης] 'The definition or determining principle of justice:' ὁρος is here used as in Aristotle but in a less technical sense. Like other Aristotelian terms in Plato it retains several other meanings. The logical sense of 'term' or 'proposition' which appears occasionally in Aristotle is as yet unknown.

πάνυ μὲν οὖν] 'Nay, but it is.' Μὲν οὖν is a corrective of the preceding sentence.

καὶ μέντοι . . . καί] like καὶ δὴ καί implies a sort of meditative transition, μέντοι calling attention to a new feature in the case. 'Well, said Cephalus (since you take up the argument), I hand it over to you.' The intervention of Polemarchus appears to Cephalus a fit opportunity for retiring: so he takes advantage of it to bequeath the argument to him. The second καί indicates that as Polemarchus has put in a word, the natural consequence of the interruption is that Cephalus should resign the argument.

331 D- Polemarchus, who 'inherits' the argument, is now called upon
-336 A. to defend the thesis of Simonides.

S. What does the divine poet mean by 'debt' in his definition of justice? Not simply that which has been lent; e.g. to the madman?

P. Certainly not; for if the madman were our friend, we should be doing him harm; whereas Simonides thinks that harm should be done to enemies, as is fitting (προσήκει), not to friends.

S. So Simonides meant by 'debt' 'what is fitting' (τὸ προσήκον). And Justice is the art of benefiting friends and harming enemies. But when does it benefit us, as piloting benefits us when we are at sea?

P. When we make war.

S. Then Justice is of no use in time of peace?

P. In partnerships.

S. Partnerships in what?

P. In money transactions.

S. Not in buying and selling: in buying or selling a horse a horse-dealer will be a better partner than a just man.

P. No, but in keeping money safe.

S. *That is, while it is not put to any use? Justice, then, is only useful when the money is useless. But he who is strong in guarding is strong in attacking, as we see in medicine and in war, and so the just man, who is a good guardian of money, must also be an accomplished thief,—but always for the benefit of friends and harm of enemies.*

Republic
I.
331 D—
336 A

Polemarchus, in desperation, repeats his definition—Justice benefits friends and harms enemies. Socrates proceeds to ask : Who are our friends? those who seem good to us, or those who are good?

P. *Those whom we think good.*

S. *Then, if they seem and are not, the just will do good to bad men, and harm the good, who to him seem bad.*

Polemarchus cries out against this conclusion and in order to avoid it, proposes to emend the definition. 'A friend must not only seem, but also be a good man.'

S. *Then Justice now means doing good to our friends who are good and harm to our enemies who are bad. But stay! Will the just do harm to any man? When harm is done to any creature, that creature loses something of his proper virtue. If harm therefore is done to any man, he loses something of justice. Our theory would make the just man the author of injustice, which is contrary to reason. That cannot have been the meaning of the wise Simonides, but must have been suggested by Periander, or Perdiccas, or Xerxes, or some other rich and seeming-powerful man. (Cp. Gorg. 466.)*

The first book of the Republic is a preface to the rest; Socrates pulls out the stuff which is hereafter to be spun and woven. The analogy of the arts is introduced, but fails to give any clear conception of the virtues.

ὁ Πολέμαρχος τῶν γε σὼν κληρονόμος;] 'Is not Polemarchus your heir?' That is, 'since the argument is yours' (γε adding emphasis to σὼν), 'does not Polemarchus inherit it?'

331
D

The character of Cephalus is distinguished by gentleness and goodness. There may also be traced in him the mannerism and garrulity of age: the love of anecdote and quotation, the matured experience of 'the evening of life.' Cicero (Ep. ad Att. iv. 16), who acknowledges himself to be what he truly is, an imitator of Plato in very minute particulars, remarks as follows on the retirement of Cephalus: 'Quum in iis libris quos laudavi

Republic

I.

331
D

desideras personam Scaevolae, non eum temere demovi, sed feci idem quod in Πολιτεία Deus ille noster Plato. Quum in Piraeum Socrates venisset ad Cephalum locupletem et festivum senem, quoad primus ille sermo haberetur, adest in disputando senex; deinde quum ipse quoque commodissime locutus esset, ad rem divinam dicit se velle discedere, neque postea revertitur. Credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore, si hominem id aetatis in tam longo sermone diutius retinuisset.' So in the Laches (189 B, C) the old man Lysimachus apologizes for the shortness of his memory: he 'cannot recollect the questions he would ask, or the answers to them.' Accordingly he subsides into a listener, who, though unable to take a part in the argument, is ready to act on the conclusions obtained. It may be noted also that the simpler conception of life and duty, the poetical and proverbial expression of it is better suited to the aged than to those who were deeply versed in the Sophistical and dialectical method of a later generation.

E ff.

Sophistic cynicism, superficiality, and vehemence of assertion prove to be no match for the dialectic of Socrates. Many questions are raised, 'of which we have a taste only and not a full meal,'—among them the question whether the just or unjust man is the happier, which in the sequel (iv. 445 A) 'becomes ridiculous.' The second book proceeds to ask in a more earnest strain, 'What is justice stripped of its externals?' Socrates then considers justice in the State, to help him to find justice in the individual. The justice thus found exists somewhere in the relations of society (ii. 372 A).

E

λέγε δὴ, . . . ἐγὼ δὲ ἀγνοῶ] Observe the pretended awe for the authority of Simonides; the 'accustomed irony of Socrates' in professing his own ignorance, and assuming the knowledge of his companion. Simonides' definition, however, is not set aside, though certain explanations of it are, cp. esp. 335 E.

ἀλλὰ μέντοι, . . . τοῦτο μέντοι] 'Allā opposes the words which follow to, μέντοι regards them as a limitation of, Socrates' rejection of Cephalus' definition. The second μέντοι limits the limitation introduced by the first. 'But (as opposed to what I have said) I said, it is true that it is not easy to disbelieve Simonides—for he was a wise and inspired man: still what he means by this . . . I fail to see.' It is true that the criticism of Cephalus' definition must be modified, if that definition has the authority of Simonides: but before we can appeal to his authority we must first understand his meaning. For τοῦτο ὃ τι λέγει, 'what he means by this,' cp. Symp. 178 D λέγω δὲ διὰ τί τοῦτο;

σοφός] With a light touch of irony, as in Theaet. 151 B πολλοὺς μὲν *Republic*
 δὴ ἐξέδωκα Προδικῷ, πολλοὺς δὲ ἄλλοις σοφοῖς τε καὶ θεσπεσίοις ἀνδράσι. *I.*

μὴ σωφρόνως] i.e., 'when not in his right mind.' The adverb 331
 refers to the condition of the agent, not to the mode of action. *E*
 It is probably used to avoid the awkward conjunction of two
 participles: μὴ σωφρονοῦντι ἀπαιτοῦντι.

ἀπαιτοῖ] i.e. 'at a time when you might suppose him to de- 332
 mand it.' Cp. Goodwin, *M. and T.* 555. He explains the optative *A*
 as due to the fact that ἀποδοτέον = δέοι ἂν ἀποδιδόναι (resuming the
 previously expressed condition εἰ μανὲις ἀπαιτοῖ). Cp. also ib. 521,
 for the forms of indefinite sentences.

ἢ τὸ τοιοῦτον] 'Than this sort of thing'—i.e. than the making
 restoration to a man who is out of his mind.

ἄλλο μέντοι . . . κακὸν δὲ μὴ δέν] 'Something different, certainly,
 said he; for he thinks that the debt which friends owe to friends
 is a benefit, and no injury whatever.' Μέντοι as elsewhere in
 answers is used in confirmation of a previous suggestion: cp. v.
 469 E 'Εατέον ἄρα τὰς νεκροσυλίας . . . ; 'Εατέον μέντοι, ἔφη, νῆ Δία.
 Phaedo 73 D ἄλλα που μυρία τοιαῦτ' ἂν εἴη. Μυρία μέντοι νῆ Δία.

μανθάνω, ἦν δ' ἐγώ] A similar argument occurs in the Memora-
 bilia of Xenophon (iv. 2. 16, 17) where Socrates says that deception
 may be just towards enemies, and in some cases even towards
 friends; e.g., a general may fairly deceive dispirited troops by falsely
 telling them of the approach of allies; or, again, you may steal
 a sword from a melancholy friend who is about to destroy himself.

ἐάνπερ] Emphatic; 'that is to say, if.' The defining περ *B*
 limits the assumption to the case in point. Cp. Theaet. 166 c
 ἐάνπερ ἀνομοίωσις γίγνηται.

ἦνίξατο ἄρα . . . ὀφειλόμενον] Compare similar expressions in
 Charm. 162 A ἦνίπτετο ἄρα, ὡς ἔοικεν, ὅπερ ἄρτι ἐγὼ ἔλεγον, ὁ λέγων τὸ τὰ
 αὐτοῦ πράττειν σωφροσύνην εἶναι: and Theaet. 152 c τοῦτο ἡμῖν μὲν
 ἦνίξατο τῷ πολλῷ συρφετῷ.

ὠνόμασεν, 'he called,' is slightly opposed to διανοεῖτο, 'he meant.' *C*

ἀλλὰ τί οἶει; . . . Σιμωνίδῃ] This is the reading which gives
 the best sense and which is found in nearly every MS. Like τί δὴ,
 τί μὴν in some of their uses, τί οἶει; = τί οἶει ἄλλο; 'But what else do
 you suppose him to have done?' Cp. Gorg. 480 B τί γὰρ δὴ
 φῶμεν; sc. ἄλλο. There is a touch of humour in making Polemar-
 chus agree so heartily in the views suggested by Socrates, as if they
 had always been familiar to him. The same confidence is shown

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I.

332
C

in his previous answers, into which he is led by the arguments of Socrates. The Zurich edition of 1881, adopting Madvig's punctuation, reads Ἐφη with a capital letter, making ἀλλὰ τί οἶει; a part of the previous sentence. But the use of Ἐφη in the sense of ξυνέφη is doubtful; and the use of ἀλλά in continuing the previous sentence is very abrupt.

Another expedient is to cancel ἔφη and the stops, and place a dash after καλεῖται: ἀλλὰ τί οἶει, ὃ πρὸς Διός, ἣν δ' ἐγώ (ἣν δ' ἐγώ being repeated, cp. infra 348 D ἔφη . . . ἧ δ' ὅς). This receives some support from τί ἂν οἶει below, but no change is really necessary.

ὃ πρὸς Διός] Socrates now fairly warms to the argument; he exults in the train of thought which occurs to him; he begins enthusiastically with a frequently recurring formula (v. 459 A, Lysis 214 E, &c.—‘By Heaven, I said’—to construct the Sorites which follows.—‘To invite Socrates to an argument is like inviting horsemen to a plain’ (Theaet. 183 D).

D ἡ οὖν δὴ τίσι τί, κ.τ.λ.] ‘And what then will that be which the art called Justice gives, and to whom?’

εἰ μὲν . . . εἰρημένους] δεῖ, sc. (1) ἡμᾶς, ‘If we are to be consistent with what we said before’: or (2) τὸ νῦν λεγόμενον, ‘If this case is to go along with the rest.’

E τί δὲ ὁ δίκαιος;] sc. δυνατός ἐστι ποιεῖν, gathered from δυνατώτατος . . . εὖ ποιεῖν above. An elliptical form of expression, in which we must supply some word to be gathered from the context: cp. infra 341 C τί δὲ κυβερνήτης; κ.τ.λ., and Gorgias 502 A τί δὲ ὁ πατήρ αὐτοῦ Μέλης; κ.τ.λ.

ἐν τῷ προσπολεμῆν] ‘In going to war with others.’ Thucyd. viii. 96. 5 ἐν τούτῳ μόνῳ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Ἀθηναίους πάντων δὴ ξυμφορώτατοι προσπολεμῆσαι ἐγένοντο. The repetition of ἐν τῷ with ξυμμαχεῖν, though not necessary to the sense, is retained as having the greater MS. authority.

χρήσιμον ἄρα] ἄρα, ‘Then I am to understand.’ Socrates carries on the argument a little further by extracting the answer from the respondent in a more general or abstract form. An explanation or new mode of statement, especially in dialogue, often takes the form of an inference.

333
A

τί δὲ δὴ;] marks the resumption of the main subject.
ξυμβόλαια . . . κοινωνήματα] ‘By contracts do you mean partnerships?’ The more general word is substituted for the sake of extending the analogy.

ΠΕΤΤΩΝ] πεττοί are 'draughts,' which were played in various ways. According to one mode of playing the game, you blocked up your antagonist so that he was unable to move. This process of 'shutting up' is used as an illustration of Socrates' method of arguing in vi. 487 B, C ὥσπερ ὑπὸ τῶν πεττεῦν δεινῶν οἱ μὴ τελευτῶντες ἀποκλείονται, κ.τ.λ.

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I.
333
B

ἀλλ' εἰς πλίνθων] The new illustration is suggested by the word θέσις.

ὥσπερ ὁ κιθαριστικὸς τοῦ δικαίου] Plato in his lively manner passes unexpectedly from one illustration to another.

εἰς κρουμάτων] sc. κοινωνίαν: 'as a partner in playing the harp.'

ὅταν . . . σῶν εἶναι] 'When you want to deposit it and have it kept safely': σῶν εἶναι sc. τὸ ἀργύριον: the subject is changed, as below—ὅταν μηδὲν δέῃ αὐτῷ χρησθαι ἀλλὰ κείσθαι (sc. αὐτό).

C

καὶ κοινῇ καὶ ἰδίᾳ is a transition from the word κοινωνία: 'whether the guardians of it are partners or not.'

D

Socrates' 'incessant talk of cobblers, physicians, curriers, and cooks' (Gorg. 491 A) has left an impress on many passages in Plato. Both his political and his moral ideal are influenced by the analogy of the arts. But he repeatedly shows his sense of the inadequacy of the comparison of the 'art of living' to any particular art. And in the Statesman, 297 E, where the examples of the pilot, the physician, and the weaver are once more elaborately employed, he dwells expressly on the imperfect and provisional nature of the argument from example: *ibid.* 277 c.

οὐκ ἂν οὖν] Par. A reads οὐκ οὖν omitting ἂν, but οὐκ ἂν οὖν was clearly written in the margin, until a wormhole interfered with the ν of ἂν. The '?' in the critical note may therefore be cancelled.

E

εἴτε πυκτικῇ is added to vary the notion of μάχη from ὀπλιτικῇ above, which has suggested the new topic; and also to introduce φυλάξασθαι, 'to parry a blow.'

καὶ λαθεῖν . . . ἐμποιῆσαι;] The Zurich edition (1887) reads ἐμποιήσας, the conjecture of Schneider; but the emphasis falls on the wrong word, for the principal point is not that he who can guard against disease can be secret in producing it, but that he can produce it at all: that he does it secretly is merely a way in which Plato prepares for κλέψαι and φῶρ δεινός in the following lines. It is better to retain the reading of the MSS., placing the comma after φυλάξασθαι, although the construction λαθεῖν ἐμποιῆσαι

Republic I. 333 E = λάθρα ἐμποιῆσαι ('best skilled to implant it by stealth') is not free from suspicion. The second infinitive (sc. ὥστε ἐμπ.) may be excused by the emphasis and by the position of δεινότητος. Early editors, following the MSS., put the comma after λαθεῖν. But λαθεῖν νόσον, 'to elude a disease,' is hardly defensible; and in leading up to the parallelism of φύλαξ with κλέψαι and with φῶρ in what follows, it is essential that φυλάσασθαι and λαθεῖν should be in separate clauses. Other emendations are (1) καὶ μὴ παθεῖν in *q* β': but these MSS. are of questionable authority: (2) the omission of καὶ λαθεῖν—suggested by Muretus; in support of which it might be urged that the 'accretion' may have been due to a gloss on φυλάσασθαι having been μὴ παθεῖν. [L. C.]

To this it is right to add the following note by Professor Jowett:—

There is no MS. authority worth speaking of for any variation of the text in this passage. The principal emendation is that of Schneider, ἐμποιήσας for ἐμποιῆσαι, but to this it may be objected that the proper opposition is between φυλάσασθαι and ἐμποιῆσαι, not between φυλάσασθαι and λαθεῖν. The suggestion of Muretus that καὶ λαθεῖν should be omitted, as well as the MS. correction καὶ μὴ παθεῖν (*q* β'), is hardly worthy of notice. It is better to retain the old punctuation which places the comma after λαθεῖν and not after φυλάσασθαι. The chief reason why the passage has given trouble to interpreters is the impression that λαθεῖν can only be used with a personal object, and that therefore λαθεῖν νόσον, 'to dodge a disease,' is not good Greek. To this it may be replied that such personification involves a less flaw of language than the false opposition of φυλάσασθαι and λαθεῖν.

334 A κλέψαι] 'To steal an enemy's plans and proceedings.' κλέψαι = 'by stealth' (1) 'to get possession of,' or (2) 'to obtain advantage over.'

ὥς γοῦν . . . σημαίνει] 'That is certainly what the argument implies.' The qualification with γοῦν indicates Polemarchus' reluctance to admit the conclusion, although he cannot rebut the argument.

ἀναπέφανται] expressing an unexpected result, as *infra*, 350 c : Sophist. 233 c δοξαστικὴν ἄρα . . . ὁ σοφιστὴς . . . ἔχων ἀναπέφανται.

B κατὰ σὲ . . . Σιμωνίδην] Compare Theaet. 160 D, where there is a similar ironical use of the poets: κατὰ μὲν Ὅμηρον καὶ Ἡράκλειτον καὶ πᾶν τὸ τοιοῦτον φῦλον . . . κατὰ δὲ Θεαίτητον. For the humour

of attributing to the respondent what Socrates has drawn out of him, compare also Gorg. 470 B, 503 C; Theaet. 163 A; Euthyd. 290 E. Republic
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B

ἐπ' ὠφελίᾳ ἐχθρῶν] 'For the good, however, of friends, and the harm of enemies.' There is a humorous pretence of fairness in adding this limitation, which is also the link of connexion with what follows.

οὐκέτι . . . ἔλεγον] Cp. the passage in Meno 80 A, B, in which the influence of Socrates on his adversary is compared to that of the torpedo (νάρκη τῇ θαλαττία): ἀληθῶς γὰρ ἔγωγε καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν καὶ τὸ στόμα ναρκῶ: and Euthyphro 15 B, where Socrates himself is compared to Daedalus, as he makes the arguments of his adversary 'walk away': Alcibiades I. 127 D, which has perhaps been imitated from this passage: ἀλλὰ μὰ τοὺς θεούς, ὦ Σώκρατες, οὐδ' αὐτὸς οἶδ' ὅ τι λέγω, κ.τ.λ.

ὠφελεῖν . . . ἢ δικαιοσύνη] Sc. δοκεῖ supplied from the previous words. Cp. vii. 517 B τὰ δ' οὖν ἐμοὶ φαινόμενα οὕτω φαίνεται, ἐν τῷ γνωστῷ τελευταῖα ἢ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ ἰδέα καὶ μόγις ὁράσθαι, κ.τ.λ.

καὶ ἐχθροὺς ὡσαύτως] Sc. τοὺς δοκοῦντας εἶναι πονηροὺς, ἢ τοὺς ὄντας, κἂν μὴ δοκῶσι. C

τούτοις . . . φίλοι] 'These then have the good for their enemies and the bad for their friends.' τούτοις, sc. τοῖς περὶ ταῦτα ἀμαρτάνουσιν.

ἀλλ' ὅμως δίκαιον] ὅμως—i. e. notwithstanding their mistake, the principle which has been laid down is to be applied, and the result in this case is that the evil are to be benefited and the good harmed.

μηδαμῶς] Polemarchus, moved not by shame, like Gorgias or Polus (Gorg. 482 C, &c.), or Thrasymachus (infra 352 B), but by honest indignation, entreats Socrates to alter the course of the argument. 'Do not let us have that conclusion, Socrates.' Cp. infra 335 A κελεύεις, κ.τ.λ. For the ellipse of οὕτω θῶμεν, or some similar expression, cp. Gorg. 497 B μηδαμῶς, ὦ Καλλίκλεις: Euthyd. 294 C. D

ὅσοι διημαρτήκασιν τῶν ἀνθρώπων] 'That is to say, those of man-kind who are in error.' These words are added to explain πολλοῖς, and refer to ἀρ' οὐχ ἀμαρτάνουσιν (supra, C). For the compound verb (δια = diverging from the aim) cp. Theaet. 178 A ἢ οὖν καὶ τυγχάνει αἰεὶ, ἢ πολλὰ καὶ διαμαρτάνει ἐκάστη;

πονηροὶ γὰρ αὐτοῖς εἰσίν] 'For they have bad ones.' E
τὸν δοκοῦντά τε . . . καὶ τὸν ὄντα] The article, though repeated

L. O. and Tucker

Republic 1. for the sake of emphasis both with ὄντα and δοκοῦντα, refers to the same person. It may be expressed: 'He is our friend, who not only seems, but who also is a good man.'

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E

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A

ἡ αὐτὴ θέσις] 'The same mode of statement': cp. μεταθώμεθα supra: viz., 'our enemy is he who not only seems, but is so.'

κελεύεις . . . ἐλέγομεν] 'You would have us add to our idea of justice more than we included in our first statement.' The particle ἢ depends on the notion of a difference or comparison which is contained in προσθεῖναι. Cp. Phaedr. 228 D οἷς ἔφη διαφέρειν τὰ τοῦ ἐρώντος ἢ τὰ τοῦ μή: Gorg. 481 C ἀλλὰ τις ἡμῶν ἰδίῳ τι ἔπασχε πάθος ἢ οἱ ἄλλοι. In what follows the words νῦν πρὸς τούτῳ ὧδε λέγειν are in apposition with προσθεῖναι and explanatory,—hence the asyndeton. λέγειν is governed by κελεύεις. By the terms of the argument the words ἀγαθὸν ὄντα, κακὸν ὄντα are added, not in limitation, but in definition of φίλον and ἐχθρόν: 'our friend who is good,' 'our enemy, who is bad.'

B

ἔστιν ἄρα . . . βλάπτειν] Cp. Crito 49 B, C οὐδαμῶς ἄρα δεῖ ἀδικεῖν. Οὐ δῆτα. Οὐδὲ ἀδικούμενον ἄρα ἀνταδικεῖν, ὥς οἱ πολλοὶ οἴονται, ἐπειδὴ γε οὐδαμῶς δεῖ ἀδικεῖν. Οὐ φαίνεται. Τί δὲ δῆ; κακουργεῖν δεῖ, . . . ἢ οὐ;

That it is not right to harm even the evil is proved as follows:—When animals are harmed, they are made worse in that quality which is characteristic of them. That quality in man is justice: therefore, when man is harmed, he is rendered more unjust: whence follows the absurdity that justice is the cause of injustice. The argument is verbal, but hints at the truth more fully stated in ii. 379 C ff. (οὐδ' ἄρα, ἣν δ' ἐγώ, . . . οἱ δὲ ὠνίναντο κολαζόμενοι).

C

μὴ οὕτω φῶμεν] 'Shall we be told that we must not say in like manner . . .?' Cp. 337 B μὴ ὑποκρίνωμαι ὧν προεῖπες μηδέν;

ἀλλὰ τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ δῆ] δῆ emphasizes the real subject of inquiry; of which the previous cases are only illustrations. 'And by justice then can the just make men unjust?' So in οὐδὲ δὴ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ (infra, D).

E

τοῦτο δὲ δὴ νοεῖ αὐτῷ] 'And this moreover means for him.' Cp. Euthyd. 287 D ὁ τί μοι νοεῖ τὸ ῥῆμα;

σοφῶν . . . μακαρίων] Both σοφῶν and μακαρίων are here ironical. μακάριος originally means 'blessed,' and is sometimes applied to the dead: also, as here, to persons who have any cleverness or excellence—'blest with understanding.' Cp. Meno 71 B κινδυνεύω σοι δοκεῖν μακαρύς τις εἶναι, ἀρετὴν γοῦν εἶτε διδακτὸν εἶτε ὅτῳ τρόπῳ παραγίγνεται εἰδέναι.

ἐγὼγ' οὖν . . . μάχης] 'for my part, anyway (οὖν) I am ready to share in the battle':—said in answer to the previous words of Socrates—'you and I will make war together.' The reading ἐγὼγ' οὖν is better than the emphatic ἐγὼ γοῦν. After Socrates has declared that both are ready to take up arms, there would be no meaning in Polemarchus' asseveration—'I at all events am ready to do so,' as though there were a doubt of Socrates.

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E

τὸ ῥῆμα . . βλάπτειν] τὸ φάναί is in apposition with τὸ ῥῆμα: 'the saying which affirms that it is just to do good to friends and harm to enemies.'

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A

Ἰσμηνίου τοῦ Θηβαίου] Cp. Meno 90 A, where Ismenias is said to have made himself a fortune in some sudden or irregular manner.—He was put to death by the Lacedaemonians in B.C. 382 after the seizure of the Cadmeia, on the ground that he had taken bribes from Persia.

μέγα οἰομένου δύνασθαι] 'who imagined that he had great power,' but had it not really, because Plato is not prepared to admit, as he here intimates by the word οἰομένου, that any man is really great or powerful who 'cannot do what he will.' (Gorg. 466 ff.)

οὐδὲ τοῦτο] Through the windings of dialectic we arrive at last in view of the Christian precept,—'Recompense to no man evil for evil.' After every caution and reservation something more is needed than the text of the old poet, which is only on a level with the old Hebrew saying, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour and hate thine enemy.'

Yet the definition of Simonides is really a very good one, nor can any objection be raised to the explanation of ὀφειλόμενον as προσῆκον. Socrates is unfair to it, in his attempt to elevate into a universal principle, that which is only a maxim or rule of conduct.

Thrasymachus breaks in with an impatient cry—'Instead of asking questions and criticizing answers, why not at once give your definition of the just? But don't treat us to such stale rubbish as 'the fitting' or 'the expedient.'

336 B-
340 B

Socrates deprecates the anger of the great Sophist and assures him that his own and his host's error is involuntary. They are only too ready to learn, if he will teach them.

Thrasymachus laughs sardonically at 'the accustomed irony' of Socrates,—who now alleges the further difficulty that the most obvious answers have been forbidden him. He ends by prevailing

Republic on Thrasymachus (who is really eager to speak) to give his own
 I. definition, that justice is the interest of the Stronger. In States, for
 336 B- definition, that justice is the interest of the Stronger. In States, for
 340 B example, the government, whether despotic, democratic or oligarchical,
 makes all its laws with a view to its own maintenance and security.
 And it is just for the subject to obey the laws. 'But do governments
 never make mistakes in the laws which they pass?'

T. 'Yes, sometimes.'

S. 'Then it is sometimes just for the subject to do what is
 inexpedient for the ruler.'

Polemarchus sees the point at once. But Cleitophon takes up the
 cudgels to defend his master's thesis. By 'what is expedient for
 the Stronger,' he says that Thrasymachus meant what the Stronger
 thought expedient for himself.

336
 B

διαλεγόμενον . . . μεταξύ] 'In the midst of our discussion :'
 μεταξύ is to be taken with the participle: cp. Apol. 40 B, where
 Socrates says of the δαιμόνιον σημεῖον—πολλαχού δή με ἐπέσχε λέγοντα
 μεταξύ.

ᾤρμα . . . διεκωλύετο] 'had been attempting,' 'had been repeatedly
 prevented,'—the iterative force of the imperfect.

ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι] meaning originally 'to seize,' 'grasp'; has two
 secondary senses in Plato, (1) 'to lay hold of with the view of
 objecting':—so Soph. 239 D ἀντιλαμβάνόμενος ἡμῶν: infra, vi. 497 D
 φόβῳ ὧν ἡμεῖς ἀντιλαμβάνόμενοι δεδηλώκατε μακρὰν . . . καὶ χαλεπὴν
 αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀπόδειξιν; (2) 'to get possession of': so Parm. 130 E,
 where Parmenides says of Socrates—οὔπω σου ἀντέιληπται φιλο-
 σοφία, ὥς ἔτι ἀντιλήψεται. 'To get hold of,' i.e. 'to interpose in,'
 is the meaning here. Cp. Gorg. 506 A χρὴ ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι καὶ
 ἐλέγχειν.

The sketch of Thrasymachus may be compared with that of
 Polus in the Gorgias, or of Dionysodorus and Euthydemus in the
 dialogue which bears the name of the latter: or with the vanity of
 Hippias and Prodicus in the Protagoras. The greater masters of
 the Sophistic art, such as Gorgias and Protagoras, have a higher
 character attributed to them; they preserve a stately equanimity,
 and are treated with a certain degree of respect by Socrates.

ὥς δὲ διεπανασάμεθα . . . εἶπον] 'when we had ceased, and I had
 thus spoken.' The two clauses refer to the same moment. The
 last words of Socrates coincided with the break in the discussion.
 The emendation of Cobet—ὥς δὴ ἐπανασάμεθα,—which appears to
 arise from a supposed difficulty in explaining διεπανασάμεθα, is

needless. Cp. Symp. 191 c ἵνα . . . διαπαύονται καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ ἔργα *Republic*
 τρέποντο. The compound signifies 'intermission.' I.

336
B

συστρέψας] i. e. 'gathering himself up,' i. e. for a spring. Cp. the Homeric *ἄλλη τε χανών* (Il. xx. 168), of the angry lion. *ἦκεν* is rather to be taken as the aorist of *ἵημι* than as the imperfect of *ἦκω*. Cp. Herod. ix. 49, § 2 *ἐπῆκε τὴν ὕππον ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἑλλήνας*. *ἐαυτόν* is easily supplied from what precedes: 'He gathered himself together and sprang upon us as if to tear us in pieces.' Cobet's conjecture (*Varr. Lectt.* ed. sec. p. 526), *διασπασόμενος* for *διαρπασόμενος*, is quite unnecessary. Cp. Il. xvi. 355 *αἶψα διαρπάξουσιν* (sc. *οἱ λύκοι τὰς ἄρνας*).

διεπτοήθημεν] 'We were panic-stricken,' a metaphor taken from the scaring of birds. Cp. Od. xviii. 340 *διεπτοίησε γυναικάς*, i. e. 'he scattered them in terror,' whereupon *βὰν δ' ἵμεναι διὰ δῶμα*.

εἰς τὸ μέσον φθεγξάμενος] 'He called out to the whole company.' Cp. Laws ii. 664 c *τὰ τοιαῦτα εἰς τὸ μέσον ἁσόμενος*: Herod. vi. 130 *ἔλεξε ἐς μέσον τάδε*.

ὑποκατακλινόμενοι] The verb is used by Plutarch (1) of a wrestler allowing himself to be beaten, (2) of one who in a banquet takes the lower place. The latter seems to give the more natural metaphor here. See Liddel and Scott, s. v. The word here, taken in the sense of 'giving way to,' or 'giving place to,' may have a suggestion of either or both associations.

C

οὐκ ἀποδέξομαι, ἔάν] 'I will not tolerate this sort of nonsense.' As elsewhere (infra, vii. 525 D *οὐδαμῇ ἀποδεχόμενον, ἔάν τις, κ.τ.λ.*), the object of the verb is resolved into a hypothetical or relative clause.

D

καὶ ἐγὼ . . . γενέσθαι] Cp. Theocritus xiv. 22 *οὐ φθελῆξῃ; λύκον εἶδες; ἐπαιξέ τις*: Virg. *Ecl.* ix. 53 '*Vox quoque Moerim | Iam fugit ipsa; lupi Moerim videre priores.*' It is suggested, rather than expressed, that Thrasymachus is a wolf.

εἰ γάρ] *εἰ γάρ τι*, the reading of Ven. Π, is perhaps better suited to the irony of the passage; cp. Gorg. 488 A *ἐγὼ γὰρ εἴ τι μὴ ὀρθῶς πράττω κατὰ τὸν βίον τὸν ἐμαυτοῦ, εὖ ἴσθι τοῦτο ὅτι οὐχ ἐκὼν ἐξαμαρτάνω, ἀλλ' ἀμαθία τῇ ἐμῇ*.

E

μὴ γὰρ δὴ . . . δυνάμεθα] 'If we were looking for a piece of gold, we should not, if we could help, allow ourselves to give place to one another and spoil our chance of finding it. Do not then imagine that in looking for justice, a thing more precious than many pieces of gold, we are weakly yielding to one another, and

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I.
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E

not doing our utmost to bring the hidden thing to light; believe me, friend, that we are doing our best; but the fact is that we cannot.'

After οὐ δυνάμεθα some such word as 'find' or 'bring it to light' has to be supplied from φανῆναι αὐτό.

For this mode of expression, in which an antithetical compound sentence is treated as a simple one, and is contained within a single negative or interrogative, cp. ii. 374 B: Phaedo 68 A, B.

οἷον γε σύ] 'Believe it, friend, we are.' The reading of Ξ, and of the old editions—οἷόν γε ἐστίν, is feeble and without authority. The text may be said to have the support of the great majority of MSS., being the least possible correction of them. οἷον must be connected with σπουδάζειν ὅ τι μάλιστα (not with οὐ σπουδάζειν). Cp. the use of οἷεσθαί γε χρή in a very similar sentence (Phaedo 68 B), where it is in the same way disconnected from the negative—οὐκ ἄσμενος εἰσιν αὐτόσε; οἷεσθαί γε χρή (sc. ἄσμενον ἰέναι αὐτόν): also Crito 53 D οὐκ οἷε ἄσχημον φανείσθαι τὸ τοῦ Σωκράτους πρᾶγμα; οἷεσθαί γε χρή. Another reading, but of small authority, is μὴ οἷον σύ.

337
A

τῶν δεινῶν] cp. infra E ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς οὐ φαῖλον: δεινός has several transitions of meaning from the literal one of 'terrible' to 'strange,' 'admirable,' 'wonderful,' 'wise'; and so of pretended wisdom—'awful.' A favourite meaning of δεινός, always with a slight reproach, is that of 'one who is too much for another.'

χαλεπαίνεσθαι] 'Than to be the victims of your anger.' To form passives of verbs governing the dative, like φθονέω, πιστεύω, &c., was a growing tendency in the Greek of this period. See Essay on Platonic Syntax in vol. ii. p. 180, β.

σαρδάνιον] probably from σαίρειν, 'to grin.' The word occurs already in Homer (Od. xx. 302).

εἰρωνεία] cp. Symp. 216 E ἡγείται δὲ πάντα ταῦτα τὰ κτήματα οὐδενὸς ἄξια, καὶ ἡμᾶς οὐδὲν εἶναι, λέγων μὲν οὗ, εἰρωνευόμενός τε καὶ παίζων πάντα τὸν βίον πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους διατελεῖ: and Theaet. 150 C ἄγονός εἰμι σοφίας, καὶ ὅπερ ἦδη πολλοὶ μοι ὠνείδισαν, ὡς τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ἐρωτῶ, αὐτὸς δὲ οὐδὲν ἀποκρίνομαι περὶ οὐδενὸς διὰ τὸ μηδὲν ἔχειν σοφόν, ἀληθὲς ὀνειδίζουσι. For the meaning of the word cp. Ar. Eth. N. ii. 7, 12 ἡ δ' ἐπὶ τὸ ἔλαττον (προσποίησις) εἰρωνεία καὶ εἶρων: and Theophr. Character. ἡ μὲν οὖν εἰρωνεία δόξειεν ἂν εἶναι . . . προσποίησις ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον πράξεων καὶ λόγων. The word gains a new association from the application of it to Socrates, who not only pretended ignorance with the view of gaining an advantage in argument, but sincerely believed it to be the natural condition of man.

δηλον . . . πυνθανομένῳ] 'To a questioner who puts the question in this form, I believe you clearly saw that no one would answer.' *Republic* I.
 The words δηλον οἴμαι σοι ἦν resume εὖ οὖν ᾗδυσθα, the previous sentence being repeated in οὕτω. For the enclitic after οἴμαι in 337 B
 parenthesis cp. Theaet. 147 A ἢ οἶε τίς τι συνήσῃ τινος ὄνομα, ὃ μὴ οἶδε τί ἐστίν;

μηδ' . . . ὄν] 'Not even if the answer to the question (sc. τὸ ἐρωτώμενον) happens to be one of these?' Others would render, 'Not if one of these chanced to be the truth?' Such an emphatic or predicative use of ὄν with τυγχάνει is doubtful, whereas the omission of a nominative, which is easily gathered from the rest of the sentence, is in the manner of Plato.

ὥς δὴ ὅμοιον τοῦτο ἐκείνῳ] 'Just as if the two cases were alike.' C
 For this use of ὥς δὴ cp. Aesch. Agam. 1633 ὥς δὴ σύ μοι τύραννος Ἀργείων ἔσει: Soph. O. C. 809 ὥς δὴ σὺ βραχέα, ταῦτα δ' ἐν καιρῷ λέγεις.

οὐδέν γε . . . ἐγώ] 'There is nothing to prevent it.' This is said in the same spirit as οὐκ ἂν θαυμάσαιμι, a few lines below (cp. Charm. 164 A καὶ οὐδέν γέ σε ἴσως κωλύει ἀληθῆ λέγειν).

ἡμέϊς] is ironical. Socrates provokingly says: 'A man can't help thinking as he does, though you and I join in forbidding him.'

ἄλλο τι οὖν, . . . ποιήσεις;] ἄλλο τι is used by Plato chiefly in two ways: (1) ἄλλο τι ἢ—'Is it not the case that . . . ?'—where the ellipsis of ἐστὶ or γίγνεται is lost sight of in the familiarity of the phrase; cp. Phaedo 70 C ἄλλο τι ἢ εἶναι ἂν αἱ ψυχαὶ ἡμῶν ἐκεῖ; Theaet. 154 E ἄλλο τι ἢ ἡρέμα, ὥς πάνυ πολλὴν σχολὴν ἄγοντες, πάλιν ἐπανασκεψόμεθα . . . ; 'Shall we not,' &c.: (2) ἢ is dropped and ἄλλο τι like οἶε, δοκεῖς, βούλει, and the like words, is taken adverbially: cp. Gorg. 495 C ἄλλο τι οὖν . . . δύο ταῦτα ἔλεγες; 'You spoke of them as two, did you not?' and infra i. 342 D ἄλλο τι οὖν . . . οὐδὲ ἱατρὸς οὐδεὶς . . . τὸ τῷ ἱατρῷ ξυμφέρων σκοπεῖ . . . ; 'Then said I, neither does any physician consider what is for the interest of the physician: is not that true?' See Riddell's *Digest*, § 22. In the present passage Thrasyarchus says: 'And that is what you are going to do, is it not?' i.e. 'I am to presume then that this is your intention,'—as if the absurdity were too glaring to be further expressed. Instead of saying sharply 'Do you mean to tell me . . . ?' he says with assumed calmness 'I am to understand then that you intend . . . ?'

Republic

I.

337

D

ἡδύς . . . ἀργύριον] This is a jest at the expense of the sophists, which Socrates is always either repeating or insinuating, as *infra*, 345 A. He has not had the good fortune 'to hear the fifty drachma course of Prodicus' (Cratyl. 384 B). He is informed by Callias, 'who has spent more than all the rest of the world upon the Sophists,' that a complete course of education may be had of Evenus at a cost of five minae (Apol. 20 A): Hermogenes, the younger brother of Callias, who is poor, must get these expensive lessons at second hand (Cratyl. 391 C). And the trains of disciples who follow them in dutiful order (Protag. 315 B), and are ready almost to carry them about on their heads (*infra* x. 600 D), are constantly ridiculed. The gains of Protagoras (Meno 91 D), which are greater than those of Pheidias or ten other sculptors, are ironically assumed as a proof of the truth of his doctrines. Compare also the mention of Socrates' own circumstances in Apol. 23 B ἐν πενία μυρία εἰμί.

E τίς]. See above note on δῆλον οἰμαί σοι *supra* B.

ἔπειτα . . . εἴη] εἴη, though apparently redundant, is found in all the MSS. ἀπειρημένον αὐτῷ εἴη is written as if not a participle μὴ εἰδώς but εἰ μὴ εἶδεῖν had preceded.

οὐ φαύλου] 'who is not to be disregarded.' Ironical: see above ὑπὸ ἑμῶν τῶν δεινῶν (337 A) and note.

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A

προσεποιεῖτο . . . ἀποκρινόμενον] 'He pretended to contend for my being respondent.' φιλόνεικος, 'loving contention': hence φιλονεικεῖν, 'to show a contentious spirit,' 'to be contentious.' But like other words in Greek, it passes readily from the *state* to the *act*, and the feeling of the etymology is lost through frequent use. Cp. Protag. 360 E φιλονεικεῖν μοι δοκεῖς τὸ ἐμὲ εἶναι τὸν ἀποκρινόμενον: Phil. 14 B οὐ δήπου πρὸς γε αὐτὸ τοῦτο φιλονεικοῦμεν. The Venetian MS. T. has φιλονικεῖν. C. F. Hermann and Cobet would restore φιλόνικος, φιλονικέω, φιλονικία in Plato throughout, relying on Plato's own remarks connecting the word with νίκη (ix. 581 A, 586 C), in which he is followed by Aristotle (Rhet. ii. 12, 6). But Plato's fanciful etymology is no sufficient ground for judging of the orthography of a word.

C

ἄκουε δή]. The sham compliment which precedes is too much for Thrasymachus, who immediately begins like a crier (*oyez ! oyez !*) to proclaim his idea of justice. For the definition cp. Laws iv. 714 C οὔτε γὰρ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον οὔτε πρὸς ἀρετὴν ὅλην βλέπειν

δεῖν φασὶ τοὺς νόμους, ἀλλ' ἦτις ἂν καθεστηκυῖα ἢ πολιτεία, ταύτη δεῖν τὸ
 ξυμφέρειν†, ὅπως ἄρξει τε αἰὲ καὶ μὴ καταλυθήσεται, καὶ τὸν φύσει ὄρον τοῦ
 δικαίου λέγεσθαι κάλλισθ' οὕτως. Πῶς; Ὅτι τὸ τοῦ κρείττονος ξυμφέρειν
 ἐστί.

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 C

τὸ . . . ξυμφέρειν] The participle with the article is used as a noun ;
 hence τοῦ κρείττονος, not τῷ κρείττονι. The new philosophy is first of
 all damaged by a broad joke from Socrates. If Polydamas the Pan-
 cratiast, who is our superior, finds the expediency of eating beef, does
 not expediency, and therefore justice, require that we, who are his
 inferiors, should eat beef too? Thrasymachus replies angrily and
 pompously, endeavouring to re-invest the subject with the dignity
 that has been lost. A similar jest occurs in the Charmides
 (161, 162), where justice, having been defined, as in iv. 443, to be
 τὸ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ πράττειν, the question is raised whether this means
 'making one's own coat.' Cp. also Gorg. 490 c, where a similar
 question is provokingly asked—whether, as the wisest is to have
 most, the wise physician is to have most food.

ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐβελήσεις] The future here appears to be used as a
 stronger present: a sense of predetermination being expressed in
 it: 'But you won't.' Cp. Charm. 166 A ἔχεις οὖν μοι . . . δεῖξαι ;
 ἀλλ' οὐχ' ἔξεις: Prot. 354 D ἀλλ' οὐχ' ἔξετε.

καὶ τοῦτο . . . τί ποτε λέγεις ;] 'And with what meaning do you
 say this?' καί indicates surprise, as in καὶ πῶς ;

εἰ Πουλυδάμας ἡμῶν κρείττων] Polydamas is mentioned by many
 ancient writers as a Pancratiast of great strength and stature,
 who was at one time in the pay of Darius Ochus, and, amongst
 other wonderful feats, slew lions, and fought unarmed with
 armed men.

βδελυρὸς . . . λόγον] 'That is abominable of you, Socrates: you
 understand me in the sense in which you can do my argument
 most mischief.' κακουργεῖν implies malice.

τίθεται . . . ἡ ἀρχή] 'The government in each case makes the
 laws.' The articles τοὺς and ἡ are correlative—τίθεται ἡ ἀρχὴ τοὺς
 νόμους. This removes Schneider's objection to ἡ. The interchange
 of the generic present and gnomic aorist (τίθεται . . . θέμεναι . . .
 ἀπέφηναν . . . κολάζουσιν) is noticeable. Par. A reads ἐκάστη—a
 manifest error. The thesis of Thrasymachus has a verbal and
 superficial truth. There are governments everywhere who have
 power in their hands and make laws for their own interest, and

D

E

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obedience to government is right. The abstract notion of law is the same amid every variety of law and custom, and authority in the ruler is the correlative of justice in the subject. The statement is a paradox which partly gains force from the appearance of honesty in confessing what other men are trying to conceal. Cp. Callicles in the *Gorgias* 483 ff.

An opinion equivalent to this is cited by Aristotle, *Pol.* i. 3, 4 *τοῖς μὲν γὰρ δοκεῖ ἐπιστήμη τέ τις εἶναι ἡ δεσποτεία . . . τοῖς δὲ παρὰ φύσιν τὸ δεσπάζειν*. Nor are modern parallels wanting. When Hobbes { says that power is the source of right, this is really the enunciation { of a principle which is carried out only in his own 'kingdom of { darkness.' He seems to have confused the duty of obedience to authority in the abstract with the duty of obedience to a particular authority. That authority always exists and always claims obedience may be readily allowed: the dispute is whether the authority does or does not reside in a certain person. 'Mankind are rightly jealous of their principles being reduced to the level of their practice.' It must be allowed that the theory of the Sophist is realized in fact whenever power is preferred to justice, or conventionality perverts truth. But the elevation of this distortion of life and nature into a philosophical theory is deservedly hated.

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B

αὐτόθι.] Sc. ἐν τῇ σῇ ἀποκρίσει. δῆ is emphatic and ironical: 'it is true.'

οὐπω . . . μεγάλη] Socrates, ignoring the irony of *σικκρά*, says gravely: 'It is not yet clear, even whether it is a great one,' i. e. 'it may be a great one for anything we yet know.'

ταῦτ' ἔσται, κ.τ.λ.] 'That is what I am going to do'—implying that the grumbling exhortation of Thrasymachus was rather unnecessary. The special use of μέντοι in interrogations with οὐ may be compared with the use of δήπου in claiming the recollection or agreement of the person addressed. But μέντοι further implies a transition of thought, or the renewal of an old thought, cp. *infra* vii. 521 D οὐκ ἀθλητὰς μέντοι πολέμου ἔφαμεν τούτους ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι νέους ὄντας; and 346 A οὐχὶ ἐκάστην μέντοι φημὲν ἐκάστοτε τῶν τεχνῶν τούτῳ ἑτέραν εἶναι, κ.τ.λ.

Justice is the expediency of the superior, but the superior may err, and then inexpediency becomes justice. This 'reductio ad absurdum,' which Polemarchus receives with triumph, is rejected by Cleitophon, who argues that the word 'expedient' is to be taken as 'expedient in the thought or mind of the ruler.' The idea which

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B

the ruler has of his interest, however inexpedient in fact, always remains the idea which the ruler has of his interest. Polemarchus truly retorts that this is an after-thought : Socrates, however, does not object to the change, but Thrasymachus prefers a different mode of shifting his ground. He argues not that the expedient is what seems to the ruler to be expedient, but that the ruler when he errs is not to be called a ruler.

τοὺς δέ τινας] For the qualifying use of the indefinite after the article, cp. Phileb. 13 c τὰς δέ τινας ἐτέρας αὐτῶν κακὰς : Herod. i. 114 τὸν δέ κού τινα αὐτῶν ὀφθαλμὸν βυσιλέως εἶναι.

τί λέγεις σύ; ἔφη] The reading of Stephanus τί λέγεις; omitting σύ, is adopted by Schneider and inferred by him from Bekker's silence to rest on the authority of Par. A, where, however, σύ is read, but is marked as doubtful (.σύ). For the text, which gives more point to σύ in the reply, cp. Aristoph. Nub. 1174 τοῦτο τοῦπιχώριον ἀτεχνῶς ἐπανθεί, τὸ τί λέγεις σύ; The question of Thrasymachus is rudely expressive of indignation and surprise. Socrates returns with a stroke of the hammer : 'I am saying what you say yourself.' There is the same form of the 'retort courteous,' infra in οἶμαι and οἶου—'I think so,' said he. 'Then,' said I, 'you must further think,' &c. Compare a similiar repetition in iv. 430 c ἀποδέχομαι τοίνυν τοῦτο ἀνδρείαν εἶναι. Καὶ γὰρ ἀποδέχου, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, πολιτικὴν γε, καὶ ὁρθῶς ἀποδέξει.

ὅταν οἱ μὲν ἄρχοντες, κ.τ.λ.] The sentence has a second apodosis : ἄρα τότε κ.τ.λ. resuming οἶον . . . ὁμολογήσθαι. Cp. Theaet. 171 b ἐξ ἀπάντων ἄρα . . . τότε . . . ξυγχωρῆσεται.

ἄρα τότε . . . ἀποδεχόμεθα] The whole argument may be briefly summed up as follows : 'Justice is the interest of the superior.' 'But what if the superior is mistaken about his interest?' 'But,' says Cleitophon, 'he cannot mistake about what he thinks to be his interest; and that was what Thrasymachus meant.' 'But that,' retorts Polemarchus, 'was not the assertion actually made by Thrasymachus.' 'Never mind,' says Socrates; 'we will take this instead of the other.' Cleitophon tries to evade the 'reductio ad absurdum' of Thrasymachus' argument by substituting after the manner of the Sophists appearance for reality. Justice thus becomes not the stronger's interest, but what appears to the stronger to be his interest. This, however, is not what Thrasymachus actually said (338 c, E).

οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον . . . λέγεις;] 'Must it not then follow that, in that ✓

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E

case, it is just to do the very opposite of what you say?' According to Madvig's punctuation, which is here followed, αὐτό (emphatic) is joined to τοῦναντίον. (Madvig also, unnecessarily, reads συμβαίνει.) The older punctuation was συμβαίνειν αὐτὸ οὕτως, δίκαιον εἶναι, κ.τ.λ.,—αὐτό unemphatic and referring to the case put in the first part of the sentence; the antecedent, as in Polit. 263 B μήποτε παρ' ἐμοῦ δόξης αὐτὸ ἐναργῶς διωρισμένον ἀκηκοέναι, having inexact reference to what precedes. [L. C.]

➤

*οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον . . . λέγεις :] 'Is it not necessary for the matter to turn out thus, that it is just to do the opposite of what you say?' αὐτό, 'the matter,' has a vague antecedent in what precedes: cp. Polit. 263 B μήποτε παρ' ἐμοῦ δόξης αὐτὸ ἐναργῶς διωρισμένον ἀκηκοέναι. οὕτως is explained in the clause which follows. It is better to explain the passage thus—placing the comma after οὕτως, than with Madvig (who unnecessarily reads συμβαίνει) to delete the comma connecting αὐτό with τοῦναντίον and making οὕτως mean 'in that case.' 'Must it not then follow that, in that case, it is just to do the very opposite of what you say?' [B. J.]

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A

τὸ γὰρ τὰ κελεύμενα, κ.τ.λ.] The first γάρ introduces a justification, 'You are right,' says Cleitophon, and in that 'Thrasymachus was consistent, since he defined justice to be obedience to the command of the ruler.' The second γάρ with καί admits Cleitophon's assertion so far, but proceeds seriously to justify the argument by adding what had been suppressed. 'Yes, I was right: for he also defined justice to be the interest of the stronger. And these two general principles are rendered inconsistent by his admission that the ruler sometimes makes a mistake about his own interest.'

B

ἀλλ', ἔφη . . . ἐτίθετο] 'But, said Cleitophon, he meant by the expediency of the superior, what the superior in his view thought expedient for him; this, he said, was to be done by the subject, and this he maintained to be justice.' The asyndeton is relieved by an emphasis on τοῦτο. For the optative see Goodwin *M. and T.* 694, 700.

τοῦτο ποιητέον εἶναι τῷ ἡττονι] ἔλεγεν has to be repeated with these words. Cleitophon's dialectic recalls the passage with Polemarchus, supra, 334 c ff. Thrasymachus passes by the interposition of Cleitophon and defends himself from another point of view. He maintains not that what the superior thinks for his interest is just, but that the superior, *qua* superior, can never err.

Socrates is ready to argue the question on the new ground proposed by Cleitophon. But Thrasymachus takes a different line. 'The ruler makes no mistake qua ruler; when he gives commands which are inexpedient for him, he loses his title to be called the ruler or stronger.' Republic
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S. *Very well;—We will speak of the ruler in the strictest sense of the term. Turning to the analogy of the arts we note that the physician qua physician is a healer only; and he takes fees not as physician, but as money-maker. The pilot, qua pilot, considers not his own safety but that of the passengers in his ship. The art which rules each function is self-sufficing and perfect and in need of nothing, while that whereto it ministers has need of many things. In other words, a true form of government does not regard its own interest, but the interest of that which is governed by it. And in all cases, the ruler, who is truly such, rules not for himself but for his subjects.*

ἡκιστα γ', ἔφη, κ.τ.λ.] Thrasymachus raises a new objection: 340
C
'The superior is not the superior when he errs.' We say indeed that 'the ruler has erred,' as in the case of other arts we say that 'the physician, the calculator, has erred.' But this is an incorrectness of language; for in erring 'the physician is no longer physician,' 'the ruler is no longer ruler.' Yet the possibility of error in the ruler had been admitted by Thrasymachus in 339 c without this restriction. The question which is here introduced—viz. how far words are to be restricted to their good senses—is one which has occasioned considerable perplexity in the infancy of philosophy. Are εὐβουλία, προαίρεσις, τέχνη, φρόνησις, σοφία, and the other names of habits which occur in the Ethics of Aristotle, to be taken only in their better signification?—e.g. εὐβουλία, as implying a good end, προαίρεσις, as the deliberate choice always of good, σοφία and φρόνησις as concerned with truth only? How far, again, is the meaning of such terms to be extended by analogy? The answer seems to be that the use of language is determined by custom and association, and aims only at such a degree of precision as is necessary, for the attainment of perspicuity. Words are not necessarily ambiguous because they are taken in good, bad, or neutral senses; if the sense in which they are taken is clearly indicated by the context.

The Sophist in Plato is apt to develop his argument into a speech—he 'goes running on in a long harangue, like brazen pots

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C

which, when they are struck, continue to sound unless some one puts his hand upon them' (Protag. 329 A). So Protagoras, in the dialogue which bears his name, objects to the short 'cut and thrust' method of Socrates, and prefers a stately display: and in the Gorgias, Socrates himself, when he can get no more answers out of his adversaries, is obliged to make 'one man do the work of two,' and embody a series of questions and answers in a single long speech.

D

συκοφάντης . . . ἐξαμαρτάνει] 'You are a sharper, Socrates, in argument.'

For the argumentative use of αὐτίκα cp. Protag. 359 E αὐτίκα εἰς τὸν πόλεμον οἱ μὲν ἐθέλουσιν ἵεναι, οἱ δὲ οὐκ ἐθέλουσιν. The most general meaning of the word is 'immediately'—'to begin with'; when used as it is here, it may be conveniently translated 'for example.'

λογιστικόν] λογιστικός is used in Plato in both senses, (1) of calculating and (2) of reasoning. The latter sense, however, is chiefly confined to the neuter. For the first sense cp. vii. 526 B οἷ τε φύσει λογιστικοὶ εἰς πάντα τὰ μαθήματα . . . ὁξεῖς φύονται; for the second, iv. 439 D τὸ μὲν . . . λογιστικὸν προσαγορεύοντες. Cp. the converse transition of meaning in the use of the word μαθήματα.

λέγομεν τῷ ῥήματι] 'The expression which we use is.' Plato is fond of contrasting the expression with the thought: cp. Theaet. 166 D τὸν δὲ λόγον αὐτὸ μὴ τῷ ῥήματι μου δίδωκε; Gorg. 450 D οὐχ ὅτι τῷ ῥήματι οὕτως εἶπες: ῥήμα, in the sense of 'expression,' is opposed to ὄνομα, 'a single word.' Cp. Cratyl. 399 A, B, where Διὰ φίλος, which is a ῥήμα, when contracted into Δίφίλος becomes an ὄνομα.

τὸ δ', οἶμαι] 'Whereas in fact, as I conceive.' Cp. Laws i. 630 D τὸ δὲ πῶς χρῆν ἡμᾶς λέγειν; 'but how in fact ought we to say?' τὸ δέ is often thus used in Plato, and may be explained either as an accusative, 'as to this,' or as a nominative, 'the fact is.'

E

τοιοῦτον . . . ἀποκρίνεσθαι] 'Understand, then, that my answer to you just now was of this nature.'

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A

εἶεν] Like 'So' in German, and 'Well!' or 'Good!' in English, implies assent with every degree of expression, grave or ironical—in this passage making rather light of the attack of Thrasymachus: 'Very well, Thrasymachus; you think me unfair?' Elsewhere εἶεν simply expresses agreement with a former proposition for the sake of getting on to a new one: cp. infra 349 D, Protag. 312 E εἶεν ὁ δὲ δὴ σοφιστὴς περὶ τίνος δεινὸν ποιεῖ λέγειν;

οὐδέ γ' ἂν ἐπιχειρήσαιμι] Sc. βιάσασθαι τῷ λόγῳ. The boisterousness of Thrasymachus is contrasted with the provoking quietness of Socrates. Cp. infra 345 B ἢ εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν φέρων ἐνθῶ τὸν λόγον; where the rejoinder is μὰ Δία, . . . μὴ σὺ γε.

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B

τοιούτου] 'Any similar misunderstanding.'

ὄν νῦν] δ νῦν—(δ written over an erasure) is the reading of Par. A. Cp. ὄν ἄρτι ἐλεγεῖς infra c: either δ or ὄν is quite admissible, but the masculine is more lively.

οὐδὲν ὦν καὶ ταῦτα.] (1) 'Though here again you are nobody,' i. e. 'with as little effect as ever.' Thrasymachus has been prophesying that Socrates will try to cheat, but without success: Socrates replies that he is not such a madman as to try and cheat Thrasymachus. The latter rejoins that he has made the attempt, though in this case, as on former occasions, unsuccessfully; or (2) [B. J.] 'Although you made a fool of yourself at this too,' i. e. at cheating Thrasymachus, as you would also have done at shaving a lion if you had attempted it. For οὐδὲν ὦν cp. viii. 556 D ἄνδρες ἡμέτεροί εἰσιν οὐδέν (according to one reading), and for the idiomatic καὶ ταῦτα, Charm. 154 E πάνν καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθὸς ἐστὶ καὶ ταῦτα.

Thrasymachus now argues that justice is the interest of the ruler regarded in his capacity of ruler, and therefore as unerring. Socrates accepts the position, and retorts that the ruler in his capacity of ruler has no concern with his own interests. To prove this, an appeal is made to the favourite analogy of the arts. The physician in his capacity of physician is not a taker of money, but a healer of the sick: the pilot is not to be thought of as a sailor, but as having a function of his own. And every man who has an art and function has in one sense an interest; but that interest is only the perfection of his art, and the art when perfect has no further need or interest.

οὐδὲν . . . ὑπολογιστέον] 'This must not be taken into the account:' i. e. as interfering with our conception of him. Cp. Laws iii. 702 C μηδὲν ὑπολογιζόμενους τὸ ξενικὸν αὐτῶν.

ἄρ' οὖν . . . τελέαν εἶναι] There is a slight play upon the word *ξυμφέρων*, which is here used not of the artist but of the art. 'But has any of the arts an interest other than its own perfection?' In other words they are complete in themselves and self-contained. There is no reason to stumble at the words, or with MSS. γ β' and some modern editors to alter the text by the insertion after ἄλλο of

Republic I. 341 D οὐ προσδεῖται, ἢ ἔξαρκεί ἐκάστη αὐτὴ αὐτῇ ὥστε (deleting ἢ). This is an interpolation rather than an emendation—a clumsy attempt to improve on the original text.

E ὥσπερ, ἔφην ἐγώ] Thrasy-machus does not understand the meaning of this self-sufficiency of art. Socrates therefore adds an illustration. 'The body is not self-sufficing, because it requires the assistance of medicine: but the art of medicine (or any other art) is self-sufficing, because needing nothing external.'

νῦν] adds a slight emphasis which is sufficiently expressed in English by 'has been': but the word seems otiose, and may perhaps be a corruption of ἡμῶν.

ἐπὶ τούτῳ] 'For this purpose,' referring to the whole clause, viz. ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὅπως τούτῳ (sc. τῷ σώματι) ἐκπορίξῃ τὰ συμφέροντα. Cp. supra D ἐπὶ τούτῳ πέφυκεν, κ.τ.λ.

342 A ἔσθ' ὃ τι προσδεῖται τινος ἀρετῆς] 'Does art at all require any excellence?' Socrates maintains a purely ideal conception of art or knowledge, because Thrasy-machus had insisted on a purely ideal conception of the ruler. Thrasy-machus might indeed have replied that this ideal of art is a mere fiction, or that the arts and sciences are dependent on one another. But such an answer, though familiar to modern thought, would have been strange to early Greek philosophy, perhaps even to Socrates, who has a clearer idea of art in the abstract than of the circumstances by which the arts are conditioned, or of their relation to one another.

σκεψομένης τε καὶ ἐκποριζούσης] Here as elsewhere the present and future are combined. Cp. x. 604 A μαχεῖσθαί τε καὶ ἀντιτείνειν.

δεῖ ἐκάστη τέχνη] Whether the reading of Par. A, δεῖ ἀεὶ, is the result of dittographia, or the omission of ἀεὶ in the other MSS. is due to the resemblance of ΔΕΙ-ΑΕΙ, is uncertain.

καὶ τοῦτ' ἔστιν ἀπέραντον] The argument from infinity is a *reductio ad absurdum* characteristic of Greek speculation. How could art and knowledge, like the good, be other than finite? Unless they were a law to themselves, what limit was there to them? So Plato argues in the dialogue which bears the name of Parmenides (132 E ff, 133 A), that behind an idea and the particulars corresponding to it there may arise another idea and again another idea of that idea and its particulars, and so on to infinity. Aristotle, in his criticism of Plato's Ideas (Met. i. 9. 3), repeats the same objection in a particular form, which he calls the argument of the

τρίτος ἄνθρωπος : i. e. behind the idea of humanity and individual men there arises another idea inclusive of both, and so on to infinity. Republic
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τὸ ξυμφέρον σκοπεῖν] is a further explanation of ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτῆς 342
B
πονηρίαν, 'for its own defect, to consider what is expedient.'

αὐτὴ δὲ ἀβλαβὴς . . . ὁρθὴ οὖσα, κ.τ.λ.] 'And it is itself whole and unimpaired while it remains true—that is, so long as each art in its entirety is exactly what it is.' The latter words are an expansion or explanation of ὁρθὴ οὖσα.

οὕτως, ἔφη, φαίνεται] Cp. infra c φαίνεται, ἔφη, οὕτως. φαίνεται is expressive of a careless indifference, 'so it seems'—which develops into reluctance (infra συνεχώρησεν . . . μάλα μόγῃς), as Thrasymachus becomes more alive to the impending consequences.

ἀλλὰ μὴν . . . τέχναι] 'But the arts have rule in their several C
spheres.' The missing link is now supplied, and Thrasymachus begins to be aware that he is caught in the toils of his adversary. For if the arts have no interest of their own, and yet are rulers or superiors, then in this case the ruler or superior does not seek his own interest. This idea that the only ruler is the scientific ruler, that government is an art, frequently recurs in Plato, and is the foundation of the famous notion of the 'philosopher-King.' Cp. viii. 552 B; Theaet. 170 A, B; Polit. 303 B.

τῷ ἀρχομένῳ] like ἐκείνῳ οὐ τέχνη ἐστὶν above, is neuter, including E
both things and persons : there is therefore no occasion to change the reading from ἐκείνο to ἐκείνον against the authority of the best MSS. Cp. infra 345 D ἐφ' ᾧ τέτακται . . . ἐκείνῳ τῷ ἀρχομένῳ τε καὶ θεραπευομένῳ : 346 D ἐκείνο ἐφ' ᾧ τέτακται.

ᾧ ἂν αὐτὸς δημιουργῇ] 'And that (i. e. the person or thing) for which he himself executes the work.' For the dative after δημιουργεῖν cp. Laws viii. 846 E.

*The impatience of Thrasymachus bursts forth again : 'As if the 343 A-
shepherd cared for the sheep and not for his own wages or profit ! 344 C
Justice is in reality another's good, that is to say the advantage of the ruler. The just man everywhere reaps harm and loss. But the unjust man who has power,—he is the happy man ; above all when his power is supreme. For injustice, if practised on a sufficient scale, is stronger than justice, and much more worthy of a free and aspiring nature.*

ἐπειδὴ οὖν, κ.τ.λ.] Thrasymachus, foreseeing the inevitable 343
A

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A

conclusion, makes a bold diversion. He is indignant at the paradox of Socrates, that the ruler seeks only the interest of his subjects, and places the opposite point of view in the strongest light. 'Even a child might know that the idealism of Socrates is the very reverse of the truth.' This he expresses in a coarse Aristophanic manner. Cp. the part taken by Callicles in the Gorgias; see especially 449 B, 511 A, 521 C, where several retorts courteous are given. For τί and ὅτι cp. Hipp. Maj. 290 C καὶ ἐγώ· τί μάλιστα; φήσω. ὅτι, ἐρεῖ, τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς οὐ χρυσοῦς ἐποίησεν. τοι adds a slight emphasis: 'because, to say the truth.' Cp. supra 330 B οὐ τοι ἔνεκα ἡρόμην.

αὐτῇ] 'as far as she is concerned.' Cp. Lys. 208 D ἐκείνη σε εἰ ποιεῖν ὅ τι ἂν βούλη, ἵν' αὐτῇ μακάριος ᾖ: Soph. 229 E ὅταν αὐτοῖς ἐξαμαρτάνωσιν.

οὐδὲ πρόβατα οὐδὲ ποιμένα] 'You do not know either sheep or shepherd,' i.e. you do not know which is which. For this disjunctive form of expression cp. x. 605 B οὔτε τὰ μείζω οὔτε τὰ ἐλάττω διαγιγνώσκοντι.

ὅτι δὴ τί μάλιστα;] 'Because of what?' i.e. what is that which makes you say it? a verbal notion=γίγνεται has to be supplied. The second ὅτι is a repetition of the first. Cp. Charm. 161 C ὅτι δὴ τί γε; ἔφη. Ὅτι κ.τ.λ. ὅτι . . . τί is a combination of a causal with an interrogative construction; or ὅτι which would properly introduce a causal sentence is converted into an interrogative by τί. There is no doubt about the meaning: the difficulty is to explain the syntactical relation. In an idiom the syntax may be lost or cannot certainly be traced. Compare ἵνα τί (sc. γένηται): Apol. 26 C ἵνα τί ταῦτα λέγεις;

B ὅτι οἷς, κ.τ.λ.] The state of Thrasymachus' temper is worthy of attention. His imagined superiority is not greater than the real interval between himself and Socrates. He may be compared to an angry child struggling in the hands of a giant, who for a moment lets him go. Immediately his spirits begin to rally, and his impudence revives, only to entitle him to a more thorough castigation. The instinct of self-defence leads him to avoid the short interrogatory method of Socrates; he makes an oration, and after having had the pleasure of hearing himself speak, is about to retreat with dignity. But Socrates, with the help of the rest of the company, practises a method of detaining him which is quite as effectual as physical force. He is at first reluctant to be cross-

examined, but afterwards in the skilful hands of the master, he shows real good-humour, and takes some interest in the subject of inquiry.

Republic
I.
343
B

διανοεῖσθαι πρὸς] Cp. Laws. i. 626 D αὐτῷ δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν πότερον ὡς πολεμῖφ πρὸς πολέμιον διανοητέον; 628 D ὡσαύτως . . . πρὸς πόλεως εὐδιαιμονίαν . . . διανοοῦμενος. Faesi, Badham, and Cobet would read διακείσθαι, a change not required by the sense and which has no authority.

οὕτω πόρρω εἶ] 'You are so far out of the way.' Cp. Lys. 212 A οὕτω πόρρω εἰμὶ τοῦ κτήματος: Theaet. 151 C πόρρω ὄντες τοῦ εἰδέναι.

ἄλλότριον ἀγαθὸν . . . οἰκεία δὲ . . . βλάβη] Cp. Ar. Eth. N. v. 1, § 17; 6, § 6.

οἱ δ' ἀρχόμενοι] Either 'and the subjects—,' or 'and they, as subjects—.' For the latter cp. ii. 380 B οἱ δὲ ὠνίαντο κολαζόμενοι: Protag. 315 B οὓς ἄγει . . . κηλὼν τῇ φωνῇ . . . οἱ δὲ κατὰ τὴν φωνὴν ἔπονται κεκλημημένοι.

ὁ μὲν δίκαιος ἀπὸ τῶν ἴσων] 'the just man contributes a larger sum out of an equal fortune, the unjust a smaller.' D

ἀπέχθασθαι] appears to be used (as the accent implies) for the present passive. Cp. ὠφελεῖσθαι supra. E

λέγω . . . πλεονεκτεῖν] ὄνπερ, not ὅπερ, which is found in some inferior MSS., is the true reading; the antecedent is inferred from 343 B τοὺς ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἄρχοντας . . . ἄρχουσιν.

ἢ τὸ δίκαιον] sc. εἶναι.

344
A

τὴν τελεωτάτην ἀδικίαν] cp. Euripides' description of tyranny (Phoen. 549) as ἀδικίαν εὐδαίμονα, and the preceding speech of Eteocles concluding with the lines:

εἴπερ γὰρ ἀδικεῖν χρεῖ, τυραννίδος πέρι
κάλλιστον ἀδικεῖν, τᾶλλα δ' εὐσεβεῖν χρεῶν.

ἔστι δὲ τοῦτο τυραννίς] Villainy on a large scale is no longer villainy, just as successful treason is no longer treason. The picture of the tyrant, which is faintly given here, is further developed in the next book, and finally worked up in Books viii and ix.

οἱ . . . τῶν τοιούτων κακουργημάτων] 'For robbers of temples, man-stealers, burglars, swindlers, and thieves are the names which

B -

Republic
I.
344
B

are given to those who do wrong in the particular branches of this class of crimes.' The genitive depends on κατὰ μέρη (which is a resumption of ἐφ' ἐκάστῳ μέρει). The class implied is the class which comprises the various forms of robbery, τοιούτων referring back to τὰλλότρια . . . δημόσια. For this use of τοιούτος cp. iv. 430 B τὴν δὴ τοιαύτην δύναμιν καὶ σωτηρίαν: Crat. 405 B ἀπολύων τῶν τοιούτων κακῶν.

ἐπειδὴν δέ τις] The interchange of singular and plural varies the style. So above—ὅταν τις ἀδικήσας μὴ λάθῃ. And elsewhere—vi. 498 C ὅταν δὲ λήγῃ μὲν ἡ ῥώμη, πολιτικῶν δὲ καὶ στρατειῶν ἐκτὸς γίγνηται, τότε ἤδη ἀφέτους νέμεσθαι.

344 D-
348 A

Socrates entreats Thrasyarchus to stay and answer the momentous question. 'What way of life is best?' He will thereby confer an immense benefit on the whole company. Only let him be consistent and not shift his ground. If the physician is to be regarded as a healer of the sick, not as a receiver of fees, the shepherd is not to be described as a glutton, or a money-maker, but simply as a feeder of sheep. In so far as he is a shepherd, he tends his flock not for his own advantage, but for their good. All art is exercised for the good of its object—else why does the artist ask for pay? Every art has its proper function, beyond which it has no interest or requirement. And the earning of payment is the function of a separate art (μισθωτική) which is only accidentally associated with the other arts, such as medicine, shepherding, or the government of men. Hence the true rulers will not take office without reward, unless they are threatened with the penalty of being ruled by their inferiors. The last is the only motive by which a good man can be induced to govern.

344
D

ὥσπερ βαλανεύς ἡμῶν καταντήσας . . . τὸν λόγον] Compare the imitation of the expression by Lucian (Encom. Dem. § 16)—ἢ πού γε, ἔφη, διανοῇ καταχεῖν μου τῶν ὥτων ὥσπερ βαλανεύς καταντήσας τὸν λοιπὸν λόγον; ἄθροον—'in a mass'—expresses the flood of words which the Sophist pours out upon them.

ἢ σμικρὸν . . . ζῆ] For the form of the sentence compare Laches 185 A ἢ περὶ σμικροῦ οἴεσθε νυνὶ κινδυνεύειν καὶ σὺ καὶ Λυσίμαχος, ἀλλ' οὐ περὶ τούτου τοῦ κτήματος, ὃ τῶν ἡμετέρων μέγιστον ὄν τυγχάνει; For the sentiment cp. Gorg. 500 C, where Socrates in like manner pleads with Callicles that he should be serious in speaking of a subject so important as the end of human life.

E

διαγόμενος] sc. τὸν βίον. The middle voice marks the personal

interest which each man has in his own way of life. 'How his life may be passed by each one of us to the greatest advantage.' Republic
I.

344
E

ἐγὼ γὰρ . . . ἔχειν] [There is no use in my remaining:] 'for, I am of a different opinion about the matter' (i.e. about the nature and profitableness of justice). This is the most satisfactory way of taking the passage.

Some editors place a mark of interrogation after ἔχειν. Thrasy-machus would then be understood to say, in answer to the question ἡ σμικρὸν . . . ζώη; 'Do I think anything else?' i.e. about the importance of the question. But this is wanting in point. Schneider gives to the sentence a slightly different turn by placing a full stop after ἔχειν, and supposes the words to be ironical: 'Just as if I think otherwise!' But the irony is not sufficiently marked.

ἔοικας, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, . . . κήδεσθαι] ἔοικας sc. οἶεσθαι τουτὶ ἄλλως ἔχειν. 'So you seem; or rather you seem not to care a bit about us.' Socrates affects to understand Thrasy-machus to mean that he thinks differently about the importance of the question.

οὗτοι κακῶς σοι κείσεται] 'It will not be a bad investment.' For the use of κείσθαι in the sense of 'being invested or laid up' so as to yield a return of profit or interest, cp. Soph. O. C. 1518 ἃ σοι | γήρως ἄλνπα τῇδε κείσεται πόλει, and above 333 c ἀλλὰ κείσθαι which is the explanation of παρακαταθέσθαι καὶ σὼν εἶναι, i.e. 'to be left on deposit.'

The Sophist is presented in a ludicrous point of view. He has been clamouring for a fee (337 D), and now the fee is offered to him as a bribe to prevent his running away.

ἐγὼ γὰρ . . . πείθομαι] 'For my part (τό γ' ἐμόν) I tell you that I am not convinced.' 345
A

ἔστω μὲν ἄδικος] 'Let a man be unjust,'—not 'Let her (sc. injustice) be as unjust as she will,' which is poor and tautological.

ὁμως . . . κερδαλεώτερον] 'Still this does not convince me, for one, that injustice is more profitable than justice.' οὐ πείθει: sc. this supposed impunity of injustice. The nominative to πείθει is gathered from the previous sentence. 'Grant that the unjust man may be unpunished, still this does not convince me,' &c. The slight difficulty of this accounts for the reading of Ficinus (*mihi suades*).

Republic

I.

345
B

ἢ εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν . . . μὴ σύ γε] (Cp. vii. 518 c.) 'Must I take and put the argument bodily into your soul?' 'By Heaven,' I said, 'don't.' The impatience of Thrasymachus is met by Socrates with a cry of horror. 'God forbid!—not that, whatever you do.' The coarseness of the Sophistic method of imparting knowledge is compared to forcing food down another person's throat.

C

ἔτι γὰρ . . . φυλάξαι] Socrates, as his manner is, resuming,—returning on the old track (*ἀναλαβών, ἕχνος μετελθών*), says to Thrasymachus: You see that 'having at first defined the physician as the true physician (341 c, 342 A) you did not think fit afterwards (343 B) to retain the same accuracy in speaking of the shepherd.' For *φυλάττειν*, 'to keep in mind,' cp. Theaet. 182 c *τοῦτο μόνον φυλάττωμεν*.

ποιμαίνειν] Par. A has *παιίνειν* here in the text, which agrees with *μέλλοντα ἐστίασθαι πρὸς τὴν εὐνοχίαν* infra, and with *παχύνειν* supra 343 B. But the same MS. has *ποιμαίνειν* in the margin by the first or second hand,—which is clearly right and necessary to the sense.

D

τῇ δὲ ποιμενικῇ . . . εἶναι] Cp. supra 342 B. Plato is speaking ideally. No art ever perfectly fulfils its function.

ἐπεὶ . . . ποιμενικὴ εἶναι] 'Since it has sufficiently provided what concerns itself with a view to its being perfect, so long as it lacks nothing of being the art of shepherding.' The subject of *ἐκπεπόρισται* (Perf. Mid.) is *ἡ ποιμενική*, as is shown by the nominative *βελτίστη*.

E

ἐν τε πολιτικῇ καὶ ἰδιωτικῇ ἀρχῇ] 'In a public as in a private exercise of power': that is to say:—'And this applies not only to the shepherd and the physician, but also to the statesman.'

σὺ δὲ τοὺς ἄρχοντας . . . ἀλλ' εὖ οἶδα] The words *τοὺς ἀληθῶς ἄρχοντας* recall Thrasymachus' own assumption (343 B) that the term is used in the strictest sense. The fact that the artist will not work without pay, shows that as far as his art is concerned he studies not his own interest but the interest of his subject-matter. This is also the case with the true ruler: he too, for the same reason, will not rule without being rewarded.

οὐκ] sc. *οἶμαι*.

τὰς ἄλλας ἀρχάς] There is a slight inaccuracy in the expression,

which arises out of the somewhat forced analogy supposed to exist between the art of government and the other 'arts' or 'offices.' *Republic*
Cp. 342 c ἄρχουσί γε αἱ τέχναι, and infra 346 E. 345 E

αὐτοῖσιν] The rare Ionic form is here adopted for emphasis and euphony. The other passages where it occurs in the Republic are iii. 388 D, 389 B; viii. 560 E, 564 C.

ἐπεὶ τοσόνδε εἰπέ] In assigning to each art a separate power or function, Socrates is preparing to distinguish the other arts from the art of pay. 346 A

ἀλλά] deprecates the imputation of perversity conveyed in Socrates' last words:—'But I admit that to be the difference.'

οὐκοῦν καὶ μισθωτικὴ μισθόν] 'The art of pay,' as the giving and receiving of money is quaintly termed, is distinct from the other arts: the art of the physician is no more μισθωτικὴ because the physician takes fees, than the art of the pilot is the art of medicine, because a sea-voyage may accidentally improve the health of the sailor. 'The art of pay' has a curious sound to modern ears, because there is no such use of language among ourselves. But Plato might have defended the expression by saying that although applicable to all the arts, the art of pay had, like them, an end and a function, viz., that of providing maintenance for the practitioners of all of them. B

ὥσπερ ὑπέθου] 'as you proposed.' Cp. supra 341 B.

ἔστω, ἔφη] Thrasymachus becomes more reserved in his replies, as he begins to see the inevitable consequence. 'Let us suppose so.' Cp. Gorg. 504, 505. C

ἥντινα . . . ὠφελοῦνται] 'Whatever benefit all craftsmen have in common manifestly arises from their additional use (προσχωρῶμενοι) in common of some one and the same thing'—(τινὶ τῷ αὐτῷ)—since the arts are peculiar and the benefit common. προσχωρῶμενοι, i.e. using in addition to their peculiar arts. ἀπ' ἐκείνου, 'from that' and not from their own art.

οὐ φαίνεται] 'Apparently not.' οὐ φαίνεται, like φαίνεται (cp. note on 342 c) has various shades of meaning which can only be determined by the context. As with οὐ φημι, οὐκ ἔω, the negative is attracted to the main verb: οὐ φαίνεται = φαίνεται οὐκ (ὠφελείσθαι). D

ἀρ' οὖν . . . οἶμαι ἔγωγε] 'Does the art then confer no benefit,' when the artist works for nothing? 'I should think it does.' E

Republic
I.

346
E

The point of Socrates is to show that the good which the art does is separable from the good of the artist. Now the artist is not benefited unless he is paid, but his art confers a benefit all the same.

καὶ ἐπιτάττει] The arts have already been spoken of in several places as exercising command: supra 342 c, E; 345 E.

διὰ δὴ ταῦτα . . . ἀλλὰ τῷ ἀρχομένῳ] 'For which reason,' i.e. because the ruler considers the interest not of himself but of his subjects. ταῦτα refers to the preceding sentence. The clause which follows, ὅτι ὁ μέλλων, κ.τ.λ., is a resumption and further explanation of it, and is itself again resumed in ὦν δὴ ἔνεκα.

347
A

κατὰ τὴν τέχνην ἐπιτάττων] Thrasymachus is again and again reminded, and in every form of speech (cp. οἱ ἀληθῶς ἀρχοντες: 346 B εἰς περ βούλη ἀκριβῶς διορίζειν, and D εἰ δεῖ ἀκριβῶς σκοπεῖσθαι, κ.τ.λ.), that at his own suggestion (346 E) they are speaking of the ruler *qua* ruler.

μισθὸν δεῖν ὑπάρχειν] δεῖν, sc. ἐλέγμεν, the construction being continued from the previous sentence; and this is assisted by the interposition of ὥς ἔοικε. Cp. Phileb. 20 D τὸδε γε μὴν, ὥς οἶμαι, περὶ αὐτοῦ ἀναγκαῖότατον εἶναι λέγειν: Soph. 263 D παντάπασι, ὥς ἔοικεν, ἡ τοιαύτη σύνθεσις . . . γίγνεσθαι λόγος ψευδής.

C

ὅθεν κινδυνεύει . . . αἰσχροὺς νενομίσθαι] 'And this would seem to be the reason why the willingness to hold office, without waiting to be compelled, has been thought discreditable.' 'Nos autem versamur non in republica Platonis, sed in faece Romuli.' Compare the fable of Jotham (Judges ix. 8-15).

ἐὰν μὴ αὐτὸς ἐθέλῃ] referring to the indefinite τινά which is the subject of ἀρχεσθαι. For αὐτός referring to an indefinite word cp. Gorgias 520 c.

D

ἐπεὶ κινδυνεύει . . . τὸ τῷ ἀρχομένῳ] Compare the derisive words of St. Paul (1 Cor. vi. 4): 'If then ye have judgements of things pertaining to this life, set them to judge who are least esteemed in the church': and of Christ (Matth. xx. 26, 27), in which there is a similar irony arising out of their intense contrast to the spirit of this world: 'Whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant.'

πᾶς . . . ὁ γινώσκων] 'every man of understanding.'

E

ἀλλὰ τοῦτο μὲν δὴ καὶ εἰσαυθὺς σκεψόμεθα] Socrates, as elsewhere, availing himself of the facilities of conversation, breaks off

(Protag. 347 B, 357 B, 361 E, &c.), and defers a topic which is liable to become tedious. Instead of arguing out the question whether justice is the interest of the ruler, he takes up the subsequent statement of Thrasymachus, viz., that the unjust life is better than the just. Republic
I.
347
E

ποτέρως] This reading, which has the support of the best MSS., is preferred to Ast's conjecture *πότερον*.

πότερον] *πότερον ὥς*, the reading of A Π, admits of explanation, the *ὥς* being used pleonastically, as in *ὥς ἀληθῶς, ὥς ἐτέρως* (Phaedr. 276 c, Soph. 221 c). But it may also be due to a variation of reading between *πότερον* and *ποτέρως*.

ἡκουσας, ἦν δ' ἐγώ] Plato thus prepares the way for the part to be taken by Glaucon in Book II.

ἐξευρεῖν] sc. *ὅπῃ ἂν πείθωμεν*, to be supplied from *πείθωμεν*.

ἂν μὲν τοῖνυν . . . ἐσόμεθα] With *ἀντικατατείναντες*, 'replying to each other in set speeches,' compare Protag. 329 A *δολιχὸν κατατείνουσι τοῦ λόγου*. For *ἀριθμεῖν δεήσει* compare Cratyl. 437 D *τί οὖν τοῦτο, ὃ Κρατύλει, ὥσπερ ψήφους διαριθμησόμεθα τὰ ὀνόματα, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ἔσται ἡ ὀρθότης*; where Socrates, in a similar manner, repudiates the arithmetical method of determining the principles of language; also Gorgias 471 E, where Socrates refuses to permit the element of numbers to influence his judgement, and Theaet. 171 A, where the method of 'counting noses' is ironically retorted on Protagoras.

ὅσα . . . λέγομεν] *ὅσα* (sc. *ἀγαθὰ*) *ἐκάτεροι ἐν ἐκατέρῳ (ἐν τῷ δίκαιον εἶναι καὶ ἐν τῷ ἀδίκον εἶναι) λέγομεν*. B

ἀνομολογούμενοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους] 'by the method of mutual admissions.'

ὁποτέρως, κ.τ.λ.] gentler and less direct than *ποτέρως*. 'Would you tell me which of the two ways you prefer?' Cp. Euthyd. 271 B *ὁπότερον καὶ ἐρωτᾷς, ὃ Κρίτων*;

οὕτως, ἔφη] 'As you propose,' referring to the words *ἂν δὲ ὥσπερ . . . ῥήτορες ἐσόμεθα*.

'Perfect injustice,' says Thrasymachus, 'is more profitable than perfect justice.' 'Then will Thrasymachus maintain that the unjust are wise and good?' 'Undoubtedly, if only they have supreme power. In that case injustice is not only wise and good, but noble and strong.' And now Thrasymachus has told Socrates his whole mind, and they can argue on a satisfactory basis. 348 B-
350 C

Republic
I.

348 B—
350 C

Socrates begins by putting Thrasymachus to the question :

‘ Well :—but will the just man try to gain advantage over the just ? or aim at more than what is just ? ’ ‘ If he did, he would not be the diverting creature that he is. ’ ‘ Or would he claim to take advantage of the unjust ? ’ ‘ He might claim to do so, but he would not be able. ’ But the unjust claims to take advantage both of his like and of his opposite, the just. Analogy shows this to be inconsistent with goodness and wisdom. No true musician aims at overstraining the lyre,—no artist seeks ‘ to do better than well. ’ And so the just man is like the good and wise artist, the unjust man like the bad artist. Now things which are alike have similar qualities, and therefore the just man is wise and good. To all this Thrasymachus is reluctantly forced to assent.

348

B

ἐξ ἀρχῆς] ‘ Beginning at the beginning,’ as in Theaet. 179 E μάλλον σκεπτέον· καὶ ἐξ ἀρχῆς, ὥσπερ αὐτοὶ ὑποτείνονται.

C

εἰκός γ’, ἔφη . . . ἢ δ’ οἷς] ‘ That’s a charming notion and a likely, seeing that I affirm injustice to be profitable and justice not. ’ ‘ Then what do you say ? ’ ‘ The opposite,’ said he. For ἦδιστε, as we might say in English, ‘ you funny man, ’ which expresses the affected amusement of Thrasymachus at being supposed to entertain such an opinion, see above 337 D ἡδὺς γάρ ἐϊ : vii. 527 D ἡδὺς ἐϊ, . . . ὅτι ἔοικας δεδιότι τοὺς πολλοὺς : also Gorgias 491 E ὡς ἡδὺς ἐϊ· τοὺς ἡλιθίους λέγεις τοὺς σώφρονας. ἀλλὰ τί μὴν in this and similar places is equivalent to ἀλλὰ τί μὴν ἄλλο : as below 349 D ἀλλὰ τί μέλλει ; for ἀλλὰ τί μέλλει ἄλλο ; and ἀλλὰ τί οἶε ; for ἀλλὰ τί οἶε ἄλλο ; supra 332 C and elsewhere. Cp. also Sympos. 206 E ἔστι γάρ, ὃ Σώκρατες, ἔφη, οὐ τοῦ κολοῦ ὁ ἔρως, ὡς σὺ οἶε. Ἀλλὰ τί μὴν ; Τῆς γεννήσεως καὶ τοῦ τόκου ἐν τῷ καλῷ.

ἢ τὴν δικαιοσύνην . . . γενναίαν εὐήθειαν] Thrasymachus is at first unwilling to hazard the assertion that injustice is virtue and justice vice. He says that justice is simplicity, injustice discretion. The statement is at length extracted from him that injustice is to be classed with wisdom and virtue, justice with their opposites. This proposition, which has been craftily drawn out of him, is the step in the argument which leads to his destruction. ἢ marks the astonishment of Socrates : ‘ And you mean to say ? ’ Cp. infra iii. 396 B ἢ μῆμνονται ;—πάνυ γενναίαν εὐήθειαν : ‘ sublime simplicity. ’ For the ironical use of γενναῖος cp. infra ii. 372 B μάζας γενναίας, v. 454 A ἢ γενναία . . . ἢ δύναμις τῆς ἀντιλογικῆς τέχνης : viii. 544 C ἢ γενναία δὴ τυραννίς : Soph. 231 B ἢ γένει γενναία σοφιστικῇ ; and for εὐήθεια iii. 400 E οὐχ ἢν ἀνοίαν οὖσαν ὑποκοριζόμενοι καλοῦμεν ὡς εὐήθειαν.

κακοήθειαν] a paronomasia: κακοήθεια is not the opposite of εὐήθεια in the sense in which Thrasymachus uses it. But Socrates snatches at the etymological meaning of εὐήθεια to make a point against Thrasymachus.

Republic
I.
348
D

σὺ δὲ . . . λέγειν] to transfer these words to Socrates, as is done on the authority of Par. A in the Zurich edition of 1887, interferes with the flow of the passage. The occurrence of ἡ δ' οὖς after ἔφη, though uncommon, is sufficiently accounted for by supposing a pause after ποιεῖσθαι. Cp. Xen. Oecon. c. xvii. 8 πάνν μὲν οὖν, ἔφη· ἦν δέ γε ἡ, ἔφη, κ.τ.λ. and infra 351 A νῦν δέ γ', ἔφην. The distinction of persons in Par. A, however, is clear.

λυσitteλει . . . ἔλεγον] 'Even this sort of thing is advantageous, if undetected, but not worth mention: the real profit (ἀλλά sc. ἐστὶν ἄξια λόγου) is in what I was just now speaking of,' that is, in τελέα ἀδικία. νῦν δὴ refers chiefly to 344 B, c.

ἐθαύμασα] Aorist of the immediate past.

E

τοῦτο . . . στερεώτερον] (1) 'This new position is firmer,'—'now you are on more substantial ground': or perhaps (2) 'this is harder to make an impression upon,' i.e. to deal with satisfactorily in argument. Par. A here reads ῥᾶιον for ῥᾷδιον, as ῥᾷδιον for ῥᾶον in ii. 370 A.

ἀληθέστατα . . . μαντεύει] 'That guess of yours is wonderfully near the truth.'

349
A

ἀλλὰ τότε μοι πειρῶ, κ.τ.λ.] A singular argument follows the admission that the unjust desires universal excess. The admission, which is rather unmeaning, seems to have arisen out of the desire of Thrasymachus to attribute to him every possible preeminence. In the argument the grasping nature of the unjust is contrasted with the moderation of the just, whose desires reach no higher than justice, and this, as Thrasymachus says, is the reason why he is such an amusing creature. The aim of the one is affirmed to be excess in all cases, the aim of the other, excess over deficiency, and attainment of the right measure. Immediately Socrates appeals to the analogy of the arts. No true artist desires excess in all cases, and the true artist is wise and good; therefore the just, not the unjust, is wise and good. But the conclusion thus arrived at contradicts the hasty assertion of Thrasymachus, that injustice is to be classed with wisdom and goodness, justice with their opposites. Compare the French proverb, 'Le mieux est l'ennemi du bien,'

B

Republic I. and the words of Pembroke to King John (Shak., *King John*,
iv. 2. 28)—

349
B

‘When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in covetousness.’

Also *Lear* i. 4. 369 ‘Striving to better, oft we mar what’s well’:
and Sonnet 103. 9, 10:—

‘Were it not sinful then, striving to mend,
To mar the subject that before was well?’

Cp. also Gorgias 508 A σὺ δὲ πλεονεξίαν οἷε δεῖν ἀσκεῖν γεωμετρίας γὰρ ἀμελείς: and the Kantian conception of freedom as obedience to law. The two kinds of measure in the Politicus (283), viz. (1) the comparative measure of more and less; and (2) the reference to a standard, belong to the same line of thought. Summed up in a word or two, the argument is that justice, if it be like the arts, aims not at excess, but at law and measure.

οὐδαμῶς . . . εὐήθης] ‘Far otherwise, else he would not have been the amusing and simple-minded individual that he is.’ ἀστεῖος, ‘townbred,’ as opposed to ‘living far off in the fields.’ Hence it acquires the meaning of ‘witty,’ ‘clever,’ which easily passes into that of ‘amusing,’ ‘charming,’ ‘the cause of wit in others.’ Cp. *Lysis* 204 ἀστεῖόν γε, ἧ δ’ ὅς, ὅτι ἐρυθριᾶς. ‘It’s charming to see you blush.’

οὐδὲ τῆς δικαίας] sc. πράξεως, which is found in one MS.

εἰ . . . μή] Although εἰ is interrogative, μή and not οὐ is used, because Socrates asks whether this, in the opinion of Thrasymachus, is probable. The use of ἄν in the preceding sentences has given a hypothetical turn to the expression. Cp. Goodwin, *M. and T.* 667, 5.

C τοῦ δὲ ἀδίκου] Sc. ἀξιοῖ πλέον ἔχειν. ‘But he does claim to have more than the unjust.’ The context shows that this only applies where the unjust errs on the side of deficiency. For the use of δέ, when a negative has preceded in the first clause, compare i. 354 A ἄθλιόν γε εἶναι οὐ λυσιτελεῖ, εὐδαίμονα δέ: iv. 422 D ὑμῖν δέ: and for the use of πλεονεκτεῖν in this passage cp. *Laws* iii. 691 A πλεονεκτεῖν τῶν τεθέντων νόμων.

τί δὲ δὴ . . . πράξεως] ‘What of the unjust? Does not he claim as his due more than the just man, more than the just action?’

ᾧδε δὴ . . . τοῦ ἀνομοίου] ‘Let us put the matter thus: the just does not desire more than his like, but more than his unlike;

but the unjust desires more than both his like and unlike.' With this statement Thrasymachus is remarkably well satisfied. Cp. Philebus 27 E, where Philebus is similarly entrapped: ἡδονὴ καὶ λύπη . . . τῶν τὸ μᾶλλον τε καὶ ἥττον δεχομένων ἐστόν; ΦΙ. Ναί, τῶν τὸ μᾶλλον, ὃ Σώκρατες· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἡδονὴ πᾶν ἀγαθὸν ᾗν, εἰ μὴ ἄπειρον ἐτύγγανε πεφυκὸς καὶ πλήθει καὶ τῷ μᾶλλον.

ἄριστα, ἔφη, εἴρηκας . . . καὶ τοῦτ', ἔφη, εὖ] Thrasymachus accepts with ludicrous eagerness and want of foresight the restatement of his own opinion. D

ὁ δὲ μὴ μὴ εἰσικέναι] Par. A (reading ὁ δέ, μὴ εἰσικέναι) omits the first μὴ, which, though not necessary, makes the meaning more distinct.

τοιούτος ἄρα . . . εἰσικεν] sc. τοιούτος, οἳ εἰσιν ἐκεῖνοι οἷσπερ εἰσικεν.

ἀλλὰ τί μέλλει;] sc. ἄλλο.

οὐχ οὕτως] sc. λέγεις; E

ἀρμολύμενος λύραν] 'In tuning his lyre.'

ἐν τῇ ἐδωδῇ ἣ πόσει] i.e. 'in the diet which he prescribes.'

ἀλλ' ἴσως . . . οὕτως ἔχειν] Thrasymachus makes a grudging admission: 'I suppose that this must be as you say.' 350 A

ἔγωγε, ἔφη] Thrasymachus still holds this fast. B

ἀναπέφονται] 'has turned out to be.' The word expresses the new light in which the subject is suddenly revealed to Thrasymachus and the company. Cp. i. 334 A κλέπτῃς ἄρα τις ὁ δίκαιος . . . ἀναπέφονται. The skilful management of refractory opponents in the hand of Socrates is one of the comic elements of the Platonic dialogue. Other striking examples are the treatment of Polus and Callicles in the Gorgias, of Anytus in the Meno, of Euthydemus and Euthyphro in the dialogues which are named after them. Perhaps the highest exhibition of this dramatic power is to be found in the Protagoras, in which Socrates adapts himself to numerous adversaries with the happiest versatility. C

ὁ δὲ Θρασύμαχος] The reading δὲ, which is found in Ven. II, but not in Par. A, is more emphatic and expressive than δέ, which however has the authority of A M r. δὲ marks the transition from a dramatic to a descriptive passage and may be translated: 'Now Thrasymachus assented to all this,' δέ, according to the English idiom, is better omitted, and the words may be translated simply: 'Thrasymachus assented,' &c. The latter reading has been retained by Hermann and Baiter.

Republic I. 350 D τότε καί] is probably a mock heroic form of expression (like the imitation of Homer in Protag. 315 D καὶ μὲν δὴ καὶ Τάνταλόν γε εἰσεῖδον): cp. esp. Il. v. 394 τότε καί μιν ἀνήκεστον λάβεν ἄλγος. καί adds emphasis to τότε εἶδον: 'Ay, and then I saw.' The unusual order has led to the erroneous punctuation of Par. A, which places the point after τότε.

Θρασύμαχον ἐρυθριῶντα] Compare Protag. 312 A, where the youthful Hippocrates is seen by the light of the opening dawn to have a blush upon his face, as he professes his intention of becoming a disciple of the Sophist.

350 D-352 B *The comparative strength of justice and injustice is tested by an independent argument. Suppose a city to have triumphed in complete injustice, and to have subjugated many other cities. Can this triumph be secured without the help of justice? Can a city or an army or a band of robbers do any unjust thing in common, if they do not keep faith with one another? And what is true of large bodies of men is true also of two or three. If they are absolutely unjust, they will quarrel and fight and hate each other and be paralysed in action. And it is true also of the individual. If he is completely penetrated by injustice, he will be divided against himself and cannot stand. And he is the enemy of just men, and also of the Gods whose justice even Thrasymachus will not venture to deny. Complete injustice, therefore, is complete powerlessness.*

350 D ἔφαμεν] Cp. supra 344 c. Socrates, with an apparent graciousness, but really with the object of drawing Thrasymachus into a fresh contradiction, reasserts a proposition formerly maintained by Thrasymachus (supra 344 c). Thrasymachus, who has learnt from experience to be cautious of Socrates, is in reply surly and reserved. For the plural, including the speaker as well as the respondent, cp. Theaet. 210 B ἢ οὖν ἔτι κυοῦμεν . . . ὧ φίλε;

οὐδὲ ἂ νῦν λέγεις ἀρέσκει . . . δημηγορεῖν ἄν με φαίης] 'I am not contented with your last conclusion any more than with the former ones, and I could answer you: but if I did, I well know that you would say I was haranguing.'

E μηδαμῶς . . . παρά γε τὴν σαυτοῦ δόξαν] Cp. Gorgias 500 B καὶ πρὸς φίλιον, ὧ Καλλίκλεις, μήτε αὐτὸς οἶον δεῖν πρὸς ἐμὲ παίζειν, μηδ' οὐ τι ἂν τύχῃς παρὰ τὰ δοκοῦντα ἀποκρίνου.

τοῦτο . . . ὅπερ ἄρτι] Cp. supra D ἔφαμεν . . . μέμνησαι;

ἵνα καὶ ἐξῆς . . . ἀδικίαν] Cp. Politicus 281 D ποιητέον ὁ λέγομεν, *Republic*
 ἵν' ἐφεξῆς ἡμῖν ὁ λόγος ᾗ. I.
350 E

νῦν δέ γ', ἔφην] Par. A reads ἔφην. But ἔφην is obviously the right reading; ν has been dropped from the compendium ἔφη. 351
A

ἀλλ' οὐ τι οὕτως ἀπλῶς . . . σκέψασθαι] 'I do not wish to consider the argument in this simple and abstract manner' (i. e. that injustice is folly and therefore weakness), but to show, by the example of states and individuals, how it actually works.

πόλιν φαίης ἂν . . . δουλωσαμένην] 'You would not deny that a state may be unjust and may be unjustly attempting to enslave, or may have utterly enslaved other states, while already holding many in subjection under her.' Three stages are supposed:—(1) states attacked with a view to subjection; (2) states utterly subdued in recent struggles (καταδεδουλωσθαι); (3) states held in subjection (πολλὰς . . . ἔχειν δουλωσαμένην). As elsewhere, the complexity of the thing imagined makes the language harsh. B

εἰ μὲν . . . ἀδικίας] 'If the case is as you were saying, and justice is wisdom, then, with justice; but if as I was saying, with injustice.' The MS. authority is strongly in favour of ἔχει, the other reading, ἐστί, being an obvious correction which is meant to remedy the anacoluthon. The repetition of εἰ before ἡ δικαιοσύνη (a conjecture of Baiter's) is unnecessary, and also objectionable on the ground of the hiatus. The irregular construction may be defended by other passages of Plato, in which one of two clauses is an explanation of the other. Cp. Theaet. 203 E Ἐχέτω δὴ, ὡς νῦν φαμέν, μία ἰδέα . . . ἐξ ἐκάστων τῶν συναρμοττόντων στοιχείων γιγνομένη ἢ συλλαβή, where the reading has been questioned equally without reason. C

μετὰ δικαιοσύνης] sc. τὴν δύναμιν ταύτην ἀνάγκη ἔχειν.

πάνυ ἄγαν] Cp. a similar mode of practising on Meletus in the Apology 27 c ὡς ὠνησας, ὅτι μόγις ἀπεκρίνω ὑπὸ τούτων ἀναγκαζόμενος. See also Gorgias 449 c, D.

οὐκ ἐπινεύεις . . . ἀνανεύεις] Cp. supra 350 E.

σοὶ γάρ, ἔφη, χαρίζομαι] Thrasymachus wishes to intimate that the defeat which he sustains is to be attributed to his own good nature. The imperative moods which follow, ἔστω, ἐχέτω, ἔστωσαν, imply that he is ready to admit anything which Socrates likes: 'let

Republic I. 351¹ C us say so,' 'agreed,' 'if you will,' 'we won't quarrel about that.' And he is encouraged in his self-conceit by Socrates' words—*Εὖ γε σὺ ποιῶν, ὦ ἄριστε*, &c., of which he fails to see the irony. Callicles in the *Gorgias* (516 B) in the same temper says—*Πάνν γε, ἵνα σοι χαρίσωμαι*. This is an ingenious device by which Plato is enabled to carry on the argument to the end, without requiring his adversary to undergo a process of sudden conversion.

D ἡ γάρ ;] This formula used interrogatively expects an affirmative answer. 'Surely that is so?'

ἐν ἐλευθέροις τε καὶ δούλοις] 'alike in freemen and in slaves.'

E εἰς δὲ δὴ] For the conflict with self cp. *Laws* i. 626 D αὐτῷ δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν πότερον ὡς πολεμίῳ πρὸς πολέμιον διανοητέον, ἢ πῶς ἔτι λέγομεν; also viii. 560; *Soph.* 223 B.

ὦ θαυμάσιε] marks the intense interest of Socrates as the conclusion he has been preparing rises in full proportions before his mind (*ἀναπέφανται* supra 350 c).

μὴν μὴ] like other interrogative particles, used with some uncertainty of meaning, which has to be defined by the context; for instance, in this passage, it seems to require a negative answer, but in *Phaedo* 84 c it merely suggests a doubt (*τὰ λεχθέντα μὴν μὴ δοκεῖ ἐνδεῶς λελέχθαι; πολλὰς γὰρ δὴ ἔτι ἔχει ὑποψίας*). It is a pleonastic expression which intensifies the interrogation. Either *μὴν* or *μὴ* might be omitted without any perceptible difference, except a slight weakening of the sense. *μὴν*, having lost its etymological sense of *μὴ οὖν*, allows the *μὴ* to be repeated.

αὐτό] sc. πόλις, γένος οἱ στρατόπεδον.

352 A καὶ τῷ ἐναντίῳ παντὶ καὶ τῷ δικαίῳ] 'with all that opposes, and therefore (inclusively) with the just.'

B καὶ θεοῖς ἄρα] *θεοῖς ἐχθρός* was a common form of abuse (and therefore a term to be deprecated beyond others). See *Soph. Phil.* 1031 *πῶς, ὦ θεοῖς ἔχθιστε*, κ.τ.λ.: *Demosth. de Cor.* p. 241 Bekk., § 46 *νῦν κόλακες καὶ θεοῖς ἐχθροὶ καὶ τᾶλλ' ἂ προσήκει πάντ' ἰκούουσιν*.

Compare with this whole passage the description of the tyrannical man in Book ix. (577 ff).

εὖωχοῦ τοῦ λόγου . . . ἀπέχθωμαι] Socrates takes up the word *εὖωχοῦ* with *ἐστίασις*, which is again echoed by *Thrasymachus* at the end of the book, 354 A *ταῦτα δὴ σοι . . . εἰστιάσθω ἐν τοῖς Βενδιδείοις*.

Thrasymachus is seeking to cover his defeat by casting upon his

adversaries the reproach of intolerance. 'I shall make enemies here if I oppose you.' Compare the discomfiture of Gorgias and Polus through their fear of incurring odium: Gorgias 487 A, B τὸ δὲ ξένω τώδε, Γοργίας τε καὶ Πῶλος, σοφῶ μὲν καὶ φίλῳ ἐστὸν ἐμῷ, ἐνδρεστέρω δὲ παρηρησίας καὶ αἰσχυνητηρότερω μᾶλλον τοῦ δέοντος.

Republic
I.
352
B

Once more, are just men happier than the unjust, as well as wiser, better and stronger? (352 B-354 A)

Every creature has a work or function. And everything does its own work best, when it has its proper excellence. For example, the eye sees best when it is possessed of perfect vision, which is the opposite of blindness. Now life is the function of the soul, and justice (as we have seen) is the virtue or excellence of the soul. Therefore the soul lives best when it has justice. And to live well is to be happy.

Justice, then, is more profitable than injustice, if to be happy is profitable.

ὅτι μὲν γὰρ . . . τὸ πρῶτον ἐτίθεσο] After a somewhat long digression (οὐ γὰρ ἂν . . . πράττειν ἀδύνατοι) the sentence is resumed in the words—ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ὅτι οὕτως ἔχει μανθάνω. The first part, as far as λέγομεν, is governed by ὅτι, and τοῦτο οὐ παντάπασιν ἀληθές λέγομεν proceeds as if οὕς φαμεν had been ὅταν φῶμέν τινας. ἀλλ' οὐχ . . . ἐτίθεσο which is opposed to οὕτως ἔχει, repeats and emphasizes the antithesis. There is also a slight inexactness either of expression or of citation here, which is worth noticing as a point of style. The phrases ὡς σὺ τὸ πρῶτον ἐτίθεσο and ὅπερ τὸ ὕστερον προῦθέμεθα σκέψασθαι do not strictly agree. τὸ πρῶτον refers vaguely to the past discussion and suggests Socrates' subsequent criticism of the theory: 'which you maintained at first, but which I have since shown to be false.' The theory in question is that injustice is stronger than justice; and this, like the assertion next discussed—that injustice is happier than justice, is one aspect of Thrasy-machus' second contention—that injustice is generally superior to justice. τὸ ὕστερον therefore contains a more exact reference than τὸ πρῶτον, alluding, not indefinitely to the past discussion, but to a definite point in it—the 'second contention,' as opposed to the first, that justice is the interest of the stronger (see above, 347 D, E). There is a slight inaccuracy in substituting a particular form of superiority—superior happiness—for superiority in general; and the introduction of τὸ ὕστερον obscures the fact that the second

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B

Republic
I.

contention of Thrasymachus involves superior strength quite as much as superior happiness.

352
B

οἱ δὲ ἄδικοι οὐδέ[ν] πράττειν] The various reading οὐδέ (M), though inferior in manuscript authority, is not to be disregarded.

E

ἀκούσαις] ἄν is to be continued from ἴδοις. The omission of ἄν in the following sentence, *μαχαίρα* . . . ἀποτέμοις, where however it is inserted in some MSS. of inferior note, may be defended on similar grounds.

ἄν . . . φαῖμεν] Schneider defended the manuscript reading ἄν φαμέν by comparing Laws iv. 712 E ἐγὼ δὲ οὕτω νῦν ἐξαίφνης ἄν ἐρωτηθεὶς ὄντως, ὅπερ εἶπον, οὐκ ἔχω διορισάμενος εἰπεῖν τίς τούτων ἐστὶ τῶν πολιτειῶν, and infra x. 610 A ὀρθότατα ἄν, ἔφη, λέγεις (so MSS.). But the latter passage is easily corrected,—see note in loco,—and in the former ἔχω εἰπεῖν = ἄν εἵπομαι. There is no sufficient ground for refusing to admit so slight an alteration as the addition of an iota here any more than in vi. 494 B ἐν *παισὶν . . . ἐν ἅπασιν, where Schneider vainly defends the manuscript reading ἐν πᾶσιν.

353
A

μαχαίρα [ἄν] ἀμπέλου] ἄν is omitted in Par. A, but may have dropped out between *αι* and *αμ*.

B

τί δέ; ὧτων ἦν τι ἔργον;] ‘Did we speak of any function of ears?’ The imperfect refers to what has preceded, 352 E τί δέ; ἀκούσαις ἄλλῃ ἢ ὧσιν; οὐδαμῶς, as in Cratylus 410 C τί οὖν ἡμῖν ἦν τὸ μετὰ τοῦτο, referring to 408 D, and Soph. 263 C ὅτι τῶν ἀδυνάτων ἦν λόγον ὕντα μηδενὸς εἶναι λόγον. ἦν = ‘was admitted by us.’

οὐκοῦν καὶ ἀρετή;] Cp. Gorg. 468 B, 499 E, where the notion of an *end* appears in a still more rudimentary form. The conception of an ἔργον and an ἀρετὴ πρὸς τὸ ἔργον is derived from the analogy of art, the province of which has not yet been thoroughly distinguished from the sphere of nature and of morals. The conception exercised a great influence on Logic and Ethics in the ancient world, leading to the ἀγαθόν of Aristotle, the opposition of means and ends, and the division of moral and intellectual virtue. Modern philosophy has moulded Ethics into another form. The favourite notion of a τὰγαθόν or ‘summum bonum,’ of which the conception of an ἔργον is the germ, has been replaced by modes of speech such as duty, law, the will of a superior being, or resolved into the more concrete abstractions of utility and pleasure.

ἔχε δὴ] ‘Well then,’ is used with various degrees of force for ‘hold,’ ‘stay,’ passing also into a mere invitation to attend or con-

sider. Cp. Laws i. 639 D ἔχε δὴ τῶν πολλῶν κοινωνιῶν ξυμπότας καὶ ξυμπόσια θέμεν ἂν μίαν τιὰ ξυνουσίαν εἶναι; *Republic*
I.

ἀρ' ἂν . . . καλῶς ἀπεργάσαιντο] Heindorf conj. ἀπεργάσαιτο, perhaps with reason. The use of the plural verb with the neuter plural nominative has been explained as a remnant of Epic usage, as a personification, or as due to the substitution in thought of a masculine plural substantive for a neuter plural having the same meaning, or to some other natural association. Cp. Thucyd. iv. 88 τὰ τέλη (the magistrates) . . . αὐτὸν ἐξέπεμψαν.

The construction in any of these cases follows the sense rather than the grammatical form. A doubt however is thrown on the passage by various readings, ἀπεργάσσονται, ἀπεργάζονται, ἀπεργάσασθαι, and by the use of ὦτα with the singular ἀπεργάσεται in the next sentence. The reading of the MSS. has however been retained in the text; because Greek usage is not absolutely uniform in requiring the neuter plural to be joined to a verb singular.

ἦτις . . . ἐρωτῶ] 'Say rather, whatever their virtue is, for I have not come to that question yet.' He means that he would rather affirm a general proposition (εἰ τῇ οἰκείᾳ μὲν ἀρετῇ . . . εὖ ἐργάσεται τὰ ἐργαζόμενα), and not anticipate the particular. Every step is to follow regularly in the dialectical process.

τίθεμεν . . . λόγον;] 'Do we include all other things under the same statement?'

τὸ . . . ἄρχειν, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. Phaedo 94 B. The pronoun αὐτὰ resumes τὸ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι . . . πάντα.

ἐκείνης] The gender follows ψυχῇ, and not ὅτῳ ἄλλῳ.

εὐδαίμονα δέ] Cp. supra 349 C, D τοῦ δὲ ἀδίκου, and note.

Thrasymachus is silenced, but Socrates is not satisfied. For he feels that he has passed on too quickly to consider certain attributes of justice, before he has defined what justice is.

ἀλλ' ὥσπερ οἱ λίχνοι, κ.τ.λ.] This is imitated by Polybius, B. P. iii. 57, 7 εἰ δὲ τινες πάντως ἐπιζητοῦσι κατὰ τόπον καὶ κατὰ μέρος τῶν τοιούτων ἀκούειν, ὥσως ἀγνοοῦσι παραπλήσιόν τι πάσχοντες τοῖς λίχνοις τῶν δειπνητῶν, καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι, πάντων ὑπογενόμενοι τῶν παρακειμένων, οὔτε κατὰ τὸ παρὸν οὐδενὸς ἀληθινῶς ἀπολαύουσι τῶν βρωμύτων, οὔτ' εἰς τὸ μέλλον. ὠφέλιμον ἐξ αὐτῶν τὴν ἀνάδοσιν καὶ τροφήν κομίζονται. The passage is a good example of the manner in which later writers amplified the ideas of Plato. See also Julian, Orat. ii. p. 69 c and Themist., Orat. xviii. p. 220 B.

353
B

C

D

354
A354 A-
354 C

B

Republic
I.
354
B

A similar image occurs in the Sophist 251 B ὅθεν γε, οἶμαι, τοῖς τε νέοις καὶ τῶν γερόντων τοῖς ὑψιμαθέσι θοῖνῃν παρεσκευάκαμεν: and in the Lysis 211 C, D τί ἡμεῖς, ἔφη ὁ Κτήσιππος, αὐτῷ μόνῳ ἐστιᾷσθον, ἡμῖν δὲ οὐ μεταδίδοτον τῶν λόγων; Compare also the opening words of the Timaeus.

πρὶν δὲ τὸ πρῶτον, κ.τ.λ.] Plato is loose in recapitulating here. The question—‘What is justice?’ was immediately followed by the question which Thrasymachus raised, whether justice or injustice was the more expedient, and the question whether justice is wisdom or folly was subordinate to this. But in glancing backwards from the conclusion that the just man has the better life, Socrates recalls the argument about the wise and good (349), as if it had arisen independently. The order (1, 2, 3) is not that in which the questions were raised by Thrasymachus, but that in which they were discussed. Such slight inconsistencies are very natural to the freedom of discourse. See above, 352 B.

C [ὥστε μοι . . . εὐδαίμων] Socrates ends the discussion with the truly Socratic thought, that the result of a long inquiry is ignorance. The First Book of the Republic, and the first half of the Second Book, though here and there (335 A-E, 352 A) containing true and deep thoughts, are in general destructive only. The controversy with the Sophists which has been carried on in the Protagoras, Meno, Gorgias, and other dialogues, is now concluded, or takes another direction (cp. Sophist and Politicus). In the Republic, as elsewhere in Plato, they are the representatives of the popular morality in a better or worse form; their theory accords with the practice of the world, which is the great Sophist (vi. 492 A): this is contrasted by Socrates with the deeper truths and higher aspirations of philosophy. The thought that he who is ignorant of the nature of anything cannot know its qualities or attributes is very characteristic of Plato, and is the germ of a distinction which has exercised a lasting influence on philosophy. Compare Laches 190 A, B εἰ γὰρ μὴδ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο εἰδείμεν ὅ τί ποτ' ἔστιν ὄψις ἢ ὅ τι ἔστιν ἀκοή, σχολῇ ἂν σύμβουλοι γε ἄξιοι λόγου γενοίμεθα καὶ ἰατροὶ ἢ περὶ ὀφθαλμῶν ἢ περὶ ὠτῶν, ὅντινα τρόπον ἀκοὴν ἢ ὄψιν κάλλιστ' ἂν κτήσασθαι τις: Protag. 361 C: Meno 71 B συμπένομαι τοῖς πολίταις τούτου τοῦ πράγματος, καὶ ἐμαυτὸν καταμέμφομαι ὥς οὐκ εἰδὼς περὶ ἀρετῆς τὸ παράπαν· ὃ δὲ μὴ οἶδα τί ἐστι, πῶς ἂν ὁποῖόν γέ τι εἰδείην;

BOOK II.

Glaucon is determined to continue the argument. The theory which Thrasymachus has ineffectually maintained is one which passes current in various forms, and although it has no practical influence on ingenuous youths, yet their minds are confused by incessantly hearing it preached on every side.

Republic II.

357 A-
358 D

τὸ δ' ἦν ἄρα, ὡς ἔοικε, προοίμιον] As a parallel of style we may compare Laws iv. 722 D νόμους δὲ ἄρτι μοι δοκοῦμεν λέγειν ἄρχεσθαι, τὰ δ' ἔμπροσθεν ἦν πάντα ἡμῖν προοίμια νόμων. τό in τὸ δέ resumes ταῦτα εἰπών: 'What I had said, I thought was the end, but it turned out to be (ἄρα) only the beginning.'

357
A

ὁ γὰρ Γλαῦκων . . . πρὸς ἅπαντα] Another example of this 'intrepidity of talk' in Glaucon occurs in Xen. Mem. iii. 6, where he is described as dragged from the Bema, and with difficulty persuaded by Socrates that at twenty years of age he does not possess the qualifications of a statesman. In viii. 548 D he is compared to the representative of timocracy for his φιλονεικία. Glaucon is also the 'juvenis qui gaudet canibus avibusque' (v. 459 A), who breeds animals and birds; and the man of pleasure who is acquainted with the mysteries of love (v. 474 D). He is an interlocutor in the introduction to the Parmenides and Symposium. For ἀνδρείοτατος cp. Polit. 263 D, where the young Socrates is called ὁ πάντων ἀνδρείοτατε after a similar exhibition of boldness: also Theaet. 204 E ἀνδρικῶς γε, ὁ Θεαίτητε, μύχει.

αἰέ τε before ἀνδρείοτατος is closely connected with καὶ δὴ καί, which, as frequently, introduces an instance illustrating the general statement. The Greek expresses by a co-ordinate clause what in English would be introduced by a relative: 'For Glaucon, *who is always*,' &c.

τὴν ἀπόρρησιν] 'Renunciation of the argument' (cp. supra i. 350 D, E, 354 A). Cp. the use of ἀπειπεῖν, Phaedo 85 c: ἀπαγορεύειν, infra 368 c, viii. 568 c: Theaet. 200 D: ἀπερεῖν, ibid. See also Phileb. 11 c Φίληβος γὰρ ἡμῖν ὁ καλὸς ἀπείρηκεν.

παντὶ τρόπῳ] 'in every way,' cp. infra 368 c ὃ τε οὖν Γλαῦκων καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐδέοντο παντὶ τρόπῳ βοηθῆσαι—i. e. 'to do all that he could to assist.' The expression is passing into an adverb, and may be compared with πάντως, παντάπασι, πανταχῇ, πάσῃ μηχανῇ, πάσῃ τέχνῃ.

Republic II. 357 B οὐ τοίνυν . . . (D) ἀπ' αὐτῶν] With the threefold division of goods which is given in the text may be compared the Aristotelian distinction (*Eth. Nic. i. 6, 9*) of goods which are pursued for their own sake, and goods which are means to other goods; also the statement (*Eth. Nic. i. 7, 5*) that the highest good (*εὐδαιμονία*) is the end of other goods, and not pursued for the sake of anything else: which implies a slightly different point of view from that of Plato in this passage. Yet afterwards (*vi. 508*) a higher good which gives reality even to virtue and knowledge and reaches beyond them, is also admitted. In the *Philebus* (65, 66) Good is measured by three tests—beauty, symmetry and truth,—and arranged in five degrees or stages: (1) measure; (2) symmetry; (3) reason and wisdom; (4) science, art, and true opinion; (5) unmixed pleasures.

οὐ τοίνυν . . . δ βούλει] Socrates in his refutation of Thrasymachus has been led to dwell on the superior profitableness of justice. He seems to acknowledge himself that this is an unsatisfactory way of treating the subject. For (*i. 354 c*) he cannot know whether the just man is happy until he knows what justice is, any more than in the *Meno* (100 B) he can tell how virtue is acquired until he knows the nature of virtue. The question which Socrates had left unexamined is raised again by Glaucon, who, proceeding from another point of view, asks 'What is Justice stripped of its externals?'

καὶ μηδὲν . . . γίγνεται] The reading of the text is that of the best MSS. καὶ μηδὲν has been altered by Stephanus and some of the later editors into καὶ μηδέν, and γίγνεται into γίγνηται, on slight external authority, from an objection to the use of μηδέν in an independent clause. But the indefinite force of the relative (ἵσαι) is continued, and therefore the use of μηδέν is justified: διὰ ταύτας is added because the subject is changed and the Greek idiom does not allow of the repetition of the relative (δι' ἵσας). διὰ ταύτας γίγνεται = αἱ ποιοῦσιν. Cp. *i. 337 E* ἀπειρημένον αὐτῷ εἶναι, which is used as though εἰ μὴ εἰδείη or ὅς μὴ εἰδείη had preceded.—Glaucon's eager logic separates in idea what cannot be separated in fact. He forgets that harmless pleasures may be loved both for their own sake and for their effects.

ἢ χαίρειν ἔχοντα] (1) ἔχοντα, sc. αὐτάς, or (2) 'to go on rejoicing,' L. and S. s. v. ἔχω B iv. 2.

τὸ κάμνοντα ἰατρεύεσθαι] Corresponding to the mixed or contrasted pleasures of the Philebus (44 ff.). Republic II.

ἰατρουσίς τε καὶ ὁ ἄλλος χρηματισμός] (1) 'The practice of healing and other modes of money-making,'—the practice of medicine being included under money-making. The thought of ἰατρεύεσθαι has suggested ἰατρυνσις, and hence this is given as the most obvious example of χρηματισμός. This is better than (2) understanding the words to mean—'healing and also money-making,' according to the well-known idiom. Cf. *infra* 371 A τῶν ἄλλων δημιουργῶν and τῶν ἄλλων διακόνων. Gorgias 473 C πολιτῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξένων.

ἐαυτῶν] the reflexive pronoun here does not refer to the subject of the verb.

ἔστι γὰρ οὖν . . . τί δὴ ;] 'There is, I said, certainly this third class also. But what then?' D

ἐν τῷ καλλίστῳ] This 'fairest' intermediate class may be compared with the 'mixed' or concrete essence of the Philebus. See especially Phileb. 26 C οἷον μεθ' ὑγιείας κάλλος καὶ ἰσχύν, καὶ ἐν ψυχαῖς αὐτὰ πάμπολλα ἕτερα καὶ πάγκαλα: *ibid.* 27 D νικῶντα μὲν ἔθεμέν που τὸν μικτὸν βίον ἡδονῆς τε καὶ φρονήσεως. 358 A

ἀλλὰ τοῦ ἐπιπόνου εἶδους] *sc.* εἶναι.

ἀδικία δ' ἐπαινείται] The omission of these words in Par. A may be due to the likeness of terminations (ψέγεται, ἐπαινείται). See *Essay on Text*, p. 103. The statement of the other side of an alternative where one only is in point is frequent in Plato.

ἀλλ' ἐγώ τις . . . δυσμαθής] 'But I, you see, am a slow sort of person.'

ἐάν σοι ταῦτα δοκῇ] A shortened or elliptical form of expression—'and then we shall see whether or no you and I agree.' ἐάν gives a softened and colloquial turn to the hypothesis. Cp. Theaet. 156 C ἄθρει, ἐάν πως ἀποτελεσθῇ, *ib.* 192 E: Xen. Cyr. ii. 4, 16 ἄκουε τοίνυν . . . ἂν τί σοι δόξω λέγην. B

In order to elicit from Socrates a convincing argument in favour of absolute Justice, Glaucon restates the Sophistic theory in a more abstract and more developed form. 358 D, E

διὸ . . . ἐπαινῶν] 'And so I will do my utmost to declare the praises of the unrighteous life.' For κατατείνω cp. 367 B ὡς δύναμαι μάλιστα κατατείνας λέγω. So διατείνειν, συντείνειν, ἐντείνειν, ἔντονος 358 D

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358

D

occur in a metaphorical sense, implying a high degree of effort or tension: v. 474 A *θεῖν διατεταμένους*: vii. 536 C *μᾶλλον ἐντεινόμενος εἶπον*: Soph. 239 B *ὅ τι μάλιστα δύνασαι συντείνας πειράθῃτι*.

εἴ σοι βουλομένῳ ἂ λέγω] The suppressed word is probably *ἐστίν*, or possibly *λέγω*, echoed from the relative clause.

E

οἶόν τε] sc. *ἐστίν*. This reading, though not of much authority, seems probable, the reading of Ven. Π, *τί οἶόν τε* being perhaps an emendation of *τί ὄν τε*, the reading of Par. A MΞ, &c., which is also possible, notwithstanding the harshness of the construction ('being what, and whence, it arises'), and has far higher manuscript authority. *τί οἶονται q β'* is derived from *τί οἶόν τε*. [*τί ὄντε* may be a corruption of *τί ἐστί*, L. C.] The nature of Justice is distinguished from its origin, although in the following argument the two are discussed together. Cp. infra 359 B *αὕτη τε καὶ τοιαύτη, καὶ ἐξ ὧν πέφυκε τοιαῦτα*.

358 E-

359 B

In the nature of things to do wrong is a great good, but to suffer wrong is a still greater evil. Whence those who have not power to escape the evil and secure the good make an agreement with their fellows, by which they try to get rid of both. This is the origin of law and right, and the neutrality so brought about is Justice.

358

E

πεφυκεῖναι . . . (359 B) *ὥς ὁ λόγος*] Cp. the words of Thrasymachus in i. 344 C *οὐ γὰρ τὸ ποιεῖν . . . τὴν ἀδικίαν*. The same theory is otherwise stated in the Gorgias, where the favourite opposition of *νόμος* and *φύσις* also occurs: see especially Gorg. 483 B *ἄλλ', οἶμαι, οἱ τιθέμενοι τοὺς νόμους οἱ ἀσθενεῖς ἄνθρωποι εἰσι καὶ οἱ πολλοί, κ.τ.λ.* (Callicles is the speaker), 'The makers of laws are the many and the weak; so that legislation and praise and blame have all a view to them and to their interest. They terrify the mightier sort of men who are able to get the better of them, in order that they may not get the better of them; and they say that to take advantage of others is base and unjust and that injustice is the attempt to take advantage. Their reason is, as I believe, that being inferior they are well pleased to share alike.'

359

A

δοκεῖ] Ast conj. *δοκεῖν*, in keeping with the *oratio obliqua* which precedes and follows. But the number of consecutive infinitives, which is supposed to have led the copyist to try his hand at emendation, may rather be said to account for the return to the indicative here, although the infinitive construction is resumed immediately afterwards.

ξυνθήκας αὐτῶν] (1) 'Agreements with one another'—αὐτῶν for ἀλλήλων as elsewhere: Laws x. 889 ε *ἑκάστοι ἐαυτοῖσι συν-ωμολόγησαν νομοθετούμενοι*. Or (2), reading αὐτῶν: 'And this they say is the beginning of the imposition of laws and covenants among them.' αὐτῶν is best; the objective genitive is equivalent to πρὸς αὐτούς, sc. ἀλλήλους. So in Thucyd. i. 140 τὸ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα = τὸ πρὸς Μεγαρέας ψηφισθέν: infra iii. 391 c ὑπερηφανίαν θεῶν, i. e. πρὸς θεούς.

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A

ἀγαπᾶσθαι] implies acquiescence rather than decided preference. Cp. ἀγαπητός.

ἄρρωστιά τοῦ ἀδικεῖν] 'through want of confidence in their power to do wrong.' B

If men had power to be unjust with impunity they would agree to no such compact. This is illustrated by the legend of Gyges' ring, which changed him from an innocent shepherd into a guilty usurper, simply by enabling him to become invisible. Let the just man and the unjust each have such a power, and they will both act alike. 359 B-360 D

εἰ τοιόνδε . . . ἄξει] The clause δόντες ἐξουσίαν . . . ἐπακολουθῆσαιμεν is an explanation of τοιόνδε. 359 C

ὁ πᾶσα . . . πέφυκεν] ὁ, sc. *πλεονεξίαν*, as elsewhere in Plato, the neuter referring to the feminine. Theaet. 146 Ε γινῶναι ἐπιστήμην αὐτὸ ὃ τί ποτ' ἐστίν: infra x. 612 B, where αὐτὸ δικαιοσύνην (or αὐτοδικαιοσύνην) is the reading of most MSS.: Laws ii. 653 B τί ποτε λέγομεν ἡμῖν εἶναι τὴν ὀρθὴν παιδείαν. τούτου γάρ, κ.τ.λ.

νόμῳ δὲ βίᾳ] Cp. the words of Hippias in Protag. 337 D ὁ δὲ νόμος, τύραννος ὢν τῶν ἀνθρώπων, πολλὰ παρὰ τὴν φύσιν βιάζεται. For the adverbial βίᾳ with the other dative cp. viii. 552 Ε οὗς ἐπιμελεία βίᾳ κατέχουσιν αἱ ἀρχαί. The active verbal use of τιμῆν, as in the words which follow, is rare.

τοιάδε . . . φασι . . . γενέσθαι] τοιάδε is grammatically connected with οἷαν: the construction is hardly interrupted by the addition of εἰ αὐτοῖς γένοιτο, which adds liveliness to the expression. 'The liberty of which I speak would be realized by their obtaining such a power as this,' &c. The repetition of δύναμιν after ἐξουσίαν is occasioned by the additional words. This is the earliest mention, according to Mr. A. Lang, of the invisible-making ring.

τῷ [Γύγου] . . . προγόνῳ] It is Gyges himself, not the ancestor of Gyges, of whom Herodotus tells nearly the same story (without D

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D

the marvel), and Gyges himself, who is intended by Plato, as appears from x. 612 B εἰάν τ' ἔχῃ τὸν Γύγου δακτύλιον, εἰάν τε μή. Hence there is reason to suspect a miswriting of the text. Stallbaum reads, on slender manuscript authority, τῷ Γύγῃ, and, without authority, encloses τοῦ Λυδοῦ προγόνῳ in brackets. But as Gyges was not the ancestor of Lydus, who is the eponym of the race, it is difficult to see how these words can have found their way into the text even as a gloss. A more satisfactory alteration would be the substitution of Κροίσου for Γύγου—τῷ Κροίσου τοῦ Λυδοῦ προγόνῳ γενέσθαι, of which Γύγῃ may have been the explanation in the margin; or the original reading may have been Γύγῃ τῷ Κροίσου, κ.τ.λ.

ποιμένα θητεύοντα] 'Serving as a shepherd.' The phrase marks the contrast between his present and future condition. Cp. Eur. Alc., line 6.

ὄμβρου δέ, κ.τ.λ.] Translated by Cicero, de Off. iii. 9 *cum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbris, in illum hiatus descendit aeneumque equum, ut ferunt fabulae, animadvertit, cuius in lateribus fores essent, &c.*

* ἄλλα τε δὴ [ἄ] μυθολογοῦσι] ἃ μυθολογοῖσι is the reading of the greater number of MSS., but not of Par. A. If ἃ is omitted, μυθολογοῦσι is a repetition of φασί, 'they tell,' resumed by 'they say in the tale.'

E τοῦτον δὲ ἄλλο μὲν [ἔχειν] οὐδέν] The insertion of ἔχειν has not the authority of Par. A, but appears to be required in order to avoid a harsh ellipsis. Ξ omitting ἔχειν reads δακτύλιον φέρειν.

ἵν' ἐξαγγέλλοιεν] The present is the true reading (not ἐξαγγέλοιεν with some MSS., a second aorist which is rarely, if ever, found; or the future ἐξαγγελοῖεν, which is ungrammatical). The tense expresses the general habit of making the report and is suggested by εἰωθότος. It is further confirmed by κατὰ μῆνα.

τὴν σφενδόνην] the collet of the ring, in which the stone was placed as in a sling. καὶ διαλέγεσθαι changes the subject: 'he became invisible to the company, and they began to speak of him as though he were not there.'

360
A

καὶ αὐτῷ οὕτω ξυμβαίνειν] 'and he found this to be the case,' referring partly to εἰ ταύτην ἔχοι τὴν δύναμιν: also to the words which follow, στρέφοντι μὲν εἴσω, κ.τ.λ., which are a further explanation of ταύτην τὴν δύναμιν.

ὥς δόξειεν] The optatives may be accounted for by assimilation (Goodwin, *M. and T.* 558, cp. 531). But Glaucon speaks throughout as putting the case for another who is the objector. See the Essay on Syntax, vol. ii. p. 175. Republic
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360
B

οὕτω δὲ δρῶν . . . ἀμφότεροι] For a similar piece of sophistry at an earlier stage compare Hdt. iii. 72. 6, 7 τοῦ γὰρ αὐτοῦ γλιχόμεθα, οἱ τε ψευδόμενοι καὶ οἱ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ διαχρεώμενοι. οἱ μὲν γε ψεύδονται τότε, ἐπεὶ αὖτε μέλλωσι τοῖσι ψεύδεσι πείσαντες κερδήσασθαι· οἱ δ' ἀληθίζονται, ἵνα τι τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ἐπισπάσωνται κέρδος, καὶ τι μᾶλλον σφισι ἐπιτράπηται. A more refined form of the same doubt occurs in Aristotle, *Eth. Nic.* v. 9, 9 ἐτέρου γὰρ ἀγαθοῦ, εἰ ἔτυχεν, πλεονεκτεῖ, οἷον δόξης ἢ τοῦ ἀπλῶς καλοῦ. C

ὥς οὐκ ἀγαθοῦ ἰδίᾳ ὄντος] gives the reason of ἀναγκαζόμενος : 'under compulsion, because justice is not a good to him individually'; τοῦτο refers to ἐπὶ ταῦτόν ᾧεν and is further explained in the clause ἐπεὶ ὅπου γ' ἂν . . . ἀδικεῖν.

ὁ περὶ τοῦ τοιοῦτου λόγου λέγων] Either (1) 'he who makes this argument his theme'; or (2) in the Homeric sense of *περί*, like ἀμυνόμενος περὶ πάσης, 'who argues in defence of this thesis.' Cp. *infra* 362 D ἱκανῶς εἰρησθαι περὶ τοῦ λόγου. D

τοιαύτης ἐξουσίας ἐπιλαβόμενος] 'Having got such an opportunity into his hands,' a more graphic expression for ἐξουσίαν λαβών. Cp. *προφύσιος ἐπιλαβέσθαι* in Hdt. iii. 36. 5; vi. 13. 3; 49. 3.

Which is the happier, the just life or the unjust?

Before we can answer this question, we must view them as they are in their perfection, the one entirely just, the other entirely unjust. The unjust man, seeming just, shall receive the rewards of justice in addition to the gains of injustice: the just man, seeming unjust, shall sacrifice his own advantage and also suffer the penalties of injustice.

360 E-
362 C

τὴν δὲ κρίσιν αὐτήν] 'But the decision itself,' or 'the actual decision.' The judgement, as of supreme importance, is distinguished from the preliminary description.

360
E

περί] Either *περί* or *περὶ*: on such a point the authority of MSS. is of no value. It is best to read *περί* and make the genitive antecedent to ὧν depend on κρίσιν. 'The decision, in the case of the persons in question, as regards their life.' The accusative κρίσιν is first placed out of construction, and then resumed as a cognate accusative with κρίναι.

τίς οὖν δὴ ἡ διάστασις;] For the sudden question compare *infra* 376 E τίς οὖν ἡ παιδεία;

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E

Ideas of justice and injustice cannot really be isolated from their consequences. (Compare the attempt which is made in Phileb. 20 E to divide pleasure and knowledge: μήτε ἐν τῷ τῆς ἡδονῆς ἐνέστω φρόνησις, μήτε ἐν τῷ τῆς φρονήσεως ἡδονή.) Truths which have any meaning or interest for man cannot be wholly withdrawn from the conditions of human life. Aristotle remarks on the absurdity of such paradoxes, Eth. Nic. vii. 13, 3 οἱ δὲ τὸν τροχιζόμενον καὶ τὸν δυστυχίαις μεγάλαις περιπίπτοντα εὐδαίμονα φάσκοντες εἶναι, ἐὰν ᾗ ἀγαθός, ἢ ἐκόντες ἢ ἄκοντες οὐδὲν λέγουσιν. And Socrates brings his hearers back to a more natural point of view when he requires that the meaning of justice should be sought for not in the individual, but in some relation of men to one another (infra 372 A).

The construction of the sentence is noticeable. First οἶον, κ.τ.λ. is added in explanation of ὥσπερ οἱ δεινοὶ δημιουργοί, then the whole clause, ὥσπερ . . . ποιεῖτω, is resumed in οὕτω.

361
A

τὴν τελεωτάτην ἀδικίαν] Glaucon again recalls the phraseology of Thrasymachus, i. 344 A.

B

τῷ λόγῳ] 'In our description.' So infra D ἐπεξελεθέιν τῷ λόγῳ. Cp. infra 363 C εἰς Ἄιδου γὰρ ἀγαγόντες τῷ λόγῳ, said of Musaeus and his son taking their heroes down to the world below in their descriptions: 369 A εἰ γιγνομένην πόλιν θεασαίμεθα λόγῳ: C τῷ λόγῳ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ποιῶμεν πόλιν—'let us create the state': vii. 534 D οὗς τῷ λόγῳ τρέφεις . . . εἴ ποτε ἔργῳ τρέφοις. So Tim. 27 A ἀνθρώπους τῷ λόγῳ γεγονότας might be translated 'the men whom we have created.' The word ἰστώμεν suggests the image, ὥσπερ ἀνδριάντα, &c., in what follows, infra D.

οὐ δοκεῖν] Aesch., S. c. Th. 592 (said of Amphiaras)

οὐ γὰρ δοκεῖν ἄριστος, ἀλλ' εἶναι θέλει,
βαθείαν ἄλοκα διὰ φρενὸς καρπούμενος,
ἐξ ἧς τὰ κεδνὰ βλαστάνει βουλεύματα.

C

ἄδελον οὖν . . . τοιοῦτος εἶη] ἄδελον, sc. ἂν εἶη: 'In that case it would be uncertain whether he were such (i. e. just) for justice' sake, or for the sake of the gifts and rewards.' εἶη is the true reading, not ἂν εἶη, which has slight manuscript authority (Vind. E, Flor. x). The optative accords with the conditional nature of the case in an imagined future. See note on ὡς δόξειεν 360 B supra.

τέγγεσθαι] lit. to be 'softened by moisture,' like a stiff piece of leather. Cp. Aesch. Prom. 1008 τέγγει γὰρ οὐδὲν οὐδὲ μαλθάσει κέαρ | λιταῖς: Soph. O. T. 336 ἀλλ' ὧδ' ἄτεγκτος κατέλευττος φανεί;

τῶν ἀπ' αὐτῆς] ἀπό is not found in any of the MSS., which all read ὑπό. It is adopted from citations of the passage in Eusebius and Theodoret, and is better adapted to the context. The confusion of ὑπό and ἀπό is frequent in MSS. For ὑπό here, however, cp. Theaet. 200 E τὰ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ (sc. τοῦ δοξάζειν ἀληθῆ) γιγνόμενα.

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C

ἀλλὰ ἴτω] The reading of the best MSS. ἴτω is a late form, which has probably crept in by mistake. Better ἴτω (cp. vii. 534 c διαπορεύηται). The η of ἴτω in Par. A appears to have been made from ι. ἔστω is probably a conjectural emendation for ἴτω.

βαβαί] is an exclamation of wonder, parallel in form to πόποι, παπαί. 'Wonderful, said I, dear Glaucon. In what a spirited manner you polish up your two heroes for the decision, as if each were a statue.' Cp. the reversal of the two portraits in the true state, in which the King and the Tyrant (ix. 577) and the just and the unjust (x. 613) receive their final reward.

D

ἐκκαυθήσεται] (A Π), and not ἐκκοπήσεται (γ) or ἐκκοθήσεται (M), is the reading of the best MSS., and is confirmed by a further reference to this passage in x. 613 E καὶ ἡ ἄγροικα ἔφησθαι σὺ εἶναι ἀληθῆ λέγων,—εἴτα στρεβλώσονται καὶ ἐκκαυθήσονται. The Gorgias contains a germ of the second book of the Republic; we find there (473 c) the parallel words, ἐὰν ἀδικῶν ἄνθρωπος ληφθῇ τυραννίδι ἐπιβουλεύων, καὶ ληφθεὶς στρεβλῶται καὶ ἐκτέμνεται καὶ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐκκάηται, which also confirms the reading in this passage. The corruption in M is due to the later pronunciation of av.

E

Using a bold inversion, Glaucon says that the life of the unjust is more real than that of the just. For the reality of justice, when without the appearance of justice, is annihilated by suffering. But the hypocrisy of the unjust man is a part of his business, which is unmistakably real. The discourse of Adeimantus which follows is a further development of this paradox: cp. 362 E ἢ σαφέστερον ὁ μοι δοκεῖ βούλεσθαι Γλαύκων. Adeimantus however represents the worldly or prudential, rather than the sophistical point of view.

ἀρα] 'As may be inferred from this.'

362
A

ἀλήθειας ἐχόμενον] 'which has to do with truth,' a favourite Platonic usage of ἔχομαι, e.g. Theaet. 145 A ὅσα παιδείας ἔχεται: ἀλήθεια was a favourite word, not only with Plato and Socrates, but with the Sophists, meaning with them, not reality, but appearance, which they asserted to be reality. Cp. Theaet. 167 A, c and the title of the book of Protagoras (ἡ Ἀλήθεια—Theaet. 161 c); also Sophist 246 B τὴν λεγομένην ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἀλήθειαν.

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A

B

βαθεῖαν ἄλοκα . . . βουλευμάτα] Glaucon resumes the quotation, which he applies to the unjust man. In what follows the 'counsels' and their results are confused.

πρῶτον μὲν . . . δικαίῳ εἶναι] The words δοκοῦντι δικαίῳ εἶναι are governed by βλαστάνει, with the subject of which ἄρχειν agrees. The accusative takes the place of the dative in κερδαίνοντα, and with the words εἰς ἀγῶνας τοίνυν ἰόντα the construction reverts to φήσονται (supra A). For the former change cp. iv. 422 B οὐδ' εἰ ἐξείη . . . ὑποφεύγοντι τὸν πρότερον αἰεὶ προσφερόμενον ἀναστρέφοντα κρούειν . . . ;

ξυμβάλλειν] 'to have dealings with:' cp. iv. 425 C ξυμβολαίων τε περί . . . ἃ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ξυμβάλλουσιν. With the juxtaposition of ξυμβάλλειν and κοινωνεῖν cp. i. 333 A ξυμβόλαια δὲ λέγεις κοινωνήματα, ἢ τι ἄλλο ;

παρὰ ταῦτα πάντα] 'in all this:' cp. iv. 424 B ὅπως ἂν . . . παρὰ πάντα αὐτὸ φυλάττωσι.

τούς τε φίλους εὖ ποιεῖν . . . βλέπειν] A link of reminiscence connecting this with the previous discussion: supra i. 334 B.

C

θεραπεύειν . . . τοὺς θεοὺς] This also contains an allusion to what precedes, supra i. 331 B, where Cephalus gave his simple definition.

θεοφιλέστερον . . . μᾶλλον προσήκειν] For the redundant comparative compare Laws vi. 781 A λαθραιότερον μᾶλλον and the redundant superlative in i. 331 B οὐκ ἐλάχιστον . . . χρησιμώτατον.

D

οὐκοῦν . . . ἐπάμυνε] 'Well then, let brother help brother, as the proverb says.' The proverb is a natural one and appears to be remembered in the lines of Homer:—

Iliad xxi. 308:

φίλε κασίγνητε, σθένος ἀνέρος ἀμφοτέροί περ
σχῶμεν.

Od. xvi. 97:

ἢ τι κασιγνήτοις ἐπιμέμφεαι, οἷσί περ ἀνὴρ
μαρναμένοισι πέποιθε, καὶ εἰ μέγα νείκος ὄρηται.

τὸ λεγόμενον, as elsewhere, is an accusative in apposition to the sentence. For the optative παρέῃη, expressive of a wish or gentle command, see Monro's *Homeric Grammar*, § 299 b.

E

οἷ] sc. λόγοι, which, as elsewhere, are personified.

Glaucon had endeavoured to isolate justice and injustice from *Republic* ^{II.} ³⁶² ^E their consequences: 'let the just suffer and the unjust be rewarded.' 'But what are justice and injustice in their nature?' Adeimantus would wish also to make them independent of the opinion of men, who maintain, not that the just will suffer, but (1) that he will be rewarded (τοὺς ἐναντίους λόγους) in this world and also in another (these are the sort of motives that they inculcate): (2) that injustice is only condemned by opinion and custom, and may be readily expiated. Here then is another reason for having a clear account of the nature of justice and injustice.

Adeimantus, whose character is contrasted with that of Glaucon throughout, as the more solid and practical is opposed to the eager and impulsive nature,—(two contraries, which, as Plato remarks in vi. 503 C, are seldom to be found in the same person)—now urges on Socrates a different set of considerations. Glaucon has shown how the opponents of justice declare that seeming is better than reality, and that the praise of justice arises from the fear of injustice. According to Adeimantus, the world is always repeating that virtue is honourable, but toilsome and difficult, vice easy and profitable, although disreputable. The young are told to pursue justice, not for its own sake, but for the sake of reputation and reward, and to avoid injustice only from the fear of punishment. Poets and prose-writers alike tell of temporal prosperity attending on justice here, and sensual delights awaiting the just hereafter, and in speaking of the penalties of injustice they bury souls in mud or make them carry water in a sieve; their imagination reaches no further (cp. Theaet. 177 A). 362 E-
363 E
I
II

λέγουσι] resumes λόγους supra.

αὐτὸ δικαιοσύνην] For this apposition of neuter and feminine, which has led some of the copyists to write αὐτοδικαιοσύνην in one word on the supposed analogy of αὐτοαγαθόν, cp. infra v. 472 c ἐζητοῦμεν αὐτό τε δικαιοσύνην οἷόν ἐστι, καὶ ἄνδρα τὸν τελέως δίκαιον: also x. 612 B. 362 E
363 A

γίγνηται] not γίνονται, is the true reading. The singular has a collective force which is assisted by the neuter ὅσα περ. Cp. infra v. 463 A ἔστι . . . ἄρχοντές τε καὶ δῆμος: Euthyd. 302 c ἔστι . . . καὶ βωμοὶ καὶ ἱερά, κ.τ.λ.

τῷ ἀδίκῳ] is read in x q v and is probably right, though perhaps only a manuscript conjecture:—τῷ δικάῳ, which is the reading of

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A

most MSS., including A Π Μ, may have arisen out of a logical confusion. Madvig would delete the words, which are omitted in one MS. (Par. K). It is hardly conceivable that Plato should have written δικαίῳ = δοκοῦντι δικαίῳ.

ἐπὶ πλεόν . . . ἃ φασὶ θεοὺς διδόναι] ‘Now these make still more of reputation; for throwing in the good opinion of Heaven, they have numberless benefits to relate, which the Gods, as they say, confer on the pious.’ That is to say, they add the favour of Heaven to the good opinion of men.

ὥσπερ . . . (c) παρέχῃ ἰχθῦς] The first quotation is from Hesiod, Opera et Dies, 230:—

τοῖσι φέρεῖ μὲν γαῖα πολὺν βίον, οὔρεσι δὲ δρῦς
ἄκρη μὲν τε φέρεῖ βαλάνους, μέσση δέ, κ.τ.λ.

as in the text. There is no reason to suppose any variation in this passage in the text of Hesiod. Plato has adapted the words to suit the construction of his own sentence. The second passage is quoted from the Odyssey, xix. 109–113, where ὥστε τευ is the beginning of the verse, τευ depending on ἀλέος in the previous line, and ἤ is correlative to another ἤ, which would have followed if the sentence had been completed.

C Μουσαῖος δὲ . . . τοῖς δικαίοις] ‘And the blessings which Musaeus and his son (Eumolpus? cp. Suidas s.v.) represent the Gods as giving to the just are still more glorious.’ In the lively language of Plato the poet is the maker of what he relates; he takes his heroes down into the world below, and lays them on couches, and puts them into a state of intoxication, while others extend the heavenly rewards yet further to their descendants (οἱ μακροτέρους ἀποτείνουσι μισθοὺς παρὰ θεῶν). μακροτέρους is to be taken with ἀποτείνουσι. The jingle in συμπόσιον τῶν δόσιον is perhaps intentional: cp. Symp. 185 c Πανσανίον δὲ πανσαμένον, διδάσκουσι γάρ με ἴσα λέγειν οὔτως οἱ σοφοί.

D εἰς πηλὸν τινα . . . ἀναγκάζουσι φέρειν] Phaedo 69 c κινδυνεύουσι καὶ οἱ τὰς τελευτὰς ἡμῖν οὔτοι καταστήσαντες οὐ φαῦλοί τινες εἶναι, ἀλλὰ τῷ ὄντι πάλαι αἰνίττεσθαι, ὅτι ὅς ἂν ἀμήνητος καὶ ἀτελεστος εἰς Ἄιδου ἀφίκηται, ἐν βορβόρῳ κείσεται, κ.τ.λ.: Gorg. 493 B ὡς τῶν ἐν Ἄιδου . . . οὔτοι ἀθλιώτατοι ἂν εἶεν οἱ ἀμήνητοι, καὶ φοροῖεν εἰς τὸν τετρημένον πίθον ὕδωρ ἐτέρῳ τοιούτῳ τετρημένῳ κοσκίνῳ.

E ἄλλα δὲ οὐκ ἔχουσιν] sc. λέγειν. Plato has in his mind the only real punishment of injustice, which such reasoners cannot see. Cp.

Theaet. 176 D ἀγροῦσι γὰρ ζημίαν ἀδικίας, ὁ δὲ ἥκιστα ἀγνοεῖν. οὐ γάρ *Republic*
 ἐστὶν ἡν δοκοῦσι, πληγαί τε καὶ θάνατοι, ὧν ἐνίοτε πάσχουσιν οὐδὲν ἀδικοῦν- *11.*
 τες, ἀλλὰ ἡν ἀδύναντον ἐκφυγεῖν, viz. that by their wicked acts they *363*
 become like the pattern of evil. *E*

ἐκατέρων] i. e. τῶν δικαίων καὶ τῶν ἀδίκων.

Again, they tell us that the way of virtue, though honourable, is *363 E-*
grievous and toilsome, whereas vice is easy and pleasant, although *366 B*
disreputable. And while dwelling on the rewards of virtue, they
speak also in the same breath of the prosperity of the wicked, and of
the misfortunes of the just, attributing both to the action of the Gods.
There are prophets, too, and mendicant priests, who profess to have
the means of reconciling the Gods to sinners, and these declarations
of theirs are confirmed by poets, who represent the Gods as not
inexorable.

What conclusion will a youth of lively parts gather from all this? Will he not avoid the hard road which leads to possible disaster and follow the smooth pathway of appearances, holding up to the world a show of virtue, while in secret he pursues his own interest? If a doubt is suggested whether he can elude exposure, he is ready with an answer. Is there not rhetoric, the science of persuasion, and the power of combination into clubs for mutual security? May we not hope even to circumvent the Gods? And perhaps there are no Gods. But if there are, those who have told us of them tell us also that they may be propitiated by sacrifice. Then let us share our gains with them. You speak of the punishments of the world below. But are there not mighty deities who will give us absolution?

πρὸς δὲ τούτοις . . . καὶ ὑπὸ ποιητῶν] 'Further, Socrates, consider yet another way of speaking about justice and injustice to which utterance is given, not only by the poets, but also in prose writing.' Cp. infra 366 E αὐτὸ δ' ἐκάτερον . . . οὐδεὶς πώποτε οὐτ' ἐν ποιήσει οὐτ' ἐν ἰδίῳ λόγῳ ἐπεξῆλθεν ἰκανῶς τῷ λόγῳ. ἰδίᾳ is opposed to ὑπὸ ποιητῶν in the same way that ιδιώτης is opposed to a skilled person. Cp. Phaedr. 258 D ἐν μέτρῳ ὡς ποιητῆς, ἢ ἄνευ μέτρου ὡς ιδιώτης.

ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλῆθος] 'in general.' Cp. Phaedr. 275 B ἀγνώμονες ὡς *364*
 ἐπὶ τὸ πλῆθος ὄντες. *A*

καὶ πονηροὺς πλουσίους . . . ἔχοντας] 'wicked men who are rich or have any power besides riches.' ἄλλας, sc. ἡ πλοῦτον, understood from πλουσίους.

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A
B

εὐχερῶς] 'lightly,' is a word of blame here and in vii. 535 E
ἀλλ' εὐχερῶς ὥσπερ θηρίον ὕιον ἐν ἀμαθίᾳ μολύνηται.

τούτων δὲ . . . ἐναντίαν μοῖραν] Compare infra 379 D, where the Homeric sentiment of the two vessels of Zeus, the one full of good, the other of evil destinies, is condemned; also the words of Psalm xxxvii. 35 'I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay tree,' which are in like manner followed by a justification of the ways of God to man.

θαυμασιώτατοι λέγονται] θαυμασιώτατοι is the predicate of λέγονται, in which the notion of λόγοι is repeated. 'The tales which are told about the Gods and Virtue are the most wonderful of all.' The following words show the connexion implied in τε καί. 'How the Gods are disposed towards virtue.'

ἀγύρται] 'begging priests.' Cp. infra 381 D Ἦραν ἡλλοιωμένην ὡς ἱέρειαν ἀγείρουσαν.

C βλάψει] 'A man shall hurt,' sc. πείθουσιν ὡς ὁ ἐθέλων βλάψει. The passage may be taken in two different ways according as the prophet or the person who consults him is supposed to be the subject of ἀκεῖσθαι supra. In the latter case there is no difficulty in supplying the subject of βλάψει. The regularity of construction is interrupted by the sudden introduction of the direct form of speech, which adds vividness to the passage. And the main thread of the sentence is taken up again in ἐπαγωγαῖς . . . ὑπηρετεῖν. If the prophets are the subject throughout, the reading βλάψειν is more convenient though still not necessary. But the man who has recourse to the prophet or priest is clearly the nominative to ἐθέλη, and is referred to in του supra. Cp. 365 A μὴ θύσαντας. βλάψει is found in almost all the MSS. and is a reading which the scribes were unlikely to invent. βλάψαι is an emendation of Muretus.

οἱ μὲν . . . διδόντες] 'Those of them (i. e. of the persons mentioned in 364 A) who offer facilities for vice' (calling Hesiod to witness that, &c.). The conjecture of Muretus, approved by Cobet, οἱ μὲν . . . ᾠδόντες, 'Some of them singing about the facility of vice' was needlessly adopted in Baiter's edition of 1881. For διδόντες = διδοσθαι λέγοντες cp. supra 363 C, D διδάσαι, 'represent as being given,' κατακλίναντες, κατορύττουσιν.

D λείη μὲν ὁδός] The reading in the text of Hesiod (Opera et Dies, 286) is ὀλίγη, not λείη, which is found here and in Laws iv. 718 E,

where the quotation occurs again, and three other lines are added, the two last of which are quoted also in Prot. 340 D :—

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D

ἀθάνατοι, μακρὸς δὲ καὶ ὄρθιος οἶμος ἐς αὐτήν,
καὶ τρηχὺς τὸ πρῶτον· ἐπὴν δ' εἰς ἄκρον ἵκηαι,
ῥῆϊδὴ δὴ ἔπειτα πέλει, χαλεπὴ περ ἐοῦσα.

The substitution of *λείη* for *δλίγη* in Plato and also in Xenophon (Mem. ii. 1, 20) and Plutarch (Mor. 77 D) is supposed to have been intended to avoid tautology of the two ideas, *δλίγη ὁδός* and *μάλα ἐγγύθι ναίει*, but such a tautology is frequent in Epic poetry : *δλίγη*, of which *μάλα δ' ἐγγύθι ναίει* is an explanation, is probably the true reading, and is opposed to *μακρός* following.

[στρεπτοὶ δέ τε καὶ θεοὶ αὐτοί] The MSS. point to an early variety of reading between *λιστοί*, and *στρεπτοί* which is the reading of the original passage, Il. ix. 497. The word *λιστός* does not occur elsewhere, though *ἄλλστος* is found in Empedocles (frag. 50), and *τρίλλιστος* in Homer (Iliad viii. 488).

[βίβλων δὲ ὄμαδον παρέχονται Μουσαίου καὶ Ὀρφέως] For the 'host' of books cp. Eurip. Hippol. 953 :—

Ὀρφεία τ' ἄνακτ' ἔχων
βάκχευε, πολλῶν γραμμάτων τιμῶν καπνούς,

also Alcestis, 967 :—

Θρήσσαις ἐν σανίσιν, τὰς
Ὀρφέα κατέγραψεν
γῆρυσ·

and for the general thought in what follows, Soph. Fragm. 719 Dindorf (753 Nauck) :—

ὥς τρισόλβιοι
κεῖνοι βροτῶν, οἱ ταῦτα δερχθέντες τέλη
μόλωσ' ἐς Ἄιδου· τοῖσδε γὰρ μόνοις ἐκεῖ
ζῆν ἐστι, τοῖς δ' ἄλλοισι πάντ' ἐκεῖ κακί.

Homer, Hymn to Demeter, 480–482 :—

ὄλβιος, ὃς τὰδ' ὅπωπεν ἐπιχθονίων ἀνθρώπων
ὃς δ' ἀτελὴς ἱερῶν, ὃς τ' ἔμμορος, οὔ ποθ' ὁμοίην
αἶσαν ἔχει, φθίμενός περ, ὑπὸ ζύφῳ εὐρώεντι.

Suidas has given a list of twenty-one Orphic works, which he attributes to various authors ; one class of them being called *τελεταί* and ascribed to Onomacritus. This and other passages (Phaedo

Republic 69 c; *Orat.* 402 B; *Phileb.* 66 c) show that a body of writings, older probably than any Orphica which have come down to us, existed under the name of Orpheus in the age of Plato.

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E

καὶ παιδιᾶς ἡδονῶν] ‘and sportive delights.’ The pleonasm gives a scornful emphasis.

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A

τελετάς] Compare *Laws* x. 908, 909, where the enemies of religion are divided into two classes: (1) open unbelievers, who may be honest and good men; and (2) insidious priests and magicians, who practise upon the souls of the living and dead: 908 D γίγνονται δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν (sc. μάντεων) ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ τύραννοι καὶ δημηγόροι καὶ στρατηγοί, καὶ τελεταῖς δὲ ἰδίαις ἐπιβεβουλευκότες σοφιστῶν τε ἐπικαλουμένων μηχαναί: 909 B ὅσοι δ’ ἂν . . . καταφρονούντες δὲ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ψυγαγωγῶσι μὲν πολλοὺς τῶν ζώντων, τοὺς δὲ τεθνεώτας φάσκοντες ψυχαγωγεῖν καὶ θεοὺς ὑπισχνόμενοι πείθειν, κ.τ.λ. Both the open unbeliever and the religious impostor are to be punished, the former with a view to reformation, the latter more severely: both capitally, if they persist after a five years’ imprisonment.

ταῦτα . . . λεγόμενα] The *accusativus pendens* receives a construction from ἀκουούσας, as the sentence proceeds.

ὥς . . . τιμῆς] τιμή is here used in the active verbal sense—‘regard’—cp. supra 359 c ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ ἴσου τιμήν.

τί . . . ποιεῖν] ‘How will they behave’ or ‘be affected?’ *Essay on Diction*, vol. ii. p. 282.

ὥσπερ ἐπιπτόμενοι συλλογίσασθαι] The words suggest the image of a wandering bee, gathering honey from each flower in passing. Cp. *Ion* 534 B ἐκ Μουσῶν κήπων τινῶν καὶ ναπῶν δρεπόμενοι τὰ μέλη ἡμῖν φέρουσιν, ὥσπερ αἱ μέλιτται.

B

λέγοι γὰρ ἂν . . . λέγεται] φασίν, like λέγεται, at the end of the sentence, is a resumption of τὰ μὲν . . . λεγόμενα, which is out of construction or rather in suspense. For the anacoluthon cp. *Polit.* 295 D ἡ πᾶν τὸ τοιοῦτον . . . ξυμβαῖνον . . . γέλως ἂν ὁ μέγιστος γίγνοιτο τῶν τοιούτων νομοθετημάτων;

πότερον δίκᾳ τεῖχος ὕψιον, κ.τ.λ.] The same passage is cited by Cicero ad Attic. xiii. 38, 41; Maxim. Tyr. xviii. init.; Atticus Platonic. apud Euseb. Praep. Ev. xv. 798 D; and Dionys. Halic. de Comp. verb. c. 21. From these sources Bergk gives the fragment thus:—Πότερον δίκᾳ τεῖχος ὕψιον | ἢ σκολιαῖς ἀπάταις ἀναβαίνει | ἐπιχθόνιον γένος ἀνδρῶν, | δίχα μοι νόος ἀτρέκειαν εἰπεῖν. Bergk observes

that *θεσπέσιος βίος* and *κύριον εὐδαιμονίας* in what follows have also a poetical ring. *Republic*
II.

ἐὰν καὶ μὴ δοκῶ] ‘If at the same time I have the opposite reputation.’ This, and not ἐὰν μὴ καὶ δοκῶ, is the reading of a majority of MSS., and is more idiomatic. 365
B

ἀδίκῳ δέ] sc. ὄντι.

τὸ δοκεῖν . . . καὶ τὰν ἀλάθειαν βιᾶται] The words of Simonides, quoted by the Scholiast on Eur. Or. 782. C

καὶ κύριον εὐδαιμονίας] sc. ἐστί.

πρόθυρα μὲν καὶ σχῆμα] ‘As a vestibule and exterior.’ πρόθυρα, κ.τ.λ., are accusatives in apposition to σκιαγραφίαν . . . περιγραπτέον, and the whole sentence is explanatory of ἐπὶ τοῦτο δὴ τρεπτέον ὄλως and therefore in asyndeton.—σκιαγραφία in its simple meaning is painting in light and shade. In Plato the word is metaphorically used to imply illusion or unreality of any kind: cp. ix. 583 B οὐδὲ παναληθής ἐστιν ἡ τῶν ἄλλων ἡδονή . . . ἀλλ’ ἐσκιαγραφημένη: Phaedo 69 B μὴ σκιαγραφία τις ἢ ἡ τοιαύτη ἀρετή, κ.τ.λ. ἀλώπεκα, ‘the fox,’ is a more lively reading and better suited to the epithets κερδαλέαν and ποικίλην, ‘cunning and versatile,’ which are quoted from Archilochus, than ἀλωπεκῆν, the fox’s skin, which is quoted in the Lexicon of Timaeus. The fox—as the emblem of cunning—is to be trailed behind. Cp. Themist. Orat. xxii. 279 A ἀνθρωπία σμικρὰ καὶ ἀνελύθερα τὰς ἀλώπεκας ὅπισθεν ἐφελκόμενα: and Solon, Fr. 10. 7 ἀλώπεκος ἔχνεσι βαίνει.

οὐ ῥάδιον αἰὲ λανθάνειν κακὸν ὄντα] For the failure of the wicked in later life cp. x. 613 B οἱ μὲν δεινοὶ τε καὶ ἄδικοι δρῶσιν ὑπερὶ τοὺς δρομῆς, οἷοι ἂν θέωσιν ἐκ τῶν κάτω, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν ἄνω μὴ.

ταύτη ἰτέον, ὥς . . . φέρει] ταύτῃ, ‘in this path’ (i. e. the path of dissimulation and appearance) ‘we must proceed, following in the track of the argument.’ D

ἐπὶ γὰρ τὸ λανθάνειν] ‘For’ (as to what you say of the difficulty of escaping detection) ‘with a view of escaping it,’ &c.—referring to the previous words οὐ ῥάδιον αἰὲ λανθάνειν κακὸν ὄντα.

ἐξ ὧν] ‘So drawing from these resources.’ The antecedent to ὧν is the whole sentence from ξυνωμοσίας to διδόντες. The clubs supply force; the rhetors give the means of persuasion.

οὐδ’ ἡμῖν μελητέον τοῦ λανθάνειν] καὶ ἡμῖν μελητέον is the reading of

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D

ΑΠΜ. But a wrong sense is thus given to the clause καὶ ἡμῖν μελητέον τοῦ λανθάνειν : 'We must take care to conceal our crimes.' Various ways of removing the difficulty have been suggested. (1) Stallbaum, in his later edition (1858), reads τί καὶ ἡμῖν . . . : and this is supported by slight manuscript authority (Flor. x); but the new interrogative beginning is too abrupt after οὐκοῦν. (2) For μελητέον the Zurich editions substitute ἀμελητέον, the conj. of Baiter. But the meaning is not 'We *ought not* to attend to concealment,' but 'we *need not* attend to concealment.' The difficulty in the passage is clearly the omission of the negative, which is a very common kind of corruption. It may be supplied either by reading with *q* οὐδ' instead of καί (as in the text), or with a still smaller alteration, adopted by Schneider, of inserting οὐ before μελητέον—καὶ ἡμῖν οὐ μελητέον : or by throwing back the accent on οὐκοῦν (*sic*), a suggestion of Hermann's, who thus obtains the required negative. But in that case the force of οὐκοῦν cannot be supposed to extend equally to both members of the sentence, which are distributed by μέν and δέ; in the second clause εἰ δέ, κ.τ.λ., it must be assumed that the negative is forgotten and the construction changed.

E εὐχολαῖς ἀγανῆσι] The reading ἀγανῆσι here, as well as in 364 D, where some MSS. also read εὐχολῆς, may possibly be a correction of ἀγαναῖσι taken from the ordinary text of Homer.

εἰ δ' οὖν] 'Now if we are to believe.' The alternative consequence which follows from the supposition 'if we believe neither' is too obvious to be expressed.

ἀπὸ τῶν ἀδικημάτων] 'From the results of wrong-doing.' For the sense compare Shakespeare, *Hamlet* iii. 3. 59 'And oft 'tis seen the wicked prize itself Buys out the law: but 'tis not so above.'

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A

δίκαιοι . . . ἀξήμιοι *μέν, κ.τ.λ.] The various reading μόνον, which is found in ΠΜ and several other MSS. but not in Par. A, after the first ἀξήμιοι, helps somewhat clumsily to point the sense: 'If we are just, all that we gain is,' &c. μέν, the conjecture of Muretus, gives a possible account of both the manuscript readings.

ἄδικοι δέ] sc. ὄντες.

λίσσόμενοι . . . ἀμαρτάνοντες] The line of Homer already quoted—364 E λίσσόμενοι, ὅτε κέν τις ὑπερβῇ καὶ ἀμάρτη—is ingeniously turned so as to suggest the notion of sinning and praying at once.

ἢ παῖδες παίδων] Cp. supra 363 D.

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A

αὐ μέγα δύνανται] These words happen to be omitted in Par. A, showing that the best MSS. not unfrequently err. It is quite unnecessary with Hermann to spoil the effect of a very spirited passage by the introduction of a very tame emendation — ἀλλ' ὠφελήσουσιν ἀγνιζομένους αἱ τελεταὶ καὶ οἱ λύσιοι θεοί—in order to vindicate the accidental omission of αὐ μέγα δύνανται in Par. A.

αἱ μέγισται πόλεις] Meaning Athens, where the Eleusinian mysteries had become part of the state religion. B

καὶ οἱ θεῶν παῖδες ποιηταί] Either (1) 'and the poets, who are the children of the Gods': sc. ὄντες, absorbed in γενόμενοι, 'and have become their interpreters': or (2) 'the children of the Gods who have become poets and the interpreters of the Gods.' The authority of states is contrasted with the genius of individuals. Cp. infra τῶν πολλῶν τε καὶ ἄκρων.

τίς μηχανή] This phrase from the more precise — 'What contrivance is there?' has passed into the more general sense — 'What possibility is there?' Cp. Phaedo 72 D τίς μηχανή μὴ οὐχὶ πάντα καταναλωθῆναι; 'How can it be but that all things would be consumed?'

ὥς δὴ τοι . . . (D) αὐτὸ δρᾶν] For a like humanity of feeling cp. v. 476 E ἐπικρυσπτόμενοι ὅτι οὐχ ὑγιαίνει: vi. 492 A foll., 499 E; Phaedr. 268 E; Laws x. 888, 903. The conviction that vice is at any rate in some degree involuntary leads men to regard it in a more tolerant spirit. C

πλὴν εἴ τις θεία φύσει] Cp. again vi. 492 E οὔτε γὰρ γίγνεται οὔτε γέγονεν οὐδὲ οὖν μὴ γένηται ἀλλοῖον ἥθος πρὸς ἀρετὴν παρὰ τὴν τούτων παιδείαν πεπαιδευμένον, — ἀνθρώπειον, ὃ ἑταίρε' θεῖον μέντοι κατὰ τὴν παροιμίαν ἐξαιρῶμεν λόγον. See also the question raised in the Meno and in Aristot. Eth. Nic. i. 9, whether virtue is not a divine gift.

ψέγει] supply ἑκαστος from οὐδεῖς, as in Symp. 192 E ταῦτα ἀκούσας . . . οὐδ' ἂν εἰς ἐξαρνηθείη . . . ἀλλ' ἀτεχνῶς οἶοιτ' ἂν ἀκηκοέναι. D

ὥς δέ, δῆλον] 'And that this is so, is plain.' Cp. Dem. c. Tim. 730, 25 ὥς δέ, ἐγὼ φράσω.

τῶν τοιούτων] sc. τῶν ψεγόντων τὴν ἀδικίαν.

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II.
366 D—
367 E

For these unworthy thoughts the friends of justice must be held responsible, if they continue to dwell mainly on the consequences of virtue and do not rather employ their eloquence to show that justice is in its own nature the highest good and injustice the greatest evil. Let Socrates apply himself to the task of showing this.

366
D

ὥρμησε . . . εἰπεῖν] ‘And all this arises from one thing, which was the beginning of our whole argument with you. My brother here and I were impelled to say to you,’ &c. εἰπεῖν is an explanation of λόγος and receives a subject from τῷδε καὶ ἐμοί—ὥστε τόνδε καὶ ἐμὲ εἰπεῖν. For the expression cp. Hdt. vi. 86, 16 τοῦ δὲ εἵνεκα ὁ λόγος ὅδε, ὃ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὠρμήθη λέγεσθαι ἐς ὑμέας, εἰρήσεται.

ὦ θαυμάσιε] ‘What surprises me in all of you who praise justice is that . . .’ The mode of address, ὦ θαυμάσιε, identifies Socrates with the ordinary panegyrists of justice, with whom Adeimantus is expostulating. Cp. Phaedr. 260 D τί ποτ’, ὦ θαυμάσιοι, ληρέετε;

E

ἀπὸ τῶν ἐξ ἀρχῆς . . . λελειμμένοι] Plato is referring to well-known tales and maxims, which the poets and logographers had put into the mouths of ancient heroes, such as the choice of Heracles, or the advice of Erechtheus to his son in Euripides (Fragm. 364, ll. 14–17):—

ἀδίκῳ οὐ μὴ κτῶ χρήματ’, ἣν βούλῃ πολὺν
χρόνον μελάνθοις ἐμμένειν τὴ γὰρ κακῶς
οἶκους ἐσελθόντ’ οὐκ ἔχει σωτηρίαν.
ἔχειν δὲ πειρῶ τοῦτο γὰρ τό τ’ εὐγενές
καὶ τοὺς γάμους δίδωσι τοὺς πρώτους ἔχειν.
ἐν τῷ πένεσθαι δ’ ἐστὶν ἥ τ’ ἀδοξίμ,
κἂν ἢ σοφός τις, ἥ τ’ ἀτιμία βίου.

δόξας, κ.τ.λ.] sc. ἐπαινῶν καὶ ψέγων.

ἐν ἰδίῳ λόγῳ] ‘in ordinary speech,’ i.e. in prose. The poet is a professional person. Cp. ἰδίᾳ supra 363 E, Phaedrus 258 D.

367
A

αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ . . . φύλαξ] After ἕκαστος some MSS. (Π q) introduce ἄριστος, which Bekker approved. The weight of authority seems to be against it.

ὑπέρ] ‘Concerning.’ Cp. Apol. 39 E ἡδέως ἂν διαλεχθείην ὑπὲρ τοῦ γεγονότος τουτουῖ πράγματος.

φορτικῶς] ‘grossly,’ ‘unworthily.’ The word has an associa-

tion of vulgarity or bad taste : infra vii. 528 E ὡς φορτικῶς ἐπαινοῦντι : *Republic*
Theaet. 183 E μὴ φορτικῶς σκοπῶμεν—‘lest we consider the subject
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367
A
in an unworthy manner.’

σοῦ ἐπιθυμῶν ἀκοῦσαι τὰναντία] is emphatic : ‘it is because I wish to hear from you the opposite side, that I speak with so much earnestness, for I may as well be open with you.’

ὡς δύναμαι μάλιστα] Cp. supra 358 D, where Glaucon says—
διὸ κατατείνας ἑρῶ, κ.τ.λ.

εἰ γὰρ . . . ψέγειν ἀλλὰ τὸ δοκεῖν] ‘For unless you subtract from both of them their true reputation, and unless you add on the false one (μὴ is to be repeated with προσθήσεις), we shall say that you do not praise justice, but the appearance of justice, nor blame the being unjust, but the seeming to be.’

While the essences of justice and injustice remain the same, their consequences are supposed to be interchanged. The second ἀλλὰ τὸ δοκεῖν is omitted in the text of A, but has been added in the margin by the second hand.

τὸ μὲν δίκαιον ἀλλότριον ἀγαθόν, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. i. 343 C.

τὸ δὲ ἄδικον αὐτῷ μέν, κ.τ.λ.] The unjust is expedient to a man's self, as above i. 344 C τὸ δ' ἄδικον ἑαυτῷ λυσιτελοῦν τε καὶ ξυμφέρον.

ἐπειδὴ οὖν ὠμολόγησας . . . μᾶλλον αὐτὰ αὐτῶν] See above 357 B foll. Plato is fond of ‘looping up’ the argument by allusions to what has preceded. At the beginning of the Book, justice was placed in the second or ‘fairest’ class of goods, that is to say, goods desirable in themselves and for their consequences. Adeimantus in the words—πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον αὐτὰ αὐτῶν—has slightly altered this statement of Socrates, making justice belong to that class of goods which are desired much more for their own sakes than for their results.

We may observe τε followed by δέ as οὔτε by οὐδέ when a clause is emphasized, as below vi. 499 B οὔτε πόλις οὔτε πολιτεία οὐδέ γ' ἀνὴρ.

καὶ ὑγιαίνειν δῆ] δῆ calls special attention to ὑγιαίνειν. Cp. Theaet. 156 B καὶ ἡδοναί γε δῆ καὶ λῦπαι : Meno 87 E ἰσχύς καὶ κάλλος καὶ πλοῦτος δῆ, infra vi. 503 E.

γόνιμα] ‘genuine,’ ‘real.’ Cp. γόνιμον ποιητὴν in Aristophanes (Ran. 96). D

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367
D

τοῦτ' οὖν αὐτὸ . . . βλάπτει] δ αὐτή, κ.τ.λ. is an explanation of τοῦτ' αὐτό, which also refers to the previous context. 'She by herself'—setting aside the consequences which flow from her. καὶ ἀδικία βλάπτει is an instance of an unnecessary (and here ungrammatical) addition of a correlative clause.

ἀνασχοίμην ἄν] The MSS. vary between ἀποσχοίμην, ὑποδεχοίμην, and ἀνασχοίμην, the reading of Ξ, which has also the authority of the Scholiast and is represented in the version of Ficinus. The construction of the genitive with ἀνέχομαι occurs again in viii. 564 D καὶ οὐκ ἀνέχεται τοῦ ἄλλα λέγοντος, Protag. 323 A εἰκότως ἅπαντος ἀνδρὸς ἀνέχονται.

εἰ μὴ σὺ κελεύεις] κελεύεις is the reading of Par. A (with the iota over an erasure) and should perhaps be preferred to κελεύεις.

E εἴαν τε λανθάνῃ, κ.τ.λ.] These words are repeated almost *verbatim* in two other places, iv. 427 D, ix. 580 C,—where Socrates claims to have fulfilled the present demand. See note on 367 C ἐπειδὴ οὖν ὁμολόγησας, κ.τ.λ.

367 E—
369 A

Socrates is greatly struck by the divine instinct which has kept in the paths of virtue two young men who are able to plead so eloquently for the opposite of virtue.—He is discouraged at not having satisfied them, but in the sacred cause of Justice he may not falter. He suggests an expedient by which the discussion may be facilitated. Justice is an attribute of States as well as of individuals, and in the state it must surely be present on a larger scale. Justice in the state may be compared to a writing in large letters, and in the individual to a writing in small letters. Having failed in our attempt to decipher the small characters, let us now begin with the larger, and afterwards return to the smaller letters.

367
E

καὶ ἐγὼ . . . εἶπον] For the form of the sentence cp. Protag. 335 E αἰ μὲν ἐγωγέ σου τὴν φιλοσοφίαν ἄγαμαι, ἀτὰρ καὶ νῦν ἐπανῶ καὶ φιλω.

368
A

ἐκείνου τοῦ ἀνδρός] Not Thrasymachus, as Stallbaum ridiculously supposes (quoting in proof of his opinion Phileb. 36 D, where Protarchus, who supports the doctrines of Philebus, is jestingly addressed as ὦ παῖ 'κείνου τῶνδρός), but Ariston, whose name immediately follows, and is connected with the phrase by the repetition of the word παιδες. What the passage of the Philebus really proves is that this was a familiar mode of address amongst

intimate friends. As in other passages (Theaet. 207 D αὐτά: Sophist 263 E αὐτό), the demonstrative waits for the correlative word, which is supplied by the verse. The 'pronominal phrase' ἐκείνου τοῦ ἀνδρός, 'of that man,' prepares for the quotation from the Elegiac Poem and avoids the repetition of the name of Ariston.

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A

περὶ τὴν Μεγαροῦ μάχην] The battle of Megara here referred to may be one of those mentioned by Diodorus (xiii. 65, 72) as having taken place in 409 or 405. As the Athenians were constantly at war with the Megarians, it may also be some minor engagement which is unrecorded. It certainly could not have been the battle in 424, because Plato, who was the eldest of the family, was only born in 430 or 428. We may be certain of so much:—(1) that Glaucon and Adeimantus were Plato's brothers; (2) that they did distinguish themselves at a battle of Megara; (3) that this battle was not the famous one in 424. Cp. Böckh 439, 440.

εὖ δοκεῖ ἔχειν] 'seems to be very appropriate.' Cp. i. 329 E.

δοκεῖτε δὴ μοι . . . ἡπίστουν ἂν ὑμῖν] 'I do believe that you are really not convinced; and I gather this from your general character, for if I judged by your words only, I should not trust you.'

ἐκ τοῦ ἄλλου] ἄλλος here, as frequently in Plato, and occasionally in other writers, is used adverbially; not 'I judge from the rest of your character,' but 'I judge from something else [than your speech] which is your character.' Cp. supra 357 c. The antithesis is further pointed by αὐτούς in αὐτοὺς τοὺς λόγους.

B

ὃ τι χρήσωμαι] used absolutely, as in Protag. 321 c ἡπόρει ὃ τι χρήσαιτο: Gorg. 465 E εἰάν . . . σοῦ ἀποκρινάμενον μὴ ἔχω ὃ τι χρήσωμαι.

μὴ βοηθεῖν] sc. τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ.

C

ἐπειδὴ οὖν, κ.τ.λ.] For οὐ δεινοί cp. Theaet. 154 D οὐκοῦν εἰ μὲν δεινοὶ καὶ σοφοὶ ἐγὼ τε καὶ σὺ ἦμεν, κ.τ.λ., and, for the favourite illustration from letters, Polit. 277 E foll., where the argument is from the simpler to the more complex, as here from the greater to the smaller. οἷανπερ ἂν εἰ may be compared with the elliptical formula ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ. The sentence is complicated. It would naturally have run thus: 'We should make such an enquiry as near-sighted people would make, if they were bidden to read small letters at a distance, and some one discovered that the same letters existed elsewhere larger and on a larger ground. It would be thought a gain to read the larger letters first, and then proceed to

D

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D

the lesser.' These two sentences are compressed into one, the apodosis of the first (*ἐποιήσατό τις*), or some such words, being omitted, and *ἔρμαιον ἂν ἐφάνη*, strictly an epexegetis of it, taking its place. For a similar accusative out of construction, cp. especially iv. 434 D (where this passage is referred to) *νῦν δ' ἐκτελέσωμεν τὴν σκέψιν ἣν ᾤήθημεν*, κ.τ.λ. Compare the use of *ὥσπερ εἰ* with a sentence following: e.g. Theaet. 197 C ἀλλ' ὥσπερ εἴ τις . . . τρέφοι, and elsewhere.

οὕτως] sc. *πρῶτον ἀναγνόντας*.

εἰ τὰ αὐτὰ ὄντα τυγχάνει] 'To discover if they are really the same.' See the transition from the state to the individual, which is made with a reference to this passage in iv. 434 D.

τί τοιούτων . . . καθορᾶς] 'What do you see like this in the inquiry respecting justice?' i.e. how is the inquiry facilitated by the simile of the large and small letters?

E ἴσως τοίνυν . . . ἐνείη] There is a touch of Socratic irony here.

369 A τὴν τοῦ μείζονος . . . ἐπισκοποῦντες] 'Looking for the likeness of the greater in the form of the less.'

γενομένου αὐτοῦ] 'When we have done as we propose.' Sc. *τοῦ γίνεσθαι τὴν πόλιν λόγῳ*.

B δοκεῖ οὖν χρῆναι, κ.τ.λ.] The apparent backwardness of Socrates has the effect of stimulating his hearers. The crowning instance of this is in v. 472 A.

369 B-
371 E *The state is the offspring of mutual need. No individual can supply a tithe of his own wants. Each therefore invites the co-operation of others, and the resulting association constitutes the state.*

Primary wants are those of food, shelter, raiment and shoes, and these are supplied by the husbandman, the builder, the weaver and the cobbler.

Their labours must be divided, and each must produce enough of his commodity, and that of the right quality, to supply the rest.

This division of labour is approved upon the following grounds:—
1. *Natural aptitudes differ.* 2. *A man who has one calling only is more likely to excel in it.* 3. *Work must be done at the right time, and therefore there should be no risk of the workmen being otherwise engaged. A market must also be provided: and a medium of exchange.*

And the principle must be carried further. The manufacture of

tools and implements must be committed to the carpenter and smith, and there must be a class of herdsmen and shepherds to rear the animals required for husbandry and for use in building, and for the supply of wool and leather to the weaver and the shoe-maker. Republic
II.
369 B-
371 E

Our city is growing in size and can hardly be self-supporting. This deficiency leads to importation, and this to the creation of a mercantile class, and then, as imports necessitate exports, there is an increase of the number of persons in the city who are engaged in production. There must also be ships and sailors, and as exchange within the city grows more complex, barter becomes purchase, a currency is established, and a class of retail merchants is created. Lastly, the bulk of the commodities now carried to and fro necessitates a class of hired porters, who complete our simple state.

γίγνεται τοίνυν . . . πόλις] The real origin of society is beyond the horizon of human history. We reconstruct the fabric on some modern basis of contract, divine right, division of labour, mutual necessity, or obligation, which is ascribed by us to the earliest ages. But the society which we put together is only that which we have previously taken to pieces. We mistake the scientific exposition of a subject for its historical growth and development. The principles which we suppose to have been known and recognized by all mankind from the beginning, are really working in them, but unconsciously. They grew like children according to certain laws, but they did not understand these laws. 369
B

ἢ τίς οὔει . . . πόλιν οἰκίζειν] 'Or to what other origin would you attribute the foundation of the state?' (Literally, 'What other beginning, think you, founds the state?') Necessity is the *πρώτος οἰκιστής*. For the liveliness of the expression, cp. *infra* c *ποιήσει δὲ αὐτὴν* . . . ἢ ἡμετέρα χρεία.

οὕτω δὴ ἄρα . . . ἐθέμεθα πόλιν ὄνομα] The plural is the main subject : this is subdivided by *παραλαμβάνων*, which is attracted by *ἄλλος* into the singular : cp. *ἡμῶν ἕκαστος* in the last sentence. C

ἄλλος ἄλλον . . . ἐπ' ἄλλου χρεία] 'One taking to himself one person for one purpose, another taking another for a different purpose, and yet another for another purpose still.' The complex expression reflects the mutual interlacing of various needs.

μεταδίδωσι δὴ . . . ἄμεινον εἶναι] 'And so one gives to another

Republic II. or receives from another, because he believes it to be better for him' (to do so).

369
C

ἴθι δὴ . . . ἡμετέρα χρεία] 'Well then, said I, let us in idea create a city from the beginning; although our need will be the real creator.'

1) καὶ τῶν τοιούτων] preparing for σκυτοτόμος infra.

→ φέρε δὴ, κ.τ.λ.] Aristotle, misunderstanding the imaginative and artistic treatment of the subject, which he takes as matter of fact, makes a superficial criticism on this passage in Pol. iv. 4, § 12, which is as follows: 'Socrates says that a state is made up of four sorts of people who are absolutely necessary; these are a weaver, a husbandman, a shoemaker, and a builder; afterwards, finding that they are not enough, he adds a smith, and again a herdsman, to look after the necessary animals; then a merchant, and then a retail trader. All these together form the complement of the first state, as if a state were established merely to supply the necessities of life, rather than for the sake of the good, or stood equally in need of shoemakers and husbandmen.' Stallbaum (note on 369 B) says: 'Aristoteles causam (die Veranlassung) et finem (den Zweck) non distinxit, licet alibi discrimen eorum non neglexerit.' It is quite true that Plato is not here speaking of the final cause of the state, but of the immediate cause of its origin. It is Aristotle who substitutes one for the other and thereby introduces confusion.

ἐπὶ τοσαύτην παρασκευήν] 'To provide all this.' Socrates playfully exaggerates the wants of his primitive state. Cp. the serious use in vii. 535 C τοσαύτην μίθησιν.

γεωργὸς μὲν εἷς] sc. ἔσται, implied in the previous verb.

σκυτοτόμον] This word, like 'cobbler' among ourselves, appears to have had ludicrous associations. Cp. infra 374 B; v. 466 B κατὰ τὸν τῶν σκυτοτόμων . . . βίον.

αὐτόσε] 'thereto,' i. e. to those already mentioned.

τῶν περὶ τὸ σῶμα] Either (1) neuter, or better (2) masculine: 'another of those who minister to the body.'

ἢ γε ἀναγκαιοτάτη πόλις] Either 'the barest idea of a state,' or 'a state which provides for the barest necessities.' Probably a slight play is intended on both senses of the word ἀναγκαῖος. There appears to be a similar double meaning in vii. 527 A λέγουσι μὲν πῦν μᾶλα γελοῖως τε καὶ ἀναγκαίως, 'they speak very ludicrously and

meagrely,' i. e. with a view to mere necessities ; but not without an allusion to geometrical necessity. Also in ix. 574 B ἔνεκα . . . οὐκ ἀναγκαίως ἐταίρις . . . τὴν . . . ἀναγκαίαν μητέρα. The geometrical meaning is also played upon in v. 458 D οὐ γεωμετρικαῖς γε, . . . ἀλλ' ἐρωτικάς ἀνάγκαις.

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369
D

ἀμελήσαντα] sc. τῶν ἄλλων.

E

τὰ αὐτοῦ πράττειν] Compare Charm. 161 E, where this simple notion of doing one's own business, which has been suggested as a definition of σωφροσύνη, is humorously set aside : δοκεῖ ἂν σοι πόλις εὖ οἰκεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τούτου τοῦ νόμου τοῦ κελεύοντος τὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἰμάτιον ἕκαστον ὑφαίνειν καὶ πλύνειν, καὶ ὑποδήματα σκυτοτομεῖν, καὶ λήκνθον καὶ στλεγγίδα καὶ τᾶλλα πάντα κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον, τῶν μὲν ἄλλοτρίων μὴ ἀπτεσθαι, τὰ δὲ ἑαυτοῦ ἕκαστον ἐργάζεσθαι τε καὶ πράττειν ; Οὐκ ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ, ἦ δ' ὄς.

370
A

ἀλλ' ἴσως . . . ῥᾶον ἢ 'κείνως] 'But surely, Socrates, the former way (οὕτω, sc. by co-operation) is easier than the second way' (ἐκείνως, by isolation). ῥάδιον, which is the reading of Par. A and of the great majority of MSS, is supported by Meno 94 E ῥάδιον ἐστι κακῶς ποιεῖν ἀνθρώπους ἢ εὖ. The manuscript emendation, ῥᾶον, may be right (see v. rr. on i. 348 E), but is not absolutely necessary. The confusion, if so be, arises from *ditto-graphia* and the similarity of A to Δ (ῥαιον, ῥαιαιον, ῥαιδιον). οὕτω refers to the more familiar of the two alternatives, which is nearer in the speaker's mind.

ἐννοῶ γὰρ . . . εἰπόντος σου] 'It comes into my mind now you speak.' Socrates has been leading Adeimantus to this result, which he now characteristically pretends to gather from him. The genitive absolute indicates the occasion rather than the cause : cp. infra 383 A οὕτως, ἔφη, ἔμοιγε καὶ αὐτῷ φαίνεται σου λόγοντος.

φύεται] This word has the chief emphasis, and is resumed in φύσιν. The first point is that all have not the same natural aptitudes.

πρᾶξιν] The reading πράξει (M r) is not impossible.

B

ὅταν μίαν εἴς] sc. ἐργάζεται.

οὐ γάρ, οἶμαι . . . ἐν παρέργου μέρει] 'For the business, I conceive, will not wait for the leisure of the doer of the business, but the doer must keep at the work, making it his first object.' For the metaphorical application of ἐθέλειν to things without life, cp. infra iv. 436 B ταυτὸν τὰναντία ποιεῖν ἢ πᾶσχειν . . . οὐκ ἐβλήσει. So Hdt. i. 74 συμβάσις ἰσχυραὶ οὐκ ἐθέλουσι συμμεῖναι.

- Republic* II. 370 C ἐπακολουθεῖν] Cp. iii. 406 B παρακολουθῶν γὰρ τῷ νοσήματι.
ἐκ δὲ τούτων . . . πράττει] The order is inverted, πλείω referring to *καιρὸν*, *κάλλιον* to *ὅταν μίαν εἰς, ῥᾶν* to *φύεται*, in what precedes.
- D τέκτονες δὴ] *δὴ*, not *δέ*, is the true reading. ‘And so,’ &c.
ἀλλ’ οὐκ ἂν πω] *οὐπω*, like *οὐκέτι* (373 A, 468 B), is used to imply stages in the argument. Cp. supra i. 353 C *οὐ γάρ πω τοῦτο ἐρωτῶ*—‘I have not yet come to that question.’
- E ἴνα οἱ τε γεωργοὶ . . . χρῆσθαι ὑποζυγίοις] ‘That the husbandmen may have oxen to plough with, and builders, as well as husbandmen, the use of cattle for draught.’ *ἔχοιεν* is used in a double sense and construction—*ἔχοιεν* (‘possess’) *βοῦς* and *ἔχοιεν* (‘be able’) *χρῆσθαι*: *ἔχοιεν* follows the mood of *προσθεῖμεν*: ‘if we were to give them shepherds and other herdsmen that the husbandmen might have oxen for the plough.’ Every possible use of the animals is enumerated except that of eating them. This is reserved for the luxurious state. Cp. infra 373 C *δεήσει δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων βοσκημάτων παμπόλλων, εἴ τις αὐτὰ ἔδεται*. [*ὑποζυγίοις*, which should have been accusative after *ἔχοιεν*, is attracted into construction with *χρῆσθαι*.—L. C.]
- αὐτὴν τὴν πόλιν] ‘To place the city itself’ (not to speak further of the things contained in the city) ‘where no imports are required, is well-nigh impossible.’ *αὐτὴν* opposes the state to the previously mentioned individuals who are included in it. Cp. especially Thuc. ii. 60, § 4 *ὅποτε οὖν πόλις μὲν τὰς ἰδίας ξυμφορὰς οἷα τε φέρειν, εἰς δ’ ἕκαστος τὰς ἐκείνης ἀδύνατος, πῶς οὐ χρὴ πάντας ἀμύνειν αὐτῇ* ;
- κενὸς ἂν ἦ] *εἴη* is found in all the manuscripts with the exception of *g β*. But the meaning of the words *κενὸς ἂν ἦ* is poor and feeble, and the asyndeton at *κενὸς ἄπεισιν* indefensible. The reading *κενὸς ἂν ἦ*, though probably a manuscript conjecture, is most likely to be the true one. ‘But if the minister come empty-handed, and bring nothing which the other people want, whoever they may be from whom they obtain the supply of their needs, he will depart empty-handed.’ The position of *κενός* before *ἂν ἦ* is emphatic, and prepares for the repetition of the word.
- 371 A δεῖ δὴ] ‘And, therefore, what they produce at home must be not only enough for themselves, but also enough and of the right kind to accommodate (subaud. *ἰκανί ἐστίν*) those of whom (i.e. of whose commodities) they stand in need.’ The slight difficulty of explaining the last words of this sentence has probably led to the insertion of

ἄξουσιν οἱ μεταδύσουσιν before ὧν ἂν δέωνται in *q*. Either (1) ὧν may be taken as masculine : in this case the construction is peculiar and different from ὧν ἐκείνοι δέονται in the preceding sentence : ‘Those of whom they stand in need’ : i.e. of whose commodities they stand in need ; or (2), placing a comma after ἐκείνοις, the clause ὧν ἂν δέωνται may be taken as epexegetic—οἷα καὶ ὅσα ἐκείνοις, sc. ἱκανά, ‘but in quality and measure suited to them (viz. those of whom they buy, παρ’ ὧν ἂν κομίζονται)—whatever the things are which they require.’ The former interpretation (1) is the more probable.

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A

τῶν ἄλλων διακόνων] ‘And we shall also want the ministerial class of whom we spoke before, who will have to import and export the various products.’ ἄλλων is adverbial. The article recalls the previous mention of them in 370 E. It is implied, but not expressed, that this class also must be increased.

ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ πόλει] ‘In the city itself.’ The pronoun here distinguishes the internal from the external commerce of the city.

ὧν δὴ ἔνεκα] sc. τοῦ μεταδιδόναι, κ.τ.λ., supra 369 c.

ἀγορὰ . . . ἐκ τούτου] ‘The next step will be to have a market-place, and a money-token for purposes of exchange.’

τὴν διακονίαν . . . ταύτην] ‘this service’—of selling, as infra E τὴν τιμὴν ταύτην. The antecedent has to be collected from the previous words ἐν ἀγορᾷ καθῆσθαι.

αὕτη . . . τῇ πόλει] ‘This want, then (i.e. of ministers of exchange), calls retail-traders into existence in the state.’

τοὺς δὲ πλάνητας ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις] He recalls the ἔμποροι mentioned in 371 A in order to distinguish them from the κάπηλοι.

τὴν τιμὴν ταύτην μισθὸν καλοῦντες] ‘Who, selling the use of their strength, because they call the pay thereby obtained hire are called hirelings.’ ταύτην refers to πωλοῦντες : cp. Theact. 168 B ἀντὶ φιλοσόφων μισοῦντας τοῦτο τὸ πρᾶγμα (= φιλοσοφίαν) and supra c τὴν διακονίαν . . . ταύτην.

Plato is not a bad political economist ; he saw the advantage of a division of labour (cp. Laws viii. 846 D, E) in saving the time and improving the skill of the labourers, and the accordance of such a division with the natural differences of mankind. The distinctions of manufacturers and dealers, and of soldiers and citizens, are based by him on the same principle, of which he also makes a fanciful

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E

application in his objections to the drama (iii. 395 A, B 'One man cannot in his life play many parts'). He further saw the necessity of foreign trade or 'territorial division of labour,' in speaking of which Plato almost uses the formula of modern economical writers.

πλήρωμα . . . μισθωτοί] 'Then hirelings also go to make up a state.'

372 A-
373 C

Where in the state are Justice and Injustice and at what point in the growth of the state do they come in? Adeimantus thinks that Justice somehow springs out of the mutual intercourse of the different classes with each other. Socrates then proceeds to describe the way of living in the primitive state.

But the rudeness of this Arcadian simplicity is distasteful to Glaucon, who, as a man of pleasure, demands that their citizens should have the comforts of civilized life.

And Socrates does not object. For the contrast between Justice and Injustice is likely to be more apparent when luxury has set in.

The first consequence is a further enlargement of the city by the addition of classes devoted to the supply of artificial wants; animals will be reared for food; more servants too, amongst others the class of swine-herds, as well as cooks and confectioners, will be required. The sphere of medicine also will be greatly extended.

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A

χρεία] Here used in the sense of 'intercourse' or 'dealings with one another.' Cp. Aristot. Rhet. i. 15, 22.

B

θρέψονται . . . πόλεμον] The main verb θρέψονται is forgotten in the accumulation of participles: and when the sentence is resumed with greater emphasis in the words μάζας, κ.τ.λ., a word more suitable to the context (εὐωχῆσονται) takes its place. Hence an asyndeton.

τῶν κριθῶν . . . τῶν πυρῶν] The article refers to σῖτον supra.

τὰ μέν] sc. τὰ ἄλλα.

τὰ δέ] sc. τὰ ἄλφιστα—a simple chiasm. See vol. ii. p. 160, l. 48.

μάζας γενναίας] 'Noble bannocks,' see note on i. 348 c.

ἐπὶ στιβάδων ἐστρωμένων μίλακί τε καὶ μυρρίναις] 'On pallets spread of yew and myrtle boughs.'

τοῦ οἴνου] the article referring to σῖτόν τε ποιοῦντες καὶ οἶνον.

οὐχ ὑπὲρ τὴν οὐσίαν ποιούμενοι τοὺς παῖδας] cp. iv. 421 E-423 C, *Republic* II.
where the question of population recurs.

εὐλαβούμενοι . . . πόλεμον] cp. infra 373 D, where war is seen to be occasioned by the excess of population over territory. 372 C

ἄνευ ὄψου . . . ἐστιωμένους] ἐστιωμένους conveys a sarcastic allusion to εὐωχῆσονται. 'You call it feasting when they have nothing but dry bread!'

καὶ βολβούς καὶ λάχανα . . . ἐψήσονται] 'And they will boil truffles and cabbages—such vegetables for boiling as, you know, are to be had in the country.' Xen. Cyr. i. 2, § 8 asserts that cress (κάρδαμον) was the only ὄψον allowed to the Persian youth when under training.

Socrates assumes a charming unconsciousness of Glaucon's meaning when he asks for ὄψον, and, like Grumio, 'feeds him with the name of meat.'

μετρίως ὑποπίνοντες] 'Drinking moderately the while.' ἵπο- implies that the wine was an accompaniment of the 'dessert.' Cp. Anacreon f. 63 (quoted by L. and S. s. v.) καλοῖς ὑποπίνοντες ἐν ὕμνοις. D

εἰ δὲ ὧν πόλιν, κ.τ.λ.] This picture of paradisiacal simplicity and vegetable diet has no attractions for Glaucon, who abruptly exclaims: 'And if, Socrates, you were establishing a commonwealth of pigs, how else would you be feeding the beasts?' (χορτάζειν is used properly of animals). 'But what ought I to do, Glaucon?' said I. Let them have the usages of civilized life: people who are to be comfortable should lie on sofas and dine off tables, and have dainties and dessert after the modern fashion.' In this easy, humorous style Plato makes the transition from the first simple notion of a state to the more complex. With ἀλλὰ πῶς χρή and ἅπερ νομίζεται, some general words like ποίειν and διδόναι have to be supplied from ἐχόρταζες.

ἐπὶ τε κλινῶν κατακείσθαι] in apposition with ἅπερ νομίζεται. κλίνη, 'a couch,' is opposed to στῆβας, 'a pallet,' supra B.

ὄψα] sc. ἔχειν, absorbed in ἔχουσι.

E

σκοποῦντες γὰρ . . . ἐμφύονται] Socrates ironically dissembles his real meaning, which is that without taking into account the evils attributable to luxury, and amongst other evils war, any real inquiry into the origin and growth of justice and injustice would be

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E

impossible. Plato does not seek for justice in the simple state, because his idea of it and his anxiety to elaborate a parallel between the virtues of the individual and the state requires a more complex and highly organized form of society. There must be three classes in the state (as there are three parts of the soul)—each having its appropriate virtue of temperance, wisdom, courage,—before there can be justice, which is the harmonious blending of three virtues or cooperation of the three classes in the state. These three virtues and classes have no sufficient *raison d'être* in the city of pigs.

ἡ μὲν οὖν . . . ὑγιής τις] The word *ὑγιής*, which is softened by ὥσπερ, prepares the way for the stronger metaphor of φλεγμαίνουσιν πόλιν, which follows. Cp. Laws iii. 691 E φύσις τις . . . κατιδοῦσα ἰμῶν τὴν ἀρχὴν φλεγμαίνουσιν ἔτι.

εἰ δ' αὖ βούλεσθε . . . θεωρήσωμεν] The subjunctive in phrases of this kind was originally interrogative, but the exact relation of the words was forgotten in the course of time. Goodwin, *M. and T.* §§ 287, 288.

ταῦτα γὰρ δὴ τισιν] Socrates thus playfully alludes to the displeasure which Glaucon expresses at the simple state.

373 κλῖναι, κ.τ.λ.] κλῖναι are to supersede the yew and myrtle boughs, A τράπεζαι to take the place of the clean leaves.

ἐταῖραι] are introduced παρὰ προσδοκίαν among cakes and ointments, as below ἔτι δὲ καὶ συνβωτῶν προσδεσόμεθα, in contrast with the more refined ministers of luxury. A link of association is supplied by the mention of the rich perfumes and other sensual delights. A similar juxtaposition occurs in the Theaetetus, 175 E μηδὲ ὄψον ἡδύναι ἢ θώπας λόγους. So infra iii. 404 D ψέγεις ἄρα καὶ Κορωνθίαν κόρην φίλην εἶναι, where the Κορωνθία κόρη is mentioned along with the luxuries of the table.

καὶ ὅσα δὴ] the particle δὴ calls attention to the special demand of Glaucon for ὄψον in 372 c, which Socrates now satisfies.

ἕκαστα τούτων παντοδαπά] The asyndeton adds to the effect, as in iv. 434 A πάντα τᾶλλα μεταλλαττόμενα.

καὶ δὴ καὶ . . . θετέον] The antecedent to αἱ is repeated with a limitation in τὰ ἀναγκαῖα. 'In providing what we first spoke of (shelter and covering) we must no longer ordain mere necessities, as houses, garments, shoes, but set-a-going the arts of decoration.'

καὶ τὴν ποικιλίαν] These words are omitted in Par. A and

several other MSS., but their presence in Π shows the reading to be an early one, and as decoration is required for houses in the luxurious state, so embroidery is required for clothing.

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μείζονά τε αὖ] The correlative sentence is deferred; it is probably to be found in καὶ ἡ χάρα πον, κ.τ.λ. (infra D).

B

ὄγκου . . . καὶ πλήθους] 'It is to be increased in bulk and number.' The words have a depreciatory tone, and are suggestive of a huge unwieldy multitude.

οἶον' . . . μιμηταί] (1) It is not certain whether in this passage *θηρευταί* simply means 'huntsmen,' who may be supposed to supply the wants of the luxurious citizens, or whether it includes the association of 'hunters of men,' 'birds of prey,' who live by their wits at the expense of others (observe the addition of πάντες suggesting a multifarious class). The love of fanciful language in Plato, and also the tendency to fanciful comparisons and generalizations, which is apt to prevail in the infancy of dialectic (see especially the Sophist and Politicus, in both of which *θηρευτική* and *μιμητική* occur together, as *θηρευταί* and *μιμηταί* in this passage,—Soph. 265 A, Polit. 299 D), makes it likely that this mischievous second intention of the word has not been forgotten by Plato. So the Sophist is termed νέων καὶ πλουσίων ἔμμισθος *θηρευτής* (Soph. 231 D), and the art of the Sophist (Euthyd. 290 B), *θηρευτική* . . . τέχνη ἀνθρώπων: in Laws vii. 823 B, the term *θήρα* is extended to men as well as to beasts and birds, so as to include thieves, pirates, &c.,—as also in the Sophist and Politicus, where the *θήρα τῶν ἡμέρων* has many subdivisions, including piracy, kidnapping, law, rhetoric, and sophistry (Soph. 222 B foll.)—and *στρατηγική* is included under *θηρευτική* (Polit. 299 D *στρατηγικῆς καὶ ξυμπάσης ἡστεινοσοῦν θηρευτικῆς καὶ γραφικῆς ἢ ξυμπάσης μέρος ὅτιοῦν μιμητικῆς*). Cp. also Xen. Mem. ii. 6. 29. (2) On the other hand, although the metaphorical use of *θηρευτής* is common, it may seem that the word could hardly be applied in this way without some preparation or explanation.

οἱ περὶ τὰ σχήματά τε καὶ χρώματα] Simply 'forms and colours,' a general expression, including probably sculptors, painters, architects, as well as inferior decorative artists—not dancers, who are referred to under the next head (*χορευταί*).

ποιηταί] The poets are allowed to enter with other *μιμηταί*, but most of them in Book iii are afterwards driven out. And by this

Republic II. 373 B reform of μουσική Socrates professes to have done something to purge the fevered commonwealth: cp. *infra* iii. 399 E καὶ νῆ τὸν κύνα, εἶπον, λελήθαμέν γε διακαθαίροντες πάλιν ἦν ἄρτι τρυφᾶν ἔφαμεν πόλιν. The purgation is made more complete in Book x. ῥαψωδοί, ὑποκριταί, χορευταί, ἐργολάβοι are the ministers of the poets.

C παιδαγωγῶν] Fathers will no longer look after their sons themselves. Mothers will not suckle their own children. All sorts of persons will be required to minister to the extravagances of fashion and the luxuries of the table.

ἐτι δὲ καὶ συβωτῶν] This is humorously added. Swine are fed only for eating; they were not wanted in a state that dispensed with animal food.

τοῦτο . . . τούτου]. The vagueness of the reference renders the transition easy to 'the other animals,' as if swine, and not their keepers, had been mentioned at first. In what follows the emphasis is on παμπόλλων. The other animals (that were included in the former state) will be needed in far greater numbers than before, i.e. not only enough for ploughing, draught, &c. (*supra* 370 E), but also for the table.

D ἱατρῶν ἐν χρεαίαις] The plural in *χρεαίαις* is occasioned by ἱατρῶν.

373 D—
376 C } *A further consequence of luxury is that we shall be no longer content with the boundaries of our original territory, nor our neighbours with theirs: each will covet a portion of the other's land. And so we shall go to war:—which to states is the source of so many evils. For self-protection we must now have a soldier-class, which, like the other classes, will devote itself exclusively to its own pursuits.*

In appointing the guardians, we must first of all select suitable natures. But what natures are suitable? The example of the watch-dog may instruct us here. For he, too, is a guardian. And we observe that courage and gentleness are united in him. Is such a combination possible in man? The difficulty seems at first sight insuperable; yet our illustration of the watch-dog shows a way out of it; for dogs are fierce to strangers, but gentle to those whom they know. May we not then infer that the love of knowledge in a spirited nature is the combination for which we are seeking.

373 D ἀφῶσιν αὐτούς] It is this prevalence of the lower nature (σιδηροῦν, χρηματιστικόν) which occasions the degeneracy of the state in Book

viii. (pp. 547, 550 ff.). Cp. also the downfall of Atlantis in the *Republic* Critias (120 D ff.). II.

πολεμήσομεν . . . ὅταν γίγνηται] Without enlarging on the precise effects of war, Socrates is content to argue that war arises from the same cause (i. e. luxury), as most of the other evils of mankind.

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E

ἐξ ὧν] Either (1) referring to πολέμου (plural to singular, whence two MSS. read ἐξ οὗ), or (2) = ἐξ ἐκείνων γιγνομένου ὧν. For ὅταν γίγνηται, which is equivalent to ἐκάστοτε, cp. Euthyphr. 7 D ἐχθροὶ ἀλλήλοις γιγνώμεθα, ὅταν γινώμεθα.

ὅλῳ στρατοπέδῳ] follows the construction of σμικρῷ which is a dative of measure or excess.

ὑπὲρ ὧν νῦν δὴ ἐλέγομεν] perhaps with an ironical reference to τῆς κομμωτρίας κουρεῖς, &c.

374
A

αὐτοὶ οὐχ ἱκανοί] ‘Are they not enough to take care of themselves without adding to them?’ The answer is: ‘Not enough; for if we are to carry out our principle of a division of labour, the soldier’s must be a separate calling.’

Plato separates the profession of the soldier on much the same grounds as standing armies would be defended in our own day. Yet, as he himself allows afterwards, the soldier may also be a philosopher, nor is the utmost military training inconsistent with other employments in modern times. Large standing armies may be required by the exceptional circumstances of politics, and are not necessarily attended by political dangers. Yet the division between the calling of the citizen and the soldier is probably injurious to both, as tending to separate elements of character which should rather be united—in Plato’s language, as dividing courage from gentleness, and also as superseding a patriotic by a merely professional feeling.

ἀλλ’ ἄρα] applies, not only to the first, but also to the second member of the sentence (τὰ δὲ δὴ . . . εὖ ἀπεργασθέντα), which latter is the emphatic part of it: ‘But are we to infer then that while we make one rule for the cobbler and for the husbandman with a view to their attaining a special excellence, the attainment of special excellence in the military art is not of the greatest importance?’

B

ἐφ’ ᾧ ἐμελλε . . . ἐργαζόμενος] (1) ‘With a view to which keeping himself free from all other pursuits’—or better (2) ‘attending

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B

to which,' 'in which,' i.e. 'leaving other things and doing this.'
ἐφ' ᾧ belongs either (1) to σχολὴν ἄγων, or (2) to the whole sentence,
being resumed emphatically in διὰ βίον αὐτὸ ἐργαζόμενος.—ἐμελλε, i. e.
'if he was to do his work well,' as supra 372 D τοὺς μέλλοντας μὴ
ταλαιπωρεῖσθαι.

- C ἡ οὕτω ῥᾶδιον . . . (n) ἱκανὴν παρασχομένῳ] For the complex
form of sentence, where two clauses, which cannot be true together,
are included in one interrogation or negation, cp. especially supra
i. 336 E μὴ γὰρ δὴ οἶον, εἰ μὲν χρυσίον ἐζητοῦμεν . . . δικαιοσύνην δὲ
ζητοῦντας, κ.τ.λ., and note. The implied disjunctive argument, If
war is to be left to citizen soldiers it is either less important or
easier than other pursuits, is characteristic of Plato, as also is the
introduction of fresh examples, πεττεία καὶ κυβεία, when those
already adduced were sufficient.

αὐτὸ τοῦτο] sc. πεττείαν ἢ κυβείαν, understood from πεττευτικός ἢ
κυβευτικός.

- D λαβὼν . . . ληφθέν] The momentary tense is significant: 'the
instant he takes it' or 'it is taken in hand.'

ὅπλων τε καὶ ὀργάνων] The addition of ὀργάνων points the
analogy. The weapons of the warrior are his tools.

πολλοῦ γὰρ ἂν, κ.τ.λ.] sc. εἰ οὕτω ταῦτα ἦν.

τῶν ἄλλων] To be joined with σχολῆς: 'Leisure from other
pursuits,' sc. ἐπιτηδευμάτων. Cp. supra 370 C σχολὴν τῶν ἄλλων ἄγων,
374 B.

- E ἀρ' οὖν . . . ἐπιτήδευμα] 'Will he not also require a natural aptitude
for the particular occupation?' ἐπιτήδευμα (cp. ἐπιτηδές, ἐπιτηδεύω)
has a wide range of meaning,—what a man practises, makes an
object or profession: hence also the customs and institutions of
a state.

ἡμέτερον μέντοι] μέντοι gives a deliberative assent to the new
and somewhat disturbing suggestion.

ὅσον γ' ἂν δύναμις παρείκη] 'as far as our power allows.'
Theact. 150 D οἷσπερ ἂν ὁ θεὸς παρείκη: more often impersonal—
Sympos. 187 E καθ' ὅσον παρείκει, φυλακτέον.

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A οἷει . . . διαμάχεσθαι] Compare with what follows the conclusion
of the Politicus 306-311, where courage and gentleness are to be

interwoven in a state. Also infra iv. 441 E : vi. 503 B, C : Laws *Republic*
vi. 773. II.

εἰς φυλακὴν] is to be taken closely with διαφέρειν. αἰσθανόμενον
is masculine : 'When he has the game in view.' αἴσθησις has
a special use in hunting, cp. Xen. Cyn. 3. 5.

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A

ὡς ἄμαχόν τε καὶ ἀνίκητον θυμός] Cp. the saying of Heracleitus
(fr. cv Bywater) θυμῷ μάχεσθαι χαλεπὸν ὃ τι γὰρ ἂν χρήζη γίνεσθαι,
ψυχῆς ὠνέεται.

B

ταῦτα δὲ ἀδυνάτοις ἔοικε] 'Now this seems an impossible
requirement'—viz. that a nature should be found, having both
these opposite qualities. For a similar affectation of despair on
the part of Socrates cp. Theaet. 203 D προγιγνώσκειν τὰ στοιχεῖα
ἅπανα ἀνάγκη τῷ μέλλοντι ποτε γνῶσεσθαι συλλαβὴν, καὶ οὕτως ἡμῖν ὁ καλὸς
λόγος ἀποδεδρακὼς οἰχέσεται.

D

δικαίως . . . ἀπελείφθημεν] 'My friend, said I, we deserve to be
in a puzzle, for we have lost sight of our own illustration.' Theaet.
189 C δικαίως ἂν καλοῖτο ψευδῇ δοξάζων. So δίκαιος vi. 504 A μὴ γὰρ
μνημονεύων . . . τὰ λοιπὰ ἂν εἶην δίκαιος μὴ ἀκούειν.

οὐκ ἐνενοήσαμεν . . . ταῦτα] The greatest characters are those in
which opposite qualities, instead of extinguishing one another, exist
side by side, and are developed by the occasions which require
them. Besides the strength or goodness, the range or play of
a character has also to be considered. ἄρα, 'then,' as this example
shows.

οἶσθα γάρ που . . . τοῦναντίον] τῶν γενναίων κυνῶν has a double
construction : (1) after οἶσθα, as a poetical genitive, which may be
defended by such passages as Laws i. 646 D τῆς περὶ τὸν οἶνον ἄρα
διατριβῆς ὡσαύτως διανοητέον. (2) The use of the genitive is further
supported by the resumption of κυνῶν in αὐτῶν, which is governed
by ἦθος. Cp. infra iv. 439 B τοῦ τοξότου οὐ καλῶς ἔχει λέγειν, ὅτι αὐτοῦ,
κ.τ.λ.

E

οἶδα μέντοι] 'Certainly.' μέντοι marks Glaucon's assent to the
new point to which attention is called.

καὶ τοῦτο, ἦν δ' ἐγώ . . . προπεπονθώς] Compare the fragment of
Heracleitus (cxv Bywater) κύνες καὶ βαῦζουσι ἐν ἂν μὴ γνώσκωσι.
This double character of friendliness to acquaintances and savage-
ness to strangers—τὸ φιλητικούς μὲν εἶναι τῶν γνωρίμων, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς
ἀγνώτας ἀγρίους—is attributed by Aristotle to θυμός, which he makes

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A

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A

the principle of friendship, instancing in support of his statement the fact that we are more liable to be excited against friends when we are slighted by them than against enemies (Pol. vii. 7, § 5). δῆ after οὐδέν is well supported by manuscript authority, although Par. A has δέ, and the particle is omitted by Stobaeus. δῆ is more forcible than δέ. 'He has manifestly received no injury from one whom he has never seen.'

οὐ πάνυ . . . προσέσχον τὸν νοῦν] 'I never before gave any attention to the point.' οὐ πάνυ, 'not at all' or 'certainly not,' the absoluteness of the negative being used to intensify the statement, as also in οὐ πάντως, with which the expression may be compared.

ἀλλὰ μὲν . . . φιλόσοφον] 'But surely this instinct of canine nature is charming, and quite like a philosopher.' κομψός is one of the facetious words in Plato. Compare the following: viii. 558 A ἡ πραότης ἐνίων τῶν δικασθέντων οὐ κομψή; 'charming,' as in this passage: iii. 405 D τοὺς κομψοὺς Ἀσκληπιάδας, 'clever sons of Aesculapius': v. 460 A κληροὶ κομψοί, 'clever,' 'cunningly devised lots': vi. 489 C ὁ τοῦτο κομψευσάμενος ἐψεύσατο, 'the ingenious inventor of this told a fib': Phaedr. 230 C πάντων δὲ κομψότατον τὸ τῆς πόας, 'most charming of all is the grass.' In all these passages there is an idea (1) of fineness or subtlety: (2) of amusement.

B πῇ δῆ; . . . καὶ τὸ ἀλλότριον] Socrates works the illustration with ironical gravity. 'Your dog,' as he would say, 'is a philosopher; for he loves those whom he knows, and what is the love of knowledge but philosophy?'

For the use of πῇ and ᾗ—'Interesting in what way? In this way'—cp. vi. 510 B σκόπει δῆ αὖ καὶ τὴν τοῦ νοητοῦ τομὴν ᾗ τμητέον. Πῇ; ᾗ τὸ μὲν αὐτοῦ τοῖς τότε τμηθείσιν ὡς εἰκόσι χρωμένῃ ψυχῇ ζητεῖν ἀναγκάζεται ἐξ ὑποθέσεων: Theaet. 172 D, where ᾗ in like manner introduces a sentence: πῇ δῆ; ᾗ τοῖς μὲν . . . αἰὲ ἀρέσσι σχολή, κ.τ.λ.

οὐκοῦν . . . δεῖν εἶναι] 'And may we not say confidently of man also that he who is to be gentle to his friends and acquaintances must by nature be a lover of wisdom and knowledge?' The following sentence shows that φύσει is construed with φιλόσοφον and not with πρᾶος.

C οὗτος μὲν . . . οὗτοι] The abrupt change of number is again noticeable. Cp. supra 373 E.

αὐτό] The antecedent is to be gathered from παιδευθήσονται.

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σκοποῦσι] = εἰς σκοπῶμεν.

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D

ἵνα μὴ . . . διεξίωμεν] For the use of *ικανός* see Gorg. 512 c *ικανός* γὰρ αὐτῷ ὁ λόγος : and for *συχνός*, implying tediousness, cp. Theaet. 185 E μάλα συχνοῦ λόγου : Soph. 217 D ἐκτείναντα ἀπομηκύνειν λόγον συχρὸν κατ' ἐμαυτὸν : Phil. 23 B βαβαί . . . συχνοῦ μὲν λόγου τοῦ λριποῦ. 'For we do not want to be tedious, and we do not want to leave unsaid what is required for completeness;' i.e. 'For we want enough, and not too much.' Cp. x. 601 c μὴ τοίνυν ἡμίσεως αὐτὸ καταλίπωμεν ῥηθέν, ἀλλ' ἱκανῶς ἴδωμεν. *ικανὸν* λόγον, like *πλήρωμα* supra 371 E, is a collective word used partitively. This clause is omitted in the text of Par. A, but has been added in the margin by an early hand.

καὶ ὁ τοῦ Γλαύκωνος ἀδελφός] Glaucon, who was provoked by 'the city of pigs,' has been the interlocutor in the lively discussion of the luxurious commonwealth and of the nature of the guardians. Adeimantus now interposes on the question of method and continues the serious discussion about education, till on the question of music Glaucon is again too much interested to keep silence.

How are these select natures to be reared?

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383 C

In youth they are to be educated, according to the dictates of long experience, in gymnastic and the liberal arts (μουσική).

The liberal arts come first, beginning in the nursery with fables, in which truth is to be conveyed through fiction.

Considering the extreme importance of early impressions it is right to legislate even for these first beginnings of education.

The rules to be laid down may be exemplified by considering those great fables which the poets have embodied.

Their account of Gods and heroes is apt to insinuate wrong notions, which are injurious to the young and tender mind. Our poets must not tell of wrong done by Gods, nor of wars in heaven. Such tales are false and of bad example. Nor can they be defended as allegorical, for the child cannot distinguish allegory from fact.

God must be represented as He really is : (1) good, and (2) true.

τίς οὖν ἡ παιδεία:] Education in modern as well as in ancient times hangs to the past : the study of the poets who were committed to memory by the Athenian youth in the age of Plato (Protag. 325 E foll. : 'And when the boy has learned his letters, and

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is beginning to understand what is written, as before he understood only what was spoken, they put into his hands the works of great poets, which he reads sitting on a bench at school; in these are contained many admonitions, and many tales, and praises and encomia of famous men, which he is required to learn by heart, in order that he may imitate or emulate them and desire to become like them,'—Laws vii. 810 foll.) may be compared with the study of the classics in our own day.

ὑπὸ . . . χρόνου εὐρημένης] Cp. Aristot. Eth. Nic. i. 7, § 17 καὶ ὁ χρόνος τῶν τοιούτων εὐρετῆς ἢ συνεργὸς ἀγαθὸς εἶναι.

ἡ μὲν ἐπὶ σώμασι γυμναστική] This, the commonplace point of view (που), is stated here, but corrected afterwards (iii. 411 E).

μουσικῆς δ' εἰπὼν . . . ἢ οὐ;] 'In speaking thus, do you include literature under music, or not?' The genitive depends on λόγους. For εἰπὼν without an object (sc. οὕτως or μουσικῇ) cp. supra 370 A εἰπόντος σοῦ.

The manuscript authority is divided between εἰπὼν and εἶπον: the latter reading would mean, 'And do you include literature,' I said, 'under music?' εἰπὼν is to be preferred as having better authority.

παιδευτέον δ' . . . ψευδέσιν] Truth of feeling rather than of fact or reasoning is the form of truth which the mind is most willing to receive during the first years of life. The child has to go through a stage which is not unlike that of the infancy of mankind, and is only partially corrected by the experience of older persons. That the pupil may have as little as possible to unlearn (παρήσομεν . . . τοὺς παῖδας καὶ λαμβάνειν . . . ἐναντίας δόξας ἐκείναις, ἄς, ἐπειδὰν τελεωθῶσιν, ἔχων οἰησόμεθα δεῖν αὐτοῖς; infra 377 B: cp. also iii. 411 E, Laws ii. 653 B), whether in religion or in anything else, considering especially the shortness of life, is what Plato would have termed a 'point of first-rate importance' in education. Compare again Laws vii. 792 A ἔστι δὲ ὁ χρόνος οὗτος τριῶν οὐκ ἐλάττων ἐτῶν, μῆριον οὐ σμικρὸν τοῦ βίου διαγαγεῖν χεῖρον ἢ μὴ χεῖρον. Nor has the power of the love of truth, regarded only as an instrument of enlarging and deepening the faculties, ever been sufficiently considered either in ancient or in modern education. For the falsehood of the poets cp. the familiar quotation from Hesiod—Theog. 27 ἴδμεν ψεύδεα πολλὰ λέγειν ἐτύμοισιν ὁμοῖα. Also Pindar, Olymp. i. 28 foll.:

ἡ θαύματα πολλά, καὶ πού τι καὶ βροτῶν φύτιν ὑπὲρ τὸν ἀλαθῆ *Republic*
 λόγον *II.*

δεδαυδαμένοι ψεύδεσι ποικίλοις ἐξαπατῶντι μῦθοι.

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E

and Arist. Met. i. 2, 13 κατὰ τὴν παροιμίαν πολλὰ ψεύδονται ἀνιδοί.

τοῦτο δέ που . . . ἀληθῆ] 'These, I conceive, speaking generally, are fictions, but they contain some elements of truth.' Mythology, taken as a whole, is false, but may contain elements of historical or moral truth. 377
A

τοῦτο δὲ ἔλεγον . . . γυμναστικῆς] 'That was my meaning in saying that (1) they (the young), or (2) that we (the teachers) must take in hand music before gymnastics.'

ἀπτέον] (1) sc. τοῖς νέοις (infra νέω καὶ ἀπαλῶ). Cp. infra iii. 389 B τὸ γε τοιοῦτον ἱατροῖς δοτέον, ἰδιώταις δὲ οὐχ ἀπτέον. Or (2) sc. τοῖς παιδεύουσιν ἡμῖν.

πλάττεται] sc. ὁ τρεφόμενος. The word occurs presently in a different connexion (μύθους πλασθέντας): but cp. infra c πλάττειν τὰς ψυχὰς αὐτῶν. B

ἐνδύεται τύπος] 'A deep impression is made.' For ἐνδύεσθαι in the sense of 'penetrate,' 'sink in,' cp. Laws i. 642 B εὐνοία ἐκ νέων εὐθὺς ἐνδύεται ἕκαστον: also Theaet. 169 B οὕτω τις ἔρως δεινὸς ἐνδέδυκε τῆς περὶ ταῦτα γυμνασίας: infra iii. 401 D μάλιστα καταδύεται εἰς τὸ ἐντὸς τῆς ψυχῆς ὃ τε ῥυθμὸς καὶ ἀρμονία. For the sense compare Timaeus 26 B ὡς δὲ τοι, τὸ λεγόμενον, τὰ παιδῶν μαθήματα θαυμαστὸν ἔχει τι μνημεῖον: Theaet. 194 C τὰ σημεῖα . . . ἱκανῶς τοῦ βάθους ἔχοντα πολυχρόνια . . . γίγνεται.

Compare the saying—ἀρχὴ ἡμῖν παντός—or, as Plato, altering the well-known line of Hesiod, says in the Laws vi. 753 E ἀρχὴ . . . πλεον ἢ τὸ ἡμῖν παντός: an adaptation which is repeated by Aristotle, Eth. Nic. i. 7, § 23. See also infra iii. 401 E τὰ μὲν καλὰ ἐπανοί, . . . τὰ δ' αἰσχροὶ ψέγοι τ' ἂν ὀρθῶς καὶ μισοῖ ἔτι νέος ὢν, πρὶν λόγον δυνατὸς εἶναι λαβεῖν, ἐλθόντος δὲ τοῦ λόγου ἀσπάζουτ' ἂν αὐτὸν γνωρίζων δι' οἰκεῖότητα μάλιστα ὁ οὕτω τραφεῖς; and Laws ii. 653 B.

ῥαδίως οὕτω] (1) 'Thus lightly,' i.e. as we should be doing if we went no further; like ἀπλῶς οὕτως i. 331 C and elsewhere, and νῦν οὕτως: or, rather (2) 'lightly, as is now commonly done' (with the customary indifference). Cp. infra iii. 403 E ἡ τῶνδε τῶν ἀσκητῶν ἔξις; viii. 544 C ἡ Κρητικὴ . . . αὕτη, sc. πολιτεία. The same difficulty arises infra 378 A.

Republic II. 377 C δὲν μὲν ἂν καλὸν . . . ἀποκριτέον] καλόν, sc. μῦθον, understood from μυθοποιούς, in the same way as infra iii. 399 D τί δέ; αἰλοποιούς ἢ αἰλητάς παραδέξει εἰς τὴν πόλιν; ἢ οὐ τοῦτο (sc. αἰλός, understood from αἰλοποιούς) πολυχορδύτατον; this 'word understood' is added in the text of Ven. II.

καὶ πλάττειν . . . ταῖς χερσίν] A good commentary on these words is afforded by Plutarch, *De Educatione Puerorum*, ed. Reiske, 3. 26 ὥσπερ γὰρ τὰ μέλη τοῦ σώματος εὐθὺς ἀπὸ γενέσεως πλάττειν τῶν τέκνων ἀναγκαῖόν ἐστιν, ἵνα ταῦτα ὀρθὰ καὶ ἀστραβῇ φύηται, τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον ἐξ ἀρχῆς τὰ τῶν τέκνων ἥθη βυθμίζειν προσήκει. A similar use of πλάττειν with reference to the adult body occurs in Plut., *De Sanitate*, ed. Reiske, 4. 93, where the editor vainly conjectures *πιλασσόμενα*.

τὸν αὐτὸν τύπον εἶναι] sc. τῶν μειζόνων καὶ ἐλαττόνων μύθων, which is easily supplied either from the previous or the following clause.

D καὶ ταῦτὸν δύνασθαι] 'And should have the same effect,' i. e. embody the same principles.

καὶ λέγουσιν] This is said either (1) of Homer and Hesiod, whose poems still live and are recited, or (2) of contemporary poets, who are included in οἱ ἄλλοι ποιηταί. Probably the latter.

ὅπερ, ἣν δ' ἐγώ . . . μέμφεσθαι] i. e. τὸ ψεύδεσθαι περὶ θεῶν. Plato means (1) that any falsehood about the Gods is blameworthy, but (2), above all, when it has an immoral tendency.

ἄλλως τε καὶ . . . ψεύδεται] 'Especially when the fiction is bad as well as false.' The meaning of μὴ καλῶς may be illustrated by the repetition of the expression (οὐ καλῶς) in describing what Socrates terms the 'immoral fable of Uranus and Cronus.'

E ὁ τε αὖ Κρόνος ὥς] ὥς here is not a mere resumption of the previous ὥς, but is emphatic and means 'in what way.'

378 A ἄπορον] The meaning is that the difficulty of procuring the victim was to make the representation nearly impossible.

καὶ γὰρ . . . χαλεποί] 'Why yes, he said, these stories are certainly indefensible.'

B οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀληθῆ] i. e. 'for they are false, as well as bad.'

C εἴ γε δεῖ ἡμῖν, κ.τ.λ.] 'if we are to have them think.' ἡμῖν, here

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II.378
C

as elsewhere, is the dative of the person interested. See on i. 343 A ὅς γε αὐτῇ, κ.τ.λ.

πολλοῦ δεῖ . . . καὶ ποικιλτέον] 'Far be it from us to tell them of the wars of the giants and (1) make them the subject of decorative work,' or (2) 'embroider them on garments.' To the same stories Euthyphro appeals in justification of his own conduct in bringing an action against his father. See Euthyphr. 6 B, C καὶ πόλεμον ἄρα ἡγεῖ σὺ εἶναι τῷ ὄντι ἐν τοῖς θεοῖς πρὸς ἀλλήλους, καὶ ἔχθρας γε δεινὰς καὶ μάχας καὶ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα πολλά, οἷα λέγεται τε ὑπὸ τῶν ποιητῶν, καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἀγαθῶν γραφέων τὰ τε ἄλλα ἱερὰ ἡμῖν καταπεποικίλται, καὶ δὴ καὶ τοῖς μεγάλοις Παναθηναίοις ὁ πέπλος μεστὸς τῶν τοιούτων ποικιλμάτων ἀνίγεται εἰς τὴν ἐκρόπολιν: and the previous passage, 5 E, in which Euthyphro defends his impiety by the example of Zeus binding his father.

The sentence is an emphatic repetition of what has preceded: the emphasis justifies the asyndeton. πολλοῦ δεῖ has passed into an adverb = ἤκιστα.

τοιαῦτα λεκτέα . . . λογοποιεῖν] 'Such, rather, must be the stories told to them in earliest childhood by old men and old women alike, and as they grow up, we must compel the poets also to compose for them in a similar spirit' (cp. infra 380 B, C). This punctuation, with a comma after γραυσί, was first adopted in Baiter's edition of 1881. Previous editors, including K. F. Hermann, made the pause at πρεσβυτέροις γιγνομένοις. The passage, when so punctuated, was variously understood: (1) 'by old men and old women, and all elderly persons' (Davis and Vaughan): (2) 'this is what old men and old women should begin by telling children, and the same when they grow up' (Jowett's Plato, first edition). These ways are unsatisfactory, although the change from πρὸς τὰ παῖδια to the dative in (2) may be defended by examples (Soph. 248 A). The omission of λεκτέα in Par. A may be accidental, or the insertion of the word in other MSS., although necessary, may be only conjectural.

υἱέος] is proved by the antithesis of πατρός to be the true reading; the old correction Διός (Ξ III), which is mentioned by Suidas and Photius, appears to have arisen from a reference to another story, which is told in Iliad xv. 18 ff. The legend of the golden throne containing hidden chains, which was presented by Hephaestus to his mother out of revenge for her rejection of him at his birth, is given by Pausanias i. 20. 3. It is to this legend that Plato refers.

D

Republic 11. 378 D
 ἐν ὑπονοίαις πεποιημέναις] 'Composed with a hidden meaning.'
 Cp. ἐν φαρμάκων εἶδει (iii. 389 B) and similar expressions. ὑπόνοια
 was looked upon as an old-fashioned word in Plutarch's day. Cp.
 Plut. de aud. Poet. ii. 19 Ε ταῖς πάλαι μὲν ὑπονοίαις ἀλληγορίαις δὲ
 νῦν λεγομέναις.

E πρὸς ἀρετὴν] 'In regard to fitness for producing virtue.' Cp.
 Phaedo 69 A ἡ ὀρθὴ πρὸς ἀρετὴν ἀλλαγή, and see Riddell's Digest,
 p. 128.

ἔχει γὰρ . . . φαίμεν] 'Yes, said he, there is reason in that; but
 suppose a person were to ask us with regard to this what these
 noblest kinds of fiction (sc. τὰ κάλλιστα μυθολογημένα πρὸς ἀρετὴν)
 are and what the tales in which they are found, what answer should
 we give?' The first ταῦτα refers vaguely to what precedes, the
 second more precisely to κάλλιστα μυθολογημένα πρὸς ἀρετὴν.

Compare Laws vii. 811, where the question is asked, what literary
 pattern the guardian of the law shall use in the education of youth,
 and is answered (not without a certain degree of egotism) that
 Plato's own book of the Laws affords the best pattern.

379 A αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτο] in apposition with the sentence. 'But as to this
 very point—the forms of theology, what shall they be?'

οἷος . . . τραγῳδία] 'God should ever be rendered to us as he
 in truth is, whether the form of verse which the poet chooses for
 the description of him be Epic, Lyric, or Tragic.'

ἐάν τε ἐν μέλεσιν] though omitted in Par. A, is found in Eusebius
 (p. 376) and is probably genuine. The insertion seems to be
 required by the sense, and agrees with the divisions of poetry, infra
 iii. 392–394.

379 B–380 C 1. *God is good. He can never be the author of evil. He is not
 the cause of all things, but only of the good.*

How many poems will be cancelled by this simple rule!

*If human calamities are referred to God, it must be added that
 they were inflicted for the good of those on whom they fell.*

379 B οὐκ ἄρα . . . ἀγαθόν] Cp. x. 617 Ε αἰτία ἐλομένου· ἐὸς ἀνάτιος: Tim.
 42 D διαθεσμοθετήσας . . . ταῦτα, ἵνα τῆς ἔπειτα εἴη κακίας ἐκάστων
 ἀνάτιος. Some of the inferences in the preceding Sorites are verbal
 only. The unnecessary multiplication of the steps is a charac-
 teristic feature of the Platonic dialectic.

δλίγων μὲν . . . τῶν κακῶν ἡμῖν] Such pessimism seems more in harmony with the spirit of the Timaeus or the Laws than of the Republic. Cp. however infra v. 473 D. It is a strain of reflection always apt to recur in Greek literature : *Iliad* xvii. 446 : Hdt. vii. 46, 3. Republic
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C

ταύτην τὴν ἀμαρτίαν] sc. the error of making God the author of evil, as is further explained in what follows. D

κηρῶν] ‘lots,’ not *Κηρῶν*, ‘fates.’ Cp. *Iliad* xxii. 210 :—

ἐν δ’ ἐτίθει δύο κῆρε ταηλεγέος θανάτου.

The lines are not found in our text of Homer exactly as they are quoted ; the passage referred to is *Iliad* xxiv. 527–532 :—

δοιοὶ γάρ τε πίθοι κατακείται ἐν Διὸς οὐδαι,
δάρων, οἷα δίδωσι, κακῶν, ἕτερος δὲ εἰῶν·
ᾧ μὲν κ’ ἀμμίξας δώη Ζεὺς τερπικέραννος,
ἄλλοτε μὲν τε κακῷ ὃ γε κύρεται, ἄλλοτε δ’ ἐσθλῷ·
ᾧ δέ κε τῶν λυγρῶν δώη, λωβητὸν ἔθηκε,
καὶ ἐ κακῇ βούβρωστις ἐπὶ χθόνα διὰν ἐλαύνει.

The quotations from Homer in Plato often show slight variations—which are sometimes intentional departures (see infra iii. 388 A) from the old manuscript text which has come down to us. The changes, however, are far from being sufficient to justify Wolf’s assumption of the unsettled state of the Homeric text before the times of the Alexandrian Grammarians.

ὥς ταμίας] ὥς follows λέγοντος, in the same construction as ὥς δοιοὶ πίθοι supra. The words which follow are not found in Homer ; they probably arise out of a confusion of the preceding quotation with *Iliad* iv. 84 :— E

Ζεὺς, ὅστ’ ἀνθρώπων ταμίας πολέμοιο τέτυκται.

ἦν] cognate accusative.

θεῶν ἔριν . . . καὶ Διός] (1) The strife and combat in the *θεομαχία* in *Iliad* xx takes place after an assembly of the Gods, convened by Zeus, whose command is carried to them by Themis,—in Plato’s view a most inappropriate person for such a message. *κρίσις* is here ‘dispute,’ ‘altercation,’ from *κρίνεισθαι*. (2) Others suppose an allusion to the *judgement* of Paris, and the *contention* which led to it : *θεῶν* is then from *θεά*. This explanation, however, rests on a con-

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jectural emendation of Proclus' abstract of the Cypria (viz. *Θέμιτος* for *Θέτιδος*—Heyne). See W. R. Hardie in the *Classical Review*, vol. iv. p. 182. And the strife of the goddesses is only the first of a chain of incidents leading to the events which the Cypria spoke of as planned between Zeus and Themis (or Thetis).

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A

ἀλλ' ἐάν τις, κ.τ.λ.] τὰ τῆς Νιόβης πάθη is used in two senses: (1) 'the sufferings of Niobe,' which is the object of ποιῆ, 'if any one shall make a poem on this theme:' (2) as the description of the play, which is the antecedent to οἷς. Plato is quoting from the Niobe of Aeschylus.

αὐτοῖς] probably refers to the poets, the singular being exchanged for the plural, as ποιητήν in the next sentence is followed by λέγουιν. θεός in this passage is used in a generic sense, and ὁ θεός is relative to the θεός which has preceded. But the abstract term is already tending to pass into a proper name—a philological transition which in some degree assisted and also veiled the change in the Greek mind from many gods to one. Cp. infra 381 c θεῶ . . . ἕκαστος αὐτῶν, and note: x. 597 B, c. For the sentiment cp. Butler's Analogy, part I. c. ii On the government of God by rewards and punishments. 'Perhaps there may be some impossibilities in the nature of things, which we are unacquainted with (i. e. which prevent God from making men's happiness independent of their actions). Or less happiness, it may be, would upon the whole be produced by such a method of conduct, than is by the present.' Again c. vii 'Though the actual permission of evil may be beneficial (οἱ δὲ ὠνίαντο κολαζόμενοι) . . . yet notwithstanding it might have been much better for the world if this very evil had never been done.' The difficulty which Plato and Butler thus attempt to solve is, perhaps, reduced to the smallest proportions by regarding the whole of human existence as a course of education in which evil is ever lessening in the advance towards a higher good.

The amount of evil, rather than the permission of evil, seems to be the real difficulty. For what is called the permission of evil is only another way of describing the mixed nature of man. And no one can seriously complain that he does not belong to another order of beings, or that, having the power of doing right, he was not made incapable of doing wrong. And even in reference to the amount of evil there is no limit to the power which a man has of improving his own state and that of his fellow-creatures.

See on Book i. 352. In a solitary passage of the Laws (x. 897),

which is imitated in the *Epinomis* (988 E) Plato seems to explain the origin of evil as in the Zoroastrian system, by supposing a power of evil as well as of good. No trace of this double principle of good and evil is to be found in Plato except in these two passages.

ὥς ἄθλιοι οἱ κακοί] Cp. *infra* ix. 591 A πῇ δ' ἀδικοῦντα λανθάνειν καὶ μὴ διδόναι δίκην λυσitteλεῖν ; ἡ οὐχὶ ὁ μὲν λανθάνων ἔτι πονηρότερος γίγνεται, κ.τ.λ., and *Gorg.* 472 foll.

ἐατέον . . . διαμαχητέον] sc. ἡμῖν : cp. *ξύμφορα* ἡμῖν *infra*.

ἐν τῇ αὐτοῦ πόλει] is added with solemnity ; it does not imply that he might do so in another country.

μυθολογοῦντα] agrees with the subject of λέγειν, although νεώτερον is probably suggested by μήτε τινα ἀκούειν which is inserted διὰ μέσον. Cp. for the general meaning *supra* 378 c.

ὥς οὕτε ὅσια ἂν λεγόμενα] Cp. *Goodwin M. and T.* §§ 214, 479.

οὗτος μὲν τοίνυν . . . μὴ πάντων] 'This then will be one of our laws and patterns relating to Theology, which will have to be observed in speaking and writing,—that God is not the author of all things, but of good only.' That morality in the highest and purest sense must be at the foundation of religion and especially of our conception of the nature of God, is a truth the repetition of which is rendered necessary by the corruption of the human intellect in Christian as well as in heathen times.

2. *God is true. He changes not, nor does he deceive.*

380 D-

(a). *He is not changed by another, for that other would be stronger than he ; nor by himself, for that which is perfect can only change for the worse.*

383 C

(b). *He never deceives mankind. He is capable, neither of true falsehood, nor of falsehood in word ;—neither of false thinking (which all beings hate), nor of false speaking, which men sometimes find necessary, when they want to elude an enemy, to humour an insane friend, or when they do not know the truth about ancient times, to make mythology as much like truth as they can. But God knows all things and is all powerful, and no madman is the friend of God. In this particular, as in the former, Homer and Aeschylus have committed grievous errors.*

τί δὲ δὴ, κ.τ.λ.] The connexion of these paragraphs is as follows :

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(1) God is good; (2) God is true, and this (α) in himself (i. e. unchangeable either from without or from within), and (β) in relation to us—i. e. he cannot lie or appear other than he is.

αὐτὸν γιγνόμενον] sc. ἀλλοίον τὴν ἰδέαν, i. e. ‘actually in his own person becoming different,’ as opposed to ‘merely appearing to become so.’ The predicate is to be gathered from what precedes (φαντάζεσθαι . . . ἰδέαις), and any ambiguity which might have been felt is cleared up by the addition of the words καὶ ἀλλάττοντα τὸ αὐτοῦ εἶδος, κ.τ.λ. God is described, first as really taking some other form; in the second part of the sentence (τότε δὲ . . . δοκεῖν) the metamorphosis is only an illusion.

ἢ ἀπλοῦν τε εἶναι . . . τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἰδέας ἐκβαίνειν;] ‘Or is he of a simple nature, and least of all going out of his own proper form?’ What is this form? The true answer to this question can only be gathered from the context, viz. that God is good, and God is true. The highest idea of beauty is described in the Symposium (211) as ‘that final cause of all our toils, which in the first place is everlasting, not growing or decaying, or waxing and waning; secondly, not fair in one point of view and foul in another, or at one time and in one relation, or at one place fair, at another time or in another relation or at another place foul, as if fair to some or foul to others, or in the likeness of a face or hands or any other part of the bodily frame, or in any form of speech or knowledge, or existing in any other being, as for example, in an animal, or in heaven, or in earth, or in any other place; but beauty only, simple, absolute, separate, and everlasting, which without diminution and without increase or any change, is imparted to the ever-growing and perishing beauties of all other things.’ Cp. also *infra* vi. 508 E, in which is described what Plato there terms the idea of good: this is that nature ‘which imparts truth to the known and the power of knowing to the knower, which is the author of science and truth, and yet surpasses them in beauty, and which is not only the author of knowledge, but of being and essence,—which is to the intellectual world what the sun is to the visible.’ See also *Tim.* 29 E.

E ὑπὸ μὲν ἄλλου] μὲν takes up one of the two cases which are supposed in the previous sentence. The second case is omitted, or rather deferred to *infra* 381 B ἀλλ’ ἄρα αὐτὸς αὐτόν, κ.τ.λ.

σῶμα . . . καὶ πᾶν φυτόν] φυτόν, in the most general sense, would

be inclusive of the human body. Cp. vi. 491 D παντὸς . . . φνυτοῦ, *Republic* II.
εἴτε ἐγγείων, εἴτε τῶν ζώων.

οὐ τήν] This is the reading of Par. A and several other MSS. 381
Bekker read with Stephanus and some of the old editions αὐτήν οὐ
τήν. Aldus and Eusebius give αὐτήν. One MS. (β') has αὐ τήν. If
αὐτήν is read it must mean 'the soul herself' as opposed to the
body mentioned in the previous sentence.

καὶ μὴν που . . . ἀλλοιοῦται] For the meaning of σκεῦος compare
Soph. 219 A τό τε αὐ περὶ τὸ ξύνθετον καὶ πλαστόν, ὃ δὴ σκεῦος ὠνομάκαμεν.
The words καὶ ἀμφιέσματα are omitted in Par. A.

ὁ θεός γε] ὁ θεός τε, Par. A, may perhaps be right. B

ἐκὼν αὐτόν, κ.τ.λ.] These words contain a fresh application of) C
the Socratic principle of the involuntariness of Evil.

ἕκαστος αὐτῶν] sc. τῶν θεῶν, referring to θεῶ. See note on 380 A.

μένει . . . μορφῇ] Cp. the impressive language of the Timaeus,
42 E καὶ ὁ μὲν δὴ ἅπαντα ταῦτα διατάξας ἔμενεν ἐν τῷ ἑαυτοῦ κατὰ τρόπον
ἦθει.

θεοὶ ξείνοισιν, κ.τ.λ.] Odyssey xvii. 485, 486. Plato has some- D
what unfairly omitted the following line, which expresses a higher
feeling, and is therefore unsuited to his purpose :—

ἀνθρώπων ὕβριν τε καὶ εὐνομήν ἐφορῶντες.

In Soph. 216 c he alludes to the whole passage, and applies it to
the philosophers, whom Socrates compares to unknown mysterious
visitants, καθορῶντες ὑψόθεν τὸν τῶν κάτω βίον.

Θέτιδος] Thetis, according to Sophocles (Troilus fr. 556 Nauck;
cp. Schol. in Pindar, Nem. iii. 60) and other writers, took various
forms in order to escape from her nuptials with Peleus.

μηδ' ἐν τραγῳδίαις . . . βιοδώροις] 'Nor let any one, either in
tragedy or in other poetry, introduce Herè disguised, in the form
of a priestess, collecting alms for the life-giving sons of the Argive
river Inachus.' For the significance of ἀγείρουσαν see the noun
ἀγύρτης with the feminine ἀγύρτρια and the compound μητραγύρτης,
'a begging priest of Cybele.'

Ἰνάχου, κ.τ.λ.] It is uncertain from what poet this quotation is
taken. The children of Inachus are the other rivers of Argolis
on whose waters the fruitfulness of the plain depended.

Republic

II.

381

E

λέγουσαι τοὺς μύθους κακῶς] 'not telling their stories as they ought to be told.' Cp. οὐ καλῶς supra 377 E.

Such charges may be illustrated by the tales which are alluded to in the Laws, ii. 672, of Dionysus losing his reason through the devices of his step-mother Herè, and revenging himself by infusing madness into the rest of the world. Plato with a feeling like that of Herodotus is afraid to repeat the story (ἐγὼ δὲ τὰ μὲν τοιαῦτα τοῖς ἀσφαλὲς ἡγουμένοις εἶναι λέγειν περὶ θεῶν ἀφήμι λέγειν): he appears, however, in the spirit of Pindar, to explain the madness innocently, as meaning the excess of youthful life.

ἰνδαλλόμενοι] The poetic word recalls the spirit of the mythology.

ἀλλ' ἄρα] 'But are we to suppose then . . . ?' Ἄρα (as above 381 B) expresses doubt or wonder about the alternative which remains. The emphasis is on the latter part of the sentence ἡμῖν δὲ ποιούσι, κ.τ.λ.

382

A

ἐθέλοι ἂν] 'Can we imagine that God would lie or be willing to lie?' ἐθέλω here, as in 375 A, is nearly equivalent to μέλλω. 'Is God likely to do so?' 'Is it in His nature?'

ἢ ἔργῳ φάντασμα προτείνων] 'Or in act, by putting forth a false appearance.'

τό γε ὡς ἀληθῶς ψεύδους] Plato is fond of this and similar oxymora. Cp. Theact. 189 C οὐκ ἂν, οἶμαι, σοὶ δοκῶ τοῦ ἀληθῶς ψεύδους ἀντιλαβέσθαι: Soph. 263 D: Phil. 23 B ἄρ' ὅτι τὸ ἀδύνατον εἶπον, λυπεῖν ἡδονήν;

τῷ κυριωτάτῳ . . . ἑαυτῶν] For this as an expression for the soul, cp. Phaedo 94 B-E.

ἐκεῖ] sc. ἐν τῷ κυριωτάτῳ.

αὐτό] sc. τὸ ψεύδος.

B

ἐγὼ δὲ λέγω] Here, as often in antithesis, the pronoun, although not emphatic, partakes of the emphasis which belongs to the whole clause. 'What I really mean is this.'

ψεύδεσθαί τε καὶ ἐψεύσθαι] 'To be and remain deceived.' ἐψεύσθαι is added to explain or correct ψεύδεσθαι, 'the lie in the soul' being a thing infixed or permanent, and the whole phrase answers to ἔχειν τε καὶ κεκτῆσθαι in the following clause. Cp. supra i. 351 B δουλοῦσθαι . . . καὶ καταδεδουλώσθαι.

ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ] 'in such a case'; when the lie is in the soul and about real being. Cp. Laws v. 731 c τῶν γὰρ μεγίστων κακῶν οὐδεὶς οὐδαμῶ οὐδὲν ἐκὼν κεκτῆτο ἂν ποτε· πολὺ δὲ ἥκιστα ἐν ταῖς τῶν ἑαυτοῦ τιμιωτάτοις. Cp. for ἐνταῦθα (= ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ) vi. 505 D ἀλλὰ τὰ ὄντα ζητοῦσι, τὴν δὲ δόξαν ἐνταῦθα ἥδη πᾶς ἀτιμίζει.

Republic
II.
382
B

ἀλλὰ μὴν . . . ἄκρατον ψεῦδος] The lie in the soul is unconscious falsehood respecting the highest matters. To regard God as false or immoral, or, according to Plato, as deluding men with appearances, or to deny the existence of God would be a lie of this hateful sort, which may be compared with Aristotle's *ἄγνοια καθόλου* (Eth. Nic. iii. 1, § 15), and is a contradiction of the essential nature of the soul, which, according to Plato, lives on truth, Soph. 228 c ἀλλὰ μὴν ψυχὴν γε ἴσμεν ἄκουσαν πᾶσαν πᾶν ἀγνοῦσαν. Plato considers this unconscious falsehood to be much more disastrous spiritually than the mere conscious or verbal falsehood.

ἐψευσμένου] is masculine, referring to a person (as supra ἐψεῦσθαι) 'on the part of him who is in error'; and the genitive depends on the whole phrase, ἣ ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ ἄγνοια, resumed with ἡ.

τῶν καλουμένων φίλων] is a suspended genitive which finally gains construction from ἀποτροπῆς ἔνεκα. The emendation οἱ ἂν for ὅταν is unnecessary; ὅταν is correlative to τότε. This is perhaps said with a glance at the discussion in Book i, as to who are our friends (i. 334: cp. supra 362 B, c).

διὰ τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι ὅπη τάληθές ἔχει, κ.τ.λ.] Compare Timaeus 40 D ἀδύνατον οὖν θεῶν παισὶν ἀπιστεῖν, καίπερ ἄνεν τε εἰκότων καὶ ἀναγκαίων ἀποδείξωιν λέγουσιν, sc. περὶ δαιμόνων γενέσεως. This notion of the functions of mythology may be illustrated from the Politicus, Timaeus, Critias, and Laws (Book iii), in which Plato gives the imaginary history of a 'world before the flood.'

κατὰ τί δὴ . . . ἂν ψεύδοιτο ;] 'Then on which of these grounds is lying useful to God? Will he lie in imitating the truth, because he is ignorant of the events of other days?'

ποιητῆς . . . οὐκ ἔν] 'Then in God there is nothing of a lying poet.' For the personification of a quality compare Phaedo 77 E ἀλλ' ὥσως ἔνι τις καὶ ἐν ἡμῖν παῖς, ὅστις τὰ τοιαῦτα φοβεῖται: also Phil. 39 A, B, where the faculty of memory is personified as a scribe, ὁ . . . παρ' ἡμῖν γραμματεὺς, and imagination as a painter, and some

C

D

Republic II. ludicrous lines of Diphilus, quoted by Harpocration, s. v. δευσο-
ποιός:—

382
D

ἀγαθὸς βαφεὺς ἔνεστιν ἐν τῷ παιδίῳ·
ταυτὶ γὰρ ἡμῖν δευσοποιὰ παντελῶς
τὰ σπάργαν' ἀποδέδειχεν.

E ἀλλὰ . . . ψεύδοιτο ;] ‘But shall we suppose him to speak falsely, for fear of his enemies?’—Ἄν is to be supplied from ἀφομοίων ἄν ψεύδοιτο above. Cp. supra i. 352 E ἀκούσας, and note.

ὁ θεὸς ἀπλοῦν καὶ ἀληθές] The neuter is continued from the preceding sentence.

οὔτε κατὰ φαντασίας] These words are omitted in Par. A, probably from the repetition of οὔτε.

383
A

συγχωρεῖς . . . ἑαυτούς] ‘You agree then that here is a second principle, according to which the Gods are not enchanters who transform themselves?’ τοῦτον refers to what has preceded, and is further explained by ὡς μήτε, κ.τ.λ.

παράγειν] The construction is changed from ὡς . . . ὄντας, probably in consequence of the clause τῷ μεταβάλλειν, κ.τ.λ., coming between.

οὐδὲ Αἰσχύλου] sc. τοῦτο ἐπαινεσόμεθα. ἑάς is changed from ἐμῖς to suit the former part of the sentence, and the less usual form is chosen to preserve the rhythm of the verse.

B ξύμπαντά τ' εἰπὼν, κ.τ.λ.] (1) ‘And in saying all, he raised a note of triumph over the blessedness of my lot.’ τύχας is governed by παιῶν' ἐπευφήμησεν in one phrase. Or (2) joining εἰπὼν . . . τύχας, ‘Having spoken of my lot as in all things blest of heaven.’

C ὅταν τις τοιαῦτα λέγῃ] This sentence begins with a resumption from ὅταν φῇ, κ.τ.λ. supra: hence the asyndeton.

χαλεπανοῦμεν] ‘We will frown,’ says Socrates, speaking with the imaginary authority of the ruler and lawgiver.

οὐδὲ τοὺς διδασκάλους ἑάσομεν . . . εἰ μέλλουσιν, κ.τ.λ.] There is a confusion or combination of two constructions. ‘We will not, because’ and ‘we must not, if.’ For this condensation see Riddell's Digest, § 256: and cp. Thucyd. i. 40, 2 ὅστις μὴ τοῖς δεξαμένοις, εἰ σωφρονοῦσι, πόλεμον ἀντὶ εἰρήνης ποιήσει.

BOOK III.

Besides their false representations of the Divine nature, the poets and mythologers are guilty of other falsehoods, which must likewise be forbidden in the interests of morality. The tales about the world below are such as cannot fail to inspire cowardice in all that hear them. But our guardians must be brave and have no fear of death. And our poets must tell the truth concerning Death, and rob him of imaginary terrors.

Republic
III.386 A-
392 A

They will therefore be forbidden to represent their heroes as lamenting for the death of friends, since to die is not an evil, and the hero is sufficient for himself, and the loss of money and friends does not affect him greatly. Achilles must not mourn inordinately for Patroclus, nor Priam for Hector ;—still less the chief of the Gods for his son Sarpedon.

Not only excessive grief, but excessive laughter must be discouraged. For every extreme brings on a reaction to the opposite extreme. The ‘inextinguishable laughter’ of the Gods must be erased from Homer.

Then our guardians must be taught veracity in their youth. For even ‘the lie in word’ has been reserved as a medicine for exceptional cases. And such a remedy must be solely entrusted to the physician, that is, to the ruler. No other in the state may ever dissemble what he knows.

In some things we may praise Homer—as where Diomed enforces obedience, or the good discipline of the Achaeans is described. But not the passage in which Achilles reviles his chief, nor where Odysseus rejoices over the banquet. For temperance, orderliness, and chastity are to be enforced, and such fortitude and self-control as Odysseus shows when he ‘strikes upon his breast and chides his heart.’

Liberality is another virtue to be fostered by us. Our poets must not sing that gifts prevail with kings, or tell how Achilles took a ransom for the body of Hector.

Nor must we listen to those passages in which the same hero is represented on the other hand as proud and impious. To hear of one so born and so brought up as being possessed with the opposite vices of meanness and insolence cannot but be ruinous to the morals of the young. The preceding rules, then, must restrict the choice of subjects in mythologizing about Gods and Heroes and the world unseen.

Republic
III.

386

A

τοιαῦτ' ἅττα] viz. that God is good and true.

καὶ γονέας . . . ποιησομένοις] This is added in allusion to the stories of Zeus and Cronos, and of quarrelling among the Gods. The words form a transition to the human virtues and duties which follow. The effect of such stories on the conduct of children towards their parents is again referred to in Laws x. 886 c ff.

B

τοῖς ἐπιχειροῦσι λέγειν] 'who essay to speak.' ἐπιχειρεῖν is often used in Plato as an amplification of the word which is attached to it. Cp. Phaedr. 265 E τὸ πάλιν κατ' εἶδη δύνασθαι τέμνειν, κατ' ἄρθρα, ἢ πέφυκε, καὶ μὴ ἐπιχειρεῖν καταγνύναι μέρος μηδέν, κακοῦ μαγείρου τρόπον χρώμενον—'and not go about to break any part,' &c. Here the periphrasis is more significant. περὶ τούτων τῶν μύθων is (1) governed by ἐπιστατεῖν: (2) repeated with λέγειν: cp. ii. 360 D ὁ περὶ τοῦ τοιοῦτου λόγου λέγων.

δεῖσθαι] sc. αὐτῶν. The construction is again changed at λέγοντας, which refers back to λοιδορεῖν: 'since, in reviling the world below, they do not say what is either true or expedient.' In some MSS. (Ven. Ẋ p. m., Vind. E, &c.) ἄν is inserted after λέγοντες which implies a suppressed condition: not 'since what they say is not true,' but (sc. εἰ λοιδοροῖεν), 'since if they did so they would not speak truly.' Compare ii. 380 c ὡς οὔτε ὅσα ἂν λεγόμενα, εἰ λέγοιτο.

C

ἀπὸ τοῦδε τοῦ ἔπους] 'beginning with this verse' of the speech of Achilles to Odysseus: Od. xi. 489. For ἔπος in the sense of an Epic line cp. infra 393 A οἷσθ' οἶν ὅτι μέχρι μὲν τούτων τῶν ἐπῶν, κ.τ.λ.

[ὧ μὴ βίотος πολὺς εἶη]] These words are omitted in Par. A and may possibly have been inserted by some scribe from recollection of Homer.

D

οἰκία δὲ . . . θεοί περ] Il. xx. 64, 65. The lines occur in the description of Poseidon striking the earth with his trident:—

δείσας δ' ἐκ θρόνου ἄλτο (sc. Hades) καὶ ἴαχε, μὴ οἱ ὑπερθευ
γαῖαν ἀναρρήξειε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων,
οἰκία δέ, κ.τ.λ.

ὦ πόποι . . . οὐκ ἔνι πάμπαν] Il. xxiii. 103, 104: the words of Achilles on awaking from the dream in which the ghost of Patroclus appears to him.

καὶ τό, κ.τ.λ.] And the verse about Tiresias:—'To him alone [after death did the goddess Persephone grant] to have under-

standing, but other souls flit as 'shadows' (Odys. x. 495). The feminine **ταί** is due to the attraction of **σκιαί**;—the verse is quoted also in the Meno (100 A) *ὅτι οἷος πέπνυται τῶν ἐν Ἰλίου, αἱ δὲ σκιαί αἰσσοῦσι*. Plato seems to presuppose the construction and context to be in the memory of his hearers. Though he sometimes quotes inaccurately, both he and they must have been intimately familiar with the Iliad and Odyssey. } *Republic III.* 386 D

ψυχὴ δ' ἐκ ρεθέων] Il. xvi. 856. On the form **ἀνδροτήτα** see Monro and Leaf in loco.

ψυχὴ δὲ κατὰ χθονός] Il. xxiii. 100. .

387
A

ὥς δ' ὅτε . . . ἄμ' ἤεσαν] Odys. xxiv. 6-9, 'As bats in hollow of a mysterious cave, whenever any of them falls off out of the string from the rock, fly squeaking and cling to one another, so did they move together with gibbering cry.'

τρίξω is here used of a shrill treble sound—the squeak of a bat. The thin treble cry of the bat (inaudible to some persons) has been the recognized similitude in many lands for the voice of a ghost.

διαγράφωμεν] *διαγράφειν* is here to 'cancel' or 'strike out,' as elsewhere (vi. 500 E) to 'describe' or 'draw a plan of.' B

ἀκουστέον] sc. *ὄν*, in construction with **ὥς** supra.

τὰ περὶ ταῦτα . . . φοβερὰ] The order is **τὰ δεινὰ τε καὶ φοβερὰ ὀνόματα πάντα τὰ περὶ ταῦτα**: 'We must cast aside all the terrible and dreadful names which are used in describing this subject, Cocytus, Styx,' &c.

ἀποβλητέα] though plural, takes the accusative after it, like **ἀκουστέον** supra. } *

καὶ ἄλλα . . . ὀνομαζόμενα] i.e. **τᾶλλα ὀνόματα τούτου τοῦ τύπου ὄντα, ᾧ, κ.τ.λ.** C

φρίττειν δὴ ποιεῖ, κ.τ.λ.] 'At the mention of which names a shudder passes through the soul of him that hears them.'

The words **ὥς οἶόν τε** are probably genuine, though resting on slender manuscript authority, which is chiefly that of *q*. The reading which is found in almost all the MSS. is **ὥς οἴεται**, i.e. 'as the poet thinks' or 'imagines, he produces a fine effect; whereas we fear that this effect of terror will spoil the courage of our soldiers.' This is forced; and the emendation of **ὅσα ἔτη**, which is supposed to be an allusion to annual recitations of the rhapsodists, is worse. }

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III.
387
C

Another conjectural reading is *ὡς ἐτεά*, 'believing them to be true.' The reading *οἶεται* may have easily sprung out of *οἶόν τε* through *οἶονται*: compare the converse confusion, i. 336 E *οἶον γε σύ, ὦ φίλε*, where for *οἶον γε σύ* Ven. Ξ reads *οἶόν γε ἐστίν*. The meaning of *ὡς οἶόν τε* may be supported by the frequent recurrence of *ὡς οἶόν τε* *μάλιστα, μέγιστα*, elsewhere in Plato. Protag. 349 E *ὄλον που καλὸν ὡς οἶόν τε μάλιστα*.

καὶ ἴσως . . . ἄλλο τι] (1) 'And this sort of thing (sc. *ὅσα ἄλλα, κ.τ.λ.*) may be well enough for some other object,' i.e. to excite-interest, or to teach not courage but something else. Cp. supra B *οὐχ ὡς οὐ ποιητικά, κ.τ.λ.*: infra 390 A *εἰ δέ τινα ἄλλην ἡδονὴν παρέχεται, θαυμαστὸν οὐδέν*. (2) Or does Plato mean—'this effect of fear may be well enough for another purpose,' viz., to discourage vice (cp. the judgement of the dead in x. sub fin.)? Cp. infra 394 D where, under a similar vague expression, a very important matter seems to be concealed, viz. the expulsion of Homer.

θερμότεροι] 'Too heated,' i.e. 'nervous,' or 'excitable,' not cool enough. *θερμότεροι* suggests *μαλακώτεροι*, 'softer,' the ordinary effect of heat being to soften. Plato is fond of the conjunction of *θερμός*, and similar words with *μαλακός*. The effect of heat on wax is probably present to his mind. Cp. infra 411 B; Cratyl. 432 B; Laws ii. 671 B *τὰς ψυχὰς τῶν πινόντων διαπύρους γιγνομένας μαλακωτέρας γίγνεσθαι*: or 666 B *μαλακώτερον ἐκ σκληροτέρου τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ἦθος, καθάπερ εἰς πῦρ σίδηρον ἐντεθέντα, γιγνόμενον*.

Ast conjectured *ἀθυρότεροι*, and this reading was subsequently found by Bekker in MS. *v* (Angelicus).

D καὶ τοὺς ὀδυρμούς . . . ἀνδρῶν;] 'And shall we also get rid of the weepings and wailings of famous men?' The genitive *ἐλλογίμων ἀνδρῶν* is the subject, not the object, of *οἴκτους*; otherwise the argument from 'Ἀλλὰ μὴν . . . καταλάβῃ' infra would be irrelevant. Cp. infra E *τοὺς θρήνους τῶν ὀνομαστών ἀνδρῶν*: also 390 D: Soph. O. C. 1636 *ὁ δ', ὡς ἀνὴρ γενναῖος, οὐκ οἴκτου μέτα, κ.τ.λ.*

διαφερόντως . . . προσδεῖται] 'He is distinguished above his fellows by standing least of all in need of another.'

E ἥκιστα ἄρ' . . . καταλάβῃ] 'And therefore will be least likely to lament, but will bear with the greatest equanimity any misfortune of this sort which may befall him.' The infinitive is dependent on *λέγομεν* (supra D), to which the construction returns.

388
A

ἄλλοτ' ἐπὶ πλευρᾷς . . . ἀλὸς ἀτρυγέτοιο] Iliad xxiv. 10-12,

slightly altered. Plato has dropped the metre (in the words τότε . . . ἀναστάντα) to save the construction. It is probable that he has further altered δινεύσκε (II. xxiv. 12) into πλωίζοντα, which does not occur in Homer, for the same reason, and also to increase the mock-heroic effect: the word ἀπρυγέτοις does not occur in Homer, but is added to round off the line. πλωίζειν is found in Hesiod (Op. et Dies 632), and seems to be introduced here in a humorous sense ('sailing along'), in order to throw ridicule on the description. Cp. vii. 529 c κὰν ἐξ ὑπτίας νέων ἐν γῇ. Heyne's conjecture, πρωίζοντα, a word not found, but formed on the analogy of ὀψίζοντα, 'taking a morning walk,' is ingenious, cp. the words οὐδέ μιν Ἡὼς | φαινόμενῃ λήθεσκειν, which follow in the text of Homer; but no change is necessary.

ἐκεῖνος] sc. ὁ Ὅμηρος.

B

κυλινδόμενον] The unmetrical κυλινδούμενον is read in MΞ, where the copyists have probably substituted the later prose form κυλινδεῖν for κυλινδεῖν, which is the only form in Homer. The same may or may not be true of ἀμφοτέραισι (ἀμφοτέρῃσι Par. A).

ἡμοι ἐγώ, κ.τ.λ.] The words of Thetis in Iliad xviii. 54.

C

ἀνομοίως] = 'in a manner unlike him,' recalls ii. 379 A οἷος τυγχάνει ὁ θεὸς ὦν, αἰεὶ δῆπου ἀποδοτέον.

ὦ πόποι . . . δαμῆναι] II. xxii. 168, 169; xvi. 433, 434.

ἀναξίως] sc. τῶν θεῶν.

D

εἰ καὶ ἐπίοι αὐτῷ] 'Should it even come into his mind.' Compare Phaedr. 264 B τὸ ἐπιόν, 'what came into his head': infra viii. 563 C οὐκοῦν κατ' Αἰσχύλον, ἔφη, ἐροῦμεν ὅτι νῦν ἦλθ' ἐπὶ στόμα; Eurip. Med. 1051, 1052 ἀλλὰ τῆς ἐμῆς κάκης, | τὸ καὶ προέσθαι μαλθακοῦς λόγους φρενί. The very inclination to such words and actions is to be rebuked and suppressed. So in the Theaet. 173 D σπουδαὶ δέ, κ.τ.λ. . . οὐδὲ ὅναρ πράττειν προσισταται αὐτοῖς.

ἄλλω καλλίονι] 'Another and a fairer one:' sc. λόγῳ. For the term καλός applied to an argument cp. i. 334 D, where Polemarchus says—οὗτος ἐκείνου καλλίων φαίνεται: Theaet. 203 D, 209 E.

E

ὅταν τις ἐφῇ ἰσχυρῷ γέλωτι] 'when a man gives way to violent laughter.' Cp. Tim. 59 D (Bekker's reading) ταύτῃ δὴ (sc. τῇ ἡδονῇ) καὶ τὰ νῦν ἐφέντες (ἀφέντες, Par. A), and Protagoras 338 A οὐρία ἐφέντα, 'running before the wind.'

The same thought occurs in viii. 563 E τὸ ἄγαν τι ποιεῖν μεγάλην

Republic φιλεῖ εἰς τοῦναντίον μεταβολὴν ἀνταποδιδόναι. For the personification
 111. of the neuter with ζητεῖ ('requires,' 'demands'), compare ii. 370 B
 388 E οὐ γὰρ, οἶμαι, ἐθέλει τὸ πραττόμενον τὴν τοῦ πράττοντος σχολὴν περιμένειν,
 and note: Symp. 189 A εἰ τὸ κόσμιον τοῦ σώματος ἐπιθυμεῖ τοιοῦτων
 ψόφων, κ.τ.λ. : cp. x. 595 C τί βούλεται (sc. ἡ μίμησις) εἶναι.

389 A πολὺ δὲ ἦττον, ἐὰν θεοὺς] The particle δέ after τε (in οὔτε) is
 emphatic : 'but surely much less so if they are Gods.'

οὐκ ἀποδεκτέον . . . οὐ γὰρ οὖν δὴ ἀποδεκτέον] 'On your
 views we must not admit them.' 'On my views, if you like to call
 them mine : that we must not admit them is certain.' For a similar
 piece of raillery compare v. 475 A εἰ βούλει, ἔφη, ἐπ' ἐμοῦ λέγειν . . .
 συγχωρῶ τοῦ λόγου χάριν.

B + ἀλλὰ μὴν, κ.τ.λ.] How far does Plato sanction falsehood? Only
 in the governors, who are allowed to use the 'lie remedial' in the
 management of their subjects ; the subject is not allowed to have the
 privilege of lying in return. The higher sense of the inexpediency
 and immorality of all falsehood seems to be wanting here, as above
 in ii. 382 c. Yet falsehood is denied to the Gods, and only
 admitted as a necessary imperfection among men. Possibly some
 thread of irony is here interwoven (see especially εἴπερ τισὶν ἄλλοις).
 Plato seeing that falsehood plays a great part in the government of
 the world, is willing to sanction it for certain purposes : so for
 example in the marriage lots (v. 459 D), and in the noble lie—
 Φοινικικόν τι—about the origin of classes in society (infra 414 c).

εἰ γὰρ ὀρθῶς ἐλέγομεν ἄρτι] sc. at the end of Book ii. 382.

ὡς ἐν φαρμάκου εἶδει] Cp. v. 459 D ἔφαμεν δέ που ἐν φαρμάκου
 εἶδει πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα χρῆσμα εἶναι.

ιδιώταις δὲ οὐχ ἀπτέον] sc. τοῦ τοιούτου.

τοῖς ἄρχουσι δὴ . . . ἢ πολιτῶν ἕνεκα] The disjunctive form of
 sentence is occasioned by the negative implied in εἴπερ τισὶν ἄλλοις.
 'None but the ruler is to do so, either for warlike or peaceful
 purposes.' For the meaning of πολεμίων ἕνεκα, cp. ii. 382 c τὸ ἐν
 τοῖς λόγοις ψεῦδος . . . χρήσιμον . . . πρὸς τε τοὺς πολεμίους, κ.τ.λ.

C πρὸς γε δὴ τοὺς τοιούτους ἄρχοντας] 'To our rulers, being
 what they are.' Plato does not acknowledge the same obligation
 towards unskilled rulers such as the demagogue or tyrant. Here,
 as supra i. 346 E Plato without distinctly anticipating the great

revolution of making philosopher-kings already hints at a better sort of government than any at present existing among mankind. Republic
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In Par. A τοιούτους is written only in the margin, but by the first hand. It is omitted in Stobaeus and in v. It may therefore possibly be a repetition of τοιούτων. 389
C

λέγοντι] agrees with ιδιώτη supra, the construction being slightly changed from λέγειν.

ἂν ἄρ' ἄλλον . . . ἐν τῇ πόλει] 'If then a ruler catches any one besides himself lying in the state.' ἄρχων is understood from τοῖς ἀρχουσι,—ἀρχοντας supra.

τῶν οἷ . . . τέκονα δούρων] Od. xvii. 383, 384. D

ἐάν γε . . . ἔργα τελῆται] 'Yes, said he, that is, if our theory is carried out.' 'If over and above the word there should ever be the fact' (ἔργου τέλος). For the use of ἐπί cp. Odys. xvii. 308 εἰ δὴ καὶ ταχὺς ἔσκει θέειν ἐπὶ εἰδεῖ τῷδε. E
Rather = "if
VB fail, and
has to be used"

Plato has opposite ways of enlivening his language. The first creation of the state is confessedly theoretical (ii. 369 A, c), but it soon appears that 'we are the legislators or oekists' (ii. 379 A, v. 458 c), 'and do what we describe; or rather not we, but necessity is the founder of the state' (ii. 369 c). Then again we are reminded that this is a mere argument or similitude, and the fact quite another thing, which is to be added over and above (ἐπὶ λόγῳ), as in this passage. Elsewhere the two modes of speech alternate with one another.

ὥς πλήθει] 'for a body of men,' such as the army of guardians whom we are training. The qualifying phrase is probably added to prepare for the definition of σωφροσύνη in the individual in Book iv. For a similar qualifying addition, cp. iv. 430 c πολιτικὴν γε. (The phrase is so understood by Van Heusde, *Spec. Crit. in Plat.* p. 52 and by Matthiae, *Greek Grammar*, § 388.)

τέττα . . . μύθῳ] Il. iv. 412. E

τὰ τούτων ἐχόμενα] either (1) 'other lines which are of the same order with these,' as expressing a similar feeling, or (2) 'which go along with these.' Plato, who is quoting from memory, supposes that all which he quotes occurs in the same passage.

ἴσαν . . . Ἀχαιοί,—σιγῇ δειδιότες σημάτων] The first line is found in Iliad iii. 8: the second in Iliad iv. 431. It is improbable that we have a trace here of a Pre-Alexandrian Homer, nor is there

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E

any reason for supposing that the second verse is interpolated in the text. Some Homeric illustration of obedience to chiefs is needed, and Plato has taken the liberty of bringing together two half-lines out of different passages, perhaps by a slip of memory, perhaps not intending that they should be connected. Cp. supra 388 B.

οἰνοβαρές . . . ἐλάφοιο] II. i. 225.

καὶ τὰ τούτων ἐξῆς] ἐξῆς is variously construed with a genitive or dative (infra vii. 528 A τὸ ἐξῆς . . . τῇ γεωμετρῖᾳ).

390
A

νεανιεύματα] 'impertinences.' So the verb, Phaedr. 235 A ἐφαίνετο δὴ μοι νεανιεύεσθαι ἐνδεικνύμενος: Gorg. 482 c: and the adjective νεανικός, Gorg. 508 D τὸ νεανικὸν δὴ τοῦτο τοῦ σοῦ λόγου. νεανικεύματα is the form in Par. A. In other MSS. there are traces of νεανισκεύματα. Xenophon, Cyr. I. 2. 15, appears to have used νεανισκεύεσθαι:—Pollux, 2. 20; see Stephanus' Thesaurus, ed. Dindorf.

εἰ δέ τινα ἄλλην ἡδονήν] 'If however, apart from this, it gives any pleasure,'—ἄλλην being 'adverbial.'

παρὰ πλεῖν ὥσι τράπεζαι, κ.τ.λ.] altered from Odyss. ix. 8 παρὰ δὲ πλήθωσι τράπεζαι. Plato has somewhat unfairly left out the minstrel, who, in the same passage, is placed foremost among the delights of the banquet.

B

λιμῶ δ' οἴκτιστον . . . ἐπισπεῖν] Odyss. xii. 342.

ἢ Δία . . . ἐπιλανθανόμενον] 'Or to hear that Zeus, while the other Gods and mankind were sleeping, lightly forgot all that he had planned while he alone was awake.' The construction is ἀκοῦειν Δία ὥς ἐπιλανθανόμενον = ὥς Ζεὺς ἐπελανθάνετο (cp. ii. 383 A ὥς . . . γόητας ὄντας). The nominatives, μόνος ἐγρηγαρώς, agree with the subject of ἐβουλεύσατο, the relative being transposed as supra ii. 363 A τοῖς ὁσίοις ᾧ φασὶ τοὺς θεοὺς διδόναι. καθενδόντων . . . ᾧ ἐβουλεύσατο is a paraphrase of Iliad ii. 1, 2 ff.

ἄλλοι μὲν ῥα θεοὶ τε καὶ ἄνδρες ἱπποκορυσταὶ

εὖδον παννύχιοι· Δία δ' οὐκ ἔχε νήδυμος ἕπνος' κ.τ.λ.

And the chief allusion is to Iliad xiv. 294–351. The words φίλους λήθοντε τοκῆς, which occur in the poet's narrative (l. c. l. 296), are inaccurately ascribed by Plato to Zeus in person.

C

τὸ δωμάτιον] The diminutive is comically substituted for the θάλαμος of Iliad xiv. 338, and is perhaps meant to burlesque the αἰθέρα Διὸς δωμάτων which Aristophanes (Ranae 100) ascribes to Euripides.

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C

δι' ἕτερα τοιαῦτα] 'for something else of the same kind,' 'for the same sort of thing.' These words are euphemistic and contemptuous. Plato does not care to give the second tale in full: Odyss. viii. 266 foll. The sentence passes out of the interrogative form. οὐδέ, sc. ἐπιτήδειόν ἐστιν ἀκούειν.

ἀλλ' εἴ πού τινες . . . ἀκουστέον] 'But any extreme deeds of endurance which are either performed by famous men or told concerning them, our youth should see (represented at the theatre) and hear.' λέγονται, sc. περὶ ἐλλογίμων ἀνδρῶν: ὑπό, κ.τ.λ., is in construction only with πράττονται. For πρὸς ἅπαντα cp. Thuc. iii. 82, 4 τὸ πρὸς ἅπαν ξυνετόν.

τοὺς ἄνδρας] is used pronominally, — 'the men before us,' 'our pupils.' Compare infra 391 c τοὺς ἡμετέρους. This familiar way of speaking adds a touch of reality to the conversation. Cp. Theaet. 144 D, where Socrates says in reply to Theodorus' description of his pupil — γεννικὸν λέγεις τὸν ἄνδρα.

δῶρα . . . βασιλῆας] This verse is said by Suidas (i. p. 623) to be taken from Hesiod.

Φοίνικα, κ.τ.λ.] Il. ix. 432, 515 sqq.

τῆς μήνιος] The Epic word recalls the theme of the Iliad.

παρὰ τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος δῶρα λαβεῖν] Il. xix. 278. Plato does injustice to the character of Achilles, who is indifferent to the gifts. It is a misconception of the Homeric idea to charge him with ἀνελευθερία or φιλοχρηματία, as infra 391 c. See especially Il. xix. 147, 148 Δῶρα μὲν, αἱ κ' ἐβέλθησθα, παρασχέμεν, ὥς ἐπιεικές, | εἴτ' ἐχέμεν, πάρα σοί.

δι' Ὀμηρον] Compare x. 595 B καίτοι φιλία γέ τίς με καὶ αἰδῶς ἐκ παίδος ἔχουσα περὶ Ὀμήρου ἀποκωλύει λέγειν.

391
A

ἔβλαψάς μ' ἐκάεργε . . . παρείη] Il. xxii. 15, 20.

καὶ ὥς πρὸς τὸν ποταμόν . . . ἀπειθῶς εἶχε] Il. xxi. 130 ff.

B

καὶ αὖ . . . οὐ πειστέον] Il. xxiii. 151. 'Or that he said "Let me offer to Patroclus," who was a lifeless corpse, "to take with him the locks," which had been consecrated to the other river Spercheius, or that he did so, we should not believe.' ὥς is to be repeated with ἔφη. The accusative, τὰς . . . τρίχας, is in a loose construction, which becomes more precise when the phrase is resumed in κόμην. The genitive τοῦ . . . Σπερχειοῦ is to be taken closely with ἱεράς in the usual construction.

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B

τάς τε αὖ Ἑκτορος . . . Πατρόκλου] Il. xxiv. 14 ff.: cp. xxii. 395 ff.

τάς τῶν ζωοργηθέντων σφαγὰς εἰς τὴν πυράν] Il. xxiii. 175, 176. The plurals ἔλξεις and σφαγὰς refer to a succession of distinct acts. The body of Hector was dragged day after day, and twelve human victims, not one only, had been offered on the funeral pyre.

- C θέων τε καὶ ἀνθρώπων] For the genitive of the object after ὑπερφηανίαν cp. supra ii. 359 A ξυνθήκας αὐτῶν, and note.

μὴ τοῖνυν . . . ἀρπαγὰς] 'Then let us equally refuse to believe, or allow to be repeated the tale of Theseus, son of Poseidon, and Pirithous, son of Zeus, going forth to perpetrate such horrid acts of rape.' Pirithous aided Theseus in carrying off Helen, and Theseus joined Pirithous in his attempt to steal Persephone away from Pluto (Isocrates, Ἑλένης ἐγκώμιον, 20-22). The plural ἀρπαγὰς includes both actions. δεινὰς marks not the danger of the descent to Hades, but the heinousness of the offence. ὤρμησαν is read in Par. A after all, and not ὤρμησεν, as stated by all the Editors from Bekker downwards. This determines the balance in favour of the plural verb. οὕτως is to be joined with δεινὰς. Cp. Symp. 192 c οὕτως ἐπὶ μεγάλῃς σπουδῇς.

- D μηδέ τιν' ἄλλον] ἄλλον is clearly preferable to ἄλλου, although ἄλλου (sic) is the reading of Par. A.

ὧς οἱ θεοὶ κακὰ γενῶσι] 'That the Gods are progenitors of evil.' The doers of evil cannot be sons of God. Else evil would proceed from God. Cp. ii. 379 c.

- E ὧς ἄρα] ἄρα, 'then'—if these stories are true.

οἱ θεῶν ἀγχίσποροι, κ.τ.λ.] These lines are taken, like the quotation in ii. 380 A, from the Niobe of Aeschylus. The lines are also quoted by Strabo (xii. 870), as they occur here, with the exception that οἷς ἐν Ἰδαίῳ πάγῳ is read for ὧν κατ' Ἰδαίῳ πάγον. The reason of the resolution (καὶ οὕτω), which occurs in all the MSS. but not in Strabo, may be either that Socrates is putting together lines from different places, as at pp. 386, 387, or that the copyists supposed him to have done so.

Aeschylus seems to imagine a sort of heavenly Ida, like Olympus in Homer, where the demigods sacrifice to their father in the sky.

It is the mountain whose top reaches to Heaven in the imagination of the poet. Cp. the similar consecration of Mount Oeta in Soph. Trach. 1191. Republic
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E

What principles are to regulate the representation of human things? The point is reserved until after the decision of the main question, concerning the nature of Justice, and whether it is profitable or not to him who has it,—and this whether it be known or unknown to Gods and men. 392
A-C

[ἡμῖν] before ἦν δ' ἐγώ is omitted in Par. A, probably owing to ἦν following. 392
A

λοιπὸν εἶδος λόγων περί] 'What department still remains that has to do with the subjects of discourse.' The reading λόγων περί is confirmed by τὰ μὲν δὴ λόγων περί infra c, and by the expression εἶδος νόμων περί, infra iv. 427 A. The periphrasis is nearly equivalent to a simple genitive. The reading of Ξ, which was also the reading of the text before Bekker, is περιοριζομένοις, a word the existence of which could not be allowed on the authority of this passage only, even if the other reading had not the authority of H M. The scribe who wrote περιορίζομεν οἷς as in A must have understood the relative clause to mean 'what is to be told to whom.' For the meaning of λόγοι cp. supra ii. 376 E μουσικῆς δ' εἰπὼν τίθης λόγους, ἡ οὖ; where the subject was first started.

ὥς ἄρα] 'to infer from what we admitted,' 'according to our view,' viz. in Book ii.

Plato remembers that the poets (as Adeimantus pointed out, ii. 364 A) err equally in their ideas about men, as about the Gods. But how can we determine the truth about human virtue till we define justice? This is an ironical or fanciful excuse for varying the order of the subject. Cp. iv. 430 D.

ἀλλότριον μὲν ἀγαθόν, κ.τ.λ.] i. 343 C, ii. 367 C. B

ἀ πάλαι * ζητοῦμεν] 'which we have been seeking all this while.' The manuscript reading is ἐζητοῦμεν, 'which we were seeking for long ago': sc. in the inquiry about justice, before we began to construct the state. But the conjectural reading ζητοῦμεν, which is confirmed by the version of Ficinus, is more probable. Cp. iv. 420 C κατιδόντες δὲ κρίναι ἂν ὁ πάλαι ζητοῦμεν. For the use of such a pronominal phrase in recapitulating, to avoid tautology, cp. Phileb. 50 C τὰ νῦν πολλάκις λεγόμενα.

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III.
392 C-
397 E

So much is said with regard to the substance of the new literature. Next, as to the form. Shall it be (1) narrative, or (2) dramatic, or (3) a mixture of both?

The speeches in Homer are dramatic, but they are linked together with bits of narration. Tragic poetry is dramatic throughout. Homer, again, would be entirely narrative, if the speeches were reported indirectly. And this is the mode actually adopted in the Dithyramb.

The purely dramatic form is to be excluded from our state. For we have long since decided that simplicity is to be our rule; and the imitation of various characters is fatal to simplicity. Our youth may be allowed to impersonate the virtuous and good, but nothing that is vicious or mean, nor a female in any condition, nor a slave; still less, as happens in comedy, a drunkard or a coward. They must indeed know such characters from without, but never for a moment must they be identified with them. Nor may they mimic menial arts, of which they are to know nothing, nor unmeaning noises, such as the neighing of horses or the sound of thunder.

In narrating the fortunes of some hero, if they are carried away into impersonating him when he is about some noble deed, well and good. Or if they scornfully throw in a dramatic touch in characterizing some bad man, there is no great harm, provided that such points in their discourse are few and momentary. But the main tenour of the recital will be pure narration, and the manner of the recitation in the pitch and cadence of the voice will be simple and uniform.

392
D

διήγησις οὔσα] The participle is attracted to the noun instead of agreeing with πάντα supra.

ἀρ' οὖν . . . περαίνουσιν] There are three kinds of poetry:—(1) the simple narrative, of which the dithyramb is given as an example (394 c): (2) the opposite kind, which has only action and no narrative, as is the case in tragedy and comedy: (3) the union of the two, as in Epic poetry, which, if you leave the speeches only, becomes a drama, or if you omit the speeches or report them in *oratio obliqua*, takes the form of simple narration.

Compare Aristotle's Poetics, c. iii. § 2 καὶ γὰρ ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰ αὐτὰ μιμεῖσθαι ἔστιν ὅτε μὲν ἀπαγγέλλοντα ἢ ἕτερόν τι γιγνόμενον, ὥσπερ Ὁμηρος ποιεῖ, ἢ ὡς τὸν αὐτὸν καὶ μὴ μεταβάλλοντα, ἢ πάντας ὡς πρίπτοντας καὶ ἐνεργοῦντας τοὺς μιμουμένους.—λέξις, as a separate element, is overlooked in Gorg. 502 c φέρε δὴ, εἴ τις περιέλοιτο τῆς ποιήσεως πάσης τό

τε μέλος καὶ τὸν ῥυθμὸν καὶ τὸ μέτρον, ἄλλο τι ἢ λόγοι γίγνονται τὸ λειπό- *Republic*
μενον; *III.*

Plato's test of the moral character of poetry, while including dithyrambics, would exclude the tragedies of Sophocles and Aeschylus. On the relation of Plato to the poets, see further notes in Book x.

περαίνουσιν] 'proceed.' For this absolute use cp. Laws iv. 715 E ὁ μὲν δὲ θεὸς . . . εὐθείᾳ περαίνει ('fulfils his course').

ἀπολαβὼν μέρος τι] 'breaking off a part,' i. e. making use of an example. Cp. Gorg. 495 E περὶ ὅτου βούλει τοῦ σώματος ἀπολαβὼν σκόπει, and Theaet. 182 A οὐ μανθάνεις ἀθρόον λεγόμενον· κατὰ μέρος οὖν ἄκουε, E

οὐκ ἐτύγχανε] The imperfect as in οὐκ ἔπειθε.

καὶ ἐλίσσεται . . . λαῶν] Il. i. 15, 16. 393

τῶν ἐν Ἰθάκῃ καὶ ὅλη Ὀδυσσεΐα παθημάτων] 'the things which happened at Ithaca and in the Odyssey generally,' i. e. not only in Ithaca, but at Sparta, Phaeacia, and elsewhere. Observe that ἐν is not again repeated, but is implied in a somewhat different meaning with Ὀδυσσεΐα. A
B

οὐκοῦν διήγησις . . . τῶν ῥήσεων] Epic poetry is *narrative* throughout; but the *simple narrative*, i. e. the descriptive part is to be distinguished from *narrative through imitation*, i. e. the speeches ἀπλὴ διήγησις ἀνεμμιμήσεως from διήγησις διὰ μιμήσεως. 121

ὧ ἂν τις ὁμοιοῖ] sc. ἐαυτόν, to be supplied from ὁμοιοῦν ἐαυτόν at the beginning of the sentence. C

ἵνα δὲ μὴ εἴπῃς, ὅτι οὐκ αὖ μανθάνεις] 'But that you may not say "Once more I do not understand you."' The order of the words appears to be euphonic. Cp. Theaet. 161 A ὥς οὐκ αὖ ἔχει οὕτω ταῦτα. D

αὐτοὺς] emphatic—'themselves,' opposed to τὴν θυγατέρα οἱ. E

λῦσαι] depends on the general notion of urging implied in εὐχετο.

μὴ . . . οὐκ ἐπαρκέσῃ] This is the *oratio obliqua* of μὴ . . . οὐκ ἐπαρκέσει, Plato's prose version of μὴ . . . οὐ χραισμη in Homer. The future indicative after a verb of fearing is rare, but occurs in Aesch., Soph., and Xen. See Goodwin, *M. and T.*, § 367. Cp. v. 451 A μὴ σφαλῆς . . . κείσομαι, and for the optative Euthyphro,

Republic 15 D ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς θεοὺς ἂν ἔδεισας . . . μὴ οἶκ ὀρθῶς αὐτὸ ποιήσῃς.
 III. The future indicative after μὴ in a final clause, although rare, is not
 393 unknown (Ar. Eccl. 495 εἰκὸς . . . μὴ βραδύνειν . . . μὴ καὶ τις ὄψεται),
 E so that, as Goodwin remarks, *M. and T.*, § 132, there is no objec-
 tion to μὴ . . . ἐπαρκέσαι being so taken here. In places of this
 kind the notions of purpose ('lest') and fearing ('for fear that')
 are nearly coincident.

ἀπιέναι δ' ἐκέλευε . . . οἴκαδε ἔλθοι] 'He told him to be off,
 and not to provoke him, if he wished to get home safely.' Plato
 omits the accusative case after ἐρεθίζειν (ἀλλ' ἴθι, μὴ μ ἐρέθιζε),
 which has been unnecessarily restored by Valckenaer (μὴ ἐ) with-
 out manuscript authority.

394 ἀποχωρήσας δὲ ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου] This is prose for ἀπάνευθε
 A κίων II. i. 35.

τάς τε ἐπωνυμίας . . . ναῶν οἰκοδομήσεσιν] II. i. 37-9 :—

κλῦθί μεν, ἀργυρότοξ', ὅς Χρῦσῃν ἀμφιβέβηκας

Κίλλαν τε ζαθέην, Τενέδοιό τε ἱφί ἀνάσσεις,

Σμυνθεῦ, εἴ ποτέ τοι χαρίεντ' ἐπὶ νηὸν ἔρεψα,

which last seems to have been understood by Plato, not of crown-
 ing shrines of the God with garlands, but of roofing them (ἐν ναῶν
 οἰκοδομήσεσιν), as Eustathius explains the word ἔρεψα by ὠρόφωσα,
 which is probably the true meaning. 'ἔρεψα seems to indicate
 the most primitive form of temple—a mere roof to protect the
 image of a God standing in a grove.' Leaf's note on II. i. 39.
 Cp. Paus. x. 5, § 9.

τὰ ἄ δάκρυα] ἄ is an archaism or Homericism, into the use of
 which Plato is probably led by his subject. Cp. supra ii. 383 B τὰς
 εἰς ἐν παιδίας, and note. There is a similar use of a poetical form in
 the Phaedrus, where Socrates 'plays' at dithyrambics: 237 A ξύμ
 μοι λάβεσθε τοῦ μύθου.

B ταύτης αὖ ἐναντία] sc. διήγησις, i. e. ἡ διὰ μιμήσεως.

καὶ τοῦτο . . . τοιοῦτον] 'That again I understand; and I
 perceive that your remark applies to tragedy.'

ὀρθότατα . . . οὐχ οἷός τ' ἦ] 'You perfectly catch my meaning,
 and now I think I make you see what before I could not.'

ἔμπροσθεν . . . (c) τότε] supra 392 D καὶ τοῦτο (the first state-
 ment about διήγησις) . . . ἔτι δέομαι σαφέστερον μαθεῖν.

ὥσπερ σὺ λέγεις] *supra* *μανθάνω* . . . *τοιούτων*. The respondent gets full credit for his contribution. The reference to this definition is repeated *infra* 395 A.

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III.
394
C

εἴ μοι *μανθάνεις*] 'If I make you understand.' The dative *μοι*, which is the reading of the MSS., has been altered into *μου* by Heindorf. This is unnecessary, although *εἴ μου μανθάνεις* occurs in Phileb. 51 c. Compare Laws i. 644 c *καί μοι δι' εἰκόνας ὑποδέξασθε*.

τὸ πρὸ τούτου] 392 c.

τοῦτο τοίνυν . . . ἔλεγον] 'That was just what I meant.' τοῦτο αὐτό refers to what follows, *ὅτι* *χρεῖη* . . . *μιμῆσθαι*, as well as to the words *ὥς δὲ λεκτέον* in what precedes.

οὐδὲ *μιμῆσθαι*] *sc.* *εἰσόμεν*.

ἴσως δὲ καὶ πλείω] 'And there may be more than this in question,'—an anticipation of the condemnation of epic poetry in Book x.

πολλῶν ἐφαπτόμενος] 'attempting many things, he will altogether fail to be eminent in any (*που*).'
ὥστε depends on some positive idea, which is gathered from *ἀποτυχάνοι*: 'he will not succeed (*οὐ τυγχάνοι ἄν*) in any so as to be eminent.' Cp. Protag. 314 B, where *εἰτι νέοι ὥστε* = *οὐπω ἡλικίαν ἔχομεν, ὥστε*.

E

οἶον *κωμωδίαν*, κ.τ.λ.] Yet Socrates at the end of the Symposium (223 D) maintains that *comedy* and tragedy belong to the same artist: τὸ μέντοι κεφάλαιον, ἔφη, *προσαναγκάζειν* τὸν Σωκράτη ὁμολογεῖν αὐτοὺς τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀνδρὸς εἶναι *κωμωδίαν* καὶ *τραγωδίαν* ἐπίστασθαι ποιεῖν, καὶ τὸν τέχνη *τραγωδιοποιὸν ὄντα* *κωμωδιοποιὸν εἶναι*.

395
A

For a judgement on tragedy compare Gorg. 502 B τί δὲ δὴ ἡ σεμνὴ αὐτῇ καὶ θαυμαστῇ ἡ τῆς τραγωδίας ποίησις, ἐφ' ᾧ ἐσπούδακε; where he proceeds to say: 'Is the vocation of tragedy to please the spectators only? Or does she refuse to speak of pleasant vices and proclaim only what is wholesome but unpleasant? We must say *Yes* to the former; and if so, all the pretensions of tragedy will not hinder our classing her creations under the head of flattery.' The same test is applied to other kinds of poetry.

Plato's enmity to the drama seems to rest on grounds which are partly fanciful and partly real. The mimetic sympathetic power of the actor is unfavourable to strength and unity of purpose: the genius of imitation is *certainly* akin to weakness. But a man will not be induced to become a murderer by acting the

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A

part of a murderer; nor is the inference sound that the same individual cannot act many parts because he cannot succeed in many serious pursuits. The evil of the drama does not consist in the imitation of evil any more than of good, but in the effect of continued emotion and excitement on the character of the actor and spectators.

ἄρτι] 394 B, C.

ράψωδοί γε] sc. δύνανται εἶναι.

οὐδέ τοι ὑποκριταὶ . . . οἱ αὐτοί] 'And you know that the same actors do not perform in tragedy and comedy.' Cp. τραγωδοῖς νικᾶν, and similar expressions.

B

πάντα δὲ ταῦτα μιμήματα] i.e. the rhapsode and the tragic or comic actor are 'imitators,' as well as the poets whose works they produce; or, in modern language, there is a sense in which the actor, too, 'creates' his part. Plato, however, fails to realize that true art is not mere imitation, but the embodiment of an ideal; although he comes near the expression of this truth in 401 B (infra).

ὥστε ἀδύνατος εἶναι . . . ἀφομοιώματα] (1) If ἡ is unemphatic, 'And becomes unable to imitate many things well or to do the things themselves well, if they are many'; [(2) or taking ἡ emphatically—'Or else' (if able to imitate) 'is not able to do the things themselves.'] For the latter (which resumes σχολῇ ἄρα ἐπιτηδεύσει, κ.τ.λ.) cp. vi. 503 A ἡ τὸν ἀδυνατοῦντα ἀποκριτέον: vii. 525 B τῆς οὐσίας ἀπτεόν εἶναι γενέσεως ἐξαναδύντι, ἡ μηδέποτε λογιστικῶ γενέσθαι.

C

τὰ τούτοις προσήκοντα] τούτοις is probably masculine = φύλαξι καὶ δημιουργοῖς ἐλευθερίας τῆς πόλεως. Cp. infra E ὅσα δούλων: 396 A κελεύοντας τούτοις.

ἵνα μὴ . . . ἀπολαύσωσιν] 'Lest by imitation they should become imbued with the reality of that which they imitate.' Cp. infra 401 B, C ἵνα μὴ ἐν κακίας εἰκόσι τρεφόμενοι . . . ἐν τι ξυριστάντες λανθάνωσι κακὸν μέγα ἐν τῇ αὐτῶν ψυχῇ.

D

εἰὰν ἐκ νέων πόρρω διατελέσωσιν] 'If, beginning in youth, they continue far into life.'

εἰς ἔθῃ τε καὶ φύσιν καθίστανται] 'Acquire the fixedness of habit and nature.'

ἀνδρὶ λοιδορουμένῃν] ‘Reviling’ (1) ‘a man,’ opposed to πρὸς *Republic*
θεοὺς following, or (2) ‘her husband.’ *III.*

πολλοῦ καὶ δεήσομεν] καὶ adds to the emphasis: ‘We shall be 395
far indeed from that.’ E

μεθύοντας ἢ καὶ νήφοντας] These words qualify the preceding participles. ‘Abusing and reviling one another whether drunk or sober.’

ἁμαρτάνουσιν εἰς αὐτοὺς τε καὶ εἰς ἄλλους] ‘Sin against others 396
and against themselves,’ i. e. degrading themselves as well as in- A
juring others.

γνωστόν μὲν γάρ, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. *infra* 409 D ἀρετὴ δὲ φύσεως
παιδευομένης χρόνῳ ἅμα αὐτῆς τε καὶ πονηρίας ἐπιστήμην λήψεται.

κελεύοντας τούτοις] sc. τοῖς ἐλαύνουσιν: ‘giving the time to the
rowers,’ i. e. doing the work of the *κελευστής* on board ship.

οὐδὲ προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν τούτων οὐδενί] *supra* ii. 374 D, E. B

ἢ μιμήσονται] ἢ, which is emphasized by its position in the
sentence, asks the question with a tone of indignation. Cp. v.
469 C τί δέ; σκυλεύειν . . . τοὺς τελευτήσαντας πλὴν ὕπλων, ἐπειδὴν
νικήσωσιν, ἢ καλῶς ἔχει;

ἀπείρηται αὐτοῖς, κ.τ.λ.] *supra* A.

εἰ . . . μαθάνω ἃ σὺ λέγεις] Socrates again ascribes his own
reflections to the respondent.

οὐδ' ἂν ἔχοιτο] ‘In which he will persist.’ Cp. *Soph.* 264 E. C
ἐχόμενοι τῆς τοῦ σοφιστοῦ κοινωνίας: *Thuc.* i. 140 τῆς μὲν γνώμης
. . . τῆς αὐτῆς ἔχομαι.

ὁ μὲν μοι . . . μέτριος ἀνὴρ] ὁ is the definite article before
μέτριος ἀνὴρ. The words which intervene give an additional
emphasis to *μέτριος*.

σπουδῇ] ‘in earnest,’ is opposed to παιδιᾶς χάριν. D

οὐκ ἐθελήσειν] like ἐθελήσειν *supra*, dependent on δοκεῖ.

αὐτὸν ἐκμάττειν τε καὶ ἐνιστάναι, κ.τ.λ.] ‘To mould and adapt
himself to the baser shapes,’ like the clay of the statuary which
would be said ἐνιστασθαι τῷ τύπῳ, ‘to settle into the shape of the
mould.’ But in *Tim.* 50 D ἐν ᾧ ἐκτυπούμενον ἐνίσταται, the same
word is used conversely of the form being impressed on the
matter.

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E

καὶ ἔσται . . . τῆς μιμήσεως] ‘And his style will partake of both kinds, of imitation and also of narrative’ (τῆς ἄλλης διηγήσεως: see on ii. 357 c: it may be remembered however that διήγησις alone, when not distinguished by the epithet ἀπλῆ, may include the imitative, as well as other kinds, as in the beginning of this passage, supra 392 d): ‘only there will be a few grains of the former in a long recital.’ Bekker alters the text into συμκρὸν δέ τι μέρος μιμήσεως ἐν πολλῷ λόγῳ τῆς διηγήσεως, for which there is some faint manuscript authority; but the alteration is unnecessary; the text is neater and gives an equally good sense.

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A

ὅσῳ ἂν φαυλότερος ᾖ . . . διηγῆσεται] It seems necessary to adopt Madvig’s emendation here. Of the two manuscript readings, that of *q*, although probably conjectural, is the more plausible: ‘The more vulgar he is, the more constantly will he employ imitation.’ The reading of Par. A, &c., πάντα τε μᾶλλον διηγῆσεται, could only mean: ‘the more ready will he be to tell about anything and everything’—laying a strong emphasis on πάντα, and implying that there are some things which a good man will not even narrate. If Plato had meant this, he would have said it more clearly. And the form of the sentence (τε . . . καὶ οὐδὲν . . . ὥστε, κ.τ.λ.) is much better adapted to bring out the additional point—that not only does the bad man always prefer imitation, but there is nothing which he is ashamed to imitate. The expression πάντα διηγῆσεται is also too obviously out of keeping with the concluding words, συμκρὸν τι διηγήσεως ἔχουσα. [The avoidance of a mere awkwardness does not justify an emendation which has no real manuscript authority. B. J.]

τροχιλίων] ‘pulleys.’ Perhaps, as Ast suggested, τροχιλίων should be read, τροχιλία, not τροχίλιον, being the usual form.

B

σχήμασιν] ‘gestures’: cp. Soph. 267 A ὅταν . . . τὸ σὸν σχῆμά τις τῷ ἑαυτοῦ χράμενος σώματι προσόμοιον ἢ φωνῇ φωνῇ φαίνεσθαι ποιῇ, μίμησις τοῦτο τῆς φανταστικῆς μάλιστα κέκληται πού. The word is differently used supra ii. 373 B.

ὀλίγου πρὸς τὴν αὐτὴν . . . καὶ ἐν μιᾷ ἁρμονίᾳ] (1) πρὸς τὴν αὐτὴν, sc. λέξιν (‘ferme ad eandem orationis formam,’ Fic.). ‘The result is that he speaks nearly in the same style and with a uniform cadence.’ [(2) ὀλίγου πρὸς τὴν αὐτὴν, sc. χορδῇ. πρὸς λέξιν τινὴ λέγειν is hardly a natural expression, and the question here is not that of the style itself, but of the cadence and tone adapted to it. The cadence is uniform and approaches monotone. Cp. πρόσχορδος

(Laws vii. 812 D) and the ellipsis of χορδή with νεάτη, ὑπάτη, μέση (infra iv. 443 D): also Lucian, de Salt., c. 80 ἄλλα κινούμενοι καὶ μηδέν, ὥς φασι, πρὸς τὴν χορδήν. The narrative style, as it has less alteration of meaning or feeling (σμικραὶ γὰρ αἱ μεταβολαί), has fewer and slighter variations of tone than the dramatic.—As there is no authority, however, for this elliptical phrase, this interpretation, though suited to the context, is only conjectural. L. C.] For the use of ὀρθῶς compare 403 B οὐδὲ κοινωνητέον αὐτῆς ἐραστῇ τε καὶ παιδικoῖς ὀρθῶς ἐρώσῃ τε καὶ ἐρωμένοις. The words τῷ ὀρθῶς λέγοντι ('when one recites properly') are balanced by εἰ μέλλει αὐτὸ οἰκείως λέγεσθαι (infra c), i.e. 'when the enunciation is appropriate to the style.' It is clear that ἁρμονία here is not used in the strictly musical sense, but is applied to the changes of pitch and tone which occur in speaking and reciting. Cp. Ar. Rhet. iii. 1, where Aristotle says that the three elements of utterance are μέγεθος, ἁρμονία and ῥυθμός, and identifies ἁρμονία with τόνος.

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B

τί δὲ τὸ τοῦ ἑτέρου εἶδος; . . . τῶν μεταβολῶν ἔχειν;] 'But what about the character of the other style? Will it not require the opposite? Will it not require all harmonies and all rhythms, if it is to be appropriately expressed, because it has every variety of change?' The μεταβολαί here referred to are changes in the style.

C

ἄρ' οὖν, κ.τ.λ.] The words λόγος, λέξις, ἁρμονία, ῥυθμός, βάσις, may be distinguished as follows:—

λόγος, the subject, which is true or false, moral or immoral.

λέξις, the style, which is dramatic or narrative, or a composition of the two.

ἁρμονία is a musical term: it was applied (α) to the Enharmonic genus (this is the only sense it has in Aristoxenus), (β) to the modes, which according to some differed in the arrangement of the intervals, according to others in pitch. The word really means 'scale,' as defined in Laws ii. 664 E εἵπομεν . . . ὥς . . . τῇ δὴ τῆς κινήσεως τάξει ῥυθμός ὄνομα εἴη, τῇ δὲ αὐτῆς φωνῆς, τοῦ τε ὀξέος ἅμα καὶ βαρέος συγκεραννυμένων, ἁρμονία ὄνομα προσαγορεύοιτο: (γ) Plato also applies the term in a still wider sense, as in the preceding sentence, to cadence or variation of tone in speaking and recitation—infra 398 D τοῦ μὴ ἀδομένου λόγου.

ῥυθμός is a term which applies equally to the music and to the

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C

words: the division of time in metre (e.g. Paeonic, Dactylic, Trochaic, proceeding respectively in a ratio of $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{2}{1}$) and the corresponding accentuation of the music.

βάσις is the movement considered as a system of times or quantities, $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{2}{1}$. In 400 A *τρι' ἄλλα ἐστὶν εἶδη ἐξ ὧν αἱ βάσεις πλέκονται* Plato implies that the term βάσις applies to the whole of each of the three systems of which the Paeon, Dactyl, or Trochee is the characteristic element.

ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων τινὲ ξυγκεραννύντες] τινὲ sc. τύφ: i.e. ἢ τινι ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων, ξυγκεραννύντες τι εἶδος ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων. ξυγκεκραμένω would have been more natural. But the preference for the active is characteristic of Greek.

D παισί τε καὶ παιδαγωγοῖς, κ.τ.λ.] καὶ παιδαγωγοῖς is humorously added. He knows that his regulations will be unpopular, not with the children only, but with their attendants, who are 'children of a larger growth.' Cp. Gorg. 502 D (speaking of tragedy)—*νῦν ἄρα ἡμεῖς εὐρήκαμεν ῥητορικὴν τινα πρὸς δῆμον τοιοῦτον, οἷον παίδων τε ὁμοῦ καὶ γυναικῶν καὶ ἀνδρῶν, καὶ δούλων καὶ ἐλευθέρων*. The expression recurs in Laws iii. 700 C with reference to the earlier custom of the theatre: *παισὶ δὲ καὶ παιδαγωγοῖς καὶ τῷ πλείστῳ ὅχλῳ ῥάβδου κοσμοῦσης ἢ νουθέτησις ἐγίγνετο*.

E καὶ οὐ χρηματιστήν] See Thuc. vi. 31, § 5: vii. 13, § 2.

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A, B

The genial versatile poet shall be sent into honourable exile: his severe didactic brother shall be alone retained.

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A

αὐτός τε καὶ τὰ ποιήματα, κ.τ.λ.] (1) 'himself, and wanting to show his poems.' Cp. iv. 427 D *αὐτός τε καὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν παρακάλει*, and Phaedr. 253 B *μιμούμενοι αὐτοὶ τε καὶ τὰ παιδικὰ πείθοντες*: or perhaps (2), 'himself and his poems which he wishes to display'; τὰ ποιήματα being taken first as nominative to ἀφίκοιτο and then also as accusative after ἐπιδείξασθαι.

προσκυνοῖμεν ἄν, κ.τ.λ.] The words that follow are an ironical glorification of the dramatic poet: He is a holy and marvellous being—a delightful creature (cp. Ion 534 B *κούφον γὰρ χρῆμα ποιητής ἐστι καὶ πτηνὸν καὶ ἱερόν*). But as the like of him is not allowed among us, let us fall down before him and crown him with wool, and anoint his head with myrrh,—and show him the way out.

A similar, though more serious strain is addressed to the tragic poets in the Laws, vii. 817 A.D., where they are told that they will

not be allowed to perform their plays until they have been submitted to the censorship of the magistrates, and this severity is humorously attributed by Plato to professional jealousy. The law-giver who is a tragic poet in that 'his whole state is an imitation of the best and noblest life' cannot be expected to allow his rival and antagonist 'to erect his stage in the agora and introduce the fair voices of actors, speaking above his own,—very often in contradiction.' Cp. also Phileb. 50 B τῇ τοῦ βίου ξυμπάσῃ τραγῳδίᾳ καὶ κωμῳδίᾳ.

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A

ἐρίῳ στέψαντες] (1) 'Crowning him with wool': or (2) 'providing him with a woollen fillet' (στέμμα), which he is to carry on a wand in token of the sacredness of his person.

κατ' ἀρχάς] ii. 379 A ff.

B

εἰ ἐφ' ἡμῖν εἴη] 'If we really had the power.' For a similar reference to the possibility of the Republic being realized in fact cp. supra 389 D εἰάν γε . . . ἐπὶ γε λόγῳ ἔργα τελεῖται, and note.

So much for the subjects and the style of spoken discourse. And with regard to song the principles will be the same. 398 B-399 E

The difference lies in the addition of tune and metre. As we have forbidden our poets to use lamentation, we shall forbid our musical composers to employ pathetic melodies, or any kind of music which tends to relax the moral fibre. No 'soft Lydian airs' for us, nor the 'linked sweetness' of Ionian strains! But only the manly Dorian and the martial Phrygian mood. Or, to speak more exactly, we must have one sort of music which expresses warlike resolution and patient fortitude, and one which breathes the serene temper of philosophic aspiration and wise counsel and calm rejoicing in the triumph of good. ?

For this we shall need no elaborate instrument, least of all the infinitely variable tones of the flute—nothing but the lyre and simple reed. We renounce Marsyas and hold to Apollo.

The passage which follows has been fully discussed by Westphal, *Griechische Harmonik*, ed. 1886, c. 5, §§ 25-31, pp. 187-240.

περὶ ᾠδῆς τρόπου καὶ μελῶν] 'About the character of songs and the tunes.'

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C

ἐκτὸς τῶν πάντων] is a play upon the word πᾶς (ἄρ' οὖν οὐ πᾶς ἦδη ἂν εὔροι). Socrates argues that the application to song of the principles which have been already laid down will be evident to all. Glaucon answers with a smile: 'I do not seem to be included in the comprehensive word "all," and am therefore at a loss to con-

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C

jecture at present (though I have a suspicion) what sort of things we ought to say.' Cp. Soph. 233 E λέγω τοίνυν σέ καί ἐμέ τῶν πάντων : infra vii. 529 A παντί . . . δῆλον . . . ἴσως, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, παντί δῆλον πλὴν ἐμοί.

D λόγου . . . ῥυθμοῦ] See note on supra 397 c.

καὶ ὡσαύτως] I. e. ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ λέξει, viz. τῇ ἀπλῇ διηγήσει.

καὶ μῆν, κ.τ.λ.] This general truth has been admitted above, 397 B εἴν τις ἀποδιδῶν πρόπουσαν ἁρμονίαν καὶ ῥυθμὸν τῇ λέξει, although this is there said of speaking and recitation only.

E μίξολυδιστί] 'That famous mode which Sappho invented, and which Aristoxenus declares to be perfectly adapted to tragedy' (Westphal, *Griechische Harmonik*, ed. 1886, p. 198). The authority for this is Plutarch, De Mus., c. 16 καὶ ἡ μίξολύδιος δὲ παθητικὴ τις ἐστὶ, τραγωδίας ἀρμόζουσα. 'Αριστόξενος δὲ φησι Σαπφῶ πρώτην εὖρασθαι τὴν μίξολυδιστί, παρ' ἧς τοὺς τραγῳδοποιοὺς μαθεῖν λαβόντας γοῦν αὐτοὺς συζεῦξαι τῇ ᾠριστί, ἐπεὶ ἡ μὲν τὸ μεγαλοπρεπὲς καὶ ἀξιωματικὸν ἀποδίδωσιν, ἡ δὲ τὸ παθητικόν, μέμικται δὲ διὰ τούτων τραγῳδία. But Plutarch, in the same passage, attributes to Aristoxenus other statements at variance with this.

ἂς δεῖ ἐπεικεῖς εἶναι] Cp. supra 387 E καὶ οὐδὲ ταύταις σπονδαίαις. The suggestion that some women are to aim high is one of the preparations for the surprise in Book v.

αῖτινες χαλαραὶ καλοῦνται] 'The sort of melodies called lax.' The indefinite relative suits with Plato's affected ignorance (cp. infra 400 c), and the antecedent is in apposition to 'ἰαστί and λυδιστί taken together. The 'relaxed harmonies' include Ionian as well as a species of Lydian (ὑπολυδιστί), but there appears to be no distinction among Ionian melodies; although Westphal (§ 28, p. 200), assumes it. χαλαραὶ is probably a technical term of music, implying a lower pitch, and opposed to σύντονος, but is used by Plato with an ethical association, for which cp. ix. 590 B τρυφή δὲ καὶ μαλθακία οὐκ ἐπὶ τῇ αὐτοῦ τούτου (τοῦ θυμοῦ) χαλᾷ τε καὶ ἀνέσει ψέγεται. Aristotle, Pol. viii. 5, § 22 says: 'Some of the modes make men sad and grave, like the so-called Mixolydian, others enfeeble the mind, like the relaxed harmonies, others again produce a moderate and settled temper, which appears to be the peculiar effect of the Dorian;—the Phrygian inspires enthusiasm.' Aristotle's word for 'relaxed' is ἀναιμῆναι, and in this he is followed by Aristoxenus and later writers. It is generally assumed that χαλαραὶ in Plato means

the same thing. Aristotle in Pol. viii. 7, § 14, censures Plato for rejecting the 'relaxed' harmonies: he would keep them because less difficult for aged persons to sing. Republic
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E

φρυγιστί] Why should Plato choose the Phrygian mode to suit the 'modest stillness and sobriety' becoming men in peace? Aristotle's criticism of this passage in Pol. viii. 7, §§ 9-11, seems only natural: 'The Socrates of the Republic is wrong in retaining only the Phrygian mode along with the Dorian, and the more so because he rejects the flute; for the Phrygian is to the modes what the flute is to musical instruments—both of them are exciting and emotional. Poetry proves this, for Bacchic frenzy, and all similar emotions are most suitably expressed by the flute, and are better set to the Phrygian than to any other harmony. The dithyramb, for example, is acknowledged to be Phrygian.' Either Phrygian melodies had other than orgiastic uses, or Plato is proceeding on some abstract ground, as that the Phrygian was in the mean between excess and defect in pitch. 399
A

ἐν πᾶσι τούτοις] is a resumption of *ἐν πολεμικῇ πράξει* and what follows: 'In all these cases repelling the attacks of fortune with a firm front.' B

ἐαυτὸν ἐπέχοντα] 'giving his attention to.' Cp. Laws xi. 926 B *ἐπὶ μείζοσι γάμοις τὴν διάνοιαν ἐπέχων*. After *δεομένου* the construction is changed and the accusatives *ἐπέχοντα* . . . *πράξαντα*, κ.τ.λ., are governed directly by *μυμήσαιοτο*. The correction *ὑπέχοντα*, 'resigning' or 'submitting himself,' which is found in a single manuscript (Ξ), is unnecessary. C

ταύτας δύο ἁρμονίας, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. Laws vii. 814 E, where it is said of dancing *τοῦ δὴ σπουδαίου [εἶναι κίνησιν] τὴν μὲν κατὰ πόλεμον καὶ ἐν βιαίοις ἐμπλακέντων πόνοις σωματίων μὲν καλῶν, ψυχῆς δ' ἀνδρικής, τὴν δ' ἐν εὐπραγίαις τε οὔσης ψυχῆς σώφρονος ἐν ἡδοναῖς τε ἐμμέτροις εἰρηλικῇν ἂν τις λέγων κατὰ φύσιν τὴν τοιαύτην ὄρχησιν λέγοι*. C

δυστυχούντων . . . ἀνδρείων] The genitives depend on *φθόγγους*. The second *ἁρμονίας*, here bracketed, should probably be omitted.

οὐκ ἄρα . . . φαίνεται] 'Then we shall certainly not want in our songs and tunes a multitude of strings or notes, or an instrument which has all the harmonies.' 'Clearly not.'

The Panharmonic instruments were those which were adapted for the performance of all the modes and musical genera; in other words, which admitted the greatest possible variety in the intervals and arrangement of the scale.

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τριγώνων ἄρα καὶ πηκτίδων, κ.τ.λ.] 'Then we shall not maintain the artificers of lyres with three corners and composite scales, nor of any of the many-stringed curiously harmonized instruments.' 'Manifestly not.' Cp. Arist. Pol. viii. 6, §§ 12, 13, who says that these and other elaborate instruments were gradually disused, as men learned to distinguish what conduced to virtue. The *πηκτίς*, like the *μάγαdis*, was of Lydian origin (Herod. i. 17), and was played with the fingers without a plectrum. See Susemihl's note on Arist., l. c.

- D τί δέ; . . . μίμημα;] 'Next, will you admit makers and players of flutes into the state? Has not this' (*τοῦτο*, sc. *αἰλός* understood from *αἰλητής* and *αἰλοποιός*) 'more strings than all of them? And are not panharmonic instruments themselves an imitation of the flute?'

Plato says playfully that the flute, which has no strings, is 'the most many-stringed of instruments': that is to say, the flute has those qualities in the greatest degree which he has just been denouncing in stringed instruments. According to Proclus, in Alcib. p. 197, each aperture of the flute gave three or more sounds: this variety was obtained by the use of shifts and slides. It was natural that the panharmonic principle should be first applied to an instrument of which the notes could be easily modified. (Paus. ix. 12, § 5.)

In the Laws iii. 700 D, Plato describes the degenerate musicians as *κεραννύντες δὲ θρήνους τε ὕμνοις καὶ παιῶνας διθυράμβοις, καὶ αἰλωφίας δὴ ταῖς καθαρωδαίαις μιμούμενοι*. Cp. Pind. Ol. vii. 21 *παμφώνοισί τ' ἐν ἔντεσιν αἰλῶν*: Isthm. iv. 35 *ἐν αἰλῶν τε παμφώνοις ὁμοκλαῖς*.

κιθάρα] The Dorian mood includes the *Ὑποδωριστί* (otherwise called the Aeolian), of which Arist. Probl. xix. 48, § 1, says that it is *καθαρωδικωτάτη τῶν ἁρμονιῶν*.

- E νῆ τὸν κύνα] may be regarded as a jest *παρὰ προσδοκίαν* (cp. Phaedr. 236 E *ὄννυμ . . . τὴν πλάτανον ταυτηνί*). It occurs in a lengthened form, which perhaps explains the allusion, in the Gorgias 482 B *μὰ τὸν κύνα, τὸν Αἰγυπτίων θεόν*—'By the Dog, the God of Egypt.' It is observable that another oath of the same kind, *μὰ τὸν χῆνα* (which is likewise attributed to the followers of Socrates see Schol. on Ar. Birds 521), refers to an Egyptian deity.

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400 E

By thus simplifying music we have purged our luxurious state. And we must also simplify rhythm and metre. Not to enter into technicalities of dactylic, spondaic, iambic, trochaic metre, and the

merits of the corresponding rhythms, we observe once for all that the rhythm must be noble and appropriate to the style, as the style is to the subject, and all must harmonize with the mental character which we desire to create. Republic
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399 E-
400 E

See Westphal's *Metrik* (1885), pp. 237-239.

τὰ λοιπὰ καθαίρωμεν] 'Let us finish the purgation.' In other words—'Let us do with the metres what we have done with the modes.' 399
E

μὴ ποικίλους . . . βάσεις] 'not to aim at having complex rhythms or varied systems of metre.'

ἀλλὰ μὰ Δί', ἔφη, κ.τ.λ.] 'But in good faith I cannot tell. That there are three kinds of feet out of which metrical systems of feet are formed, as in sounds there are four notes whence spring all the modes,—so much I have observed and can say: but of what sort of life they are severally the expressions, I am unable to affirm.' 400
A

(1) The elements of metrical systems are simple, like the elements of musical systems:—since all systems of metre are based on three proportions of time, $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{4}{3}$, and all the musical genera and modes, are produced by different intervals, or a different order of intervals, in the four sounds of the tetrachord. This is the simplest explanation of the words, ἐν τοῖς φθόγγοις τέτταρα, sc. εἶδη. Cp. Theaet. 206 A ἐν δὲ κιθαριστοῦ τελέως μεμαθηκέναι μὴν ἄλλο τι ἢ τὸ τῷ φθόγγῳ ἐκάστω δύνασθαι ἐπακολουθεῖν, ποίας χορδῆς εἴη, ἃ δὴ στοιχεῖα πᾶς ἂν ὁμολογήσειε μουσικῆς λέγεσθαι; (2) Westphal, who interprets the words ἐν τοῖς φθόγγοις τέτταρα as = εἶδη ἁρμονιῶν τέτταρα (εἶδη corresponding to the γένη of later writers), is compelled to assume that Plato here includes the Locrian mode, to which he has nowhere alluded: *Griechische Harmonik* (1886), § 31, p. 234. (3) Mr. Monro believes that τὰ ἐν τοῖς φθόγγοις τέτταρα are the Pythagorean ratios $\frac{2}{1}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{4}{3}$.

καὶ μετὰ Δάμωνος] It is Damon in the *Laches* who is supposed to have imparted to Nicias his ideas about education (*Laches* 180 c, d: 200 A). Compare p. 200, where *Laches* ironically says to him: πάνν δὴ μεγάλην ἐλπίδα εἶχον ὡς τῇ παρὰ τοῦ Δάμωνος σοφία αὐτὴν (sc. ἀνδρείαν) ἀνευρήσεις. Damon is said by *Plutarch*, de Mus. 16, to have invented 'the relaxed Lydian mode' (see above). καί, as in καὶ εἰσαυθίς. We are not limited to our own wisdom in this, but may confer with Damon too. B

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B

τοῖς ἐναντίοις] sc. τοῖς ἐλευθερίοις καὶ σώφροσιν, &c.

οἶμαι δέ με . . . προσῆπτε] The masculine accusatives in this sentence belong not to the rhythms as such, but only to the feet, which have been spoken of above as the εἶδη ἐξ ὧν αἱ βίσεις πλέκονται. [B. J. questioned this, pointing to the words τοὺς ῥυθμούς αὐτοὺς below as well as to ῥυθμούς in the sentence itself. But can the words δάκτυλον, ἱαμβον, τροχαῖον be used for the corresponding rhythms (δακτυλικόν, &c.)? L. C.] The cretic (ἐνόπλιος) is composite (ξύνθετος), being made up of a trochee and a long syllable —|—, in fact a ditrochaeus catalectic. ἡρῶος, which is elsewhere an epithet of the dactylic hexameter rhythm, seems here (sc. πούς) to stand for the spondee, and the following words are an obscure way of saying that the spondee is equivalent to the dactyl, which is only a resolved spondee: 'a dactylic and also an heroic foot, which he somehow arranged so that arsis and thesis were equal, and long syllables and short were inter-changeable.' By expressing himself in this awkward way, Socrates parades his affected ignorance of the subject. His use of the terms ἄνω, κάτω, however, is quite accurate. See Westphal's *Metrik* (1885), pp. 103, 104, and Aristoxenus, § 16, p. 20. (The inversion of the terms ἄρσις and θέσις need not detain us here.)

ἐνόπλιόν τέ τινα, κ.τ.λ.] That ἐνόπλιος is the Cretic we learn amid some variety of statement from the Scholiast on Arist. Nubes 651: οἱ δὲ ἐνόπλιον, τὸν ἀμφίμακρον, ὃς καὶ Κρητικὸς καλεῖται. The view in question is confirmed by this passage in which the mention of the Cretic or Paeon in illustrating the three kinds of metres (τρία ἅττα εἶδη) could hardly have been omitted. Plato takes no account of epitrite and Ionic metres. He probably discarded them as too composite and irregular. For Damon cp. Isocrates *περὶ ἀντιδόσεως* 251 where he is described as one of the wisest of the citizens and the teacher of Pericles.

C καὶ τούτων . . . ξυναμφοτέρων τι] 'And in respect of some of these he appeared to praise and blame the movement of the foot quite as much as the rhythms themselves;—or perhaps the combined effect of both.' The meaning of τὰς ἀγωγὰς τοῦ ποδός is the comparative speed or slowness of singing or reciting (*tempo*). The foot has clearly different effects in different times.

This agrees with the definition of Aristides, quoted by Westphal, *Metrik* (1885), p. 336: 'Αγωγή δέ ἐστι ῥυθμικὴ χρόνων τάχος ἢ βραδυτής, οἷον ὅταν τῶν λόγων σφωζομένων οὖς αἱ θέσεις ποιοῦνται πρὸς τὰς ὁρσεις

διαφόρως ἐκάστου χρόνου τὰ μεγέθη προφερόμεθα. And it is confirmed by Aristoxenus, quoted by Porphyry. ad Ptolem. p. 255 (Westphal, op. cit. p. 78) εἴπερ εἰσὶν ἐκάστου τῶν ῥυθμῶν ἀγωγαὶ ἄπειροι, ἄπειροι ἔπονται καὶ οἱ πρῶτοι (sc. χρόνοι) . . . ὅς ἂν ληφθῇ τῶν ῥυθμῶν, ὅμοιον εἰπεῖν ὁ τροχαῖος, ἐπὶ τῆς δὴ τινος ἀγωγῆς τεθεῖς ἀπείρων ἐκείνων πρῶτων ἕνα τινὰ λήψεται εἰς αὐτόν: i.e. the time depends on the metrical unit \cup , and conversely the length of the metrical unit differs according to the time.

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C

ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μέν, κ.τ.λ.] Is Plato serious or affected in his ignorance of music and metres? He probably knew all that was known of music and mathematics in his own day. The feigning of ignorance seems therefore to be an artistic excuse for touching lightly on a subject, of which the lengthened discussion would have been out of place.

ἢ σὺ οἶει;] sc. σμικροῦ λόγου εἶναι.

ταῦτά γε λόγῳ ἀκολουθητέον] = δεῖ ταῦτα ἀκολουθεῖν.

D

εὐλογία ἄρα . . . διάνοιαν] Subject, style, metre, music, make up a fourfold harmony which in modern times has become dislocated and discordant, the style not being perfectly expressive of the subject, nor even lyric poetry always intended for song, and the time of the music being generally divorced from the metre of the words. Whether such an ideal as Plato imagines can be attained may be doubtful, as music can rarely express ideas, and the principles of articulate and inarticulate sound are necessarily different.

This musical harmony Plato partly confuses with a well-balanced life, and partly regards as the great instrument of attaining moral harmony. He is right in supposing that simplicity is a first principle both of art and life. Compare the defence of the ordinary education in μουσική which he puts in the mouth of Protagoras—Protag. 326 B καὶ τοὺς ῥυθμούς τε καὶ τὰς ἁρμονίας ἀναγκάζουσιν οἰκιοῦσθαι ταῖς ψυχαῖς τῶν παίδων, ἵνα ἡμερώτεροί τε ᾖσι, καὶ εὐρυθμότεροι καὶ εὐαρμοσσότεροι γιγνόμενοι χρήσιμοι ᾖσιν εἰς τὸ λέγειν τε καὶ πράττειν πᾶς γὰρ ὁ βίος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου εὐρυθμίας τε καὶ εὐαρμοστίας δεῖται.

τὸ αὐτῶν πράττειν] 'To do their duty as guardians.'

E

αὐτῶν] sc. of the principles of rhythm and order implied in ταῦτα supra. For the expression cp. Phil. 56 A μεστή μὲν που μουσική πρῶτον, κ.τ.λ.

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A

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403 C

The rules which have been laid down for poetry and literature must now be extended to the other arts—building, painting, &c. For in these likewise there is the expression of mind and character. And when the true harmony and rhythm, inspired by nobleness of heart, is observed by all of them, our youth will be able to feast eye and ear on fair sights and sounds; they will dwell in a land of health where refreshing breezes blow and will gather good from all things.

But of all the arts music, taken in the larger sense, is the most potent for good or for evil. And he who has been rightly trained in this will take less harm from outward things and will grow into natural conformity with reason, so that rational ideas when they are presented to him in due time will be recognized by him and find their way into his soul—just as one who has learnt the alphabet will attain to the power of reading the most complex writing, and will recognize the faintest trace of the familiar characters, even when reflected in water.

The fairest of all sights is the incarnation of these principles—as when a fair soul finds habitation in a body as fair, or even not so fair. The liberal education of our youth will culminate in having such a friend, not as the object of passionate longings, but of affectionate and well-tempered intercourse.

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B

ἵνα μὴ ἐν κακίᾳ εἰκόσι, κ.τ.λ.] In what relation does good taste stand to morals, or beauty to truth, or character to virtue, or strength to right, or in general, what is external to what is within us? About these and similar questions there is in Plato a degree of ambiguity arising partly out of the Greek nature and education, partly out of the imperfect modes of conception which prevailed in the beginning of philosophy. To us the difference between art and morality is almost as permanent and settled as the distinction of intellect and will, and hardly less important. The dexterity or skill of hand of the mechanic is at once seen to be perfectly distinct from his moral character: though of course the hand is only the executor of the mind. In the fine arts, as we call them, here again making a distinction unknown to the ancients in the time of Plato, there is more danger of confusion, because a moral, or rather, perhaps, a sentimental, element enters into them. That is to say, the poet, painter, &c., must, at the time of executing his work, feel the thought to which he gives expression. But this temporary sentiment is really distinguished from the permanent basis of his

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B

character. Ancient philosophy was little concerned with criticisms on art, and failed to make this analysis. Aristotle does indeed discuss the question whether the good citizen may be also a good man: but he never asks the parallel question, whether the good poet or good artist must be also a good man. In Plato, art has a large share in early education, but seems in later life to be superseded by speculative intelligence, which becomes the centre of truth and goodness. The discussion of such questions realizes to us the difficulty of reproducing a mental world which is different from our own. Compare the speech of Pericles in Thucydides (ii. 39-41).

δόθεν . . . προσβάλῃ] 'From whatever source some influence of fair works stirs the sense of sight or hearing.' πρὸς ὄψιν not exactly = πρὸς ὄμμα but includes the notion of πρὸς τὸ ὁρᾶν. Cp. Theaet. 152 E—157 A. C

ὥσπερ αὔρα] 'like a breeze which wafts health from wholesome places.' αὔρα, not λύρα, as in the critical note, is the reading of Par. A.

φέροντα] For the neuter plural, referring to two words (ῥυθμός and ἁρμονία) which are not in the same gender, cp. Herod. iii. 57 ἦν τότε ἡ ἀγορὴ καὶ τὸ πρυτανεῖον Παρίῳ λίθῳ ἡσκημένα. D

καὶ ὅτι αὐ . . . ὁ οὕτω τραφεῖς] Education may be truly regarded as a process in which instincts, feelings, impressions, words, rules, are gradually ennobled and lighted up by reasoning and reflection. The results of reasoning and reflection may again become instincts and feelings; no conscious effort of thought is required to recall the first principles of morality. But this practical intuition of morals which is gained by use must not be confounded with that narrower and feebler perception of right and wrong which is given in childhood; or with the simple abstractions of right and wrong which are gained by later reflection. E

Plato is conscious of the importance of educating the sense of beauty in childhood. The standard of taste, as of manners and morals, may be indefinitely raised by the atmosphere of early life.

ἐκεῖ] sc. ἐν μουσικῇ: cp. infra 404 E οὐκοῦν ἐκεῖ μὲν ἀκολασίαν ἡ ποικιλία ἐνέτικεν.

καὶ ὁρθῶς δὴ *χαίρων . . . καταδεχόμενος] Baiter, in the Zurich edition of 1881, adopted this very plausible conjecture of Maur.

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E

Vermehren. Cp. Arist., Eth. Nic. ii. 3, § 2 δεῖ ἡχθαί πως ἐκ νέων, ὥς ὁ Πλάτων φησίν, ὥστε χαίρειν τε καὶ λυπεῖσθαι οἷς δεῖ. [B. J. would have retained the manuscript reading χαίρων καὶ καταδεχόμενος = 'rejoicing in them and receiving them into his soul.']

402
A

ὥσπερ ἄρα, κ.τ.λ.] The image of letters, helped by the ambiguous use of the word στοιχεῖον, had a considerable influence on Plato's mind. At the end of the Theaetetus (201) an attempt is made to explain knowledge as a combination of elements, στοιχεῖα, which, like the letters of a word, have a meaning only in combination; and the same image occurs in the Sophist, 252 E. Cp. Polit. 278 D ταυτὸν τοῦτο ἡμῶν ἡ ψυχὴ φύσει περὶ τὰ τῶν πάντων στοιχεῖα πεπονθῖα, κ.τ.λ.: Phil. 17 A : Tim. 48 B.

ὅτε τὰ στοιχεῖα . . . μὴ λανθάνοι] 'Whenever the letters, though few, were detected by us.'

οἷς] sc. ἐν οἷς.

B

ὥς οὐ δέοι] *oratio obliqua*, depending on the thought implied in ἡτιμάζομεν = 'under the idea that we need not notice them.' So below, πρὶν . . . ἔχομεν is indirect in past time for πρὶν ἂν . . . ἔχομεν.

ἀληθῇ] The sentence from ὥσπερ ἄρα is an anacoluthon; the thought is interrupted by the eager assent of Glaucon to the illustrative statement (ἀληθῇ), and after being expanded with οὐκοῦν, κ.τ.λ., is resumed and completed in the words, ἂρ' οὖν, ὃ λέγω, πρὸς θεῶν, οὕτως οὐδὲ μουσικοί, κ.τ.λ. For a similar interruption of a comparison softened in the same way by a reference to what precedes, cp. Theat. 197 C, D ἀλλ' ὥσπερ εἴ τις, κ.τ.λ.

καὶ εἰκόνας γραμμάτων] Plato remembers that the highest forms of virtue to be found in human life are but shadows of the ideas, reflected on a fleeting stream.

αὐτά] the letters themselves—opposed to their shadows.

C

καὶ ἐλευθεριότητος καὶ μεγαλοπρεπείας] Cp. vi. 486 A. The list of four 'cardinal' virtues is not here regarded as exhaustive. And in the present enumeration Justice is held in reserve.

πανταχοῦ περιφερόμενα γνωρίζωμεν] Cp. Theat. 197 D ἐνίας δὲ μόρις διὰ πασῶν, ὅπῃ ἂν τύχωσι, πετομένας: Polit. 278 D μετατιθέμενα δ' εἰς τὰς τῶν πραγμάτων μακρὰς καὶ μὴ ῥαδίους συλλαβάς . . . ἀγνοεῖ;

ἀτιμάζωμεν] Compare Parmen. 130 E οἴπω σου ἀντείληπται φιλοσοφίᾳ ὥς ἔτι ἀντιλήψεται κατ' ἐμὴν δόξαν, ὅτε αὐδὲν αὐτῶν ἀτιμάσεις.

ἐκείνοις] *sc. τοῖς ἡθεσι.*

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D

τῶν δὴ ὁ τι μάλιστα . . . οὐκ ἂν ἐρώῃ] ‘The man who has the spirit of harmony will be enamoured, then, of those who have most of this character; but of one who is inharmonical he will not be enamoured.’

Compare Symp. 209 B τὰ τε οὖν σώματα τὰ καλὰ μᾶλλον ἢ τὰ αἰσχροὶ ἀσπάξεται ἅτε κυῶν, καὶ ἐὰν ἐντύχη ψυχῇ καλῇ καὶ γενναίᾳ καὶ εὐφρεῖ, πᾶν δὴ ἀσπάξεται τὸ ξυναμφότερον: *ibid.* 210 B, C μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τὸ ἐν ταῖς ψυχαῖς κάλλος τιμιώτερον ἡγήσασθαι τοῦ ἐν τῷ σώματι, ὥστε καὶ ἐν ἐπικεικῇ ὦν τὴν ψυχὴν τις καὶ ἐὰν σμικρὸν ἄνθος ἔχῃ, ἐξαρκεῖν αὐτῷ καὶ ἐρᾶν καὶ κήδεσθαι, κ.τ.λ.

• μανθάνω . . . καὶ συγχωρῶ] A similar allusion to Glaucon’s character occurs in v. 474 D ἄλλω, εἰπον, ἔπρεπεν, ὦ Γλαύκων, λέγειν ἂ λέγεις· ἀνδρὶ δ’ ἐρωτικῷ οὐ πρόπει ἀμνημονεῖν, κ.τ.λ. The *σιμότης* of Theaetetus is a case in point (*Theaet.* 185 E).

E

ἢ γε ἔκφρονα ποιεῖ] Cp. the description of the marvellous effects of pleasure in *Phileb.* 47 A.

τῇ ἄλλῃ ἀρετῇ] *sc. καὶ ἡδονῇ ὑπερβαλλούσῃ ἔστι τις κοινωμία;*

τὰ δ’ ἄλλα . . . ὑφέξοντα] ‘But for the rest he should so associate with him for whom he may care as never to be found to pass beyond this limit; and if he does, he is to be censured for coarseness and bad taste:’ i.e. if he goes beyond what is implied in the words φιλεῖν, ξυνεῖναι, ἀπτεσθαι ὡς περ νείος. σπουδάξοι—the optative (for ἂν σπουδάξῃ), because the legislation applies to an imagined future, or as Riddell would say, *Digest* § 74 β, is intended to belong to all time. δόξει is not to be taken emphatically; not ‘even appear to’ but simply ‘be thought to.’ A fact is spoken of, not as unreal or uncertain, but with reference to the impression which it creates. Cp. *Thuc.* iii. 10, § 1 εἰ μὴ μετ’ ἀρετῆς δοκούσης ἐς ἀλλήλους γίνονται: *Soph. O. T.* 402 εἰ δὲ μὴ δόκεις γέρον | εἶναι.

403
B

7 ὑφέξοντα] is dependent on νομοθετήσεις, the construction changing from the infinitive to the participle. Cp. *supra* 389 c λέγοντι.

Aristotle in the *Politics* (ii. 4, § 3) refers to this passage: ἄτοπον δὲ κοινούς . . . διαφέρειν καὶ τὸ τὴν συνουσίαν ἀφελεῖν δι’ ἄλλην μὲν αἰτίαν μηδεμίαν, ὡς λίαν δ’ ἰσχυράς τῆς ἡδονῆς γινομένης· ὅτι δ’ ὁ μὲν πατήρ ἢ νείος, οἱ δ’ ἀδελφοὶ ἀλλήλων, μηθὲν οἶσθαι διαφέρειν. There seems to be some misunderstanding here. Plato has said that love is not to go beyond the innocent sort of familiarity which

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B

subsists between members of a family. This is only an illustration of what is to be permitted. But Aristotle seems either to assume that Plato allows of improper intimacy between near relations, or to think that he ought to have distinguished different cases on some other ground than the mere violence of the pleasure. As he is evidently referring to this place, he has probably been misled by a confused recollection of the words, ἀπτεσθαι ὥσπερ υἱός, or is drawing a strained inference by connecting this passage with the regulations in Bk. v.

403 C—
405 D

Meanwhile their physical education will not have been neglected. We may observe that a good mind makes a good body, not a good body a good mind; and so if the mind be well trained, it will be enough for us to lay down general rules about gymnastics, leaving the more particular care of the body to the mind herself. The first rule will be that of temperance, and it must follow that our system of training must be different from that of the Hellenic athlete, which is both dangerous to health and inconsistent with mental activity. Our youth must be always on the alert, and their training must be suited to their warlike duties.

In gymnastics as in music simplicity will be the guiding principle. And in this we shall follow Homer, whose warriors ate no fish nor stewed meats, but simple roast, and that without sauce. Far be from our youth the luxury of Sicily and the lasciviousness of Corinth, or even the niceties of Athenian confectionery.

Living in this simple fashion they will have no need of the law-courts and the doctor's shop.

403
D

[ἐμοὶ μὲν γάρ, κ.τ.λ.] The excellence of the mind is not dependent on the body, but the excellence of the body on the mind. Plato does not mean to say that greatness of soul will give the strength of Milo, or that an effort of the will is able to raise men above their bodily condition. But the mind has the initiative; it trains the body when duly trained itself; beginning in youth and considered with reference to the whole of life, the power of reason is really very great, if not supreme, over health and strength. 'Every man is either a fool or a physician' in some degree: he is his own best watchman, and has the power of observing and controlling his bodily habit.

Plato also regards the subject from another point of view: the mind is prior to the body as ideas are prior to sensible objects. There is something doubtful and ambiguous in such a notion, but

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D

there is also the crude form of a truth which in modern times has been greatly neglected. Compare the fragment of Democritus, Frag. Mor. 128 (Mullach): ἀνθρώποισι ἀρμόδιον ψυχῆς μάλλον ἢ σώματος ποιεῖσθαι λόγον· ψυχὴ μὲν γὰρ τελεωτάτη σκήνεος μοχθηρίην ὀρθοί, σκήνεος δὲ ἰσχύς ἄνευ λογισμοῦ ψυχὴν οὐδὲν τι ἀμείνω τίθησι. Also Charmides 156 E πάντα γὰρ ἔφη ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς ὀρμηθεῖν καὶ τὰ κακὰ καὶ τὰ ἀγαθὰ τῷ σώματι καὶ παντὶ τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, καὶ ἐκείθεν ἐπιρρεῖν ὥσπερ ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς ἐπὶ τὰ ὄμματα· δεῖν οὖν ἐκεῖνο καὶ πρῶτον καὶ μάλιστα θεραπεύειν. See also Laws x. 891 ff. for the priority of mind. That the object of Gymnastic is mental and not bodily training (εἰ μὴ εἰ πάρεργον) is a truth which is more fully brought out infra, 410 B, ff., 411 E.

μέθης . . . ἀφεκτέον αὐτοῖς] supra 390 A, B: 395 E.

E

τί δὲ δὴ . . . ἀγῶνος] ‘But next what shall we say of their food? For the men are in training for the greatest of contests.’ Compare Laws viii. 829 E, where the legislator is supposed to ask himself: φέρε, τίνας ποτὲ τρέφω τὴν πόλιν ὅλην παρασκευάσας; ἀρ’ οὐκ ἀθλητὰς τῶν μεγίστων ἀγῶνων, οἷς ἀνταγωνιστὰι μυρίοι ὑπάρχουσι;

ἀρ’ οὖν, κ.τ.λ.] Training is of use as the preliminary of any extraordinary bodily exertion, yet dangerous to health generally because inducing an artificial state, and increasing the muscular, while often impairing the constitutional powers.

ἡ τῶνδε τῶν ἀσκητῶν ἔξις] ‘The condition of our ordinary athletes.’ Cp. Symp. 211 C ἀρχόμενον ἀπὸ τῶνδε τῶν καλῶν.

οὓς γε ὥσπερ κύνας . . . ὑγίειαν] Cp. ii. 375 A ὁξύν τέ που δεῖ αὐτοῖν ἐκάτερον εἶναι πρὸς αἰσθῆσιν καὶ ἐλαφρὸν πρὸς τὸ αἰσθανόμενον διωκᾶσθαι, καὶ ἰσχυρὸν αὖ, ἐὰν δέη ἐλόντα διαμάχεσθαι.

404
A

καὶ τῶν ἄλλων σίτῳ] ‘And of food also.’ ἄλλων adverbial.

B

ἀκροσφαλεῖς] ‘Easily upset.’ Cp. ἀκρόχαλος.

ἀπλῇ που καὶ ἐπιεικῆς γυμναστική, καὶ μάλιστα ἡ τῶν περὶ τὸν πόλεμον] The subject of the first part of this sentence is ἡ βελτίστη γυμναστική and the predicate of the second part μάλιστα ἀπλῇ καὶ ἐπιεικῆς. The verb in both cases—ἀν εἶη—is supplied from the preceding words. The force of τις (ἀδελφῇ τις) must be continued with ἀπλῇ καὶ ἐπιεικῆς. The whole would be: ἡ βελτίστη γυμναστικὴ ἀπλῇ που καὶ ἐπιεικῆς τις γυμναστικὴ ἂν εἶη, καὶ ἡ τῶν περὶ τὸν πόλεμον μάλιστα ἀπλῇ καὶ ἐπιεικῆς ἂν εἶη.

καὶ παρ’ Ὁμήρου . . . μάθοι ἂν τις] ‘Even from Homer,’ whom in other cases we blame, ‘one may learn such simple matters as

Republic this.' Cp. supra ii. 383 B: Crat. 391 c ἀλλ' εἰ μὴ αὖ σε ταῦτα ἀρέσκει, III. παρ' Ὀμήρου χρὴ μαρθάνειν καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων ποιητῶν.

404
B

ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ] 'at the Hellespont.' The name is here given not to the straits merely, but to the country near them.

C

καὶ ὀρθῶς γε . . . ἀπέχονται] ὀρθῶς applies mainly to ἀπέχονται. 'They know it, and rightly abstain.'

D

ψέγεις ἄρα . . . εὐπαθείας] 'You would not have men keep a mistress, who mean to preserve their constitution?' 'Certainly not.' 'And you disapprove also of the delights, as they are termed, of Athenian confectionery?' For a similar association cp. ii. 373 λ' ἐταῖραι καὶ πέμματα. See also in the Laws, viii. 840 λ, the account of Iccus of Tarentum and other athletes who διὰ τὸν Ὀλυμπιάσι τε ἀγῶνα καὶ τοὺς τε ἄλλους . . . οὔτε τινὸς πώποτε γυναικὸς ἤψατο, κ.τ.λ.

ὀλην γὰρ . . . ἀπεικάζοιμεν] 'We should not be far from the truth in comparing generally this way of feeding and living to the composition of melody and song in the panharmonic style and in all the rhythms.'

παναρμόνιον here means 'panharmonic style,' the style in which all the modes were combined and there were frequent transitions from one to another: above, 399 c, it was used of the instrument adapted to this style.

E

ἐκεῖ] ἐν τῇ μελοποιίᾳ καὶ ᾠδῇ.

405
A

δικανικῇ] Cobet would read δικαστικῇ as in 409 E: unnecessarily and against the MSS.

ὅταν δὴ . . . σπουδάξωσιν] 'when even free-men concern themselves about such matters in great numbers and with much eagerness.' For καὶ ἐλεύθεροι cp. infra μὴ μόνον τοὺς φαῦλους, κ.τ.λ.

B

[καὶ] ἀπορία οἰκείων] καί is found in all the MSS., and, though somewhat difficult, is defensible. There is a double evidence of the want of education: (1) that like a slave you receive a justice that is imposed on you from without, and (2) because you have none of your own. The last clause not only adds emphasis but gives a new point.

ἡ δοκεῖ σοι . . . (c) ἐκείνου ἔτι αἴσχιον] The difficulty of this sentence arises chiefly from its length, and from the ambiguous use of τούτου, τοῦτο in the first clause. The mind has to be carried on

Republic
III.
405
B

from πάντων μὲν οὖν, ἔφη, αἰσχυστον, το οὔκ, ἀλλὰ τοῦτ', ἔφη, ἐκείνου ἔτι αἰσχιον. 'Is it not a most disgraceful thing to send out for justice because you have no supply at home' (ἀπορία οἰκείων)?—such is the general meaning of the previous sentence. To which the answer is that 'nothing can be more disgraceful.' The argument proceeds: 'Do you think this importation of justice (τοῦτο) is more disgraceful than the further stage (τούτου) of the same evil, in which a man takes a pride in litigation?' &c. 'No,' is the reply, 'that is more disgraceful still.' For the play on words in αἰσχυστον and ἔτι αἰσχιον cp. infra iv. 423 c καὶ φαῦλόν γ', ἔφη . . . φανυλότερον τύδε.

ὥς δεινὸς ὢν . . . λυγιζόμενος] 'under the idea that he is a master of crime, who is able to wriggle into and out of every corner and hole, bending like a withy (λυγιζόμενος) and getting away.' The reading λογιζόμενος, which is that of the majority of MSS. (but not of Par. A or the Scholiast), is feeble: it affords an instance of the substitution common in MSS., of a well-known word for a less known one. Another various reading—^{av} (or ^{av}) λογιζόμενος (Vind. F. Flor. X. Aug. v) is an indirect testimony to the reading of the text, as it has probably arisen from a confusion of the two, ^{av} Λογιζόμενος becoming ^{av} Λογίζόμενος. For the imagery cp. Arist. Nub. 449, 450:—

μάσθλης, ἔρων, γλοιύς, ἀλαζών,
κέντρων, μιανός, στρόφεις, ἀργαλέος, κ.τ.λ.

νυστάζοντος δικαστοῦ] 'of a nodding justice.' The epithet is intended to cast a slur upon the law-courts.

τὸ δὲ ἱατρικῆς] The words φύσας τε καὶ κατάρρους correspond to ῥευμάτων τε καὶ πνευμάτων in the words immediately preceding. For φύσα cp. especially Xen. Cyr. i. 2, 16 αἰσχροῖν . . . ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἔστι Πέρσαις . . . τὸ φύσης μεστοὺς φαίνεσθαι.

ἀλλά] is adversative to the negative idea contained in ὅ τι μὴ.

δαίταν οἷαν διήλθομεν] viz. in 403 D ff., although the errors in diet have been rather hinted at than described. But see especially 404 D.

How simple were the prescriptions of the sons of Asclepius, for the wounded heroes who had lived as Homer describes! Very different is the practice nowadays, since Herodicus, himself a valetudinarian, has taught men to prolong their sickly lives by regimen.

The common workman has no time to be ill. Neither has the

405 D—
408 C

D

Republic rich man, if, as Phocylides says, he ought to practise virtue. For to
 III. this or any other serious pursuit valetudinarianism is a great
 405 D- obstacle.
 408 C

And Pindar and the tragic poets offended against principle when they said that Asclepius, who was a son of Zeus, was bribed to bring a man back to life, who in the course of Nature ought to have died.

405 E Εὐρυπύλῳ] It is Machaon (the Asclepiad), not Eurypylus, who receives the potion at the hands of Hecamede (Il. xi. 624). The name Eurypylus is repeated below, 408 A. It is observable that the same circumstance is rightly narrated of Machaon in the *Ion* (538 c). The mistake is natural (as the wound of Eurypylus occurs only a few lines earlier Il. xi. 575 ff.), and ought not to be adduced as a proof that the text of Homer was different in Plato's time.

406 A ἃ δὴ δοκεῖ] 'which, as you know, are considered to be rather inflammatory.'

τῇ παιδαγωγικῇ τῶν νοσημάτων] 'That watches over the course of a disease,'—as a tutor (παιδαγωγός) over a growing boy. Cp. infra παρακολουθῶν . . . τῷ νοσήματι. The word παιδαγωγεῖν recurs in the same sense in *Tim.* 89 D, but the passage in which it is found has a very different spirit, for Plato has changed his mind:—διὸ παιδαγωγεῖν δεῖ διαίταις πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα, καθ' ὅσον ἂν ᾗ τῷ σχολῇ, ἀλλ' οὐ φαρμακεύοντα κακὸν δύσκολον ἐρεθιστέον.

Ἡρόδικος δὲ παιδοτρίβης ὢν, κ.τ.λ.] Little is known of Herodicus (ὁ Σηλυμβριανός, τὸ δὲ ἀρχαῖον Μεγαρεύς Protag. 316 E). From Plato's account we infer that he substituted regimen for medicine: in so doing he was probably in advance of his age. Two other notices of him in Plato agree with this passage: (1) Protag. 316 E, where he is called, with some degree of depreciation, 'a first-rate Sophist'—but this we may observe to be only said of him in the same sense in which Plato speaks of the poets as Sophists: (2) there is a pleasant mention of him at the commencement of the *Phaedrus*, where he is supposed to recommend walks in the open air, as far as the walls of Megara and back again (*Phaedr.* 227 D). According to Aristotle, *Rhet.* i. 5, § 10, Herodicus himself expressed an opinion not far removed from Plato's here: πολλοὶ . . . ὑγιαίνουσιν ὥσπερ Ἡρόδικος λέγεται, οὓς οὐδεὶς ἂν εὐδαιμονίσειε τῆς ὑγείας διὰ τὸ πάντων ἀπέχεσθαι τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων ἢ τῶν πλείστων.

νοσώδης γενόμενος] ‘having fallen into bad health.’ Cp. Plato’s own opinion that the physician should not be in robust health—
408 D, E. Republic
III.
406
A

δυσθανατῶν . . . ἀφίκετο] ‘So struggling against death by his cleverness he reached old age.’ His sickly life, prolonged by care, was in fact a lingering and painful death. Cp. Tim. 75 B τοῖς περὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν γένεσιν δημιουργοῖς, ἀναλογοζομένοις πότερον πολυχρονιώτερον χείρον ἢ βραχυχρονιώτερον βέλτιον ἀπεργάσαντο γένος, ξυνέδοξε τοῦ πλείονος βίου φανλοτέρου δὲ τὸν ἐλάττωνα ἀμείνονα ὄντα παντὶ πάντως αἰρετέον. B

καλόν] For the ironical use of καλόν cp. Theaet. 183 A καλὸν ἂν ἡμῖν συμβαίνει τὸ ἐπανόρθωμα τῆς ἀποκρίσεως, κ.τ.λ.

οὐκ ἀγνοία, κ.τ.λ.] It is assumed that Asclepius, as Apollo’s son, must have had a Divine knowledge of the art of healing, and Plato implies that the innovation in question is not merely erroneous, but impious. C

πᾶσι τοῖς εὖνομουμένοις] is a dative of the persons interested: ‘for the behoof of any well-governed community.’

ὁ ἡμεῖς . . . οὐκ αἰσθανόμεθα] ‘This we observe in the case of the artisan, and ludicrously enough fail to make the application to people of the richer sort.’ The adverb γελοίως has a predicative force (= γελοῖα δρῶντες). Cp. supra i. 332 A ὅποτε τις μὴ σωφρόνως ἀπαιτοῖ; Thuc. i. 21, § 1 ἀπίστως ἐπὶ τὸ μυθῶδες ἐκνευκῆκότα. δοκούντων is used with a slight contempt.

μακράν] Some MSS. read μικράν, among them Par. A. But μακράν has sufficient manuscript authority and agrees better with the context, even if μικρὰ διαίτα were a natural expression for ‘low diet.’ D

εἶπεν . . . ἀπηλλάγη] are gnomic aorists, used in general statements to give greater liveliness, as in the Homeric similes. ἐμβάς has an association of boldness, ‘embarking on his accustomed mode of life.’

ἦν τι αὐτῷ ἔργον . . . ἐλυσιτέλει] The past tenses refer to the previous supposition, 406 c, D. E

ἀβίωτον] recalls οὐκ ἐλυσιτέλει ζῆν.

οὐκουν δὴ λέγεται γε] sc. ὁ πλούσιος ἔχειν τοιοῦτον ἔργον προκείμενον. 407
A

μηδέν, εἶπον . . . (B) οὐδὲν ἐμποδίζει] ‘Let us not quarrel with him on this head’ (viz. at what time a man is to commence a life of

Republic
III.
407
A

virtue), 'our object is rather to inform ourselves whether the rich are bound to practise virtue; he who fails to do so having no true life; or whether valetudinarianism is an impediment to the application of the mind in carpentering and other arts, but is no impediment to that which Phocylides enjoins.' The disjunctive sentence, which is complicated by the expansion of the second clause with μέν and δέ, might be paraphrased as follows, 'if the rich man is allowed to be a valetudinarian, either he is not supposed to have any duties, or his duties must be of a kind with which the care of health does not interfere, as we found that it interfered with the work of the artisan.'

Plato is urging that the rich man, so far from having time to be an invalid, has the business of virtue always on hand, and that valetudinarianism is just as great a hindrance to the pursuit of this as it is to the occupation of the artisan. For the complex sentence cp. supra ii. 374 c and note: infra c, d.

B

Two MSS., *q* β', read τῷ . . . παρακελεύαται for τὸ . . . παρακείμεμα, but the accusative, which is found in all the other MSS., is preferable. Cp. Phaedo 66 c ἐμποδίζουσιν . . . τὴν τοῦ ὄντος θήραν: Xen. Mem. i. 2, 4 ταύτην γὰρ τὴν ἕξιν ὑγιεινὴν τε ἱκανῶς εἶναι καὶ τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς ἐπιμέλειαν οὐκ ἐμποδίζειν ἔφη: Aeschines 85, 35 ἐμποδίζειν τοὺς τῆς πόλεως καιροὺς. 'But to the duty which Phocylides enjoins it (valetudinarianism) is no hindrance.' The datives, τεκτονικῇ μὲν καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις τέχναις, depend in the first place on ἐμπόδιον, but also on τῇ προσέξει τοῦ νοῦ, which is added in further explanation.

ἐδραῖους ἐν πόλει ἀρχάς] opposed to στρατείας.

τὸ δὲ δὴ μέγιστον] τὸ μέγιστον is a 'Noun-Phrase in apposition' (Riddell, Digest, § 13) to the notion of ἐμποδίζει, or δύσκολος (ἐστίν) which is continued in thought. ἦν δ' ἐγὼ is omitted here, as above in 'Ο δὲ δὴ πλούσιος, κ.τ.λ.

C

μελέτας πρὸς ἑαυτόν] i. e. ὅταν μελετᾷ τίς τι πρὸς ἑαυτόν.

κεφαλῆς . . . διατάσεις] 'tensions' or 'fulnesses of the head,' i. e. headaches. This reading has the authority of Galen and Stephanus. Par. A and most other MSS. read διωστάσεις, 'distractions'—as we say, 'a splitting headache'—a violent use of the word.

ὅπη ταύτη] ταύτη sc. ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ, including not only dialectic, but the preparatory studies of Bk. vii. For the two adverbs cp. Theaet. 194 A πάντα ταύτη ψεύδεται ἡ διάνοια: and for the general meaning Phaedo 66 B μυρίας μὲν γὰρ ἡμῖν ἀσχολίας παρέχει τὸ σῶμα

. . . ἔτι δέ, ἂν τινες νόσοι προσπέσωσιν, ἐμποδίζουσιν ἡμῶν τὴν τοῦ ὄντος θήραν . . . ὥστε . . . οὐδὲ φρονῆσαι ἡμῖν ἐγγίγνεται οὐδέποτε οὐδέν. When Plato wrote the *Timaeus* he looked more seriously on the disorders occasioned by over-much study (87 ff.) ταῦτόν δὲ διανοητέον . . . αἰτιάσθαι ποιεῖ.

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III.
407
C

τοὺς μὲν φύσει . . . τὰ δ' εἶσω, κ.τ.λ.] For the double form of the sentence (the two members of which may be joined by 'whereas') cp. supra B τεκτονικῇ μὲν, κ.τ.λ.: iv. 445 A ἀλλ', ἔφη . . . βιωτὸν ἄρα ἔσται. The accusative in both parts of the sentence (τοὺς μὲν . . . ἔχοντας . . . ἰσχοντας) is a loose construction for which the dative τούτοις is afterwards substituted.

τὰ δ' εἶσω . . . λυσιτελῇ] (1) τὰ δ' εἶσω σώματα is accusative of reference. Both οὐκ ἐπιχειρεῖν and μὴ οἶσθαι depend on φῶμεν in spite of the difference of negative, μὴ in indirect discourse being often used where we should expect οὐ. See Goodwin, *M. and T.*, § 685. ἀπαντλοῦντα, sc. αὐτῶν: ἐπιχέοντα, sc. εἰς αὐτά. 'But as for bodies diseased to the core, shall we not say (φῶμεν) that he (sc. Asclepius) would not have attempted by regimen, that is by gradual processes of evacuation and effusion, to make a man's life long and evil, and to make men beget children probably as good for nothing as themselves,—he did not think that he ought to prescribe for any one who did not live in the accustomed round of life, under the idea that such an one was useless alike to himself and to the state.' [B. J.]

D

(2) τὰ . . . σώματα are in a pendent construction similar to τοὺς μὲν, κ.τ.λ. above. Of the infinitives, προστάττειν and ἐπιχειρεῖν are in the construction with καταδείξαι: ποιεῖν is governed by ἐπιχειρεῖν, and φυτεύειν apparently by ποιεῖν: μὴ οἶσθαι, however, would seem to depend on καταδείξαι *ιατρικῇ* supra, i. e. 'he taught his disciples so.' This seems required to justify the change from οὐ to μὴ, which helps to point the correspondence between τὸν μὴ δυνάμενον . . . ζῆν and what follows. [L. C.]

μὴ οἶσθαι δεῖν θεραπεύειν] Cp. Laches 195 c ἢ οὐ πολλοῖς οἶε ἐκ τῆς νόσου ἄμεινον εἶναι μὴ ἀνιστῆναι ἢ ἀναστῆναι; for the same thought.

E

πολιτικόν, ἔφη, λέγεις Ἀσκληπιόν] 'You make out Asclepius to have been a statesman.' Some of the commentators defend Plato against the charge of cruelty. But it is not necessary to view this half-ironical passage in so serious a light. His main conclusion, that the art of medicine should be made simple, is justified by the uncertainty of the subject and confirmed by modern science.

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III.

407
E

δῆλον, ἦν δ' ἐγώ κ.τ.λ.] The reading of the inferior MSS. καὶ οἱ παῖδες αὐτοῦ δεικνύουσιν ἂν ὅτι τοιοῦτος ἦν ἢ οὐχ, κ.τ.λ. was due to a mistake as to the meaning of ὅτι. Sauppe would read δῆλοι . . . καὶ οἱ παῖδες αὐτοῦ ὅτι τοιοῦτος ἦν, comparing Crito 44 D δῆλα τὰ παρόντα . . . ὅτι, κ.τ.λ. But the text is right. 'That is manifest,' I said; 'and because of his statecraft, do you not see that his sons at Troy not only showed themselves brave in war, but practised medicine in the way I have described.'

408

A

αἶμ' ἐκμυζήσαντ' ἐπὶ τ' ἥπια φάρμακ' ἔπασσον] Plato is quoting from memory, as is shown by the substitution of τε for ἄρα. ἐκμυζήσαντ' is dual. Asclepius had two sons, Podaleirius and Machaon. The words in Il. iv. 218 αἶμ' ἐκμυζήσας ἐπ' ἄρ' ἥπια φάρμακα εἰδώς | πάσσε refer to Machaon only. Purves' rendering, 'He squeezed out the blood and sprinkled,' &c., is supported by the gloss in Suidas: ἐκμυζήσας, ἐκπιέσας, ἐκθλίψας. The notion seems to be that of pressing together the *lips* of the wound.

B

Μίδου] Plato probably has in mind the verses of Tyrt. Eleg. iii. (12 in Bergk) 5, 6:—

οὐδ' εἰ Τιθωνοῖο φνὴν χαριέστερος εἶη
πλουτοίῃ δὲ Μίδεω καὶ Κινύρεω μάλλον.

The latter line is quoted with slight variation in the Laws ii. 660 E ἐὰν δὲ ἄρα πλουτῇ μὲν Κινύρα τε καὶ Μίδα μάλλον.

πάνυ κομψοὺς . . . παῖδας] 'From what you say, the sons of Asclepius must have been very clever' (perhaps referring to 405 D τοὺς κομψοὺς Ἀσκληπιάδας).

καὶ Πίνδαρος] Pindar, Pyth. iii. 55:—

ἔτραπεν καὶ κείνον ἀγάνορι μισθῷ χρυσὸς ἐν χερσὶν φανείς
ἄνδρ' ἐκ θανάτου κομίσαι
ἤδη ἄλωκότα, κ.τ.λ.

Cp. Aesch. Agam. 1022, Eurip. Alc. 3, 4.

C

κατὰ τὰ προειρημένα] sc. the principle laid down in 391 D—that no one can be at once a son of God and a bad man,—which is also alluded to in the words ἀπειθοῦντές γε ἡμῖν supra.

D

καὶ μάλα . . . τοιούτους] 'Assuredly I mean good physicians, but do you know whom I consider to be such?' Socrates evades the point of Glaucon's question, viz. how the physician can see enough of disease in the 'healthy' commonwealth. Cp. supra 399 E, 405 E ff.

ἀν εἴπης] sc. εἰδείην ἄν. 'I should, if you would tell me.'

Republic
III.

ἀλλὰ πειράσομαι . . . ἥρου] ('It is difficult,) but I will try, I said. Let me note, however, that in the same words you join two things which are dissimilar.'

408
D

ιατροί, κ.τ.λ.] The most skilful doctors are those who combine experience of disease in their own persons as well as in those of others with the theoretical knowledge of their art. Plato is right in maintaining that the profession of a physician is one for which rude health is not in every respect a qualification. A delicate organization helps to give an intelligence of the bodily state of others.

αὐτά] sc. τὰ σώματα αὐτῶν.

E

γενομένην τε καὶ οὖσαν] 'which has been and is.' The periphrasis gives dignity to the expression. The phrase repeats κάμειν καὶ εἶεν . . . εἶναι ποτε καὶ γενέσθαι supra. It is implied that past evil leaves its trace in the soul.

δικαστῆς δέ γε, κ.τ.λ.] The case of the judge is different: his knowledge of evil ought not to be derived from the conversation of early companions, or the experience of his own 'wild oats.' 'The princely heart of innocence' is the foundation of a sound judgement in questions of right and wrong. The knowledge of evil and of the world had better wait until a man is older, and be obtained, not by introspection, but by study and observation of others.

On the other hand, that there may be in the best of men a narrowness of virtue and ignorance of human nature, which degenerates rapidly into a moral fault is not to be denied. And the tendency to believe that all the world are rogues is almost as characteristic of good men as of bad. There may also be in good men as well as bad, even without experience, a natural insight into the wickedness of mankind: this is a reflection which Plato stops short of making.

παραδείγματα ὁμοιοπαθῇ τοῖς πονηροῖς] 'Samples of experience shared in common with the wicked,' i. e. παραδείγματα παθῶν ὁμοίων τοῖς τῶν πονηρῶν.

409
B

καὶ ἀγαθός γε . . . σὺ ἡρώτας] 'Yes, and good too, which is what you were asking'—in the words above, 408 c ἀρ' οὐκ ἀγαθοὺς δεῖ ἐν τῇ πόλει κεκτῆσθαι ἱατρούς; κ.τ.λ. Socrates insists that the good judge must be a good man.

C

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III.

409
D

σοφὸς οἰόμενος εἶναι] Cp. supra 395 D οἰομένην εὐδαίμονα εἶναι.

σοφώτερος . . . αὐτῷ τε καὶ ἄλλοις] 'He is more apt to be held wise than foolish, both in the opinion of others and in his own.'

ἀρετὴ δὲ φύσεως, κ.τ.λ.] 'But virtue, in a nature which is educated by time, will attain to a knowledge of herself and of vice likewise.'

χρόνῳ reads better if taken with παιδευομένης than with λήψεται. In the latter case there is a want of point, as the fact has been already stated that the knowledge of evil is obtained by time, above 409 B ἐν πολλῷ χρόνῳ διαισθάνεσθαι οἷον πέφυκε κακόν. The principle that knowledge is of opposites is assumed.

E ἀλλ' οὐχ ὁ κακός] sc. the rogue described above in the words—ὁ δὲ δεινὸς ἐκείνος καὶ καχύποπτος, κ.τ.λ.

410
A

αὐτοὶ ἀποκτενοῦσιν] '*ultro occidunt*.' αὐτοί refers to δικασταί and ἱατροί understood in δικαστικῆς and ἱατρικῆν, which are the antecedents to αἷ: although strictly speaking only ἱατροί goes with ἐάσουσι and only δικασταί with ἀποκτενοῦσιν.

B

ἂρ' οὖν . . . ἀνάγκη;] 'And may not our student of music by following the same track—(i.e. aiming at simplicity) in his pursuit of gymnastic, gain an immunity from doctors, except in extreme cases?'

Simple training in music corrects the evil tendencies of law; simple gymnastic minimizes medicine. For the meaning of αἰρεῖν, 'to win' or 'gain,' cp. supra ii. 358 E τοῖς μὴ δυναμένοις τὰ μὲν ἐκφεύγειν τὸ δὲ αἰρεῖν.

αὐτὰ μὴν . . . μεταχειριεῖται] The 'muscular' philosophy of Plato aims at steadying the nerves,—πρὸς τὸ θυμοειδές . . . ἐκείνο,—at courage and endurance rather than at strength.

οἱ καθιστάντες . . . παιδεύειν] i.e. those who institute an education in music and gymnastic.

For the optative which follows see Riddell's Digest, § 75. Either, (1) as is there suggested, 'the dependent verb is intended to belong to all time'—καθιστᾶσιν being a generic present, 'who at any time appoint' (cp. viii. 566 B ἐξευρίσκουσιν), or (2) the present tense may include a reference to the past as in Aristoph. Ran. 23 :—

αὐτὸς βαδίζω καὶ πονῶ, τοῦτον δ' ὀχῶ,

ἵνα μὴ ταλαιπωροῖτο μηδ' ἄχθος φέροι—

i.e. 'I have been walking and toiling all this while.' Goodwin,

M. and T., § 323. The institutions of the legislator are present in their operation, but the grounds for them were considered in past time. So οἱ καθιστάντες . . . παιδεύειν. 'Those who are the authors of the system of education which now prevails.' Republic
III.
410
B

αὐτὴν τὴν διάνοιαν] 'Even in their minds'—though you might not expect the mind to be affected by their bodily training. C

ἔγωγε, ἔφη] sc. ἐννοῶ, from οὐκ ἐννοεῖς above. D

τὸ ἥμερον . . . φύσιν] Cp. ii. 375 E. E

αὐτοῦ] sc. τῆς φιλοσοφίας φύσεως : the neuter for the feminine, as elsewhere. That ἀνεθέντος here means 'relaxed' rather than 'indulged' or 'set free' is proved not only by ἐπιταθέν supra, but by the use of ἀνείσα in iv. 442 A τὸ δὲ ἀνείσα παραμυθουμένη.

ἀμφοτέρα . . . τούτῳ τῷ φύσει] τὴν τε θυμοειδῆ καὶ τὴν φιλόσοφον : cp. ii. 375 E.

δειλὴ καὶ ἄγροικος] The verbal parallelism is maintained without considering that the two vices are not necessarily combined. Cowardice arises from excess of music and deficiency of gymnastic—rudeness from deficiency of music and excess of gymnastic. 411
A

οὐκοῦν ὅταν . . . ἐπαίησεν] 'Accordingly, when a man allows music to play upon him and to pour over his soul through his ears, as through a funnel, those sweet and soft and melancholy strains of which we were just now speaking, and when his whole life is passed in warbling and under the glamour of song, at first whatsoever passion there is in him he tempers like iron, and makes useful instead of brittle and useless.'

For the use of παρέχειν with the infinitive cp. Charm. 176 B ἦν ἐπαθεῖν παρέχης Σωκράτει, and for the fanciful meaning of καταυλεῖν viii. 561 C μεθύων καὶ καταυλούμενος : Laws vii. 790 E ἀτεχνῶς οἶον καταυλοῦσι τῶν παιδίων : Eurip. H. F. 871 τάχα σ' ἐγὼ μᾶλλον χορεύσω καὶ καταυλήσω φόβῳ.

ὡς νῦν δὴ ἡμεῖς ἐλέγομεν] referring to supra 398 D, E.

τὸ μὲν πρῶτον . . . (B) μαλθακὸν αἰχμητὴν] 'At first he attempts what spirit he had in him, as steel is tempered, and makes it serviceable instead of stiff and useless. But when he perseveres to fascination-point, thenceforward he begins to waste his spirit away, till he have melted the spirit out of him, and as it were cut out the sinews from his soul, and made thereof a feeble warrior.' ἐμάλαξε, κηλῇ, τήκει, λείβει,—sc. τὸ θυμοειδές : ποιήσῃ, sc. τὴν ψυχὴν from τῆς ψυχῆς

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B

preceding. Also in what follows, ψυχὴν is to be supplied with ἄθυμον and θυμοειδῆ. For ἐπέχων μὴ ἀνίη, of one who *keeps on* doing anything *unremittingly*, cp. Theaet. 165 D ἤλεγχευ ἄν ἐπέχων καὶ οὐκ ἀνιείς. For the Homericism μαλθακὸν αἰχμητήν see Il. xvii. 588, where Menelaus is so called.

καὶ ἐὰν μὲν γε, κ.τ.λ.] ‘And if he act upon a nature originally wanting in spirit, he quickly accomplishes this: but if upon a spirited nature, he makes the spirit in him weak, and therefore excitable, quickly flaming up on slight occasions and quickly extinguished.’ The above interpretation (subaud. ψυχὴν) affords a more natural construction than to supply θυμόν, with which ἄθυμον and θυμοειδῆ could hardly agree. For ἐὰν λάβῃ = ‘if he have taken in hand,’ i.e. to be submitted to the process in question, cp. Theaet. 159 C ὅταν . . . λάβῃ ὑγαίοντα Σωκράτη.

- C ἀντὶ θυμοειδοῦς] The use of the singular here seems to imply that the adjective in this and similar expressions is neuter. Cp. Theaet. 185 E καλὸς γὰρ εἶ, ὃ Θεαίτητε . . . πρὸς δὲ τῷ καλῷ εὖ ἐποίησάς με: Symp. 195 C νέος . . . ἐστί, πρὸς δὲ τῷ νέῳ ἀπαλός.

καὶ εὖωχῆται εὖ μάλα] (1) ‘and fare sumptuously’—with reference to the heavy feeding of Polydamas and his like (supra i. 338 c): or [rather, L. C.] (2) ‘If he take his fill of it,’ sc. τῆς γυμναστικῆς. Cp. i. 352 B εὖωχοῦ τοῦ λόγου: Gorg. 518 E εὖωχοῦντες ὧν ἐπεθύμουν.

- D οὔτε λόγου μετίσχον οὔτε τῆς ἄλλης μουσικῆς] ‘having no share in reason or in musical culture,’ i.e. in those harmonies and rhythms, which are in accordance with reason. Cp. supra ii. 376 E, iii. 402 A.

αὐτοῦ] sc. τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, i.e. the indefinite subject of πονῇ, εὖωχῆται, πράττει, κοινωνῇ, &c.

- E βίᾳ δὲ καὶ ἀγριότητι . . . ζῆ] ‘And his only way of managing is by violence and fierceness, as if he were a wild beast, and he lives amid ignorance and perversity, with no sense of proportion or grace.’

πρὸς πάντα follows διαπράττεται, the genuineness of which there is no reason to doubt. For a similar use of διαπράττεσθαι as a neuter verb cp. Protag. 319 C περὶ μὲν οὖν ὧν οἴονται ἐν τέχνῃ εἶναι, οὕτω διαπράττονται.

ἐπὶ δὴ δὺ ὄντε τούτῳ, κ.τ.λ.] With Plato the effect of gymnastic on the body is of secondary importance compared with its effect

on the mind (cp. 1 Tim. iv. 8 ἡ γὰρ σωματικὴ γυμνασία πρὸς ὀλίγον ἐστὶν ὠφέλιμος). Republic
III.

εἰ μὴ εἰ πάρεργον] The reading of the text, which is that of Ven. II, is partly confirmed by the first hand of Par. A, which reads εἰ μὴ εἰπερ ἐργον (sic). The omission of the second εἰ, or the substitution of εἴη in some MSS., are probably emendations, arising from the comparative singularity of the expression εἰ μὴ εἰ. But cp. ix. 581 D εἰ μὴ εἴ τι αὐτῶν ἀργύριον ποιεῖ : Gorg. 480 C εἰ μὴ εἴ τις ὑπολάβου ἐπὶ τοῦναντίον.

τελέως μουσικώτατον] Compare a fine passage in the Laches 188 D καὶ κομιδῇ μοι δοκεῖ μουσικὸς ὁ τοιοῦτος εἶναι, ἁρμονίαν καλλίστην ἡρμωσμένος, οὐ λύραν οὐδὲ παιδιᾶς ὄργανα, ἀλλὰ τῷ ὄντι ξῆν ἡρμωσμένος, and the definition of σωφροσύνη as a kind of harmony in iv. 430 E. Cp. also note on 400 D.

οὐκοῦν . . . σώζεσθαι ;] 'And in our city, if the form of government is to last, shall we not have need of some one to preside over it, who is of the character now described?' τοῦ τοιούτου refers to the class which is definite, τινὸς to the individual who is undefined. It is obvious that this minister of education will be one of the chief magistrates, but this point is for the present left undetermined.

Our guardians have now been chosen, and the main lines of their training have been laid down. But which of them are to be placed in command? At present we must be contented with providing that the officers or rulers shall be of ripe age and appointed on the principle of merit. And by merit is to be understood a steady loyalty, which neither forgetfulness nor sophistry nor pain nor fear nor even pleasure is able to shake or undermine.

χορείας γὰρ . . . χαλεπὰ εὐρεῖν] As elsewhere, Plato avoids details: cp. his treatment of music (especially 399 A, 400 B), and his unwillingness to legislate about the smaller proprieties of life (iv. 425).

τούτοις] sc. τοῖς τύποις.

ὅτι μὲν πρεσβυτέρους, κ.τ.λ.] See Essay on Structure, vol. ii. pp. 8, 9.

φρονίμους τε . . . δυνατούς] 'both wise and efficient for this object.' εἰς τοῦτο, sc. εἰς φυλακὴν πόλεως.

When he first selects his rulers Plato is contented that they should

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E

412
A

412 B-
414 B

412
B

C

Republic III. 412 C be wise, capable and patriotic: they are not supposed to be philosophers. In Books v-vii he places his requirements far higher. He refers to this passage in vi. 502 D, Ε παραλιπόντι . . . τὴν τῶν ἀρχόντων κατάστασιν, κ.τ.λ., vii. 536 C.

- D καὶ [ὅταν μάλιστα]] The MSS. read ὅταν μάλιστα, but ὅτι μάλιστα ('as far as is conceivable') is read in the quotation of Stobaeus. Hermann cancels both words, and Baiter (1881) plausibly suggests that they are due to the eye of the scribe having wandered back to τοῦτ[ό γ' ἂν μάλιστα. It is not probable that ὅταν is ever followed by the optative mood: either read ὅτι μάλιστα with Stobaeus, or follow Hermann and Baiter in the omission of the words. ἐκείνου, not αἷ, is written because the relative is not repeated in Greek: cp. ii. 357 B αἱ ἡδοναὶ ὅσαι ἀβλαβεῖς καὶ μηδὲν . . . διὰ ταύτας γίγνεται.

μὴ δέ] i. e. μὴ εὖ δὲ πρῶτοντος ἐκείνου. The other reading, εἰ δὲ μὴ, is probably conjectural.

- E φυλακικοὶ . . . τοῦ δόγματος] Plato is playing, as elsewhere, on the word φύλακες. They are guardians of the city, and guardians of the patriotic principle which is implanted in them by the laws.

φαίνεται μοι δόξα, κ.τ.λ.] Plato takes occasion, in the description of the true guardian, to remind us that ignorance is involuntary, because no one can be supposed voluntarily to part with a good; and knowledge is a good. Compare Arist. Eth. Nic. vii. 2: supra ii. 382 A.

- 413 B τραγικῶς . . . κινδυνεύω λέγειν] 'I seem, I said, to be speaking like a tragic poet,' i. e. obscurely: viii. 545 Ε φῶμεν αὐτὰς τραγικῶς, ὡς πρὸς παιδῆς ἡμῶς παιζούσας καὶ ἐρεσχολούσας. In the latter passage, however, there is an association of mock solemnity which is hardly present here. For κλέπτειν used in tragedy with a similar reference to memory cp. Soph. Ant. 681 εἰ μὴ τῷ χρόνῳ κεκλέμεθα.

νῦν γάρ που μαθάνεις] ['I say no more] for now, I suppose, you understand.'

- C ὑπὸ φόβου τι δεισαντες] τι is a cognate accusative—not 'fearing something,' but 'having some fear.'

τοῦ παρ' αὐτοῖς δόγματος] παρ' αὐταῖς is a little more emphatic than αὐτῶν—'which has been imparted to them.' Cp. Soph. O. T. 612 τὸν παρ' αὐτῷ βίοντον.

ὁ ἄν . . . [αὐτοῖς ποιεῖν]] αὐτοῖς is in the dative, because the interest of the state is also their own. 'That which they conceive

it best for their state that they should perform.' But the two words are better omitted. Republic
III.

τηρητέον] sc. ἡμῖν.

413
C

καὶ ἀγῶνας αὐτοῖς θετέον] θετέον is used with immediate reference to ἀγῶνας. D

οὐκοῦν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, . . . χρησιμώτατος εἴη] This passage is referred to in vi. 503 E, in the second education, where Socrates proceeds to speak of intellectual tests.

τρίτου εἵδους . . . ἀμιλλαν] 'A trial of a third sort, with regard to enchantments.' The genitive γοητείας adheres closely to ἀμιλλαν cp. ἀγὼν ἐν ψυχῇ (Eur. Med. 402) and the like expressions.

Three dangers were mentioned above (A) in the words κλαπέντες ἢ γοητευθέντες ἢ βιασθέντες, and three tests are proposed of the capacity of the youths to meet them. Tasks are to be set them with a view to ascertain if they are proof against the two great thieves, Forgetfulness and Persuasion. They are to be subjected to hard toils and wearisome labours in order to show whether they can hold out against the violence of pain. A third and more subtle trial will test their powers to withstand the assaults of pleasure and fear. In the preceding sentence ἐξαπατῶτο has no reference to ἀπατᾶ, but recalls κλαπέντας and μεταπεισθέντας supra. The accidental use of the same word in different connexions is slightly confusing. / ,
2
3

καὶ εἰς ἡδονὰς αὐτὰς μεταβλητέον] 'And again pass them into pleasures,' just as metal is passed through different processes of heating and cooling. E

τάφων . . . λαγχάνοντα] 'having allotted to them the highest honours of sepulture and of the other memorials,' which the dead have, such as celebration on festival days, inscriptions on columns, sacrifices, and the ἄγραφος μνήμη spoken of by Pericles in Thucyd. ii. 43. λαγχάνοντα is made to agree with ἄρχοντα, the intervening clause τιμὰς δοτέον . . . τελευτήσαντι being neglected. 414
A
}

ὥς ἐν τύπῳ . . . εἰρηθῆναι] These words are inserted to prepare the way for Books v-vii.

ἀρ' οὖν ὥς ἀληθῶς . . . κακουργεῖν] φύλακες is used in two different senses with πολεμίων and φιλίων: 'to keep guard against the foe without and to watch over friends within.' ὅπως is dependent on οἱ φυλάσσουσιν implied in φύλακας. The form φίλιος occurs here as elsewhere in Plato (Symp. 221 B) in connexion with πολέμιος, B

Republic as φίλος goes with ἐχθρός, perhaps from some affinity of rhythm.
 III. οἱ μὲν, i. e. οἱ ἐντὸς φίλοι: οἱ δέ, i. e. οἱ ἔξωθεν πολέμιοι.

414 B- Now is the time for the founders of the state to invent a myth
 415 D respecting its origin. 'Like the warriors of Cadmus, our citizens'—
 so the tale will run—'have sprung in full armour from the bosom
 of the land, who is their mother, so that they are brethren all.
 The rulers have Gold in their composition: the auxiliaries Silver,
 the artificers and husbandmen Brass and Iron. But, as they all
 spring from a common stock, these class-differences will not be
 absolutely hereditary. It will therefore be a task of the chief rulers
 to test the metal of the children of the citizens, and assign them to
 their proper classes, so that brass and iron may never take the place
 of gold and silver in the government of the state.

414 τίς ἂν . . . μηχανή . . . τῶν ψευδῶν . . . γενναῖόν τι ἐν ψευδομένους
 B πείσαι, κ.τ.λ.] The genitive τῶν ψευδῶν is to be taken partitively
 with γενναῖόν τι ἔν: 'Would that by telling one of those necessary
 falsehoods which we were mentioning,—just one noble lie—we
 might find a way of persuading,' &c.

ὧν δὴ νῦν ἐλέγομεν] supra 389 B.

C μηδὲν καιρόν] An implied imperative. 'I don't want anything
 new. It is an old story.'

Φοινικικόν τι, κ.τ.λ.] The mythical origin of the Cadmeans is
 again alluded to in Laws ii. 663 E τὸ μὲν τοῦ Σιδωνίου μυθολόγημα
 ῥάδιον ἐγένετο πείθειν, οὕτως ἀπίθανον ὄν, καὶ ἄλλα μυρία. People have
 been readily persuaded of the tale of Cadmus. Why should not
 the legislator be able to persuade them of a similar tale?

γεγονός . . . γενόμενον ἂν] It is not clear whether γεγονός and
 γενόμενον ἂν refer to the acceptance of the story or to the occurrence
 of the facts mentioned in it. The ambiguity is perhaps intentional.
 Plato is half inclined for the moment 'to credit his own lie.' But
 cp. iv. 425 B οὔτε γὰρ που γίγνεται, κ.τ.λ.

πείσαι δὲ συχνῆς πειθοῦς] sc. ὧν. 'But needing much persuasion
 to persuade men of it.'

ὥς ἔοικας, ἔφη, δκνοῦντι λέγειν] There is a similar hesitation
 on the part of Socrates in the Fifth Book, 450 D, 471 ff., where he
 is about to introduce his two great theses of communism and the
 philosopher-king. The fear is, of course, only pretended.

ὡς ἄρ' ἃ ἡμεῖς, κ.τ.λ.] ἄρα, 'according to our tale.'

Republic
III.

414
D

ἐδόκουν ταῦτα πάντα πάσχειν, κ.τ.λ.] ἐδόκουν is emphatic, opposed to ᾔσαν—'they only thought.' ταῦτα πάντα is the object of πάσχειν and the subject of γίγνεσθαι—'they imagined that they suffered all these things and that they happened to them.'

καὶ ἡ γῆ αὐτούς, κ.τ.λ.] καὶ helps to mark the correspondence of the clauses. They were being fashioned in the Earth, and when they were ready, *even then* the Earth sent them forth. ἀνίεναί is rightly used of the offspring of the ground: cp. Soph. O. T. 270, 1405. For the creation of man in the bosom of the earth, compare Protag. 320 D τυποῦσιν αὐτὰ θεοὶ γῆς ἔνδον, κ.τ.λ. Plato has a special fondness for the fable of an earth-born race. Compare Symp. 190 B; Soph. 247 C, 248 B; Polit. 269 B; Tim. 23 E; Critias 109 C.

καὶ νῦν δεῖ ὡς περὶ μητρός, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. Eteocles' appeal to the Cadmeans in Aesch. S. c. Th. 16-20 (πόλει τ' ἀρήγειν) . . .

γῇ τε μητρί, φιλτάτῃ τροφῇ
ἡ γὰρ νέους ἔρποντας εὐμενεῖ πέδῳ,
ἅπαντα πανδοκοῦσα παιδείας ὄτλον,
ἐθρέψατ' οἰκιστῆρας ἀσπιδηφόρους
πιστούς, ὅπως γένοισθε πρὸς χρέος τόδε.

See also the description of Melanippus in the same play, 412-416:

σπαρτῶν δ' ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν, ὧν Ἄρης ἐφείσατο,
ρίζωμ' ἀνείτται, κάρτα δ' ἔστ' ἐγχώριος,
Μελάνιππος· ἔργον δ' ἐν κύβοις Ἄρης κρινεῖ·
Δίκη δ' ὁμαίμων κάρτα νῦν προστέλλεται
εἴργειν τεκούσῃ μητρὶ πολέμον δόρυ.

οὐκ ἐτός . . . λέγειν] 'You had good reason to be ashamed of the lie which you were going to tell.'

ἱκανοὶ ἄρχειν . . . ἐπικούροι] The distinction between the ἄρχοντες or φύλακες proper and the ἐπικούροι has an important place in the analysis of the virtues (Book iv) and the development of philosophy in the state (Books vi and vii).

415
A

ἅτε οὖν συγγενεῖς ὄντες πάντες] These words refer to the second member of the sentence, ἔστι δ' ὅτε, κ.τ.λ., which has the chief emphasis. 'As you are all originally of one family,' specific differences will not always be maintained.

ὅ τι αὐτοῖς . . . παραμέμικται] (1) 'What they (the rulers) find to

B

Republic be mingled in the souls of the young.' αὐτοῖς, sc. τοῖς ἄρχουσιν :
 III. cp. i. 343 A ὅς γε αὐτῇ, κ.τ.λ., or (2) [B. J.] 'which of these metals is
 415 mingled in their souls.'
 B

σφέτερος] 'belonging to their own (the rulers') class,' according to the familiar use of σφέις.

ὑπόχαλκος] 'having a proportion of brass.'

C κατελέησουσιν] κατα- in composition here implies blame (as in καταχαρίζομαι), 'improperly pity them.' *κατα- ἐλέη*

τὴν . . . τιμήν] τιμήν has here rather the meaning of 'office or occupation' than of 'rank.' Cp. Phileb. 61 c εἴθ' ὅστις θεῶν ταύτην τὴν τιμὴν εἴληχε τῆς συγκράσεως : Hdt. vii. 36 αὕτη ἡ ἄχαρις τιμή.

ἐκ τούτων] sc. τῶν δημιουργῶν ἢ γεωργῶν. It is observable that in our own day the industrial class still tends to divide into these two sections—artisans and husbandmen.

τιμήσαντες] 'Having estimated their values.'

ὅταν . . . φυλάξῃ] The readings in this passage vary considerably. The principal variations are as follows : σιδηροῦς φύλαξ A *secunda manu* and M ; σίδηρος φύλαξ A *prima manu* and Π ; σιδηροῦς with the omission of φύλαξ Ξ. Either ὁ σίδηρος ἢ ὁ χαλκός, omitting φύλαξ, or ὁ σιδηροῦς φύλαξ ἢ ὁ χαλκοῦς give a good sense, the latter reading resting on the best authority.

D οὐδαμῶς] Plato means to intimate that almost any fable may be rendered credible by time. The new account of the origin of man is not more improbable than the old one was at first, or the old one more true than the new.

σχεδὸν γάρ τι μανθάνω ὁ λέγεις] 'I think that I understand what you mean :' viz. the difficulty of persuading the present generation. The first rulers must be taken into our confidence. Cp. supra 414 c μάλιστα μὲν, κ.τ.λ.

415 D- Enough of the fiction, and now let the rulers lead them to their
 417 B camping-ground. They will select a position commanding both friend and foe ; and there they will build habitations for themselves, of a humble sort, such as are suitable for soldiers and will afford them no temptation to break the rules of their education. They will live together and call nothing absolutely their own ; they will be fed on rations at the public expense, and share a common table. As for gold and silver, they will not tarnish the pure metal of Divine

origin which is within them, by having anything to do with the corrupted coinage which passes current amongst men. Republic III.

Glaucon quite approves of this.

415 D-
417 B

καὶ τοῦτο . . . ἀγάγῃ] ‘And this will turn out as rumour directs it,’ i.e. according to the success with which the fiction is rumoured abroad.

415
D

ὁπλίσαντες] Here, as elsewhere, the distinction between the guardians and the lower classes appears to be lost sight of.

θύσαντες οἷς χρῆ] The particulars of religious service are left undetermined: see iv. 427 B.

E

ναί, ἦν δ’ ἐγώ . . . χρηματιστικᾶς] ‘Yes, said I, lodgings for soldiers, not for traders.’ Compare supra 397 E καὶ τὸν πολεμικὸν πολεμικὸν καὶ οὐ χρηματιστὴν πρὸς τῇ πολεμικῇ.

ποιμέσι] The shepherds here are the lawgivers and the rulers who are to succeed them. The dative with αἰσχυστον takes the place of the accusative before the infinitive τρέφειν. Cp. Soph. O. C. 1201, 1202 λιπαρεῖν γὰρ οὐ καλὸν | δίκαια προσχρῆζουσιν.

416
A

ἐπιχειρῆσαι . . . κακουργεῖν] (1) is a confusion between ἐπιχειρῆσαι κακουργεῖν τὰ πρόβατα and ἐπιχειρῆσαι τοῖς προβάτοις. Cp. supra ii. 370 E χρῆσθαι ὑποζυγίοις and note; or (2) more simply ‘so that they attack the sheep to do them harm’: κακουργεῖν, exegetical infinitive.

ἄφομοιωθῶσιν] As elsewhere, the asyndeton is allowed where the second clause is explanatory of the first. For a similar apposition compare Eurip. Heracl. 176:—

B

μηδ’, ὅπερ φιλεῖτε δρᾶν,
πάθης σὺ τοῦτο, τοὺς ἀμείνονας παρὸν
φίλους ἐλέσθαι, τοὺς κακίονας λάβης.

οὐκοῦν . . . εἰσὶν;] ‘Will they not, if they are really well educated, be provided with the best of safeguards?’

τὴν μεγίστην τῆς εὐλαβείας] With this phrase cp. τῆς γῆς ἡ ἀρίστη, τὸν πλείστον τοῦ βίου, τὴν πλείστην τῆς στρατιᾶς (Thuc. vii. 3). The adjective takes by attraction the gender of the noun following. The accusative is used adverbially after παρεσκευασμένοι: cp. Riddell’s Digest, § 7.

τοῦτο μὲν . . . ἥτις ποτέ ἐστιν] We cannot be confident that they have the right education, but we may be confident that they

Republic ought to have. This touch of unlooked for modesty prepares for
 III. the higher education of Book vii.

416 καὶ ὁρθῶς γε] sc. ἐλέγομεν.
 C

πρὸς τοῖνον, κ.τ.λ.] The perfect harmony of a society is an idea only, which can never be realized in practice. Yet class-differences, though unavoidable, are still an evil. The antagonism of different sections deducts from the total strength of the whole of a community. The differences of interest create jealousy and party-spirit; the exclusive opinions of a class, whether of the highest or lowest rank, are always more or less untrue, and require to be adjusted by those of other classes. The happiest condition of society seems to be that in which different ranks insensibly fade into one another, or in which the transition is easy from one to the other, and personal merit, as in the Republic of Plato, readily acquires the privileges and estimation of rank. And although the individual is always in danger of sinking into his own class or imitating the one above him, yet he may lay aside the impress of any class in the sense of a higher freedom. Compare Aristotle, Pol. ii. 5, § 26. who in his matter-of-fact way objects that the confinement of office to a single class will be a cause of faction in a warlike state, and adds—ὅτι δ' ἀναγκαῖον αὐτῷ ποιεῖν τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἄρχοντας, φανερόν· οὐ γὰρ ὅτε μὲν ἄλλοις ὅτε δὲ ἄλλοις μέμικται ταῖς ψυχαῖς ὁ παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ χρυσός, ἀλλ' αἰεὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς. But he does not seem to remember that Plato has already met this objection, in part at least, by allowing merit to rise in the social scale.

D ἄνδρες ἀθληταὶ πολέμου] 'Men in training for war:' cp. 403 E ἀθληταὶ . . . οἱ ἄνδρες τοῦ μεγίστου ἀγῶνος.

E χρυσίον δὲ καὶ ἀργύριον, κ.τ.λ.] 'But as for gold and silver coin, we must tell them that they have that (viz. gold and silver) of a divine quality in their souls.' That the words are used in the first instance of money appears from νόμισμα a few lines below.

τὴν ἐκείνου κτῆσιν] sc. τοῦ θείου χρυσίου.

417 ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν ὄροφον ἵεσθαι] The slight exaggeration and comic
 A formality of the language keeps up the humour of the passage.

ἐξ ἀργύρου ἢ χρυσοῦ] The inverted repetition has the effect of a sort of legal phraseology.

B θέοντες . . . ἐγγύτατα ὀλέθρου] A metaphor from navigation.

πάνυ γε, ἢ δ' ὅς ὁ Γλαύκων] Glaucon, who began by protesting against the omission of the luxuries of life in the ἀναγκαῖοι πόλις, has by the art of Socrates been insensibly brought round to deny his own position. Cp. supra ii. 372 c, d.

Republic
III.
417
B

BOOK IV.

Adeimantus here points out the apparent incongruity of making the highest class in the state the poorest. They have the city in their power, and yet they are to get no enjoyment out of it. Socrates will not ask at present whether plain living is or is not consistent with true happiness; he would rather insist that the law-giver is bound to consider the welfare of the whole community, and not of a part only, however important. Note the welfare of the community depends on the single-minded devotion of the guardians to their proper work, and the possession of private property would be subversive of this.

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Indeed one of the chief duties of the guardian will be to prevent excessive inequalities of fortune from arising at all in the city. For the city in which there is wealth and poverty is no longer one. Two nations are already struggling within her. And so long as our state avoids this evil condition and remains really one, she will have nothing to fear from her neighbours, although in bulk and outward semblance they may be many times more powerful than she is.

καὶ ὁ Ἀδείμαντος, κ.τ.λ.] Happiness is the result, not the aim, of our Utopia. We do not separate the advantage of our ruling citizens from the well-being of all. Their life is not exactly a life of enjoyment, yet in the end a happiness incomparably beyond the lot of other men will fall to their share : cp. x. 612, 613.

419

τί οὖν . . . ἀπολογῇ] Cp. Phaedo 63 B Δίκαια, ἔφη, λέγετε. οἶμαι γὰρ ὑμᾶς λέγειν ὅτι χρή με πρὸς ταῦτα ἀπολογῆσθαι ὥσπερ ἐν δικαστηρίῳ. For δι' ἑαυτοῦς, 'by their own act,' compare i. 354 A οὐ μέντοι καλῶς γε εἰστίημι, δι' ἑμαυτόν, ἀλλ' οὐ διὰ σέ : and for the meaning, Gorgias 492 B οἷς ἐξὸν ἀπολαύειν τῶν ἀγαθῶν καὶ μηδενὸς ἐμποδῶν ὄντος, αὐτοὶ ἑαυτοῖς δεσπότην ἐπαγάγουτο τὸν τῶν πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων νόμον τε καὶ λόγον καὶ ψόγον. There is a reference to this passage in v. 465 E Μένειναι οὖν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ὅτι ἐν τοῖς πρόσθεν οὐκ οἶδα ὅτου λόγος ἡμῖν ἐτέπληξεν, ὅτι τοὺς φύλακας οὐκ εὐδαίμονας ποιοῖμεν, οἷς ἐξὸν πάντα ἔχειν τὰ τῶν πολιτῶν οὐδὲν ἔχουεν ;

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μή . . . μηδέν] μή is used not unfrequently in oratio obliqua, especially when as here the main sentence is conditional, εάν τις σε φῇ, κ.τ.λ.

νῦν δῆ] supra iii. 416 D.

ἀλλ' ἀτεχνῶς . . . φρουροῦντες] 'they simply appear, he would say, like mercenaries to be stationed in the city doing nothing but mounting guard.' The infinitive is used after φαίνονται to avoid a confusion of participles.—Badham would cancel μισθωτοί, but Socrates in saying οὐδὲ μισθόν, κ.τ.λ., tacitly corrects the respondent.

φαίη ἄν] resumes εάν τις σε φῇ in an independent construction.

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A

ναί, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, . . . ἀναλίσκουσι] Socrates at first, instead of answering, reinforces the objection. Cp. vi. 487 E ἀκούεις ἄν, ὅτι ἔμοιγε φαίνονται τάλληθ' ἰέναι. ἐπισίτιοι . . . λαμβάνοντες is a correction of ὥσπερ ἐπίκουροι μισθωτοί. 'Yes, said I, and this for their food only, and not even receiving pay in addition.'

οἱ ἄλλοι] sc. ἐπίκουροι.

οἱ εὐδαίμονες δοκοῦντες εἶναι] δοκοῦντες with a slight contempt, as in iii. 406 C τῶν πλουσίων τε καὶ εὐδαιμόνων δοκούντων εἶναι : cp. x. 612 A τῶν εὐδαιμόνων λεγομένων ἐστίασεων.

When Adeimantus is exhausted Socrates carries on the charges against himself, and as a final stroke he adds—'they will have no money to spend on courtesans, or other objects, which, as the world goes, make happiness.'

τί . . . ἀπολογησόμεθα] 'What, then, shall be our defence, you ask?' Socrates, in repeating the question from supra 419, would have Adeimantus make common cause with him.

B

τὸν αὐτὸν οἶμον, κ.τ.λ.] refers to the division of labour, as appears from the words ἐπιστάμεθα γάρ, κ.τ.λ. infra E.

ἐροῦμεν . . . ὅλη ἡ πόλις] Aristotle (Pol. ii. 5, § 27) has the following remarks on this passage : 'Plato deprives the guardians of happiness, and says that the legislator ought to make the whole state happy. But the whole cannot be happy unless most, or all, or some of its parts enjoy happiness. In this respect happiness is not like the even principle in numbers, which may exist only in the whole, but in none of the parts; not so happiness. And if the guardians are not happy, who are? Surely not the artisans, or the common people.' It seems incredible that any one who has read

the beginning of Book iv should have so utterly misunderstood it. *Republic IV.* Plato, it is true, deprives the guardians of happiness, but only in the vulgar sense of the word: he believes that they will attain true happiness to the full in the performance of their proper function. *420 B* So too of the other classes in the state.

ἐροῦμεν] The future implies: 'The spirit of our previous remarks will lead us to say.' Cp. iii. 392 A οἶμαι ἡμᾶς εἰρεῖν, κ.τ.λ.

καὶ αὖ . . . ἀδικίαν] This was not clearly said at first, although the presence of evil was acknowledged as a condition of the search (ii. 368 E, 372 E), but is added in anticipation of the bad states (infra 445 C, viii, ix). Compare infra C αὐτίκα δὲ τὴν ἐναντίαν.

ἀπολαβόντες] Compare iii. 392 E ἀπολαβὼν μέρος τι πειράσομαι σοι ἐν τοῖς δὴ λῶσαι: Gorg. 495 E οἶον περὶ οὗτον βούλει τοῦ σώματος ἀπολαβὼν σκόπει. *C*

τιθέντες] is altered in some manuscripts (Π Ξ ς) into θέντες, apparently for the sake of symmetry with ἀπολαβόντες: but the present agrees better with the present πλάττομεν.

ὥσπερ οὖν . . . (D) τὸ ὅλον καλὸν ποιοῦμεν] Why should the eyes of a statue be coloured black? The colouring of Greek statues was conventional, the design being, not to imitate life, but to bring out form. Perhaps the blackness of the eye was also conventional, or refers only to the pupil. Compare the Hippias Major 290 B οἷ, ἐρεῖ, τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς οὐ χρυσοῦς ἐποίησεν, οὐδὲ τὸ ἄλλο πρόσωπον, οὐδὲ τοὺς πόδας οὐδὲ τὰς χεῖρας, εἴπερ χρυσοῦν γε δὴ ὄν κάλλιστον ἔμελλε φαίνεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐλεφάντινον.

All true art proceeds in the artist's mind from the whole to the parts—from composition and proportion to ornament and detail. The power of the whole, however simple, is the highest excellence of art, as the weakness of the whole, however finished in detail, is the greatest fault. The Greeks, though not much given to art criticism, were quite sensible of this first principle of art. Compare Soph. 235, 236, where symmetry of form and harmony of colour are declared to be the first principles of 'image-making,' with the single exception that in large works a slight deviation is necessary from the true and symmetrical line in the upper part of a statue to make up for distance. *1075*

ἐπιστάμεθα] 'We know how to,' i.e. we could do so, if we chose. *E*

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E

ἐπιδέξια] This word may mean (1) 'from left to right,' cp. Homer, *Odys.* xxi. 141, 142 :

ῥνυσθ' ἐξείης ἐπιδέξια πάντες ἐταῖροι,
ἀρξάμενοι τοῦ χάρον, ὅθεν τέ περ οἶνοχοεῖει,

or (2) 'dexterously,' 'cleverly.' If the former sense is preferred, it must be taken with διαπίνοντας: if the latter, with κατακλίναντες: 'having cleverly stretched them by the fireside challenging each other to drink.' [Against the former view it may be urged that it introduces a particular which is too minute and adds nothing telling to the description. B. J.] The manuscripts do not agree here, some reading ἐπιδέξια (Par. A), others ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ (M): if the sense 'dexterously' is preferred ἐπιδέξια alone can be read: if the sense 'from right to left,' either reading is possible.

κεραμεύειν] sc. ἐπιστάμεθα κελεύειν.

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A

οὔτε ἄλλος οὐδεὶς . . . ἐξ ὧν πόλις γίγνεται] (1) 'Neither will any one else have any of the characteristics which go to make up a city'—or (2) 'Neither will any of the persons who make up the city have any distinct character.' The antecedent to ἐξ ὧν may be either a plural σχήματα implied in σχῆμα, or a masculine ἐκείνων dependent on ἄλλος οὐδεὶς.

νευρορράφοι] Plato, as his manner is, in recapitulation adds a new touch to the picture. The word is chosen as humbler even than σκυτοτόμος.

For other references to the lowest class of citizens in Book iv see *infra* D, E, 423 D, 425 C, D, 428 B, C, E, 431 C—432 A, 434 A, B; cp. also v. 456 D ἢ τοὺς σκυτοτόμους, τῇ σκυτικῇ παιδευθέντας.

φύλακες δὲ . . . τὸν καιρὸν ἔχουσιν] The subject of ἔχουσιν is φύλακες, without the addition μὴ . . . δοκοῦντες. For ἄρδην cp. *Laws* iii. 677 C θῶμεν δὴ τὰς . . . πόλεις . . . ἄρδην ἐν τῷ τότε χρόνῳ διαφθεῖρεσθαι; And for οἰκεῖν, used in a neuter sense, cp. viii. 543 A τῇ μελλούσῃ ἄκρως οἰκεῖν πάλει: also *Thuc.* ii. 37 διὰ τὸ μὴ ἐς ὀλίγους ἀλλ' ἐς πλείονας οἰκεῖν.

εἰ μὲν οὖν . . . (B) ἄλλο ἄν τι ἢ πόλιν λέγοι] 'Now if our way be to make guardians in the truest sense (ὡς ἀληθῶς opposed to δοκοῦντες), who are the reverse of harmers of the state (cp. *pāsan ἄρδην πόλιν ἀπολλύασι*), but he who asserts the other view imagines (ποιεῖ understood from ποιούμεν, or λέγει from λέγων) a sort of ploughman, —a happy merry-maker, as we may fancy, at a high festival, not in a state,—he means something which is not a state.'

The sentence is a good deal involved, and is one of the few passages in the Republic which, like many in the Laws, seem to require the 'curae secundae' of the author. The perplexity in some degree arises from the anthesis to the previous sentence, which occasions the awkward apposition of ἡκιστα . . . πόλεως: also from the omission of the verb in the second clause (which is λέγει rather than ποιεί), and the tautology of πόλιν and ἐν πόλει. The difficulty is increased by the complex 'paratactic' structure. More simply expressed, the sense is as follows: 'If the idea of a state requires the citizens to be guardians, he who converts them into rustic holiday-makers will mean something that is not a state.' πόλιν (without the article) is used in the same general sense as πόλις in ii. 369 B. ἑκεῖνο refers to the objection of p. 419 as expanded in 420. Instead of finishing the sentence Socrates breaks off abruptly with a tone of impatience.

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B

Ν τοῦτο μὲν] sc. ὅ, τι πλείστη εὐδαιμονία.

ἀναγκαστέον ποιεῖν] sc. ἡμῖν, 'you and I must compel.' Socrates persists in treating Adeimantus' imaginary objector as a real person who is certainly not Adeimantus. Cp. 420 A τί οὖν δὴ ἀπολογησόμεθα, φής;

C

καὶ οὕτω . . . εὐδαιμονίας] ἐατέον anticipates the infinitive μεταλαμβάνειν εὐδαιμονίας, which, however, is drawn into construction with ἀποδίδωσι.

ἀδελφόν] For this metaphorical use of ἀδελφός cp. Soph. 224 B ἀδελφῷ τινὶ τῆς πράξεως ὀνόματι: Crito 54 C, where the laws of the world above speak of the laws of the world below as οἱ ἡμέτεροι ἀδελφοί. Compare the use in Soph. Ant. 192 καὶ νῦν ἀδελφὰ τῶνδε κηρύξας ἔχω. μετρίως is modestly substituted by Socrates for καλῶς in Adeimantus' reply.

τοὺς ἄλλους αὖ δημιουργούς] The φύλακες have been called δημιουργοί in a secondary sense, supra C; Socrates now speaks of the artificers properly so called. That this, and not the adverbial use of ἄλλος is intended here, is shown by the use of αὖ to point the anthesis.

D

ὥστε καὶ κακοὺς γίγνεσθαι] (1) 'To the extent of rendering them worthless.' Cp. for the meaning infra κακίων χυτρεὺς γίγνεται, κ.τ.λ.: and for the expression Thuc. ii. 51, § 6 ὥστε καὶ κτείνειν, occurring in a negative sentence to which the interrogative (with εἰ) here corresponds; or (2) 'So that they become bad workmen.' καί is

Republic used idiomatically to give emphasis and is equivalent to an attenuated 'even.' [B. J.]

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D

παρέχεσθαι] 'To supply from his own resources.' It is not necessary to depart from this, the common use of παρέχομαι, though some here prefer the directly reflexive meaning, 'to provide for himself.'

E. διδάξεται] (1) It is usually said that in Attic διδάσκω means 'to teach,' διδάσκειν 'to get some one taught by another.' (2) Hence Dr. W. H. Thompson (*Journal of Philology*, vol. xii. p. 184) and Cobet, *Var. Lect.* 310, would read διδάξει here. (3) But it is doubtful whether this distinction can be strictly maintained. See Riddell's *Digest*, § 87. (4) The middle seems to be used for the sake of variety without any difference of meaning from the active: 'others whom he may teach, he will teach to be inferior workmen.' [B. J.] (5) The rare use of the middle is justified by the personal relation subsisting between the χυτρεύς and his sons or apprentices. The same observation applies to διδασκάλῳ in Ar. Nub. 783 οὐκ ἂν διδασκάλῳ σ' ἔτι, 'I won't have you any longer for my pupil.' [L. C.]

πλούτος τε, κ.τ.λ.] That riches are the bane of a state was a favourite notion with the ancient world; nearly the opposite view is current among thinkers on these subjects in modern times. How is this difference to be accounted for? (1) The first impressions of men about riches and poverty are derived from poetry rather than philosophy, and this has led to a sort of inconsistency in our ideas of them (παλαιὰ μὲν τις διαφορά φιλοσοφία τε καὶ ποιητικῇ). (2) There is a real difference in the influence of wealth among the ancients and moderns. In the modern world, the possession of wealth is the cause and effect of industry and progress; accumulation implies distribution; and many moral qualities, justice, order, independence, energy, are the accompaniments of wealth. In the ancient world wealth was generally acquired by the labour of slaves, or by corruption and violence: in the early times of the Greek republics accumulation was really a disturbing agent in the relation of classes, and in the later days both of Greece and Rome implied an admixture with foreigners which sensibly impaired the force and intensity of the national character. (Compare the extreme opposition of rich and poor which Plato describes as prevailing in the last stage of oligarchy, Book viii. 551-556.) (3) It may be conceded that modern writers have erred in making wealth and security the

sole business of government, and that political economy, after every allowance for difference of circumstances, has something to learn from ancient philosophy on this subject. (4) Declamations against luxury in modern times have sometimes arisen insensibly from the application of the language of ancient writers, as in other instances, to an altered state of society. The same remark may be applied to the language of the New Testament about poverty, which presents an ideal only, not immediately applicable to other times and circumstances.

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E

πλούτος] The noun agrees with the subject of λήσει.

ὡς οἶόν τε . . . παρεσκευασμένος] ‘trained to perfection in the art of boxing.’ ἐπὶ τοῦτο, i.e. ἐπὶ τὸ πυκτεύειν. For this use of παρασκευάζω cp. especially Gorg. 448 D καλῶς . . . παρεσκευασθαι εἰς λόγους.

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B

οὐδ’ εἰ . . . πνίγει] (1) ‘Not, said I, if he were able to run away and then turn and strike at the one who first came up, and supposing he were to do this repeatedly (πολλάκις) in the heat of a suffocating sun?’ πολλάκις, ‘several times,’ adds a point to the description. Or (2) according to the other meaning of the word, ‘perhaps,’ ‘it may be,’ adding an accidental particular (‘possibly in stifling heat’) which would be much in favour of a trained boxer.—The change of case ὑποφεύγοντι . . . ἀναστρέφοντα is due to the affinity which the infinitive has for an active subject.

ἀμέλει . . . θαυμαστόν] ‘Certainly, said he, there would be nothing wonderful in that.’ ἀμέλει implies a full admission.

C

εὐδαίμων εἰ . . . ὅτι οἶει] ‘I envy you your simplicity in fancying.’ The word εὐδαίμων has a similar ironical sense in other places: v. 450 C οὐ ῥάδιον, ὦ εὐδαιμον . . . διελθεῖν—as here implying a simplicity in the previous question. So ὦ μακάριε Phaedr. 241 E, al.

E

ἀλλὰ τί μὴν; ἔφη] ‘But what would you have? said he.’ τί μὴν, sc. ἄλλο. Cp. i. 348 c and note.

μειζόνως, κ.τ.λ.] ‘You must give a grander name to other cities.’

τὸ τῶν παιζόντων] may either mean, (1) ‘as people jestingly say’ (cp. ix. 573 D τὸ τῶν παιζόντων, ἔφη, τοῦτο σὺ καὶ ἐμοὶ ἐρεῖς: and Laws vi. 780 c) in allusion to some saying οὐ πόλις ἀλλὰ πόλεις (or πολεῖς, the Epic plural of πολὺς—‘not a city but a many’), the exact application of which has not been preserved to us: or (2) ‘as in the game’ where there is more than one city, in reference to the

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E

expression παίζειν πόλεις which, according to Suidas and the Scholiast, had passed into a proverb. Cp. *Dict. of Ant.* vol. ii. p. 12. In this case there is an allusion to the game called πόλεις, for a description of which, see Pollux, iv. 98. It was a species of draughts, in which the pieces (κύνες) were ranged on opposite sides of the board (πόλεις), the game consisted in their taking one another.

δύο μὲν . . . πλουσιῶν] κἂν ὅτιοῦν ἦ, 'if it be anything at all': the καί is to be taken with ὅτιοῦν, according to a common use. For the meaning of ὅτιοῦν compare Polit. 308 c εἴ τις πού τῶν συνθετικῶν ἐπιστημῶν πρᾶγμα ὅτιοῦν τῶν αὐτῆς ἔργων, κἂν εἰ τὸ φαυλότατον . . . ξυνίστησιν : Apology 35 B τοὺς δοκοῦντας καὶ ὅτιοῦν εἶναι.

423
A

παντὸς ἂν ἀμάρτοις] Cp. Phaedr. 235 E ὡς Λυσίας τοῦ παντὸς ἡμάρτηκε.

καὶ ἔως ἂν . . . τῶν προπολεμούντων] 'And as long as your city is governed wisely in the order just now prescribed, it will be the greatest of states, I do not mean in distinction or estimation, but in fact, though it number only a thousand fighting men.' εὐδοκιμεῖν has been altered into δοκεῖν in one manuscript (Par. K), which is followed by some editors.

B

δοκούσας δὲ . . . ᾗς τηλικαύτης] 'But many that appear even many times greater than one of such a size.'

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427 A

The same rule must be applied to population and territory. In neither way must our city attain a size which is inconsistent with unity.

Another 'trifling' rule they have to keep is that already laid down about maintaining the purity of the several classes : that so each individual may do one work and be truly one.

But indeed all else is really trifling in comparison with the great principles of Education as we have laid them down. If this all-important point be observed, all else is sure to go on rightly. Above all, the regulations respecting musical harmonies must be most jealously watched and preserved. No other innovation creeps in so insidiously, or is so destructive in its consequences, as the alteration of taste in music.

The minor details of conduct, including rules of behaviour, are matters which men educated as our citizens have been may be left to discover for themselves. But how if the greater principles are

not observed? They will tinker away at these minor matters of legislation, like men who will not give up a life of debauchery, but wish to avert its consequences: instead of getting rid of the cause of disease, they will strive by petty legislation to minimize its evils. What is this but trying to cut off the head of Hydra?

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οἶμαι μὲν, κ.τ.λ.] The limit of the state was a natural idea to the Greeks, who had no experience of any organization which could give unity to a great empire. Aristotle (Pol. vii. cc. 4, 5) agrees with Plato respecting the necessity of having a limit to the state, which is to be large enough to contain the elements of political well-being, and small enough to have a form of constitution (πολιτεία) and enforcement of the laws, within sight of the government (εὐσύνοπτος), and within the hearing of the herald. Much of his reasoning on the subject, however, turns on the abstract principle of measure in men, animals, and works and instruments in general. He approaches most nearly to Plato in the passage where he says that the greatness of the city depends, not on the numbers of the citizens, but on fulfilling the end for which political society exists (c. 4, § 5).

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B

μήτε μεγάλη δοκοῦσα] 'Nor one that gives the idea of being large' (since none is really so). The qualifying word δοκοῦσα is added with reference to the preceding argument. Cp. supra β δοκούσας (sc. εἶναι μεγάλας) δὲ πολλὰς.

C

καὶ φαῦλόν γ', ἔφη . . . προστάξομεν] 'And surely,' said he, 'this is a light matter to impose upon them.' 'And this,' said I, 'a lighter still.' Adeimantus says ironically 'This, i.e. the preservation of the unity of the state, is a trivial matter,' meaning that it is grave and difficult. Socrates with a deeper irony says, 'And this (i.e. the assignment of the citizens to their several classes) is more trivial still.' Then, throwing off irony, he adds in sober earnest, 'All is light in comparison of the one great thing, i.e. education.' Cp. the ironical uses of γενναῖος, χαρίεις, καλός, εὐδαίμων, &c.

τοῦτο δ' ἐβούλετο . . . δεῖ κομίζειν] 'And this meant that in the case of the other citizens also (as well as of the guardians) we must put each individual man to that one particular work for which nature designed him.'

D

He means that the transposition of ranks in individual cases is in accordance with our old principle of the division of labour, and

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D

that this is to be carried out in detail, not only as between the guardians and the rest of the citizens, but as applied to the industrial classes amongst themselves.

ἀλλὰ εἰς γίγνηται, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. v. 462, where he insists that there must be unity in the state.

οὔτοι . . . ἱκανόν] The words μάλλον δ' ἀντὶ μεγάλου ἱκανόν are added with characteristic moderation, because adequacy is better even than greatness. In using the familiar (τὸ λεγόμενον) expression ἐν μέγα φυλάττειν (cp. Polit. 297 A μέχρι περ ἂν ἐν μέγα φυλάττωσι), Socrates reflects that the whole spirit of his previous remarks is against aiming at bigness in anything. Compare the curious passage in i. 349. The construction is slightly altered: μέγα is at first merely attributive to εἶν, but ἱκανόν is added as if μέγα were a supplementary predicate. 'So long as they observe one great thing, or rather, if they observe it, not to a great but to a sufficient extent.'

E μέτριοι ἄνδρες] 'Sensible men.' Cp. iii. 396 c.

γάμων καὶ παιδοποιίας] These genitives depend upon some word of more general meaning supplied from κτήσιν. 'The matter of marriage,' &c.

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A

κοινὰ τὰ φίλων] Cp. Lys. 207 c κοινὰ τὰ γε φίλων λέγεται: Arist. Eth. Nic. viii. 9, § 1.

ὀρθότατα . . . γίγνιτο ἄν] Adeimantus is led on by the familiar γνώμη, κοινὰ τὰ φίλων, to assent easily to a proposition which he does not fully understand. Polemarchus calls his attention to this at the beginning of Book v, and brings into prominence the question which is here briefly indicated.

καὶ μὴν . . . αὐξανόμενη] 'The truth is, said I, that a state, if once started well, goes on with accumulating force like a wheel.'

The efforts of ancient philosophers were directed to the attainment of permanence; they sought to preserve the type, which the legislator had fixed, by education. Their want of historical experience prevented them from perceiving that the institutions of one age are not adapted to another, or that in politics, as in the action of organic bodies, true permanence is also a progress. Nor had they the modern feeling that education has higher objects than merely political ones, and is degraded by serving the purpose of a governing body.

ἔρχεται ὥσπερ κύκλος] The word αὐξανόμενη is not to be pressed into the comparison. A hoop or wheel, when once started well, goes on smoothly. This is true also of the growth of the state. Republic IV. 424 A

τοιαύτης παιδείας] τοιαύτης, sc. χρηστέης.

ἀντιλαμβανόμεναι] Lit. 'getting a firm hold of,' i.e. being thoroughly imbued with it.

παρὰ πάντα] 'On all occasions.' Cp. Parmen. 144 E δὲ ἦντε αἰὲ παρὰ πάντα: Protag. 325 D παρ' ἑκάστον καὶ ἔργον καὶ λόγον. B

τὸ μὴ νωτερίζειν, κ.τ.λ.] τοῦ μὴ νωτερίζειν, in agreement with τούτου ἀνθεκτόν, would have been the natural construction, but the proximity of αὐτό, which refers to τούτου, in the exegetical clause, determines the structure of the sentence against what would be its more grammatical and logical form. Strictly only the words τὸ μὴ νωτερίζειν . . . φυλάττειν are exegetical of αὐτό: hence φοβούμενοι agreeing with the subject of φυλάττωσι would have been more correct than the accusative. But the nominative φοβούμενοι is attracted into agreement with the subject of the dependent clause τὸ μὴ νωτερίζειν . . . φυλάττειν, sc. σφῆς. The notion of duty (δεῖ implied in ἀνθεκτόν) is also influential in favour of the accusative being used in place of the nominative in agreement with the subject of the main verb as required by the common rule.

For the use of πολλάκις (= 'perhaps') cp. ix. 584 B ἵνα μὴ πολλάκις οἰηθῇς ἐν τῷ παρόντι οὕτω τοῦτο πεφυκέναι. The quotation is from Homer, Od. i. 351, where, however, not ἐπιφρονέουσ', but ἐπικλείουσ' is read.

δεῖ δ' οὐτ' ἐπαινεῖν . . . οὔτε ὑπολαμβάνειν] 'But this ought not to be praised or conceived to be the poet's meaning,' i.e. that he approves a new kind of song. C

εἶδος γὰρ . . . κινδυνεύοντα] 'For we must beware of a change to a new kind of music, as endangering the whole.' For the use of μεταβάλλειν = to take in exchange, cp. Theaet. 181 c ὅταν τι χώραν ἐκ χώρας μεταβάλλῃ: or perhaps the adjective καινόν is used proleptically. μεταβάλλειν would then mean 'to change,' 'to alter,' not 'to take in exchange.' For ἐν in this connexion cp. Laches 187 B μὴ οὐκ ἐν τῷ Καμὶ ὑμῖν ὁ κίνδυνος κινδυνεύεται, ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖς νείεσι, κ.τ.λ.

οὐδαμοῦ . . . πείθουμαι] Compare Laws vii. 800 B παρὰ τὰ δημόσια μέλη τε καὶ ἱερὰ καὶ τὴν τῶν νέων ξύμπασαν χορείαν μηδεὶς μᾶλλον ἢ παρ' ὄντων οὐκ ἄλλον τῶν νόμων φθεγγέσθω, μηδ' ἐν ὀρχήσει κινεῖσθω. The

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C

same fanciful importance is attributed to music in the saying, 'Let me make the ballads of a people, I care not who makes their laws.' For Damon, cp. iii. 400 B and note. Modern Damons have been equally ready to prognosticate the ruin that would follow from trifling changes in education.

D ἡ γοῦν παρανομία . . . παραδυσμένη] 'Certainly, said he, this musical lawlessness easily creeps in unobserved.' αὐτῇ, sc. ἡ ἐν μουσικῇ, referring to κινούνται μουσικῆς τρόποι supra. παρά here and supra 421 E (παραδύντα) means 'sideways,' i. e. 'unawares.' Compare παρεμπέπτειν (Charm. 173 D).

οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐργάζεται, κ.τ.λ.] 'And it really does no harm, except that,' &c. The use of the negative is idiomatic, as in οὐδέν γ' . . . εἰ μὴ ἀγαθὰ γε Protag. 310 B.—'The only harm it does is this: it gradually ruins everything—that is all.'

E ὥς . . . παίδων τοιούτων] τοιούτων, sc. παρανόμων. Cp. supra A τοιαύτης παιδείας and note.

425 A καλῶς ἀρξάμενοι παῖδες παῖζειν] The influence of the amusements of children upon their character is dwelt upon at length in the Laws vii. 797, 798.

πάλιν . . . αὔξει] sc. ἡ μουσική. 'Music does for them the opposite of what she did in the former case. She follows them into every part of life and makes them grow.' ἡ 'κείνοις, sc. ἡ τοῖς τῇ παρανόμῳ μουσικῇ χρησασμένοις ἐποίει.

ἐκειτο] Like 'jacere' in Latin.

B κατακλίσεις] Either (1) 'when to sit down, and when to give place'; or [rather L. C.] (2), as κατακλίνειν the verb has an active meaning, the substantive may be taken actively, of 'making another sit down,' or 'assisting elders to a seat.' This appears to be the right way of explaining the word in Arist. Eth. Nic. ix. 2, § 9 παντὶ δὲ τῷ πρεσβυτέρῳ τιμὴν καθ' ἡλικίαν [sc. ἀποδοτέον], ὑπαναστάσει καὶ κατακλίσει, when it is similarly combined with ὑπανάστασις. For the sense compare Hdt. ii. 80 συμφέρονται δὲ καὶ τόδε ἄλλο Αἰγύπτιοι Ἑλλήνων μόνουσι Λακεδαιμονίοισι. οἱ νεώτεροι αὐτῶν τοῖσι πρεσβυτέροισι συντυγχάνοντες εἰκονσι τῆς ὁδοῦ καὶ ἐκτρέπονται καὶ ἐπιούσι ἐξ ἔδρης ὑπανιστάται.

οὔτε γὰρ που γίγνεται οὗτ' ἂν μένειεν] 'For express and written enactments on such points are ineffectual and could never endure.'

Cp. Polit. 294 B αἱ γὰρ ἀνομοιότητες τῶν τε ἀνθρώπων καὶ τῶν πράξεων καὶ τὸ μηδέποτε μηδέν, ὥς ἔπος εἰπείν, ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων οὐδὲν ἔωσιν ἀπλοῦν ἐν οὐδενὶ περὶ ἀπάντων καὶ ἐπὶ πάντα τὸν χρόνον ἀποφαίνεσθαι τέχνην οὐδ' ἡντινοῦν. And for an attempt to meet the difficulty by 'exhortation' see Laws vii. 793, Soph. 230 A. For γίγνεται = 'take effect,' cp. supra iii. 414 C.

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B

It is difficult in legislation to attain a mean between too great generality and too much detail. Particulars are endless and cannot all be included; yet the attempt to limit legislation to general principles gives rise to an undergrowth of precedents and legal maxims, which has no plan and is apt to become a wilderness. The good of one man is limited by the good of all; and the greatest freedom of the greatest number is attained by rules which fall very far short of universality. It might seem as if the legislator, having power, could easily mould the laws of a nation according to his will. But human nature is a stubborn thing—not a sheet of blank paper on which we can inscribe anything at will. Neither in England, nor in India, nor in any other country, can legislation be much in advance of public opinion. The laws of nations always stand in a near relation to their customs and history. Considering the influence of habit and idea and the growth of interests, the danger even in democracies is not of good institutions being too susceptible of change, but of bad ones becoming ineradicable. In social and commercial matters the difficulty of modern times is not how to preserve laws, but how to alter them, because great interests have grown up under their protection.

καὶ τελευτῶν . . . ἧ καὶ τοῦναντίον] 'And in the end it (i.e. the start which education gives him) terminates in some one complete and grand result either good or the reverse.' αὐτό, sc. τὸ ὅποι ἂν τις ὁρμήσῃ ἐκ τῆς παιδείας. νεανικόν, 'youthful: in the prime or pride of youth,' and so 'vehement.' The word is used in this sense by Hippocrates and the medical writers.

C

οὐκ ἂν ἔτι] 'I would not go on and try to legislate in these matters.'

[τάδε] τὰ ἀγοραῖα] τάδε is omitted in Par. A. Though not necessary to the sense, it is idiomatic: 'Those familiar regulations.' Cp. supra iii. 403 E τῶνδε τῶν ἀσκητῶν.

δικῶν λήξεως] 'obtaining by lot the turn for bringing on a suit: ' the last step in the ἀνάκρισις, i.e. the examination before the Archon of the parties to a suit prior to its being sent into the public courts.

D

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D

The reading *λήξεως* (*μ q κ*) is clearly right, though Par. A and Ven. II *Ξ* agree in *λήξεις*. Throughout this and the following passage Plato has Athenian legislation in his mind. In the Laws the legislator makes minute provisions on many of the points here left to his successors to determine.

[*τελῶν . . ἢ πράξεις ἢ θέσεις*] 'Rules for collection or assessment.'

E

ὕπὸ ἀκολασίας] These words are added to explain *οὐκ ἐθέλοντας*.

426

A

καὶ αἰ ἐλπίζοντες] The participle is resumed from *ιατρευόμενοι*.

τί δέ ; ἦν δ' ἐγώ, κ.τ.λ.] 'Well, said I, is not this charming in them?' &c. The irony in the word *χαρίεν* is seriously taken up in the next sentence : 'Not at all charming, he said : for there is no charm in going into a rage with a man who gives you good advice.' For the uses of the word *χαρίεν* first ironically and then seriously cp. the similar use of *φᾶλλον* supra 423 c, d. For the change from plural to singular (*αὐτῶν . . μεθύων*) cp. infra c *ἀποθανουμένους ὃς ἄν* and note.

The epigrammatic sentence of Tacitus, 'corruptissima civitate plurimae leges,' may be quoted as a Roman parallel of this passage of the Republic. The thought of both goes rather beyond the truth. For the complexity of law does not mainly arise from depravity of morals, or the ingenuity of legislators, or the love of novelty, but (1) from the complexity of the relations and dealings of mankind : (2) from the remnants of old laws and usages surviving side by side with new ones. Law, which must appeal to a written word, superseding the discretion of individuals, can never be perfectly simple. A popular system of law is impossible in a civilized country. Yet, on the other hand, the habit of mind which has been acquired in making necessary distinctions may go on to make unnecessary ones. The subtlety of law should fall short of the subtlety of the ordinary circumstances of mankind, instead of exceeding them. Compare the Politicus, 294 foll., in which the fixed character of law amid the variety of circumstances, and the necessity for this owing to the imperfection of human nature, are unfavourably contrasted with the living supervision of the perfect ruler.

C

ἀποθανουμένους] agrees in number with *πολίταις* : in what follows, *ὃς ἄν, κ.τ.λ.*, is substituted for *οἱ ἄν τοῦτο δρῶσι*. A few manuscripts (*Ξ Θ κ*) have *ἀποθανούμενος*, corrected in *Ξ* to *ἀποθανούμενον*, which is the reading of *q β*.

ὅς δ' ἂν . . . τιμήσεται ὑπὸ σφῶν;] Compare vi. 493 A, where the Sophist is compared to one who studies how to manage a great brute. Republic
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C

σοφὸς τὰ μεγάλα] 'Wise in great matters.'

ὑπ' αὐτῶν] sc. τῶν πολιτῶν supplied from πᾶντες supra.

D

πῶς λέγεις; κ.τ.λ.] Socrates aggravates the satire by an ironical answer: 'What do you mean? Have you no mercy on the men? Do you think that one who does not know how to measure, when a number of others who are equally ignorant say that he is four cubits high, can help believing about himself what they say?' With a sort of half-seriousness this impossibility is admitted in the words which follow.

οὐκ αὖ, ἔφη, τοῦτό γε] The manuscripts vary between οὐκ ἄν and οὐκ αὖ. For the first we might compare supra 422 B οὐκ ἄν ἴσως, ἔφη, ἅμα γε, where, however, there is ἄν also in the preceding sentence. 'In this passage οὐκ ἄν might possibly mean οὐκ ἄν οὖν τε εἴη μὴ τοῦτο ἡγεῖσθαι. But οὐκ αὖ which has the support of A Π M is more in point (sc. οἴομαι). 'Though I do not admire the men who are so deceived, yet on the other hand I do not think that they could help believing in such a case.' The form of expression is not uncommon: cp. Ion 541 A οὐκ αὖ μοι δοκεῖ τοῦτο: Soph. El. 1034 οὐδ' αὖ τοσοῦτον ἔχθος ἐχθαίρω σ' ἐγώ.

E

μὴ τοίνυν χαλεπαίνει] 'Don't be angry, then.' Look at them not under a serious but under a comic aspect. Cp. Phaedr. 269 B οὐ χρή χαλεπαίνειν, ἀλλὰ συγγιγνώσκειν, εἴ τινες μὴ ἐπιστάμενοι διαλέγεσθαι ἀδύνατοι ἐγένοντο ὀρίσασθαι, τί ποτ' ἔστι ῥητορικὴ. χαριέστατοι recalls χαρίεν supra A.

νομοθετοῦντές τε . . . ἐπανορθοῦντες . . . οἰόμενοι] (1) The first two participles may be dependent on the third: 'believing that by such legislation and reforms as we have just mentioned they will put an end to frauds in contracts.' Or (2) taken more simply the words may mean 'legislating and reforming as we have just described in the belief that they will put an end,' &c. Cp. supra 425 E.

τὸ τοιοῦτον εἶδος νόμων περί] νόμων περί is an explanation of τοιοῦτον, which refers to legislation in matters of detail. Cp. vii. 539 C τὸ ὅλον φιλοσοφίας περί.

427
A

τὰ δὲ ὅτι] ὅτι is repeated pleonastically.

Republic IV. *It only now remains to legislate concerning Religion. Here again we shall insist on a single principle, that religious worship shall be national. All questions concerning it shall be referred to Apollo the God at Delphi, who is the hereditary authority on this subject for all Hellenes.*

427 B τί οὖν, ἔφη, κ.τ.λ.] Plato here, as in the Laws (vi. 759 c), is unwilling to depart from the traditional ceremonial of Greece. For a discussion of religion in the higher sense cp. the tenth book of the Laws.

τελευτησάντων αὐθῆκαι . . . ἔλεως αὐτοὺς ἔχειν] ‘Likewise the graves of the dead, and the ministrations which are necessary to propitiate the inhabitants of the under-world.’

The manuscripts, with the exception of Ven. Ξ, omit τε after τελευτησάντων. The insertion is unnecessary, asyndeton being not uncommon in enumerations. Cp. iii. 399 c βίαιον, ἐκούσιον, κ.τ.λ.

C τῷ πατρίῳ] sc. ἐξηγητῇ: ‘our ancestral interpreter.’ There is slight manuscript authority (Par. K, Ven. II, III q) for the reading πατρίῳ, which would mean ‘the father of our race,’ Apollo being reputed the father of Ion (cp. Euthyd. 302 D) and worshipped under this title at Athens. The reading of the text, however, is favoured by the sense as well as by the manuscripts. For Plato is not speaking in the person of an Ionian, but of a Greek who will have no other teacher of religion than the god of his ancestors. And the Apollo of whom he is thinking is not Ἀπόλλων πατρίος, but ‘the God who sits in the centre of the earth, and is the interpreter of religion to all mankind.’

Plato’s profession of reverence for the gods of Hellas is repeatedly expressed in a manner which makes it impossible to doubt his seriousness. The only passage which appears ironical is Tim. 40 D–41 A. He probably felt (1) that religion was indispensable, and (2) that a new religion could not be established in a day. (Cp. Laws x. 909 E *ἱερὰ καὶ θεοὺς οὐ ῥάδιον ἰδρύεσθαι, μεγάλης δὲ διανοίας τινὸς ὁρθῶς δρᾶν τὸ τοιοῦτον.*)

427 D–428 A *The foundation of our state would seem to be complete, but we still need a strong light to discern in it the nature and essential value of Justice.*

Assuming, however, that the new city has the four cardinal virtues, if we can find three of them—wisdom, courage, and temperance—the remaining virtue will be the one which we seek.

αὐτός τε καὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν παρακάλει] Cp. iii. 398 A αὐτός τε καὶ τὰ ποιήματα βουλόμενος ἐπιδείξασθαι, and note : Phaedr. 253 B αὐτοὶ τε καὶ τὰ παιδικὰ πείθοντες : Xen. Anab. iii. 1, § 44 : Thuc. viii. 55 ὁ Πεδάρτος αὐτός τε καὶ τὸ περὶ αὐτὸν ἐπικουρικὸν ἔχων. This passage is peculiar in that the verb is in the imperative mood and not a participle.

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D

καὶ πότερον . . . καὶ ἀνθρώπους] Compare the closing words of Adeimantus' speech, ii. 367 E εἰάν τε λανθάνη, κ.τ.λ., and note.

ὥς οὐχ ὅσιόν σοι ὄν] Another allusion to the words of Socrates in the passage just cited, ii. 368 B δέδοικα γὰρ μὴ οὐδ' ὅσιον ἢ παρ-γενόμενον δικαιοσύνη κακηγορουμένη ἀπαγορεύειν.

E

μὴ οὐ] οὐ is added in good manuscripts, and is in accordance with the usual idiom after such negative expressions as ἄδικον, ἄλογον, οὐκ ὅσιον. Compare, both for the meaning and the form of the sentence, Laws x. 891 A διὰ ταῦτα λόγον οὐδαμῇ ἔχει οὐδ' ὅσιον ἔμοιγε εἶναι φαίνεται τὸ μὴ οὐ βοηθεῖν τοῦτοις τοῖς λόγοις πάντα ἄνδρα κατὰ δύναμιν. In what follows the popular classification of the virtues which, although first explicitly recognized by Plato, was latent in the common consciousness of Hellas, is assumed as the basis of inquiry.

οὐκοῦν . . . εὐρημένον] The use of this half-logical half-mathematical 'method of residues' marks the infancy of philosophy. Cp. Lys. 216 E. If we were sure that the subject of our inquiry was one of four terms, and could eliminate the other three, then, as Plato says, the remaining term would be the one for which we are seeking. Another condition must be remembered, viz. that the four terms have each a precise meaning. Otherwise the form will be illusory, and the disjunctive syllogism in which the error is expressed will only help the illusion. But no logical term has the precision of a mathematical quantity. For example, in the discussion which follows, the third term σωφροσύνη is not easily separated from the fourth, which seems also to comprehend the two previous ones. The formula of residues is true when applied to abstract quantity or to the laws of nature. But the further application of this or of any other abstract form to morals or metaphysics is interfered with by the imperfection, or rather by the nature of language, and the indefiniteness of the subject.

ὥσπερ τοίνυν, κ.τ.λ.] For the form of sentence (ὥσπερ with deferred apodosis) cp. iii. 402 A, B, and note. Plato intended to make ἄλλων

428
A

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A

τινῶν τεττάρων dependent as a partitive genitive on ἔν τι: but the insertion of the resumptive αὐτῶν throws the words out of construction and they become a 'genitivus pendens.' Cp. infra 439 B ὥσπερ γε, οἶμαι, τοῦ τοξότου οὐ καλῶς ἔχει λέγειν, ὅτι αὐτοῦ ἅμα αἱ χεῖρες τὰ τόξον ἀπωρόνται τε καὶ προσέλκονται . . . ;

ἐν ὁπωῦν] 'In any subject-matter,' as we are now looking for justice in the state. ὁπότε, 'as soon as we had.'

οὐκ ἄλλο ἔτι ἦν] 'It could *now* be no other.' ἦν = 'was all along,' i.e. 'proves to be.' Cp. vi. 497 C δηλώσει ὅτι τοῦτο μὲν τῷ ὄντι θεῶν ἦν. ἔτι = 'after the other three were found.'

428 A-
432 A

Wisdom is obviously present, but is possessed by one class only, and that the smallest, which gives this character to the whole. For statecraft is supreme wisdom, and this is vested in the rulers alone.

Courage or fortitude also has her seat in one class principally, that is to say, in those guardians who are not rulers but defenders and preservers of the peace of the state. On their holding fast the patriotic principle with which they have been imbued, and thus having the courage of citizens, depends the security of the whole commonwealth.

Temperance is the mutual concord of the different classes rather than the proper excellence of one. In individuals this is spoken of as self-control, which means the obedience of the lower nature to the higher. And in our community it is the willing obedience of the industrial classes, which are lower and have a lower order of desires, to the two higher classes, which gives to the whole state the character of temperate.

428
A

ἐν αὐτῷ] not ἐν αὐτῇ, is the true reading; the neuter, as in other places, referring to the masculine and feminine in abstract things, and here following the gender of ὁπωῦν.

B

πολλὰι δέ γε, κ.τ.λ.] Political science is similarly distinguished from the arts in the Euthydemus (291), and, with curious elaboration, in the Politicus, 258-268 and elsewhere.

C

ὡς ἂν ἔχοι βέλτιστα] sc. τὰ ξύλινα σκεύη, 'how wooden implements may best be made.' It has been doubted whether βουλευομένη, which is the reading of all the manuscripts, should not be altered into βουλευομένην. But βουλευομένη, sc. ἡ πόλις ταύτῃ τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ, resumes διὰ . . . ἐπιστήμην. Cp. infra ἡ . . . βουλεύεται and note.

τί δέ ; τὴν ὑπέρ, κ.τ.λ.] For the omission of διὰ compare Phaedo 64 D, where, however, as in this passage, the preposition is easily supplied : φαίνεται σοι φιλοσόφου ἀνδρὸς εἶναι ἐσπουδακέναι περὶ τὰς ἡδονὰς καλουμένας τὰς τοιάσδε ; . . . τί δέ ; τὰς τῶν ἀφροδισίων ; see Riddell's *Digest*, § 190. Republic
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C

ἦ . . . βουλευέται] ἦ is Hermann's correction of ἡ, which was formerly read. It is confirmed by Matz, and is supported by ἐαυτῆς, immediately below, which, though it proves not to be the reading of Par. A, is on the whole most probable. The accent on ἦ in Par. A is written over an erasure. It is the city, not the science, that is εὐβουλος, and is therefore rightly said βουλευέσθαι : cp. supra βουλευομένη, and note.

ὁμιλοῖ] The MSS., with one exception (Flor. n) omit ἄν. D
The optative without ἄν in a relative clause expresses remote or ideal possibility, in a case that is perfectly general : 'what might be or may be conceived to be the best policy, internal or external.' Compare Phaedrus 239 B ἀποβλέπων εἰς τὸν ἐραστήν, οἷος ὢν τῷ μὲν ἡδιστος, ἐαυτῷ δὲ βλαβερώτατος εἶη [ἄν εἶη solus Φ].

οὓς νῦν δὴ . . . ὠνομάζομεν] iii. 414 B. The reading τελέως was erroneously attributed in Bekker's collation to Par. A, which reads τελέους with all the other MSS. except Ven. Ξ. τελέους has therefore been restored in the text.

πότερον οὖν, ἣν δ' ἐγώ] οὖν after πότερον is omitted in the best MSS., perhaps rightly. Cp. Lys. 220 E πότερον, ἣν δ' ἐγώ, κ.τ.λ.

οὐκοῦν . . . γίγνεται γένος] Cp. Polit. 292 E—293 A, where E
Plato remarks that in a city of a thousand men there would not be 100 or even fifty good draught-players. How much smaller then would be the number of kings (i. e. scientific rulers) ! The fewness of the wise is an often-recurring thought in Plato : cp. Theaet. 186 C, Polit. 297 C ἀλλὰ περὶ σμικρόν τι καὶ ὀλίγον καὶ τὸ ἐν ἐστὶ ζητητέον τὴν μίαν ἐκείνην πολιτείαν τὴν ὀρθήν.

οὐ γάρ . . . ἢ τοίαν αὐτὴν εἶναι ἢ τοίαν] 'For I do not imagine, said I, that the courage or the cowardice of the other citizens will have the power of giving such a city this or that character.' Infra 437 E τοῦ δὲ τοίου ἢ τοίου τὰ προσγιγνόμενα. 429
B

καὶ ἀνδρεία ἄρα, κ.τ.λ.] καί ('too') marks the correspondence between the courage and wisdom, both of which are virtues of a portion of the city and not of the whole.

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429
C

οὐ πάνυ . . . ἔμαθον] 'I do not quite understand.' The other meaning, 'not at all,' is unsuitable here. It would be absurd for Glaucon to say that he does not at all understand the meaning of Socrates about courage.

σωτηρίαν . . . λέγω τινά] Socrates still answers enigmatically, as in Gorg. 463 D, where he defines rhetoric to Polus as πολιτικῆς μορίου εἶδωλον.

διὰ παντός δὲ ἔλεγον αὐτὴν σωτηρίαν] 'and in speaking of courage as a *never-failing* preservation, I meant that a man preserves this principle when he is tried,' &c. διασώζεσθαι is in the middle voice and has a general subject (τινά, τὸν ἄνθρωπον). αὐτὴν, sc. τὴν δόξαν. Hermann would cancel the words αὐτὴν σωτηρίαν. Another reading is τῷ ἔν τε λύπαις, κ.τ.λ., 'by reason of,' &c. For the right opinion concerning things terrible and not compare iii. 386 A, 387 B οὓς δὲ ἐλευθέρους εἶναι, δουλείαν θανάτου μᾶλλον πεφοβημένους. See also Laches 190 ff., where the treatment of the subject is tentative, not dogmatic.

D ἐκ τοσούτων χρωμάτων] 'Out of so many.' The number of existing colours out of which the choice is made helps to show the amount of care that is required. The colour ἀλουργόν is described by Plato, Tim. 68 C, as ἐρυθρόν δὲ δὴ μέλανι λευκῷ τε κραθέν.

E καὶ ὁ μὲν ἄν . . . βαφέν] 'And whatever is dyed in this manner, that which is dyed becomes of a fast colour.'

δευσοποιόν] 'fast-dyed.' Cp. some ludicrous lines of Diphilus quoted by Harpocration,

ταυτὶ γὰρ ἡμῖν δευσοποιὰ παντελῶς
τὰ σπάργαν' ἀποδείδειχεν,

where as here δευσοποιόν is used not of the colour, but of the coloured material.

ἄνθος] i. e. the perfect brightness of the colour, which is like the bloom of a flower.

ἐάν τε καὶ ταῦτα] ταῦτα, sc. τὰ λευκά. The choice of the wool answers to the selection of the guardians, the preparation of the wool to their education and training, and the dyeing of the wool to the imposition of the laws.

τοιούτων τοῖνυν, κ.τ.λ.] The words ἐξελεγόμεθα . . . ἐπαιδεύομεν recall ἐκλέγονται . . . προπαρασκευάζουσιν supra.

μηδὲν οὔτου ἄλλο μηχανᾶσθαι, κ.τ.λ.] is a restatement of τοιοῦτον . . . *Republic IV.*
 ἡμᾶς. Hence the asyndeton. 430
 A

ἐκπλύναι] the optative is the right reading, to be construed with ἵνα μή. The form is less common than ἐκπλύνειε, but occurs elsewhere in Attic Greek. Par. A reads ἐκπλύναι, the infinitive, an obvious mistake, for ῥύμματα, as ἡδονή shows, is in the nominative case.

χαλεστραίου] 'pearl-ash' is said by the Scholiast to be derived from Chalastra, a town or lake in Macedonia (Hdt. vii. 123). 11 713

τὴν δὴ τοιαύτην δύναμιν καὶ σωτηρίαν] Cp. supra 429 B δύναμιν B
 τοιαύτην, ἥ διὰ παντὸς σώσει.

ἀλλ' οὐδὲν . . . λέγω] sc. ἄλλο. 'But I do not say anything else,' 'I agree.' As here, so in Laches (196 D, E) Socrates refuses to admit that the brutes possess courage.

καὶ γὰρ ἀποδέχου . . . ἀποδέξει] 'Why, yes, said I, accept it, but as the courage of a citizen, and you will be right.' C

Plato is speaking of courage only as the virtue of citizens, not as based upon philosophical principle. Compare x. 619 c, where the unfortunate choice is made by one ἐν τεταγμένη πολιτείᾳ ἐν τῷ προτέρῳ βίῳ βεβιωκότα, ἔθει ἄνευ φιλοσοφίας ἀρετῆς μετευληφότα: also Phaedo 68 D, where the courage of the philosopher is contrasted with the courage of ordinary men, which is only a fear of greater evils. There is nowhere in the Republic a discussion such as appears to be intimated in the words αὐθις δὲ περὶ αὐτοῦ (sc. τῆς ἀνδρείας) . . . ἔτι κάλλιον δίμην, but cp. vi. 486 A, B οὐκοῦν καὶ θάνατον οὐ δεινόν τι ἡγήσεται ὁ τοιοῦτος; Compare Aristotle (Eth. Nic. iii. 7, 8), where he distinguishes true courage, which is for the sake of τὸ καλόν, from the spurious forms of courage, and speaks of *political* courage as making the nearest approach to the true.

πῶς οὖν ἂν . . . περὶ σωφροσύνης] 'How then can we discover justice, that we may trouble ourselves no more about temperance?' D
 i. e. that we may be relieved from further discussion. πῶς ἂν expresses a wish, which Socrates affects to believe to be that of his hearers. εἴπερ expresses 'I do not want justice to appear first, at least, if that is to prevent us from proceeding to examine temperance.' For this mode of creating variety by playing with the order of the subject, compare the correction of the order of the sciences, vii. 528 A, B, and the similar artifice in Sympos. 185 c, D.

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IV.
430
D

In the Charmides 160 ff., where σωφροσύνη is treated tentatively, as courage in the Laches, it is described (1) as ἡσυχία—but energy is excellence: (2) as αἰδώς—but Homer says αἰδώς οὐκ ἀγαθή: (3) as τὸ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ πράττειν—but if every one makes his own coat, this is inconsistent with a division of labour: (4) as γυνώσκειν ἑαυτὸν—but that would make σωφροσύνη an ἐπιστήμη ἐπιστήμης, and this is contrary to the analogy of other sciences and arts.

In accepting the recognized four virtues (supra 427 E) Plato has prepared for the threefold division of the soul into rational, irascible, concupiscent. To the rational and irascible elements correspond the first two virtues σοφία and ἀνδρεία. σωφροσύνη is not the virtue of a single part of the soul, but consists in the subjection of the lower elements to the higher. The remaining virtue δικαιοσύνη, which is the condition of all the rest, is the fulfilment by each part of its own proper function.

In Gorg. 507 A, B, Protag. 331 A, the virtue of ὁσιότης is also mentioned.

οὔτε οἶδα] sc. πῶς ἂν τὴν δικαιοσύνην εὐροίμεν.

E

ἀλλὰ μέντοι . . . εἰ μὴ ἀδικῶ] ‘But that, said I, I do desire, or I am in the wrong.’ There seems to be a slight ellipse: the full sense would be, ‘I do desire, as I must, unless, &c.’ The phrase occurs elsewhere, e. g. x. 608 D σὺν δὲ τοῦτ’ ἔχεις λέγειν; Εἰ μὴ ἀδικῶ γ’, ἔφη: and Charm. 156 A καὶ τοῦνομά μου σὺ ἀκριβοῖς; Εἰ μὴ ἀδικῶ γε, ἔφη.

ὥς γε ἐντεῦθεν ἰδεῖν] ‘Looking from where I stand,’ i. e. to judge from our present point of view. This graphic touch recalls the image of the search, supra 427 E, and prepares for the still more lively one of the hunt for justice, infra 432 B: cp. also 445 C δεῦρο . . . ἵνα καὶ ἴδῃς, κ.τ.λ.

ὥς φασι, κρίειττω δὴ . . . λέγεται] The reading is doubtful. That in the text is confirmed by the margin of Par. A, and by Ma. also, according to Schneider, by two chief MSS. of Stobaeus. Schneider adopted this reading, but placed a full-stop at φασί, supposing in the latter part of the sentence the passive λέγεται to have taken the place of λέγουσιν, and comparing, amongst other passages, Apol. 21 C διασκοπῶν οὖν τοῦτον . . . καὶ διαλεγόμενος αὐτῷ, ἔδοξέ μοι οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος δοκεῖν μὲν εἶναι σοφός . . . εἶναι δ’ οὐ. The reading of A Π Ξ, &c., κρίειττω δὴ αὐτοῦ φαίνονται οὐκ οἶδ’ ὄντινα τρόπον καὶ ἄλλα ἅττα τοιαῦτα ὥσπερ ἔχνη αὐτῆς λέγεται, can only be construed by

supplying λέγοντες from λέγεται, cp. supra 421 B ὁ δ' ἐκεῖνο λέγων, *Republic IV.*
κ.τ.λ. One MS., *g*, reads φαίνονται . . . καλοῦντες, which Bekker
adopted. 430
E

οὐκοῦν . . . (431 A) προσαγορεύεται] In the Laws, i. 627 c, the same figure is applied to a family or state : cp. also 626 E ἐπειδὴ γὰρ εἰς ἕκαστος ἡμῶν ὁ μὲν κρείττων αὐτοῦ, ὁ δὲ ἥττων ἐστί : and Gorg. 491 D ἓνα ἕκαστον λέγω αὐτὸν ἑαυτοῦ ἄρχοντα.

καὶ ὅταν μὲν . . . τὸ κρείττω αὐτοῦ] φύσει is to be joined with βέλτιον, 'that which is by nature better.' τὸ κρείττω αὐτοῦ = ὁ λόγος supra, is the subject of λέγειν, which depends on φαίνεται and not on βούλεσθαι.

431
A

ἐπαινέι γοῦν] 'it is certainly a term of praise.' Cp. Crat. 419 A ὅπερ δὴ ἐπαινέι, and the use of νοεῖ with a neuter subject : i. 335 E τοῦτο δὲ δὴ νοεῖ αὐτῷ : also supra 423 D τοῦτο δ' ἐβούλετο δηλοῦν. The more general subject (sc. ὁ λόγος) is continued with ψέγειν, καλεῖν infra.

καὶ γὰρ ἔοικεν] (That is evidently the meaning) 'for it seems a natural way of speaking.'

B

οὐ] 'Seeing that a thing, the better part of which rules over the worse.' οὐ is governed by τὸ ἄμεινον τοῦ χείρονος.

* παισί] This correction of the manuscript reading πᾶσι is necessary here, and in vi. 494 B.

C

τῶν ἐλευθέρων λεγομένων] 'Those who are called freemen.' In this expression, as in τῶν εὐδαιμόνων δοκούντων (iii. 406 c) and the like, Plato implies that the philosopher alone is really free and happy.

τὰς δέ γε ἀπλᾶς] The accusative is unusual after ἐπιτεύξει, and therefore these words are best regarded as an anacoluthon, apparently occasioned by the parallel of the previous sentence, τὰς γε πολλὰς . . . εὖροι. It may be rendered in English, 'But as to the simple and moderate pleasures, you will find them,' &c. αἱ δὲ, κ.τ.λ., 'which of course follow reason,' i. e. as being ἀπλᾶι and μέτριοι.

ὅταν οὕτως ἔχωσιν] sc. ὅταν ἡ αὐτὴ δόξα ᾗ τοῖς τε ἄρχουσι καὶ ἀρχομένοις περὶ τοῦ οἴστινας δεῖ ἄρχειν.

E

ὅτι οὐχ ὥσπερ . . . (A) ὀψοῦν τῶν τοιούτων] 'Because courage and wisdom reside each in a portion of the state, which the one makes wise and the other valiant, but that is not the way with temperance (οὐχ οὕτω ποιεῖ αὕτη is a resumption of οὐχ ὥσπερ . . .

Republic
IV.431
E

παρέιχετο) which literally extends through all the notes of the scale, and produces a supreme harmony of the weakest, the strongest and the intermediate class, whether in wisdom or in force, or, if you will, in number, wealth and the like.' δι' ὅλης (λύρας) and διὰ πασῶν (χορδῶν) are musical terms, carrying out the notion of ἁρμονία supra. The application of the figure is pointed with ἀτεχνῶς, 'literally through the whole,' i.e. the whole state as the whole lyre. A somewhat similar notion of the harmony of the various elements in a state occurs in Thuc. vi. 18 (the speech of Alcibiades) ὁμοῦ δὲ τὸ τε φαῦλον καὶ τὸ μέσον καὶ τὸ πᾶν ἀκριβὲς ἂν συγκραθὲν μάλιστ' ἂν ἰσχύειν.

432
A

ταυτόν] A cognate accusative emphasizing ξυνάδοντας: 'agreeing in unison.'

εἰ μὲν βούλει, κ.τ.λ.] This may be expressed in the following tabular scheme:—

	φρονήσει,	ισχύϊ,	πλήθει, &c.
ἰσχυρότατοι	rulers,	soldiers,	populace.
μέσοι	soldiers,	populace,	soldiers.
ἀσθενέστατοι	populace,	rulers,	rulers.

B

ὥς γε οὕτωςι δόξα] 'So far as for us to have formed the opinion we have expressed.' Each step in a Platonic argument is regarded as provisional, depending on the present consent of the interlocutors, who are free to modify their conclusions afterwards, should they see cause.

432 B—
434 D

We are on the track of Justice but have not yet found her. Ah! we have been looking too far off. Here she lies, quite near to us,—the ground of the other virtues, the very life of the machine! Why is there harmony amongst the classes in the state? Why are the soldiers brave, the rulers wise? Simply because each is doing his own proper work, not interfering with his neighbour.

That each should have his own and keep within his sphere is the popular notion of Justice. And by adhering to our first principle of the division of labour, we have secured that each of the three orders or classes shall perform its function well, and that our whole state shall be just, and escape from injustice which arises out of the interference of the three classes with one another.

432
B

οὐκοῦν, ὦ Γλαῦκων . . . ἄδηλος γένηται] 'So now then, Glaucon, like huntsmen we should encircle the cover, taking heed that

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432
B

justice do not slip away and vanish out of sight.' For the metaphor compare Laches 194 B Οὐκοῦν, ὦ φίλε, τὸν ἀγαθὸν κυνηγέτην μεταθεῖν χρὴ καὶ μὴ ἀνιέναι ; Παντάσῃ μὲν οὖν. Βούλει οὖν καὶ Νικίαν τόνδε παρακαλῶμεν ἐπὶ τὸ κυνηγέσιον . . . ; Justice is more general and abstract and has more of the nature of universal law, whereas temperance, courage and wisdom are particular applications of this law : it is the general idea underlying the other three ; the virtue of the whole as contrasted with the virtues of the parts : it may also be viewed as the result of all the rest. The simplicity of this is the real difficulty in understanding the nature of Justice : we are looking into the distance for that which is tumbling out at our feet. Justice is neither more nor less than 'our old friend' the division of labour applied not merely to the artisan class but to all the classes in the state (cp. the anticipation of this, ii. 372 A ἐν αὐτῶν τούτων χρεῖα τινὶ τῇ πρὸς ἀλλήλους). Further, justice is the foundation or condition of the three other virtues, the quality which makes them possible (ὁ πᾶσιν ἐκείνοις τὴν δύναμιν παρέσχευ ὥστε ἐγγενέσθαι 433 B). It is obvious (1) that the relation between the three first and fourth is at variance with the method of elimination or residues by which Plato has proceeded : the fourth is not separable from the other three, they are particularized forms of it : (2) that the four virtues, especially justice, do not hold the same place in the state as in the individual, because it is only in certain respects and to a very limited degree that the state and individual admit of comparison.

The four 'cardinal virtues' of Plato appear meagre when compared with the greater fulness and minuteness of the psychology of Aristotle. Aristotle seems to include other types of virtue, e. g. that of magnificence, which belong to particular characters and circumstances and are not parts of the common ideal of human nature. Yet this virtue as well as the kindred *ἐλευθεριότης*, although not entering into Plato's system, are mentioned by him along with *σωφροσύνη* and *ἀνδρεία*, iii. 402 c.

The definition of justice in this passage is one of the definitions of temperance in the Charmides (162 A). So far is Plato from using language with the technical strictness of Aristotle. In general an ethical conception appears to lie at the foundation of temperance, a political one at the foundation of justice.

The ironical self-depreciation of Socrates and the humility of Glaucon are worthy of observation.

ἐάν πως . . . ἴδῃς] For the form of expression cp. infra 434 A and Theaet. 156 c ἀλλ' ἄθρει, ἐάν πως ἀποτελεσθῇ.

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IV.

432
C

ἐάν μοι ἐπομένῳ χρῆ . . . χρήσει] The omission of ὧς is singular. πάνυ μοι μετρίως χρήσει, 'You will make a very fair use of me.' Compare a similar turn in the Sophist, 239 B, C ὁ τι μάλιστα δύνασαι συντείνειν πευράθητι . . . Πολλὴ μὲν' ἂν με καὶ ἄποπος ἔχοι προθυμία τῆς ἐπιχειρήσεως, εἰ . . . ἐπιχειροῖην, and Cratyl. 398 E πόθεν, ὧ' γαθέ, ἔχω; οὐδ' εἴ τι οἶδς τ' ἂν εἶην εὖρεῖν, οὐ συντείνω διὰ τὸ ἡγήσθαι σέ μᾶλλον εὐρήσειν ἢ ἐμαντόν. Also infra v. 474 A, B.

ἐστι γοῦν σκοτεινός] Compare the hunt for the Sophist in the 'dark cave' of negation, Soph. 254 A διὰ τὸ σκοτεινὸν τοῦ τόπου κυτανοῆσαι χαλεπός.

D καὶ ἐγὼ κατιδὼν . . . εἶπον] 'Here I got view, and cried Hurrah! hurrah!'

ἦμεν καταγελαστότατοι . . . ἀπεσκοποῦμεν] The words from ὥσπερ are added in explanation. Hence the asyndeton.

E ἄκουε, εἴ τι ἄρα λέγω] 'Listen and see whether there is anything in what I say.' Cp. infra 433 E εἰ οὕτω δόξει.

433
A

τοῦτό ἐστιν . . . ἡ δικαιοσύνη] 'This, or rather some form of this, is justice.' For the use of ἦτοι compare iii. 400 C τὰς ἀγωγὰς τοῦ ποδὸς αὐτὸν οὐχ ἦττον ψέγειν . . . ἢ τοὺς ῥυθμοὺς αὐτοὺς, ἦτοι ξυναμφότερόν τι. This (i.e. each doing his own proper work) as he says below, when done in a certain way or manner, may be suspected to be (κινδυνεύει εἶναι) justice.

τούτου τι εἶδος] It is the division of labour applied, not to the several industries, but to the three classes in the state and the three parts of the soul in the individual. The same thing is meant by τρόπον τινα supra 432 E and infra B. See 434 A.

B τὸ ὑπόλοιπον . . . ὧν ἐσκέμμεθα] 'That which is the remainder of those we have considered; i.e. which remains now that we have considered the other three. So τὸ ὑπολειφθὲν ἐκείνων infra. Cp. note on 432 B.

παρέχειν] depends immediately on δοκεῖ.

C ἀλλὰ μέντοι . . . (D) καὶ οὐκ ἐπολυπραγμονεῖ] The resumption ἢ τοῦτο, κ.τ.λ., helps to emphasize the alternative which is immediately in question. τοῦτο is explained by ὅτι τὸ αὐτοῦ, κ.τ.λ.

D ἐνάμιλλον . . . δύναμις] 'Then competing with wisdom, temperance, and courage in the promotion of political virtue we find

this power, that each individual in the state is doing his own work.' *Republic IV.*
 The genitive is descriptive or explanatory, 'the power that consists in this, that each individual in the state does his own work.' 433 D

ἡ ἄλλου . . . τῶν αὐτῶν στέρνωνται] The rule observed by courts of law in the administration of justice, that each shall have his own, is adduced in confirmation of the definition. Cp. *infra* 442 E. E

ἰδὲ δὴ . . . βλάψαι πόλιν;] 'Look now : perhaps you will agree with me. Suppose a carpenter to undertake the work of a cobbler, or a cobbler of a carpenter—either exchanging implements or duties, or the same person to be attempting to do both—any change you please but one, do you imagine that such changes will be any great harm to the state?' 434 A

πάντα τᾶλλα μεταλλαττόμενα] are followed in *γ* by *τά γε τοιαῦτα*, which gives a true explanation, but is unnecessary as a correction of the passage. The words are in apposition with *τέκτων . . . ἡ σκυτοτόμος*, πάντα summing up, and τᾶλλα, as elsewhere in Plato, referring to what follows:—'anything but what I am about to speak of.' Compare *Laws vii.* 798 D τὰ μὲν οὖν ἄλλα ἐλάττω μεταβαλλόμενα κακὰ διεξεργάζουσιν, ὅσα περὶ σχήματα πάσχει τὸ τοιοῦτον ὅσα δὲ περὶ τὰ τῶν ἡθῶν ἐπαίνου τε καὶ ψόγου πέρι πυκνὰ μεταπίπτει, πάντων, οἴομαι, μέγιστά τε καὶ πλείστης εὐλαβείας δεόμενα ἂν εἴη. For the form of expression in summing up compare *Polit.* 299 E περὶ ἅπαντα ταῦτα οὕτω πραττόμενα τί ποτ' ἂν φανείη, κ.τ.λ. ἡ . . . μεταλαμβάνοντες and ἡ καὶ . . . πράττειν are opposed, ἡ τιμάς introducing a subordinate distinction between implements and industries.

εἰς τὸ τοῦ πολεμικοῦ εἶδος] *εἶδος* here = 'mode of life or action,' i. e. 'function' rather than 'class.' B { *πλ*

οὔτοι] The pronoun emphatically sums up the three classes in opposition to the minor sub-divisions of the industrial class enumerated in *supra* A.

ἡ τριῶν ἄρα . . . (c) μάλιστα κακουργία] τριῶν γενῶν, sc. guardians, soldiers, traders.

τῆς ἑαυτοῦ πόλεως] is added with the same solemn feeling as ἐν τῇ αὐτοῦ πόλει, *supra* ii. 380 B. C

μηδὲν . . . παγίως αὐτὸ λέγωμεν] 'We will not as yet say this quite positively.' For παγίως compare v. 479 C οὐτ' εἶναι οὔτε μὴ εἶναι οὐδὲν αὐτῶν δυνατὸν παγίως νοῆσαι : and *Theaet.* 157 A ἐπεὶ καὶ τὸ ποιοῦν εἶναι τι καὶ τὸ πάσχον αὐτὸ τι ἐπὶ ἐνὸς νοῆσαι, ὥς φασιν, οὐκ εἶναι παγίως. D

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434
D

ἀλλ' ἐὰν . . . συγχωρησόμεθα ἤδη] 'But if we apply this notion to the sphere of the individual, and it be admitted there also to be justice, we will concede the point without more ado.' Cp. *infra* 442 D. And for the liveliness of the expression compare Phaedr. 249 B δεῖ γὰρ ἄνθρωπον ξυνιέναι κατ' εἶδος λεγόμενον, ἐκ πολλῶν ἰδὼν αἰσθήσεων εἰς ἓν λογισμῷ ξυναιρούμενον.

ἐκεῖ] SC. ἐν ἐνὶ ἐκάστῳ.

τί γὰρ καὶ ἐροῦμεν;] SC. ἄλλο. 'For what else can we say?'

ἣν ὥρθημεν, κ.τ.λ.] 'In regard to which we thought that we should more easily detect its nature in the case of the individual if,' &c. The accusative is in apposition to the sentence, and the difficulty of this construction is lessened by the attraction, which makes it unnecessary to ask for an account of the construction of ἣν. For similar accusatives cp. Hom. Il. xx. 83 ποῦ τοι ὑπελαί, ἃς Τρώων βασιλεῦσιν ὑπίσχεο . . . Ἀχιλλῆος ἐναντίβιον πολέμιζεν; Phaedr. 249 D τῆς τετάρτης μανίας, ἣν . . . αἰτίαν ἔχει ὡς μανικῶς διακείμενος. For the allusion see ii. 368 D ff.

✧ ἐκεῖνο] SC. δικαιοσύνην.

τοῦτο εἶναι πόλις] SC. τὸ μέζον . . . τῶν ἐχόντων δικαιοσύνην.

E ἔν γε τῇ ἀγαθῇ] This was not distinctly said, but has become apparent since the development of the ideal state.

ἐκεῖ] SC. ἐν τῇ πόλει.

ἐπαναφέρωμεν] Compare the description of the argument from example in Polit. 278 A-C Ἄρ' οὖν οὐχ ᾧδε βᾶστον καὶ κάλλιστον ἐπάγειν αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὰ μήπω γινωσκόμενα; Πῶς; Ἀνάγειν πρῶτον ἐπ' ἐκείνα ἐν οἷς ταῦτα ταῦτα ὀρθῶς ἐδόξαζον, ἀναγόντας δὲ τιθέναι παρὰ τὰ μήπω γινωσκόμενα, καὶ παραβάλλοντας ἐνδεικνύναι τὴν αὐτὴν ὁμοιότητα καὶ φύσιν ἐν ἀμφοτέροις αὖσαν ταῖς συμπλοκαῖς, μέχρι περ ἂν πᾶσι τοῖς ἀγνοουμένοις τὰ δοξαζόμενα ἀληθῶς παρατιθέμενα δειχθῇ, δειχθέντα δέ, παραδείγμαθ' οὕτω γιγνόμενα, ποιήσῃ τῶν στοιχείων πάντων ἕκαστον ἐν πάσαις ταῖς συλλαβαῖς, τὸ μὲν ἕτερον ὡς τῶν ἄλλων ἕτερον ἂν, τὸ δὲ ταὐτὸν ὡς ταὐτὸν αἰεὶ κατὰ ταῦτα ἐαυτῷ προσαγορεύεσθαι. Παντάπασι μὲν οὖν. Οὐκοῦν τοῦτο μὲν ἱκανῶς συνειλήφαμεν, ὅτι παραδείγματός γ' ἐστὶ τότε γένεσις, ὅποταν ὃν ταὐτόν, ἐν ἐτέρῳ διεσπασμένῳ δοξαζόμενον ὀρθῶς καὶ συναχθέν, περὶ ἐκάτερον ὡς συν-ἰμῳ μίαν ἀληθῆ δόξαν ὑποτελῇ; Φαίνεται.

καὶ μὲν ὁμολογῆται] SC. τοῦτο καὶ ἐν ἐνὶ ἐκάστῳ δικαιοσύνη εἶναι.

ἐὰν δέ τι ἄλλο . . . ἐμφαίνεται] SC. ὃν τὸ δίκαιον. So also *supra* ἐφάνη; SC. ὃν.

βεβαιωσαίμεθ' αὖν, κ.τ.λ.] 'We will fix in our souls,' i.e. we will not only form a clear conception of justice, but will adopt it as our rule of life. There is here an anticipation of the tone assumed at the end of Book ix.

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IV.
435
A

καθ' ὁδόν] In this expression, as in πρὸς τρόπον, &c., the notion of rightness is included in the noun. 'Your proposal is a right one.'

Let us turn now from the large letters to the small,—from the state to the individual,—and see whether this account of justice and of the other virtues is equally applicable in both cases. 435 A-D

The same words of praise and blame are applied to communities and to individuals. Whence we conclude that the same moral attributes belong equally to both.

But if this be so, and our account of the virtues is right, the soul must have three parts corresponding to the three classes in the state. (We must be content for the present with crude methods of psychological inquiry, only bearing in mind that there is a longer and more certain way.)

The imperfect apprehension of logical distinction in the Socratic age of Greek philosophy is seen in the following discussion, which may be summarized as follows: 'Quantitative difference leaves a quality unchanged. The difference between the state and the individual is only a difference of quantity: therefore the quality of justice in the state and the individual is the same.' It is hardly necessary to point out in our own day that the spheres of law or politics and of morality are only partially co-extensive; or in the language of ancient philosophy, that justice in the state is not the same with justice in the individual. The criticism with which Aristotle commences the Politics, on the erroneous conception of the state as a large family, appears trite to us; in his own age such a criticism afforded a valuable landmark against error. It seems to be directed against Plato.

ἄρ' οὖν . . . ὁμοιον;] 'Is a nature which is called by the same name, whether it exists in a larger or smaller form, unlike or like in that respect in which it is called by the same name?' In other words, does quantity make any difference to quality? The translation in the English version is not strictly accurate: not two things, but two different forms of the same thing are spoken of.

435
A

πάθη τε καὶ ἕξεις] 'affections and qualities.'

B

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καὶ τὸν ἕνα ἄρα . . . (c) τῇ πόλει] ἐκείνοις, sc. τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει εἶδαι. ἀξιοῦσθαι is passive.

435

C

εἰς φαῦλόν γε . . . χαλεπὰ τὰ καλὰ] The irony of Socrates in the use of the term φαῦλον is taken up seriously in what follows. Cp. supra 423 c φαῦλον . . . φανυλότερον: 426 A τῷδε αὐτῶν οὐ χαρίεν . . . ; which is seriously answered by the words οὐ πάνν χαρίεν. χαλεπὰ τὰ καλὰ is a maxim which later on is put into Socrates' mouth, infra vi. 497 D. For ἐμπεπτώκαμεν, 'we have tumbled into,' cp. the image in v. 453 D ἄν τέ τις εἰς κολυμβήθραν μικρὴν ἐμπέσῃ ἂν τε εἰς τὸ μέγιστον πέλαγος μέσον, κ.τ.λ.

D

ἐκ τοιούτων μεθόδων, κ.τ.λ.] Plato seems to intimate some 'dialectic of the future,' of which he has himself laid the foundation in the Sixth and Seventh Books, where he distinguishes the kinds of knowledge and the faculties corresponding to them: in the present discussion, which does not aim at philosophical accuracy, he will argue from the common use of language. The nature of such a dialectic can only be conjectured: probably Plato would have desired to proceed by some method of ideas in the investigation of the soul: e.g. 'what idea is that which contains or knows other ideas?' He might have gone on to speculate on the identity of the 'Ego' and the universal. Cp. Theaet. 184 D δεινὸν γάρ που . . . εἰ πολλαὶ τινες ἐν ἡμῖν, ὥσπερ ἐν δουρείοις ἵπποις, αἰσθήσεις ἐγκάθηνται, ἀλλὰ μὴ εἰς μίαν τινὰ ἰδέαν, εἴτε ψυχὴν εἴτε ὅ τι δεῖ καλεῖν, πάντα ταῦτα ξυντείνει. In Book x. 611 B he hints that the soul is really one and not many.

In similar enigmatical language he appears in the Charmides (169 A) to describe dialectic: μεγάλου δὴ τινος, ὃ φίλε, ἀνδρὸς δεῖ, ὅστις τοῦτο κατὰ πάντων ἰκανῶς διωιρήσεται, πότερον οὐδὲν τῶν ὄντων τὴν αὐτοῦ δύναμιν αὐτὸ πρὸς ἑαυτὸ πέφυκεν ἔχειν . . . ἢ τὰ μέν, τὰ δ' οὔ. So Phaedrus, 246 A περὶ δὲ τῆς ιδέας αὐτῆς (sc. τῆς ψυχῆς) ὥδε λεκτέον· οἷον μὲν ἐστὶ, πάντῃ πάντως θείας εἶναι καὶ μακρᾶς διηγέσεως, ᾧ δὲ ἔοικεν, ἀνθρωπίνης τε καὶ ἐλάττωτος. An application of the words ἀλλὰ . . . ἄγουσα, in a sense of which Socrates would doubtless have recognized the truth, may also be made to modern inductive philosophy.

οἷαις νῦν . . . χρώμεθα] So far as the expression is concerned, Plato might be referring generally to the methods in use in his own day: cp. vii. 516 A τῶν νῦν λεγομένων ἀληθῶν: but that he is referring rather to the methods which he has employed in the previous discussion, is shown by the words τῶν γε προειρημένων τε καὶ προεσκεμμένων ἀξίως, and also by the reference to this place in vi. 504 B

ελέγομέν που ὅτι ὡς μὲν δυνατόν ἦν κάλλιστα αὐτὰ κατιδεῖν ἄλλη μακροτέρα
 εἴη περίοδος, κ.τ.λ. Galen read ἄλλη for ἀλλά here. Republic
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D

ἀξίως] sc. λάβοιμεν ἂν. τῶν γε προειρημένων τε καὶ προεσκεμμένων
 refers not to the subjects of discussion but to the discussion itself:
 'in a manner worthy of our previous statements and speculations.'

καὶ πάνυ ἐξαρκέσει] Socrates characteristically doubts the success
 even of their more modest attempt. Compare vi. 506 E πλέον γάρ
 μοι φαίνεται ἢ κατὰ τὴν παροῦσαν ὁρμὴν ἐφικέσθαι τοῦ γε δοκοῦντος ἐμοὶ
 τὰ νῦν.

It is clear that if a state has moral attributes, these can only come from the individuals of whom the state is composed. But what is not so clear is whether the three activities which we have identified with our three classes, are functions of three faculties or of one indivisible nature. In other words, is the distinction which we draw between thought, passion and desire, a real distinction? 435 E-
441 C

The soul is one. Is it also many? Let us make sure. We see a top revolve and yet stand still. But that implies that it has an axis and a circumference. For nothing can have opposite activities (or passivities) at the same time with the same part of itself and in the same respect.

Now assent and dissent, desire and repugnance, are opposites.

And thirst is desire of drink,—of that simply, without qualification,—unless the thirst is qualified. One may be thirsty, however, and yet not drink, because reason is opposed to the desire. This proves that reason excludes desire. It remains to distinguish anger from desire and reason. Some may be inclined to identify the two impulsive principles. But the case of Leontius is a refutation of them. For when he was led by a low craving to look at the dead bodies of criminals in the place of execution, a higher impulse struggled with his desire and he was angry with himself. Indeed anger commonly takes part with reason (just as our soldiers support the rulers), wherever injustice is perceived. Yet anger is clearly to be distinguished from reason. For children are irrationally angry—so are lions and wolves,—and when Odysseus rebuked his spirit, it was the reason in him which checked his passion. 1
2
3

ἀρ' οὖν ἡμῖν, κ.τ.λ.] The courageous temper (τὸ θυμοειδές) in the state is said to be derived from the individuals who compose the state. Cp. infra viii. 544 D, E οἷσθ' οὖν . . . πέντε ἂν εἶεν. But

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E

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E

Socrates again leaves out of sight the fact that the collective courage of a state or an army is in some degree different from the courage of individuals. And yet the conception of the state as an ideal unity different from the individuals who compose it belongs rather to ancient than to modern thought. See Thuc. ii. 60 πόλιν πλείω ξύμπασαν ὀρθουμένην ὠφελεῖν τοὺς ιδιώτας ἢ καθ' ἕκαστον τῶν πολιτῶν εὐπραγοῦσαν, ἀθρόαν δὲ σφαλλομένην.

γελοῖον γὰρ . . . ταύτην τὴν αἰτίαν] 'For example, in the case of a people who have the character of being passionate, to imagine that this quality does not originate in the individuals, who compose the state, would be ridiculous.' For the use of αἰτία compare Laws i. 624 θεὸς . . . εἰληφε τὴν αἰτίαν τῆς τῶν νόμων διαθέσεως; and elsewhere αἰτίαν ἔχειν. οἱ δὲ: the relative refers to a masculine understood from πόλεσιν, rather than immediately to ιδιωτῶν.

τὸν ἄνω τόπον] This can hardly mean 'the Highland country,' as L. and S. interpret: rather the parts of Europe which are remote from Hellas and the Aegean Sea.

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A

Φοίνικας . . . Αἴγυπτον] In Laws v. 747 c he passes a similar censure on the Phoenicians and Egyptians, whose institutions are charged with causing πανουργία instead of σοφία, though he is uncertain whether this is to be attributed to the hand of the legislator, to adverse fortune, or to climate. For Thrace and Scythia cp. Arist. Pol. vii. 7, § 2 τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐν τοῖς ψυχροῖς τόποις ἔθνη καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν Εὐρώπην θυμοῦ μὲν ἐστὶ πλήρη, διανοίας δὲ ἐνδεέστερα καὶ τέχνης, κ.τ.λ., which he goes on to contrast with the intellectual and indolent character of the Asiatics, and the union of intellect and passion in the Greek.

The fallacy about the sameness of the state and the individual easily escapes notice. A question of psychology receives more attention, and is imagined to involve a real difficulty:—Does the soul act as a whole or in three parts? Before this question can be resolved, the meaning of sameness and difference has to be ascertained. (1) Opposition in the same relation is to be distinguished from opposition in different relations; in the first case the two members of the opposition are necessarily exclusive or contradictory—they cannot co-exist; but not so in the second. (2) If one of the terms which are correlative (e.g. drink or thirst) is simple, the other should be simple: if one is compound the other must be compound.

τόδε δὲ . . . ἄλλο ἄλλῳ] ‘But this is a real difficulty. Is there one principle here by which we perform our several actions, or three whereby our actions are severally performed?’ Republic
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A

τῷ αὐτῷ τούτῳ] finds an imperfect antecedent in what precedes : ‘this faculty’ of which we spoke as *θυμοειδές, φιλομαθές, φιλοχρήματον*. τούτων ἕκαστα, the correction of *q*, would refer to the several actions of the mind.

δῆλον ὅτι . . . οὐκ ἐθελήσει ἅμα] ‘It is clear that the same thing will not do or suffer opposites at the same time, in the same part and in the same relation.’ B

Can two contradictories be true? Not in the statement of particular facts, when the terms are accurately used and the same relation is preserved. A wheel or top which moves upon a fixed axis or centre may be said to move and not to move, i.e. it may move at its circumference, while its axis (conceived as a vertical straight line) remains still. But the wheel or top cannot move and not move around its axis at the same time: it is ridiculous to maintain that ‘the earth goes round the sun in the same sense and at the same time that the sun goes round the earth.’ Where in any subject of theological or metaphysical speculation, such as necessity and free-will, or the divisibility of matter, contradictories are said to be equally true, the reason is that neither expression is more than half the truth, and both together are only approximations to the truth. Plato is perhaps arguing with the Heracliteans in this passage. If so, he has got beyond their point of view and reached the region of common sense. Cp. Symp. 187 A, B : Soph. 242 E *διαφερόμενον γὰρ αἰεὶ ξυμφέρεται, φασὶν αἱ συντονώτεραι τῶν μουσῶν*, κ.τ.λ.

οὐ ταῦτὸν ἦν] The imperfect of *εἰμί* is nowhere used simply for the present, but either (1) with some reference to the past as in ix. 580 D *τὸ μέν, φαμέν, ἦν*, referring to the discussion at iv. 439 D : or (2), as in this passage, supra 428 A, and x. 609 B, implying an assertion of existence confirmed by inquiry and therefore prior to it,—‘was all along.’ Compare the expression *τὸ τί ἦν εἶναι*, in which the past tense refers to the essence as prior to our conception of it. C

οὐκοῦν . . . περιφέρωνται] ‘And suppose such an objector were still further to display his wit by subtly arguing that tops at any D

Republic rate, when they spin round with their pegs fixed on the same spot, IV. stand and are moved in their entirety at the same time.'

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D

These are apparent exceptions to Plato's law of contradiction which have to be cleared away before we are in a condition to determine whether the parts of the soul are really opposed. There would be no distinction of *θυμός* and *ἐπιθυμία* unless the actions which flow from the one principle excluded those which flow from the other.

ὥς οὐ κατὰ ταῦτα . . . φερομένων] τὰ τοιαῦτα is to be taken as cognate accusative with the participles. 'Since things *which act in this way* are not at such moments in motion and at rest with the same parts of themselves.'

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A

πάθοι . . . ποιήσειεν] The words εἴη ἡ καί to which Stallbaum objects as unmeaning, and which he supposes to have crept in from the termination of ποιήσειεν, have the authority of the best MSS. They are more likely to have been omitted than inserted. Nor is there any objection to them on the ground of want of sense. Because the categories of ποιεῖν and πάσχειν are correlatives there is no reason why εἶναι should not be interposed between them, the three together answering to active, intransitive, passive.

ἵνα μὴ ἀναγκαζώμεθα . . . μηκύνειν] 'that we may not be compelled to be tedious by going right through all such objections, and satisfying ourselves that they are untrue.'

ὑποθέμενοι . . . ἔσεσθαι] He means to say that he will not guard every possible case: if any assumption on which the argument turns is found to be erroneous, the consequences which follow shall be withdrawn. Cp. supra 434 D μηδέν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, πῶ πάντῃ παγίως αὐτὸ λέγωμεν.

B

προσάγεσθαι] 'to draw to oneself,' i. e. to accept.

ἀπωθεῖσθαι] 'to reject.'

τῶν ἐναντίων * ἂν ἀλλήλοις] The insertion of ἂν seems necessary, and it may easily have dropped out between -ων and ἀλ-.

εἴτε ποιημάτων . . . παθημάτων] 'Activities or passivities as the case may be.'

οὐδὲν γὰρ ταύτῃ διόσει] i. e. this relation of opposition is equally possible between activities and passivities.

ἐπινεύειν τούτῳ . . . τῆς γενέσεως] (1) 'Nods assent to this within herself,' or (2) 'beckons this with a nod towards herself—as if some one were putting a question to her, longing for the attainment of it.' For πρὸς αὐτήν in the former case, cp. Phil. 38 ε πρὸς αὐτὸν διανοούμενος. But the contrast favours (2).

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C

εἰς τὸ ἀπωθεῖν . . . θήσομεν] Compare Soph. 235 α εἰς γόητα . . . θετέον (sc. αὐτὸν) τινά.

ἄρ' οὖν, καθ' ὅσον, κ.τ.λ.] He means to say that if one of two relative terms is qualified the other must also be qualified: e. g. simple thirst is relative to simple drink, but great thirst implies much drink, hot thirst cold drink, and so on.

D

ἢ οὐ] The false reading που seems originally to have had a place in Par. A (ἢ οὐ: πῶν mg). Hermann's inversion of ψυχροῦ and θερμοῦ for the sake of symmetry makes nonsense of the passage; see infra 438 E καὶ οὐ τι λέγω, ὥς, οἷον ἂν ᾗ, τοιαῦτα καὶ ἔστιν.

τοῦ δὲ τοίου . . . τὰ προσγιγνώμενα] 'But the accessories of the desire are relative to this or that quality in the object of desire.'

E

μήτοι τις, κ.τ.λ.] The objection ends with the words χρηστοῦ σίτου. It is restated in a different and more general form by Socrates in the following sentence (πάντες γὰρ . . . αἱ ἄλλαι οὕτω). Plato leaves the objection for a time (until 439 A), and proceeds to show more clearly how the qualification of one term of a relation inevitably involves the qualification of the other. Then returning to the case of thirst in 439 A he states that thirst simple is neither of much nor of little, neither of good nor of bad drink, but simply of drink. He does not fully criticize the objection. Had he done so, he would probably have gone on to contest the fact that 'all desire is of good.' Obviously the desire of the drunkard is not of drink that is good for him—or to explain that the statement could only be accepted as true if 'desire' is used in an ideal sense and therefore implying the qualification of it by the word 'good.'

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A

ἴσως γὰρ ἂν, κ.τ.λ.] γάρ means, 'You are right to call attention to this, for,' &c.

τοιαῦτα οἷα εἶναι του] For the technical use of the genitive to express relation, cp. Theaet. 160 A Ἀνάγκη δέ γε ἐμέ τε τινὸς γίγνεσθαι, κ.τ.λ.

οὐκ ἔμμετες, κ.τ.λ.] The example of comparatives is next taken, to which the same principle applies. 'Greater' is relative to

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'smaller,' 'heavier' to 'lighter,' 'more' to 'fewer.' But if one of the terms in these several pairs is qualified, the other must also be qualified. Thus 'much greater' is relative to 'much smaller,' 'much heavier' to 'much lighter,' 'many more' to 'many fewer.'

A similar transition is made in the Charmides, from the relation between sense and knowledge, and the objects of sense and knowledge, to comparative terms: 168 B καὶ γὰρ τὸ μείζον φαμεν τοιαύτην τινὰ ἔχειν δύναμιν, ὥστε τινὸς εἶναι μείζον; C οὐκοῦν καὶ εἴ τι διπλάσιόν ἐστι τῶν τε ἄλλων διπλασίων καὶ ἑαυτοῦ, ἡμίσεος δὴ πού ὄντος ἑαυτοῦ τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων διπλάσιον ἂν εἴη; ibid. πλείον δὲ αὐτοῦ ὃν οὐ καὶ ἔλαττον ἔσται, καὶ βαρύτερον ὢν, κορυφότερον, καὶ πρεσβύτερον ὢν νεώτερον, καὶ τᾶλλα πάντα ὁσαύτως;

- C τὰ διπλάσια πρὸς τὰ ἡμίσεα] The same rule applies to these terms as to 'greater' and 'smaller,' 'more' and 'fewer,' a 'larger double' is relative to a 'larger half.' The double of 6 (= 12) is a larger double than the double of 4 (= 8): and the larger half (6) is relative to the larger double (12): the smaller half (4) to the smaller double (8).

τί δὲ τὰ περὶ τὰς ἐπιστήμας; κ.τ.λ.] So with regard to sciences: the object of science is knowledge, but the object of a particular science is a particular kind of knowledge. With τί δέ, σοὶ δοκεῖ may be supplied.

ὁ αὐτὸς τρόπος] sc. τούτων ἐστί.

- D οἰκίας ἐργασίας ἐπιστήμῃ] Cp. Theaet. 146 D ὅταν λέγῃς σκυτικήν, μὴ τι ἄλλο φράξεις ἢ ἐπιστήμην ὑποδημάτων ἐργασίας; κ.τ.λ.

αὐτά] 'themselves,' i. e. without their accidents. The simple correlatives are simply of each other, the qualified correlatives are of the qualified.

αὐτῶν μόνων] sc. ὧν ἐστίν.

- E καὶ οὗ τι λέγω, κ.τ.λ.] The qualities of the two terms of a relation, though correlative, are not necessarily identical, e. g. as we have seen above, hot thirst is of cold drink; or to take the case of knowledge and its objects: there is a sub-division of things which are objects of knowledge into healthy things; and there is a subdivision of knowledge corresponding to these healthy things: but because the objects are healthy it does not follow that the knowledge which is concerned with them, although distinguished from other kinds of knowledge, is healthy too. As these objects are

distinguished from other objects by the possession of a particular quality (i. e. health), so the knowledge which is relative to them is distinguished from other kinds of knowledge by possessing a peculiar quality (i. e. having to do with health). Republic
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E

τὸ δὲ δὴ δίψος . . . (439 A) πώματός γε] 'Will you not say that thirst, said I, is in this class, the class of relations, as far as its essence is concerned. Thirst is, I imagine,— Yes, said he, thirst is of drink.' Two questions are asked; before the second is completed Glaucon breaks in with a reply to the first (ἐγώ γε): and in πώματός γε he completes and answers the second. The order of words in the first question is οὐ θήσεις τὸ δίψος εἶναι τούτων τῶν τινός (sc. ὄντων) and in adding τοῦτο ὅπερ ἐστίν, sc. εἶναι, τούτων is neglected. For a brachylogy similar to that in τῶν τινός cp. Phil. 16 D τῶν ἐν ἐκείνων.

The bearing of this passage on the argument appears to be as follows. The object of Socrates is to establish a difference between θυμός, ἐπιθυμία and λόγος, and to show that these are primary elements of the soul. In order to meet the possible objection—that these are not distinct elements, as is shown by such phrases as a 'reasonable' or a 'passionate desire,' or 'a reasonable anger,' he insists that 'desire' or 'anger' are in themselves simple, and that they become qualified by the addition of something apart from them and different from them. hB

οὐ γὰρ δὴ . . . πράττει] 'For surely as we maintain, the same thing cannot do opposite things with the same part of itself in reference to the same thing at the same time.' ἄν is to be supplied from the previous sentence: cp. for parallels i. 352 E, ii. 382 E, and notes. 439
B

τοῦ τοξότου] cp. supra 428 A and note.

πότερον, κ.τ.λ.] A man may be thirsty and not choose to drink: but this is because there is present in him another principle (usually reason) besides thirst, which masters his thirst. C

τὰ τοιαῦτα] i. e. the indulgence of appetite generally.

ὅταν *ἐγγίγνηται] Plato never loses an opportunity of saying that 'all men have not' right reason. Cp. Theaet. 186 C τὰ δὲ περὶ τούτων ἀναλογίσματα πρὸς τε οὐσίαν καὶ ὠφέλειαν μόγισ καὶ ἐν χρόνῳ διὰ πολλῶν πραγμάτων καὶ παιδείας παραγίγνεται οἷς ἂν καὶ παραγίγνηται. D

διὰ . . . νοσημάτων] 'through the incidence of morbid conditions.'

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Cp. especially Tim. 86 B, C ἡδονὰς δὲ καὶ λύπας ὑπερβαλλούσας τῶν νόσων μεγίστας θετέον τῇ ψυχῇ· περιχαρὴς γὰρ ἄνθρωπος ὢν ἢ καὶ τάναντία ὑπὸ λύπης πάσχων, σπεύδων τὸ μὲν εἰλεῖν ἀκαίρως, τὸ δὲ φυγεῖν, οὐθ' ὀρᾶν οὔτε ἀκούειν ὀρθὸν οὐδὲν δύναται, λυττᾷ δὲ καὶ λογισμοῦ μετασχεῖν ἥκιστα τότε δὴ δυνατός ἐστι.

οὐ δὴ . . . ἐταῖρον] From the rule that the same principle when rightly defined cannot have two contradictory effects is inferred that the desire to drink and the power to abstain from drinking proceed from different elements in the soul.

ἐπτόχται] The perfect signifies a perpetual or constantly recurring state, 'is in a continual flutter.' Cp. vii. 521 E τετεύτακε.

οὔκ] in the answer refers back to οὐ δὴ ἀλόγως.

E ταῦτα μὲν . . . τῷ ἐπιθυμητικῷ] The opposition of desire and reason is admitted. Are desire and anger equally opposed? At first sight the impression is that they are nearly related.

τούτων ποτέρῳ] 'To one or other of these.' The indefinite ποτέρος (L. and S. s.v.) occurs several times in Plato. It is hardly found in other Greek writers of the classical period.

ἀλλ', ἦν δ' ἐγώ, κ.τ.λ.] An anecdote is introduced to prove that a similar opposition may exist between anger and desire as between reason and desire. The interpretation of ποτέ ἀκούσας τι πιστεύω τούτῳ is difficult; the best explanation of the words as they stand is as follows: 'I once heard a story in which I put faith,' and which implies that anger is not akin to desire. [Possibly, however, a negative οὐ has been dropped before πιστεύω. 'I once heard a tale which makes me doubt that suggestion of yours.' L. C.]

τὸ βόρειον τεῖχος] I.e. the outer wall on the north running from Athens to the Peiraeus. The middle wall (τὸ διὰ μέσου τεῖχος), which was parallel to the north wall, is mentioned in the Gorgias (455 E): it also extended from Athens to Peiraeus, and was so called because it lay between the north wall and another wall which ran to Phalerum. Thus a fortified open space communicating between Athens and the Peiraeus, and not merely a wall, was still preserved as a means of communication between Athens and the Peiraeus, even if the north wall were captured.

παρὰ τῷ δημίῳ] The story is that Leontius, son of Aglaion, going up from the Peiraeus underneath the north wall on the out-

side observing dead bodies lying by the executioner' [or 'at the executioner's,' L. C.], &c. There is no reason to read *δημῖω* for *δημίω*. The spot is sufficiently described as outside the north wall on the road from Peiraeus to Athens, being also the spot where the executioner would naturally be found.

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E

ἰδοὺ ὑμῖν . . . ὦ κακοδαίμονες] 'There's for you, wretches!'

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A

οὗτος μέντοι . . . ὁ λόγος] 'This tale, however.' μέντοι contrasts the inference suggested by Leontius' words with Glaucon's first impression.

οὐκοῦν καὶ ἄλλοθι . . . (B) τοῦ τοιούτου] The subject is at first the man himself, but changes to τὸν θυμόν as the sentence proceeds. Cp. supra 411 B.

αὐτὸν κοινωνήσαντα] sc. τὸν θυμόν.

B

αἰροῦντος λόγου μὴ δεῖν ἀντιπράττειν] 'When reason decides that she is not to be opposed.' The omission of *ἐαυτῷ* (sc. *τῷ λόγῳ*) after ἀντιπράττειν is sufficiently supported by instances (L. and S., s.v. ἀντιπράσσω 2). The reading of the principal MSS. has, therefore been retained, and may be construed as above. There is no distinct subject of ἀντιπράττειν, with which either θυμόν or ἐπιθυμίαν or τὸν ἄνθρωπον, or all together may be supplied. The other reading, ἂν τι πρᾶττειν, accepted by Bekker, is obviously an emendation, which gives a poor sense. Stallbaum places a comma after δεῖν, and construes as follows:—'But that the spirit, making common cause with the desires when reason insists that its making common cause is wrong (μὴ δεῖν, sc. κοινωνῆσαι), should oppose reason,' &c.,—a method of taking the words which is harsher than the other.

The sentence is an anacoluthon, the structure of κοινωνήσαντα being broken by τοῦ τοιούτου αἰσθῆσθαι, which is substituted for ἰδεῖν.

ὅταν ἀδικεῖσθαι τις ἡγήται . . . (D) प्राϋνθή] The subject of *ζει*, κ.τ.λ., is ὁ θυμός from the previous sentence, as appears from ὥσπερ κύων ὑπὸ νομέως. But the θυμός is closely identified with the person in whom it forms the active principle. Hence παρ' αὐτῷ, 'with the man's self.'

C

διὰ * τοῦ πεινῆν, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. infra 442 C διὰ τε λυπῶν καὶ ἡδονῶν: vi. 494 D διὰ τσούτων κακῶν. The reading is conjectural. The manuscript reading διὰ τό can only be defended in one of two ways. Either (1) connecting διὰ τὸ . . . πᾶσχειν directly with οὐ λήγει τῶν γενναίων = 'he does not on that account desist from noble efforts,'

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44^o
C

the words καὶ νικᾷ καὶ being introduced διὰ μέσου: or (2) [B. J.] ‘and because it (sc. passion) endures hunger and cold and other such sufferings patiently,’ &c. (πεινῆν ὑπομένων being equivalent to ὑπομένειν πεινῶν). The words καὶ νικᾷ καὶ οὐ λήγει, κ.τ.λ., present considerable difficulty, and involve a contradiction if νικᾷ and οὐ λήγει are supposed to refer to the same struggle, because they put together conjunctively (καὶ . . . καί) what should be joined disjunctively (ἢ . . . ἥ). The difficulty is somewhat obviated if νικᾷ and οὐ λήγει, κ.τ.λ., are taken to refer to different struggles,—the former to the struggle between θυμός and ἐπιθυμία (within the injured man himself) as exemplified in his endurance of hunger and cold in the attempt to satisfy his anger, the latter to the struggle in which the injured man strives to avenge himself on his injurer.

D καίτοι γ’] ‘And indeed’—a common use in Homer, rare in Attic.

ἀλλ’ *ἦ . . . ἐνθυμεί;] ‘But do you bear this also in mind, I wonder?’ *ἦ, the conjecture of Ast, is more expressive than εἰ, the manuscript reading. Εἰ in Hellenistic Greek (Matt. xii. 10), as in Homer (Od. i. 158) is used with directly interrogative force. But this only helps to account for the corruption.

E ὅμεθα] refers to the suggestion hesitatingly put forward by Glaucon, supra 439 E ἴσως, ἔφη, (τὸ τοῦ θυμοῦ ἂν εἴη ὁμοφυνές) . . . τῷ ἐπιθυμητικῷ. Socrates, as in other passages, courteously assumes a share of the responsibility of a suggestion which has proved erroneous.

τίθεσθαι τὰ ὄπλα πρὸς τοῦ λογιστικοῦ] ‘Arrays itself on the side of the rational part.’

441
A

φύσει, ἐὰν μὴ . . . διαφθαρῇ] These words seem to imply an admission that the statement in 440 B goes beyond the actual fact, and represents what Plato regards as the normal condition. It is only in the uncorrupted soul that passion always obeys reason. It may, in perverted natures, become subject to the many-headed monster, i.e. the desires, cp. ix. 590 B, where the depravation of θυμός is described, especially in the words κολακεία δὲ καὶ ἀνελευθερία οὐχ ὅταν τις τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο, τὸ θυμοειδές, ὑπὸ τῷ ὀχλώδει θηρίῳ ποιῇ καὶ ἔνεκα χρημάτων καὶ τῆς ἐκείνου ἀπληστίας προπηλακίζόμενον ἐθίζει ἐκ νέου ἀντὶ λέοντος πίθηκον γίγνεσθαι;

ἀνάγκη, ἔφη, τρίτον] sc. τοῦτο εἶναι.

ναί, ἣν δ' ἐγώ, κ.τ.λ.] That passion or spirit is the ally of reason against appetite has been already shown. But is there any difference between passion and reason? Yes, for passion exists in children who have not attained to reason, and in irrational animals. A further proof of their opposition is given by Homer, who makes the reasoning principle rebuke senseless wrath.

Republic
IV.
441
A

λογισμοῦ δ' ἐνιοι . . . ὀψέ ποτε] Cp. Theaet. 186 c τὰ δὲ περὶ τούτων . . . παραγίγνηται.

ἄνω που ἐκεῖ] 'Somewhere above (you know where).' The reference is to iii. 390 D.

B

Since, then, it is proved that the state and the individual are alike resolvable into three elements, it may be assumed that wisdom, courage, temperance, and justice are severally referable to corresponding parts and relations in either. Justice in the individual as in the state exists when reason, passion, and desire perform severally their proper functions. And this end is secured by the united influence of music and gymnastic applied to the two higher elements, which together will rule and keep guard over the third. Courage in the individual as in the state is the virtue of the spirited element, and consists in tenacity of patriotic resolve; temperance is the harmony between higher and lower; wisdom is the supremacy of the rational element. The 'small letters' are now as legible as the large. And our theory will stand the test of common instances. For the actions of the just man, as we have defined him, are in accordance with popular notions of justice. Our presentiment that justice would be found in the interaction of the various classes of the community has been more than confirmed. But the principle of the division of labour which we then asserted was but a shadow of the deeper truth, that there are these three elements in the soul of man, whose right and consentaneous working constitutes him just. Such is justice, then, in states and individuals.

441 C-
444 A

1.1

2.

3.

Exist - the Plat
I think the Ar

διανεύκαμεν] Compare Parmen. 137 A πῶς χρὴ τηλικόνδε ὄντα διανεῦσαι τοιοῦτόν τε καὶ τοσοῦτον πλῆθος λόγων.

441
C

ἐπεικῶς] like μετρίως, is an expression of moderation, which is not, however, to be taken very strictly—'we are fairly agreed.'

Socrates determines that we reason with one part of the soul, and desire with another, and are angry with another. This is an important beginning in the science of psychology. For though

1
2
3

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C

a thinker of the Megarian school may argue that the soul is without parts (and Plato himself hints as much—Book x. p. 611), the thing intended is nevertheless true, that there are different and opposite effects which may be ascribed in a figure to parts of the soul. The division does not interfere with the higher unity in which they meet. A limb is dead when cut off from the source of life; a faculty is unmeaning which is independent of the mind and of other faculties. But the body or mind which had no limbs or faculties would be incapable of being made the subject of inquiry or of description.

Psychology seems to rest (1) on language, which expresses in a crude and general manner, subject to the conditions of language, the collective reflections of the human mind about itself; the common use of terms which has come down from former ages is partially modified (α) by the efforts of great thinkers, who stamp words anew, and (β) by the experience of mankind, which insensibly changes their meaning: names which have originally referred to material objects insensibly pass into the sphere of mind: (2) on consciousness, which suggests rather than proves, and the facts or results of which are generally lost in the attempt to define them: (3) on external observation (α) of the physical antecedents of mental states or habits, which, however, fall very far short of the whole secret of the mind: (β) of outward acts either seen by the eye or verified by the independent testimony of several observers,—and admitting sometimes of being tabulated in the form of statistics: these form the principal scientific ground of psychological inquiry: (4) on history, which traces the continuity of the human mind in all ages and countries, though with many breaks and chasms: which shows the impossibility of explaining mental phenomena within the limits of the individual: which helps to separate the abstract from the concrete, the ideas of the understanding or reason from the colours of mythology or imagination: which subjects the mental world to our use by showing us our place in the whole. There is no science in which we are more likely to be imposed upon by words: in none is greater care required that the parts should not be separated from the whole; in none is more left to the subtlety of individual apprehension. The greatest use of such a science is not to supply positive information about the mind or the faculties of the mind, but to quicken the habit of observation of ourselves and others.

τὰ αὐτὰ μὲν . . . τὰ αὐτὰ δ'] For this idiomatic pleonasm cp. Soph. *Republic* Trach. 263, 264, Philoct. 1370, 1371 διπλὴν μὲν . . . διπλὴν δέ, κ.τ.λ. *IV.*

ἀμφοτέρα] The individual and the state.

441
D

τῷ τὸ ἑαυτοῦ . . . γενῶν] The order is τῷ ἑκαστον τριῶν ὄντων ἐν αὐτῇ γενῶν πράττειν τὸ ἑαυτοῦ.

τὸ μὲν] sc. τὸ λογιστικόν. τὸ δέ, sc. τὸ θυμοειδές.

E

ἡμεροῦσα ἀρμονία τε καὶ ῥυθμῷ] Cp. iii. 401 D, 412 A.

442
A

καὶ τούτω . . . *προστατήσεται] The MSS. give *προστήσεται*, which would mean,—‘And so music and gymnastic’ (the subject is supplied from *μουσικῆς καὶ γυμναστικῆς κράσις* above), ‘will place these two’ (reason and anger), ‘which have been thus nurtured and have learned their parts and been educated, in authority over the concupiscent element.’ There is a harshness in this change from the singular to the dual with a dual object, and in the further change of subject in *τηρήσεται* to which the subject appears to be τὸ λογιστικόν καὶ τὸ θυμοειδές. To avoid this Bekker has, without manuscript authority, altered *προστήσεται* into *προστατήσεται*,—‘these two’ (reason and anger) ‘will preside,’ &c. But the correction is not absolutely necessary, and therefore, like all emendations which are not absolutely necessary, should not be admitted into the text. [B. J.]

ὁ τηρήσεται . . . (B) ἀνατρέψῃ] ‘Over this part of the soul they (reason and passion) will keep guard, lest waxing great with fulness of bodily pleasures, as they are termed, and no longer confined to her own sphere, the concupiscent soul should attempt to enslave and rule those who are not her natural born subjects, and overturn the common life of all.’ For the use of οὐκ αὖ, referring to τὰ αὐτῶν μαθόντε (supra). cp. iii. 393 D, and note : vi. 499 D τοῖς δὲ πολλοῖς, ἦν δ’ ἐγώ, ὅτι οὐκ αὖ δοκεῖ, ἐρεῖς ; Bekker reads *γενῶν* for *γένει* with *q β’*, these MSS. also give *προσῆκεν* for *προσῆκον* with Stobaeus—probably the right reading.

καλουμένων] implies the unreality of the grosser bodily pleasures. Cp. Phileb. 45, supra 420 A, &c.

πάντων] sc. τῶν μερῶν, which, in Plato’s figurative language, are spoken of as a community : cp. infra ἐκάστω τε καὶ ὅλῳ τῷ κοινῷ σφῶν αὐτῶν τριῶν ὄντων.

B

σοφὸν δέ γε ἐκείνῳ τῷ μικρῷ μέρει, τῷ ὃ ἡρχέτ’ ἐν αὐτῷ καὶ ταῦτα παρήγγελλεν] The reference in the first words, ἐκείνῳ τῷ μικρῷ . . .

C

Republic
IV.
442
C

ἥρχέ τ' ἐν αὐτῷ is to supra 428 E τῷ σμικροτάτῳ ἄρα ἔθνει καὶ μέρει
ἐαυτῆς καὶ τῇ ἐν τούτῳ ἐπιστήμῃ, τῷ προεστώτι καὶ ἄρχοντι, ὅλη σοφὴ ἂν
εἴη κατὰ φύσιν οἰκισθεῖσα πόλις.

ταῦτα παρήγγελλεν] referring to τὸ ὑπὸ τοῦ λόγου παραγγελθέν
supra, and both containing a reference to supra 429 c, where the
instruction is given not by reason to the individual, but by the law-
giver to the state. The imperfect refers to the time of education.

ἔχον αὖ κακείνω, κ.τ.λ.] 'that again too having in itself a know-
ledge, the knowledge of what is advantageous to each and to the
whole community which is composed of them, being three in
number.' Reason has in itself a knowledge (i. e. of the expedient
for each and all), as it was implied in the previous sentence that
θυμός had received a knowledge (i. e. of what is or is not fearful).

D τό τε ἄρχον καὶ τὼ ἀρχομένω] the one ruling principle of reason,
and the two subject ones of passion and desire.

στασιάζουσιν αὐτῷ] sc. τὼ ἀρχομένω τῷ ἄρχοντι.

ὦ πολλάκις λέγομεν] Cp. ii. 368 A for a similar 'pronominal'
phrase.

τί οὖν; . . . ἐφάνη;] 'Is justice in any way more dim to our
eyes, so as to appear other than she appeared in the state?' Justice,
as now seen in the individual, has the same form under which she
appeared in the state, and the outlines are as sharp in every way.
In ii. 368 c the form of justice in the individual was said to require
a keen vision. And a visual image, if seen more dimly in one
position than in another, might be said ἀπαμβλύνεσθαι. As else-
where, the attribute of perception is transferred to the thing
perceived.

E ὧδε γάρ . . . προσφέροντες] 'Because if there be any doubt
lingering in our minds we may thoroughly convince ourselves in
this way;—by applying to it (i. e. to justice as we define it) the test
of common-place notions.' αὐτῷ refers to δικαιοσύνη, as elsewhere,
a neuter taking up a feminine. προσφέρειν is used as in Phileb. 23 A
τὴν ἀκριβεστάτην αὐτῇ προσφέροντα βάσανον. Plato uses common
opinion, not without disdain, as a confirmation of his philosophical
definition. The common notions about justice, which when
adduced by Polus and Cephalus are rejected as superficial and
external, are now used 'as witnesses' to the soundness of the
deeper conception. Cp. supra 433 E, where the definition of

justice in the state is illustrated by the legal notion of justice, viz. *Republic IV.*
that every man should have his own.

τέλεον ἄρα . . . τὸ ἐνύπνιον . . . ὃ ἔφαμεν ὑποπτεῦσαι] ‘Our 443
dream, then, is fulfilled, I mean the suspicion which we expressed.’
The antecedent to ὃ is in apposition to τὸ ἐνύπνιον, and ὃ is a cog-
nate accusative, governed by ὑποπτεῦσαι. In what follows, the
reference is to supra 432 D κινδυνεύομεν τι ἔχειν ἵχνος, and 433 A ὃ
γὰρ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐθέμεθα . . . ὅτε τὴν πόλιν κατὰκίζομεν. That again
refers back to ii. 370 B ff. And an anticipation of the dream occurs
at ib. 371 E, 372 A πού οὖν ἂν ποτε ἐν αὐτῇ εἴη ἢ τε δικαιοσύνη καὶ ἡ
ἀδικία ; . . . ἐν αὐτῶν τούτων χρεῖα τινί. There is also some reference to
supra 432 D. It follows that ἀρχόμενοι in the present passage is in
the imperfect tense, and ἐμβεβηκέναι pluperfect :—‘ how that in the
very commencement of our foundation of the state we had lighted
(it would seem) upon a certain beginning and impress of justice.’

ἀρχόμενοι τῆς πόλεως οἰκίζειν] lit. ‘making a beginning of the
city to found it.’ So v. 450 B μέτρον . . . τοιοῦτων λόγων ἀκούειν.

κινδυνεύομεν] In recalling the language of supra 432 D κινδυνεύο- C
μεν τι ἔχειν ἵχνος, Plato retains the direct form, although κινδυνεύοιμεν
would have been more regular.

τὸ δέ γε ἦν ἄρα . . . δι’ ὃ καὶ ὠφελεῖ, εἰδωλόν τι τῆς δικαιοσύνης]
‘And this (the division of labour) was really a sort of shadow of
justice. Hence the advantage of it,’ i. e. because it partakes of the
nature of justice. τό refers to ἀρχήν τε καὶ τύπον τινὰ τῆς δικαιοσύνης
and is further explained by τὸ τὸν μέν, κ.τ.λ.

τὸ δέ γε ἀληθές] ‘Whereas in reality.’ The words oppose
what, after inquiry, has been found out to be the case, to what at
one time they suspected to be the case. The construction of this
sentence is as follows : τοιοῦτο is first explained in the clause ἀλλ’
οὐ περὶ τὴν ἔξω πρᾶξιν . . . περὶ ἑαυτὸν καὶ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ, and what follows
(μὴ εἰσάντα . . . περὶ τὰ ἴδια ξυμβόλαια) is again an explanation of the
second part of this explanatory clause (περὶ τὴν ἐντὸς ὡς ἀληθὺς
περὶ ἑαυτὸν καὶ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ). οὕτω δὲ πρᾶττειν resumes the participial
clauses from μὴ εἰσάντα . . . σάφρονα καὶ ἡρμοσμένον. Plato passes
from explanation to a more general characterization of justice in
the words ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς ἡγούμενοι, κ.τ.λ.

τοιοῦτο μέν τι] ‘Something of this kind’: i. e. a sort of doing
one’s own business.

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IV.
443
C

ἀλλ' οὐ περὶ τὴν ἔξω πράξιν] 'but not concerned with the performance of any external action of his own, but with internal actions which are in very truth concerned with himself and are his own.'

D

ἑκαστον ἐν αὐτῷ] —The omission of the article τῶν is supplemented by the addition of τὰ ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ γέννη below.

τῷ ὄντι τὰ οἰκεῖα εὖ θέμενον] 'Having in very truth arranged his proper home business well.' For what is more οἰκεῖον than a man's soul, and what arrangements more perfect than what is here described?

καὶ ξυναρμόσαντα . . . ὅρους τρεῖς . . . καὶ μέσης] 'and having harmonized the three elements, just as if they were three notes of a scale of a higher, middle and lower string.' The scale contemplated seems to be the octave: νεάτης, ὑπάτης, μέσης, sc. χορδῆς. The Greek 'highest' note (ὑπάτη) corresponds to our 'lowest,' the 'lowest' (νεάτη) to our 'highest.'

The words εἰ ἄλλα ἅττα μεταξύ (suggested by the intermediate notes of the lyre) are observable, as seeming to imply that Plato did not wish his threefold division of the soul to be taken as strictly exhaustive.

σοφίαν δὲ . . . δόξαν] The distinction between ἐπιστήμη and δόξα is here assumed.

444
A

ἐν αὐτοῖς] sc. ἐν ἀνδρὶ καὶ πόλει.

444 A—
445 E

Injustice is the strife of the three elements with one another, the insurrection of a part against the whole, the rebellion of the lower nature against that which has natural authority.

Having determined so much we have no difficulty in distinguishing what actions are just and what are unjust. And we perceive that virtue is health and vice disease in the soul.

Let us ask once more, Is it expedient to be just or unjust, apart from opinion, human or divine? It is no longer possible to ask the question seriously. For if incurable bodily disease makes life not worth living, how utterly unprofitable must it be, if the soul which is the principle of life is diseased? However, we must complete our survey, and describe the forms of unrighteousness. They are innumerable, but four may be selected as sufficiently distinct for our examination. These four severally correspond to four forms of

political constitution. The just life, which is the fifth, answers to Republic IV.
Kingship or Aristocracy.

οὐκοῦν στάσιν τινά, κ.τ.λ.] Evil, unrighteousness, injustice are regarded by Plato here and in other passages (e.g. Soph. 228 A) as a sort of distraction or dissolution. They can only exist to a certain degree, because they would be destructive to that in which they are contained. As he says in i. 352 D, there is no such thing as perfect injustice, for that would be suicidal: enough justice must remain to keep injustice together. 444 B

No single aspect includes all the forms of evil, which varies infinitely with the characters and circumstances of mankind. (i) Evil may be represented as weakness: the higher nature, though not absolutely extinct, habitually and without resistance giving way to the lower: ἀσρασία, δειλία. Or (ii) as mere negation or privation of good: the diverse, transient, irrational principle, which has been imagined to stand in the same relation to God that physical impurity does to ourselves. (iii) Evil may be conceived as strength; the merely animal passing into a diabolical nature, the reason giving a malignant intensity to the passions, doing and suffering without end in this world and another,—τὸν δ' ἔχοντα καὶ μάλα ζωτικὸν παρέχουσιν (x. 610 E: cp. vi. 491 E). (iv) Evil may be summed up under the two commonest forms of evil: (a) untruth—ψεῦδος: (β) sensuality—ἀκολασία. (v) Evil, according to some theological writers, is the preference of self to God or other men. Lastly (vi) evil is strife, or ἐπανάστασις μέρους τινὸς τῷ ὅλῳ τῆς ψυχῆς, as in this passage; or, as in the Epistles of St. Paul, the consciousness of sin. To Plato evil appears more under the aspect of deformity and untruth than to modern writers, and less under that of sensuality; also more as political and social, and less as spiritual and moral. Yet in the picture of the tyrant and the tyrannical man in the Republic (Book ix). and in the discussion of the Gorgias respecting the chastisement of evil, the effect of evil in the individual is also strongly felt and expressed.

οὐκοῦν . . . τῷ τοῦ ἀρχικοῦ γένους ὄντι] ‘Must not it (i.e. injustice) on the other hand be a kind of quarrel between these three, a meddlesomeness and interference and rising up of a part of the soul against the whole in order that it may rule over her when it has no right, but is of such a nature as to be properly the slave to that which is of the royal race.’ }

The majority of MSS., including Par. A, read τοιούτου . . . δου-

Republic IV. 444 B λέειν, τοῦ δ' αὖ δουλεύειν ἀρχικοῦ γένους ὄντι (ὄντος M: ὄντε q). Vind. E has τῷ δ' αὖ μὴ δουλεύειν, ἀρχικοῦ γένους ὄντι. This last is approved by Madvig, but is much too feeble. The variation of the MSS. is difficult to account for, and throws some doubt upon the text.

ἀλλά opposes τοιούτου . . . ὄντι to οὐ προσήκον (sc. αὐτῷ ἄρχειν). In τῷ τοῦ ἀρχικοῦ γένους ὄντι he describes a part of the soul in language appropriate for describing a member of a class in the state 'to that which is of the ruling class' instead of 'to the ruling part.' This use of language is rendered easier by the expression τὰ ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ γένῃ supra. And again the highest class is figuratively compared to a dynasty or royal family. Cp. Polit. 310 B μάλλον δέ γε δίκαιον τῶν περὶ τὰ γένη ποιουμένων ἐπιμέλειαν, τούτων πέρι λέγειν, εἴ τι μὴ κατὰ τρόπον πράττουσιν.

D τὸ δὲ νόσον παρὰ φύσιν, κ.τ.λ.] sc. τὸ δὲ νόσον ποιεῖν ἐστὶ τὰ ἐν τῷ σώματι παρὰ φύσιν καθιστάναι ἄρχειν τε καὶ ἄρχεσθαι ἄλλο ὑπ' ἄλλου.

Justice is the health of the soul, is beauty, is harmony, is fitness, is division of labour, is nature, is happiness: of all which injustice is the contrary. Already at this stage of the argument our old question about their comparative expediency 'has become ridiculous,' and can no longer be seriously entertained.

445 A εἰάν τε λανθάνῃ] sc. τις.

μηδὲ βελτίων γίγνηται κολαζόμενος] Cp. supra ii. 380 B οἱ δὲ ὠνείναντο κολαζόμενοι.

τῆς δὲ αὐτοῦ τούτου . . . ἀρετὴν κτήσεται] 'And when the very principle of our life is thrown into confusion and is going to pieces, shall we be told that it is worth a man's while to live, whatever course he choose to follow, unless he finds some means of escaping from vice and injustice, and of acquiring justice and virtue?' δέ marks the transition from the trivial to the more important case. The general drift of the sentence is, that nothing can make life bearable to the unjust, except the prospect of escape from injustice. For a similar mode of expressing an 'a fortiori' argument cp. i. 336 E μὴ γὰρ δὴ οἶον . . . φανῆναι αὐτό and note. οὐδ', not μή, is used because the clause depends on δοκεῖ and not on the conditional particle εἰ, which introduces the whole sentence. The negative belonging to the direct form is retained in the indirect. The fresh protasis, εἰάνπερ, κ.τ.λ., is added in the development of the thought independently of the preceding participial clause, so that the sen-

tence has a twofold protasis, or in other words, *εἰνπερ, κ.τ.λ.*, *Republic IV.* modifies the apodosis.

**ἀποκμητέον*] This is Bekker's conjecture for *ἀποκνητέον*, the MS. reading. The change is very slight, and is justified by the general exactness of the replies in the Platonic dialogue. It is obvious that Glaucon is intended to emphasize (with characteristic ardour) what Socrates has just said. He is much less likely to have used a different expression than the copyists are to have written the commoner for the rarer word. And the form *ἀποκμητέον*, though not occurring elsewhere, is perfectly legitimate. 445 B

ἄ γε δὴ καὶ ἄξια θέας] Plato will not assert that his division is exhaustive. Cp. viii. 544 D *ἢ τινα ἄλλην ἔχεις ἰδεάν πολιτείας, ἥ τις καὶ ἐν εἶδει διαφανεῖ τινὶ κείται*; Similarly in Theaet. 156 B it is said that modes of sensation are infinite, though only a few of them have distinct names. C

ὥσπερ ἀπὸ σκοπιᾶς] The course of the argument which had once kept Socrates and his companions watching a thicket, has now taken them up to a mountain top, from which they have a wide and clear survey of human things,—of the one form of virtue and the countless forms of vice. The graphic use of *δεῦρο* has prepared for this.

ἐγγενομένου . . . ἀριστοκρατία] Cp. Polit. 297 C *περὶ σμικρόν τι καὶ ὀλίγον καὶ τὸ ἐν ἐστὶ ζητήεον τὴν μίαν ἐκείνην πολιτείαν τὴν ὀρθήν*. D

οὔτε γὰρ ἂν πλείους οὔτε εἷς ἐγγεγνόμενος] 'For the accident of there being one, or more than one of them will not lead them to disturb any fundamental law of the state so long as they observe the nurture and education which we have described.'

τῶν ἀξίων λόγου νόμων τῆς πόλεως] For the partitive genitive = 'any of them,' cp. Gorgias 514 A *δημοσίᾳ πράξαντες τῶν πολιτικῶν πραγμάτων*. E

BOOK V.

At this point Socrates is interrupted by a whispered conversation between Adeimantus and Polemarchus, who has not failed to notice the application of the proverb 'Friends have all things in common' to the question of marriage (iv. 423 E). He and Adeimantus are agreed that Socrates must be challenged to explain himself on a matter of such paramount importance as the relation of the sexes. *Republic V.* 449 A-451 B

Republic V. Socrates admits that the subject is one on which it would be calamitous to miss the truth, but for that very reason he is reluctant to speak. In the end, however, he yields to their request.

449 A-
451 B

449 A περὶ ἰδιωτῶν ψυχῆς τρόπου κατασκευῆν] περὶ κατασκευὴν τρόπου ψυχῆς ἰδιωτῶν is the order of the words. Each form of constitution has a form of the individual life corresponding to it.

ἐν τέτταρσι, κ.τ.λ.] The subject of the four perverted forms of the state is resumed again in Book viii.

B σμικρὸν γὰρ ἀπωτέρω τοῦ Ἀδαιμάντου καθῆστο] That is, Polemarchus sat a little further away from Socrates than Adeimantus did. He is supposed to draw the latter away from Socrates and to whisper in his ear. This explains how a conversation could be carried on of which Socrates heard only the last words.

λαβόμενος . . . παρὰ τὸν ὤμον] 'having taken hold of him (αὐτοῦ) by his garment, high up, close to the shoulder.'

τί μάλιστα, ἔφην . . . ἡμῖν δοκεῖς, ἔφη] τί μάλιστα is taken in two senses: in the first case as meaning 'what in particular?' and in the second case 'why in particular?' This play of words cannot be maintained in English.

ἔτι ἐγὼ εἶπον] is the reading of all the MSS. but Ven. Ξ, in which ὅτι ἐ. ε. is found. (A trace of the same reading appears in M, which reads ἔτι, according to Signor Rostagno. Schneider asserts that ἔτι is the reading of *q*, notwithstanding the silence of Bekker.) The alteration to ὅτι . . . τί ('because of what?') is no improvement in the meaning: and where this combination occurs, as in i. 343 A Ὅτι δὴ τί μάλιστα; ἦν δ' ἐγώ. Ὅτι οἶε, κ.τ.λ.: Charm. 161 c Ὅτι δὴ τί γε; ἔφη. Ὅτι οὐ δῆπου, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ἦ τὰ ῥήματα ἐφθέγγετο, ταύτη καὶ ἐνόει: ὅτι is resumed in the reply and the words are not separated, as they are here, by ἐγὼ εἶπον. For the use of ἔτι with an aorist, cp. vi. 508 c Πῶς; ἔφη ἔτι διέλεθέ μοι: Prot. 310 c ἔτι μὲν ἐνεχείρησα.

C εἶδος ὅλον] 'a whole division' or 'subject.' See Essay on Diction, vol. ii. p. 295, and cp. iii. 392 A τί οὖν . . . ἔτι λοιπὸν εἶδος λόγων περί, κ.τ.λ., and iv. 427 A τὸ τοιοῦτον εἶδος νόμων περί.

καὶ λήσιν οἰηθῆναι . . . κοινὰ τὰ φίλων ἔσται] 'And you seem to have thought (δοκεῖς . . . οἰηθῆναι) that you would escape detection in throwing out the slight remark that forsooth in the

matter of women and children everybody must know that friends will have all things in common.' The passage referred to is iv. 423 E ταῦτα ῥαδίως διόψονται, καὶ ἄλλα γε ὅσα νῦν ἡμεῖς παραλείπομεν, τήν τε τῶν γυναικῶν κτῆσιν καὶ γάμων καὶ παιδοποιίας, ὅτι δὲ ταῦτα κατὰ τὴν παροιμίαν πάντα ὅ τι μάλιστα κοινὰ τὰ φίλων ποιείσθαι.

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C

ὁρθῶς] sc. εἶπον to be supplied from εἰπὼν supra.

τὸ ὁρθῶς τοῦτο . . . λόγου δέεται, τίς ὁ τρόπος τῆς κοινωνίας] 'but your word "rightly," like the rest, requires explanation, as to the manner of the community.' τᾶλλα, the other particulars of legislation which have not been lightly passed over but fully explained.

γενομένους] sc. τοὺς παῖδας understood from παιδοποιῶνται.

D

ὅλην ταύτην ἣν λέγεις κοινωνίαν] 'and [speak about] the whole subject of the community of women and children which you mean.' Some verb governing the accusative must be supplied with ὅλην in place of μνησθήσεσθαι. or the construction goes back to μὴ οὖν παρῆς.

μέγα γάρ τι οἰόμεθα φέρειν καὶ ὅλον, κ.τ.λ.] 'For we think that whether it takes place rightly or not rightly will make a great, nay all the difference to the state.' Cp. Phaedo 79 E ὅλῳ καὶ παντί: Laws xii. 944 C διαφέρει δὲ ὅλον που καὶ τὸ πᾶν.

φέρειν . . . γιγνόμενον] sc. τὸ τῆς περὶ ταῦτα κοινωνίας.

ἐπειδὴ . . . πολιτείας] 'But now as you are taking in hand another form of government.' For ἐπιλαμβάνεσθαι in this sense cp. Soph. 217 B λόγων ἐπελάβου παραπλησίων, κ.τ.λ.

ἀμέλει] 'Never mind!'—'without more ado,' setting aside a remark or question either as unimportant or not requiring further discussion. Cp. iv. 422 C and note Ἀμέλει, ἔφη, οὐδὲν ἂν γένοιτο θαυμαστόν: and vii. 539 E Ἀμέλει, εἶπον, πέντε θές.

450
A

ἐπιλαβόμενός μου] 'In laying hands upon me.' The word is repeated in a different sense, for which cp. especially Prot. 329 A μακρὸν ἤχει καὶ ἀποτείνει, εἰ μὴ ἐπιλάβηται τις, 'unless someone lays hold of it.'

ὥσπερ ἐξ ἀρχῆς] 'As if we were just beginning,' cp. i. 348 B.

ὥς τότε ἐρρήθη] iv. 423 E.

ἀ . . . παρακαλοῦντες] Either (1) 'and in now calling in this fresh argument,' or (2) 'and in now urging me to this.' In the latter case the antecedent is to be gathered from the general sense

Republic of the preceding words (sc. ταῦτα πάλιν διελθεῖν) and ᾧ is cognate
V. accusative.

450 ὅσον ἔσμὸν λόγων] For the image cp. Cratylus 401 E ἐννεονόκά τι
B σμῆνος σοφίας.

τί δέ; ἡ δ' ὅς . . . ἀκουσομένους] χρυσοχοεῖν, literally, 'to smelt ore for gold.' The word had also acquired the sense of 'to go on a fool's errand,' 'to be imposed upon,' the origin of which Suidas and Harpocration explain in the following manner: A report was once spread about at Athens that there was on Hymettus a great quantity of gold dust guarded by warrior ants. The Athenians went armed out to seize the treasure but were worsted and returned home without accomplishing their purpose. Cp. the parallel expression in English—'to seek for the philosopher's stone.'

μέτρον δέ γ'] In book vi. (498 D) such discussions are not merely limited to this life, but are supposed to be continued in another, when the soul is reborn to the world: πείρας γὰρ οὐδὲν ἀνήσομεν, ὥς ἂν ἡ πείσωμεν καὶ τοῦτον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, ἡ προὔργου τι ποιήσωμεν εἰς ἐκείνον τὸν βίον, ὅταν αἰθίς γενόμενοι τοῖς τοιοῦτοις ἐντύχῃσι λόγοις: Theaet. 173 C: Polit. 283. ἀκούειν is an exegetical infinitive.

ἀλλὰ . . . ἔα] 'but never mind us,' i.e. never mind inflicting on us a discourse of immoderate length, referring to μετρίων γε.

C ἡ δὴ ἐπιπονωτάτη δοκεῖ εἶναι] 'Which is generally thought to be the most troublesome part of education.' ἐπιπονωτάτη, sc. τῆς τροφῆς. Plato dwells on the importance of the very earliest training in Laws vii. 792 A. See especially the words ἔστι δὲ ὁ χρόνος οὗτος τριῶν οὐκ ἐλάττων ἐτών (i.e. the three first years of life), μόνον οὐ μικρόν τοῦ βίου διαγαγεῖν χεῖρον ἢ μὴ χεῖρον.

πειρῶ* δὴ] The choice lies between this correction of πειρῶ ἂν, the reading of Par. A, and πειρῶ οὖν, the reading of HM. Cp. iv. 431 B: Symp. 221 E.

οὐ ῥᾷδιον . . . ἀπιστήσεται] καὶ ταύτη refers to ὡς ἄριστ' ἂν εἴη ταῦτα. For εὐδαίμων in the sense of 'blissfully ignorant,' cp. iv. 422 E εὐδαίμων εἶ, ἣν δ' ἐγώ, ὅτι οἶει, κ.τ.λ. and note.

Great preparations are made for the introduction of the new social system. First, Socrates is disposed to pass over the entire subject. After he has been detected in this little trick he will only proceed at the earnest request of the company, who are willing to take upon themselves the entire responsibility. He anticipates all

the ridicule which the common sense of mankind has agreed to heap on the attempt to overthrow the first and simplest of human institutions. At each fall of the wave the sound of laughter is resounding in our ears, until the greatest wave swallows up all, and the Republic, which was originally a Dorian state, reappears as a kingdom of philosophy.

μή εὐχὴ δοκῇ εἶναι ὁ λόγος] Cp. infra 456 c οὐκ ἄρα ἀδύνατά γε οὐδὲ εὐχαῖς ὅμοια ἐνομοθετοῦμεν. D

ἐμοί] not ἐμαντῶ, because the object is to be distinguished from the subject of belief. The repetition of the same word adds point. Cp. Soph. O. T. 379 Κρέων δέ σοι πῆμ' οὐδέν, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς σὺ σοί.

καλῶς εἶχεν] The omission of ἄν gives emphasis to the apodosis, cp. Goodwin, *M. and T.*, § 431.

περὶ τῶν μεγίστων τε καὶ φίλων] 'About matters dear to us, and of the highest importance' (such as family life). E

ἀσφαλές καὶ θαρραλέον] 'A thing safe and giving confidence,' i. e. a thing which may be done with safety and confidence. The epithet *ταρραλέος*, commonly used of a person who possesses confidence, is here applied to a thing which inspires confidence in the doer. Cp. Prot. 359 c: Soph. Philoct. 106: Pind. Nem. vii. 50.

οὗ τι γέλωτα ὀφλεῖν is an explanatory infinitive after φοβερὸν τε καὶ σφαλερόν—'not at all as to incurring ridicule.' The phrase γέλωτα ὀφλεῖν recurs in vi. 506 D ἀλλ' ὅπως μὴ οὐχ οἷός τ' ἔσομαι, προθυμούμενος δὲ ἀσχημονῶν γέλωτα ὀφλήσω.

κείσομαι] 'I shall be overthrown.' Cp. Euthyd. 303 A ὥσπερ πληγείς ὑπὸ τοῦ λόγου ἐκείμην ἄφωνος: Ar. Nub. 126 ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐγὼ μέντοι πεσὼν γε κείσομαι. The future indicative follows μὴ by a slight anacoluthon arising from the common tendency to revert to the more direct form of expression. 451 A

προσκυνῶ δὲ . . . οὗ μέλλω λέγειν] 'And I bow to Adrasteia touching what I am about to say.' The involuntary homicide prays Adrasteia to bear witness that he could not help his act, and Socrates is in a like evil case. Cp. Aesch. Prom. 936 οἱ προσκυνῶντες τὴν Ἀδράστειαν σοφοί. The slightly archaic form ἀπατεῶν (cp. *λυμεῶν*) adds to the mock solemnity here and infra B.

ἐλπίζω γὰρ . . . νομίμων πέρι] 'For I do indeed believe that to be an involuntary homicide is a less crime than to be a deceiver about the beautiful, the good, and the just, in the matter of laws.'

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A

Schneider joins the words καλῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν καὶ δικαίων with νομίμων, but is inclined to cancel δικαίων. Several MSS., with Ven. Ξ, read δικαίων καὶ νομίμων περί.

ὥστε εὖ με παραμυθεῖ] (1) 'So that you console me well.' This at first sight appears to be a contradiction of the words καλῶς εἶχεν ἡ παραμυθία, at 450 E. The apparent difficulty has led the scribe of *q* to insert οὐκ after ὥστε. Socrates had rejected the consolation when first offered, and now, without much point, he is supposed to repeat his refusal. The reading of the text, in which the other MSS. agree, gives also a better sense. Socrates ironically accepts the consolation which he had previously rejected. The ironical emphasis is more pointed than the simple negative would have been. Cp. the ironical use of καλόν in iii. 406 B καλὸν ἔρα τὸ γέρας, κ.τ.λ. 'You are indeed happy in your attempt to console me!' This is better than (2) making the words equivalent to εὖ ποιεῖς ὅτι με παραμυθεῖ ('You do well in endeavouring to console me') which loses the reference to the point of Glaucon's remark, οὕτε ἀπιστοὶ οὐτε δύστροι οἱ ἀκουσόμενοι.

B

ἀλλ', ὦ Σώκρατες, ἔφη . . . εἶπερ ἐκεῖ, κἀνθάδε] The first ἀλλά is adversative to the remark of Socrates about the risk which he is running, the second ἀλλά is a repetition of the first with the addition of a request. Both are resumed in the third ἀλλά, which implies that Socrates adopts Glaucon's point of view in opposition to his own.

ἀφίεμεν . . . καθαρὸν εἶναι] 'We acquit you both as guiltless of our blood, so to say, and as not our deceiver.'

ἀλλὰ μέντοι, κ.τ.λ.] 'Well, it is true that in that case, said I, the man who is acquitted is clear as the law says, and if in that case' (i. e. in the case of the homicide) 'it is likely that he will be so in this' (i. e. the case of involuntary deception).

C

δρᾶμα] 'business,' or 'part.' Cp. Theaet. 150 A τὸ μὲν τοίνυν τῶν μαιῶν τοσούτων, ἔλαττον δὲ ταῦ ἐμοῦ δράματος.

451 C-

452 E

Our guardians have been compared to watch-dogs. Now in training these, we make no difference between male and female, except that we do not expect the female to be quite equal to the male in strength.

In applying this general principle we must be prepared for ridicule, especially when we insist that the women, like the men,

must strip for gymnastic exercises. But we may remember that when this custom was first introduced among the men, the wits of that day had their opportunity, and no doubt made use of it. Yet experience and common sense have proved too much for them.

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452 E

ἰοῦσιν] sc. ἡμῖν. For the idiomatic dative cp. infra 452 C πορευ-
τέον . . . δεηθείσι, κ.τ.λ.

451
C

ἀκολουθῶμεν . . . ἀποδιδόντες] ‘Let us follow out that hint in the matter of the birth and training which we assign to our women, making it similar (to that of the watch-dogs) and then consider whether we deem it suitable or not.’ The subject of *πρέπει* is τὸ τὴν γένεσιν καὶ τροφήν παραπλησίαν ἀποδιδόναι gathered from the previous words.

D

εἰ ἡμῖν *πρέπει*] ‘If we find it suitable.’ Cp. especially infra 462 A ἄρα . . . εἰς μὲν τὸ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ ἔχρος ἡμῖν ἀρμόττει.

ἅπερ ἂν . . . φυλάττωσι] ἅπερ is cognate accusative: ‘In those duties of guardianship which are performed by the males.’

κοινη, ἔφη, πάντα] sc. οἴομεθα δεῖν αὐτὰς πράττειν.

E

ὥς ἀσθενεστέραις] The subject, ταῖς θηλείαις τῶν φυλάκων κυνῶν, is sufficiently indicated by the previous sentence.

παρὰ τὸ ἔθος] sc. *πραττόμενα*, which is absorbed in *λεγόμενα*.

452
A

εἰ πράσσεται ἢ λέγεται] Cp. iii. 389 D ‘Εάν γε, ἢ δ’ ὅς, ἐπὶ γε λόγῳ ἔργα τελῆται, where see note.

οὐ μόνον τὰς νέας, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἤδη τὰς *πρεσβυτέρας*] Said with a slight hyperbaton (which adds emphasis) for τὰς ἤδη *πρεσβυτέρας*.

B

ῥυοί] sc. ὄντες.

οὐκοῦν, ἦν δ’ ἐγώ, κ.τ.λ.] The uncompromising tone of this passage may be contrasted with the greater respect for public opinion which is shown in Laws viii. 834 D θηλείας δὲ περὶ τούτων νόμοις μὲν καὶ ἐπιτάξσειν οὐκ ἄξια βιάζεσθαι τῆς κοινωρίας· ἐν δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν τῶν ἔμπροσθεν παιδευμάτων εἰς ἔθος ἰόντων ἡ φύσις ἐνδέχεται, κ.τ.λ.

περὶ τὴν τῶν ὀπλων *σχέσιν*] ‘as to their bearing of heavy arms.’

C

πορευτέον, κ.τ.λ.] Plato’s theory of female education, though at variance with modern ideas, has points which are worthy of attention.

(1) He considers the subject independently of existing practice, and with reference to the difference of sex only. He implies (2) that

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bodily health and strength, and the training which gives them, are equally necessary for both sexes. (3) Also that men and women have the same interests and duties, and are capable of the same occupations in a greater degree than the customs of society allow. (4) That false delicacy is not a good foundation either for manners or morals. The error of Plato seems to arise from not considering the other differences to which the difference of sex gives rise in mind and feeling. He has forgotten that 'women's best education is the training of their children.' He has lost sight also of the fact that education is relative to character, and the character of women is necessarily formed by the universal opinion of mankind. The merit of seeking to give them position in an age in which they were comparatively degraded must certainly be conceded to him. Modern philosophy would ascribe to them equal powers of different qualities:

'For woman is not undeveloped man,
But diverse.'

Plato has made a considerable step in advance of the ancient world by assigning to them unequal powers of the same quality: as the poet elsewhere sings:

'Woman is the lesser man.'

τὸ τραχὺ τοῦ νόμου] For an analogous phrase cp. viii. 568 c πρὸς τὸ ἄναντες τῶν πολιτειῶν.

δεηθείς τε τούτων] sc. ἡμῖν.

οὐ πολὺς χρόνος ἐξ οὗ, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. Hdt. i. 10: Thuc. i. 6, § 5.

1) πάντα ταῦτα and πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα refer partly to the ludicrous image called up supra ὅταν ῥυσοί, κ.τ.λ.

καὶ τὸ ἐν τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς . . . ἐνεδείξατο, κ.τ.λ.] 'Then the ludicrous effect to the outward eye vanished before the arguments which showed what was best, and this (i.e. the disappearance of ridicule) showed that he is a fool who thinks anything else ridiculous,' &c. The first καί is intensive, marking the correspondence between men's experience and the change in their opinions. This was an instance of the folly of ridicule not grounded in reason.

μάταιος ὃς γελοῖον, κ.τ.λ.] Ridicule is not 'the test of truth' or goodness, but the test of strength, the detector of some flaw or inconsistency or pretension or deviation from custom in

character or action. 'Man is a laughing animal,' and reason uses this power no less than that of speech as the expression of herself, finding in the pleasure of laughter a ready opening at which wisdom or wit may enter in. But the alliance, though capable of a serious purpose, is partly fanciful and humorous, and cannot always be constrained, as Plato seems to imply, for the sake of some political or moral end. Ridicule has more influence on manners than on morals;—is more concerned with the outward surface of life and society than with the inner nature of man, having a free touch and passing lightly from one topic to another. Ridicule is the enemy of superstition and sentimental feeling; and the employment of such an instrument on serious subjects is not always to be deprecated as hurtful; there is nothing of which hypocrisy is so much afraid, nothing which better sifts the weaknesses of human nature. Successful ridicule (1) depends on a certain force of character or ready tact in the person who makes another ridiculous: (2) it requires either an object of attack which is sensitive to ridicule, or (3) public opinion which supports the assailant. A rude justice is the result, in which perhaps a certain degree of injustice may be concealed by the excellence of the jest. On the other hand, the greatest minds, one of whose proper works is to help and free others from scorn, are perhaps incapable of using the weapon of ridicule as they are also incapable of being made ridiculous. Compare Arist. Eth. Nic. iv. 8, 9.

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D

καὶ καλοῦ αὐτὸ σπουδάζει] is the reading of the majority of the MSS., which yields a tolerable sense—'and who again aims seriously at any standard of nobility which he sets up for himself, except the good.' Schneider reads ἡ σπουδάζει, omitting καὶ καλοῦ. Others make πρὸς . . . σκοπὸν depend on στησάμενος, 'having set himself to some other aim.' (Jebb on Soph. Ant. 299.)

E

But the first aorist middle of ἵστημι, unlike ἵστασθαι, requires an object. This may be supplied in one of two ways, (1) supposing the expression to be metaphorical, sc. τὸ τόξον: cp. the absolute use of ἐπιστήσαι, sc. τὸ ἄρμα; or (2) as above, σπουδάζει πρὸς . . . σκοπὸν, στησάμενος (αὐτόν), 'with any other aim which he proposes to himself.' The word ἵστημι is used of setting up a mark, although θέμενος would be more usual. Cp. Hom. Od. xix. 573, 574:

τοὺς πελέκεας, τοὺς κείνος ἐνὶ μεγάρμισιν ἐοῖσιν
ἵστασχε' ἐξείης, δρυόχους ὥς, δώδεκα πάντας.

The conjectural omission of πρὸς (W. H. Thompson on Gorg. 474 D)

Republic is plausible, but not necessary. For the epexegetic participle cp.
V. iii. 397 c *εὐυκερανύντες*.

452 E- The only question of any real moment is whether the female sex
 457 B in man is capable of sharing in the duties which we assign to them.
 For our first principle is that our citizens, all and each, shall do the
 work which is suited to their several natures. A controversialist
 will say that men and women differ, and therefore that the pursuits
 assigned to them must differ. But in the spirit of controversy such
 a one omits to ask whether the difference of nature has anything to
 do with the particular work in question. One cobbler may have a
 shock of hair and yet another who is bald is not disqualified from
 cobbling. Now the difference of sex is limited to the function of
 procreation, and this lies quite apart from government and war.
 In point of fact women can do all that men do, though as a rule
 they cannot do it so well, and men can do all that women do (even
 to weaving and the baking of cakes), and as a rule, when they do it,
 they do it better. And there are the same differences amongst women
 as amongst men. One has a taste for medicine, another for music.
 And we may presume that some of them, though not all, have capa-
 bilities for war and government. These ought to be selected as
 companions and helpmates for the highest class of men, and to share
 in the same occupations. In giving them also the same education in
 music and gymnastic we have been legislating according to nature.

This is contrary to present custom: but is it possible? Is it the
 best course? We have shown that it is possible. And if the men
 whom we have chosen and educated are better than the other men,
 will not the chosen women, similarly educated, be better than other
 women? And is it not best to provide for the existence of the best
 possible men and women in a community? Our women, then, shall
 not shrink from physical exercises nor from war, although we shall
 assign to them the lighter duties in both pursuits, because of the com-
 parative weakness of their natures. Our standard of excellence
 and grace, in this and all respects, shall not be Custom, but the
 highest Utility.

452 φύσις ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη ἡ θήλεια] 'Female human nature.' The
 E words ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη, to which Cobet objected, keep up the analogy
 between man and the other animals which runs through the passage.
 Cp. supra 451 D, E.

453 καὶ τοῦτο δὴ . . . ποτέρων ἐστίν;] 'And to which of the two
 A

classes (the class of things they can or cannot share with the men) is this duty of warfare to be assigned?'

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ἵνα μὴ ἔρημα . . . πολιορκῆται] 'That the other side may not be besieged without having defenders.' Cp. Soph. 246 D: Theaet. 164 E.

τῆς κατοικίσεως] sc. τῆς πόλεως, for which πόλιν is substituted by attraction. Cp. iv. 443 c and note. The reference is to ii. 369 A ff.

B

ὦ θαυμάσιε] 'O rare, O admirable sir,' as elsewhere, marks the wondering eagerness of Socrates at the new turn in the argument.

C

σοῦ δεήσομαι τε καὶ δέομαι] 'I shall have to ask you, as I now do.' For the future cp. Theaet. 164 E κινδυνεύσομεν . . . αὐτῷ βοηθεῖν.

καὶ τὸν . . . ἐρμηνεύσαι] Socrates has explained the views of an imaginary critic of the argument (supra A ἵνα μὴ ἔρημα, κ.τ.λ.). He is now asked to explain 'our own' meaning, which is not yet clear. For the word compare Soph. 246 E Κέλευε δὴ τοὺς βελτίους γεγονότας ἀποκρίνασθαι σοι, καὶ τὸ λεχθὲν παρ' αὐτῶν ἀφερμήνευε.

οὐ μὰ τὸν Δία . . . ἔοικεν] 'I don't wonder at your hesitation, for by Zeus it is no easy task,' &c. The strong negation is put forward as a reason for the fear which Socrates expresses in the previous sentence:—'No indeed, that does not look easy' (which is a reason for hesitation). 'Why, no; but the truth is that whether a man tumbles into a swimming-bath or into a mighty ocean, he swims all the same.' The real order is, οὐ γὰρ εὐκόλῳ ἔοικεν, οὐ μὰ τὸν Δία. But the eagerness of the speaker brings the oath to the front. Cp. Parm. 131 E Οὐ μὰ τὸν Δία, φάναι, οὐ μοι δοκεῖ εὐκόλον εἶναι τὸ τοιοῦτον οὐδαμῶς διορίσασθαι. οὐκ εὐκόλῳ = χαλεπῷ. Cp. i. 348 E.

D

ἄν τέ τις . . . νεί οὐδὲν ἦττον] is perhaps the first suggestion of the image of the wave which is distinctly mentioned infra 457 B ff. The word διανενέκαμεν iv. 441 c, has prepared the way for it. A similar figure occurs in the Laches, 194 c Ἰθι δὴ, ὦ Νικία, ἀνδράσι φίλοις χειμαζομένοις ἐν λόγῳ καὶ ἀποροῦσι βοήθησον. Cp. Eurip. Hipp. 469, 470 ἐς δὲ τὴν τύχην | πεσοῦσ' ὅσῃν σὺ πῶς ἂν ἐκνεῦσαι δοκεῖς;

ἄπορον] lit. 'hard to come by': cp. ii. 378 A ἀλλὰ τι μέγα καὶ ἄπορον θῦμα, 'some unprocurable victim.' σωτηρίαν is the subject of some more general word than ὑπολαβεῖν, e.g. φανῆναι.

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E

ὁμολογοῦμεν] The imperfect tense seems preferable, as the reference to the former argument is so pointed here, although ὁμολογοῦμεν, the reading of Par. A, is also possible. The present might convey a general statement. Cp. supra B ὁμολογεῖτε . . . ὠμολογήσαμεν.

τὰς δὲ ἄλλας φύσεις] 'The aforesaid different natures.' τὰς δὲ ἄλλας is to be explained with reference to ἄλλην φύσιν in the preceding line. The verbal ambiguity is obviated by the clearness of the context. So in Soph. O. T. 845 τοῖς πολλοῖς is not 'the many' or 'the greater number,' but 'the plurality of persons which the previous description implied.'

ἡ γενναία . . . (454 A) πρὸς ἀλλήλους χρώμενοι] That is to say, People make oppositions of words, because they do not understand the differences of things. Our argument hinged upon the opposition of 'some' and 'other'; but we never considered in what sense each of these terms applied to the difference of sex. There are various species of difference — εἶδη τῆς ἀλλοιώσεως (454 C) each appertaining to some particular quality or capacity (πρὸς τι τεύοντα), e. g. height, strength, &c. ; and because people differ as participating in some particular species of difference, we must not conclude that they differ *in toto*, depriving 'different' as applied to them of all real significance.

Compare Soph. 218 C δέῃ δὲ αἰεὶ παντὸς πέρι τὸ πρᾶγμα αὐτὸ μᾶλλον διὰ λόγων ἢ τοῦνομα μόνον συνομολογήσασθαι χωρὶς λόγου: Theaet. 164 C ἀντιλογικῶς εἰκάμεν πρὸς τὰς τῶν ὀνομάτων ὁμολογίας ἀνομολογησάμενοι καὶ τοιοῦτῳ τινὶ περιγεγόμενοι τοῦ λόγου ἀγαπᾶν, καὶ οὐ φάσκοντες ἀγωνισταὶ ἀλλὰ φιλόσοφοι εἶναι λανθάνομεν ταῖτ' ἐκείνοις τοῖς δεινοῖς ἀνδράσι ποιούντες: Polit. 285 A, B: Soph. 259 D τὸ δὲ ταῦτ' ἕτερον ἀποφαίνειν ἀμῇ γέ πη καὶ τὸ θάτερον ταῦτ' οὐ καὶ τὸ μέγα σμικρὸν καὶ τὸ ὅμοιον ἀνόμοιον, καὶ χαίρειν οὔτω τὰναντία αἰεὶ προσφέροντι ἐν τοῖς λόγοις, οὔτε τις ἔλεγχος οὗτος ἀληθινὸς ἄρτι τε τῶν ὄντων τινὸς ἐφαπτομένου δήλος νεογενὴς ὢν.

454
A

κατ' εἶδη διαιρούμενοι] Cp. Phaedr. 265 E τὸ πᾶν κατ' εἶδη δύνασθαι τέμνειν, κατ' ἄρθρα ἢ πέφυκε, κ.τ.λ.

κατ' αὐτὸ τὸ ὄνομα διώκειν] Either (1) as in the translation 'pursuing a merely verbal opposition,' or (2) (as suggested by Mr. J. Solomon) 'assailing,' or 'holding in chase, what is a mere verbal contradiction.' For the latter cp. Theaet. 166 D τὸν δὲ λόγον αὖ μὴ τῷ ῥήματι μου δῶκε.

B

τὸ μὴ τὴν αὐτὴν φύσιν] μή is the reading of Ven. Ξ and the old

editions, and is probably right. 'We might valiantly and contentiously insist upon the verbal truth that the nature which is not the same (i. e. the female nature) ought not to have the same pursuits (i. e. as the male nature), but we never considered at all what was the nature of the sameness and difference which we were then distinguishing and whereto it was related.' The reading of the other MSS. Α Π Μ & c. τὸ τὴν αὐτήν, κ.τ.λ., can only mean, 'the nature which was in fact the same we argued in our contentious manner to be incapable of the same pursuits.' But the words τὸ . . . τυγχάνειν are simply a restatement of the objection in 453 B, c that men and women having different natures should have different pursuits, while the assertion that men and women share the same human nature would be out of place. And the opposition of μὴ τὴν αὐτήν, οὐ τῶν αὐτῶν, is more like Plato than the conjectural reading τὴν ἄλλην (Baiter).

ἐπεσκεψάμεθα δὲ . . . (c) μὴ τοὺς ἑτέρους] We spoke of the same and other, but we did not define the meaning or object of the difference. Bald and hairy men are different; but no conclusion can be drawn from this that because the bald man is a cobbler the hairy man is not to be a cobbler. Plato is well aware of the value of a ludicrous illustration. Cp. infra 474 E: vi. 495 E: Theaet. 149 A.

μὴ ἂν κομήτας] sc. σκυτοπομεῖν.

C

τὴν αὐτήν καὶ τὴν ἑτέραν] ὁ αὐτός and ὁ ἕτερος are here generalized. Cp. Theaet. 190 c.

ιατρικὸν μὲν καὶ ἱατρικὸν τὴν ψυχὴν ὄντα] This reading has weak manuscript authority (*q β'*), but is probably right, the older MSS. having been misled by the apparent *dittographia*. Par. A has ἱατρικῶν μὲν καὶ ἱατρικὴν τὴν ψυχὴν ὄντα: others (Vat. Θ) give ἱατρικὸν μὲν καὶ ἱατρικὴν τὴν ψυχὴν ἔχοντα by a further corruption. K. F. Hermann approved of ἱατρικὸν μὲν καὶ ἱατρικὴν τὴν ψυχὴν ὄντας, 'a man and woman gifted with medical talent' (cp. infra 455 E), but Plato could not be guilty of the clumsiness of assuming at the very beginning incidentally the general proposition which he has to prove, viz. the aptitude of women for all pursuits. Others have proposed ἱατρὸν μὲν καὶ ἱατρικὸν τὴν ψυχὴν ὄντα, which is adopted by Bekker, and may be supported by comparing Xen. Mem. iii. 1, 4 ὁ μαθὼν ἰασθαι κἂν μὴ ἱατρεύῃ ὅμως ἱατρός ἐστιν: Polit. 259 A εἰ τὰς τῶν δημοσιονούντων ἱατρῶν ἱκανὸς συμβουλεύειν ἰδιοπεύων αὐτός, κ.τ.λ. But

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the slight alteration *ιατρών* is unnecessary, and it is better not to depart further from the MSS. than is absolutely required. Schneider obtained nearly the same meaning by reading as in the text and joining *τὴν ψυχὴν* with the second *ιατρικόν* exclusively. But the repetition simply emphasizes identity in order to prepare for the contrast between identity and difference. 'If two men have each the soul of a physician, we meant to say for example that they have the same nature' (however different they may be in other respects); 'if one have the soul of a physician, and the other have the soul of a carpenter, we meant to say that they have different natures' (however else they may resemble one another). The singular *ὄντα* is accounted for by attraction to the nearest word.

πρὸς τέχνην τινά] 'in regard of fitness for some art.' Riddell, *Digest*, § 128.

E *ὥς πρὸς ὃ ἡμεῖς λέγομεν, κ.τ.λ.*] 'that a woman differs from a man with reference to the point of which we are speaking,' i. e. common training and participation in the same duties. Cp. Theaet. 177 D *τοῦτο δέ που σκῶμ' ἂν εἴη πρὸς ὃ λέγομεν*.

455 A *ὅπερ σὺ ὀλίγον πρότερον ἔλεγες*] supra 453 C *Ὡς μὲν ἐξαίφνης, ἔφη, οὐ πάνυ ῥάδιον*.

B *καὶ τῷ μὲν . . . (c) τῷ δὲ ἐναντιοῖτο;*] Strength of body is needed for strength of mind. Cp. vi. 498 B *τῶν τε σωμάτων, ἐν ᾧ βλαστάνει τε καὶ ἀνδρούται, εἰ μάλα ἐπιμελείσθαι, ὑπηρεσίαν φιλοσοφία κτωμένους*: Protag. 326 B *ἔτι τοίνυν πρὸς τούτοις εἰς παιδοτρίβου πέμπουσιν, ἵνα τὰ σώματα βελτίω ἔχοντες ὑπηρετῶσι τῇ διανοίᾳ χρηστῇ οὕση*.

C *οἷς . . . ὠρίζου*] For the dative cp. ii. 376 B *συνέει τε καὶ ἀγνοία ὀριζόμενον τό τε οἰκείον καὶ τὸ ἀλλότριον*. The imperfect tense alludes to what was implied in the objection, 'you meant to define,' supra 453 B.

D *ἐν οἷς δὴ τι δοκεῖ . . . εἶναι*] Cp. Symp. 219 C *καίπερ ἐκείνὸ γε ὥμην τι εἶναι*.

κρατεῖται] *κρατεῖσθαι* is passive, and as in a few other instances (with the meaning of *ἡτᾶσθαι*) takes the genitive (*πολλῶν ἀνδρῶν*) without the preposition (e. g. *κρατεῖσθαι ἡδονῶν* Aeschin. de Fals. Leg. § 152).

Compare Cratyl. 392 C *πότερον οὖν αἱ γυναῖκες ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι φρονιμώτεραί σοι δοκοῦσιν εἶναι ἢ οἱ ἄνδρες, ὥς τὸ ὄλον εἰπεῖν γένος*;

ἀλλ' ὁμοίως . . . ἀμφοῖν τοῖν ζώοιιν] 'But natural aptitudes are equally diffused in both.' αἱ φύσεις are the qualities suited for the different occupations of life. For the generic use of ζῶον cp. Theaet. 157 c ᾧ δὲ ἀθροίσματι ἀνθρώπων τε τίθενται καὶ λίθον καὶ ἕκαστον ζῶόν τε καὶ εἶδος.

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ἐπὶ πᾶσι δέ, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. supra 451 E πλὴν ὡς ἀσθενεστέραις χρώμεθα, τοῖς δὲ ὡς ἰσχυροτέροις. E

ἀλλ' ἔστι γάρ] It has been agreed that women must have some occupation. 'But then (ἀλλὰ γάρ) as we shall say, women's capabilities differ, just as men's do, and their occupations therefore must be similarly distributed.'

καὶ γυνή] sc. ἡ μὲν ἱατρική, ἡ δ' οὐ.

γυμναστική δ' ἄρα οὐ . . . (456 A) ἔγωγε] 'But is not one woman a lover of gymnastics and of war, another unwarlike and no lover of gymnastics?' 'I should think so.'

The reading γυμναστική δ' ἄρα οὐ, οὐδέ is adopted by Schneider and Hermann and the Zurich editors, and is supported by the preponderance of MS. authority. The form of question is not the ordinary use of οὐ expecting an affirmative answer, but rather an ironical negation with an interrogative tone. Cp. infra 468 B (where however the humour is more apparent): 'Ἀλλὰ τόδ', οἶμαι, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, οὐκέτι σοι δοκεῖ. Τὸ ποῖον; Τὸ φιληῖσαί τε καὶ φιληθῆναι ὑπὸ ἐκάστων. The other readings, καὶ γυμναστική, ἡ δ' ἄρα οὐ, and that of *g*, which Bekker adopted, καὶ γυμναστική ἄρα καὶ πολεμική, look like clumsy attempts at emendation.

ἄθυμος] 'Passionless.' For this use of the word cp. iii. 411 B, Laws x. 888 A. 456 A

ἡ οὐ τοιαύτην] sc. φιλόσοφον καὶ θυμοειδῆ. The instances from μουσική onwards have led the way to this.

ἐπεὶ περ εἰσὶν ἱκαναὶ καὶ συγγενεῖς] 'Seeing that they are qualified and of a kindred nature,' i. e. one which is at once φιλόσοφος and θυμοειδής. In the Politicus and Laws, on the other hand, the aim of the legislator is rather to unite in marriage opposite natures that they may supplement each other.—Polit. 309, 310: Laws vi. 773 ff. B

ἡκομεν ἄρα . . . ἀποδιδόναι] 'And so we are come round to what we were before saying, and allow that there is nothing

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unnatural in assigning the pursuit of music and gymnastic to the wives of the guardians.' Cp. Laws ii. 659 C Δοκεῖ μοι τρίτον ἢ τέταρτον ὁ λόγος εἰς ταὐτὸν περιφερόμενος ἦκειν : Gorg. 521 E ὁ αὐτὸς δέ μοι ἦκει λόγος, ὅνπερ πρὸς Πῶλον ἔλεγον : ibid. 517 C οὐδὲν πανόμεθα εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ αἰεὶ περιφερόμενοι.

C εὐχαῖς ὅμοια] Cp. supra 450 D μὴ εὐχὴ δοκῇ εἶναι ὁ λόγος.

ἢ ἐπίσκεψις] supra 452 E.

ὅτι δὲ δὴ βέλτιστα, κ.τ.λ.] The possibility of our proposals has received an elaborate proof. Men and women have been shown to have a common nature and therefore it is natural to assign to them a common education and common pursuits. Whether our proposals are *desirable* remains to be considered.

Aristotle (Pol. i. 13, § 9), perhaps referring to Meno 71 E, will not hear of the ascription of the same qualities to men and women : οὐχ ἡ αὐτὴ σωφροσύνη γυναικὸς καὶ ἀνδρός, οὐδ' ἀνδρία καὶ δικαιοσύνη, καθάπερ ᾧετο Σωκράτης, ἀλλ' ἡ μὲν ἀρχικὴ ἀνδρία, ἡ δὲ ὑψηρετική.

οὐκ ἄλλη μὲν . . . (D) παραλαβοῦσα ;] 'Then surely with a view to a woman's becoming fitted to be a guardian, there will not be one education which will make men and another which will make women guardians, especially when it has received the same nature to work upon.' The whole sentence is negatived, and the paratactic expansion breaks from the construction with πρὸς. ποιήσει, sc. φυλακικούς.

D ἐν οὖν τῇ πόλει . . . τῇ σκυτικῇ παιδευθέντας ;] This is the most distinct allusion which is made in any part of the Republic to the education or want of education of the lowest class in the state. Cp. however viii. 547 C, where the condition of the ordinary citizens is alluded to in general terms, and iv. 421 E, where apprenticeship is incidentally referred to. The lower classes have no real place in the Republic ; they fade away into the distance.

τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν . . . ἄριστοι] i. e. (1) 'better than the other citizens,' as they are better than the cobblers, or (2) 'than the citizens besides themselves.' [B. J.]

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A

καὶ οὐκ ἄλλα πρακτέον] Their devotion to public duty forbids their absorption in the nursery. This remark contains a hint of the next-coming 'wave.'

B ἀτελὴ τοῦ γελοίου σοφίας δρέπων καρπὸν] σοφίας is the genitive

after καρπὸν, which is governed by δρέπων, 'the man who laughs at naked women, plucks from his laughter an unripe fruit of wisdom,' i. e. foolishness, 'not knowing at what he is laughing.' According to Stobaeus (ed. Gaisford, Tit. 304), the quotation is from Pindar, who applies the words ἀτελῇ σοφίας καρπὸν δρέπων to the physiologists, the addition τοῦ γελοίου is Plato's own. See also Phaedr. 260 C, D ποῖόν τινα οἶει . . . τὴν ῥητορικὴν καρπὸν ὧν ἔσπειρε θερίζειν ; Jests about the gymnastics of the Spartan women such as Plato describes are found in the Lysistrata of Aristophanes (80-83).

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κάλλιστα γὰρ δὴ τοῦτο καὶ λέγεται καὶ λελέξεται] i. e. 'this which is commonly said will ever be the noblest saying: "That the useful is noble and the hurtful is base."' See especially Theaet. 172 A, B, 177 D, E. The sentiment recurs infra 458 E εἶεν δ' ἂν ἱεροὶ οἱ ὠφελιμώτατοι. The future-perfect expresses permanence and absoluteness in future time.

We have escaped one wave of the sea of ridicule which was ready to swallow us up alive. But the next is still more formidable.

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461 E

(1) *For on the community of education and employment there follows the community of marriage. And here also the scepticism to be encountered is two-fold:—(1) Is the change possible, and (2) is it for the best?* Socrates is confident upon the latter point, and proposes to take it first, leaving what is more doubtful and difficult to be disposed of afterwards. Let us build our 'Castle in the air,' and then consider whether we may hope one day to find a place fit for it on the solid ground.

The women shall be first selected, then educated, and, lastly, have their duties assigned to them. Then—having their work, their quarters, and their meals in common—the two sexes cannot but be drawn together, by a more than mathematical necessity. Now order is inseparable from our first principle: licentiousness, in a city of the blessed, is a thing not to be permitted: and so the question rises, What order is to be observed about marriage-rites? Once more we may appeal to the analogy of the lower animals. In breeding hawk or hound, Glaucon is careful in the matter of selection, pairing the best-bred individuals with the best, while both are in their prime. And the same conditions ought to be applied to the breeding of other animals and of men amongst them, if the quality of the race is to be preserved. Here, then, is a point in which the wisdom of our rulers will be put to the test. For they must have recourse to the 'medicine' of deception, so that, without apparent constraint,

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the highest privileges in the way of marriage may be reserved for the noblest. There must be festivals and hymeneal songs proclaiming how 'the brave deserve the fair.' And exceptional advantages in affairs of this kind must be provided for those who distinguish themselves in war. There will be lotteries cunningly devised, which, unknown to the people, will effect our purpose. And there will be magistrates, male and female, appointed to take care of the children who are born of these marriages. The perfect offspring of noble parents they will carry to the common nurseries and place them under appropriate care. But the children of inferior parents, and accidental misbirths, will be carried off by them none shall know whither,—never to reappear. The mothers shall be allowed to suckle their own and one another's children (not knowing the difference), as much as is desirable for their health. But there will be wet nurses who will relieve them of any duties that might break their rest.

It remains to define the age for marriage. In women this lasts from twenty to forty, and in men from about twenty-five to fifty-five. Beyond these limits either way none shall be permitted to bring forth children for the state. Nor shall any one within the prescribed age cohabit without permission of the magistrates. But a general dispensation shall be given to those who are past the age, provided that they abstain from incestuous intercourse and provided also that if a child is born, it shall be understood that no one shall be responsible for rearing it.

Now under these new laws what connexions are incestuous? Children are not to know their real parents. But all who are born from seven to nine months after each marriage festival will be brothers and sisters to each other, and sons and daughters to all who were married at that festival. These will be the prohibited degrees.

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C

ἀλλά πη . . . ὁμολογεῖσθαι] 'But that the argument somehow comes to an agreement with itself.' For the reciprocal middle voice, cp. Phaedr. 265 D τὸ αὐτὸ αὐτῷ ὁμολογούμενον: Tim. 29 C: Laws v. 746 C.

The image of the wave, the way for which has been already prepared (453 D), is one of those continuous images in Plato which also form links in the arrangement of the subject.

D

μείζον πρὸς ἀπιστίαν] 'more formidable, as more provocative of incredulity.'

ἀλλ' οἶμαι . . . γενέσθαι] The aorist is sometimes used without ἄν in confident prediction. Cp. Protag. 316 ζ τοῦτο δὲ οἶται οἱ μάλιστα γενέσθαι, εἰ σοὶ συγγένοιτο: Goodwin, *M. and T.*, § 127. But the similarity of ἄν, ἀμ, may easily have led to the loss of the particle here. Republic
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λέγεις] 'Your words imply.' Cp. iv. 425 E λέγεις, ἔφην ἐγώ, βιώσεσθαι τοὺς τοιούτους, κ.τ.λ. E

λόγων σύστασιν] 'A combination' (or 'coalition') 'of arguments': i.e. λόγον λόγῳ συνιστάμενον. Socrates had hoped to escape from one of his enemies, he now finds that he has to meet both of them. Cp. Eurip. *Androm.* 1088 εἰς δὲ συστάσεις | κύκλους τ' ἐχώρει λαὸς αἰκίτηρ θεοῦ: Dem. κατὰ Στεφάνου A, 1122, l. 5 τὰς αὐτῶν συστάσεις κυριωτέρας τῶν νόμων ἀξιοῦν εἶναι.

ἔκ γε τοῦ ἐτέρου] The language is still coloured by the image of the 'sea of arguments.'

λοιπὸν δὲ δὴ . . . περὶ τοῦ δυνατοῦ καὶ μή] sc. διαλέγεσθαι, or λόγον διδόναι, which is supplied in the next sentence (cp. infra).

ἔασόν με ἑορτάσαι] 'suffer me to keep holiday.'

καὶ γὰρ οἱ τοιοῦτοὶ που, κ.τ.λ.] καὶ in καὶ γάρ anticipates καί in ἥδη οὖν καὶ αὐτός, κ.τ.λ., to which it is correlative. 458
A

γενομένου] sc. ἐκείνου ὃ βούλονται. Cp. ii. 369 A Οὐκοῦν γενομένου αὐτοῦ ἐλπίς εὐπετέστερον ἰδεῖν ὃ ζητοῦμεν;

καὶ ὕστερον] καὶ implies 'there will be an opportunity of doing so hereafter as well as now.' Cp. iii. 400 B καὶ μετὰ Δάμωνος and note: Soph. 254 B περὶ μὲν τούτου καὶ τάχα ἐπισκεψόμεθα σαφέστερον. [καὶ simply = 'and.' B. J.] B

γινόμενα] 'When they do take place.' Cp. supra γενομένου.

τὰ δὲ καὶ μιμουμένους] sc. τοὺς νόμους, i.e. 'following their spirit.' Cp. Polit. 300 ff., where the actual rulers are advised to 'imitate,' i.e. act in the spirit of, the ideal ruler. C

σὺ μὲν τοίνυν, κ.τ.λ.] αὐτοῖς depends on παραδώσεις, sc. τοῖς ἀρχουσι καὶ τοῖς ἐπικούροις.

ὁμοῦ δὲ ἀναμεμιγμένων . . . ἄζονται] The subject of ἀναμεμιγμένων is also the subject of ἄζονται. ἄζονται is passive in sense. D

οὐ γεωμετρικαῖς γε . . . ἀνάγκαις] The dative ἀνάγκαις is to be

Republic construed with ἀναγκαῖα, 'necessary in virtue of': cp. Soph. 252 D
 V. ταῖς μεγίσταις ἀνάγκαις ἀδύνατον. For the play on ἀνάγκη, cp. vii.
 458 D 527 A, ix. 581 E.

ἀλλὰ μετὰ δὴ ταῦτα, ὦ Γλαῦκων, κ.τ.λ.] Is Plato serious in his scheme of communism? Modern readers would like to explain this part of the ideal commonwealth in a figure only (ἐν ὑπονοίᾳ); they might imagine themselves not far off a kingdom of heaven, 'in which they neither marry, nor are given in marriage.' But the particularity of the details forbids this: we seem rather to be entering on a 'new moral world.' It may be urged on behalf of Plato: (1) that he himself acknowledges the community of women and children to be 'the second of the three great waves' or paradoxes: (2) that in the Laws the theory is not put into practice, though regarded as affording the true and absolutely perfect rule of the state, Laws v. 739 D ἡ μὲν δὴ τοιαύτη πόλις, εἴτε που θεοὶ ἢ παῖδες θεῶν αὐτὴν οἰκοῦσι πλείους ἐνός, οὕτω διαζῶντες εὐφραϊνόμενοι κατοικοῦσι: (3) that the Greek sentiment about the relations of the sexes is unlike that of modern times: (4) that the family is not destroyed but merged in the state; public interests are supposed to take the place of private ones: (5) the equalization of the sexes was a great thought in that age and country, not entirely realized by any modern nation: (6) the communism of Plato has other aims than the indulgence of the passions; licentiousness is to be deemed 'an unholy thing': (7) although the physical considerations to which Plato draws our attention can hardly be dwelt upon, neither can they be safely overlooked: (8) lastly, there is a speculative interest in considering social institutions with a reference to first principles which lie beyond the range of custom and experience.

459 A ἄρ' οὐκ εἰσὶ τινες καὶ γίγρονται ἄριστοι;] 'Are there not some who are and who prove themselves to be the best?' The same creatures form the subject of both verbs.

ἐκ τῶν ἀρίστων] sc. γεννᾶν.

B γεννᾶται] sc. (1) τὸ γεννώμενον, or (2) τὸ γένος infra.

τί δὲ ἵππων οἷε] ἵππων may be taken as a genitive of reference (with περὶ omitted), as in Hom. Od. xi. 174 εἰπέ δέ μοι πατρός τε καὶ υἱέος, ὃν κατέλειπον: Soph. O. C. 354, 355 μαντεῖ' ἄγουσα πάντα, . . . ἀ τοῦδ' ἐχρήσθη σώματος: this is eased by assimilation to the genitives in

the previous sentence (ὀρνίθων . . . κυνῶν). Cp. Phaedo 78 D τί δὲ τῶν πολλῶν καλῶν . . . ; ἄρα κατὰ ταῦτά ἔχει . . . ;

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ὥς ἄρα . . . δεῖ ἄκρων εἶναι τῶν ἀρχόντων] is a fusion of two constructions of δεῖ: ὥς σφόδρα δεῖ ἄκρων ἀρχόντων and ὥς σφόδρα δεῖ ἄκρους εἶναι τοὺς ἀρχοντας.

ὅτι ἀνάγκη αὐτοῖς, κ.τ.λ.] For deception as a political medicine, cp. ii. 382 c. The order is ἡγούμεθα ἐξαρκεῖν ἱατρὸν εἶναι καὶ φανυλό-τερον.

C

μὴ δεομένοις μὲν . . . ἐθελόντων ὑπακούειν] ἐθελόντων (1) sc. τῶν σωμάτων (the genitive absolute is changed in one MS., r, to the dative ἐθέλουσιν), 'when the constitution is amenable to diet:' cp. ii. 370 B and note; or (2) the subject of ἐθελόντων is personal: 'when the patients are willing to submit to regimen' [B. J.].

ἀνδρειοτέρου] 'more courageous': the task of prescribing medicine is more difficult than of prescribing a diet, and therefore requires more courage in the physician.

τὸ ὀρθὸν τοῦτο] sc. τὸ ὀρθὸν εἶναι τῷ ψεύδει χρῆσθαι, ὥς ἐν φαρμάκων εἶδει. Socrates echoes the expression of Glaucon. Cp. supra 449 C τὸ ὀρθῶς τοῦτο . . . λόγον δέεται.

D

εἰ μέλλει . . . ἀκρότατον εἶναι] 'If the flock is to be of the highest quality': as above σφόδρα ἄκρων.

E

ποίμνιον . . . ἀγέλη] The words are meant to recall the analogy of the lower animals (cp. Polit. 261).

τοῖς ἡμετέροις ποιηταῖς] For the sort of poetry and poets to be received in our state cp. iii. 398 A, B.

τοῖς γιγνομένοις γάμοις] 'The unions which result' from brides and bridegrooms being brought together. The expression prepares for the restriction following.

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A

τὸ δὲ πλήθος, κ.τ.λ.] 'But the number of the marriages we shall place under the control of the magistrates.' For πλήθος of a limited number or quantity, cp. Gorg. 451 C πῶς ἔχει πλήθους (τό τε ἄρτιον καὶ τὸ περιττόν): Phaedr. 279 C τὸ . . . χρυσοῦ πλήθος εἷη μοι ὄσον, κ.τ.λ.

On the question of population, cp. viii. 546 A, B, D. We may observe that these two passages have an apparent likeness but are not really similar in their drift. In the first, Plato supposes

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A

a limitation to be placed upon population by the rulers to avoid excess and defect of numbers: in the second, he fears the deterioration and confusion of classes which may arise by ignorance in the rulers of the so-called number of the state or cycle of human births.

Aristotle and Plato are agreed, the latter both in the Laws and the Republic, in limiting the state by unity, μέχρις οὗ ἂν ἐθέλῃ εἶναι μία. No definite number is given in the Republic: in the Laws it is said that the number is to be regulated by the size of neighbouring states. The number finally fixed upon is 5040, which Plato praises in respect of convenience, because it was capable of such numerous subdivisions. At this number, in a passage which it is hardly possible to explain, Aristotle carps. It would require, he says, a territory as great as Babylonia to support such a vast population in idleness, to say nothing of their attendants.

πρὸς πολέμους . . . ἀποσκοποῦντες] Cp. ii. 372 c ἐλαβοῦμενοι πέναν ἢ πόλεμον (but in the present passage the notion is rather that of making allowance for losses sustained through war or pestilence): and for μήτε . . . γίγνηται cp. iv. 423 c ὅπως μήτε σμικρὰ ἢ πόλεις ἔσται μήτε μεγάλη δοκοῦσα.

κλήροι δὴ τινες . . . τοὺς ἄρχοντας] 'Then, I suppose, we must contrive some ingenious kind of lot, that the less worthy person, on each occasion of uniting them, may lay the blame on chance, and not on the ruler.'

For σύνεργις, cp. Tim. 18 D εἰς τὴν τῶν γάμων σύνεργιν, where Plato, referring to this passage, repeats the expression, and infra 461 B μὴ ξυνέρξαντος ἄρχοντος. Cp. also the Homeric use of συνέργω in Od. ix. 425-427 Ἄρσενες οὔτε ἦσαν . . . | Τοῖς ἀκέων συνέεργον ἐὺστρεφέεσσι λύγουσιν. Plato thinks that the principles which are observed in breeding animals should also be observed in breeding human beings. Hence he applies the terminology of the former to the latter. Σύνεργις, properly used of the penning of animals, is here applied to the union of men and women. Cp. the use of the words ἀγέλη and ποῖμιον supra 459 E, and of σῆκος infra c.

τὸν φαῦλον ἐκείνον] The reference is to supra 459 D τοὺς δὲ φαυλοτάτους ταῖς φαυλοτάταις τοῖναντίον.

B ἵνα καὶ . . . σπείρωνται] 'That there may be moreover a colourable excuse for such fathers having as many children as possible.

καὶ ἅμα] 'and at the same time,' i.e. while we honour bravery we also reap an advantage. Republic
I.
460
B

εἴτε ἀμφοτέρα] For this adverbial accusative cp. Laches 187 A ἢ δώροις ἢ χάρισιν ἢ ἀμφοτέρα.

κοινὰ . . . καὶ ἀρχαί, κ.τ.λ.] 'Offices also' (as well as education and the general duties of guardians, supra 456 ff.) 'are I suppose to be common to both women and men.' The inference on p. 456 supra only extended to the duties of guardians generally. The further consequence that the rulers will be taken from both sexes is here assumed by the way. Plato seems, however, to betray a certain consciousness that the office immediately in question might be specially suitable for women. Cp. Laws vi. 784, vii. 794, where it is actually entrusted to women.

εἰς τὸν σηκόν] Cp. Homer, Od. ix. 219, 220, where the lambs and kids await their mothers in the pens : στείνοντο δὲ σηκοὶ | Ἄρνων ἡδ' ἐρίφων. C

τὰ δὲ τῶν χειρόνων . . . κατακρύψουσιν ὡς πρέπει] Cp. infra 461 c ὡς οὐκ οὔσης τροφῆς τῷ τοιούτῳ. Is Plato a maintainer of infanticide? It must be admitted that the words in which he touches on this subject are not perfectly clear. First let us consider the passage supra 459 D δεῖ . . . τοὺς ἀρίστους ταῖς ἀρίσταῖς συγγίγνεσθαι ὡς πλειστάκις, τοὺς δὲ φαυλοτάτους ταῖς φαυλοτάταις τοῦναντίον, καὶ τῶν μὲν τὰ ἔκγονα τρέφειν, τῶν δὲ μή, εἰ μέλλει τὸ ποίμνιον ὅ τι ἀκρότατον εἶναι, 'The best of either sex should be united with the best as often, and the inferior with the inferior, as seldom as possible; and they should rear the offspring of the one sort of union, *but not of the other*, if the flock is to be maintained in first-rate condition.' Here Plato is speaking of keeping up the breed of the guardians in perfection: but it does not necessarily follow that the weaklings or imperfect individuals must be put out of the way to accomplish this: he could have obtained his object by degradation of them to an inferior class. Nevertheless the words τῶν δὲ μή (sc. τρέφειν) have an ominous sound, unaccompanied as they are by any explanation of what is to become of them. Still more ominous are the words in the present passage τὰ δὲ τῶν χειρόνων, καὶ ἐάν τι τῶν ἐτέρων ἀνάπηρον γίγνηται, ἐν ἀπορρήτῳ τε καὶ ἀδήλῳ κατακρύψουσιν ὡς πρέπει, 'But the offspring of inferior parents, or of the better, when they chance to be deformed, will be put away in some mysterious un-

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V.
460
C

known place, as they should be.' These words are meant to suggest something different from rearing the children in a pen or asylum, which Plato does not like or think it good taste more distinctly to describe. It is further stated in 461 c that the children born of irregular unions between parents who have passed the prescribed limit of age, if abortion has not been already practised, shall not be reared, *μάλιστα μὲν μηδ' εἰς φῶς ἐκφέρειν κῆμα μηδ' γ' ἔν, ἐὰν γένηται, ἐὰν δέ τι βιάσῃται, οὕτω τιθέναι, ὥς οὐκ οὔσης τροφῆς τῷ τοιούτῳ*. It may be remarked that whatever doubt may be entertained respecting the meaning of the word *τρέφειν* in the first of these passages, there can be no doubt as to the sense which is to be assigned to *τροφῆς* in the last.

All three passages occur within two pages of each other: there is therefore a strong presumption that they must be explained in the same way. It may also be fairly argued that they must be taken in the worst sense that they will bear, because Plato would naturally wish to cast a veil over an unpleasant subject. Nor can the milder view be defended by Timæus 19 A *τὰ δὲ τῶν κακῶν εἰς τὴν ἄλλην λάθρα διαδοτέον πόλιν*: for it is not necessary that Plato should be perfectly consistent: he may have altered his mind or may have forgotten.

The Greek feeling is sufficiently expressed in a well-known passage of Aristotle (Pol. vii. 16, § 15): 'As to the exposure and rearing of children, let there be a law that no deformed child shall live, but where there are too many (for in our state population has a limit), when couples have children in excess, and the state of feeling is averse to the exposure of offspring, let abortion be procured before sense and life have begun; what may or may not be lawfully done in these cases depends on the question of life and sensation.' The occurrence of such a passage in Aristotle is a strong reason for believing that similar passages have a similar meaning in Plato. It shows that they are not in any degree at variance with Greek feeling.

On the whole we must conclude that the only reason for denying Plato to be a maintainer of infanticide is the wish to acquit him of allowing a practice so repugnant to modern Christian notions.

There are similar questions in antiquity; e.g. whether human sacrifices were practised by the Greeks and Romans, about which there is the same doubt, due to the same reticence or ambiguity, and which should probably be answered in the same way.

τὰ εἴκοσι ἔτη] ‘a period of twenty years.’ The article, which is added according to Greek idiom with the word of number, defines the time in reference to the rest of life.

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V.
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E

τὰ ποῖα αὐτῶν:] sc. τῶν ἐτῶν. ‘Which years of life do you mean?’ i.e. within what limits do you define the twenty or thirty years?

γυναικὶ μὲν . . . πεντεκαίπεντηκονταέτους] ‘For a woman, said I, the proper time (μέτριος χρόνος) is to begin at twenty years of age and to continue to bear children to the state until forty; for a man the proper time is to begin when he has passed “the swiftest prime of running,”’ i.e. when his powers of running are at their highest, ‘and to beget children to the state until fifty-five.’ The words τὴν ὀξύτατην δρόμου ἀκμὴν have also been referred to the course of life. But it is difficult to make δρόμος refer to the race of life where there is nothing in the context to suggest this metaphorical application of the phrase. In Laws (vi. 785) a man must marry, if at all, between thirty and thirty-five, a woman between sixteen and twenty.

τῶν εἰς τὸ κοινὸν γεννήσεων] This qualification is added to leave room for the licence given infra c.

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A

ἂν λάθῃ] sc. φύς. Cp. infra c ἐὰν δέ τι βιάσῃται. It is assumed that, if such a birth came to the knowledge of the rulers, the child would be at once destroyed.

ὑπὸ σκότου] Cp. the use of σκότιος in Hom. Il. vi. 24, Eurip. Troad. 44, &c.

B

ἀνέγγυον] ‘unwarranted.’

καὶ ταῦτά γ’ ἤδη . . . προθυμείσθαι] ταῦτά γε, sc. ἀφήσομεν. ‘Before granting this permission, however, we must instruct them to use all diligence,’ &c.

C

ἐὰν γένηται] sc. κύημα, not παιδίον.

βιάσῃται] sc. εἰς τὸ φῶς.

οὕτω τιθέναι] sc. τὸ γινόμενον, ‘to dispose of it on the clear understanding that such an offspring is not to be reared.’

πὼς διαγνώσονται . . . οὐδαμῶς] sc. διαγνώσονται. ‘How will they distinguish their fathers and daughters and the other relatives of each other whom you mentioned?’ (1) ‘Not at all,’ i.e. they

D

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F.
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D

will not know their own fathers and daughters, &c. in the literal sense. Or (2), as sometimes elsewhere, the negation with ἀλλά is only a stronger way of saying 'simply as follows.' Cp. iv. 424 D and note: also infra 472 B ἀλλὰ τί τοῖτό γ'; ἔφη. Οὐδέν' ἀλλ' εἶν, κ.τ.λ. [L. C.]

Plato's 'table of prohibited degrees' appears to be the following. Brothers and sisters (except in the reserved case of a 'dispensation' from the Oracle), parents and children, grandparents and grandchildren. These terms are all relative to the common marriage of the hymeneal festival. Brothers and sisters are those born from seven to ten months afterwards; they cannot marry those who took part in the festival, who are all their parents, any more than one another; nor any one who took part in the festivals from seven to ten months before the birth of their parents.

There is no difficulty in this passage if we bear in mind that Plato uses the words parents and children, brothers and sisters in a new sense which he consistently observes. Some of the results of his arrangements he hardly saw or does not care to notice. The infrequency of the opportunity of nuptial intercourse is singular: but this is not unreasonable if it is considered that the nuptial scheme has absolutely no other object but the procreation of children: also the circumstance is to be remarked that those who were united in any hymeneal festival would rarely be born in the same year owing to the difference in the marriageable age prescribed for men and women.

μετ' ἐκείνην δεκάτῳ μηνὶ καὶ ἐβδόμῳ δῆ] 'After an interval of ten or indeed of seven months': an inexact way of saying, 'From seven to ten months after.' δῆ draws attention to the more exceptional case.

καὶ οὕτω δὴ τὰ τούτων ἔκγονα] 'Their offspring defined in the same way.' Cp. Theaet. 156 C τὰ δὲ γεννώμενα οὕτω δῆ.

E εἰδὼν ὁ κλῆρος ταύτην ξυμπίπτει] It is not forgotten that the lottery has been cunningly devised by the rulers: supra 460 A.

461 E-466 D The great merit of the new arrangement is that it secures the unity of feeling in the state: so that if one member suffer, the whole body shall suffer with it, and the gladness of one shall be the gladness of all.

In other states one family sorrows, another rejoices at the same

event; the rulers, though fellow-citizens, are masters, the people slaves, and even the ruling class are bound together by no tie but that of office. Whereas in our community the people regard the rulers as their protectors and are regarded by them in turn as bread-winners, and the rulers will be all one family, not only in name, but in reality.

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V.
461 E-
466 D

This new institution is in keeping with the community of property which was previously ordained. And both together, by securing unanimity, will render quarrels and crimes of violence impossible in our state. Nor shall we have poor men flattering the rich, nor fathers of families harassed by petty cares, but the life of our guardians will be more enviable than that of Olympian victors. So little need we fear the objection that in forbidding them to have property we have made them less happy than the other citizens. Should any of them be moved by a low ambition and seek to appropriate the state to himself, he will learn to his cost how truly Hesiod said, 'Half is better than the whole.'

ὡς δὲ . . . παρὰ τοῦ λόγου] βεβαιώσασθαι παρὰ τοῦ λόγου is literally 'to obtain confirmation from the argument,' which, as elsewhere, is personified. Cp. Gorg. 489 A μὴ φθόνοι μοι ἀποκρίνασθαι τοῦτο, Καλλικλείς, ὅν, ἔάν μοι ὁμολογήσῃς, βεβαιώσωμαι ἤδη παρὰ σοῦ, ἅτε ἱκανοὺ ἀνδρὸς διαγῶναι ὁμολογηκότος.

461
E

In what follows Plato appears to confuse the absolute unity of the state with the harmony or balance of the various elements which are contained in the state. He has no idea of a unity of opposites or differences—τὸ ἀντίξουν συμφέρον. May we not imagine some Athenian statesman or man of the world saying: 'O Socrates, did you ever see one individual who was by nature the same as another? and is not a state made up of differences of character as well as of different employments? And if you could destroy these differences by education, would you not reduce men to a powerless unity in which their best qualities are lost?' Such has certainly been the fate of religious orders, who, in a spirit not unlike that of Plato's Republic, have attempted to extinguish individual character or genius in a common interest. Cp. Arist. Pol. ii. 2, § 3 οὐ μόνον δ' ἐκ πλείονων ἀνθρώπων ἐστὶν ἡ πόλις, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐξ ἐῴει διαφερόντων. Cp. also *ibid.* c. 2, § 2; c. 5, §§ 13-17. This truth begins to find acknowledgement in Plato's regulations concerning marriage in the Politicus and Laws (Polit. 309, 310: Laws vi. 773).

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A

τῆς ὁμολογίας] 'Of the mutual understanding or agreement,' implied in the words ὥς δὲ ἐπομένη τε τῇ ἄλλῃ πολιτείᾳ . . . δεῖ . . . βεβαιώσασθαι παρὰ τοῦ λόγου.

ἀρα . . . ἡμῖν ἀρμόττει] 'If we find that it fits the impress of the good.' For ἡμῖν cp. supra 451 D εἰ ἡμῖν πρόπει and note. ἀ νῦν δὲ διήλθομεν: sc. the community of women and children.

B ἡ δέ γε τῶν τοιούτων ιδίωσις . . . τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει;] The clause ὅταν οἱ μὲν . . . ἐν τῇ πόλει; is the explanation of ιδίωσις, as in the next sentence the clause ὅταν . . . οὐκ ἐμόν; is the explanation of ἐκ τοῦδε.

C ἐν ᾗτινι δὴ . . . διοικεῖται;] This is that barren unity which Aristotle condemns (Pol. ii. cc. 3, 4: also c. 5, § 14 ὥσπερ κἂν εἴ τις τὴν συμφωνίαν ποιήσκειν ὁμοφωνίαν ἢ τὸν ῥυθμὸν βάσιν μίαν). τοῦτο refers to τό τε ἐμόν καὶ τὸ οὐκ ἐμόν in the previous sentence.

καὶ ἥτις δὴ . . . ἔχει] αὕτη ἄριστα διοικεῖται is to be supplied from the previous sentence. The illustration then proceeds until Glaucon gives his assent and returns to the original question of Socrates (τοῦτο ὃ ἐρωτᾷς). For the expression ἡ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα . . . τεταμένη cp. ix. 584 C αἶ γε διὰ τοῦ σώματος ἐπὶ τὴν ψυχὴν τείνουσαι . . . ἡδοναί: Theaet. 186 C ὅσα διὰ τοῦ σώματος παθήματα ἐπὶ τὴν ψυχὴν τείνει: Phil. 34 C, D: Tim. 64. The redundancy of ὅλη after πάντα is occasioned by the antithesis of μέρους.

D ὁ αὐτὸς γὰρ . . . πόλις οἰκεῖ] For οἰκεῖν as a neuter cp. iv. 421 A καὶ αὐ τοῦ εὐ οἰκεῖν καὶ εὐδαιμονεῖν μόνοι τὸν καιρὸν ἔχουσιν: viii. 543 A τῇ μελλούσῃ ἄκρως οἰκεῖν πόλει.

E ὦρα ἂν εἶη . . . ἐπανιέναι ἡμῖν] For the familiar idiom cp. Theaet. 145 C ὦρα . . . σοὶ μὲν ἐπιδεικνύναι, ἐμοὶ δὲ σκοπεῖσθαι.

τὰ τοῦ λόγου ὁμολογήματα] 'The things agreed to.' Cp. ii. 362 B βουλευματα and note.

ἔστι μὲν που . . . ἄρχοντες τε καὶ δῆμος] For the use of the singular verb with a plural substantive, cp. ii. 363 A ἵνα . . . γίγνηται . . . ἀρχαί τε καὶ γάμοι, κ.τ.λ. and note.

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A

πρὸς τῷ πολίτας] sc. προσαγορεύειν.

B

τῶν ἀρχόντων] 'with regard to the rulers.' The genitive is at first vague, as supra 459 B τί δὲ ἵππων οἶε . . .; and is then brought into government with εἴ τις.

τὸν μὲν οἰκεῖον . . . (c) οὐχ ἑαυτοῦ;] ‘The friend he thinks and speaks of as belonging to him; the stranger as not belonging to him.’ Republic
V.
463
B

πότερον αὐτοῖς . . . κατὰ τὰ ὀνόματα πράττειν;] ‘Will you merely assign to them by law the name of friends?’ It is hardly necessary to observe that νομοθετεῖν has two constructions in the successive clauses: (1) with τὰ ὀνόματα: (2) with πράττειν. C

περί τε τοὺς πατέρας] The correlative phrase (καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ξυγγενεῖς) is deferred through the expansion of the sentence, and the lost thread is resumed in the words καὶ περὶ πατέρων . . . καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυγγενῶν, in construction with ὑμνήσουσιν. D

αὐταί σοι ἢ ἄλλαι φῆμαι . . . (E) φθέγγονται] This resumption only regards the latter part of the preceding sentence (ἢ μήτε πρὸς θεῶν . . . ἢ ταῦτα), in which not the law itself, but the sanction of the law is spoken of.

ὑμνήσουσιν] is used intransitively like οἰκεῖν in the expression ἡ ἄριστα πολιτενομένη πόλις οἰκεῖ (supra 462 D).

ἔφαμεν] supra 462 B, c.

464
A

κοινη] sc. γιγνομένας.

οὐκοῦν μάλιστα . . . ἔξουσιν;] As Aristotle truly remarks (Pol. ii. 1), ‘mine and thine,’ as well as ‘father and mother,’ have received a new meaning; Plato seems to forget that the legislator cannot create by new use of names the feeling of family relationship where no such relationship exists. The sweetness of the ‘wine,’ which is the affection of a family, has been dissolved in water (Ar. Pol. ii. 4, 7, 8).

πρὸς τῇ ἄλλῃ καταστάσει] ‘besides the general arrangement of the state,’ i.e. the other arrangements not including the community of wives and children. Cp. supra 463 A, B.

σώματι . . . ὥς ἔχει] The slight harshness of adding πρὸς μέρος αὐτοῦ τὸ σῶματι (cp. infra 466 D παρὰ φύσιν τὴν τοῦ θήλειος πρὸς τὸ ἄρρεν) is softened by the further addition of ὥς ἔχει λύτης, κ.τ.λ. B

τοῖς πρόσθεν γε] The reference is to iii. 415 ff.

κοινη πάντας ἀναλίσκειν] This was implied in the institution of συσσίτια, which were a κοινή ἀνάλωσις τῆς διδομένης τροφῆς (iii. 416 E). C

Republic καὶ γυναῖκά τε καὶ παῖδας ἑτέρους] *sc. ὀνομάζοντας* 'ἐμούς.' 'Calling
V. a different wife and different children his own.'

464

D

ἰδίων ὄντων] *sc. τῶν τε παίδων καὶ τῆς γυναικός.*

E

ὅσα γε . . . στασιάξουσιν;] 'They are blest with peace from all those factious dispositions which,' &c. ὅσα is cognate accusative. See Riddell's *Digest*, § 2.

καὶ μὴν οὐδὲ βιαιῶν γε, κ.τ.λ.] The mention of offences against the person is suggested by the exception of πλὴν τὸ σῶμα in the preceding sentences. (Cp. the classification of criminal offences in the Laws, Book ix, especially pp. 879, 880.)

δικαίως ἂν εἶεν] 'Can have any right to exist,' i.e. may be expected. This use is idiomatic:—cp. εἰ μὴ ἀδικῶ (iv. 430 E, &c.).

ἡλιξί μὲν γὰρ . . . δίκαιόν που φήσομεν] 'First, I believe we shall declare it to be chivalrous and right for equals to defend themselves against equals.' The order is φήσομέν που καλὸν καὶ δίκαιον ἡλιξιν ἀμύνεσθαι ἡλικας. The dative depends on καλὸν καὶ δίκαιον. Cp. Laws ix. 879 E ἡλιξ δὲ ἡλικά . . . ἀμυνέσθω κατὰ φύσιν ἄνευ βέλους ψιλαῖς ταῖς χερσίν. The correlative to μὲν ('in the first place') is supplied by μὴν infra.

ἀνάγκην . . . τιθέντες] 'In this way we shall oblige them to keep themselves in condition': literally, 'setting compulsion on the care of their persons.' The reading ἀνάγκην . . . ἐπιμελεία has the greater manuscript authority. Several variations occur: ἀνίγκη (Ξ), ἐπιμελείας (η supported by Stobaeus), ἐπιμέλειαν (Π Ξ): the two last appear to be corrections.

καὶ γὰρ τόδε ὀρθὸν . . . ὁ νόμος] ὀρθόν echoes and expands ὀρθῶς supra. Cp. 459 D and note.

465

A

ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ] ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα ἀμύνεσθαι. For πληρῶν τὸν θυμόν cp. Soph. Phil. 324 ἐνυμὸν γένοιτο χειρὶ πληρῶσαί ποτε.

πρεσβυτέρῳ μὴν νεωτέρων πάντων ἄρχειν] Cp. iii. 412 C.

καὶ μὴν . . . ὥς τὸ εἰκός] ὅτι γε, κ.τ.λ., *sc. δῆλον*. Cp. iii. 407 E. ὥς τὸ εἰκός = 'as is likely,' is added to supplement the defective construction. For the sense cp. iv. 425 B.

B

δέος δὲ . . . βοηθεῖν] Although τό, the MS. reading, may be construed—'the fear, namely, that succour will be brought,'

Madvig's simple change of τό to τοῦ seems justifiable. Cp. iv. *Republic* 440 c.

ξυμβαίνει γὰρ οὕτως] 'That is clearly the result' (viz. of our institutions—ἐκ τῶν νόμων infra).

465
B

τούτων μὴν . . . διχοστατήσῃ] Plato, as Aristotle remarks (Pol. ii. 5, 18 ff.), seems hardly to think of the lower orders of the state. The question which is raised in the *Politics* has no answer: 'Did he mean the communism of the higher orders to extend to the lower?' There is certainly no proof that he did.

|| n.B.

δι' ἀπρέπειαν] Cp. iv. 425 B-E, 442 E τὰ φορτικά αὐτῷ προσφέροντες, κ.τ.λ.

C

κολακείας τε πλουσίων πένητες] (1) 'Flatteries of the rich, in the case of the poor': κολακείας, like ἀπορίας and ἀλγηδόνας, is the accusative after λέγειν, while πένητες is in apposition (part with whole) with the nominative of ἀπηλλαγμένοι ἂν εἶεν: the full expression is κολακείας τε πλουσίων ὧν πένητες ἀπηλλαγμένοι ἂν εἶεν. Or (2) κολακείας gen. sing. in the same case with ὧν.

ταμιεύειν παραδόντες] Cp. iii. 416 D οἴκησιν καὶ ταμιεῖον μηδὲν εἶναι: viii. 550 D τὸ ταμιεῖον . . . ἐκεῖνο ἐκάστω χρυσίου πληρούμενον ἀπόλλυσι τὴν τοιαύτην πολιτείαν.

ἀπαλλάσσονται] Cobet's conjecture, ἀπηλλάσσονται (future perfect), though in strict accordance with ἀπηλλαγμένοι ἂν εἶεν supra, is quite needless, and the form does not occur elsewhere.

D

γέρα δέχονται . . . μετέχουσιν] Plato seems at first to have intended to end the sentence at τελευτήσαντες, but by an after-thought expands the word into an independent clause. Cp. *Phaedr.* 258 c ἰσόθεον ἡγέται αὐτός τε αὐτὸν ἔτι ζῶν, καὶ οἱ ἔπειτα γιγνόμενοι ταῦτα ταῦτα περὶ αὐτοῦ νομίζουσι.

E

οὐκ οἶδα οὗτου] viz. Adeimantus' imaginary objector, iv. 419 ff.

ποιοῖμεν . . . σκεψόμεθα . . . ποιοῖμεν] The optative has sufficient manuscript authority, and is therefore preferred, although the readings of A, ποιοῦμεν (bis), σκεψόμεθα, are not impossible.

466
A

εἴ που παραπίπτει] 'If so be that the topic should fall in our way.' Cp. viii. 561 B.

μή πη κατὰ . . . τὸν τῶν γεωργῶν ;] 'Can it from any point of view be regarded as on a level with that of the husbandman,' &c. Cp. *Gorg.* 512 B μή σοι δοκεῖ κατὰ τὸν δικανικὸν εἶναι ;

B

Republic V. ἐκεῖ] iv. 420 D.

466
C

μενεῖ . . . βίῃ] either (1) 'he will continue in, or remain true to, this life.' Cp. vi. 496 B πάνσμικρον . . . κατὰ φύσιν μέιναν ἐπ' αὐτῇ: or (2) taking μενεῖ in a more general and absolute sense, 'he will remain where he is (i.e. he will be content) when such a life is offered to him.' (ἐπί = on condition of.)

συγχωρεῖς] here is followed by two constructions: first by the accusative of the noun (κοινωνίαν), then by the infinitive (δεῖν, πράξειν). 'You agree to the community . . ., viz. that the women should (δεῖν) . . . and that if they do so they will do (πράξειν) what is best . . .'

- 1) ἢ πεφύκατον . . . κοινωνεῖν] These words are added in limitation and further explanation of παρὰ φύσιν.

466 D-
471 C

Here Glaucon would have reminded Socrates of the question which had been left to the last,—whether such a revolution of established custom is possible. Socrates anticipates him by subtly interposing a point of detail, which still detains them for some time. What are to be the laws and usages of war? The women will go campaigning with the men, and they will take their children with them (except those of tender age), mounted on swift and well-trained horses, under proper guidance and protection, to see the battle and to perform such services as they are fitted for. Thus, while their safety is provided for, they will learn their future occupation, and their presence will heighten the valour of their parents.

As to military discipline, the appropriate punishment for cowardice in action will be the degradation of the offender to the rank of an artisan, and if he is taken prisoner, we may make a present of him to the enemy. As rewards for eminent service in the field, there will be crowns, ovations and favours from the young and beautiful (as before said), not to mention feasts for which we have the example in Homer. Those who die bravely for their country shall be declared to be of the golden (or royal) race, and shall have divine honours paid to them, as the God at Delphi shall direct. And a similar tribute shall be assigned to those who die at home after doing eminent service.

But how will our soldiers treat their enemies? They will distinguish between Hellenes and barbarians. No Hellenic city shall be enslaved; no Hellene held in bondage. And it shall be forbidden

to despoil the dead, both on grounds of humanity and discipline. Hellenic armour (unless by Divine command) shall not be hung as a trophy in the temples of Greek Gods. Nor shall Hellenic territory be ravaged, or Hellenic villages burnt. For the quarrel of Hellene with Hellene is not war, but sedition, an untoward variance between kinsmen; and it should be kept within strict bounds, not suffered to degenerate into unnatural violence. Nor should men act as if such contention were irreconcilable. In warring with barbarians, which alone is truly war, the usages heretofore practised by the Hellenes in fighting amongst themselves are quite barbarous enough.

Republic
V.
466 D-
471 C

οὐκοῦν, ἣν δ' ἐγώ, . . . (E) πολεμήσουσιν] 'The only question that remains, is as to the possibility of the scheme.' 'That is what I was going to suggest.' 'We need not speak about war, for it is obvious what will be the manner of their wars.'

466
D

ἔφθης . . . ὑπολήψεσθαι] 'You have forestalled an interruption which I was meditating.' ὑπολαμβάνεσθαι has the meaning of interrupting, taking up a conversation, cp. Prot. 318 A ὑπολαβὼν . . . εἶπεν.

περὶ μὲν γὰρ τῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ, κ.τ.λ.] γάρ introduces the reason why the possibility of the scheme is the *only* remaining topic (λοιπὸν supra). The real motive of the digression is an artistic one. The great *peripeteia*, the on-rushing of the 'third wave,' is made more impressive by being delayed.

E

ὅτι κοινῇ . . . (467 A) καὶ μητέρας] The words διακονεῖν, κ.τ.λ., follow the general notion of what is fitting. They may be construed with ἄξιοι, but the change is occasioned by δεήσει intervening. For ἄδρoς cp. Hdt. iv. 180 ἐπεὶ δὲ γυναῖκι τὸ παιδίον ἄδρoν γένηται.

οἷα δὲ ἐν πολέμῳ φιλεῖ] sc. γίνεσθαι. Cp. viii. 565 E ἀδίκως ἐπατιώμενος, οἷα δὲ φιλοῦσιν (sc. ποιεῖν).

467
B

ἀναλαβεῖν] here as often in later writers is intransitive in meaning = 'to recover.'

καὶ οὐκ ἄξιον κινδύνου] (1) οὐκ ἄξιον is co-ordinate with σμικρόν. 'Do you think the difference unimportant and not worth some risk?' Or (2) the words οὐκ ἄξιον κινδύνου are parenthetical and are to be joined with θεωρεῖν, neglecting ἢ μή. [B. J.]

C

Republic
V.

παῖδας . . . ἐσομένους] 'Boys who are to be men of war.'

467
C

τοῦτο μὲν ἄρα ὑπαρκτέον] 'This then we must begin with.'
 ὑπάρχειν, 'to begin with,' being used with the accusative as well as
 the genitive, is legitimately formed into a passive verbal with τοῦτο
 in the accusative. προσμηχανᾶσθαι depends on the general notion
 of duty implied in ὑπαρκτέον.

ὅσα ἀνθρωποι] sc. γινῶναι πεφίκασι. Cp. Crit. 46 E ὅσα γε
 τὰνθρώπεια.

D

εὐλαβήσονται] sc. ἄγειν.

ἀλλὰ γάρ] introduces an objection. 'But this is not enough.
 For many accidents defy calculation.' This is said in the same
 spirit as supra B σφαλείσιν, οἷα δὲ ἐν πολέμῳ φιλεῖ. He is careful to
 enumerate all the risks with the view of providing against them.

E

καὶ διδασκαμένους ἱππεύειν] 'And when we have had them taught
 to ride.' διδασκαμένους is a correction of γ. Cp. Meno 93 D Θεμιστο-
 κλῆς Κλεόφαντον τὸν υἱὸν ἱππεία μὲν ἐδιδάξατο ἀγαθόν. The construction of
 the accusative with the gerundive (διδασκαμένους . . . ἀκτέον = ἡμᾶς
 διδασκαμένους αὐτοὺς (sc. τοὺς παῖδας) δεῖ ἄγειν) is quite legitimate;
 although διδασκαμένους would be more unequivocal here. The reading
 of A Π Μ, διδαζομένους, could only mean 'that they may teach them-
 selves to ride.' But it would surely be more reasonable for them
 to learn to ride before they were taken on such expeditions. And
 the rare reflexive use in Aristoph. Clouds 127: Soph. Ant. 356
 will not justify such an interpretation either of the future or of the
 aorist here. Another reading, διδαχθέντας, is probably conjectural.
 The passage is referred to in vii. 537 A.

τὸ αὐτῶν ἔργον] sc. ἐσόμενον.

468
A

πῶς ἐκτέον σοι τοὺς στρατιώτας] πῶς ἐκτέον; = πῶς ἔχειν δεῖ; σοι
 is an ethic dative: 'How should you have your soldiers disposed
 to one another and to their enemies?'

ποῦ ἄν] sc. εἴη τὰ σοὶ καταφαινόμενα. [H. Richards cj. ποῖα δὲ;]

τοῖς θέλουσι] sc. ἔχειν.

B

δεξιωθῆναι] δεξιῶσθαι often means 'to extend the right hand
 towards a person in token of admiration.' See especially Soph.
 El. 975, 976: Xen. Hellen. v. 1, 3 οὐδεὶς ἐκείνων τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὃς οὐκ
 ἐδεξιῶσατο, καὶ ὁ μὲν ἐστεφάνωσεν, κ.τ.λ.

καὶ μηδενὶ ἐξεῖναι] καί, which is omitted in some MSS., including A, may indicate the addition of a further clause to the law. 'Be it furthermore enacted,' &c. Cp. iii. 417 A and note. Republic
I.
468
C

αἰρέσεις τῶν τοιούτων] Either (1) 'there will be more frequent selections of such men' (τοιοῦτων referring to ἀγαθῶ ὄντι) 'than of others by the rulers to take part in the marriage festivals,' cp. supra 460 A, B; or (2) 'success in winning such prizes.'

ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ καθ' Ὅμηρον . . . (D) τὴν ἰσχὺν αὐξήσει] II. vii. 321, 322

νώτουιν δ' Αἴαντα διηνεκέεσσι γέραιεν
ἦρως Ἀτρεΐδης, εὐρυκρείων Ἀγαμέμνων.

As in iii. 408 B and elsewhere, Socrates takes a humorous delight in supporting his opinions by the authority of Homer.

ὥς ταύτην οἰκείαν οὖσαν τιμὴν] 'implying that this was a proper way of honouring.' D

ταῦτά γε] 'in *this*,' although we refuse to follow him in other things (ii. 383 A, &c.).

νῦν δὴ] supra B, C.

καὶ κρέασιν . . . δεπάεσσιν] II. viii. 162 : xii. 311. This may seem a curious form of training and hardly consistent with iii. 390 A, B, &c. ; but compare Laws i. 649. Plato cannot be held up as an advocate of total abstinence, but rather of moderation in the use of wine. E

τοῦ χρυσοῦ γένους] iii. 415 A-C.

ἀλλ' οὐ πεισόμεθα Ἡσιόδῳ] The lines which follow are altered from Hesiod, Op. et Dies, 121 ff. :

τοὶ μὲν δαίμονες εἰσι Διὸς μεγάλου διὰ βουλὰς,
ἐσθλοί, ἐπιχθόνιοι, φύλακες θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων.

They occur also in Crat. 398 A, where it is inferred that Hesiod meant by δαίμονες the wise and good. Ib. c ὅς ἂν ἀγαθὸς ἦ δαιμόνιον εἶναι, καὶ ζῶντα καὶ τελευτήσαντα καὶ ὀρθῶς δαίμονα καλεῖσθαι.

τοῦ τοιούτου] τοῦ χρυσοῦ. Cp. iv. 424 A.

πῶς χρὴ . . . τιθεῖναι] 'how to order the sepulture of heroic and divine persons' : τιθεῖναι used absolutely for ἐς ταφὰς τιθεῖναι (cp. τὰς θήκας infra B). 469
A

τί δέ ; πρὸς τοὺς πολέμους, κ.τ.λ.] Plato would make a distinction B

Republic
V.
469
B

between Greek meeting Greek and the wars of Greeks with barbarians, not unlike that which has been observed in modern times between the wars of civilized nations with one another and with Orientals or savages.

What are to be the usages of war is a question which has not received a complete solution. This is due to the comparative infrequency of wars and the variety of their circumstances. The precedents are few and there are no courts to sanction or register them. Still some shadow or reflection of law seems to watch over a state of man which in one sense is the negation of law. As in other cases in which the law of nations fails, the law of nature tends to appear. 1. In ancient times there was a faith that 'God would defend the right'; and in our own day justice has not so entirely vanished from the world, but that some plea or appearance of right also gives might. 2. As there must be a degree of justice in the commencement, there must also be some regard to the common rights of humanity in the conduct of a war: (*a*) so much truth and sincerity in the dealings of the two adversaries as may enable them to fight collectively; an army would cease to be an army which had no word of honour with their opponents; (*b*) so much humanity as is consistent with the object of war; everyone would agree that a destruction of life or property, say of an unfortified town or of helpless persons, which had no military result, was barbarous and inhuman; (*c*) but the question when the destruction of life and property is justified by the military result is always a matter of opinion; (*d*) the first thoughts of mankind regard war as a great evil, which is to be humanized as far as possible; their second thoughts lead them to doubt the 'greatest humanity principle,' as likely to multiply and protract the evil: on the other hand, cruelty or severity, which may perhaps tend to shorten wars, tends also to deprive them of their chivalry, and to demoralize those who are engaged in them; (*e*) neutral nations insist that the two belligerents shall not be allowed so to injure one another, as permanently to injure the world: also that they shall settle their quarrel within as narrow limits and with as little injury to others as possible. 3. An element of feeling and courtesy happily enters into the usages of war; the friendly relation of individuals is not wholly absorbed in the collective antagonism; the condition of prisoners is ameliorated, and the communications between the two parties are couched in friendly language, and are not interpreted by legal technicalities.

Republic
V.
469
B

4. No Christian or civilized nation would willingly overstep the limits of custom. The soldier may be trained to give the most fatal wound; the engineer may invent deadly machines: but the suggestion of any new kind of death by poisoning and suffocation is revolting to the military as well as to the common feeling. With a like inconsistency, the Greek, who slew his prisoners, nevertheless restored the bodies of the slain. 5. Speculative politicians have sometimes imagined that war, which has been in some degree regulated, might be further conventionalized into a duel between armies and fleets. But the elements of war are never so completely under our control, or the situation so equal, as to admit of such a convention. International law, whether about neutral ships or goods, rights of blockade, privateering, can only be altered by common consent; and the alterations commonly affect the relative positions of different nations in the event of war. 6. That one usage of war should be maintained towards Greeks, one towards barbarians—one towards Europeans, another towards Indians or New Zealanders, may be palliated by necessity or previous wrong, but cannot be defended in theory. 'A great nation's little wars' are commonly the least creditable part of her history.

δοκεῖ δίκαιον . . . τοῦτο ἐθίζειν] ἄλλη sc. πόλει (ἄλλῃ B). For the form of sentence cp. Theaet. 154 A ἔχεις τοῦτο ἰσχυρῶς, ἢ πολὺ μᾶλλον, κ.τ.λ. For the influence of this feeling on actual Greek usages of war cp. Xen. Hellen. i. 6, § 14 κελονόντων τῶν συμμάχων ἀποδόσθαι καὶ τοὺς Μηθυμναίους οὐκ ἔφη (ἡ Καλλικρατίδης) ἑαυτοῦ γὰρ ἄρχοντος οὐδένα Ἑλλήνων εἰς τὸ ἐκείνου δυνατὸν ἀνδραποδισθῆναι.

καὶ τοῦτο ἐθίζειν] sc. τοὺς Ἕλληνας. Our state is a Greek state (cp. 470 E) and will therefore habitually spare their own kinsmen.

τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων δουλείαν] 'Their enslavement by the barbarians.'

ὅλῳ καὶ παντί] 'altogether,' *ganz und gar*. The expression is varied in different places, τῷ ὅλῳ καὶ παντί (Rep. vii. 527 c): τῷ παντὶ καὶ ὅλῳ (Laws v. 734 E).

C

μηδὲ . . . συμβουλεύειν;] 'Is it just that they should not even possess a Greek as a slave and that they should advise the other Hellenes not to do so either?' The sentence is divided by μήτε . . . τε, the latter particle introducing a variation of μήτε τοὺς ἄλλους. The infinitives depend on the general notion of δοκεῖ δίκαιον, understood from the previous question.

Republic
I.
469
C

σκυλεύειν . . . πλὴν ὄπλων, κ.τ.λ.] Xenophon tells us (Hell. ii. 4, § 19) that Thrasybulus and his friends, after their victory over the thirty tyrants, τὰ μὲν ὄπλα ἔλαβον, τοὺς δὲ χιτῶνας οὐδενὸς τῶν πολιτῶν ἐσκύλευσαν.

ἢ οὐ πρόφασιν . . . τοῖς δειλοῖς ἔχει] For the use of ἔχω cp. Thuc. ii. 41 οὕτε τῷ πολέμῳ ἐπελθόντι ἀγανάκτησιν ἔχει.

E

τοῦ βαλόντος] 'of him who hit them,' is the reading of Par. A. Other MSS. have βάλλοντος, 'of the thrower' in general, or 'of him who is throwing at them.' This passage is quoted by Aristotle, Rhet. iii. 4, § 3, as a specimen of an εἰκὼν: καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ τῇ Πλάτωνος, ὅτι οἱ τοὺς τεθνεώτας σκυλεύοντες εἰκόσι τοῖς κυνῶσι, ἃ τοὺς λίθους δάκνει τῶν βαλλόντων οὐχ ἀπτόμενα.

ἐατέον . . . τὰς τῶν ἀναιρέσεων διακλώσεις] 'We must let alone spoliation of the dead, or prevention of the removal of corpses.' See Thuc. iv. 97-101 (the affair of Delium).

ἐατέον μέντοι] μέντοι here implies strong assent to a proposition which alters what had previously been thought.

470
A

ἐὰν μὴ τι δῆ, κ.τ.λ.] Plato thus avoids clashing directly with religious tradition. He will not lay down the law too rigidly, but allows an appeal against himself to the oracle of Delphi (iv. 427 B, c). See Paus. x. 10, § 3.

γῆς τε τμῆσεως] For the omission of περί cp. supra 459 B τί δὲ ἱππῶν οἶε . . . ; vii. 515 B τί δὲ τῶν παραφερομένων; οὐ ταῦτόν τοῦτο; and Gorg. 500 D. The correction τμῆσεως, formerly adopted by the Zurich editors ('assessment of the territory'?), is not in keeping with the corresponding clause, and is unsupported by manuscript authority. What is expressed in γῆν τέμνειν, which is forbidden, is clearly more than the removal of the year's produce, which he allows (infra D), and would include the cutting down of fruit-trees, the destruction of farm buildings and the like.

τί σοι δράσουσιν] For σοι cp. supra 468 A πῶς ἐκτέον σοι τοὺς στρατιώτας;

B

δύο ταῦτα, κ.τ.λ.] The article τά, which is added after ταῦτα in some MSS. (MΞ), throws a stronger emphasis on the verb, but makes no real difference in the sense: 'It appears to me that wars and sedition, as they are two in name, are two in reality.'

ὄντα ἐπὶ δυοῖν . . . τῇ τοῦ ἀλλοτρίου πόλεμος] 'being applied to

differences arising in two things. And the two things I speak of are what is domestic or kindred and what is alien or foreign. Accordingly sedition is the name for the enmity of what is domestic : war, for the enmity of what is alien.' The quarrel or enmity of what is domestic and kindred = the quarrel of one state with itself : the quarrel or enmity of what is alien and foreign = the quarrel of two states with one another. For καλεῖν ὄνομα ἐπὶ τινι cp. Parmen. 147 D, Soph. 218 C : and for the use of the passive, Eurip. Hec. 1271 τύμβω δ' ὄνομα σφ' κεκλήσεται. The particle οὖν (ἐπὶ μὲν οὖν), which is omitted in a few MSS., is probably genuine. It is hardly worth while, therefore, to discuss whether the asyndeton which is occasioned by the omission of οὖν is justified by examples. The genitives are possessive or descriptive : 'where the relation is that of kindred,' 'where it is that of aliens.' For the definition of στάσις cp. Soph. 228 A τὴν τοῦ φύσει ξυγγενοῦς ἕκ τινος διασθορᾶς διαφορᾶν.

καὶ οὐδέν γε . . . ἄπο τρόπου λέγεις] 'That is a very just mode of speaking.' ἄπο in the sense of 'away from' is accented by the grammarians as a paroxytone, a distinction however which is often neglected in the MSS.

ὅρα δὴ καὶ εἰ τόδε . . . λέγω] καὶ belongs in sense to τόδε.

C

Ἕλληνας μὲν ἄρα . . . τὴν ἔχθραν ταύτην κλητέον] A slight variation in the order of the text occurs here : instead of πολεμεῖν μαχομένους τε . . . εἶναι, some MSS. (including A mg.) read μαχομένους πολεμεῖν τε in order to give τε its proper position after the main verb. But τε may follow πολεμεῖν μαχομένους as a single word.

ξυγχωρῶ οὕτω νομίζειν] 'I agree to hold this language.'

D

ἐν τῇ νῦν ὁμολογουμένη στάσει] 'In what people now agree in calling sedition,' i.e. in sedition as ordinarily understood, as opposed to the new meaning which Socrates has given to it, viz. the war of Greeks with Greeks. For the use of νῦν in such a connexion cp. ii. 372 E ὅψα ἄπερ καὶ οἱ νῦν ἔχουσι : vii. 529 A ὡς μὲν νῦν αὐτὴν μεταχειρίζονται οἱ εἰς φιλοσοφίαν ἀνάγοντες.

ὡς ἀλιτηριώδης τε, κ.τ.λ.] ὡς is substituted for ὅτι at the beginning of the sentence. It is to be taken with ἀλιτηριώδης in the sense of 'how.' 'How wicked does the strife appear ! and neither of the two parties seem lovers of their country.' Cp. vi. 496 C.

τὴν τροφὸν τε καὶ μητέρα κείρειν] See note on iii. 414 E.

Republic V. μέτριον εἶναι] The force of δοκεῖ is continued from above.

470 E ὡς διαλλαγησομένων] For the construction of διανοεῖσθαι ὡς cp. i. 327 c ὡς . . . μὴ ἀκουσομένων . . . διανοεῖσθαι: vii. 523 c ὡς ἐγγύθεν τοίνυν ὀρωμένους λέγοντός μου διανοοῦ.

αὕτη ἡ διάνοια ἐκείνης] αὕτη refers to the words immediately preceding, τοὺς καρποὺς ἀφαιρεῖσθαι . . . πολεμησόντων: ἐκείνης το ἐὰν ἐκίτεροι, κ.τ.λ.

ἣν σὺ πόλιν οἰκίζεις] σύ is emphatic. The new city shares the nationality of Glaucon, who is playfully called the founder of it.

ἀλλ' οὐ . . . ὦν περ οἱ ἄλλοι ἱερῶν;] For οὐδέ in interrogations cp. supra 455 E οὐδὲ πολεμική;

471 A σωφρονοιῶσιν] For the significance of this term cp. Xen. Hell. iii. 2, § 23 ἔδοξε τοῖς ἐφόροις καὶ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ σωφρονίσαι αὐτούς (sc. τοὺς Ἡλείους), and the context there.

B ὑπὸ τῶν ἀναιτίων ἀλογούντων] The innocent, who are in the majority (cp. ὡς φίλων τῶν πολλῶν), compel the minority (cp. ὀλίγους αἰεὶ ἐχθρούς, κ.τ.λ.), for whose guilt they are made to smart, to submit.

{ πρὸς δὲ τοὺς βαρβάρους, ὡς . . . πρὸς ἀλλήλους] 'And they should deal with barbarians as the Greeks now deal with one another.' The irony is transparent.

In the previous clause the ingenuity of the transcriber of *q* has unnecessarily altered ἐναντίους into Ἑλλήνας. That Greeks only are intended is clear from the context.

C θῶμεν, ἔφη . . . καὶ τὰ πρόσθεν] The infinitive ἔχειν is governed by θῶμεν, which is used in two constructions: 'We will lay down this law, and we will assume that this and the former enactments are excellent.' For the infinitive after τίθημι cp. i. 331 A ἔγωγε τίθημι τὴν τῶν χρημάτων κτῆσιν πλείστον ἀξίαν εἶναι.

471 C- 473 C *Glaucon grows impatient of the digression and Socrates can no longer elude the advance of the 'third and greatest wave.' The new institution involves innumerable benefits, but is it possible? Can this ideal ever become real?*

Socrates first pleads that such a demand goes beyond the aim proposed (ii. 368), which is to find the nature of Justice in the abstract. If we have made that discovery, our success will not be

discredited, though we should be unable to show an actual embodiment of Justice answering to the ideal conception of it. It is enough to have obtained a pattern by which to judge of approximate resemblances, without seeking for absolute agreement. And if asked in what way the nearest approximation can be made, we must premise that in the nature of things all practical realization must fall short of the ideal as conceived in thought and expressed in language.

Republic
V.
471 C-
473 C

What then is the simplest and least difficult change within the range of human possibility, by which the present hindrances to the attainment of perfection may be removed? One change there is that would effect this object, and it is not impossible, though neither slight nor easy.

[ὅτι γε, εἰ γένοιτο . . . ἢ γένοιτο, κ.τ.λ.] The point to be chiefly dwelt on is put forward, leaving the construction in suspense, and the words καὶ ἃ σὺ παραλείπεις ἐγὼ λέγω supply the apodosis: 'For as to the advantages of this form of government, if possible, to the state in which it might be possible, I add particulars not mentioned by you.' For a similar turn of expression cp. iv. 420 Α ναί, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, καὶ ταῦτά γε ἐπισίτιοι . . . κατηγορημένα, and for παρῳσάμενος cp. Soph. Trach. 358 ὃν νῦν παρῳσας οἶτος ἔμπαλιν λέγει.

471
C

[ὅτι καὶ τοῖς πολέμοις, κ.τ.λ.] As in vii. 528 E, 537 D, the lively imagination of Glaucon seizes on the incidental results and circumstances of the institution which is in question. γινώσκοντες is to be taken closely with what follows, 'acknowledging each other as brothers,' &c. Compare supra 461 c.

[στραγγευσμένῳ] instead of the unmeaning στρατευομένῳ, is the ingenious emendation of Orelli; and is also found as a correction in the Viennese MS. F: 'You have no mercy on my hesitation.' The metaphor in the word στραγγεύομαι is taken from the falling of drops of water extracted by pressure: cp. στρεύομαι, and for the use of the word Aristoph. Nubes 131 τί ταῦτ' ἔχων στραγγεύομαι; Acharn. 126 κἄπειτ' ἐγὼ δῆτ' ἐνθαδὶ στραγγεύομαι; This reading is confirmed by the resumption of the same idea in ὠκνοῦν τε καὶ ἐδεδοίκη infra. στρατευομένῳ may have been suggested to a scribe by the association of καταδρομὴν ἐποιήσω: or possibly by the notion which Stallbaum seems to entertain that warfare is the subject in hand.

472
A

Republic V. τῆς τρικυμίας] The same metaphor occurs in the Euthydemus 293 A σῶσαι ἡμᾶς . . . ἐκ τῆς τρικυμίας τοῦ λόγου. It is continued infra 473 C ἐπ' αὐτὸ δὴ . . . εἴμι ὃ τῷ μεγίστῳ προσεικάζομεν κύματι.

472
A

ὁ ἐπειδὴν . . . ἐπιχειρεῖν διασκοπεῖν] ἀκούσης still preserves the metaphor of the wave, referring to its roar. The expression ὅτι εἰκότως ἄρα expands the idea of συγγνώμην, 'you will make allowance for me and feel that my hesitation was natural.'

λόγον λέγειν τε] This is the reading of MΞ. The reading of Par. A, Ven. II, λέγειν λόγον τε, might be preferred as the *durior lectio*, but on no other ground. It is probably an accidental miswriting. The reading of the text is also supported by *q* corr., the first hand having written λέγειν λέγειν according to Schneider, who examined the MS. after Bekker.

ῆττον] sc. τοσοῦτον ῆττον.

B οὐκοῦν, κ.τ.λ.] As a preparation for the third and last wave, which is still impending, Socrates returns to the main object of the work, which, as he again reminds us, is the search after justice and injustice, first in the state, and secondly in the individual. The ideal of justice is not the less ideal because incapable of realization, any more than the perfection of human beauty in a picture is less perfect because there is no ideal man like the man in the picture. Therefore Socrates regards the task required of him, to prove the possibility of his state in fact, as a work of supererogation, the failure of which in no way interferes with the truth of his speculations, and in which only a contingent and imperfect success is to be expected. The spirit of this passage may be compared with vi. 501 ff., where the relation of the ideal to the actual is again in question. In both these passages Plato talks of painters as copyists of the Idea. In Book x he speaks of them along with poets as mere copyists of the copy. The former view comes nearer to the modern notion of art as the idealization of nature than the ordinary Greek conception of μυητική.

ἀλλὰ τί τοῦτό γ' ;] sc. εἴπες, 'why that?'

οὐδέν' ἀλλ' ἐάν] 'Only that if.' Cp. supra 461 D οὐδαμῶς and note.

ἄρα καὶ ἄνδρα τὸν δίκαιον . . . διαφέρειν] Plato here implies that it is the nature of the actual to fall short of the ideal, and of the concrete to fall short of the abstract.

οὕτως] 'The latter,' answering the last question.

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C

εἰ γένοιτο] These words may be explained to mean 'whether he could be produced'; but they are then inconsistent with οὐ τούτου ἕνεκα infra D. Madvig would obviate the difficulty by omitting καί. But the tautology of εἰ γένοιτο . . . γενόμενος is then very weak, and it is better to cancel εἰ γένοιτο as a gloss on γενόμενος. Another expedient is to read ἧ (ἄν?) γένοιτο with Bekker. τελῶς is omitted in Ven. Π. [There is no inconsistency between εἰ γένοιτο . . . γενόμενος and ἀλλ' οὐ τούτου ἕνεκα infra D: to inquire whether perfect justice or a perfectly just man are possible is a different thing from trying to demonstrate their possibility. B. J.]

τὴν ἐκείνοις μοῖραν ὁμοιοτάτην ἔξειν] τὴν ἐκείνης, the reading of Par. A and most MSS., 'The lot that is most like justice,' is not ungrammatical, but extremely improbable, as answering to ἐκείνοις . . . ὁμοιότατος preceding. It is much more likely that ἐκείνης is due to itacism or to an echo of the phrase μηδὲν δεῖν αὐτῆς ἐκείνης διαφέρειν in what precedes.

ἔν' ἀποδείξωμεν] is the explanation of τούτου ἕνεκα: cp. infra τούτου ἕνεκα, ἐν μὴ ἔχωμεν.

D

τὰ αὐτὰ διομολόγησαι] Socrates in 472 D had extracted from Glaucon the admission that an artist who cannot demonstrate the possibility of the existence of a man so beautiful as he has painted is not to be considered inferior for that reason. Here, before he attempts to show the possibility of his communistic scheme, he asks Glaucon to make the same admission, in a different, it is true, and more universal form: 'That action can never come up to description.'

E

ἡ φύσιν ἔχει, κ.τ.λ.] 'All experience is against this, but that is no reason for doubting the truth of it,' says Euler (quoted by Coleridge) of the properties of the arch. He means that the mathematical ideal of the arch is imperfectly realized in matter. The relation of mathematics to physics is a good because a definite type of the relation of the abstract to the concrete. The ideal of the state is much farther removed from actual fact; or in Plato's words, 'action falls short of conception or expression, though some may deem otherwise.' What is true or perfect is one thing; what is possible, another. And great evils may arise from an attempt to enforce political ideals on a state of the world unsuited to them,—

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A

the 'respublica Platonis' or 'the primitive church,' 'in faece Romuli' or 'the dregs of the Gothic empire.'

For the expression φύσιν ἔχει cp. vi. 489 B οὐ γὰρ ἔχει φύσιν κυβερνήτην ναυτῶν δεῖσθαι ἄρχεσθαι.

{ καὶν εἰ μὴ τῷ δοκεῖ;] i.e. though it may seem an inversion of the recognized opposition between λόγος and ἔργον. ἀλλὰ σύ is an appeal from common opinion to the judgement of Glaucon.

καὶ τῷ ἔργῳ δεῖν] δεῖν is pleonastic, expanding ἀνάγκαζε.

φάναι] is the common use of the infinitive for the second person of the imperative (like φάσκειν in poetry). Cp. vi. 508 B τοῦτον τοῖνυν . . . φάναι με λέγειν, and 509 B καὶ τοῖς γινωσκομένοις τοῖνυν μὴ μόνον τὸ γινώσκεισθαι φάναι, κ.τ.λ.

B

ἂ σὺ ἐπιτάττεις] sc. ἐξευρεῖν ὡς δυνατὰ ὄντα γίγνεσθαι, 'which you bid us find to be capable of coming into existence.'

ὡς ἔοικε, πειρώμεθα] πειρώμεθα is probably subjunctive: cp. Theaet. 173 C λέγωμεν δὴ, ὡς ἔοικε.

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474 D

The change required is nothing short of this. Either kings and rulers must be philosophers or philosophers kings. Until that is effected, there can be no happiness for individual or state.

This is a hard saying, and to escape from the consequences of having uttered it we must distinguish whom we mean by 'philosophers.'

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C

ἐπ' αὐτὸ δὴ . . . κατακλύσειν] For ἐπ' αὐτὸ . . . εἰμι cp. infra 476 B ἐπ' αὐτὸ τὸ καλὸν . . . ἰέναι. The pronoun is used as in Soph. O. T. 1169 πρὸς αὐτῷ γ' εἰμὶ τῷ δεινῷ λέγειν. The metaphor of the laughing wave is perhaps the most audacious in Plato; the wave which has been following us throughout the book, since our first plunge, supra 453 D, is at last turned into a roaring sea of ridicule.

εἰρήσεται δ' οὖν] 'But the word shall be spoken, come what may.'

ἐὰν μὴ . . . (Ε) διεληλύθαμεν] (Cp. Laws iv. 710, 711, where a wise and virtuous despotism is affirmed to be the best basis of legislation: εἰ τύραννος γένοιτο . . . νέος, σῶφρων, εὐμαθής, μνήμων, ἀνδρείος, μεγαλοπρεπής).

In this celebrated sentence Plato expresses the real unity of

practical and speculative life. Everywhere they seem to diverge—in politics, in religion, in the characters of men; but the principle which unites them lies deeper than the divergences. One is subject to the idols of the tribe, the other, of the den; the one is of this world, the other not of this world: the one is strong within a limited range, the other has a feeble intelligence of all things. The philosopher, in the description of the Theaetetus (173 ff.), may hardly recognize the existence of his fellow-creatures: the lawyer or politician in the companion picture (ib. 175) often knows only a narrow and debased section of human nature, and is as much out of his element in extraordinary circumstances as the philosopher is in common life. And there are false ways in which the two elements may be reconciled—in the doctrinaire (Euthyd. 305), in the pseudo-philanthropist, in the political idealist, or in any premature and superficial attempts to rest society on a liberal and philosophical basis. There is a real reconciliation of them when the king is also a seer, or the statesman in the highest sense is a philosopher, equal to the immediate present, rising also into the more distant future. The words of the text may also be regarded as a sort of Greek prophecy of a millennium: 'I heard a voice crying, The kingdoms of the world are become the kingdoms of wisdom and truth.'

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κ.β.

The passage is the keystone of the Republic. In other writings of Plato the speculative is divorced from the practical: in the Republic there is an attempt to unite them. The philosopher is no longer an isolated being who lives in contemplation; he descends from his 'mountain heights' to dwell among his own people, and in 'his father's house,' 'if there is such a home upon the earth' (ix. 592 B).

οἱ βασιλεῖς . . . λεγόμενοι] It is implied that the actual rulers of the world are not true kings.

D

καὶ τοῦτο εἰς ταῦτόν συμπέσῃ] 'And unless these two, political power and philosophy, meet together in the same.' Two things are here spoken of which coalesce in one. In the form of the sentence their coalition is anticipated. Cp. iv. 435 A and note.

εἰς τὸ δυνατόν] 'so far as is possible,' in the nature of things. Such touches of moderation (in accordance with supra 472 ff.) occur in the most ideal passages of Plato. Cp. especially Symp. 212 A καὶ εἴπερ τῷ ἅλλῳ ἀνθρώπων, ἀθανάτῳ κακίῳ; Phaedr. 253 A καθ' ὅσον δυνατόν θεοῦ ἀνθρώπῳ μετασχεῖν.

E

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E

It may be asked whether there has ever been a period in which this dream of the Republic has received a fulfilment: in the course of ages, as Plato pathetically asks, may there not have been a king who was also a philosopher? Some would add a further condition, not only that the king should be a philosopher, but that he should rule over a people fitted to receive his institutions. The names of the philosophical Roman emperors naturally occur to us; as has been truly said, one of the greatest blessings to the world would have been the adoption of Christianity by Marcus Antoninus instead of by Constantine. Still nearer approaches to a philosopher-king may be found in the legislators and princes of the East: Zoroaster, Sakya Muni, in the Mahometan emperor Akbar Khan, in our own Alfred the Great or the Mexican Montezuma.

Nor have there been wanting in our own day one or two who have shown a remarkable union of philosophical genius with military and political insight. Compare the ideal of the Puritans and the French Protestants.

χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἰδεῖν] 'It is given to few to perceive.' Cp. Phaedo 62 B ὁ . . . λόγος . . . μέγας τέ τις μοι φαίνεται καὶ οὐ ῥᾶδιος δῦδεν. χαλεπὸν is used of an excellence rarely attained: cp. Theaet. 144 A ὡς ἄλλω χαλεπόν.

καὶ οὗτος, ὦ Σώκρατες, κ.τ.λ.] We are reminded of the manner in which the upholders of paradoxical or revolutionary ideas are threatened with popular hostility in Aristophanes, e.g. Birds 310 ff., Wasps 400 ff., and Acharnians 280 ff.

The famous words are introduced with great circumstance and preparation. The expectation has been raised by the image of the wave; at last the time has arrived for the revelation of the overwhelming truth. The real solemnity of the revelation is instantly broken by the ludicrous outburst which follows. Socrates admits all the consequences which are urged, and gravely charges them upon his companion. The companion promises to help with good wishes and encouragement, which are all that he has to offer; and Socrates, having such a champion to support him, takes heart, and, still relieving the discourse by ludicrous imagery, proceeds to the description of philosophy.

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B

διαδήλων] 'distinguished,' i.e. from those whom we do not mean.

The philosopher loves wisdom in its entirety. His desires are fixed on universal truth: not as seen in the concrete, but as known in the abstract. For between knowledge and ignorance there is an intermediate faculty of sense or opinion (δόξα), and between being and nonentity there is an intermediate region of 'contingent-matter.' Now, as being corresponds to knowledge, and not-being to ignorance, so the contingent, which now is and now is not, must be the object of the blinking, twilight faculty of opinion. That is the sphere of sense and ordinary thinking, and has no share in philosophy.

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οὐ γὰρ πάνυ γε] 'Not perfectly.' Cp. iv. 429 c and note.

474
D

δάκνουσι] Compare the image in the Symposium of those who are 'bitten' with philosophy 218 A τὴν καρδίαν . . . πληγείς τε καὶ δηχθεῖς ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ λόγων: Eurip. Hippol. 1301-1303 τῆς γὰρ ἐχθίστης θεῶν | ἡμῖν ὅσαισι παρθένεως ἡδονὴ | δηχθεῖσα κέντροις παιδὸς ἡράσθη σίθειν. So with comic exaggeration, δαρδάπτει πόθος in Aristoph. Ran. 66. κνίζω is the common word.

ἢ οὐχ οὕτω ποιεῖτε;] 'Is not this your way?' Cp. ii. 365 A τί οἴομεθα . . . ψυχὰς ποιεῖν; and note.

ὁ μὲν, ὅτι σιμός, κ.τ.λ.] A parallel to the thought is furnished by Hor. Sat. book I. iii. 38 'Illuc praevertamur amatorem quod amicae | Turpia decipiunt caecum vitia . . . Strabonem | Appellat Pactum pater:' Lucret. iv. 1160-1164 'Nigra melichrus est, immunda et fetida acosmos, | Caesia Palladium, nervosa et lignea dorcas | Parvula pumilio, chariton mia, tota merum sal, | Magna atque immanis cataplexis plenaque honoris.' In Charmides 154 B ἀτεχνῶς γὰρ λευκὴ στάθμη εἰμι πρὸς τοὺς καλοὺς, Socrates ironically represents himself as thus universally susceptible. Cp. Herrick, 'What I fancy, I approve, | No dislike there is in love.' For the colour of μελίχλωρος cp. Theocritus x. 26

βομβύκα (silkworm) χαρίεσσα, Σύραν καλέοντί τυ πάντες,
ἰσχύν, ἀλιόκανστον· ἐγὼ δὲ μόνος μελίχλωρον:

and for the expression πάσας φωνὰς ἀφίετε, Laws x. 890 D ἀλλὰ πᾶσαν, τὸ λεγόμενον, φωνὴν ἰέντα . . . ἐπικούρον γίγνεσθαι.

The meaning is that the lover, by the excuses he makes for the defects of his favourites, proves that his love is not partial, but universal: in this he is the figure of the lover of knowledge. The idea of a 'whole' in this passage is less abstract than elsewhere in Plato, e.g. Theaet. 173 E, where philosophy is again the love of

Republic V. the whole, *πᾶσαν πάντη φύσιν ἐρεινωμένη τῶν ὄντων ἐκάστου ὄλου*. This is intentional, however, and prepares for the correction of Glaucon's view, *infra* 475 D, E.

475 A *εἰ βούλει . . . τοῦ λόγου χάριν*] 'If you wish to say, taking me as your example, that lovers act thus, I agree, for the argument's sake.' For this use of *ἐπί* cp. x. 597 B *ἐπ' αὐτῶν τοῦτων ζητήσωμεν τὸν μιμητὴν τοῦτον*, and Charm. 155 D *ὡς εἶπεν ἐπὶ καλοῦ λέγων παιδὸς*, κ.τ.λ.

καὶ μὴν φιλοτίμους γε] 'And further you see that lovers of honour,' &c., cp. *τοὺς φιλοῖνους* *supra*. The article appears to be omitted for the sake of variety; the difference of meaning is hardly distinguishable in English.

τριπτυαρχοῦσι] 'If they cannot be *στρυτηγοί*, they are glad to be in command of the third of a tribe.' See Photius, p. 288: Pollux viii. 109.

C *τὸν . . . εὐχερῶς ἐθέλοντα*, κ.τ.λ.] The real lover of knowledge has a taste for every kind of knowledge.

E *ἀλλ' ὁμοίους μὲν φιλοσόφους*] Aristotle says more seriously that the love of knowledge is apparent even in the delights of sensible perception: *Metaph. i. 1* *Πάντες ἄνθρωποι τοῦ εἰδέναι ὀρέγονται φύσει. Σημεῖον δ' ἡ τῶν αἰσθήσεων ἀγάπησις· καὶ γὰρ χωρὶς τῆς χρείας ἀγαπῶνται δι' αὐτίας, καὶ μάλιστα τῶν ἄλλων ἡ διὰ τῶν ὀμμάτων . . . Αἴτιον δ' ὅτι μάλιστα ποιεῖ γνωρίζειν τι ἡμᾶς αὕτη τῶν αἰσθήσεων καὶ πολλὰς δηλοῖ διαφοράς*. For the use of *μὲν* cp. *Theaet.* 201 B *οὐδαμῶς ἔγωγε οἶμαι, ἀλλὰ πείσαι μὲν*.

οὐδαμῶς . . . τὸ τοιόνδε] (1) Socrates appeals to Glaucon's confession of discipleship, *supra* 474 A, B. Cp. vi. 504 E, 505 A: *Phaedo* 100 B, C. This agrees better with the context and with the tone of the passage than to suppose (2) that Socrates is continuing the raillery with which he attacked Glaucon, *supra* 474 D, E, 'A man of pleasure like you will readily perceive that beauty and ugliness are not the same.'

476 A *τῇ δὲ τῶν πράξεων . . . καὶ ἀλλήλων κοινωνία*] Plato here supposes, first of all, an admixture of the ideas with human actions, and with sensible objects; secondly, with one another. For the intercommunion of ideas, cp. *Soph.* 250 ff. It may also be illustrated from *infra* 478 E, where *τὸ δοξαστόν* is shown to be *τὸ ἀμφοτέρων μετέχον*, *τοῦ εἶναι τε καὶ μὴ εἶναι*: there is therefore no

reason for suspecting or emending the word ἀλλήλων. Cp. also *Republic* V. 476 A
 Polii. 278 D μετατιθέμενα δ' εἰς τὰς τῶν πραγμάτων μακρὰς καὶ μὴ ῥαδίους
 συλλαβὰς, κ.τ.λ.

ἐπ' αὐτὸ τὸ καλὸν δυνατοὶ ἰέναι] Cp. Sympos. 210 E πρὸς τέλος
 ἦδη ἰὼν . . . ἐξαίφνης κατόψεται τι θαυμαστὸν τὴν φύσιν καλόν, κ.τ.λ.

ἡγούμενός τέ τι αὐτὸ καλόν] For ἡγεῖσθαι (= νομίζειν) with
 a simple accusative and without εἶναι cp. Laws x. 899 D ἔτι μὲν ἡγεῖ
 θεοὺς, κ.τ.λ.: Soph. 222 B εἴτε . . . ἀνθρώπων . . . μηδεμίαν ἡγεῖ θήραν.

καὶ τὰ ἐκείνου μετέχοντα] The language of μέθεξις is here used,
 although the ideal of justice has just before (472 c) been spoken
 of as παράδειγμα. The two notions, which are figures, are not here,
 as in Arist. Met. i. 6, §§ 3 and 4, opposed.

ἐπικρυπτόμενοι ὅτι οὐχ ὕγιαίνει] 'Drawing a veil over the fact
 that he is not in his right mind.' Cp. Phaedr. 268 E οὐκ ἀγρίως
 εἴποι ἄν, ὦ μοχθηρὲ, μελαγχολᾷς, ἀλλ' ἄτε μουσικὸς ὦν πραύτερον, ὅτι, ὦ
 ἄριστε, κ.τ.λ. for a similar humanity of feeling.

ἀλλ' ἡμῖν εἰπὲ τόδε] The sentence returns to the direct form,
 addressing the imaginary respondent.

ἰκανῶς οὖν . . . πάντα ἄγνωστον] Being, according to Plato in
 this passage, is the absolute object of knowledge; not-being, of
 ignorance; and the intermediate which partakes of both, matter
 of opinion. This last, as here expressed, is probably the earliest
 conception of contingent matter. That Plato should not have
 perceived that degrees of certainty are in the subject only, and
 have no corresponding object, considering the great difficulty
 which the ancient world experienced in disengaging subject and
 object, is not perhaps surprising: the wonder is rather that such
 a figment as a 'contingent or probable matter' should have
 survived in the traditions of modern logic. The other two con-
 ceptions of being and not-being also present a different aspect to
 the ancient philosopher and to the student of modern metaphysics.
 Being, according to Plato, is true existence, the essence of things
 human and divine, the correlative of absolute knowledge, almost
 the Supreme Being. To the modern metaphysician, on the other
 hand, being, as Hegel says, is a word only, the poorest and most
 void of all abstractions, which only by negation or combination
 with not-being attains to positive or definite meaning. The neces-
 sity of passing from being to the determinations of being or to

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A

actual phenomena was never seen distinctly in the Platonic philosophy (although approximately realized in the Sophist, Politicus, and Philebus). Not-being has in Plato, at least in the present passage, a positive or substantial existence, and is not perceived to be abstract or negative only.

ἱκανῶς . . . καὶ εἰ πλεοναχῇ σκοποῖμεν] The supposition refers to the negative notion implied in ἱκανῶς. 'We could not be more assured of this, even if we were to look at it in several more points of view.' For the implied admission that an important truth may be proved in more ways than one cp. x. 611 B: Theaet. 206 c ἀλλὰ δὴ τοῦτου μὲν ἔτι καὶ ἄλλαι φανείεν ἀποδείξεις.

τοῦ εἰλικρινῶς ὄντος] 'the pure light of being'; cp. Phaedo 67 B γνωσόμεθα δὲ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν πᾶν τὸ εἰλικρινές.

οὐκοῦν *ἐπεὶ ἐπὶ μέν, κ.τ.λ.] Most of the MSS. omit δέ after μεταξύ. Two of them (q β') complete the sentence by adding εἰ after οὐκοῦν. Hermann and Baiter further amend εἰ by ἐπεὶ, for the omission of which the alliteration may afford a reason. This is adopted in the text. The true reading is uncertain. A further step is being taken in the argument: 'Since knowledge corresponded (ἦν) to being, and ignorance to not-being, for this intermediate must we not look for a corresponding intermediate between ignorance and knowledge, if such there be?'

B

κατὰ τὴν δύναμιν ἑκάτερα τὴν αὐτῆς] For αὐτὴν in the reading of Par. A, &c. (κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν δύναμιν), Hermann and the Zurich editors conjecture ἄλλην (cp. infra 478 B ἄλλη δὲ ἑκάτερα, ὡς φασί). But a safer correction is (with Schneider and the Viennese MS. F) to omit αὐτὴν, which may be due to a repetition of the preceding letters | ἃ τῇν. The addition of ἡ κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν δύναμιν in Vind. E, &c. indicates an early variation of reading. The words from κατὰ τοῦ αὐτῆς are omitted in Ven. Ξ. II M really agree with Par. A.

οὐκοῦν ἐπιστήμη μὲν . . . διελέσθαι] The words γινῶναι ὡς ἔστι τὸ ὄν are a resumption or epexegetis of the words which precede. Socrates returns to the same question below (478 A), where he repeats it in nearly the same words—ἐπιστήμη μὲν γέ που ἐπὶ τῷ ὄντι, κ.τ.λ. But first he will explain and illustrate by examples the meaning of the term 'faculties' or 'powers,' which he is employing. Compare the preliminary psychological discussion in iv. 435 ff.

D

δυνάμεως δ' εἰς ἐκεῖνο . . . ἀπεργαζομένην ἄλλην] He means that faculties have no sensible qualities, but are known by their effects

only. This is a first principle of psychology. Cp. *Ion* 537 D
 ὅταν ἡ μὲν ἑτέρων πραγμάτων ἢ ἐπιστήμη, ἡ δ' ἑτέρων, οὕτω καλῶ τὴν μὲν
 ἄλλην, τὴν δὲ ἄλλην τέχνην. And for the words οὐτε τινὰ χροῖαν ὁρῶ οὐτε
 σχῆμα, κ.τ.λ. cp. *Soph.* 247 C, D and *Theaet.* 155 E (of the crude
 materialists) πράξεις δὲ καὶ γενέσεις καὶ πᾶν τὸ ἀόρατον οὐκ ἀποδεχόμενοι
 ὥς ἐν οὐσίας μέρει, whereas the disciples of Protagoras are said to
 uphold the existence of things (or processes) not visible.

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 D

ἐπὶ τῷ αὐτῷ τεταγμένην] Cp. i. 345 D ἐφ' ᾧ τέτακται: ib. 346 A.

ἐπιστήμην πότερον . . . φῆς εἶναι αὐτήν] The pronoun is unem-
 phatic, being simply a resumption of the noun, which is placed at
 the beginning for the sake of emphasis.

εἰς τοῦτο . . . ἐρρωμενστάτην] For the two-fold answer to one
 question in the same sentence cp. iv. 439 A ἔγωγε, ἡ δ' οὐ πώ-
 ματός γε.

εἰς δύναμιν] Cp. *Soph.* 235 A εἰς γόητα . . . θετέον.

E

οἴσμεν] θήσομεν *M corr.* Θ *Vind. D*; and so *Cobet.* The use
 in the text is certainly singular. But φέρω is elsewhere used (with
 ἐπί) of referring a predicate to a subject (*Soph.* 237 C, *Tim.* 37 E),
 or a thought to its object (*infra* 478 B).

πῶς γὰρ ἂν . . . τιθεῖν] Δόξα is the faculty of opinion and is also
 nearly allied to sensible perception or sense. But what has opinion
 to do with perception? To us opinion is fallible and probable;
 sense is generally infallible. Opinion to us is for the most part
 concerned with the same matter as knowledge; sense with external
 objects only. The truth seems to be that here and in some other
 passages of Plato δόξα is a union or rather confusion of two opera-
 tions of the mind which are really distinct. The origin of this
 confusion is to be sought for in the history of early Greek philo-
 sophy which opposed sense and opinion alike to the certainty of
 pure intellect. Both are opposed to the universal and neither of
 them affords a standard of measurement. Αἰσθησις and δόξα are
 however distinguished in *Theaet.* 187 A, where it is suggested that
 knowledge may be the same with true opinion.

ἐπιστήμη μὲν γέ που ἐπὶ τῷ ὄντι] sc. πέφυκεν. Cp. *supra* 477 B.

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 A

δόξα δέ, φαμέν, δοξάζειν] sc. πέφυκεν.

ἡ ταυτόν ὅπερ ἐπιστήμη γιγνώσκει] ἡ ταυτόν sc. δόξα δοξάζει; 'Is
 it the nature of opinion to opine the same which knowledge
 knows?'

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B

ἀρ' οὖν τὸ μὴ ὄν δοξάζει] sc. ὁ δοξάζων : cp. i. 345 A ἔστω μὲν ἄδικος, κ.τ.λ. So infra c οὐκ ἄρα . . . δοξάζει. For the form of argument cp. Theaet. 188 D δυνατόν δὲ ὁπωοῦν ὁ λέγετε, καὶ τις ἀνθρώπων τὸ μὴ ὄν δοξάσει ; . . . ὁ ἄρα ἔν γέ τι ὁρῶν ὅν τι ὀρά : Soph. 237 D τὸ τὶ τοῦτο ῥήμα ἐπ' ὄντι λέγομεν ἐκάστοτε . . . ἀνάγκη τὸν τι λέγοντα ἔν γέ τι λέγειν.

μὴ ὄν γε] (1) sc. τὸ μὴ ὄν, which is resumed as the subject of προσαγορεύοιτο from supra τὸ μὴ ὄν δοξάζει. To this μὴ ὄν γε is attached as a ground or reason. 'Not-being, since non-existent, would not rightly be called one-thing, but, strictly, no-thing' (μὴ ὄν γε i. q. εἰ μὴ εἴη γε, Stallbaum).

[(2) It is better to take μὴ ὄν more simply for 'what is not' or ('not-being') the sense in which μὴ ὄν τι occurs just below. B. J.]

C ἀρ' οὖν ἐκτὸς τούτων . . . ἀσαφεία] 'Does opinion then lie in a region beyond these, surpassing either knowledge in clearness, or ignorance in dimness?'—But if not 'without,' the argument proceeds to show that opinion is within these limits.

σκοτωδέστερον . . . φανότερον] Cp. Soph. 254 A ὁ μὲν ἀποδιδράσκων εἰς τὴν τοῦ μὴ ὄντος σκοτεινότητα . . . κατανοῆσαι χαλεπός . . . ὁ δὲ . . . τῇ τοῦ ὄντος . . . προσκείμενος ἰδέα, διὰ τὸ λαμπρὸν αὐτῆς χώρας οὐδαμῶς εὐπετεῖς ὁφθῆναι.

D οὐκοῦν ἔφαμεν ἐν τοῖς πρόσθεν] supra 477 A, B.

οἶον ἅμα ὄν τε καὶ μὴ ὄν] There is probably a confusion of the two constructions οἶον εἶναι and φανεῖν ὄν.

E ἀποκρινέσθω ὁ χρηστός . . . (479 A) φιλοθεάμων] ἐκεῖνος ὁ φιλοθεάμων is a resumption of ὁ χρηστός, referring to supra 475 D—476 B, C. For the vague reference cp. supra 460 A τὸν φαῦλον ἐκέκινον. Socrates proceeds to show that sensible objects are and are not what they are :—They have no fixed character of their own ; they are different in different relations.

479 ἡγεῖται . . . νομίζει] supra 476 C, D.

A καὶ τᾶλλα οὕτω] Some of these 'other things' are enumerated infra B.

B τί δέ ; τὰ πολλὰ διπλάσια . . . φαίνεται ;] That is to say, although, in the abstract, a double and half differ, in the concrete they may coincide ; e.g. two chairs are the half of four and the double of one.

The same view of the relativity of sense occurs often elsewhere: e.g. Theaet. 152 D *ἐὰν ὥς μέγα προσαγορεύης, καὶ σμικρὸν φανείται, καὶ ἐὰν βαρύν, κοῦφον, ξύμπαντί τε οὕτως*: Phil. 14 D *καὶ βαρὺν καὶ κοῦφον τὸν αὐτόν*: Phaedo 74 B ff., 102.

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V.
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B

τοῖς ἐν ταῖς ἐστιάσεσιν, ἔφη, . . . αἰνίγματι] (1) 'They are like the *double-entendres* at feasts, and like the children's riddle about the eunuch throwing at the bat.' *ἐπαμφοτερίζουσιν* is thus explained by Timaeus in his lexicon to Plato: cp. the active use of *ἐξημφοτέρικε* in Euthyd. 300 D. [(2) But the verb occurs immediately below, *ἐπαμφοτερίζειν* sc. *ἔοικεν*, in the ordinary intransitive sense, and it is unlike Plato to repeat the same example in illustration — (Riddles at feasts and the children's riddle). The phrase *τοῖς ἐν ταῖς ἐστιάσεσιν ἐπαμφοτερίζουσιν* may contain an allusion to some incident of Greek festivity familiar to Plato's readers, but to us unknown. L. C.]

καὶ τῷ τῶν παίδων αἰνίγματι] The riddle referred to is given by the Scholiast:—

C

Λῖνός τις ἐστὶν ὥς ἀνὴρ τε κοῦκ ἀνὴρ
ῥριθι κοῦκ ῥριθ' ἰδὼν τε κοῦκ ἰδὼν
ἐπὶ ξύλου τε κοῦ ξύλου καθημένην
λίθῳ τε κοῦ λίθῳ βάλῳι τε κοῦ βάλῳι:

i.e. a eunuch aimed at a bat which he saw imperfectly sitting upon a reed with a pumice-stone and missed him.

ῶ] 'wherewith,' viz. with a pumice-stone. This proves to be the reading of Par. A, and is therefore to be adopted without question in preference to *ὥς*.

ἐφ' οὗ] sc. *καθημένην*.

παγίως νοῆσαι] Cp. Theaet. 157 A *ἐπεὶ καὶ τὸ ποιοῦν εἶναι τι καὶ τὸ πάσχον αὐτῶν ἐπὶ ἐνός νοῆσαι, ὥς φασιν, οὐκ εἶναι παγίως*.

μεταξύ που κυλινδεῖται] 'range somewhere between.' The word *κυλινδεῖσθαι* has often a depreciatory association, as of 'knocking about, a prey to chance or circumstance,' &c. Cp. Phaedr. 275 E, Phaedo 81 C, 82 E.

D

προωμολογήσαμεν δέ γε . . . πλανητὸν ἀλίσκόμενον] 'But we agreed beforehand, that anything of this kind which might come to light was to be described as the object of opinion, not of

Republic knowledge, being the class which oscillates between and is apprehended by the intermediate faculty.²
V.

480 ἢ οὐ μνημονεύομεν] supra 476 B, C: 479 A.

ἕκαστον τὸ ὄν] 'Each kind in its essential nature,'—i. e. αὐτὸ τὸ κιλόν, δίκαιον, ἀγαθόν, . . . καὶ τὰλλα οὕτω.

BOOK VI.

Republic VI. *If the philosopher can lay hold of universal and unchanging truth, and those who cannot rise above opinion are not philosophers, to which of the two shall we commit the government of the state? In a word, ought the true guardian to be clear-sighted or blind? There can be but one answer to this question, unless the philosopher is deficient in some other way. But the philosophic nature contains all the elements of virtue. He who is to be trained in philosophy must be quick-witted and have a good memory; he must be a lover of all truth, a hater of falsehood, courageous, temperate, just, gentle, large-minded, gracious in his thoughts and ways. Not even Momus can have any fault to find with such a character.*

484 A διὰ μακροῦ . . . λόγου] λόγος, as elsewhere, is personified: cp. infra 503 A παρεξιώντος καὶ παρακαλυπτομένου τοῦ λόγου, πεφοβημένου κινεῖν τὸ νῦν παρόν. διεξεληθόντος may be explained (1) as intransitive (cp. Soph. 237 B τὸν δὲ λόγον, ἧ βέλτιστα διέξεισι: Sophocl. Oed. Col. 574 ὡς λόγος διέρχεται: Dem. 541, 22 πάντα δ' ἤδη διεξεληλίθει τὰς τῶν νόμων)—the participle being added afterwards to complete the expression—'In the course of a long discussion which has come to its conclusion.' Or (2) αὐτούς, sc. τοὺς φιλοσόφους, may be supplied as the object of διεξεληθόντος—'after a long argument which has discussed their nature.' Cp. Laws v. 743 E ἣν διεξερχόμεθα πολιτείαν.

μακροῦ] a slight exaggeration, as the argument about the true nature of philosophers does not extend to more than six pages, 474–480. But if such a matter-of-fact objection needs an answer, it may be replied that six pages seem a considerable space to devote to the definition of a single term: and the steps through which Glaucon has been led to the conclusion were elaborate and

minute. The reading of Ξ, διὰ μ. τ. δ. τοῦ λόγου, is due to a false interpretation, i.e. τοῦ λόγου διεξελλθόντος διὰ μακροῦ τινός. διεξελλθόντες (xv) is another manuscript conjecture. According to this reading the philosophers are supposed to run the gauntlet of the argument through which their nature is revealed.

οὐ ῥαδίον] sc. ἀναφυνῆναι αὐτούς.

οὐ φαίνεται] is, 'it appears to be not easy': not 'it does not appear easy.'

ἔμοιγ' οὖν] 'To me at least it appears that it might have been set forth in a still better manner, if we had had only to speak of this one point.' The subject of φανῆναι is τὸ πρᾶγμα rather than τοὺς φιλοσόφους, as appears from τοῦτου μόνου following.

μέλλοντι] agreeing with τινί understood, not with ἔμοιγε supra: 'if one were not required'; not 'if I were not required.'

οἱ δὲ μή] sc. οἱ δὲ μὴ τοῦ ἀεὶ κατὰ ταῦτά ὡσαύτως ἔχοντος δυνάμενοι ἐφάπτεσθαι.

B

πλανώμενοι] 'Wandering up and down'—referring to the uncertainties of opinion: cp. v. 479 A ff., especially D τὸ μεταξὺ πλανητόν: also infra 485 B. For the word cp. especially Lysis 213 E οὐκ ἂν ποτε οὕτως ἐπλανώμεθα.

μετρίως] 'fairly,' 'duly,' 'fittingly.' Cp. x. 597 E τοῦτο . . . ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ μετρίωτατ' ἂν προσαγορεύεσθαι, μιμητής.

καθιστάναι] sc. λέγοντες δεῖν.

C

τόδε δέ . . . τηρεῖν ὅτιοῦν;] 'But can there be any question whether a blind or sharp-seeing watchman should guard a thing?'—In Plato's language, he who is ignorant of the universal is blind, 'not seeing the sun': he has no mental image or 'pattern in the mount' (cp. ix. 592), no idea of true being or principle of order, to which he may refer objects of sense or the particulars of human action: he is still in the den, having his back turned toward the light (cp. vii ad init.).

ὥσπερ γραφῆς] Cp. infra 500 E οἱ τῷ θεῷ παραδείγματι χρώμενοι ζωγράφοι, 501 A, B, where Plato repeats and expands the image suggested here.

κἀκεῖσε] sc. εἰς τὸ ἀληθέστατον. But the opposition of ἐκεῖσε—ἐνθάδε implies that the truth is not here but yonder,—ἐν οὐρανῷ πον ἀνακείμενον (ix. 592 B: cp. also x. 610 B).

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D

ἐὰν δέη τίθεσθαι] 'If there should be need of such enactments.' The regulation of minutiae was to be left to each generation of rulers, the great principles having been once for all laid down: cp. iii. 412 B, iv. 425, 426, 427 A: and Laws vi. 769, 770, 772, 779 D, vii. 816, viii. 846 E, xii. 956 E.

τούτους] sc. 'the blind leaders of the blind,' who have just been described.

ἐκαστον τὸ ὄν] i. e. who know the essential reality of each thing: who are capable, in modern language, of abstraction and generalization:—The power of abstraction seemed to Plato in his own age to constitute the great difference between one man's mental condition and another's (Phaedr. 265 E, Rep. vii. 534).

εἰ γε τᾶλλα μὴ ἐλλείπουντο] 'If they did not fall behind in other ways.'

τούτῳ γὰρ αὐτῷ . . . ἂν προέχουσιν] 'For this very thing in which they will have the superiority is about the most important point of all.' *σχεδὸν τι τῷ μεγίστῳ*: the emphasis is on *τῷ μεγίστῳ*, 'the greatest point of all' is the knowledge of ideas and universals. *τι* which follows *σχεδὸν* does not weaken its force but calls attention to it: as 'pretty' is employed in some uses of the phrase 'pretty nearly' in English.

485
A

κάκεῖνα καὶ ταῦτα] 'The other qualities (= τᾶλλα supra E—i. e. experience and general excellence) and these (the special attributes of the philosopher). Both are comprised in ταῦτα infra (*ταῦτα ἔχουσιν οἱ αὐτοί*).

The question how this combination of the practical and speculative may be attained, is answered by an inquiry into the nature of the philosopher. For the necessity of the philosopher's knowing also the particular, 'if he is to find his way home,' cp. Phileb. 62 B.

ὁ τοῖνον, κ.τ.λ.] v. 474 B. If with the best MSS. we read *δεῖν*, we must supply *τοῦτο ποιεῖν δεῖ* from *πρῶτον δεῖν καταμαθεῖν* to complete the sentence. Or if this explanation is deemed unsatisfactory we must adopt the reading *δεῖ* of the inferior MSS.

B

ὁ ἂν αὐτοῖς δηλοῖ . . . καὶ φθορᾶς] The genitive *οὐσίας* is partitive and follows *δηλοῖ*: cp. iv. 445 E *οὔτε εἰς ἐγγεγόμενος κινήσειεν ἂν τῶν ἀξίων λόγου νόμων τῆς πόλεως*. *ἐκείνης* refers to the discussion in v. 475 F foll.

The words are found in Themistius, Orat. xxi. 250, with some verbal differences : τοῦτο μὲν δὴ ὁμολογεῖσθαι τῆς φιλοσόφου φύσεως περὶ, ὅτι μαθήματος δεοὶ οὗτοι παντὸς ἀλλ' ὁ ἂν ἐκείνῃ δηλοῖ τὴν οὐσίαν τὴν αἰὶ οὖσαν καὶ μὴ πλανωμένην ὑπὸ φθορᾶς καὶ γενέσεως. The agreement is not sufficiently exact to justify the substitution of οὐσίαν for οὐσίας in the text ; Themistius appears to have simplified the construction.

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B

πάσης αὐτῆς] sc. τῆς οὐσίας, governed by ἐρῶσιν.

οὔτε τιμιωτέρου οὔτε ἀτιμοτέρου μέρους] Cp. Soph. 227 A, Parmen. 130 E, for this favourite thought.

ὥσπερ ἐν τοῖς πρόσθεν . . . διήλθομεν] v. 474 C ff.

ἐκόντας εἶναι] 'so far as their being willing is concerned.' C
ἐκὼν εἶναι is a parenthetic phrase—generally used in negative sentences—in which the word ἐκὼν gains force from the addition of εἶναι.

μηδαμῇ προσδέχεσθαι τὸ ψεῦδος] Cp. Theaet. 151 D ἀλλὰ μοι ψεῦδός τε ξυγχωρῆσαι καὶ ἀληθές ἀφανίσαι οὐδαμῶς θέμις.

ἀλλὰ μὴν . . . ἀπωχετευμένον] For ἀπωχετευμένον in strict accuracy ἀπωχετευμένα might be expected. But the attraction which confuses the simile and the thing compared is common in Greek (e. g. Soph. Trach. 33), and occurs elsewhere in Plato: cp. iii. 401 C, D ὁπόθεν ἂν αὐτοῖς . . . πρὸς ἀκοήν τι προσβάλλῃ, ὥσπερ αὔρα φέροντα ἀπὸ χρηστῶν τόπων ὑγίαιαν, καὶ . . . ἄγουσα. ἐκεῖσε refers to εἰς ἓν τι. D

τάς δὲ διὰ τοῦ σώματος] τὰς is an accusative of reference—in respect of': or περὶ may be supplied from the previous clause. The former is the more natural way of taking the words. The image of the stream is continued in ἐρρυήκασι and ἐκλείποιεν.

It is common to draw a line between talent and character: the powers of a man are distinguished from his interests and affections. Such lines of demarcation are convenient, but they are also partly misleading. For the love of knowledge is knowledge: moral qualities interpenetrate with mental: how much a man feels is quite as important as how much he thinks, or rather he must feel what he thinks. There is no surer criterion of progress in education than an interest in study: nor anything more fatal to intellectual excellence than envy and meanness.

ὁ γέ τοιοῦτος] 'such an one, at any rate'—i. e. one who takes no delight in the pleasures of the body—'must be temperate.'

E

Republic VI. 485 E μετὰ πολλῆς δαπάνης σπουδάζεται] 'For the reasons why wealth is eagerly pursued with lavish expenditure.' For the use of μετὰ cp. viii. 560 D μετριότητα . . . ὑπερορίζουσι μετὰ πᾶλλων καὶ ἀνωφελῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν: ix. 575 C οἱ τὸν τύραννον γεννῶντες μετὰ δήμου ἀνοίσις. And, for the thought, cp. Ar. Eth. Nic. iv. 1. § 33 οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν ἀσώτων . . . καὶ λαμβάνουσιν ὅθεν μὴ δεῖ.

486 A τοῦ ὅλου καὶ παντός] Compare Theaet. 173 E, where the soul of the philosopher is described as πᾶσαν πάντῃ φύσιν ἐρυνωμένη τῶν ὄντων ἐκάστου ὅλου, εἰς τῶν ἐγγύς οὐδὲν αὐτὴν συγκαθεῖσα.

ἡ οὖν ὑπάρχει διανοία . . . οἷόν τε οἷε τούτῳ, κ.τ.λ.] The common transition from the mind or soul to the person. Cp. x. 620 D. Ast and Stallbaum, following a quotation of the passage in Marcus Aurelius (vii. § 35), read φ . . . διανοίας for ἡ . . . διανοία, but this is unnecessary.

B μηδ' ἀλαζών] This refers to the love of truth, supra 485 c.

ἔσθ' ὅπῃ ἂν δυσξύμβολος . . . γένοιτο] For δυσξύμβολος with δυσκοινώνητος following, compare the juxtaposition of ξιμβάλλειν and κοινωνεῖν in ii. 362 B.

καὶ τοῦτο δὴ . . . καὶ ἀγρία] Cp. Theaet. 144 D. The qualities here enumerated are nearly the same that are found to be actually embodied in the 'wise' Theaetetus. The words εἰ . . . ἀγρία are the explanation of τοῦτο, the whole question being suggested by the words of the previous sentence, δυσξύμβολος ἢ ἀδικος.

C εὐμαθὴς ἢ δυσμαθής] sc. εἰ ἄρα. The construction is to be supplied from the previous sentence.

λήθης ὣν πλέως] Cp. Theaet. 144 B νωθροὶ . . . πρὸς τὰς μαθήσεις καὶ λήθης γέμοντες.

D ἀλλὰ μνημονικὴν . . . δεῖν εἶναι] A seeming combination of two constructions, μνημονικὴν αὐτὴν δεῖ εἶναι and μνημονικὴν αὐτὴν ζητῶμεν εἶναι. Cp. infra 503 B ἦν γὰρ διήλθομεν φύσιν δεῖν ὑπάρχειν αὐτοῖς.

ἔλκειν] Cp. viii. 568 C εἰς τυραννίδας . . . ἔλκουσι τὰς πολιτείας. The word conveys an idea of distortion and perversion.

εἰς ἀμετρίαν] Cp. Soph. 228 A τὸ τῆς ἀμετρίας πανταχοῦ δυσειδὲς ὄν γένος.

ἦν ἐπὶ . . . (E) εὐάγωγον παρέξει] 'which its own nature will make easy to lead towards the idea of each form of being.'

μή πη δοκοῦμέν σοι, κ.τ.λ.] πη = 'at any point.' The dative τῇ *Republic VI.*
 . . . ψυχῇ depends chiefly on ἀναγκαῖα.

φίλος τε καὶ συγγενής] The latter word implies a reference to 487
 485 c ἢ οὖν οἰκειότερον σοφία τι ἀληθείας ἂν εὔροις ; Α

ἀλλ', ἦν δ' ἐγώ. . . τὴν πόλιν ἐπιτρέποις] Compare the virtues of the philosopher-tyrant in Laws iv. 709, where despotism is thought to afford the most favourable opportunity for organizing a state : εἰ τύραννος γένοιτο, φῆς, νέος, σώφρων, εὐμαθής, μνήμων, ἀνδρείος, μεγαλοπρεπής.

τελειωθεῖσι . . . παιδεία τε καὶ ἡλικία] is introductory to the discussion about the education and age of the rulers, from 502 onwards.

The conclusion appears inevitable that the philosophic nature, 487 B-E when matured by time and training, ought to be entrusted with the supreme power. But Adeimantus meets all these theoretical assumptions by an appeal to facts. Experience shows that those who continue in the pursuit of philosophy after their first youth turn out to be either strange creatures, not to say rascals, or at all events, even when they are thoroughly respectable, their philosophy makes them useless. Socrates admits the force of the objection, yet maintains his paradox. To explain his position he has recourse to an allegory.

παρ' ἑκάστον τὸ ἐρώτημα] 'at every question.' Cp. Laws iv. 487
 705 A παρ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν. B

παραγόμενοι . . . μέγα τὸ σφάλμα . . . ἀναφαίνεσθαι] i.e. μεγάλως σφάλλεσθαι καὶ τοῖς πρῶτον ὁμολογημένοις ἐναντιοῦσθαι : cp. vii. 534 c ἀπῴωτι τῷ λόγῳ. The subject is changed from the persons to that which they experience : 'the overthrow which is revealed is great and contradictory of their first impressions.' At σφεῖς, κ.τ.λ., the original construction is resumed.

Compare the description of the Elenchus in the Sophist, 230 B διερωτῶσιν ὧν ἂν οἴηται τίς τι περὶ λέγειν λέγων μηδέν' εἶθ' ἅτε πλανωμένων τὰς δόξας ῥαδίως ἐξετάζουσι, καὶ συνάγοντες δὴ τοῖς λόγοις εἰς ταῦτον τιθέασιν παρ' ἀλλήλας, τιθέντες δὲ ἐπιδεικνύουσιν αὐτὰς αὐταῖς ἅμα περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν πρὸς τὰ αὐτὰ κατὰ ταῦτα ἐναντίας. And for the effect of Socrates on his hearers see the image of the torpedo in Meno 80.

ὑπὸ τῶν πεττεύειν δεινῶν] The game of draughts here spoken

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B

of is plainly one in which the victory was won by hemming in the adversary. The metaphor of *παιτοί* occurs again in Laws v. 739 A, where legislation is compared to a game of draughts.

D

τοῦ πεπαιδευῆσθαι ἔνεκα] Cp. infra 497 E (where *ἄπτεσθαι* occurs in the same idiomatic sense).

πάνυ ἀλλοκότους . . . παμπονήρους] 'very strange beings, not to say utter rogues.'

τοὺς δ' ἐπικεικστάτους . . . ἀχρήστους ταῖς πόλεσι γιγνομένους]

See the description of the philosopher in the Theaetetus, who has not a word to say for himself in the courts or the assembly (173 c, d): or the view of Callicles in the Gorgias, 485 A φιλοσοφίας μέν, ὅσον παιδείας χάριν, καλὸν μετέχειν, καὶ οὐκ αἰσχρὸν μειρακίῳ ὄντι φιλοσοφεῖν. The man of the world admires philosophy in youth: such interests, at that time of life, are indications of a free and generous spirit: but if a person has not 'passed his metaphysics' when he is old, why, he should go to school again and be beaten. The feeling which Plato here expresses is a feeling of modern quite as much as of ancient times. The study of metaphysics is regarded as at once dangerous and puerile. They have been thought to belong only to a particular stage of life: 'poetry for boys,' 'metaphysics for young men,' 'facts for those who are of full age.' The true conception of metaphysics is the combination of the parts of knowledge by an effort of the mind into an ideal whole. They are always extending their domain, as the prospect is opening of new fields of science and of the past history of man. The narrower view is lost in a wider one: the previous elements of knowledge, whether in the world or in the individual, are taken up into the mind, and adjusted in new proportions. Also the knowledge of facts would be narrow and partial unless the imagination enabled us to allow for the unknown part of man and nature, raising us above our own particular study or aspect of things to the other elements of truth and knowledge. On the other hand it may be argued that metaphysics may easily outrun facts, and interfere with our capacity of observing and acquiring them.

E

ἀκούοις ἄν . . . λέγειν] The popular opinion of philosophy has been seriously urged against Socrates. Instead of the expected refutation, 'Quite true' is the only reply.

ἐρωτᾷς . . . δι' εἰκόνων λέγειν] 'You ask a question, I said,

requiring to be answered through a similitude.' 'And you, methinks, are not accustomed to speak through similitudes.'

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The last words are of course ironical: Socrates carries on the irony in what follows (*ὅν' ἔτι μᾶλλον ἴδης, κ.τ.λ.*).

487
E

ἔτι μᾶλλον] 'that (having this contempt for my similitudes) you may see still better what a poor hand I am at them.' For *γλίσχρως* cp. *Crat.* 414 c, where Hermogenes, speaking of one of the etymologies offered by Socrates, says: *καὶ μάλα γε γλίσχρως, ὁ Σώκρατες*. He who would judge of Socrates' powers in inventing similitudes may, after reading this passage, compare ix. 588 c, d.

488
A

There is a ship of which the captain is a simple-minded giant, short-sighted, dull of hearing, and but slightly skilled in navigation. The crew are always contending among themselves for the possession of the helm, but have never learnt, and even deny the possibility of learning, the art of steering. He only is the skilled navigator who is a partisan of theirs. If they cannot succeed by persuasion, they resort to force, throwing their rivals overboard and drugging the captain. Thus beginning they proceed to make free with the stores, and their voyage is such as might be expected of men like them. What chance of a hearing has the skilled pilot among such as they are? They only call him prater, star-gazer, and good-for-nothing. This image sufficiently indicates the position of those philosophers whom Adeimantus has acknowledged to be honest men. They are useless, because their states, as at present governed, make no use of them.

487 E-
489 C

At a later date Plato returns to the comparison of the ruler to the steersman as a familiar image: *Polit.* 297 E *Εἰς δὴ τὰς εἰκόνας ἐπαινῶμεν πάλιν, αἷς ἀναγκαῖον ἀπεικάειν αἰετὸς βασιλικὸν ἄρχοντα.*

Ποῖας ; Τὸν γενναῖον κυβερνήτην καὶ τὸν ἐτέρων πολλῶν ἀντάξιον ἱατρόν. κατῖδωμεν γὰρ δὴ τι σχῆμα ἐν τοῦτοις αὐτοῖς πλουσάμενοι.

αὐτό] sc. τὸ πάθος τῶν ἐπεικεστώτων.

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οἶον . . . γράφουσι] *οἶον* may be taken either as an adverb, 'just as'; or as an adjective governed by *γράφουσι*—'to form by combining from many sources an idea of it like what' &c. The former is right.

νόησον . . . (B) ἕτερα τοιαῦτα] *τοιουτοῖ*, i. e. the kind of thing which I have now before my mind.

ναύκληρον] The asyndeton, as usual, in an explanatory clause.

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βραχύ τι] is cogn. accus. 'having but a narrow range of vision,'—and ἕτερα τοιαῦτα is in the same construction,—'and whose intelligence in nautical matters is much on the same level.'

περὶ τῆς κυβερνήσεως] 'quarrelling about the steering, each thinking that he ought to steer.'

μήτε μαθόντα, κ.τ.λ.] This recalls Socrates' well-known accusation against the statesmen of Greece, that there are among them no teachers of political virtue. Cp. Protag. 319 D τοῖς οὐδὲς τοῦτο ἐπιπλήττει ὥσπερ τοῖς πρότερον, ὅτι οὐδαμῶθεν μαθὼν, οὐδὲ ὄντος διδασκάλου οὐδενὸς αὐτῷ, ἔπειτα συμβουλεύειν ἐπιχειρεῖ· δῆλον γάρ, ὅτι οὐχ ἡγούνται διδασκὸν εἶναι. Cp. also Xen. Mem. iii. 6.

πρὸς δὲ τούτοις . . . κατατέμνεν] Yet Plato himself seems to maintain this paradox in the Protagoras and Meno. In those dialogues the postulate that there must be a science of politics was ironically held in reserve, while the hollowness of the actual politicians was disclosed. But Plato is now ready to assert, not only that there is such a science, but that he has the key of it.

C περικεχύσθαι . . . τῆς νεὼς ἄρχειν . . . πλεῖν] These infinitives, which follow νόησον at the beginning of the sentence, avoid the confusion which would otherwise be occasioned by the multiplication of participles. In πρὸς δὲ τούτοις, κ.τ.λ., a return is made to the participial construction.

ξυμποδίσαντας is metaphorical: 'having enchained the noble captain,' i. e. rendered him incapable, 'by some narcotic drug, or by drink or some other means.' Cp. Gorg. 482 E ἐκ ταύτης γὰρ αὐτῆς ὁμολογίας αὐτὸς ὑπὸ σοῦ συμποδισθεὶς ἐν τοῖς λόγοις ἐπεστομίσθη: Theaet. 165 E ἤλεγχεν ἄν . . . οὐκ ἀνίεις πρὶν . . . ξυμποδίσθης ὑπ' αὐτοῦ.

πλεῖν ὡς τὸ εἰκὸς τοὺς τοιούτους] 'make just such a voyage as might be expected of men like them.' Cp. Polit. 302 A πολλὰ μὲν ἐνίστε καὶ καθάπερ πλοῖα καταδνόμεναι διόλλυνται καὶ διολώσι καὶ ἔτι διολοῦνται διὰ τὴν τῶν κυβερνητῶν καὶ ναυτῶν μοχθηρίαν τῶν περὶ τὰ μέγιστα μεγίστην ἄγνοιαν εἰληφότων, κ.τ.λ.: Laws x. 906 D.

D ὅπως δὲ κυβερνήσει . . . (E) καὶ τὴν κυβερνητικὴν] (1) 'But to get the helm into one's hand, with or without consent, is an art and study which they imagine to be irreconcilable with the acquisition of the science of navigation.' The mutinous sailors think that the struggle to get the helm into one's power, which, in their opinion, is the all-important thing, leaves no time for the study of navigation, and so

they neglect it. Transferring the image into the language of politics we have—*ὅπως δὲ ἄρξει* (τις) κ.τ.λ., *μήτε τέχνην τούτου . . . δυνατὸν εἶναι λαβεῖν ἅμα καὶ τὴν φιλοσοφίαν*. They are absorbed in the struggle for power, and have no time to think how power should be used. Therefore they reject philosophy and the philosopher. *ὅπως . . . κυβερνήσει . . . ἔάν τε μή* is a resumption of *ὅπως ἄρξουσιν ἢ πείθοντες ἢ βιαζόμενοι τὸν ναύκληρον*, and *τὴν κυβερνητικὴν* refers to the science of the true pilot, *τοῦ . . . ἀληθινοῦ κυβερνήτου* supra. *τούτου* takes up *ὅπως*, κ.τ.λ. Socrates reiterates his main point, that power, not knowledge, is the object of the actual politicians. (2) According to Ast and others the true pilot is the subject of *κυβερνήσει*, and this part of the sentence gives the impression which the behaviour of the true pilot makes on the world in general. The phrase *ἔάν τε τινες βούλωνται ἔάν τε μή* is supposed to contrast the scientific pilot, who keeps the ship in her course, without consulting the passengers, with the conduct of the sailors in the allegory, whose one thought is to cajole or intoxicate the captain (i. e. to flatter and humour the people) so that they may get the helm into their power. The sense then would be: ‘imagining that to know how to steer, whether he has the leave of those on board or no,’—as, in their opinion, the true pilot does,—‘is an art and study quite incompatible with the business of a steersman’—as they conceive of it. They consider that the arbitrary rule as it appears to them of the true pilot is inconsistent with steering, as they understand it (i. e. as the art of cajoling the captain). They think it is no part of pilotage to know how to manage the helm (no part of politics to know how to govern). This explanation appears plausible on comparing infra 489 *β οὐ γὰρ ἔχει φύσιν κυβερνήτην ναυτῶν δεῖσθαι . . . ὑφ’ αὐτοῦ*: and Polit. 293 *Α ἔάν τε ἐκόντων ἔάν τε ἀκόντων ἄρχωσιν, . . . νομιστέον . . . κατὰ τέχνην . . . ἄρχοντας*. But the exactness of the parallel in the immediate context between *ὅπως ἄρξουσιν* and *ὅπως κυβερνήσει*, and between *πείθοντες ἢ βιαζόμενοι* and *ἔάν τε τινες βούλωνται ἔάν τε μή*, is decisive in favour of the first (1) interpretation. And the true king in the Republic is imagined as the ruler of a *willing* people: infra 502 *β πόλιν ἔχων πειθομένην*, 499 *β καὶ τῇ πόλει *κατηκόφ γενέσθαι*.

οἰόμενοι] The MSS. vary between *ἐπαίοντες*, *οἰόμενοι*, and *ἐπαίοντας*, *οἰομένους*. That the copyists should have changed the accusative into the nominative is unlikely; the analogy of *ψέγοντας* was almost certain to lead some of them to change the nominative into the accusative. The transition to the nominative may be occasioned by

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the neighbourhood of ἄρξουσιν, and in so long a sentence the original construction is apt to be lost sight of.

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A

ταῖς πόλεσι . . . τὴν διάθεσιν ἔοικεν] ‘resembles cities in their attitude towards true philosophers.’

The ‘parable’ hardly needs an interpretation. The ship is the state: the star-gazing pilot is the philosopher: the noble captain, ‘not very quick in his perceptions,’ the people honest and stupid: the mutineers, the sophists and adventurers by whom the noble captain is ‘drugged and disabled,’—who make their last appearance in the Politicus (291).

Aristotle refers to this passage in Rhet. iii. 43 as an example of an εἰκὼν—ἡ εἰς τὸν δῆμον ὅτι ὁμοίως ναυκλήρω, ἰσχυρῶ μὲν, ὑποκώφῳ δέ. The passage should be compared with Politicus 298, 299, where it is supposed that if certain rules were prescribed by the state about navigation and the true κυβερνήτης, who steered from knowledge of the stars and winds, were to transgress them, he would be liable to be called μετεωρολόγος, ἀδολέσχης τις σοφιστής.

ἐκείνου] supra 487 D.

ὅτι . . . οὐ τιμῶνται] Socrates softens the language of Adeimantus.

B

καὶ ὅτι . . . λέγεις, κ.τ.λ.] ὅτι depends on δίδασκε and is parallel with ὅτι in the previous sentence. The MSS. are divided between λέγεις and λέγειν (for Par. D, which reads λέγει, has no independent value): the greater weight of authority is in favour of λέγεις. ‘And that you are not wrong in saying that the best of the votaries of philosophy are of no use to the world:—for their uselessness, however, bid him blame those who make no use of them and not the good philosophers themselves.’

In using the second person (λέγεις), Socrates attributes to Adeimantus what he had only represented to be the opinion of others, though with an evident inclination to assent (cp. infra D οὗς δὴ σὺ φῆς . . . ἀληθὴ σε λέγειν). The other reading, λέγειν, could only be explained, if at all, as a harsh confusion of two constructions—δίδασκε λέγειν and δίδασκε ὅτι λέγεις.

οὐ γὰρ ἔχει φύσιν] φύσιν ἔχει, ‘it is natural,’ like λόγον ἔχει, ‘it is reasonable.’ The phrase occurs in Herodotus, ii. 45.

C

ἀλλ’ ὁ τοῦτο κομψευσάμενος . . . πέφυκεν, κ.τ.λ.] The saying is attributed by Aristotle to Simonides: Rhet. ii. 16 τοὺς σοφοὺς γὰρ ἔφη ὁρᾶν ἐπὶ ταῖς τῶν πλουσίων θύραις διατρίβοντας. Cp. for the general

sentiment, Theaet. 170 A, B καὶ ἔν γε τοῖς μεγίστοις κινδύνοις, ὅταν ἐν Republic
στρατείας ἢ νόσοις ἢ ἐν θαλάττῃ χειμάζωνται, ὥσπερ πρὸς θεοὺς ἔχειν τοὺς VI.
ἐν ἐκάστοις ἄρχοντας, σωτήρας σφῶν προσδοκῶντας, οὐκ ἄλλω τῷ διαφέροντας 489
ἢ τῷ εἰδέναι. καὶ πάντα που μεστὰ τὰνθρώπινα ζητούντων διδασκάλους τε C
καὶ ἄρχοντας ἐαυτῶν τε, κ.τ.λ.

δεῖσθαι] (1) is governed by some word (such as πρέπειν) suggested by ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι preceding. Or (2) ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι is neglected, and the infinitive continued directly with πέφυκεν.

μετεωρολόσχας] 'Meteorologizers' combines the μετεωροσκόπον τε καὶ ἀδολέσχην of supra 488 E.

ἔκ τε τοίνυν . . . ἐπιτηδεύοντων] 'As a result of this and (1) in these circumstances'—or (2) 'among men like these'—'the noblest pursuit can hardly be held in esteem by those who have opposite pursuits.'

ἐν τούτοις may be either masculine or neuter (infra 494 C ἐν τοῖς τοιούτοις : Symp. 220 B : Phaedo 101 C), but for the masculine cp. supra ὑπὸ τούτων. The words οἱ δὲ ἐπιεικέστατοι ἄχρηστοι are added to recall both sides of the statement, although only one is in point.

τὰ τοιαῦτα] sc. τὰ τῆς φιλοσοφίας.

D

τὸν ἐγκαλοῦντα . . . ἀληθῆ σε λέγειν] Supra 487 D, E. As before in supra B Socrates chooses to identify Adeimantus with the objectors whose opinions he quotes.

οὐκοῦν τῆς μὲν . . . ἀχρηστίας, κ.τ.λ.] The reason why one class of philosophers are useless is that the world will not use them : the reason why another class are corrupted is that the finest natures are most susceptible of adverse influences.

τῆς δὲ τῶν πολλῶν πονηρίας τὴν ἀνάγκην] 'The cause which inevitably produces the wickedness of the greater number.'

The philosophic nature combines qualities that are rarely found in the same person. It is also exceptionally liable to corruption. Rare plants are more than others sensitive to surrounding influences. And the very graces which have been enumerated, above all when combined with gifts of fortune, become, through their perversion, sources of evil. The world is the great sophist that spoils the highly endowed youth, and moulds him with popular applause and clamour to mundane purposes. How can such an one, except through some divine providence, give ear to the teachings of philosophy? The professional, fee-earning sophist is like the attendant of a great beast, 489 E-
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whom he knows when to approach, and who indicates by grunts his likes and dislikes. He never distinguishes between what is inevitable and what is best. Hence, of those who are at their birth endowed with a philosophic nature, all save the few 'useless' ones (whom pride or sickness or some internal oracle have retained) desert philosophy for 'politics' and leave a vacant room, which is filled by those whom Adeimantus designates as nondescripts and rascals. The maiden of high estate, left poor and desolate, is married to a tinker just let out of prison. Meanwhile the child of light, who is faithful to his trust, sees the hopelessness of effort, and stands in shelter until the storm has passed, contented if he may preserve his own integrity.

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E

ἀκούωμεν δὴ . . . κάγαθὸν ἐσόμενον] ὄθεν is put for οὗ by attraction with ἐκεῖθεν, which is to be construed with ἀναμνησθέντες.

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A

αὐτῷ] is not the usual dative after ἡγείσθαι, but an ethical dative: sc. ἡγείτο τοῦ χοροῦ αὐτῷ—'was the leader of his band,' infra c.

εἰ νῶ ἔχεις] 'if you remember.' Cp. Euthyphro 2 B εἴ τινα νῶ ἔχεις Πιθέα Μελητον.

ἢ ἀλαζόνι ὄντι, κ.τ.λ.] For the use of ἢ in the sense of 'or else' cp. v. 463 D ἢ μήτε πρὸς θεῶν μήτε πρὸς ἀνθρώπων αὐτῷ ἄμεινον ἔσεσθαι.

οὐκοῦν . . . περὶ αὐτοῦ;] 'Is not this one point, to say no more (οὕτω), very inconsistent with our present ideas about him?' οὕτω is idiomatic, as in νῦν οὕτως, ἀπλῶς οὕτως.

παρὰ δόξαν τοῖς νῦν δοκουμένοις] i. e. πρὸς τὰ νῦν δοκούμενα, the whole expression being an amplified equivalent of παρὰ τὰ νῦν δοκούμενα = παρὰ τὰς τῶν νῦν δόξας. τοῖς νῦν δοκουμένοις = 'received opinions,' is a noticeable phrase.

ἀπολογησόμεθα . . . ἀμιλλᾶσθαι] 'We shall defend ourselves' (when accused of being paradoxical) 'by saying' (as we have said) 'that it was his nature to press onward towards true being.' The optative after the future indicative in an indirect sentence may be explained as implying a reference to some former expression of the thought quoted. See Goodwin, *M. and T.*, §§ 159, 676.

καὶ οὐκ ἐπιμένοιν] Cp. Laches 194 A καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐπὶ τῇ ζητήσει ἐπιμεινώμεν.

B

ἀλλ' οἶ . . . ὤδιος, πρὶν δ' οὕ] In such glowing language does Plato describe what are termed by us mere abstractions, to which metaphysical enthusiasm has, nevertheless, given a permanent

place in the mind, and which in a secondary logical stage have been the regulators and instruments of human knowledge. In one point of view the language may be compared with that of Eastern Pantheism (μιγείς τῷ ὄντι ὄντως), in another (ἐπὶ τοῖς . . . πολλοῖς ἐκάστοις), with that of the Organon of Aristotle.

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B

ὧ̄ προσήκει ψυχῆς ἐφάπτεσθαι τοῦ τοιούτου] i.e. τοῦτῳ τῆς ψυχῆς ὧ̄. τοῦτῳ, the suppressed antecedent, is a dative of the instrument, ὧ̄, the relative, a dative of reference with προσήκει: 'with that part of the soul to which it belongs.'

ζῳή καὶ τρέφοιτο] Cp. Phaedr. 248 B οὗ δ' ἔνεχ' ἡ πολλὴ σπουδὴ, τὸ ἀληθείας ἰδεῖν πεδίον οὐ ἔστιν, ἥ τε δὴ προσήκουσα ψυχῆς τῷ ἀρίστῳ νομῇ ἐκ τοῦ ἐκεί λειμῶνος τυγχάνει οὔσα.

λήγοι ὠδίνος] Cp. Theaet. 148 E ὠδίνεις γάρ, ὦ φίλε Θεαίτητε: Symp. 206 E τῷ κυοῦντι . . . πολλὴ ἡ ποίησις γέγονε περὶ τὸ καλὸν διὰ τὸ μεγάλης ὠδίνος ἀπολλύειν τὸν ἔχοντα.

τοῦτῳ τι μετέσται . . . μισεῖν:] 'Will he have any part in loving falsehood, or, on the contrary, will he not hate it?'

ἄλλ' ὕγιές τε καὶ δίκαιον ἦθος] sc. φαίμεν ἂν αὐτῇ (sc. ἀληθείᾳ) ἀκολουθῆσαι.

C

καὶ δὴ τὸν ἄλλον . . . ἀναγκάζοντα τάττειν:] 'Why should I again set in array from the very beginning the rest of the band of qualities which make up the philosophic nature, at each step compelling your assent?' ἀναγκάζοντα is taken up in ξυνέβη: 'Why force you again to admit what you have already admitted?'

ἀναγκάζοντα is the reading of the best MSS.: ἀναλαμβάνοντα (= 'recapitulating'), the reading of Stephanus and of Ven. E, is probably a correction: cp. infra D τὴν τῶν ἀληθῶς φιλοσόφων φύσιν . . . ἐξ ἀνάγκης ὠρισάμεθα.

For the favourite image of the chorus (continued from χορὸν κακῶν supra), cp. especially Euthydemus 279 C τὴν δὲ σοφίαν ποῦ χοροῦ τάξομεν; ἐν τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, ἥ πῶς λέγεις; Rep. viii. 560 E ὕβριν καὶ ἀναρχίαν . . . λαμπρὰς μετὰ πολλοῦ χοροῦ κατήγουσιν ἑστεφανωμένας: ix. 580 B ἔγωγε ὥσπερ χοροὺς κρίνω, κ.τ.λ.: also Theaet. 173 B-D τοὺς δὲ τοῦ ἡμετέρου χοροῦ . . . περὶ τῶν κορυφαίων.

καὶ σοῦ ἐπιλαβομένου] 'And when you interposed and said.' Cp. Symp. 214 E εἰν τι μὴ ἀληθὲς λέγω, μεταξὺ ἐπιλαβοῦ.

τῆς διαβολῆς] διαβολή is a malicious 'misrepresentation.' Cp. supra 489 D: infra 500 D διαβολή δ' ἐν πᾶσι πολλή.

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σμικρὸν δέ τι . . . καλοῦσι] 'A small number, whom, as you say, they call,' &c. The antecedent of οὗς is implied in the collective neuter σμικρὸν τι = ὀλίγοι *τινες*.

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A

καὶ εἰς τὸ ἐπιτήδευμα καθισταμένης αὐτῆς] 'and settling down to her pursuit.'

ἀνάξιον . . . ἑαυτῶν] 'of which they are themselves unworthy.' For this use of ἀνάξιος = 'too good for,' cp. Soph. Phil. 1009 ἀνάξιον μὲν σοῦ, κατάξιον δ' ἐμοῦ : i.e. 'of which you are unworthy and I am worthy.'

καὶ μείζον] For μείζον = 'too great' or 'high,' cp. Soph. 231 A μὴ μείζον αὐτοῖς προσέπτωμεν γέρας.

καὶ ἐπὶ πάντας] sc. *τείνουσιν* : 'and extending to all who bear the name.' This phrase is added by an afterthought and is not strictly in construction.

B

καὶ ὀλίγας] sc. *τοιαύτας φύσεις*.

ὃ μὲν πάντων . . . ἀποσπᾷ φιλοσοφίας] 'In the first place what is strangest of all to hear, viz. that each of the qualities which we praised as belonging to the philosophic nature destroys the soul which possesses them and draws it away from philosophy.' These words are the answer to *τίνες δὴ*;—giving one of the ways in which these rare natures are corrupted. ὧν = *ἐκείνων α*.

C

τὰ λεγόμενα ἀγαθὰ] This is Plato's way of quoting a common opinion which is not acknowledged by philosophy. Cp. iv. 431 c τῶν ἐλευθέρων λεγομένων ἐν τοῖς πολλοῖς τε καὶ φαύλοις.

λαβοῦ τοίνυν . . . περὶ αὐτῶν] αὐτοῦ = 'the subject in hand' : αὐτῶν = 'the philosophic natures;' last mentioned supra B in τούτων δὴ τῶν ὀλίγων, κ.τ.λ.

κελεύεις] sc. *λαβέσθαι αὐτοῦ*.

D

παντός, ἣν δ' ἐγώ, . . . ἴσμεν] 'Of every seed or growing thing, whether vegetable or animal, we know.' φυτόν is here taken in its widest sense.

It is not, however, the stronger or better nature of which the remark in the text is psychologically true. The poetical and sensitive temperament is the one which suffers most from alien conditions. Weakness, especially when accompanied by intellectual gifts, may indeed, by the help of accidents, be matured into strength. And strength, which was wanting in the original

character, has been sometimes developed in a life-long struggle against the passions or against circumstances. But, in general, the finer qualities of mind, which are capable also of coming to the greatest good, are most injured by corrupting influences: the gentler nature, which meets with no response at school or in the world, is coated over with an impenetrable rind: the soil is receptive, and the imagination is frequently haunted by impressions of evil, when they have ceased to affect the will. Genius, in the spring of youth, is hardly ever aware of the deteriorating effects of the surrounding atmosphere or soil. Stronger, rougher characters are not in the same way the creatures of circumstances. But weakness has no limit of evil, when the barriers of education and of public opinion have been once passed. This is commonly the stuff out of which great criminals are made.

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κάκιον ἀπαλλάττειν] Stallbaum reads *κακίον*’, with a slight variation of writing and of meaning, but see L. and S. s. v. *ἀπαλλάσσειν*, A. ii.

νεανικῆς] ‘vigorous,’ ‘high-spirited.’ Cp. *infra* 503 c νεανικοί E.
τε καὶ μεγαλοπρεπείς τὰς διανοίας.

ἀσθενῇ δὲ φύσιν, κ.τ.λ.] This clause depends on the general force of the words ἢ οἶε . . . ἀλλ’ οὐκ, which emphasize the second alternative mentioned:—‘Surely you must think that great crimes spring from a high-spirited (not from an inferior) nature, but that a weak nature,’ &c. For ἢ οἶε . . . ἀλλ’ οὐκ cp. i. 344 E ἢ σμικρὸν οἶε ἐπιχειρεῖν πρᾶγμα διορίζεσθαι, ἀλλ’ οὐ βίου διαγωγὴν; αἰτίαν here is the adjective.

οὐκ, ἀλλὰ . . . οὕτως] οὐκ, sc. ἐκ φαύλης: οὕτως, sc. ἐκ νεανικῆς.

ἢν τοῖνυν ἔθεμεν] sc. εἶναι.

ἢ καὶ σὺ ἡγεῖ . . . (B) ἄνδρας καὶ γυναῖκας;] ‘Or do you, like the many, really think that there are, in any degree worth speaking of, young men corrupted by Sophists, or Sophists in a private capacity who corrupt them?’ &c. Plato exhibits the Sophist in different lights,—here in a more favourable one. The point of this passage is to show that whether the Sophists are good or bad, their influence is unimportant compared with that of the great Sophist, public opinion, which they merely echo.

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A

ἰδιωτικῶς] ‘in a private capacity,’ is opposed to the sophistry

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of the assembly or of public opinion. Cp. *infra* c παιδείαν ιδιωτικὴν :
Εἰδωτικούς λόγους.

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B

μεγίστους . . . σοφιστάς] Cp. Polit. 303 c, where Plato says of
false statesmen — μεγίστους δὲ ὄντας μιμητὰς καὶ γόητας μεγίστους
γίγνεσθαι τῶν σοφιστῶν σοφιστάς.

ἔσυκαθεζόμενοι ἀθρόοι *οἱ πολλοί] ‘sitting down together assembled
in great force.’ Hermann’s correction *οἱ πολλοί adopted in the
text is not quite certain. ἀθρόοι πολλοί seems to have been a not
uncommon phrase: cp. Gorgias 490 B εἰν ἐν ταυτῷ ὄμεν, ὥσπερ νῦν,
πολλοὶ ἀθρόοι ἄνθρωποι: Xen. Anab. vii. 3, § 9 οἶδα κόμας πολλὰς
ἀθρόας. The subject of ψέγωσι is to be supplied from αὐτοὺς τοὺς
ταῦτα λέγοντας *supra*.

C

ὑπερβαλλόντως ἑκάτερα] sc. ποιῶντες—‘doing either in excess’
(referring to ἐπαινῶσιν and ψέγωσι).

ἢ *ποίαν αὐτῷ . . . ἀνθέξει] ποίαν ἂν MSS. (1) ἂν with future
indicative and future infinitive is a well-authenticated construc-
tion, that is, in many cases it has the support of the best
MSS.: the omission of it is unjustifiable when it has sufficient
manuscript authority in its favour. Here it is read in all the MSS.
The particle, without weakening it, gives an ironical force to the
future: ‘will be likely to.’ Cp. x. 615 D Οὐχ ἤκει, φάναι, οὐδ’ ἂν
ἤξει δεῦρο. Cp. Goodwin, *M. and T.*, §§ 197, 208. [B. J.]

(2) The repetition of the same syllable in ποίαν ἂν makes it
easier to question the authority of the MSS. The ‘colloquial
style’ of which Goodwin speaks in referring to x. 615 D, is not
present here. [L. C.]

οὗτος] ὁ τοιοῦτος ψόγος ἢ ἔπαινος, under the image of a torrent
suggested by κατὰ ῥοὴν and by κατακλυσθεῖσαν *supra*.

φήσειν . . . τοιοῦτον] φήσειν is dependent on οὐκ οἶε to be
gathered from ποίαν αὐτῷ παιδείαν ιδιωτικὴν ἀνθέξειν (sc. οἶε, supplied
from τίνα οἶε καρδίαν ἴσχειν;) ἦν οὐ . . . οἰχέσσεσθαι which is equiva-
lent to οὐκ οἶε καὶ ἡντιναῶν παιδείαν ιδιωτικὴν . . . οἰχέσσεσθαι. Cp.
note on 491 E ὑσθενῇ δὲ φύσιν, κ.τ.λ.

D

τὸ[ν] μὴ πειθόμενον] τόν is the reading of Ven. Π Ξ and a
majority of the MSS. and seems more expressive here than τό
(collective neuter), the reading of A M, for which cp. *infra* E ὃ τί
περ, κ.τ.λ. τὸν μὴ πειθόμενον is Bekker’s reading.

οὐ γὰρ . . . ἐξαιρῶμεν λόγου] For ἐξαιρῶμεν λόγου cp. Symr. 176 *Republic VI.*
 C Σωκράτη δ' ἐξαιρῶ λόγον.

'That which is impossible with men is possible with God' is one way in which Plato expresses the Socratic feeling that the ideal of philosophy is a divine reality, which is nowhere fully manifested. Cp. the *θεῖος λόγος* of the *Phaedo* (85 D), and the 'epiphany' of the philosopher in the *Sophist* (216 C): ii. 368 A: ix. 592 A εἰν μὴ θεία τις ξυμβῇ τύχη. See also the words which have prepared for this, supra 492 A εἰν μὴ τις αὐτῇ βοηθήσας θεῶν τύχη.

ἀλλοῖον ἦθος . . . πεπαιδευμένον] (1) 'A different type of character, which has been trained to virtue in opposition to the education which they (sc. οἱ πολλοί) supply.' It is better to adopt this interpretation, giving to παρά its common signification, and taking πρὸς ἀρετὴν with πεπαιδευμένον (cp. Protag. 342 D Λακεδαιμόνιοι πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν καὶ λόγους ἄριστα πεπαιδευνται: Gorg. 471 D), than (2), with Stallbaum, to take παρά in the unparalleled sense of 'in accordance with,' translating the whole passage: 'a type of character differently disposed towards virtue, if it has been trained in accordance with the education which they supply.' The participle, πεπαιδευμένον, according to the first interpretation, is equivalent to a relative clause, ὁ πεπαιδευνται: according to the second, to a conditional, ἢν πεποιδευμένον ᾖ.

ἕκαστος . . . μὴ ἄλλα παιδεύειν] sc. δοξάτω σοι. For what follows cp. *Phaedrus* 260 C, D, especially the words δόξας δὲ πλήθους μεμελετηκώς, κ.τ.λ.

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οὓς δὴ . . . ἡγούνται] 'whom they regard as their professional rivals.'

οὔτοι] the people, who are themselves the Sophist: cp. *τούτων*, supra 492 E. The dislike of the Sophists on the part of men like Anytus (*Meno*, sub fin.) is humorously attributed to professional jealousy.

μεγάλου καὶ ἰσχυροῦ τρεφομένου] 'a great and mighty beast which is fed by him,'—'of which he is the keeper.'

ἐφ' οἷς ἑκάστας] The reading of nearly all the MSS. is ἕκαστος, which cannot be explained satisfactorily. Corrections are ἐκάστοτε (*Vind. E*), ἐκάστοις, ἄς ἐφ' ἐκάστοις (*q*), and ἐκάστος (cj. van Prinsterer). ἐκάστας is preferred because it gives a slight increase of distinctness

B

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to the meaning: 'upon what occasions he utters his different cries.' Cp. Laws vii. 792 A οὐ μὲν γὰρ ἂν προσφερομένου σιγᾷ, καλῶς οἶονται προσφέρειν, οὐ δ' ἂν κλαίῃ καὶ βοᾷ, οὐ καλῶς.

καὶ χρόνου τριβῇ] τριβή is opposed to ἐπιστήμη, Phaedr. 260 E &c.: Gorg. 463 B: Soph. 254 A.

καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν] Opinion and desire are hardly distinguishable in the great beast.

C ὀνομάζοι δὲ πάντα ταῦτα, κ.τ.λ.] 'should employ all these terms (καλόν, αἰσχρόν, &c.) according to the opinions of the great beast.'

τὰναγκαῖα δίκαια καλοῖ] His only principle of justice would be the physical necessities and exigencies of the great beast's nature.

οὐκ ἄτοπος ἂν . . . παιδευτής] ἂν is to be joined with εἶναι.

D ξυνιόντων] marks the fact that the Sophist represents the collective opinion of mankind in their assemblies: παντοδαπῶν, that this opinion is a mixture of very incongruous elements, cp. Protag. 319 D ὁμοίως μὲν τέκτων, ὁμοίως δὲ χαλκεύς, κ.τ.λ.

εἴτ' ἐν γραφικῇ, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. Polit. 297 E ff., where the absurdities of actual politics are ridiculed by imagining the result of similar proceedings in other sciences.

ὅτι μὲν γάρ . . . ἐπαινώσιν] The construction is incomplete: δῆλον or some such word has to be supplied with ὅτι. Cp. v. 471 C, D ἐπεὶ ὅτι γε, κ.τ.λ., and note: Soph. 248 D τὸ δὲ ὡς τὸ γινώσκειν εἴπερ ἔσται ποιεῖν τι, τὸ γινωσκόμενον ἀναγκαῖον αὐτὸ ξυμβαίνει πάσχειν.

ἐπιδεικνύμενος] supra iii. 398 A.

πέρα τῶν ἀναγκαίων] is to be joined with κυρίου αὐτοῦ ποιῶν τοὺς πολλούς: 'The man who makes the many his arbiters of taste, except in so far as is necessary, will experience the fatal necessity of doing whatever they approve.' The true artist will not fall under the dominion of the many: but he must respect the opinion of the world up to a certain point, if 'he is to get leave to live in it.'

The aim of the Sophist, in Plato's view, is not to undermine public opinion or morals, but to reproduce them. His wisdom is to think like other men: cp. Shaks. 2 *Henry IV.* ii. 2, 62 'Never a man's thought in the world keeps the roadway better than thine.' He is

the representative man, who utters the average mind,—in religion, in politics, in arts, in society. He gathers up in his words the power of the many, which he directs against the wisdom of the few. He systematizes received opinions, which are thus rendered capable of being taught (compare the Protagoras). And sometimes philosophy may enable him to invest a popular belief with the dignity of a great truth, or to embody in a general formula the maxims of a party or sect.

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ἡ Διομηδεῖα λεγομένη ἀνάγκη] The proverb is said by the Scholiast to refer to the following story:—*Διομήδης καὶ Ὀδυσσεὺς τὸ Παλλάδιον κλέψαντες ἐξ Ἰλίου νυκτὸς ἐπανήσαν ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς σελήνης ὑποφαινούσης, φιλοτιμούμενος δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς αὐτοῦ μόνον δόξαι γενέσθαι τὴν πρᾶξιν, ἐπεχείρησε τὸν Διομήδεα μετὰ τοῦ Παλλαδίου προηγούμενον ἀνελεῖν. ὁ δὲ κατὰ τὸ τῆς σελήνης φῶς τὴν καθ' αὐτοῦ θεασάμενος τοῦ ἐπιφερομένου ξίφους σκιάν, συλλαμβάνει τε τὸν Ὀδυσσεά, καὶ τὰς χεῖρας τοῦδε συνδεῖ, προάγει τε κελεύει, καὶ τύπτων αὐτοῦ πλατεῖ τῷ ξίφει τὸ μετάφρενον ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας παραγίνεται.* The Scholiast on Aristoph. Eccles. 1029 has a different explanation:—*ὅτι Διομήδης ὁ Θρᾷξ, πόρνος ἔχων θυγατέρας, τοὺς παριόντας ξένους ἐβιάζετο αὐταῖς συνείναι.* Whatever the story may be to which the phrase refers, it is quite clear that the general meaning of it is 'inevitable necessity.'

ταῦτα τοῖνυν . . . (494 A) ὑπ' αὐτῶν] The opposition of the few and the many is almost as great in the reading age of the nineteenth century as in the hearing age of Socrates and Plato. In politics, in society, in the realms of thought and imagination, there are two classes not marked in the vocabulary of party and found in all parties—the inferior minds and the superior: those who are under the influence of the hour, and those who have characters and principles. The difference is exaggerated when a single mind is at variance with the rest of the world. The great man who may be borne on the deeper tide of ages has, nevertheless, to struggle with the eddies and currents which react upon the surface. Yet the opposition is not so entire and absolute as Plato seems to assume. For different classes of minds, like different ranks in society, fade into one another: and also the simple elements of moral and religious truth afford a wide ground of common interest. No link from the highest to the lowest can be spared in the order of things. And through the progress of commerce and the arts, in the movements of history, by the gradual spread of education, the discoveries of great thinkers at length find a place in the world,

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and the speculative ideas of one generation become the received opinions of the next.

ταῦτα τοίνυν . . . ἀναμνήσθητι] 'Bearing all these things in mind, remember further that point which we mentioned before'—i. e. in 491 A, where it is said that the truly philosophic nature is rarely found among men.

αὐτό τι ἕκαστον] Cp. v. 479 E : supra 484 D, 490 B.

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ἀνέξεται] sc. λεγόμενα.

φιλόσοφον μὲν ἄρα . . . πλήθος ἀδύνατον εἶναι] Cp. especially Polit. 292 E μῶν οὖν δοκεῖ πλήθος γε ἐν πόλει ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστήμην δυνάτ' εἶναι κτήσασθαι ; Καὶ πῶς ;

καὶ ὑπὸ τούτων δὴ τῶν ἰδιωτῶν] supra 493 A.

ἐκ δὴ τούτων] 'As a consequence of this,'—i. e. the fact of their being blamed by the people and by their flatterers. Cp. supra 489 C.

ὠμολόγηται] 485 A, 487 C.

B

οὐκοῦν εὐθύς ἐν *παισίν . . . ἐν ἄπασιν] The MSS. have εὐθύς ἐν πᾶσιν. But the conjecture ἐν παισίν is clearly right. For (1) it makes explicit the contrast to πρεσβύτερος infra : (2) the same correction (παισί for πᾶσι) is required in iv. 431 C, where there can be no reasonable doubt : (3) it agrees better with εὐθύς : cp. iii. 401 D εὐθύς ἐκ παιδῶν.

C

ὑποκείσονται ἄρα] 'Then they will lie at his feet.' ὑποκείσθαι is here used like ὑποπίπτειν (infra ix. 576 A) or ὑποτρέχειν (iv. 426 C). Cp. Gorg. 510 C ταῦτα ψέγων καὶ ἐπαιδῶν ἐθέλη ἄρχεσθαι καὶ ὑποκείσθαι τῷ ἄρχοντι.

τί οὖν οἶει . . . ποιήσῃ] 'How then do you suppose that he will behave?' For ποιήσῃ cp. supra ii. 365 A and note : Thuc. v. 71 τὰ στρατόπεδα ποιεῖ μὲν καὶ ἅπαντα τοῦτο.

ἐν τοῖς τοιούτοις] 'under such circumstances' : cp. supra 489 C ἔκ τε . . . τούτων καὶ ἐν τούτοις according to one interpretation.

ἡγούμενον] The lives of Pausanias, Themistocles, Alcibiades (the latter especially in the words καὶ ἔτι εὐειδῆς καὶ μέγας), perhaps of Lysander, may have been in the writer's mind. Cp. I Alcibiades 105, where Socrates charges the young Alcibiades with an ambition extending beyond Athens to Greece, beyond Greece to Asia and the world.

τὸ δὲ οὐ κτητόν] sc. ὁ νοῦς, as elsewhere the neuter referring to a masculine word. Republic VI.

διὰ τοσοῦτων κακῶν] 'through' (i. e. notwithstanding) 'such manifold hindrance.' For a somewhat similar use cp. Soph. Trach. 1131 τέρας τοι διὰ κακῶν ἐθέσπισας. Cp. also Keble, *Christian Fear*, Whit-Sunday :

'To other strains our Souls are set ;
A giddy whirl of sin
Fills ear and brain and will not let
Heaven's harmonies come in.'

διὰ τὸ . . . ξυγγενές τῶν λόγων] (1) 'Because such reasoning is congenial to him' : or (2) 'Because of that in him which is kindred to dialectic.' Cp. iii. 402 Α ἐλθόντος δὲ τοῦ λόγου ἀσπάξοιτ' αὐτὸν γνωρίζων δι' οἰκειότητα μάλιστα ὁ οὕτω τραπεῖς.

εἷς] 'One person' : more than 'one' cannot be expected.

E

τοὺς ἡγουμένους ἀπολλύναι] 'who think that they are losing.'

οὐ πᾶν μὲν ἔργον . . . εἰς ἀγῶνας καθιστάντας] With the participles we must supply οἰόμεθα καὶ ὅτιοῦν δράσειν αὐτοὺς from τί οἰόμεθα δράσειν . . . ; immediately preceding. 'Do we not suppose that they will do anything, performing any action and speaking any word . . . ?' The words καὶ ('both') ἰδίᾳ . . . καθιστάντας are added in explanation of πρᾶττοντας . . . περὶ τὸν πείθοντα.

ἐλέγομεν] 491 B ff.

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πλοῦτοι] The plural has the effect of scorn.

οὐ γάρ] 'Yes, I see that all this is true : for it was not a bad, but a true observation.' κακῶς has to be understood from the beginning of the preceding sentence—οὐ κακῶς ἐλέγομεν.

ὀλίγης καὶ ἄλλως γιγνομένης] 'which even otherwise' (i. e. setting aside the cause of destruction just mentioned) 'is a rare growth.'

B

ὥς ἡμεῖς φαμέν] v. 476 B : supra 491 A, B.

καὶ ἐκ τούτων δὴ τῶν ἀνδρῶν . . . οὔτε ἰδιώτην οὔτε πόλιν δρᾶ] Plato thinks that it is only great natures which do great evil. Yet it is almost a condition of men's greatness that they should also in spite of themselves do some good.

The largeness and force and originality of a man's character are

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the qualities which give him power over his fellows. The narrow nature, which is incapable of attracting others and has no intelligence either of things or persons, is necessarily unable to act upon them.

καὶ οἱ τὰ μέγιστα] καί = 'also,' anticipating καὶ οἱ τὰγαθά. The latter clause introduces the reverse statement, though not immediately in point.

καὶ οἱ τὰγαθά, οἱ ἂν ταύτῃ τύχῳσι ῥύεντες] 'and' [from these men, i. e. the philosophers, come those who do] 'the' [greatest] 'goods, being such of them as are drawn in this direction.' The element of chance is never wholly eliminated in Plato.

οἷς μάλιστα προσήκει] sc. ἡ φιλοσοφία—'to whom she is nearest of kin.' There is a reference to the Athenian law which compelled the nearest kinsman to marry an orphan maiden. Cp. Laws xi. 924.

C τὴν δέ, κ.τ.λ.] The bad philosophers are not the philosophic natures spoilt, but the unphilosophic pretenders to philosophy. δέ answers both to μέν (οὗτοι μέν) and τε (αὐτοὶ τε).

D ὁμως γὰρ δὴ . . . (ε) τυγχάνουσιν] The sentence is really unfinished, the finite verb τυγχάνουσιν, substituted for the participle by attraction from λελώβηται, giving it a fallacious appearance of completeness. The sense is completed figuratively in the words τοῦ δεσπότου τὴν θυγατέρα μέλλοντος γαμεῖν, κ.τ.λ., of the next sentence, and literally in 496 A ὅταν αὐτῇ πλησιάζοντες ὁμιλῶσι κ.τ.λ.

The personification which follows is suggested in the words ὥσπερ ὀρφανὴν συγγενῶν (c), and continued by the help of οἱ ξυρόντες αὐτῇ (ibid.), until the idea is complete and philosophy is transformed into a gentle maiden who is compelled by poverty to marry a tinker and has offspring νόθα καὶ φαῖλα. In the words τί δαί; . . . ἀληθινῆς ἐχόμενον; the simile is blended with that which it is intended to illustrate.

E δοκεῖς . . . διαφέρειν αὐτοὺς ἰδεῖν] ἰδεῖν is expegetic := 'to look at.'

φαλακροῦ] is only added to make a more contemptible image, while σμικροῦ is in keeping with the diminutives ἀνθρωπίσκοι, τεχνίων, and νεωστί . . . λελυμένου continues the figure οἱ ἐκ τῶν εἰργμῶν . . . ἀποδιδράσκοντες. τοῦ δεσπότου is in construction with θυγατέρα.

496 προσήκοντα ἀκοῦσαι σοφίσματα] 'fit to be called sophisms.'
A Cp. Lysis 207 A οὐ τὸ καλὸς εἶναι μόνον ἄξιος ἀκοῦσαι, and see L. and S.,

s. v. ἀκούω, iii. 2. The use of this idiom here implies the familiar personification of λόγος, in the shape of the διανοήματά τε καὶ δόξας, which are the offspring of the unworthy marriage. προσήκοντα = οὗτος προσήκει,—a ‘personal’ construction.

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καὶ οὐδὲν . . . ἐχόμενον;] ‘And nothing genuine or worthy of true wisdom or having to do with it.’ There is no sufficient reason for cancelling ἄξιον, which may be either taken absolutely, or as governing the genitive as well as ἐχόμενον, which in this case is pleonastic, like φανείς, ἔχων, μολών, &c. But the reading of Ven. Π, ἄξιον ὥς, suggests the possibility of *ἰξίως.

πάνσμικρον δὴ τι] For the collective neuter cp. supra 490 E σμικρὸν δέ τι ἐκφεύγει: 492 E ὃ τί περ ἂν σωθῇ.

καταληφθέν, ‘detained by exile,’ sc. from deserting philosophy. B

βραχὺ δέ πού τι . . . ἐπ’ αὐτήν ἂν ἔλθοι] εὐφυές gives the reason of δικαίως ἀτιμάσαν: its force may be rendered thus:—‘rightly scorning it by reason of its own natural excellence.’

κατασχεῖν . . . (C) κατέχει] sc. πρὸς τῇ φιλοσοφίᾳ.

τὸ δαιμόνιον σημεῖον] On this subject see Apology 31 D: Theaet. 151 A: Theages 128 E: Xen. Mem. i. 4. What we gather respecting this ‘familiar’ of Socrates is (1) that he had experienced these intimations from childhood (Apol. 31): (2) they prohibited but never instigated a course of action; they would stop him when going out of his house or forbid him to proceed in the middle of a speech (ibid. D), or prevent his taking back truant pupils (Theaet. 151), or hinder his departure till he had expiated some trifling impiety (Phaedr. 242 B): (3) the δαιμόνιον is always described by him in the neuter gender,—once in a doubtful dialogue as having a voice (Theages 128 E); also as a special monitor which is peculiar to himself, as in the text and Xen. Mem. i. 4. Xenophon is very anxious that we should believe his master’s account of this strange experience; the simplicity of Socrates’ own statement is a strong reason for doing so. It is not to be confounded with the general consciousness of a divine mission received by Socrates from the Oracle, or with special intimations such as that given by the dream in the Phaedo (60 E). There is nothing wonderful or mysterious beyond the fact itself: no intimations are given by the δαιμόνιον of future events or divine truths. Nor can we easily set bounds to the latent forms of instinct which reason may assume,

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or deny the possibility of mental phenomena, which are without parallel in ordinary experience.

ἡ . . . τινι ἄλλῃ ἢ οὐδενί] A slight extension of a common idiom, for which cp. Apology 17 B ἢ τι ἢ οὐδέν.

τούτων δὴ τῶν ὀλίγων οἱ γενόμενοι] Cp. Thuc. iii. 56, § 7 ὧν ἡμεῖς γενόμενοι.

If a perfectly wise and just man were to appear, how would the world receive him? Would he make his voice heard in opposition to the opinions and practices of the day? Would any party range themselves on his side? Or would he be an outcast and an exile, 'wandering about in sheepskins and goatskins?' Would he have been burnt at the Reformation, or would he be tolerated in our own day?

ἐπὶ τὴν τῷ δικαίῳ βοήθειαν] The manuscript authority is nearly divided between τῷ δικαίῳ (Par. A: Vind. F) and τῶν δικαίων (Π M). The former was adopted by Schneider and is idiomatic: but τῶν δικαίων (the objective genitive) is not ungrammatical. Both readings have the same meaning: 'to the assistance of what is just.'

D ἀλλ' ὥσπερ εἰς θηρία . . . ἰλεώς τε καὶ εὐμενὴς ἀπαλλάσσεται] Cp. Gorg. 521, 522, where Socrates gives the reason why he takes no part in politics, viz. because he would have been long ago put to death.

εἰς πᾶσιν ἀγρίοις ἀντέχειν] ἀγρίοις is emphatic and a part of the predicate: = ἀγρίοις ὁδοῖσι or ἀγριαίνουσι, 'singly to oppose the fury of them all.' The collocation of εἰς πᾶσιν aids the antithesis.

λογισμῷ λαβόν] The change from the plural to the singular (ἰδόντες τὴν μαρίαν . . . ταῦτα πάντα λογισμῷ λαβόν) is due to the singular in the image (ὥσπερ εἰς θηρία ἄνθρωπος ἐμπεσών).

E τὴν ἀπαλλαγὴν, κ.τ.λ.] 'He will take his departure from it with a fair hope, in peace and good-will.' αὐτοῦ, sc. τοῦ βίου.

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A οὐδέ γε . . . τὰ κοινὰ σώσει] Shall a man acquiesce in the state of life, politics, education, which he finds around him, retiring 'behind a wall' in stormy times, or shall he 'take arms against a sea of troubles' and strive to set men right? That is a question which admits of a general answer so far as this: That he who from cowardice or self-interest or over-refinement or indolence or irresolution fails in resisting the prejudice or injustice or falsehood of his

age, is wanting in the fulfilment of the highest duty of a citizen and a man. Yet, in the ordinary state of society, the antagonism between the individual and the world, whether of politics or of public opinion, is not so great as is implied in the Platonic contrast. The spirit which replies to divine goodness with the words, 'We have a law and by our law he ought to die,' is, in Plato's language (*supra* 496 c), hardly worth mentioning, having only occurred once perhaps in the history of mankind. Most societies have better, as well as worse impulses; if they are not so good as the best individuals, of whom they are partly composed, neither are they so bad as the worst. Of their nobler impulses the philosopher may avail himself: he is the Master of those that think; his gentle qualities may readily be appreciated by all. Nor does he really stand alone: many intermediate minds are the conductors between himself and the multitude, with whom he may sometimes also make a direct alliance, like the King and the Commons in the Roman State, against the prejudices or interests of the few. His duty is to struggle rather than to win, in the faith, which is the meeting-point of philosophy and religion, that truth will finally prevail. His place is not in the congenial state which Plato offers him—this would only limit him; but in the world at large, in which he makes himself felt as a power.

Philosophy must continue thus degraded and defamed, until the true philosopher obtain a state and constitution suited to him. Thus, having a true environment, Philosophy will prove in action that she is alone divine. Such a perfect constitution has now been described in outline. But the education of the philosophic rulers has yet to be determined. And first, the method of their training in philosophy must be the opposite of that now in vogue. Instead of getting a smattering of dialectic in the brief interim between school and business, after which, as things now are, the student hardly meddles with philosophy again, they shall be content in youth with elementary mental discipline and attend seriously to the strengthening of the physical frame; until the age arrives when the mind approaches her maturity. Then they shall increase the gymnastics of the mind. And when declining strength exempts them from public services, they shall be permitted to devote themselves entirely to the pursuit which they love, and so prepare themselves for blessedness to come.

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τὴν προσήκουσαν αὐτῇ τίνα . . . λέγεις] For the form of expression cp. v. 475 ε τοὺς δὲ ἀληθινούς, ἔφη, τίνας λέγεις;

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ἐπαιτιῶμαι] τὰς νῦν πολιτείας is easily supplied, but is unnecessary.

διὸ καὶ στρέφεσθαι . . . κρατούμενον ἰέναι] 'And so it (i.e. the philosophic nature) is warped and changed, just as a foreign seed, sown in an alien soil, fades away (ἐξίτηλον) and tends to be subdued and pass (κρατούμενον ἰέναι) into the native stock.' For ἰέναι εἰς cp. Laws viii. 834 D παιδευμάτων εἰς ἕθος ἰόντων.

The words which follow, οὕτω καὶ τοῦτο . . . ἐκπίπτειν, are added as if ὥσπερ ξενικὸν σπέρμα, κ.τ.λ., had been quite independent of διὸ καὶ στρέφεσθαι . . . αὐτήν. The construction would have been more correct if the sentence had terminated at ἰέναι, or if καὶ had been inserted before ὥσπερ ξενικὸν σπέρμα. As the sentence stands there is an asyndeton either before ὥσπερ or οὕτω.

C δηλώσει] is impersonal: = δηλον ἔσται: cp. Gorg. 483 D δηλοῖ δὲ ταῖτα πολλαχοῦ ὅτι οὕτως ἔχει.

ἦν] 'was always,' even when rejected of men.

τὰ ᾧ μὲν ἄλλα, κ.τ.λ.] 'In other respects this one (sc. ἡν ἡμεῖς διελγίσθαμεν) is the best constitution': but there was one defect in it. We did indeed say at the time that the spirit of the legislator was to be preserved, but we did not show sufficiently how this was to be effected. τοῦτο δὲ αὐτό, 'this very point' (which is excluded and excepted by τὰ ἄλλα) was mentioned, but not adequately discussed.

ἐρρήθη μὲν . . . (D) ἀλλ' οὐχ ἱκανῶς . . . ἐδηλώθη] The construction is broken by the answer, ἐρρήθη γάρ, ἔφη: and ἀλλ' οὐχ ἱκανῶς . . . ἐδηλώθη takes the place of οὐχ ἱκανῶς δ' ἐδηλώθη.

Socrates had said (ἐρρήθη: cp. iii. 412-414) that it was necessary to have an authority in the state that should preserve the spirit of the legislator. The question as to how this was to be effected had only been partly answered in Book iii (οὐχ ἱκανῶς ἐδηλώθη), owing to the objection of Adeimantus (φόβῳ ὧν ὑμεῖς, κ.τ.λ.) at the beginning of Book iv (419 ff.), and the more serious interruption at the beginning of v (450 ff.), which led to the discussion of communism. Socrates now proceeds to complete (τὸ λοιπόν) his answer by stating how the study of philosophy is to be pursued.

D λόγον] 'idea,' 'conception,' 'reasoned notion.'

ὧν ὑμεῖς ἀντιλαμβάνόμενοι] ὧν, sc. ἐκείνων ᾧ (cognate accus.).

αὐτοῦ] 'of it,' i.e. of the question which we were discussing in Book iii.

οὐ *πάντων ῥᾶστον] πάντως MSS.—‘not by any means the easiest.’ *Republic* Bekker’s correction, οὐ *πάντων ῥᾶστον, is unnecessary [B. J.]. *VI.*
But the change is slight and the phrase more idiomatic [L. C.]. 497
D

καὶ τὸ λεγόμενον . . . χαλεπά] τῷ ὄντι is an addition of Socrates’,
‘we may indeed say in the words of the proverb.’

ἀλλ’ ὅμως . . . φανεροῦ γενομένου] ‘Still, he said, let us clear up *E*
this point, and so complete the demonstration.’

νῦν μὲν . . . (498A) περὶ τοὺς λόγους] ‘At present those who do
engage in philosophy are mere striplings, just past their boyhood:
they approach—that is, those of them who are most thought of as
philosophers—the most difficult part of the subject; and I mean
by the most difficult part, dialectic; in the interval before keeping
house and going into business, and then betake themselves off.’
That is to say, the study of philosophy, as at present pursued,
begins too early, at the wrong end, and ends too soon. The
opposite advice is given by Callicles in the *Gorgias* (485).

(1) Only the extreme limit (οἰκονομίας καὶ χρηματισμοῦ) of the
interval (τὸ μεταξύ) is mentioned; the other is to be gathered
from ἐκ παίδων: ‘between boyhood and business.’ Or (2) we
may take τὸ μεταξύ . . . χρηματισμοῦ, with Stallbaum, as meaning
‘in the spare moments of housekeeping and business.’

οἱ φιλοσοφώτατοι ποιούμενοι] On comparing vii. 538 c τῶν ἄλλων
ποιουμένων οἰκείων, it appears that ποιούμενοι is a qualifying word like 498
A
δοκοῦντες, &c., and is to be understood passively: ‘who are thought
to be most accomplished in philosophy.’

πρὸς δὲ τὸ γῆρας . . . αὐθις οὐκ ἐξάπτονται] Cp. *Aristot.*
Meteor. ii. 2, § 9 περὶ δὲ τὸν ἥλιον, ἀδύνατον τοῦτο συμβαίνειν· ἐπεὶ
στρεφόμενον γε τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον, ὥσπερ ἐκείνοί φασι, δῆλον ὅτι καὶ ὁ
ἥλιος οὐ μόνον καθάπερ ὁ Ἡράκλειτός φησι, νέος ἐφ’ ἡμέρῃ ἐστίν, ἀλλ’ αἰ
νέος συνεχῶς.

δεῖ δὲ πῶς;] sc. πράττειν.

B

πάν τοῦναντίον] sc. δεῖ πράττειν.

ὑπηρεσίαν φιλοσοφίᾳ κτωμένους] In the *Protagoras* Plato repre-
sents this principle as recognized in the ordinary education of the
Greek: *Protag.* 326 B ἵνα τὰ σώματα βελτίω ἔχοντες ὑπηρετῶσι τῇ διανοίᾳ
χρηστῇ οὕσῃ.

προϊούσης δὲ τῆς ἡλικίας, ἐν ᾗ] ‘as the period of life advances in
which.’ Two notions are combined: ‘As the time of life goes
forwards,’ and ‘as the particular age arrives.’

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VI.
498
C

ὅταν δὲ λίγη . . . μοῖραν ἐπιστήσῃν πρέπουσαν] ‘But when the strength fails, and a man is past political and military duties, they should range at will and devote themselves to no other pursuit, except as a secondary matter, those, that is, who are to live happily and after death to crown the life they have lived with a fitting destiny in the world below.’ The subject of γίγνηται is τις, for which the Indef. Plur. is substituted in ἀφ’ετούς, κ.τ.λ.

For a similar use of the term ἀφ’ετοι, applied to the sons of Pericles, who are left to get their political education where they can, cp. Protag. 320 A αὐτοὶ περιϋόντες νέμονται ὥσπερ ἀφ’ετοι, εἴν που αὐτόματοι περιτύχουσι τῇ ἀρετῇ.

498 C—
502 C

Adeimantus thinks that the zeal of Socrates will be met with equal zeal on the part of his opponents, beginning with Thrasymachus. ‘Do not try to cause ill-feeling between Thrasymachus and me, who are now friends, although we were never enemies. For I shall never relax my efforts to do good to him and to all men, and my work may bear fruit in another life, if not in this.’ He adds that it is no blame to ordinary men that they do not believe, since they have had sophistry palmed upon them for truth, and an artificial combination of words for the spontaneous unity of nature. Nor have they ever seen a perfect man ruling in a perfect state. Socrates therefore once more reiterates his main position, that there is no hope for mankind unless either the few who are now ‘useless’ should have supreme power, or the actual potentates should be inspired with a genuine love of true philosophy. Then, and not till then, the ideal state will come into being. And when the vulgar see the philosopher as he really is, they will be of another mind. The majority of men cannot be angry with one who loves them, or be jealous of one who is free from all jealousy and personality. For his mind dwells, not among the contentions of earth, but in the divine order. He will take the state in hand and make a ‘tabula rasa,’ whereon he will plan out the ideal of human society, looking at the abstract principles of virtue, and at the actual traces of it existing among men, framing out of both together the image of a divine humanity. He—or they, if there be more than one—is alone qualified for this work. Nor is it inconceivable that in the whole course of time one such may arise, and may legislate for a willing people, or that he may make his laws according to the spirit of our doctrines. In that case our ideal (‘though hard and rare’) will be actually realized.

μη διάβαλλε, κ.τ.λ.] See note on i. 336 B. The words οὐδὲ πρὸ τοῦ, κ.τ.λ., are in keeping with the good humour which, after the storm, Socrates has contrived to restore at the end of Book i, and which remains unbroken at the beginning of Book v. For the use of διαβίλλειν cp. Symp. 222 D ὅπως ἐμέ καὶ σέ μηδεὶς διαβίλλῃ. Republic VI. 498 C

ὅταν . . . ἐντύχῃσι λόγοις] For this notion of discourses taking place in another life cp. Apol. 41, Phaedo 68 A, B, in which Socrates anticipates his meeting with great souls in Hades. In the present passage, however, the reference is to a future life on earth after the interval of a thousand years. It is curious after this allusion to find Glaucon in x. 608 D expressing surprise when Socrates announces the immortality of the Soul. D

εἰς οὐδὲν μὲν οὖν . . . τὸν ἅπαντα] Cp. x. 608 C τί δ' ἄν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ἔν γε ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ μέγα γένοιτο ; πᾶς γὰρ οὗτός γε ὁ ἐκ παιδὸς μέχρι πρεσβύτου χρόνος πρὸς πάντα ὀλίγος πού τις ἂν εἴη. Οὐδὲν μὲν οὖν, ἔφη. Τί οὖν ; οἷε ἀθανάτῳ πράγματι ὑπὲρ τοσούτου δεῖν χρόνον ἐσπουδακέναι, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὑπὲρ τοῦ παντός ;

ἐξεπίτηδες ἀλλήλοις ὁμοιωμένα] 'artificially made to agree with one another.' E

ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, ὥσπερ νῦν] This allusion to the 'spontaneous harmony' of the dialogue is partly a mode of praising his own work (cp. Shakespeare, *Jul. Caes.* iii. 1, 111 'How many ages hence | Shall this our lofty scene be acted over | In states unborn and accents yet unknown!' and *Laws* vii. 811, where Plato eulogizes his own compositions with the freedom and garrulity of old age), and partly expresses his real conviction that the harmony of his dialogues (as of a living creature—Phaedr. 264 C) was not merely a work of art, but had a real correspondence with the truth of the ideas. Cp. Theaet. 200 E, Phil. 20 C. }

λόγων . . . ἐλευθέρων] 'discourses noble and free.'

499
A

οἷων ζητεῖν] 'whose nature is to seek.' οἷων = τοιούτων ὥστε. The arguments are again personified.

πρὸς δόξαν] 'to producing an impression.'

πόρρωθεν ἀσπαζομένων] 'giving a distant welcome.' Cp. Psalm cxxxviii. 6 'The proud he knoweth afar off.' The phrase occurs in Eurip. *Hippol.* 102 πρόσωθεν αἰτὴν ἀγνὸς ὦν ἀσπάζομαι.

τότε] V. 473 D.

B

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B

καὶ δεδιότες ὁμῶς] 'although with trembling.' καί as in καίπερ.

οὐδέ γ' ἀνὴρ ὁμοίως] 'No, nor can an individual become equally perfect,' sc. as he would in a kingdom of philosophers. See above 497 A οὐδέ γε, εἶπον, τὰ μέγιστα, κ.τ.λ.

περιβάλλῃ] which is found in the best MSS., is probably correct: 'until necessity (1) encompasses them' (L. and S. s. v. περιβάλλω, ii) to take charge of the city and the city to obey them, or (2) 'constrains them' (lit. 'invests them with it'), the infinitives taking the place of an accusative. The inferior reading, παραβάλλῃ, must be taken intransitively, like παραβάλλω in viii. 556 c ὅταν παραβάλλωσιν ἀλλήλοις οἱ τε ἄρχοντες καὶ οἱ ἀρχόμενοι.

καὶ τῇ πόλει *κατηκόω γενέσθαι] The MSS. have κατήκοι (κατήκοι Π), which is harsh in grammar and irrelevant in meaning. κατηκόω, a correction of Schleiermacher's, involves the least possible change (from οἱ to φ), and makes the sentence smooth: 'Until either philosophers are invested with power, or kings, who have power, become philosophers.' Cp. v. 473 D εἰ μὴ . . . ἢ οἱ φιλόσοφοι βασιλεύσωσιν ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἢ οἱ βασιλεῖς τε νῦν λεγόμενοι καὶ δυνάσται φιλοσοφήσωσι γνησίως τε καὶ ἰκανῶς for the same two alternatives. κατήκοι has been explained as attracted to the subject of βούλονται from κατηκόοις which Stallbaum conjectured: but apart from the grammar, the notion of the city entreating the philosophers to govern her, goes beyond anything which has been suggested by Plato.

C

τούτων δὲ πότερα . . . ἔχειν λόγον] 'To suppose that either or both of these alternatives is impossible, I maintain to be quite unreasonable.' πότερος is the indefinite, 'either of the two,' as in Theaet. 145 A τί δ', εἰ ποτέρου τὴν ψυχὴν ἐπανοίᾳ πρὸς ἀρετὴν, κ.τ.λ., and elsewhere. This is one of Plato's subtleties of language which appear to be lost in later writers. The pronoun οὐδένα is more emphatic than the simple negative οὐκ ἔχειν λόγον.

εἰ τοίνυν . . . (D) ἐγκρατὴς γένηται] ἔτοιμοι, sc. ἐσμέν. αὕτη ἡ Μούσα, sc. ἡ φιλοσοφία, αὕτη referring to ἄκροις εἰς φιλοσοφίαν at the beginning of the sentence.

ἐν τῷ ἀπείρῳ τῷ παρεληλυθότι χρόνῳ] The fancy of ancient writers led them to speculate on the boundless past more than on the future. Herodotus has no difficulty in imagining that the Delta might have been accumulated in 10,000 years. Socrates in the Theaetetus (174 E) imagines infinite time, in which every man's

pedigree has contained princes, as well as peasants, many times over. In the Laws infinite time, in which a series of destructions is supposed to have occurred, is said to be the origin of states (iii. 677). Similar speculations occur in the Politicus and Timaeus. In this respect, as in several others, Greek thought seems to occupy an intermediate space between the dreamy infinity of the Oriental and the narrower notions of the West.

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499
C

ἢ †καὶ ἐὰν οὕτω . . . ἀποκρινεῖσθαι] (1) The difficulty of this passage is removed by reading ἦ for ἢ, placing a full stop after ἀποκρινεῖσθαι, and joining καὶ . . . οὕτω: 'You will surely say that, if they look at the philosophers in this light too' (and not in the former only), 'they will change their mind and answer in another strain.' Cp. Thuc. v. 45 τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐφόβουν μὴ καὶ ἦν ἐς τὸν δῆμον ταῦτα λέγουσιν, ἐπαγύγωνται τὸ πλῆθος, where καὶ marks the antithesis of ἐς τὸν δῆμον to ἐν τῇ βουλῇ. This avoids the harshness of taking ἀλλοίαν δόξαν in two opposite senses (i. e. (a) 'different from their earlier opinion': and (b) 'the same with their earlier opinion but different from yours') within a few lines. (2) But the reading *q* ἢ οὐκ εἴν suggests a clearer sense which can be obtained by Stallbaum's simple expedient of changing τοι to τε: 'or supposing them to look at the question in this light, will you not say that they will adopt a different opinion and make another reply?' The repetition of ἀλλοίαν has then a natural emphasis. For the omission of a negative see note on iv. 439 E. Cp. for the spirit of the passage Phaedr. 268 D ἀλλ' οὐκ ἂν ἀγροίκως γε, οἶμαι, λουδορήσειαν, κ.τ.λ.

500
A

ἄφθονόν τε καὶ πρᾶον ὄντα] with this use of ἄφθονος cp. ἄθυμος in iii. 411 B, Laws x. 888 A. It is remarkable that Plato should be found asserting the goodness of ordinary human nature when treated with gentleness and consideration.

ἀμέλει] See note on iv. 422 C.

ἐκείνους] Supra 495 C, D.

B

λοιδορουμένους . . . αὐτοῖς] αὐτοῖς is better than αὐτοῖς, being more in keeping with the spirit of the passage: cp. supra 499 E μὴ φιλονεκῶν ἀλλὰ παραμυθούμενος, and infra C μαχόμενον αὐτοῖς. It was by no means an uncommon practice of the old philosophers to abuse the people. For an illustration of ἐπεισχωμάζεσθαι compare the amusing description of Alcibiades in Symp. 213 ff. A still

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VI.
500
B

more fanciful use of the metaphor occurs in Theaet. 184 A ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπισκωμαζόντων λόγων.

It may be often doubted whether the persecution of religious and philosophical teachers is to be laid to the door of their virtues or of their faults: in the nineteenth century and under ordinary circumstances, rather to the latter. No man is now persecuted for his goodness: there is far more danger that the rewards which he receives may injure the bloom of his disinterestedness. He is more likely to be persecuted for the love of truth, when the truth happens to be opposed to the prevailing sentiments of his age and country. Yet here, again, much will depend upon himself. The philosopher who has no kindness for the many and is too fastidious to sympathize with them, easily becomes the object of enmity to those who are unacquainted with him. This does not show that mankind deliberately prefer falsehood to truth, any more than evil to good.

ἥκιστα . . . ποιούντας] Names and authorities in the place of reasons and proofs, personalities instead of facts, in ancient as well as modern times, mark a superficial and unphilosophic character. So the *μεγαλόψυχος* in Aristotle is οὐκ ἀνθρωπολόγος (N. E. iv. 3, § 31). Yet those who are guilty of these faults are almost always unconscious of them.

πολύ γ'] sc. ἥκιστα.

C ἀλλ' εἰς τεταγμένα ἅττα, κ.τ.λ.] In a similar spirit it is said in the *Timaeus* (47 A-C) that men should in their lives imitate the unchanging motions of the heavens. Compare also the philosopher in the *Theaetetus* 174 ff., and, for the loftiness of κάτω βλέπειν, *Sophist* 216 καθορῶντες ὑψόθεν τὸν τῶν κάτω βίον.

ταῦτα μιμεῖσθαι τε . . . ἀφομοιοῦσθαι] sc. δεῖ, elicited from οὐδὲ . . . σχολή, the positive from the negative.

ἀφομοιοῦσθαι] sc. τούτοις.

D διαβολή δ' ἐν πᾶσι πολλή] ἐν πᾶσι may mean either (1) 'among all men': or (2) 'in all things,' i. e. attending every form of human life. 'The philosopher attains to divinity as far as man can: but there is always detraction going on.' The divine life is not complete until its excellence is acknowledged by mankind.

δημοτικῆς ἀρετῆς] Cp. iv. 430 C πολιτικὴν γε and note: *Phaedo* 82 B οἱ τὴν δημοτικὴν τε καὶ πολιτικὴν ἀρετὴν ἐπιτετηδευκότες.

οὐ χαλεπανοῦσιν . . . (501 A) ὁ οὐ πάνυ ῥάδιον] ‘They will not be angry if they understand. But tell me, what is their manner of drawing it?’ ‘I mean, I replied, they will take for their tablet a state and human nature, and will begin by making a clean surface, which is not at all an easy thing to do.’

Republic
VI.
500
E

The modern philosopher will rather say: *ὅπερ οὐ πάνυ δυνατόν*. Neither individuals nor states can wholly break with their antecedents. The power of habit or tradition, in institutions as well as characters brings back the former things.

ἀλλ’ οὖν . . . ἢ αὐτοὶ ποιῆσαι] ‘However, you know that this is the point which will at once distinguish them from the others: they will have nothing to do with individual or state, and will draft no laws, until they have either (ἦ) received or (ῆ) themselves made a clear surface.’ In other words they will begin with the abstraction of a state. A method of effecting such a ‘clean sweep’ is suggested at the end of Book vii, where all persons of ten years old and upwards are to be sent out of the city.

501
A

οὐκοῦν . . . τῆς πολιτείας] ‘Do you not suppose that the next step will be to make an outline of the form of the constitution?’ For the meaning of *ὑπογράφειν* cp. the opposition of *ὑπογραφή* and *τελεωτάτη ἀπεργασία* infra 504 D. In Protag. 326 D the word is used of the writing-master setting a copy.

ἀπεργαζόμενοι] ‘In filling up the outline.’

B

τὸ φύσει δίκαιον . . . τὸ ἐν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις] i.e. to natural justice and to that justice which exists among men. Cp. *Phaedo* 103 B οὔτε τὸ ἐν ἡμῖν οὔτε τὸ ἐν τῇ φύσει: *ibid.* 102 D. The absolute ideal or the ideal in nature, is opposed to the actual in man. The pronoun is resumed in *ἀπ’ ἐκείνου*.

ἐμποιοῖεν . . . θεοεἰκλον] ‘they would put into the picture what is manlike, mingling and mixing it from the modes of human action, forming their conception of it from that ideal, which Homer, when existing among men, called divine and godlike.’ There is possibly an allusion to the secondary meaning of *ἀνδρεῖκελον* = a pigment of the colour of human flesh.

ἀπ’ ἐκείνου τεκμαιρόμενοι, κ.τ.λ.] Does an artist paint from an ideal in the mind’s eye, or from observation of nature and life? Is moral and political philosophy to be gathered deductively from ideas, or inductively from experience? The same answer may be

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I⁷.

501
B

given to both questions: (1) that different minds work in different ways: one with eye and thought simultaneously, the other with a conception that always seems to outrun the power of execution. One fills up a previously existing outline, the other creates piecemeal: the ideal is first in one mind, the real in another. And one man is a philosopher from running about in life, another from reading and study. (2) The opposition of fact and idea, though often made and occasionally justified by the differences of human character or genius, is not, speaking generally, a true one; ideas and ideals are only more universal and distant facts, in which the particularity and confusedness of sense is lost.

C οὓς διατεταμένους ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἔφησθα ἰέναι] Viz. v. 474 A θείν διατεταμένους, κ.τ.λ.

D ἦν ἡμεῖς διήλθομεν] Referring once more to supra 485 ff.

τί δέ; τὴν τοιαύτην . . . ἀφωρίσαμεν] The change from μή to οὐ shows that ἀμφισβητῆσαι has been forgotten, some general notion such as λέγειν having taken its place; and in what follows φήσειν can only be explained by a recurrence to οἶε or some similar word implied in the preceding question, the infinitive being suggested by ἔσεσθαι preceding.

E ἦν μυθολογοῦμεν λόγῳ] Cp. once more iii. 389 D εἰάν γε . . . ἐπὶ γε λόγῳ ἔργα τελέται.

ἦττον] sc. ἀγριανοῦσιν.

βούλει . . . (502 A) ὁμολογήσωσιν] 'Do you wish that we should say, not that they are less angry, but that they have become altogether gentle.' So the unregenerate materialists in the Sophist are imagined to be better than they are, for the sake of the argument (Soph. 246 D, 247 E). Cp. also i. 354 A ὑπὸ σοῦ γε, . . . ὦ Θρασύμαχε, ἐπειδὴ μοι πρῶτος ἐγένου καὶ χαλεπαίνων ἐπαύσω.

ἦττον φῶμεν] sc. ἀγριαίνειν.

502
A αἰσχυνθέντες] 'from shame' at our magnanimity in saying they are quite gentle.

τις] τίς; which proves to be the reading of Par. A, agrees equally well with the answer οὐδ' ἂν εἴς, but cp. ἔχει τις . . . , ἔσθ' ὅστις . . . , infra.

ὡς μὲν γὰρ . . . ξυγχωροῦμεν] Supra 491 ff., 499 D.

B γενόμενος] = εἰ γένοιτο, 'were he to arise.'

ἀλλὰ δὴ . . . ἀδύνατον] Plato is arguing about the probability of his perfect state coming into being, and he assumes this to be possible if only one philosophic nature in the course of ages remains uncorrupted, and finds a city willing to obey him—that is the first step. The ruler lays down his laws and the people execute them—that is the second step. But why should not that which approves itself to us approve itself to him? Or, in other words, ‘Why should not the laws which he lays down be the same with ours?’

Republic
VI.
502
B

We may now return to the education of the ruling class, which, as was said above, must be arranged with due regard to the age best fitted for each branch of study. And first, the tests which we now demand for them will be more severe than those previously required. Their patriotism must indeed be proof against all assaults, but they must also be unwearied in learning. Now this implies the combination, rarely found, of quickness with steadiness, of eagerness with persistence. If this higher nature is to be tested, the course of studies must not only include such provisional views of justice, temperance and other virtues, as have been given above: but the pupil must be taken round by what was then briefly indicated as the ‘longer way.’ In other words, he must not stop short of the highest of all studies, that of the idea of good,—a thing of which all men have a presentiment, but which none have grasped, yet without which all pursuits are vain. This the true guardian must not fail to know if our state is to be perfectly ordered. Yet for the present this supreme idea, transcending not pleasure only, but wisdom, knowledge, truth, and even Being, cannot be defined, but only shadowed forth. As the sun is the source not only of light and vision, but also of the generation and growth of visible things, so the Idea of Good is the supreme cause, not of truth and knowledge only, but of Being. The analogy may be carried further. As in the visible world there are shadows and (so-called) substances, so in the intelligible there is a lower sphere in which ideas are symbolized by sensible things, and a higher one, where the ideas are contemplated absolutely in subordination to the idea of good. Thus:—

502 C—
511 E

The visible world presided over by the sun has

- a. Shadows perceived by (α) Conjecture:
- b. Realities perceived by (β) Faith.

The intellectual world presided over by the Idea of Good has

- c. Mathematical truth perceived by (γ) Scientific thought:
- d. Ideal truth perceived by (δ) Reason.

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VI.
502
D

οὐδέν . . . τὸ σοφόν μοι ἐγένετο] 'I gained nothing by the trick.'
Cp. Symp. 214 A πρὸς μὲν Σωκράτη, ὃ ἄνδρες, τὸ σόφισμά μοι οὐδέν.
The allusion is to v. 449 c and the passage there referred to—iv.
423 E.

τὴν . . . δυσχέρειαν] 'the troublesomeness,' i.e. both the inherent difficulty of this, and the dislike which the statement of it was sure to occasion.

ἡ παντελῶς ἀληθής] The absolutely right arrangement being that the rulers must be philosophers. He proceeds to take up the subject at the point where in Book iii he had digressed. The φύλακες had been supposed to go through a novitiate, with a view of testing their temperance and courage: 413 E καὶ τὸν αἰεὶ ἐν τε παισὶ καὶ νεανίοις καὶ ἐν ἀνδράσι βασανιζόμενον καὶ ἀκήρατον ἐκβαίνοντα καταστατέον ἄρχοντα τῆς πόλεως . . . τὸν δὲ μὴ τοιοῦτον ἀποκριτέον.

E ἐλέγομεν] iii. 412 c ff.

503 A τὸ δόγμα τοῦτο] as appears from iii. 412 E, is that which is implied in φιλοπόλιδας, viz. the determination ὁ μὲν ἂν τῇ πόλει ἡγήσωνται ξυμφέρειν, πάσῃ προθυμίᾳ ποιεῖν, ὅς δ' ἂν μή, μηδενὶ τρόπῳ πράξαι ἂν ἐθέλῃν.

ἢ τὸν ἀδυνατοῦντα ἀποκριτέον] 'else, he who failed was to be rejected.'

παρακαλυπτομένου] proves to be the reading of A, as well as of Π M. The reading παρακαλύπτεσθαι appears in no manuscript.

B ἦν γὰρ διήλθομεν φύσιν δεῖν ὑπάρχειν αὐτοῖς] 'for the nature which we described as needing to be present in them.' διέρχεσθαι here takes the construction of λέγειν: ὥς δέον would be more regular than the infinitive δεῖν.

διεσπασμένη] διεσπασμένα was wrongly read by Cobet (*Par. Lectt.*, ed. sec., p. 531, quoted by Baiter) in Par. A. It is really found only in a' v, and was adopted by Stephanus from the Latin version of Ficinus. διεσπασμένη is now restored.

C εὐμαθεῖς καὶ μνήμονες . . . ἐθέλῃν ζῆν] There are two ways of construing this passage:—(1) 'You know that people who have a quick apprehension and memory, shrewdness and acuteness, and such like qualities, are not wont to be at the same time of a generous and noble spirit, so as to be such as to wish (ὥστε τοιοῦτοι εἶναι οἶοι) to live an orderly life, quietly and steadily.' (2) 'People who have

a quick apprehension and memory, and shrewdness and acuteness, and other such qualities, as you know (and we must add the impetuous and noble), are not wont to be at the same time such as to wish to live orderly.' Republic
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C

The former interpretation (1) gives the more obvious and natural construction. But it is objected, not without a show of reason, that the combination of high-spirit with quickness of intellect does not necessarily produce quietness of conduct (μετὰ ἡσυχίας . . . ζῆν). To which it may be replied that νεανικοί, as well as μεγαλοπρεπεῖς, is here used in a good sense, implying, not youthful impetuosity, but a robust and high-toned character. For this use of νεανικός cp. supra 491 E ἡ οἷα τὰ μεγάλα ἀδικήματα . . . ἐκ φαύλης, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐκ νεανικῆς φύσεως τροφῇ διολομένης γίγνεσθαι . . . ; For the connexion of μεγαλοπρέπεια with σωφροσύνη and κοσμιότης cp. supra 500 C, D.

τὰ βέβαια . . . ἤθη] The ἐμβριθέστεροι of Theaet. I 44 B.

αὐτῷ] SC. τῷ παιδευομένῳ.

D

αὐτό] SC. ἣν διήλθομεν φύσιν (supra B).

οἷς τότε ἐλέγομεν] iii. 413 C ff.

E

δυνατή] is the reading of the majority of MSS. It may be defended by supplying φύσις (or ψυχὴ cp. vii. 535 B) from the general sense of the preceding passage.

οἱ ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις] 'In other kinds of effort,' i.e. other than intellectual. Orelli's conjecture, ἄθλοισι, is plausible but unnecessary. It is also noticeable that the word ἄθλος is absent from most of Plato's dialogues, occurring only in the Timaeus and Laws.

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A

διασθησάμενοι ξυμβιβάζομεν] It is better (1) to take ξυμβιβάζομεν transitively—'we gathered concerning justice, temperance, courage and wisdom, what their several natures were,' than (2) intransitively, as Timaeus does, 'we came to an agreement.' The meaning here approaches that of proof or inference which is common in Aristotle. L. and S. s. v. συμβιβάζω, iii.

μὴ γὰρ . . . ἀκούειν] 'Why, if I did not remember, I should deserve not to hear the rest.' μὴ μνημονεύων = εἰ μὴ μνημονέοιμι.

ἡ καὶ τὸ προρρηθὲν αὐτῶν] SC. μνημονεύεις. αὐτῶν, SC. our discussion of the three parts of the soul.

ἐλέγομέν που . . . προσάψαι] Cp. iv. 435 D μακροτέρα καὶ πλείων ὁδὸς ἡ ἐπὶ τοῦτο ἄγουσα. That is to say, the account of the ideas of

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B

justice, temperance, courage, wisdom, which was given in Book iv, was inexact and popular. Their true nature would only be revealed by dialectical deduction in their relation with the good. For *ἐπομένως* with the genitive cp. Polit. 271 E *ὅσα τῆς τοιαύτης ἐστὶ κατα-ἐπομένως ἐπόμενα*.

ὥς μὲν δυνατόν ῃν] The use of the indicative here amongst so many optatives belongs to the idiomatic use of ῃν in speaking of an ultimate fact.

- C ἀτελὲς γὰρ οὐδὲν οὐδενὸς μέτρον] ‘Nothing imperfect is the measure of anything.’ The very notion of measure involves completeness or definite quantity. For another play on the word μέτρον cp. v. 450 B μέτρον . . . τοιούτων λόγων ἀκούειν ὅλος ὁ βίος νοῦν ἔχουσιν. A somewhat different test is proposed in Polit. 286 D, E οὔτε γὰρ πρὸς τὴν ἡδονὴν μήκους ἀρμόττοντος, κ.τ.λ., where it is said that discourses are not to be measured by the pleasure they give, nor by the ease or quickness with which they dispose of a subject, but as they tend to sharpen the dialectical powers.

δοκεῖ δ’ ἐνιότιέ τισιν] Cp. ii. 372 E, where *τισιν* conveys a similar innuendo.

- D καὶ μεῖζον, κ.τ.λ.] Not only is there a knowledge higher than virtue, but the virtues themselves should be exhibited in their most perfect form.

- E καὶ μάλα, ἔφη, ἄξιον τὸ διανόημα] ‘Your sentiment, said he, is a right noble one’: i. e. that the highest perfection is required on the highest subjects. καὶ μάλα is to be connected with ἄξιον: cp. i. 334 E καὶ μάλα, ἔφη, οὕτω ξυμβαίνει. Cp. the αὐτὸ τὰκριβές of the Politicus (284 D), which will require a standard of measure.

Yet in modern, as well as in ancient times, the highest subjects have been treated in the loosest manner. The reason is that they are partly matters of faith and feeling, as well as of reason: all have something to say upon them, and all are eager to hear about them. Not only philosophy, but theology, has often fallen into ignoble hands—οὐ προσῆκον ἐπεισκευομακότας.

οὐ πάνυ] ‘Certainly not.’

πάντως] as elsewhere, has the force of a connecting particle; cp. Theaet. 143 A πάντως ἔγωγε καὶ ἀναπαύσασθαι θέομαι: Polit. 268 E πάντως οὐ πολλὰ ἐκφεύγεις παιδιὰς ἔτη. The sentence is not therefore to be regarded as an asyndeton.

ἢ αὐὸ διανοεῖ . . . ἀντιλαμβανόμενος] ‘Or you again intend to interrupt and give trouble,’ as Adeimantus had previously done by recurring to the subject of women and children (v. 450 B ὅσον ἐσμὶν λόγων ἐπεγείρετε, κ.τ.λ.). Republic
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E

εἰ δὲ μὴ ἴσμεν . . . ἄνευ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ] The double εἰ in the former part of the sentence helps to distinguish the indicative clause from the optative,—the former mood being correctly used to repeat a previous statement, the latter indicating the further supposition. For the same reason Bekker rightly changed κεκτήμεθα to κεκτῆμεθα. 505
Λ

ἢ οἷε . . . ἀγαθὴν] Compare the passage (iv. 438 A) in which drink or any desirable object is said to include the good. But are all the meanings of ‘good’ the same?—would have been the question of Aristotle (N. E. i. 6). Words seem to play the same part with the ἰδέα τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ as with the Eleatic ὄν or with the abstract θεός. Language readily provides an expression for the unity which the human mind is vainly seeking. B

τοῖς δὲ κομψοτέροις] Cp. Aristotle’s οἱ χαριέντεες (N. E. i. 4, § 2, &c.): also Theaet. 156 Λ.

καὶ ὅτι γε, ᾧ φίλε, κ.τ.λ.] (a) Those who maintain that intelligence is the good, on being asked what they mean by intelligence, reply—‘Intelligence of the good’—thus re-introducing the word and still begging the question ‘What is the nature of the good?’ (b) Those who maintain that pleasure is the good have to admit that there are bad as well as good pleasures, and therefore that bad and good are identical. In the first sentence Plato appears to be speaking of the Cynics, or perhaps of the Megarians: in the second of the Cyrenaics and of people in general. Cp. Phileb. 67 B οἱ πολλοὶ κρίνουσι τὰς ἡδονὰς εἰς τὸ ζῆν ἡμῖν εἰ κρατίστας εἶναι. For the contradiction ἀγαθὰ καὶ κακὰ ταῦτα (infra D), cp. Phil. 13 B, c: and, for ὥς . . . ξυιέντων, Theaet. 147 Λ, B οἴομενοι συνιέναι ἐκ τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀποκρίσεως, κ.τ.λ.

τί δέ; τόδε οὐ φανερόν, κ.τ.λ.] However men may differ in their idea of the good, they all alike insist on having what they think the reality and will not put up with a sham. D

The argument is in some degree like that of Anselm and Descartes, that the highest perfection involves existence. The reality of pleasure might be maintained on similar grounds. For nobody desires ‘sham pleasure.’ Plato in this passage (but cp.

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Parm. 132 B, where he has begun to suspect that abstractions may be a creation of the mind) does not appear to be aware of the answer to this sort of argument—that good, like being, may be an abstraction only, though one of the three greatest or highest of our abstractions: ‘verum, unum, bonum.’ Compare Theaet. 172 A, where the real nature of the good or expedient is contrasted with the conventionality of law and justice.

The tautology in δοκοῦντα . . . δοκεῖν affords no valid objection to the reading.

E δὲ δὴ διώκει μὲν ἅπαντα ψυχῇ, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. Aristot. N. E. i. 1, § 1 διὸ καλῶς ἀπεφήναντο τὰ γαθόν, οὐδὲ πᾶντ’ ἐφίεται.

εἴ τι ὄφελος ἦν] sc. αὐτῶν.

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A

ἐσκοτῶσθαι] Cp. Theaet. 209 E τὸ γάρ, ἃ ἔχομεν, ταῦτα προσλαβεῖν κελεύειν . . . πᾶν γενναίως ἔοικεν ἐσκοτῶμένῳ.

πρότερον] (1) sc. τοῦ φύλακος. The guardians are φύλακες τῶν δικαίων καὶ καλῶν, sc. τῶν νομίμων. Cp. supra 504 C φύλακι πόλεως τε καὶ νόμων. Or (2) ‘before he sees how they (justice and beauty) are good (ὅπη ποτὲ ἀγαθὰ ἐστιν).’ [B. J.]

B

ἀνάγκη . . . παρὰ ταῦτα] A slight discontent is betrayed in these words. Adeimantus, here, as elsewhere, is not easily satisfied: he wants to know Socrates’ own opinion. Socrates before giving his answer, exclaims against the persistent vein of expostulation adopted by Adeimantus already in several passages: ii. 367 D, v. 449 C, vi. 487 B. The impatience of Glaucon (infra D: cp. ii. 357 A) comes to the aid of his elder brother.

οὗτος . . . ἀνὴρ] οὗτος ἀνὴρ expresses a sort of humorous indignation. The MSS. vary between καλός and καλῶς. If καλός is read, it must be taken ironically with οὗτος ἀνὴρ: ‘A fine gentleman like you.’ For καλῶς (which is idiomatic) cp. Soph. Oed. Tyr. 1008 ὦ παῖ, καλῶς εἰ δῆλος οὐκ εἰδὼς τί δρῆς: Oed. Col. 269 τοῦτ’ ἐγὼ καλῶς ἔξοιδα. The point is determined in favour of καλῶς by observing that the vernacular phrase Οὗτος ἀνὴρ (for which cp. especially Gorg. 467 B, 489 B, 505 C) does not elsewhere occur with the addition of an epithet. The text agrees with the first hand of Par. A.

A similar trait of character is attributed to Cebes in the Phaedo 63 A αἰ τοι, ἔφη, ὁ Κέβης λόγους τινὰς ἀνερευνᾷ, καὶ οὐ πᾶνν εὐθέως ἐθέλει πείθεσθαι ὅ τι ἂν τις εἴπῃ: and 77 A καίτοι κυρτερώτατος ἀνθρώπων ἐστὶ (sc. ὁ Κέβης) πρὸς τὸ ἀπιστεῖν τοῖς λόγοις.

ἢ δοκοῦσί τί σοι . . . δοξάζοντες] For the blindness of right opinion without knowledge cp. Theaet. 201 c. Republic VI.
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D

μὴ πρὸς Διός, κ.τ.λ.] As in the search after justice (iv. 432 B, C), the increasing dramatic life indicates the interest and importance of the discovery.

ἀρκέσει γὰρ ἡμῖν] Glaucon seizes on the admission of Socrates (504 D), that an approximate method might be sometimes employed. Socrates replies that in the present case even the approximation may be unattainable.

πλέον γάρ . . . ἢ κατὰ τὴν παροῦσαν ὁρμὴν] 'To reach what is now in my mind is too much for our present attempt.' We have set out in search of Justice (v. 472 B), and in the attempt to discover it we are called upon to define the Good. But that is only to be attained by metaphysical disquisitions for which the readers of the Republic are not yet expected to be sufficiently prepared. Cp. Theaet. 177 c, where Theodorus prefers moral discourses to dialectic. The present remark throws some light on the scope and aim of the Republic. E

ὅς δὲ ἔκγονός τε τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ . . . καὶ ὁμοιότατος ἐκείνῳ] Cp. Laws x. 897 D μὴ τοῖνυν ἐξ ἐναντίας οἶον εἰς ἡλίον ἀποβλέποντες, νύκτα ἐν μεσημβρίᾳ ἐπαγόμενοι, ποιησώμεθα τὴν ἀπόκρισιν, ὥς νοῦν ποτὲ θνητοῖς ὁμμασιν ὀφύμενοι τε καὶ γνωσόμενοι ἰκανῶς· πρὸς δὲ εἰκόνα τοῦ ἐρωτωμένου βλέποντας ἀσφαλέστερον ὁρᾶν.

τοὺς τόκους μόνον] The untranslatable pun (τόκος, 'offspring,' and τόκος, 'interest'), for which the way has been prepared in the word ἀποτίσεις, is carried further in what follows: 'Take care that I do not unintentionally deceive you and render a false account of the offspring or interest.' 507
A

For the same figure cp. Polit. 267 A καλῶς καὶ καβαπερεὶ χρέος ἀπέδωκάς μοι τὸν λόγον, προσθεῖς τὴν ἐκτροπὴν οἶον τόκον καὶ ἀναπληρώσας αὐτόν: and for a different simile viii. 555 E τοῦ πατρὸς ἐκγόνους τόκους πολλαπλασίους κομιζόμενοι.

διομολογησάμενός γ', ἔφην ἐγώ . . . εἰρημένα] For the use of the aorist participle with γε = 'not until,' cp. Phaedr. 228 D τὴν μένται διάνοιαν . . . διέμι, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου. Δεῖξας γε πρῶτον, ὦ φιλότης, τί ἄρα ἐν τῇ ἀριστερᾷ ἔχεις ὑπὸ τῷ ἱματίῳ. The reference in ἐν τοῖς ἐμπροσθεν is to v. 476 A: cp. supra 493 E.

πολὺ ἀ καλὰ . . . τῷ λόγῳ] This passage has been thought B

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inconsistent with v. 478, 9, where it was shown that the 'many beautiful,' &c. cannot be said either to be or not to be. But *εἶναι* is not here used in the sense of 'to have real existence,' but simply = 'to be.'

ἐκάστα οὕτως] οὕτως, sc. πολλά, 'many individuals of each class.'

καὶ αὐτὸ δὴ καλὸν . . . προσαγορεύομεν] 'And we say that there is a beauty in itself and a good in itself: and in the same way with reference to all the classes which we previously regarded as consisting of many individuals, reversing the process and placing the individuals under one idea corresponding to each of these classes, as forming a unity, we call each class by what it really is.' Cp. Phil. 16 c, d δὲν . . . ἀεὶ μίαν ἰδέαν περὶ παντὸς ἐκάστοτε θεμένουσ ζητεῖν· εὐρήσειν γὰρ ἐνοῦσαν.

C ἀρ' οὖν . . . ἐδημιούργησεν] Cp. Heracleitus, fragm. 21 ὀφθαλμοὶ ὧτων μάρτυρες ἀκριβέστεροι.

ἔστιν ὁ τι . . . (1) ἀκουσθήσεται] The ancient physical philosopher did not observe that air was as necessary for the transmission of sound as light for the medium of vision.

D ἡ σύ τινα ἔχεις εἰπεῖν ;] sc. αἰσθῆσιν ἥτινι τοιούτου τινος προσδεῖ.

παρούσης δὲ χροᾶς ἐν αὐτοῖς] sc. ἐν τοῖς ὁρατοῖς from τοῦ ὁρατοῦ supra. The analysis of vision here is less minute than in the Theaetetus and Timaeus. Colour is imagined as being present in the objects, although neither colour nor vision can be realized without light. Cp. infra 508 c ὧν ἂν τὰς χροᾶς . . . ἐπέχη . . . νυκτερινὰ φέγγη.

E τίνος δὴ λέγεις] (1) sc. γένους παρυγενομένου τήν τε ὄψιν ὁρᾶν τὰ τε χρώματα ὁρατὰ εἶναι. The genitive is used as if ἐὰν μὴ παραγένηται had been οὐ μὴ παρυγενομένου. (2) For the genitive cp. v. 459 b τί δὲ ἵππων οἶε ; [B. J.].

οὐ σμικρὰ ἄρα ἰδέα . . . (508 A) τὸ φῶς] 'Then the sense of sight and the quality of visibility are joined together by a bond nobler by the measure of no small nature than the bond which unites other correlatives, if light be no ignoble thing.' 'Nay, said he, it is far from being ignoble.' οὐ σμικρὰ ἰδέα is the dative of measure or comparison, and is said in the same way as μείζονος τῆς πόλεως δεῖ οὗτι σμικρῶ, ἀλλ' ὄλω στρατοπέδῳ (ii. 373 E). Cp. especially Hdt. vi. 106, § 3 πόλι λογίμῃ ἢ Ἑλλάς γέγονεν ἀσθενεστέρη. For the use of ἰδέα in this sense, cp. Phileb. 64 E οὐκοῦν εἰ μὴ μᾶ δυνάμεθα

ιδέα τὸ ἀγαθὸν θηρεῖσαι, κ.τ.λ. Light is necessary to the correlation between the eye and visible things, and the preciousness of light is the measure of the superiority of that correlation to those existing between the other organs of sense and their several objects. *Republic* VI. 507 E

τίνα οὖν ἔχεις . . . τούτου κύριον] For the use of αἰτιῶμαι in the sense of 'allege to be the cause' cp. x. 599 E σὲ δὲ τίς αἰτιᾶται πόλις νομοθέτην ἀγαθὸν γεγόνεναι καὶ σφᾶς ὠφεληκέναι; 508 A

οὐκοῦν καὶ τὴν δύναμιν . . . κέκτηται;] 'Is not the power which it (the eye) has, dispensed from the Sun and possessed by it as something derived from without?' B

τοῦτον τοίνυν . . . (c) τὰ δρώμενα] This may be appropriately termed Plato's 'solar myth.' Even at the present day, when the power which the sun's force exerts over all nature is so much more truly recognized than formerly, the influence which the idea of the sun continues to exercise over the mind and imagination is hardly less remarkable. The ordinary religious feeling about the sun was shared by Socrates: Apol. 26 c, Symp. 220 D.

For φάναι cp. v. 473 A φάναι ἡμᾶς ἐξευρηκέναι ὡς δυνατὰ ταῦτα γίγνεσθαι ἂν σὺ ἐπιτάττεις. ὃ τί περ, κ.τ.λ., is added in explanation of ἀνάλογον ἑαυτῷ.

ὃν τὰγαθὸν . . . (c) τὰ δρώμενα] 'whom the good begot to be its own counterpart, to be in the visible world in relation to sight and the things of sight what itself is in the intelligible world in relation to mind and the things of mind.' τοῦτον, emphatically resuming the preceding τοῦτον, is in the same construction with ὃν, while τοῦτο is the emphatic antecedent to ὃ τί περ. For the construction of λέγειν with all that follows it cp. 511 A, B.

ὦν . . . ἐπέχῃ] 'upon the colours of which the light of day falls.' C

ἀλλὰ ὦν νυκτερινὰ φέγγῃ] sc. ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἐκείνα ὦν ἂν τὰς χροῶς νυκτερινὰ φέγγῃ ἐπέχῃ.

καταλάμπῃ] The ἄν, which is not absolutely required in this and similar expressions, may be supplied from what has preceded, ὦν ἂν . . . ἐπέχῃ, and would be felt as superfluous after ὅταν. D

ἐνοῦσα φαίνεται] sc. ἡ καθαρὰ ὄψις.

οὕτω τοίνυν . . . νοῦν ἔχειν φαίνεται] 'In like manner (οὕτω) conceive too of the soul in this way (ὥδε): when she is fixed steadily on that on which truth and being shine, she knows and understands this and appears to have intelligence.'

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E

εἰς τὸ τῷ σκότῳ κεκραμένον] The expression recalls v. 479 c.

τοῦτο τοῖνυν . . . ὁρθῶς ἡγήσει] ‘This, then, which imparts truth to the things that are known and gives to the knower the power of knowing, is what I would have you call the idea of good: and this you will deem to be the cause of knowledge and of truth so far as the latter is known: but fair as are both these, knowledge and truth, you will be right in thinking that it is something fairer than these.’ μέν strictly belongs to αἰτίαν and is opposed to the following δέ: the idea of good ‘is indeed (μέν) the cause of knowledge and truth, but (δέ) it is other and fairer than they.’ The reading διανοοῦ instead of the formerly received διὰ νοῦ (Ven. Ξ, &c.) has superior manuscript authority, including Par. A, and gives a clear sense. The other is feeble and the expedient of cancelling the clause ὡς γιγνωσκομένης . . . ἡγήσει indefensible.

70 The good is the sun, truth is light, the ideas are the objects of sight, and knowledge is vision. The strain of ‘heavenly beauty’ in which the mind is to be absorbed is in a region far away from modern thoughts. The intense reality of all beauty and all truth when seen according to the divine idea is perhaps as near an approach as we can make to the meaning of Plato. The want of personality in the ἀγαθόν prevents our minds from resting in that which to Plato is the most real of thoughts, comprehending in one the idea of order and design, of a cause in nature and of intelligence in man, not without an association of goodness in the sense of benevolence and good-will. Cp. Tim. 29 E.

Preparations for the ἀγαθόν may be traced in the Symposium, 211 D, E τί δῆτα, ἔφη, οἰόμεθα, εἴ τῳ γένοιτο αὐτὸ τὸ καλὸν ἰδεῖν ἐλκρινές, καθαρὸν, ἄμικτον, ἀλλὰ μὴ ἀνάπλεων σαρκῶν τε ἀνθρωπίνων καὶ χρωμάτων καὶ ἄλλης πολλῆς φλυναρίας θνητῆς, ἀλλ’ αὐτὸ τὸ θεῖον καλὸν δύναται μονοειδὲς κατιδεῖν; where the idea of ἀγαθόν is not yet evolved out of the καλόν: in the Phaedrus 250 D ὅψις γὰρ ἡμῖν ὀξυτάτη τῶν διὰ τοῦ σώματος ἔρχεται αἰσθήσεων, ἣ φρόνησις οὐχ ὁράται—δεινοὺς γὰρ ἂν παρέιχευ ἔρωτας, εἴ τι τοιοῦτον ἑαυτῆς ἐναργὲς εἰδῶλον παρείχετο εἰς ὅψιν ἰόν—καὶ τὰλλα ὅσα ἐραστά· νῦν δὲ κάλλος μόνον ταύτην ἔσχε μοῖραν, ὥστ’ ἐκφανέστατον εἶναι καὶ ἐρασμώτατον. And in the Philebus, which is probably later than the Republic, we find an attempt to give a further definition to the idea. The eternal nature or highest good is found to consist in measure, above the σύμμετρον and τέλειον, which are second, and νοῦς and φρόνησις, which are third in the scale (Phil. 66 A, B).

ἡλιοειδῆ] Neuter plural rather than feminine singular.

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τὴν τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ ἔξιν] = τὸ ἀγαθὸν ὡς ἔχει, 'the state or nature of the good.'

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A

ἀμήχανον κάλλος] sc. τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ.

φάναι] cp. supra 508 B.

B

οὐκ οὐσίας ὄντος . . . ὑπερέχοντος] Referring to the history of philosophy we may translate this:—'The idea of good reaches a step beyond the Eleatic being.'

Ἄπολλον . . . δαιμονίας ὑπερβολῆς] 'Good heavens, what a marvellous superiority!' The way for this exclamation has been already prepared in the words ἀμήχανον κάλλος, supra. Glaucon speaks with a feeling of admiration and yet of incredulity. Cp. Euthyd. 303 A ὦ Ἡράκλειε, ἔφη, καλοῦ λόγον! and for the rejoinder of Socrates cp. Phaedr. 238 D οὐκέτι πόρρω διθυράμβων φθέγγομαι . . . τούτων μέντοι σὺν αἴτιος.

C

εἰ μὴ τι] sc. ἄλλο: 'at all events complete the simile of the sun.' Cp. 501 E ἴνα, εἰ μὴ τι ἄλλο, αἰσχυνθέντες ὁμολογήσωσιν: Meno 86 E εἰ μὴ τι οὖν, ἀλλὰ σμικρόν γέ μοι τῆς ἀρχῆς χάλασον.

ἴνα μὴ οὐρανὸν . . . περὶ τὸ ὄνομα] In allusion to the fanciful derivation of οὐρανός from ὀρᾶν. Cp. Crat. 396 B οὐρανία, ὀρῶσα τὰ ἄνω. The v. r. οὐρανοῦ, though of inferior manuscript authority, may possibly be right.

D

ὥσπερ τοίνυν γραμμὴν . . . τὸ μὲν ἕτερον τμήμα εἰκόνες] Cp. Sophist 265 E ff., where ποιητική is first divided κατὰ πλάτος into θεία and ἀνθρωπίνη, and then sub-divided κατὰ μήκος into shadows and realities. ἄνισα τμήματα is the reading of Proclus, p. 431. 10; of the Pseudo-Plutarch, 1001; and of the great majority of MSS., including Par. A. The emendations ἴσα, ἀν' ἴσα, have been proposed: the variations εἰς ἴσα (τ'), perhaps equally an emendation, and ἄν, ἴσα (Vind. E, &c.), are also found in MSS. The reading ἀν' ἴσα is poor Greek, as well as poor sense; and the other correction, εἰς ἴσα, although not open to the first charge, equally enfeebles the meaning of ἀνὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον:—'Divide the line equally and then sub-divide in the same proportion.' The text, as found in the best authorities, is probably genuine: the difficulty is to discover a reason for the inequality in the divisions. The whole line may be regarded as representing a progress upwards from the

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D

infinite multiplicity of sense and the reflections of sense at the lower end, to the unity of good at the higher; the reflections of sense are more numerous than the objects of sense, as the mathematical figures and other phenomena of nature are more numerous than the ideas; and also downwards from the infinite value of the idea of good to the insignificance of sensible objects and their shadows (cp. *infra* 511). Still, although this explanation is in harmony with Plato's ideas and with the general context, as a matter of style further explanation is needed. Cp. however *Theaet.* 197 D, where in the same manner he describes the different kinds of knowledge under the image of birds, some in larger and smaller groups, others singly flying through all, without adding any explanation of the reason of this.

τὸ μὲν ἕτερον τμήμα] i. e. the lower segment.

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A

ὅσα πυκνά τε καὶ λεία καὶ φανὰ ξυνέστηκε] For *ξυνέστηκε* of a compact solid, cp. *Tim.* 61 A, 83 A. And for an account of the phenomena of reflection, *ibid.* 46 A, B.

ἡ καὶ ἐθέλοις ἂν . . . ᾧ ὁμοιώθῃ] αὐτό, sc. τὸ ὁρώμενον, which has now been divided.

B

ἢ τὸ μὲν αὐτοῦ . . . τὴν μέθοδον ποιουμένη] 'As thus:—There are two subdivisions of the intellectual sphere: a lower one, wherein the mind uses the objects given by the former segments as symbols; the inquiry can only be hypothetical, and instead of going upwards to a principle, works downward to a result. In the higher subdivision, the soul passes out of hypotheses and ascends to a first principle, which is above hypotheses, making no use of symbols, as in the former case, but proceeding by ideas alone.'

τοῖς τότε τμηθεῖσιν] = τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν εἰρημένους τμήμασιν, referring to *supra* 509 D, E, 510 A. The reading of A and of the MSS. of Proclus, *μμηθεῖσιν*, though it may be due to the ingenuity of some early corrector, has the advantage of giving clearness to the logical connexion:—i. e. the visible realities, of which the *εἰκόνες* in the lower segment of the visible were imitations. These now become *εἰκόνες* in their turn. Cp. *infra* E *ὧν καὶ σκιαί, κ.τ.λ.*: vii. 515 D *ἐκεῖνα ὧν τότε τὰς σκιάς ἑώρα*. The testimony of Ven. II is not available here, two leaves of the MS. having been lost; but its congeners D K agree with other MSS. in giving *τμηθεῖσιν*.

τὸ δ' αὖ ἕτερον τό, κ.τ.λ.] The genuineness of τό after ἕτερον is open

to question. For no mention has occurred of the upper division leading to an ἀρχὴ ἀνυπόθετος. It may be answered that this is sufficiently implied in the preceding words, which describe the soul in the other division as ἐξ ὑποθέσεων οὐκ ἐπ' ἀρχὴν πορευομένη. But the construction is also much simpler and more intelligible without the article, the only word to be supplied being ζητεῖ, which governs both τὸ ἕτερον and ἐκείνο. The conjecture ὃ for τό is ingenious but unnecessary.

Of the three manuscript readings, ὧν περ ἐκείνο εἰκόνων (A M), τῶν περὶ ἐκείνο εἰκόνων (DK Vind. F *corr.*), ὧν περὶ ἐκείνο εἰκόνων (Vind. F p. m.), the first, which is that of Par. A is probably the true one: i.e. ἀνευ τῶν εἰκόνων αἰσπερ χρωμένη ἐξήτει ἐκείνο.

ἀλλ' αὐθις] sc. λεγόμενον μαθήσει.

τούτων] sc. what I am now about to say, as well as what has been said. C

καὶ ἄλλα . . . καθ' ἐκάστην μέθοδον] This is added, like καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα supra, καὶ τᾶλλα οὕτως infra, to show that διάνοια is not confined to Arithmetic and Geometry, but prevails also in the other sciences.

ποιησάμενοι ὑποθέσεις αὐτά] That is to say, they presuppose mathematical quantities and figures without any inquiry into the grounds of their suppositions, and end in the construction of their problem ὁμολογουμένως,—i. e. consistently, without any contradiction within the sphere of mathematics.

οὐκοῦν καὶ ὅτι, κ.τ.λ.] sc. οὐκοῦν καὶ τόδε οἶσθα ὅτι.

D

καὶ τᾶλλα οὕτως] sc. πραγματεύονται.

ἃ πλάττουσι] e.g. the sphere, pyramid, cube, and other solid figures. E

ὧν καὶ σκιαί, κ.τ.λ.] These words allude to the fourth or lowest section. Plato means to say that the mathematicians use as images of abstract ideas those things of which shadows and reflections are the natural images, that is, the forms of superficial and solid geometry, such as the square, circle, sphere, pyramid, cube, &c., and the other objects of vision.

Cp. vii. 534 A, where further inquiry into the relation of the subdivisions is declined. The lowest of the four segments consists of shadows and reflections of objects: and each of the three

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lower is the reflection of the segment above it. The two main divisions rest on the fundamental antithesis of Greek philosophy, αἰσθητά and νοητά: the first and third subdivisions appear to be suggested by the Heraclitean and Pythagorean doctrines.

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A

τοῦτο τοίνυν νοητόν, κ.τ.λ.] The mind, beginning with number and figure, in the longest trains of reasoning always remains within the sphere of mathematics—a truth which was not perceived by the Pythagoreans when they identified numbers with moral ideas, and is forgotten by Plato in the next book where he supposes the higher astronomy to consist only of mathematical problems.

εἰκόσι δὲ χρωμένην . . . τετιμημένοις] ‘using, however, as images those very things of which there are reflections in the sphere below them, and which, in relation to those reflections, are habitually esteemed and honoured as real and clear.’

There are two respects in which διάνοια or scientific reasoning is inferior to true dialectic (νοῦς):—

(1) In deducing its results from certain abstract assumptions. Thus arithmetic assumes the notions of ‘odd’ and ‘even,’ geometry those of the circle, square, &c., and of acute, right and obtuse angles; solid geometry, the notions of the sphere, pyramid, cube, octahedron, &c.: astronomy, certain relations of matter in motion: harmony, certain proportionate vibrations, and the like. None of these sciences ask the reason of their primary definitions, or can prove them to be otherwise than arbitrary.

(2) The other point in which these sciences are inferior is that their processes are not pure from matter. For although both their assumptions and their deductions have for their object certain pure abstractions, they are unable to study these apart from visible things. Even the arithmetician has a difficulty in separating his abstract unit from the units which he is engaged in counting, or from the geometrical figures through which he studies the relations of numbers. In the ἐπίπεδον σχῆμα, which stands visibly for 9, each side is of a certain length. The geometer cannot reason without diagrams, much less can the astronomer without the outward configuration of the heavens (τὰ ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ ποικίλματα vii. 529 c) or some copy of this, or the harmonist without audible sounds.

The first of these defects is meant by ὑποθέσει δ’ ἀναγκαζομένην ψυχὴν χρῆσθαι: the second by εἰκόσι δὲ χρωμένην, κ.τ.λ. Cp. vii. 529 D τῇ περὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν ποικιλία παραδείγμασι χρηστέον τῆς πρὸς ἐκείνα μαθήσεως ἕνεκα (sc. τῶν ἀληθινῶν ἐν σχήμασι φερόν).

But in speaking of sensible objects as the symbols or images through which science works, Plato remembers that what are images or shadows in relation to scientific conception, are the realities of common language and experience, and he recalls the distinction which he made at first between the shadow and the substance (supra 509 E), which were to one another as opinion or fancy to knowledge (τὸ μὲν ἕτερον τμήμα εἰκόνες . . . τὸ . . . ἕτερον . . . ᾧ τοῦτο οἶκε . . . διηρῆσθαι ἀληθείᾳ τε καὶ μῇ, ὡς τὸ δοξαστὸν πρὸς τὸ γνωστὸν, οὕτω τὸ ὁμοιωθὲν πρὸς τὸ ᾧ ὁμοιώθη).

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The *εἰκόνες* of the present passage are taken from the same class, which in the former place (and in common life) hold the higher and more honourable position of Realities—τὸ ᾧ ἡ εἰκὼν ὁμοιώθη, and are so esteemed in relation to the *εἰκόνες* of that place (509 E), viz. the shadows and reflections which occupy the fourth or lowest grade. To avoid the confusion that might arise from this, he here resumes what he had hinted just before, supra 510 E ὧν καὶ σκιαὶ καὶ ἐν ὕδασι εἰκόνες εἰσὶ, and uses emphatic pronouns to make the distinction felt, αὐτοῖς, ἐκείνοις, πρὸς ἐκεῖνα. The things which science uses as her symbols are sensible objects, τὰ ὑπὸ τῶν κάτω ἀπεικασθέντα, —αὐτοῖς, the things themselves, as distinguished from their shadows, &c.—of which the class below them are again the symbols or likenesses: and in relation to those likenesses (their shadows and reflections) those sensible objects (both are ἐκεῖνα because remote from the true objects of knowledge) have had awarded to them an honourable estimation for clearness and reality.

The words ἐκείνοις πρὸς ἐκεῖνα (sc. τοῖς ὁρωμένοις πρὸς τὰς σκιάς) are added in apposition to τοῖς . . . ἀπεικασθεῖσι, so as to show that the ‘distinctness’ (ἐνάργεια) here spoken of is entirely relative, within the lower world of sense: and αὐτοῖς is not used with the specially Platonic meaning, but simply to distinguish objects from their shadows. Cp. Soph. 266 c, and for ἀπεικασθεῖσι, Phaedr. 250 B ὀλίγοι ἐπὶ τὰς εἰκόνας ἰόντες θεῶνται τὸ τοῦ εἰκασθέντος γένος. The use of ἐκεῖνος here distinguishes the *visible*, which has been dismissed, from the intellectual, which is the immediate subject of thought.

For τετιμημένοις several MSS., including the first hand of Par. A, read τετμημένοις, which may be variously regarded either as supported or suggested by τοῖς τότε τμηθεῖσιν above. The word τετμημένοις is not, however, in harmony with δεδοσασμένοις. The correction of Par. A is by the first or second hand, and both Ven. II and M are defective here.

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In the highest of the four divisions we are concerned with ideas only. The spheres of Mathematics and Metaphysics, as they may be termed in modern phraseology, are alike limited, the one to hypotheses, the other to ideas.

B τὸ ὑπὸ ταῖς γεωμετρίαις, κ.τ.λ.] Mathematical studies are regarded by Plato as affording the most distinct example of scientific method. Indeed, from the position which they occupy in the next book, it might appear that they are understood by him to constitute the whole of the division intermediate between πίστις and νόησις, the field that is occupied by διάνοια. But from an incidental remark, vii. 517 D τῶν τοῦ δικαίου σκιῶν ἢ ἀγαλμάτων ὧν αἱ σκιαί, it is evident that he does not clearly distinguish between those hypotheses which are abstractions of sense and those which are abstractions of mind, between the hypothetical conception of a circle or a square, and that of Justice, so far as method is concerned. See also Meno 86 E ff. ὥσπερ οἱ γεωμέτραι, κ.τ.λ., where ethical reasoning is illustrated from mathematical. All science is imperfect so long as assumptions are taken for first principles, and symbols for realities. When the hypothesis is referred to a first principle, and the symbol explained by the thing signified, the science is complete (νοητῶν ὄντων μετὰ ἀρχῆς infra D).

Of the attempt to rise upwards from ὑποθέσεις towards first principles, we have many examples in Plato: for instance in the Phaedo, where from the consideration of equality we rise to the conception of a perfect ideal, and in the Symposium, where Diotima leads Socrates upwards from the definition τόκος ἐν καλῷ to the contemplation of absolute Beauty. We may doubt if Plato himself would have asserted that in any part of his works he had realized the other aspect of his ideal method, that of descending by due steps from the Idea of Good to particular things. There is a sense in which his method is far more inductive than deductive. But, in the early part of the Timaeus, where from the notion of the Uncreated, the Eternal and the Good, he passes gradually to the necessary constitution of the Universe, there is an approximation to the intellectual movement which is here indicated.

It would be vain to formulate the precise relation in which Plato's view of Mathematics in the Republic stands to the statement of Aristotle, Metaph. i. 6, § 4 ἔτι δὲ παρὰ τὰ αἰσθητὰ καὶ τὰ εἶδη τὰ μαθηματικὰ τῶν πραγμάτων εἶναι φησι μεταξύ, διαφέροντα τῶν μὲν αἰσθητῶν τῷ ἀόδια καὶ ἀκίνητα εἶναι, τῶν δ' εἰδῶν τῷ τὰ μὲν πολλὰ ἅττα ὅμοια εἶναι, τὸ δὲ εἶδος αὐτὸ ἐν ἑκάστον μόνον.

τὰς ὑποθέσεις] The assumptions here meant are clearly not those of Mathematics only, but of every subject which can be brought under definition. Republic
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οἷον ἐπιβάσεις τε καὶ ὁρμάς] For a similar ladder by which we may ascend through the lower stages of beauty. ὥσπερ ἐπαναβαθμοῖς χρώμενοι, to the contemplation of a divine perfection see Symp. 211 B, C.

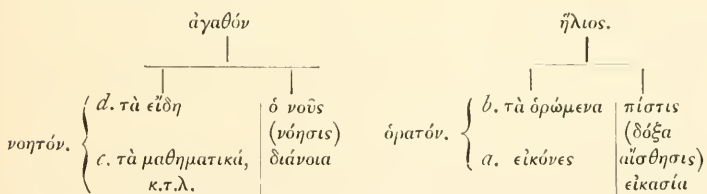
τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν τεχνῶν καλουμένων] Meaning geometry and the sister arts, cp. supra B. That the term is not quite accurately used Plato himself seems to intimate in καλουμένων, and also in vii. 533 C, D especially the words ἀς ἐπιστήμας μὲν πολλάκις προσείπομεν διὰ τὸ ἔθος, δέονται δὲ ὀνόματος ἄλλον, ἐναργεστέρον μὲν ἢ δόξης, ἀμυδροτέρον δὲ ἢ ἐπιστήμης. C

αἷς αἱ ὑποθέσεις ἀρχαί, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. Meno 87 A, Aristot. Metaph. iii. 2, § 24 διὰ τοῦτο οὐ τοῦ γεωμέτρου θεωρῆσαι τί τὸ ἐναντίον ἢ τέλειον ἢ ὃν ἢ ἐν ἢ ταῦτόν ἢ ἕτερον, ἀλλ' ἢ ἐξ ὑποθέσεως.

αὐτά] sc. τὰ ὑπὸ τούτων (τῶν τεχνῶν) θεωρούμενα.

ὥς μεταξύ τι . . . τὴν διάνοιαν οὔσαν] 'meaning to say that διάνοια is intermediate between opinion and reason.' Cp. the phrases διὰ μέσου, διὰ χρόνου, &c., for the meaning of διὰ. And for a reference to this place cp. vii. 533 D. D

καὶ τάξον αὐτὰ . . . ἡγησάμενος μετέχειν] 'And arrange the terms in proportion, attributing to them such a degree of clearness as their objects have of truth.' For πίστιν cp. the use of the words πιστεύειν and πίστις applied to right impression as distinct from knowledge in x. 601 E, and Tim. 29 C ὅ τί περ πρὸς γένεσιν οὐσία, τοῦτο πρὸς πίστιν ἀλήθεια. The word expresses the 'natural realism' of ordinary thought. E



BOOK VII.

Republic *Now if the idea of good in relation to the other ideas be*
VII. *represented by the sun, who gives light and warmth and growth to*
 514 A- *the natural world, the condition of men without philosophy may be*
 516 A *compared to that of persons in a subterranean cave, bound fast in*
a position where they can only see the shadows of manufactured
images cast by the light of an artificial fire. Education in the
higher sense might then be represented as the process of unbinding
such prisoners and turning them round and making them look
upwards and then dragging them from their cavernous habitation
into the light of day.

514 *μετὰ ταῦτα, κ.τ.λ.]* [The metaphor by which the sun represents
 A the idea of Good as supreme over the intellectual world is now developed into an allegory, in which the shadows cast from images by the light of an artificial fire are contrasted with the true objects seen by the light of the sun.

τοιούτῳ πάθει] 'To a condition which I may thus describe.'
 For the use of *πάθος* cp. vi. 488 A οὕτω γὰρ χαλεπὸν τὸ πάθος τῶν ἐπιεικεστάτων.

ἀναπεπταμένην πρὸς τὸ φῶς . . . παρ' ἅπαν τὸ σπήλαιον] 'The entrance extending all along the den,' i.e. the cave is shallow in proportion to the width of its mouth. This helps verisimilitude, because a multitude of human beings can be thus imagined as similarly placed with respect to the ascent towards the opening. The light of heaven does not penetrate into the cavern, which is 'open to the light' only in the sense that it is possible to clamber out of it into the light.

B *κύκλῳ δὲ . . . ἀδυνάτους περιάγειν]* The construction with *ἰδέ* is continued. The illusion of the shadows could not have been preserved if the prisoners had been able to turn their heads and see the fire and the images from which the shadows fell.

φῶς δὲ αὐτοῖς πυρὸς ἄνωθεν . . . ἐπάνω ὁδόν] The way along which the figures are moving is raised and the light at a distance is raised still higher: otherwise the shadows of the figures and vessels could not have been visible to the prisoners in the den.

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ὥσπερ τοῖς θαυματοποιοῖς . . . δεικνύουσιν] 'As exhibitors of puppets have a screen before the persons who exhibit them, over which they show the puppets.' The image of puppets is a favourite one with Plato. In the *Laws* i. 645 B, vii. 804 B, he compares human life to a puppet-show. The difficulty in τῶν ἀνθρώπων, which seems at first sight needless, is best met by supposing the θαυματοποιός to be not the actual exhibitor or puller of the strings but the master of the show. This agrees better with what follows—Ὅρα τοῖνυν, κ.τ.λ., than to suppose τῶν ἀνθρώπων to refer to the spectators.

σκεύη, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. vi. 510 A. These represent the natural and artificial objects (τά τε περὶ ἡμᾶς ζῶα καὶ πᾶν τὸ φυτευτὸν καὶ τὸ σκευαστὸν ὅλον γένος of vi. 510 A) which have their patterns in the upper world and in relation to them are mere toy-work (cp. x. 596, where Plato speaks of the ideal bed, the real bed, which is the copy of it, and the picture of the bed: also *Tim.* 28, 29, where the visible patterns are made in the likeness of the invisible and fashioned by the younger gods; *ibid.* 42 D, E): yet even of these only the shadows are perceptible by sense. The intention of this expression is best seen by comparing the following passages:—

515 C τὰς τῶν σκευαστῶν σκιὰς·

ib. D καθορᾶν ἐκεῖνα ὧν τότε τὰς σκιὰς ἑώρα·

ib. πρὸς μᾶλλον ὄντα τετραμμένους·

ib. ἕκαστον τῶν παριόντων . . . τὰ νῦν δεικνύμενα·

517 B τὸ . . . τοῦ πυρὸς . . . φῶς τῇ τοῦ ἡλίου δυνάμει (ἀφομοιοῦν)·

ib. D ἢ ἀγαλμάτων ὧν αἱ σκιαί·

520 C γνῶσεσθε ἕκαστα τὰ εἰδῶλα ἅπτα ἐστὶ καὶ ὧν·

532 B μεταστροφῇ ἀπὸ τῶν σκιῶν ἐπὶ τὰ εἰδῶλα καὶ τὸ φῶς·

ib. C τὰ ἐν ὕδασι φαντάσματα θεία καὶ σκιὰς τῶν ὄντων, ἀλλ' οὐκ εἰδῶλων σκιὰς δι' ἑτέρου τοιούτου φωτός . . . ἀποσκιαζόμενας·

534 C εἰ πῃ εἰδῶλου τινὸς ἐφάπτεται, δούξῃ, αὐκ ἐπιστήμῃ ἐφάπτεσθαι.

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Without wishing to press the allegory, it is natural to assume that a point of which so much is made has a distinct intention. Now in page 532 A it is stated that the man who in the allegory begins to see the real objects in the daylight represents the soul beginning dialectic, and that the scientific education preceding this was represented by the turning round to the *εἶδωλα*, the ascent, and the first glimpse of the reflections of the real objects in the light of day.

The stages in this preliminary process represent not different spheres but different degrees of scientific enlightenment. The meaning of *εἶδωλα* receives further illustration from the following passages:—

530 A νομῖν μὲν, ὡς οἶόν τε κάλλιστα τὰ ταιαῦτα ἔργα συστήσασθαι, αὐτῷ ξυνεστάναι τῷ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ δημιουργῷ αὐτόν τε καὶ τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ· τὴν δὲ νυκτὸς πρὸς ἡμέραν ξυμμετρίαν, . . . οὐκ ἄτοπον . . . ἡγήσεται τὸν νομίζοντα γίγνεσθαι τε ταῦτα αἰὶ ὡσαύτως . . . σῶμά τε ἔχοντα καὶ ὁρώμενα, καὶ ζητεῖν παντὶ τρόπῳ τὴν ἀλήθειαν αὐτῶν λαβεῖν ;

533 D συνερίθοις καὶ συμπεριγαγοῖς χρωμένη αἷς διήλθομεν τέχναις· αἷς ἐπιστήμας μὲν πολλάκις προσείπομεν διὰ τὸ ἔθος, δέονται δὲ ὀνόματος ἄλλου, ἐναργέστερον μὲν ἢ δόξης, ἀμυδροτέρου δὲ ἢ ἐπιστήμης, διάνοιαν δὲ αὐτὴν ἔν γε τῷ πρόσθεν που ὥρισάμεθα. See also *ibid.* B, C.

The *εἶδωλα* are (1) out of sight of the *ιδέα* of good, (2) made and shown by somebody, (3) lighted by the fire which represents the sun. They are the figures of real outward objects: but as all outward objects can be comprehended under number and figure, Plato seems also to include in them the figures and numbers of arithmetic and geometry. He passes from the world as we see it to the world as conceived of by the mathematician, in which he expects to find the way up to the *ιδέα* of good.

The notion of the *σκευαστά* *εἶδωλα* has been prepared for by the mention of the solid figures of geometers. *ἃ πλάττονσιν* (vi. 510 E) and the use of the word *σκευαστά* for inanimate objects (*ib.* 510 A).

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λίθινά τε . . . εἰργασμένα] The *σκευαστά* are wrought in various materials, as the visible world is compounded of the four elements.

οἶον εἰκός] To be joined with what follows: 'naturally, some of the carriers are speaking, others not.' The first impression of these words is that they have no point, but we see below (515 B *εἰ καὶ ἡχώ, κ.τ.λ.*) the reason why they are introduced. Plato has hitherto spoken of the sensible as the *visible* world. But he here also

includes the world of hearing. This prepares for the science of harmonics *infra* 530 D ff. Republic
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τί δὲ τῶν παραφερομένων] *sc.* οἷι ἂν ἑωρακέναι αὐτούς;

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οὐ ταῦτα ἡγεῖ . . . ἄπερ ὀρῶεν;] ‘Do you not suppose that they would believe that they were naming those things that they saw actually before them?’ i. e. that the terms they used in their conversations applied to the shadows and not to the realities of which they are ignorant? ταῦτα the reading of Ξ K, the simple antecedent, is better than ταῦτά, the reading of Λ. Π and Μ are wanting in this place. Παρίοντα the reading of Flor. x is rather confusing as it might signify either the shadows or the realities. The pleonastic expression ‘those present things which they actually saw’ is emphatic and in the manner of Plato.

παντάσσι . . . σκιάς] *σκευστά* are not ordinary artificial objects (as in vi. 510 Α καὶ τὸ σκευστὸν ἔλον γένος) but diminutive *images* of ordinary artificial objects, being the σκεύη which are carried along the wall. For the purpose of the present allegory the ζῶα and φυτευτά also are *σκευστά*, ‘manufactured articles.’ C

τὸ ἀληθές] ἀλήθεια, ‘reality,’ was the favourite term of Protagoras, who denied all truth beyond momentary impressions, Theaet. 162 Α; Soph. 246 B; Crat. 391 c.

The stages of the educational process may be roughly sketched in terms of the preceding allegory. The man is first loosed from his bonds and turned towards the light. Then by questions his attention is fixed upon the realities of which he has hitherto seen the shadows, and heard the echoes only:—then upon the central power which gives light to these. After this he is dragged up the rough and steep ascent into the daylight; where again he first sees the shadows, then real objects, then the heavenly luminaries, first the moon and stars by night, and last of all the sun by day. And when he has seen the sun, he will recognize the truth about him, that he is in a manner the cause of all things. He who has so far attained will not wish himself back in the den nor covet the honours there adjudged to those who make the best guesses about the shadows. And if he were restored to his old place while his eyes were still unaccustomed to the darkness, his fellow-prisoners would laugh him to scorn, and say that Philosophy was the ruin of a man. 515 C-
517 A

σκόπει δὴ, κ.τ.λ.] join λύσιν τῶν δεσμῶν, ἴασιν τῆς ἀφροσύνης. The latter phrase refers to the state of ignorance described as the 515
C

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consequence of their position. Ἀφροσύνη here is unconsciousness rather than folly.

εἰ φύσει τοιαύδε ξυμβαίνοι αὐτοῖς] Supposing that the following were the manner of it (their release and cure as it happened to them) : 'in the course of nature.' For the conception of philosophy as the freeing of the soul from sense cp. Phaedo 83.

D τί ἂν οἶε . . . βλέποι] This is the apodosis of the new sentence which begins with ὁπότε and is grammatically in apposition to that which precedes, although gradually developed into an independent statement. Cp. supra ii. 359 B εἰ τοῖνυνδε ποιήσαιμεν, κ.τ.λ.

φλυαρίας] Cp. Phaedo 66 C εἰδῶλων παντοδαπῶν καὶ φλυαρίας ἐμπλήρῃσιν ἡμᾶς πολλῆς. βλέποι is the reading of all the better MSS. which grammarians are disposed to correct into βλέπει in accordance with the more common usage. The optative may be due to the attraction of the preceding optative λέγοι.

καὶ δὴ . . . δεικνύμενα ;] Plato here seems to be thinking of the practice of Socrates, who by interrogation about the facts of experience in the light of common sense reduced men to perplexity.

E διὰ τραχείας τῆς ἀναβάσεως καὶ ἀνάντους] Cp. Theact. 175 B ὅταν δέ γέ τινα αὐτός . . . ἐλκύσῃ ἄνω, κ.τ.λ.

δδυνᾶσθαι . . . ἀγανακτεῖν . . . (516 A) δύνασθαι] These infinitives depend like the preceding (ἀπορεῖν, &c.) on οὐκ οἶε (supra D).

516
A

τῶν νῦν λεγομένων] 'Of the objects which are now (by men in general) called real.' Plato reminds us that he is speaking in a figure. Cp. infra 519 A, vi. 490 A.

τά τε . . . εἰδῶλα] He will see an image of the truth in words (Phaedo 100 A) before he rises to the contemplation of the highest ideas. The gradations that follow are not to be pressed beyond the general meaning ; but there are degrees of glory in the heaven of ideas. Cp. note on vi. 511 A. One is tempted however to suppose that 'the moon and stars' may symbolize the ideas of Being, Truth, Sameness, Difference, &c., which although divine are of a lower order than the Good and are studied apart from it.

τῶν ἀνθρώπων] The knowledge of man is the starting-point, as in all Socratic philosophy.

B τελευταῖον δὴ . . . οἴός ἐστιν] The fulness of expression, the

antithesis and the thrice repeated pronoun give effect to the climax. Republic
VII.
516
B

οὔτ' αὐτός, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. vi. 509 B. οὗτος, the reading of Π, is equally good Greek, but αὐτός has a solemn emphasis.

σφεῖς] 'He and his fellow-prisoners.'

τρόπον τινά] Inasmuch as the σκευαστά were images of real objects, and the 'fire' was borrowed from the sun. C

τῷ ὀξύτατα . . . (D) ἥξειν] We may apply Plato's words to the vain shadow of a philosophy, whether ancient or modern, in which facts are divorced from principles, and about which there arises a mighty controversy having no basis or foundation of truth.

τὸ τοῦ Ὀμήρου] quoted in iii. 386 c. D

σφόδρα] emphasizes the quotation,—'would indeed wish.'

*ἄν] before ἀνάπλεως is not found in any MS. In this and many similar places it may be doubted whether ἄν was omitted by the author to avoid cacophony, or by the scribe as an apparent ditto-graphia. E.

ἐκ τοῦ ἡλίου ;] 'out of the sun,' i.e. the sunshine. ἥλιος = 'sunlight' occurs also in Phaedo 116 E ἔτι ἥλιον εἶναι ἐπὶ τοῖς ὕρεσιν : infra 532 B : cp. also Soph. Phil. 17 ἡλίου διπλῇ πάρεστιν ἐνθάκης.

τάς δὲ δὴ σκιάς, κ.τ.λ.] Plato is never weary of contrasting in all the fanciful forms that his imagination suggests, the real and seeming ; the life of the philosopher, martyr, king, 'who is not of this world,' and the life of the politician, lawyer, sophist (vi. 492 A), who is the impersonation of the world. The contact of philosophy with common opinions and life affords one of those curious points of view in which appearance is opposed to true knowledge : either the philosopher is conceived to be made ridiculous by tumbling into wells, mocked at by Thracian women, mazed and puzzled in the justice-room, blinking at 'a world unrealized,' laughed at by mankind, but also laughing at them, or the ambitious Sophist is imagined, more truly ridiculous in his impotent attempts after first principles, dressing himself up in names and words, to be compared only to a bald little blacksmith's apprentice, who washes the dirt from his face, and marries his master's daughter, which is the Lady Philosophy. Cp. Theaet. 174 ff., Polit. 299.

Republic
VII.

516
E

γνωματεύοντα] A ἄπαξ λεγόμενον in classical Greek, and therefore of uncertain meaning: either 'reasoning from signs' (γνωμα, 'a sign') or 'measuring the shadows' (γνώμα, 'a measuring rod'). It is used in the latter sense by Themistius, but the more general sense of 'forming a judgement of' is more in accordance with the context here. It is perhaps used with some degree of contempt, as contrasted with contemplation of the idea. γνωμονεύοντα is quoted by Timaeus in his lexicon to Plato: cp. the γνώμων of the sun-dial.

517
A

τῆς συνηθείας] is added to correct the vagueness of οὗτος: sc. τοῦ καταστῆναι τὰ ὄμματα.

ἀποκτινύναι ἄν;] as though οὐκ οἶε had preceded, which words really occur a long way off in supra 516 c.

517 B-
518 B

In the foregoing allegory the cave is the phenomenal world, the fire is the power of the sun: the way upwards and the vision of the things above is the elevation of the soul into the intellectual region, whereof the idea of good is the crown or summit. This, once beheld, is known to be the cause of all that is admirable, both in the higher and in the lower sphere. And he who has risen to this contemplation will not be eager to take part in human affairs. And if compelled to do so he will stumble and be confused at first, like one who comes suddenly out of the daylight into a darkened room.

517
B

τῆς γ' ἐμῆς ἐλπίδος] ἐλπίς, like ἐλπίζω, is used in the sense of 'surmise' or 'idea,' cp. v. 451 A ἐλπίζω γὰρ οὖν ('for I suspect') ἔλαττον ἀμάρτημα ἀκουσίως τινὸς φονέα γενέσθαι, Laws vii. 817 B ὡς ἡ παρ' ἡμῶν ἐστὶν ἐλπίς ('as I suspect').

ἐπειδὴ . . . ἀκούειν] See vi. 506 D μὴ πρὸς Διὸς . . . ἀποστῆς.

ἐν τῷ γνωστῷ, κ.τ.λ.] is an explanation of οὗτω: ἰδέα is in apposition with the nominative to φαίνεται, which has to be supplied with ὁρᾶσθαι and εἶναι: συλλογιστέα is singular feminine:—'My opinion is that in the world of knowledge the idea of good appears last of all and is with difficulty seen.'

C

οἱ ἐνταῦθα ἐλθόντες] 'Those who have attained to this.' Cp. Symp. 211 D ἐνταῦθα τοῦ βίου . . . εἴ πέρ που ἄλλοθι, βιωτὸν ἀνθρώπων, θεωμένῳ αὐτὸ τὸ καλόν.

D

εἴπερ αὖ . . . τοῦτ' ἔχει] αὖ is to be taken closely with τοῦτο, the most emphatic word:—'in this particular as well as the rest.' The

point in the allegory to which this corresponds is to be found in 516 D : ' he would rather be a hireling than live and think like his old companions in the den.'

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VII.
517
D

ἐν δικαστηρίοις] Cp. the description of the philosopher in Theaet. 173 C ff. οὗτοι δέ που ἐκ νέων πρῶτον μὲν εἰς ἀγορὰν οὐκ ἴσασι τὴν ὁδόν, οὐδὲ ὅπου δικαστήριον, κ.τ.λ. : especially pp. 174, 175.

ἀγαλμάτων] ἀγάλματα and σκιαί refer back to the Allegory, and if the meaning of them is asked may be represented as embodiments more or less imperfect of the idea of Justice. The ἀγάλματα may be conceived to be the enactments of Athenian Law ; and σκιαί the sophistries of pleaders relating to them and the like. Similarly in iv. 443 c the principle of the division of labour is called εἰδωλόν τι τῆς δικαιοσύνης.

φανότερον . . . λαμπροτέρου] These words are neuter, not masculine with βίον supplied. For the omission of the article cp. Phaedo 89 B ἐπὶ πολὺ ὑψηλοτέρου ἢ ἐγώ.

518
A

ὑπὸ λαμπροτέρου μαρμαρυγῆς ἐμπέπλησται] ' is dazzled (μαρμαρυγῆς ἐμπέπλησται) by a more brilliant atmosphere.' Cp. supra 516 A αὐγῆς ἂν ἔχοντα τὰ ὄμματα μεστά, κ.τ.λ.

B

καὶ οὕτω δῆ, κ.τ.λ. Cp. supra 516 c ἀναμνησκόμενον . . . τῶν τότε ξυνδεδεσμετῶν οὐκ ἂν οἶε αὐτὸν μὲν εὐδαιμονίζειν τῆς μεταβολῆς, τοὺς δὲ ἐλεεῖν ;

The returning captive is happy in having once seen the brighter day : the newly liberated one, on the other hand, is an object of pity to the inhabitants of the upper world, or if of laughter, there is more reason in this ' laughter of angels ' than in the sounds which greet the other from the den. Cp. Soph. 254 A ὁ μὲν ἀποδιδράσκων εἰς τὴν τοῦ μὴ ὄντος σκοτεινότητα, τριβῇ προσαπτόμενος αὐτῆς, διὰ τὸ σκοτεινὸν τοῦ τύπου κατανοῆσαι χαλεπός . . . ὁ δὲ γε φιλόσοφος, τῇ τοῦ ὄντος αἰεὶ διὰ λογισμῶν προσκείμενος ἰδέα, διὰ τὸ λαμπρὸν αὖ τῆς χώρας οὐδαμῶς εὐπετῆς ὀφθῆναι.

It follows that education consists not in putting knowledge into the mind, but in fixing the organ of knowledge on its proper object by turning the whole soul from darkness to light. The mind of a clever rogue sees keenly, but is forced into the service of evil. The same power, when redeemed from degradation, and directed aright, would see the truth as clearly as now it perceives the mean purposes to which it ministers. It follows, too, that government should be

518 B-
521 B

Republic entrusted neither to men who are without training in philosophy
VII. nor to those who have passed all their life in it. The one sort
 518 B- do not see the end of life, the others are unwilling to engage in
 521 B politics.

518
C

σφεῖς] sc. οἱ σοφισταί. Plato, like other religious teachers, has his doctrine of conversion—the change of nature as a whole, the upward turning of the eye to the light, the vision of the idea of good. This conversion of the soul he ironically compares (*infra* 521 c) to the spinning round of an oyster-shell.

Whether knowledge is more truly conceived as ‘brought to the pupil’ or as ‘drawn out of him’ is a controversy which has always prevailed among philosophers and their disciples. On this turns the opposition between Socrates, as represented by Plato, and the Sophists. It is partly the same with the controversy respecting the absoluteness or relativity of knowledge. It finds a solution in a recognition both of the objective and subjective elements of truth, of facts brought from without and a mind prepared in its own nature and by the knowledge of previous facts to receive them. One of the many aspects of this relation is expressed in the *Theaetetus* (149 ff.), where Socrates professes that he has nothing to impart, but can only bring to light the thoughts of others.

ταύτην τὴν ἐνοῦσαν . . . δύναμιν] The accusative is governed by περιακτέον *infra*. The eye of the mind cannot turn to the light without the whole mind: it is as if the bodily eye could not turn and look round unless the body turned with it.

D τούτου . . . αὐτοῦ . . . διαμηχανήσασθαι] τούτου αὐτοῦ is explained in τῆς περιαγωγῆς. The indirect interrogation τίνα τρόπον depends on some such notion as ἥτις σκέπεται implied in τέχνη. The words οὐ τοῦ ἐμποιεῖν . . . διαμηχανήσασθαι like τῆς περιαγωγῆς are dependent on τέχνη.

μεταστραφήσεται] sc. τὸ ὄργανον ᾧ καταμανθάνει ἔκυστος.

αὐτῷ] sc. τῷ ὀργάνῳ.

αὐτό] sc. τὸ ὄραν.

τοῦτο διαμηχανήσασθαι] sc. ὅπως ὀρθῶς ἔσται τετραμμένον καὶ βλέψει οἱ δεῖ.

αἱ μὲν τοίνυν ἄλλαι, κ.τ.λ.] The theory of habit is transferred from the body to the mind: they are the lower not the higher gifts

of the intellect ('memory, allied to sense,' attention, the link between the moral and intellectual qualities) rather than genius or originality, which are subject to the influence of habit. Yet these latter, though not acquired by habit, require to be trained and directed before any good use can be made of them.

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VII.
518

καλούμεναι] They are 'virtues of soul' only in a lower sense. See note on supra 516 A.

παντὸς μᾶλλον] cp. infra 520 E.

E

θειοτέρου τινὸς . . . οὐσα] sc. ὄργανον ἀρετῆς: 'is the virtue of a more divine principle.'

δριμύ] 'Shrewdly.' The same word is applied to the narrow legal soul in the Theaetetus 175 D τὸν συμκρὸν ἐκείνον τὴν ψυχὴν καὶ δριμύν καὶ δικανικόν: ib. 173 A ἔντανοι καὶ δριμεῖς γίγνονται.

519
A

ὥστε . . . ἐργαζόμενον] The infinitive ἐργάζεσθαι, which would naturally follow ὥστε, is 'attracted' into the participial construction (ὥς . . . ἔχον . . . ἡναγκασμένον).

τοῦτο μέντοι, κ.τ.λ.] τοῦτο is to be taken with τὸ τῆς τοιαύτης φύσεως, which is a periphrasis for ἡ τοιαύτη φύσις, the nature so constituted. The hypothetical clause εἰ ἐκ παιδὸς . . . μολυβδίδας, having been expanded with αἱ δὴ . . . ὄψιν, is resumed and continued in the words ὦν εἰ . . . τάληθῇ, and the apodosis begins with καὶ ἐκείνα.

τοιαύτης] sc. οὕτω δριμείας ὁρᾶν.

τὰς τῆς γενέσεως ξυγγενεῖς] The reading of the older editions τὰ . . . ξυγγενῇ, is not indefensible; the gender of the relative (αἱ) being in that case assimilated to that with which the antecedent is compared.

†περὶ κάτω] Madvig, followed by Cobet and Baiter, conjectures περικάτω. This could only mean 'upside down.' It is better to read simply κάτω with Hermann (cp. infra 529 B, ix. 586 A) or περὶ τὰ κάτω with some of the inferior MSS.

B

μήτε . . . μήτε] The use of μή is occasioned by ἀνάγκη preceding.

Republic
VII.
519 C-
521 B

Our duty then as founders of the state is first to educate the chosen natures in 'the highest of studies,' and then to compel them to take part in the active conduct of affairs.

'But will it not be a wrong to them,' says Glaucon, 'to drag them down from the realms of light into the darkness of the den?'

The answer is that in legislating (cp. iv. 419) we must consult the welfare not of a part but of the whole state. It is also to be observed that our philosophers do not spring up of themselves as in other cities, but are the product of our institutions. They owe a debt therefore to the state and its founders, which they are bound to pay. When their education has been completed, they must descend by turns into the cave and accustom their eyes to the darkness. For when once habituated, they will see and judge of the shadows infinitely better than those who have always been captives. An incidental advantage of the plan will be that our citizens, coming from a brighter life, and being rich inwardly (cp. iii sub fin.) will take office as a duty, and not for the sake of gain.

519
C

τῶν οἰκιστῶν] is explanatory of ἡμέτερον.

ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν] vi. 504 E ff.

ἰδεῖν, κ.τ.λ.] In apposition to ἀφικέσθαι . . . μέγιστον and in construction with ἀναγκάσαι.

D

τὸ αὐτοῦ . . . καταμένειν] A parallel to this description may be traced in the unwillingness of Christian saints and hermits to leave their cells and take part in the business of life, seeming sometimes, as Plato says, to be ἐν μακάρων νήσοις already.

εἴτε σπουδαιότεραι] sc. εἰσίν.

ἔπειτ', ἔφη, ἀδικήσομεν αὐτούς] An expression of surprise. 'And are we then to do them an injustice?'

ἄμεινον] sc. ζῆν.

E

ἐπελάθου . . . πάλιν] iv. 419 ff.

τοῦτο μηχανάται ἐγγενέσθαι] sc. ὁ νόμος τὴν εὐπραξίαν.

520
A

αὐτὸς ἐμποίων . . . τῆς πόλεως] αὐτός *dis* is emphatic: 'the law itself creating such men in the state, not in order to leave them to their own devices, but that it might itself have the full use of them for the binding together of the state,' or taking ξύνδεσμον in the more common sense of the word, 'so as to be the bond of the state.'

οἳ οὐδ' ἀδικήσομεν] 'that we shall not be wronging them after all.' δέ in οὐδέ = 'in spite of what you say,' referring to ἀδικήσομεν supra 519 D. Republic VII.
520
A

δίκτην δ' ἔχει . . . προφεία] 'now it seems fair that the wild plant which owes culture to nobody should not be eager to pay the price of its culture to anybody.' The phrase δίκτην ἔχει may be compared with φύσιν ἔχει, λόγον ἔχει. B

ὕμᾱς δ' ἡμέϊς] The sentence returns to the direct form.

ἐκείνων] sc. τῶν ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις πόλεσι φιλοσόφων γιγνομένων.

ἐκάστω] sc. ὑμῶν. C

ξυνηθιστέον] Not 'to be accustomed together with the prisoners in the den,' but simply 'to be accustomed,' as is seen by the use of the word in the following sentence.

ξυνηθιζόμενοι γάρ, κ.τ.λ.] The strength and weakness of the politician in his limitation: he can see and act powerfully on the immediate present or future, but on that only. In times of revolution he is apt to be at fault: he is neither capable of spanning the movement, nor of confining himself to the necessities of the hour. It is only the greatest genius that can use the legal, political, or ecclesiastical maxims of an age and country, and yet be above them, knowing their true value;—who is at once φρόνιμος and σοφός: able to follow θεωρία and πολιτική.

τὰ εἶδωλα] This word is not always strictly used for the images from which the shadows are thrown, as in 532 B ἀπὸ τῶν σκιῶν ἐπὶ τὰ εἶδωλα, but also more generally as in 516 A of reflections in water, and, as in this place, to include σκιάι. We have risen to a point of view from which the σκευαστί and the σκιάι are included under one notion as εἶδωλα: cp. vi. 511 A.

From this part of the Republic Lord Bacon borrowed his figure of 'idola specûs' and of the 'idols' generally.

σκιαμαχούντων . . . στασιαζόντων περὶ τοῦ ἄρχειν] These words refer to the disputes and ambitions of the prisoners in the den, and στασιαζόντων also reminds us of the quarrelling of the sailors about the helm (vi. 488 c).

ὄντος] sc. τοῦ ἄρχειν. D

τὸ δέ που ἀληθές, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. i. 342 D, 345 E. There is a slight change of construction from ἐν πόλει to ταύτην, κ.τ.λ.

Republic
I¹¹.

520
D

ἀπειθήσουσιν . . . ἐν τῷ καθαρῷ] For οἱ τρόφιμοι cp. Laws vii. 804 A and Polit. 272 B, where the subjects of Cronos are so named. τὸν δὲ πολὺν χρόνον is added to avoid a one-sided statement : they have to toil, but still the greater part of their time is to be passed in the world above. For ἐν τῷ καθαρῷ cp. Theaet. 177 A ἐκεῖνος . . . ὁ τῶν κακῶν καθαρὸς τόπος.

E εἰ μὲν βίον . . . (521 A) ἄρξαι] That is, if you provide your future rulers with a life which is better than that of a ruler.

521
A

οἱ τῷ ὄντι πλούσιοι] Cp. Phaedr. sub fin. πλούσιον δὲ νομίζομε τὸν σοφόν.

περιμάχῃτον γάρ, κ.τ.λ.] The subject, ὁ τοιοῦτος πόλεμος, is developed from περιμάχῃτον . . . τὸ ἄρχειν γιγνόμενον, which is left out of construction. Cp. Phaedo 69 B χωριζόμενα δὲ φρονήσεως . . . ἡ τοιαύτη ἀρετή.

B φρονιμώτατοι] sc. εἰσίν, absorbed in ἔχουσι following.

521 C-
526 C

By what methods then shall such rulers be created and brought up out of darkness into the light of reason? 'Gymnastic' is clearly incapable of doing this; and so is even 'music' as hitherto defined, seeing that the harmony and rhythm which it imparts are not evolved from within, but impressed by habit from without. And the 'arts' we have already rejected (vi. 495 D) as mechanical. The germ of something higher first appears in the perception of number. Arithmetic may help to educate the reason. For, every perception has this effect which brings with it the perception of an opposite. And not until sensation reports contrary attributes of the same object does the mind become aware of unity and diversity. This, however rudimentary, is an act of pure intelligence; and when aroused in us by the study of number, it becomes an instrument of essential value for the awakening of thought. Arithmetic therefore is the first step in the higher education. The incidental advantages of the study, especially for soldiers, are easily seen.

521
C

ἐξ "Αἰδου . . . εἰς θεούς] e. g. Herakles, Polydeukes, &c. Cp. Phaedo 82 B, C, where the soul is said only by the love of knowledge to find her way into the company of the gods.

τοῦτο δὲ . . . φήσομεν εἶναι] 'this then would seem to be—not the turning over of an oyster-shell, but the conversion of a soul

from a day which is as night to the true ascent, which leads towards being.' The text, as thus interpreted, is not free from objection : the meaning of οὔσαν drags, and ἐπάνοδον gives a feeble antithesis to ἡμέρας. It may however be argued that the addition of οὔσαν is in harmony with the emphatic and pleonastic expressions in which Plato describes being (cp. *infra* 529 D); and that ἐπάνοδον arises out of the connexion of the passage. The sense is clear, though the style is perhaps a little at fault. The first thing to be done is to turn the soul round to philosophy, which is not the light itself, but the real and true way up to the light. The περιμαγωγή (*supra* 518 D) or μεταστροφή precedes the ἐπάνοδος (*infra* 532 B). This is quite in the Socratic and Platonic spirit. For οὔσαν some late copies have ἰούσης (γ), which appears to be a feeble correction. Ξ omits οὔσαν. Iamblichus has preserved a reading, οὔσα ἐπάνοδος, which may possibly be right ('being the way upward to the "true day" of being'), and which may be supposed to have been lost owing to the copyists not understanding that ἡμέραν was to be supplied with ἀληθινήν. But according to this reading the distinction between the 'turning round' and the 'ascent' is not strictly maintained. With reference to Cobet's conjecture, εἰς ἀληθινὴν τοῦ ὄντος οὐσίαν ἐπάνοδος, it may be questioned whether Plato would have used the expression 'the existence of being,' although the phrase οὐσίαν ὄντος οὐδὲ μὴ ὄντος occurs in *Soph.* 262 C in a different connexion.

For δστράκου cp. *Phaedr.* 241 B ὁ πρὶν ἐραστής, δστράκου μεταπεσόντος, ἔται φυγῇ μεταβαλὼν. δστράκου περιστροφή is an allusion to the game δστρακίδα, in which a potsherd white on one side and black on the other was twirled upon a line, and accordingly as the black or white turned up, one party fled and the other pursued. Such at least is the explanation of the game which may be gathered from these two passages, of which only that in the *Phaedrus* is referred to by Pollux, ix. 111.

τόδε δ' ἐννοῶ . . . νέους ὄντας;] 'Now this occurs to me as I speak : were we not saying that they must in the days of their youth be trained warriors?' Cp. iii. 403 E ἀθληταὶ μὲν γὰρ οἱ ἄνδρες τοῦ μεγίστου ἀγῶνος : viii. 543 B ὥσπερ δὲ ἀθλητάς τε πολέμου καὶ φύλακας.

D

δεῖ ἄρα . . . ἐκείνῳ] 'The study which we are searching for must have this in addition to the other;' i.e. military use as well as a philosophical value. τοῦτο refers to what precedes, and is explained in what follows.

Republic
VII.

521
D

προσέχειν] The etymological use, for ἔχειν πρὸς, 'to have in addition,' is remarkable. Cp. Soph. O. T. 175 ἄλλον δ' ἂν ἄλλῳ προσίδοις, κ.τ.λ. The singularity has probably led to the various readings προσεχῶς (r), πῶς ἔχειν (g), παρέχειν (Ξ).

522

A

ὅσῃν τὸ πρότερον διήλθομεν] ii. 376 E ff. There is a sense in which philosophy is also μουσική, cp. vi. 499 D αὕτη ἡ Μοῦσα, Phaedo 61 A ὡς φιλοσοφίας . . . οὔσης μεγίστης μουσικῆς.

ἀλλ' ἦν ἐκείνη γ', ἔφη, κ.τ.λ.] For the repetition of ἔφη infra (τούτων ἀδελφά, ἔφη), cp. viii. 557 c, where ἦν δ' ἐγώ is similarly repeated.

ἀντίστροφος τῆς γυμναστικῆς] This is said in the spirit of the preceding remark (518 D) that all the virtues except wisdom are not far removed from bodily habit.

ἀγαθόν] is to be taken with τοιοῦτον and not with μάθημα:— μάθημα δὲ πρὸς τοιοῦτον, κ.τ.λ., refers to supra 521 D μάθημα ψυχῆς ὁλκόν . . . ἐπὶ τὸ ὄν, and οἷον σὺ νῦν ζητεῖς probably to μάθημα: cp. supra 521 E ὁ ζητοῦμεν μάθημα. The v. r. ἄγον II mg. deserves to be considered.

B

αἱ τε γὰρ τέχναι] The corresponding καί is superseded by the speech of Glaucon, καὶ μὴν, κ.τ.λ.

ἔδοξαν] viz. supra vi. 495 D ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν τεχνῶν τε καὶ δημιουργῶν ὥσπερ τὰ σώματα' λελῶβηται, οὕτω καὶ τὰς ψυχὰς ξυγκεκλασμένους τε καὶ ἀποτεθρυμμένοι διὰ τὰς βαναυσίας τυγχάνουσιν.

τῶν ἐπὶ πάντα τεινόντων, κ.τ.λ.] 'Let us take something of universal application.' Cp. Laws v. 747 A, B πρὸς τε γὰρ οἰκονομίαν καὶ πρὸς πολιτείαν καὶ πρὸς τὰς τέχνας πάσας ἐν οὐδὲν οὕτω δύναμιν ἔχει παίδειον μάθημα μεγάλῃν, ὡς ἡ περὶ τοὺς ἀριθμοὺς διατριβή· τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ὅτι τὸν νυστάζοντα καὶ ἀμαθῆ φύσει, ἐγείρει καὶ εὐμαθῆ καὶ μνήμονα καὶ ἀγχίνον ἀπεργάζεται, παρὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ φύσιν ἐπιδιδόντα θεία τέχνη: and for the use of arithmetic and geometry, and their relation to the other sciences, cp. Philebus 56, 57.

C

κοινόν] = ἐπὶ πάντα τείνον: cp. Theaet. 185 E αὕτη δὲ αὐτῆς ἡ ψυχὴ τὰ κοινὰ μοι φαίνεται περὶ πάντων ἐπισκοπεῖν, where among τὰ κοινὰ is mentioned number (ἔν τε καὶ τὸν ἄλλον ἀριθμόν).

διάνοιαι] διάνοια is perhaps here used according to the definition in vi. 511 c, D for mathematical reasoning.

τὸ φαῦλον τοῦτο] For this ironical use of φαῦλος cp. iv. 423 c, *Republic* VII.
435 c.

παγγέλοιον γοῦν . . . ἀποφαίνει] The three extant tragedians all wrote plays on the subject of Palamedes. Agamemnon is addressed in an extant fragment of the Palamedes of Euripides (584 Nauck). Aeschylus also attributes the invention of number to Prometheus (P. V. 459).

ἀναριθμήτων ὄντων] SC. τῶν τε νεῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πάντων.

D

καὶ λογίζεσθαι τε] καί, which is supported by Par. A, and is certainly more likely to have been altered than retained, though maintained by some editors to be a corruption of ῥ (which gives a poor sense), is the right reading. 'Shall we hesitate to set down as a study necessary to a warrior also an ability to reckon and count?' For ἄλλο τι οὖν cp. note on i. 337 c.

E

καὶ ἄνθρωπος ἔσεσθαι] cp. Tim. 39 B ἵνα . . . μετὰσχοι . . . ἀριθμοῦ τὰ ζῶα, ὅσοις ἦν προσήκον, μαθόντα παρὰ τῆς ταυτοῦ καὶ ὁμοίου περιφορᾶς. Also Phaedr. 249 B for difference between the souls of men and animals.

ὧν ζητοῦμεν] supra 521 D.

523
A

χρῆσθαι δ' οὐδεὶς αὐτῷ ὀρθῶς] οὐδεὶς, sc. κινδυνεύει. Plato means that persons study arithmetic for convenience only, and not as a training of the mind. In modern education, mathematics, besides their more particular application as the expression of physics, would generally be regarded as having four uses: (1) they fix the attention; (2) they give accuracy; (3) they impart a perception of symmetry and order, and a power of construction; (4) they are also said to strengthen the rational powers generally. The last use must be admitted with reservation, considering that reasoning in general, whether in science or life, is for the most part concrete and not abstract. The highest of human faculties, the judgement, is little cultivated by mathematical studies. Plato seems to have valued mathematics as a general training of the mind (infra 526 c): not without an anticipation of the enormous power gained by it in the interpretation of nature.

τό γ' ἐμοὶ δοκοῦν δηλῶσαι] For a similar hesitating manner of speaking cp. Theaet. 164 D πειράσομαι δηλῶσαι περὶ αὐτῶν ὃ γὰρ δὴ νοῶ.

οἱ λέγομεν] SC. πρὸς οὐσίαν.

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καὶ τοῦτο] sc. τὴν ἀριθμητικὴν.

523

A

τὰ μὲν . . . (B) οὐ παρακαλοῦντα . . . τὰ δὲ παντάπασι διακελευόμενα]
The participial construction follows δείκνυμι as a verb implying perception.

B

παρακαλοῦντα . . . εἰς ἐπίσκεψιν] i.e. calling in reason to examine the intimations of sense.

ἐκείνην] sc. τὴν νόησιν, emphatically opposed to τῆς αἰσθήσεως following.

οὐδὲν ὑγιὲς ποιούσης] 'is behaving in an untrustworthy manner.'
Cp. Soph. 232 A ὅταν ἐπιστήμων τις πολλῶν φαίνεται . . . τὸ φάντασμα τοῦτο ὥς οὐκ ἔσθ' ὑγιὲς, κ.τ.λ.

τὰ πόρρωθεν . . . τὰ ἐσκιαγραφημένα] Cp. x. 602 D ὃ δὲ ἡμῶν τῷ παθήματι τῆς φύσεως ἢ σκιαγραφία ἐπιθεμένη γοητείας οὐδὲν ἀπολείπει. Socrates proceeds to explain that he is referring not to the effect of distance or of artificial illusion, but to the confusion caused by contradictory impressions of natural objects close at hand.

οὐ πάνυ . . . ἔτυχες οὐ λέγω] (1) 'you have not quite hit my meaning,' said ironically rather than (2) 'you have altogether missed it.' οὐ πάνυ varies in meaning according to the context. It is sometimes 'not altogether' and sometimes 'not at all.'

τὰ μὲν οὐ παρακαλοῦντα, κ.τ.λ.] Some sensations excite thought, others do not. Take the case of a finger: a finger as a finger does not give rise to contradictory impressions. But as possessed of qualities it does, e.g. a finger as far as visibility is concerned is at once both great and small; as far as the touch is concerned, at once hard and soft, thick and thin. This contradiction in the 'mere sensation' excites thought to separate the two elements given in sensation and to go on to consider what the elements are in themselves—i.e. what is the great and what is the small, &c.

C

ἐναντίαν αἴσθησιν] e.g. 'hard as well as soft,' 'rough as well as smooth.' αἴσθησις here and supra A (τὰ ἐν ταῖς αἰσθήσεσιν) is not the faculty (either generally, or as one of the five), but the act of sensation. In supra B (τῆς αἰσθήσεως οὐδὲν ὑγιὲς ποιούσης), infra 524 A (ἡ ἐπὶ τῷ σκληρῷ τεταγμένη αἴσθησις . . . τί ποτε σημαίνει αὕτη ἡ αἴσθησις), the word has its more ordinary meaning.

D

ἐν πᾶσι γὰρ . . . ἐπερέσθαι] 'the ordinary mind is not driven to ask any question.' ἐν πᾶσι . . . τοῦτοις, sc. τοῖς οὕτω φαινομένοις (ἐάν τε

ἐν μέσῳ, κ.τ.λ.). He goes on to show that another faculty is called in when contradictions arise which sense cannot explain. *Republic VII.*

τὸ μέγεθος αὐτῶν, κ.τ.λ.] The interrogation ἄρα gives a strong emphasis which is continued through the following clause. 523 E

ὥδε ποιεῖ] ‘behaves in the following way.’

ἡ ἐπὶ τῷ σκληρῷ τεταγμένη αἴσθησις] sc. ἡ ἀφή. 524 A

αὖ] ‘In contradistinction to the former case in which the soul was not perplexed:’ 523 c ff.

ἡ τοῦ κούφου καὶ . . . βαρέος] What is here mentioned without a name in Plato seems to be the same which modern philosophers call the sense of resistance. For these antinomies of sense cp. v. 479 B, Theaet. 152 D, Phil. 14.

πρῶτον μὲν, κ.τ.λ.] The apodosis comes in with οὐκ οὖν . . . αὖ (c) which takes the place of δέ, because of the development of the first clause which has intervened. B

οὐκ οὖν ἐὰν δύο φαίνεται, κ.τ.λ.] The sense, while thought is latent, perceives a sort of chaos only, of great and small, afterwards the mind is awakened and distinguishes the great from the small.

διὰ δὲ τὴν τούτου σαφήνειαν . . . ἡ 'κείνη] ‘But with a view to clearing up this chaos of sense’ (τούτου, sc. τοῦ συγκεχυμένου) ‘the thinking mind is compelled to reverse the process, and look at small and great as distinct and not confused.’ For διὰ . . . σαφήνειαν cp. Polit. 262 c σαφηνείας ἕνεκα. τοῦναντίον is an adverbial accusative, i. e. τοῦναντίον, sc. ποιούσα. 'κείνη = ἡ ὅψις. C

The difficulty of this passage is to understand how the operation of sense is separated from that of the mind. The theory of vision may offer an illustration of Plato's meaning. Our first impression, as common language seems to imply, is that surrounding objects are seen by us in their true forms and at their proper distances by the sole use of the eye. Experiment shows that much which is apparently part of the act of sight is really an unconscious influence of the mind which habit has confused with the pure sensation, arising from the observation of shadow, colour, or the use of the two eyes in connexion with each other. The mere eye without the mind may be said in Plato's language to perceive οὐ διωρισμένα ἀλλὰ συγκεχυμένα.

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C

The error of Plato is that he describes the act of vision as having two successive stages, one in which the sense, another in which the mind is active: we ourselves should regard these two processes as one and simultaneous in the concrete, although in thought we can analyze an act of vision into them. The world opening on the half-awakened eyes of a new-born child is perhaps the nearest image of Plato's conception of the material of sense.

D [ταῦτα τοῖνον, κ.τ.λ.] When the same objects suggest the idea of opposites, e.g. of great and small, the mind is 'irritated' into the consideration of the nature of great and small, of which the impressions have hitherto been confused.

 [ποτέρων] This, although only an early correction in Par. A seems on the whole more probable than *πότερον*. Cp. *infra* 525 A, B: *Theaet.* 186 A.

E [εἰ δ' αἰεί, κ.τ.λ.] The 'one and many' here spoken of seems still to be the Zenonian puzzle which is said in the *Philebus* (14 D) to have been superseded by the deeper oppositions amongst the ideas themselves.

525
A

 [περὶ τὸ αὐτό] There is a various reading *περὶ αὐτό*, sc. *περὶ τὸ εἶν*. τὸ αὐτό is retained, not as inherently more probable, but as the reading of the best MSS.

 [οὐκοῦν εἴπερ, κ.τ.λ.] If this happens in the case of unity it must happen to all number, since number proceeds from unity. Cp. *Parm.* 144 A.

 [ξύμπας ἀριθμός] 'All number' collectively. Cp. *Theaet.* 147 E τὸν ἀριθμὸν πάντα δίχα διελάβομεν: *Phaedo* 104 A ὁ ἥμισυς τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ ἄσας. For *τούτω* some MSS. have *τοῦτο*, others omit the word.

B [ταῦτα δέ γε . . . πρὸς ἀλήθειαν] This may be illustrated from modern philosophy, which equally recognizes contradiction as a motive of thought. The being which is also not-being, that is to say, the privation or abstraction of individual or particular being: the one which is many: the same which is diverse: the motion which is and is not in the same place: the moment which is and is not in the same time: the continuous which is also discrete: the finite which is infinity: the beginning which begins not,—the negation which is only relation, together with the higher contradictions which arise in the sphere of theology or moral philosophy—

would have been regarded by Plato no less than by Kant and Hegel as highly suggestive difficulties to the student of dialectic. In the later stage of his philosophy, beginning with the Parmenides, he is increasingly disposed to dwell on such modes of thought.

φιλοσόφῳ δέ, κ.τ.λ.] 'while the philosopher must study arithmetic because without emerging from the sea of generation and laying hold of true being he can never become an arithmetician.' The 'philosopher' = the philosophic student, he that would be a philosopher. Else there is some want of point in the termination of the sentence, because the study of arithmetic is a preliminary to philosophy and not the result of it. Davis and Vaughan render λογιστικῶ, 'skilful reasoner,' but this is pointless, and hardly possible when the word is used in two other passages within ten lines in the sense of calculation (515 A, C). For ἡ μηδέποτε . . . γενέσθαι cp. iii. 401 B ἡ μὴ παρ' ἡμῖν ποιεῖν.

γενέσεως ἐξαναδύνει] Cp. Phaedr. 247 D where the soul has risen to the inner heaven 'in the revolution she beholds Justice and Temperance and Knowledge absolute not in the form of generation' (οὐχ ἢ γένεσις πρόσεστιν).

προσῆκον δὴ τὸ μάθημα, κ.τ.λ.] μάθημα (or αὐτό) is to be repeated in the accusative after νομοθετῆσαι and πείθειν ἐπὶ λογιστικὴν ἵέναι. Cp. supra 519 D ἰδεῖν τε τὸ ἀγαθόν, κ.τ.λ.

ἐνεκα πολέμου τε . . . καὶ οὐσίαν] By the insertion of τε after ῥαστώνης from Par. A, the awkward agglomeration of three genitive cases is avoided. The warlike use of arithmetic is admitted here; but when Glaucon follows up this line of argument afterwards, he is reproved by Socrates. This change of front is one of the expedients which Plato employs to keep attention alive.

ἐννοῶ ῥηθέντος] Socrates professes to have discovered what has long been familiar to him: this also is one of the artifices by which he quickens the interest of his hearers. Cp. a similar form of expression in ii. 370 A ἐννοῶ γὰρ καὶ αὐτὸς εἰπόντος σοῦ.

ἀλλὰ μὴ τοῦ καπηλεύειν] Cp. supra C ὡς ἐμπόρους ἢ καπήλους: i. 345 C, D ὥσπερ χρηματιστὴν ἀλλ' οὐ ποιμένα.

οἶσθα γάρ που . . . πολλαπλασιοῦσιν] 'If you go about to divide the unit they multiply it.' In teaching arithmetic, the unit was represented by a line |—|. If the pupil by a natural mistake assumed the magnitude of this line to be significant, and proposed to divide it, the teacher would show him that for arithmetical purposes

C

D

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D

it was a matter of indifference whether the line ---|---|---|--- was divided into four parts $\frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{2} \frac{3}{3} \frac{4}{4}$ or multiplied by four ---|---|---|--- , since a magnitude, however great or small, might equally be taken to represent the abstract unit. 'One,' so conceived, is without parts: if it is imagined as divided, every part is equal to the whole. The same distinction between the popular and scientific study of arithmetic is clearly stated in Phil. 56 Ε οἱ μὲν γάρ που . . . τις θήσει.

526
A

ἔκαστον] Apposition of a part to the whole.—Plato is endeavouring to show the purely abstract and intellectual nature of the science of number. The proof of this is, that while bodies or objects of sense have parts, the unit is said by arithmetical theorists to be incapable of division: which shows that, if questioned, they would at once acknowledge that number of a purely intellectual or abstract sort is the subject of their operations.

ὦν] by attraction for α.

ὁρᾷς οὖν . . . (B) τὴν ἀλήθειαν;] 'then do you see, my friend, I said, that this science may be fairly thought necessary to us, since we find that it necessitates the soul to use the pure intelligence for the attainment of pure truth?' A slight play of words seems to be intended, as infra 527 A and elsewhere, on ἀναγκαῖον and προσαναγκάζον. ἡμῖν, 'for our purpose' (i.e. for us as lawgivers).

B

οἷ τε βραδεῖς . . . ἐπιδιδόασιν] Compare again Laws v. 747.

C

καὶ μὴν . . . ὥς τοῦτο] 'And, indeed, you will not easily find anything that is more laborious to the student; nor will you find many that are equally so.' οὐδὲ πολλά, sc. ἂ πόνον οὕτω μέγαν παρέχεται. Hence in continuing the sentence, ἣ which should have followed μείζω is changed to ὥς.

526 C—
527 C

Geometry, no less than arithmetic, is indispensable to the profession of arms, and if followed far enough, it may also serve as a stage in higher education. For, however this has been obscured by the employment of terms implying a practical application, its real purpose is to obtain abstract, universal, and it may even be said, eternal results. Moreover, experience shows that as arithmetic quickens so geometry clears the mind.

526
D

ὅσα δὴ ἄλλα] such as the hollow square (πλαίσιον). For the form of the sentence cp. Lach. 182 c προσθήσομεν δ' αὐτῷ οὐ μικρὰν

προσθήκην, ὅτι πάντα ἄνδρα ἐν πολέμῳ καὶ θαρραλεώτερον καὶ ἀνδρειότερον ἂν ποιήσειεν αὐτὸν αὐτοῦ οὐκ ὀλίγῳ αὐτῇ ἢ ἐπιστήμῃ. And for the phrase
 γεωμετρικὸς καὶ μὴ ὦν cp. *infra* 527 c ἡμένος τε γεωμετρίῳ καὶ μὴ. Republic VII.

τὸ εὐδαιμονέστατον τοῦ ὄντος] The blessedness of the soul that apprehends the good is attributed to the good itself. *Phaedr.* 250 c
 εὐδαίμονα φάσματα . . . ἐποπτεύοντες. 526 E

πάν τούναντίον] is adverbial. 527 A

λέγουσι μὲν που . . . ἀναγκαίως] ‘They talk in a very ridiculous and meagre fashion.’ ἀναγκαίως = with merely practical needs in view. For this meaning cp. *ii.* 369 d ἀναγκαιοσύνη πόλις: *Tim.* 69 d: *Thuc.* v. 8 ὁπλίσιν ἀναγκαίαν. There is however a facetious allusion to geometrical necessity, for which cp. v. 458 d οὐ γεωμετρικαῖς γε . . . ἀλλ’ ἐρωτικάς ἀνάγκαις: ‘they have only practical necessities in view, not the necessities of geometry.’

τετραγωνίζειν] = to construct a square equal to a given area. The use of the same word in *Theaet.* 148 A is slightly different, viz. ‘to form when squared,’ said of the line which represents a square root.

παρατείνειν] (1) ‘to produce a straight line’ [or, (2) as in *Meno* 87 A, to extend a plane figure, *L. C.*]

προστιθέναι] ‘to apply,’ viz. a plane figure to a line.

ὥς τοῦ αἰεὶ ὄντος γνώσεως, κ.τ.λ.] The words διομολογητέον and ἔνεκα are repeated from the previous sentences: τι is to be joined with γιγνομένου, ‘becoming this or that.’ B

ὀλκὸν ἄρα . . . ἔχομεν] ὦ γενναῖε, like ὦ θαυμάσιε, ὦ ἥδιστε expresses the feeling of the speaker about the noble thought which has just arisen in his mind.

πρὸς τὸ ἄνω . . . ἔχομεν] ‘with a view to (πρὸς) our directing upwards what now wrongly we direct downwards.’

ἄ] sc. τὰ τῆς ψυχῆς ὄμματα. Perhaps ὄ should be read.

ἐν τῇ καλλιπόλει σοι] ‘in your model state’: used as a term of endearment; cp. *ii.* 370 d τοῦ πολυχνίου. αὐτοῦ, i.e. ‘geometry,’ for the incidental advantages of the science are not small. C

Astronomy is approved by Glaucon as conveying information that is of use for generalship. Socrates rallies him on his zeal for useful knowledge, which, as he insinuates, is due to the fear of popular 527 D-
528 E

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527 D-
528 E

opinion. He reminds him that the main purpose of education is to brighten the eye of reason. Now there is a much-neglected science which should on this account have been taken first. Geometry was understood to mean plane geometry. But the geometry of solids should come before astronomy which is the science of the motion of solids. Although yet in its infancy, the intermediate science may yet some day be developed. For, difficult as it is, if only encouraged, it would work its way through the fascination which it infallibly exercises on superior minds.

527
D

ἐμοιγ' οὖν, ἔφη] Socrates seems to think that too much is being made of the military uses of the sciences. He himself first drew attention to the point in the case of arithmetic (521 D): but when Glaucon, following, as he imagines, the lead of Socrates, praises geometry for the same reason, he observes that even a little of it suffices for the commander, and lays stress upon its higher use in purifying the eye of the soul. Here where Glaucon again makes the same point, he laughs at his utilitarianism and fear of popular opinion. When astronomy again comes up for consideration (528 E), Glaucon, mindful of the remonstrance of Socrates, praises it for making the soul look upward: but Socrates objects to having his metaphor understood so literally: and insists that the truth to which the soul should look up is not visible to the eye but to the mind only.

τὸ δ' ἔστιν . . . ὅτι] 'whereas it is a high truth although believed by few, that,' &c. τό is the subject of ἔστιν and is explained by the clause introduced by ὅτι.

ἐκάστου ὄργανόν τι ψυχῆς] 'a faculty in the soul of every man.'

ἐκκαθαίρεται . . . ἀναζωπυρεῖται] 'is polished' (like a soiled mirror) 'and lighted up' (like a fading torch) cp. infra 533 D ἐν βορβόρῳ . . . τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ὄμμα κατορωρυγμένον.

E

σκόπει οὖν . . . (528 A) ὄνασθαι] i.e. 'will you argue with the philosophers or with the utilitarians, or will you carry on the argument independently and chiefly for your own satisfaction?' A similar turn of thought occurs in Protag. 331 C οὐδὲν γὰρ δέομαι τὸ εἰ βούλει τοῦτο καὶ εἴ σοι δοκεῖ ἐλέγχεσθαι ἀλλ' ἐμέ τε καὶ σέ. The argument is sometimes conceived of in Plato as a disputation between two persons, or again, as the mind talking to itself, or once more, as

independent of the mind and having a distinct power and reality of its own. Republic
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Cobet's conjecture (ἢ οὐδὲ πρὸς ἑτέρους) is neat and plausible, and preferable to Madvig's (ἢ εἰ πρὸς οὐδετέρους), but is not really required. The double negative is merely emphatic. 527
E

ἀναγε . . . αὐτὸ καθ' αὐτὸ λαβεῖν] 'then take a step backward,' I said: 'for the truth is that we mistook the science which should follow next after geometry.' 'How was that?' said he—(sc. πῶς λαβόντες οὐκ ὁρθῶς ἐλάβομεν;)—'The error was in placing solids in motion before solids at rest.' According to Plato's own statement (528 D) the mention of solid geometry in its natural place was purposely omitted because of its backwardness: the omission may also be a trick of style intended to give variety and dramatic effect. If astronomy had not been mentioned twice, Socrates would not have had the two opportunities for laughing at Glaucon, first for his utilitarianism, secondly for his sentimentalism. Cp. iv. 430 D where it is proposed to pass on to Justice without considering Temperance: and Symp. 185 D where the order of the speakers Aristophanes and Eryximachus is transposed. 528
A

νῦν δῆ] These words in the sense of 'just now,' 'a little while ago,' are not divided by γάρ, but express a single notion: cp. καὶ δῆ.

ἦδη] is to be joined with ἐν περιφορᾷ ὄν.

τοῦτο] sc. τρίτη αὐξή.

μεγαλοφρονούμενοι] 'in their great conceit of themselves:' a word not found elsewhere except in the active voice, but not for that reason to be changed into μεγαλαυχούμενοι (Cobet). It is not surprising that Plato should have introduced the middle voice of a verb signifying a mental state. Compare the word φιλοφρονεῖσθαι, which occurs six times in the Laws and nowhere else in the genuine writings of Plato. B
C

ἐπεὶ καὶ νῦν . . . (D) φανῆναι] The plan of the sentence seems to have changed in the process of construction. ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν ζητούντων may depend on some general idea of disadvantage, e. g. κωλύμενα understood from the previous clause. (Vögelin cuts the knot of the difficulty by cancelling δέ: this suggests another interpretation, taking ὑπὸ τῶν ζητούντων with αὐξάνεται, 'still by the efforts of their votaries they grow perforce,' but this is also very improbable.) Plato means to say that these mathematicians were ignorant of

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the educational value of their own study. His own love of the regular solids may be remarked in the *Timaeus* (54, 55).

528
D

αὐτὰ φανῆναι] = εἰ φανείη.

σπεύδων, κ.τ.λ.] Plato elsewhere alludes to the backwardness of such studies in Greece as compared with Egypt: a fact which the Athenian interlocutor in the *Laws* (vii. 819 D) says had struck him late in life (καὶ αὐτὸς ἀκούσας ὅψέ ποτε τὸ περὶ ταῦτα ἡμῶν πάθος ἐθαύμασα): when he found that among the Egyptians mathematical problems were an amusement of childhood, the ignorance of the Greeks seemed to him absolutely 'swinish' (οὐκ ἀνθρώπινον ἀλλὰ ὑνῶν τινῶν . . . θρεμμάτων).

γελοίως] 'In a way that is ridiculous,' and so 'miserable,' or 'contemptible'—a favourite application of the word in Plato: cp. especially iv. 429 E ἔκπλυτα καὶ γελοῖα.

528 E-
530 C

Having corrected this omission, we proceed in order to Astronomy. Glaucon praises the contemplation of the starry heavens, not now as a useful, but as an elevating pursuit. Socrates replies, that the eye may look upwards, but that the mind looks down, if it is contented with mere observation and does not rise to universal truths. The sky is only a great moving diagram, and Astronomy, like Geometry, must leave poring over phenomena, and proceed to determine the general principles of solids in motion, if this science also is to help us onward and upward, as we advance from what is visible towards the intellectual and invisible. The astronomer must let the heavens alone and make use of problems (i.e. study abstract theorems).

528
E

ἐὰν αὐτὴν πόλις μετή] The expression is elliptical: sc. ὅσμεν γὰρ ὑπάρξουσιν, ἐάν, κ.τ.λ. Cp. supra 522 D εἴπερ . . . μὴ ἦπιστάτο.

ὁ γε νῦν δὴ μοι . . . ἐπέπληξας] 'acting on the principle of your rebuke': supra 527 D. There is great humour in the way in which Glaucon is driven from the utilitarian to the sentimental view of knowledge, only to receive a more severe rebuff from Socrates.

The antecedent to ὁ is an accusative ἐκείνο in apposition to the following clause.

529
A

οἱ εἰς φιλοσοφίαν ἀνάγοντες] has been translated (1) 'who embark' or 'set sail on the sea of philosophy': a metaphorical use of ἀνάγειν which, although it receives some colour from Phaedr.

272 D οὐδ' ἀνάγειν ἄνω μακρὰν περιβαλλομένους, seems to require more help from the surrounding imagery ; or (2) 'who raise astronomy to the rank of a science.' For this use of ἀνάγειν cp. Tim. 19 A τοὺς ἀξίους πάλιν ἀνάγειν δεῖν, 'the worthy are to be raised from a lower to a higher class.' It is also possible (3) that ἀνάγειν simply means 'to refer,' 'those who refer it' (sc. astronomy) 'to philosophy.' φιλοσοφία is here used in the popular sense of any higher kind of knowledge, as in Tim. 88 c μουσικῇ καὶ πάσῃ φιλοσοφίᾳ προσ-
χρόμενον.

οὐκ ἀγεννῶς, κ.τ.λ.] This and what follows is of course ironical, as Glaucon very clearly sees (δίκην, ἔφη, ἔχω infra c). Those who have conceived thus 'nobly' of the things above, are said in the Timaeus (91 D) to be destined hereafter to enter on another life in the form of birds.

νομίσαι . . . ποιοῦν] For the participle instead of the infinitive after νομίζω, which here avoids a treble infinitive (νομίσαι ποιεῖν βλέπειν) cp. Xen. Anab. vi. 6, § 24 νόμιζε . . . ἄνδρα ἀγαθὸν ἀποκτενῶν.

οὔτε μαθεῖν, κ.τ.λ.] As often in an illustration, the construction is resumed with an asyndeton.

νέων ἐν γῇ ἢ ἐν θαλάττῃ] For this piece of extravagance cp. iii. 388 A πλωέοντα and note. A similar, but more pointed, metaphorical use of ἐξ ὑπτίας νεῖν occurs in Phaedr. 264 A ἐξ ὑπτίας ἀνέλπιδι διανεῖν ἐπιχειρεῖ τὸν λόγον. νέων is absent from some MSS. but is required by ἐν θαλάττῃ.

τῶν τοιούτων] sc. τῶν ὁρωμένων.

τῶν δὲ ἀληθινῶν] sc. φερῶν, as the following clauses show. That swiftness and slowness are themselves causes which move and contain all moving objects, is a mode of speaking due to a philosophy which attributes an excessive importance to abstract ideas. As afterwards in the Timaeus, though in a somewhat different manner, the world is doubled—the true swiftness and slowness convey the real heavenly bodies which are invisible, as the apparent velocities of the bodies that appear are the visible copies of them.

πᾶσι . . . σχήμασι] Plato seems to mean that every mathematical figure is, or ought to be, exemplified in the revolution of the heavens.

οὐκοῦν, εἶπον, κ.τ.λ.] The works of creation are imperfect, like all other works of art. Let us imagine that some Daedalus had

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D

drawn mathematical figures: no one would measure these figures with the view of learning the true nature of proportion. Nor will any one gather the true nature of astronomy from measuring the proportions of days and weeks and months and years.

ὥσπερ ἂν . . . (E) διαγράμμασιν] sc. χρήσαιο αὐτοῖς.

530
A

νομιεῖν μὲν] is a resumption of ταῦτὸν πείσεσθαι, 'that is to say, he will think.'

συστήσασθαι] is of course active in meaning.

αὐτόν] sc. τὸν οὐρανόν.

τὴν δὲ νυκτὸς . . . πρὸς ἄλληλα] The sentence is slightly altered in the process of construction, and the general meaning of these words is resumed in ταῦτα infra. For παραλλάττειν cp. Tim. 22 c τὸ δ' ἀληθές ἐστι τῶν περὶ γῆν καὶ κατ' οὐρανὸν ἰόντων παραλλάξις (deviation).

B

ζητεῖν] depends on νομίζοντα with the common ellipse of δεῖν.

προβλήμασιν ἄρα . . . μέτιμεν] 'Astronomy, then, like geometry, we shall pursue by the help of problems.' It is obvious that pure mathematics do not give the slightest knowledge of physics. No abstract study of βάθους φορά would explain the motions of the heavenly bodies. But when a ground of fact has been obtained, mathematical science is the great lever of our knowledge of the universe.

Though Plato was mistaken in identifying the science which treats of solids in motion with astronomy, he was probably before his age in the idea that a theory of matter in motion might form a separate branch of mathematics.

The same desire to make physics a pure science resting on the ἀγαθόν appears in Phaedo 97 D, E, where Socrates describes himself as turning away dissatisfied from Anaxagoras, because he was unable to demonstrate the rational necessity of physics. A similar tendency is observable in the Timaeus, where Timaeus, although professing that the knowledge of physics which is attainable by man is only probable, nevertheless seeks to construct the elements out of triangles. In Laws vii. 821, 822, there is a complaint of the empirical state of astronomy, which led men to 'blasphemous' notions of wandering stars and contrarious orbits. Plato seems to imply, perhaps drawn to this by a sound instinct,

that if there were a true science of astronomy, we should find nothing irregular in the motions of the stars. *Republic VII.*

πολλαπλάσιον . . . ἢ ὥς νῦν ἀστρονομείται] For ἢ after an implied comparison cp. i. 335 A προσθεῖναι τῷ δικαίῳ ἢ ὥς τὸ πρῶτον ἐλέγμεν. 530
C

The theory of music (a Pythagorean subject which is not at once obvious to Glaucon) must also be raised not only above the wrangling disputes of practical musicians, but also above the limitations of Pythagorean theory, which is still based upon the 'harmonies which are heard.' Our pupils must rise to the universal contemplation of harmonic ratios in themselves. 530 C-
531 C

ἀλλὰ γάρ τι, κ.τ.λ.] γάρ connects with τᾶλλα,—‘but (seeing that there are other studies) have you any of the suitable studies to suggest?’ For τῶν προσηκόντων cp. supra 521 D. 530
C

τὰ μὲν οὖν πάντα, κ.τ.λ.] Such professions of ignorance or imperfect knowledge are characteristic of Plato: cp. supra iii. 400 C, D εἰς Δάμωνα ἀναβεβλήσθω. Plato is suggesting that many phenomena besides those of astronomy and harmony may be scientifically brought under **φορά**. All change might be described as a kind of motion. Cp. Theaet. 152 D, 156 C, D, where vision is described as the result of certain motions, and Laws x. 893, 894, where ten kinds of motion are enumerated; among them σίγκρισις and διάκρισις, αὔξη and φθίσις. D

ὥς πρὸς ἀστρονομίαν . . . παγῆναι] Cp. Tim. 47 B, C θεὸν ἡμῖν ἀνευρεῖν δωρήσασθαι τε ὄψιν, ἵνα τὰς ἐν οὐρανῷ κατιδόντες τοῦ νοῦ περιόδους χρῆσαιμεθα ἐπὶ τὰς περιφορὰς τὰς τῆς παρ’ ἡμῖν διανοήσεως, ξυγγενεῖς ἐκείναις οὐσας, ἀταράκτοις τεταραγμέναις, ἐκμυθόντες δὲ καὶ λογισμῶν κατὰ φύσιν ὁρθότητος μετασχόντες, μιμούμενοι τὰς τοῦ θεοῦ πάντως ἀπλανεῖς οὐσας, τὰς ἐν ἡμῖν πεπλανημένας καταστησαίμεθα.—The whole passage should be read.

ὥς οἷ τε Πυθαγόρειοί φασι, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. iv. 424 C ὥς φησί τε Δάμων καὶ ἐγὼ πείθομαι: Symp. 186 C, see also Tim. 80 B for an analysis of ‘harmony.’

ἐκείνων] viz. the Pythagoreans, who had given special attention to harmonics. E

καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο πρὸς τούτοις] This seems to imply that other applications of βάρους **φορά** are possible besides astronomy and harmonics. Cp. supra D τὰ μὲν οὖν πάντα, κ.τ.λ.

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E

παρὰ πάντα ταῦτα] 'throughout this course of education : ' cp.
iii. 412 D παρὰ πάντα τὸν βίον.
ἄρτι] supra 529.

ἡ οὐκ οἶσθ' ὅτι, κ.τ.λ.] There were two parties in the musical world of Athens : one the scientific, which rested on the old Pythagorean doctrines and generally denied the appeal to sense into which however they were sometimes betrayed (they were headed in later times by Aristoxenus the pupil of Aristotle) : the other, the empirical, who are referred to in the words which follow. Plato intimates in the words ὅλλ' ἐκείνους (531 B) that he appeals to the scientific and not to the empirical party. But he adds that even the former are not wholly right.

531
A

ποιούσι] The subject is to be gathered from the context, viz. οἱ περὶ τὰς ἁρμονίας. Socrates means the Pythagoreans, but Glaucon understands him to speak of the empirics or ordinary musicians. This is corrected in what follows (infra B, C).

νῆ τοὺς θεούς, κ.τ.λ.] Plato gives a comic description of the empiric musicians experimenting either with voice, flute, or lyre. A tone and a quarter-tone are sounded successively, while the men lean forward to listen, whereupon some of them declare that they perceive no difference, while others say they recognize a distinct interval, and that this ought to be made the unit of harmony and employed as the basis of the scale : ἐν μέσῳ τινὰ ἡχὴν is a slightly inaccurate but idiomatic expression for μέσον τι τῶν ἡχῶν, 'a difference of tone.'

The introduction (in flute-playing) of a quarter-note (πυκνόν) between the middle notes of the enharmonic scale, is recognized as a comparative novelty even by Plutarch (De Musica, c. xi), and was treated as an obscure point by Aristoxenus, who says of it, τελευταῖα αὐτῷ καὶ μόλις μετὰ πολλοῦ πόνου συνεθίζεται ἡ αἴσθησις. See Westphal's *Harmonik*, 2nd ed., p. 128. Aristoxenus (Elem. Harm. i. 24) defines πυκνωμα as τὸ ἐκ δύο διαστημάτων συνεστηκός, ἂ συνεθέντα ἔλαττον διάστημα περικύπτει τοῦ λειπομένου διαστήματος ἐν τῷ διὰ τεσσάρων. For example $a \delta b (c) d$ when the two intervals $a \delta$, δb , are together less than the interval $b d$ (c being omitted). φθεγγομένων (viz. τῶν χορδῶν). Ven. Ξ Vat. III read φθεγγόμενον : 'others contending that the note is now identical.'

οἶον ἐκ γειτόνων φωνὴν θηρευόμενοι] 'as if catching a sound from a neighbour's house.' The exact metaphor is obscure.

σὺ μὲν] The order of words as rendered in the translation is *Republic* (1) περὶ κατηγορίας ἐξαρήσεως, κ.τ.λ. The words πράγματα . . . *VII.* στρεβλοῦντας suggest other imagery derived from the law-courts. 531¹ 'They have a controversy with the strings and torture them: they B
accuse them of refusing to speak or of speaking too much.' Socrates is contented with hinting at this grotesque conception. According to another way of taking the words (2) κατηγορίας, κ.τ.λ., may be rendered 'concerning accusation of the strings and their denial of it and exaggeration,' the latter words describing the behaviour of the strings under trial. The *musicien enragé* is imagined as scolding the strings: the strings as denying his accusations and braving him.

For the weakness of empiricism in music cp. Phil. 56 A τὸ μέτρον ἐκάστης χορδῆς τῷ στοχάζεσθαι φερομένης θηρεύουσα.

ταῦτὸν γὰρ ποιοῦσι, κ.τ.λ.] Plato as we may retort has fallen into the same error about harmony as about astronomy. For harmony no less than astronomy rests ultimately on a fact, which is that certain successions or combinations of sound are agreeable to the human ear. The simplicity of this fact, which is found to agree with certain ratios of number, has naturally led in either case to the substitution of numerical laws for the phenomena of which they are the expression.

οὐκ εἰς προβλήματα ἀνίσιν] 'They do not rise to problems,' C
i.e. to abstract questions which are independent of facts.

χρήσιμον . . . ἄχρηστον] καλοῦ is here added because music seems especially to suggest the identity of the beautiful and the good. ἄλλως, i.e. μὴ πρὸς τὴν καλοῦ τε καὶ ἀγαθοῦ ζήτησιν. The subject of ἄχρηστον is τὸ περὶ ἁρμονίας.

Furthermore, the sciences thus purged from empiricism must be carried upwards to the stage where they are seen in mutual correlation. Then they may really become the prelude (they can never be more) of Dialectic, the study of pure abstractions by pure thought. By this alone the mind gets beyond 'hypotheses' and dispenses with them, although employing the arts or so-called sciences concerned with them, in the preliminary stage, which for want of a better word has been termed in the previous survey (vi. sub fin.) διάνοια. Nor is the dialectician perfect until he has realized a complete conception not only of Being but of the Good. 531 C-
534 E

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C

οἶμαι δέ γε . . . (D) ἀνόνητα] The affinity of astronomy and music is not at first sight obvious. To the Pythagoreans and Plato (see Tim. 47) the music of the spheres afforded a link of connexion between them, which to us appears fanciful.

But Plato sees also a real connexion, inasmuch as he supposes them both to be based upon number and proportion, which he regards as the common element of all the preparatory sciences. When reduced to this mathematical form they are the prelude to the science of the Good.

For the application of this remark cp. infra 537 c.

D τοῦ προοιμίου] sc. τὸ ἔργον. The genitive is continued in τίνος by a sort of attraction.

πάντα ταῦτα προοίμιά ἐστιν] The figure of the προοίμιον and νόμος with a play on the word νόμος, is one of the leading features in the structure of the Laws. (Laws iii. 700 B, iv. 722 D.)

E ὦν . . . ἐντετύχηκα] ὦν = ἐκείνων οἷς.

ἀλλὰ ἤδη . . . εἰδέναι;] ‘But do you imagine that persons who are as yet unable to give and accept a reason will ever know anything of the things which we say they ought to know?’ Badham’s conjecture οἱ δὴ . . . τινός is partly anticipated (οἱ Λ^2 $\frac{\delta\delta}{\eta\eta}$) by a corrector of Par. A, where οἱ μὴ is written, but with two dots over οἱ. But the text is sound. ἤδη is to be connected with μὴ δυνατοὶ τινες ὄντες. With εἴσεσθαι, δοκοῦσι has to be supplied from οὐ γάρ που δοκοῦσί γέ σοι supra.

οὐδ’ αὖ . . . τοὔτό γε] sc. δοκεῖ. ‘Nor again is that my view,’ i.e. while I deny that mathematicians are dialecticians, I will not affirm that any but dialecticians can have the knowledge required.

532
A ἐλέγομεν] supra 516 A ff.

οὕτω καὶ ὅταν . . . τοῦ ὁρατοῦ] The reading of the MSS. is followed in the text. Various alterations have been suggested: (1) the insertion of ἄν (or εἰάν) before ἄνευ; (2) ἐπιχειρῶν for ἐπιχειρῇ; (3) ὁρμᾶν for ὁρμᾷ; (4) καὶ μὴ for καὶ μή, with a comma after ὁρμᾷ (then supposed to be in the indicative mood). It is better to follow the MSS. without attempting to get over the asyndeton which is not without parallel in Plato—the clause ἄνευ . . . ἀποστυῇ being explanatory of οὕτω . . . ἐπιχειρῇ.

ὁ ἔστιν ἕκαστον] Until he reach the Good, he will still find himself among specific εἶδη. Cp. vi. 484 D and note. Republic VII.

ἐκεῖνος τότε] sc. ὁ τῇ τῆς ὄψεως δυνάμει χρώμενος supra A: τότε like ἐλέγομεν refers to supra 516 A ff. 532 B

ἡ δέ γε . . . (c) ἀποσκιαζομένης] ‘But the release of the prisoners from their chains and the turning of them from the shadows towards the images and the light, and the ascent from the underground den into the day (supra 516 E), and their vainly endeavouring when there to look on the animals and plants, and the light of the sun, whereas they can only look on the divinely made reflections and the shadows of real things (not shadows of images cast by the light of a fire, which is itself a shadow compared with the sun).’ In what follows the construction is changed and the nominatives are resumed in ταύτην . . . τὴν δύναμιν. For the confusing double use of the demonstrative οὗτος cp. iii. 405 B, c.

The conjecture of Nägelsbach ἔτι ἀδυναμία βλέπειν (a reading found also in Iamblichus) is plausible and in keeping with the previous nominatives feminine. But on the other hand it may be said that ἀδυναμία βλέπειν (for τοῦ βλέπειν) is a questionable construction without a verb preceding; and that the infinitive βλέπειν follows the preceding verbal nouns as if ἡ ἐπάνοδος had been τὸ ἐπανελθεῖν αὐτούς, while the preposition ἐπί may be used as in Sophocles (El. 108, Ant. 759, O. C. 1554), in which passages the sense of *condition* appears to have passed into the *manner*. So here, ‘to look powerlessly,’ i.e. to be without power to see. In πρὸς δέ, κ.τ.λ., the negative notion in ἐπ’ ἀδυναμία disappears.

θεῖα] This word has been needlessly suspected. In Soph. 266 B, c, D Plato speaks of a divine as well as a human μιμητική. The epithet here contrasts the reflections in water, &c., due to the light of the sun, with the shadows of the σκευαστά cast by the fire-light. The phantasmagoria in the den and the σκιαί of real objects are distinct, as in the passage which this resumes, 516 A ff. For the position of θεῖα as a ‘dragging predicate’ cp. ix. 573 A τῶν ἐν ταῖς τοιαύταις συγυρσίαις ἡδονῶν ἀνειμένων. C

τῶν ὄντων] is emphatic = the visible realities which in the allegory correspond to the ideas.

δι’ ἐτέρου τοιούτου] τοιούτου refers to εἰδῶλων.

ὥσπερ τότε] sc. ἦν ἐπαναγωγή: supra 516 B ff.

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D

χαλεπά, κ.τ.λ.] It is difficult to accept, being difficult to understand: it is difficult not to accept it, because when understood, it appears self-evident.

E τίνες αὐ ὁδοί] sc. τῆς διαλεκτικῆς εἰσιν. One MS. (r) has αἱ ὁδοί.

πρὸς αὐτό] The pronoun is emphatic. Cp. v. 473 c ἐπ' αὐτό δὴ . . . εἴμι ὁ τῷ μεγίστῳ προσεικάζομεν κύματι.

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A

οὐκέτ', ἦν δ' ἐγώ, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. Symp. 209 E τὰ δὲ τέλεια καὶ ἐποπτικά (μυθεῖναι) . . . οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ οἷός τ' ἂν εἴη. ἐρῶ μὲν οὖν, ἔφη, ἐγὼ καὶ προθυμίας οὐδὲν ἀπολείψω· πειρῶ δὲ ἔπεσθαι, ἂν αὖτις τε ᾔς.

ὁ γε δὴ μοι φαίνεται] For the moderation of statement cp. Phaedo 114 c, D τὸ μὲν οὖν ταῦτα διῶσχυρίσασθαι οὕτως ἔχειν, ὥς ἐγὼ διελέλυθα, οὐ πρέπει νοῦν ἔχοντι ἀνδρί, κ.τ.λ.

ὅτι μὲν *δεῖ] This reading is supported by the version of Ficinus and partially by the reading of Φ (ὅτι δεῖ μὲν): 'What we must insist on is that our pupils ought to behold the vision which we thus indicate.' The reading of Par. A, &c., ὅτι μὲν δὴ, κ.τ.λ., 'That in appearance (ιδεῖν) it is something like this,'—is better authenticated but seems less in point.

B

τόδε γοῦν . . . ὥς] follows ἀμφισβητήσει (not λέγουσιν).

ὁδῶ] 'Systematically,' 'methodically': cp. Phaedr. 263 B ὁδῶ διηρῆσθαι.

αἱ μὲν ἅλλαι πᾶσαι τέχναι, κ.τ.λ.] The division of the arts into κολακική (πρὸς δόξας ἀνθρώπων καὶ ἐπιθυμίας), ποιητική (πρὸς γενέσεις τε καὶ συνθέσεις) and ἐπιμελητική (πρὸς θεραπείαν) may remind us of similar divisions in the Gorgias (463 ff., 501, 502), Sophist (222 E, 265 ff.), and Politicus (261–275 E): γένεσις, i.e. γεωργία: συνθέσις, e.g. ὑφαντική, τεκτονική, &c. τετράφεται from τρέπω = τετραμμένοι εἰσι.

γεωμετρίας . . . ἐπομένας] The accusative, by attraction to ἄς, is also in construction with ὀρώμεν. The plural, also partly due to attraction, has a depreciatory effect.

Mathematics are not a science in Plato's sense of the term, because they do not inquire into the nature of their own conceptions. They start with certain assumptions: they have a scientific basis only when connected with the idea of good, which is at once the beginning and end of them, the final cause to which they all tend and the foundation on which they rest. Such a connexion is of course an illusion, the nature of which was not understood in the

beginnings of philosophy. The acknowledgement that the 'reality' of mathematics is not metaphysics but physics would have been an entire inversion of the Platonic order of ideas.

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C

ᾧ γὰρ ἀρχὴ μὲν ὁ μὴ οἶδε, κ.τ.λ.] The nature of our ideas of number and figure may be summed up under a few heads: (1) Mathematical, like other abstractions, have been gradually separated from the concrete: the process by which the abstract idea of *one* is obtained is not different from that which gives the abstract idea of *man*. (2) But in such abstractions the individual being perfectly vacant of any separate content is identical with the universal: hence they admit of endless construction, and every construction has absolute necessity and certainty. (3) They are affected like our other ideas by use and association: the incessant recurrence of them, the power of constructing them; also the verification of their truth in the concrete, as well as by algebra and trigonometry and the various processes of arithmetic,—greatly strengthen our conceptions of them. (4) The mode in which they have been gradually attained and developed by a series of inquirers from Pythagoras to Newton and Laplace, must be clearly separated (as in the case of all our ideas) from the accidental way in which they are acquired by the individual, (α) unconsciously through the medium of language, (β) as the result of education and study. In any other sense, the origin of our ideas of number and figure, as of all our other ideas, is only their history.

οὐκοῦν . . . (δ) αἷς διήλθομεν τέχναις] 'then dialectic and dialectic alone pursues this method: doing away with hypotheses and going to the very first principle so as to have certainty; and gently drawing and leading upward the eye of the soul, which is actually buried in some barbarian bog' (βαρβαρικῷ is chosen partly for the sound), 'using as handmaids in the work of conversion the arts which we have discussed.'

ἀναιρούσα] has been compared to the Hegelian *aufheben* ('the hypotheses which in the sphere of mathematics were absolute become relative to each other and to the Good'). But the analogy is hardly so close. ἐπ' αὐτὴν τὴν ἀρχὴν is governed chiefly by πορεύεται, and ἀναιρούσα means 'taking out of the way.' The hypotheses are done away with; that is, when seen in their relation to the good they cease to be hypotheses, cp. vi. 511 B τὰς ὑποθέσεις ποιούμενος οὐκ ἀρχὴς, ἀλλὰ τῷ ὄντι ὑποθέσεις, οἷον ἐπιβύσεις τε καὶ ὀρμαίς, κ.τ.λ.: and Symp. 211 C ὥσπερ ἐπαναβαθμοῖς χρώμενον. A simpler

Republic VII. conception of διαλεκτική as the 'science of sciences' occurs in Phil.
58 A τὴν γὰρ περὶ τὸ ὄν καὶ τὸ οὐτως καὶ τὸ κατὰ ταυτὸν αἰεὶ πεφυκός.

533 D διὰ τὸ ἔθος] Cp. Theaet. 157 B, Soph. 267 D, Cratyl. 434 E.
ἐν γὰρ τῷ πρόσθεν σου] vi. 511 D.

E ἀλλ' ὁ ἂν μόνον . . . ὁ λέγει ἐν ψυχῇ] These words are omitted in Ven. Ξ, and their genuineness has been doubted, partly on the ground, which is not very strong, that in Plato's language assent in the negative form (οὐ γὰρ οὐν) is not usually accompanied by any further elucidation. There is considerable variety in the readings: the weight of manuscript authority being in favour of that which is retained in the text. The various reading λέξιν for ἔξιν *q* need not be rejected on the ground of tautology. Cp. viii. 543 C τοὺς λόγους ἐποίου λέγων. Another reading is ἂ λέγεις, 'what you mean to express'—this appears as a correction of Par. A. The words in the text are very possibly genuine and may be rendered—'we only require' (the verb is gathered from οὐ περὶ ὀνόματος ἀμφισβήτησις) 'an expression which may indicate with a clearness proportioned to the mental condition, that of which it speaks as existing in the mind.' For example, διάνοια may not be a very clear or definite expression, but the state of mind which it expresses is also far from clear. Of many suggested emendations that of Professor Bywater deserves most consideration, ἀλλ' ὁ ἂν μόνον δηλοῖ τὴν ἔξιν, πῶς ἔχει σαφηνείας ἂ λέγεις ἐν ψυχῇ. For the whole expression cp. ix. 581 A ὥστε τι ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς δηλοῦν, ὅποτε τοῦτο τῆς ψυχῆς τὸ μέρος λέγοιμεν. It deserves notice that the whole sentence ἀλλ' ὁ . . . ψυχῇ being omitted in Ξ is accordingly absent from the editions of Aldus and Stephanus.

534 A τὴν δ' ἐφ' οἷς ταῦτα, κ.τ.λ.] 'The exact proportion to each other of the things to which these terms apply, and the division of the spheres of opinion and reason severally.' The line (vi. 509 D, E) was proportionately divided. Plato seems to hint that the proportionate division of the line and of each of the subdivisions was not a mere arbitrary fancy.

πολλαπλασίων . . . ἦ] Cp. supra 530 C πολλαπλάσιον . . . ἦ ὡς νῦν ἀστρονομεῖται.

ὅσων] (1) sc. ὅσων λόγων οἱ παρεληλυθότες λόγοι ἡμῶς ἐνέπλησαν [B. J.], or (2) for τῶν ὅσων by a somewhat unusual attraction as if ἦ had not preceded.

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ἡ καὶ διαλεκτικὸν . . . οὐσίας;] ‘Do you call by the name “dialectician” one who has a conception of the essence of each thing?’—The words πῶς γὰρ ἂν . . . φαίην; in the answer, refer only to the latter part of the question.

διὰ πάντων ἐλέγχων διεξιῶν] ‘running the gauntlet of all questionings.’ Under the figure of a battle Plato describes a logical pursuit.

C

ἀπὸ τῷ λόγῳ] ‘without the argument coming to a fall.’

εἴ ποτε ἔργῳ τρέφοις] Cp. iii. 389 D εἰάν γε . . . ἐπὶ γε λόγῳ ἔργα τελεῖται : and for μετὰ γε σοῦ. ib. A εἰ σὺ . . . βούλει ἐμὸν τιθέναι.

D

ἀλόγους ὄντας ὥσπερ γραμμάς] (1) ‘incapable of reason, like irrational lines’ (i. e. surds in mathematics) [so Schneider]. It must be admitted that such a punning allusion belongs rather to Plato’s later manner. (Cp. Polit. 257 A, 266 B.) But it gives the most plausible meaning to this place, and may be illustrated from Theaet. 146 A (addressed to Theodorus the mathematician) προθυμούμενος ἡμᾶς ποιῆσαι διαλέγεσθαι καὶ φίλους τε καὶ προσηγόρους ἀλλήλοις γίγνεσθαι. Cp. also the number of the tyrant in ix. 589 ff. which is little more than an elaborate jest. For the idiom in which the qualifying epithet is omitted with the thing compared cp. Soph. O. T. 922 and 923 ἐκπεπληγμένον . . . ὡς κυβερνήτην νεός. Another interpretation (2) is suggested by Theaet. 202 B, where the elements of thought are said ἄλογα καὶ ἄγνωστα εἶναι, αἰσθητὰ δέ—being compared to letters, which have no significance until combined in syllables. ‘Insignificant and meaningless, like mere lines.’ (3) The only other possible explanation is that of Ast, ‘incapable of speech like mere lines or written characters.’ Cp. Phaedrus 274, where he dwells on the superiority of speech over writing.

Who are to be counted worthy of this training, and how shall it be ordered? Those who are to be our rulers must be chosen young, not as in our first selection (iii. 412). And besides the steadiness and firmness which were then required, their intellectual quickness and perseverance, and their love of truth, will have to be thoroughly tested and approved. Philosophy will not then be disgraced, as she is now. In early life intellectual training should be given through amusements, but at twenty when compulsory gymnastic comes to an end, our selected pupils must begin a ten years’ course of mental discipline, in which the scattered elements of knowledge previously

535 A—
537 D

Republic acquired must be combined in a whole according to their natural
 VII. relationship to one another and to true being. Comprehensiveness
 535 A- is the great test of dialectical talent. At thirty a further selection
 537 D should be made, and those finally sifted out by the help of dialectic
 for the select class may be promoted to still higher honours.

535

A

B

τούς τε γὰρ βεβαιοτάτους, κ.τ.λ.] vi. 503.

βλοσυρούς τὰ ἥθη] 'Of a sturdy moral nature.'

ἀλλὰ καὶ . . . αὐτοῖς] 'but also they must have the natural gifts which are suitable to *this* education'—i.e. the higher education of which he is now treating.

ποῖα . . . διαστέλλει;] 'Which do you determine these to be?' For the middle voice cp. Aristot. Pol. ii. 8, § 17 ἐπειδὴ πεποιμέθα μνείαν, ἔτι μικρὰ περὶ αὐτοῦ διαστείλασθαι βέλτιον.

δριμύτητα . . . μανθάνειν] μανθάνειν, which takes the place of a subject of ὑπάρχειν answering to δριμύτητα, is attracted into construction with δέι.

οἰκειότερος . . . ὁ πόνος] 'The toil more properly belongs to the mind, being confined to it and not shared by the body.' For ἀποδειλιᾶν cp. vi. 504 A.

C

καὶ μνήμονα . . . ζητητέον] 'Therefore the man whom we seek must also be endowed with memory; he must be a solid man who is a lover of all kinds of labour.'

ἄρρατον] from α and ραῖω, a word said to have existed as a various reading for ἄρρηκτον in Il. xiv. 56 ἄρρατον νηῶν τε καὶ αὐτῶν εἰλωρ ἔσεσθαι. The only other place where it is now found is Cratyl. 407 D, where it is said to mean σκληρόν τε καὶ ἀμετάστροφον: compare the French word *inébranlable*.

τῖνι τρόπῳ] sc. ἄλλω.

τά τέ τοῦ σώματος, κ.τ.λ.] As in iii. 403 D, bodily exercise is subordinated to the training of the mind.

ὁ καὶ πρότερον εἶπον] vi. 495 E.

D

χωλὸς δὲ . . . φιλοπονίαν] 'And he too is lame, whose love of labour, instead of this, has taken the opposite turn.' See Tim. 87 c, D for a similar train of reflection.

οὐκοῦν καὶ πρὸς ἀλήθειαν, κ.τ.λ.] For the voluntary and involuntary lie cp. ii. 382. Republic
VII.

Minds that hate falsehood in practice are often very impatient of scientific or historical truth. They may be unconscious of their defect: this unconsciousness, however, is no measure of the responsibility which attaches to them. Prejudice and stupidity cannot be altogether exempted from the guilt of the consequences which flow from them. The educated are apt to imagine that they are no more bound to inquire than the uneducated; and they sometimes think that their duty is rather to conceal than to express the result of their inquiries, when at variance with common belief. The truth is that the less the uneducated inquire, the more the educated are bound to inquire; and the stronger the impulse to concealment, the greater the duty to speak plainly. The sense of such a duty is not easily aroused when at variance with interest or custom, at the point where science and religion, virtue and truth, temporarily seem to diverge, or where the inquirer has to stand against the general opinion of mankind. Intellectual cowardice or common-placeness, or want of faith, are fatal to all true philosophy. He who has such a 'maimed soul' may perhaps escape without injury to himself: but, if a man of ability, he cannot fail to leave an evil mark on others, in our day especially, when more than in ancient times the world needs to be reminded that the love of truth is the first of intellectual virtues.

ἀμαθαίνουσα] The termination is expressive—'to indulge in ignorance': cp. ἀκολασταίνω. E

πρὸς ὃ τι ἂν τύχῃσι τούτων] τούτων refers to τὰ τῆς ἀρετῆς μέρη, which has been already resumed in τὰ τοιαῦτα, and the subject of τύχῃσι is the same with that of λανθάνουσι. 'They fail to see that they are making use of people who are lame and bastard with respect to the qualities for which they happen to make use of them.' 536
A

τοσαύτην] supra 535 c. B

ἀλλοίους . . . καταντλήσομεν] πράξομεν is intransitive, καὶ . . . καὶ = 'not only,' 'but.' καταντλεῖν and καταχεῖν are favourite metaphors in Plato. Cp. Laws vii. 800 D πᾶσαν βλασφημίαν τῶν ἱερῶν καταχέουσι, and Rep. i. 344 D ὥσπερ βαλανεύς ἡμῶν καταντλήσας κατὰ τῶν ὧτων ἀθρόον καὶ πολλὸν τὸν λόγον.

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536
B

γελοῖον δ' ἔγωγε . . . παθεῖν] 'My present error is, if not disgraceful, yet ridiculous enough.' It is observable that although Plato maintains the verisimilitude of the fiction that he is an actual legislator by all sorts of minute touches, he sometimes for the sake of variety, as in the present passage, allows the illusion to be broken through: cp. iii. 389 D εἰν γε, ἦ δ' οὐς, ἐπὶ γε λόγῳ ἔργα τελεῖται: supra 534 D οὐς τῷ λόγῳ τρέφεις . . . εἴ ποτε ἔργῳ τρέφοις: vi. 510 E.

C τοῖς αἰτίοις] For the strong feeling which these words convey cp. Phaedo 116 C οὐκ ἐμοὶ χαλεπαίνεις, γιγνώσκεις γὰρ τοὺς αἰτίους, ἀλλ' ἐκείνοις.

οὐ μὰ τὸν . . . ῥήτορι] Briefly the meaning is, G. 'You do not in my judgement, who am the listener;' S. 'But I do in my own, who am the speaker.'

Σόλωνι γὰρ οὐ πειστέον] Alluding to the famous line of Solon (Fragment 20, Bergk) γηρύσκω δ' αἰεὶ πολλὰ διδασκόμενος, quoted also in Lach. 189 A. In the first selection of rulers or officers, older men were chosen, because no man is to enter on an office, till he has reached a certain age. But in providing for the future the rulers designate must be chosen young, because they have so much to learn.

D οὐχ ὡς ἐπάναγκες, κ.τ.λ.] 'Not making the plan of our instruction such that learning should be compulsory.'

E χεῖρον οὐδέν] But see above vi. 495 D.

ψυχῇ δὲ . . . μάθημα] 'Knowledge which is acquired under compulsion obtains no hold on the mind.'—Why do we remember some things and not others?—memory is (1) most retentive and impressible in childhood; (2) most suggestive and associative in later life; (3) generally strongest of words and events which are seen by the light of emotion or interest, or under new circumstances. The healthy memory is that of observation, which freely receives from the external world. The memory of study, when not merely verbal or mechanical, is proportioned to the degree of attention or interest which the mind is capable of giving. Memory seems also to flourish at the expense of the other faculties, and may receive by an exclusive training a monstrous and disproportioned growth. On the other hand, memory is greatly impaired and disturbed by excess of imagination, which tends to confuse the

recollection of the past; or of reflection which draws away the mind from the external world and is only willing to receive facts connected with theories or principles. Probably even intensity of feeling, while preserving some facts with a preternatural clearness and light tends to impair the ordinary operation of memory about facts in general: the concentration of the intellectual faculties is generally inconsistent with their diffusion. Many persons have observed that a growth of mind has compensated the loss of memory: in such cases the change may be regarded as a sort of adjustment of the intellectual faculties. The true art of remembering is also an art of forgetting: better to forget most things than to remember all. Lastly, memory appears to be allied to sense and to depend on health: the reason of the common decay of the faculty in old age is partly physical, partly due also to the fading interest in the surrounding world.

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E

ἵνα καί] καί = besides making the knowledge permanent.

537
A

ἐφάμεν] v. 467 E.

ἐν πᾶσι . . . ἐγκριτέον] 'And whoever appears to be always most ready at all these things—labours, lessons, dangers, will have to be enrolled in a select number.'

οὗτος γὰρ . . . πράξαι] 'This time of life,' viz. that devoted to compulsory gymnastic: cp. *infra* 539 E, where twice the time is estimated at five years as the mean between 4 and 6. The time meant is between 17 and 20.

B

ἀδύνατός τι ἄλλο πράξαι] 'is one in which it is impossible to do anything else.' The inability which is really inherent in the persons is transferred to the age.

τίς ἕκαστος, κ.τ.λ.] τίς = ποῖός τις: cp. viii. 558 c ἄθρει δὲ, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, τίς ὁ τοιοῦτος ἰδίᾳ: Thuc. iii. 12, § 1 τίς οὖν αὐτῇ ἡ φιλία ἐγένετο ἡ ἐλευθερία πιστή: Soph. O. T. 151 τίς ποτε τῆς πολυχρύσου, κ.τ.λ.: O. C. 775 τίς αὐτῇ τέρψις, ἄκουτας φιλεῖν;

μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον, κ.τ.λ.] Education in the higher sense of the term is concerned not only with practical subjects of knowledge, but with the method or connexion of knowledge in general.

That science which adjusts other sciences in relation to each other, which begins where they end, and examines the conceptions

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B

which they receive and use; which separates the progress or movement or history of human thought from the course of events; which regards the body in relation to the mind, and both in relation to God and the world, perceiving amid abstractions and imperfect points of view, the higher or united nature of all, is called by Plato dialectic, and may be accepted by ourselves as the description of metaphysic. But to Plato such a science is almost imaginary, extending only to the connexion of the mathematical sciences: among ourselves it is very imperfect; in idea a 'novum et antiquum organum' of all knowledge; in fact, scarcely advancing beyond discussions respecting the origin of human ideas, and the correlation of the sciences.

C τὰ τε χύδην μαθήματα . . . γενόμενα] The imperfect construction of the article and noun with the adverb, for which cp. viii. 564 A ἡ . . . ἄγαν ἐλευθερία: Laws i. 630 D εἰς τοὺς πόρρω νομοθέτας: Aesch. Ag. 165 τὸ μάταν . . . ἄχθος, is supplemented by the participle.

τούτοις] SC. τοῖς ἐκ τῶν εἰκοσιετῶν προκριθεῖσιν.

εἰς σύνοψιν . . . φύσεως] The genitives ἀλλήλων, καὶ τῆς . . . φύσεως, both depend on οἰκειότητος . . . τῶν μαθημάτων.

ἐν οἷς ἂν ἐγγένηται] Cp. Theaet. 186 C τὰ δὲ περὶ τούτων ἀναλογίσματα πρὸς τε οὐσίαν καὶ ὠφέλειαν μόγισ καὶ ἐν χρόνῳ διὰ πολλῶν πραγμάτων καὶ παιδείας παραγίγνεται οἷς ἂν καὶ παραγίγνηται.

ὁ μὲν γὰρ συνοπτικός διαλεκτικός] Cp. especially Phaedr. 265 D, Soph. 253 D, Tim. 83 C τις ὧν δυνατὸς εἰς πολλὰ μὲν καὶ ἀνόμοια βλέπειν, ὅρᾳ δ' ἐν αὐτοῖς ἐν γένος ἐνὸν ἄξιον ἐπωνυμίας πᾶσι.

537 D— Great caution has to be exercised in admitting young men to the
539 D study of dialectic. As things now are, dialectic is another word for eristic, which may be described as a sort of revolutionary scepticism. As a supposititious child, who after a time discovers that his supposed parents are not his real parents, ceases to honour them: so the young man ceases to honour the principles of justice and virtue in which he has been brought up, when he hears them refuted by the eristics. By postponing the study of dialectic to the age of thirty we have provided one security. But there is still need of caution.

537
D

οὐκ ἐννοεῖς, κ.τ.λ.] Compare the evil name of philosophy in vi. 495.

ἐμπίπλονται] The first hand of Par. A agrees with Ven. Π in reading ἐμπίπλνται, a corrector has changed this to ἐμπίμπλνται, and ἐμπίπλνται is the reading of M. If ἐμπίπλνται were read, the subject would be τὸ διαλέγεσθαι, and αὐτοὺς in what follows would get its antecedent from the general context. But the expression τὸ διαλέγεσθαι παρανομίας ἐμπίπλνται has a sound unlike Plato, who would speak of κακοὺς περὶ τὸ διαλέγεσθαι, but hardly of τὸ διαλέγεσθαι as ἐμπιπλάμενον κακίας.

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537
E

ἐμπίπλνται gets a subject, οἱ διαλεκτικοί, from the preceding words, τὸ διαλέγεσθαι, and this subject is the antecedent to αὐτοὺς.

τὰ μέγала] ‘in important matters.’

538
B
C

ἀπαρκαλύπτως] Cp. the democratic youth in viii. 560 C πάλιν τε εἰς ἐκείνους τοὺς Λωτοφάγους ἐλθὼν φανερώς κατοικεῖ.

τῶν ἄλλων ποιουμένων οἰκείων] ‘the rest of his reputed kindred.’ This meaning of ποιεῖσθαι (passive) is supported by vi. 498 A οἱ φιλοσοφώτατοι ποιούμενοι—(where see note), ix. 573 B δόξας . . . ποιούμενας χρηστές, 574 D δόξας . . . τῆς δικαίας ποιουμένας. It is therefore unnecessary to take the word in the middle sense of ‘adopting,’ i. e. ‘laying claim to him.’

ἔστι που . . . αὐτά] The contrast of knowledge and opinion, or of speculative truth and popular belief, is the source of a real difficulty in education. The maxims in which the young are brought up, and which have a kind of parental influence on them (ὥσπερ ὑπὸ γονεῦσι) are sometimes narrow or partially untrue or perhaps represent the traditions of a former generation. False or imperfect conceptions of the truth necessarily precede higher and more perfect ones. There is a time at which the young man grows out of them, and falls under the influence of other ideas or meets the tide of the world. With active minds the element of authority is always receding within narrower limits. But when ‘the human spirits on a day’ begin to ask what are the real foundations, τί τὸ καλόν, δίκαιον, &c., there comes the danger that the youth in his iconoclasm, or destruction of shams, may lose his sense of reverence for the first principles of truth and right.

Emerson says, ‘when the Gods come, the half-gods go’: but the half-gods sometimes go first, and leave an empty room. The candles are out, and the sun has not yet risen.

Republic VII. ἤκουεν] 'he used to hear,' viz. in the days before doubt came to him. For the imperfect cp. supra 515 D ἑώρα bis.

538 E μὴ εὐρίσκη] τε . . . μὴ are substituted for a second μήτε for the sake of emphasis or variety.

539 A τὸν κολακεύοντα] 'the life that is flattering him:' i.e. the life of pleasure which has been described, supra 538 D.

δόξει γεγονέναι] 'He will have become.' The expression is idiomatic, and the force of δοκεῖν is not to be pressed. Cp. iii. 403 B and note.

τὸ πάθος] 'their condition,' that which happens to them. Cp. τὸ πάθος τῶν ἐπικεικαστάτων vi. 488 A.

ὁ ἄρτι ἔλεγον] supra 537 E οὐ ξυγγινώσκεις, κ.τ.λ.

ἀπτέον] sc. αὐτοὺς, i.e. ἐνλαβουμένῳ σοι δεῖ αὐτοὺς ἀπτεσθαι τῶν λόγων. 'You must exercise every sort of care about the manner in which they are to apply themselves to dialectic.'

B μία . . . συχνή] 'Is not this one great precaution—that they should not taste dialectic when young?'

αὐτῶν] sc. τῶν λόγων.

χαίροντες . . . τοὺς πλησίον αἰεί] For the manner in which a young gentleman who has these propensities may inflict himself not only on his neighbours, but on the domestic circle, see the ludicrous description in the Philebus, 15 D, and cp. Apol. 23 C αὐτόματοι χαίρουσιν ἀκούοντες ἐξεταζομένων τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ αὐτοὶ πολλάκις ἐμὲ μιμοῦνται, εἴτα ἐπιχειροῦσιν ἄλλους ἐξετάζειν.

ἔλκειν τε καὶ σπαράττειν] an amusing parallel to the language occurs in Boswell's life of Johnson: 'I found him extremely proud of his conversational prowess. "Sir, we had good talk last night." "Yes, Sir, you tossed and gored several people."'

C τὸ ὅλον φιλοσοφίας περί] 'the cause of philosophy altogether.'

ὁ δὲ δὴ πρεσβύτερος] It may be truly said that moderation is the lesson which is latest learnt in speculative philosophy. The intensity and isolation of mind which is necessary for the invention of a metaphysical system, depending on the force with which a single idea is seized rather than on the power of filling up details or of using the system in relation to what is beyond and outside of

it; and also the susceptibility in the disciple which is required for the reception of such a system,—are unfavourable to counsels of moderation. Such moderation, which may be only the ‘*via media*’ of expediency borrowing the language of philosophy, may also rest on a just appreciation of the many aspects and hindrances of human knowledge. The thought here is very similar to that put into the mouth of Protagoras in Theaet. 167 E *ὅταν τις μὴ χωρὶς μὲν ὡς ἀγωνιζόμενος τὰς διατριβὰς ποιῇται, χωρὶς δὲ διαλεγόμενος, καὶ ἐν μὲν τῷ παίξει τε καὶ σφάλῃ καθ’ ὅσον ἂν δύνῃται, ἐν δὲ τῷ διαλέγεσθαι σπουδάζῃ.*

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VII.
539
C

τὰ προειρημένα] vi. 485, 490 ff., 503, resumed supra 535.

D

τούτου ἐπ’ εὐλαβείᾳ] (1) i.e. ἐπὶ τῷ εὐλαβεῖσθαι τοῦτο. This seems better than (2) taking τούτου with προειρημένα (as in vi. 504 A τὸ προρρηθὲν αὐτῶν) because there is nothing sufficiently definite between pp. 535 and 539 for τούτου to refer to.

καὶ μὴ ὡς νῦν, κ.τ.λ.] As often in comparisons, the illustration takes the place of the thing illustrated, hence the construction changes from ἔρχεσθαι to ἔρχεται. Cp. x. 610 D.

The first course of dialectic, beginning at thirty, is to last five years. And at thirty-five, the trained dialectician is to come down to practical life and for fifteen years to exercise command in war, and other subordinate offices of state. At fifty, if deemed worthy of promotion, he is to renew the study of dialectic, and at last proceed to the contemplation of the Form of Good. Having seen the Good, he is to take his turn at intervals in the labour of government, legislation and education, still spending the greater part of his time in contemplation, until he pass to the islands of the blest.

539D-
540 C

ἀρκεῖ δὴ, κ.τ.λ.] ἀντιστρόφως . . . γυμνασίῳ is explanatory of μηδὲν ἄλλο πράττοντι, and ἐτη διπλάσια ἢ τότε refers to 537 B.

539
D

ἵνα μὴδ’ ἐμπειρία ὑστερῶσι] Cp. vi. 484 D.

E

εἰ ἐμμενοῦσιν . . . (540 A) ἢ τι καὶ παρακινήσουσιν] Great intellect often exists without will, and is drawn hither and thither by the influence of circumstances; and sometimes may be apparently even increased by yielding to their influence. The power of mind which is shown at a particular moment is not always consistent with the self-command or patience which is necessary for continuous action. The bravery of the orator’s words (e.g. Demosthenes’) is no test of his ability as a commander, nor the speculative politics of the

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539
E

philosopher (e.g. Bentham's) any evidence of capacity as a statesman. There is a narrower as well as a wider circle, of action as well as thought, which may be compared to the den, and which must not be confounded with the world of ideas, nor yet wholly cut off from them: into this the philosopher has to descend and apprentice himself to practical affairs. He who is the 'spectator of all time and of all existence' has to reconcile immutable principles with the jealousies, fears, passions, prejudices of the hour: in his own character he must unite the utmost readiness and power of adaptation with the greatest inflexibility.

540
A

ἢ τι καὶ παρακινήσουσιν] 'or whether they will give way at all,' παρακινεῖν is here used intransitively: cp. the similar use of ὑποκινεῖν and other compounds of κινέω.

ἀνακλίναντας . . . παρέχον] 'directing the light of the soul upward to look at that which gives light to all.' The eye in the act of vision is here, as in Tim. 45, conceived of as emitting light.

C

ξυναναιρῇ] 'give her consent;' cp. v. 461 E εἰὰν ὁ κληῖρος ταύτῃ ξυμπέπτῃ καὶ ἡ Πυθία προσαναιρῇ. The MSS. vary between ξυναιρῇ and ξυναναιρῇ. Par. A gives ξυναιρῇ—^{αν} perhaps by a later hand. But the use of ξυναιρῇ in the sense of 'consenting' is improbable.

ὥσπερ ἀνδριανοποιούς] Cp. ii. 361 D ὡς ἐρρωμένως ἐκάτερον, ὥσπερ ἀνδριάντα, εἰς τὴν κρίσιν ἐκκαθαίρεις τοῖν ἀνδρῶν.

540C-
541 B

Such women as are found capable, are to take office with the men. But these things will not come to pass until the philosopher-king, or kings, arrive upon the scene, and have removed all the inhabitants who are more than ten years old. He or they will then set to work to educate the remainder in the manner which we have described. Here ends the account of the perfect state. And the perfect individual is like unto it.

540
C
D

ὥς διήλθομεν] v. 451 c ff.
εὐχὰς εἰρηκέναι] v. 450 D ὅκνος τις αὐτῶν ἄπτεσθαι, μὴ εὐχὴ δοκῇ εἶναι ὁ λόγος: ib. 456 c, vi. 499 c.

E

ἀναγκαϊότατον] i.e. they will hold justice to be the highest necessity. In other words they will not allow any so-called political necessity ('the tyrant's plea') to stand in the way of what they know to be right. Cp. vi. 493 c.

διασκευωρήσονται] 'when they shall have set to rights their own city.' The construction is continued from *ὅταν, κ.τ.λ.*, supra. Republic VII.

54^o
E

ὅσοι μὲν ἄν, κ.τ.λ.] The philosopher-statesmen will save a generation by sending the grown-up inhabitants into the country and taking possession of their children to educate them in the new plan. With *ἐκπέμψωσιν . . . θρέψονται ὅταν* must be again supplied. The poet Gray was led by a curious misapprehension to suspect *δεκετῶν*. 'This is undoubtedly a false reading,' he says, 'for *ἑξηκονταετῶν* or *ἑβδομηκονταετῶν*, so that till some MSS. inform us better, we must remain in the dark as to the age when Plato would permit his statesmen to retire wholly from the world.' This is extravagant enough, but Plato has hardly considered how the provision, which he here abruptly introduces, is to be reconciled with what precedes. For how are the children to be taught music and gymnastic when all their elders have been sent away? From what other state, *πόρρω που ἐκτὸς ὄντι τῆς ἡμετέρας ἐπόψεως* (vi. 499 c), are the new teachers to be brought?

εὐδαιμονήσιν . . . ὀνήσιν] The dependent construction is continued from *ἐσυχωρεῖτε . . . εἰρηκέναι* supra 540 D. The similarity of sound in *εὐδαιμονήσιν ὀνήσιν* is probably intentional as in *Πανσανίου δὲ πανσαμένου* (Symp. 185 c).

541
A

BOOK VIII.

Having determined the great questions of state communism and of the philosopher-king, we return to the point from which we digressed (vi. 499 A) *and proceed to describe the four principal false forms of political society. These are* (1) *the Cretan or Laconian* (τιμαρχία), (2) *oligarchy* (a condition fraught with evils), (3) *democracy, the reaction from this, and* (4) *the consummation of political evil, which is tyranny. Parallel to these are the corresponding perversions of individual character. The tyrant represents the ideal of evil, as the just man* (vii. 541 B) *embodies the ideal of good.*

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543 A-
545 C

τῇ μελλούσῃ ἄκρως οἰκεῖν πόλει] 'in the state which is to be perfectly administered'—opposed to the imperfect states which follow: *οἰκεῖν*, as elsewhere, is used intransitively: cp. iv. 421 A καὶ αὐτὸν εὖ οἰκεῖν καὶ εὐδαιμονεῖν μόνον τὸν καιρὸν ἔχουσιν.

543
A

Republic
VIII.

543
A

καὶ πᾶσαν . . . εἰρήνη] The community referred to in these latter words includes the education and employment of women on the same lines with the men. The lowest class is here left out of sight.

B

οἷας προείπομεν] iii. 415 E στρατιωτικὰς γε, ἀλλ' οὐ χρηματιστικὰς, κ.τ.λ.

ἀλλὰ μνημονεύω] 'certainly I have not forgotten' (referring to εἰ μνημονεύεις), 'that at all events we thought none of them ought to possess anything which other people possess.'

ὦν νῦν οἱ ἄλλοι] iv. 419 οἷον ἄλλοι, κ.τ.λ.

ἀθλητὰς τε πολέμου καὶ φύλακας] iii. 404 A κομφοτέρως . . . ἀσκήσεως δὲ τοῖς πολεμικοῖς ἀθληταῖς. In several other passages he harps upon the same figure of speech, iv. 422 C, vii. 521 D.

C

τὴν εἰς ταῦτα τροφήν] sc. εἰς τὸ στρατιώτας καὶ φύλακας εἶναι.

ἀναμνησθῶμεν . . . ἴωμεν] 'let us recall the point at which we digressed, that we may return into the same pathway.' The accusative is cognate, sc. ὁδόν.

οὐ χαλεπόν, κ.τ.λ.] The words from καὶ ταῦτα refer to v. 449 A Ἀγαθὴν μὲν τοίνυν τὴν τοιαύτην πόλιν τε καὶ πολιτείαν καὶ ὀρθὴν καλῶ, καὶ ἄνδρα τὸν τοιοῦτον. Socrates, having completed the first sketch of the state and of education at the end of Book iv, in order to supply an omission of which he is supposed to be guilty in the first part of Book v, begins the higher conception of both (καλλίω ἔτι, κ.τ.λ.), which is given by the addition of the philosopher-king at the end of Book v. The true idea of the philosopher-statesman is then separated from the false, and a second or higher education provided for him in books vi, vii.

Socrates now passes from the ideal commonwealth to various defective politics, which have a clear affinity to the ordinary Greek states: he afterwards returns to another ideal, not of this world, including a vision of a future life, which is faintly sketched in Book x.

The following lines of Wordsworth's *Prelude* describe a similar descent from the ideal to the actual:—

Ere long, the lonely mountains left, I moved,
Begirt from day to day with temporal shapes
Of vice and folly thrust upon my view,
Objects of sport, and ridicule and scorn,

Manners and characters discriminate,
And little bustling passions that eclipse,
As well they might, the impersonated thought,
The idea or abstraction of the kind.

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ἀλλ' οὖν δὴ] ἀλλά supplies the opposition to μέν (ἀγαθὴν μὲν τὴν τοιαύτην): οὖν δὴ marks the emphatic resumption of the train of thought preceding the digression καὶ ταῦτα, κ.τ.λ.: 'but, however this may be, you said.'

D

ὦν καὶ πέρι, κ.τ.λ.] iv. 445 C.

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A

αὐτοῦς] sc. τοὺς ταῖς πέντε πολιτείαις ὁμοίους ἄνδρας.

καὶ ἐμοῦ ἐρομένου, κ.τ.λ.] For the absolute use of ὑπέλαβε cp. Meno 74 c εἰ . . . μετὰ ταῦτα ὑπέλαβεν ὁ ἐρωτῶν. A summary of the previous discussion is ingeniously grafted upon the dialogue. Compare for a similar recapitulation the opening of the Timaeus.

ὥσπερ παλαιστής, τὴν αὐτὴν λαβὴν πάρεχε] 'like a wrestler, let me have the same grip of you,' i.e. let me resume my position. For this favourite metaphor cp. Phil. 13 E τάχ' ἀνιόντες εἰς τὰς ὁμοίας (sc. λαβὰς) ἴσως ἂν πως ἀλλήλοις συγχωρήσαιμεν: Phaedr. 236 B, Laws iii. 682 E.

B

οὐ χαλεπῶς . . . Λακωνικὴ αὐτῇ] 'there will be no difficulty in answering your question: the forms of government of which I speak are those which also have distinct names, that which meets with general approbation, the well-known Cretan and Spartan constitution:' cp. infra D ἥτις καὶ ἐν εἴδει διαφανεῖ τινὶ κείμεν; For the connexion of the Cretan and Lacedemonian forms of government see especially Arist. Pol. ii. 10.

C

ὑπὸ τῶν πολλῶν] 'by most people.'

ἡ . . . Λακωνικὴ αὐτῇ] i.e. the Spartan constitution with which we are so familiar. Cp. iii. 403 E ἡ τῶνδε τῶν ἀσκητῶν ἕξις.

καὶ δευτέρα, κ.τ.λ.] ἡ ὀλιγαρχία would naturally have followed ἐπαινουμένη, but the participle καλουμένη is added, and the expression is then accommodated to the participial phrase.

In the words συχῶν γέμουσα κακῶν πολιτεία there is a trace of the same personal bitterness which makes the picture of oligarchy, infra 552, so full of scathing satire.

ταύτῃ διάφορος] 'at variance with this last'—being familiarly

καὶ τὸν τυραννικόν] The article is omitted with ὀλιγαρχικόν and δημοκρατικόν so as to reserve the emphasis for 'the tyrannical man.'

ἵνα . . . ἡ σκέψις ᾗ] These words contain a reference to Books i and ii.

προφαινομένῳ] 'which is coming into view.' Cp. Charm. 173 A ὅμως τό γε προφαινόμενον ἀναγκαῖον σκοπεῖν καὶ μὴ εἰκῇ παρίεναι.

ὥσπερ ἡρξάμεθα, κ.τ.λ.] ii. 368 E πρῶτον ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι ζητήσωμεν, κ.τ.λ. The allusion here, as in other places, to what has preceded, is part of what may be called the composition of the work. The drawing together of the various threads is the beginning of the end.

καὶ νῦν οὕτω . . . κλητέον] (1) 'first we have to consider the "ambitious" constitution: I say "ambitious," because there is no other name of it in common use. Or shall we call it timocracy or timarchy?' or (2) 'first we have to consider the "ambitious" constitution: I say "ambitious," because there is no other name in use. We must call it either timocracy or timarchy.' According to the last way of taking the words, which appears to be the best, the clause ἡ τιμοκρατίαν, κ.τ.λ., is an asyndeton. Dr. W. H. Thompson ingeniously suggested λεγόμενον, ἀλλ' ἡ, κ.τ.λ.

The word *timocracy*, which in Plato and Xenophon means a government of which honour is the ruling principle, is used by Aristotle in the sense of ἡ ἀπὸ τιμημάτων πολιτεία (Eth. N. viii. 10, Pol. iv. 14; cp. Isocr. Antid. 259 E): a government based on a property qualification, which existed in Athens even before the time of the Solonian constitution, as in Corinth after the fall of the Cypselidae. In Plato the constitution ἀπὸ τιμημάτων is the characteristic of oligarchy: infra 550 c.

The succession of states has but a slender resemblance to the actual fact: and the succession of individuals is still more shadowy; for in the first place, admitting the Spartan and Cretan type as a fair representative of timocracy, which is the first declension from the perfect form, there is no example of this or any similar state passing into an oligarchy of wealth, while the common form of oligarchy, resting on distinctions of birth, is unnoticed in the Republic. Again, the transition from democracy to tyranny is not the order of history, except perhaps in the single instance of Dionysius the elder and the Sicilian despots (the thirty tyrants are imposed by a foreign power, and are not the natural outgrowth of

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the Athenian democracy, which had an end of another kind): tyranny, instead of being the end of democracy, is rather to be regarded as a stage in early Greek history which preceded democracy, and in which the vigour and ability of individuals asserted themselves with the help of the Demos against the rule of a class (the saying ἐκ προστατικῆς ῥύξης φύεται is thus far justified); or in later times as a phase of violence which is to be attributed not to an excess of democracy (this was the last bulwark against such a state), but to the general disorder and unsettlement of Greece. In the case of Euphron of Sicyon, democracy preceded tyranny, but was itself brought on by the influence of Euphron (cp. Arist. Pol. v. 12, § 7, who makes similar criticisms).

None of the descriptions of Plato are to be verified by history: the pictures of the oligarch, democrat, tyrant, are all caricatures. The latter is such a portrait as the Greeks in later times loved to draw of Phalaris or Dionysius the elder, being a great exaggeration of the truth, in which quite as much as in the lives of medieval saints or mythic heroes, the conduct and actions of one were attributed to another in order to fill up the outline. There was nothing that the Greek was not willing to believe of them (Clearchus apud Athenaeum ix. 396). The tyrant was the negation of government and law, whose assassination was glorious, for he ruled only for the good of himself and not of his subjects. The ideal image of Plato was therefore not far removed from the vulgar thought of the ordinary Greek.

In the succession of individuals Plato is also following an order of ideas, and not an order of facts. Here and there a trait may be found of Alcibiades or Themistocles or perhaps of Critias. But the transition of one type of character to another is wholly imaginary. The error of identifying the individual and the state is seen most strikingly in the further assumption that the succession of states implies a corresponding succession of individuals.

πρὸς δὲ ταύτην] 'In comparison with this.'

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All change in states begins with a factious spirit arising within the governing class. But how should faction enter in amongst our philosophic rulers? It can only spring from some degeneracy, which must inevitably come sooner or later from some flaw in their arithmetic—since being human, they are not infallible—leading them to diverge, however slightly, from the true number which presides over

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human generation. Some inauspicious births, consequent on such an error will gradually deteriorate the breed, until men come to power, who know not the muse, and neglect the liberal element in education. And those so educated, when they succeed in turn, will fail to eliminate aright the iron and brass from the pure silver and gold, whence disproportion following will lead to contention ; the brass and iron pulling one way, towards acquisition, the gold and silver towards wisdom and virtue ; until a compromise is reached, whereby private property is established, the industrial class depressed, and the guardians become an army of occupation.

ἀπλοῦν] 'True without distinction' of all governments.

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D

ὅταν . . . ἐγγένηται] 'When division arises within the governing power itself.' Cp. Laws iii. 683 ε βασιλεια δὲ καταλύεται . . . ἡ καὶ τις ἀρχὴ πώποτε κατελύθη μὴν ὑπὸ τινων ἄλλων ἢ σφῶν αὐτῶν ;

κἂν πάνυ ὀλίγον ᾗ] Cp. iv. 423 α ἕως ἂν ἡ πόλις σοι οἰκῇ σωφρόνως ὥς ἄρτι ἐτάχθη, μεγίστη ἔσται . . . καὶ ἔαν μόνον ἦ χιλίων τῶν προπολεμούντων.

ἡ βούλει . . . (ε) λέγειν ;] 'Shall we after the manner of Homer pray to the Muses to tell us *how faction first was fired?* Shall we imagine them in tragic vein talking in mock earnest and lofty style, playing and jesting with us as with children.'

ὅπως δὴ πρῶτον στάσις ἔμπεσε] An allusion to Iliad xvi. 112 ἔσπετε . . . μοι, Μοῦσαι . . . ὅπως δὴ πρῶτον πῦρ ἔμπεσε νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν.

γενομένῳ παντὶ φθορά ἐστιν] Plato says here that all created things are liable to dissolution. In the Timaeus the same thought is expressed, but with a difference. They exist only under the form of time : and when time comes to an end, they will no longer exist.

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A

ὅταν . . . συνάπτωσι] 'When their revolutions severally join their circumferences : ' i.e. come round to the point where they began.

γένους δὲ ὑμετέρου] i.e. the human race, opposed by the Muses to their own or the divine.

λογισμῷ μετ' αἰσθήσεως] Cp. Phaed. 65 ε μήτε τινὰ ἄλλην αἴσθησιν ἐφέλκων μηδεμίαν μετὰ τοῦ λογισμοῦ. To Plato philosophy is abstract : when alloyed with sense, as in all human endeavours, it is doomed

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to error and failure. Cp. Polit. 269 c, d and Tim. 28 A τὸ δ' αὖ δόξῃ μετ' αἰσθήσεως, κ.τ.λ.

The change now to be contemplated is the greatest possible—from the perfect to the imperfect; and the causes of the transition are occult. It is precisely at such a critical moment that the reader of Plato may expect the occurrence of a myth—in which, while the style is adorned, verisimilitude is made to compensate for the absence of exact knowledge (ii. 382 D). And as the irruption of evil is supposed to spring from an error in the calculation of times and seasons, the myth is a mathematical one.

The danger of over-population is not here in question, as in iv. 423 B, v. 460 A; deterioration comes in with an alteration in the quality of the breed.

The list of interpreters who have tried to solve this famous riddle, which even in Cicero's time had become proverbial, is a very long one. Even of those who have contributed important hints, from Faber and Barocci in the fifteenth century to Gow and Adam in the nineteenth, it must suffice to name here, besides those just mentioned, K. F. Hermann, Schneider, Weber and Monro.

The last named critic, after a very full and clear discussion of the chief interpretations (*Journal of Philology*) appears to think, not that the key has been lost, but that there never was any one key, the passage being really nothing else than a series of tentative guesses disguised in intentionally vague language. Professor Jowett, on the other hand, believed that Plato meant something which contemporary Greeks would understand, but he thought that the exact meaning was irrecoverable, and probably also unimportant. He was by no means confident of the soundness of the explanation which he finally adopted, and it need not be repeated here. See *Translation of Dialogues*, ed. III. vol. iii. pp. cxxx-cxxxv.

Mathematical definition in Plato's time was tentative and uncertain, and the significance of terms consequently unfixed. He himself uses *δύναμις* in different senses, and it is by no means clear that his use of *παρτεῖναι* is consistent with the terminology of the geometrical writers. (See note on vii. 527 A.) All that will be attempted here will be first to give approximately the most probable force of each expression, and then with great diffidence, chiefly by way of illustration, to put forth one amongst many partial solutions.

One or two general remarks may be prefixed. (1) That the answer to the riddle is probably much simpler than the tragic

language of the Muses has led some commentators to expect. This may be inferred from the words ἐν ᾧ πρῶτῳ, as well as from the language of the opening sentence, in which it is indicated that the elaborate terminology is not to be taken too seriously. This has to be considered in the interpretation of such words as δυναστεύμεναι, αὐξόντων, φθινόντων, &c. (2) That as Plato intends to puzzle his reader, it is quite possible that even if the mathematical methods of his time were clearly known to us, their employment in the solution of this riddle might be misapplied. (3) That the whole tenour of the passage would lead one to expect the introduction of some arbitrary assumption at some point or other. The difficulty turns on minimizing this, and finding where it comes in. Whether, for example, in the phrase τρις αὐξηθείς or in ἑκατὸν τοσαυτάκις?

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λογισμῷ μετ' αἰσθήσεως] 'Through reasoning accompanied with sensation.' Notwithstanding their high training, they cannot absolutely attain to pure reason. The tincture of sense makes it impossible wholly to eliminate error.

(θείῳ . . . γεννητῷ] For example the World of the Timaeus.)

περίοδος] This is explained by the words ὅταν . . . συνάπτωσι : 'the time in which it comes round.'

ἀριθμὸς . . . τέλειος] The 'perfect number' which comprises the period in which a divine birth (i. e. the right moment for it) comes round, may or may not correspond to the definition 'a number equal to the sum of its divisions.' But Plato is probably thinking of some higher and more complex expression than any of the simpler terms of which this is true (6, 28, 496). This is implied in the expression βραχυβίους μὲν βραχυπόρους, ἐναντίους δὲ ἐναντίας : cp. Tim. 39 E.

ἐν ᾧ πρῶτῳ] 'In which first,' i. e. in the series of numbers ;—the simplest that is resolvable into elements of which the following statement is true.

αὐξήσεις . . . ἀπέφηναν] Almost every word in this sentence has been disputed. It seems pretty clear that a series of four terms is meant,—having of course three intervals between them. That which has met with most favour is the continuous proportion 27 : 36 : 48 : 64, or the converse of this. The difficulty is to make this harmonize with the remaining expressions.

αὐξήσεις] Is it necessary that this should mean anything more than 'increments'? Some would restrict the word to powers (αὐξη

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δευτέρα, τρίτη, &c.): others to multiples generally. Granting this last, may it not extend to multiples of unity?

δυναμέναί τε καὶ δυναστεύόμεναι] The latter word does not occur elsewhere, and the explanations of it given by Greek arithmeticians are inconsistent. If ἡ δυναμένη (εὐθεία) is the side of a square, may not τὸ δυναστεύόμενον (passive, sc. ἐπίπεδον) be the square itself? Thus if 3 is ἡ δυναμένη, 9 would be τὸ δυναστεύόμενον. The series will then consist of root-numbers and their squares.

ὁμοιούντων τε καὶ ἀνομοιούντων] 'Consisting of numbers that make similar and dissimilar figures:' i.e. numbers odd and even. For the genitive with ὄρους cp. iv. 443 D ὄρους τρεῖς ἀρμονίας . . . νεάτης τε καὶ ὑπάτης καὶ μέσης—also the expression in what follows, infra c ἐκατὸν μὲν ἀριθμῶν, κ.τ.λ. This designation of the odd and even numbers turns upon a theorem to which Aristotle alludes in Phys. iii. 4 and which is in fact the geometrical expression for the formula $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$.

Thus $CG = a + b$, and $CF = CG^2 = (a+b)^2$. CE is the square on a . Then DE , EG , are each severally equal to ab , and $EF = b^2$. Hence the square $CF = (a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$. Take now the case in which $b = 1$. Then $CF = (a+1)^2 = a^2 + 2a + 1$. Now $2a + 1$ is the gnomon DFG , and is clearly an odd number, which varies from 3 upwards according to the value of a , so that any such number equals $2a + 1$. Hence every odd number has the peculiar property that when added to the square of half-itself-minus-one (i. e. to a^2), it produces a square number:—

$$1 + 3 = 4$$

$$4 + 5 = 9$$

$$9 + 7 = 16$$

$$16 + 9 + 25, \text{ and so forth.}$$

The odd numbers are in this way ὁμοιούντες, 'producing similar figures,' viz. squares; the even numbers (each = $2a$) are ἀνομοιούντες, because when added to the same squares they produce oblongs, not squares, every such oblong being dissimilar from every other:

$$a^2 + 2a = CE + DE + EG = CH.$$

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

$$4 + 4 = 8$$

$$9 + 6 = 15$$

$$16 + 8 = 24 \text{ \&c.}$$

Otherwise the words have been explained more generally, $\delta\muοιούντες$ = 'expressing similar figures,' e. g. 9 and 81; $\alpha\nuομιοιούντες$, 'expressing dissimilar figures': e. g. 3 and 9 or 27 and 81.

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$\kappa\alpha\iota\ \alpha\upsilon\acute{\xi}\acute{o}\nu\tau\omega\nu\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \phi\theta\iota\nu\acute{o}\nu\tau\omega\nu$] Either $\alpha\upsilon\acute{\xi}\epsilon\iota\nu$ here must be intransitive or $\phi\theta\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ transitive, and there is no authority for either in classical Greek. As $\alpha\upsilon\acute{\xi}\omega$ is frequently intransitive in common Greek, such a meaning may possibly be admitted here. The terms are borrowed from the Pythagoreans, who may not have observed Attic purity. And in speaking of the numbers, to which so much of active force is attributed, the difference may have been hardly felt. Schneider tried to identify this distinction with that between $\acute{\upsilon}\pi\epsilon\rho\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma\ \acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\theta\muο\acute{\iota}$ ('numbers exceeded by their factors') and $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ ('exceeding them'): but there is no reason why it should not be understood more simply of a series of numbers alternately increasing and diminishing.

$\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha\ .\ .\ .\ \acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta\nu\alpha\nu$] I.e. the process is completed without having recourse to any irrational quantity, such as 'the diameter of the square of five.' This is implied in $\acute{\rho}\eta\tau\acute{\alpha}$: $\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\eta\gamma\omicron\rho\alpha$ conveys something more, viz. a common measure: in this case unity. I.e. no use is made of fractions.

C

At this point we pause to consider 'the number of the human period' which has been now described. The solution which has found most favour is 216, a number which has more integral factors than any previous number. It is the cube of 6 and may be divided into 27, 64, 125, the cubes of 3, 4, 5, which are the sides of the Pythagorean triangle. Anatolius, Theolog. Arithm. p. 40, ed. Ast (quoted by Schneider), asserts that the successive births of Pythagoras were said by Androcydes, Eubulides, Aristoxenus and others to have taken place at intervals of 216 years. But the very complexity of the number, which is its chief recommendation, also makes it difficult to say which of the many ways of forming it was selected by Plato's fancy. He is not satisfied with describing it simply as 6^3 . In the *Timaeus* (35 B ff.) the soul of the world is formed by the interweaving of two numerical series starting severally from 2 and 3. Can it be that the four terms here intended are simply the combination of 2, 2^2 with 3, 3^2 ? Taking these in the order 2, 4, 3, 9, they are both odd and even, they increase and diminish, for $2 < 4 > 3 < 9$; and when multiplied together they make 216.

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ὦν ἐπίτριτος πυθμήν, κ.τ.λ.] 'The wonderful properties of the mysterious number are not yet exhausted. By skilful manipulation there can be developed out of it a complex geometrical expression which, taken in connexion with the number itself, contains the secret of prosperous generation. The terms of this expression are clearly indicated in the sequel, but the method of obtaining it is, as in the former case, extremely obscure.

ὦν ἐπίτριτος πυθμήν] 'The base whereof, in the proportion of four to three.' *πυθμήν* is the word used for the lowest term of any series: thus 3 is the *base* of the series 3 : 9 : 27 : 81. The phrase *ἐπίτριτος πυθμήν*, taken alone, could only mean the proportion of 4 to 3, as the lowest term of the series of ratios 4 : 3, 8 : 6, 12 : 9, 16 : 12, &c. See Nicomachus Gerasenus, *Introd. Arithm.* i. 19, who gives these examples of the *ἐπίτριτον εἶδος τοῦ ἐπιμορίου* (Schneider). But then what becomes of *ὦν*? The expression as a whole seems to suggest some process of which the *πυθμήν of the series in question* is the foundation. Supposing the first term of the series to be 2, as proposed in the preceding note, and still following the analogy of the passage in the *Timaeus*, may not the words be understood to mean, 'the base of the series,—viz. 2,—being (1) quadrupled, and (2) tripled'—so obtaining the two numbers 8 and 6, for the operation which follows?

πεμπαδί συζυγείς] 'In conjunction with the pentad,' i.e. the number 5 is also to be employed in the operation. The meaning of *συζεύγνυμι* is quite general; for example, in the passage of Nicomachus just referred to, *οἱ ἀπὸ τετραδὸς συνεχεῖς τετραπλάσιοι, συνεζευγμένοι τοῖς ἀπὸ τριῶδος τριπλασίοις, ὁμοταγείς ὁμοταγέσιν*, it means simply that the numbers are to be arranged in pairs. So far then the manner in which 5 enters into the combination is left vague. It is rendered more precise, however, by the addition of *τρεῖς αὐξηθεῖς*, which is paraphrased by Aristotle, *Pol.* v. 12, § 8, in the words *ὅταν ὁ τοῦ διαγράμματος ἀριθμὸς τοῦτου γένηται στερεός*. But when we ask what is meant by *ὁ ἀριθμὸς τοῦ διαγράμματος τοῦτου*, the only answer is *ὁ τῶν (πρόσθεν εἰρημένων) ἐπίτριτος πυθμήν πεμπαδί συζυγείς*. I.e. if we are right so far, some combination of the numbers 8 and 6 with the number 5.

Suppose, for the sake of argument, that having multiplied 8 and 6 severally by 5, producing 40 and 30, we multiply each of these

products, first by 10 ($=2 \times 5$) and then by 25 ($=5^2$). The *Republic* VIII.
result is

$$40 \times 10 \times 25 = 10,000,$$

$$30 \times 10 \times 25 = 7500.$$

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Each of these, as the product of three factors, is a 'solid' number. And if they are to be added together (but this is uncertain) 17500 is also στερεός ($25 \times 25 \times 28$).

By this, or some other process, the number produces 'two harmonies,' δύο ἁρμονίας παρέχεται.

By ἁρμονία here is meant a solid number, resolvable into factors which have a certain recognized relation to each other, e. g. $10,000 = 10 \times 25 \times 40$, reducible to the simple arithmetical progression, 2, 5, 8; and $7500 = 15 \times 20 \times 25$, reducible to 3, 4, 5, the sides of the Pythagorean triangle.

ἴσην ἰσάκεις, ἑκατὸν τοσαυτάκεις] 'A square consisting of 100 multiplied into itself,' i. e. $10,000 = 100^2$. This explanation agrees best with the idiomatic use of τοσούτος.

ἰσομήκη μὲν τῇ] 'Equal to the former in one dimension,' i. e. having a side = 100.

προμήκη δέ] But oblong. Viz. $100 \times 75 = 7500$.

[Otherwise, supposing the plural ὧν supra to refer to the number 216 as including its factors—and so accounting for the plural—and taking πυθμήν = 6, as the first term of the series 6, 36, 216, the ἐπίτριτος or $\frac{4}{3}$ of this is 8. Multiply this as before by 5, 10, and 25 the result is 10,000 which divides into the two harmonies 2500 and 7500. The former may be described as ἑκατὸν τοσαυτάκεις, '100 taken so many times.']

ἑκατὸν μὲν . . . τριάδος] 'Consisting of a hundred numbers formed (i. e. squared) upon rational diameters of the number 5, each wanting one (or if irrational then wanting two), and a hundred cubes of the number three.' In other words $\{(7^2 = 49) - 1\} = 48 \times 100 = 4800$; or $\{(7.0204)^2 = 50\} - 2\} = 48 \times 100 = 4800$.

[The words ἑκατὸν μὲν ἀριθμῶν . . . τριάδος have generally been taken to be a more explicit account of the second harmony, as in the rendering just given. I. e. it is an oblong measuring 100 one way, and composed of two quantities, which are thus described. The sentence, so explained, has a natural rhythm. Mr. Gow on the other hand supposes this to be a repetition of the two previous

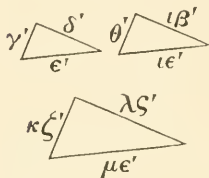
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clauses in the reverse order: 2700 being the regular *solid* figure of which one side is 100: and the oblong being 100 times the square of the diameter of 5 minus 2. Mr. Adam follows up this suggestion by multiplying these two quantities together

$$(4800 \times 2700 = 12,960,000 = 60^4).$$

The διάμετρος ῥητῇ πεμπάδος is the diameter of the square of 5 ($= \sqrt{50}$) neglecting the fraction: i.e. since $\sqrt{50} = 7.0704$, and this is the διάμετρος ἄρρητος, the διάμετρος ῥητῇ is 7.

ξύμπας δὲ οὗτος ἀριθμὸς γεωμετρικός, τοιοῦτου κύριος, ἀμεινόνων τε καὶ χειρόνων γενέσεων] What is to be done with the two harmonies when obtained? Plato leaves this quite uncertain: and it does not appear as if he intended anything further. The ξύμπας ἀριθμὸς γεωμετρικός is the number 216 with all that is involved in it, viz. the production of the two 'harmonies' in the way above described. The knowledge of all this on the part of the rulers is essential to the preservation of the breed in its perfection.



This diagram has been drawn upon the margin of Par. A by an early hand. It seems to represent the Pythagorean triangle *τρίς αὐξηθείς*, i.e. simply raised to terms of 3 and 9. The ἐπίτριτος πυθμὴν πεμπάδι συζυγείς is understood to mean simply a combination of 3, 4, 5. But how the scholiast found in this a solution of the whole problem is not apparent. For the numbers 3, 4, 5; 9, 12, 15; 27, 36, 45, are as enigmatical as ever.

As to the symbolic significance of the number or numbers the Muses make no sign, and it is vain to cross-examine them. The following observations contain the more important amongst many suggestions which have been made.

(1) The word *περίοδος* is vague, and may cover anything from the minimum time of gestation (216 days—Adam) to such a cycle as that described in the *Politicus*, or the 'great year' of Tim. 39 E. (2) The number 5 was sometimes regarded as the type of justice, sometimes of marriage ($= 3 + 2$, the first *male* combined with the first *female* number): (3) duality enters into human generation as into all material things. (4) The proportion of 40 to 30 may be regarded as suitable for the marriageable ages of men and women (Gow). (5) The successive births of Pythagoras

are said to have taken place at intervals of 216 years (Schneider). *Republic VIII.*
 (6) A grand cycle for the state might be rounded off with a century of human lives ranging between 100 and 75 years each ⁵⁴⁶_C
 ($\frac{17500}{2} = 8750$). (7) The two harmonies have been supposed
 by some to signify mental and bodily excellence, by others virtue
in the State and the individual, by others again perfection in man
and woman.

ὧν καταστήσονται] 'The men of the former age will appoint the
 best of them to be their successors.' So the middle voice may be
 rendered. The reading καταστήσουσι, which has slight manuscript
 authority, may, however, be the true one, as in the next sentence
καταστήσονται is used passively. Cp. note on iv. 442 A.

ὅμως δὲ . . . ἀμελεῖν] 'Nevertheless' [although the best avail-
 able] 'when they in turn come into their fathers' power, they will
 in the first place begin to neglect us.'

φύλακες ὄντες] 'although guardians.' This is an aggravation,
 for music was to be the first care of the guardians: cp. iv. 424 C
 τὸ δὴ φυλακῆριον . . . ἐνταῦθά που οἰκοδομητέον τοῖς φύλαξιν, ἐν μουσικῇ.

παρ' ἑλάττον . . . μουσικῆς] said in explanation of ἡμῶν ἀμελεῖν.

δεύτερον δὲ τὰ γυμναστικῆς] the 'shadow' of a difficulty is found
 in these words. For the Spartan or Cretan constitution, which is
 the first stage in Plato's declining scale, was not negligent of
gymnastic: cp. infra 547 D γυμναστικῆς . . . ἐπιμελίσθαι. Hence
 the suspicion which gave rise to Madvig's emendation δευτέρᾳ τε
γυμναστικῆς. Cp. infra 548 C πρεσβυτέρως γυμναστικὴν μουσικῆς
τετιμηκέναι, and for δεύτερα Xen. Hellen. vii. 1, § 35 ἐτιμᾶτο δύτερος
μετὰ τὸν Πελοπίδαν. But the sense of the reading in the text
 although arrived at in a different way, is nearly the same. Socrates
 means to say that in the first place they neglect music: and in the
second place, and therefore in a less degree, gymnastic. It is
 further observable that the first declension in the state is not
from music to gymnastic, but from the philosophical to the military
government, which no doubt retained gymnastic, but did not care
for it in the spirit prescribed in Book iii. For the seeming want
 of point cp. v. 451 A ὥστε εἶ με παραμυθεῖ, and infra 547 E ἀπλουστέρους.
 Plato from a love of parallelism or for the sake of completeness,
 often presents the other side of an antithesis, though not in point.
 Cp. infra 559 C ἀρ' οὖν . . . ὀλιγαρχικόν, and ii. 358 A ἀδικία δ' ἐπαινείται.

Republic
V¹¹¹.

546
D

πρὸς τὸ δοκιμάζειν . . . (Ε) γένη] 'for the task of assaying the metal of your different races, which are the same as Hesiod's': (Op. et D. 109 ff.). To keep the race pure was a main function of the guardians. Socrates is alluding to the Phoenician tale at the end of Book iii. pp. 415, 416.

547

A

σιδηροῦ ἀργυρῶ] sc. γένους γένει. This is the reading of Par. A. Other MSS. have σιδήρου ἀργύρῳ (the metals). Cp. the similar doubt as to the reading of iii. 415 c.

ταύτης τοι γενεᾶς] Iliad vi. 211, xx. 241.

B

εἰλέκτην . . . ἡγέτην] What has been described as a possibility of the future is now assumed to be a 'fait accompli.' Hence the imperfect. τὰς ψυχὰς . . . ἡγέτην, in speaking of the gold and silver race is substituted for the harsher εἰλέκτην.

*τῷ δ' αὖ] The slight change from τό to τῷ, suggested by Schneider, is certainly an improvement, though, as he observes, not absolutely necessary.

κατανειμαμένους] sc. τοὺς πολίτας. Madvig's conjecture, κατανειμαμένοι ἐξειδιώσασθαι, is extremely plausible, but the change to the nominative δουλωσάμενοι may be occasioned by the feeling that this last is not merely an enactment but an act of the rulers.

C

τοὺς δὲ . . . ἐπιμελείσθαι] The word φυλακή is used ironically in the new sense of guarding against them instead of guarding them. Cp. iii. 414 B φύλακας παντελεῖς τῶν τε ἔξωθεν πολεμίων τῶν τε ἐντὸς φιλίων, and for φίλους τε καὶ τροφείας, v. 463 B τί δ' οὗτοι τὸν δῆμον (προσαγορεύουσι); Μισθοδότας τε καὶ τροφείας.

περιοίκους τε καὶ οἰκέτας] are distinguished as subjects and household slaves, the former word conveying an obvious reference to Sparta.

547 C-
548 D_a

The timocratic state will resemble our ideal aristocracy in debarring the ruling and fighting class from other occupations in devotion to military discipline and gymnastic, and in the practice of common meals. Its characteristics will be a certain jealousy of philosophers, a love of strategy, and a continual tendency to engage in war. On the other hand it will approach the oligarchic spirit in a fierce secret longing after gold and silver, and the illegal habit of keeping large private establishments.

Honour is the ruling passion, leading to ambitious quarrels which are aggravated by the prevalence of extravagance among men whose

virtue has been compulsory and is not inspired by rational conviction. Republic
Such is the general outline. VIII.

τῆς τοῦ πολέμου ἀγωνίας] 'For military exercises': cp. ii. 374 A 547
ἢ περὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἀγωνία. D

τῷ δέ γε φοβεῖσθαι, κ.τ.λ.] The construction at the beginning E
of the sentence is continued from τῷ μὲν τιμᾶν, κ.τ.λ., but resumed
with a change to the accusative in τὰ πολλὰ τῶν τοιούτων.

Various attempts have been made to correct ἀπλουστέρους which
is the reading of the MSS. on the ground of inconsistency with
ἀπλοῦς preceding. But (1) inconsistent tautology is not a strong
ground of objection to an expression in Plato: (2) the apparent
tautology is also an antithesis though feebly expressed; 'the
state has no philosophers who are sincere and thorough-going, and
therefore falls back on the simpler nature of the soldier.' (3) The
want of a word is often found in writing to lead to the inappropriate
repetition of a preceding word. For ἀπλότης meaning straight-
forwardness cp. Xen. Hellen. vi. 1, § 6 κάκεϊνος μέντοι ἐπαινέσας τὴν
ἀπλότητα τῆς πόλεως ἀπῆλθε, said of Polydamas of Thessaly after his
conference with the authorities at Sparta.

ἐπιθυμηταὶ δέ γε, κ.τ.λ.] The words τὰ δὲ τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν (547 D) 548
are here taken up. A

μέμικται γάρ, κ.τ.λ.] The description of Plato may be illustrated } 2213
by the real declension of the Spartan state. There were divisions
in Sparta between the partisans of the Ephors and Kings
(φιλονεικίαι). According to Aristotle, no other state was equally
corrupt (ἐπιθυμηταὶ χρημάτων): her greatest citizens, Pausanias,
Astyochus, Lysander, were the reverse of simple and straight-
forward (οὐχ ἀπλοὶ καὶ ἀτενεῖς). The 'wild' love of money which
existed in the Spartan character is the more remarkable, because
unaccompanied by the enterprise which is necessary for the
acquisition of wealth. The cruelty to slaves is also touched
upon in the corresponding figure of the τιμοκρατικὸς νεανίας
(infra 549 A).

οὐκοῦν . . . ἀπεργάσασθαι] It is observable that Plato implies
that his succession of commonwealths is only a rough outline of
a few of them, intended to show 'in large letters' the true portraits
of the just and the unjust. Cp. supra 544 c, d and the similar
suggestion of intermediates in the division of the soul in iv. 443 E
καὶ εἰ ἄλλα ἅττα μεταξύ τυγχάνει ὄντα. The attempt here declined by

Republic VIII. Plato was made so far as the constitutions of states were concerned by Aristotle or by his school in the Πολιτεία.

548 E- 'The Timocratic individual,' says Adeimantus, 'must be about as quarrelsome as Glaucon.' But he will be more obstinate and less inclined to liberal pursuits: although he likes listening to a song or speech. He is obedient to the rulers, but rough to slaves, while civil to his equals, and above all things, he is ambitious of honour in war, while athletics and hunting are his recreations. In youth he despises money, but in age he covets it, having no resources in himself.

548 E αὐθαδέστερον . . . οὐδαμῶς] 'He should be made of harder stuff, I said, and somewhat less cultivated, yet a lover of the muses and a good listener, though nothing of a speaker.' In other words the timocrat is an unimpressible man, with no original power, and yet poetry and oratory have a charm for him. The Spartan will never extract a verse out of 'his own pure brain,' is not in the habit of making long speeches, but will listen to the oratory of Alcibiades when he visits Sparta, or to the recitations of Homer and Tyrtæus. For the hit at Glaucon, compare the description of him in Xen. Mem. iii. 6, § 1 Γλαύκωνα δὲ τὸν Ἀρίστωνος ὅτ' ἐπεχείρει δημηγορεῖν, ἐπιθυμῶν προστατεῖν τῆς πόλεως, οὐδέπω εἰκοσιν ἔτη γεγονώς, ὃν τῶν ἄλλων οἰκείων τε καὶ φίλων οὐδεὶς ἡδύνατο παῦσαι, ἐλκόμενόν τε ἀπὸ τοῦ βήματος καὶ καταγέλαστον ὄντα, κ.τ.λ.

ὑποαμουσότερον] The features of the Spartan character are sufficiently apparent in this description. Compare the account at the commencement of the greater Hippias, 285 E, which Hippias gives of the willingness of the Spartans to hear him tell of the genealogies of gods and heroes, and their unwillingness to receive instruction in the sciences. Again, for what follows, compare the statement of the Laws, Book i, that the Spartan and Cretan institutions were exclusively designed for war; also Protag. 343, where Plato adds another trait to the Lacedæmonian character, their making brevity the soul of their primitive philosophy.

καὶ δούλοις μὲν τις, κ.τ.λ.] This is still part of the character of the Spartan. See the beautiful passage of the Laws (vi. 777 A) in which the Athenian describes the behaviour of a just and noble person towards his slaves: he is not to be too familiar with them, he is to be more just to them than to his equals, herein showing that he loves justice for its own sake.

ἄν appears in only two MSS. of slight authority. But most MSS. have *τισιν* which is probably a corruption of *τισαν*. Republic VIII.

ἔστι . . . πολιτείας] 'this type of character belongs to that form of government (timocracy).' The genitive is the predicate. 549 A

οὐκοῦν . . . καταφρονοῖ ἄν] 'and will not such an one while young be a despiser of riches?'

His origin may be thus conceived: a good man who avoids politics in an ill-conditioned state has a son who in boyhood hears his mother complain of 'the slights which she has to endure through the submissiveness of her husband,' and is told by the servants of the house that when grown up he must be a man indeed and reclaim what his father has let go. By and by he comes to know a little of the world as it is. Distracted by these diverse influences, while he admires his father's virtues, he is tempted to covetousness and ambition. And in the end the love of honour becomes his ruling passion. 549 B-550 C

πῇ δὴ . . . (D) γυναιξίν] The sentence ὅταν, κ.τ.λ., is not in any exact construction: the most grammatical way of taking the words is after πῇ δὴ . . . γίγνεται; sc. γίγνεται ὅταν (cp. πῶς followed by ὅταν infra 553 A). But the imperfect construction is supplemented by the deferred apodosis at 550 A τότε δὴ ὁ νέος. 549 C

The legend of the wife of Caius Licinius Stolo in Livy, vi. 34, is a similar tale of feminine jealousy. Plato is perhaps thinking of Laconizing youth at Athens.

ἔπειτα ὁρώσης . . . (E) ὕμνεῖν] αἰσθάνηται reverts to the construction with ὅταν, although having the same subject with the participle ὁρώσης, which itself somewhat loosely follows ἀκούη. Mr. H. Richards proposes to cancel αἰσθάνηται. D

ἰδίᾳ τε ἐν δικαστηρίοις καὶ δημοσίᾳ] 'privately in law courts, and publicly' (sc. in the assembly).

ἑαυτῷ μὲν τὸν νοῦν προσέχοντα] Cp. vi. 496 D ἀγαπᾷ, εἴ πη αὐτὸς καθαρὸς . . . βιώσεται.

καὶ οἱ οἰκέται, κ.τ.λ.] The picture would not be complete without the old servant who is zealous for the honour of the family. E

καὶ ἐξιών, κ.τ.λ.] 'And when he goes abroad he hears and sees more of the same sort.' The reading of Par. A is ἀκούη, but this is hardly defensible, even on the ground of a supposed construction 550 A

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550
A

with ὅταν repeated from supra c. The words are too far off, with οἶσθα οὖν, κ.τ.λ., intervening.

μὴ τὰ αὐτῶν] (sc. πράττοντας) has the force of τὰ μὴ αὐτῶν. The order of words gives emphasis to the negative.

παρὰ τὰ τῶν ἄλλων] These words are to be taken with ἐγγύθεν, 'having a nearer view of his father's ways than of the ways of others,'—which may account for his father still retaining an influence over him.

ἐλκόμενος . . . (B) ἦλθε] The first ἐλκόμενος is resumed after the parentheses τοῦ μὲν . . . κεκρήσθαι.

B

διὰ τὸ μὴ . . . φύσιν] 'being the inheritor of no mean nature.' The father (supra 549 c) was a good man whose virtue was rendered inoperative by outward circumstances. For the idiomatic genitive cp. Soph. Trach. 1062 θῆλυς οὖσα κοῦκ ἀνδρὸς φύσιν.

550 C—
551 B

Oligarchy is a form of constitution based on the valuation of rateable property. It is a government in which the wealthy rule and in which the poor have no share. The change to this from timarchy is occasioned by that secret hoard of which we spoke (supra 548 B), alluring them to spend on things forbidden. They vie with one another in accumulation, and in expenditure, until wealth becomes of more account than merit. The poor man is always rejected and the rich preferred, and at last a law is carried, either by intimidation or by force of arms, making money the qualification of citizenship.

550
C

λέγωμεν . . . τεταγμένον] The line is probably quoted from memory, and made up out of two lines in the Seven against Thebes, 451 λέγ' ἄλλον ἄλλαις ἐν πύλαις εἰληχότα and 570 Ὀμολοῖσιν δὲ πρὸς πύλαις τεταγμένους. The similarity of πύλη and πόλει was nearer in sound than in spelling.

κατὰ τὴν ὑπόθεσιν] supra 545 B.

τὴν ἀπὸ τιμημάτων . . . πολιτείαν] 'A government resting on the valuation of property I term oligarchy.'

It is to be observed that Plato here absolutely opposes timocracy to oligarchy. But as a fact in the history of Greece, so far as we can judge from somewhat meagre indications, there were many kinds of both, the element of wealth combining in various degrees

with that of birth : (the right of the strongest) that is, of the heavy armed soldier or horseman, or of the well equipped pirate, or the leader of pirates, largely entering into all of them.

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550
C

ἐκείνο] supra 548 A.

D

τοὺς νόμους . . . ἀπειθοῦντες] 'they wrest the laws to this end, disobeying the law,' i. e. they misinterpret the letter and violate the spirit of the constitution.

ἢ οὐχ οὕτω . . . ῥέποντε;] 'Is not this the sort of difference between riches and virtue? When they are placed in either scale of the balance, the one rises, as the other falls.' The text follows Madvig's correction; the manuscript reading *κειμένου ἐκατέρου* may however be explained by placing a comma after *ἐκατέρου*, 'the one ever rising as the other falls, as if each were placed in a scale of a balance.'

E

ἢ καὶ πρὸ τούτου, κ.τ.λ.] As in the revolution of the Four Hundred at Athens: Thuc. viii. 66 ἀντέλεγέ τε οὐδείς ἔτι τῶν ἄλλων, δεδιὼς καὶ ὁρῶν πολὺ τὸ ξυνεστηκός.

551
B

213

Suppose a property qualification to be required of a pilot, what would become of navigation? To guide the helm of the state is more difficult and also more important than to steer the ship; the failure in the practice of it will therefore be more disastrous. The oligarchical city, moreover, is not one, but two at least, viz. the rich and the poor. (Cp. iv. 422 E.) The government cannot go to war, for fear that the multitude may desert in battle and leave the few, who are also covetous, to support both the danger and the expense. Again, under this constitution the same person may have diverse callings; he may be warrior and trader in one. And, what is worst of all, he may reduce himself to beggary. He never was a real ruler, and now he is only a spendthrift and a drone in the hive. And of these wingless drones, unlike the winged ones, there are some with stings. In other words, wherever there are paupers there are also rogues.

551 B-
553 A

ἔφαμεν] supra 544 C.

551
B

πρῶτον μὲν . . . οἷός ἐστιν] The first error relates to the very principle of the constitution (supra A ὅρον πολιτείας ὀλιγαρχικῆς ταξάμενοι πλῆθος χρημάτων): πρῶτον, sc. ἀμάρτημά ἐστιν: for the turn of sentence cp. i. 331 C τοῦτο δ' αὐτό, τὴν δικαιοσύνην, πότῃ τὴν ἀλήθειαν αὐτὸ φήσομεν εἶναι; and for the use of ὅρος, Laws i. 626 C

C

Republic
VIII.551
C

ὄν γὰρ ὄρον ἔθου τῆς εὐ πολιτενομένης πόλεως. The meaning of ὄρος in Plato is more general and less abstract than the logical term 'definition,' which is its signification in later Greek. A similar change takes place in the meaning of several words (εἶδος, ἰδέα, συλλογισμός, ὑπόθεσις, ὕλη), which in Plato retain more or less their popular senses,—but in Aristotle have already passed into the technical language of the schools.

ἄθρει γάρ, κ.τ.λ.] The interruption of Adeimantus prevents Socrates from completing the sentence, and the apodosis, ὅποιόν τι ἂν δοκῇ συμβαίνειν or some such words, is wanting. The reply of Adeimantus, πονηράν . . . ναυτίλλεσθαι, is dependent on the omitted apodosis. The comparison of the ruler to the steersman was always with Socrates a favourite topic: i. 341 c, vi. 488 B; Polit. 297 E; Xen. Mem. i. 1, § 9. [Ast and H. Richards cj. εἰκός for ἦ δ' ὅς.]

οὐκοῦν . . . ἀρχῆς;] 'And is not this true about any government of anything?' Ast's emendation ἦστινος for ἦ τινος of the MSS., which is here adopted, gives the best meaning with the least alteration. The construction is elliptical, and put by attraction for ἀρχῆς, ἦ τις ἂν ᾖ. For the use of ὅς τις, cp. Hipp. Maj. 282 D ἡ ἄλλος δημιουργὸς ἀφ' ἦστινος τέχνης.

D

τί δέ; . . . ἀλλήλοις] Cp. iv. 422 E, where Socrates strongly insists that other states are not one but many. There is a lively image of the change here described, which probably represents the condition of many Greek cities in the seventh and eighth centuries before Christ, in the poems of Theognis, who laments that the old oligarchical privileges have been superseded by an invasion of rich bad men. (Theogn. 1109 ff. ed. Bergk.)

ἀλλὰ μὴν, κ.τ.λ.] Bekker was right in saying that οὐδέ is omitted in Par. A. The MS. reads Ἀλλὰ μὴν | τόδε but τό is written over an erasure and the word as at first written may have been οὐδε (sic). A later hand has replaced οὐδέ in the right hand margin after ἀλλὰ μὴν, which comes at the end of the line. If οὐδέ were omitted, the sentence would receive an ironical turn (cp. iv. 426 A), but this is scarcely suitable to the directness of the reply οὐ καλόν.

ἴσως] 'in all likelihood.' [H. Richards cj. ἰσχυρῶς.]

δια τὸ ἀναγκάζεσθαι, κ.τ.λ.] As at Lesbos in the Peloponnesian war:—Thuc. iii. 27; Arist. Pol. vi. 7.

E

ὀλιγαρχικούς φανῆναι] For this play of words cp. infra 555 A.

πάλαι] ii. 374 B.

Republic
VIII.

γεωργοῦντας] like the αὐτουργοί of the Peloponnese ; Thuc. i. 141,
§§ 3-5.

551
E

χρηματιζομένους] Cp. Thuc. vi. 31, § 5.

ἢ δοκεῖ ὀρθῶς ἔχειν ;] The position of the interrogative particle
implies strong emphasis.

552
A

εἰς ἃ νῦν δὴ ἐλέγομεν ;] viz. the functions mentioned in the
words μήτε χρηματιστήν . . . μήτε ὀπλίτην (supra A).

B

αὐτῆς] sc. τῆς πόλεως.

οὕτως] ‘The latter ; he seemed to be a ruler but was only
a spendthrift.’

αὐτόν] resumed in καὶ τὸν τοιοῦτον to accentuate the parallelism.

C

ἐκ μὲν τῶν ἀκέντρων] ἐκ points to the class from which they
come without saying whether all become paupers or only some.

πτωχοὶ . . . τελευτῶσιν] sc. εἰς τὸ πτωχοὶ εἶναι, like τυραννίδας . . .
εἰς πτωχείας τελευτώσας in κ. 618 A. The words have also been
translated, though with less point and less meaning in the preposi-
tion : ‘who die in old age paupers’ (Schneider).

πάντες, κ.τ.λ.] sc. γίνονται implied in τελευτῶσιν.

D

δῆλον ἄρα, κ.τ.λ.] In modern language, Where there is pauperism,
there is crime :—this is at least true of every oppressive and unequal
state of civilized society.

βαλλαντιατόμοι] The form is doubtful (see L. and S. s. v.
βαλλάντιον), but is retained as given by the first hand of Par. A.

μὴ οὖν, κ.τ.λ.] ‘May we suppose.’ μὴ οὖν in this passage is
equivalent to μὴ :—although the affirmative answer has already
been implied in the previous argument, Socrates ironically proposes
the question as one absolutely undetermined : so supra 552 A ὅρα
δὴ . . . εἰ τότε . . . παραδέχεται : Theaet. 145 A ἢ καὶ ἀστρονομικός . . . ;

ἐπιμελεία βία] The insertion of καὶ between these words is
unnecessary : βία has passed into an adverb and lost the idea of
a dative case. Cp. ii. 359 c νόμῳ δὲ βία παράγεται, κ.τ.λ., infra 554 c
κατεχομένης βία ὑπὸ τῆς ἄλλης ἐπιμελείας.

E

ἴσως δὲ καὶ πλείω] These words betray the same feeling which
appeared in the first mention of oligarchy supra 544 c συχνῶν
γέμουσα κακῶν πολιτεία.

ἀπειργάσθω] ‘Let this form of government too be deemed

553
A

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V III.
553
A

by us to be complete.' For the not uncommon use of the imperative cp. ix. 588 D πεπλάσθω.

γενόμενος] i. e. ἐπεὶ γένηται.

553
A-D

Let us now imagine the transition from the timocratic to the oligarchic man. The former has a son, who walks in his footsteps, until the father meets with some reverse in his ambitious career, and is either put to death or banished and his goods confiscated. The son, impoverished and disenchanted, flings away ambition, and by sparing habits and hard work scrapes a fortune together. Desire of wealth he elevates to the rank of king and lord, to whom the reasoning and aspiring elements are to be subservient. This revolution is as complete as it is swift.

553
A

ἐκ τοῦ τιμοκρατικοῦ ἐκείνου] supra 548 D ff.

ὅταν, κ.τ.λ.] This clause is partly the answer to πῶς, sc. μεταβάλλει, partly the protasis of a sentence of which ἐπὶ κεφαλὴν ὠθεῖ, κ.τ.λ., is the deferred apodosis. Cp. supra 549 C πῇ δὴ . . . γίγνεται; ὅταν, κ.τ.λ.

B

ἐμπεσόντα . . . ὑπὸ συκοφαντῶν] 'then brought into court, being damaged by informers.' It has been proposed to omit βλαπτόμενον, the insertion of which is attributed to some transcriber's ignorance that ὑπὸ after ἐμπεσεῖν was good Greek. But the word is very expressive of the harm which informers might do to a man's career (Lys. pro Polyst. § 12 οὐ δίκαιος διὰ τοῦτο ἐστὶ βλάπτεσθαι): and the imperfect tense, which is one ground of the objection, is quite appropriate as describing a continuous state and not like ἐμπεσόντα, &c., a momentary act, i. e. ὑπὸ συκοφαντῶν ἐβλάπτετό τε καὶ ἐμπεσὼν εἰς δικαστήριον ἀπέθανεν.

καὶ παθών] The son of course suffers in the exile of his father, or in the confiscation of his property.

δείσας] is to be taken closely with what follows: 'He is alarmed and straightway thrusts ambition and passion headforemost from his bosom's throne.'

C

τὸ θυμοειδὲς ἐκείνο] supra 550 B.

τιάρας τε καὶ . . . ἀκίνακας] περιτιθέντα or the like word which is required for τιάρας, κ.τ.λ., is altered to παραζωννύντα to suit ἀκίνακας. For the plural, which may be described as 'magnific,' cp. vi. 495 A

πλούτοί τε καὶ πᾶσα ἡ τοιαύτη παρασκευή, Συμπ. 218 A Φαίδρους, Ἀγάθωνας, Republic
VIIII.
Ἐρυξιμάχους.

553
C

τὸ δέ γε, κ.τ.λ.] The change from οὐδὲν ἄλλο to μηδὲν ἄλλο is to be explained by the general notion of ἀναγκάζει in the second clause being understood from οὐδὲν . . . ἐὰ in the first.

ἡ γοῦν . . . ὁμοίος ἂν εἴη] 'The change which produces him is from an individual who is similar to the state which produced oligarchy' (viz. timocracy). 'Let us consider then whether he be like oligarchy.' The assumed parallelism of states and individuals is presumptive evidence of the likeness which is now to be verified. ἂν εἴη, sc. εἰ οὕτω μεταβάλοι.

E

In this conversion from ambition to avarice the individual follows the analogy of the state; he is a lover and getter of money, indulging only his necessary desires and keeping under restraint the extravagant ones: he is penurious, industrious, sordid, negligent of culture (he has deserted the muses for the blind god of wealth). Yet some of his passions are still strong within him because of his neglect of education: and being hungry and unsatisfied they are like the paupers and rogues in the city. In his ordinary dealings he represses them, because he is afraid of losing his character and his property: but when he has a safer opportunity of taking advantage, as when he is guardian of an orphan, he does not scruple to indulge them. The oligarchical man is thus divided against himself; and in the contest of ambition he proves a contemptible adversary, being niggardly of his means and distrusting his own nature, except that meagre portion of it which is absorbed in money-getting.

553 E-
555 B

μὴ παρεχόμενος] 'not affording or allowing himself:' a special use of the middle voice. The negative is μή, not οὐ, because παρεχόμενος is part of a 'causal expression' (τῷ . . . εἶναι, κ.τ.λ.).

554
A

αὐχμηρός γέ τις . . . ὦν, κ.τ.λ.] This sentence is in effect a participial clause attached to the preceding participles—'and this because he is a shabby fellow,' &c. The idiom is the same as in εἶ γε σὺ ποιῶν and the like expressions. Cp. Aristoph. Nub. 893 λόγος—ῆπτων γ' ὦν.

οὓς δὴ, κ.τ.λ.] sc. θησαυροποιούς: for the plural referring to the singular cp. Thuc. vi. 12, 13 νεωτέρω . . . οὓς ἐγώ, κ.τ.λ.

τυφλὸν ἡγεμόνα] sc. Plutus. Cp. the Plutus of Aristophanes, the

B

Republic
VIII.554
B

plot of which turns upon the restoration of the god of wealth to sight.

καὶ *ἐτίμα μάλιστα] ἐτίμα is an ingenious and almost certain emendation of Schneider's, which is confirmed by the expressions τιμώντες ἀγρίως . . . χρυσόν 548 A, τιμᾶν μηδὲν ἄλλο ἢ πλοῦτον 553 D, and χρήματα . . . μάλιστα ἐντίμα . . . παρὰ τῷ τοιούτῳ just above. The principal MSS. vary between καὶ ἔτι μάλιστα εὖ, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, τόδε δὲ σκόπει, which has the greater weight of authority, and καὶ ἔτι μάλᾳ εὖ, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, τόδε δὲ σκόπει, either of which leaves the previous thought without assent or approval, and also has an unmeaning emphasis:—μάλιστα is at the end of a line in Par. A.

τόδε δὲ σκόπει] The quality in the individual which corresponds to oligarchy in the state is the love of money. The money-maker has a show of respectability, and his other passions are generally kept under by the main one of avarice. The truth is that he is one half beggar and the other half rogue; this however can only be discovered by watching him in secret places. If you would know his real character, see how he manages a trust, and whether he deals with other people's money as he does with his own.

C κατεχομένος . . . ἐπιμελείας;] 'kept down perforce by his general habit of carefulness.' ἄλλης is 'adverbial' contrasting ἐπιμελείας with ἐπιθυμίας, κ.τ.λ.

ἐπιεικεῖ τινὶ ἑαυτοῦ βία κατέχει] (1) 'By some virtuous element in himself he forcibly restrains': βία as supra c, 552 E (where see note on ἐπιμελεία βία), is to be taken separately as an adverb. For ἐπιεικεῖ τινὶ ἑαυτοῦ cp. infra 555 A ὀλίγοις τισὶν ἑαυτοῦ. [(2) 'By some virtuous restraint which he puts upon himself.' B. J.]

ἄλλας] sc. the non-avaricious passions—here opposed to 'respectable' prudential motives. For ἄλλας opposing things different in kind cp. iii. 396 E μμήσεώς τε καὶ τῆς ἄλλης διηγήσεως.

D εὐρήσεις] Par. A gives ^{ἐν}ευρήσεις (sic)—ἐν by the diorthotes. Schneider observes that, as the text now stands, the dative is too far from the preposition. Perhaps ἐνευρήσεις should be read.

τοῦ κηφήνος ξυγγενεῖς] i. e., κηφηνώδεις:—'drone-like,' 'of the nature of the drone.'

οὐδὲ εἰς ἀλλὰ διπλοῦς τις] As the city was divided between

rich and poor, so the man is divided between meanness and respectability. Republic VIII.

ὁμοιοητικῆς . . . τῆς ψυχῆς ἀληθοῦς ἀρετῇ] ‘the true virtue which arises when the soul is at unity and in harmony.’ The expression is somewhat singular, but there is no sufficient reason for omitting the article. 554 E

ἢ τινος νίκης, κ.τ.λ.] For the genitives after ἀνταγωνιστής cp. 555 A
ii. 374 D, Laws viii. 834 B.

χρήματά τε, κ.τ.λ.] τε connects the two parts of the sentence, of which the second, ending with πλουτεῖ, is loaded with participles: of these δεδιώς expresses the cause, and πολεμῶν the consequence, of οὐκ ἐθέλων, κ.τ.λ.

ὀλιγαρχικῶς] ‘like the men in the oligarchy’: supra 551 E.

Democracy comes next, and is brought about by a natural reaction against the ruling spirit of oligarchy, which is covetousness. The extravagance of young men is not properly controlled, because it is profitable to those in power, who lend them money at high interest and when it is spent seize their estates. Thus the class of stinging drones is multiplied, while the ruling class grow fat and soft, neglecting all martial exercises. The hour for revolution ripens; and the oligarchical government is easily overthrown. Some of its members are proscribed, some banished; the rest are admitted to an equal share of the power, which is now in the hands of the people. 555 B-557 A

ποῖόν τινα ἔχει] sc. τρόπον, in a slightly different sense of the word, which occurs again immediately below. τρόπος in τρόπον τινά τοιόνδε is again used in the first sense. 555 B

οὐκοῦν . . . γίγνεσθαι:] The words δι’ ἀπληστίαν are a partial explanation of τρόπον τινά τοιόνδε. The pleonastic δεῖν resumes the notion of προκειμένου.

εἴργειν . . . μὴ ἐξεῖναι] ἐξεῖναι is pleonastic. C

νόμῳ] Cp. supra 552 A.

κάθηνται δῆ, κ.τ.λ.] ‘there they sit doing nothing in the city.’ D
κάθηνται implies that they are biding their time.

οὐδὲ δοκοῦντες . . . ὁρᾶν] ‘Making as if they saw them not.’ E
See L. and S. s. v. δοκέω, i. 4.

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VIII.

556
A

1.
2.

τοῦ πατρός] For the imagery cp. vi. 507 A.

πολὺν τὸν κηφήνα, κ.τ.λ.] The singular is collective.

οὕτε γ' ἐκείνη, κ.τ.λ.] Two ways are suggested of correcting the evil: (1) a man may be prevented from doing what he likes with his own: (2) the protection of the law may be withdrawn from the creditor. The latter principle is laid down in Laws v. 742 c μηδὲ δανείξειν ἐπὶ τόκῳ, ὡς ἐξὺν μὴ ἀποδιδόναι τὸ παράπαν τῷ δανεισαμένῳ μήτε τόκον μήτε κεφάλαιον: viii. 849 E, xi. 915 D. It is also said to have been a law of Charondas (Stobaeus, Sermon. 44, 21).

How far the law should interfere to protect the creditor, and whether no protection is not the best protection, is a question which may be regarded as still undecided. Although commerce can never be wholly without the pale of law, yet as time goes on, the interference or protection of the law seems to be confined within narrower limits, which may probably with advantage be still further restricted. So much in trade has been settled by the consent and common sense of traders. The law again is so powerless to enter into the minutiae of private transactions, where many interests combine against inquiry, as to suggest the thought that except in cases of direct fraud or theft, trade, like morality, is beyond the legal arm. Many contracts of the highest importance are matters of honour only. If legal protection were withdrawn from the creditor, the result would obviously be that no one but a man of established character could borrow money, for the borrower would be under no compulsion to pay except that of his own interest. It is equally obvious, that this would limit the operations of trade—whether advantageously or not, is a doubtful question.

ἐκείνη refers to the regulation which existed in the well constituted state, but was relaxed in the oligarchy (supra 552 A, 555 C), viz. that young men shall not be allowed to waste their fortunes.

ἐκκαόμενον] like *exardescere* in Latin: cp. Eupol. Fragm. Incert. lv μάττει γὰρ ἥδη καὶ τὸ πῦρ ἐκκίεται.

τις] 'any one,' i. e. 'the legislator,' 'the state,' 'we.'

B

νῦν δέ γ' ἔφην ἐγώ, κ.τ.λ.] τὰ τοιαῦτα refers to the whole description from ἄτε, οἶμαι (555 C) onwards, οὕτω to the creation of the dangerous class among the poor (supra 555 D ff.).

σφᾶς δὲ αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς αὐτῶν, κ.τ.λ.] I. e. on the other hand they leave their sons to grow up in idleness and luxury, while they themselves are absorbed in making money. The sentence is

expanded and becomes two sentences, the condition of the youth being first described ; then in αὐτοὺς δέ, κ.τ.λ., that of the older generation : cp. the structure of supra 552 c τοὺς δὲ πεζοὺς τοῖτους, κ.τ.λ.

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VII.

556
B

C

οὕτω δὴ παρεσκευασμένοι, κ.τ.λ.] In this sentence the verb καταφρονῶνται is dependent on ὅταν. (1) An appearance of confusion is caused by the nominative θεώμενοι which seems to be connected with παραβάλλωσιν, but in reality is equivalent to ὅταν θεῶνται preceding καταφρονῶνται. Either παραβάλλοντες . . . ἢ . . . θεώμενοι . . . καταφρονῶνται or παραβάλλωσιν . . . ἢ . . . θεῶνται καὶ καταφρονῶνται would be the regular construction. Or (2) the words θεώμενοι . . . καταφρονῶνται οἱ πένητες may be regarded as an instance of the common apposition of whole and part.

ὅταν παραβάλλωσιν] 'when they come along-side,' probably a nautical metaphor : cp. Lysis 203 E οὐ παραβάλλεις ; For the sense cp. Phaedr. 239 c, d.

ἀλλοτρίας] 'which he has no right to': 'which does not properly belong to him.' He has grown great at other men's expense. Cp. Gorg. 518 d, Laws vii. 797 E.

εἰσὶ *παρ' οὐδέν;] This is Baiter's correction of εἰσὶ γὰρ οὐδέν which is the reading of the best MSS. εἰσὶν οὐδέν, the reading of the old editions, though giving a more forcible meaning (cp. infra 562 d), is of inferior authority.

εὖ οἶδα μὲν οὖν] μὲν οὖν corrects οἶει. 'Do you ask if I think they will do so? Nay, I know it for a fact that they do so.'

ἐκείνῳ] sc. τῷ νοσῶδει σώματι. κατὰ ταῦτὰ ἐκείνῳ = νοσῶδῶς.

For the comparison of sedition to disease cp. Soph. 228 A νόστιον ἕως καὶ στάσιν οὐ ταύτων νερόμικας, κ.τ.λ.

καὶ ὥς τὸ πολὺ . . . γίγνεται] This feature of democracy is recalled in the companion picture of the individual infra 561 B, ὥσπερ λαχούση. γίγνεται is the reading of the best MSS.: the subjunctive is inexact, because any words dependent on ὅταν should describe a characteristic of the origin of democracy, not merely a characteristic of democracy. γίγνεται may be an error of the copyists caused by the preceding subjunctives.

557
A

ἡ κατάστασις δημοκρατίας] The article goes with both words taken together as a single expression.

διὰ φόβον] διὰ φόβων (Par. A p. m. Ven. Π) is a natural error occasioned by the apparent parallelism of δι' ὅπλων.

Republic
VIII.
557 A—
558 C

Freedom is now the word and every man arranges his life just as he pleases. The city is like an embroidered robe, in which all modes of life, all forms of government, are represented. There is no one constitution, but samples of all. To take office, to obey authority, to make war or peace when others do so, are matters left to individual caprice. Men publicly condemned to death or banishment go out and in with acclamation of their friends. No training or qualification is required for office as in our state, save only the profession of popular sympathies. It is a city of delightful ease, 'exempt from awe, worship, degree' where all however unlike are 'equal' and 'unclassed, sceptreless, free, uncircumscribed.' — Delightful for the moment!

557
B

δῆλον γάρ, κ.τ.λ.] This is a reason for deferring the consideration of the democratic man, who appears infra 558 c.

ἂν . . . κατασκευάζοιτο] 'may be expected to arrange' (not 'is able to' as in the translation).

C

ὥσπερ ἱμάτιον, κ.τ.λ.] As elsewhere in comparisons there is an asyndeton because the words are explanatory of the preceding clause.

καὶ ἴσως μὲν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ] The words τί μὴν; ἔφη (following φαίνοιτο), which Bekker retained from earlier editions, are almost, if not entirely, without manuscript authority. The sentence which takes their place in the Munich MS. *γ—φαίνοιτο γὰρ ἡ δ' ὅς, τοιαύτη τις*—betrays the same uneasiness at the repetition of ἦν δ' ἐγώ. But this, like the frequent insertion of ἔφη λέγων in reported narrative, is a natural way of calling attention to a fresh point. Cp. vii. 522 A, where fifteenth century scribes have tried to get rid of the second ἔφη by the clumsy expedient of reading ἀδελφὰ ἔθη ἅττα ἔχουσα.

D

διὰ τὴν ἐξουσίαν] supra B ἐξουσία ἐν αὐτῇ ποιεῖν ὃ τί τις βούλεται.
κατοικίζειν] sc. τὴν πόλιν.

E

μηδὲ πολεμεῖν πολεμούντων] Aristophanes indulges in a similar flight of fancy in the Acharnians 180 ff. where he makes Dicaeopolis conclude a private treaty with the Lacedaemonians.

μηδὲ αὖ . . . μηδὲν ἦττον, κ.τ.λ.] There is a slight confusion arising out of the double negative, the words μηδὲν ἦττον, κ.τ.λ., presupposing ἐξείναι, which is implied in μηδεμίαν ἀνάγκην supra. This slight difficulty may have led to the reading ἀρχης, for which

the first hand in Par. A and Ven. Π wrote ἀρχῆς. For ἐπίη cp. iii. 388 D εἰ καὶ ἐποίοι αὐτῷ τοιοῦτον ἢ λέγειν ἢ ποιεῖν : Phaedr. 264 B τὸ ἐπιδὼν εἰρησθαι.

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VIII.

ἴσως . . . ἔν γε τούτῳ] 'Perhaps so, for the moment': i. e. not permanently.

558
A

τί δέ; ἡ πραότης . . . οὐ κομψή] (1) 'And is there not something exquisite in her clemency towards some who have been condemned?'

This involves a possibly allowable extension of the 'objective' use of the genitive : ἐνίων = πρὸς ἐνίους cp. ii. 359 A ξυνθήκας αὐτῶν.

Laws iv. 717 A σκοπὸς μὲν οὖν ἡμῖν οὗτος οὐδεὶς στοχάζεσθαι βέλη δὲ αὐτοῦ (the darts which reach the mark) καὶ οἷον ἢ τοῖς βέλεσιν ἔφεσις, τὰ ποῖ' ἂν λεγόμενα ὀρθότατα φέροιτ' ἂν; This was Bekker's view.

(2) The genitive δικασθέντων may be taken as of the subject, 'the meekness of some of the condemned': said ironically for their indifference or contempt of the laws:—Both explanations give a sufficiently good sense, but the latter is to be preferred.

περινοστεῖ ὥσπερ ἥρως infra is in favour of this interpretation, and it is harsh to make ἡ πραότης without any qualification or hint from the context to mean 'the gentleness of democracy' or 'her gentleness.' Some propose to insert ἐπί, περί or κατά (Stephanus) before ἐνίων.

ἢ οὐπω εἶδες, κ.τ.λ.] The sentence is somewhat irregular, the genitive μενόντων . . . ἐν μέσῳ being substituted for the accusative after εἶδες, through attraction to ἀνθρώπων. The construction is softened through an association from the ordinary construction of the genitive with αἰσθάνομαι.

The subject of περινοστεῖ is to be gathered from μενόντων, κ.τ.λ., 'The man marches about.' Late MSS. insert ὁ καταψηφισθείς. There is perhaps an implied allusion to the νόστοι. 'He is welcomed wherever he goes like one of the heroes returning from the siege of Troy.' [Madv. cj. καταψηφισθέντος : Schn. cj. αὐτοῦ μενόντων.]

ἢ δὲ συγγνώμη, κ.τ.λ.] The sentence breaks off and is completed by the answer of Adeimantus πάνυ γ', ἔφη, γενναία, in which γενναία may agree with πόλις (as in the translation) or rather with συγγνώμη, the force of the interrogative having been continued from a preceding sentence—'and what say you of her forgiving spirit, &c.? Yes, said he, that is glorious.' The relation of ὡς μεγαλοπρεπῶς . . . πλήθει το καταφρόνησις . . . τὰ τοιαῦτα πάντα may be expressed as follows : 'her contempt for the things we spoke of . . . how grandly trampling them under foot she cares not at all,' &c.

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III.

558
B

ὦν ἡμεῖς ἐλέγομεν σεμνύνοντες] σεμνύνοντες, sc. αὐτά. The reference is to iii. 401 A, 402 C, iv. 425 A.

ἅπαντ' αὐτά] αὐτά is preferred to ταῦτα as the reading of Par. A and quite unobjectionable.

558 C-
559 D

Before examining the democratical man it is advisable to define the necessary desires, which were above (554 A) distinguished from the unnecessary ones. Necessary desires are those which (1) are conducive to life, (2) impossible to extinguish. The desire of food, for example, is necessary, while that of savoury meats is unnecessary. And the drone of whom we spoke is the slave of unnecessary desires, but the oligarch only of the necessary.

558
C

τίς ὁ τοιοῦτος ἰδίᾳ] τίς, like 'what' in English, has occasionally the meaning 'what sort of' = ποῖός τις. Cp. vii. 537 B.

τοῦ φειδωλοῦ, κ.τ.λ.] 'Our penurious oligarchical man might have (I suppose) a son,' &c.

D

βία δὴ . . . κέκληνται] This is said in continuation of the preceding sentence, the participle ἄρχων agreeing with the subject of γένοιτ' ἄν. Socrates is proceeding to develop the genesis of the democratic man. A finite verb (e.g. ἐγένεσθαι κηφίωνων μέλιτος, cp. infra 559 D) would have followed, had not the apodosis been broken off or deferred in favour of the digression about the necessary desires. This is better (as is shown by δὴ) than to suppose the participle to be merely linked on to the preceding sentence as in 554 A αἰχμηρός γέ τις . . . ὦν.

βούλει οὖν, κ.τ.λ.] Socrates here makes a psychological digression, for the first time introducing the distinction which afterwards became the favourite one with Aristotle and the Epicureans, of pleasures which are and are not natural and necessary. The digression may be compared with the one in iv. 436-438 in which Socrates treats of relation and opposition. He returns to the distinction of natural and necessary pleasures in the next book (ix. 572 c ff.).

559
A

καὶ πρὸς] πρὸς is taken adverbially, as often with γέ, e.g. i. 328 A καὶ πρὸς γέ παννυχίδα ποιήσουσιν, and sometimes without: as in Euthyd. 298 D καὶ πρὸς ἄρα σοι πατήρ ἐστι καὶ κύων: Laws iv. 709 C.

αἱ εἰσιν] Cp. vii. 529 A τὴν περὶ τὰ ἄνω μύθησιν λαμβάνειν παρὰ σαντιῶ, ἣ ἐστι: where ἣ = οἷα, as in this passage αἱ = οἷα.

ἀρ' οὖν οὐχ . . . (B) ἀν εἶη:] 'will not the desire of eating within the limits of health and strength, and of simple food and condiments be necessary?' αὐτοῦ σίτου τε καὶ ὄψου is joined with ἡ, and completes the notion of τοῦ φαγεῖν, κ.τ.λ. αὐτοῦ is added to prepare for the antithesis ἡ πέρα τούτων, κ.τ.λ., infra B. Cp. iv. 439 A δίψος . . . αὐτὸ . . . αὐτοῦ πάματος. The modern distinction between food and the pleasure of eating as the object of hunger, does not occur to Plato.

Republic
VIII.

559
A

ἡ τε μὴ . . . δυνατή] 'and because a man cannot suppress it while he lives.' This reading of the Munich MS. *q* (not noticed by Bekker) is preferred to those of the chief MSS. on two grounds: (1) κατ' ἀμφοτέρα must refer to the twofold condition repeatedly mentioned in 558 D, E, 559 A, and again implied in δυνατὴ δὲ κολαζομένη, κ.τ.λ., infra. This meaning cannot be got out of the reading ἡ τε παῖσαι ζῶντα δυνατή: '(2) παῦσαι ζῶντα, 'to make one cease from living,' would be a very strange expression for ἀποκτινύναι. Just as βλαβερά, in what follows, is opposed to ὠφέλιμος here, so δυνατὴ . . . ἀπαλλάττεσθαι contains the opposite of the remaining clause ἡ τε μὴ . . . δυνατή.

B

For the idiomatic expression cp. vii. 537 B ἀδύνατός τι ἄλλο πράξαι, where, if the subject of πράξαι had been expressed, it would have been in the accusative (τοὺς νέους). So ζῶντα agrees with the subject of παῦσαι here. Negation is expressed through μὴ rather than οὐ—which Coraes suggested—because the sentence states a condition. The complete expression would be ἀναγκαῖα (ἀν εἶη) ἡ μὴ (ἐστὶ) δυνατὴ (τινι) παῦσαι ζῶντα. Professor W. W. Goodwin, who approves of this interpretation, quotes Xen. Anab. iv. 1. § 24 δυνατὴν . . . ὑποζυγίους πορεύεσθαι ὁδόν. For the transition from the dative to the accusative with an infinitive cp. iv. 422 B οἱ εἰ ἐξείη . . . ὑποφεύγοντι . . . ἀναστρέφοντα κρούειν. For the corruption of MSS. through dropping the negative, see Essay on Text, pp. 106-109. [L. C.]

τί δέ . . . ἀπαλλάττεσθαι] 'and the desire which goes beyond this, craving more elaborate dishes, of which, if controlled and trained in youth, most people may get rid': καὶ ἀλλοίων, κ.τ.λ., answers to καὶ αὐτοῦ σίτου in what precedes. ἀπαλλάττεσθαι is passive: cp. supra A ἄς . . . ἀπαλλάξειεν ἄν.

χρηματιστικὰς διὰ τό, κ.τ.λ.] Plato seizes the word which comes nearest to his meaning, and justifies it by a false etymology not better than many in the Cratylus.

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VIII.

559
C

καὶ τῶν ἄλλων] 'and the rest': sc. the other desires besides the desire of food.

ἐλέγομεν] supra 552 c ff.

559 D-
562 A

Now suppose the oligarchical individual to have a son, who after a miserly education, falls amongst the drones and tastes their honey. His useless desires are re-inforced, until in turn his prudential inclinations are strengthened with admonition. There is civil war within him, till the democratic faction is turned out, and he returns to regular ways. But his father has no gift in education, and the ill weeds grow apace; and there is again a faction within that holds secret correspondence with strange pleasures, with whose aid at last they rush up and seize the Acropolis of the Soul. It has been swept clean of its true defenders (reason and virtue) and lies open to the assaults of vicious sophistry. The youth returns to the companionship of the drones, and when good counsel (accredited or not) seeks audience, the gates are barred. Perverted reason discards the old-fashioned virtues, and all vices of insolence and excess are openly installed under fair titles as manliness and liberality and freedom. This downward course may be arrested as youth wears off, and then the man gives way to every impulse in its turn, now drinking, now abstaining; now toiling at athletics, then again doing nothing at all; first all for war, then all for business; living not one life but taking a turn at many—an existence truly delightful as many persons think.

559
D

πάλιν τοίνυν, κ.τ.λ.] The analogy of the state and the individual, which in the previous stages was helped by real points of resemblance as well as by language, begins to fail more and more. For though the transition from the miserly father to the spendthrift son is natural enough and true to human life, the parallel transition from oligarchy to democracy is not substantiated by history and is fanciful and untrue. πάλιν marks the resumption from 558 D after the digression.

ὡς νῦν δὴ ἐλέγομεν] supra 558 c. αἰθωσι θηροί, sc. the drones.

αἰθωσι] = 'fiery,' a poetical word, in keeping with the rhetorical and grandiloquent character of this part of the Republic.

E

μεταβολῆς . . . δημοκρατικῇν] There is no difference of reading in this passage, but the words are difficult: either (1) ὀλιγαρχικῆς

(supply *πολιτείας* or *καταστάσεως*) is the genitive after *μεταβολῆς*, but the ellipse is harsh; or (2) *ὀλιγαρχικῆς* may be a corruption of *ὀλιγαρχίας*, which has led to the further corruption of *δημοκρατίαν* into *δημοκρατικὴν*. For the double genitive cp. vii. 525 c *ῥαστώνης τε μεταστροφῆς, κ.τ.λ.* The addition of *ἐξ* after *μεταβολῆς* would certainly make the sentence clearer.

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E

ξυμμαχίας] used here, as in Thuc. vi. 73 *ὅπως ξυμμαχία . . . παραγένηται* and elsewhere, in the concrete sense of 'an allied force.' So also *ξυμμαχία* below.

ἔξωθεν] viz. from the *κηφῆνες* with whom he associates. We may note that the quarrel is not between reason and desire, but between a thrifty parsimonious spirit and unsatisfied craving and discontent.

τῷ ἐτέρῳ τῶν παρ' ἐκείνῳ] the self-indulgent desires, as opposed to the necessary ones.

τῷ ἐν ἑαυτῷ] The reflexive pronoun can hardly be right with *ἐκείνῳ* preceding. Perhaps the two words have changed places in the MSS. from *τῶν παρ' ἑαυτῷ . . . τῷ ἐν ἐκείνῳ*.

ἢ ποθεν παρὰ τοῦ πατρός] 'it may be from his father': *πόθεν* expresses the uncertainty from what quarter the alliance will come.

αὐτοῖς δέ . . . ἐγένοντο] For a time the democracy is partially suppressed by assistance from without, and the house is again swept and garnished. But new passions gather and grow to a head, and possess themselves of the undefended citadel: 'seven other devils' in the shape of opinions and sophisms 'enter in and dwell there': and they hold the gates of the palace against all comers, and suffer no other power to make an alliance, nor even individuals to parley. The inter-penetration of metaphor and fact, and the subtle manner in which the particulars of the life of the state are woven into the life of the individual, add greatly to the beauty and expressiveness of the passage.

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A

+

τῶν ἐκπεσουσῶν . . . ξυγγενεῖς] 'Other desires, akin to those which were banished, growing up within him.'

δε' ἀνεπιστημοσύνην τροφῆς πατρός] (1) 'because he, their father, does not know how to educate them.' The man is regarded as the parent of his desires (cp. infra 561 B *ἐξ ἴσου τρέφων*). But the imagery is forced, and not consistent. For his duty towards these

B

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I¹¹¹.
560
B

desires was not to educate but to exterminate them. Rather (2) 'because his father had no skill in education.' The reference is to the 'oligarchical' father, who was said above (554 B, 559 D) to have given no attention to education, and to have brought up his son ἀπαιδεύτως. [L. C.]

λάβρα συγγιγνόμεναι] sc. ταῖς ἑξωθεν ἐπιθυμίαις, implied in τὰς αὐτὰς ὁμιλίας which again refers to 559 E.

φρουροί τε καὶ φύλακες] φρουροί is added to sustain the image of a garrison. Cp. infra 561 B τὸ φρούριον.

C καὶ πολὺ γ', ἔφη] sc. ἄριστοι.

τὸν αὐτὸν τόπον] sc. τὴν ἀκρόπολιν.

εἰς ἐκείνους τοὺς Λωτοφάγους] who make him forget his home, like the mariners of Odysseus, Od ix. 81 ff. The reference is to the κηφῆνες mentioned supra 559 D.

φανερῶς] 'openly,' no longer λάθρα supra B. Cp. vii. 53⁸ C ἀπαρακαλύπτως. Before, he had hesitated and listened to both sides; now he has made up his mind, and will listen only to this one.

D οὔτε πρέσβεις . . . εἰσδέχονται] 'Nor do they receive the words of old men in a private capacity, which come as ambassadors.' The λόγοι, not the persons, form the embassy. The image is complicated and in some danger of being confused by the subordinate contrast between the authority of the family and the influence of friends. The former is described as the action of a league coming publicly in aid; the latter as a commission or embassy. The word πρέσβεις, which is suggested by the association of πρεσβυτέρων, is not necessarily inconsistent with ἰδιωτῶν. See Dem. 1121. 1, quoted by L. and S. s. v. πρεσβευτής, ii. The image, as not unfrequently happens in Greek, is crossed with the thing signified. The advice of private friends is imagined as that of individual commissioners accompanying an army, much as in Xen. Hellen. ii. 4, § 36, the public embassy from the Peiraeus is accompanied by individuals, ἰδιῶται, who are sent in a private capacity from a party in the city.

The emendation of Badham adopted by Cobet, δι' αὐτῶν, is unnecessary and feeble, and the personification of the ἀλαζόνες λόγοι who have ὄτα, extravagant.

ἰδιωτῶν] may be explained as having the force of ἰδίαι, opposed to αὐτὴν τὴν ξυμμαχίαν—'sage words, the ambassadors of elders,

who advise him on their own account,'—not as accredited on behalf of his friends (*παρ' οἰκείων τις βοήθεια* supra). *Republic VIII.*

καὶ τὴν μὲν αἰδῶ, κ.τ.λ.] For the inversion of ethical terms, cp. Thuc. iii. 83. 560 D *2015*

πείθοντες (sc. *ὡς ἀγροικία καὶ ἀνελευθερία ἐστίν*) is added to complete the expression.

καθήραντες] is of course ironical (cp. infra 567 c), and, like τελουμένου, alludes to the mysteries.

κατεχομένου] has a twofold association: (1) 'who is occupied like a conquered city,' or (2) 'possessed' by them, cp. Ion 533 E *ἐνθέρει ὄντες καὶ κατεχόμενοι*.

λαμπράς] 'with great *éclat*': cp. Soph. El. 685 *εἰσῆλθε λαμπρός*, *πᾶσι τοῖς ἐκέῖ σέβας*. E

ἀρ' οὐχ . . . ἀνεσιν] The accusative *ἐλευθέρωσιν*, κ.τ.λ., expresses the effect of the change: cp. iv. 424 c *εἶδος γὰρ κινὸν μουσικῆς μεταβάλλειν*. *ἐκ τοῦ . . . τρεφομένου* may be either neuter = 'from a life that is nourished,' or masculine 'from one who is nurtured,' cp. supra 558 D *νῦός ὑπὸ τῷ πατρὶ τεθραμμένος ἐν τοῖς ἐκείνου ἦθεσιν*. 561 A *2015*

ἐὰν εὐτυχῆς ᾖ] Madvig conjectured *ἐὰν εὐτυχήσῃ*, partly with a view of harmonizing the tenses, and partly under the influence of a parallel passage ix. 578 c where Bekker reads *ὁς ἂν . . . τυραννικός ὦν . . . δυστυχήσῃ*, κ.τ.λ. But (1) there is no objection to the dissimilarity of tenses, which constantly recurs: (2) the present tense gives a better meaning, 'if he be fortunate,' referring to his whole state and character: (3) there is no reason if Plato wrote *δυστυχήσῃ* in one place, that he should have written *εὐτυχήσῃ* in another: (4) moreover *δυστυχήσῃ* is itself an unnecessary emendation of *δυστυχῆς ᾖ*, which in turn is a confirmation of *εὐτυχῆς ᾖ*.

ἀλλά τι καὶ πρεσβύτερος, κ.τ.λ.] The words *τι καί* are opposed to *μὴ πέρα ἐκβακχευθῇ* and modify what follows *μέρη τε . . . ἐνδῶ*: 'but as he grows older in some degree modifies his passions,' a meaning which is to be gathered from the remainder of the sentence.

τοῦ πολλοῦ θορύβου παρελθόντος] 'when the turmoil of passion has mostly passed by.' B

τοῖς ἐπεισελθοῦσι] supra 559 E.

εἰς ἴσον δὴ τι καταστήσας, κ.τ.λ.] The passions of the democratic man rule by chance, as in a democracy the magistrates are elected

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VIII.561
B

by lot. The freeman gives each of them their turn, and will not be the slave of any : but unfortunately he is equally impartial between good and evil. As he grows older, he learns to balance them with one another. He is the Alcibiades or Mirabeau of history : the rake who turns politician in common life—*πρεσβύτερος γενόμενος*, κ.τ.λ.

παρapiπτούση . . . λαχούση] 'the chance passion, which as it were obtains the lot.'

ἕως ἀν πληρωθῇ] sc. *ἡ παραπεσοῦσα ἡδονή*. *πληροῦν ἡδονήν* is said with a slight degree of inaccuracy for *πληροῦν ἐπιθυμίαν*.

C *σφόδρα γάρ*] This and other strong affirmations indicate that what Socrates asserts is corroborated by Adeimantus' own experience, cp. supra 556 E *εὖ οἶδα*, κ.τ.λ.

D *ὥς ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ*] 'as if he were spending his time in philosophy' : *ὥς* here = *quasi*.

E *παντάπασιν . . . ἀνδρός*] 'You have certainly described the life of a man who is a lover of equality.' The compound, meaning 'equality before the law,' is made to suggest indifferences as to this, that, or the other rule of life.

καὶ παντοδαπὸν τε καὶ . . . μεστόν] sc. *βίον*.

τὸν καλὸν τε καὶ ποικίλον] not the life but the man. The article in the predicate (*τὸν καλὸν τε καὶ ποικίλον*) implies 'the man whom we are seeking.' 'And that the man of whom we are speaking is the fair and spangled one whom we are seeking, just as that city was.'

562 A- As wealth, the good of oligarchy, caused the reaction to democracy,
563 E so liberty leads from democracy to tyranny. The first stage how-
ever in this progress is from democracy to anarchy. Unscrupulous
leaders, the evil cup-bearers, mix the draughts of liberty too strong,
until the city is drunken. Then fathers fear their sons, and sons
assume authority over their fathers. The citizen, the metic and the
foreigner are all as one. The young vie with the old ; and the old
condescend to the young, lest they should be thought severe and
morose. The difference between men and women disappears, and at
last even the slaves assume the airs of free-men. Nay the very cattle
in the public roads will jostle wayfarers, as having equal rights.
The public mind becomes so restive as to be intolerant of the very
shadow of authority.

τίς τρόπος . . . γίγνεται ;] i. e. τίς τρόπος ἐστὶ τῆς γενέσεως αὐτοῦ ; *Republic*
 'What is the nature of the process in the case of tyranny.' *VIII.*

562
A

σχεδὸν δῆλον] This is assumed as a corollary from the succession of states. That it comes from oligarchy is clear. The question is *how* does it come?

['What is the character of tyranny? For it is clear that it arises out of democracy.' 'It is clear.' 'And does not tyranny arise from democracy in much the same sort of way as democracy from oligarchy?' Plato begins by speaking of the character of tyranny, just hinting that its origin is too well known to need discussion. But then, with a certain amount of inconsistency, he proceeds to treat the question at some length. B. J.]

τρόπον τινὰ τὸν αὐτόν] 'In somewhat the same way.' τινὰ is added because the process is only to a certain extent the same.

ὁ προϋθέντο, κ.τ.λ.] The construction of the sentence is interrupted by ἡ γάρ; and resumed in ἡ πλούτου τοίνυν ἀπληστία. πλούτου being substituted for τοῦτου after the digression. B

[ὕπερ]πλούτος] occurs elsewhere only as an adjective (supra 552 B, Aesch. Prom. 466). As a substantive it may be defended by the analogy of such words as ἐπέρθεος, ὑπερσοφιστής, ὑπερθεμστοκλῆς, ὑπέρδουλος. [B. J.]

[But ὑπερ is probably a corruption of πον, which occurs elsewhere in similar references: vi. 490 C, vii. 533 D, ix. 572 C, 582 D, 588 B. Other conjectural emendations are ἐπὲρ πλούτου (Madvig), ὑπερ-πλουτεῖν. L. C.]

ἐν δημοκρατουμένη πόλει] sc. ὧν.

ἔχει τε κάλλιστον] sc. ἡ δημοκρατουμένη πόλις,—(1) 'is the fairest of its fair attributes.' Cp. Theaet. 171 A τοῦτ' ἔχει κομψότατον. Or (2) 'it has this in the highest perfection,' i. e. better than any other state. C

λέγεται . . . ῥῆμα] 'Why, yes,' said he, 'that is continually said.' Cp. Gorg. 465 D τὸ τοῦ Ἀναξαγόρου ἂν πολὺ ᾔν: Soph. O. C. 305 πολὺ γὰρ . . . τὸ σὸν ὄνομα δῖκει πάντας.

ὅπερ ἦα νῦν δὴ ἐρῶν] These words resume the thread that has been broken off by digressions. Socrates has reminded Adeimantus that wealth was the principle and excessive wealth the ruin of oligarchy, and that liberty was the principle of democracy. He

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VIII.

now returns to his main purpose, which was to prove that excessive liberty is the ruin of democracy and prepares for tyranny.

562
E

[τὴν ἀναρχίαν] No longer liberty, but anarchy.

563
A

καὶ σμικρὰ τοιάδε] σμικρὰ is used ironically as in i. 339 B σμικρὰ γὰρ ἴσως, ἔφη, προσθήκη. Cp. iv. 423 C καὶ φαῦλόν γ', ἔφη, κ.τ.λ., and note.

B

τὸ δέ γε . . . ἔσχατον, κ.τ.λ.] is an exclamation, softened by the epexegetis in ὅσον γίγνεται, κ.τ.λ. See above, 558 B ἡ δὲ συγγνώμη, κ.τ.λ., and note.

C

οὐκοῦν κατ' Αἰσχύλον, κ.τ.λ.] From an unknown play of Aeschylus. Fr. 341 Nauck.

Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity are found to exist among men and women, slaves and freemen. The animals catch the infection.

This and some of the previous passages are translated by Cic. de Rep. i. chap. 43. He has not however been altogether able to 'carry the jest,' which is propounded by him seriously and without the delicate preparation of Plato. 'Ex quo fit ut etiam servi se liberius gerant: uxores eodem iure sint quo viri. Quia tanta libertate canes etiam et equi, aselli, denique liberi sint, sic incurrant, ut eis de via decedendum sit.' The most extravagant and comical ideas (ὁ τι νῦν ἦλθ' ἐπὶ στόμα;) often occur in the works of Plato. But the manner of saying them, which enhances the humour, does away with the feeling of bad taste and impropriety.

ἀτεχνῶς γάρ, κ.τ.λ.] 'The proverb is amply verified, "like lady, like lap-dog."' The proverb of course refers to assimilation of character;—Master Shallow's men 'by observing of him, do bear themselves like foolish justices; he, by conversing with them, is turned into a justice-like serving-man: their spirits are so married in conjunction with the participation of society, that they flock together in consent, like so many wild-geese' (Shakespeare, 2 Henry IV, v. 1). But Plato applies it in a new sense with reference to assumed equality. The spaniel disputes the sofa with her mistress.

γίγνονται, κ.τ.λ.] 'and there are horses and asses accustomed,' &c. [B. J.]

[After γίγνονται some general notion such as ἐλεύθεροι has to be supplied. Or (2) deleting the commas and construing γίγνονται with what precedes, we may suppose some word of similar ending, e. g. σεμνύνονται, to have dropped out before τε δὴ, κ.τ.λ. L. C.]

τὸ ἐμόν . . . πάσχω] Cp. Charm. 173 A ἄκουε δὴ, ἔφη, τὸ ἐμόν ὄναρ, εἴτε διὰ κεράτων εἴτε δι' ἐλέφαντος ἐλήλυθεν. *Republic VII.*

563
D

πάντων τούτων . . . ποιεῖ] 'You perceive how the accumulation of all these things renders sensitive the mind of the citizens.' The subject of ποιεῖ is to be supplied from the genitive absolute. τὸ . . . κεφάλαιον is in apposition with the sentence. 'As the upshot of all this when it has accumulated, how sensitive the soul of the citizens becomes': cp. Theaet. 182 B ἀλλ' ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων πρὸς ἄλληλα συγγιγνομένων τὰς αἰσθήσεις καὶ τὰ αἰσθητὰ ἀποτίκτοντα τὰ μὲν ποῦα ἄττυ γίγνεσθαι, τὰ δὲ αἰσθανόμενα.

προσφέρεται] Dr. W. H. Thompson conjectured προσφέρη.

καὶ μάλ', ἔφη, οἶδα] 'I know it only too well, he said.' The alacrity of the response to the description of democracy here and supra 558 c implies personal experience.

E

νεανικῇ] 'sprightly.' This epithet is specially applied to the exaggerated form of democracy in which liberty becomes license—supra 562 c ff.

The excess of liberty leads to the extreme of servitude, and the state passes from democracy through anarchy to tyranny. The immediate authors of the change are the class of idle spendthrifts whom we compared to drones. Of these there are two species, the stinging and the stingless: the former lead the way, the latter follow; while between them they have almost a monopoly of power. For the money-making class do but afford them pasturage, and the poor who have to work for their subsistence will not attend to politics unless they are paid. And the drones, taking money from the rich, will give the others just so much as may conduce to their own purposes. The rich, driven to self-defence, incur the suspicion of oligarchy, and power is thus given to the Protector of the people. For the populace have always some one favourite. Let the Protector once taste blood, and his destiny is fixed. By the law of self-preservation he must become a wolf, i.e. a tyrant. When the combination of his enemies becomes formidable, he asks for a body-guard which is readily granted him. When this takes place, then let the rich man fly. For the Protector will cast many down, and stand erect in the chariot of the state, a full-blown Tyrant.

563 E—
566 D

ταῦτὸν . . . τοῦτο] I. e. excess. Socrates raises expectation by drawing out the analogy in the disorders of the oligarchical and

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E

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E

democratical state. To this the interlocutor, Adeimantus, gives several passive and uncertain answers. He does not see whither the generalities of Socrates are tending. Socrates refers to his half-expressed dissatisfaction in the words ἀλλ' οὐ τοῦτ', οἶμαι . . . ἡρώτας infra 564 B. 'But this was not the point of your question': viz. supra 562 E πῶς . . . τὸ τοιοῦτον λέγομεν;

καὶ τῷ ὄντι . . . (564 A) ἥκιστα] τῷ ὄντι marks the fresh exemplification of a familiar truth: cp. vi. 497 D τὰ καλὰ τῷ ὄντι χαλεπά. So ὡς ἀληθῶς, ὑπεχνῶς.

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A

καὶ δὴ] is omitted in Par. A and some other MSS. Though not necessary, the words are Platonic and idiomatic.

εἰς ἄγαν δουλείαν] Like σφόδρα φιλία Laws iii. 698 c.

ἐξ οἶμαι, κ.τ.λ.] οἶμαι is inserted like a particle after the preposition.

B

δουλοῦται αὐτῇ] sc. τὴν δημοκρατίαν, or rather τὴν δημοκρατουμένην πόλιν.

ἀληθῆ, ἔφη, λέγεis] i. e. that was what I meant.

ἐκεῖνο . . . ἀκέντροis] The pronoun refers to supra 552 c where the 'drones' are first mentioned.

ἐν πάσῃ πολιτείᾳ ἐγγίγνομένω] sc. ἐν ᾗ ἂν ἐγγίγνησθον, 'wherever found.' After ταραττέτον, τὴν πολιτείαν must be supplied from ἐν πάσῃ πολιτείᾳ, 'make confusion in every state where they arise.'

φλέγμα τε καὶ χολή] According to Aristotle, Prob. i. 29, χολή is hot and φλέγμα cold. The hot humour answers to the stinging, the cold to the stingless drones.

C

μελιτουργόν] 'maker of honey,' is the reading of the first hand of Par. A. The other reading μελιττουργόν, 'bee-master,' is the more common, if not the only form elsewhere, which may be regarded as a reason either for adopting or rejecting it. It is also more directly in point.

ἐκτετμήσεσθον] The rare fut. perf. is very expressive,—'that they be extirpated once for all.'

ὦδε τοίνυν . . . καὶ ἔχει] The object of λάβωμεν, sc. τὸ πρᾶγμα, is easily supplied. There is a tendency in Plato to omit the case after verbs which describe dialectical or mental processes, e. g. ἀναλαβεῖν, διορίζεσθαι, ἀναγκάζειν.

τὸ τοιοῦτον γένος] SC. τὸ τῶν κηφήνων.

δι' ἐξουσίαν] Cp. supra 557 B, D.

ἐκτὸς ὀλίγων] Public offices with few exceptions are filled by this class of persons. What exceptions Plato had in his mind we can only guess. He may be referring to institutions like the Areopagus, or to individual statesmen like Pericles: cp. infra E χωρίς τινων ὀλίγων. L.

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D

W.B.

προσίζον βομβεῖ] 'settles and keeps up a constant hum.'

βλίττει] There is no reason why this verb should not be used intransitively, but it is rather confusing to have it so with βλίσειεν following in the active meaning, and Ruhnken (Tim. p. 63) was perhaps right in reading βλίττεται.

E

καλοῦνται] implies that the rich are now a separate class.

αὐτουργοί] 'who work with their hands:' not, as the word elsewhere means, 'tilling their own land.' They are here opposed to the employers of labour.

565
A

καὶ ἀπράγμονες] 'and keep out of politics.'

ἔστι γάρ . . . μεταλαμβάνη] θαμά belongs to the whole sentence, not to ποιεῖν alone:—'are not often disposed to do so.'

One of the great problems of democracies has ever been how to make the mass of the people use their infinitesimal share of the government. The power which they have is so small that it is very partially exercised except in times of revolution and excitement. The Athenians solved the difficulty by giving the ecclesiasts as well as the dicasts 'a little honey.' Cp. Aristoph. Wasps 655-679, and Dem. Olynth. iii. 37, §§ 35, 36.

The history of Athens in the century after the Persian War, and especially of the oligarchical party,—hardly loyal in the time of Pericles and Ephialtes, and in the later years of the Peloponnesian War usurping the government, which they afterwards accepted from a foreign power in the name of the Thirty Tyrants, and the political reaction to which the remembrance of this tyranny as well as of the older one of Pisistratus gave rise, is the best commentary on this passage.

W.B.

τὸ πλεῖστον αὐτοὶ ἔχουν] Cp. especially Thuc. iii. 38 and 42.

μεταλαμβάνει . . . οὕτως] 'Why, yes, to that extent the people

B

Republic do share : ' i.e. they have what their leaders are willing to leave
VIII. them.

565 *C* **εἰσαγγελίαι**] 'impeachments,' viz. against the oligarchs for arbitrary conduct, leading to reprisals on their part.

D **ὥς ἄρα . . . λύκῳ γενέσθαι**] **ὁ γευσάμενος, κ.τ.λ.,** which is an anacoluthon, is resumed in **τούτῳ**.

ένός] *sc.* **σπλιάγχνου ἀνθρωπίνου.**

The legend is told in Pausanias viii. 2 **Λυκάων δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν βωμόν τοῦ Λυκαίου Διὸς βρέφος ἤνεγκεν ἀνθρώπου καὶ ἔθυσσε τὸ βρέφος, καὶ ἔσπεισεν ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ τὸ αἷμα, καὶ αὐτὸν αὐτίκα ἐπὶ τῇ θυσίᾳ γενέσθαι λύκον φησὶν ἀντὶ ἀνθρώπου.**

E **ἐμφυλίου αἵματος**] His fellow-citizen is regarded as his kinsman. For an account of the wide prevalence of similar beliefs and various conjectures respecting their origin, see McLennan's article 'Lycanthropy,' in *Encycl. Brit.*, ed. ix.

γλώττῃ . . . ἀνοσίῳ] The tongue and lips which make the slanderous accusation are vividly imagined as actually tasting blood.

566 *A* **ὑποσημαίνειν**] For **ὑποσημαίνειν** = 'to indicate or intimate a line of action,' cp. *Thuc.* i. 82, § 3 **ὁρῶντες ἡμῶν ἤδη τήν τε παρασκευὴν καὶ τοὺς λόγους αὐτῇ ὁμοῖα ὑποσημαίνοντας.** **εὔμαρται** adds solemnity. It is a law of Destiny.

οὗτος . . . γίγνεται, κ.τ.λ.] οὗτος is predicate. 'The leader of the faction against the rich becomes that person'—the man who is destined to turn wolf.

B **διαβάλλοντες τῇ πόλει**] 'by setting the citizens against him.' For the construction cp. *Phaedo* 67 *E* **διαβέβληνται μὲν πανταχῇ τῷ σώματι.**

τὸ δὴ τυραννικὸν αἶτημα, κ.τ.λ.] αἰτεῖν infra is the explanation of **αἶτημα**.

αὐτοῖς] *sc.* **τῷ δήμῳ** supplied from **τὸν δῆμον** supra, marks ironically the personal interest which the people take in their Protector. The simplicity or stupidity of the people, who are compared in vi. 488 *A, B* to the deaf and short-sighted ship-master, is a favourite theme of Plato in the *Republic*.

C **τὸν Κροίσῳ γενόμενον χρησμόν**] *Herod.* i. 55.

ὁ δὲ δὴ προστάτης, κ.τ.λ.] αὐτός contrasts the position of the tyrant with that of the adversaries whom he has overthrown. The passage recalls the description of the triumphal return of Pisistratus in Herod. i. 59, 60. The allusion to Homer, *Iliad* xvi. 776 κείτο μέγας μεγαλωστί λελασμένος ἱπποσυνάων, is evident.

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C

W3

What sort of happiness has the tyrant and the city which is under a tyranny? In his early days, the tyrant is all smiles and promises and humbleness, making gifts of lands to all and sundry, but especially to those who serve him. But there comes a time when he must stir up wars, that the people may require his leadership and that he may drain the resources of the powerful and also expose his private enemies to danger. War brings unpopularity, and some of those who helped him to his throne find fault with him. He must put these out of the way, and gradually he is compelled to 'purge the commonwealth' of all high-minded, brave, and able men, leaving only the dregs of the populace. At the same time, to secure his power, he must increase his body-guard with mercenaries and emancipated slaves. These are 'the wise companions whose intercourse,' as the tragic poet says, 'makes the tyrant wise.'—And it is because they say such things that we refuse to admit the tragedians into our state and bid them go elsewhere. They will breathe most freely, where the form of government is worst!—But we wander from the subject. Thus installed, the tyrant will, as long as he can, support his armies by robbery of temples and confiscation: and when that source fails, he will tax the people. If they resist, he will disarm and strike them, though he will be striking his own father.

566 D—

569 C

βροτός] is a poetical word and is chosen to express abhorrence:—'such a creature.' The strain of irony mingles with contempt in such expressions as κάλλιστος ἀνὴρ, καλλίστη πολιτεία, τῇν εὐδαιμονίαν τοῦ ἀνδρός, κ.τ.λ., cp. supra 562 A, 563 E.

566

D

ταῖς μὲν πρώταις ἡμέραις, κ.τ.λ.] cp. Hotspur on Bolingbroke ('this king of smiles') in Shakespeare, 1 *Henry IV*, i. 3, 246.

X

ὅταν δέ γε . . . καταλλαγῇ] 'but when in his relations to enemies without he is reconciled to some and destroys others,' &c. The irregularity of the language is softened by the possible construction of πρὸς ἐχθρούς with καταλλαγῇ, and the resumption of ἐχθρούς in ἐκείνων. For ἡσυχία ἐκείνων cp. Herod. i. 45, § 4 ἐπεὶ τε ἡσυχίῃ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐγένετο περὶ τὸ σῆμα.

E

Republic
VIII.

οὐκοῦν . . . ἐπιβουλευώσιν;] cp. Arist. Pol. v. 11, § 8.

567

A

ταῦτα δὴ . . . (B) πολίταις;] ἔτοιμον, sc. ἐστίν. ἔτοιμος is one of a class of words, ἄξιος, δῆλος, &c., with which this ellipse is common. In the following sentence παρρησιάζεσθαι is governed by ἔτοιμόν ἐστιν, or by a more general notion to be gathered from ἀνάγκη and ἔτοιμον.

B

οὐκοῦν καὶ τινες τῶν ξυγκαταστησάντων] Cp. again Shakespeare, 1 *Henry IV*, Act iii. sc. 1, Act v. sc. 1 (Worcester's speeches).

ὑπεξαιρεῖν] 'to remove.' Par. A reads ὑπεξαίρειν by a frequent confusion. For ὑπεξαιρεῖν in this sense = 'to put out of the way,' cp. especially Thuc. viii. 70, § 2 (of the Four Hundred) ἄνδρας τέ τινες ἀπέκτειναν οὐ πολλούς, οἳ ἐδόκουν ἐπιτήδευαι εἶναι ὑπεξαιρεθῆναι.

C

ὥς ἔοικε γάρ] sc. εἶναι. ἀνάγκη is the subject of ἔοικε.

D

εἴπερ ἄρξει] 'if he is to be master.'

D

μετὰ φαύλων τῶν πολλῶν] not 'with the many bad' (as in the translation) but 'with companions most of whom are bad.' Cp. ix. 579 B ὑπὸ πάντων πολεμίων.

τὸν μισθόν] 'the necessary pay.' It is assumed that he can get no service voluntarily.

E

τί δέ;] The early editions read τοὺς δέ, which is not indefensible though weakly supported by the MSS. 'And when he has guardsmen on the spot, will he not prefer to employ them?' Par. A and nearly all the other MSS. give τίς δέ ('but who would not wish to get them on the spot?') This meaning is forced and inconsistent with the ἄρα which is weak even if changed to ἄρα. The most probable variant is that of the Munich MS. γ which was preferred by Stallbaum, and is adopted in the text:—'Well, but will he not choose to take retainers (δορυφόρους ποιήσασθαι) from the spot?' According to any way of taking the passage some general notion such as λαβεῖν or ποιήσασθαι must be supplied with ἐθελήσειεν from μεταπέμψεται in the previous sentence.

568

A

οἱ νέοι πολῖται] viz. the foreign mercenaries. ξύνεισιν, sc. αὐτῶ.

πυκνῆς διανοίας ἐχόμενον] 'characteristic of a shrewd wit.' Cp. vi. 496 A φρονήσεως . . . ἀληθινῆς ἐχόμενον.

B

ὥς ἄρα . . . συνουσίᾳ] The line σοφοὶ τύραννοι τῶν σοφῶν συνουσία is variously ascribed by the scholiasts to an unknown play of

Euripides, and also to the Ajax Locrus of Sophocles. See Nauck, Frag. Soph. 13.

τούτους] (1) may refer to οἱ ἑταῖροι supra: 'these' (i. e. the associates Plato has mentioned) 'are manifestly the wise men meant by Euripides:' or (2) with a comma before ξύνεστιν, 'these are the wise,' viz. the people with whom the tyrant consorts.

καὶ ὡς ἰσοθέον γ', ἔφη . . . ποιηταί] The line to which allusion is made is Eurip. Troad. 1169 γάμων τε καὶ τῆς ἰσοθέου τυραννίδος. See also Phoenissae 503-506.

τοιγάρτοι . . . (c) κομψοί] The poets, who are ironically supposed to be of a gentle nature, as the law has been already passed, 'do forgive us' for expelling them. Hence the present (ξυγγιγνώσκουσιν) as well as the future παραδεξόμεθα.

Euripides is said to have visited the court of Archilaus king of Macedonia; Pindar and Simonides, perhaps Aeschylus also, were familiar at that of Hiero. Was Plato himself the friend and intimate of Dionysius? The manner in which the relation is here spoken of is at variance with such a supposition, for which the spurious epistles are not a sufficient warrant; and which may, perhaps, like the meeting of Solon and Croesus in Herodotus, be a moral sentiment rather than an historical fact. Whether Plato 'was or was not a good citizen,' no one was ever more intensely penetrated with the Greek feeling against tyrants.

καλὰς φωνὰς . . . μισθωσάμενοι] viz. of those who are called the poets' ὑπηρέται, supra ii. 373 B ῥαψωδοί, ὑποκριταί, χορευταί.

ἐξέβημεν] 'In this we have been making a digression.' The reference to Tragedy beginning at supra A οὐκ ἐτός was a digression.

τὰ τῶν ἀποδομένων] This cannot be right. Par. A reads ἀποδομένων, the λ above the line being possibly by the first hand. The reading ἀπολομένων is also found in the Munich MS. q. Baiter reads καὶ τὰ τῶν ἀπολομένων, which has the merit of giving regularity to the syntax. But the deferred apodosis (for which cp. especially ix. 575 A τὸν ἔχοντά τε and note) offers no real difficulty, and the suspended construction, to be resumed again after τί δ' ὅταν, κ.τ.λ., is more suitable here than a passing reference to the proscription, which was a *fait accompli* at 567 c (cp. also supra A τοὺς προτέρους ἐκείνους ἀπολέσεις). Stephanus proposed τὰ τῶν ἀποδιδόμενων. But

Republic even the present tense ἀποδίδοσθαι hardly occurs with passive
VIII. λ

568 meaning. The reading ἀποδομένων is very possibly a corruption
D of πωλουμένων. 'First he will make use of what sacred treasures
there are in the city,—so far as the proceeds of what is thus
exposed for sale suffice, reducing the contribution which he exacts
from the people.' [L. C.]

E εἰάν δέ] εἰάν τε, the reading of Par. A, &c., is difficult to explain,
and is not satisfactorily accounted for by Schneider, who supposes
it to answer to a suppressed εἰάν τε μή. It is better either to omit τε
or to read εἰάν δέ, as in the text, with two MSS.—M (the Cesena
MS.) and v (Angelicus). The latter alternative seems further to
involve the omission of δέ in πῶς [δέ] λέγεις;—πῶς λέγεις; εἶπον
εἰάν δέ. The apodosis is supplied by the answer γνώσεται γε, κ.τ.λ.
(infra).

569 κατέστησεν] 'established,' sc. ὡς προστάτην τοῦ δήμου.

A

ἀπό] ὑπό is the reading of the MSS., but is clearly wrong.

καὶ νῦν . . . ἐξελαύνων;] It may be doubted whether (1) καὶ νῦν
κελεύει is dependent on ὅτι, and the indirect form of καὶ νῦν
κελεύω; or (2) the preceding construction has been forgotten and
καὶ νῦν κελεύει is an independent clause. The former is more lively
and every way more probable.

71B.

γνώσεται γε . . . ἐξελαύνει] for ἡῦξε cp. supra 565 c αὔξειν μέγαν.

B καί, τὸ λεγόμενον, κ.τ.λ.] 'And as the saying is, the people who
would avoid enslavement to free-men, which is smoke, have fallen
under the tyranny of slaves, which is fire.' For the proverbial
phrase cp. Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, i. 2, 270 'Thus must I from
the smoke into the smother; From tyrant Duke unto a tyrant
brother.'

C δούλων δουλείαν μεταμπισχόμενος] i.e. they are enslaved by
slaves (cp. supra 567 r), which is the most galling form of slavery.

BOOK IX.

The tyrannical individual alone remains To know how he arises out of the democratical man, and whether he lives happily or not, we must examine into the nature of the desires. There are some of them which are active only in sleep, but in our dreams are capable of any amount of lawlessness. Now the democratical man, as we found, deliberately gave play to every impulse in its turn, and we imagine him in later life to have a son, whom he has brought up on the same principle of indiscriminate indulgence. But the son is led away by the temptations to which his father had yielded only in part, and after various oscillations between counter-influences, at length a master-passion is planted in his breast.

Republic IX.

571 A-
573 B

λοιπὸς γὰρ οὖν] οὖν adds emphasis which can hardly be expressed in English: 'why, yes, he said, he is indeed the only one remaining.'

571
A

τὸ τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν, κ.τ.λ.] The thread is taken up from viii. 558 D ff. where the distinction between the necessary and unnecessary pleasures is first clearly drawn. The unchaining of the lower nature, which had been arrested at a certain point (viii. 561 A) is now to be followed to its consummation, and the working of the desires must therefore be more minutely described.

οὐκοῦν . . . ἔτι ἐν καλῷ;] 'Is not the inquiry still open to us?'—
ἐν καλῷ as in Soph. Elect. 384 νῦν γὰρ ἐν καλῷ φρονεῖν.

B

αἱ κινδυνεύουσι . . . παντί] 'which appear to be innate in every man.'

ἐνίων μὲν ἀνθρώπων] 'in some persons.' The genitive follows ἡδοναὶ καὶ ἐπιθυμίαι resumed from the beginning of the sentence, and is to be repeated with ἀπαλλάττεσθαι. The latter word is passive as in viii. 559 A, B.

τῶν δέ] 'but in the case of others,' answering to ἐνίων μὲν.

λέγεις δὲ καὶ . . . ταύτας;] 'and further let me ask, which do you mean by these?' καὶ is expressive of the surprise and interest which arises about the new point. Cp. Soph. O. T. 1129 ποῖον ἄνδρα καὶ λέγεις; Herod. ix. 25, § 2.

C

Republic *IX.* ἐκείνου] sc. τοῦ ἐπιθυμητικοῦ, to be gathered from what precedes, viz. τὸ τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν supra λ.

57¹
C

ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ] is the resumption of the previous sentence ὅταν . . . ᾗθη, which in turn is the explanation of the clause τὰς . . . ἐγειρομένας.

μητρί τε γάρ, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. Soph. O. T. 981 :

πολλοὶ γὰρ ᾗδη καὶ ὀνείρασιν βροτῶν
μητρί ξυνεννάσθησαν.

ἐπιχειρεῖν] From the irrational element of human nature we here pass insensibly to the person in whom it is active.

D ὡς οἶεται] 'in imagination.'

βρώματός τε ἀπέχεσθαι μηδενός] 'to indulge in any sort of food.' Plato is preparing for the mention of the tyrant, infra 574 E, who in x. 619 c is supposed to eat his own children. In the latter part of the sentence the negative form of expression οὐδὲν δκνεῖ is lost sight of, and the general sense of τολμᾷ supra is continued.

ὀγεινῶς . . . αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ] αὐτοῦ is a genitive of relation, like καλῶς ἔχειν αὐτοῦ. The passage which follows is translated by Cicero, de Divin. i. 29.

εἰς σύννοιαν αὐτὸς αὐτῷ] 'having come to reflect upon himself.' σύννοια has the meaning of 'reflexion,' 'deep thought' (cp. Aesch. Prom. 437 συννοία δὲ δάπτομαι κέαρ).

E ἐνδεία δούς] Cp. infra 574 c πηγαῖς τε δοῦναι: Phaedr. 254 E ὀδόντις ἔδωκε.

572
A

ἀλλ' ἐᾷ, κ.τ.λ.] sc. τὸ βέλτιστον. Par. A p. m. has ὀρέγεσθαι καὶ αἰσθάνεσθαι. Par. A corr. has ὀρέγεσθαι τοῦ καὶ αἰσθάνεσθαι: the remaining MSS. have ὀρέγεσθαι τοῦ αἰσθάνεσθαι. If the reading ὀρέγεσθαι τοῦ καὶ αἰσθάνεσθαι is sound, the meaning is 'it leaves the soul free from pains and lusts to pure contemplation, and to aspire further (καί) to perceive something which it knows not.' But the words καὶ αἰσθάνεσθαι should perhaps be struck out and the accent restored to τοῦ. The rational principle is imagined as feeling after that in sleep which it may hope to comprehend in waking. Cp. x. 611 E οἷων ἐφίεται ὀμιλίων.

καθεύδῃ] is a resumption of εἰς τὸν ὕπνον ἔη, which is again

Some commentators have followed them in the text of their dream

repeated in ἀναπαύηται: 'and does not go to sleep in a state of angry excitement because of a quarrel against some one.'

Republic
IX.

572
A

τῆς τ' ἀληθείας . . . ἄπτεται] These words are not to be taken generally, but with reference to the time of sleep. When he goes to rest with his passions calmed and his reason awakened he attains more truth than when he goes to rest in any other frame of mind.

ταῦτα μὲν . . . ἐστίν] 'In saying these things we have digressed further than we intended: but the point on which we wish to remark is this.'

B

Cp. Arist. Eth. Nic. i. 13, §§ 12, 13 ταύτης μὲν οὖν κοινὴ τις ἀρετὴ καὶ οὐκ ἀνθρωπίνη φαίνεται· δοκεῖ γὰρ ἐν τοῖς ὕπνοις ἐνεργεῖν μάλιστα τὸ μόριον τοῦτο καὶ ἡ δύναμις αὕτη, ὃ δ' ἀγαθὸς καὶ κακὸς ἤκιστα διάδηλοι καθ' ὕπνον (ὅθεν φασὶν οὐδὲν διαφέρειν τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ βίου τοὺς εἰδαιμόνας τῶν ἀθλίων· συμβαίνει δὲ τοῦτο εἰκότως· ἀρχὴ γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ ὕπνος τῆς ψυχῆς ἣ λέγεται σπουδαία καὶ φαύλη), πλὴν εἰ μὴ κατὰ μικρὸν διακονοῦνται τινες τῶν κινήσεων, καὶ ταύτῃ βελτίω γίγνεται τὰ φαντάσματα τῶν ἐπικεικῶν ἢ τῶν τυχόντων.

The truth seems to be, as Aristotle implies, that dreams have little or nothing of a moral nature; they are not the passions let loose from the control of reason, but physical imaginations of good and evil in which the will is almost, if not entirely, absent. Dreams are 'decaying sense'; they are the recollections of our waking life fancifully combined by associations which have no law; and sometimes the animal desires, but hardly ever the malignant ones, find an expression in them.

καὶ πάνυ . . . εἶναι] 'Even in some of us who unquestionably seem to be virtuous men.' καὶ πάνυ is to be joined with δοκοῦσιν. μετρίοις, 'not in excess,' and therefore, according to Greek notions, 'good and virtuous.'

ἦν] 'He arose, did he not (που), through being trained from his youth upward under a miserly parent?' (supra viii. 559 D).

C

παιδιᾶς τε καὶ καλλωπισμοῦ ἕνεκα] 'Disregarding the unnecessary, which have for their object only amusement or ornament.'

εἰς . . . τὸ ἐκείνων εἶδος] 'To their fashions.' εἶδος is the plan or mode of life adopted by the men. Cp. Thuc. viii. 56 τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοιούτῳ εἶδος. Ficinus gives *morcs* (*ἦθος?*): cp. vi. 497 B.

Republic IX. ἐκάστων] sc. πάντων ὧν ἂν ἐκάστωτε ἀπολαύη (cp. viii. 561 B).

572 D οὔτε ἀνελεύθερον οὔτε παράνομον] i.e. in the mean between ὀλιγαρχία and ἀναρχία,—οὐδὲν μᾶλλον εἰς ἀναγκαίους ἢ μὴ ἀναγκαίους ἥδονας ἀναλίσκων (viii. 561 A), βίον ἰσονομικοῦ τινὸς ἀνδρός (ib. E).

θές τοῖνον . . . τίθει] The present tense is appropriately substituted for the aorist, because in what follows attention is drawn not merely to the fact of his education which is presupposed, but to his way of life which is represented as continuing.

E ὀνομαζομένην δ'] 'which however is termed.' Cp. Herod. vii. 155, § 2 ὑπὸ . . . τῶν σφετέρων δούλων, καλεομένων δὲ Κυλλυρίων.

ταῖς ἐν μέσῳ] Supra D κατέστη εἰς μέσον.

τοὺς δ' αὖ] sc. τοὺς διαφθείροντας, supra C.

τὰ ἔτοιμα διανεμομένων] 'which divide his means among them.' Cp. viii. 552 B τῶν ἐτοίμων ἀναλωτῆς.

573 A τῶν τοιούτων] 'of men like him,' in whom the lower nature is predominant.

573 A-C *The master passion, a great and winged drone, leads the swarm of other passions buzzing in his train. They feed and pamper him until his sting is grown, when he is surrounded with a body-guard of furious lusts, which kill or banish what remains in the man of prudential and conventional virtue. Has not Passion long been called the tyrant of the soul? Is not the drunken man a lord? And do not madmen fancy that they can rule over the Gods?*

573 A περὶ αὐτόν . . . (B) ἐν αὐτῷ . . . παρ' αὐτοῦ] περὶ αὐτόν, i.e. the monster winged drone. ἐν αὐτῷ, i.e. the man,—not ἐν αὐτῷ, 'in the drone,' for good opinions and desires could hardly be supposed to exist in him, and οὗτος ὁ προστάτης τῆς ψυχῆς must be the subject of λάβη: παρ' αὐτοῦ, i.e. the monster winged drone. The subject of καθήρη is the drone and the object is the man.

οἶνων] The rare plural may imply variety of wines (Xen. An. iv. 4, 9), but is rather simply 'magnific.' ἀνειμένων is a 'dragging predicate' implying a relative clause (cp. vii. 532 c) 'the pleasures found in such society, which are dissolute.'

ὑπὸ μανίας] A crowd of mad thoughts and fancies supply the place of the tyrant's body-guard—viii. 566 B. The manner in

which the metaphor is harmonized and sustained by the 'buzzing of the appetites,' and the 'sting of desire,' which is implanted in the monster drone, is very characteristic of Plato, in whom such continuous metaphors are used not merely as images but as links of connexion. In the same manner, by the use of the word *προστάτην* 572 E, continued in the *προστάτης τῆς ψυχῆς*, the master passion is gradually developed into the demagogue or leader of the people.

ποιουμένας χρηστάς] 'regarded as good.' *ποιουμένας* is one of those disparaging additions which Plato often employs, and here refers to the respectable ideas and motives which hold the desires in check when philosophy is absent. See above in the description of the oligarchical man (viii. 554 E) *εὐσχημονέστερος ἂν πολλῶν . . . εἴη*, and in the progress of his son (viii. 560 A) *αἰδοῦς τινὸς ἐγγενομένης ἐν τῇ τοῦ νέου ψυχῇ*. This use of the passive *ποιεῖσθαι*, although not supported by parallels from other writers, appears to be sufficiently established by the passages quoted on vi. 498 A. Another meaning suggested here is 'good opinions in process of formation.' But this use is no better authenticated, and it is out of keeping with the rest of the description to suppose any genuine tendencies to virtue springing up afresh at this stage of the downward career.

B

καὶ μανίας] *καί*, although found in Par. A and several other MSS. is probably spurious.

καὶ μὴν . . . ἄρχειν] Cp. Soph. Aj. 116, where Ajax gives his orders to Athena. *ὑποκινεῖν* suggests mental *disturbance* or *excitement*, *παρakinεῖν* rather *alienation* or *derangement*. There is no reason why *ὑποκινεῖν* should not also be used intransitively.

C

Plato, in introducing a new sense of *τυραννικός*, illustrates his meaning by metaphorical uses of the word in common parlance,—*τὰ φορτικὰ . . . προσφέροντες* (iv. 442 E).

ἀκριβῶς] = *τῷ ἀκριβεῖ λόγῳ*: 'in the true sense of the word.'

**ἀνὴρ*] This word is probably the subject and should be *ἀνὴρ*, although the MSS., as usual in such cases, read *ἀνήρ*. The presence of the article is proved by the lengthening of the alpha in similar places of tragic dialogue.

The life of riot which ensues awakens clamorous wants, which are supplied through rapine, until he robs and beats his parents, whom 573 C—
575 A

Republic
IX.
573 C—
575 A

he makes subservient to the meanest object of his desires. Then he breaks into houses, and robs temples, while the newly enfranchised lusts, that were formerly chained down except in sleep, overpower his respectable 'democratic' prepossessions. The master-passion is now tyrant to the height, and leads the soul that is under his dominion into every excess of crime, being ministered to partly from without and partly from within.

573
D

τὸ τῶν . . . ἐρεῖς] 'As people say in jest, that is not my business to tell you, but yours to tell me.' καί is idiomatic, giving a sly emphasis:—'That is just what you have to tell me.'

παρ' αὐτοῖς] 'Amongst them,' viz. the man and his companions: cp. supra ἅ τῶν τοιούτων, also infra 575 c. Such monstrosities 'never come single.'

ὣν ἂν Ἔρως] ὣν is governed by Ἔρως. 'Whatever things are objects of the tyrant Passion that lives within.'

παραβλαστώνουσιν] 'spring up beside' the master-passion. The image is that of young saplings shooting up at the side of a tree.

E τῆς οὐσίας παραιρέσεις] 'encroachments on his capital':—he parts with some of his estate.

ὅταν δὲ . . . βιασάμενον;] The passage is imitated by Longinus, de Sublim. xlv. 7, where a poetical image is converted into a rhetorical figure.

τούς δέ] Still referring to the tyrannical man and his comrades who resemble him:—supra παρ' αὐτοῖς and note. The alternative of sing. and plur. prepares for infra 575 ἅ καὶ ἂν μὲν . . . ὀλίγοι . . . ὥσι, κ.τ.λ.

σφόδρα γ', ἔφη] sc. ἀνάγκη.

ἀναγκαῖον . . . φέρειν] 'he must get money from each and every source'—carrying on the notion of violence contained in ἀφελέσθαι.

574
B

οὐ πάνυ . . . τοιούτου] 'I do not feel at all comfortable about the parents of such a gentleman as this.'

πρὸς Διός] here as elsewhere, like ὃ θαυμάσιε supra, indicates the rising excitement of the speaker. There is a play on the word ἀναγκαῖος in the two senses of *necessitas* and *necessitudo*,—'who is bound to him by the closest ties.' Cp. vii. 527 ἅ ἀναγκαίως and note.

πληγαῖς τε δοῦναι, κ.τ.λ.] In these words Plato is preparing for the actual tyrant: cp. *infra* 575 D εἰν δὲ μὴ ἐπιτρέπῃ, κ.τ.λ. Republic IX.

574

C

D

ἐπιλίπῃ] The reading is doubtful between ἐπιλίπῃ, 'fail,' and ἐπιλείπῃ, 'begin to fail.'

νεωκορήσει] 'He will clean out,' i.e. plunder, 'a temple':—a playful litotes like 'convey' in Shakespeare. This point in the individual answers to viii. 568 D, E in the account of tyranny:—εἰν τε ἱερὰ χρήματα ἦ, κ.τ.λ.

τὰς δικαίας ποιουμένας] The reading δικαίας was restored in place of δίκας by Bekker from Par. A; in which, however, it is a correction, though apparently by the first hand. The phrase is a repetition of *supra* 573 B εἰν τινας ἐν αὐτῷ δόξας ἡ ἐπιθυμίας λάβῃ ποιουμένας χρηστάς, where see the note. The reading of the other MSS., τὰς δίκας ποιουμένας, meaning, according to Stallbaum 'which gave judgement about things good and evil,' is equally doubtful in point of Greek and of sense. The 'opinions' are those imparted to him by his democratical father, who still respects, or fears, the law.

αἱ νεωστὶ . . . λελυμένα] Cp. *supra* 571 B κολαζόμεναι, κ.τ.λ., *infra* 575 A τὸν δ' ἔνδοθεν . . . ἐλευθερωθέντα. This point recalls viii. 567 E.

τυραννευεῖς δὲ ὑπὸ Ἑρωτος] 'But now that he is under the dominion of the great Passion.'—The subject is changed from αἱ νεωστὶ ἐκ δουλείας λελυμένοι under the influence of the preceding clause ὅτε ἦν αὐτός, κ.τ.λ. E

βρώματος] *supra* 571 D and note.

τὸν ἔχοντά τε αὐτόν] The particle τε after ἔχοντα is probably genuine; but the construction is broken off and resumed in αὐμέν, κ.τ.λ. which follows, the immediate consequences being thus distinguished from the ulterior result. Plato readily passes from the individual to the state, and plays with language in the transition from one to the other.

575

A

αὐτόν τε καὶ τὸν περὶ αὐτόν] The reflexive pronouns refer to Ἑρωτος.

τὸν . . . θόρυβον] The rabble-rout in attendance on the master-passion. The racket and turmoil (viii. 561 B) are poetically substituted for the crowd which makes them.

ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν τρόπων καὶ ἐαυτοῦ] 'By those same dispositions

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IX.
575
A

and by himself' (sc. τοῦ Ἐρωτος). The pronoun τῶν αὐτῶν refers to the preceding words—τὸν μὲν ἔξωθεν, κ.τ.λ. The master-passion, with the help of the alien lusts which are his bodyguard (μαρίας . . . ἐπακτοῦ supra 573 B) sets free the servile lusts which have hitherto been held in subjection. The whole description is parallel to viii. 567 D, E.

575 A-
576 B

Such is the tyrannical person in himself. What is he in relation to his city? When there are a few such men, and they are kept under, they go and serve some tyrant or become mercenaries, if there is war; otherwise, they stay at home and do petty mischiefs, such as burglary and kidnapping, or find congenial occupation about the courts of law. But when they have multiplied, and become aware of their numerical strength, they pick out the man from among them who has the most tyrannical disposition and make him a tyrant. He is the most lustful, the most violent of them all; who, before 'his infant fortune comes to age,' is full of smiles and 'courtesies,' but when his end is gained, looks strangely on those that helped him to power. He never has a friend, nor gets a taste of freedom, but is ever faithless, ever unjust. We are now speaking of him as in a dream. But when the dream becomes reality, then is attained the very acmè of human evil.

575
B

ἄλλον τινὰ . . . τύραννον] ἄλλος refers to τυραννικὸς ἀνὴρ: they who have the making of tyrants in them, or who are all but tyrants, i.e. οἱ τυραννικοὶ ἄνδρες, go and find another tyrant, in whose service they enlist.

ἐάν . . . γένωνται] 'If such characters are bred when there is no war.' The antithesis is suggested by the casual phrase ἐάν που πόλεμος ᾗ.

C

σμικρὰ . . . βάλλει] 'A small catalogue of evils,—(even) if there are only a few such men!' 'Why yes,' said I, 'for small is small in comparison with great; and all these things in the misery and mischief which they inflict upon a state don't come within a league of the tyrant, as the saying is.' Socrates' σμικρά,—small in comparison with tyranny,' is ironically echoed by Adimantus. The meaning, however, is taken up seriously in the next sentence. A similar play on the same word between the ironical and serious occurs elsewhere in Plato: cp. vi. 498 D Εἰς μικρόν γ', ἔφη, χρόνον εἴρηκας. Εἰς οὐδὲν μὲν οὖν, ἔφη, ὥς γε πρὸς τὸν ἅπαντα. For the catalogue of 'small evils' cp. i. 344 B ff.

Republic
IX.575
D

πλεῖστον . . . τύραννον] 'Most of the tyrannical nature.' Cp. ii. 382 D ποιητής . . . ψευδὴς ἐν θεῷ οὐκ ἔνι,—viii. 554 D τὰς τοῦ κηφῆνος ξυγγενεῖς . . . ἐπιθυμίας. The expression here keeps up the personification of Ἔρως, τύραννος ἔνδον οἰκῶν, supra 573 D.

τυραννικώτατος] 'Most fit to be a tyrant.' Cp. βασιλικός.

ἐὰν . . . ὑπείκωσιν] For the suppressed apodosis cp. Protag. 325 D καὶ ἐὰν μὲν ἐκὼν πείθεται· εἰ δὲ μή, κ.τ.λ.

μητρίδα] like the English 'mother-country' for the German 'fatherland.'

θρέψει] has a sarcastic force. 'That is his way of supporting her!'

τοιοῖδε] refers to what follows: 'they are always associating with their flatterers, cringing to those who have power to aid them, and neglecting their old friends.'—The plural again takes the place of the singular (τοῦ τοιούτου ἀνδρός).

E

πρῶτον μὲν . . . ἀλλότριοι ;] 'In the first place, in their intercourse with others, they associate with their own flatterers or ready tools; or, if they want anything from anybody, they are equally ready to fall down before them:—there is no attitude of friendship into which they will not throw themselves:—and when they have gained their end, they know them no more.' This also is a point in which tyrannical men resemble the tyrant (viii. 566 E).

} +

καὶ σφόδρα γε] sc. τοιούτοι γίγονται.

576

A

B

κεφαλαιωσώμεθα . . . τοιούτος ἦ] 'Let us, then, sum up in a word the character of the worst. He is the man who in reality is such as we imagined him in our dream.'

εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν
ἰδέαν

The thought of ὕπαρ and ὄναρ may have been suggested by supra 571 C, D, but does not directly refer to the bad dreams there spoken of: the word διήλθομεν is inconsistent with this explanation:—not 'who is in reality the monster let loose in a dream,' but 'who is in fact the man whom we have described in words.' Plato's love of climax leads to this further step. And here, as in several other places, Socrates enlivens the thought by a transition from the imaginary to the real. Cp. iii. 389 D εἰάν γε . . . ἐπὶ γε λόγῳ ἔργα τελεῖται. At this point the mock-heroic style passes into seriousness. Socrates, as Chaerephon says of him in the Gorgias, is profoundly in earnest:—Ἐμοὶ μὲν δοκεῖ, ὦ Καλλίκλεις, ὑπερφυνῶς σπονδαίειν.

Republic

IX.

576 C-

578 A

And is the acmè of evil the acmè of wretchedness? Let us compare them, Glaucon,—the five cities and the five men. The men will be as the cities.—For example, as the city under a tyranny is the most wretched of all, so is the life that is under the tyranny of desire. Such at least is the judgement of those who are able to look within. City and man are both seen to be enslaved under the rule of the worst. Both are poor and hungry. Both are full of lamentation and mourning and woe. But there is one being who is yet more wretched than the tyrannical man, and that is the tyrannical man who becomes a tyrant.

576

C

τοιούτος] ἄθλιος,—sc. φανήσεται.

τοῖς δὲ πολλοῖς . . . δοκεῖ] ‘But the many have likewise opinions many.’ These words follow closely on τῇ ἀληθείᾳ. Truth is one; error is manifold. He *is* miserable, though opinions differ. Plato thus signifies his contempt for common opinion. For the turn of expression cp. vi. 500 D διαβολὴ δ’ ἐν πᾶσι πολλή.

ἀνάγκη, κ.τ.λ.] ‘that must certainly be as you say.’ γοῦν implies ‘whatever the many may think.’

ἄλλο τι . . . οὕτως;] ‘And must not the tyrannical man be like the tyrannical city?’ ὁμοιότητι is an explanation or illustration of κατὰ: cp. viii. 555 A ἀπιστοῦμεν μὴ κατὰ τὴν ὀλιγαρχομένην πόλιν ὁμοιότητι . . . τετέχθαι;—‘Must they not correspond in similitude?’ The word in both places has been needlessly called in question. The dative is like ποιήρῃ τε καὶ ἀθλιότητι supra 575 C. ἀθλιότητι would fit the context here. But Plato characteristically prepares for what follows by using a general expression and so affecting to keep the question open. Cp. infra 577 C τὴν ὁμοιότητα ἀναμνησκόμενος.

D

τί οὖν ἀρετῇ, κ.τ.λ.] This reading, which is manifestly right, has been corrupted in all the MSS. to τί οὖν ἡρα (or ἄρα) ἢ, and has only been preserved as a various reading by the diorthotes on the margin of Par. A.

εὐδαιμονίας] For the use of the genitive cp. v. 470 A τί δέ; γῆς τε τμήσεως τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς καὶ οἰκίων ἐμπρήσεως. The same notion is resumed with greater distinctness infra 577 B πῶς ἔχει εὐδαιμονίας;

ἀλλ’ ὥς χρή] sc. θεασάμενοι ὥς χρή, which is resumed in καταδύντες . . . καὶ ἰδόντες, ‘having fairly looked at the whole city from within, we will then give our opinion.’

ἀρ' οὖν . . . διορά[;] 'And shall I be right in making the same challenge about the men, and in claiming to have as judge one whose mind can enter into the character of a man and look through him; not like a child who sees from the outside and is dazzled at the parade which the tyrannical nature assumes to those without;—but who has a clear insight?' Republic IX. 576 E

πρόστασις, like προστασία, πρόσχημα, here signifies 'outward show,' the externals of majesty. This meaning of the word, though not common, is defined by the clause which follows:—ἦν πρὸς τοὺς ἕξω σχηματίζονται. 577 A

εἰ οὖν οἰοίμην . . . (B) ταῦτα προκαλοῖ] The words εἰ οὖν, κ.τ.λ., are a resumption of the previous sentence: the apodosis to them is the answer;—'If I were to suppose, as I am saying'—'. . . That, he replied, would like the former be a very right challenge.'

καὶ ταῦτα] refers to 576 E ὁρθῶς . . . προκαλεῖ. B

τῶν δυνατῶν ἄν, κ.τ.λ.] 'Of the number of those who would be able to judge': ἄν is to be taken with δυνατῶν = δυναμένων.

What follows is the answer to the question which was raised in the first Book,—'Whether the life of the just or unjust man is the happier?' The inquiry, which had already become 'ridiculous' in Book iv (445 A), is once more resumed, and the answer to what was at first an unanswerable paradox appears in the most complete and triumphant form.

καθ' ἕκαστον] sc. πάθημα, anticipating τὰ παθήματα. C

ἐν μέρει ἀθρῶν] sc. ἐκότερον,—τὴν τε πόλιν καὶ τὸν ἄνδρα.

ὥς πόλιν εἰπεῖν] 'To speak of the city as a city' [i.e. not merely as a number of individuals]. Cp. infra E ὥς περὶ ὅλης εἰπεῖν ψυχῆς.

ἀνῆρ] See above, note on 573 c. D

σμικρὸν δὲ καὶ τὸ μοχθηρότατον] The ruling passion is here spoken of as a *small* part of the soul. The object of this, which is hardly consistent with the foregoing description, is to render the parallel between state and individual as complete as possible.

πολύ γε] sc. ἥκιστα.

καὶ ἡ τυραννουμένη ἄρα . . . μεστή ἔσται] 'Then the soul which is under tyranny (I am speaking of the soul taken as a whole) E

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IX.

577
E

will do least of all what she wishes;—ever violently carried away by frenzy, she will be full of confusion and remorse.’ Cp. Gorg. 467 ff

The harmony of affections and faculties is a far higher conception of the powers of human nature than the isolated strength of any one of them under the name of will or passion; which has the appearance and perhaps the consciousness of strength, and is really weakness.

578
A

τήν τε τοιαύτην πόλιν, κ.τ.λ.] The confusion of τε and γε in MSS. is so frequent, that there need be no hesitation in reading τήν τε here, although it has less of manuscript support than τήν γε.

ὀδυρμούς δέ] δέ here rests on the authority of Ven. B:—Par. A having τε with the remaining MSS. Schneider, to account for the variation, suggested δέ γε. [τε should be adopted: there is no objection to an asyndeton. B. J.]

B

τήν τε πόλιν τῶν πόλεων] Here the variant τήν γε might seem preferable. But cp. viii. 568 D and note.

οὐπω . . . μάλιστα] ‘I do not think that our description has yet arrived at the extreme form of misery.’ οὗτος = ‘the man before us.’ τοιοῦτος = ἄθλιος, sc. ὢν.

Plato is preparing a rhetorical surprise:—There is yet a worse than the worst.

C

δυστυχῆς ἦ] is better than δυστυχίᾱ, an emendation unnecessarily proposed by Bekker and Cobet. There is no valid objection to the variation of tense. The present here is more pathetic,—‘But is an unfortunate man’: cp. infra 580 A δυστυχεῖ εἶναι.

578 C—
580 A

Consider first the position of the tyrant. He may be compared to the master of a household of slaves, who should be set down with them in a desert place out of reach of aid from his fellows. Nay more, we must suppose him to be surrounded by neighbours who are determined to abolish slavery. He cannot go abroad, or see what is worth seeing anywhere, but, starved in spirit, must abide like a woman in some inner chamber, covering and unsatisfied.

Now suppose the man in this position to have the tyrannical nature, such as we have described it. Must he not descend to be the slave of the meanest, the flatterer of the vilest,—becoming daily more avarice-bitten, more inquisitive, more envious, faithless and unjust? Godless and friendless, he is the entertainer and cherisher of all manner of evil,—unhappy and causing unhappiness.

τεκμαίρομαι . . . σκοπεῖν] 'I should infer from what has preceded that what you say is true.' 'Yes,' said I; 'however, these are not matters about which to have an opinion, but of which one should endeavour to gain a clear conception (1) by the help of such a process of reasoning as we now employ': or possibly (2) 'Where the argument is of such a nature.' For the latter (2) cp. infra 579 c τοῖς τοιούτοις κακοῖς and note. The turn of conversation here resembles vi. 504 D οὐχ ὑπογραφὴν δεῖ ὥσπερ νῦν θεάσασθαι, ἀλλὰ τὴν τελεωτάτην ἀπεργασίαν μὴ παρίεναι.

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IX.
578
C

ὅσοι πλούσιοι] sc. ὄντες, which seems to be omitted in accordance with the idiomatic ellipse after ὅσος. D

διαφέρει . . . πλήθος] 'But the number of the persons over whom he (the tyrant) rules is a point of difference.' Cp. Xen. Mem. iii. 4, § 12 ἢ γὰρ τῶν ἰδίων ἐπιμέλεια πλήθει μόνον διαφέρει τῆς τῶν κοινῶν.

οἶσθ' οὖν ὅτι, κ.τ.λ.] Socrates, wanting to draw attention to a familiar fact, treats it as a new and original observation.—'Did you ever remark' &c.? Cp. ii. 376 A ἡ οὐπω τοῦτο εἰθάρμασας;

τί γάρ . . . ; οὐδέν, εἶπον] 'Why should they fear them?' 'Oh, for no reason.' The negative in this and similar places merely waives the point immediately in hand before calling attention to something else, which remains to be said, cp. esp. iv. 424 D οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐργάζεται and note. The familiar phrase in Protag. 310 B—μὴ τι νεώτερον ἀγγέλλεις; Οὐδέν γ', ἢ δ' ὅς, εἰ μὴ ἀγαθὰ γε,—is an example of the same conversational idiom. [L. C.]

ἐν ποίῳ . . . καὶ ὁπόσῳ] The indirect form following on the direct is partly occasioned here by the neighbourhood of οἷε. Some MSS. have πόσῳ,—but cp. Gorg. 500 A ἐκλέξασθαι ποῖα ἀγαθὰ καὶ ἡδέων ἐστὶ καὶ ὁποῖα κακά.

ἐν παντί] sc. φόβῳ. 'In absolute terror.' Cp. Soph. 250 D πάσῃ συνεσχόμεθα ἀπορίᾳ.

The single master who has many slaves is safe only because all the masters unite for mutual protection. But suppose the family and their slaves to be carried off into the wilderness: the case of the individual owner is desperate. Or, again, surround the unfortunate man with neighbours who make the possession of slaves a crime,—and there is a worse than what seemed to be the worst position. Both these misfortunes have befallen the tyrant:—he is in a solitude, and has nevertheless all mankind for his enemies.

Republic οὐδὲν δεόμενος] 'When he has no need to do so': i. e. being
IX. actuated by no ordinary motive, but by fear. Cp. Plut. Tib.
579 Gracch. c. 21 (quoted by Schneider) δέισασα περὶ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἡ βουλὴ
A ψηφίζεται μηδὲν δεομένη πέμπειν αὐτὸν εἰς Ἀσίαν.

B ἐν παντὶ κακοῦ] Cp. Symp. 194 A εὖ μάλ' ἂν φοβοῖο καὶ ἐν παντὶ
εἶης: Euthyd. 301 A.

ὑπὸ πάντων πολεμίων] 'By people who are all his enemies.'
Cp. vi. 496 D εἰς πᾶσιν ἀγρίοις ἀντέχειν: viii. 567 D μετὰ φαύλων τῶν
πολλῶν οἰκεῖν.

Resuming from 578 c Plato now returns to the tyrant and the tyrannical man.

λίχνῳ δὲ ὄντι, κ.τ.λ.] It is a characteristically Greek trait that the tyrannical nature has not only the lower desires in excess, but also unbounded curiosity, like Glaucon's φιλοθεάμονες in v. 475 D.

C + τοῖς τοιοῦτοις κακοῖς] (1) A dative of circumstance, referring to the immediately preceding description of the tyrant's condition. Ast's conjecture ἐν τοῖς τ. κ. is not necessary. The tyrant's miseries are increased a hundred-fold when he is of the tyrannical nature. *W.B.* The extreme of wretchedness attending the combination of character and position is greater than the evil involved in either taken separately. Or (2) the dative may be explained as denoting the measure of excess—The description of the tyrannical tyrant began at 578 c: what followed was an illustration of his excess of misery over the tyrannical individual as such. The illustration is now applied. 'Do not such evils as these measure the excess of misery accruing to him whom you just now judged to be most wretched of all, when he is raised from a private station to despotical power?' πλείω καρποῦται, sc. κακί.

ὥς μὴ ἰδιώτης] The opposition of the following clause logically requires μὴ ὥς, which recent editors have accordingly accepted from Stobaeus and Vat. Θ. But the order of words is idiomatic.

D ὁμοιωτάτα τε καὶ ἀληθέστα λέγεις] Cp. Soph. 252 c κομιδῇ λέγεις ὁμοίον τε καὶ ἀληθές.

κἂν εἰ μὴ τῷ δοκεῖ] The conjunctive δοκῇ—see v. rr.—has the authority of all the MSS. but one. There are too many instances of εἰ, ἐπεὶ, &c., with the subjunctive to allow of confidence in rejecting it: e. g. Laws xii. 958 D εἴτε τις ἄρρην εἴτε τις θήλυς ᾗ. [But? ᾗν.] And κἂν εἰ appears sometimes to be treated as = καὶ

ἐάν. In Arist. Eth. Nic. vii. 7, § 1 the MSS. have *κάν* ἐὶ ῥέπωσι. *Republic*
See also Pol. ii. 1, 1 with the note of Mr. W. L. Newman in his *IX.*
Politics, vol. ii. p. 227. 579
D

κόλαξ τῶν πονηροτάτων] cp. *supra* A κόλαξ . . . θεραπεύωντων.

καὶ ἂ τὸ πρότερον εἵπομεν] *supra* 576 A, B, viii. 567.

580
A

The case is now ripe for judgement, and Glaucon formally assigns to the five individuals their places in the order of virtue and happiness and the contraries of these. The most royal nature is the best and happiest : the most ' tyrannical ' is the worst and wretchedest, while (1) the oligarchical and (2) the democratical man come between.

580
A-D

ἴθι δὴ . . . τυραννικόν] ' Come now, said I, as the universal arbiter sets forth his sentence, ' so do you also decide who in your opinion is the first, and who the second, and the remainder, being five in all, in order. '

580
B

The expression ὁ διὰ πάντων κριτής is obscure, and cannot be certainly explained. It has been compared to τὸν διὰ πάντων χορόν or ἀγῶνα, found in inscriptions :—Boeckh's *C. I. G.* vol. i. 425, 1586, 1719, 1720. The words may mean (1) the judge who decides the prizes of all the different kinds of contests ; (2) or all the prizes, e.g. first, second, third, in the same contest ; (3) the judge who gave the final decision in some musical pentathlon, such as appears to be referred to in the inscriptions. Cp. Herod. ii. 91, § 5 ἀγῶνα γυμνικὸν τιθεῖσι διὰ πάσης ἀγωνίης ἔχοντα, and Laws ii. 658 A τί ἂν, εἴ ποτέ τις οὕτως ἀπλῶς ἀγῶνα θείῃ ὀντινοῦν, μηδὲν ἀφορίσας μήτε γυμνικὸν μήτε μουσικὸν μήθ' ἵππικόν, ἀλλὰ πάντας συναγαγὼν τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει προείπτοι θεῖς νικητήρια τὸν βουλούμενον ἦκειν ἀγωνιούμενον ἡδονῆς πέρι μόνον : ib. xii. 949 A καὶ κριτὴν αὖ χορῶν καὶ πάσης μουσικῆς. The separate contests may have had separate experts to judge of them—πέντε ὄντας seems to convey an allusion to the pentathlon ; and the words ὥσπερ χοροὺς κρίνω in Glaucon's reply are in favour of this line of interpretation, for which see also Xen. Mem. iii. 4, § 3 ὁσάκις κεχορήγηκε, πᾶσι τοῖς χοροῖς νενίκηκε. The image, however, is not consistent ; for διὰ πάντων must have originally referred to all the kinds of performance, but is here applied to all the competitors.

πέντε ὄντας] of course refers to all the individuals and not to τοὺς ἄλλους with which it is verbally combined.

Republic καθάπερ . . . εἰσηλθον . . . κρίνω] 'I assign them their places in
IX. the order in which they came in.'

580 ὅτι ὁ Ἀρίστωνος υἱός, κ.τ.λ.] 'That the son of Ariston' (i. e. Best)
C 'judged the best man to be the happiest': an obvious play on words. Cp. x. 614 B Ἀλκίονου . . . ἀλκίμου.

εἰάν τε λανθάνωσι, κ.τ.λ.] ii. 366 E. This is one of the threads by which Plato connects the end of the Republic with the beginning.

580 D- The judgement of Glaucon,—or of the enlightened observer (supra
583 A 577 A) is confirmed by that of the philosopher, who has the best right to judge. For there are three pleasures, corresponding to the three parts of the soul,—the pleasure of learning, the pleasure of honour or victory, and the pleasure of gain. The philosopher knows them all, but the lover of honour or of gain is acquainted only with one. He has this threefold experience; and in him Reason which is the faculty of judging is far superior: therefore he will be the most competent to decide. And his decision is that the pleasure of knowing and learning is by far the most worth having, while he assigns the second place to the pleasures of ambition.

580 εἰάν τι δόξη] 'If it at all approve itself,'—τι adverbial.
D

δέξεται . . . ἀποδείξιν] τὸ λογιστικόν, which is found before δέξεται in Par. A and most MSS., seems to have arisen from a gloss on τριχῇ, enumerating the three parts of the soul. This is confirmed by the reading of Par. K λογιστικόν, ἐπιθυμητικόν, θυμικόν δέξεται. K although a derivative of Π has some readings coming from an independent source. τό in Par. A is marked with two dots as questionable. For the impersonal use of δέξεται, sc. τὸ πρᾶγμα, cp. the use of δείξει, Phil. 45 D τάχα . . . οὐχ ἥτιον δείξει, and the like expressions.

τὸ μέν, φαμέν, ἦν] The past tense refers to the previous discussion in iv. 439 ff.

E τούτῳ ἐπωνομάσαμεν] The dative is instrumental. 'We employed this to name it with.' This better corresponds with ἐνὶ . . . ὀνόματι supra than the various reading τοῦτο, which has very slight authority (Ang. v, Vat. m, Par. K corr.).

581 μάλιστ' ἂν . . . τῷ λόγῳ] 'We should be most able to rest on
A a single comprehensive notion in speaking (τῷ λόγῳ).'

ὥστε . . . λέγοιμεν] 'So as to convey a clear meaning to ourselves, in speaking of this part of the soul.'

Republic
IX.
581
A

οὐ πρὸς τὸ κρατεῖν, κ.τ.λ.] The passionate element resolves itself into the love of power and honour.

ἢ ἐμμελῶς ἂν ἔχοι;] ἢ like ἀρα sometimes anticipates an affirmative answer. B

τούτων] sc. τῶν τριῶν εἰδῶν. I. e. it cares less for gain than *θυμὸς* does, and less for power than *ἐπιθυμία*. The word, though pleonastic, is in accordance with the fulness and precision of Plato's style. W. H. Thompson's πάντων, on the other hand, is over-emphatic. The philosopher (infra 582 A) cares less for gain than for glory. [If rejected, the word must be attributed to an accidental doubling of τούτοι. L. C.]

κατὰ τρόπον ἂν καλοῖμεν] 'We should give the proper name.'
Cp. ἀπὸ τρόπου, πρὸς τρόπον.

ἀνθρώπων . . . τὰ πρῶτα] sc. γένη. 'Three kinds in chief (or primarily).' For the limitation cp. iv. 443 E καὶ εἰ ἄλλα ἅττα μεταξὺ τυγχάνει ὄντα and note. C

ὑποκείμενον ἐν ἐκάστῳ τούτων] 'Corresponding severally to each of these'—i. e. in the order of classification. Cp. Protag. 349 B ἐκάστῳ τῶν ὀνομάτων τούτων ὑπόκειται τις ἴδιος οὐσία καὶ πρᾶγμα. ὑποκείμενον, not = subject-matter, but simply denoting correspondence as in Protag. I. c.

τρῆς τοιούτους] I. e. one of each kind.

τῶν βίῳ] Cp. Arist. Eth. Nic. i. 2.

ὁ τε χρηματιστικός] 'First the money-maker.' The second τε changes to δέ as the sentence becomes adversative. D

τὸν δὲ φιλόσοφον, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ποιῶμεθα, κ.τ.λ.] 'But may we suppose that the philosopher regards the other pleasures in regard to the pleasure of knowing the truth and in that pursuit abiding always, not so very far from the Heaven of pleasure, and that he calls the other pleasures necessary under the idea that if there were no necessity for them he would rather not have them.'

In this way of taking the passage the words τῆς ἡδονῆς οὐ πάνυ πόρρω have a slight irony, intended to express that the philosopher has in knowledge the true pleasure. For ποιῶμεθα Gräser and Hermann read τί οἰώμεθα, which diminishes the harshness of the

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D

expression νομίζειν τὰς ἄλλας ἡδονὰς πρὸς τὴν τοῦ εἰδέναι τάληθές ὅπη ἔχει. With καλεῖν, ἂρ' οὐκ οἴόμεθα has to be supplied from τί οἴόμεθα, in which there is also considerable harshness. In the translation τί οἴόμεθα has been read not without hesitation, as it is difficult to account for the same error, however slight (π for τι) creeping into all the MSS. [B. J.]

τὸν δὲ φιλόσοφον, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, *τί οἴόμεθα . . . (E) εἰ μὴ ἀνάγκη ἦν;] 'And what, are we to suppose, is the philosopher's estimate of other pleasures in comparison with that of knowing the truth as it is and being evermore engaged in such an intellectual pursuit? Must we not think that he accounts them far removed from true pleasure, and that he calls them necessary and nothing more, inasmuch as, apart from knowledge of the truth, he has no wants but what are absolutely necessary?' τί οἴόμεθα is Gräser's correction of ποιόμεθα, the manuscript reading, which may be strained to yield a possible meaning (—' may we suppose? ') but is ill-suited to the immediate context, and to the reply—εὖ . . . δεῖ εἰδέναι, which exactly fits οἴόμεθα, cp. i. 341 A, B; viii. 556 D, E.

E

In what follows, Madvig's conjecture τὴν . . . ἡδονήν; for which see v. rr., is occasioned by the apparent baldness of τῆς ἡδονῆς in the present connexion. But his reading, πρὸς τὴν τοῦ εἰδέναι τάληθές ὅπη ἔχει . . . ἡδονήν, is ill-balanced, and the last phrase too abrupt. The word ἡδονῆς, which is marked with dots in Par. A, is very possibly corrupt, however, and may have grown out of ἀληθινῆς through an interlinear gloss, τῆς ^{ἡδονῆς} ἀληθινῆς. It might, indeed, be said that in the philosopher's view other pleasures, as compared with that of knowledge, were far from being pleasure at all. But the sudden introduction of this thought in a passage of such gravity is on the whole improbable. [L. C.]

οὐ πάνυ πόρρω] sc. δεῖ οἶσθαι νομίζειν αὐτόν. The force of οὐ is continued with καὶ καλεῖν, κ.τ.λ.

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B

πολύ, ἔφη, διαφέρει] The philosopher is at a higher stage of experience than either of the two others: he has passed them, but they can never compete with him. In the world of the money-getter, where wealth is held in respect, something is known even of the pleasure of honour: but neither he nor the ambitious man can conceive of the pleasure which the philosopher finds in knowledge. Cp. 'He that is spiritual judgeth all things; Yet he himself is judged of none.'

τῆς ἡδονῆς ταύτης] SC. τοῦ τὰ ὄντα, ὅπη πέφυκε, μαρθάνειν.

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C

τί δὲ τοῦ φιλοτίμου] SC. διαφέρει ὁ φιλόσοφος ἢ οὐ;

ἀλλὰ τιμὴ μὲν] The best MSS., including Par. A, have ἀλλὰ τί μὴν.

ὥστε ἀπὸ γε, κ.τ.λ.] The order is πάντες ἐμπειροὶ (εἰσὶ) τῆς γε ἀπὸ τοῦ τιμᾶσθαι ἡδονῆς, οἷόν ἐστι.

καὶ μὴν . . . φιλοσόφου] ‘And he is the only one of them whose experience is accompanied by wisdom.—Certainly.—Further, the very instrument by which judgement is to be given is not the instrument of the covetous or ambitious man, but only of the philosopher.’ D

διὰ λόγων που ἔφαμεν, κ.τ.λ.] supra ἡ ἐμπειρία τε καὶ φρονήσῃ καὶ λόγῳ.

τούτου] τοῦ φιλοσόφου.

ἐπειδὴ δ’ ἐμπειρία, κ.τ.λ.] SC. κρίνεται τὰ κρίνόμενα.

E

καὶ ἐν ᾧ . . . ἡδιστος] ‘And he amongst us, in whom this is the ruling principle, has the pleasantest life.’

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A

For a similar judgement of lives cp. Phil. 65 ff.

ὁ κριτῆς] The argument which began at 582 A is now complete, and the philosopher,—not Glaucon or one of ourselves,—is admitted to be the judge.

αὐτοῦ] SC. τοῦ κριτοῦ.

To add a third and crowning demonstration :—The pleasure of the philosopher is alone real. 583 B-587 B

The satisfaction of desire and that of anger only appear pleasant through contrast with antecedent pain. Moreover the things of the body are less real than things of the mind; and therefore bodily pleasures, like the indulgence of appetite and anger, are more unreal than the pleasures of intellect. Most men are ignorant of this, and looking ever downwards prefer the shadow of delight. Whereas if the lower nature be subdued to the higher, even the lower pleasures partake somewhat of reality, because the whole life is standing in the light of truth.

ταῦτα . . . ἀκκοέναι] The two victories already achieved are (1) the superior happiness of the just in Glaucon’s judgement, after

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B

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B

comparing the individuals with the states: (2) the judgement of the philosopher, accredited by his superior knowledge of true pleasure. The third and last is the proved unreality of other pleasures in comparison with those of philosophy. For the favourite allusion to Zeus Soter cp. Charm. 167 A, B *πάλλω τοίνυν, ἣν δ' ἐγώ, τὸ τρίτον τῷ Σωτῆρι, ὥσπερ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐπισκοπώμεθα*: Phil. 66 D *ἴθι δὴ τὸ τρίτον τῷ σωτῆρι, κ.τ.λ.* The association of the phrase with the Olympian contests occurs only here.

ἑκκταγραφημένη] *σκιαγραφία* is a painting in light and shade, which owes its effect to contrast and is therefore a very appropriate figure of pleasure,—here affirmed to be purely relative. In Phaedo 69 B it is applied to courage and temperance, which are likewise said to be unreal when separated from knowledge. Cp. x. 602 D *ὃ δὴ ἡμῶν τῷ παθήματι τῆς φύσεως ἡ σκιαγραφία ἐπιθεμένη γοητείας οὐδὲν ἀπολείπει*:—also vii. 523 B, Theaet. 208 E.

ὥς ἐγὼ δοκῶ] Compare the part of the Philebus in which the relativity of pleasure is discussed, especially 44 c, where the opinion of those who deny the existence of pleasure is quoted.

Plato uses a similar anonymous formula in Lys. 215 c, probably referring to the Heracliteans; also in Phaedo 62 B, speaking of the Pythagoreans; in Theaet. 201 D, of the Megarians (?); and of certain anonymous physicists (friends of Democritus?) in Phil. 20. He is probably here alluding to these persons, whoever they may have been,—who maintained a doctrine not unlike that in the text, viz. that pleasure is only an escape from pain. It is not likely, as Stallbaum supposes, that Plato would have used this ironical formula of a doctrine for which he had made himself responsible. And the greater precision and fulness with which the subject of pleasure is treated in the Philebus is one of the reasons for supposing the date of that dialogue to be later than that of the Republic. Both speak of a neutral condition between pleasure and pain; in both the metaphor of health and sickness occurs; both describe pleasure as an enchantment,—*γοητεία*. But in the Republic the object of Plato is only to convict ordinary pleasure of unreality; in the Philebus there is an elaborate attempt to analyse pleasures, and to distinguish true from false kinds:—the higher pleasures are not only the intellectual, but extend also to those which are derived from beauty of form, colour, sound, smell (here only incidentally mentioned), and are unalloyed with pain. Here, again, it is simply assumed that all pleasures are *κυήσεις* (583 E) and *πληρώσεις*

(585 A, B);—in the *Philebus*, as in Aristotle's *Ethics*, the circumstance of some pleasures being *γενέσεις* and *πληρώσεις* is adduced as a ground for depreciating them. For the Platonic view of pleasure see introduction to *Philebus*, Eng. Trans. vol. iv. pp. 530 ff.

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ὦδ' . . . ἄμα] 'I will make the matter clear in the following way, carrying on the inquiry while you answer me.' ὦδε points generally to what follows—the manner of which is further particularized by σοῦ . . . ἄμα. For *ζητῶν ἄμα* cp. v. 450 E.

From the relativity of pleasure and pain Plato deduces their illusory and unsatisfying nature. There are two extremes, pleasure and pain, and an intermediate state which may be described as the absence of either. But it may also be conceived as pain or pleasure. Health and rest are all the pleasures that a man desires in sickness; and the cessation of enjoyment may be assumed in like manner to be often a pain.

This is an argument characteristic of ancient philosophy, which in modern times has no value. Pleasure is relative and contrasted, admitting of degrees, and associated with certain bodily sensations; also of a fleeting and transient nature when compared with the eternal idea, or the absoluteness of knowledge. But pleasure only partakes in this of the condition of our bodily state; that which is relative or admits of degrees is not the less really existing. Even the power of receiving intellectual pleasure is almost as transient as the enjoyments of sense; the permanence of objects of knowledge must not be confounded with the continuance of our capacity to be pleased by them. This is casually admitted in *Symp.* 207 E. But it is more clearly seen by us than by Plato and Aristotle, who were confused in their perception of the imperfectly abstract ideas of the 'limit' and the 'relative'; and to whom that which was incapable of being defined seemed also to be incapable of any true existence.

ὡς . . . ἄρα] 'as they find.'

C

τοῦ τοιούτου] sc. τοῦ λυπηροῦ—the absence of pain. Cp. *viii.* 566 E ὅταν . . . ἡσυχία ἐκείνων . . . γένηται.

D

ἡ ἡσυχία] sc. φαίνεται, resuming τοῦτο.

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A

οὐδὲν ὑγιές] cp. *vii.* 523 B ὡς τῆς αἰσθήσεως οὐδὲν ὑγιές ποιούσης, *Soph.* 232 A ὅταν ἐπιστήμων τις πολλῶν φαίνεται . . . τὸ φάντασμα τοῦτο . . . οὐκ ἔσθ' ὑγιές. And for *γοητεία*, *Phil.* 44 C αὐτὸ τοῦτο αὐτῆς τὸ ἐπαγωγὸν γοήτευμα οὐχ ἥδονήν εἶναι.

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ἐφην ἐγώ] Between this and ἦν δ' ἐγώ the reading is uncertain. See v. rr.

πολλάκις] 'Perchance': cp. iv. 424 c, &c.

ποιᾶς] sc. τῶν ἡδονῶν,—although pleasures and pains have both been mentioned. Cp. infra 586 c *ἐαυτῶν* and note.

τὰς περὶ τὰς ὁσμὰς ἡδονάς] Cp. Phil. 51 E: Arist. Eth. Nic. x. 3, § 7 τούτῳ δ' οὐ περὶ πάσας συμβαίνει τὰς ἡδονάς' ἄλμπαι γάρ εἰσιν αἱ τε μαθημιαὶ καὶ καὶ τῶν κατὰ τὰς αἰσθήσεις αἱ διὰ τῆς ὁσφρήσεως: ib. vii. 13, § 2.

C ἐπὶ τὴν ψυχὴν τείνουσαι] Cp. Theaet. 186 c ὅσα διὰ τοῦ σώματος παθήματα ἐπὶ τὴν ψυχὴν τείνει, and the account of sensation in Phil. 38 D, Tim. 64.

καὶ λεγόμεναι] 'And are commonly called pleasures.' For this frequent formula, in contrasting common opinion with philosophic truth, cp. iv. 431 c τῶν ἐλευθέρων λεγομένων.

οὐκοῦν . . . ἔχουσιν:] 'Is this not also true of the anticipations of pleasure and pain which precede them?' *πρὸ μελλόντων* instead of *περὶ μελλόντων*, and *προησθήσεις* instead of *προαισθήσεις*, are required by the sense, and are the readings of Par. A and other MSS. The form of the word *προήσθησις* is singular, but is confirmed by the use of *ἡσθημα* in the sense of *pleasure* in the fragments of Eupolis' Δῆμοι.

D τὸ μὲν ἄνω, τὸ δὲ κάτω] The Timaeus, p. 62 c ff., shows a clear advance beyond the crudity of this distinction which is parallel to the point of view in Phaedo 109. [L. C.]

E κάτω τ' ἂν οἴοιτο φέρεσθαι καὶ ἀληθῆ οἴοιτο] As the man who has no true pleasure has, nevertheless, a true experience of pain.

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A

σφόδρα μὲν . . . ἀπατῶνται:] 'they firmly believe that they have reached the goal of satiety and pleasure, just as if they were looking at grey when contrasted with black in inexperience of white, and viewing pain in like manner contrasted with the absence of pain in their inexperience of pleasure, they are deceived.' So we may translate, *omitting* *δέ* after *ὥσπερ* with all the best MSS. The antithesis to *μὲν* is to be gathered from the clause *καὶ . . . ἀπατῶνται* (= *ἀπατῶνται δέ*). This is a possible but not a probable way of taking the passage. A much better sense is obtained by the insertion of *δέ* after *ὥσπερ*, which is actually found in one MS. (Munich γ), 'they firmly believe that they have reached the goal of

satiety and pleasure, but as a matter of fact they are deceived through viewing pain in contrast with the absence of pain in inexperience of pleasure, just as they would be deceived (sc. ἀπατῶντο ἡν) if they viewed (ἀποσκοποῦντες = εἰ ἀποσκοποῖεν) grey contrasted with black in inexperience of white.'

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πρὸς τὸ ἄλυπον οὕτω λύπην] W. H. Thompson's conjectural emendation, πρὸς λυπὴν οὕτω τὸ ἄλυπον, is certainly more logical, but the 'chiasmus' in the text is not impossible.

ἀλλὰ πολὺ μᾶλλον, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. Theaet. 142 B καὶ οὐδέν γ' ἄτοπον, ἀλλὰ πολὺ θαυμαστότερον, εἰ μὴ τοιοῦτος ἦν.

οὐκοῦν . . . ἴσχω] 'If this be so, he who takes food and he who gets hold of understanding' (ἴσχω a stronger form of ἔχω) 'will both be filled.'

B

πότερα . . . (c) ἀρετῆς;] 'Which classes of things are they which in your judgement have a greater share in true being?—those of which food and drink and condiments and all kinds of sustenance are examples, or the class which contains true opinion and knowledge and mind and in general all virtue?' Observe the transition from plural to singular in passing from sense to knowledge.

καὶ ἀληθείας] The word is obelized because the abstract noun is oddly correlated to the adjectives preceding, where καὶ ἀληθεῖς might equally have been said.

C

τὸ τοῦ μηδέποτε ὁμοίου] The article here was added by Ast, as below (*τοῦ αἰὲ ὁμοίου) by Madvig. Though not absolutely required in either place, it might easily have been dropped by a copyist.

εἰ δὲ ἀληθείας ἦττον, οὐ καὶ οὐσίας;] Plato wishes to show that the unchangeable partakes of essence, knowledge and truth in equal degrees: or rather that essence, knowledge and truth go together. First he asks whether it has either of these qualities in a greater degree than the others, and elicits the answer that it has not. Then with the same object in view, he proceeds to inquire whether, 'if the unchangeable had less of truth, would it not also have less of essence?' For the sake of his argument it would have been sufficient to obtain the admission that truth and essence go together: that the pleasures of the body, being less true, are also less real.

For somewhat similar inversions cp. infra 587 E, supra 582 B, c.

Republic It is therefore unnecessary with Madvig to suppose a lacuna
IX. before εἰ.

585 σῶμα δὲ αὐτὸ . . . οὕτως:] sc. ἦττον ἀληθείας τε καὶ οὐσίας μετέχειν.
D τὸ τῶν ἦττον ὄντων] sc. πληρούμενον.

τῶν φύσει προσηκόντων] 'with things naturally befitting;' i.e. things perishable for the body, things eternal for the mind.

E ἀπιστοτέρας] corresponds to ἦττον . . . βεβαίως in the previous clause.

586 μέχρι πάλιν . . . μεταξὺ] 'back again as far as the middle
A point'—but no farther upwards.

ταύτῃ] 'hereabout,' i.e. in the region below the middle. So τοῦτο in the next clause.

τὸ ἀληθῶς ἄνω] Cp. Phaedo 109, Phaedrus 247 c for the similar idea of an upper heaven into which the mind is elevated.

κεκυφότες, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. vii. 519 A τὰς τῆς γενέσεως ξυγγενεῖς ὥσπερ μολυβδίδας, κ.τ.λ. Note χορταζόμενοι, a word usually applied to animals (ἐχόρταζες ii. 372 v) and see Milton, *Comus*, sub init.

'Who knows not Circe,
The daughter of the Sun, whose charmed cup
Whoever tasted lost his upright shape
And downward fell into a grovelling swine?'

ἐνεκα . . . πλεονεξίας] For the origin of war in luxury cp. ii. 373 E and Phaedo 66 c καὶ γὰρ πολέμους καὶ στάσεις καὶ μάχας οὐδὲν ἄλλο παρέχει ἢ τὸ σῶμα καὶ αἱ τούτου ἐπιθυμίαι.

B σιδηροῖς κέρασι] Cp. Aesch. Agam. 1127 μελαγκέρῳ . . . μηχανή-
ματι | τύπτει.

➤ ὅπλαῖς] probably with a glance at ὅπλοις.

τὸ στέγον ἑαυτῶν] Cp. Gorg. 493 A, B τοῦτο τῆς ψυχῆς οὐ αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι εἰσὶ, τὸ ἀκόλαστον αὐτοῦ καὶ οὐ στεγανόν, ὥς τετρημένος εἴη πίθος, διὰ τὴν ἀπληστίαν ἀπεικάσας.

παντελῶς . . . χρησμοδεῖς βίον] 'Verily, Socrates, said Glaucon, you describe the life of the many like an oracle.'

ξυνεῖναι] sc. τοὺς τοιοῦτους.

ὕπὸ τῆς . . . ἀποχραινομέναις] 'Whose colour is gained by

juxtaposition.' ἀπεχραίνειν (Laws vi. 769 A) seems to mean 'to give the last touches,' 'put in the high lights' in painting. *Republic IX.*

ἐαυτῶν] refers to ἡδοναῖς only, although ἐκατέρας resumes both ἡδοναῖς and λύπαις. 586 C

τοιοῦτόν τι αὐτὸ εἶναι] The life of the pleasure-seekers is like that of men fighting for a shadow. Cp. vii. 520 c, where there is a reference to the shadows on the wall of the den. For the form of the legend of Helen here referred to see especially the Helena of Euripides.

τί δέ; . . . οὐχ ἕτερα τοιαῦτα;] The satisfaction of anger also is a relief from pain.

αὐτὸ τοῦτο] sc. τὸ τοῦ θυμοειδοῦς πρᾶγμα understood from τὸ θυμοειδές. For the use of διωπράττομαι cp. Phaedr. 256 c τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν πολλῶν μακαριστὴν αἴρεσιν εἰλέτην τε καὶ διεπράξαντο· καὶ διαπραξαμένῳ τὸ λοιπὸν ἦδη, κ.τ.λ., and for the dative, iii. 411 D βία . . . πρὸς πάντα διαπράττεται: Gorg. 451 D τῶν λόγῳ τὰ πάντα διαπραττομένων.

Observe the use of θυμῷ in the ordinary sense in the same passage with the more technical θυμοειδές.

περὶ τὸ φιλοκερδές, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. supra 580 E ff.

εἴπερ τὸ βέλτιστον . . . οἰκειότατον;] Cp. Lys. 222 c πότερον οὖν καὶ τάγαθὸν οἰκίον θήσομεν παντί, τὸ δὲ κακὸν ἀλλότριον;

τὰ ἐαυτοῦ πράττειν καὶ δικαίῳ εἶναι] an allusion to the definition of Justice in Book iv.

καὶ εἰς τὸ δυνατόν τὰς ἀληθεστάτας] 'the truest of which they are capable,'—since the pleasures of θυμός and ἐπιθυμία are less true than that of reason, cp. supra D ὡς οἷόν τε αὐταῖς ἀληθεῖς λαβεῖν.

ὁ δὲ ὀλίγιστον] 'but the other' (viz. the philosopher-king) 'is least removed from it.'

The conclusion just arrived at may now receive a mathematical expression. The shadow, which is a surface, may be represented arithmetically as $3 \times 3 = 9$, the distance between king and oligarch being simply multiplied into that between oligarch and tyrant. But to fathom the depth of the declension, not 9 but the cube of 9 must serve to express the enormous interval. The square of 9 is 81, the cube is 729, a number not unsuitable to human life, for it is a number connected with days and nights and months and years. And if in pleasure the tyrant differs from the king so widely, how great must be the king's superiority in other ways!

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τριῶν ἡδονῶν, κ.τ.λ.] Socrates, having discussed the different kinds of pleasure and the different forms of government and character in relation to pleasure and pain, proceeds to sum up these differences in an arithmetical formula, or rather in two numbers, 9 and 729. These numbers are obtained in the following manner. The oligarch is in the third remove from true pleasure; the king has the pleasure of wisdom, the timocrat that of honour, the oligarch that of wealth, which is an unreal shadow. But the tyrant is in the third remove from the oligarch, and his pleasure is the shadow of the shadow of a shadow—and this a shadow thrice removed from reality. According to the simplest computation, his life is thrice three times less sweet or his pleasure less true than that of the king. His shadow of enjoyment is therefore represented by the superficial number 9. (For the superficial nature of the εἰδωλον cp. x. 598 A, B.) But in order to gauge the depth of the tyrant's misery, or conversely to estimate the solidity of the king's happiness, it is necessary to cube the simple number 9. The number so obtained is 729.

C δ τύραννος] not ὁ τυραννικός, because we are thinking of the extreme case of the tyrannical individual made tyrant—supra 573 c, 580 c. By the force of antithesis we pass in what follows from the βασιλικός to the βασιλεύς, i. e. the philosophical individual who has authority in an ideal community (vi. 497 B, c).

φυγῶν νόμον τε καὶ λόγον] cp. supra A ἂ πλείστον . . . λόγον ἀφέστηκε.

δορυφόροις] 'armed' viz. with stings: supra 573 E, 575 A. They are the body-guard of the tyrant passion.

οὐδέ] is to be joined with εἰπεῖν—'not even to express it.'

ἀπὸ τοῦ ὀλιγαρχικοῦ τρίτος . . . τρίτῳ εἰδῶλῳ] Plato adopts the inclusive mode of reckoning (Oligarch 1, Democrat 2, Tyrant 3), and similarly from the oligarch to the king (Oligarch 1, Timarch 2, King 3). Then to obtain a value for the shadow of pleasure enjoyed by the tyrant, he multiplies together the numbers so obtained. But when he turns to consider the solidity of the king's pleasure he is not contented with the square number, but taking this as 'linear,' i. e. as a simple number, he squares and cubes it (9, 81, 729).

D ἐὰν εἰς ταῦτόν . . . τιθῶμεν] In accordance with iv. 445 D, E.

ἐπίπεδον . . . ἂν εἴη] 'The shadow of tyrannical pleasure, then, determined by the number of length will be a plain figure:' i. e. the number 9, which is the 'linear' expression of the interval, is also the expression of a surface, the square of 3. Republic IX.
587 D

τὸ εἶδωλον . . . ἡδονῆς τυραννικῆς] 'The shadow, of which the tyrant's pleasure consists,'

κατὰ τὸν τοῦ μήκους ἀριθμόν] sc. λογισομένοις.

κατὰ δὲ δύναμιν καὶ τρίτην αὐξήν] (1) 'But if we square and cube.' There is some doubt as to the exact process intended and even as to the precise meaning of δύναμις. The δύναμις of a number is properly its square,—τὸ ἐπίπεδον ὃ δύναται (Theaet. 148 A). Hence either 9 : 81 : 729, as above; or $3 \times 9 \times 27 = 729$. But in the passage of the Theaetetus just cited, δύναμις is 'the square-root,' and even 'an irrational square-root'—showing that in Plato the technical usage is not fixed. Here it may possibly mean (2) 'any higher power,' e. g. the cube: 'if we raise the number,' i. e. 9, 'say to the third power.'

ὄσσην, κ.τ.λ.] sc. ὁ τύραννος τοῦ βασιλικοῦ,

μεταστρέψας] sc. τὸν λόγον. 'If you turn the argument the other way about': i. e. if you show not how far the tyrant is removed from the king in the untruth of his pleasure, but how far the king is removed from the tyrant in the truth of his pleasure.

τελειωθείση τῇ πολλαπλασιώσει] I. e. when 9 is raised to the third power; [or when 3, 9, 27 are multiplied together]. It should be remembered that Plato is only playing with numbers and must not be taken too seriously. The number 729 besides being convenient for the measurement of days and nights, also included many numerical compounds, and was the expression of many geometrical figures which gave a seeming authority to it. If it is worth while to raise the question, we can hardly say that Plato is in earnest: but we may perhaps say that he was fascinated by finding a numerical expression of what he conceived to be the truth. He did not trouble himself about minor details, any more than in the number which he assigns in the Laws for the population of his city.

ἀμήχανον . . . τοῖν ἀνδροῖν] (1) 'You have brought to bear upon the two men' (viz. the king and the tyrant, although the tyrant is chiefly thought of) 'an overwhelming calculation of the difference'

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E

between them;’ or (2) ‘you have brought down upon us a wonderful calculation of the difference between the two men.’ The image is that of a river coming down in flood and covering everything with debris. Cp. *καταχώννυμι* in Gorg. 512 B, Theaet. 177 B. In the former case (1) the genitive *τοῖν ἀνδρῶν* is governed by *κατά* in composition. [If the other reading, *καταπεφώρακας* (see v. rr.), were adopted, the genitives would follow *διαφορότητος* as in (2). But Plato is not likely to have used such a word as *καταφωρᾶν* without more point than can be found in it here. L. C.]

τοῦ τε δικαίου καὶ τοῦ ἀδίκου] In apposition to *τοῖν ἀνδρῶν*. The king is the ideal of justice, the tyrant of injustice.

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A

ἀληθῆ] ‘The calculation is a true one and we may remark further,’ &c. The mathematical accuracy of the calculation is made an argument for the truth of its application.

ἡμέραι καὶ νύκτες] The year is supposed to consist of *about* $364\frac{1}{2}$ days and $364\frac{1}{2}$ nights. For the approximate number cp. Laws vi. 771 C *ὅς πᾶσας τὰς διανομὰς ἔχει μέχρι τῶν δώδεκα ἀπὸ μᾶς ἀρξάμενος πληρὴν ἑνδεκάδος· αὕτη δ’ ἔχει συμκρότατον ἕμας· ἐπὶ θάτερα γὰρ ἕγχεις γίγνεται δυοῖν ἐστίαν ἀπονημθείσαιν*—said of the number 5040.

καὶ μῆνες] 12 months in a year: $30 + \frac{1}{3}$ days in a month:— $12 \times (30 + \frac{1}{3}) = 364 : 2 \times 364\frac{1}{2} = 729$.

588 B—
592 A

To such a pass has the theory of the profitableness of injustice come! Let us try to bring this home to our adversary's imagination. ‘Three natures,’ we will say, ‘are enclosed within the single form of man:—one human, one leonine, and one a many-headed beast. And we are told that it is for the man's interest to starve the human nature, and enslave it to the bestial!’ But the praise of Justice means that the man should set the human or divine element in charge over the other two, to prune the desires, and train the leonine element to help him in controlling them. That is the purpose for which laws are made and children held under authority, that licence may be kept in check, and the harmony of the soul preserved. And on this purpose every wise man will concentrate his efforts.’

588
B

ἦν δέ που, κ.τ.λ.] Socrates, not without an air of triumph, returns to the source of the discussion, which is finally disposed of,—the old argument of Thrasymachus, who, however, is no

longer attacked by name, as peace was concluded between them at the end of Book i, and Socrates would not allow this to be disturbed in vi. 498 c *μὴ διάβαλλε, κ.τ.λ.* He is mentioned once more infra 590 n. The question had become ridiculous at the end of Book iv, but having proceeded so far, it was thought best to complete the discussion by describing the forms of evil (iv. 445 c).

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IX.
588
B

αὐτῷ] sc. τῷ ἐκεῖνα λέγοντι—supplied from below and from λεγόμενον supra—rather than τῷ . . . ἀδίκῳ supra.

οἷα ἔλεγεν] ‘What a preposterous statement he was guilty of.’

οἷαι μυθολογούνται, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. Phaedr. 230 A θηρίον . . . τυφῶνος πολυπλοκώτερον. C

Milton's description of Sin (*P. L.* ii. 650, 651) has some degree of similarity :—

‘The one seemed woman to the waist, and fair :
But ended foul in many a scaly fold,’ &c.

See also the image of the charioteer and the two steeds in Phaedr. 246.

ἡμέρων δέ] If δέ is retained, against Madvig's τε, the fact that the many heads are some wild and some tame, is a fresh point in the description. δέ is not correlative to μέν.

δεινοῦ . . . (ν) πεπλάσθω] ‘The work implies marvellous power in the modeller : still, inasmuch as language is more easily moulded than wax or similar substances, let us suppose the model to have been made.’

τούτῳ . . . τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ] ‘This human creature whom we have made,’ referring to ἄνθρωπον immediately above, as distinguished from the man within. E

ὅτι οὐδέν . . . (589 A) ἄλληλα] It is hardly necessary to observe that (a) the multitudinous monster represents the desires : (b) the lion, anger ; (c) the man within, reason. For the first cp. supra 580 D, E τὸ δὲ τρίτον διὰ πολυειδίαν ἐνὶ οὐκ ἔσχομεν ὀνόματι προσσιπεῖν ἰδίῳ αὐτοῦ.

τὰ περὶ τὸν λέοντα] This phrase prepares for the serpentine element, which is afterwards (590 B) brought in to represent the meaner forms of anger.

[ὅθεν . . . ἐγκρατέστατος] ‘The genitive τοῦ ἀνθρώπου (I) may be

589
A

Republic IX. governed by ἐγκρατέστατος, or (2) may be taken partitively with ὁ ἐντὸς ἀνθρώπος.

589 B ξύμαχον . . . λέοντος φύσιν] Cp. iv. 440 B ὥσπερ δυοῖν στασιαζόντων ξύμαχον τῷ λόγῳ γιγνόμενον τὸν θυμὸν τοῦ τοιούτου.

C πρὸς τε γὰρ . . . ψέγει] 'For whether you consider pleasure, or reputation, or advantage, the eulogist of the righteous man speaks the truth; and he who attacks him has no sanity or knowledge in all his attacks; 'ὕγιες is governed by ψέγων λέγει, which is to be gathered from the main drift of the sentence.

πείθωμεν, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. Laws x. 888 A λέγωμεν πρῶως σβέσαντες τὸν θυμὸν ὡς ἐνὶ διαλεγόμενοι τῶν τοιούτων ὦ παῖ, νέος εἶ, κ.τ.λ.

οὐ γὰρ ἐκὼν ἀμαρτάνει] Plato falls back on the Socratic notion of the involuntariness of error.

ὦ μακάριε . . . (n) φύσεως] 'May we not say that things customarily esteemed fair and foul have come into existence for some such reason as this, that the fair are those which subdue to the man or rather those which subdue to the divine the wild beast element of the nature: that foul are those which enslave the gentle element to the savage.' The words τὰ μὲν καλὰ, κ.τ.λ., are an explanation of διὰ τὰ τοιαῦτα, the participle taking the place of the prepositional phrase—ποιῶντα = διὰ τὸ ποιεῖν: 'for this reason, the good being those,' &c. With τὰ μὲν καλὰ . . . αἰσχροὰ δέ we must supply φαῖμεν ἂν εἶναι from ἂν φαῖμεν γεγονέναι.—νόμιμα nearly = νομιζόμενα.

D λαμβάνων . . . μόχθηροτάτῳ] This sentence is in apposition to τοιόνδε.

E εἰς ἀγρίων . . . ἀνδρῶν] sc. οἰκίαν.

590 A ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ] sc. ἐν τῷ ἀκολασταίνειν.

τὸ δεινόν, τὸ μέγα, κ.τ.λ.] τὸ δεινόν is used substantively, and τὸ μέγα ἐκείνο, κ.τ.λ., added epexegetically: 'the dangerous thing, viz. that great beast.' The reading of the old editions, without the comma after δεινόν, is not so good.

B τὸ . . . ὀφεῶδες] The serpent element has not hitherto been mentioned [but cp. supra 588 E τὰ περὶ τὸν λέοντα, where something besides the lion is suggested. L. C.]. It is here added to account for the meaner forms of anger. The image grows under the artist's hand. So in the next sentence the lion when rabid with lust becomes a 'mad-headed ape.'

χαλάσει τε καὶ ἀνέσει] *ἀνεσις* is here 'relaxation,' not 'letting loose' as in *ἀνίεται* supra A. Since faculties are of opposites, *θυμός* is the seat of cowardice as well as of courage. Republic IX.
590
B

ὁχλώδει] At once 'multitudinous' and 'troublesome.'

ἐκείνου] τοῦ ὁχλώδους θηρίου.

θεραπεύειν] follows ὥστε: *δύνηται* is governed by ὅταν, the construction of the earlier part of the sentence being resumed. C
Cp. vi. 493 A, B, 495 D, E, and, for the imagery, vi. 493.

ὁ τοιοῦτος] sc. ὁ βάνυστος καὶ χειροτέχνης.

ὥσπερ θρασύμαχος ᾤετο] i. 343 B, C. D

καὶ ὁρθῶς γ', εἶφη] sc. φαρμέν supra c.

βούλεται] *βουλεύεται* is the reading of most MSS.; but *βούλεται* is the more idiomatic and probably the true one. See v. rr. E

καὶ ἡ τῶν . . . (591 A) ἀφίεμεν] Cp. supra iii. 402 A. This mention of the inward *πολιτεία* prepares for the highly wrought passage at the end of the book, infra 592 B. Cp. also v. 449 A περὶ ἰδιωτῶν ψυχῆς τρόπου κατασκευῆν.

τῷ . . . τοιούτῳ] sc. βελτίστῳ. 591
A

πῇ δ' ἀδικοῦντα λανθάνειν . . . λυσιτελεῖν;] sc. φήσομεν.

ἡ οὐχὶ ὁ μὲν . . . γίγνεται] Cp. Gorg. 509, where the noble paradox is maintained that the wicked are gainers by being punished. B

τιμιωτέραν ἔξιν λαμβάνει] 'attains a nobler state.'

εἰς τοῦτο ξυντείνας] viz. to assert the pre-eminence of the soul over the body. C

ἀλλ' αἰεὶ . . . φαίνεται] 'But his aim will ever be that he may be found to preserve the harmony of the body for the sake of the symphony of the soul.' ἀλλ' αἰεὶ, sc. ζήσῃ πρὸς τοῦτο βλέπων. For the change from the future to the subjunctive after ὅπως cp. Timaeus 18 E ὅπως . . . ξυλλήξονται, καὶ μὴ τις . . . γίγνηται. [The addition of φαίνεται can only be accounted for by an attraction into the ὅπως clause occasioned by the occurrence of οὐχ ὅπως. The preference of the subjunctive to the future appears to be similarly caused by the neighbourhood of μέλλῃ. But the sentence would certainly be more regular if φαίνεται were omitted. L. C.] D

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IX.

τῇ ἀληθείᾳ μουσικός] Cp. iv. 443 D. But we have now risen to a still higher strain.

591

D

οὐκοῦν . . . ξυμφωνίαν ;] sc. τῆς ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ ἔνεκα ξυμφωνίας ἀρμοστούμενος ζήσει.

τοῦ πλήθους] sc. τῶν χρημάτων. οὐκ with αὐξήσει.

E

μή τι . . . τῶν ἐκεῖ] 'That none of his elements therein (ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ) give way.' For παρακινεῖν, 'to give,' cp. vii. 540 A.

καὶ τιμάς γε] The accusative looks forward to *φεύξεται*, but as the sentence is developed, the genitive *τῶν μὲν* is required by *μεθέξει καὶ γεύσεται*.

592

A

ἂς δ' ἂν λύσειν] sc. ἡγήται. Cp. Shakespeare, *Macb.* ii. 1, 25-29

'M. If you shall cleave to my consent, when 'tis,
It shall make honour for you.

B. So I lose none,
In seeking to augment it, but still keep
My bosom franchised and allegiance clear,
I shall be counselled.'

592
A, B

The wise man, then, will not devote himself to politics, unless by some divine providence he has been born under the ideal constitution. But whether this be so or not, according to that ideal, and to no other, he will frame his life.

592

A

νῇ τὸν κύνα] Socrates excited by the misunderstanding of Glaucon, gives vent to his feelings in his favourite oath. 'By the dog of Egypt, he certainly will in his own city, not however perhaps in his native land.'

ἐὰν μὴ θεία τις ξυμβῇ τύχη] Cp. vi. 492 E ὅ τί περ ἂν σωθῇ τε καὶ γένηται οἷον δὲ ἐν τοιαύτῃ καταστάσει πολιτειῶν, θεοῦ μοῖραν αὐτὸ σῶσαι λέγων οὐ κακῶς ἐρεῖς : ib. 499 c ff.

B

ἐαυτὸν κατοικίξειν] sc. ἐκεῖ.

τὰ γὰρ ταύτης . . . οὐδεμιᾶς] 'He will live after the manner of that city, having naught to do with any other': i. e. he will live in the spirit of philosophy and take no part in politics, unless in a perfect state.

Plato is not thinking of the constitution of the state on earth corresponding to the movements of the heavenly bodies (as in vi.

500 c, Tim. 47 c). The heaven which he describes is an ideal one, answering to the individual rather than to the state. His 'Kingdom of Heaven' is within; and in this passage is exhibited to us as a life rather than as a system of government. For παράδειγμα cp. especially Theaet. 176 E.

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IX.
592
B

BOOK X.

The tenth book of the Republic has two parts, the first containing a final settlement of the question of poetry, the second treating of the Immortality of the soul, which is proved and also revealed, the myth being the crown and completion of the previous argument respecting Immortality, as the allegory of the cave in Book vii is a figure of the stages of the mind in the processes of knowledge as described in Book vi. A preparation was made for the renewal of the first of the two subjects (which could be only partially treated in iii. 391-398) by the casual allusion in viii. 568 A-D; and the way to the second of them has been indicated in scattered hints such as are furnished by the concluding words of the last book, and vi. 498 D *εἰς ἐκεῖνον τὸν βίον, ὅταν αἰθεὶς γεινόμενοι τοῖς τοιοῦτοις ἐντύχωσι λόγοις*: cp. also the words of Cephalus, i. 330 E. Plato does not base this life upon another: the empire of virtue is sufficient. But he believes another life to be the natural continuation of this, as is sufficiently apparent from the language of the Phaedo, Crito, Apology, Phaedrus, Gorgias, Politicus. And as in the Gorgias the subject of Justice seems naturally to lead up to a final judgement, so the end of Book x is also the fitting conclusion of the whole dialogue.

Republic
X.
595
2 A

h, i

The exclusion of poetry from our ideal state has been confirmed by our subsequent analysis, which shows how dangerous imitative art must be to those who have not fathomed its true nature. My love of Homer makes me unwilling to say this, yet it must be said.

595 A-
598 D

For what is imitation?

There are many beds, but one ideal bed which the craftsman seeks to imitate. The painter represents a bed or anything in Heaven or Earth with equal ease, because he makes not the ideal nor even the actual bed but only a superficial likeness of the latter. Thus he is in the third remove from truth. As are in like manner the whole tribe of imitators and the poet among them.

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X.
595
A

καὶ μὴν, κ.τ.λ.] In the third book Tragedy and Comedy were excluded from the state, but there was an intimation that possibly something more than this was intended: 394 D ἵσως, ἣν δ' ἐγὼ ἵσως δέ καὶ πλείω ἔτι τούτων: in other words, the fate of Homer was not finally determined. A hint was also given (392 c) that the nature of Justice must first be investigated, before the poets generally could be brought up for judgement. The attack on poetry is now repeated and receives a new direction. The poet is shown to be at a greater distance from truth than was originally supposed; he affects the feelings only, and not the reason. These new points of view are suggested by the divisions of the soul (iv. 435 ff.) and the doctrine of ideas: not so much however, by the higher view of the *ἰδέα* of Good, which appears in Book vi, as the lower view, which makes the *ideas* class-words, as at the end of Book v (cp. Meno, Phaedo, Cratylus): also by the distinction of higher and lower pleasures and desires in Book ix. περὶ αὐτῆς, sc. περὶ τῆς ἐν λόγοις κειμένης πόλεως (ix. 592 A).

ψικίζομεν] The imperfect tense refers to the Aorist in the preceding sentence ἐν ἣ νῦν δυήλομεν οἰκίζοντες πόλει (at the end of Book ix).

B λώβη, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. Meno 91 c οὗτοί γε φανερά ἐστι λώβη τε καὶ διαφθορά τῶν συγγιγνομένων.

καίτοι . . . λέγειν] Cp. Soph. 217 E αἰδώς τίς μ' ἔχει . . . μὴ κατὰ σμικρὸν . . . ποιεῖσθαι: Arist. Eth. N. i. 6, § 1 καίπερ προσάντους τῆς τοιαύτης ζητήσεως γινομένης διὰ τὸ φίλους ἄνδρας εἰσαγαγεῖν τὰ εἶδη. δόξειε δ' ἂν ἵσως βέλτιον εἶναι καὶ δεῖν ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ γε τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ τὰ οἰκεία ἀναιρεῖν, ἄλλως τε καὶ φιλοσόφους ὕτας ἀμφοῖν γὰρ ὄντων φίλοιον ὅσιον προτιμᾶν τὴν ἀλήθειαν.

ἀποκωλύει] 'a feeling about Homer which has possessed me from a child makes me reluctant to speak.'

C ἔοικε μὲν γάρ, κ.τ.λ.] So below, 598 D, Homer is called τραγῳδίας ἡγεμών, 607 A πρῶτον τῶν τραγῳδιοποιῶν, and Theaet. 152 E καὶ τῶν ποιητῶν οἱ ἄκροι τῆς ποιήσεως ἐκατέρας' κωμῳδίας μὲν, Ἐπίχαρμος, τραγῳδίας δέ, Ὅμηρος. Cp. also Aristotle's Poetics, chap. 4 ὁ γὰρ Μαργίτης ἀνάλογον ἔχει, ὥσπερ Ἰλιάς καὶ ἡ Ὀδυσσεΐα πρὸς τὰς τραγῳδίας, οὕτω καὶ οὗτος πρὸς τὰς κωμῳδίας.

τῶν καλῶν, κ.τ.λ.] 'who have such charms.' The epithet is ironical. Cp. iii. 398 A προσκυνούμεν ἂν αὐτὸν ὡς ἱερὸν καὶ θανυμαστὸν καὶ ἡδύν.

ὁ λέγω] 'as I say,' referring to 'Ρητέον, ἧν δ' ἐγώ, supra.

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X.

ὅλως] Imitation in general, as distinguished from poetry, which is a species of imitation.

595
C

ἦ που . . . (596 A) πρότεροι εἶδον, κ.τ.λ.] 'A likely thing then that I shall understand! There is no reason why you should not, for those who have the duller sight often see a thing quicker than those who have a keener one.' Cp. iv. 432 C *εάν μοι ἐπομένῳ χρῆ* . . . *πάνν μοι μετρίως χρήσει*.

Socrates, instead of modestly declining the implied compliment of Glaucon, contrary to expectation adopts it with a kind of irony: at the same time leaving on the mind the impression, which cannot be effaced, of his own superiority. So in vii. 532 E *οὐκέτ' . . . ὃ φίλε Γλαύκων, οἷός τ' ἔσει ἀκολουθεῖν*, Socrates, speaking as a master to the pupil, plainly acknowledges that Glaucon will not be able to follow him beyond a certain point.

οὐδ' ἂν προθυμηθῆναι οἷός τε εἶην] 'I could not muster courage.'

596
A

βούλει οὖν . . . ἐπιφέρομεν] 'Shall we begin our inquiry at this point—with our accustomed method? For, as you know, our custom has been to assume some one single idea in the case of the many individuals to which we apply the same name.' So in vi. 504 E he speaks of the *ιδέα* of good as a common subject of speculation with him, *πάντως αὐτὸ οὐκ ὀλιγάκις ἀκήκοας*: v. 475 E ff.: *Phaedo* 100 B. See also *Phileb.* 16 B.

εἶδος and *ιδέα* are used in many places indifferently. Both have the meaning of form or ideal. But *εἶδος* more than *ιδέα* inclines to the notion of a logical universal, *ἐν ἐπὶ πολλῶν*.

τῶν πολλῶν] Here equivalent to *τῶν πολλῶν ὄντων ἐκάστων*: cp. vi. 490 A, B *τοῖς δοξαζομένοις εἶναι πολλοῖς ἐκάστοις*.

ἀλλ' ὅρα . . . (c) *τάχα μᾶλλον φήσεις*] 'But consider what name you give to the artificer whom I am about to mention. Who is that? One who is the maker of all things which are made by any and every craftsman. That must be a strange and marvellous man. Wait a little; there will be more reason for your saying so.' For *τάχα μᾶλλον φήσεις* cp. *Cratyl.* 410 E Σ. *πύρρῳ ἦδη, οἶμαι, φαίνομαι σοφίης ἐλαύνειν*. E. *πάνν μὲν οὖν*. Σ. *τάχα μᾶλλον φήσεις*.

B

πάνν θαυμαστόν, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. *Soph.* 233, 234, where the 'wizard'

C

Republic
A.
596
C

of a sophist is described as the maker of all things in play and not in earnest, imposing on the young by imitations which deceive them, like paintings seen at a distance. The 'wizard' here is the *μυμητής* (597 B), of which genus the painter and the poet are specific forms.

- D] **σοφιστήν**] The word is here used in the vernacular sense for 'the master of an art or mystery.'

In this passage Plato seems to return from the higher and more speculative theory of ideas which has been exhibited in the sixth and seventh books, to the cruder conception of the earlier dialogues. His aim, however, must be remembered: which is to represent the poet as being in the third remove from the truth. This could only be accomplished by separating the idea from the object, and the object from the shadow or reflection: cp. vi. 509 D. The same imagery is applied to the tyrant in ix. 587 c ff.

But is the poet or painter a mere imitator as Plato seems to imply? That is a question which he has himself answered in another passage, v. 472 D οἷε ἂν οὖν ἡττόν τι ἀγαθὸν ζωγράφον εἶναι ὅς ἂν γράψας παράδειγμα οἷον ἂν εἴη ὁ κάλλιστος ἄνθρωπος καὶ πάντα εἰς τὸ γράμμα ἱκανῶς ἀποδοῦνς μὴ ἔχῃ ἀποδείξαι ὥς καὶ δυνατόν γενέσθαι τοιοῦτον ἄνδρα; No theory can be more erroneous than that which degrades art into mere imitation,—which seeks for beauty in the parts and not in the whole, in colour and ornament rather than in proportion and design, in outward objects and not in the inspiring or informing mind. The requirement of composition in a work of art is alone an evidence that mere imitation is not art.

ποιητής] 'maker': the word is used in the most general sense, [though with a glance at the poet, L. C.].

οὐ χαλεπός . . . δημιουργούμενος] 'not a difficult way, I said, but one which is soon compassed and by various methods.' For *δημιουργούμενος* applied to the manner of the action and not to the thing, cp. Soph. 221 A τὸ τῆς . . . πληγῆς . . . ἀνασπώμενον.

ταχὺ μὲν, κ.τ.λ.] There is an asyndeton here, as is not uncommon in explanatory clauses.

- E] **εἰς δέον ἔρχει τῷ λόγῳ**] 'You bring welcome aid to the argument,' i. e. you go to the point required: viz. to the distinction between *φαινόμενα* and *ὄντα*.

597
A

μέντοι] recalls a previous statement which tends to modify what

has just been said: the picture is unreal, but is not the bed itself unreal too? Republic
X.

Plato here uses the language of 'crude realism.' But the beginnings of logical technicality are discernible in the expressions $\delta\ \epsilon\sigma\tau\iota\nu$, $\delta\pi\epsilon\rho\ \epsilon\sigma\tau\iota\nu$. 597
A

τελέως δὲ . . . ἀληθῆ λέγειν] The idiomatic use of the verb κινδυνεύει makes a change in the usual construction, which would be $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\ \tau\iota\varsigma\ \phi\alpha\dot{\iota}\eta\ .\ .\ .\ \sigma\upsilon\kappa\ \alpha\dot{\nu}\ \lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha\iota$. κινδυνεύει = 'he would seem,' i. e. may be presumed to be according to this theory. Cp. Theaet. 152 C οἷα γὰρ αἰσθάνεται ἕκαστος, τοιαῦτα ἐκάστω καὶ κινδυνεύει εἶναι.

ὡς γ' ἂν δόξειε, κ.τ.λ.] sc. τοῖς διαλεκτικῆς ἐμπείροις.

καὶ τοῦτο] sc. τὸ τοῦ κλινουργοῦ ἔργον. καί, the work of the maker of the actual bed,—as well as the painter's imitation of it.

πρὸς ἀλήθειαν] 'with respect to reality.' Cp. infra 600 B γελοιώτερος ἔτι πρὸς παιδείαν.

βούλει οὖν . . . τίς ποτ' ἐστίν;] 'Suppose that we inquire into the nature of this imitator, basing our remarks upon this example.' B

For the use of ἐπί with reference to an example, cp. v. 475 A εἰ βούλει, ἔφη, ἐπ' ἐμοῦ λέγειν περὶ τῶν ἐρωτικῶν.

τὸν μιμητὴν τοῦτον] 'the imitator who is the subject of our inquiry.' Cp. supra 595 E μίμησιν ὅλως . . . ὃ τί ποτ' ἐστίν; infra E τὸν μὲν δὴ μιμητὴν ὡμολογήκαμεν. It is now sufficiently evident that the wonderful artificer described on p. 596 is the μιμητής. The accusative τοῦτον is confirmed by Par. A and the majority of MSS. Nor is the inexactness of the antecedent a sufficient reason for reading τούτον, which has the greater fault of being weak. The use of αὐταὶ immediately below is similar to the use of τοῦτον in this passage.

μία μὲν . . . (c) ὃ ἔστι κλίνη] Plato in the Sophist separates ποιητική into two parts, one divine, the other human (Soph. 265 c). In what follows ib. 266, 267, he further divides human art into creative and imitative.

ἐν τῇ φύσει] 'in nature,' i. e. in the true order of nature. Cp. C
Phaedo 103 B αὐτὸ τὸ ἐναντίον ἐαντῷ ἐναντίον οὐκ ἂν ποτε γένοιτο, οὔτε τὸ ἐν ἡμῖν, οὔτε τὸ ἐν τῇ φύσει. In this passage Plato distinguishes the picture of the bed, the bed made by the carpenter, and the real bed which is ideal, essential, in the nature of things, in the

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C

mind of God. It may be asked whether the third bed is the idea of a bed. We may reply that it is not distinguished from it, neither does Plato identify them. He uses many forms to express what in the popular language of philosophy is termed by us his doctrine of ideas. [The further relation of the ideal bed to the supra-mundane *ἰδέαι* is beyond the scope of this passage. L. C.]

ὅτι . . . οὐχ αἱ δύο] Compare a somewhat similar argument in the Sophist 243 D, E, in which the dualistic principles of some of the previous philosophers are reduced to 'being,' because existence is predicated of cold and hot. See also Parmenides 133 A, Tim. 31 A.

- D βούλει οὖν . . . πεποίηκεν] 'Shall we then speak of him as the natural maker of this (i.e. the idea of the bed) or by some name of a similar kind? Yes, he replied; inasmuch as by the natural process of creation he has made this and all other things.'

φύσει] is the echo of φυτουργόν = 'by a natural process.'

ἀλλὰ τί . . . εἶναι;] 'but what of the bed will you call him?' κλίνης is governed by τί;—'if not the maker or artificer, what is his relation to the bed?' Cp. Symp. 204 D τί τῶν καλῶν ἐστὶν ὁ Ἔρως;

- E τὸν τοῦ τρίτου . . . γεννήματος] sc. δημιουργόν. Cp. Dante, Inferno xi. 105 Sì che vostr' arte a Dio quasi è nipote: 'So that your art is as it were the grandchild of God.'

τοῦτ' ἄρα ἔσται καὶ ὁ τραγωδιοποιός] 'The tragic poet then since he is an imitator will be like these (καί),' i.e. the painter and carpenter, 'in the third remove from the king and the truth.'

God (supra D) is here represented as a king. The word is borrowed from the language of the ninth book in which the imperfect shadow of the king is δημοκρατικός, ὀλιγαρχικός, as here of God the shadows are ζωγράφος, κλινσποῖός, &c.

598
A

αὐτὸ τὸ ἐν τῇ φύσει ἕκαστον] i.e. the several patterns of things as they exist in nature. Cp. again Phaedo 103 B.

- B πεποίηται] Perfect middle = 'is wont to create her productions,'—the perfect being used like τετεύκαε of an habitual state. Cp. viii. 556 C τῶν ἄλλων ἡμεληκότας, καὶ οὐδὲν πλείω ἐπιμέλειαν πεποιημένους ἀρετῆς, κ.τ.λ. πρὸς τὸ ὃν follows πεποίηται, 'with a view to being.'

μιμήσασθαι] sc. τὸ ὄν.

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X.

φαντάσματος . . . μίμησις;] a resumption of the previous question
πότερα . . . ὥς φαίνεται;

598
B

πόρρω . . . εἰδῶλον] πόρρω is a favourite Platonic expression: cp. ix. 581 E, Theaet. 151 C πόρρω ὄντες τοῦ εἰδέναι: Soph. 234 C ἔτι πόρρω τῶν πραγμάτων τῆς ἀληθείας ἀφαστώτας. εἰδῶλον refers to supra φαντάσματος μίμησις. πού is the indefinite adverb of place, 'somewhere far off,' not = 'as I conceive'; cp. vi. 499 C, D πόρρω πού ἐκτὸς ὅντι τῆς ἡμετέρας ἐπόψεως.

τοὺς ἄλλους δημιουργούς] 'or any other artist.' For the asyndeton cp. iv. 434 A πάντα τὰλλα μεταλλαττόμενα.

τῷ δοκεῖν] sc. τὸ ἐξωγραφημένον.

C

ὑπολαμβάνειν δεῖ τῷ τοιούτῳ] 'We must understand by such a statement,' cp. ix. 578 C τῷ τοιούτῳ λόγῳ σκοπεῖν and note. The description of φανταστική in Soph. 238 D ff. recalls the present passage.

D

ἄνθρωπος] Possibly ἄνθρωπος: see note on ἀνὴρ ix. 573 C.

Homer, who is deemed to be an authority on the arts and virtues, is in the third remove from truth. Else he would have left laws and institutions and distinguished pupils behind him, and in his life-time would not have had to beg his bread.

598 D-
601 B

οὐκοῦν, κ.τ.λ.] In the Ion of Plato, the same argument is drawn out at length in answer to the Rhapsodist's assertion of Homer's omniscience (Ion 538 ff.—Homer is not a physician or a charioteer, or a general or a pilot, and yet he writes of all these subjects).

598
D

Why should Plato who is himself 'the last of the poets,' and the most poetical of prose writers, be also the enemy of poetry? For reasons partly fanciful and partly real:—

1. He is conscious of a deeply-seated opposition between poetry and philosophy, between the imagination and understanding, between the feelings and reason, between opinion or fiction and truth, between mythology and morality. Poetry is concerned with sense and not with abstractions or ideas, which are to Plato the food of a higher imagination. 2. The poet is from his point of view a mere imitator, who can do everything because he does nothing well; and he encourages the weaker or sentimental side of

Republic X. 598 D the human character. 3. He has not forgotten the old quarrel between philosophy and poetry, which is of longer standing and perhaps even deeper than that between the philosopher and the Sophist, just as the difference between Socrates and Aristophanes might be said to strike deeper than that between Socrates and Protagoras or Gorgias. 4. The ironical distinctions which the poet is to receive indicate the sense of his genius and of the beauty of his works; this, however, is not to supersede the sense of truth. 5. Plato's mission is to realize the abstract, and poetry is a picture, not an abstraction. Modern philosophy, in seeking to realize the abstract in the concrete, adopts a different attitude towards poetry and art. 6. He is probably influenced by the decline of poetry in his own age; what he calls in *Laws* iii. 701 A a 'theatrocracy' was taking possession of the field.

Yet after every allowance has been made, there remains some reason for surprise, (1) that he should not have acknowledged the moral greatness of Sophocles and Aeschylus, or (2) have noticed that he himself like the tragedians is an imitator, for that both have based the form of their writings on conversation.

599 A τριττὰ ἀπέχοντα] τριττὰ is adverbial, sc. διαστήματα, nearly equivalent to τρίς, 'three times.'

ἢ τι καὶ λέγουσι] 'or whether there is after all some meaning in what they say.' καί has a deliberative force.

οἷε οὖν . . . (B) ἔχοντα;] For the use of ἀφείναι to express self-abandonment to a pursuit, cp. ii. 373 D εἰάν καὶ ἐκείνοι ἀφώσιν αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ χρημάτων κτήσιν ἅπειρον (ἐπὶ τῇ, κ.τ.λ., is here to be construed with σπουδάζειν).

προστήσασθαι . . . βίου] 'To set in the forefront of his life.' Cp. viii. 565 C εἴνα τινὶ ἀεὶ δῆμος εἴωθε . . . προϊστάσθαι ἑαυτοῦ.

B καλὰ . . . μνημεῖα] ἑαυτοῦ is to be joined with μνημεῖα.

ἢ ὠφελία] 'The benefit or usefulness' rather than 'the profit.'

τῶν μὲν τοίνυν . . . (D) πυνθανομένους] i. e. we will not ask whether Homer as a physician has effected any cures; a fairer question will be (δικαιόν που) whether he is a general or a legislator, or an educator of mankind:—ἐρωτῶντες is connected with τίνας ὑγιείς, κ.τ.λ., not with εἰ ἱατρικός, κ.τ.λ., which merely expresses the supposition on which the question rests. Cp. the construction of *infra* D ὦ φίλε Ὅμηρε, κ.τ.λ.

ὦ φίλε . . . δευτέρος] ἀρετῆς περί resumes what is implied in *Republic*
 πολέμων . . . ἀνθρώπου. εἰδώλου δημιουργός is an explanation of *X.*
 τρίτος ἀπὸ τῆς ἀληθείας. 599
 D

ὄν δὴ . . . ὠρίσάμεθα] ὄν is the predicate: 'which we defined the imitator to be.' Cp. vi. 499 E οὗς λέγεις τοὺς φιλοσόφους, ix. 576 B and note. The reference here is to supra 597 E, 598 B, C.

σὲ δὲ τίς, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. Lach. 186 B ἢ εἴ τις ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἑαυτῷ E
 διδάσκαλον μὲν οὗ φησι γεγονέναι, ἀλλ' ὅν ἔργα αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ ἔχει εἰπεῖν,
 καὶ ἐπιδείξαι τίνες Ἀθηναίων ἢ τῶν ξένων, ἢ δοῦλοι ἢ ἐλεύθεροι, δι' ἐκείνον
 ὁμολογουμένως ἀγαθοὶ γεγόνασιν;

The words which follow after Σόλωνα, viz. σὲ . . . εἰπεῖν, are read in the MSS. and earlier editions without interpunctuation. This great improvement in the text was introduced by Bekker.

ἀλλ' οἶα δὴ . . . λέγονται] εἰς before τὰ ἔργα was omitted by the 600
 first hand in Par. A. Whether the preposition is retained or rejected, A
 the words τὰ ἔργα or εἰς τὰ ἔργα are to be connected with σοφοῦ.
 -L.S. u
 in phrase
 in a phrase

ἐπὶ συνουσίᾳ] 'For companionship,' i.e. as a companion. ἐπὶ
 τούτῳ (B) refers to ἐπὶ συνουσίᾳ, 'on this ground.'

καὶ οἱ ὕστεροι . . . ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις;] The form of sentence is B
 an expansion of the common idiom αὐτός τε καί, for which see
 iv. 427 C.

In the confusion of early and later Pythagoreanism, the testimony of Plato to a Pythagorean way of life is not without importance.

οὐδ' αὖ, ἔφη, κ.τ.λ.] The meaning is that Homer could not have educated Creophylus, or judging by the examples of Pythagoras, Protagoras and others, that 'child of flesh' would never have left him to starve. There is no need of emendation, nor any difficulty in the text.

Κρεώφυλος] is mentioned in Strabo xiv. cc. 638, 639 as a Samian who entertained Homer and received from him the poem called Οἰχαλίας ἄλωσις, which, according to an epigram of Callimachus, was really the writing of Creophylus himself. He is mentioned by Pausanias iv. 2, 2 as the author of the Heraclea in which he spoke of Oechalia, probably the same work. Socrates similarly argues in Gorg. 516 against the statesmanship of Pericles and others from the ingratitude of the people towards them.

Republic
A.
600
C

ἐπ' αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου] as *infra* D. ἐπ' ἐκείνου, 'in his own day.' Of this the words ὅτε ἔζη, 'when he was alive,' are a further colloquial amplification. Plato seems to have supposed that the name Κρεῦ-φύλος was derived from κρέας and φύλη: 'of the stock of flesh.'

ἀλλ' οἷε . . . οὐκ ἄρ' ἂν . . . ἀλλὰ Πρωταγόρας μὲν . . . (D) Ὅμηρον δ' ἄρα . . . καὶ οὐχί, κ.τ.λ.] The first part of this sentence has a regular protasis (εἰ τῷ ὄντι . . . δυνάμενος) and apodosis (οὐκ ἄρ' ἂν πολλοὺς . . . ὑπ' αὐτῶν): the second part has two subdivisions (1) Πρωταγόρας μὲν ἄρα . . . οἱ ἐταῖροι: (2) Ὅμηρον δ' ἄρα . . . μεταλάβοιεν. The connexion of the first and second part may be traced as follows: If Homer had been able to make men better, he would have been honoured: but as a matter of fact, while Protagoras was honoured (and therefore may be supposed to have done men good) Homer was not honoured (and therefore cannot be supposed to have done men good). For the interposition of οἷε near the beginning of the sentence cp. especially Meno 93 c ἀλλ', οἷε, οὐκ ἂν ἐβουλήθη;

ἄρα . . . ἄρα . . . ἄρα] 'As we are expected to suppose.'

D ἐὰν μὴ σφεῖς, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. Protag. 318 B.

ἐπὶ ταύτῃ τῇ σοφίᾳ] has an ironical reference to ἐὰν μὴ . . . ἐπιστατήσωσιν: i. e. a wisdom which has so high a claim.

*ὀνινάναι] The reading of a majority of MSS. is *ὀνεῖναι* (A¹Π &c.) or *ὀνίναί* (A²). As such forms are anomalous, several emendations have been suggested,—*ὀνῆναι* which rests on slight manuscript authority (Flor. x &c.), and *ὀνήσαι* which is also found in a single MS. *ὀνινάναι*, however, which is not found in any MS. is more likely to have been the original of *ὀνίναί*, and the tense agrees better with the other verbs in the sentence.

καὶ οὐχί, κ.τ.λ.] The force of the negative οὐχί, demanding an affirmative answer, is continued to the end of the sentence.

E αὐτοὶ ἂν ἐπαιδαγώγουν] 'They would have chosen to attend or follow him.' From the more precise sense of watching or following about like a tutor, the word seems to acquire here and in I Alc. 135 D οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ὅπως οὐ παιδαγωγῆσω σε, the more general meaning of following another, never leaving him out of sight. For the whole passage cp. Theag. 128 E.

μιμητὰς εἰδῶλων] (1) 'forgers of semblances,' 'imitative makers

of shadows'—from *μιμῆσθαι εἰδωλον*, 'to make a shadowy imitation' (*εἰδωλον* cognate accusative, cp. infra 602 B *τοῦτο μιμήσεται*) [L. C.]; (2) 'they copy images of virtue' [B. J. Trans.].

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X.
600
E
601
A

χρώματ' ἅττα ἐκάστων τῶν τεχνῶν] 'colours belonging to' ('taken from') 'the several arts.'

τοῖς δνόμασι καὶ ῥήμασιν] The dative is either (1) governed by *ἐπί* in *ἐπιχρωματίζειν*, 'he dips his language in the colours of the arts': or (2) instrumental, 'he gives his work a superficial colouring of the arts by the language he employs.' The latter is the more natural mode of expression.

ἐπεὶ γυμνωθέντα γε, κ.τ.λ.] Poetry, it is argued, becomes bare and meagre if stripped of poetical diction and colouring. More than half the grace and bloom of a poem necessarily flies off in translation; the same ideas, when expressed in prose, are no longer the same. But the poet might reply that philosophy also would become unmeaning if deprived of a suitable vehicle of expression, nor can language ever wholly lose a musical and poetical element.

αὐτὰ ἐφ' αὐτῶν λεγόμενα] I.e. when the matter or *λόγος* is stripped of the form of poetry (*λέξις*, *ἁρμονία*, *ῥυθμός*) and merely spoken. Cp. iii. 392 D ff.

τεθέασαι γάρ που] 'For you have seen I suppose, what they look like?' We may paraphrase 'you have seen the Logographer turning poetry into prose.'

Not the imitator, nor even the maker of things is the true authority, but he who uses them and directs them to their end. The imitator consults neither use nor reality (of which he is ignorant) but appearance only.

601 B-
602 B

μὴ τοίνυν . . . ἴδωμεν] 'Do not let us leave the subject half explained, but let us have a thorough understanding of it.' Cp. ii. 376 D *ἵνα μὴ ἐῶμεν ἱκανὸν λόγον*, *Phaedo* 77 C *φαίνεται γὰρ ὥσπερ ἥμισυ ἀποδεδεῖχθαι οὐ δεῖ. ἡμίσεως*, the genitive used adverbially (corrected to *ἡμίσεος* in *Par. A*), is the reading of most MSS.: *ἐφ' ἡμίσεως* (q) seems to be a conjectural reading: *ἡμισέως*, the conjecture of Stephanus, is an adverb formed on the analogy of *ταχέως*, *παχέως*, &c.

601
C

ἂρ' οὖν ἐπαίει, κ.τ.λ.] A favourite idea in Plato:—*Cratyl.* 390 D

Republic
X.
601
C

τίς δὲ τῷ τοῦ νομοθέτου ἔργῳ ἐπιστατήσκει τ' ἂν κἀλλιστα καὶ εἰργασμένον κρίνειε καὶ ἐνθάδε καὶ ἐν τοῖς βαρβάροις; ἥρ' οὐχ ὅσπερ χρήσεται;

ὁ γραφεύς] sc. τῶν ἡνίων. *Ἱωγράφος* is changed to *γραφεύς* for the sake of the paronomasia with *χαλκεύς* and *σκυτεύς*.

D οἷα . . . φ' *χρήται*] 'What specimens of that which he (the user) employs, the maker makes that are good or bad in actual use.' The correlation of singular and plural here arises from the collocation of particular and universal. The instrument (sing.) is *good in some cases bad in others* (plur.). [L. C.]

ἐξαγγέλλει (*bis*)] Some would read ἐξαγγελεῖ. But see note on infra 604 A ἀντιτείνειν.

οἱ ἂν ὑπηρετῶσιν] sc. αἰλοί. 'Which he finds serviceable:—not merely 'which he makes use of.' Cp. Protag. 326 B ἵνα τὰ σώματα βελτίω ἔχοντες ὑπηρετῶσι τῇ διανοίᾳ χρηστῇ οὕσῃ. The occurrence of ὑπηρετῶσιν and ὑπηρετήσῃ in successive lines, but in a different connexion, is worthy of remark.

E πίστιν ὀρθήν] *πίστις* is here used in the sense of an opinion received from others:—not with the technical meaning which was given to it in vi. 511. The genitive, governed by *ποιητής*, is resumed with *κάλλους τε καὶ πονηρίας*.

602 διὰ τὸ . . . ἐπιτάττεσθαι] 'because of having orders given him.'
A For the passive cp. i. 337 A χαλεπαίνεσθαι.

χαρίεις ἂν εἴη . . . ποιῇ] 'The imitator will be in a charming state of intelligence about his own inventions.' The asyndeton is used as elsewhere to express the persistent feeling with which Socrates (*ἐπέχων καὶ οὐκ ἀνιείς*) sends the argument home: cp. v. 462 E ὧρα ἂν εἴη . . . ἐπανέναυ. For the ironical use of *χαρίεις* and the reply cp. iv. 426 A τὸδε αὐτῶν οὐ χαρίεν and the answer (B) οὐ πάνν χαρίεν.

B ἀλλ' οὖν δὴ ὁμως γε, κ.τ.λ.] The particles emphasize the absurdity of such a proceeding, considering the nature of imitation: 'nevertheless he will do it.'

τοῦτο μιμήσεται] *τοῦτο* is a cognate accusative: not 'that he will imitate' but 'such will be the mode of his imitation.'

καὶ ἐν ἔπεσι] Homer is still included among tragic poets: supra 595 C, infra 607 A, Theaet. 153 A.

Thus shallow and unreal itself, imitation works upon what is shallow and unreal in human nature, appealing as it does to the crude experience of sensation and not to the arts of measuring and weighing by which the illusions of sense are corrected. So painting deceives the eye, and poetry introduces similar confusion by her representation of complex and inconsistent emotions, appealing to the passions and not to reason.

Republic
X.
602 B-
605 C

πρὸς Διός] The exclamation (cp. i. 332 c, ix. 574 b) is uttered in glad anticipation of a new argument, in which Plato having shown the unreality of dramatic performances, proceeds to consider them as injurious to the moral character: first, as illusive; secondly, as tending to imitate the feelings when excited and variable rather than when equable; thirdly, and more than all, as promoting the indulgence and expression of feelings which would otherwise be restrained. Before taking the new step he resumes what has preceded with μέν (περὶ τρίτον μέν τί, κ.τ.λ.). In the next sentence ἐστίν is to be supplied with ἔχον.

602
B

τοῦ ποίου τινὸς πέρι λέγεις;] 'what is the subject of your remark?' The interrogative pronoun is not a repetition of ποῖόν τι supra, but refers generally to the whole point in question, asking for an example or illustration of it.

C

πᾶσά τις ταραχή] 'a kind of utter confusion' = πάντως τις ταραχή: πᾶς is used intensively and not extensively: cp. Soph. 250 d πᾶσῃ συνεσχόμεθα ἰστορίᾳ,—and for the use of τις, Gorg. 522 d αὕτη γάρ τις βοήθεια ἑαυτῷ πολλάκις ἡμῖν ὁμολόγηται κρατίστη εἶναι.

γοητείας οὐδὲν ἀπολείπει] (1) 'fails in no resource of magic art;' (2) 'has all the effect of magic' [B. J.]. Cp. vii. 533 A.

D

ἂρ' οὖν οὐ τὸ μετρεῖν, κ.τ.λ.] The apparent variations of the senses are corrected by measure and number. This is the answer to the doctrine of the fallibility of our knowledge of sensible objects, whether suggested by Plato or by Berkeley. The variations are ascertainable or assignable to disturbing causes and afford no reason for doubting the general truthfulness of sense. For Plato's conception of the art of measuring, cp. Protag. 356 d, Philebus 55 E.

τούτῳ δὲ πολλάκις, κ.τ.λ.] The dative would naturally have been followed by some such word as συμβαίνει, 'it turns out,' &c. For this the expression τὰναντία φαίνεται is substituted. Or in other

E

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X.
602
E

words, the dative is in a loose construction with the whole sentence, like a genitive absolute, and is not to be taken with φαίνεται. It would not be in accordance with Plato's use of language, or with the context in what follows, to speak of the contradictions of sense as having anything to do with the rational element in the soul. For a similar change of construction, cp. viii. 566 E πρὸς τοὺς ἔξω ἐχθρούς, κ.τ.λ., Theaet. 182 B ἀλλ' ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων . . . τὰ δὲ αἰσθανόμενα.

οὐκοῦν ἔφασκεν . . . εἶναι;] He refers to iv. 436 A-C. The dative here as there is instrumental:—‘with the same faculty to form opposite opinions at the same time.’

603
A

ἀλλὰ μὲν, κ.τ.λ.] Measure and number are among the leading ideas of the Platonic philosophy. There is a measure in words as in all other things (Polit. 285 A) and the μέτρον and μέτριον in the Philebus are in the highest region of good.

ἔλεγον] supra 597 E ff., 602 D.

ἡ γραφικὴ . . . (B) ἀληθεῖ] The chief stress is on πόρρω, which has the first place in each clause and is repeated for the sake of emphasis.

B

ἐπ' οὐδενί, κ.τ.λ.] The purpose for which their friendship is cemented is utterly unsound and untrue.

φαύλη . . . μιμητικὴ] Cp. vi. 496 A ποῖ' ἅπτα οὖν εἰκὸς γεννᾶν τοὺς ταιούτους; οὐ νόθα καὶ φαῦλα;

C

μή τι ἄλλο ἢ παρὰ ταῦτα;] μή τι ἄλλο ἦν, the conjecture of Ast, is certainly probable. The past tense would refer to iii. 399 A, B, where the true scope of μιμητικὴ was described. But the interrogative use of the subjunctive with μή expecting a negative answer, is a sufficiently well-ascertained Platonic construction—see Goodwin, *M. and T.*, § 268. Cp. especially Parm. 163 D τὸ δὲ γίνεσθαι καὶ τὸ ἀπόλλυσθαι μή τι ἄλλο ἢ, κ.τ.λ., where, however, Bekker reads ἦν with Heindorf.

D

κατὰ τὴν ὄψιν ἑστασίαζε] sc. ὁ ἄνθρωπος: supra 602 c ff.

ἀναμνήσκομαι δέ . . . ἡμῶν] Socrates apparently refers to two discussions, one in iii. 387, where the brave man is described as bearing sorrow with fortitude,—the other in iv. 439, where opposite tendencies are spoken of as working together in the soul.

ἀνὴρ . . . ἀπολέσας] The words *οὐδὲν ἀπολέσας* . . . *ποιεῖται* are an explanation of *τοιαῦδε τύχης μετασχών*. Republic
X.
603
E

τότε] iii. 387 D, E.

οὕτω . . . ἀληθές] ‘Rather the latter, said he, if we are to speak truly.’ *τό γε ἀληθές* is an adverbial phrase = *re vera*. The reasonableness of this is noticeable. Plato sees that even the good man, who has his feelings most under control, cannot altogether overcome them.

τὸ δὲ . . . εἶπε] ‘But now tell me this about him.’ There is no need of altering *τὸ δὲ* to *τόδε* with Schneider and the inferior MSS. The *neuter* of the article is often used thus demonstratively in beginning a new sentence.

604
A

Socrates recalls the heads of the former discussion, to which he adds a new one, viz. the tendency of dramatic performances to relax the self-control which is natural in the presence of others.

μαχεῖσθαι τε καὶ ἀντιτείνειν] Cp. i. 342 A *σκεψομένης τε καὶ ἐκπορίζουσας*, supra 601 D *ἐξαγγέλλει* . . . καὶ ἐπιτάξει:—*ἀντιτείνειν*, which is supported by the great majority of MSS., is probably genuine, notwithstanding the change of tense.

ἂ οὐκ ἂν δέξαιτό τινα ἰδεῖν δρῶντα] ‘Which he would not choose to see another doing.’ Cp. Soph. El. 1278 ἡ κύρτα κἂν ἄλλοισι θυμοίμην ἰδών. (Unless εἴ has dropped out—*ἂ οὐκ ἂν δέξαιτό τινά ἐ ἰδεῖν δρῶντα*.)

ἐναντίας . . . εἶναι] ‘But when a man is drawn in two opposite directions in reference to the same object, we say that he has necessarily two distinct principles.’ B

φαμέν may be understood parenthetically, and *ἀναγκαῖον* as = *ἀναγκαῖόν ἐστιν*. But *ἀναγκαῖον* is equally well explained by supplying *εἶναι*:—sc. *φαμέν εἶναι ἀναγκαῖον δύο εἶναι ἐν αὐτῷ*. Compare again the discussion in Book iv (436 ff.) in which the principle of contradiction is first stated.

The change of construction from *δήλου ὄντος* to *προβαῖνον* is caused by the transition to the impersonal verb. Cp. Euthyphr. 4 D *ὡς ἀνδροφόνου καὶ οὐδὲν ὄν πρᾶγμα*. The *accusative*, when once adopted, is continued.

οὔτε τι . . . σπουδῆς] The spirit of these words resembles that of many passages in the Laws; e.g. vii. 803 B, C *εὔτε δὲ τοίνυν τὰ* C

Republic τῶν ἀνθρώπων πράγματα μεγάλης μὲν σπουδῆς οὐκ ἄξια, ἀναγκαῖόν γε μὴν
X. σπουδάζειν· τοῦτο δὲ οὐκ εὐτυχές.

604
C

ἐν αὐτοῖς] 'In the circumstances':—i. e. ἐν ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς (supra).

τῖνι, ἦ δ' ὅς, λέγεις;] Cp. vii. 531 D, E.

ἀλλὰ μὴ προσπαίσαντας, κ.τ.λ.] For the image cp. Dem. Philipp. i. § 40 ὥσπερ οἱ βάρβαροι πυκτεύουσιν, οὕτω πολεμῖν Φιλίππῳ· καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνων ὁ πληγείς ἀεὶ τῆς πληγῆς ἔχεται, κἂν ἐτέρωσε πατάξῃς, ἐκεῖσ' εἰσὶν αἱ χεῖρες· προβάλλεσθαι δ' ἡ βλέπειν ἐναντίον οὐτ' οἶδεν οὐτ' ἐθέλει.

γίγνεσθαι πρὸς τῷ ἰᾶσθαι] The dative appears elsewhere in similar expressions (ix. 585 A, Polit. 264 A, Laws vii. 799 c) and therefore τῷ (q) is to be preferred to τό, the reading of the older MSS., which, however, is not impossible after γίγνεσθαι ('to arrive at').

D φαμέν] 'As we are saying'—supra B.

δειλίας φίλον] Cp. iv. 439 D πληρώσεών τινων καὶ ἡδονῶν ἑταῖρον (neuter): supra 603 B.

E ἔχει] 'admits of.' Cp. Thuc. ii. 41, § 3 ἀγανάκτησιν ἔχει.

{ μιμούμενον] μιμουμένον (sc. τινὸς αὐτό), the reading of Π q and a few other MSS., has been preferred by some editors on the supposition that μιμοῦμαι is not used passively. As other tenses of the verb are taken in a passive sense (Laws ii. 668 B τὸ μιμηθέν: Cratyl. 425 D γράμμασι καὶ συλλαβαῖς τὰ πράγματα μεμιμημένα: supra 599 A μιμηθισόμενον) there is no sufficient reason for refusing such a sense to the present. But, as Schneider observes, μιμούμενον here may quite well be an accusative masculine,—'nor is it easy to understand one who tries to imitate this.' Ficinus ('si imitemur') perhaps read μιμουμένων.

πανηγύρει καὶ . . . ξυλλεγομένοις] πανηγύρει is dative of the occasion, while ἀνθρώποις depends on εὐπετές καταμαθεῖν. 'At a public gathering, and for men assembling,' &c.

605
A

οὐ . . . πέπηγεν] οὐ negatives the whole sentence; hence καί, not οὐδέ. It follows that τε, not γε, is right, and τε was probably at first written in Par. A, in which γε is a correction. (The mark ÷ written over γ by the diorthotes, has been mistaken for τ.) For

πέπηγε CP. vii. 530 D ὥς πρὸς ἀστρονομίαν ὄμματα πέπηγεν, ὥς πρὸς *Republic*
ἐναρμότιον φορὰν ὧτα παγῆναι. *X.*

605
A

φαῦλα . . . πρὸς ἀλήθειαν] Cp. supra 597 A ἀμυδρόν τι . . . πρὸς
ἀλήθειαν.

ἕτερον τοιοῦτον] sc. φαῦλον, to which τοῦτο before ἐγείρει also *B*
refers.

ὥσπερ ἐν πόλει] ‘As in the case of a city;’ sc. the rational
part is destroyed. The subject of comparison is resumed in ταῦτόν
καὶ τόν, *κ.τ.λ.*, *infra*.

παραδιδῶ] sc. αὐτοῖς.

ταῦτόν] Accusative in apposition to κακῇν . . . ἐμποιεῖν, bringing
out the antecedent to ὥσπερ.

πολιτείαν] The thought is similar to that in ix. 592 B: cp. infra
608 B *περὶ τῆς ἐν αὐτῷ πολιτείας δεδιότι*.

οὔτε τὰ μείζω οὔτε τὰ ἐλάττω] Cp. i. 343 A οὐδὲ πρόβατα οὐδὲ
ποιμένα and note.

ἀλλὰ τὰ αὐτὰ . . . ἀφεστῶτα] There is great uncertainty about *C*
the text and construction of this passage. The reading εἰδωλο-
ποιῶντα, which refers to the poet, rests on insufficient manuscript
authority (*q* corr.). Nor is the change from the dative to the
accusative necessary, as the ‘foolish part of the soul’ may very
well be called ‘a maker of images.’ There is, however, good
authority for ἀφεστῶτα; and it may be argued that if either the
dative or the accusative is read in one clause, it should be read in
both. But ἀφεστῶτα,—‘things remote from the truth,’ may quite
well be in agreement with εἰδωλα. On the other hand, ἀφεστῶτι,
the reading of *Ξ D* corr., is also possible.—It may be argued
further, on the one hand that εἰδωλοποιῶντα agreeing with the
subject of ἐμποιεῖν preserves better the balance of the sentence,
on the other hand that it is too far removed from its context.

*The crowning offence of poetry is her corrupting not only bad or 605 C—
indifferent persons, but even the good. Our feelings are stirred 607 A
when Homer or one of the tragedians represents some pitiful hero
weeping or smiting his breast. But in our own sorrows we are
expected to play the manly part. And we cannot be right in
praising others for a weakness which would disgrace ourselves.
The same rule applies to the excess of laughter excited by comedy,*

Republic and still more to the awakening of lower feelings. *Hymns in praise*
X. of God and god-like men are the only poems which we admit in our state.

605 ᾄδοντάς τε καὶ κομπομένους] 'Chanting and beating their breasts.'
 D The change from singular to plural marks the transition from the single speeches (ῥήσεις) of the characters in Epic poetry and tragedy to the combined song or plaint (κομμός) of the chorus and the persons on the stage. The conjectural reading ἢ κλαίοντας for ἡ καὶ ᾄδοντας is unnecessary.

E μὴ ἀξιούειναι] μὴ, not οὐ, is used in putting the case.

οὐ μὰ . . . σκοποίης] ναί here expresses dissent from the negative preceding. 'That does not appear reasonable.' 'Yes, but it will, if you look at it in this way.' εὐλογον is used in slightly different senses in the two clauses. 'It looks very inconsistent,' said Glaucon, 'thus to praise the tragic poet.—Rather, it is easily explained, if you look at it in this way.'

606 πεπεινηκὸς τοῦ δακρῦσαι] 'compelled to fast from tears:' i.e.
 A which has been denied the satisfaction of weeping.

ἀνίησι . . . τοῦτου] 'relaxes its watch over this tearful part of our nature.' Cp. viii. 547 c φυλακῆς αὐτῶν and note.

B ἑαυτῷ] Plato passes from the rational part of the soul to the man himself. ἄτε like ὥς is construed with the accusative neuter participle of an impersonal verb.

λογίζεσθαι . . . εἰς τὰ οἰκεῖα] Cp. iii. 395 c ἵνα μὴ ἐκ τῆς μιμήσεως τοῦ εἶναι ἀπολαύσωσιν.

C ἄρ' οὐχ ὁ αὐτὸς λόγος, κ.τ.λ.] περὶ τοῦ γελοίου depends on ὁ αὐτὸς λόγος, and is to be continued with ταῦτόν ποιεῖς, κ.τ.λ., which is added in apposition to ὁ αὐτὸς λόγος.

ὅτι, *ἂν αὐτός, κ.τ.λ.] The text has been variously emended. Schneider's reading (ἄν for ἂν) has been adopted as involving the least change. Hermann's correction of δέ to δῆ is to some extent confirmed by the absence of μέν after αὐτός. Supposing this accepted, the simplest change is to add ἄ before αὐτός and ἂν after αἰσχύνοιο:—ὅτι, ἂν ἄ αὐτὸς αἰσχύνοιο ἄν, κ.τ.λ., 'that, if jests, which you would be ashamed to make, sound delightful to your ear.' It is possible, however, that we have here a carelessly written

sentence, in which the differing moods $\acute{\alpha}\ \acute{\alpha}\nu\ \alpha\iota\sigma\chi\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omicron\iota\sigma\iota$ and $\acute{\alpha}\ \acute{\alpha}\nu\ \text{Republic}$
 $\chi\alpha\rho\eta\varsigma$ (= $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\ \tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha\ \chi\alpha\rho\eta\varsigma$) are connected with $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$. X.
 606
 C

$\alpha\upsilon$] 'again,' as in the former case, *supra* A.

$\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\iota$] 'On those occasions,' i. e. in hearing poetry, *cp.* v. 451 B.

$\acute{\epsilon}\nu\ \tau\omicron\iota\varsigma\ \omicron\iota\kappa\epsilon\iota\omicron\iota\varsigma$] In your private life and conversation (*supra* B).

$\kappa\alpha\iota\ \pi\epsilon\rho\iota\ \acute{\alpha}\phi\rho\omicron\delta\iota\sigma\acute{\iota}\omega\upsilon$] $\acute{\omicron}\ \alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma\ \lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ is to be supplied before $\delta\tau\iota$. D

Plato is an enemy to sentimentalism; all those influences which are represented to us by novels, plays, poems, are to be sternly repressed. He will not have the feelings excited by unreal sorrows, lest they should be unequal to the support of real ones. That the indulgence of the feelings even in virtuous or religious emotions may be carried to excess, is certainly true. Also, as Butler has remarked, passive impression is (or rather may be) in an inverse ratio to active habit. Still, one who cannot feel is almost as far removed from a rational being as one who cannot think: the sources of imagination and sympathy are dried up in him; and to quicken the feelings and imagination where they are deficient is quite as important a part of education as to moderate them where they are in excess.

Plato does not recognize that the indulgence of the feelings may also be a cultivation of them ($\mu\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma\ .\ .\ .\ \pi\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota\omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha\ \delta\iota'\ \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \phi\acute{\omicron}\beta\omicron\upsilon\ \tau\hat{\omega}\nu\ \tau\omicron\iota\omicron\upsilon\tau\omega\nu\ \pi\alpha\theta\eta\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega\nu\ \kappa\acute{\alpha}\theta\alpha\rho\sigma\iota\nu$). What would he have thought of a system which resolves the moral sentiments into sympathy? Much of the obscurity of this subject arises out of the strongly marked line of distinction which is drawn between reason and feeling, and from the neglect to observe that reason is often manifested in the form of feeling.

$\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota\omicron\varsigma\ \acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\lambda\alpha\beta\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\iota\ \mu\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\iota\nu$] 'It is well worth while to take him up and learn him.' The reading $\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota\omicron\varsigma$ has the authority of Par. A as well as of Π M, and is also more idiomatic than $\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota\omicron\nu$, which has been adopted by editors on the supposed authority of Par. A. E

$\theta\omicron\sigma\omicron\nu$] owing to the omission of its antecedent $\tau\omicron\upsilon\sigma\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, is in the accusative case; hence $\psi\mu\omicron\nu\iota$ by attraction to it becomes $\psi\mu\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$. 607
 A

$\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\kappa\acute{\omega}\mu\iota\alpha\ \tau\omicron\iota\varsigma\ \acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\omicron\iota\varsigma$] 'praises of the brave,' like Symp. 194 D $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\kappa\omega\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu\ \tau\hat{\omega}\ \psi\epsilon\rho\sigma\tau\iota$. The construction here follows that of the preceding words.

$\tau\omicron\upsilon\ \kappa\omicron\iota\nu\eta\ .\ .\ .\ \lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\upsilon$] Either (1) 'the reason which by common

Republic X. consent has always been held to be the highest,' or (2) 'that reason which from time to time appears best to the majority.' Cp. *supra* 604 B, C.

607 B—*Such then is our defence for what may seem hard measure*
608 B *towards the poets who have charmed us. The truth is that there is an old quarrel between philosophy and poetry. But if the Muse, making her defence in turn, can prove that we are wrong, we are only too ready to listen to her. Yet until she or her friends can show that she is not only pleasant but useful to the state, we shall hear her under protest, using the foregoing argument as a counter-charm. For great is the issue at stake. And of the highest rewards of virtue we have not yet spoken.*

607 ταῦτα δὴ, ἔφην, κ.τ.λ.] The reasons for ἀπολελογήσθω, 'let this
B be our defence,' and ἀπολελογίσθω, 'let this be our final reckoning' or 'summing up,' are very nearly balanced. In favour of the latter may be urged (1) the agreement of the two best MSS. Par. A and Ven. Π, (2) the old argument of the 'more difficult reading,' (3) the apparent anticipation of the defence of poetry in the word ἀπολελογήσθω, which may also have suggested the alteration to the mind of the copyist, (4) the tone of the preceding pages, which has not been that of apology but of accusation or judgement (*supra* 595 A, B, 604 D, E). On the other hand, ἀπολελογήσθω (1) has the consent of the remaining MSS., (2) is a more natural and appropriate expression; (3) towards Homer at least the attitude *has* been one of apology; (4) in the immediate context, the epexegetis ὅτι εἰκότως ἄρα, κ.τ.λ., is more suitable to this idea, for which cp. also iv. 420 B, vi. 490 A; Phaedo 63, 69; (5) 'this is our defence; let poetry make hers if she can,'—is not by any means an illogical sequence.

ὁ γὰρ λόγος ἡμᾶς ἥρει] The expression ὁ λόγος αἰρεῖ is not infrequent in the sense, 'reason constrains us.' In the present passage ὁ λόγος may mean either (1) 'the argument,' as in Laws ii. 663 D ὡς καὶ νῦν αὐτὸ ἥρην ὁ λόγος ἔχειν, or (2) 'reason' generally. The addition of ἡμᾶς which gives a touch of liveliness, is rather in favour of the former.

προσείπωμεν] 'let us say in addition,' cp. Soph. 250 B. The scribe of r, not understanding this, wrote αὐτήν instead of αὐτῇ.

καὶ γὰρ ἡ λακέρυζα, κ.τ.λ.] for the saying of 'the yelping hound barking at her lord' and 'one mighty in the vain talk of fools,' &c. The first of these two quotations is said by Plato (Laws xii. 967 c, d) to be applied by certain poets to the disciples of Anaxagoras, who though nameless, are sufficiently indicated by their doctrine *ὡς νοῦς εἴη ὁ διακεκοσμηκὸς πάνθ' ὅσα κατ' οὐρανόν*,—which doctrine of theirs however they ruined, and themselves with it, by also making earth and stones the universal causes.

Republic
X.
607
B

ὁ τῶν Δία σοφῶν ὄχλος κρατῶν] The best mode of construing this clause is to take *Δία* with *κρατῶν*, 'the crowd of philosophers overmastering Zeus.' Cp. Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, v. i, 86–88 'A politician, . . . one that would circumvent God.'

C

The order of the words may be possibly explained by the circumstance of their being a quotation from some lyric poet. In Plato himself, however, there occur examples of somewhat violent or affected transpositions, as in Laws vii. 824 A *θήρευσσις . . . ἡ τῶν διαπαύματα πόνων ἔχουσα*. The Vulgate text before Bekker (still followed by some editors) had *διασόφων* in one word on the authority of some inferior manuscripts (which read *διασοφῶν*) according to the supposed analogy of *διάσεμνος*,—itself a word of doubtful authority.

σημεῖα] sc. *ἐστίν*, which gives the required verb.

ἡ πρὸς ἡδονὴν ποιητικὴ] is opposed to the 'austere' poetry which is to be admitted: iii. 398 A *αὐτοὶ δ' ἂν τῷ αὐστηροτέρῳ καὶ ἀηδεστερῷ ποιητῇ χρῴμεθα*.

ἀπολογησομένη] The reading *ἀπολογησαμένη*, which seems to have been that of A¹, is probably right. *οὕτω*, 'on this condition,' is explained by *ἀπολογησομένη . . . μέτρῳ*.

D

τῶν καλῶν πολιτειῶν] said ironically, like *ἡ καλλίστη . . . πολιτεία* in viii. 562 A.

E

† αἰσθόμεθα] is a word of doubtful genuineness. And even if it be changed to *αἰσθανόμεθα*, the expression is feeble. *ἡισθόμεθα* and *ἡσθήμεθα* are not much better. *Εἰσόμεθα*, the reading of *g*, is probably conjectural. Madvig very ingeniously conjectured *ἁσόμεθα*, continuing the idea of *ἐπ' αἰδοντες*. But (1) the participial clause *εὐλαβούμενοι* . . . *ἔρωτα* is hardly enough of a digression to justify the resumptive *δ' οὖν*: (2) the expression *ἁσόμεθα ὡς, κ.τ.λ.*, is not quite natural or idiomatic: (3) there is nothing in the words *ὡς οὖ*

608
A

Republic A. σπουδαστέον . . . περὶ ποιήσεως to suggest the style of a chant or ἐπωδῇ. Some verb with the meaning of ἀφεξόμεθα seems to be required. [L. C.]

608 B-D One life is far too little to reward virtue, or to deserve the serious care of an immortal soul.—That the human soul is immortal is a strange thought to Glaucon. But Socrates undertakes to prove it.

608 B οὐδέ γε ποιητικῇ] Poetry is emphasized as being the immediate subject of the previous discussion.

C τί οὖν . . . (ν) παντός ;] ‘and should a thing immortal be seriously interested about a period of time which is no more than this, rather than with eternity?’ Cp. Phaedo 107 c εἴπερ ἡ ψυχὴ ἀθάνατος, ἐπιμελείας δὴ δέεται οὐχ ὑπὲρ τοῦ χρόνου τούτου μόνον, ἐν ᾧ καλοῦμεν τὸ ζῆν, ἀλλ’ ὑπὲρ τοῦ παντός : also supra vi. 486 A, 498 D.

D οἶμαι ἔγωγ’, ἔφη] sc. δεῖν σπουδάξω ὑπὲρ τοῦ παντός, referring not to the word οἶει in what precedes, but to the main drift of the question, and emphatically affirming the latter part of it. Cp. i. 336 E μὴ γὰρ δὴ οἶον . . . ὑπέειπεν ἀλλήλοισι καὶ οὐ σπουδάξω, κ.τ.λ. . . . οἶον γε σύ, ᾧ φίλε : where see note. Glaucon can only answer Socrates’ question in one way, but he does not see the aim of it.

οὐκ ᾔσθησαι, κ.τ.λ.] That the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, which is asserted in the Crito, Phaedo, Phaedrus, and referred to in the Apology, Timaeus, Politicus, Laws,—and also in Rep. vi. 498 D, should be here spoken of as a new revelation of which Glaucon hears for the first time, is remarkable.

εἰ μὴ ἀδικῶ γ’, ἔφη] ‘I should think I ought, said I :’ i. e. δίκαιός εἰμι ἔχειν τοῦτο λέγειν. So infra 612 D ἡ οὐ μνημονεύεις ; ἀδικοῖν μὲν’ ἂν, ἔφη, εἰ μή.

608 D—611 A That which perishes can be destroyed only by its own proper evil. Now the soul has an evil proper to it, namely vice. But vice does not destroy the soul. It would lose all its terrors if it did. For it would release the wicked man from evil. Instead of which it keeps him alive and wide awake. It follows that as the soul is ^{incapable} of being destroyed by its own evil, the soul therefore must be imperishable and immortal.

608 D ἀγαθόν τι . . . καὶ κακὸν καλεῖς ;] The argument is as follows :—The soul has a proper evil, which is vice. Now if vice has no

destroying power over the soul, no merely external evil can have any. Republic
X.

κακόν τι] The best MSS. read κακόν τε, which is possibly right. 609
A

τοῦτο μέντοι . . . ἀπολλύον] 'An evil however whose destructive agency cannot cause its dissolution.' B

οὐκ ἦν ;] cp. iv. 436 B, C εἰσόμεθα ὅτι οὐ ταυτὸν ἦν ἀλλὰ πλείω : and the note.

ἀλλ' ὧδε ποίει] 'But put the matter in this way.' C

ὥσπερ . . . (D) ἀφικνεῖται] The apodosis is deferred to make room for the question οὐχ οὕτως ; It is resumed in a new form in ἴθι δῆ, κ.τ.λ., infra.

καὶ ἂ νῦν δῆ, κ.τ.λ.] καί must here mean 'and'—not 'also,' as in καὶ ψυχὴν infra D, because the comparison is not between the body and corn, iron (supra A), &c., but between all these and the soul.

ἐκεῖνό γε] 'The other (and more remote) alternative,' referring to supra A. D

ὕπὸ τῆς . . . πονηρίας . . . ἐκείνων] 'by the evil which is proper to them alone,' i. e. in so far as it is an evil of food considered in itself. For example, mildew, the disease of corn, can destroy the ear of corn, but the mildewed ear of corn will not destroy the human body of itself, but only by introducing into it some disease of the body. E

*ὀρθότατα] ὀρθότατ' ἄν is the reading of all the MSS. with two unimportant exceptions (ὀρθώτατ' ἄν Vind. F, ὀρθότατ' ἄρ' Vind. E), but is probably corrupt. Either ὀρθότατα as in the text, or ὀρθότατά γ', should be read. 610
A

ἢ τοίνυν . . . (B) ἀνοσιωτέρα γίγνεται] Compare the first chapter of Butler's *Analogy*, Part i:—especially the curious observation, 'we have no way of determining by experience what is the certain bulk of the living being each man calls himself; and yet till it be determined that it is larger in bulk than the solid elementary particles of matter which there is no ground to think any natural power can dissolve, there is no sort of reason to think death to be the dissolution of it, of the living being, even though it should not be absolutely indiscerptible.' Here however Butler seems to imply that the soul may be a primary atom, and so indivisible. Plato argues that no disease

Republic of the body nor division of the particles however minute can affect
A. the soul.

610 For εἴ τις ὁ τι σμικρότατα we should perhaps read εἴ τις εἷς ὁ τι
B σμικρότατα: but cp. vi. 509 D γραμμὴν δίχα τετμημένην . . . ἄνισα
μήματα.

C ὁμόσε τῷ λόγῳ τολμᾷ ἰέναι] 'boldly closes' (1) 'with our
argument,' or (2) 'with us in argument.' The latter may be
supported by the absolute use of ὁμόσε . . . χωρήσεται in Theaet. 165 E,
and for τῷ λόγῳ thus used cp. ii. 361 B τὸν δίκαιον παρ' αὐτὸν ἱστώμεν
τῷ λόγῳ. But the first explanation is perhaps simpler and more
natural.

D μάλιστα . . . ἦττον] sc. λαμβάνοντας αὐτό.

ἀλλὰ μή, ὥσπερ νῦν . . . οἱ ἄδικοι] Cp. vii. 539 D καὶ μὴ ὥς νῦν
ὁ τυχὼν καὶ οὐδὲν προσήκων ἔρχεται ἐπ' αὐτό—and the note there.

E πρὸς . . . τῷ ζωτικῷ] Cp. Theaet. 185 E καλὸς γὰρ εἶ, ὦ Θεαίτητε
. . . πρὸς δὲ τῷ καλῷ εὖ ἐποίησάς με.

οὕτω πόρρω . . . εἶναι] 'So far is she removed from being
deadly.' I.e. Injustice is far enough from being one of the things
which cause death. Cp. Phaedo 107 C εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἦν ὁ θάνατος τοῦ
παντὸς ἀπαλλαγῇ, ἔρμιοιον ἂν ἦν τοῖς κακοῖς ἀποθανοῦσι τοῦ τε σώματος ἅμα
ἀπηλλάχθαι καὶ τῆς αὐτῶν κακίας μετὰ τῆς ψυχῆς. Yet at the end of
Book i (351 ff.) Socrates uses an argument apparently inconsistent
with this, which he applies both to the state and to the individual,
viz. that evil is a principle of dissolution or annihilation, which
subsists only through the latent presence of good.

For the figurative language cp. Polit. 284 E πάνθ' ὅπόσα εἰς τὸ
μέσον ὑποκίσθη τῶν ἐσχάτων.

611 A— Now the number of souls, since they are immortal, must always
612 A be the same, neither less nor more; they cannot become less, because
none of them can die: and they cannot increase, because they could
only be increased if what is mortal became immortal, of which the
result would be that all things would become immortal. Nor can
their nature really be so complex as appears to us. The fact of
immortality is proved. But the nature of the soul is beyond the
limits of our knowledge. For she is plunged in the sea of mortality
and encrusted with earth. Only the divine spark of philosophy
within her gives an inkling of her pristine and true being.

εἰ δ' ἔχει, κ.τ.λ.] Plato teaches that souls are eternal, and have a certain fixed number which is incapable of increase or diminution. Any process of change by which the mortal passes into the immortal must end after infinite ages in the immortality of all the mortal. That this is Plato's meaning, which is, however, obscurely expressed, appears from *Phaedo* 72 B, c *εἰ γὰρ μὴ αἰεὶ ἀνταποδοιῶν τὰ ἕτερα τοῖς ἐτέροις γιγνόμενα, ὥσπερ εἰ κύκλῳ περιόντα, ἀλλ' εὐθεὶά τις εἴη ἡ γένεσις ἐκ τοῦ ἐτέρου μόνον εἰς τὸ καταντικρύν, καὶ μὴ ἀνακάμπτει πάλιν ἐπὶ τὸ ἕτερον μηδὲ καμπὴν ποιοῖτο, οἷσθ' ὅτι πάντα τελευτῶντα τὸ αὐτὸ σχῆμα ἂν σχοίη*: where an opposite turn is given to the same argument and it is urged that life must follow death as death follows life. One of the reasons given by Anselm in *Cur Deus Homo*, for the redemption of mankind, is 'the appointed number of the souls of the blessed.'

τῇ ἀληθεστάτῃ φύσει] 'in her truest nature,' as distinguished from that phenomenal nature of the soul which is known to us in experience, and has parts and opposing desires as in Book iv. B

οὐ ῥάδιον, κ.τ.λ.] (1) 'that can hardly be eternal, as we have now discovered the soul to be, which is compounded of many elements, and is not perfectly compounded.' The words *σύνθετον τε*, κ.τ.λ., may be illustrated by ix. 588 ff. where the soul is said in a figure to be composed of a many-headed beast, a lion, and a man. Otherwise (2) the words *ὥς νῦν . . . ψυχῇ* may be taken closely with the clause immediately preceding and referred to the psychology of Books iv and ix. The position of the words in question is in favour of the latter explanation—'that can hardly be eternal which is imperfectly compounded of various elements, as in our present conversation the soul has appeared to be.' [L. C.] Cp. *infra* c *νῦν δὲ εἵπομεν*, κ.τ.λ., 612 A *νῦν δὲ . . . διεληλύθαμεν*.

καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι] such as the reasonings in the *Phaedo* and *Phaedrus*.
ἀναγκάσειαν ἄν] 'would prove beyond doubt.'

εὐρήσει . . . διόψεται] The subject of these verbs is to be gathered from the preceding sentence: viz. *ὁ οὖτως διαθεώμενος*. C

δικαιοσύνας τε καὶ ἀδικίας] The plural signifies the concrete realization of the abstract notion:—Justice and Injustice in their various forms.

τεθεάμεθα μέντοι . . . τὴν ἀρχαίαν φύσιν] The construction is

Republic altered to suit the expansion of the simile: and there is a resumption of τεθεάμεθα . . . αὐτό in infra D οὕτω καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν, κ.τ.λ.

X.
611
C

With the following image cp. Phaedrus 250 C καθαροὶ ὄντες καὶ ἀσήμαντοι τούτου δ' νῦν σῶμα περιφέροντες ὀνομίζομεν, ὁστρέου τρόπον δεδεσμευμένοι.

E ὑπὸ ταύτης τῆς ὁρμῆς] sc. τῆς τοῦ τῷ θεῷ ἐφέπεσθαι.

612 γεγραὰ καὶ πετρώδη] These words in the relative clause resume
A πέτρας τε καὶ ὄστρεα supra.

ὑπὸ . . . ἐστιάσεων] 'as the effects of what are called blissful banquets.' Cp. supra γῆν ἐστιωμένην.

612 A-
613 E

We have found, as Glaucon and Adeimantus required, that apart from reputation and rewards, justice in her own nature is best for the soul in her own nature, even though a man could make himself invisible. Having answered this requirement, we may now, without offence, state the truth about the just man's reward. He does not escape the notice of the gods, and they love him and make him blessed. And though his justice may not soon appear to men, yet at the end of the race he wins the prize against those who started brilliantly with a splendid show. The unjust may elude detection for a while; but in their age they are exploded and despised; and suffer all those horrors which were formerly recounted as falling on the head of the just man who was misconstrued by mankind.

612
A

οὐκοῦν, κ.τ.λ.] The passage which follows is one of the many reminiscences of earlier portions of the work which occur in later ones, and which form an exquisite thread of connexion amid apparent disorder. The old allusion to the ring of Gyges is heightened and enriched by the reference to Iliad v. 844, 845

αὐτὰρ Ἀθήνη

δὺν Ἀϊδος κύνειν, μή μιν ἴδωι ὄβριμος Ἄρης.

This very early piece of folk-lore is alluded to also in Hesiod. Scut. 227, Aristoph. Ach. 390, and in the legend of Perseus in Pherecydes. See Leaf's note on Iliad. l. c. He compares the Tarn-Kappe or Nebelkappe of northern mythology.

For the bearing of the words τὸν Γύγου δακτύλιον on the reading of ii. 359 c, see note in loco.

ἀπελυσάμεθα] 'we have cleared away in the argument the difficulties raised by Glaucon and Adeimantus.' To answer

accusations or clear away objections is a meaning constantly assigned to ἀπολύεσθαι. On the other hand there is no certain instance of the use of the middle voice of this verb in the sense of 'paying a debt.' A various reading ἀπεδυσάμεθι is found in the Cesena MS. (M), in Ven. Ξ, and in Stobaeus: this may be connected with the passage (ii. 361 c γυμνωτέος δὴ πάντων πλὴν δικαιοσύνης, κ.τ.λ.) in which Glaucon and Adeimantus desire Socrates to 'strip' justice. The allusion, however, is too remote; the form is unusual in Attic prose, and the reading is not assisted by the immediate context.

ἐπηνέκαμεν] Par. A reads ἐπηνεῖγκαμεν (sic) with a dot over the γ, suggesting ἐπηνέκαμεν, and Par. K reads ἐπηνέσαμεν. This recalls the words of Adeimantus (which may however have suggested this reading to the scribe) ii. 363 A οὐκ αὐτὸ δικαιοσύνην ἐπαινοῦντες, ἀλλὰ τὰς ἀπ' αὐτῆς εὐδοκίμῃσεις, ib. 367 D μισθοὺς δὲ καὶ δόξας πάρες ἄλλοις ἐπαινεῖν. But for ἐπιφέρειν, 'to bring to bear,' 'apply' (reading ἐπηνέγκαμεν), cp. Soph. 251 A λέγομεν ἄνθρωπον δὴ που πόλλ' ἄττα ἐπνομάζοντες, τὰ τε χρώματα ἐπιφέροντες αὐτῷ καὶ . . . κακίας καὶ ἀρετάς.—The word ἐπηνέκαμεν with the same variant ἐπηνέσαμεν occurs in Polit. 307 A.

ὑμεῖς γὰρ ἡγείσθε] ii. 361 A ff., 367 E.

ἡτείσθε, the reading of Par. A, which is supported by M (ἡτέισθε) is perhaps to be preferred to ἡγείσθε: it agrees better with ἔδωκα and δοτέον, and with ἀπαιτῶ in the following sentence. Cp. infra D, E. There is a slight pleonasm or anacoluthon in δοτέον following ἡτείσθε, which however is not unplatonic.

ταῦτα λανθάνειν] 'That one should escape notice in this.' ταῦτα, cognate accusative.

δοκεῖσθαι] For the passive cp. vi. 490 A τοῖς . . . δοκουμένοις.

εἰ μὴ τι ἀναγκαῖον, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. Butler, *Analogy*, Part. i. chap. 2 'Why the author of nature does not make his creatures happy without the instrumentality of their own actions, and prevent their bringing any sufferings upon themselves, is another matter. Perhaps there may be some impossibilities in the nature of things which we are unacquainted with.'

ἐκ προτέρας ἀμαρτίας] The effect of one life on another is again referred to infra 620 A κατὰ συνήθειαν γὰρ τοῦ προτέρου βίου τὰ πολλὰ αἰρεῖσθαι.

οὐ γὰρ δὴ, κ.τ.λ.] cp. vi. 500 C, D ἐείω δὴ καὶ κοσμίῳ ὃ γε φιλόσοφος

Republic δμιλῶν κόσμος τε καὶ θεῖος εἰς τὸ δυνατόν ἀνθρώπων γίγνεται: Apol. 41 c
 X. καὶ ἔν τι τοῦτο διανοεῖσθαι ἀληθές, ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ἀνδρὶ ἀγαθῷ κακὸν οὐδέν
 613 οὔτε ζῶντι οὔτε τελευτήσαντι, οὐδὲ ἀμελεῖται ὑπὸ θεῶν τὰ τούτου πράγματα.
 A Cp. also, for the ὁμοίωσις θεῷ Theaet. 176 B-E, Laws iv. 716 B, c.

Socrates is about to show that righteousness has the rewards both of this life and of another. He may be said to have partly begged the question of this life by imagining the existence of true happiness in a perfect state. Yet, as he has himself implied at the end of Book ix, the good man has also the power of constructing a 'Kingdom of God' within him, even when the world is against him. Nor is he so antagonistic to his fellow-creatures in fact as he is supposed to be in idea. The world comes round to him at last: appearances as well as realities must be at length restored to him: virtue in the long run is also happiness and good repute.

B ἀρ' οὐχ ᾧδε ἔχει . . . (c) ἀποτρέχοντες] 'Is not the actual truth as follows? Are not those clever unjust men in the position of runners who run well from the lower end of the course to the upper, but not from the upper to the lower? They lead off at a great pace, but in the end come to look foolish, slinking away with their ears down on their shoulders, and without a crown.' The words ἀπὸ τῶν κάτω . . . ἄνω have been taken to mean 'from the lower and upper parts of their body,' i.e. their hips and shoulders; and Socrates is supposed to be describing those who have good legs and no chest. See Riddell's *Digest of Idioms*, § 111: also Madvig quoted by Baiter in his preface. But it seems more natural to apply the ambiguous words ἄνω and κάτω to the upper and lower end of the race-course than to the parts of the human body. The 'upper end' of the course is that farthest from the starting-place, and only a course up and down the stadium is contemplated. The second statement (τὸ μὲν πρῶτον, κ.τ.λ.) as in many similar passages is an expansion of the first. The race alluded to is of course the δίαυλος: cp. Aesch. Agam. 343, 344 δεῖ γὰρ πρὸς οἴκους νοστήμιον σωτηρίας | κάμψαι διαύλον θύτερον κῶλον πάλιν. The new interpretation in which Riddell and Madvig concur rather takes from the point of the comparison, but the use of ἀπό which it implies is idiomatic: cp. Xen. Rep. Lac. v. 9 ὁμοίως γὰρ ἀπὸ τε τῶν σκελῶν καὶ ἀπὸ χειρῶν καὶ ἀπὸ τραχήλου γυμνάζονται.

C ἅπερ αὐτὸς ἔλεγε] ii. 361 D, E.—Another of the numerous links by which Plato connects the beginning with the end of his work.

γέροντες . . . προπηλακίζονται] (1) 'As they grow old they are miserably insulted' (ἄθλιοι predicative), rather than (2) 'becoming wretched old men they are insulted.'

Republic
X.
613
E

The words εἶτα στρεβλώσονται καὶ ἐκκαυθήσονται, though found in all MSS., are omitted by some editors and bracketed by others. There is no necessity for this. The addition of the word εἶτα, which improves the effect of them, sufficiently shows that they are not a gloss arising out of a reference to the words of Glaucon, ii. 361 E. They suggest the antecedent to ἀ, and may be sufficiently defended as a humorous epitome of the original to which Socrates briefly refers.

ὁ λέγω] supra c.

καὶ μάλ', ἔφη, κ.τ.λ.] καὶ μάλα (καί intensive) is to be taken closely with καλὰ τε καὶ βέβαια. 'They are indeed most fair and well assured.'

614
A

Yet greater far are the rewards of the just and the punishments of the unjust in another life. This is shown by the report which Er the Pamphylian brought from the other world. He was left for dead amongst the slain, and twelve days afterwards came to life upon the funeral pyre. His tale was as follows:—'When his soul left the body, he proceeded with a great company to a place where there were two chasms in the earth, near together; and directly above them two chasms in the sky. Judges sat there in the midst, and after judgement, some souls ascended through the chasm on the right, while others descended into the chasm on the left. He himself on approaching the judgement seat, was told that he was to observe what took place, and carry the report of it back to living men. Then he beheld how from the chasm on the right hand were coming up souls parched and dusty, while from the chasm upon the left came down another troop clean and bright. All gladly rested in the meadow after their long journey of a thousand years.'

614
A-E

Plato ends the *Republic* with a myth: partly (1) because he is on the limits of human knowledge: imagination necessarily enters into any representation of another life: (2) also because he has the old garment of mythology still clinging to him: (3) that he may popularize moral truths by investing them with the charm of a religious tale: (4) since he is embodying in literature the Pythagorean and Orphic feelings of the age. Like religious

Republic
A.
614
A

paintings, the myths of Plato have also some traditional elements which lend them verisimilitude and help to bring them into harmony with contemporary ideas. Plato is accepting the old forms and trying to breathe a moral and intellectual life into them. His myth consequently, instead of being a mere fiction or fairy tale, is supported by the strength of traditional belief. The attempts of Numenius, Proclus and others to connect this myth with those in Gorg., Phaed., Phaedr., Tim. so as to get a complete and consistent view of Plato's supra-mundane theories, only show the futility of such a method.

τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ λόγου ὀφειλόμενα ἀκοῦσαι] 'The debt of description which the argument owes to them.' Supra 612 c ἀ ἐδανείσασθε ἐν τῷ λόγῳ. The repetition of ἀκοῦσαι has been suspected by Stephanus and Stallbaum, but the word is not without meaning if it be taken in the sense of 'to have related concerning them.' Cp. supra vi. 496 A, Lys. 207 A οὐ τὸ καλὸς εἶναι μόνον ἄξιον ἀκοῦσαι. The debt which has been incurred in words has to be paid in words.

λέγοις ἄν, κ.τ.λ.] 'As one who delights in listening to few things more.'

B ἀλλ' ἀλκίμου μὲν ἀνδρός] Socrates makes a pun on the name of Alcinous; as we might say, parodying the words: 'I will introduce you to a hero: not the well-known one of the *Pilgrim's Progress*:—yet this too is-a Great-heart.' Cp. Symp. 185 c Πανσανίου δὲ πανσαμένου. There is perhaps an allusion to the descent among the shades (Odyssey xi) which forms a part of the tale of Ulysses to Alcinous. The epithet is appropriate to one who fell in battle.

τοῦ Ἀρμενίου] not 'the Armenian' but 'the son of Armenius' as in the quotation of Clement infra: his country is mentioned afterwards. Pamphylia is again referred to, infra 615 c.

Er, the son of Armenius, is declared by Clement of Alexandria (Stromat. v. 710, § 24) to be Zoroaster: ὁ δ' αὐτὸς (sc. Πλάτων) ἐν τῷ δεκάτῳ τῆς Πολιτείας Ἡρὸς τοῦ Ἀρμενίου τὸ γένος Παμφύλου μέμνηται, ὅς ἐστι Ζωροάστρης· αὐτὸς γοῦν ὁ Ζωροάστρης γράφει· Τάδε ξυνέγραψε Ζωροάστρης Ἀρμενίου τὸ γένος Πάμφυλος ἐν πολέμῳ τελευτήσας ὅσα ἐν Ἀίδῃ γενόμενος ἐδάην παρὰ θεῶν.

δεκαταίων . . . δωδεκαταῖος] This gives two days for the home-bringing and funeral preparations. The twelve days are not forgotten in the narrative. The sojourn of seven days is succeeded

by a journey of four days, and this by another journey of one day (616 B). Republic
X.
614
B

ἐπειδὴ οὗ] The first hand in Par. A wrote ἐπειδὴ οὗ with Ven. B : an early corrector changed this to ἐπειδὴ οὖν. The genitive goes with the noun : not 'when the soul left him,' but 'when his spirit went forth.' In what follows, the soul or spirit is spoken of as the man.

εἰς τόπον τινὰ δαιμόνιον] 'to a wonderful place.' C

δικαστὰς δὲ . . . ἔπραξαν] Cp. Phaedo 107 E λέγεται δὲ οὕτως, ὡς ἄρα τελευτήσαντα ἕκαστον ὁ ἑκάστου δαίμων, ὅσπερ ζῶντα εἰλήχει, οὗτος ἄγειν ἐπιχειρεῖ εἰς δὴ τινα τόπον, οἳ δὲ τοὺς συλλεγέντας διαδικασαμένους εἰς "Αἶδον πορεύεσθαι μετὰ ἡγεμόνος ἐκείνου ᾧ δὴ προστέτακται τοὺς ἐνθένδε ἐκέισε πορεύσασθαι : and Gorg. 524 ff.

τῶν δεδικασμένων] is neuter : cp. infra σημεία πάντων ὧν ἔπραξαν.

διακελεύονται] Oblique for διακελευόμεθα : 'The judges or their apparitors said, "You must be the messenger, and we exhort you to look and listen."' D

'The souls that came from heaven, pure and bright, and those that rose out of the ground, dusty and soiled, met and rested in the meadow, friends greeting friends and telling of what they had seen in their respective journeys. The one told of delights beyond compare ; the other with lamentation and weeping recounted all that they had suffered and seen others suffer. Each sin was punished ten times over, once in every hundred years ; and the rewarding of good deeds was in the same proportion. Newly born infants, too, were there, but of them there is not much to be said. The punishments of impiety and parricide were greater than of other sins. I heard a Pamphylian ask, "Where is Ardiaeus the Great?" "Not here," was the reply,—"nor will he ever come. The mouth of the chasm refused him with a terrific roar, and he was thrown down and flayed and dragged away over spikes of flint to be cast into the abyss." The same happened to other tyrants.' 614 E-
616 A

ὅσα τε καὶ οἷα πάθουσιν] 'Of all the dreadful things they had experienced.' 615
A

χιλιέτη] The form χιλιετῇ is supported by the Cesena MS., and by Par. DK which may be taken as representing Ven. II, of which the concluding pages are wanting.

Republic
X.
615
B

τοῦτο δ' εἶναι . . . ἀνθρωπίνου] 'that is to say, once in every hundred years, this being reckoned as the measure of the life of man.' Plato often deals in round numbers. See ix. 588 A προσήκοντα . . . βίοις ἀριθμῶν. τοῦτο refers to δίκην δεδωκέναι . . . δεκάκις.

καὶ οἶον, κ.τ.λ.] The sentence breaks off with an illustration and is continued as if ὅτι had preceded: καί, which is found in all the MSS. is genuine, and the phrase may be explained as a colloquialism:—'And, for example, if there were any,' &c.

πολλῶν] This is the reading of Ven. Ξ, and may be a conjectural emendation of πολλοί, the reading of most MSS., which cannot be right. A corrector of Par. D has changed πολλοί to πολλοῖς,—certainly an idiomatic reading. Schneider is hardly justified in saying of it 'propter pluralem θανάτων ferri nequit.' Cp. Laws ix. 870 D. The words ἡ πόλεις . . . ἐμβεβληκότες explain θανάτων . . . αἴτιοι.

κομίσαιντο . . . κομίζουσιντο] The aorist refers to the fact, the present to the general rule.

τῶν δὲ εὐθὺς γενομένων . . . πέρι] 'And of those (who died) as soon as they were born, or after living only a little while.' Since the dead alone are in question, the ellipse of ἀποθανόντων or ἀπογενομένων (conjectured by Cobet) can be endured, especially since it avoids the collision of two participles.—Plato also has a *'limbus infantum,'* at which he hints.

C εἰς δὲ θεοὺς . . . διηγέιτο] 'and of piety and impiety to Gods and parents and of the murder of kindred (reading αὐτόχειρος φόνου), the retributions which he narrated were yet greater.'

The reading of all the MSS. is αὐτόχειρας, as in the text, of which, however, no grammatical account can be given. The conjecture of Ast, αὐτόχειρος φόνου, is extremely probable. Αὐτόχειρ is used, as often in tragedy, to imply violence to kindred: cp. Laws ix. 872 C ξυγγενῶν αὐτόχειρας φόνους. The sentence thus includes all acts of impiety, as involving a higher degree of crime.

Ἄρδιαῖος ὁ μέγας] The tyrant of Books viii, ix, is still alive, and is having the reward of his crimes. The spirits amongst whom Er finds himself are his own countrymen. The questioner is obviously a Pamphylian, who, having passed his thousand years in Heaven, is still interested in the concerns of his native country. He asks of his friend who has come from Hell (cp. supra 614 E ὅσαι γνώριμα) not without a certain degree of dread, how it has fared with the

contemporary tyrant, of whose greatness he still retains the impression. Republic
X.
615
C

χιλιοστὸν ἔτος] Cp. supra Δ εἶναι δὲ τὴν πορείαν χιλιέτη. Plato would not have us forget that a thousand years have passed since these spirits were in the body.

ἀποκτείνας] = ὃς ἀπέκτεινεν, 'who in the course of his tyranny had slain.'

οὐδ' ἂν ἤξει] ἂν combined with the future indicative throws a shade of irony into the meaning: 'nor is he likely to be coming here.' See Goodwin, *M. and T.* § 197. D

ἐθεασάμεθα, κ.τ.λ.] These are not the words of Er, but of the spirit whom he overhears. The narrative which follows is a confirmation of the words 'he is not likely to come.' Er begins again to speak in his own person at infra 616 B καὶ τὰς μὲν δῆ.

τοῦτο] refers both to what precedes and follows: 'for this' viz. the fate of Ardiaeus 'was one of the terrible sights which we' i.e. the spirits in the world below 'witnessed.' The partitive genitive here forms part of the predication.

καὶ τᾶλλα πάντα πεπονθότες] 'and had suffered all that we told you.' These words, like τῶν δεινῶν θεαμάτων supra, refer to the conversation which the pilgrims from the lower world had held with the pilgrims from the upper respecting their experiences in the thousand years,—supra 614 E. τᾶλλα, 'the rest,' i.e. all except the spectacle now to be described.

ἦσαν δὲ καὶ . . . ἡμαρτηκότων] It was not the position of the tyrant that had merited judgement, but the character of his life. Cp. Gorg. 524 F ὁ Ῥαδίκμανθος . . . θεᾶται ἐκάστου τὴν ψυχὴν, οὐκ εἰδὼς ὅτου ἐστίν, ἀλλὰ πολλάκις τοῦ μεγάλου βασιλέως ἐπιλαβόμενος, κ.τ.λ.

ἢ μὴ ἱκανῶς, κ.τ.λ.] Ardiaeus was incurable, but the attempt might be made prematurely by others whose term of punishment was only to be temporarily prolonged. E

ἐνταῦθα δῆ, κ.τ.λ.] The ministers of vengeance are represented as they might be in Dante or by one of the early Italian painters. They are waiting (παρεστώτες) for the well-known signal.

τὸν δὲ Ἀρδιαῖον . . . (616 A) ἄγουιντο] The transposition of ὅτι εἰς το εἰς ὅ τι in Par. A led Hermann to conjecture that τὸν Τάρταρον as well

Republic as ταῦτα ὑπομένουσιν was an accretion. The latter words are probably
 A. a gloss: they are not found in A M. It is not possible, nor is it
 615 E very important to determine accurately the reading of this passage:
 E the general meaning is clear enough.

616 σφίσι] 'to him and to his fellows' viz. the souls just ascended
 A from beneath.

τοῦτον . . . ἀναβαίνοι] There is some confusion in the MSS.
 here. Par. K appears to read as in the text. Par. A omits τὸν
 φόβον: other MSS. retaining τὸν φόβον read εἰ μυκήσαιο τὸ στόμα
 instead of μὴ γένοιτο . . . ἀναβαίνοι. There can be little doubt that
 in these MSS. a gloss has taken the place of the true reading.
 But τὸν φόβον is probably genuine, although in the reading of
 Par. A it has been rejected as superfluous.

σιγήσαντος] sc. τοῦ στομίον supra 615 E. The aorist points to
 the moment of passing the aperture. Observe too, the difference
 between ἀναβαίνοι, 'tried to ascend,' and ἀναβῆναι, 'ascended.'

B καὶ αὐτὰς εὐεργεσίας] εὐεργεσίᾳ seems to be used here for the
 rewards of merit, much as ἀρετή is used for 'reputation of virtue.'

616 B- 'Now after seven days of rest in the meadow we set out upon our
 617 D journey. And during the fourth day's journeying we saw far off
 a light, straight like a pillar, in colour like unto a rainbow.
 Another day of travel brought us to the light, and in the midst of it
 we saw the spindle of necessity depending from the fastenings of the
 sky. This spindle is the cause of all the celestial revolutions, and
 the ball or whorl of it is eight-fold, as there are eight concentric
 circles or orbits (fixed stars, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Mercury,
 Sun and Moon), endued with appropriate motions, and each having
 its peculiar Siren tone. The three Fates sit round and set their
 hands to the revolutions of the spindle as it turns on the knees of
 their mother Necessity, where she sits enthroned. And they sing, to
 the music of the spheres, Lachesis of the past, Clotho of the present,
 Atropos of the future.'

616 ἐκάστοις] 'each company,' i. e. all those who had arrived on the
 B same day.

δεῖν] is general, referring to all the souls: ἀφικνεῖσθαι refers to
 Er and his company in particular.

οθεν . . . φῶς εὐθύ] ἄνωθεν is to be taken with τεταμένον. *Republic*
 'Whence they descried a line of light reaching from above.' It is
 worth observing as illustrating the difference between Greek and
 English on the subject of Tautology, that in this most finished
 passage Plato three times over uses the same word (τεταμένον)
 within ten lines. The phrase διὰ παντὸς τεταμένον is applied in the
 Timaeus, p. 40, to the axis of the universe (πόλος).

X.
616
B

μάλιστα τῇ ἵριδι προσφερῇ] That is, not in shape, but in colour.
 It has been remarked by Boeckh, following Numenius and others,
 that the idea of the luminous column was suggested by the Milky
 Way. But this is hardly consistent with the distinct statement that
 the light was straight and vertical, or with the rainbow colours.

τὰ ἄκρα αὐτοῦ τῶν δεσμῶν] 'the extremities of the chains of
 Heaven' or 'of the Light.' αὐτοῦ is ambiguous, and may refer
 either to οὐρανοῦ or φῶς,—more naturally to the former. C

The Earth is imagined as an inner sphere, concentric with the
 outer sphere of the heaven, and connected with it by the column of
 light, in the midst of which are fastened the ends of the chains of
 Heaven. In the centre of the column and attached to the ends of
 these chains is the spindle which the Fates are turning upon the
 knees of Necessity. This together with the whorl which 'governs'
 it gives law to the movements of the heavenly bodies.

The Light is compared to the ὑπόζωμα of a trireme, which is
 variously explained as the undergirding rope (Acts xxvii. 17), or as
 a rope passing from stem to stern. See especially E. Warre in
Journal of Hellenic Studies, v. 216 ('On the raft of Ulysses'):
 'The hawser, called ὑπόζωμα, stretched from stem to stern, over
 crutches, kept up bow and stern and prevented "hogging." This
 is seen very clearly in the representation of an Egyptian ship given
 in Duemichen's *Fleet of an Egyptian Queen*. Possibly the difficulty
 about the ὑπόζωμα, Plat. Rep. Bk. x, finds its solution in this
 straight truss amidships. But the ὑποζώματα in the case of triremes
 seem generally to have been applied outside, stretching from stem
 to stern on both sides of the vessel. These hawsers, put on dry,
 would shrink when wet, and so tighten up the timbers of the lightly
 built vessel.' The thought of Plato seems to be that the whole
 circle of the Universe was held fast by the column, which, like the
 rope that fastened a trireme from stem to stern, passed through
 the midst of it. The words, οἷον κίονα, show that the position of

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C

the column was vertical from Er's point of view. The lower hemisphere is not considered, because everything is viewed from the upper surface of the Earth. The form of expression, εἶναι γάρ, κ.τ.λ., shows that the figure of the ὑπόζωμα illustrates rather the function than the appearance of the pillar of light.

τὴν περιφορὰν] 'the revolving sphere,'—not merely 'the revolution.'

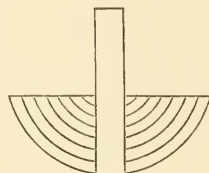
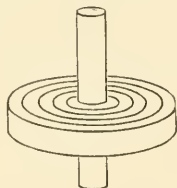
Ἀνάγκης ἄτρακτον] The spindle of necessity is the pole or axis of the heaven and earth, which passes through the midst of the column of light.

τὴν . . . ἡλακάτην] Not here the distaff, but 'the shaft' of the spindle.

ἐκ τε τούτου καὶ ἄλλων γενῶν] Cp. the difference, in Tim. 41 D, between the Divine and Mundane elements of the Creation.

D τὸ μὲν . . . ἐνθάδε] 'In shape it (ἡ τοῦ σφονδύλου φύσις) resembled that (ἡ sc. φύσις) of a common whorl.'

νοῆσαι δὲ δεῖ, κ.τ.λ.] The whorl is fastened round the spindle like the body of a tætotum on its shaft, and is formed of eight whorls fitting one into the other like a number of boxes, and showing on the upper side a continuous surface. It is doubtful whether this whorl is in the form of a cylinder or of part of



a sphere. The circumstance that the upper surface only is said to be smooth is in favour of the latter supposition, which also agrees better with the image of the boxes fitting into one another. But on the other hand the shaft is driven home (διαμπερές ἐλήλαται) through the eighth or innermost, and each whorl appears to be driven through and through the one immediately outside it,—although διαμπερές . . . ἀρμόττων may be understood to mean merely that they fitted each other in every part.

E τὸν μὲν οὖν πρῶτόν τε, κ.τ.λ.] The passage which follows is to be explained (1) from the phenomena of the Heavens, as they

present themselves to the eye, or as they were accounted for by the crude astronomy of Plato's age: (2) from certain Pythagorean ratios or harmonies of number. The description of the heavenly bodies is still partly a work of fancy. This part of the Republic agrees with the Timaeus in general outline. (a) The order of the planets is the same in both: (b) there is an axis of the universe in both, which passes through the centre of the earth: (c) in both there is one motion of the whole, and a different motion of the seven inner circles. (d) In neither is there any distinct mention of a motion of the earth. The whole and the outermost circle are moving in one direction, the seven inner circles while partaking of this motion, ἐν τῷ ὅλῳ περιφερομένῳ, move also gently, ἡρέμα, in an opposite direction. This conception of a double movement seems intended to explain the difficulties of astronomy arising out of the apparent diurnal motion of the Heavens round the Earth and the distinct and apparently inconsistent movements of the Sun, Moon and Planets: cp. Tim. 38 E ff. The outer whorl, which is spotted, represents the fixed stars (which, as in the Timaeus, have only the 'motion of the same'); the seventh which is described as the brightest is the sun; the eighth shining with borrowed light, and having more of retrograde motion, is the moon; the second and fifth, which are of a yellower colour than the sun and moon, are Saturn and Mercury; the third and whitest of all is Jupiter; the next whitest or sixth is Venus; the fourth, which is reddish, is Mars. The whorl of the fixed stars is the widest; the others are enumerated according to their width; the breadth of the rims may be intended to signify the supposed distances of the orbits from each other; it may also rest merely on some notion of harmonical arrangement.

[It is difficult to reason about a description of the universe which is mythical and fanciful, and only has a faint basis in the astronomical notions of the ancients themselves. The following note on this subject has been contributed by Mr. W. A. Craigie, and deserves insertion here.

The order of Plato's enumeration of the planets in

Rep. x. 616 E, ff.

Although the relative distance, brightness, &c. of the σφόνδυλοι, in this theory of the universe, correspond in the first instance to the real or supposed distance &c. of the planets denoted by these, there is a curious fact connected with Plato's order of arranging them

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E

that can hardly be accidental, and may account for his views regarding some of their properties. This is that each enumeration seems to be based on combinations which rest on the number 9. Thus to take first the 'breadth of the lips' of the $\sigma\phi\acute{o}\nu\delta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\iota$, which gives Plato's view of the distance of each planet from the other, we have the following series, the 1st $\sigma\phi\acute{o}\nu\delta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ being the outermost and the 8th the innermost of the set.

A.	No. of $\sigma\phi\acute{o}\nu\delta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th
	Order of 'width'	1	8	7	3	6	2	5	4

By thus joining those $\sigma\phi\acute{o}\nu\delta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\iota$ whose united numbers produce a sum of 9, we have a symmetrical figure with its centre between the 4th and 5th.

This appears even more clearly in the next enumeration, that of the respective colours, for here it comes out in the otherwise *arbitrary* way in which Plato springs from one to another instead of taking them in the order of some scheme of colour. Thus the 4th, which is reddish, is inserted between the 3rd and 6th, which are both white. Writing down the numbers then in Plato's order, we get

B.	1	7	8	2	=	5	3	4	6
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

which gives another set divided in the centre of the 8 rings, where it is indeed coupled by the remark that the 2nd and 5th nearly resemble each other.

The respective speed of the rings gives them in their natural order from 8 to 1 which of course produces a similar result

C.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	centre	8	7 &c.
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------	---	-------

It may also be significant here that the three which move at the same rate (5, 6, 7) produce the sum of 18, or half that of the whole series.

Note.—Series A gives a still more elaborate figure if we invert the lines: thus

Order of width	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No. of $\sigma\phi\acute{o}\nu\delta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$	1	6	4	8	7	5	3	2]

τὴν ἐναντίαν τῷ ὅλῳ ἡρέμα περιφέρεισθαι] I. e. while they partake of the diurnal revolution, the sun, moon and planets alter their position in the sky from day to day,—the moon most rapidly, then the sun with Venus and Mercury, and so on. The peculiar apparent motions of Mercury and Venus are noticed in the *Timaeus* (p. 38 D); but this point is too minute for Plato's purpose here.

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A

τρίτον δέ] τὸν τρίτον which is in all the MSS. except *q*, may possibly be defended: 'the third in order of reverse motion was the fourth':—but the ambiguity of this expression and the probability that τὸν may have arisen out of πέμπτον, justify the rejection of the article.

B

σφίσι] To Er and the other souls, who are thus kept in mind.

ἐπανακκυλούμενον] 'in the reverse or retrograde revolution,' which it shares with the other six inner circles. This word is to be closely joined with φορὰ ἰέναι.

|| αὐτόν] sc. τὸν ἄτρακτον.

ἓνα τόνον] is the reading of the best MSS. and of Proclus: 'one sound and one note.' Another reading, of inferior authority, is ἀνὰ τόνον.

Μοίρας, κ.τ.λ.] The touches of the Fates regulating the motions of the inner and outer Heaven are obscurely symbolical. 'Lachesis, wise in past events, allots to each his life (she touches both motions); Clotho spins this in the present (touching the larger motion), Atropos (touching the inner circles) makes the destiny irreversible. Why does Clotho touch the outer circle? Is it because the present, as the moment of choice, alone from time to time lays hold upon eternity? Lachesis touches both alternately:—the past is unalterable but influences what is to come. Atropos, the future, not to be averted, is alone contingent, ἐνδεχόμενον ἄλλως ἔχειν.' So we may attempt to interpret Plato's symbolism.

C

ὡσαύτως] 'In like manner,' i. e. at intervals, referring to διαλείπουσαν χρόνον.

'As soon as we came thither we were taken before Lachesis, from whose lap an Interpreter took lots, and samples of lives. After some warning words he threw the lots to each of us, but I was forbidden to take up mine. Then he laid out the samples and bade

617 D—
619 B

Republic the souls in order of their lots make choice of the lives which they
 X. desired to lead on earth.'—Socrates observes by the way that of the
 617 D—whole of human existence this is the most critical moment. And in
 619 B order to make the choice aright, not merely the life of good habits,
 but philosophy is required.

617 D πρὸς τὴν Λάχεσιν] The allotment of lives is assigned to Lachesis,
 ἀπὸ τοῦ λαγχάνειν.

ἄλλης περιόδου θνητοῦ γένους] 'Another period of belonging to
 the race of mortals.' θανατηφόρου agrees with περιόδου,—'leading
 to death.'

E πρῶτος δ' ὁ λαχὼν . . . βίον] 'Let him who draws the foremost
 lot, first choose a life.' The order of words seems intended to
 produce the effect of tragedy.

ἀρετὴ δὲ ἀδέσποτον] 'Virtue is free to all' or 'is not the
 exclusive property of any.' In such allegorical fashion does Plato
 assert the freedom of the human will in a previous existence, as
 determining the condition of this. Cp. Tim. 42 D διαθεσμοθετήσας
 δὲ πάντα αὐτοῖς ταῦτα, ὥνα τῆς ἔπειτα εἷη κακίας ἐκάστων ἀνάιτιος:—also
 Laws x. 904, in which God is described as, after consideration
 of their nature, placing living beings, in whom the connexion of
 soul and body, though not eternal, is morally speaking indissoluble,
 in a state of probation, and making their future character and
 dwelling-place depend upon virtue and vice, of which one or other
 is to be chosen in an instant.

The allegory is not to be too closely pressed: for while it is
 said below that the life chosen determines the character of the soul
 during that life, this is followed by the exhortation that a man
 should study philosophy, so that *everywhere*, as far as possible,
 both here and hereafter, he may choose the best life with reference
 to his individual character. Compare the parallel passage of the
 Phaedrus, pp. 248, 249, where in the first instance the law of
 transmigration is called θεσμός Ἀδραστείας, and then in what follows
 the individual choice is mentioned incidentally:—Phaedr. 249 B τῷ
 δὲ χλιωστῷ (ἔτει) ἀμφοτέραι ἀφικνούμεναι ἐπὶ κλήρωσίν τε καὶ αἵρεσιν τοῦ
 δευτέρου βίου, αἰροῦνται ὃν ἂν ἐθέλῃ ἐκάστη.

ρίψαι ἐπὶ πάντας τοὺς κλήρους] 'Threw the lots so as to reach
 them all.' πάντας, sc. σφᾶς.

ἐ δὲ οὐκ ἔαν] 'But him' (viz. Er) 'the minister did not
 permit to do so.' οὐκ ἔαν, sc. τὸν προφήτην.

ψυχῆς δὲ τάξιν, κ.τ.λ.] 'There was no definite character in the samples of their lives: because the character was given to the individual by the life which the soul had chosen.' τάξιν = πῶς ἔχοι τάξεως. Cp. supra 617 E ὑμεῖς δαίμονα αἰρήσεσθε: infra 621 D. Republic
X.
618
B

τὰ δὲ καὶ μεσοῦν τούτων] I.e. 'some were in a mean state between health and sickness, riches and poverty.' So infra 619 A τὸν μέσον . . . τῶν τοιούτων βίον.

τίς αὐτόν, κ.τ.λ.] depends immediately on ἐξευρεῖν. The idea of seeking out the truth is developed into that of finding the true teacher, which has been suggested by the word μαθητής. C

τὰ νῦν δὴ ῥηθέντα] All the various circumstances of life included in the previous description (supra A) of the βίον παραδείγματα.

μετὰ ποίας τιδὸς ψυχῆς ἕξεως] The whole of a man's present life is to be a preparation for his choice in the life to come. To this choice he is to bring with him a knowledge of the influence which circumstances exercise on character,—whether the circumstances in which nature places him, or in which he places himself. He must also know the nature of the soul, and how she may be made better or worse. D

ἑάσει] A return from the participle to the finite verb. Ven. E reads ἔαν, Vat. r ἑάσειν. E

ἀδαμαντίνως] is a stronger word for βεβαίως.

πλούτων] The plural is used with a certain grandiloquence to express the various degrees and kinds of wealth, cp. vi. 495 A. For ἀνέκπληκτος cp. ix. 577 A καὶ μὴ καθάπερ παῖς ἔξωθεν ὄρων ἐκπλήττεται ὑπὸ τῆς τῶν τυραννικῶν προστάσεως. 619
A

καὶ ἐν παντὶ τῷ ἔπειτα] This truth is anticipated in the remark (vi. 498 D) half understood by Glaucon πείρας γὰρ οἰδὲν ἀνήσομεν, κ.τ.λ.

Er proceeds with his narrative.—'In bidding us choose, the Interpreter told us to use judgement; and if we did so, even the last comer need not despair. No sooner had he spoken than one of the souls came forward and chose the greatest tyranny; he was one of those who came from heaven, and had dwelt in a well-ordered city: but like others who were similarly overtaken, he had no philosophy. He lamented his choice when it was too late, but disregarding the word of the Interpreter, blamed everybody but 619B-
620 D

Republic himself. This was a typical instance of sudden reversal of destiny, due to chance and inexperience. The spectacle of the election was at
X.
 619 *B-* once pathetic, ludicrous, and wonderful. Most of the souls chose
 620 *D* the opposite of their former lives. The soul of Orpheus took the nature of a swan, disdaining to be born of a woman, because women had been his murderers. Those of Ajax and Agamemnon, in resentment of their wrongs, preferred the lives of a lion and an eagle severally to the life of man. Atalanta chose the life of an athlete, Epeius that of a woman cunning in the arts. Thersites who came late, put on the likeness of an ape; and the soul of Odysseus which came last of all, weary of travel and ambition, rejecting every other, chose the quiet life of a private man.

619 καὶ δὴ οὖν, κ.τ.λ.] 'and according to the report of the messenger
 B from the other world,'—viz. Er, supra 614 D,—'these were the very words of the prophet: "Even the last comer, if he chooses with understanding and lives earnestly, is destined to have an eligible life and one which is anything but bad. Let not him who chooses first be careless, nor let the last despair."'

We note the rhetorical art with which Plato first enunciates his 'whole duty of man,' and then confirms his precepts by recurring to the myth of Er.

εἰπόντος δέ] sc. τοῦ προφήτου ταῦτα.

ἔφη] sc. ὁ Ἥρ.

C εἰμαρμένην . . . βρώσεις, κ.τ.λ.] An apposition which may be compared with supra 616 D κύκλους . . . τὰ χεῖλη φαίνοντας.

τοῖς προρρηθεῖσιν] 'to the former speech'; supra 617 E αἰτία ἐλομένου.

ἐν τεταγμένη πολιτείᾳ . . . (D) ἀρετῆς μετεληφότα] Plato means to intimate that the life of mere habit is no safeguard of truth or virtue, under altered circumstances. Cp. Phaedo 81, 82, where those who have lived virtuously in a well-ordered community, though their condition is said to be comparatively blessed, are only permitted to attain some tolerable social state, whether of men or other political animals, such as ants or bees: their life is contrasted with that of the votaries of philosophy, who are meet to be the companions of Gods. See also vi. 506 c where he compares those who have right opinion without knowledge to blind men who manage to keep the straight path; also Meno 97.

ὥς δὲ καὶ εἰπεῖν] ‘and as indeed one might say,’ a qualification of the seeming paradox that quite as many of the souls who made a bad choice came from Heaven as from underground. For καί, which marks the bearing of the new remark on what precedes, cp. Gorg. 520 B *μόνοις δ’ ἔγωγε καὶ ὥμην τοῖς δημηγόροις τε καὶ σοφισταῖς οὐκ ἐγχωρεῖν, κ.τ.λ.*

Republic
X.
619
D

οὐκ ἐξ ἐπιδρομῆς] Cp. Herod. iii. 135, § 5 οὔτι ἐπιδραμὼν πάντα τὰ διδόμενα ἐδέκετο.

διὸ δὴ . . . τύχην] ‘and because of this’ (i.e. because of the experience of some and the inexperience of others) ‘and also because of the chances of the lot, many of the souls exchanged a good destiny for an evil, or an evil for a good.’ Innocence and happiness in his previous life are not sufficient to sustain a man in the choice for the future: a severer probation or discipline is required, which is that of philosophy. And, suppose a man to have had the discipline, even the journey from one life to the other is a heavenly pilgrimage: and the return hither, if he have only moderate fortune in his opportunity of choice, is not unblest. But most men are under the dominion of habit, and few know how to profit by experience.

μίσει τοῦ γυναικείου γένους, κ.τ.λ.] The dative is to be taken closely with οὐκ ἐθέλουσαν:—‘because of hatred of the sex who destroyed him, not choosing to be born of a woman.’

620
A

ὥσαύτως. εἰκοστὴν δέ] This reading is confirmed by the quotation of Plutarch. The reader naturally asks what some of the copyists (who read εἰκός τήν, or who changed the reading into ὥσαύτως, ὥς τὸ εἰκός τήν) perhaps asked themselves: ‘Why should the soul of Ajax have been the twentieth?’ Plutarch, who also raises this question (Symp. Quaest. lix. 5), says that Ajax is the twentieth soul who appears in Homer (Od. xi) to Ulysses,—that is to say after excepting Elpenor, who is not worth counting. The real answer is that no answer is needed. Ajax is twentieth and Agamemnon twenty-first for the same reason that Atalanta is in the middle and Ulysses at the end of the series: that is to say, in order to heighten the effect of the narrative by the appearance of exactness, and to illustrate the working of the element of chance. The copyists may have been merely misled by the letters *ως* at the end of ὥσαύτως suggesting the familiar phrase ὥς εἰκός.

B

τήν δ’ ἐπὶ τούτῳ] sc. λαχοῦσαν εἶναι ψυχήν.

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A.
620
C πόρρω δ' ἐν ὑστάτοις ἰδεῖν] 'and that he saw far away among the last.' πόρρω refers to the place assigned to Thersites by the number of his lot. He is luckless as well as despicable. Odysseus, on the other hand, is unfortunate but superior to misfortune.

D καὶ ἀσμένην ἐλέσθαι] 'and took up the lot with joy.' ἐλέσθαι is co-ordinate with εὐρεῖν . . . εἰπεῖν.

τὰ μὲν ἄδिका, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. Phaedo 82 A τοὺς δέ γε ἀδικίας τε καὶ τυραννίδας καὶ ἀρπαγὰς προτετιμηκότας εἰς τὰ τῶν λύκων τε καὶ ἱεράκων καὶ ἱκτινῶν γένῃ, κ.τ.λ. For δίκαια as an attribute of θηρία cp. vi. 496 D.

620 D-
621 D 'When all had chosen, they went each in order to Lachesis, and received from her the Genius who was to be the guardian of their lives. This Genius led them for confirmation beneath the hands of Clotho and of Atropos successively. Then all passed under the throne of Necessity; and when we had passed through the midst of it we came into the arid plain of Oblivion, and encamped beside the waters of Forgetfulness, whereof each soul was compelled to drink a certain measure, but some drank to excess. I, however, was not permitted to drink of it. But when, at midnight, it had thundered, and the Earth had quaked, and the souls had shot upwards like stars to their places of birth, I, without knowing how I returned to the body, opened my eyes at dawn, and found myself lying on the pyre.'

'And so,' adds Socrates, 'this Vision of Judgement vanished not, but was preserved for our instruction. By taking to heart its lessons, we may secure true happiness here and hereafter.'

620
D δὲν εἴλετο δαίμονα] Supra 617 E. δαίμων here = 'the genius,' or 'guardian angel,' or 'the double' of a man, as in Phaedo 107 C ὁ ἐκάστου δαίμων, ὅσπερ ζῶντα εἰλήχει: elsewhere one of the race of demi-gods or sons of God who are supposed to have governed and to govern mankind: cp. Polit. 271 D καὶ δὴ καὶ τὰ ζῶντα κατὰ γένῃ καὶ ἀγέλας οἷον νομεῖς θεοὶ διελήφεσαν δαίμονες: Laws iv. 713 D ταῦτόν δὴ καὶ ὁ θεὸς ἄρα καὶ φιλόανθρωπος ὢν τὸ γένος ἁμεινον ἡμῶν ἐπίστη τὸ τῶν δαιμόνων. In the Timaeus, 90 A, the δαίμων of each one is spoken of as the rational principle, κυριώτατον τῆς ψυχῆς εἶδος, which God had given them.

E κυροῦντα] 'Ratifying' (participle of κυρώ), agreeing with δαίμονα.

λαχών] is masculine instead of feminine: the person for the soul. The same gender is continued in ἐφαψάμενον and διεξεληθόντα, which are more naturally referred to the person than to the Genius, who, however, is the subject of κυρούντα, ἄγειν, ποιούντα. Republic
X.
620
E

ἀμεταστρεπτί] follows up ἀμετάστροφα, and helps to mark the solemn moment when, their destiny having been made irreversible, they pass singly beneath the throne of Necessity. The words ἐπειδὴ . . . διήλθον imply that they pass one by one. Each, when he has passed through, has to wait for the rest.

διεξεληθόντα] The subject has changed insensibly from δαίμονα with which the previous participles agree, to the spirit, or the man himself. Cp. οἱ ἄλλοι. 621
A

διὰ καύματος . . . δεινοῦ] They are passing through the midst of the pillar of light.

καὶ γὰρ . . . φύει] The plain of Oblivion is appropriately described as a barren wilderness, having nothing to remind us of this world.

σφᾶς] Er, in continuing his narrative, now includes himself in the company of souls. From 617 E, ἐ δὲ οὐκ ἔαν, he has been only a spectator.

οὐ τὸ ὕδωρ . . . στέγειν] Another suggestive image of forgetfulness. These words metaphorically describe the failure of memory to retain the things which have happened to men in a former state of existence. No vessel, such as the human soul, can hold the stream of recollection after it has drunk of the water.

τοὺς δὲ φρονήσει . . . μέτρου] The eagerness of the soul to forget past cares is the source of temptation here. The soul that drinks too deeply of forgetfulness is 'defiled,' infra c: cp. vii. 535 E ἡ ἄν . . . ἀμαθία μολύνεται. The wise seek to retain, if possible, some recollection of a former state of existence. For the forgetfulness of a former state cp. Phaedrus 250 A. This is the only allusion which occurs in the Republic to the doctrine of ἀνάμνησις, which, moreover, is rarely spoken of elsewhere—and chiefly in the earlier writings of Plato (Meno 81 ff., Phaedo 73-76, Phaedrus 250, 275). hrs

πίνοντα . . . ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι] The aorist denotes each several act of drinking: the continuous, or general tense, answering to αἰεί, describes the uniform result.

Republic αὐτὸς . . . ἰδεῖν . . . αὐτόν] The grammar reflects the strangeness
X. of the situation, in which the disembodied spirit returns, and the
 621 man suddenly finds himself lying on the funeral pyre.
B

ἤδη κείμενον] The MSS. are a good deal divided between the omission and insertion of ἤδη. It may be explained as referring back to the beginning of the narrative (supra 614 B) where the dead are described as being taken up for burial on the tenth day, two days before Er's coming to life upon the pyre.

καὶ οὕτως, κ.τ.λ.] 'And so' (by Er's coming back to Earth) 'the tale. Glaucon, was saved and has not perished, and may be our salvation, if we are obedient to it.' οὕτως is the reading of Par. A, the Cesena MS. (M), Ven. Ξ and several other MSS., αἶτος of Par. D κ (the representatives of Ven. Π), the Munich MS. γ, &c. Both readings seem to require the article before μῦθος, which appears only in Par. K. The reason of its omission may be the familiarity of the proverbial phrase μῦθος ἀπώλετο. (Theaet. 164 D, Phil. 14 A, Laws i. 645 B.)

C πάντα . . . ἀνέχεσθαι] Supra 610 B.

πάντα δὲ ἀγαθὰ] After ἀγαθὰ some more general word like δέχεσθαι has to be understood from ἀνέχεσθαι.

τῆς ἄνω ὁδοῦ . . . ἐπιτηδεύσομεν] Cp. Theaet. 176 B πειρᾶσθαι χερὶ ἐνθένδε ἐκέλευε φεύγειν . . . δίκαιον καὶ ὅσιον μετὰ φρονήσεως γενέσθαι.

ἵνα καὶ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, κ.τ.λ.] Cp. i. 351 E-352 B.

D ὥσπερ . . . περιαγειρόμενοι] 'Like the victors at the games, who go round to collect gifts.'

The words καὶ ἐνθάδε . . . πορεῖα, which are pleonastic, resume what has been said of the rewards of virtue both in this life and in the life to come (614 E ff.); and the continuous tense in κομιζώμεθα corresponds to the long period over which the recompense is spread.

ἣν διεληλύθαμεν] 'Which we have gone through,' i.e. described; but with a playful suggestion of our having made the pilgrimage ourselves.

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II. GREEK.

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